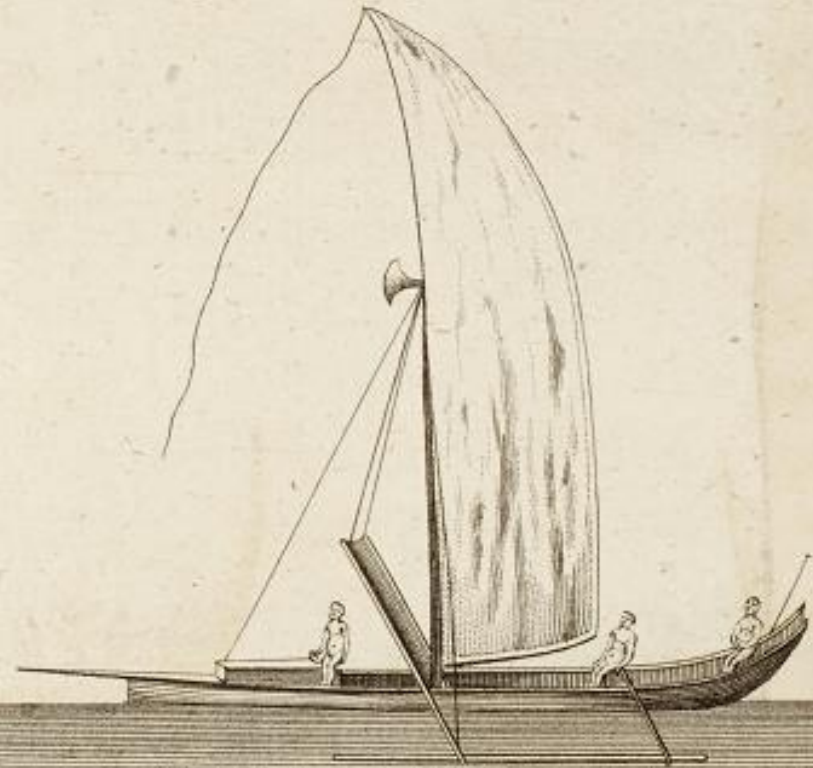


Australasia & The Pacific



Indian Canoe, of the isle of Choiseul.

BERNARD QUARITCH

Canoe, of the isle of Taiti, under sail.

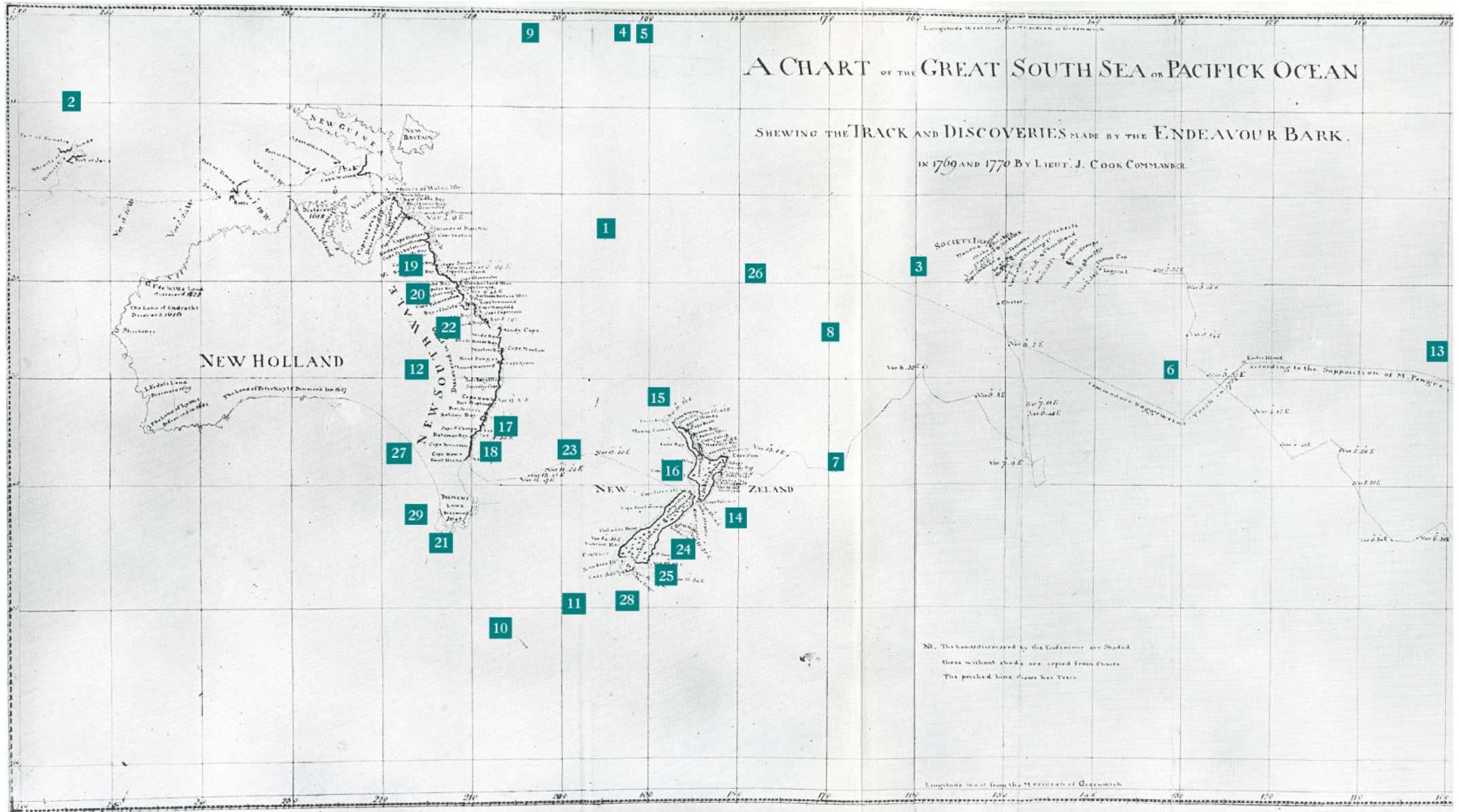
Bayly, sculp.

CONTENTS

(arranged in chronological order of expedition or travels)

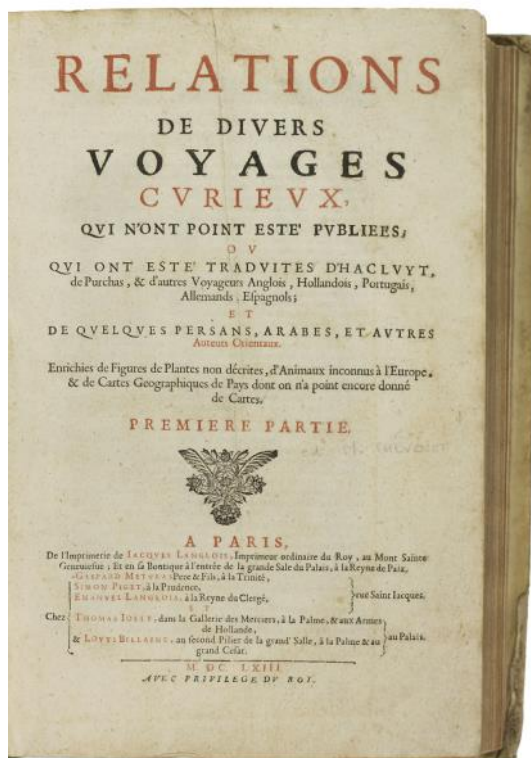
1. Melchisédech **Thevenot**. *Relations de divers voyages curieux*, 1663-1672.
2. William **Dampier**. *A New Voyage round the World*, 1709.
3. Carl Friedrich **Behrens**. *Histoire de l'expédition de trois vaisseaux*, 1739.
4. George **Anson**. *A Voyage round the World*, 1748.
5. George **Anson**. *Voyage autour du monde*, 1750.
6. Louis Antoine de **Bougainville**. *A Voyage round the World*, 1772.
7. James **Cook**. *The Journals of Captain James Cook on his Voyages of Discovery*, including *Charts & Views* and J.C. Beaglehole's *Life of Captain James Cook*, 1968-1974.
8. James **Cook** — Johann Reinhold and (Johann) Georg Adam **Forster**. *Characteres generum plantarum*, 1776
9. Jean Baptiste Barthélemy de **Lesseps**. *Journal historique du voyage de M. de Lesseps, Consul de France*, 1790.
10. William **Bligh**. *A Voyage to the South Sea / A Narrative of the Mutiny, on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty*, 1790.
11. William **Bligh**. *A Narrative of the Mutiny, on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty*, 1790.
12. George **Barrington**. *A Voyage to Botany Bay / A Sequel*, c. 1800-1802.
13. John **Shillibeer**. *A Narrative of the Briton's Voyage, to Pitcairn's Island*, 1817.
14. Richard Alexander **Cruise**. *Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand*, 1823.
15. Joel Samuel **Polack**. *Manners and Customs of the New Zealanders*, 1840.
16. Frederick Edward **Maning**. *Old New Zealand*, 1863.
17. James **McQueen**. *A General Plan for a Mail Communication by Steam*, 1838.
18. Adam **Yule** and James Reid **M'Gavin**, ed. *Perils by Sea and Land*, 1845.
19. Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig **Leichhardt**. *Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia*, 1847.
20. Sir Thomas Livingstone **Mitchell**. *Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia*, 1848.
21. James **Wood**, compiler. *The Tasmanian Royal Kalendar*, 1849.
22. Oscar John de **Satgé**. *Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter*, 1901.
23. Edward **Wilson**. *Rambles at the Antipodes*, 1859.
24. Frederick Joseph **Moss**, attributed author. *Notes on Political Economy from the Colonial Point of View*, 1897.
25. Ferdinand von **Hochstetter**. *New Zealand its Physical Geography, Geology and Natural History*, 1867.
26. Berthold Carl **Seemann**. *Viti: An Account of a Government Mission to the Vitian or Fijian Islands*, 1862.
27. William Rowlestone Henry **Jessop**. *Flindersland and Sturtland*, 1862.
28. Thomas **Musgrave**. *Castaway on the Auckland Isles*, 1866.
29. Sinclair Thomson **Duncan**. *Journal of a Voyage to Australia by the Cape of Good Hope*, 1884





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1. **THEVENOT, Melchisédech.** Relations de divers voyages curieux, qui n'ont point esté publiées; ou qui ont esté traduites d'Hacluyt, de Purchas, et d'autres voyageurs anglois, hollandois, portugais, allemands, espagnols; et de quelques Persans, Arabes, et autres auteurs orientaux. Enrichies de figures de plantes non décrites, d'animaux inconnus à l'Europe, et de cartes géographiques de pays dont on n'a point encore donné de cartes. *Paris: Jacques Langlois, 1663-1664 (parts I-II), Sebastian Mabre-Cramoisy, 1666 (part III), André Cramoisy, 1672 (part IV).*

4 parts bound in one volume, folio (346 x 229mm), pp. I: [2 (title, verso

blank], [5 ('Avis')], [1 ('Table')], [i]-xxv, 1-52, 1-26, 1-40, 1-12, 1-80, 1-30, [1]-24, 17-24, 1-15, [1 (blank)], 17-35, [1 (engraved illustration of dodo)], 1-52' [i.e. 56]; II: [2 (title, verso blank)], [3 (dedication)], [1 (blank)], [2 ('Avis')], [2 (privilege, verso blank)], [6 ('Relation', 'Discours', etc.)], 1-20, 1-60, 1-128, 1-40, 1-16, 1-48, 1-4, 1-30; III: [2 (title, table on verso)], [2 (section-title, verso blank)], [8 ('Avis', errata, privilege)], 31-68, [1]-[28], 1-216, 1-12; IV: [2 (title, verso blank)], [2 (section-title, 'Avertissement' on verso)], [2 ('Avis')], 1-14, 1-24, 1-23, [1 (blank)], 1-23, [1 Chinese alphabet)], [1]-24, 1-16, 1-4, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4, [2 (section-title, verso blank)], 1-34, 39-58, 1-40; text in French, Italian, Greek and Latin; 19 engraved plates, 8 double-page, and 12 folding engraved maps and charts; engraved and woodcut illustrations in the

text, one double-page, several full-page, woodcut tailpieces and initials, type-ornament headbands; general title, *table* and one page of Greek text printed in red and black; some foxing (mostly marginal) or light browning, general title slightly creased, map of Hollandia Nova/Terre Australe browned at upper margin and trimmed inside platemark at left-hand edge, causing minor loss, occasional waxmarks, some very light marginal worming in a few quires; contemporary Dutch blindstamped vellum; marked and rubbed, causing small losses, cracking on joints, front free endpaper excised; *provenance*: bookseller's description tipped onto upper pastedown. **£17,500**

First editions of the first four parts of Thévenot's great collection of voyages as originally issued. In 1664, 1672 and 1683 the remaining sheets of the parts that had already appeared in print were reissued with new titles and with variant leaves and plates; the final issue, with a previously unprinted fifth part, appeared in 1696. The somewhat haphazard course of publication means that copies can vary considerably in make-up and degrees of completeness. The present copy has been collated against the list of different pieces given in the *Contributions to a Catalogue of the Lenox Library. No. III. The Voyages of Thévenot* (New York: 1879) and contains pieces 1, 6, 23-24, 7-11 (nos. 9, 10 and 11 are partly misbound), 12-13, 15-16 (without the map), 17, 17/2, 18 (the double leaf of Chaldean letters only, here entitled 'Alphabet de la langue des anciens Caldeens ...'; without the plan of Bassora), 19, 20, 21, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 36, 37, 35 (lacking one of the four double-page woodcuts), 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51 (lacking one of the 12 plates), 52, 40, 54, 55, 57, 58, 71/2, 60, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 67/2 (without the special title), 70, 69, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 (lacking two leaves of woodcut illustrations), and 79.

'Melchisédech Thévenot (c. 1620-92) began publishing at Paris in 1663 his *Relations de divers voyages curieux*, a collection of French translations from the compendia of Hakluyt and Purchas, from a number of separately issued accounts, and from a few which existed only in manuscript [...]. The *Relations* is rich in illustrations and maps reproduced or adapted from the Dutch, Latin, English, and Iberian originals. It also includes translations from a few Persian,

Arabic, and other Oriental sources preserved in the libraries of Leyden and the Vatican and in private collections’.

‘A majority of Thévenot’s relations pertain to the countries, peoples, and natural world of Asia, for he aimed quite openly to provide the French with the latest and best materials on navigation, trade, and life in the East. In addition to voyages previously published elsewhere, the *Relations* includes in volume I an extract from a journal prepared in connection with the Dutch embassy to China in 1655-57, an account of the Dutch loss of Formosa in 1663, and a part of Aleixo da Motta’s rutter of the East Indies translated from a Portuguese manuscript. Of particular importance for Sumatra is the memoir of General Augustin de Beaulieu on his East Indian voyage of 1620-22, contained in volume II. This is followed by a series of accounts and maps relating to the Philippines and other islands such as Yezo (Hokkaido), as well as a map of the Indian Ocean prepared in 1649 by João Teixeira, the royal cosmographer at Lisbon. Thévenot translated materials on China and its flora by the Jesuit

Michael Boym, which appear at the end of volume II. Volume III begins with Johann Nieuhof’s account of the Dutch embassy of 1655 to China; it includes a number of spectacular engravings and a map of the route followed by the Dutch from Canton to Peking. Small amounts of fresh information on China’s neighbours appear in Volume III’ (D.F. Lach *Asia in the Making of Europe* (Chicago: 1993) vol. III, pp. 410-411).

The map of Australia is of great importance, and is the only map devoted solely to Australia to be printed between Tasman’s discoveries and the mid eighteenth century (it was the prototype of Bowen’s 1744 map), and most probably the map which first conveyed well-founded information on the shape and location of the new fifth continent, disclosed by the Dutch. Several variants of this map exist; this example (which shows Tasman’s track, compass lines, and the tropic of Capricorn), conforms to the third identified by Lenox (21/3) and Perry (p. 61), but plates III-V in Gaston Renard’s *Catalogue 91* (1969) indicate that the addition of Tasman’s track makes it the fourth, there being a distinct (but otherwise apparently identical) state without the track. (The first state has an incorrectly numbered scale of latitudes and no track, compass or tropic lines; the second has the latitudes corrected and the tropic line only added.)

Brunet V, 810; Sabin 95333; Schilder *Australia Unveiled* Map 85n.



PRESENTED TO SCOTT'S WIDOW BY THE PRIME MINISTER

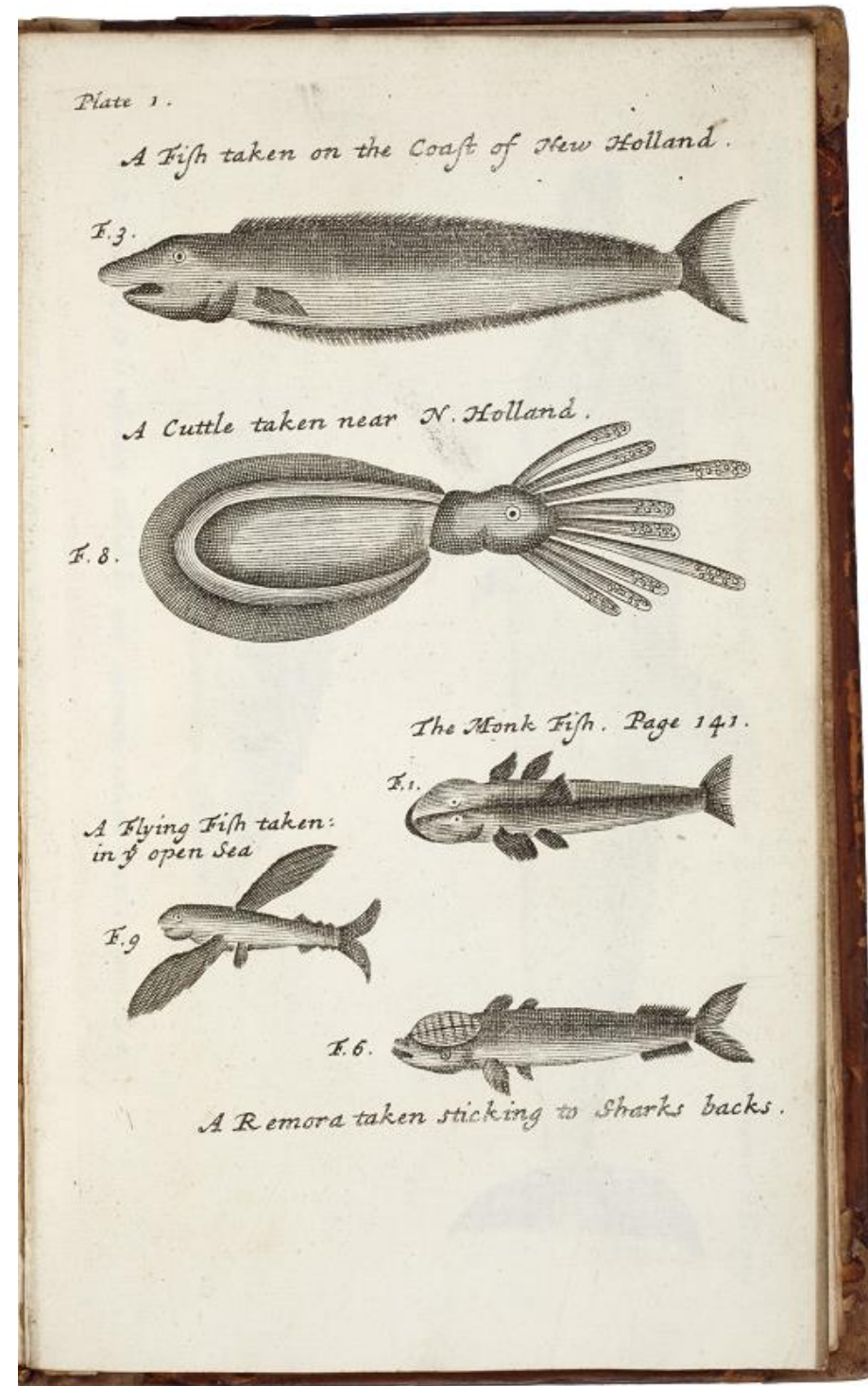
2. **DAMPIER, William.** *A New Voyage round the World...* The Third Edition Corrected. *London: James Knapton, 1698* [and] *Voyages and Descriptions*. Vol. II. In Three parts, viz. 1. A Supplement of the Voyage Round the World... 2. Two Voyages to Campeachy... 3. A Discourse of Trade Winds... To Which is Added a General Index to Both Volumes. *London: James Knapton, 1699* [and] *A Voyage to New Holland, &c. in the Year 1699...* Vol. III... The Second Edition. *London: W. Botham for James Knapton, 1709* [and] *A Continuation of a Voyage to New Holland, &c.* *London: W. Botham for James Knapton, 1709.*

