



MELBOURNE 2025

DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS

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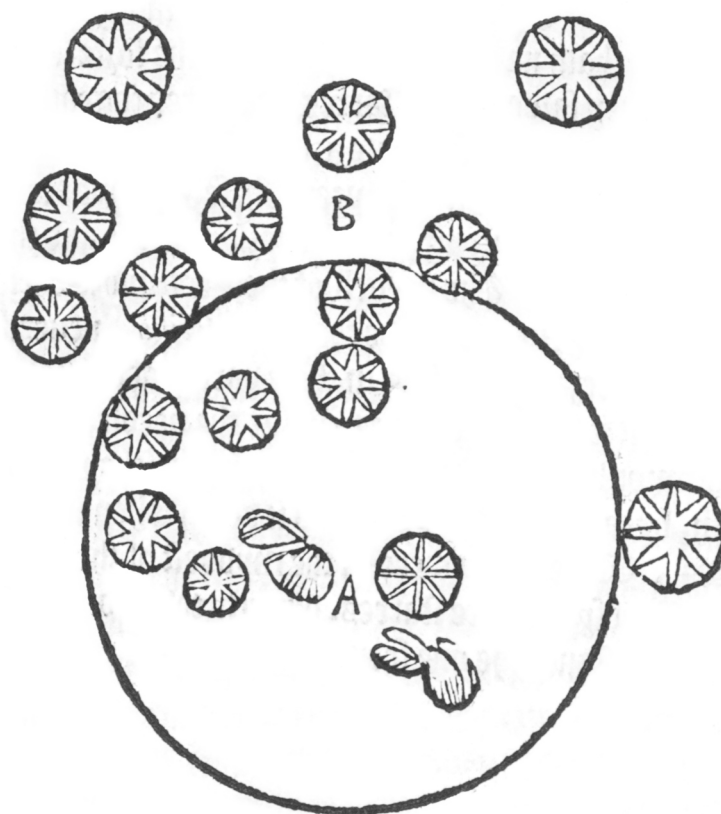


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Front & back cover: #31

Melbourne Rare Book Fair 2025

The viages of the Spanyardes
The order of the starres about the pole Antartike, some haue figured
in this maner.



A. The pole Antartike. B. The Crosse.

tours et batimens chinois qu'on voit sur les rivieres
de la chine de distance en distance sur de petites eminences

Le chör de sagange
fa fait 1699



In our catalogue for the Melbourne Rare Book Fair, we are excited to offer some of the most significant items we have had the privilege of handling.

The *Hyakumantō Dhāraṇī* is an example of the earliest dated piece of printed text extant. Commissioned by the Empress of Japan in the eighth century, this prayer scroll has been cradled in its diminutive wooden pagoda for some thirteen centuries. It pre-dates European printing by almost 700 years.

A late first-millennium Carolingian manuscript leaf is a rare tangible record of the written word in Europe at the tail end of what were once known as the Dark Ages. Its date falls roughly mid-way between the end of Classical antiquity and the dawn of the Renaissance.

The printing revolution of the Renaissance is justly celebrated with a leaf of the first Western book printed by movable type, the Gutenberg Bible. Its beautiful black-letter type is not only a triumph of typography, but also its very first iteration. The enduring impacts of the radical new technology on literacy, the dissemination of ideas, and the democratisation of knowledge cannot be overstated.

Stories of exploration hold a particular fascination for Australian booksellers; it is no surprise to find some of the more significant narratives from the Age of Discovery here. Among the earliest printed accounts of ventures into Asia are those of Maffei, Varthema, Spilbergen and Linschoeten, with many splendid maps showing the latest discoveries in regions far distant from Europe. An astonishing manuscript that has resurfaced from a private collection is the illustrated journal of the Chevalier de Lagrange, a young officer on the first French voyage to China in 1698-1700. Formerly in the Pelliot collection and later sold by legendary New York bookseller H. P. Kraus, this is its first appearance in the market in sixty years.

Long considered the foundation of printed Australiana, the Quirós Presentation Memorials make manifest the ambitions of European explorers to venture further south to Terra Australis. We include an example of the Tenth Memorial, the most substantial of fourteen such petitions to the Spanish king that were printed and privately circulated in the first years of the seventeenth century. Perhaps less well known but of comparable rarity is the Memorial of the missionary San Vitores. Printed in Mexico in 1669, it outlines a plan not only for the Spanish colonisation of Terra Australis, but also for the evangelisation of its yet-to-be-encountered indigenous peoples.

The wonder of discovery extends to the natural world, and we include magnificent illustrated works on ornithology by John and Thomas Lewin, and by Broinowski, whose *The Avi-fauna of Australia* is known in only two examples. The highlight of our natural history books is without doubt Gould's *The Birds of Australia*, arguably the greatest of all Australian colour plate books. Offered here is one of the few complete sets that remain in private ownership.

The first published records of the British exploration and colonisation of the Australian continent are found in handsome copies of Cook, Phillip and Bligh (the latter inscribed for his daughter Elizabeth in Bligh's hand). A First Fleet shipboard letter - part of the Newton Fowell correspondence - is an evocative artefact from the Fleet's eight-month-long voyage across the globe to establish a penal settlement at Botany Bay.

Representations of First Peoples by colonial artists are frequently confronting. *Field sports of the native inhabitants of New South Wales* (1813), with plates probably after Lewin, is the first printed book devoted to the First Australians, and as Wantrup notes the illustrations are 'without question the most attractive and sympathetic of the early British depictions of native inhabitants'.

The collision of two worlds on Australia's northern frontier is encapsulated in an album of portrait photographs taken in the 1890s by police photographer Paul Foelsche, whose photographic legacy forms an irreplaceable visual record for Larrakia people and others who are the descendants of the sitters in these startlingly powerful photographs.

We trust you enjoy this selection for the Melbourne fair.

Douglas Stewart Fine Books

THE DAWN OF PRINTING

EMPRESS SHOTOKU-TENNO (718-770 CE)

1. *Hyakumantō Dhāraṇī* (百万塔陀羅尼)

Japan : Nara period [764-770 CE].

Three-tier turned wooden pagoda made of *hinoki* (Japanese cypress), with original gesso wash, separate turned *katsura* wood finial, overall height 220 mm; removed from the cavity of the pagoda is the original printed *dhāraṇī* (55 x 360 mm) with 24 lines of text in 5 columns; insect damage, as usual; expertly conserved and mounted.

A rare example of the earliest printed text to have survived in Eastern or Western cultures that can be verifiably dated. It pre-dates the movable type of Gutenberg by some seven centuries.

In the year 764 CE, the Empress Shōtoku (称徳天皇) commissioned one million (*hyakuman*) miniature wooden pagodas (*tō*) for distribution to ten major Buddhist temples in Japan. Known collectively as the *Hyakumantō* (百万塔), each contained a small scroll on rice paper with a Buddhist mantra or prayer (*dhāraṇī*), which was most likely printed on a bronze tablet.

The Mahayana branch of Buddhism had reached China from India towards the end of the Han period, around 150 CE. It spread from China to Japan in the 6th century, where it quickly established itself as the primary form of Buddhism. In Mahayana devotional practice a *dhāraṇī* is a charm or prayer. Each of the *Hyakumantō* contained a *dhāraṇī* from the body of texts known in Sanskrit as the *Vimalasuddhaprabhasa mahadharani sutra*, and in Japanese as *Mukujōkō daidarani kyō* (無垢淨光大陀羅尼經). The six main sections of the sutra had been translated into Chinese by the Central Asian monk Mitsuoxian between 680 and 704 CE, and it became one of the key sutras of Empress Shōtoku's period. Chinese was the principal language of worship, as there was no formal standardisation of written Japanese at this early date; consequently, the *dhāraṇī* contained in the *Hyakumantō* were printed in Chinese script. However, the prayers themselves - unlike the main text of the sutra - were not translated, but merely transliterated, the Sanskrit sounds being represented as closely as possible by Chinese characters.

As well as being intended for the expiation of sin and the accumulation of religious merit, the prayers were believed to have apotropaic powers, which meant that each of these diminutive pagodas was in essence a protective talisman to ward off evil spirits.

Although it is questionable whether one million of the *Hyakumantō Dhāraṇī* were actually made, it would appear certain that at least several hundreds of thousands were - an unprecedented example of mass production in Japan, which came at great personal expense to the empress. We are certain that a small army of artisans was responsible for their creation: from the evidence provided by a maker's mark on many of the surviving examples, it has been ascertained that no fewer than 157 artisans were engaged in their production.



北光經
 輪陀羅尼
 娑婆
 多毗補
 見移熱及
 有下同二友
 尼羯諾迦
 三毗菩瑟
 曾杜魯
 曼多毗魯
 帝六薩羅
 羅播跋輪
 尼七菩達
 三菩達尼
 針羅上伐
 難上曳瑟極
 歷九末尼
 指十鶻魯
 止羅上末羅
 成第十叶
 引叶茲羽訖

THE FIRST UNIFORM SCRIPT OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

[SAINT JEROME, c.347-420]

2.

Manuscript fragment in Caroline minuscule with part of Jerome's Preface to the Commentary on Matthew.

[Holy Roman Empire, late tenth century].

Manuscript fragment on vellum, 312 x 216 mm (slightly irregular), recto with 32 complete lines of text in Caroline minuscule, comprising a portion of the last section of Jerome's Preface to the Commentary on Matthew; on the right is the partially preserved text (the left third only) of the next column of 32 lines, which includes the beginning of the Commentary itself, and features rubricated majuscules (uncials, and an initial in Rustic Capitals); light stains; verso blank.

This rare fragment contains part of the concluding section of the Preface to the Commentary on Matthew by St. Jerome (c.347-420). Written in 398, the Preface was addressed to Eusebius of Cremona. Around this time, Eusebius was setting out for Rome, and it was expected that he would deliver a copy of Jerome's Commentary to Principia, a monastic companion of Marcella.

Towards the end of his Preface, Jerome explains the symbols of the Four Evangelists. He links each of the Gospels to one of four symbolic figures that appeared to Ezekiel in his first vision: the Man is Matthew, since his gospel opens with the genealogy of Jesus; the Lion is Mark, the voice of a lion roaring in the wilderness; the Calf, Luke, whose gospel begins in the Temple and with a reference to sacrifice in the time of Zechariah; and the Eagle, John, who, having taken the wings of an eagle, seeks spiritual enlightenment.

The text is written in Caroline (or Carolingian) minuscule, developed towards the end of the 8th century out of the need to create a uniform script that would make the Latin alphabet - in particular of Jerome's Vulgate Bible - standardised throughout Charlemagne's empire, which stretched from northern Germany to Central Italy and from Spain to Saxony. Its originators are believed to have been the Benedictine monks of Corbie Abbey, north of Paris. Caroline minuscule developed over the next three centuries in Northern France and Germany into a relatively consistent script, and it remained in use in the Holy Roman Empire - for both religious and secular codices and texts - up until about 1200. Its implementation had an enormous impact on the spread of literacy in Western Europe.

47347

THE FIRST USE OF MOVABLE TYPE IN THE WEST

GUTENBERG, Johannes (c.1398-1468) (printer)

3. A leaf from the Gutenberg Bible

[Mainz : Johannes Gutenberg, 1454-55].

Single folio leaf, 390 x 286 mm, printed recto and verso; black gothic lettering, forty-two lines in double columns, large two-line initial letter rubricated in red; ox-head watermark clearly visible at the centre of the leaf; light foxing, neat paper reinforcement along margin (probably from when included in the leaf book *A Noble Fragment*); a fine example.

Leaf 68 of the Gutenberg Bible, with the text of Numbers 7:38 - 8:12 from the Vulgate Old Testament (the fourth book of the Hebrew Bible and the fourth of the five books of the Torah).

The Gutenberg Bible is the Vulgate - the Latin version of the Hebrew Old Testament and the Greek New Testament that is largely based on the translations made by Saint Jerome in the late 4th and early 5th century. It is arguably the most famous and important book in the world, as it was the first complete book printed in Western culture using the radical technology of movable pieces of type. The introduction of this form of printing ushered in an information revolution whose impacts on literacy, education, humanism and, ultimately, democracy, are incalculable.

As the first of *all* first editions - the earliest incunable - the Gutenberg Bible represents in some sense the “holy grail” of early printed books. Only forty-eight copies are known to have survived, of which twenty-one are complete (all now held in public collections); a single leaf, extracted from an incomplete copy, captivates the imagination when we contemplate the lasting significance the printing revolution of the Renaissance has had for all humanity.

Significantly, this leaf includes the distinctive ox- or bull’s-head watermark clearly visible at the very centre. This is one of three watermarks used in the Gutenberg Bible, the others being a bunch of grapes and a walking ox. The paper was imported from Caselle in Piedmont, Northern Italy, one of the main paper-making centres in Europe in the 15th century.

‘[The Gutenberg Bible] has never been surpassed. Of all the arts, printing at its birth reached perfection more nearly than any other.’ (A. Edward Newton)

‘Its printers were competing in the market hitherto supplied by the producers of high-class manuscripts. The design of the book and the layout of the book were therefore based on the book-hand and manuscript design of the day, and a very high standard of press-work was required - and obtained - to enable the new mechanical product to compete successfully with its hand-produced rivals. Standards were set in quality of paper and blackness of ink, in design and professional skill, which the printers of later generations have found difficult to maintain.’ (*Printing and the Mind of Man*).

45670

septuaginta sidos ad pondus sandu-
arij. utrumq; plenū simila conspecta
oleo in sacrificium: mortariolū aure-
um appendens decem sidos plenum
incenso: bouem de armento et arietem
et agnū anniculum in olocraustum.
hircumq; pro peccato: et in hostias
pacificorū boues duos. arietes quinq;
hircos quinq; agnos anniculos quinq;
q;. **Hec** fuit oblatio salamiel filij siri-
saddai. **Die** sexto princeps filiorū gad
heliasaph filius duel. obtulit acetabu-
lum argenteum appendens centumtri-
ginta sidos. kalam argenteā habentē
septuaginta sidos ad pondus sandu-
arij. utrumq; plenum simila conspecta
oleo in sacrificium: mortariolum
aureum appendens decē sidos plenū
incenso: bouem de armento et arietem
et agnū anniculū in olocraustum. hirc-
umq; pro peccato: et in hostias pacifi-
corū boues duos. arietes quinq; hirc-
os quinq; agnos anniculos quinq;
q;. **Hec** fuit oblatio heliasaph. filij duel.
Die septimo princeps ephraim. elisa-
ma filius ammiud. obtulit acetabu-
lum argenteum appendens centumtri-
ginta sidos. kalam argenteā habentē
septuaginta sidos ad pondus sandu-
arij. utrumq; plenum simila conspecta
oleo in sacrificium: mortariolū aure-
um appendens decē sidos plenū incen-
so: bouem de armento et arietē et agnū
anniculum in olocraustum. hircumq;
pro peccato: et in hostias pacificorū bo-
ues duos. arietes quinq; hircos quinq;
q; agnos anniculos quinq;. **Hec** fuit
oblatio elisama. filij ammiud. **Die** o-
ctauo princeps filiorū manasse gama-
liel filius phadassur. obtulit acetabu-
lum argenteum appendens centumtri-
ginta sidos. kalam argenteā habentē

septuaginta sidos ad pondus sandu-
arij. utrumq; plenū simila conspecta
oleo in sacrificium: mortariolū aureū
appendens decem sidos plenū incenso:
bouem de armento et arietem et agnū
anniculum in olocraustum. hircumq;
pro peccato: et in hostias pacificorū bo-
ues duos. arietes quinq; hircos quinq;
q; agnos anniculos quinq;. **Hec** fuit
oblatio gamaliel filij phadassur. **Die**
nono princeps filiorū beniamin abi-
dan filius gedronis. obtulit acetabu-
lum argenteū appendens centumtri-
ginta sidos. kalam argenteam habentē
septuaginta sidos ad pondus sandu-
arij. utrumq; plenum simila conspecta
oleo in sacrificium: mortariolum au-
reum appendens decē sidos plenum
incenso: bouem de armento et arietē et
agnū anniculum in olocraustum. hirc-
umq; pro peccato: et in hostias pacifi-
corū boues duos. arietes quinq; hirc-
os quinq; agnos anniculos quinq;
q;. **Hec** fuit oblatio abidan filij gedronis.
Die decimo princeps filiorū dan. abie-
zer filius amissaddai. obtulit acetabu-
lum argenteum appendens centumtri-
ginta sidos. kalam argenteā habentē
septuaginta sidos ad pondus sandu-
arij. utrumq; plenum simila conspecta
oleo in sacrificium: mortariolum au-
reum appendens decem sidos plenum
incenso: bouem de armento et arietem
et agnū anniculū in olocraustum. hircūq;
pro peccato: et in hostias pacificorū
boues duos. arietes quinq; hircos
quinq; agnos anniculos quinq;. **Hec** fu-
it oblatio abiezer filij amissaddai. **Die**
undecimo princeps filiorū aser phagathel
filius ochran. obtulit acetabulum ar-
genteum appendens centumtri-
ginta sidos. kalam argenteam habentem

EARLY ACCOUNTS IN ENGLISH FROM THE AGE OF DISCOVERY

ANGHIERA, Pietro Martire d' (1457-1526); OVIEDO Y VALDÉS, Gonzalo Fernández de (1478-1557);
EDEN, Richard (c.1520-1576) (translator); WILLES, Richard (1546-1579) (editor)

4. *The history of trauayle in the West and East Indies and other countreys
lying eyther way towardes the fruitfull and ryche Moluccaes : as
Moscouia, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Aegypte, Ethiopia, Guinea, China in
Cathayo, and Giapan : with a discourse of the Northwest passage.*

Imprinted at London : By Richarde Iugge, 1577.

Small quarto, later crushed red morocco, panels with gilt rule and ornament; spine in compartments ruled and lettered in gilt; edges with pale marbling; ff. [11 including first blank and title], 466, [6], frequent misnumbering; woodcut illustration of the stars around the Antarctic Pole (verso f. 436), historiated initials, side notes; small corner loss to f. 110, light water staining to the last few leaves; two armorial bookplates to front pastedown, including that of art historian and politician Horatio (Horace) Walpole; a very good example.

An expanded version of Richard Eden's 1555 edition, comprising translations (with some omissions) of the first part of *De orbe novo* by Pietro Martire d'Anghiera and of Oviedo's history of the West Indies.

As a contemporary and associate of Columbus, Magellan and Vespucci, and a member of the Spanish Council for the Indies, Anghiera's accounts can be considered reliable and authoritative. Similarly, the narrative of Oviedo, who visited the West Indies no fewer than five times, is based on his firsthand experience as a soldier and colonist in the New World.

This edition also contains several significant additions from various other sources edited by Richard Willes, a member of the Society of Jesus from 1565 to 1572. The new material most notably includes Pereira's description of China (1565), and Acosta and Maffei's descriptions of Japan (1573) - the first printed accounts in English of these places - as well as the first appearance in English of Ludovico di Varthema's account of his travels to Arabia, Persia, and India, first published in Rome in 1510. Varthema (also known as Vertomannus) was the first non-Muslim Westerner to enter Mecca.

Cordier, *Japonica*, 71; Alden, 577.2; Sabin, 1562; Church, 119; Howgego, M65

13335

B. 5. 30.

THE
History of Trauayle
in the
VVest and East Indies, and other
countreys lying eyther way,
towards the fruitfull and ryche
Moluccaes.

As
Moscouia, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Ægypte,
Ethiopia, Guinea, China in Cathayo, and
Giapan: VVith a discourse of
the Northwest pas-
sage.

In the hande of our Lorde be all the corners of
the earth. *Psal. 94.*

Gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe by
Richarde Eden,

Newly set in order, augmented, and finished
by *Richarde VVilles.*

Imprinted at London
by *Richarde Iugge.*
1577.

Cum Priuilegio.

THE FIRST JESUIT MISSIONARIES IN INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN

MAFFEI, Giovanni Pietro (1533-1603)

5. *Historiarum Indicarum Libri XVI. : Selectarum item ex India epistolarum, eodem interprete, libri IV. Accessit Ignatii Loiolae vita.*

Cologne : Arnold Mylius, 1593.

Second Cologne edition. Small folio, contemporary calf with embossed armorial device to boards, ruled in blind; rebacked, spine with raised bands; edges stained blue; later endpapers; title with woodcut printer's device, manuscript inscription to lower margin; pp. 541, [35], large folding world map based on that of Ortelius published in 1570 (the map was not included in the first Cologne edition of 1589, nor in the original Florence edition of 1588); woodcut initials and tail-pieces; a very good copy.

A comprehensive account of the Portuguese discoveries in the West and East Indies and of the Jesuit missions, by the Italian Jesuit Giovanni Pietro Maffei. This second Cologne edition retains the folio format of the 1588 edition, and is the only Cologne edition to contain the important world map. The map is missing in most copies which appear for sale, making it a prized object for map collectors.

Maffei's account of Japan was enthusiastically endorsed by Alessandro Valignano, overseer of the Jesuit missions in India, Japan, and China, in a letter sent from Macau in 1603: 'Of all those who have so far written about Japan, none has done it with greater precision or in better order than Father G. P. Maffei.'

Cordier, *Japonica*, 63; de Backer-Sommervogel, V, 298; Streit, IV, p. 1070; Sabin, 43772; Alden, 593.38

13321



A VISIONARY NAVIGATOR'S QUEST TO COLONISE TERRA AUSTRALIS FOR SPAIN

QUIRÓS, Pedro Fernández de [Queirós, Pedro Fernandes de] (1563-1615)

6. [Memorial]: *Señor : el Capitan Pedro Fernandez de Quiros : V.M. ordena y manda a su Consejo de Indias que me despachos a mi satisfacion para que el Virrey del Piru me de lo que fuere menester a la poblacion de las tierras Australes adonde V.M. se sirue mandarme ir.*

[Madrid : s.n, 1610].

Folio, ff. 24 (the last 2 blank); f. 6 with a name in ink; f. 7 with a minor scribble; name written and erased on f. 9; annotation on f. 18; final blank with notes and a number of names.

The Tenth Presentation Memorial of Quirós, the most substantial and important of this series of documents, and an exceptional rarity.

The Portuguese navigator Pedro Fernandes de Queirós (Spanish: Pedro Fernández de Quirós) was associated with two important Spanish voyages of discovery in the Pacific. The first of these was the ill-fated expedition of Mendaña to the Solomon Islands in 1595-96. Later, in 1605-06, Quirós led an expedition in search of Terra Australis, with the intention of taking possession of the southern continent for the Spanish crown. The expedition's ships reached the New Hebrides in May 1606. In the mistaken belief that one of the larger islands formed part of a southern continent, Quirós named it *Australia del Espiritu Santo* (later referred to in his Eighth Memorial as *Austrialia del Espiritu Santo*, in recognition of King Philip III's association with the House of Austria). After losing contact with his other ships, Quirós turned back across the Pacific, arriving at Acapulco in November 1606. However, his second-in-command, Luis Váez de Torres, continued westward, discovering the strait which divides New Guinea from the northern part of Australia.

Between 1607 and 1614 Quirós wrote some 60 *Memorials* - formal petitions for funding - which were presented to Philip III and the Council of the Indies with the objective of receiving a commission for the further exploration and colonisation of *Austrialia del Espiritu Santo*. Fourteen of these Memorials are known to have been printed, with the remainder being circulated in manuscript only. The Memorials contain commentaries on Quirós' own discoveries in the western Pacific, as well as those made by Mendaña and Torres, and clearly describe his gradually evolving plans for the establishment of a Spanish colony on what was thought to be the southern continent. Due to the sensitive nature of the information they contained, circulation of the Memorials was limited strictly to the royal court and its councils, but in 1610, after it was revealed that Quirós had flouted this proscription (a fact which resulted in the Eighth Memorial being published outside Spain), Philip decreed that all copies of the Memorials be returned.

The Tenth Presentation Memorial of Quirós is referred to by Kelly as the Composite Memorial due to the fact that it incorporates both the Eighth Memorial (which had been separately printed at an earlier date) and the Sixteenth Memorial (previously issued only in manuscript), as well as summaries and extracts from a number of the preceding Memorials, notably the so-called "Comparative Memorial" in which Quirós compares his experiences with those of Columbus; a letter by Luis Vaez de Torres written from Manila in June, 1607; and a report on New Guinea and adjacent islands by Ruy González de Sequeira. Its final document is the petition detailing Quirós' specific requirements for the successful establishment of his proposed Spanish colony in *Australia del Espiritu Santo*, enumerating finances, munitions, ships, provisions and personnel (Quirós asks for one thousand men and 500,000 Peruvian ducats). Kelly dates the Tenth Memorial to October, 1610.

Although Quirós did eventually receive royal letters of support for his venture, no financial or other aid was forthcoming. Quirós returned to the New World in 1614, where he died in Panama while en route to Peru, his grand vision for a Spanish colony in the Austral Lands unrealised.

Kelly, *Calendar of documents*, 667-677; Dunn, *Quiros memorials*, p. 43

Señor.



L Capitan Pedro Fernandez de

Quiros. V. M. ordena y manda a su Consejo de Indias, que me de despachos a mi satisfacion, para que el Virrey del Piru, me de lo que fuere menester a la poblacion de las tierras Australes, adonde V. M. se sirue mandarme ir. Siempre tuue por cierto, que clamores de las gentes descubiertas, y por descubrir, mi buena fee, con mis justas peticiones, auian de herir los piadosos oydos, y mouer el animo Christiano de V. M. a las grandezas destas dos grandes y liberales mercedes que aceto, con toda la humildad a mi posible, y por ellas doy a V. M. infinitas gracias: y prometo dar la vida, con el amor y verdad, que hasta aqui lo he hecho, siruiendo a esta grande empresa. Señor, sus mayores bienes, o mayores males de aquellas tierras y gentes, estan en este su bueno, o mal principio: por esto deuo representar de nueuo dos memoriales num. 8. y num. 16. de los 50. que en el discurso de tres años desta mi pretension en esta Corte, di a V. M. esto a fin de que V. M. los tenga por testigos viuos de mi buena voluntad, y de lo que pude auer obrado, y se me deue por no auerme ayudado: y porque si yo faltare, siruan a V. M. de despertador, y de guia a los que huieren de continuar este gran caso. El primero contiene las grandezas y riquezas de las tierras de que trato, con todas las relaciones que a V. M. se han dado, en razon dellas muestro a V. M. pintado el mundo, reduzido a tres puntos: lo que es dorado, representa todas las tierras sabidas: lo azul los mares ya nauegados: lo negro, la parte incognita, y en esta lo que se va descubriendo. Señor, no ay mas que vn mundo, y despues que trato de descubrir lo que del falta, he pintado mas de 200. de muchas formas, y de muchos tamaños. En el segundo digo, los peligros que aquellas tierras corren con sus gentes, y juntamente las Indias: el quanto conuiene gastar V. M. su hacienda por vna vez: quantos bienes de ambos generos este empleo ha de montar, y asegurar en todos tiempos. Digo lo que se deue hazer en llegando: muestro la planta de la ciudad, y como en ella no aya pleitos ciuiles, y el modo en los criminales. Muestro como los naturales han de ser dotrinados, enseñados, hazendados, defendidos y sustentados en paz y justicia, y tambien parte del de mas gouierno para con ellos, y los nuestros: y otros muchos auisos importantísimos, y muy frutuosos, que todos ellos con seiscientas hojas de papel que tengo escritas, y otras muchas, que por solicitar esta obra dexé de escribir, lo reduzgo a dos puntos. El primero, que V. M. se sirua darme instrucciones de lo que deuo, y puedo hazer en este seruiicio de Dios, y de V. M. con seguridad de mi conciencia. El segundo, vn tal despacho y personas Ecclesiasticas y seculares, que con ellas V. M. pueda encaminar y asegurar todo quanto pretende, espiritual y temporal de aquella quarta del mundo, en cuyo nombre, y en pago de mis seruiicios, suplico a V. M. eficazmente, se digne de leer y considerar estos escritos, y poner remedio en quanto fueren.

A La

CROSSING THE PACIFIC FROM EAST TO WEST

SPIILBERGEN, Joris van (1568-1620)

7. *Speculum orientalis occidentalisque Indiae navigationum.*

Lugduni Batavorum [i.e. Leiden] : Jodocus Hondius for Nicolaus van Geelkercken, 1619.

Small oblong quarto, contemporary limp vellum with early manuscript title and collection number to spine; title with large engraved vignette (early ownership signature to upper margin); pp. [4 blank], 175, [5 blank]; with folding engraved world map and a further 24 engraved maps, plans and views (including 2 folding maps, 2 double-page maps, one folding view and one double-page view); one preliminary leaf chipped at fore-edge, a few of the plates browned, otherwise sound and clean throughout, a very good example.

“The East and West Indian Mirror”, authored by Joris van Spilbergen, was first published in Leiden in 1619 in simultaneous Dutch and Latin editions. A second issue of each edition was printed in the same year. This is the first Latin edition, second issue (the same as the first issue in every respect but with the name of Hondius added to the imprint on the title). All of the 1619 editions, both Dutch and Latin, were issued with the same plates.

In 1614 Joris van Spilbergen’s Dutch East India Company flotilla, comprised of six ships, set out for the Moluccas with the intention of reaching the East Indies via the Strait of Magellan and crossing the Pacific from east to west. The expedition sailed first to Brazil, then through the Strait of Magellan and northwards along the coasts of Chile and Peru, as far as California. Its vessels were armed and carried out attacks on Spanish settlements and shipping en route. Spilbergen then sailed for the Philippines and on to Batavia, where he failed to locate a Spanish fleet rumoured to be planning attacks against Dutch interests in the Moluccas. Instead, he encountered Le Maire and Schouten, who had recently arrived from their Pacific crossing on behalf of the Compagnie Australe only to be arrested for breaching the VOC monopoly on the Strait of Magellan passage. Spilbergen was responsible for conducting Le Maire, Schouten and their men back to the Netherlands (although Le Maire died on the voyage).

‘The Mirror is an extremely important book for the history of Dutch navigation’ (Borba de Moraes).

Howgego, S159; Landwehr, VOC, 361; Sabin, 89450; Alden & Landis, 619/133; Borba de Moraes, II:276

42374

NOVA TOTIUS ORBIS TERRARUM DESCRIPTIO. N.º 1.



A BOOK GIVEN TO ALL DUTCH NAVIGATORS VOYAGING TO THE EAST

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van (1563-1611)

8. *Histoire de la Navigation de Jean Hugues de Linschot Hollandois, aux Indes Orientales ...*

Amsterdam : Evert Cloppenburgh, 1638.

Third edition. Three parts in one volume, folio; contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments with gilt decoration and lettering; edges speckled red; three letterpress titles (two with elaborate engraved allegorical borders, the third with engraved vignette); first part with portrait of Linschoten to verso of index leaf, 7 folding engraved maps and 28 engraved plates and views by Johann and Baptiste van Doetecom (after Linschoten), folding or double-page and mounted on guards; second part *Le Grand Routier de Mer* with 6 folding maps and 3 double-page or folding plates; third part *Description de l'Amerique*; in total 44 maps and views engraved by or after P. Plancius, A. F. van Langren, H. F. van Langren or the van Doetecom brothers; the first title bears the early ownership signature *Larochefoucauld* and the stamp of the *Bibliothèque du Château de La Roche-Guyon*; contents clean and fresh, a superb example.