Together 4 volumes, 8vo (189 x 114mm), pp. I: [10], vi, 550, [4 (advertisements)]; 5 engraved maps, pp. 257–72 browned, marginal repair with loss to catchword on p. 489; II: pp. [8], 184, 132, [4], 112, [76]; 4 engraved maps; III: pp. [24], 162, [9], [5 (advertisements)]; 15 engraved plates and maps; IV: pp. [14], [2 (advertisements)], 198, [8], [2 (advertisements)]; 18 engraved plates and maps; contemporary panelled calf (not uniform); a little rubbed, rebacked; *provenance*: Kathleen Scott, Christmas 1915 (1878-1947, gift from H.H. Asquith, presentation inscription). **£5000**

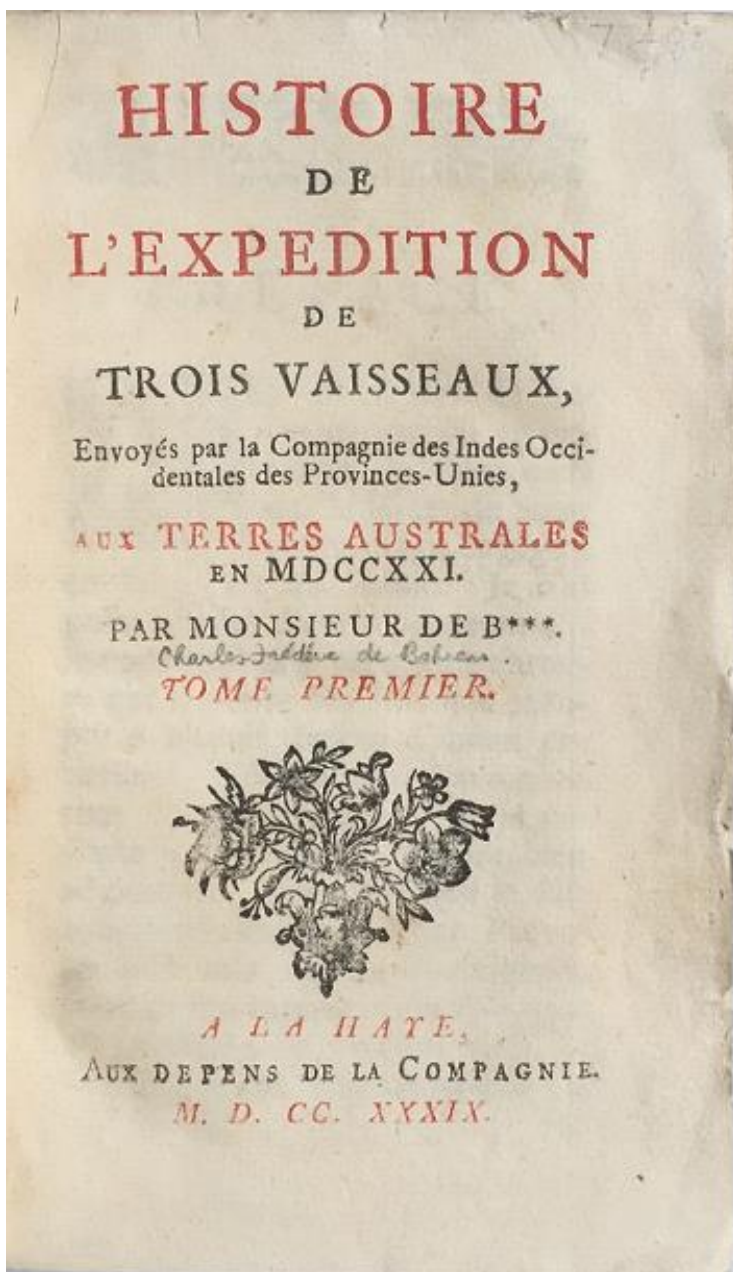
A set of Dampier's celebrated voyages. 'It is not easy to name another voyager or traveller who has given more useful information to the world; to whom the merchant and mariner are so much indebted; or who has communicated his information in a more unembarrassed and intelligible manner. And this has been done in a style perfectly unassuming, equally free from affectation and from the most distant appearance of invention. It is with peculiar justness of feeling that [Charles de Brosses,] the author of the *Navigations aux terres australes*, speaking of him, demands, "mais ou trouve t'on des navigateurs comparables à Dampier?" [...] Many editions of Dampier's voyages have been printed, and they have been so fairly worn out that at this time it is difficult to procure a complete set' (James Burney, *Chronological History of the... Pacific Ocean* (London: 1817), IV, p. 486).

This set is inscribed to the sculptor Kathleen Scott (widow of Captain Scott) from the Prime Minister, H. H. Asquith; as the ODNB records, Scott's 'charisma was considerable, but so too was her discretion. Shaw, Barrie, and Nansen were ardent admirers and, as wartime prime minister, Asquith considered her a confidante, telling her that she had "the best brain of any woman I know"' (ODNB).

Alden 698/52, 699/58, 709/44, 709/43; Hill 418, 419, 420 (1703 edition), 421; Sabin 18374, 18375, 18376, 18377.



‘ONE OF THE LAST OF THE GREAT DUTCH CIRCUMNAVIGATIONS’, WHICH DISCOVERED EASTER ISLAND:
THE FRANK S. STREETER COPY



3. B[EHRENS, Carl Friedrich.] Histoire de l'expédition de trois vaisseaux, envoyés par la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales des Provinces-Unies, aux Terres Australes en MDCXXI. *The Hague: Veree-nigde Oost-Indische Compagnie, 1739.*

2 vols bound in one, 8vo (160 x 100mm), pp. I: [12 (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank, preface, contents)], 224; II: [4 (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank)], 254, [2 (final blank l.)]; titles printed in red and black, wood-engraved title decorations, initials, and tailpieces, type-ornament head-bands; a few marginal paper-flaws or tears, vol. I half-title creased and slightly frayed at edges, light, mainly marginal damp-marking in the later quires of II; contemporary vellum, spine titled in ink; slightly marked, old, skilfully repaired tear on spine, possibly recased, otherwise a very good copy, retaining the final blank in vol. II; *provenance*: Frank S. Streeter (1918-2006, bibliophile and financier; his sale, Christie's New York, 16 April 2007, lot 26). **£4500**

First French edition. Behrens sailed as a marine on Roggeveen's Pacific expedition of 1721-1722, which was composed of three ships – *Arend* under Jobon Koster (on which Behrens sailed), *Afrikaansche Galei* under Rosendahl, and *Thienhoven* under Cornelis Bouman – and was the only voyage of Oceanic discovery between 1700 and Byron's in 1764. Roggeveen's objective was the discovery and exploitation of the supposed 'Great Southland', following the leads given by the buccaneer Edward Davis and by Roggeveen's countrymen, Schouten and Le Maire. Although it was unsuccessful in its primary aim, the expedition was 'one of the last of the great Dutch circum-navigations' (Howgego) and it made several major discoveries, most notably those of Easter Island, the Samoa group of islands, and of Bora Bora and Maupiti in the Society Islands. Although 'what Roggeveen had really done [through his explorations] was to establish a northern limit to the extension of any Terra Australis', for contemporaries 'the net result of his voyage was to confirm a belief in its existence; there were also optimistic readings of Behrens's

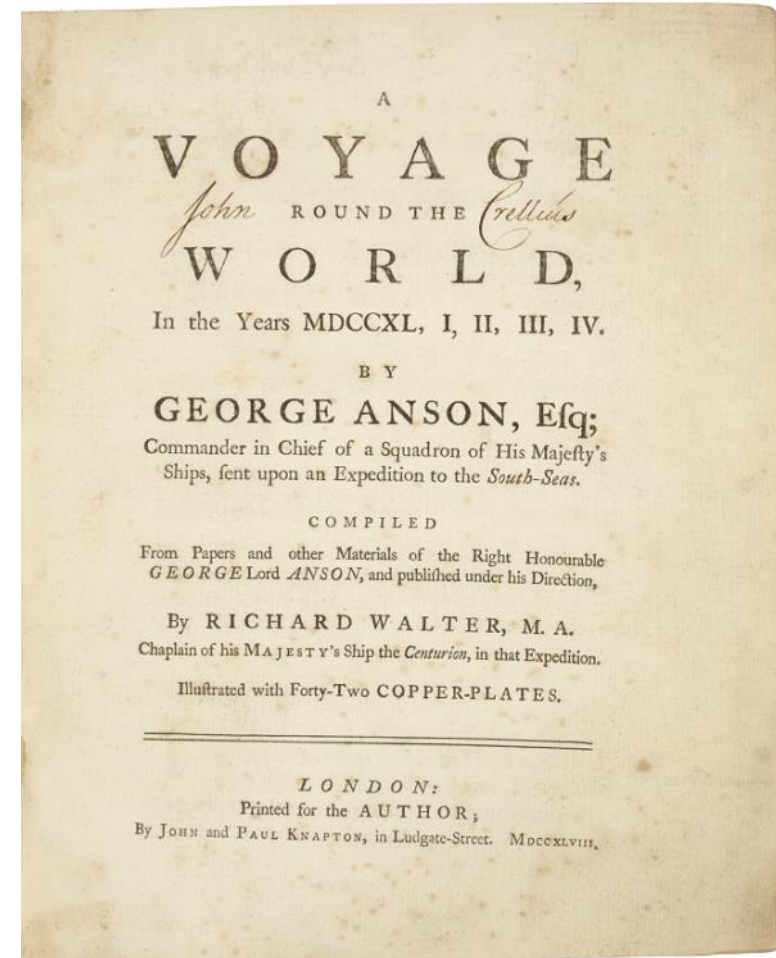
inflated views on the potential of Juan Fernández as a seat of colonisation' (Spate, *The Pacific since Magellan* II, p. 227).

The text of this edition of Behrens' narrative is derived from the 1737 German edition, which was published two years earlier as *Reise durch die Süd-Länder und um die Welt* (Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1737). Behrens' account was 'the most famous publication' concerning the voyage, until Roggeveen's journal was discovered in 1836 (cf. Andrew Sharp, *The Journal of Jacob Roggeveen* (Oxford, 1970), pp. 13-18); if later commentators have judged Behrens' account fanciful and imprecise concerning dates and events in comparison with Roggeveen's *Journal*, it should be read as the story as it was available to his contemporaries and to navigators in the crucial ensuing century of Pacific exploration. The identity of the translator has been the subject of some speculation, as Hill records: while 'some attribute the translation to Charles de Brosse, Fleurieu believed that the style of language revealed the efforts of a non-native speaker. With the text often more a paraphrasing of the German version than a direct translation, Fleurieu and others credit Behrens himself with the translation'.

This copy was previously in the celebrated collection of works on navigation, pacific voyages, cartography, and science formed by the bibliophile Frank S. Streeter, who had served in the Pacific with the United States Navy during World War II. His father, Thomas Winthrop Streeter, formed a legendary library of Americana, which was sold by Parke-Bernet in a seven-catalogue sale between 1966 and 1971, and Frank Streeter followed in his father's footsteps, assembling a remarkable library which reflected his own interests. Frank S. Streeter was highly-regarded as a bibliophile and served as the President of the Grolier Club (later becoming an honorary member). Christie's sale of works from his library took place on 16-17 April 2007, and the quality and rarity of the books, together with their provenance, ensured that the sale was a remarkable success, realising a total of nearly \$16.5 million for some 500 lots.

Alden 739/21; Borba de Moraes, p. 95; Hill 99; JCB III, 597; Kroepelien 70 (lacking final blank in vol. II); O'Reilly & Reitman 230; Sabin 4379; Taylor *Pacific Bibliography*, p. 55.

A SUBSCRIBER'S COPY



4. ANSON, George, *Lord*. A Voyage round the World, in the Years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV... Compiled from Papers and Other Materials of the Right Honourable George Lord Anson, and Published under his Direction, by Richard Walter, M.A., Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship the *Centurion*, in that Expedition. *London: John and Paul Knapton for the author, 1748.*

4to (249 x 201mm), pp. [2 (title, verso blank)], [3 (dedication)], [1 (blank)], [12 (list of subscribers)], [4 (contents and errata)], [11 (introduction)], [1 (blank)], 417, [1 (blank)], [2 (directions to the binder)]; 42 folding plates and charts; some light browning and spotting, some plates with short, skilfully-repaired tears and marginal marking and/or chipping, a few deeper tears; early 19th-century half calf over marbled boards (one endpaper watermarked '1808'), spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, all edges speckled red; rubbed, joints neatly repaired and hinges skilfully reinforced, corners bumped; *provenance*: John Crellius (contemporary ownership signature on title) – R.B. Mills (tipped in note on front free endpaper: 'From R. B. Mills to Mr. J. Addinall as a slight memento of his gallant rescue of his son Richard Bales Mills from drowning in the river Ouse at Kendal Bridge York July 11th 1901') – H.L.C. Aked (tipped in visiting card on front free endpaper, noting that it was a wedding present on 25 November 1949 to:) – George Gosselin Marten (d. 1997, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown). **£3000**

First edition. 'Anson's voyage of 1740-44 holds a unique and terrible place in British maritime history. The misadventures of this attempt by Royal Navy ships to sail round the world make a dramatic story of hardship, disaster, mutiny and endurance [...]. [When] Anson reached the coast of China in November 1742 he was left with one ship and a handful of men, some of whom had "turned mad and idiots". The most extraordinary part of the voyage was still to come, for despite his losses Anson was determined to seize the treasure galleon that made the annual voyage from Acapulco to Manila. Laden with Peruvian silver, she was the "Prize of all the Oceans". In June 1743 Anson intercepted the *Nuestra Señora de Covadonga*, and in a 90-minute action forced her surrender. After refitting at Canton he returned home the next year to find himself compared with Drake, and his exploits with the long-remembered feats of arms against the Spain of Philip II. The casualties were forgotten as the public celebrated a rare triumph in a drab and interminable war [...], and in 1748 the long-awaited authorised account appeared under the name of Richard Walter, chaplain on the *Centurion*, and became a best-seller. Walter's volume has formed the basis of all accounts of Anson's voyage from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. The book, more fully illustrated than any similar work up to that time, was both a stirring story of adventure at sea and an exhortation to further Pacific enterprise' (Glyn Williams, *The Prize of all the Oceans. The Triumph and Tragedy of Anson's Voyage round the World* (1999), pp. xvii-xviii; for the long-standing dispute over authorship see appendix I: Williams concludes that Walter may have commenced the work and saw it through the press, but Benjamin Robins, a talented and versatile mathematician as well as an experienced writer, was primarily responsible for its literary quality. There is, however, no doubt that Anson closely scrutinised the text and in everything except stylistic terms the narrative is Anson's own interpretation of events).

This is a subscriber's copy, from the collection of John Crellius whose signature appears on the title page and who is listed as a subscriber on (a)1r, and it is the ordinary paper issue (copies were also issued on large ('royal') paper).

Alden 748/225; Borba de Moraes, p. 38; Hill 1817; Kroepelien 1086; Sabin 101175.

muel Birt.
ckland.
mes Brackstone.
illiam Bonner.
muel Baker.

Matthew Concannen, Esq;
Rev. Mr. Thomas Colefax.
Mr. John Crellius.
Mr. Martin Capron.
James Cocks, junr. Esq;

Rev. Benjamin C
Rev. ——— Chapm
Rev. Mr. Cole.
Mr. Cotton.
Pryse Campbell,

SECOND, REVISED EDITION OF DE JONCOURT'S
TRANSLATION IN A CONTEMPORARY BINDING

5. ANSON, George, Baron ANSON. *Voyage autour du monde, fait dans les années MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV.* Par George Anson... dans la Mer du Sud. Tiré des journaux & autres papiers de ce seigneur, & publié par Richard Walter... Traduit de l'anglois [by Elias de Joncourt]. *Geneva: Henri-Albert Gosse, & Comp., 1750.*

4to (242 x 187mm), pp. xxiv, 363, [1 (directions to the binder)]; retaining half-title, title with engraved vignette and printed in red and black; 21 engraved folding plates and 13 engraved maps and charts, 11 folding, wood-engraved head- and tailpieces and initials; some light marking, some folding maps with skilfully-repaired tears, plate 3 torn with small, skilfully-repaired marginal loss; contemporary [?French] cat's-paw calf, boards with borders of triple blind rules; spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, others with central fleurons, enclosed by floral and foliate tools, horizontal rolls, marbled endpapers, all edges red, pink silk marker; extremities a little rubbed and bumped causing small surface losses at corners, nonetheless a very good, crisp copy in a contemporary binding; *provenance*: F. de Nobelet, Paris (mid-20th-century bookseller's ticket on front free endpaper). **£1850**

Second, revised and corrected French (and first Geneva) edition, quarto Gosse issue. The first French translation of Anson's *A Voyage round the World* (London: 1748) was undertaken by de Joncourt and published in Amsterdam and Leipzig in 1749 by Arkstée and Merkus (also known with a variant Amsterdam, Leipzig and Paris imprint). The present edition was published in Geneva the following year and is based upon the text of the 1749 edition, and uses its engraved title-vignette and 34 engraved plates. The text has been revised and corrected, by



the incorporation of the 'Additions & changemens faits dans la cinquième Edition Angloise' and the errata, which are printed at the end of the earlier edition. This edition also omits Arkstée and Merkus' dedicatory epistle addressed to Heinrich XI, Fürst Reuß zu Greiz. De Joncourt's text was later revised by Jean-Paul de Gua de Malves for the edition published in Paris by Quillau in 1750 (cf. Barbier 19245 and also *Bibliothèque annuelle et universelle* (Paris: 1753), III, p. 458-459); this edition does not, as Leclerc erroneously states, use de Gua de Malves' text.