The La Roche-Guyon copy of the desirable third French edition of the most comprehensive illustrated travelogue of the seventeenth century. Reprinted from the Amsterdam edition of 1619, with the magnificent plates and maps in folio format, and with a commentary by Bernardus Paludanus, it is in the opinion of Lach 'the most important of the firsthand accounts published independently of the great travel collections'.

These are the first substantial accounts devoted to East Africa and the East Indies, as far as Japan. According to Church, a copy of *Histoire de la Navigation* was given to every ship making the voyage from Holland to India - unsurprisingly, since it contained highly detailed navigational instructions for this voyage, as well as for the coasts and islands further east. The second book deals with navigation along the coasts of West Africa, the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, and in the New World. The third book provides an account of the New World: Florida, the Caribbean and Brazil.

Jan Huygen van Linschoten was born in Delft. Between 1583 and 1589 he travelled to Goa, where he was employed as a clerk, and in 1594-95 he accompanied Barents on his second voyage to the Kara Sea. His work, first published in Dutch in Amsterdam in 1595-1596, draws from Portuguese, Dutch and Spanish sources, although it is also based to some extent on his own experiences. Not subject to the strict censorship that would have been accorded to Spanish or Portuguese publications, it contains accounts full of practical intelligence on both the West and East Indies, and in particular of Goa. The maps include van Langren's maps of the East Indies and South America, and the double-hemispherical *mappe-monde* of Plancius, dated 1594.

Sabin, 41373; JCB II, 271; Palau, 138584; Alden, 638.67; Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe*, I, pp. 196-204, 482-90

38432

ORBIS TERRARVM TYPVS DE INTEGRO MULTIS IN LOCIS EMENDATVS auctore Petro Plancio 1592.



MASS MURDER OFF THE WEST AUSTRALIAN COAST

PELSAERT, François (1595-1630)

9. *Ongeluckige voyage van het schip Batavia ... in de jaren 1628 en 1629.*

Amsterdam : Gillis Joosten Saeghman, [c.1663].

Small quarto, later half vellum over marbled boards, manuscript title to spine; ex libris bookplates to front pastedown and endpaper; pp. 44, title page with woodcut vignette (paper repair to the gutter), and allegorical woodcut verso; a further 6 copperplate illustrations in the text, which is printed in two columns; some pale foxing, a very good example.

A rare early illustrated edition of Pelsaert's account of the wreck of the *Batavia*.

The story of the *Batavia* remains one of the most compelling in all maritime history. In 1629, the VOC ship *Batavia*, under the command of François (or Francisco) Pelsaert, was wrecked on Morning Reef on the Houtman Abrolhos off the West Australian coast, during her maiden voyage from the Netherlands to Batavia, Java. Of some 300 passengers - mainly settlers, merchants and their families - 40 drowned while attempting to reach shore. The survivors were grouped on two small desolate islands, while Pelsaert and his crew searched the shore on the mainland for a fresh water supply, to no avail. Faced with disaster, Pelsaert and a few companions sailed by longboat along the West Australian coastline and north across the Indian Ocean to the settlement at Batavia, a remarkable feat of navigation which took 33 days and was achieved without fresh supplies.

The Batavian Governor General gave Pelsaert command of a rescue vessel, the *Saardam*, and he sailed back to the site of the wreck, arriving two months after his original departure. Pelsaert and his men made the horrific discovery that a brutal and sustained massacre had taken place under the authority of Jeronimus Cornelisz, the apothecary left in charge in their absence. Cornelisz, together with a band of mutineers loyal to him, had imposed a reign of terror over the other survivors. More than 110 men, women and children had been murdered; the women had been subjugated to sexual slavery, and Cornelisz had eliminated anyone who posed a threat to his personal authority.

As part of his strategy to seize control, Cornelisz had sent a party of soldiers to a nearby island in search of water, only to abandon them there to perish. In an ironic twist, this island did hold good supplies of fresh water, and at the time of Pelsaert's return, the abandoned soldiers were engaged in combat with the mutineers. The soldiers had managed to capture Cornelisz, and now held him hostage. As Pelsaert's ship approached, both the mutineers and soldiers raced towards it; the soldier Wiebbe Hayes arrived first and was able to recount the grisly tale of Cornelisz's brutality. The island despot and his main supporters were tried, tortured and executed, and the other mutineers were taken to Batavia for punishment. Before his hanging, Cornelisz's arms were amputated by hammer and chisel, a scene depicted in one of the copperplates. Two offenders, Wouter Loos and a cabin boy, Jan Pelgrom de By, were left as castaways on the Australian mainland and never heard of again.

The first account of the wreck of the *Batavia* was published in Amsterdam in 1647, and the first edition is of the utmost rarity. Five editions followed in the seventeenth century, including two pirated versions, and all of these are considered rare. The Saeghman edition is held in only two Australian collections (neither in Western Australia) and a handful of libraries internationally. It has been catalogued at times with a date of 1648 but is, in fact, probably 1663 (Landwehr). Its six copperplates dramatically illustrate the narrative while the woodcut on the title page shows an imagined scene of the *Batavia* under sail alongside the *Saardam*.

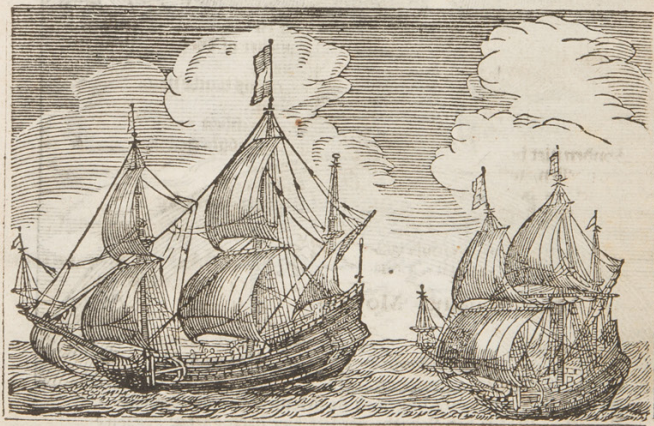
Landwehr, VOC, 411

15496

Ongeluckige Voyagie
VAN HET
SCHIP BATAVIA,
uytgebaren onder 't beleydt van den E. François Pelsaert, na
OOST-INDIEN,

En gebleven is op de Abrollos van Fredrick
Houtman, op de hoogte van 28^{te} gra. bezuyden de Linie Æquinoctiael.

Verhalende 't verongelucken des Schips / en de grou-
welijche Nooyderp onder 't Scheeps-volck / op 't Eylandt Bataviers Kerckhof,
nebens de Justitie gedaen aen de Moetwillige in de Jaren 1628. en 1629.



† AMSTERDAM, Gedrukt

By **GILLIS JOOSTEN SAEGHMAN**, in de Nieuwe-straet /
Ordinaris Drucker van de Journalen ter See / en de Landt-Reysen.

RELIGIONISING THE VISION OF QUIRÓS

SAN VITORES, Diego Luis de (1627-1672)

10. *Memorial, que el P. Diego Luys de Sanvitores, religioso de la Compañia de Jesus, Rector de las Islas Marianas remitió á la congregacion del glorioso apostol de las Indias S. Francisco Xavier de la Ciudad de Mexico, pidiendo le ayuden, y socorran para la fundacion de la misión de dichas islas ...*

Impresso en Mexico : Por Francisco Rodríguez Lupercio, Año de 1669.

Small quarto, full morocco by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, spine lettered in gilt; armorial bookplate to front pastedown; ff. [40]; woodcut heraldic device at head of text; fore-edge trimmed by the binder, shaving a few letters.

An important *Memorial* published in Mexico in the seventeenth century, containing the outline of a plan for the possible Spanish colonisation of Australia and the religious conversion of its inhabitants. Rarely offered for sale, San Vitores' Memorial is unique in its petitions to extend Jesuit activities from the fringes of East Asia south toward an entirely unknown Terra Australis.

Father San Vitores was one of the pioneer Spanish missionaries in the Mariana Islands, which lie directly to the north of the island of New Guinea in the northwest Pacific. He was martyred on the island of Guam in 1672. In his Memorial, dedicated to the Viceroy of New Spain, patron of the Jesuit congregation in Mexico, San Vitores urges the Jesuits in Mexico to establish a mission in the Marianas - not as an end in itself, but because it would create a base from which the colonisation and ultimate conversion of Terra Australis might be carried out. San Vitores' report was brought back to Mexico on the first galleon to visit him on Guam after his arrival there.

The Memorial is divided into nine main parts. The first section is an explication of the advantages that a mission in the Marianas would afford the Spanish in any attempt to colonise the "Southern or Austral Islands". The second provides a general description of the various islands in the Marianas, while the third gives an account of the failed expedition to the Solomon Islands in 1595 of Alvaro de Mendana de Neyra (for which Quirós served as chief-pilot).

In the fourth section, in support of his own argument, San Vitores appends the text of the eighth Memorial written by the explorer Pedro Fernandez de Quirós to Philip III of Spain in 1610, *On the Colonization and Discovery of the fourth part of the World, Unknown Australia, its wealth and fertility*, in which Quirós makes the following observation: '... the unknown land of Australia comprises one quarter of the globe's territory, inhabited by poor uncivilised heathen, without king or law, and free from the stumbling-blocks which have been placed in the path of our faith in other countries by the tyranny of Princes, the greed and craft of Indian Chiefs or Priests, the infernal sect of Mahomet, and diabolical superstition of idolatry and witchcraft; free, too, from the vices common to other peoples.' Quirós' eighth Memorial had been an impassioned plea for him to be allowed to lead another expedition in search of Australia.

The fifth section of the San Vitores Memorial puts forward a case for the conversion of the Ladrone Islands (Marianas) to be treated as a matter of urgency. The sixth makes a practical proposal for the establishment of such a mission; the seventh provides an alternative to this proposal. The eighth section includes the text of San Vitores' first letter sent from the island of Guam, dated 18 June 1668 (which accompanied his Memorial back to Mexico); and the final part quotes a letter from a missionary who accompanied San Vitores to the Marianas.

Sabin, 76901; Palau, 301133; Medina, *México*, 1017; Pardo de Tavera, *Biblioteca Filipina*, 2582

13326

MEMORIAL,
Q V E E L P.

DIEGO LVYS DE SANVITORES,
Religioso de la Compañia de IESUS,
Reñtor de las Islas MARIANAS remitió á la Congre-
gacion del glorioso Apostol de las Indias S. FRAN-
CISCO XAVIER de la Ciudad de Mexico, pidiendo
le ayuden, y socorran para la fundacion de la
Mission de dichas Islas.

DEDICADO,

AL
Excellentissimo Señor Don
Antonio Sebastian de
Toledo, Molina, y Salazar,
Marques de Manzera, Uirrey de
esta Nueva-Espana, &c.

Como protector de dicha Congregacion, debaxo de
cuyo amparo está.

CON LICENCIA: Impreso en Mexico.
Por Francisco Rodriguez Luperón. Año de 1669.

A PROTO-ROBINSONADE



NEVILLE, Henry (1620-1694)

11. *The Isle of Pines : or, a late discovery of a fourth island in Terra Australia, Incognita. Being a true relation of certain English persons, who, in the dayes of Queen Elizabeth, making a voyage to the East Indies, were cast away, and wracked, upon the Island near to the Coast of Terra Australis, Incognita, and all drowned, except one man and four women, whereof one was a Negro. And now lately, An. Dom. 1667. a Dutch ship driven by foul weather there, by chance have found their Posterity, (speaking good English) to amount to ten or twelve thousand persons, as they suppose. The whole relation follows, written and left by the man himself, a little before his death, and declared to the Dutch by his Grandchild.*

London : printed in the Year M,DC,LXVIII. Licensed, June 27. 1688.

First edition. Octavo, eighteenth-century full crushed morocco (edges rubbed), elaborate gilt-tooled borders and edges and central lozenges with royal crown motifs; spine in compartments with raised bands tooled in gilt, contrasting morocco title label lettered in gilt; marbled endpapers, shelf label 'Q.3' to upper pastedown, bookseller's notes in pencil to verso of front free-endpaper; pp. 16, with four blank leaves at end; faint foxing, a fine copy.

The very rare first edition of this short seventeenth-century work of imaginary voyage fiction set in the Indian Ocean near the coast of Terra Australis Incognita. *The Isle of Pines* soon became the model for many other works in the same genre that would appear across the next century, the most famous exemplar being Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719).

There can be little doubt that its author, Henry Neville, drew inspiration from Dutch voyage accounts. The narrative purports to have been published by the recent discoverer of the Isle of Pines, the Dutch sea captain Van Sloetten, and relates an account of the island's utopian society as told to him by its patriarchal founder, George Pine. In the hundred years that have passed since the arrival of the four original castaways on the uninhabited island - a group comprising Pine and four women, one a negro - the God-fearing community has grown to a population of 12,000, divided into four tribes, each with a different woman as its progenitor.

This is the earlier of two editions issued in the same year: a slightly later edition with a license dated 27 July contains a second short work, a description of the Isle of Pines purportedly contained in a letter written by Van Sloetten, as well as an engraved frontispiece.

The Isle of Pines was enormously successful: many seventeenth-century readers believed it to be a true account, and that the utopian (or dystopian?) society it described was one that actually existed.

Wing, N505; Sabin, 35255

Provenance: Sotheby's, London, 24 October 1977; D. F. Brooke-Hitching; private collection, Australia

46937

The ISLE of
P I N E S:

O R,

A late Discovery of a Fourth Island in

Terra Australis Incognita.

B E I N G

A true RELATION of certain *English* Persons, who, in the Dayes of Queen *Elizabeth*, making a Voyage to the *East Indies*, were cast away, and wrecked, upon the Island near to the Coast of *Terra Australis Incognita*, and all drowned, except one Man and four Women, whereof one was a *Negro*.

And now lately, *An. Dom. 1667.* a *Dutch* Ship, driven by foul Weather there, by Chance have found their Posterity (speaking good *English*) to amount to ten or twelve thousand Persons, as they suppose.

The whole Relation follows, written and left by the Man himself, a little before his Death, and declared to the *Dutch* by his Grandchild.

LICENSED, *June 27.* 1668.

L O N D O N:
Printed in the Year M, DC, LXVIII.

'A MANUSCRIPT OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE IN THE HISTORY OF TRADE AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND THE WEST' (Kraus)

CHANCEL DE LAGRANGE [LAGRANGE-CHANCEL], Louis de (1678-1747)

12. **The first French voyage to China, 1698-1700 : the original journal of a naval officer on the expedition**

[Running title: *Le premier voyage des françois à la Chine sous le règne de Louis XIV*].

Small quarto, original binding of Chinese brocade (fragile and worn); autograph manuscript in ink on paper, in a neat cursive hand, pp. 118 (incomplete - see below); with one folding colour map of Manila, and three watercolour illustrations (two folding) with views of the town of Bantam on Java, a pagoda, and a large junk, the map and one drawing signed *Lagrange*; a further eight pen drawings in the text, including probably the earliest known depiction of Krakatoa, and a brief Chinese-French glossary which includes Chinese characters.

An illustrated manuscript containing an eyewitness account of the visit of the first French voyage to China in 1698-1700. The account is that of a young officer of the *Amphitrite*, the Chevalier de Lagrange. This manuscript is contemporary with the events described: it was sent by Lagrange to the Comte de Pontchartrain soon after the expedition's return to France in August 1700, and we believe it is even possible that it is Lagrange's original journal, kept by him on the voyage.

Extracted at some point in the eighteenth century from the original, it is incomplete, lacking sections at both the beginning and end of the account, as well as some individual leaves which Pelliot suggests may have been removed because of their anti-Jesuit sentiment; but this is more than compensated for by its highly significant illustrated content.