Gosse published both a one-volume quarto edition and a three-volume octavo edition of this text in 1750, and this quarto edition is known in two issues, both issued in Geneva: one was published by Gosse (as here) and the other bears the imprint 'Chez BARRILLOT ET FILS Libraires & Imprimeurs' (e.g. Cordier *Sinica* 2096).

Leclerc *Bibliotheca Americana* 61; Sabin 1637.



Canoe, of the isle of Navigators, under sail.

Indian Canoe, of the isle of Choiseul.

Canoe, of the isle of Taïti, under sail.

Dagly, sculp.

6. BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de. *A Voyage round the World...* In the years 1766, 1767, 1768, and 1769... Translated from the French by John Reinhold Forster. London: J. Nourse and T. Davies, 1772.

4to (265 x 215 mm); pp. xxviii, 476; 5 maps and one plate, all folding; innocuous marginal repair in one leaf (2L2), not affecting text; near contemporary half calf, slightly rubbed, but a very good copy; *provenance*: P.R. Sandwell (collector of works on the Pacific, bookplate on upper pastedown; his sale, Christie's London, 21 September 2005, lot 21). **£5500**

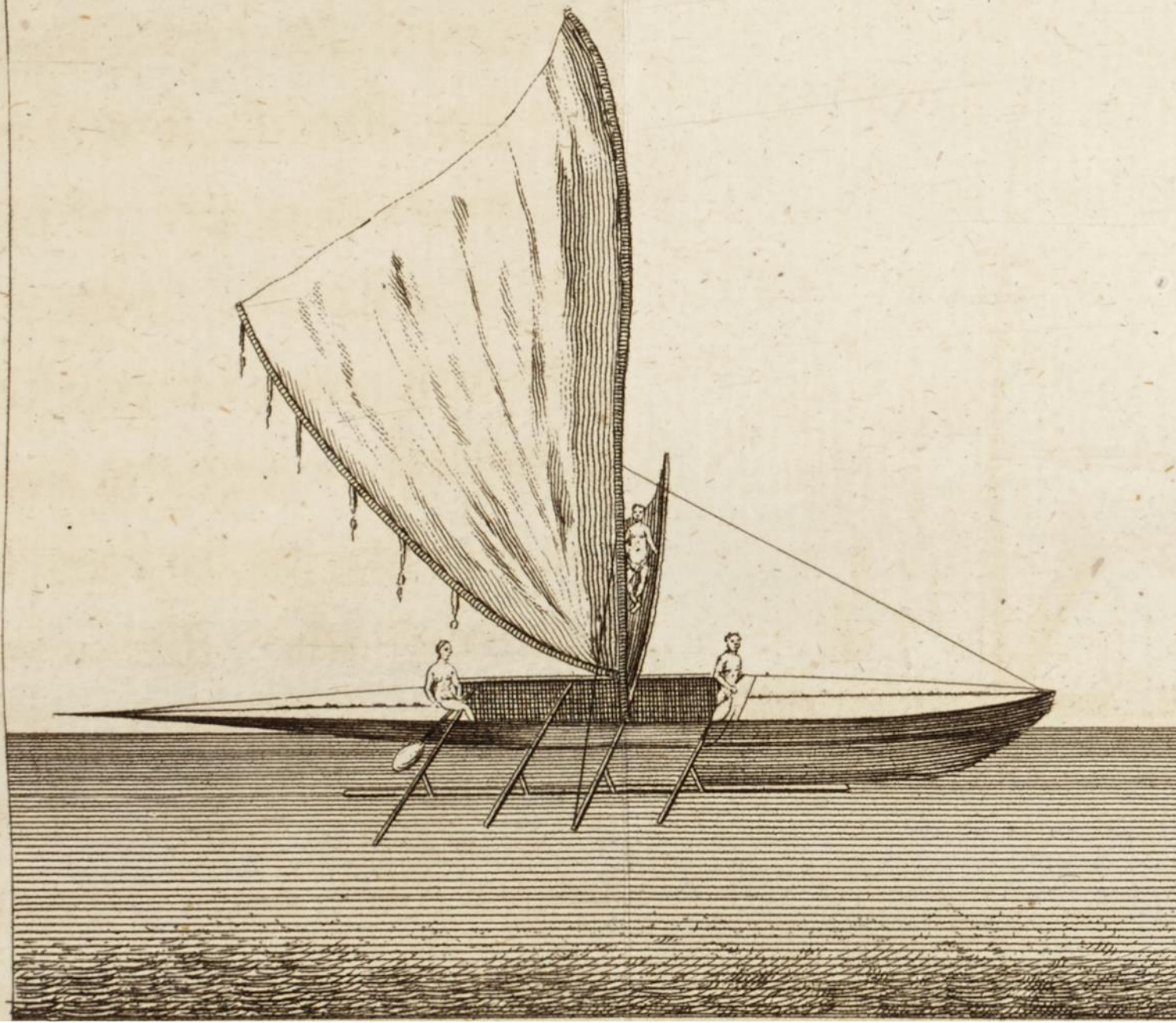
First English edition. The first French circumnavigation, undertaken by Bougainville, who had instructions to hand over the Falkland Island, which he had colonised in 1764, to Spain (currently France's ally); and then to proceed towards China via the Straits of Magellan and the South Sea, investigating the islands or continent lying between the Indies and the western seaboard of America (cf. John Dunmore, *French Explorers in the Pacific* (Oxford, 1965), I, p. 67). Unaware of Wallis's visit less than a year before, Bougainville claimed possession of Tahiti, and then reached the New Hebrides archipelago and 'La Australia del Espíritu Santo', which had been discovered by Quiros in 1606 and was believed to be part of the supposed Southern Continent. The only way to determine this, Bougainville resolved, was to sail westward a further 350 leagues in the hope of sighting the eastern coast of New Holland. 'This he did, only to be impeded by the Great Barrier Reef and, although several of his crew claimed to have sighted land, this was not confirmed and the ships were headed to the N. Nevertheless, Bougainville concluded that he was close to some extensive land and, in running westwards from Espíritu Santo, he had dared to face the risk of the legendary lee-shore of New Holland and New Guinea, even though prudence, shortage of food and the condition of his vessels would have justified his heading northwards at an earlier date' (Colin Jack-Hinton, *The Search for the Islands of Solomon* (Oxford, 1969), p. 256); G.A. Wood, *The Discovery of Australia* (London, 1922) observes that had Bougainville persevered 'he would have

come to the Australian coast near Cooktown, and would, likely enough, have been wrecked where Cook was wrecked two years later' (pp. 369-379).

Hill comments that the translator of the text may have been Georg (rather than Johann Reinhold) Forster, and that Johann Reinhold Forster was the author of the preface, dedication, and footnotes. Both father and son accompanied Cook on his second voyage, which set off later in 1772, and presumably a copy of this translation travelled with the expedition; certainly, **Cook's journals refer to Bougainville's work in this translation.** For example, on 17 January 1773, Cook referred to a description of 'the penguin of the first class' on p. 64 of *A Voyage*: '[i]t appears by M. Bougainville[']s account of the Animals of Falkland Islands that this Penguin is there and seems to be very well described under the name of first class of Penguins, P.64' (Beaglehole (ed.), *The Journals of Captain James Cook*, II, p. 622).

The *Critical Review* praised its 'judicious annotation, with the exactness and elegance of the charts', which rendered this translation 'superior to the original' of 1771; however, this opinion may have been written by Forster himself (see Michael Hoare, *The Tactless Philosopher. Johann Reinhold Forster* (Melbourne, 1976), p. 68).

Duviols, p. 474; Hill 165; Kroepelien 113; O'Reilly & Reitman 285; Sabin 6869.



BEAGLEHOLE'S MONUMENTAL EDITION OF COOK'S VOYAGES, COMPLETE WITH THE PORTFOLIO OF CHARTS,
THE *LIFE*, AND THE *ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA*

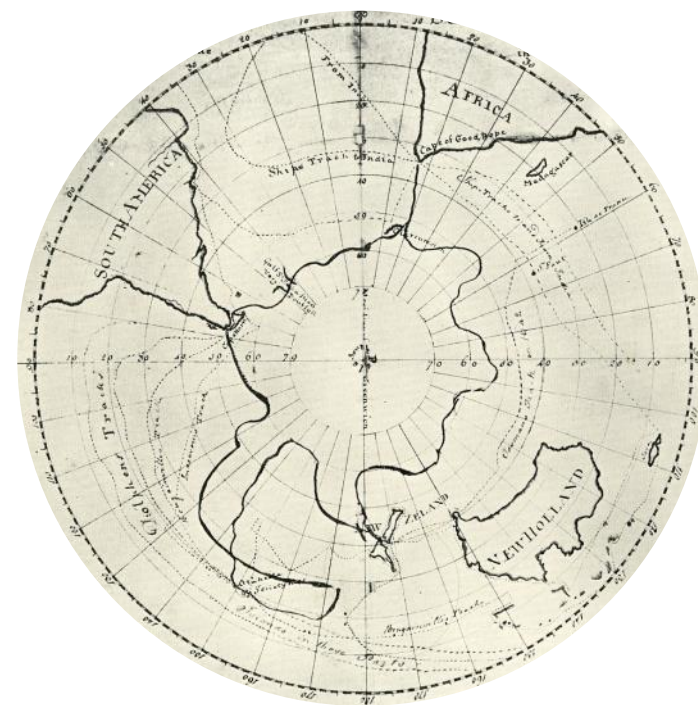
7. COOK, Captain James. The Journals of Captain James Cook on his Voyages of Discovery. The Voyage of the *Endeavour* 1768-1771 [-The Voyage of the *Resolution* and *Adventure* 1772-1775; -The Voyage of the *Resolution* and *Discovery* 1776-1780; -Charts & Views. Drawn by Cook and his Officers and Reproduced from the Original Manuscripts. Edited by R.A. Skelton; -The Life of Captain James Cook by J.C. Beaglehole]. Edited by J.C. Beaglehole. *Cambridge: Robert MacLehose and Company Limited at the University Press, Glasgow [I-III] and Butler and Tanner Ltd [IV] for The Hakluyt Society, 1968-1969-1967-1969-1974.*

TEXT: 4 volumes in 5, 8vo (233 x 152mm), pp. I: [2 (series-title, verso blank)], [i]-cclxxxiv, [2 (fly-title, 'Note on the Dating' on the verso)], [1]-696; II: [6 (blank l., series-title, verso blank, title, imprint on verso)], i-clxx, [1]-1028; III, i: [i]-ccxxiv, [1]-718, [719-720 (blank l.)]; III, ii: [i]-viii, [721]-1647, [1 blank)]; IV: xi, [1 (blank)], 760; colour-printed frontispieces after Nathaniel Dance, Henry Roberts, and John Webber (I-III.i and IV), and monochrome frontispiece after David Samwell (III.ii); 3 colour-printed plates, 110 monochrome plates, 12 folding and 85 printed with illustrations recto-and-verso, 17 maps, 5 folding and printed in colours, 9 folding, and one printed with maps recto-and-verso; maps in the text, some full-page; original blue buckram, upper boards blocked in gilt with portrait bust of Cook, spines lettered in gilt, printed dustwrappers retaining prices; some fading on dustwrapper spines, some minor creasing and a few small tears at edges, nonetheless a very good, clean set.

PORTFOLIO: folio (381 x 248mm), pp. [i]-viii; 58 loose maps numbered I to LVIII, 21 folding including one large world map; stapled text and maps all loose as issued, blue buckram portfolio, upper board blocked in gilt with portrait bust of Cook, spine lettered in gilt; lacking paper band and paper sleeve, minimal light marking on portfolio and slight spotting on lining, nonetheless a very good copy. [*With:*]

J.C. BEAGLEHOLE (ed.). Cook and the Russians. An Addendum to... The Voyage of the *Resolution* and *Discovery* [wrapper title]. *London: The Hakluyt Society, 1973.*

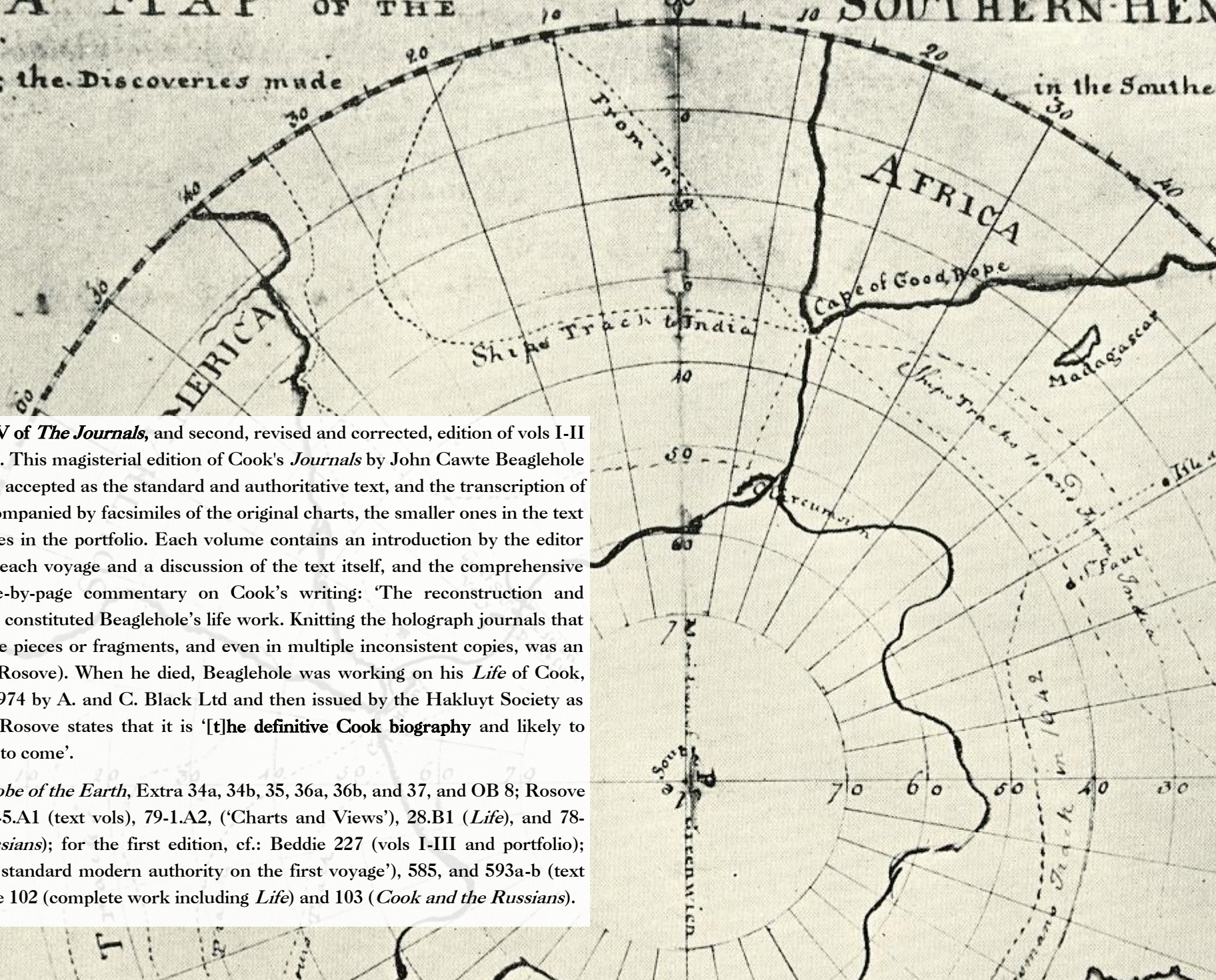
8vo (232 x 151mm), pp. 9, [1 (imprint)], [2 (blank l.)]; original printed wrappers; in very good condition. [*And:*] Prospectus. The Journals of Captain James Cook. [*?Cambridge:*] *The Hakluyt Press, [c. 1955].* 8vo (232 x 156mm), pp. 8 (pp. 2-6 specimen pages); loosely-inserted order form.



£1200

A MAP OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Shewing the Discoveries made in the Southern Hemisphere

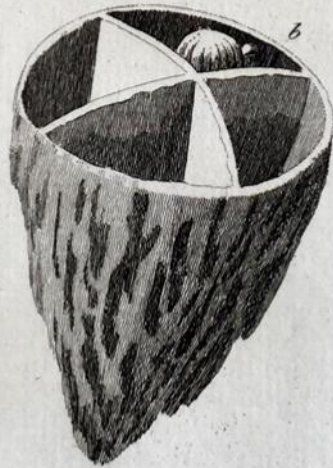
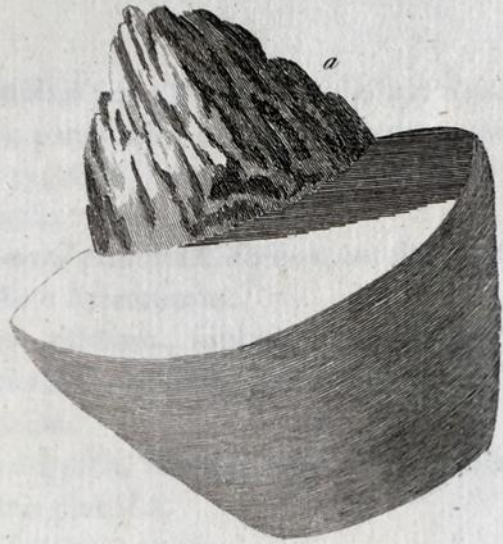


First editions of vols III-IV of *The Journals*, and second, revised and corrected, edition of vols I-II and the portfolio of charts. This magisterial edition of Cook's *Journals* by John Cawte Beaglehole (1901-1971) has long been accepted as the standard and authoritative text, and the transcription of Cook's manuscript is accompanied by facsimiles of the original charts, the smaller ones in the text volume and the larger ones in the portfolio. Each volume contains an introduction by the editor giving the background to each voyage and a discussion of the text itself, and the comprehensive footnotes provide a page-by-page commentary on Cook's writing: 'The reconstruction and annotation of the journals constituted Beaglehole's life work. Knitting the holograph journals that survive principally in large pieces or fragments, and even in multiple inconsistent copies, was an extremely difficult task' (Rosove). When he died, Beaglehole was working on his *Life of Cook*, which was published in 1974 by A. and C. Black Ltd and then issued by the Hakluyt Society as volume IV of the work; Rosove states that it is '[t]he definitive Cook biography and likely to remain so for many years to come'.

Compassing the Vaste Globe of the Earth, Extra 34a, 34b, 35, 36a, 36b, and 37, and OB 8; Rosove 78-1.A2, 78-3.A2, and 78-5.A1 (text vols), 79-1.A2, ('Charts and Views'), 28.B1 (*Life*), and 78-6.A1 (*Cook and the Russians*); for the first edition, cf.: Beddie 227 (vols I-III and portfolio); NMM I.571 ('This is the standard modern authority on the first voyage'), 585, and 593a-b (text vols and portfolio); Spence 102 (complete work including *Life*) and 103 (*Cook and the Russians*).

Polyandria Monogynia.

58. b. BARRINGTONIA.



A CRISP, UNCUT COPY OF THE FIRST BOTANICAL PUBLICATION
ABOUT COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

8. COOK, Captain James – Johann Reinhold and (Johann) Georg Adam FORSTER. *Characteres generum plantarum, quas in itinere ad insulas Maris Australis, collegerunt, descriperunt, delinearunt, annis MDCCLXXII-MDCCLXXV. London: B. White, T. Cadell, & P. Elmsly, 1776.*

4to (305 x 240mm), pp. [i]-x (dedication, verso blank, title, verso blank, address to the dedicatee), [2 (index)], [i]-viii (preface), [2 (errata, verso blank)], 150 (p. 72 misnumbered '48'), [2 (index)]; 78 engraved plates [after Georg Forster], numbered 1-38, 38a-38b, 39-51, 51a, 52-75 (23 bound upside-down); some light spotting and occasional marking, deckles dusty, small marginal stain affecting some ll.; contemporary [?original] paper-backed blue boards, uncut, a few quires unopened; a little marked, rubbed, scuffed, and bumped, skilfully rebacked retaining paper spine, endpapers replaced, nonetheless a very crisp, uncut copy, retaining the errata leaf; *provenance*: [?]early 20th-century pressmark label on spine.

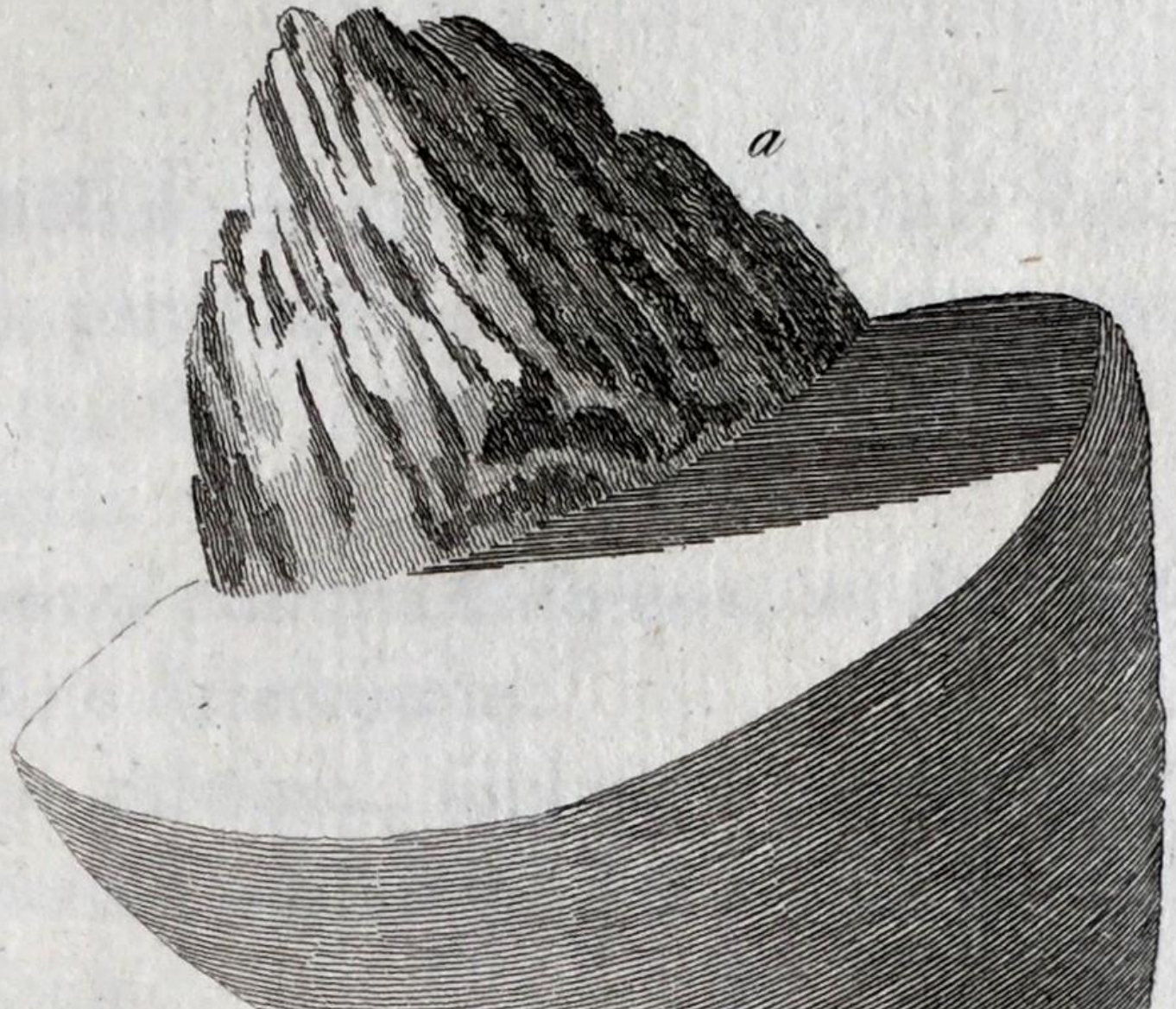
£5000

First edition. Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-1798) and his son Georg Forster (1754-1794) travelled on Cook's second voyage of 1772-1775 as naturalists. Their *Characteres generum plantarum* was the first botanical work about the voyage to be published and one of the earliest sources for European knowledge of the plants of Polynesia and Australasia – indeed, 'it has been said to be the foundation of our knowledge of New Zealand, Antarctic, and Polynesian vegetation' (Hill). As Henrey explains, '[t]he work is botanically important as containing a large number of new generic and specific names relating to plants of Australasia and Polynesia. It appears that in the preparation of this undertaking the Forsters were able to use the fine natural history library belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, and to seek the advice of his librarian Daniel Carl Solander. Furthermore, they had free access to the Banks and Solander collections made on Cook's first voyage [...] to the Pacific, and to Solander's manuscripts' (II, p. 167).

The descriptions of the plants were by Anders Sparrman (1748-1820), a Swedish botanist and student of Linnaeus, who travelled with Cook; the illustrations were by Georg Forster (who was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on the basis of this work); and the book's publication was overseen by Johann Reinhold Forster. A folio edition of eight copies followed this first, quarto edition later in 1776, of which some copies are misdated 1775 on the title-page (Stafleu & Cowan, apparently mistakenly, treat these as two separate editions).

Beddie 1385; BM(NH) II, p. 596; Henrey 718; Hill 627; Hocken 2013; Holmes 17; Hunt 649; Kroepelien 463; Nissen, *BBI*, 644; O'Reilly and Reitman 2469; Pritzel 2981; Rosove 139a ('very scarce'); Sabin 25134 ('Forms part of a complete set of Cook's voyages'); Stafleu & Cowan 1826.

38. b. BARRINGTONIA.



AN ACCOUNT BY LA PÉROUSE'S INTERPRETER, WHO WOULD LATER IDENTIFY
RELICS OF THE EXPEDITION RECOVERED FROM VANIKORO



9. LESSEPS, Jean Baptiste Barthélemy de. Journal historique du voyage de M. de Lesseps, Consul de France, employé dans l'expédition de M. le comte de la Pérouse, en qualité d'interprète du Roi; depuis l'instant où il a quitté les frégates françaises au port Saint-Pierre et Saint-Paul du Kamtschatka, jusqu'à son arrivée en France, le 17 octobre 1788. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1790.

2 volumes, 8vo (211 x 131mm), pp. I: [6 (half-title, imprint slip on verso (*vide infra*), title, verso blank, dedication)], vii, [1 (errata)], 280; II: [4 (half-title, title, versos blank)], 380, vi ('Table'), [2 (errata, verso blank)]; one folding engraved plate by Pierre-Philippe Choffard after Nicolas Ozanne (in two states, one on ordinary paper, the other on India paper) and 2 engraved folding maps, one with route added by hand in red, wood-engraved music in the text, royal arms on titles, and head- and tailpieces; occasional paper flaws, that on I, A5 affecting text; contemporary roan-backed, vellum-tipped, patterned boards, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one and numbered directly in another, uncut; extremities slightly rubbed and scuffed, corners a little bumped, a few unobtrusive wormholes on spines, nonetheless a very crisp, attractive set; *provenance*: M.H. (monogram beneath a baron's crown; booklabels on upper pastedowns) – E. Nourry, Paris (bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown of vol. I) – colonel Philippe Milon (traveller, ornithologist, writer, and bibliophile; engraved bookplates on upper pastedowns; [?'Bibliothèque du colonel Milon: livres de voyages', Mes Ader et Tajan, Paris, 12 December 1991]) – Bernard Quaritch Limited, London (sold to:) – P.R. Sandwell (collector of works on the Pacific; bookplates on front free endpapers). **£2250**

First edition. The French diplomat Lesseps (1766-1834) spoke fluent Russian, was appointed interpreter (with the rank of vice-consul) to La Pérouse's expedition, and travelled with the expedition on board the *Astrolabe* as far as

Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka. From there, 'La Pérouse sent Baron de Lesseps overland [...] to Europe, with letters and the journals of the expedition. His journey was a very difficult one, as he was faced with primitive roads, enormous distance, a hazardous climate, and the perils of a half-civilized and badly policed empire; but he succeeded, and to him we owe the survival of many of the most important documents of the ill-fated expedition' (Hill). Lesseps arrived at Versailles on 17 October 1788, where he was presented to the king, who ordained that this narrative should be published at the expense of the state, and then returned to his diplomatic career. Many years later, he would be responsible for identifying some of the relics of La Pérouse's expeditions which had been recovered from Vanikoro by the Irish mariner Peter Dillon.

Lesseps' *Journal* is described by Brunet as an 'ouvrage curieux, et dont les exemplaires ne sont pas communs'. This set is particularly interesting for two reasons: firstly, like the Kroepelien copy, it has a printed slip reading 'A PARIS, Chez MOUTARD, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue des Mathurins, Hôtel de Cluni' pasted onto the blank verso of the half-title in volume I. Secondly, the engraved plate by Choffard is present in two states (on India and ordinary paper); **we have not been able to trace another set with the plate in two states.** The work concludes with a 'Vocabulaire des langues kamtschadale, koriaque, tchouktchi et lamoute' and a 'Vocabulaire de la langue kamtschadale, à S. Pierre & St. Paul & à Paratounka'.

Numerous translations appeared shortly after this edition was published, and include an English edition (London: 1790) and a German text (Berlin: 1791).

Ferguson 87; Hill 1010; Kroepelien 723; NMM I, 138; Sabin 40208.





CAPT. BLIGH.

ONE OF 'A FEW COPIES' OF THE VERY RARE COMPOSITE
ISSUE OF BLIGH'S *VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH SEA*

10. BLIGH, William. *A Voyage to the South Sea... 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...* Published by Permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. *London: George Nicol, 1792 [-1790].*

2 works in one volume, 4to (294 x 232mm), pp. [10 (title, verso blank, advertisement, contents, plates)], 1-153, [1 (blank)]; [i]-iv, [1]-88, [1 (blank)]; 246-264; engraved portrait frontispiece by J. Condé after John Russell, 3 engraved plates by Mackenzie *et al.*, 2 folding, and 4 engraved folding maps by W. Harrison, J. Walker, *et al.* after Bligh; occasional light browning and faint offsetting from the plates and charts (as often), a few light marks; contemporary tree calf, spine richly decorated with horizontal gilt rolls, gilt morocco lettering-piece, board-edges roll-tooled in blind, all edges stained yellow; extremities very lightly rubbed, skilfully rebacked, preserving old spine, overall an outstanding copy; *provenance:* Charles Shaw-Lefevre, first Viscount Eversley (1794-1888, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown, over earlier bookplate).

£30,000

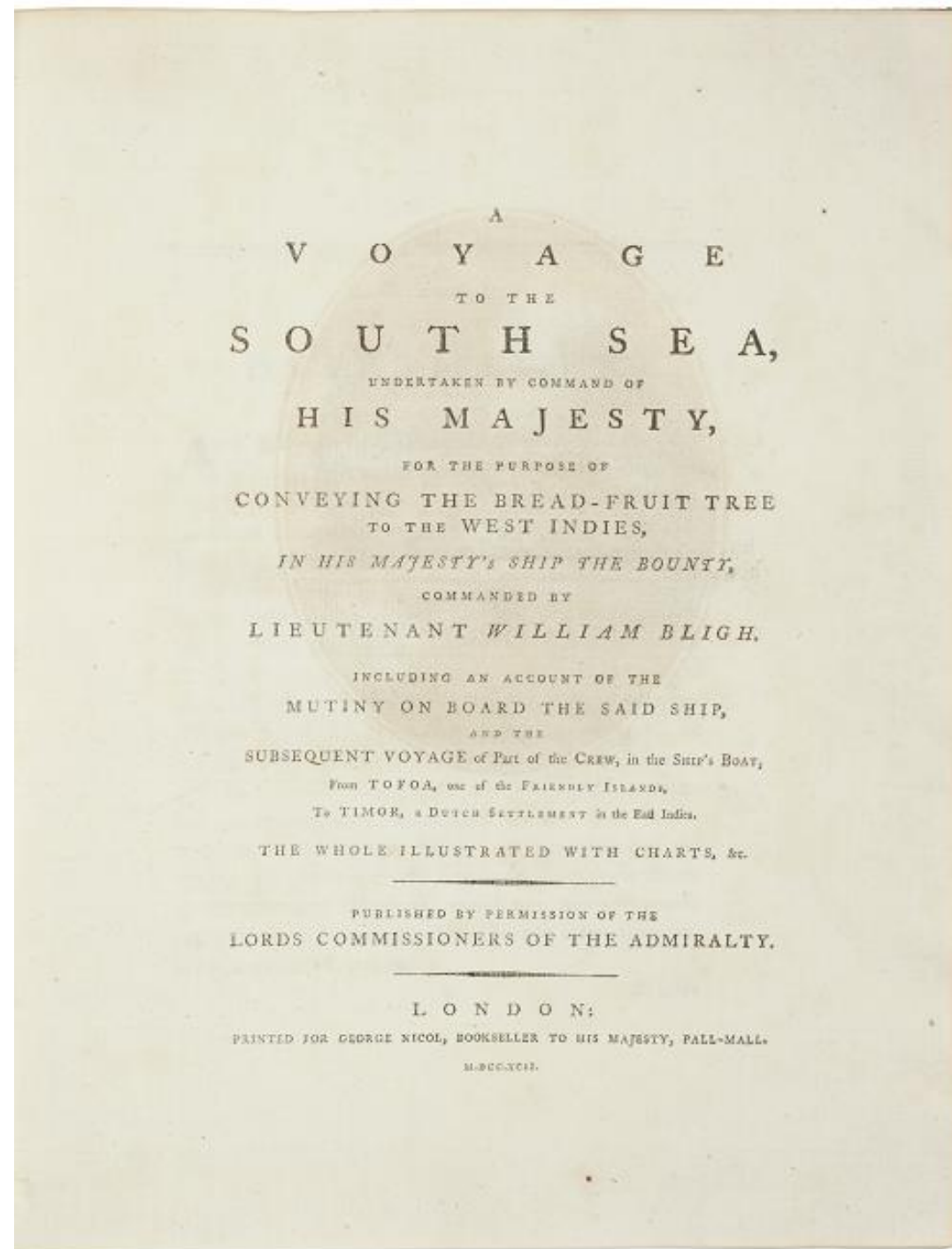
The composite issue of the first edition of the *Voyage to the South Sea* incorporating the first edition of the *Narrative of the Mutiny* which had been published in 1790. The regular issue of the *Voyage* simply reprinted Bligh's account of the mutiny, but this special issue allowed owners of the original *Narrative* to combine it with the newly published *Voyage* to obtain a complete account of the expedition.

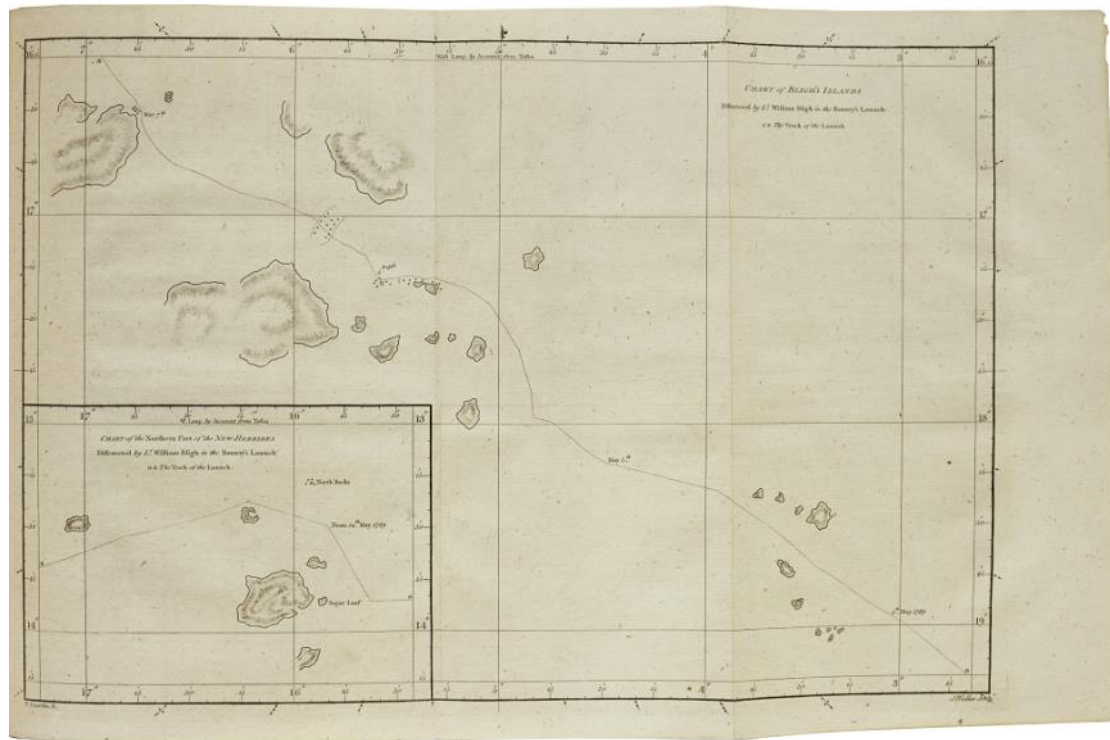
Wantrup states that, '[t]here is a variant of the 1792 *Voyage* which is known in only a few copies. The "Advertisement" to the 1792 publication explains that "for the accommodation of the purchasers of the *Narrative* already published, those who desire it, will be supplied with the other parts of the *Voyage* separate; i.e., the part previous to the mutiny, and the additional account after leaving Timor". This very rare composite issue contains the sheets of the complete 1790 first edition of *A Narrative of the Mutiny on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty* bound up with the sheets from the 1792 volume which describe the *Bounty's* voyage before the mutiny and the transactions which followed Bligh's arrival in Timor. The first portion of this issue consists of the sheets of text from the 1792 *Voyage* up to page 153; this is followed by the 1790 *Narrative*, consisting of its 92 pages, frontispiece and three charts. The volume is completed by the final portion, pages 246 to 264, from the 1792 *Voyage* as well as all the additional charts and plates issued with the 1792 account. In this issue what would be pages 154 and 245 are left blank' (p. 130). As often, C1 in the *Narrative* is a cancel.

The composite issue is seldom encountered. In 1964 Maggs remarked that 'we have only handled three copies' (*Voyages and Travels* IV, item 1402); Ferguson, in 1941, located only one copy (Mitchell Library, Sydney), with a second, in the National Library of Australia, noted in the addenda (1986). It is not described by ESTC. On the market, the most recent sale known to Wantrup was that of the Australian collector F.G. Coles in 1965, but since then, also in Australia, Rodney Davidson acquired a copy (which he sold in 2005), and the Derby copy was sold by Sotheby's New York on 18 June 2004 (lot 254).