The journal runs from November 1698 to February 1700. It comprises portions of the second and third of the three so-called 'books' into which Lagrange evidently subdivided his China account. 'It begins with a view of the manners and customs of the Chinese as viewed by this young but sophisticated Frenchman. It gives the localities to which they trade (Batavia, Siam, Malacca, Japan, the Philippines, etc.), the boundaries of China and Chinese-Japanese trade. Lagrange describes the Jesuit mission to China, and mentions events ashore, at Canton and Peking, gives a description of the Philippines, with a detailed plan of Manila and particulars of the trans-Pacific trade and the annual "Manila galleon" to and from Acapulco, Mexico' (Kraus).

It is not known how many copies of Lagrange's manuscript may have been created during his lifetime, but Pelliot conclusively demonstrated that the section on China offered here was part of a copy made no later than Lagrange's return to France in 1700, that was sent by Lagrange to the Comte de Pontchartrain. Pelliot describes his serendipitous discovery in Paris in 1926 of a manuscript which, there can be little doubt, is *the very manuscript we offer here*:

'In 1926, I acquired in Paris a small quarto manuscript, bound in old Chinese brocade, which has been mutilated and even rather naively tampered with, but which still contains about half of an unknown account of the first voyage of the *Amphitrite*....'

Paul Pelliot, *L'origine des relations de la France avec la Chine. Le premier voyage de l'« Amphitrite » en Chine. Extrait du Journal des Savants* [1928-29]. Paris : Paul Geuthner, 1930, p. 9 ff.

Provenance: Louis Phelypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain (1643-1727); Paul Pelliot, Paris (acquired 1926); H. P. Kraus, New York, Catalog 115, (1966), no. 187; private collection, Australia

46952

memories des

septembre qui est pour lors que lardeur
du soleil est excessive, cest dans ce tems que
la ville est quasi deserte, car les habitants
et mesme le gouverneur sortent et vont a
une deux et trois lieues de la a leurs maisons
de campagne ou l'air est meilleur parceque
cest plus pres des montagnes
Celle ville peut avoir deux milles de
circuit elle a un double contour de murailles
les a l'antique, ou il y a quelques tours et
bastions, et un bon fosse qui se remplit
suivant les marées deau de la mer ou sui-
vant les pluies au nord ouest de la ville
est un petit reduit ou chateau qu'ils appellent
castillo de San iago qui est assez fort et
a 4 petit bastions un bon fosse et environ
20 pieces de canon ce chateau est fort
et n'apas de hautes murailles,
La ville est de figure quarrée longue les
rues sont estroites et secrées, aussi ny a
que trois carrosses dans la ville les maisons
y sont bien batties a l'européenne et il
y a force belles dames, le nombre des

PLAN DE LA VILLE ET

CITADELLE DE MANILLE

1699

Le cher delagrange



FROM THE LATE BAROQUE TO ETERNITY

WOLRAB, Johann Jacob (1675-1746)

13. **An early eighteenth-century German perpetual calendar.**

Nürnberg : Johann Jacob Wolrab, [c.1720].

Original wooden box, 270 x 105 x 40 mm, with two compartments containing removable cards: 6 double-sided cards for the months and 16 smaller double-sided cards for the days; each card is engraved and hand-coloured, but the larger cards also have hand-painted gouache decorations illustrating the months and signs of the zodiac; the verso of the sixteenth day card (i.e. the card with '31' on the recto) has the engraved imprint of '*Nürnberg zu finden bey Johann Jacob Wolrab*'; the cards have an expected amount of rubbing and handling wear but overall have been remarkably well preserved; the wooden box has a short crack on the underside.

A rare and charming perpetual calendar made and sold by Johann Jacob Wolrab, a Nuremberg bookseller, publisher and art dealer who is perhaps best known for his engravings of dwarf caricatures.

The cards for the months contain printed information about each month, including variations in day length. It is almost certain that the calendar was issued in an uncoloured state and *without* illustrations, as some traces of the printed text show through the overpainted motifs. However, the appeal of this particular calendar lies in these attractive, naively executed decorations - unquestionably fully contemporary with the printed cards - that transform it into a unique artwork.

No other example traced.

45783



A TERRESTRIAL TABLE GLOBE FROM THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

DESNOS, Louis-Charles (1725-1805); NOLIN, Jean-Baptiste (1686-1762)

14. *Globe terrestre. Dressé sur les Relations les plus nouvelles de Mrs. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences par L. C. Desnos et J. B. Nolin Géographe. Se fait et se vend chez Desnos, rue St. Jacques St. Severin, Quartier de la Place Maubert. Paris, 1760, avec privilège du Roy. Dedié au Roy, par son très humble très obéissant et fidel sujet Desnos et monté par lui.*

Terrestrial globe, 265 mm in diameter; engraved gores and two polar calottes with original hand-colouring over plaster base; graduated equator, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, ecliptic and *Premiere Meridian fixe de l'isle de fer* (the prime meridian on the island of El Hierro which Louis XIII decreed in 1634); two cartouches, including the dedication to the King sometimes found removed during the French Revolution, decorative vignettes of exotic fauna, indigenous peoples, and maritime vessels, numerous coloured tracks of historical and contemporary explorers including Magellan, Le Maire and Schouten, de l'Isle, Frondat, Chirikov, Lozier, and Anson; papier-mâché meridian ring with printed declination and elevation, engraved calendrical papier-mâché horizon ring with zodiac; edges painted red; supported on four papier-mâché quadrant arcs with the printed names of towns and their longitude and latitudes; turned wooden base and finial; total dimensions 600 x 390 mm; a few discreet signs of old restoration, including at the North Pole; a fine example of this rare terrestrial globe.

A vividly illustrated French table globe from the mid-eighteenth century, rich in geographical detail that includes the voyages and discoveries of French, English, Dutch and Russian explorers. Created during the reign of Louis XV by the partnership of Desnos and Nolin, two great mapmakers of the period, it is a tremendously evocative artefact from the Age of Enlightenment.

The globe shows the discoveries made in the Pacific by the early European expeditions, prior to those of Cook and the *grands voyages* of La Perouse, Baudin, Freycinet, and Duperrey. It depicts the newly charted territory of *Nouvelle Hollande* as it was known from the most recent discoveries: the western coastline, as well as the partial coastlines of Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, are based on the discoveries of the Dutch. Also marked are Dampier's Passage, separating New Guinea from New Britain, and *Terre de S. Esprit* (Australia del Espíritu Santo), the island in the New Hebrides originally mistaken by Quirós for the Australian continent.

Louis-Charles Desnos (1725-1805) was one of the most prolific and influential map and globe makers of his age, at a time when Paris was the major centre for map production in Europe. He served as Royal Globemaker to King Christian VII of Denmark.

Jean-Baptiste Nolin (1686-1762) continued the established business of his father, the famous French cartographer, engraver, publisher and map dealer Jean-Baptiste Nolin (1657-1708).

46572



COOK'S VOYAGES

A magnificent set of the official accounts of Cook's three voyages, comprehensively illustrated with maps and plates. Finely bound by the venerable London firm of Morell in the late nineteenth century, this exceptional collection of the complete set of the voyages of Cook is distinguished by its full, wide margins and rich, dark impressions.



HAWKESWORTH, John (1715-1773)

15. *An account of the voyages undertaken by the order of his present Majesty for making discoveries in the southern hemisphere, and successively performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret, and Captain Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavour: drawn up from the journals which were kept by the several commanders, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq; by John Hawkesworth ...*

London : W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1773. First edition. Three volumes, quarto, quarter morocco over papered boards by Morrell; 51 engraved plates, maps and charts (41 folding, one backed on linen); with the large folding map of the Straits of Magellan, not always present.

Beddie, 648; Hill (2004), 782; Holmes, 5

COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779)

A voyage towards the South Pole, and round the world. Performed in His Majesty's ships the Resolution and Adventure, in the years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. Written by James Cook, Commander of the Resolution ...

London : W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1777. First edition. Two volumes, quarto; quarter morocco over papered boards by Morrell; 64 engraved maps, plates and charts, some folding.

Beddie, 1216; Hill (2004), 358; Holmes, 24

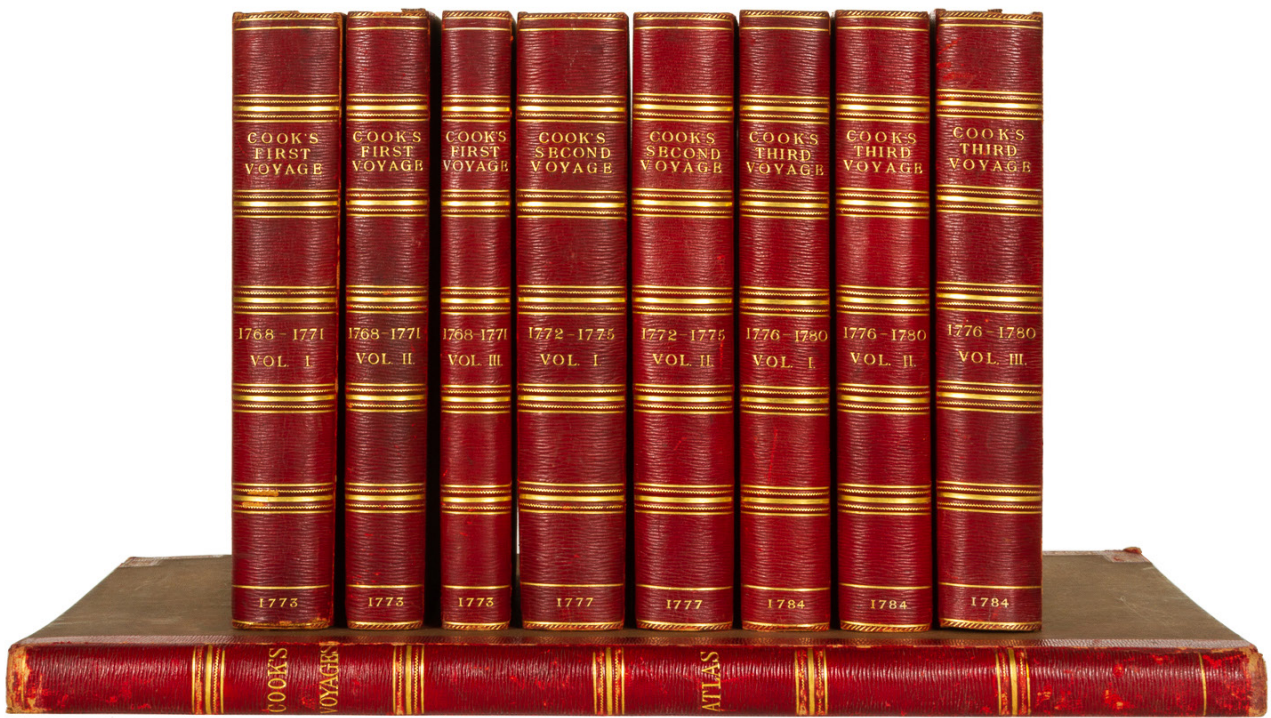
COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779) and James KING

A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Undertaken, by the command of His Majesty, for making discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere ... Performed under the direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his majesty's ships the Resolution and Discovery; in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780.

London : Printed by W. and A. Strahan for G. Nicol, 1784. First edition. Three volumes, quarto and one folio atlas; quarter morocco over papered boards by Morrell; 24 engraved maps and charts (13 folding), the atlas folio with 61 plates and 2 folding charts.

Beddie, 1543; Hill (2004), 361; Holmes, 47

36977



WITH TAPA CLOTH SPECIMENS COLLECTED ON COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE



SPARRMAN, Anders (1747-1820)

16. ***Resa till Goda Hopps-Udden, södra pol-kretsen och omkring jordklotet, samt till Hottentott- och Caffer-landen, åren 1772-76.***

Stockholm : Anders J. Nordström, 1783; Carl Deleen, 1802-1818.

Octavo, three volumes, fine early 19th-century Swedish calf over marbled boards, spines in compartments with contrasting morocco title labels, the last two volumes in uniform binding (the volume numbers *I*; *II* reversed by the binder); a fine set in bindings of the period. Vol. I (1783): pp. xiv (misnumbered xv), 766 (duplicating the pagination 701-704 with subsequent misnumbering); 9 folding copperplate plates of fauna and artefacts, folding copperplate map. Vol. II (1802): folding copperplate map of the Southern hemisphere, pp. [12], 179, [1], 5 etched plates by E. Åkerlund, folding aquatint plate (signed C. A.), one copperplate, sample of Tahitian tapa bound between pp. 178-9 (described on pp 103-4). Vol. III (1818), *Resa omkring jordklotet, i sällskap med kapit. J. Cook och hrr Forster. Åren 1772, 73, 74 och 1775*: pp. [2], 234, mounted sheet of Tongan tapa cloth, [4]; 8 etched plates, folding aquatint plate (signed C. G.); a very good complete set.

The rare first edition of Sparrman's account of Cook's second voyage, a complete set printed over a span of 35 years. It including two samples of tapa cloth collected on the voyage in Tahiti and the Friendly Islands (Tonga).

Anders Sparrman was a young Swedish naturalist working in the Cape of Good Hope when Cook arrived there in 1772. He was enlisted as an assistant to the naturalists Johann and Georg Forster and sailed with Cook on his second circumnavigation, eventually returning to Sweden in 1776. The first volume of his account largely concerns his time in Africa. It is a detailed and extensive work, described by Kroepelien as 'perhaps the most widely read Swedish travel book written before the nineteenth century'. Nineteen years later, Sparrman published the second volume of his account, which commences with his embarkation on board the *Resolution* at Cape Town and closes with the arrival of the *Resolution* and *Adventure* at Raiatea. Another sixteen years followed before Sparrman published his third volume, which describes the final leg of Cook's great second voyage.

A complete set of Sparrman is one of the great bibliographic rarities among publications relating to Captain Cook, as well as being a desirable "artefact" in that it contains tapa specimens collected in situ by the naturalist. Du Rietz (*Bibliotheca Polynesiana*) spends some time explaining that the second and third Pacific volumes serve as a sequel to Sparrman's African activities contained in volume one, and that these two volumes with their tapa specimens are 'perhaps the most desirable of all Scandinavian books relating to the Pacific'.

Kroepelien, 1218 (vol. I), 1228 (vols. II & III); Holmes, 45 (vol. I), 78 (vol. II), 81 (vol. III - unseen); O'Reilly-Reitman, 400, 401, 402; Beddie, 1274 (first two volumes only); Bagnall, 5275 (unseen); Rosove, 315. A1, 315-1. B1 - 315-2.B1 (erroneously identifying the 1802 volume as the second edition); Mendelssohn II, p. 414 (vols. I and II only); Spence, 1144; Howes *U.S.iana*, 820; not in Hill; not in Renard

41535



Ett flytande Is-Berg, hvarvid Capitain Cook försåg Skeppet Resolution med friskt vatten.
 Syd Latitud 61² och Öster om Godalteppe-Udden 42²

A FIRST FLEET LETTER, WRITTEN AT SEA ON THE VOYAGE TO BOTANY BAY

FOWELL, Newton Digby (1768-1790)

17. **Midshipman Newton Fowell, on board HMS *Sirius* at sea,
off Rio de Janeiro, 6 August 1787: autograph letter
addressed to his father, John Fowell.**

Entire letter, 1 page, quarto, manuscript in ink on laid paper watermarked with Britannia and GR surmounted by crown; dated 6 August 1787 and signed *N. Fowell*, addressed to *John Fowell Esq., Black Hall, S. Brent, Devonshire, England*, with DOVER/SHIP-LRE hand-stamp on the face and rated in ms. 1/7 (to be paid upon receipt); the flap with circular arrival date stamp NO/20/87; complete and well preserved, some very light foxing and minor internal reinforcing at folds; the address and a few internal words slightly re-drawn, small loss at one edge from where a little roughly opened, red wax seal partially remnant.