The present copy was previously in the library of Charles Shaw-Lefevre, Viscount Eversley, sometime speaker of the House of Commons, and it is possible that he inherited the book from his father, the lawyer Charles Shaw Lefevre MP (1759-1823; the earlier bookplate below Eversley's may be his father's). Shaw Lefevre inherited a large fortune in 1790 and had commercial interests in the East India Company; since the purpose of Bligh's voyage was to establish means of increasing the East India Company's trading opportunities, the work would likely have been of interest to him on these grounds. Interestingly, like Bligh, Shaw Lefevre was a fellow of the Royal Society (they were elected in 1801 and 1796, respectively).

Ferguson 126; Kroepelien 93n. ('extremely rare [...] not seen'); O'Reilly & Reitman 551; Wantrup 62b.





11. BLIGH, William. A Narrative of the Mutiny, on Board His Majesty's Ship *Bounty*; and the Subsequent Voyage of Part of the Crew, in the Ship's Boat, from Tofua, One of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies. *London, George Nicol, 1790.*

4to (266 x 210mm), pp. iv, 88; 3 folding engraved charts by W. Harrison and J. Walker after Bligh, and one engraved folding plate of the plan of *The Bounty's* launch; lightly washed, one chart slightly creased and with old marginal repairs; late 20th-century half red morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt; a very good copy. **£7500**

First edition. Bligh's own account of the mutiny on the *Bounty*, written and published within months of his return to England. Bligh was anxious to ensure that his version of events was widely publicised and the *Narrative* 'gives Bligh's first, and lasting, opinion of what caused the mutiny. This issue was of great importance to Bligh, for on it turned his career and public image. As he was

manifestly not the harsh disciplinarian flogger of the kind usually regarded as the main cause of a mutiny (such as Captain Pigot of HMS *Hermione*), and as Bligh never accepted that his personal manner – as a foul-mouthed nagger – could provoke anybody to mutiny, he was left with little option but to find an explanation in the character and conduct of the mutineers. He found such an explanation in the charms of Tahitian women: he, Bligh, did not cause the men to mutiny; they mutinied for their own evil and pathetic ends' (Gavin Kennedy, *Captain Bligh* (1989), p. 183).

Bligh explains it thus in the text: 'The women at Otaheite are handsome, mild and chearful in their manners and conversation, possessed of great sensibility, and have sufficient delicacy to make them admired and beloved. The chiefs were so much attached to our people, that they rather encouraged their stay among them than otherwise, and even made them promises of large possessions. Under these, and many other attendant circumstances, equally desirable, it is now perhaps not so much to be wondered at, though scarcely possible to have been foreseen, that a set of sailors most of them void of connections, should be led away; especially when, in addition to such powerful inducements, they imagined it in their power to fix themselves in the midst of plenty, on the finest island in the world, where they need not labour and where the allurements of dissipation are beyond anything that can be conceived' (Bligh, *Narrative*, pp. 9-10).

Bligh was set adrift by the mutineers in the ship's 23-foot-long launch, and undertook one of the most remarkable open-boat voyages, which also produced important cartographical and survey data: 'Everyone knows that the *Bounty's* crew, led by Fletcher Christian, mutinied and set Bligh and eighteen loyal crewmen adrift in a 23-foot launch shortly after the ship had left Tahiti in April 1789. In their small boat Bligh and his companions made a remarkable journey of more than three and a half thousand miles from Tofoa to Timor in six weeks over largely uncharted waters. What is not so well known is that 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 – an extraordinary feat of seamanship' (Wantrup p. 128)

ESTC T7185; Ferguson 71; Hill 132; Kroepelien 87; Sabin 5908a; Wantrup 61.

12. BARRINGTON, George. A Voyage to Botany Bay with a Description of the Country, Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. of the Natives by the Celebrated George Barrington. To which is Added his Life and Trial. *London: C. Lowndes for H.D. Symonds, [c. 1800-1802, A1 watermarked '1800']*.

12mo in 6s; pp. [2 (engraved title, blank)], 120; engraved frontispiece, engraved title -vignette depicting prisoners landing at Sydney Cove; title slightly marked, some light offsetting. Early edition. N. Garvey, *The Celebrated George Barrington* (New South Wales, 2008) AB21b (combined edition; this copy cited). [*Bound with:*]

G. BARRINGTON. A Sequel to Barrington's Voyage to New South Wales. *London: C. Lowndes for H.D. Symonds, 1801 [-1802]*.

12mo in 6s; pp. [iii]-viii (title, blank, contents), [5]-88, [6 ('An Official Register of the Crimes, Trials, and Executions of the Convicts in New South Wales...')]; printed on grey and white stock; some light offsetting. Second edition, published the year after the first. Garvey AB21b (combined edition, calling for 6 preliminary pages only, numbered to 'viii'; citing this copy).

2 volumes bound in one (as issued), 12mo (175 x 102mm). Contemporary sheep-backed, vellum-tipped paper boards, the flat spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in second compartment, others with central foliate tools, green silk marker; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small losses at head of spine, slip of paper tipped on to upper pastedown, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance:* Hordern House, Potts Point, NSW in 2008 (cf. Garvey, p. 271). **£3000**

First and only combined edition, second issue. George Barrington was a 'genteel young Irishman known for his sartorial elegance, his command of the etiquette of romantic sensibility, and for his prowess at picking pockets' (Garvey, p. 2). Born George Waldron in 1758 in County Kildare, Ireland, he left school 'following a violent quarrel in 1771 [when] he stabbed a schoolmate with a penknife and then absconded after a severe flogging, having stolen money and his headmaster's gold hunter watch' (ODNB). The young Waldron then joined a troupe of travelling players under the management of one John Price, who coached him as both an actor and a thief. It was at this point that the name 'Barrington' was chosen to connote an aristocratic and theatrical heritage.

A SEQUEL
TO
BARRINGTON'S VOYAGE
TO
NEW SOUTH WALES,
COMPRISING AN
INTERESTING NARRATIVE
OF THE
Transactions and Behaviour of the Convicts;
The Progress of the Colony;
AN OFFICIAL REGISTER
OF THE
CRIMES, TRIALS, SENTENCES, AND EXECUTIONS
that have taken place:
A Topographical, Physical, and Moral Account of the
Country, Manners, Customs &c. of the Natives,—
AS LIKEWISE
AUTHENTIC ANECDOTES
Of the most Distinguished Characters, and
Notorious Convicts that have been Transported to
the Settlement at New South Wales.
By the celebrated
GEORGE BARRINGTON,
Principal Superintendent of the Convicts.
LONDON.
Printed and Published by C. LOWNDES,
No. 66, Drury-Lane;
and sold by H. D. SYMONDS, Paternoster Row.
1801.

Shortly, the fascinating contrast between Barrington's charming demeanour and criminal activities drew the attention of the press and the public and, under the sobriquet the 'Prince of Pickpockets', he became a household name in Ireland and England. Numerous attempts were made to arrest and convict him but Barrington continually evaded punishment, safeguarded by his charisma and convincing protestations of innocence, and his exploits became legendary. However, in 1790 Barrington was finally arrested for the attempted theft of one Henry Hare Townsend's gold watch and chain, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Barrington's adventures in transit and upon arrival in New South Wales are just as much the stuff of legend as his pickpocketing career. The principal myth is that Barrington single-handedly foiled a mutiny on board his transport ship and was consequently made superintendent of the convicts. Whilst there was a mutiny during the voyage of the Third Fleet, it was not on Barrington's ship (the *Active*) but on the *Albemarle*, and 'superintendent' is an exaggeration of the position he actually attained within the constabulary, which was a law-enforcement service primarily composed of well-behaved convicts (there were too few officers and no free settlers to help maintain order within the colony).

However, the more dramatic version of Barrington's transformation suited the publishers in London, who unscrupulously used his name and notoriety to sell cheap and popular accounts of the newly-established penal colony in New South Wales: 'By the turn of the century, Barrington was being celebrated as the putative author of a popular travel narrative that had already passed through numerous editions, piracies and a translation into French' (Garvey, p. 103). Barrington was the perfect figurehead for a new genre, which described the distant and exotic convict-populated colony – the subject of great public curiosity. While Governor Hunter's *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island* (London, 1793), was issued in standard and large paper editions, priced at £1 11s. 6d. and £2 2s. respectively, the first allonymous Barrington book, *A Voyage to New South Wales* (London, 1795), was published by Symonds at only 2s. 6d., making it accessible to a broader, more popular audience than Hunter's work. The content of the *Voyage* was ingeniously concocted from plagiarised sections of Hunter's *Journal* and other contemporary travel narratives, and entirely fictitious passages about Barrington (which were presumably commissioned by Symonds). Contemporary reviewers greeted it with some scepticism – for example, it was stated in *Gentleman's Magazine* that, 'whether this be the genuine work of the celebrated convict or not, it contains nothing that has not been seen before on the subject' (volume 78 (1795), p. 760). However, the *Voyage* was never incontrovertibly exposed as fraudulent; the initial incredulity was probably subsumed by the desire of the public and the press (which had originally proliferated the tales about Barrington) for the story to be true. For instance, a contemporary issue of the *Monthly Review* stated, 'This production certainly carries with it a sufficiency of internal evidence that it is really the performance of that ingenious adventurer' (quoted in *The Times*, 4 January 1802, p. 2).

The success of the first publication spawned numerous versions, often issued by different publishers, some abridged and others simply copied. This encouraged Symonds to publish a sequel in 1800 – formed of material appropriated almost entirely from David Collins' *An Account of the English Colony from New South Wales* (London, 1798) – which was the first new 'Barrington' text since the original publication of the *Voyage* in 1795. The sequel was not as successful as the first part, so Symonds reissued the unabridged text in a cheaper, smaller format. He then decided to publish a combined volume formed of the 1796 edition of the *Voyage* (*A Voyage to Botany Bay* (London, c. 1796), Garvey AB17), bound up with the cheaper issue of the sequel in one readily marketable volume (AB21a). The present edition (AB21b) is the second issue of the combined volume, published shortly after the first with minor amendments to the *Voyage* (the short 's' form substituted for the long 's' form; the misnumbering of p. 30 corrected; and the colophon removed from the end of the *Voyage*). **This combined edition was only correctly identified by Garvey in 2008, and is apparently rarely seen on the market, particularly in a contemporary binding as here;** indeed, this copy was used by Garvey to illustrate the entry for this issue.

These two works by Barrington were formed one of the most important sources for the popular perception of Australia in the years immediately after the arrival of the First Fleet. Therefore, they should not be viewed simply as brilliant forgeries that preyed upon the public imagination, but also as 'a series of acts of fabrication, intellectual transgression and commercial opportunism' (Garvey, p. 171). The authority with which the Barrington texts were endowed by public rumours and myth-making, embellished and exaggerated by his publishers, gave them a disproportionate influence on the way a hitherto-unknown continent was 'first apprehended by generations of ordinary readers' (*op. cit.*, p. 172). To refer once more to the *Monthly Review* notice, 'We have here a well-written account of this very singular colony; an amusing sketch of the colony, its soil, produce, native inhabitants, natural history, &c.' (as quoted in *The Times*, 4 January 1802, p. 2).

A View in the Island of Juan Fernandez



Engraved by J. Shillibeer.

13. SHILLIBEER, John. *A Narrative of the Briton's Voyage, to Pitcairn's Island; Including an Interesting Sketch of the Present State of the Brazils and of Spanish South America...* Second edition. London: R. & R. Gilbert for Law and Whittaker, 1817.

8vo (230 x 144mm), pp. vii, [1 (blank)], [2 ('Names of Officers', blank)], [2 (note on 'Trials by Inquisition', 'Directions to the Binder')], 180; etched portrait frontispiece by and after Shillibeer, and 11 etched plates by and after Shillibeer, 2 folding and one printed in sepia; some light spotting and marking, one plate more heavily marked; original light-brown boards, printed paper label on spine, uncut; extremities and spine-label a little rubbed, bumped and chipped, a few light marks on boards, traces of adhesive on upper pastedown, nonetheless a very good copy in the original boards. **£1250**

Second edition, 'revised and extended' (Kroepelien); first published in Taunton earlier the same year. 'An engaging narrative, including some noteworthy details about the mutiny of the *Bounty*, gleaned from a meeting with the last survivor, John Adams, when the ship called at Pitcairn Island. The *Briton* first visited Rio de Janeiro. From Brazil the vessel was ordered into the Pacific to search for the American frigate *Essex*, then threatening British whalers in those waters. Interesting information regarding Captain David Porter [...] of the *Essex* and his proceedings in the Marquesas is included. Various places on the coast of Chile and Peru were visited, particularly Lima, as well as the Galápagos Islands' (Hill).

The 12 etched plates bear 16 images, and the final plate, 'A view in the island of San Fernandez' (illustrated), has been re-engraved and bears the caption 'Etched by J. Shillibeer' (rather than 'Etched by J Shillibeer Lt R M'); this plate has similarly been re-engraved in the Kroepelien copy, although the catalogue also records a copy of the second edition with the plate in the earlier state.

Ferguson 697; Kroepelien 1187; NMM I, 650a; O'Reilly-Reitman 774; Sabin 80484; for the 1st ed., cf. Borba de Moraes p. 796; Hill 1563; Naylor 18.

AN EARLY VISITOR'S NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL –
IN THE ORIGINAL BOARDS



14. CRUISE, Richard Alexander. *Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1823.

8vo (225 x 140mm), pp. iv, 321, [1 (imprint)]; bound-in errata slip retained; hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece by Edward Finden after R. Read; occasional light spotting or foxing, lower corner of final ll. lightly damp-marked; original blue boards with white paper spine, contemporary printed paper spine label, uncut; extremities somewhat rubbed and bumped, boards a little marked, head and foot of spine and spine label chipped with small losses, nevertheless a bright, attractive copy. **£575**

First edition. This is an early account of New Zealand, dating from roughly half a century after Cook's first circumnavigation of the country, and 17 years prior to the signing of the treaty of Waitangi, which marked the official agreement between the British Crown and the Maori on cohabitation in the country. In the early 1820s, however, it was mainly whalers, sealers, and missionaries who visited New Zealand, which makes this volume of observations particularly interesting.

Captain Cruise 'visited New Zealand, in consequence of having the command of a military detachment on board His Majesty's ship *Dromedary*, when she was directed to proceed thither from New South Wales to endeavour to procure a cargo of those extraordinary spars, which Captain Cook conceived to be capable of being converted into "the finest topmasts in the world for ships of the line." About ten months were occupied in felling and bringing down this cargo to the beach, during which Captain Cruise informs us, he "was led, from motives of curiosity, to maintain a constant intercourse with the inhabitants, and to devote much of his leisure to their society." His observations being minuted, as the facts that gave rise to them occurred, assume on that account, a greater degree of accuracy and authenticity than the more pleasing form of a connected narrative would have given them' (*Quarterly Review* 31 (1824/5), p. 53; the extensive review is on pp. 52-65).

Cruise 'had time to record his impressions of the region and of Maori society during the climax of Hongi's influence and intertribal wars. Contrasts to the tensions and brutalities come from not uncommon vignettes on more peaceful aspects of Maori character and activity' (NZNB). His day-to-day observations on climate, culture and life in New Zealand are supplemented with further detail in the endnotes, e.g. on the custom of 'tabooing', i.e. reserving an article offered for sale by tying a thread out of a mat around it (p. 307). Cruise concludes on the indigenous peoples that 'from what we experienced in our own persons, [...] the European may go in perfect safety among them; may trust himself and his property to their honour; and, by a moderate share of conciliation and liberality on his part, may ensure himself an ample return on theirs' (p. 305).

Abbey *Travel* 586; Hocken p. 39; NZNB 1503; Robert 1312.



Te Wainga, Priest of Araitohuru, the presiding Deity of the entrance of the River Hokianga.

NEW ZEALAND IN THE 1830s:
 'ILLUSTRATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS VALUABLE AND ORIGINAL'
 FOR THE BENEFIT OF ORGANISED SETTLERS

15. POLACK, Joel Samuel. *Manners and Customs of the New Zealanders; with Notes Corroborative of their Habits, Usages, etc., and Remarks to Intending Emigrants, with Numerous Cuts Drawn on Wood.* [London]: E. Varty for James Madden & Co. and Hatchard & Son, 1840.

2 vols, 8vo in 12s (202 x 122mm), pp. I: xxxiv, 288; II: xviii, 304; wood-engraved title vignettes, one folding engraved map by J. Read 'from Cook, d'Urville, Duperry & Herd, with additions by J.S. Polack, 1838' with insets of Bay of Islands, Wangari/Bream Bay, and Tokomaru in I, one wood-engraved frontispiece retaining tissue guard in II, 2 wood-engraved plates, and 65 wood-engraved illustrations in the text by Williams, Laing and others after Polack; map somewhat foxed as usual with light offsetting onto title of I and small marginal tear at foot of guard, a few light spots; original dark green cloth, boards blocked in blind with central ornamental vignette enclosed in quadruple-ruled border, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers, uncut; lightly marked, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped causing small losses at spine ends and a 3cm split at lower joint of I, hinges cracked, nevertheless a very good, internally clean copy in the original cloth; *provenance*: Edward Smith-Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby, Knowsley Hall (1775-1851, politician and collector; engraved armorial bookplates and library shelfmarks in ink on upper pastedowns). £1,000



First edition. Joel Samuel Polack (1807-1882), son of the successful Jewish painter and engraver Solomon Polack, had migrated from Holland to Ireland and then to England as a child, then served for the War Office in South Africa and Mauritius for four years, and travelled to America. In 1830 he joined his brother in Australia but moved to New Zealand a year later, a country he explored for the following six years: 'A pioneer traveller and trader, he explored the Hokianga-Kaipara area, Poverty Bay and the East Cape, negotiating with the local people and encouraging them to grow and harvest marketable crops. In 1832-33 he moved to the Bay of Islands, where he purchased several tracts of land [...] at Kororaraka [...]. Mercantile buildings followed, including the country's first brewery in 1835. Assiduous in business – trading in flax, timber and general produce – the young Polack prospered' (*Encyclopedia of New Zealand*).

Upon his return to England in 1837 Polack promoted the organised European colonisation of New Zealand – the only way not to destroy but to support and advance Maori society in his view – and published two books to advance his cause: *New Zealand: A Narrative of Travels and Adventures* (1838), and as a more systematic approach, the present work, *Manners and Customs of the New Zealanders*. Here Polack provides much information about Maori society and its structures, religious practices, the cultivation of land, war, slavery, medical conditions and knowledge, geography, and other aspects relevant to potential settlers. The numerous illustrations are all based on Polack's own sketches.

Manners and Customs was very well received in England. 'His narrative is clear and spirited, his descriptions not seldom picturesque [...] he is a hearty admirer of the "Great Britain of the Southern hemisphere," and the inducements which he holds out for our countrymen to hasten thither, as pictured by him, are numerous and weighty' (*The Monthly Review* 1940, p. 577). *The Eclectic Review* of the same year, however, voiced scepticism about Polack's proposal that colonisation alone, not mission, may deliver the indigenous peoples from 'barbarism' (p. 605).

Hocken's historical assessment summarises the work thus: 'Illustrations and observations valuable and original, with copious details on all that relates to the native race. Numerous notes and references compare the usages of the New-Zealanders with those of other nations, the Jews especially. In the appendix is a good account of the forest timbers, edible plants, introduced cereals and fruit, animal life, kauri-gum, flax, &c.'. Indeed, Polack was 'conversant with historical, scientific and maritime works' and natural history, and makes 'the first published reference to fossil remains of "a species of the emu [moa]"' in vol. I, p. 303 (*Encyclopedia of New Zealand*).

Hocken p. 85; NZNB 4588; UCSC *South Pacific Collection* p. 317.



P R E F A C E.

To the English reader, and to most of those who have arrived in New Zealand within the last thirty years, it may be necessary to state that the descriptions of Maori life and manners of past times, found in these sketches, owe nothing to fiction. The different scenes and incidents are given exactly as they occurred, and all the persons described are real persons.

Contact with the British settlers has of late years effected a marked and rapid change in the manners and mode of life of the natives, and the

16. [MANING, Frederick Edward.] *Old New Zealand: being Incidents of Native Customs and Character in the Old Times.* By a Pakeha Maori. *London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1863.*

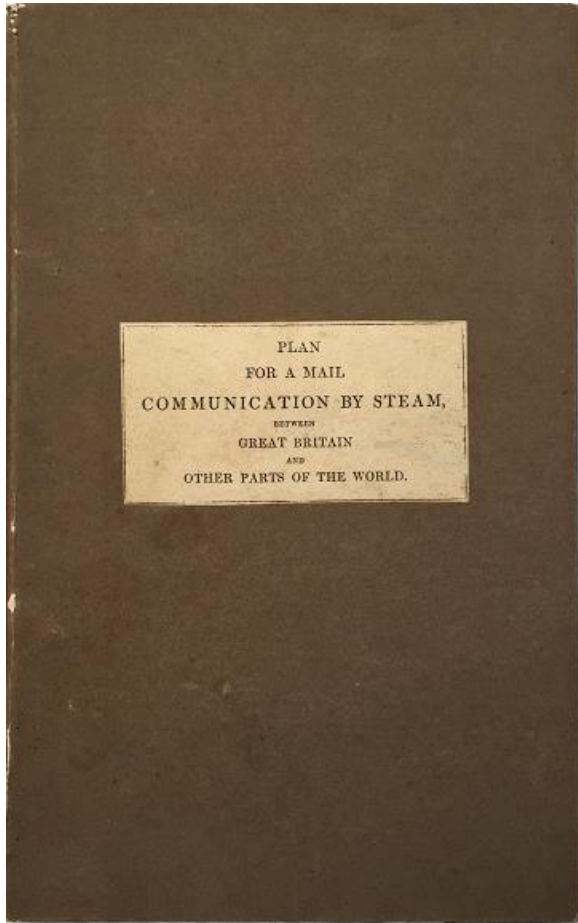
8vo (197 x 122mm), pp. viii, 216; original brown cloth, upper and lower boards blocked in blind with elaborate design, spine lettered and decorated in gilt and ruled in blind, cream endpapers, uncut; spine slightly faded, extremities lightly rubbed, lower parts of upper board and front endpapers lightly damp-marked, otherwise a very good, clean copy.

£250

First British edition, published in the same year as the first two New Zealand editions. Born in Dublin to Anglo-Irish parents, Maning (1811/1812-1883) grew up in Tasmania and 'first settled at Kohukohu, Hokianga, in 1833, moving four years later to Onoke, home for most of his subsequent life. The book describes the experiences and impressions of his first decade during which he was variously trader, timber and general merchant before, in middle life, recognition led in 1865 to his appointment as a judge of the Native Land Court. The book embodies his zest for life, his humour variously ironic or blatantly hearty, his friendliness with his Rarawa-Ngapuhi neighbours, before, with advancing years, his alternating moods of extravagant exuberance and withdrawn rejection of himself, his work and the Maoris acquired an almost manic-depressive character' (Bagnall).

Collins *The Literature Relating to New Zealand* p. 82; NZNB 3345; Hocken p. 224.

FOUNDATION OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY



17. MCQUEEN, James. A General Plan for a Mail Communication by Steam, between Great Britain and the Eastern and Western Parts of the World; also, to Canton and Sydney, Westward by the Pacific: to which are Added, Geographical Notices of the Isthmus of Panama, Nicaragua, &c. *London: R. Clay for B. Fellowes, 1838.*

8vo (224 x 140mm), pp. xii, 132; one folding engraved chart and one folding lithographic map, both by J. Arrowsmith, letterpress tables in the text; some very light spotting and offsetting; original brown, paper-covered boards, printed lettering-piece on upper board, publisher's printed advertisement for McQueen's *General Statistics of the British Empire* pasted onto upper pastedown, uncut; slightly rubbed at extremities, slight cracking on joints, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: H.B. Strangways (possibly the Anglo-Australian lawyer and politician Henry Bull Templar Strangways (1832-1920); contemporary ownership signature on upper pastedown). **£750**

First edition. The geographer and traveller James McQueen (1778-1870), sometime manager of a sugar plantation in the West Indies, was a keen advocate of improving conditions and communication of the area with his native Britain. He therefore wrote the present report, a corrected and more condensed version of a presentation to Her Majesty's government in the previous year, proposing the foundation of an independent fleet of specialised mail ships. This simple yet novel idea was to become the Royal Mail steam packet company, an organisation that was to change the face of international communication for ever. Sponsored by the government under the auspices of the West India Committee, operations commenced in 1838, and continued until 1982.

This thoroughly-researched and detailed work discusses the relative merits of particular ports as mail-ship bases, with considerations of cost addressed with tables of projected costings for fuel, building materials, maintenance, etc., as well as issues of convenience, sea-routes and proposed ports-of-call, and usage. It also includes a discussion of the obvious benefits to international trade of construction of a Panama Canal: 'A water communication moreover will, I feel convinced, and at no distant day, be carried through the American Isthmus' (p. vi). The appendices cover matters of longitude and latitude, and suggestions of how to keep costs low.

The work is illustrated with a folding chart of the West Indies & the isthmus of Africa, and a folding world map with the Pacific Ocean at its centre; both are marked with proposed routes.

Ferguson 2542; Sabin 43642.

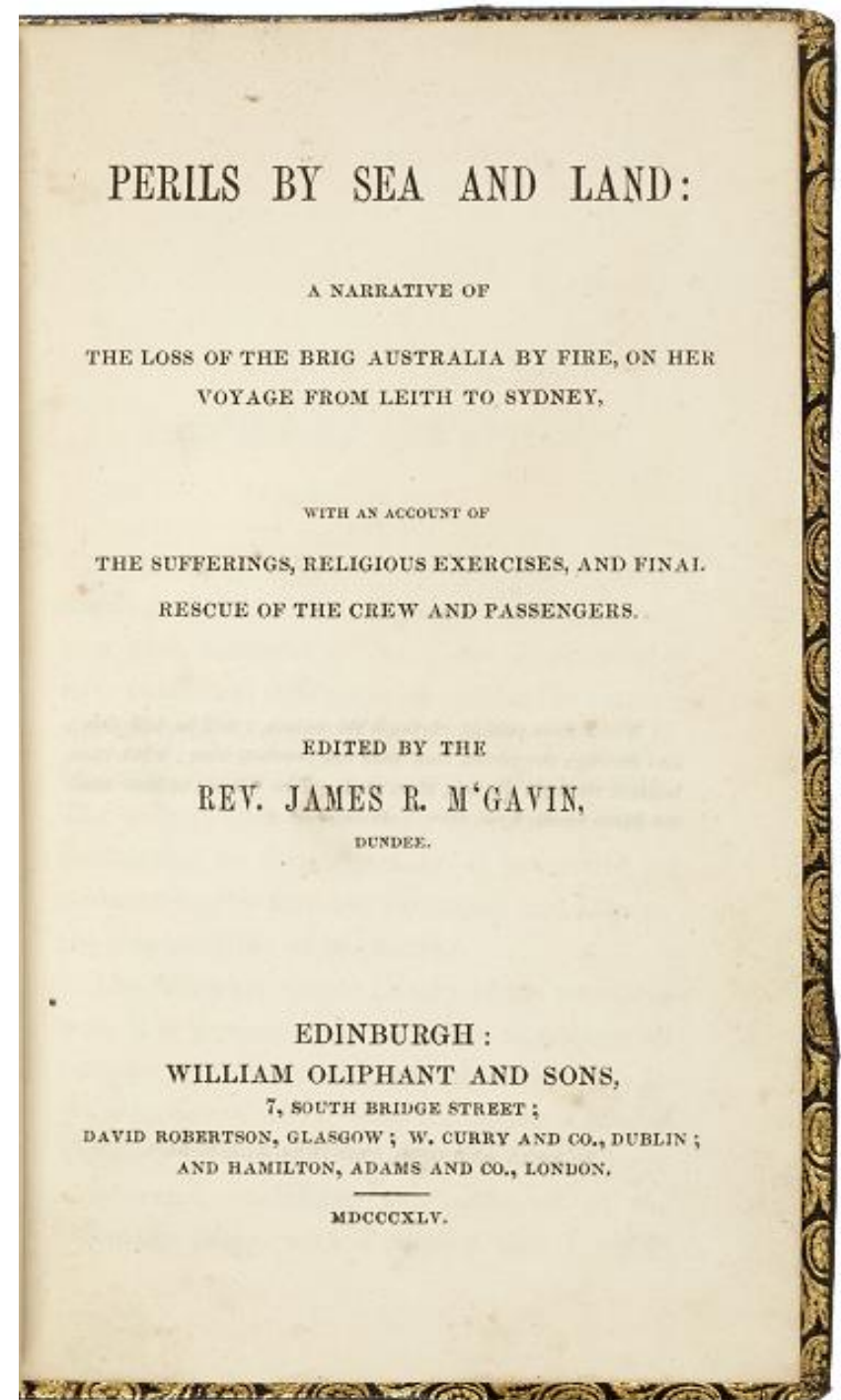
18. [YULE, Adam and] James Reid M'GAVIN, *editor*. *Perils by Sea and Land: a Narrative of the Loss of the Brig Australia by Fire, on her Voyage from Leith to Sydney, with an Account of the Sufferings, Religious Exercises, and Final Rescue of the Crew and Passengers. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and London: Murray and Gibb for William Oliphant & Sons, David Robertson, W. Curry and Co., and Hamilton, Adams and Co., 1845.*

12mo in 6s (146 x 88mm), pp. 81, [1 (imprint)], [2 (publisher's advertisements)]; very occasional light spotting, small marginal tear on G5; 20th-century half black crushed morocco over cloth by George A. Zabriskie, spine decorated in gilt and with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, top edges gilt, patterned endpapers; spine slightly leant and extremities very lightly rubbed, otherwise a very good example in a Zabriskie binding. £750

First edition in book form. *Perils by Sea and Land* was first published in the *United Secession Magazine*, and is an account of the brig *Australia*, captained by Adam Yule and bound for Sydney, which set sail from Leith on 2 October 1840 with a 'general cargo of merchandize', thirteen crew and fifteen passengers. On 29 December, about 600 miles off the Cape of Good Hope, the hold caught fire and Yule soon realised that the ship would have to be abandoned. The long-boat, however, 'had been converted into a stall for two live bulls, and in attempting to get them over the side, one of them, in the confusion, unfortunately got out of the slings, and ran frantic along the deck. This accident, as may be supposed, greatly increased the general consternation' (p. 16). The crew and passengers were eventually transferred to the long-boat and a small skiff, wherein seven days were spent at sea before making landfall on the South African coast near the mouth of the Olifants River. The party endured the deaths of two of their number and further days in the wilderness before civilization was eventually reached. Despite Yule's attribution of every favourable turn of events to divine intervention, the narrative is a compelling one.

The work is scarce: only four copies can be located in the UK (British Library, Cambridge, National Library of Scotland, and Oxford). This copy was bound by George Albert Zabriskie (1868-1954), an American bookbinder and collector of books, manuscripts, and art, who served as president of the New York Historical Society (1939-1947) and was a member of the Grolier Club. Zabriskie has signed the binding with his initials 'GAZ' on the upper pastedown.

Ferguson 4093.



'ONE OF THE FOUNDATION STONES OF AN EXPLORATION COLLECTION'

19. LEICHHARDT, Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig. *Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia, from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, a Distance of upwards of 3000 Miles, during the Years 1844-1845.* [Edited by Phillip Parker King.] *London: G. Norman for T. & W. Boone, 1847.*



CHARLEY.

HARRY BROWN.

8vo (215 x 134mm), pp. xx, 544; mezzotint frontispiece after H. Melville, 6 mezzotint plates after Melville and Charles Rodius [mistranscribed as 'Rodins' in the plate], one folding, and wood-engraved illustrations in the text by E. Jewitt *et al.*; extra-illustrated with an engraved folding 'Map of Stuart's Discoveries in the Continent of Australia from 1858 to 1862, also Fixing the Centre' by Edward Weller with the routes of the 1861 and 1862 expeditions added by hand in red and blue, and coasts outlined by hand in blue wash (287 x 879mm); some variable, generally light, spotting, light offsetting from plates onto text, one plate slightly cropped touching caption; late nineteenth-century English half tan calf over textured cloth, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in two, others decorated with central fleurons enclosed by foliate cornerpieces, red-sprinkled edges, mid-green endpapers; extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped, spine slightly faded, nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: occasional, early penciled annotations or corrections [possibly by:] — Henry Gerard Sturt, first Baron Alington (1825-1904, his engraved armorial bookplate as Baron Alington (i.e. after 1876) on upper pastedown; believed to be a kinsman of the soldier and Australian explorer Charles Sturt, 1795-1869). £2000

First edition thus. Leichhardt (1813-1848) had conducted short scientific explorations in the area around Sydney and between Newcastle and the Moreton Bay District between 1842 and 1844. He had hoped to join the proposed overland expedition, which Sir Thomas Mitchell, the surveyor-general, was willing to lead, from Sydney to Port Essington, but Governor Gipps refused to sanction a venture 'of so hazardous a nature' without the knowledge and consent of the Colonial Office. Leichhardt, irked by this attitude, chose to form his own private party of volunteers, funded by private subscription: 'Six including Leichhardt sailed from Sydney on 13 August 1844. In the Moreton Bay District four more members joined the expedition, which left Jimbour, the farthest outpost of settlement on the Darling Downs, on 1 October. Two of the party turned back and on 28 June 1845 John Gilbert was killed in an attack on Leichhardt's camp by Aborigines. The remaining seven reached Port Essington on 17th December 1845, completing an overland

journey of nearly 3000 miles [...] Returning in the *Heroine*, Leichhardt arrived in Sydney on 25 March 1846. As it was believed that his party had perished their unexpected success was greeted with great rejoicing. Leichhardt was hailed as "Prince of Explorers" and their achievement was rewarded by a government grant of £1000 and private subscriptions amounting to over £1500' (ADB).

The first published account of the expedition was a sixteen-page pamphlet issued in Sydney in May 1846 under the title *Journal of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt's Overland Expedition to Port Essington, in the Years 1844-1845, Revised by the Explorer, and Published with his Sanction* and this text was reprinted as a thirty-two-page pamphlet in Sydney in September 1846 — both of these are of great rarity. Leichhardt's journal was then edited, annotated, and prepared for the press by the distinguished British naval officer and hydrographer Phillip Parker King (1791-1856), who had surveyed the coast of Australia between 1817 and 1822, and 'made significant contributions to Australian exploration' (ODNB), which were published in his *Narrative of the Survey of the Intertropical and Western Coasts of Australia* (London: 1827).

Two issues are known of the work, distinguished by their bindings and the presence of advertisements before and after the text in the first issue; in this copy, the traces of offset text on the blank verso of the frontispiece suggests that this copy was from the first issue. A large, three-sheet map of the route was issued by the cartographer John Arrowsmith in a format uniform with the book, but it is very rarely found on the market; however, this copy is extra-illustrated with a folding map showing the routes of the Scottish explorer John McDouall Stuart during his celebrated fifth and sixth expeditions to explore Australia, which was originally published in the second edition of *Explorations in Australia: The Journals of John McDouall Stuart during the Years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, & 1862, when he Fixed the Centre of the Continent and Successfully Crossed it from Sea to Sea* (London: 1865). It seems likely that the map was added to this copy when it was bound, presumably in the late nineteenth century for the politician and racehorse owner Henry Sturt, who was raised to the peerage as the first Baron Alington in 1876. As Wantrup states, '[Leichhardt's] *Journal* is one of the foundation stones of an exploration collection and every collector should acquire a copy' (p. 211).

Abbey *Travel* 579; Ferguson 4571; Wantrup 'Checklist' 138a.

MITCHELL'S LAST EXPEDITION

20. MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingstone. *Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia, in Search of a Route from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria.* London: Spottiswoode and Shaw for Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1848.

8vo (214 x 134mm), pp. xiv, [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], 437, [1 (imprint)]; lithographic frontispiece by R. Carrick after Mitchell, printed by Day & Son, 10 tinted lithographic plates by R. Carrick, T. Picken, et al. after Mitchell, printed by Day & Son, retaining tissue-guards, one wood-engraved plate by S. Williams, 6 engraved maps by J.W. Lowry after Mitchell, with routes added in colours by hand, 4 folding, one engraved map, wood-engraved title-vignette and illustrations in the text; some light spotting and foxing, a few plates and maps cropped affecting captions or imprints, bound without the final l. of advertisements called for by Ferguson; late nineteenth-century English half tan calf over textured cloth, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, others decorated with central fleurons enclosed by foliate cornerpieces, red-sprinkled edges, mid-green endpapers; *provenance*: Henry Gerard Sturt, first Baron Alington (1825-1904, his engraved armorial bookplate as Baron Alington (i.e. after 1876) on upper pastedown; believed to be a kinsman of the soldier and Australian explorer Charles Sturt, 1795-1869).

£700

First edition. In December 1845 the Scottish explorer and surveyor Mitchell (1792-1855) set out on his fourth and last expedition, which was intended to discover an overland route to Port Essington. 'By June 1846 he had established a depot on the Maranoa and for nearly four months explored around the headwaters of the Maranoa, Warrego and Belyando Rivers, still hopeful of finding a great river flowing north-west. On 25 September, near Isiford on the Barcoo, which he called the Victoria, when short of supplies and threatened by Aborigines, he turned back, but only after his observations and his hopes had deluded him that he had at last found his great river to the northward' (ADB).

Mitchell reached Sydney ahead of his party on 29 September. Though he had not found a useable route to Port Essington, he had managed to explore large areas of previously unknown territory in Queensland; however, a subsequent expedition in 1847 led by Edward Kennedy would demonstrate conclusively that the Barcoo was simply a feeder for Cooper Creek and not (as Mitchell believed) the river that flowed into the Timor Sea.

The plates and maps that illustrate the volume are taken from originals by Mitchell, who was not only an experienced and skilled surveyor, but also a talented draughtsman.

Australasian Bibliography i, p. 267; Ferguson 4828; Wantrup 129 (noting an inserted catalogue in some copies).