The existence of this Newton Fowell letter was not known about at the time of publication of Nance Irvine's otherwise definitive census *The Sirius letters : the complete letters of Newton Fowell, midshipman and lieutenant aboard the Sirius, flagship of the First Fleet on its voyage to New South Wales* (Sydney, 1988). The letter only came to light in early 1991, when it was discovered in a bundle of maritime mail acquired from the book trade by its previous owner. It is unclear at what point it had become an estray, separated from the rest of Fowell's correspondence which had been marked for preservation for posterity by his grief-stricken parents upon learning of his death at the end of 1790.

Virtually all of the other known Newton Fowell First Fleet correspondence was acquired by the State Library of New South Wales at auction in 1987.

Midshipman Newton Fowell's missive to his father was written on 6 August 1787, the very day that the eleven ships of the First Fleet under Captain Arthur Phillip arrived at Rio de Janeiro. It is one of two surviving letters Fowell wrote to his family from that port.

The First Fleet sailed for Cape Town on 4 September, and thence for New South Wales. *Sirius*, its flagship, dropped anchor at Botany Bay on 20 January 1788, two days after the first ships of the Fleet had arrived.

Newton Fowell was the second son of John Fowell and Mary, née Digby, of Black Hall manor, near South Brent, Devon. He joined the Royal Navy at the age of 12 in March 1781, as a midshipman on HMS *Ocean*. In 1786, the young man persuaded his father to use the influence he had through his connection with Lord Nepean to have him appointed to the First Fleet. He was duly transferred to HMS *Sirius* in February 1787. During the voyage to Australia, Phillip reported favourably on Fowell in a letter to Nepean: '... a very good young man, & improves very much.' Indeed, at the landing ceremony at Sydney Cove, Fowell would be a central participant alongside Phillip, King, Collins and Ball.

Fowell was appointed acting second lieutenant in February 1788, when Philip Gidley King was sent to establish a settlement at Norfolk Island. His promotion was confirmed on 28 December 1789. In March 1790, when the *Sirius*, under the command of John Hunter, was wrecked at Norfolk Island, Second Lieutenant Fowell and First Lieutenant William Bradley gallantly volunteered to stay on board the foundering vessel, although the ship was ultimately lost. Fowell was then transferred to the *Supply*. After being unable to make landfall at Norfolk Island, the *Supply* continued on to Batavia, where it was able to obtain fresh provisions for the fledgling penal settlement and a vessel to replace the *Sirius*. Fowell was chosen to sail the *Waaksaamheyd* back to Sydney, but on the return trip from Java he died of fever at sea on 25 August 1790, at the age of just 22.

41535



‘Honoured Father,

We are just now off Rio Janeiro on the Coast of Brazil South America from where a Packet is now under Weigh for Lisbon & have five Minutes time which I would not let slip to let you know I am very well & have great hopes of a Com[mis]s[i]on every Day. I am of course very happy and like the Officers very well. Capt. Philip has hoisted a broad Pendant so I suppose he can here do anything with the Squad[ron] he Pleases. I am in want of a few things which I did not find in the Chest the first some Coarse Cloth for Towels & some Table Cloths fit for a Wardroom Mess. Leather for shoes and Cloth for Trousers.

6th August.

I am, Hond. Father
Your dutiful Son
N. Fowell’

I shall write again the first Opportunity.’

THE DELUXE HAND-COLOURED ISSUE

PHILLIP, Arthur (1738-1814)

18. *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay, with an account of the establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island ...*

London : John Stockdale, 1789.

First edition. Quarto, contemporary tree calf, edges ruled in gilt, spine ruled in gilt with contrasting gilt-lettered morocco title label (expertly recased and endpapers replaced); edges stained yellow; letterpress book label of Ayscough Hawksworth to front pastedown; frontispiece portrait; engraved title in the first state with Webber's name to the medallion (foxed, with small inscription of owner's initials); pp. 6 (early owner's inscription to dedication leaf), [errata], [blank], viii, [8 - list of subscribers], [3 - list of plates; blank], x, 298, lxxiv; with 54 engraved plates & charts (31 hand-coloured on laid paper, as called for); a few expert reinforcements along the folds, bound with the advertisements (not always present); sparse foxing, occasional toning as usual, a very good copy.

Published in London the year following the successful arrival of the First Fleet in New Holland, Stockdale's work is the most detailed early account of the arduous voyage and is considered the foundation book of Australian settlement. Compiled, with an editor's literary flourish, from the official reports of Captain Arthur Phillip, as well as the journals of other officers in the First Fleet, this account describes the voyage from England and the first months at Port Jackson, a period extending from March 1787 to September 1788. It captures the administrative and functional challenges facing the fledgling colony, which were rendered all the more difficult by its remoteness and its spectacularly alien natural environment. The work describes the initial exploration of the Sydney region, its indigenous inhabitants, natural history and landscape. It includes the plan of Sydney Cove made by Dawes and Hunter, which is the earliest plan of the settlement of Sydney. It also includes the first published account of La Perouse's expedition - indeed, it was due to Phillip that the documentation of the latter half of that expedition was saved.

The appendix contains a list of the convicts transported with the First Fleet, and is a major source for Australian genealogy. The number of illustrious names in the list of subscribers attests to the anticipation surrounding the publication of this work: Thomas Pennant, John Latham, Joseph Banks, Alexander Dalrymple and George Staunton, to name but a few.

The account is illustrated with several dozen plates, mostly after drawings and specimens sent back to London by Surgeon General John White. The work was published in two states, one with the plates uncoloured, and another in deluxe format, 'the rare coloured issue of this classic, only a very few copies were produced in this form' (Hill). In deluxe copies the natural history plates were printed on laid paper, as here, and expertly coloured with watercolours.

'Any copy with contemporary handcolouring is a rarity' (Davidson).

'Phillip's writing was like the man himself: honest, direct and unaffected ... It offers a full record of events both on land and on sea in the first months of the settlement, detailing the early expeditions of Phillip and the other officers into the interior around Botany Bay and Port Jackson ... The importance of Stockdale's Phillip must not be underestimated ... [it is] a key work and essential to any serious collection of Australian books' (Wantrup).

Ferguson, 47; Wantrup (2023), 5a; Hill, 1347; Nissen, ZBI, 3158

31523



FEMALE SUPERB WARBLER.

Published as the Act directs Jan. 17. 1794 by J. Wardle, Printer.

ELIZABETH BLIGH'S OWN COPY

BLIGH, William (1754-1817)

19. *A voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by command of His Majesty, for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's ship the Bounty, commanded by Lieutenant William Bligh. Including an account of the mutiny on board the said ship, and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew, in the ship's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies ...*

London : Printed for George Nicol, bookseller to His Majesty, Pall-Mall, 1792.

Quarto, period-style binding of burgundy morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, spine in compartments with elaborate gilt-tooled decoration, contrasting title-labels lettered in gilt; new marbled endpapers; frontispiece oval portrait of Bligh, engraved by Conde after Russell; the title page (with off-setting from the portrait) inscribed in ink *Elizabeth Bligh 1792* in the hand of the author, William Bligh; pp. 264, with 7 engraved plates and charts (5 folding); ; a fine wide-margined copy.

A significant association copy of the first edition of William Bligh's "official" account of the *Bounty's* first voyage, the book's original owner being none other than Bligh's third daughter, Elizabeth Bligh (1786-1854). It bears the young girl's name, written in the hand of her father, William Bligh.

Based on Bligh's own journals, this edition is the first complete account of '... one of the most heroic sea voyages ever made ...', which contains '... a slightly revised version of the text of Bligh's narrative of the mutiny, previously published at London in 1790...' (Hill).

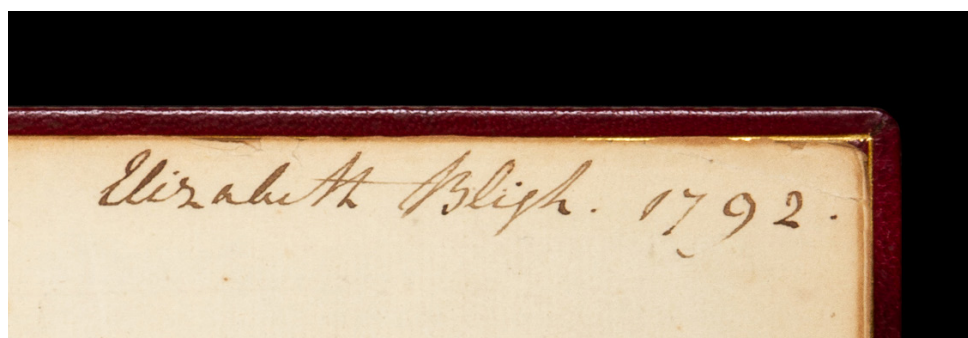
The breadfruit, a species of flowering mulberry tree native to Southeast Asia and most of the Pacific Islands, had first been brought back to Europe from Tahiti by Sir Joseph Banks in 1770. It was at the instigation of Banks, who had recognised the breadfruit's enormous potential as a staple food product, and in particular as an economical means of feeding slaves, that Lieutenant William Bligh's ill-fated 1787 expedition to Tahiti in the *Bounty* was mounted. Bligh's brief was to collect as many samples of breadfruit as possible with the intention of propagating them in the Caribbean.

At the end of April 1789, shortly after the *Bounty's* departure from Tahiti, 24 of the ship's crew mutinied. The mutineers were led by Fletcher Christian, the master's mate. Bligh and 18 loyal men were cast adrift in the ship's launch. Over the course of the next 45 days Bligh succeeded in navigating westward across 4000 miles of ocean in the tiny boat, by way of the northern coast of Australia and the Torres Strait, eventually reaching the island of Timor at the eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago. 'In the course of this hazardous journey Bligh took the opportunity to chart and name parts of the unknown north-east coast of New Holland as he passed along it' (Wantrup).

On his return to England, Bligh was acquitted at a court-martial and promoted to Commander. He was to lead a second expedition to the Pacific in 1791-93 which succeeded in transporting breadfruit from Tahiti to the West Indies.

Ferguson, 125; Wantrup (2023), 62a; Kroepelien, *Bibilothea Polynesiana*, 93; Hill, 135; Sabin, 5910

42955



‘THE FIRST BOOK CIRCULATED IN AUSTRALIA’

JOHNSON, Rev. Richard (1753-1827), Chaplain to the Colonies.

20. *An address to the inhabitants of the colonies established in
New South Wales and Norfolk Island. Written in the year 1792.*

London : Printed for the author : and sold by Mathews, Strand; Deighton, Holborn; Trap, Paternoster-Row; and Goff and Amey, No. 8, Ivy-Lane, 1794.

Duodecimo, original paper wrappers, inside upper wrapper with ownership inscription of ‘Margaret Amey, No 8 Ivy Lane, May 23d 1808’, upper wrapper inscribed ‘Stroud - Port Stephens, The Property of Rev. W. M. Cowper, afterwards Dean of Sydney’, and with the later 19th-century ownership inscription of W. H. H. Yarrington at head of title; pp. [2], viii, 74; title leaf expertly restored at fore-edge, otherwise internally very good.

‘... the first book circulated in Australia and the first book directed to an Australian audience ... As a book designed to be distributed among the convict population of New South Wales it is, not surprisingly, very rare’ (Wantrup).

Rev. Richard Johnson was chaplain to the First Fleet and the first clergyman in the colony. In his address he exhorts its inhabitants to set a moral example for ‘the poor unenlightened savages who daily visit us, and who reside amongst us’. He laments much of what he has witnessed during his time there, in particular the ill-treatment and suffering of the convicts at the hands of their overseers, and the moral degradation and degeneracy amongst the prisoner, military, and even civilian population.

The present example is a significant association copy, with a chain of ownership extending back to a friend of the author who was one of the pamphlet’s distributors: it has the ownership inscription of Margaret Amey, whose 8 Ivy Lane address is the same as that of the firm of Goff and Amey, as recorded in the pamphlet’s imprint. Margaret Amey has been identified as a friend of Rev. Johnson:

‘During 1808, when Marsden and [John Mason] Good first met, Marsden settled in with a Mrs Margaret Amey, at 8 Ivy Lane, Newgate Street: friend of Richard Johnson - whose wedding she had attended before he went to New South Wales - and well entrenched in a local evangelical network....’ (Andrew Sharp, *The World, the Flesh and the Devil: the life and opinions of Samuel Marsden in England and the Antipodes, 1765-1838*, Auckland University Press, 2016, p. 1).

In fact, Margaret Amey was a witness at the weddings of both Marsden and Johnson.

It seems reasonable to speculate that Margaret Amey gave her copy of Johnson’s *Address* to Rev. William Cowper (1778-1858), who arrived in Sydney in August 1809 as assistant colonial chaplain, having been personally recommended for the position by Amey’s friend, Samuel Marsden. The pamphlet was then passed down to his son, Rev. William Macquarie Cowper (1810-1902), who spent 20 years as chaplain at Port Stephens (1836-1856), and succeeded his father as minister of St Philip’s, Sydney in 1858 - the same year he was appointed Dean of Sydney. The copy later belonged to yet another Sydney Anglican clergyman, William Yarrington.

Ferguson, 187; Wantrup (2023), 23

42885

M. H. H. Harrington
Concord

AN

A D D R E S S

TO THE

I N H A B I T A N T S

O F T H E

C O L O N I E S,

E S T A B L I S H E D I N

N E W S O U T H W A L E S

A N D

N O R F O L K I S L A N D.

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

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1792.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR:

And Sold by MATHEWS, Strand; DEIGHTON, Holborn;
TRAP, Paternoster-Row; and GOFF and AMEY,
No. 8, Ivy-Lane. MDCCXCIV. (1794)

The only edition

Margaret Amey
- c/o 8 Grey Lane
May 23 1808

THE FIRST GAME TO ILLUSTRATE BIRDS OF NEW HOLLAND?



MARSHALL, John (1756-1824)

21. *The Infant's Cabinet of Birds.*

London : Made and sold by John Marshall, No. 4 Aldermay Church Yard, 1800.

Original wooden box, 95 x 62 x 42 mm with integral brass reinforcements to corners, sliding lid with hand-coloured engraved title label; housing 28 hand-coloured engraved cards of birds of the world, including such exotic species as *The Ostrich*, *The Chinese Cuckoo*, *The Patagonian Penguin*, *The Ring Parroquet*, *The American Pelican*, *The Crested Kingfisher*, *The Nonpareil Parrot*, and *The Cockatoo*; each card is printed with a volume and page number that refers to one of two companion booklets in which the particular bird was described (the booklets are no longer present), and bears the publication statement *Published June 17, 1800 J. Marshall, No. 4 Aldermay Church Yard, London*; a few light stains and creases, but overall very good.

John Marshall was a London publisher who specialised in children's literature, as well as miniature libraries and 'Cabinets' - such as this one, of birds - which served as teaching aids.

The box of illustrated cards was originally issued with two small text volumes. Several of the images, including the Patagonian Penguin, the Chinese Cuckoo, the Ostrich, the Cockatoo, and the Nonpareil Parrot (*Platycercus eximius*, or Eastern Rosella) are copied, sometimes in reverse, from *The Naturalist's Miscellany, or Coloured Figures of Natural Objects Drawn and Described Immediately from Nature* by George Shaw, published in London by Nodder & Co. in 1792. In the case of the Australian Nonpareil Parrot (Eastern Rosella), this was the first time an illustration of the bird had been published.

Very rare. OCLC locates four examples, none of them in Australian collections.