FLOOD COMING DOWN THE MACQUARIE
25 FEB 1846 page 36

21. WOOD, James, compiler. *The Tasmanian Royal Kalendar, Colonial Register, and Almanack. 1849: the Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria: the Forty-Fifth Year of the Establishment of the Colony. Launceston and Hobart Town: Henry Dowling, Jun. and J.W.H. Walch, 1849.*

12mo in 6s (180 x 104mm), pp. [2 (title, verso blank)], xx, [1]-[12] (calendar, interleaved with ruled paper), 13-209 (text), [210]-236 (advertisements, including one tipped-in folded leaf not included in pagination); title printed in red and black; 2 colour-printed lithographic illustrations of flags ('Hobart Town Signals' and 'Launceston Signals'), pasted onto pp. 13 and 14 respectively, wood-engraved illustrations and letterpress tables in the text; some light spotting and offsetting; contemporary sheep-backed, marbled boards with [retained] binder's ticket of G. Rolwegan, Hobarttown on upper pastedown, skilfully rebacked in calf; rubbed, causing small losses, endpapers renewed; *provenance*: Selina Eliza Haines, 1852 (ownership inscription on original front pastedown, visible through section excised from later endpapers). **£275**







First edition. Wood's almanack contains a great deal of information on mid-nineteenth-century Tasmania (and on colonial administration in general), and offers a comprehensive overview of life in the colony shortly before transportation ended, the Constitution of Tasmania was passed, and Tasmania became self-governing. The variety of aspects of life in the colony recorded by the almanac is demonstrated by the index, which ranges from 'Aborigines, establishment of' to 'Year, Jewish, commences', via 'Bugs, to destroy', 'Cabriolet fares', 'Eggs, to preserve', 'Female asylum', 'Letters, redirected', 'Malt liquor exported', 'Ramadan, when commen[ces]', 'Savings banks', 'Solicitor general's office', 'Superintendent of convicts', 'Wine, duties on', etc. In the 'Advertisement' which prefaces the text, the compiler expresses his belief that, 'the "Tasmanian Royal Kalendar" for 1849 will be found second to no similar publication in the British colonies; both with respect to the variety and accuracy of its contents, and its general appearance as a specimen of colonial art' (p. [iii]).

Wood had issued his *Van Dieman's Land Royal Kalendar and Almanack* in 1847, which appeared under a slightly different title in 1848, and both publications caused him 'great pecuniary loss', as he explains in the 'Advertisement' to this work. *The Tasmanian Royal Kalendar* of 1849 was followed in 1850 by *Wood's Royal Southern Kalendar, Tasmanian Register and General Australasian and East Indian Official Directory*, and then *Wood's Tasmanian Almanack* for the years 1851 to 1857. We cannot trace any further almanacs issued by Wood, and **all of his almanacs are rare**; COPAC only records two copies of this edition in the UK (British Library and Oxford).

Australasian Bibliography ii, p. 518; Ferguson 5210.

HOBART TOWN SIGNALS. 13

HOBART TOWN SIGNALS.

						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						
29	30	31				

When a sail is in sight, and from the southward, a white flag with a red cross (the same as No. 11) is hoisted at the top-mast head at Mulgrave Battery; if from the eastward, a blue and white flag (the same as No. 8); if in mid channel, a yellow blue and yellow flag (the same as No. 5); when it is ascertained what the vessel is, the flag is hauled down from the topmast, and a ball is affixed to one of the numbers on the yard arm.

No. 1 on the right, viewed from town, denotes a ship or barque
 2 ditto a brig
 3 on the left, ditto a brigantine or schooner
 4 ditto a steamer

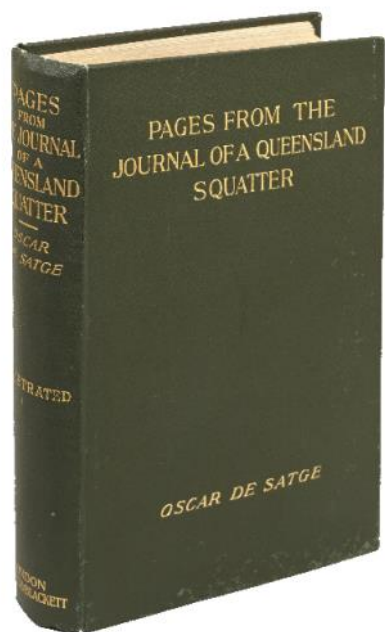
When it is discovered from whence the vessel sailed, one of the following flags will be hoisted in lieu of the ball:—

1 British man-of-war	11 Cape of Good Hope	22 Whaler
2 From London with merchandise	12 New South Wales	23 Twofold Bay
3 Liverpool	13 United States	24 Vessel return to port
4 Scotland	14 South Australia	25 Port Phillip
5 Ireland	15 Western Australia	26 Steamer
6 Male prisoners	16 New Zealand	27 Manilla
7 Female prisoners	17 South America	28 Foreign vessel
8 Sydney	18 Isle of France	29 With troops
9 India	19 Government	30 American whaler
10 Canton	20 Coaster	31 French whaler
	21 Launceston	

When two or more ships, brigs, schooners, or sloops, are coming in from the same place, a white pennant pierced with red, is hoisted under the flag.
 When vessels are exempt from pilotage, a red pennant with a blue pennant pierced with white under are hoisted.

c

AN INSCRIBED PRESENTATION COPY
OF 'DE SATGÉ'S VALUABLE AND RACY REMINISCENCES'



22. SATGÉ, Oscar John de. *Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter*. London: Hurst and Blackett, Limited, 1901.

8vo (213 x 143mm), pp. [10], 416, [4 (advertisements)]; half-tone portrait frontispiece, retaining tissue guard, 34 plates included in the pagination, and 2 colour-printed folding lithographic maps by Stanford; a few light spots on first and last ll. and fore-edges; original green cloth, upper board and spine lettered in gilt; spine slightly leant, a few light marks, offsetting on endpapers, nonetheless a very good, clean copy; *provenance*: T. Musgrave Francis (d. 1931, Chairman of Addenbrooke's Hospital General Committee 1923-1931; **presentation inscription on front free endpaper** 'T. Musgrave Francis with the good wishes of The Author').

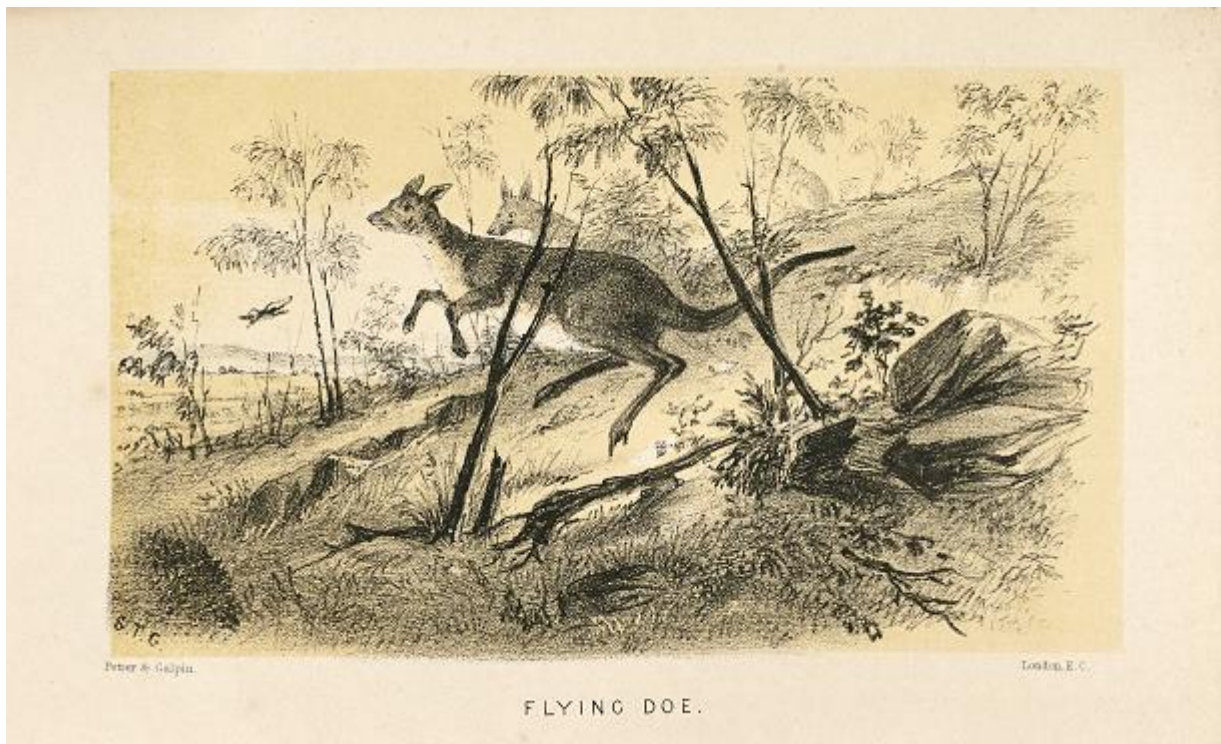
£600

First edition. Born in England to an aristocratic French father and an English mother, de Satgé (1836-1906) was educated at Rugby School. In 1853 he embarked in Melbourne and was appointed a Clerk in the Goldfields' Commission, through the good offices of Charles La Trobe. Following a position as a parliamentary clerk, de Satgé decided to gain pastoral experience by joining his brother at cattle stations on the Darling Downs, and this marked the beginning of a successful career in the booming livestock businesses of the continent; he invested in a series of cattle

stations, which were then developed and sold on very profitably. De Satgé also pursued a political career, and '[i]n the Queensland Legislative Assembly [he] had represented Clermont in 1869-70 and 1870-72, Normanby in 1873-77 and Mitchell in 1881-82. First elected as a squatters' delegate to pass the 1869 pastoral leases bill, his superior social position, his comprehensive knowledge of the problems of the central and western Queensland squatters and his successful role as a Clermont "roads and bridges" politician made him an effective pastoral leader. "These", as he later nostalgically asserted, were "the good old days when squatting constituencies returned representatives interested in the pursuit instead of Radicals ready to wage war against capital"' (ADB).

In 1882 de Satgé retired to England, and, apart from visits to Australia in 1883, 1888, and 1893 to inspect his properties, he remained in Britain and wrote the autobiographical *Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter*, which spans thirty years. As he explains in the 'Introductory', the book describes the growth of the country from a time when 'the goldfields [were] in full swing [and] [t]he Australian colonies did not carry [...] one-fifth of their present population. Railways were only commencing to be thought of; agriculture and its kindred industries were confined to the wants of the growing population; fencing for pastoral purposes was unknown; Victorian vineyards were still unplanted' (p. 1) to the late nineteenth century. The ADB comments that de Satgé's 'valuable and racy reminiscences, *Pages from the Journal of a Queensland Squatter* [...] reveal him as an able and shrewd pastoralist with much practical and financial skill'.

Robert 4151.



23. [WILSON, Edward.] *Rambles at the Antipodes: A Series of Sketches of Moreton Bay, New Zealand, the Murray River and South Australia, and the Overland Route.* London: W.H. Smith and Son, 1859.

8vo (170 x 105mm), pp. iv, 219, [1 (blank)], 16 (publisher's advertisements); 12 tinted lithographed plates after Samuel Thomas Gill by Petter & Galpin, the first (facing title) with tipped-in tissue guard, and two engraved colour-printed folding maps by and after Petter & Galpin; maps very lightly and tissue guard lightly foxed; original orange structured cloth by Westleys, London, blind-stamped with ornamental frames on boards, upper board with central pictorial gilt ornament and title, spine pictorial gilt, lemon-yellow endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, spine a little darkened, nevertheless overall a very good copy. **£450**

First edition. English journalist and philanthropist Edward Wilson (1813-1878) started his professional life as a linen merchant, and decided to emigrate to Sydney and try his luck in sheep farming after his calico-printing firm in Manchester failed in 1841, just a year after its foundation. His initial ambitions in Australia failed, but under his wing the newspaper *Argus*, which he bought and transformed into a daily paper from 1849 onwards, flourished: he soon afterwards imported forty compositors from England, doubled the paper's size and quadrupled its circulation. Wilson considered the *Argus* his greatest achievement until the end of his life. His newspaper would also be conducive to his equally life-long and often contrary political activities: in opposition to the government of Charles La Trobe, for example, Wilson published a standing advertisement in the paper, which read: 'Wanted a Governor. Apply to the People of Victoria' (1853).

Rambles at the Antipodes, which recounts Wilson's experiences while travelling among the Australasian colonies in the late 1850s, was published just a couple of years before he returned to England to undergo surgery on his eyes, and thus concluded two decades of life abroad. Originally intended for colonists, not readers in England (Wilson explains), and written for serial publication in 'a Melbourne newspaper', i.e. the *Argus*, the *Rambles* occasion an apology to the English reader 'for the extreme tone adopted with reference to the treatment of the aboriginal populations. The remarks were especially designed to attract attention to the wrongs of the native races, and to stimulate legislation in their behalf' (p. iv).

Wilson's travels extend to Moreton Bay, whose 'natural history possesses many features of great interest' (p. 8); to South Australia, down the Murray river, where the squatters and their use of the land offer opportunity for contemplation, as well as the local fish and birds, and the progress made on railway and telegraph; overland, and thence to Sri Lanka, via the Suez, and from Egypt back to England. Throughout his narrative Wilson makes observations on flora and fauna, climate, land

cultivation and infrastructure, modes of travel and their effect on the English traveller, on the countries' natural resources and industries, and on people and their nature and customs. The appendix is further rich with tables and statistics on emigration, the populations of different areas, including their wages and education, the climate, and the presence of machinery and technology.

Most engaging, however, is his personal style: while in New Zealand, a country that 'has been peopled rather before its time' (p. 65), Wilson comments on Maori tattoos that 'at a little distance the face looks as if covered with a dark blue mask; but on a very near inspection, the workmanship is so perfect, and the general effect so artistic, that one almost becomes reconciled to the process. With such beautiful accuracy are the lines, circles, and angles drawn, that I found myself often guilty of rudeness in the attentive examination to which I felt inclined to subject any individuals with whom I happened to be thrown into contact; and I confess that, after having become accustomed to the tattoo, some faces struck me as appearing rather insipid from the want of it' (pp. 99-100). In Sri Lanka, however, his keenest observations are on the ubiquity of coconut oil for cosmetic and culinary uses, so that, 'when the universal oil is introduced into the cookery, you detect in your curry the precise flavour you have become accustomed to in your attendant, and the recognition is not appetising' (p. 126).

The tinted lithographic plates are by English painter Samuel Thomas Gill (1818-1880), who had emigrated to Australia in 1839, and set up studios first in Adelaide, and later in Melbourne over the premises of a bookseller. Gill was soon hired as a draftsman on explorations and produced scenes of cities and the country, including the gold fields, with much success, and 'much in the manner of Rowlandson' (ADB). Wantrup comments: 'A collector with strong interest in the works of S. T. Gill or one who aims for completeness in his library of plate books will find the few hundred dollars he pays for this small volume a worthwhile investment' (p. 325). The maps are of the South East portion of Australia and New Zealand, 'Shewing the part of the Continent as yet principally occupied by Colonists. 1859', and of the 'overland route to Australia, New Zealand, &c. &c.'.

Ferguson 18649; NZNB 6132; Robert 4566.

NEW ZEALAND COLONIAL ECONOMY

24. [MOSS, Frederick Joseph, *attributed author*]. Notes on Political Economy from the Colonial Point of View. By a New Zealand Colonist. *London: R. & R. Clark, Limited for Macmillan and Co., 1897.*

8vo (195 x 125mm), pp. xix, [1] blank, 204; small pen mark on p. 47; original dark-blue cloth, boards ruled in blind, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, black endpapers, uncut and unopened; extremities very lightly bumped, otherwise a very good, fresh copy; *provenance*: unidentified library (withdrawal inkstamp on recto and verso of title, light traces of a removed label on the half-title). **£150**

First edition. Moss (1827/1828-1904) was born on St Helena and, after a rudimentary education on the island, was sent to work for an uncle in Port Elizabeth, South Africa at the age of 12 or 13. He returned to St Helena in 1847 and then emigrated to South Africa in 1857, but left for New Zealand, due to poor prospects in Africa.

In New Zealand Moss flourished as a businessman, newspaper publisher, and politician, becoming a prominent figure in the political and commercial life of New Zealand. Moss' preface explains the book's purpose thus: 'Colonists are continually warned that Capital is timid and easily frightened away. Yet the Capital thus personified is no airy material but a mass of the most solid substances – iron, coal, railways, roads, buildings, implements, machinery, ships, food and clothing, with a small proportion of gold and silver and the thousand other articles that enable man, by the labour of the present, to provide for the time to come. Excepting the gold and silver, they lie inert till credit touches them with its magic wand. Credit, not Capital, is the sensitive creation which so easily takes fright and hides away. To give a clear conception of the difference between the two is one of the objects which these notes have in view' (pp. [v]-vi).

Moss' other books include *A Month in Fiji* (1868), *Through Atolls and Islands in the Great South Sea* (1889), and *Freedom for the Legislature from Executive Control* (1902), a plea for full self-government in New Zealand.

Hocken *Supplement* p. 36; NZNB M2076.

NEW ZEALAND EXPLORED BY A GERMAN GEOLOGIST – A ‘FINE WORK’ (HOCKEN)

24. HOCHSTETTER, Ferdinand von. *New Zealand. Its Physical Geography, Geology and Natural History with Special Reference to the Results of Government Expeditions in the Provinces of Auckland and Nelson.* Translated from the German Original Published in 1863 by Edward Sauter... With Additions up to 1866 by the Author. *Stuttgart: J.G. Cotta, '1867' [but ?1868].*

8vo (266 x 184mm), pp. I-II, [2 (inserted dedication leaf (*vide infra*), blank)], III-XVI, 515, [1 (blank)]; tinted lithographic frontispiece and 5 tinted lithographic plates by A. Merman after Ch. Heaphy, C. Fischer, Hochstetter, *et al.*, another printed by F. Köke after a sketch by

Dr Julius Haast, and 10 woodcut plates by Eduard Ade *et al.*, all plates retaining tissue guards, 2 hand-coloured engraved folding maps printed by Justus Perthes after A. Petermann, 93 wood-engraved illustrations in the text, and one folding table; scattered light foxing, mostly confined to first ll. and plates; original dark green cloth, boards bevelled and blocked in blind with ornamental frames, upper board with large central oval gilt pictorial vignette, spine lettered in gilt with gilt ornament and blind ornamental rules, decorative grey-patterned endpapers, all edges spider-speckled; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped with small losses to corners, nevertheless generally a very good copy. **£750**

First English edition. Ferdinand Hochstetter (1829-1884) had studied both theology and science when he decided to specialise in mineralogy and, from 1852 onwards, he worked for the geological institute in Vienna, completing habilitation at the University of Vienna four years later. He was then invited to join a voyage around the world on board the frigate *Novara* as a geologist, and prepared for this role by visiting Alexander von Humboldt in Berlin, and consulting with colleagues in England. His geological studies on this voyage concerned primarily Gibraltar, Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, Sri Lanka and other islands of the Indian

Ocean, and this was the first of his many travels that would lead him to be the science tutor of crown prince Rudolph, director of the Technische Hochschule and, from 1876 onwards, director-general of the natural history museum at the court of Vienna.