The State Library of New South Wales holds a similar boxed game of illustrated cards featuring Australian wildlife, *A New Exhibition of Beasts*, with images taken from the First Fleet journals, published in London by John Wallis between 1790 and 1804 (this date range reflects Wallis' address on the imprint). It was acquired from us in 2015, at which time we described it as the first published game or toy for children to illustrate animals from New Holland; however, with a firm imprint date of June 17, 1800, *The Infant's Cabinet of Birds* may in fact now lay claim to that distinction.

47383



THE FIRST BOOK ON THE FIRST AUSTRALIANS



CLARK, John Heaviside (c.1770-1863); [LEWIN, John William, 1770-1819, artist, attributed]

22. *Foreign field sports, fisheries, sporting anecdotes, &c. &c. : from drawings by Messrs. Howitt, Atkinson, Clark, Manskirch, &c. Containing one hundred plates. With a supplement of New South Wales.*

London : Published and sold by Edward Orme, 1814.

Large quarto, contemporary blind-tooled morocco, ornamental gilt edging, spine lettered in gilt and with gilt tooling; gilt dentelles, all edges gilt; front pastedown with ex libris of Mr. Robert Maxwell; pp. 170, [110] leaves of hand-coloured aquatint plates; the Supplement, with separate title page *Field Sports, &c. &c. Of the Native Inhabitants of New South Wales* dated 1813, with a Dedication to Rear Admiral Bligh, contains 10 plates of Aboriginal subjects; all of the plates have the Edward Orme 1813 imprint; some of the plates watermarked with the 1811 paper (an early issue, and as Wantrup notes 'later issues bear dates as late as 1818'); the plates, particularly those in the *Supplement*, are clean and bright; a very good copy of a highly significant plate book.

'Importantly, this volume is the very first book on the Australian Aborigines, a fact not often acknowledged' (Wantrup).

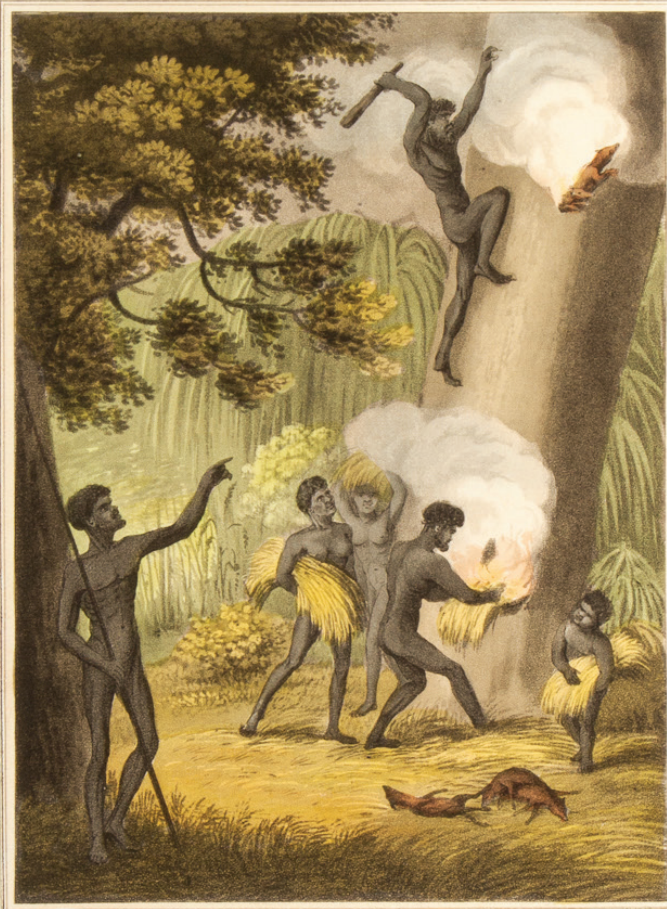
The superb *Supplement* plates, all with Aboriginal subjects, were originally published separately in 1813 as *Field sports of the native inhabitants of New South Wales*, and were reissued in 1814 as a supplement to this expanded work, *Foreign field sports*. The titles of the plates are: *Smoking out the opossum; Hunting the kangaroo; Throwing the spear; Climbing trees; Fishing, no. 1; Fishing, no. 2; The Dance; Warriors of New S. Wales; Trial; and Repose.*

Orme's 1814 *Field Sports* was 'reprinted several times over the next decade. In editions after 1814 the New South Wales supplement does not have a separate title page and the text pages are numbered' (Wantrup).

Although the plates themselves name Heaviside as the artist and Dubourg as the engraver, it is known that John Heaviside Clark, who had never visited Australia, could not possibly have been the original artist. Rather, Heaviside must have adapted the original sketches which, as Wantrup argues convincingly, were probably made by J. W. Lewin.

Wantrup (2023), 213b; Ferguson, 577

47371



SMOKING OUT THE OPOSSUM.

J.H. Church Del.

Published & Sold October 1st 1843, by F. & W. Wood, Bond Street, London.

R. D. Barclay Sculp.

SMOKING OUT THE OPOSSUM,

THE Opossum, Kangaroo Rat, Flying Squirrel, and various other animals, which inhabit the woods, frequent the hollows of decaying trees. As soon as such a tree is discovered, the natives commence their search with the most certain means of success; one of the party ascends the tree to the upper outlet, at which the animals could escape, and waits, with his club raised, while others below apply burning dried grass, to the lower opening; by which the hollow of the tree comes so filled with smoke, as to render it untenable to the animals, and they are dispatched in their attempt to escape. Native hunters in the woods, are often driven to harder extremities than those who inhabit the coast, or the borders of rivers, notwithstanding the great variety of such varieties of animals which furnish excellent food; for the method by smoking, they are taken with great difficulty. When appointed hunters are frequently compelled to substitute a worm, or grub, found in the body of the dwarf gum tree; or even themselves with yams, fern root, or even berries, so wretched is their certain is their means of subsistence.

THE EVANGELISATION OF A POLYNESIAN SOCIETY

[ORSMOND, John Muggridge, 1788-1856]

23. **Autograph letter in the Tahitian language, written by a chief of Bora Bora to the LMS missionary, Rev. John Muggridge Orsmond. Bora Bora, 1822.**

Manuscript in ink on laid paper, 3 pp., octavo; letter in Tahitian addressed to missionary Rev. John Orsmond at Tahiti, written entirely in the hand of an unidentified chief of Bora Bora, signed 'Porapora' at the foot; undated, but probably 1822; well preserved; tipped onto archival paper, bound in modern marbled boards, along with a manuscript note dated 3 March 1826 written and signed by René Primevère Lesson, surgeon and naturalist on the Duperrey expedition, explaining that he is presenting the original letter (which had been given to him by Orsmond on Bora Bora) to Monsieur Berthevin, and stating that a French translation, together with a facsimile of the letter, has been published in the *Journal des voyages* (January 1826).

A remarkable letter which illustrates how rapidly and profoundly the Christian faith was able to penetrate an Eastern Polynesian society through the agency of the LMS missionaries in the first decades of the nineteenth century.

In 1815, after victory over the traditionalist force in the battle of Fe'i Pi in Punaauia on the island of Tahiti, the Protestant party of Pomare II - who had converted to the Christian faith in 1812 - became supreme rulers of Tahiti. Pomare's warriors introduced Christianity to the nearby Bora Bora group in 1816. In 1818, the inhabitants of Bora Bora made a request to the LMS missionaries of nearby Huahine and Moorea for religious books and pastors for the islands. Consequently, Rev. John Muggridge Orsmond visited Bora Bora for the first time that same year, and helped to organise the first church there. He returned to Bora Bora in 1820-21, and again in 1823.

'Dear friend, Mr Orsmond.

Greetings to you, in the true God and in Jesus Christ, the true King, through whom the power of hell has been destroyed: this is the word we address you; it is that of all of us, brothers and sisters, because of our love for you, which accompanies you in your journey on the deep sea, and in your visit to the missionaries who live in Tahiti and Moorea. This is the prayer that we address to God for you from the bottom of our hearts.

Since the gospel is no longer preached to us, we are like children who have no parents, like the bonito that cannot enjoy rest. We have the custom of participating in the sacrament [oma]; we must continue to do this. Our body alone is separated from you; our memory and love for you are not lost.

Every day is spent in prayer so that we persist in our conduct on this earth of ours, we cling to the gospel of Jesus, and we partially bear the evil; we are, like [otaha], struck by [atoa], exercising our patience with the evil customs that are on earth.

Na Terena, and all the brothers and sisters, and also friends Tyerman and Bennet [i.e. Daniel Tyerman and George Bennet, visiting LMS missionary inspectors], we greet in Jesus; we have love for you both; your image is not lost to us; it is within us, and will never be lost until our bodies are mixed with dust, until we are reunited in heaven.

Porapora.'

(Our English translation of Orsmond's own French translation of the letter, published in *Journal des voyages* in 1826. Note that Orsmond could not find a suitable translation for three of the Tahitian words).

ite fenua nua

Pa Tereua ma ete ma
u taue ete mau tua
hina a toa

~~I~~ ~~ho~~ ~~I~~ ~~ho~~ ~~ma~~ ^(e) ~~ma~~ ~~ma~~
ni ma e e Peneti hoi Taom
na hoi orua ia Iesu te aroha
noa nei amatare ia opiti
ai ta imoe to orua ho fo a i
ro to ia matare ai ta roa
~~ma~~ imoe eia tuati
noa tu te tino ite vari
e fa re reia tu ai ite co

Porapora



ONE OF THE FIRST BOOKS PRINTED IN THE PACIFIC

DAVIES, John (1772-1855) (translator)

24. *Te mau Episetole a te Aposetolo ra a Paulo. I to Galatia, Ephesia, Philipi, Colosa, Tesalonia, ia Timoteo hoi, Tito, e Philemona. Te taio ra, e haapao oia iaite. Iesu Christi.*

Tahiti : i neia i te nenei raa a te mau misionari ra [colophon: printed at the Windward Mission Press], 1824.

Duodecimo, contemporary diced russia (rubbed, with chips at spine ends), spine with contrasting leather title-label lettered in gilt 'OTAHEITAN'; marbled endpapers, front pastedown with old ex libris of the Library of the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Ohio; pp. 71; text in Tahitian, in double columns; an excellent example.

An extremely early and rare Tahitian imprint, this slim volume comprises a selection of the Pauline Epistles translated into the Tahitian language by the Welsh Methodist schoolmaster and missionary John Davies, including Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, and Philemon.

Davies served as a missionary and teacher for the LMS in Tahiti from 1800 until his death in 1855. He was the superintendent of a school at Papara established by the LMS. Both his marriages were tragically brief: in 1810 he married Sophia Browning, who died following childbirth in 1812; and in 1824, he married Mary Ann Bicknell, the widow of fellow missionary Henry Bicknell - she died in 1826.

A gifted linguist, Davies produced numerous works on or in the Tahitian language, including a dictionary and grammar, and translations of the New Testament and Psalms, catechisms, and the *Pilgrim's Progress*. Above all, though, he has the distinction of being the author of the first book published in Tahitian, a spelling book in that language printed in London in 1810.

It was not until early in 1817 that the first printing press in the Pacific arrived at Mo'orea from London, and the first book - another Tahitian spelling book, of which no surviving copy is known - is recorded as having been printed on that press on 30 June, with the first sheet printed by none other than Pomare II himself. Soon afterwards Davies, along with fellow missionary William Ellis, was responsible for overseeing the transporting and setting up of this press on the island of Huahine, where it became known as the Leeward Mission Press. A second LMS press, known as the Windward Mission Press, was established shortly afterwards on Tahiti itself by Bourne. The books printed on these two presses prior to 1830 are from the cradle of printing in the Pacific: printing did not commence until 1822 in Hawaii, 1835 in New Zealand, and 1839 in Fiji and Tonga.

O'Reilly & Reitman, *Bibliographie de Tahiti*, 5851; Darlow and Moule, 9072; Harding, *The Tahitian imprints of the London Missionary Society, 1810-1834*, no. 37

47394

TE MAU

EPISETOLE

A TE

APOSETOLO RA

A PAULO.

TA'NA I PAPAI ADU

I TO

GALATIA, EPHESIA, PHILIPPI,

COLOSA, TESALONIA,

IA TIMOTEO

HOI,

TITO, E PHILEMONA.

Te taio ra, e haapao oia iaite. *Iesu Christ.*

Tahiti;

4 NEIA I TE NENEI RAA A TE MAU MISIONARI RAA.

1824

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN BOOK ON WINE

BUSBY, James (1801-1871)

25. *A treatise on the culture of the vine, and the art of making wine; compiled from the works of Chaptal, and other French writers; and from the notes of the compiler, during a residence in some of the Wine Provinces of France.*

Australia [i.e. Sydney] : R. Howe, Government Printer, 1825.

First edition. Small quarto (octavo in fours), early half-calf over papered boards, rebacked with new spine in period style, ruled in gilt with contrasting morocco title label lettered in gilt; bound as usual without the half title; pp. [3], xxxiv, 270 (actually 272, as the pagination 183-184 is duplicated), [1 errata], [1 blank], with one folding table (designated pp. 62-63, inserted after p. 64, as per Ferguson); a very good copy.

Regarded as the father of the Australian wine industry, James Busby arrived in Sydney from Scotland with his family in 1824, having spent some months in the best wine districts of France to learn about viticulture, with a view to experimenting in vine cultivation and winemaking in New South Wales.

Busby was appointed teacher of viticulture at the Male Orphans School at Bald Hills near Liverpool, and was granted 2000 acres of land. Following a trip to Europe in 1828 he brought back to Australia 678 varieties of vines, of which 362 were successfully grown in the Botanic Gardens of Sydney. It was those vines which were to propagate the vineyards of Australia.

‘While Busby was still in his twenties, he provided Australian growers and winemakers with the two essential ingredients required to produce wine: manuals on how to make it and a wide range of (usually suitable) vine cuttings. Such a combination was unavailable to the winemakers of any other country or region for nearly a century. Through his combined activities, Busby towers over all other contributors to the theory and practice of winemaking in Australia to this day. Partly because Australia was one of the only two countries in the British Empire capable of producing wine (the other was its historic rival, South Africa), his books and those of Alexander Kelly were the only serious nineteenth-century works published in English on viticulture and winemaking’ (Faith).

In the introduction Busby explains that Australia had a viable future as a major wine producing country, a statement that justifies the epithet for him of ‘prophet of Australian viticulture’.

Ferguson, 1004; Gabler, *Wine into words*, p. 49; Faith, *Australia’s liquid gold*, p. 194

47281

A
TREATISE
ON THE
CULTURE OF THE VINE,
AND THE
ART OF MAKING WINE;

COMPILED FROM THE
WORKS OF CHAPTAL, AND OTHER FRENCH WRITERS;
AND FROM THE
NOTES OF THE COMPILER, DURING A RESIDENCE IN
SOME OF THE WINE PROVINCES OF FRANCE.

BY JAMES BUSBY.

Tot vina, quot agri.—PLINY.

AUSTRALIA:

PRINTED BY R. HOWE, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1825.

FRENCH EXPLORERS IN A VIRGIN EQUATORIAL RAINFOREST

SAINSON, Louis-Auguste de (1800-1874)

26. **The artist and companions from the *Astrolabe*
at Carteret Harbour, New Ireland, 1827.**

Watercolour and ink on paper, 398 x 287 mm; inscribed verso: 80. *Vue du grand torrent et d'une forêt / Hâvre Carteret*; the artist's own re-worked section (80 x 110 mm, irregular) carefully pasted on at lower left; extremely well preserved.

A rare original work by one of the key artists to record early European exploration in the Pacific, Louis-Auguste de Sainson, the official voyage artist on Dumont d'Urville's famous 1826-29 expedition in the *Astrolabe*.