Hochstetter's *New Zealand* is based upon the geographical and geological research he undertook for the New Zealand government, working independently from the *Novara* expedition for nine months. During this time, he explored 'one of the most remarkable countries of the world, [...] "the Great-Britain of the South Sea"' (p. III) and his 'fine work [...] embraces a sketch of the country's physical structure, its volcanic zones and hot springs, geology and palaeontology, mineral wealth, flora and fauna (inclusive of the extinct wingless birds), the natives, the Southern Alps, description of his prolonged bush travelling and contact with missionaries, settlers, and the King-country' (Hocken).

The Preface to the English edition explains that it not only contains additions, especially of geological/geographical material 'up to the year 1866' (p. VII), some four years after the publication of the German edition, but that also the sequence of chapters has been altered, and some illustrations were replaced with new ones. Hochstetter wished to make his work particularly interesting and attractive to a British audience, and some of the amendments and revisions were made to adapt the work for British readers: chapters on colonisation, war, and Maori poetry, for example, were omitted. Most unusually, this copy includes an inserted dedication leaf, which is neither noted nor called for in the bibliographies cited below. In his dedication, which is addressed 'To Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria' and dated January 1868, Hochstetter acknowledges the 'friendly welcome and important help given everywhere on British ground to the expedition with which I was associated and especially enjoyed by myself during my stay in the young and hopeful Colony'.

Edward Sauter, the translator, was the German-American Principal of Little Rock Academy, Arkansas, and he undertook this translation during his visit to Europe in 1865. Hochstetter hopes that the English public will 'be lenient in their judgement, taking into consideration that neither author nor translator have written in their native language' (p. VII). Given the elaborate, beautiful and finely observed illustrations in this volume, which is rich in information on people, land and life in New Zealand, contemporary readers may have looked benevolently on any linguistic infelicities – if, indeed, they found any.

Hocken pp. 249-50; NZNB 2627; USCS *South Pacific Collection* p. 184.



Kivi (Apteryx) und Moa (Palapteryx).
the wingless birds of New Zealand.



26. SEEMANN, Berthold Carl. *Viti: An Account of a Government Mission to the Vitian or Fijian Islands in the Years 1860-61. Cambridge: Macmillan & Co., 1862.*

8vo (223 x 140mm), pp. xv, 447, [1 (blank)], [7 (prospectus for Seemann's *Flora Vitiensis*)], [1 (blank)], [16 (publisher's advertisements)]; M2 signed as a cancel as usual; tinted lithographic frontispiece of Viti chief by Vincent Brooks after D. Macdonald, 3 tinted lithographic plates by Brooks after Macdonald and Mrs Smythe, one double-page engraved map of the Fiji Islands showing Seemann's route, 4 wood-engraved illustrations in the text, one full-page; very occasional light spotting; original green bead-grain cloth by Burn, London (with their ticket on lower pastedown), boards with blind-ruled triple frames, spine lettered in gilt and ruled and decorated in blind, dark brown endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, hinges cracked, nevertheless overall a good copy; *provenance*: traces of adhesive from early bookplate on upper pastedown – E. Dries (20th-century ownership signature on half-title). £850

First edition. Berthold Seemann (1825-72), became a gardener's apprentice at the royal gardens of Linden near Hanover, Germany, aged 14. In 1844, in recognition of his talents, he was sent to Kew Gardens near London, where the director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, William Jackson Hooker, became his patron. At Hooker's instigation Seemann was sent on a scientific voyage to the West Coast of America to replace the recently deceased botanist Thomas Edmonston, and this, his first voyage (under Captain Kellett aboard the *Herald*) led Seemann from Panama and Mexico to the Arctic regions (in an official search for the explorer Sir John Franklin), and via Hong Kong, Singapore and St Helena, back to England in 1851. Seemann published on his findings and received an honorary doctorate became a fellow of several learned societies. He was also the official representative of the Linnean Society on a voyage to Canada in 1857.

Seemann's trip to the Fijian Viti Islands was made upon Hooker's recommendation in 1859: Seemann accompanied commissioner Colonel William James Smythe, to investigate the feasibility of the cession of Fiji to Great Britain, which had been proffered by the Fijian chiefs because of their inability to pay off debts owed to America. Although, in accordance with Smythe's advice, the offer was refused on this occasion (the islands were finally ceded in 1874), Seemann himself was favourably impressed and was confident that the islands, well governed, had much potential as a 'flourishing colony'.

In *Viti*, Seemann built upon his work as a botanist, collector of plant specimens, and author. *Viti* describes not only the journey via Sydney to Fiji, and the people and plants of Viti, but also the natural resources, manufacture and trade. Chapter III, for example, is dedicated to cotton, and includes an account of the 'Efforts of British

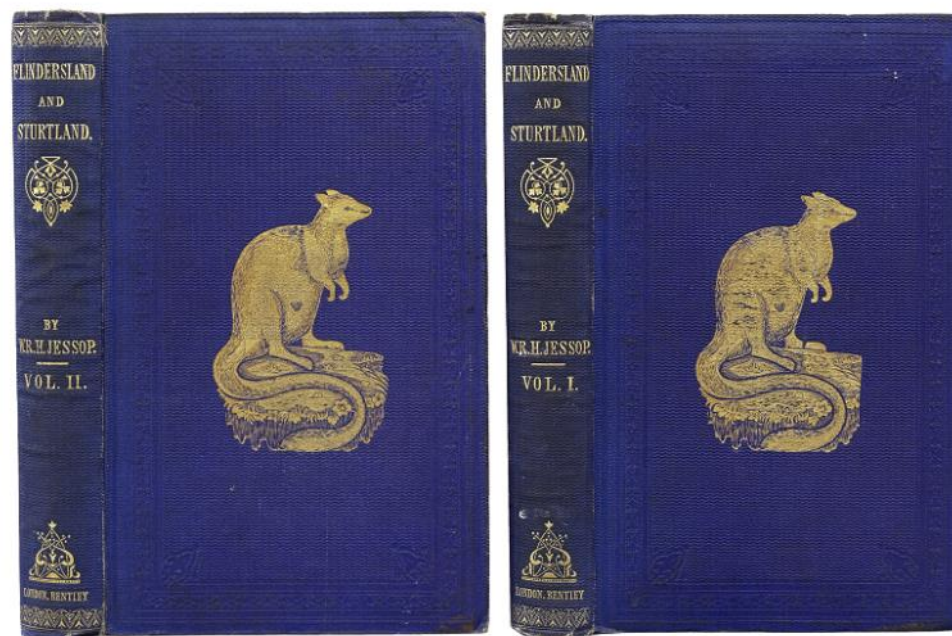
Consul and Missionaries to extend its Cultivation'. The vivid accounts of Vitian culture discuss cannibalism (and note that not all Vitians are cannibals), local customs of story-telling, and religious practices.

Sections on botany describe, among other things, edible plants, poisons and medicinal plants. The Appendices include 'A systematic list of all the Fijian plants at present known', on 16 double-column pages, based on 800 species collected by Seemann in 1860. His acknowledgements of those colleagues at international institutions who confirmed or supplemented his knowledge in preparation of the list read like a Who's Who of mid-nineteenth-century botany. Seemann later published a subscription-based series of botanical pamphlets titled *Flora Vitiensis* (1865-73, announced in the prospectus bound in at the end of the present volume), the last volume of which would not appear until after his death.

BM (NH) IV, p. 1893; Hill 1547; Pritzel 8581; Snow *Fiji, Tonga & Rotuma* 783; Stafleu & Cowan TL2 11.609; Taylor *Pacific Bibliography* p. 308; UCSC *Pacific Bibliography* p. 355.



A PARTIALLY-UNOPENED SET OF JESSOP'S 'DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE SOUTH EASTERN PART OF AUSTRALIA'
IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH



27. JESSOP, William Rowlestone Henry. Flindersland and Sturtland; or, The Inside and Outside of Australia. London: R. Clay, Son, and Taylor for Richard Bentley, 1862.

2 volumes, 8vo (199 x 122mm), pp. I: viii, 289, [1 (blank)], [2 (blank l.)]; II: x, 322; a few light spots or marks; original blue cloth gilt, boards with borders blocked in blind, upper boards with central design of a kangaroo rat in gilt, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, mid-brown endpapers, uncut, many quires unopened; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, cloth very lightly marked, short splits at ends of upper joint, nonetheless a very good, clean set; *provenance*: Upham & Beet, London (contemporary bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown of vol. I) – [?] Henry Charles Sturt (1795-1866, 'Crichel' inkstamps on upper pastedowns of both vols; believed to be a kinsman of the soldier and Australian explorer Charles Sturt, 1795-1869). **£600**

First edition, presumed first binding. A 'detailed description of the South Eastern part of Australia' (Ferguson), based on Jessop's travels in the late 1850s and early 1860s. 'In the twenty-fourth chapter of the second volume Jessop records in interesting and accurate detail an early expedition of one Ernest Giles whom the author met at Wilpena where Giles had stopped on his homeward trip from the north. This expedition [...] was from Adelaide to the north in search of new pastoral land. It does not appear to be elsewhere recorded and dates at least ten years before Giles's career became a matter of public record. Jessop supplies no precise date, but from the context it is clear that the expedition took place in the first half of 1859. [...] Constituting the first appearance in print of the last of the great Australian explorers, it is well worth adding to an exploration library' (Wantrup, pp. 266-267).

Ferguson records a variant, possibly remainder, binding in blue cloth, without the kangaroo rat blocked in gilt on the upper boards, and, due to slow sales, the work was reissued in a number of forms over the following years.

Ferguson 10940.

‘AS INTERESTING AS DANIEL DEFOE’

28. MUSGRAVE, Thomas. *Castaway on the Auckland Isles: A Narrative of the Wreck of the ‘Grafton’ and of the Escape of the Crew after Twenty Months’ Suffering. From the Private Journals of Captain Thomas Musgrave. Together with Some Account of the Aucklands.* Edited by John J. Shillinglaw, F.R.G.S., Author of ‘Arctic Discovery’ etc. *London: Lockwood & Co., 1866.*

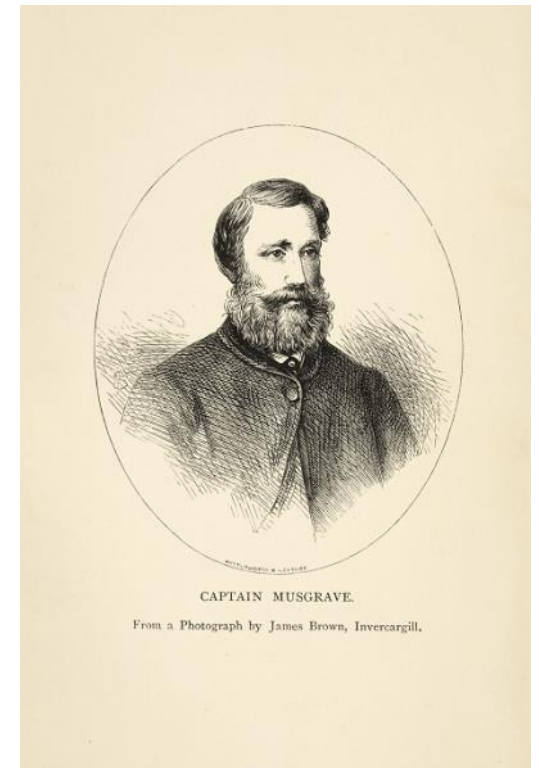
8vo (185 x 110mm), pp. x, 174, [2 (publisher’s advertisements)], 16 (publisher’s advertisements); engraved frontispiece by Butterworth & Heath after a photograph by James Brown, Invercargill, engraved pictorial title vignette ‘A raid upon the seals’ and one lithographed folding map of the Auckland Isles by Standidge & Co.; lightly foxed on first and last quires, occasional light marginal creasing; original green structured pictorial cloth, boards blocked in blind with double-ruled frame, upper board with gilt title and central pictorial gilt vignette, spine gilt, frontispiece retaining tipped-in tissue guard; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped with very light cockling and marking on upper board, spine a little marked and endpapers very lightly foxed, nevertheless a very good, bright copy. **£225**

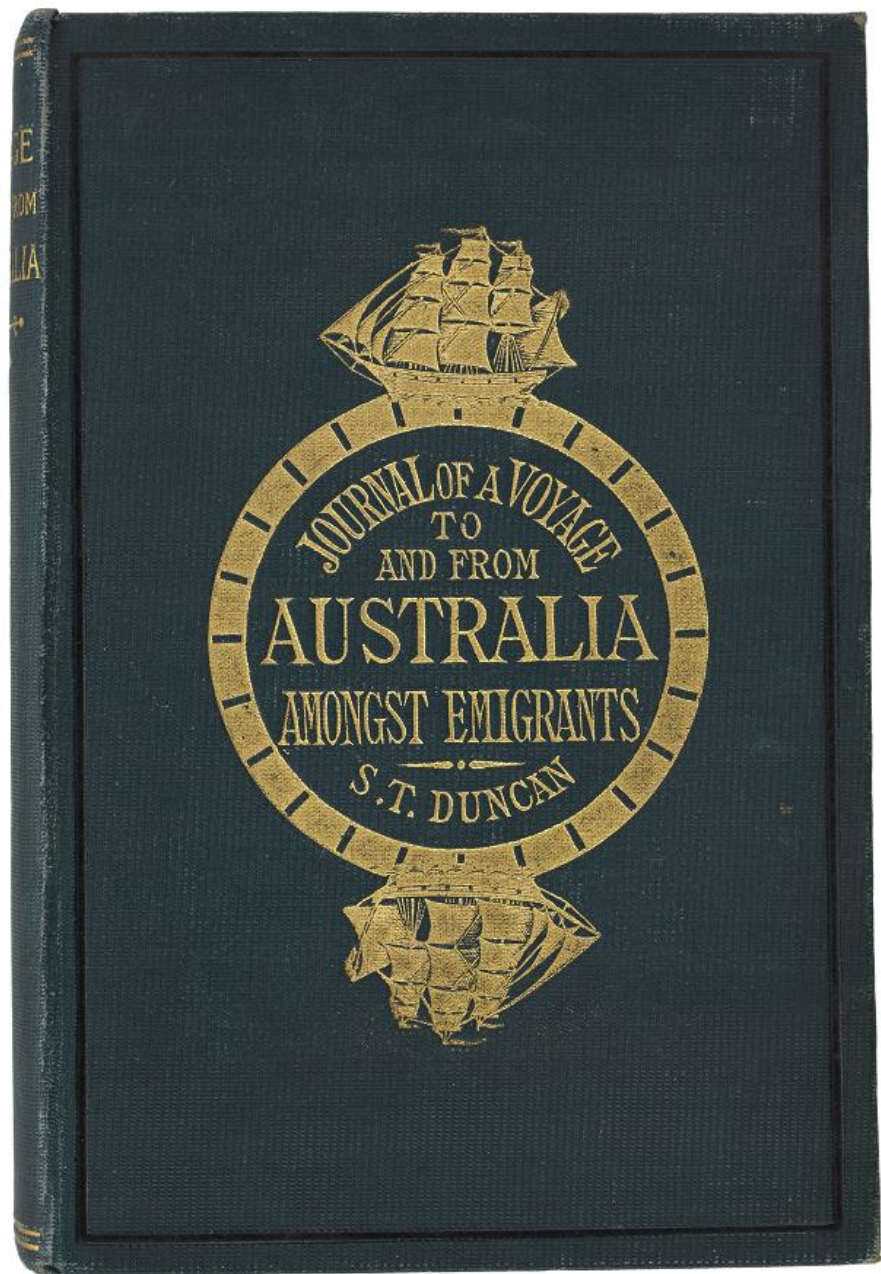
First British edition. *Castaway on the Auckland Isles* is Thomas Musgrave’s personal account of the shipwreck of the *Grafton* and her crew’s struggle, over the next 19 months, to return to Australia. In late 1863 Mr. F.E. Raynal, a retired French sea-captain, had hired the American captain Musgrave as support for a trip from Sydney to Campbell Island to mine argentiferous tin. However, upon arrival, no tin mine could be located, Raynald fell ill, and the scheme was abandoned in favour for a return journey including a stop at the Auckland Islands for the purpose of hunting seals. Unfortunately, anchoring at Carnley Harbour on 1st January 1864 proved impossible due to inclement weather, and the following day, the *Grafton* was destroyed by a storm. The experiences of the crew during the following months was a ‘Robinson Crusoe-like adventure’, recorded in Musgrave’s diary (‘as interesting as Daniel Defoe’, *The Times* 19 December 1865, reproduced facing the introduction).

The shipwrecked crew took two months to build a cabin to live in, and erected a pole on what is now known as Musgrave Peninsula, which was clearly visible from the harbour, to alert others to their whereabouts. Eating meat of seals and plagued by vermin, the crew abandoned hope to be found and rescued, but, towards the end of the year, Raynal decided to construct a boat to carry them to New Zealand – a plan that failed initially but finally succeeded, by July 1865, through an expansion of the small boat the crew had used for hunting with parts from the wreckage. Musgrave and part of the crew laboriously made their way to New Zealand, and eventually the rest of the crew was rescued: ‘Steps were taken by the Government of Victoria, in conjunction with New South Wales and Queensland, to examine the islands and set at rest the question whether there were any unfortunates on the Auckland Islands’ (Ferguson). Appropriately, the dedication printed at the beginning of the book reads: ‘This record of a time of great trial and suffering is dedicated to John Macpherson, Esq., merchant, of Invercargill, and to the Hon. James G. Francis, minister of trade, Melbourne, as a tribute of gratitude’.

The appendices comprise ‘An account of the sea-lion and its habits’, ‘A short account of the Auckland Islands’ compiled from books then present in the Melbourne Public Library, and ‘The loss of the “Invercauld”’, a letter from Captain Dalgarno supplemented with information from the *Melbourne Illustrated Post* and other publications, which in the Australian edition prefaced the journal-narrative.

Ferguson 13031; Hill 1212; Hocken p. 239; NZNB 3694; Robert IV 3853; UCSC *South Pacific Collection* p. 271.





29. DUNCAN, Sinclair Thomson. *Journal of a Voyage to Australia by the Cape of Good Hope, Six Months in Melbourne, and Return to England by Cape Horn, Including Scenes and Sayings on Sea and Land. New and Enlarged Edition. Edinburgh: James Gemmell, 1884.*

8vo (185 x 125mm), pp. [1]-217, [1 (blank)], ['(1)']-'(4)' ('Opinions of the Press'); sepia-tinted wood-engraved frontispiece, one folding lithographic map by J. Bartholomew printed in blue and black, letterpress tables in the text; light spotting on verso of frontispiece and fore-edges; original green cloth, upper board blocked in gilt with title within vignette, border in black, lower board panelled in blind, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, chocolate-brown endpapers; extremities very lightly rubbed, nonetheless a very good, bright copy. **£250**

Second edition, enlarged. Duncan's *Journal* was first published in Edinburgh by Reid and Reynolds in 1869, and this second edition, the first to include the frontispiece depicting the *Sussex* and the world maps showing the ship's course, was published fifteen years later. In his preface Duncan explains that, 'I have issued the New Edition much enlarged, by adding more of the many strange and stirring scenes and sayings which attracted my attention, as I passed from stage to stage on my journey round the globe. I have also added to my remarks on passing events, and given a few more hints to those intending to visit Australia' (p. [5]).

Copies of this edition is known in two bindings: green cloth (as here) and red cloth (cf. Ferguson).

Ferguson 9301; SAB II, p. 115.

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