Although one of the aims of the Dumont d'Urville expedition was to find the remains of La Pérouse (or, at least, firm evidence of the fate of the navigator and his crew, last sighted leaving Botany Bay in March 1788), its broader objectives were the carrying out of scientific research and exploration in the Pacific, including the charting of the coasts of New Zealand and New Guinea. The *Astrolabe* visited the western, southern and eastern coasts of New Holland, New Zealand, Tonga, Fiji, the Solomons, New Guinea, and the chain of islands to its east, including New Ireland.

Early in July 1827 the *Astrolabe* sailed northwest from the island of Bougainville, the northernmost of the Solomons, and on 17 July anchored in Carteret Harbour, near the southwest tip of New Ireland. It was in this safe haven that the expedition was able to procure urgently needed supplies of wood and water. Although the *Astrolabe*'s crew saw evidence of a recent visit to the area by the local inhabitants, they encountered no-one. During the week-long sojourn the incessant rainfall was the most torrential any of the expedition members had witnessed.

Of the almost 500 drawings Sainson produced on the expedition, this painting stands out from all of the others ultimately selected for publication as engravings in the *Atlas* to the official voyage account. The complexity and density of the composition - an attempt to interpret the wild lushness of the rainforest vegetation - instantly distinguishes it from those other works. As a meditation on our place in vast and powerful Nature, evoking the wonderment of Europeans who are encountering the sublime beauty of this tropical environment for the first time, it is a work that bears the hallmarks of European Romanticism. As in other Sainson works from the *Astrolabe* voyage, the sketching artist can be seen in the foreground. An engraved version of the present work made by Sigismond Himely was published in the second volume of the *Atlas*. It differs from Sainson's original watercolour in several minor details.

There are no finished watercolours by Sainson held in public collections in either Australia or New Zealand. The only original works by the artist from the voyage of the *Astrolabe* held by an Australian institution are the group of unsigned preparatory pencil sketches contained alongside many signed and dated sketches by Arago from the circumnavigation in the *Uranie* in an album in the State Library of New South Wales. In France, the BnF holds 25 of Sainson's finished watercolours, worked up from his shipboard drawings after his return to France and used as the basis for engravings in the *Atlas* volumes of the official voyage account.

37295



DRAWN FROM LIFE IN A GEORGIAN MENAGERIE

Species from New Holland
(Very Scarce)
Lewin

LEWIN, Thomas (1774-1840)

27. A Gang-gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*)

[London, 1829].

Body colour, watercolour with touches of gum arabic, and ink on paper watermarked

J. Watman, measuring 440 x 330 mm; signed, inscribed and dated *D & P by Thos. Lewin 1829*;

verso inscribed in a contemporary hand in ink: *Species from New Holland (very scarce) Lewin*.

[and in pencil] *Drawn and painted / from Nature and Correct / [xxx] Colors and all Honor[s] T. Lewin London Jany 1829*; framed.

A superb depiction of an Australian Gang-gang cockatoo by Thomas Lewin, son of artist William Lewin (known for his *Birds of Great Britain*), and younger brother of John William Lewin (best known for his *Birds of New Holland* and *Birds of New South Wales*).

The Gang-gang cockatoo is native to southeastern Australia. The first sighting by Europeans was made in 1801 on Churchill Island, Western Port, by the crew of the *Lady Nelson* during its surveying voyage under the command of James Grant; the poor bird was promptly shot. Worthy of note is the fact that the artist John Lewin sailed on this expedition on board the sloop *Bee*, which acted as a tender for the *Lady Nelson*. However, he was not an eyewitness to the sighting and shooting of the unfortunate specimen, as the *Bee* did not call at Churchill Island that day because of inclement weather.

The contemporary inscription on the verso of the present work states that it was drawn from life. This is perfectly plausible, since the Gang-gang is a hardy bird and frequently survived the voyage back to England. There is every chance that this particular specimen had been acquired by one of the many private and public menageries of exotic creatures from the New World assembled in Britain in the Georgian era. Thomas Lewin's work was quite possibly commissioned by the owner of one of these extraordinary collections.

The Lewin family had an abiding interest in ornithology; they also had close connections with Australia. William Lewin was a friend of John Latham - sometimes referred to as the "grandfather of Australian ornithology" - to whom he dedicated his magnum opus *The Birds of Great Britain, with their eggs, accurately figured* (1789-94). His sons, John William and Thomas, who were, like their father, also collectors and illustrators, assisted with the illustrations to the second edition of *Birds of Great Britain*.

From 1798, John Lewin - as the first free-settler professional artist in New South Wales - became one of the best known and most significant artists working in Australia in this period, his legacy being a rich pictorial record of the colony created through landscape paintings, portrait miniatures, and depictions of First Nations people and natural history subjects such as birds, insects and plants. Lewin published his first book in 1805, *Prodromus Entomology: Natural History of Lepidopterous Insects of New South Wales*. His second and most famous work, published in London in 1808, was the *Birds of New Holland, with their Natural History*; in Sydney in 1813, government printer George Howe printed a new edition titled *Birds of New South Wales*, which was the first illustrated book published in Australia. Although John Lewin never returned to England - he died in Sydney in 1819 - his brother Thomas was still able to collaborate with him professionally. Thomas oversaw and edited the London editions of John Lewin's books, writing the prefaces for them and organising contributions from scientific experts.

44044



THE HUME AND HOVELL EXPEDITION: TERRA NULLIUS TO PASTORAL ESTATE

[BLAND, William, 1789-1868, editor]

28. *Journey of discovery to Port Phillip, New South Wales,
in 1824 and 1825.*

Sydney : Published by James Tegg, printed by Henry Bull, 1837.

Octavo, recent gilt-ruled half calf, spine lettered in gilt; marbled edges; dedication leaf inscribed 'Mrs Hatton, with the Affectionate Love of the little Wife of the Author, Eliza Bland, 4th August 1854'; pp. vii, [1 blank], 97, with a folding engraved map by Raphael Clint, the expedition route highlighted in red as usual; the map a little browned, but a fine copy.

The rare first published edition of the account of Hume and Hovell's momentous overland expedition, edited from Hovell's notebook by Sydney medical practitioner and politician William Bland.

This is a unique presentation copy, inscribed by Bland's wife Eliza to a friend. Although the title page states 'second edition', the first (of 1831) had been a proof printing, without the map, which was not officially published.

In October 1824, Hamilton Hume and William Hovell, accompanied by six convict servants, set out from Appin, southwest of Sydney, with the intention of striking a trail overland all the way to Western Port on the southern coast of what is now Victoria. As it happened, the expedition's three-month journey ended at Corio Bay, which Hovell's miscalculations had led them to mistake for Western Port, much further to the east. The explorers were the first Europeans to discover the Australian Alps, and the Murray (originally named the Hume), Ovens and Goulburn Rivers. When they returned to Sydney with reports of vast tracts of fine arable land, the fate of the inland area they had traversed became sealed: it was destined to be colonised and become what was essentially an enormous pastoral estate.

The important discoveries made by Hume and Hovell led directly to the expeditions of Sturt and Mitchell, the success of the latter's third expedition of 1836 probably being a driving factor in the decision to publish the Hume and Hovell account in 1837.

Ferguson, 2234; Wantrup (2023), 110

46942

JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY

TO

PORT PHILLIP,

NEW SOUTH WALES,

IN

1824 AND 1825.

BY

W. H. HOVELL AND H. HUME, ESQUIRES.

SECOND EDITION.

SYDNEY:

PUBLISHED BY JAMES TEGG.

PRINTED BY HENRY BULL.

1837.

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST FREE PROFESSIONAL ARTIST

LEWIN, John William (1770-1819)

29. *A natural history of the birds of New South Wales, collected, engraved and faithfully painted after nature ...*

London : Henry H. Bohn, 1838.

Fourth edition. Folio, original publisher's binding of quarter crushed morocco over green cloth-covered boards, spine lettered in gilt 'Lewin's Birds of New Holland'; yellow endpapers; pp. [iv], 26 etched plates with original gouache hand-colouring, interleaved with accompanying letterpress text; a fine example. Ex H. Bradley Martin collection.

The naturalist and natural history artist John William Lewin arrived in New South Wales in 1800. Under the patronage of Governor King he was able to sketch and collect specimens in uncharted and exotic locations. He was allowed to join expeditions to the Hunter and to Bass Strait, as well as to make a voyage to Tahiti. His first collection of copperplate engravings, *The Natural History of Lepidopterous Insects of New South Wales*, was published by his brother, Thomas in London in 1805. *The Birds of New Holland, with their Natural History* was published, again by Thomas Lewin, in London in 1808. Only six copies of this work are known to be extant, all of those, including the copy given to George III, having been distributed in London. For reasons unknown - possibly fire, or loss at sea - the shipment of several dozen copies destined for colonial subscribers never arrived in Sydney.

In the wake of this disappointment, Lewin decided to compile a colonial version of *The Birds of New Holland*. Without access to the original plates, which were in London, and deciding to undertake the authorship of the text to accompany the plates, Lewin was compelled to commence the venture completely anew. Making use of various earlier state plates, the colonial edition, printed and bound by George Howe, eventually appeared in 1813. *The Birds of New South Wales with their Natural History* is recognised as the first illustrated book published in Australia, and contains some of the first engravings printed in New South Wales (Wantrup, who refers to the eight known complete copies of this phenomenal rarity, describing the first edition as "virtually unprocurable").

A third edition of *A natural history of the birds of New South Wales* was published in 1822, with some of the plates printed on paper watermarked "1825".

The present finely coloured volume is the fourth edition of 1838, revised by Gould, Vigors and Horsfield, presenting the birds highlighted with striking and bold gouache in contrast to the duller watercolour of the 1822 edition. In 1875 Quaritch published a fifth edition. All editions of Lewin's *Birds* are rare and desirable, with the 1822 and 1838 editions being the earliest realistically obtainable, both fine Australian colour plate books but quite different in their presentation of the birds.

Ferguson, 2535; Mathews, 147; Nissen IVB, 561; Nissen SVB, 313; Sauer, 293; Wantrup (2023), 278

45901

EXOTIC BIRDS, FOR YOUNG FRENCH LADIES OF THE *HAUTE BOURGEOISIE*



[Anon.]

30. *Les oiseaux et les fleurs. Album dédié aux Jeunes Demoiselles, renferment un choix des plus jolis oiseaux et des plus belles fleurs. Orné de 24 lithographies coloriées.*

Paris : Langlumé, [c.1846].

Oblong duodecimo, publisher's papered boards with gilt and embossed decoration (some minor wear at corners and spine ends); pp. 48, plus 24 hand-coloured plates, all still vibrant; an exceptional example.

This charming illustrated work 'dedicated to the young ladies' contains three plates with depictions of native Australian birds: the Sulphur-crested cockatoo (a bird native to Australia, New Guinea and parts of the Indonesian archipelago, although the two-page description of the bird incorrectly gives its natural habitats as Asia and Africa), the Lyrebird, and the Regent bowerbird. Other plates include a Bird of paradise from New Guinea, the Red lory from the East Indies, and a Java finch.

Gumuchian, *Les Livres de l'Enfance du XVe au XIXe Siècle*, 4317

Rare. No copy traced in Australian institutional collections.

47493



LA LYRE. — L'ALCÉE DE LA CHINE.

LA LYRE.

C'est un oiseau rare et d'une forme élégante. On le trouve en Nouvelle-Hollande, contrée qui nous a fourni tant d'animaux plus ou moins bizarres et qui ne ressemblent aucunement à ceux des autres contrées de la terre (1).

La lyre a une queue très remarquable par sa forme. Elle se compose de trois sortes de plumes, savoir : les douze plumes ordinaires

(1) Tels que le kangourou, dont les jambes de derrière sont six fois plus longues que celles de devant; l'ornithorinque, quadrupède à bec d'oiseau; le dasyure, etc., etc.

THE FINEST OF ALL AUSTRALIAN COLOUR PLATE BOOKS

GOULD, John (1804-1881); GOULD, Elizabeth (1804-1841); RICHTER, Henry Constantine (1821-1902)

31. *The Birds of Australia*

London : printed by Richard and John Taylor for the author, 1848.

Seven volumes, imperial folio, finely bound by Sotheran and Co. in full green crushed morocco over boards, elaborate gilt panels and rules, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered and tooled in gilt; all edges gilt; marbled endpapers, bookplate of Sir Edward Charles Stirling to front pastedowns; with a total of 600 stone lithographs printed by Hullmandel, coloured by hand, each with tissue guard and an accompanying leaf of descriptive letterpress text. Together with: *The Birds of Australia. Supplement*. London : printed by Richard and John Taylor for the author, 1869. Imperial folio, in uniform binding, with 81 stone lithographs, coloured by hand; each with an accompanying leaf of descriptive letterpress text. Occasional light foxing, but a clean, vibrant set in a firm and solid binding, an exceptional work with 681 full-page hand-coloured lithographs, three of which are double-page.

The first comprehensive survey of the birds of Australia, with hand-coloured illustrations and descriptions of 681 species, 328 of which were new to Western science and which Gould was the first to describe.

In May 1838, the British ornithologist and artist John Gould travelled to Australia with his wife Elizabeth (Coxen) to commence work on their hugely ambitious project, *The Birds of Australia*, which Gould would later acknowledge as his magnum opus. They spent two years travelling in Tasmania, New South Wales and South Australia, before departing for England in April 1840. As Wantrup notes, ‘Gould’s work in the field was remarkable, collecting 800 bird specimens as well as the nests and eggs of more than seventy species, and making extensive field notes and sketches, including a record of the Aboriginal names of many species. In addition, he brought back about seventy mammalian specimens’ (Wantrup, p. 514).

From December 1840, *The Birds of Australia* was issued in parts at three-month intervals. In August 1841, Elizabeth died shortly before the issue of the fourth part, meaning that her contribution to the publication was limited to 84 plates. Her replacement on the project, Henry Constantine Richter, is responsible for the vast majority of the remaining lithographs (although there were individual plates made by Edward Lear and Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins). By December 1848, the work had been published in its entirety, comprising 36 parts with a total of 600 superb hand-coloured lithographs, each accompanied by a letterpress description penned by Gould. The *Supplement* was issued in parts over an extended period, from March 1851 to August 1869. No set of Gould’s *The Birds of Australia* is regarded as complete without the *Supplement*.

In his analysis of the publication data, Wantrup estimates that in all likelihood between 220 and 230 complete sets of *The Birds of Australia* were issued, but that of these a large percentage were to institutional subscribers; and, when we take into account the fact that in the intervening century-and-a-half many more sets have either been acquired by institutions or split by print dealers, there can be no question that the number of complete sets remaining in private ownership is very small indeed (ibid., p. 516).

Anker/Copenhagen, 174 & 179; Ayer/Zimmer, pp. 255 & 259; *Fine Bird Books*, p. 101; Nissen IVB, 370; Sauer, 9 & 18; Whittell, pp. 287-288; Wood, p. 365; Wantrup (2023), 286a & 286b

47089



PLATYTERCUS IGNITUS: Leadb.

J. Gould and W. E. Lockhart del. & lith.

Ballman del. & Wilson imp.

PLATYTERCUS

Fig.

Platytercus ignitus, Leadb. in Proc. of Zool. Soc.

In the year 1887 Mr. John Leadbeater received from the late Mr. J. E. S. Moore a specimen of a singular and anomalous bird that has ever come under my notice. It was a very young bird, and many features which would lead one to believe it was a new species. On the other there is sufficient decision in some of its characters to lead me to believe it was a new species. I allude particularly to the decided mark of white on the under-coverts of the wing. In *Platytercus* the same parts have a faint mark of white, but never so distinct as in the specimen here figured. It is never so distinct as in the specimen here figured; future research will doubtless lead to a more certain determination. It is most near to the example from which my figures were taken to which it was presented by Mr. John Leadbeater. Crown of the head, ear-coverts, rump, breast, feathers of the back black in the centre, and margins deep blue; primaries and secondaries white at the tip; tertiaris green; four middle feathers of the tail blue, gradually fading into white at the base, and then blue, gradually fading into white. The figures represent the bird in two positions.

AN ENTICEMENT TO EMIGRATE



“AGRICOLA” [ANGAS, George Fife, 1789-1879]; ANGAS, George French (1822-1886) (artist)

32. *Description of the Barossa Range and its neighbourhood, in South Australia. By “Agricola”. Illustrated with maps and coloured plates, from original drawings made on the spot, by George French Angas.*

London : Smith, Elder, & Co., Cornwall, 1849.

Quarto, recent half-calf over original embossed cloth-covered boards, original gilt-lettered title label to upper board; marbled endpapers, pp. 20, with six fine hand-coloured lithographed plates (tissue guards intact), and a map (*Plan of special surveys in 80 acre sections in the Barossa Range, South Australia*); occasional light foxing, a fine copy.

This rare illustrated book, with plates by George French Angas, was designed to promote emigration to the fertile Barossa Valley in South Australia. Authorship has traditionally been attributed to Angas’ brother, John Howard Angas. However, as Philip Jones states, ‘there is little doubt that George Fife prepared the text, albeit with assistance from his sons and from George Gawler’ (Philip Jones, *Illustrating the Antipodes. George French Angas in Australia and New Zealand 1844-184*. Canberra : NLA, 2021, p. 97). The nom de plume ‘Agricola’ alludes to the Roman general and ruler of Britain, whose name conjures up ideals of prosperous agricultural settlement.

‘The book was designed to promote South Australia rather than as a vehicle for Angas’s illustrations. Even so, it is a most attractive work. The lithographs are of special interest since for the first time they were drawn on the stone by Angas himself. So much of Angas’s work was reinterpreted by British lithographers that this book is especially desirable as a faithful expression of Angas’s artistic intentions and a more accurately observed representation of the Australian scenery. For this reason, if no other, no serious collector would pass up an opportunity to acquire a copy of this rare 1849 volume’ (Wantrup, p. 409).

Some copies of this book include a second map, but as recorded by Wantrup ‘It is possible (but improbable) that the second map may not have been issued with all copies. It is not recorded by Ferguson and was not present in the Edge-Partington copy nor the Quentin Keynes copy (Christies, London, 2004)’ (ibid., p. 1114).

Ferguson, 4968; Wantrup (2023), 238

44160



DRESSING UP RACE



LETAILLE, Charles (1815-1908)

33. *Croquis et Souvenirs d'un Artiste, ou détails les plus curieux d'un Voyage Autour du Monde. Récréation instructive. Dédiée à la jeunesse par Chles. Letaille.*

Paris : [Charles Letaille], [c.1855].

Original box of papered card, 265 x 200 x 30 mm, the lid with embossed gilt border and hand-coloured lithograph depicting a New Zealand scene with Māori; containing 6 hand-coloured lithographed maps (*Mappe-Monde; Océanie; Afrique; Asie; Amérique; Europe*), each with four cartouche illustrations of indigenous peoples in traditional costume, and a total of 12 (of 15) hand-coloured lithographed shaped paper cut-outs depicting various indigenous peoples including *Habitant de la Nouvelle Hollande* (in fact, a Hawaiian), *Danseur de la Nouvelle Zélande*, *Patagon*, *Hottentot*, *Cafre*, *Chinois de Canton*, *Mexicain*, *Brésilien*, *Espagnol* and *Ecossais*; plus a sheet of letterpress with a key to the cartouche illustrations and costumes as well as the publisher's notice about the game and its intended uses, stating this is the third edition; with the original companion booklet, the third edition of Letaille's *Tableau Abrégé de l'Histoire des Voyages* (Paris : Alexandre Gautier, c.1855), duodecimo, pp. 124, original papered boards with hand-coloured lithograph to front depicting Māori performing *hongi*.

A rare mid-nineteenth-century French pedagogical game designed to introduce a young audience to the subject of ethnology, beautifully designed by Charles Letaille, a Parsian publisher of educational and religious material. The maps and illustrations are based on examples from the great voyage books of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

The game has a significant amount of content relating to Australia and the Pacific. The Oceania map features three vignette illustrations of Australian Aborigines after plates in Heaviside Clark's *Field Sports of the Native Inhabitants of New South Wales*, and a portrait of Pōmare I of Tahiti, after a plate in Grasset Saint-Sauveur's *Mœurs et coutumes de Polynésie*. Two of the cut-out figures represent a Hawaiian and Māori. In addition, Letaille's booklet includes a lengthy chapter on Oceania, including sections on Polynesian tattooing and greetings, and an abridged version of Arago's narrative about the cannibals of Ombay.



On the letterpress sheet, Letaille explains his approach thus:

‘By offering our young friends this new box game, our intention is not to do actual geography - that we leave to a stricter teacher. No, our aim is first to amuse the children with the hope that they can be manoeuvred into study later. Many instructive stories have already been told of other peoples with their different manners and costumes. So we took a trip around the world, aimlessly, without a definite plan, but stopping wherever there is something to see or to know; inquiring about everything with curiosity, seizing all the most singular and bizarre costumes, and composing one of those collections so curious and so justly appreciated for their originality, their appropriateness and above all their striking truth [...] We have made a little man, bringing together in him the main types of the human race, the black man and the white man, who can wear all these different clothes without distorting them. Alternately Scottish and Hottentot, Mexican and Chinese, can be changed in both costume and colour, at the same time exercising the sagacity and skill of the one who does the dressing’ (our translation).

The companion booklet provides a description of all of the world’s known regions with the exception of Europe, which was probably seen as too familiar to require any coverage. However, having enumerated in stereotypical terms some of the perceived undesirable characteristics of non-European peoples, such as cannibalism and indolence, Letaille concludes his introduction by concurring with a Chinese proverb, that says in order that we should all be happy, we should not stray from home.

A PREVIOUSLY UNRECOGNISED COLONIAL WOMAN ARTIST

DAVIDSON (later ANDERSON), Caroline (1837-1921)

34. **A pair of watercolour views of Melbourne from South Yarra, 1855-56.**

Two watercolours on paper, each 125 x 185 mm; unsigned and undated, but both originally from a sketchbook that contained a series of Tasmanian views signed 'Caroline Davidson' and dated February or March 1856; both with light foxing, otherwise well preserved.

These accomplished watercolour sketches were made in 1855 or 1856 by eighteen-year-old Caroline Davidson, at two separate but close-by spots on the high ground overlooking the Yarra. The first looks northwest across the river towards Melbourne from "Yarra Bank", the property of the artist's father, Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson; the second looks northeast towards the Yarra Ranges from the vicinity of what is now Rockley Road, with the Yarra glimpsed as a serpentine ribbon crossing the floodplain below. While not forming a panorama *per se*, together the pair creates an almost uninterrupted 120° vista.

Caroline Davidson was born in India in 1837, the third child of Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Davidson of the Honourable East India Company, and his second wife Mary, née Falconer. The Davidsons, with Caroline now their only surviving child, emigrated from India to settle permanently in Port Phillip in 1843. Soon after arriving in Melbourne, Major Davidson purchased a large allotment in South Yarra, overlooking the river. The property was situated in an elevated position on the north side of Gardiner's Creek (later Toorak) Road, bounded on the west by Punt Road and on the east by what would become known (following a subdivision of the property in 1853) as Caroline Street - a thoroughfare named in honour of his daughter. The estate was one of the six allotments sold in the first 1840 sale of Crown lands. These six riverfront allotments were enormous: together,



they occupied all of the land that today stretches from Chapel Street to Punt Road, and from the River Yarra to Toorak Road. Major Davidson named his property “Yarra Bank” and built a grand residence on the estate.

It was in the picturesque milieu of “Yarra Bank” that Caroline grew up from around the age of six. She would almost certainly have received her education from a private tutor. Judging by the accomplished draughtsmanship evident in her surviving watercolours, it seems reasonable to speculate that she had always enjoyed sketching for pleasure and that she had quite possibly displayed an artistic talent at a precocious age. She was brought up in an unconventional household, with a father who was a noted eccentric. A portrait miniature of Caroline, painted on ivory by Ludwig Becker in 1854 when she was sixteen or seventeen, is held in the NGV collection. It portrays her as a sensitive, intelligent and beautiful young woman.

One of the Davidsons’ neighbours at “Yarra Bank” was Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Anderson of the Victoria Volunteer Artillery Regiment. He had established his property, “Fairlie”, in 1846 on land adjacent to the Botanic Gardens, also overlooking the Yarra. (Present-day Anderson Street is named in his honour). This was but a short walking distance from “Yarra Bank”. At some point in 1853 or 1854 - around the time Becker painted her portrait - Caroline Davidson was introduced to her future husband - Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson’s son, William Acland Douglas Anderson (1829-1882).

A romance between Caroline and Acland blossomed: one imagines that promenades along the bank of this very stretch of the Yarra depicted in Caroline’s watercolours might have been a feature of the sweethearts’ courtship. Caroline would accompany her father on a trip to Tasmania, in January-March 1856, before she and Acland were married in St. Paul’s, Melbourne, on 1 May 1856. Caroline was not yet nineteen.

Acland and Caroline took up residence at “Fairlie”, meaning that both families remained neighbours and would have been in frequent, if not daily contact. Within six months of their marriage, however, Caroline’s father died suddenly at “Yarra Bank”, on 20 October 1856.

Caroline became mother to four children with Acland. She was widowed in 1882, and left Australia in 1901 to spend her remaining years in England, where she died in 1921. A memorial to her is to be found on her beloved husband’s grave in the St. Kilda Cemetery.

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WORLDS COLLIDE ON THE COLONIAL FRONTIER

FOELSCHKE, Paul Heinrich Matthias (1831-1914)

35. **Presentation photograph album with 48 portraits of
Aboriginal men and women. Palmerston (Darwin), mid 1890s.**

Small oblong quarto album, 180 x 240 mm, gilt-ruled half black morocco over cloth (boards stained; expertly re-backed); title with mounted printed label dated July 1898, reading 'To My Friend J. Scott Black, with kind regards from Paul Foelsche' (the photographer's name is in ms. in his own hand on an additional affixed label); containing [48] gelatin silver print photographs in 165 x 120 mm format, window-mounted (i.e. the prints are removable); all are head-and-torso portraits of male and female Indigenous subjects posed according to a standard formula, and with an absence of props or backgrounds, the subjects usually shown wearing trade cloth garments and neck and arm jewellery, some with head and nose ornaments; every print has superb clarity and tonal range; a few have minor faults, but the vast majority have survived in perfect condition.

One of the most substantial archives of Foelsche's work to have survived, this unique album contains a body of images of immense intrinsic importance and value, collectively forming a photographic record of the Larrakia, Woolna (Djerimanga), and Iwaidja communities at the close of the nineteenth century.

Without question, Foelsche's portraits of Indigenous people taken in the Top End between the 1870s and 1890s are among the most visually compelling taken by any nineteenth-century photographer working in Australia in the colonial era. Furthermore, they are not merely generic images: a large number of the individual sitters in these portraits can today be identified because of Foelsche's conscientious recording of associated information that included names, language groups and locations. (The South Australian Museum holds an important database, *Foelsche's images of Northern Territory Aboriginal people and places*, compiled by Tim Smith).

The German-born photographer and police officer Paul Foelsche is one of the most intriguing figures in the history of Australian colonial photography. (For an overview of his life and work, see Philip Jones, *The policeman's eye : the frontier photography of Paul Foelsche*. Adelaide : South Australian Museum, 2005). His non-commercial images of Indigenous people, landscapes and isolated communities taken in the Northern Territory in the last part of the nineteenth century, with their forensic eye for detail and compositional arrangement, are seldom (if ever) offered for sale in the contemporary market place. The present album is one of precious few that Foelsche would have made to present to friends or dignitaries.

Apart from photography, which absorbed much of his income and spare time, Foelsche is known to have taken a great interest in Aboriginal culture. His legacy is, though, controversial: some commentators have argued that, as the chief of police forces, he was at the very least complicit in settler violence against the Indigenous population of the Northern Territory; others that his photographs betray a racist obsession with anthropometry.

The portraits in this presentation album, however, are devoid of any measuring device. Indeed, contemporary Larrakia artist and anthropologist Gary Lee, whose ancestors were photographed by Foelsche, and who has created a body of work around Foelsche's portraits, holds a much more sympathetic attitude toward the man and his photography, explaining that 'we can look beyond the measuring stick and we see beautiful people' (Gary Lee, quoted by Maurice O'Riordan in an article by Rudi Maxwell, *Artist reimages colonial photos through a Larrakia lens*, National Indigenous Times, 18 March 2024).

43627



ONE OF TWO COPIES KNOWN

BROINOWSKI, G. J. (editor)

36. *The avi-fauna of Australia : comprising Gould's Birds of Australia and all other birds discovered in the Australian colonies since 1850.*

[Sydney?] : [G.J. Broinowski?], 1897.

Quarto, publisher's black paper wrappers, stitch bound, [ii - preliminary blanks]; title page; [blank]; [ii - Advertisement]; [ii - blanks]; [vi]; 4 chromolithograph plates; [ii - terminal blanks]; very pale foxing and toning; a fine, complete example.

Much like Sylvester Diggles before him, and Gregory Mathews to come, Gracius Joseph Broinowski (1837-1913) saw John Gould's *Birds of Australia* (1840-1848) as the greatest triumph in Australian ornithological publishing, but a work hampered by its own impressive grandeur. Gould's *Birds* luxuriantly presented each species illustrated in situ within its natural environment, each of the 681 magnificently coloured plates graced by an accompanying leaf of letterpress text describing the bird. However, the eight grand elephant folios are so imposing as to be almost an architectural impediment in a library, and as Broinowski notes in his Advertisement, 'The production of Gould's unequalled work was necessarily so costly that none but the very wealthy could aspire to its possession'.

In 1890-91, Broinowski published his own *The birds of Australia*, its more modest six folio volumes illustrated with three hundred plates. In the interests of economy, Broinowski grouped some of the birds within a single setting, reducing the cost of printing the colour plates. 'It was a mistake in more ways than one. Nevertheless the Australian public monopolised the whole edition of a thousand copies*', without so much as a single copy finding its way beyond the Australian colonies' (Advertisement).

A pencilled note on the second page of the Advertisement where the asterisk is marked reads: '*Published at £19 - and £24 - bound in cloth Ed. (The above note appears in the only other recorded copy - that of Broinowski - in the Mitchell Library)'.

The present publication is a statement of intent to publish an improved work titled *The avi-fauna of Australia*, styled on Gould's superior design but in the more affordable and economical smaller format. Broinowski acknowledges the present plates as 'imitations, or more correctly, *fac-simile* reproductions of Gould's famous work', with additions from the many other ornithologists who have made their contribution since Gould's work was published in the late 1840s.

Broinowski presumably submitted his proposal to several publishers: on the title page, the imprint 'Published by ...' is left incomplete, allowing each publisher to envisage their own name on the page. Despite making the point that his *Birds of Australia* sold its print run of one thousand copies easily, Broinowski could not find a buyer for his proposed opus. This rare and beautifully illustrated enticement has survived in only two lone examples: the State Library of New South Wales copy, and the one offered here.

Broinowski's two-page Advertisement, written at the age of sixty, shows a man who remains passionate and enthusiastic about his work, but also knows his own limitations. In 1910 Broinowski would publish two further prospectuses for anticipated publications, but neither would eventuate, and his *The Birds of Australia* (1890-1901) would be his last fully published work.

In addition to its obvious desirability as an Australian colour plate book of almost unprocurable rarity, *The avi-fauna of Australia* also gives meaningful insight into the debt Broinowski felt to Gould, and the respect he afforded the scientific community who contributed to our collective understanding of Australian ornithology.

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#13



DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS