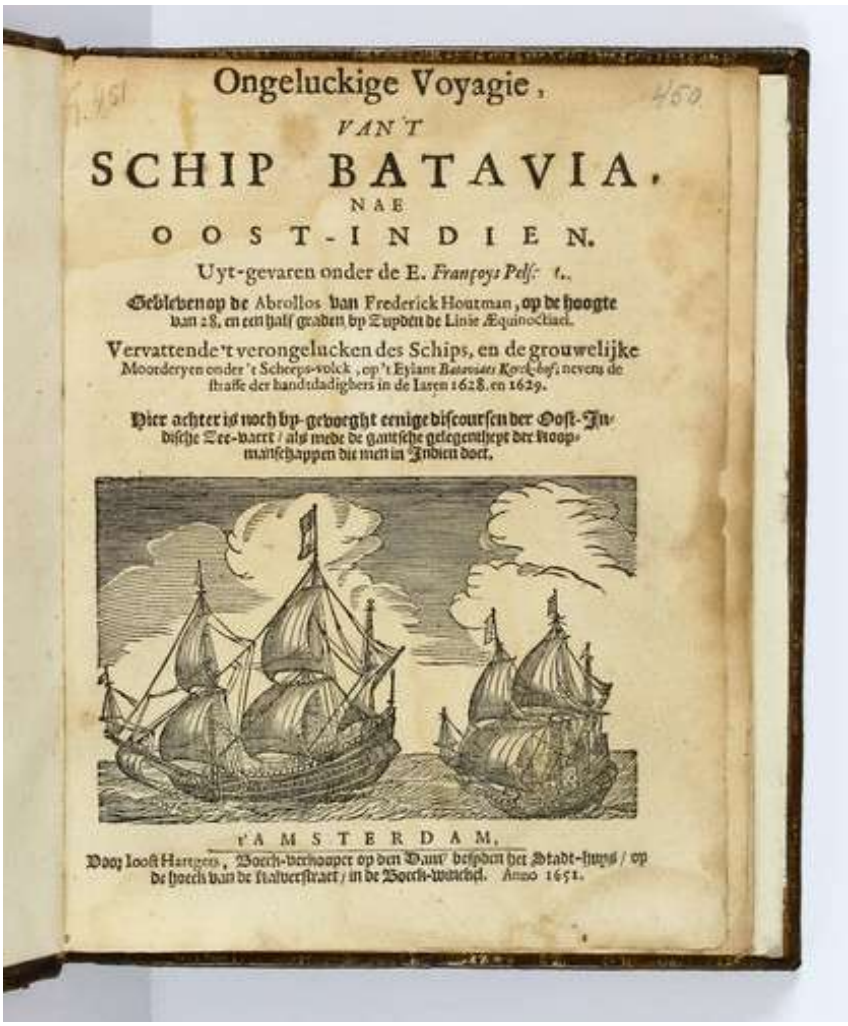
HARBECK RARE BOOKS



Ongeluckige Voyagie,
VAN'T
SCHIP BATAVIA,
NAE
OOST-INDIEN.
Uyt-gevaren onder de E. *François Pelsart*.
Gebleven op de Abrollos van Frederick Houtman, op de hoogte van 28. en een half graden by Zuyden de Linie Æquinoctiael.
Vervattende 't verongelucken des Schips, en de grouwelijke Moonderyen onder 't Scheeps-volck, op 't Eylant *Batavias Kerck-hof*, nevens de straffe der handtdadighers in de Iaren 1628. en 1629.
Hier achter is noch by-gevoeght eenige discoursen der Oost-Indische Zee-vaert / als mede de gantsche gelegentheyt der Koopmanschappen die men in Indien doet.

t'AMSTERDAM,
Door Iooste Hartgers, Boeck-verkooper op den Dam / beyden het Stadt-huys / op de hoeck van de Kalverstraet / in de Boeck-winckel. Anno 1651.

15 Discoveries

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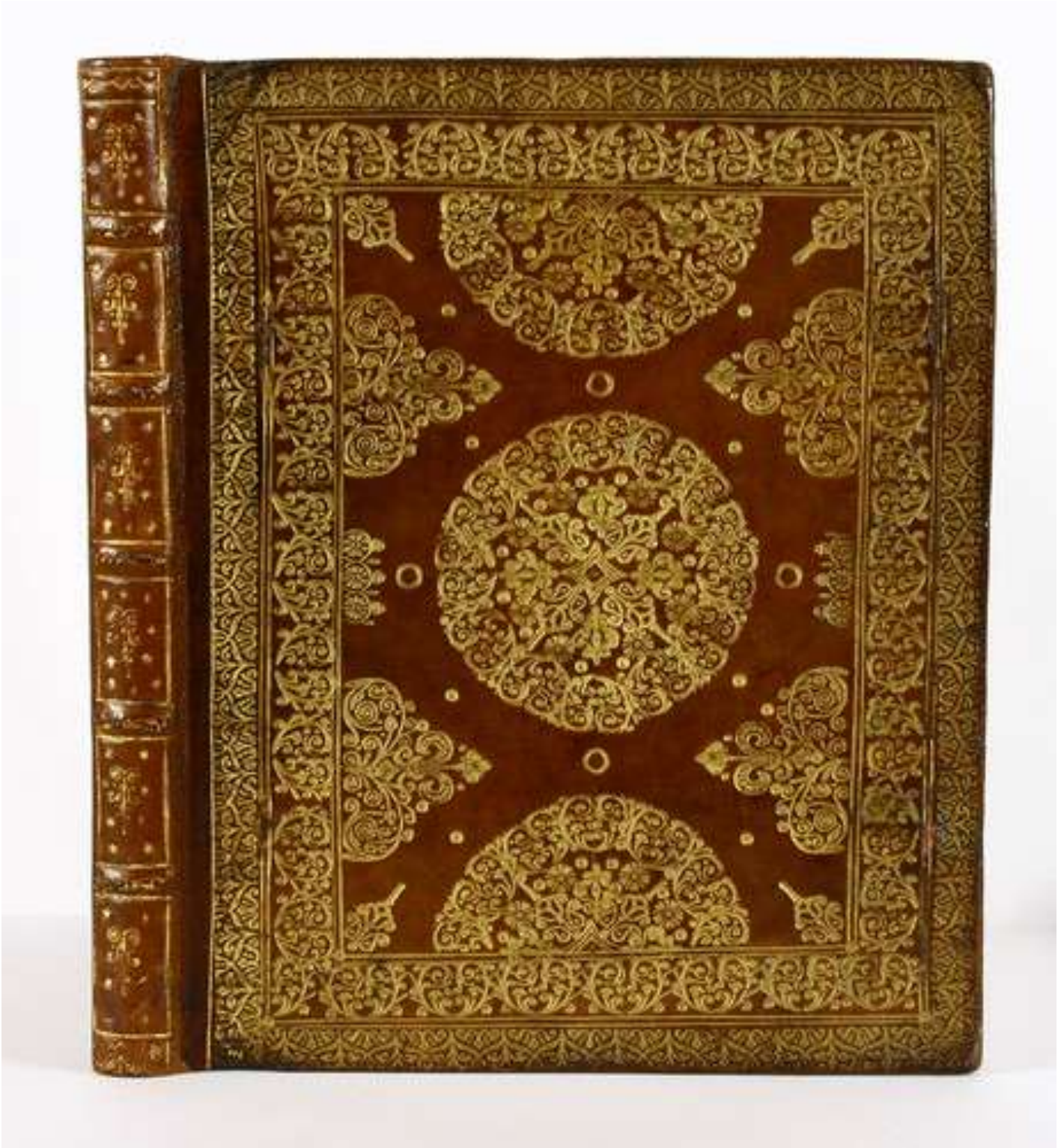
1651



PELSAERT, Francois. **Ongeluckige Voyagie, van't Schip Batavia, nae Oost-Indien. Uyt-gevaren onder de E. Francoys Pelsaert. Gebleben op de Abrollos van Frederick Houtman, op de hoogte van 28. en een half graden by Zuyden de Linie Aequinoctiael.**

Amsterdam, Joost Hartgers, 1651.

4to (19 x 15.5 cm). With a woodcut illustration on the title and 6 woodcuts in the text. 48 pp, 8 leaves. Some browning and staining, a few leaves with short tears in the white margins, top margin a little closely cropped, touching headline of p. 15. Bound at a later stage in a 17th century binding with several additional blank leaves bound in at the end of the volume. Landwehr, VOC 409 (note); Schilder, Australia unveilled p. 111; Davidson pp. 27-28; Eric Stock Library sale (2001), lot 312 (second edition); Davidson Collection sale I (2005), lot 15 (first edition).

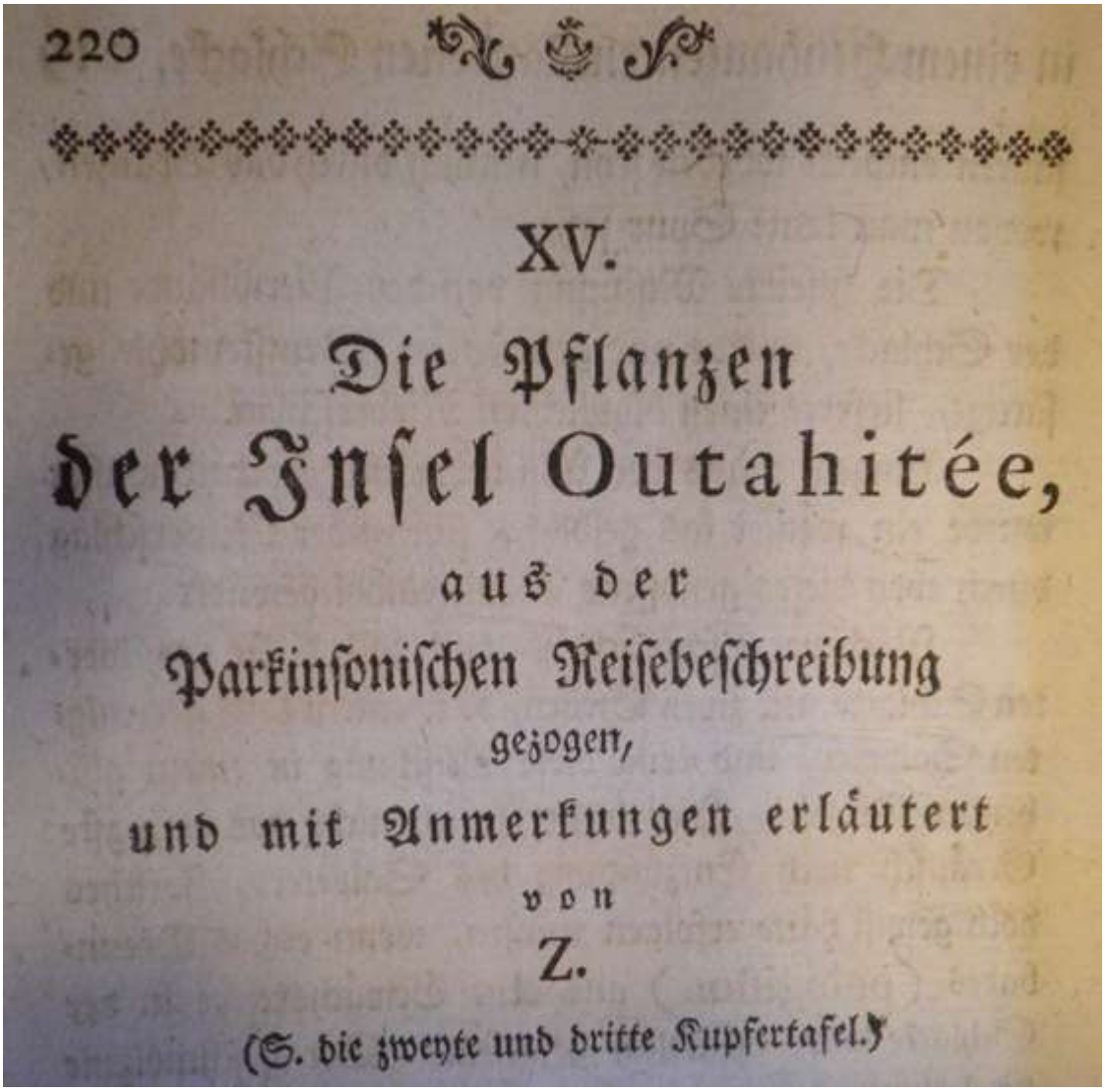
Very rare early printing of this highly important and famous account of the wreck of the Batavia on the Houtman's Abrolhos near the West Australian coast in 1629. The account includes a description of the subsequent mutiny of a number of the crew and the massacre on the archipelego that occured while Pelsaert sailed to Batavia in the ship's boat. On this boat voyage Pelsaert first discovered a large section of the West Australian coast, from the point east of Houtman's Albrolhos up to the North-West Cape. The account also contains "the first published description of the kangaroo. The woodcut illustrations include depictions of the massacre and subsequent torture and execution of the mutineers. "These represent the first printed views of any part of Australia" (Davidson sale I).

The first edition appeared in 1647. All early editions are excessively rare. According to Landwehr this is the fifth separate printing, a new printing of the second edition of 1648 published by Hartgers.

Only three copies of this 1651 edition are recorded in libraries worldwide. They are at Oxford University, Frankesche Stiftungen Halle, Germany and the Bibliotheque Nationale de France. No copies of this edition are held in Australian libraries.

Acquired from us by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

1774



220

XV.

Die Pflanzen
der Insel Outahitée,
aus der
Parkinsonischen Reisebeschreibung
gezogen,
und mit Anmerkungen erläutert
von
Z.

(S. die zweyte und dritte Kupfertafel.)

Sydney Parkinson's list of Tahitian plants in German translation

and

'the first paper to describe animals of any sort

collected on the Cook voyages'

PARKINSON, Sydney: **Die Pflanzen der Insel Outahitée, aus der Parkinsonischen Reisebeschreibung gezogen, und mit Anmerkungen erläutert von Z.** Pp. 220 – 258 (of volume 4), *2 folding engraved plates*.

In: Der Naturforscher. Volume 4. Halle: Gebauer, 1774.

The little-known German translation of Parkinson's list of Tahitian plants, published as 'Plants of use for food, medicine etc. in Otaheite' in his J*ournal*

of a voyage to the South Seas... (1773). The two folding plates show the breadfruit and the mulberry.

The translator and author of the 5-page introduction and the detailed footnotes is given as 'Z'. Mystery surrounds the identity of this translator. In his 2006 article '"Z" – the breadfruit author identified' (Willdenowia 36, pp. 589 – 593), Harald Pieper put forward Friedrich August Zorn von Plobsheim as a likely candidate. Zorn von Plobsheim was the curator of the Danzig Natural History museum. Pieper argues that as Zorn later contributed an anonymous article on shells collected on the Endeavour voyage to the "Naturforscher" (see item 2 below), he must also be the translator of this section of Parkinson's Journal. In his article Pieper also points to the fact that Banks donated a large number of ethnographic objects to the Danzig society in 1779. As Zorn von Plobsheim was not a trained botanist, Pieper suggests that the Danzig botanist Gottfried Reyger may have assisted Zorn with the translation. We have now found some further evidence that points to Zorn von Plobsheim as the translator. In his 1778 description of the collections in the Danzig Natural History museum (published as a chapter in Bernoulli's *Reisen durch Brandenburg, Pommern, Preussen* etc.), Zorn also gives a brief 2-page account of the library. Here we learn that the most prized book in the library of the society was a copy of Parkinson's Journal. It is the only book in this account listed with its title. Zorn writes „Noch ein seltenes und nach Deutschland wohl in nicht häufigen Exemplaren gekommenes Werk ist: Parkinson's Voyage of Capitain Cooke, 4. London 1773. Es ist solches nach den Originalgemälden von dem geschickten Sidney Parkinson, durch deren Bruder Stanfield Parkinson herausgegeben, und die Kupfertafeln ganz unvergleichlich nachilluminiert worden."

What is most interesting about this reference to Parkinson's Journal, is the fact that it is described as 'nachilluminiert', i. e. hand-coloured. While there are a few known coloured copies of the second edition of 1784, we are aware of only one hand-coloured copy of the first edition. It is held in the Mitchell Library. The plates in this copy are *contre epreuves*, i.e. they are fairly weak impressions of reversed images 'counter-printed' from another freshly printed image, and therefore show no plate marks.

Zorn and Banks established contact through Karl Woide, the pastor to the German community in London. We also know that Banks received '*Der Naturforscher*' for his library, and that this German translation of Parkinson's list of plants is separately listed in his library catalogue. Other references to it are scarce. It was of course known to Georg Forster, and it does appear in the list of references of his 1784 *Der Brodbaum*. Jackson listed it in his 1879 Cook catalogue, as did O'Reilly and Reitman in more recent times. Despite this, Beddie does not mention it.

The article is, however, known among botanists. In 1972 Harold St. John suggested that Parkinson's names of 1773 were mononomials because they were written with hyphens, hence invalid, but that in this German edition of 1774 the names are valid binominals. In 1978 Otto Degener proposed the

German botanist Johann Phillip Du Roi as the translator, but without explanation. Both St John's argument and Degener's attribution seem to have been widely accepted in botanical nomenclature today, but both hypotheses were also rejected by Nicolson and Fosberg (2004). They also suggest another Zorn, the pharmacist and botanist Johannes Zorn (1739 – 1799) from Kempten (Bavaria), a trained botanist, as the translator.

[and]: **WALCH**, Johann Ernst Immanuel: **Beschreibung einiger neuentdeckten Conchylien**. Pp. 33 – 56, *1 hand-coloured engraved plate*.

8vo. [6], 274 pp., 4 engraved plates (1 hand-coloured). Cont. half leather over five raised bands with gilt spine label, marbled boards. Some mild rubbing, leather labels to spine minimally cracked, very clean and crisp inside.

The first of Walch's five papers on shells in the collection of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt with a finely hand-coloured engraved plate. According to Walch, these shells were acquired from a London dealer by the name of Förster, who said he had acquired them from Banks and Solander ('von den Herren Bancks und Solander [...], welche beyde berühmte Männer bekanntlich den Capitain Cook auf seiner grossen Reise in die südlichen Theile von Amerika begleitet...'.).

Andrews identified one of the shells described and illustrated as the New Zealand species *Cantharidus opalus*, the Opal Top shell, making this 'possibly the first published illustration of an animal from New Zealand, and the first paper to describe animals of any sort collected on the Cook voyages'. (Andrews 1986, p. 46). Dance identifies it as *Cantharidus purpurea* 'a species only known from New Zealand. This is the first published illustration of a New Zealand mollusc.' (Dance 1986, p. 69). O'Reilly-Reitman 3261. Not in Beddie.

Acquired from us by a Private Collection, Germany.

1794

5.

Neueste Nachricht von Neu Süd Wallis, und dem Zustande der Verwiesenen daselbst.

(Ein Manuscript dem Herausgeber der Minerva aus London zugesandt.)

Nach so vielen umständlichen Nachrichten von Neu Süd Wallis, wird gegenwärtige kurze Beschreib

Unrecorded translation of
George Thompson's *Slavery and famine etc. at Botany Bay* and of
George Dyer's *Preliminary remarks & Postscript*

THOMPSON, George. **[and] [DYER**, George]. **Neueste Nachrichten von Neu Süd-Wallis und von den Verwiesenen daselbst (Ein Manuscript dem Herausgeber der Minerva aus London zugesandt).** Pp. 506 - 524 **In:** Minerva. Ein Journal historischen und politischen Inhaltes.

Hamburg: Hoffmann, Juny 1794.

Edited by Johann Wilhelm von Archenholz. June 1794. Small 8vo. 17 cm. Pp. 383 – 576. Original titling wrappers. Wrappers a little stained, some slight browning to paper, a very good copy. Bound in error with an earlier title page for the issues January to March 1794.

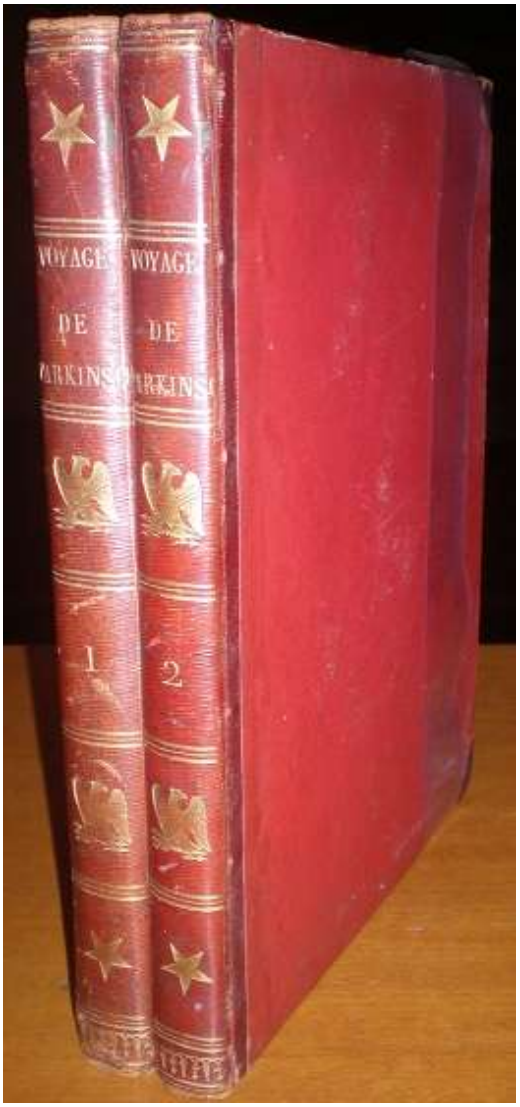
An unrecorded German translation of a large portion of the very rare *Slavery and famine, Punishments for Sedition; or; An Account of the Miseries and Starvation at Botany Bay* (*London, March 1794*) by George Thompson, *with some Preliminary remarks* by George Dyer. It is not immediately apparent that this is a translation of Thompson's and Dyer's book, as Thompson's name only appears for the first time on the third page and Dyer's name not at all. The subtitle in brackets merely refers to a manuscript sent to the editor from London, but no mention is made of who the sender was. The first clues are on p. 507 where the writer refers to a visit of the hulk *Stanislaus* where he heard news about the new colony of New South Wales - 'hörte ich gegenwärtige Nachrichten von dieser Pflanzung vorlesen'. Better evidence is found on p. 508 where Thompson is first named - 'gegenwärtige Nachrichten von Thompson'. The final proof is found on p. 511, commencing *Auszug aus G. Thompson's Tagebuch.*

George Dyer had visited his friend, the Scottish reformer Thomas Fyshe Palmer on the hulk *Stanislaus*. In 1793 Palmer and other Scottish reformers, including Thomas Muir, had been sentenced to transportation to New South Wales for sedition and for writing pamphlets on parliamentary reform. On board the *Stanislaus* Dyer overheard Thompson telling his story after his return from New South Wales. Thompson had been a gunner on the convict ship *Royal Admiral* and had been in charge of the 341 convicts and the provisions on board when it sailed to New South Wales in May 1792. Dyer was impressed with Thompson's account and was keen to let the public know what bad conditions the 'Scottish martyrs' faced in Australia. He convinced Thompson to let him publish his diary and it appeared in March 1794 with his *preliminary remarks*. Interestingly this German translation makes no mention of Thompson's and Dyer's book *Slavery and famine etc*, and the subtitle in brackets clearly states that it is printed from a manuscript sent from London. The editor of the *Minerva*, Johann Wilhelm von Archenholz had lived in England for six years in the 1770s, and it is possible that during this time he made the acquaintance of Dyer. Whether Dyer sent the manuscript to Archenholz before publication of *Slavery and famine*, or whether this is a manuscript copy of the published work shall probably remain unknown. It is also possible that Archenholz was aware that the text had already been published - he may even have had a copy of the book by the time the June 1794 issue of *Minerva* was being prepared for publication - but may have decided to withhold that information from his readers. All articles in *Minerva* were published anonymously and naming a published source would have been a break with that practice.

This German translation of *Extracts of the diary of George Thompson* comprises the first two thirds of the text of the English original. The translation of Thompson's account finishes after the sentence: ';if there are two or three together, they will not attempt to assault them, particularly if they have a musket.'. It leaves out the last third, explaining to the reader that that part is only concerned with well-known facts about the Aborigines and the colony. The partial translation of Dyer's *Preliminary remarks* contains the information about how he obtained Thompson's work. It finishes after the sentence: 'I have taken the liberty of adding a note, especially, as he seems not to have read the Narratives of other voyagers.' However, Dyer's *Postscript* with the biographical notes on Palmer and Muir is added almost entirely as a lengthy footnote (pp. 507 – 509). Likewise, some of the quotes from Hunter's and Tench's accounts in Dyers P*reliminary remarks* are here added as footnotes (pp. 516 and 517), as is the footnote with biographical information on Thompson (pp. 509 – 510). A careful comparison of this German text with the English original shows that it is a very close translation. There is however one most intriguing textual difference. Where there is a blank space in Thompson's English text in the sentence 'So great was the mortality among them that upwards of died in one year', the German version gives the number as '1300'.

Acquired from us by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

1797



Parkinson in French - very rare 4to edition with an additional plate

PARKINSON, Sydney [here: Sidney]. **Voyage autour du monde, sur le vaisseau de sa Majesté Brittanique l'Endeavour, par Sidney Parkinson, dessinateur attaché à M. Banks etc etc. Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglais par le C. Henri. 2 volumes.**

Paris: De l'Imprimerie de Guillaume, 1797. An cinquieme = 1797.

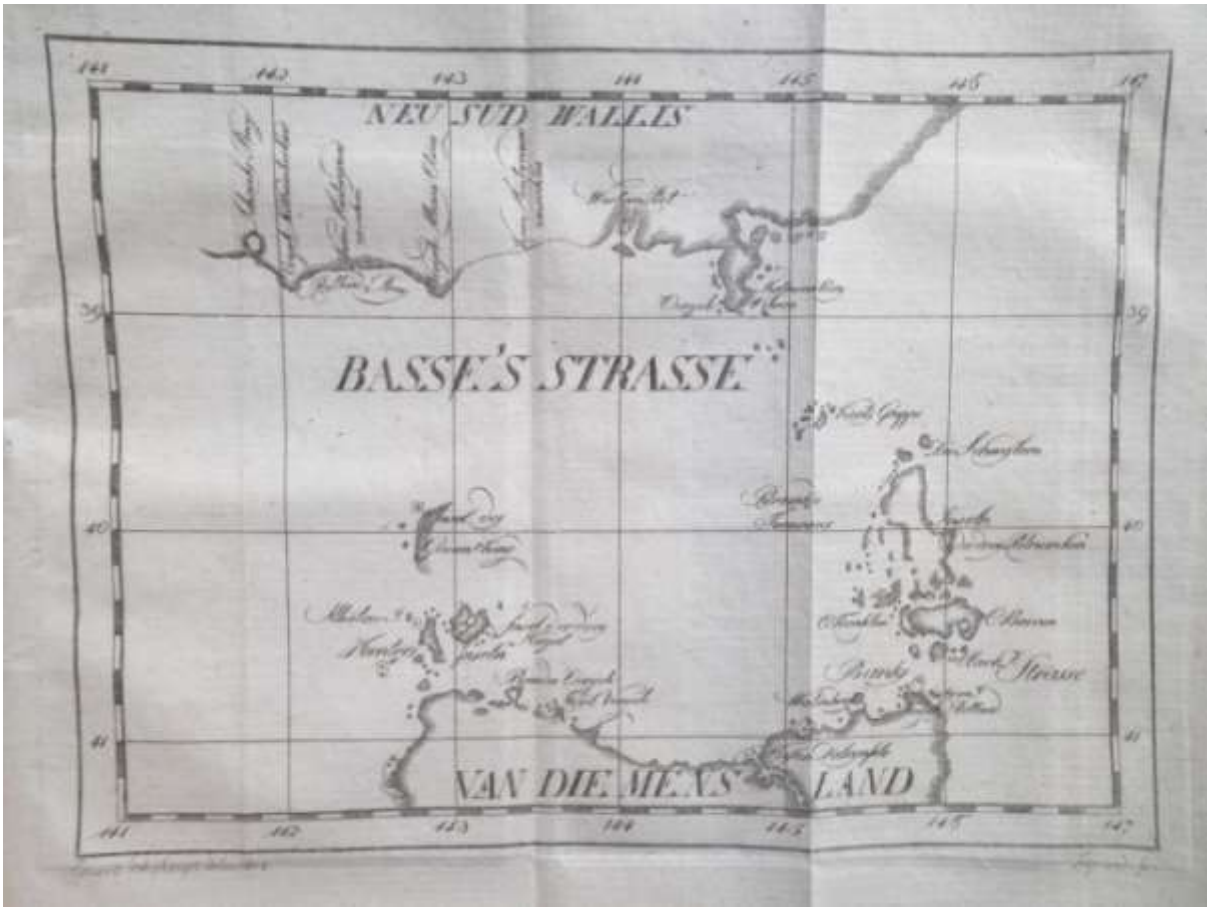
4to. (25 x 20 cm) 12, lvi, 344 and [4], 309, (3 blank) pp., 7 (!) engraved plates at the end. Text and plates on thick laid paper. In a very interesting contemporary quarter red morocco binding. With gilt spine title and gilt decoration of an Eagle clutching two lightning bolts and of an upturned

pentagonal star. The Eagle on lightning bolts was a Roman Imperial symbol for strength and power, suggesting that this binding was executed at some time during Napoleon's reign. Some mild rubbing and slight wear to corners, a few pages a little browned, three plates with ink annotation in bottom margin, probably directions to the binder, near-contemporary stamps of a Parisian 'Salon litteraire' on the title pages.

The rare quarto edition of the French translation of Sydney Parkinson's account of the voyage of the Endeavour under Captain Cook. Parkinson was the natural history artist employed by Banks. He died on the return after a stay at Batavia. His journal was illegitimately published by his brother in 1773, before the official account by Hawkesworth appeared. A second, slightly enlarged, edition was published in 1784 and this translation is based on that second edition. * Entirely uncut with very broad margins and all the plates unfolded; and with an additional seventh plate (of the Cape of Good Hope). O'Reilly and Reiman examined several copies with plates ranging in number from 5 to 8 ('des planches en nombre reduit et variable de 5 a 8 selon les examplaires examinees'), however they only refer to folding plates. The standard edition contains 6 folding plates. * The publication of this translation is proof of the continued French interest in the South Seas after the upheaval ot the French revolution. Only three years later the French government was to send the Baudin voyage into the Pacific. * This is the first (and only) French trannslation. However, Hocken has caused some confusion about this. Referring to Jackson's 'Centenaire de la mort de Cook', Hocken's note on p. 12 records an earlier French translation done in 1774 by de Nort, however, he omits to say that this was an unpublished manuscript in the Depot de la Marine. In fact Denis's 'Nouveau manuel de bibliographie universelle' reveals that this manuscript is bound with the Depot's copy of the 1773 English edition.- Not in Ferguson; Beddie 715 (not distinguishing the two editions), Kroepelien cat., stating that the quarto edition was re-imposed from the earlier octavo edition.- O'Reilly/Reitman 373. Denis, Nouveau manual de bibliographie, Voyages 189. No census of the two editions has been compiled, but there are copies of the quarto edition in the NLA and SLNSW, both, however, are recorded as having six folding plates. The only other two quarto copies we have found recorded in union catalogues are located at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and the University of Basle.

Acquired from us by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

1800 - 1802



The first announcement of the discovery of Bass Strait in book form

The first map to show part of the coastline west of Western Port, based on a sketch map by Sir Joseph Banks

ZACH, Franz von [and] **BANKS**, Joseph.

Two highly important papers on the discovery of Bass Strait and the southern coastline of New South Wales (now Victoria) with an unrecorded map after a sketch supplied by Sir Joseph Banks illustrating these discoveries. Contained in:

Monatliche Correspondenz zur Beförderung der Erd- und Himmelskunde. (Ed. by F. von Zach). Volumes 2 [and] 5.

8vo. 19 cm. Volume 2: Portrait frontispiece (Pierre Mechain), 652 pp. Volume 5: Portrait frontispiece (Duc La Chapelle) 668 pp., 3 engraved plates, 1 engraved folding map of Bass Strait.

The papers are:

1. **ZACH**, Franz von. **Über eine neu entdeckte Durchfahrt oder Meer-Enge, welche van Diemen's Land von Neu-Holland trennt.**

Gotha: In der Beckerischen Buchhandlung, 1800. Vol. 2. December 1800. Pp. 599 - 624.

2. **BANKS**, Joseph. **Neueste Entdeckungen der Engländer zwischen Neu-Holland und van Diemen's Insel. Aus einem Schreiben des Präsidenten der königl(ichen) Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften in London, Sir Joseph Banks.**

Vol. 5. April 1802. Pp. 356 - 358 [text], and May 1802 after p. 504 **with the accompanying map titled 'Basse's Strasse'** (19 x 20 cm) partly based on a sketch sent to the editor by Sir Joseph Banks.

The 26-page article by Zach contains the first announcement in German of the discovery of Bass Strait, just 6 months after the publication of Flinders's chart in London. Consequently, this is the first account of the discovery of Bass Strait in book form in any language, published two months before the publication of Flinders's 'Observations' in February 1801. It was preceded only by newspaper reports on 7 and 8 August 1800 in the London Times and the London Sun respectively [the information on these newspaper reports kindly supplied by Ian Wilson].

The news of Bass Strait reached Germany via France. Sir Joseph Banks had sent a copy of Flinders's chart to the Depot générale de la Marine in Paris. The Depot had a French version engraved and published it under the title: 'Carte du Detroit de Basse, entre la Nouvelle Galle meridionale, et la Terre de Diemen'. The Depot in turn sent a copy of its French version to the editor of the 'Monatliche Correspondenz', Franz Xaver von Zach, who used it as the basis of this article.

Zach begins with an overview of the history of the discovery of Australia from Quiros to Labillardiere. Pages 610 - 624 are devoted to a description of the voyage of Bass and Flinders around Tasmania. Using the French chart in his possession, Zach reconstructs the ship's log of Bass and Flinders's voyage. At the end of the article he announces that he will publish a German version of the map in the following third volume.

It wasn't however until May 1802 (volume 5) that the map was eventually published. In the meantime Banks had written to Zach on 10 February 1802 and had sent him a preliminary sketch ('vorläufige Zeichnung') of Grant's discoveries in the Lady Nelson along the southern coast of present-day Victoria, as well as the discoveries of the voyages of two unnamed ships to King Island (these would have been the Harbinger and the Cumberland). The National Library of Australia holds a manuscript chart (MAP F 482) of Grant's passage through Bass Strait in December 1800, and the drawing

Banks sent to Zach was undoubtedly based on this manuscript chart or a copy of it.

Coming from the Cape, Grant had been instructed to search for the western entrance into Bass Strait. He did this successfully, being the first to sail through Bass Strait from west to east. He first landed at and named Mount Schank and Mount Gambier, and then charted, as best as he could, the New South Wales coastline west of Bass's discoveries of 1797 and 1798. He saw a bay he named Governor King's Bay but was unable to enter it. Grant reached Sydney on 16 December 1800. He was sent out on a second voyage in March 1801 to complete his survey. “On this second visit he was accompanied by an experienced surveyor, Ensign Frances Barrallier of the New South Wales Corps, who took charge of the charting of the coastline they surveyed. Grant and Barrallier had been instructed to chart the entire south-west coast but the weather made this impossible and only part of Bass Strait was surveyed, from Western Port to Wilson’s Promontory.” (Wantrup, p. 150). Further investigations by Murray and Flinders of the 'bay' sighted by Grant resulted in the eventual discovery of Port Phillip.

Banks' letter (printed here in German translation), describes Grant's charting of the Victorian coastline in some detail. There is particular reference to the discovery of 'Governor King's Bay' of which Banks says: 'Zwischen Wilson's Vorgebirge und dem Cap Albany Otway ist eine grosse Bay, von welcher man keinen Hintergrund erblicken konnte; diese könnte wohl eine neue Strasse, oder eine Einfahrt zu einem innern grossen See seyn.' ['Between Wilson's Promontory and Cape Albany Otway is a large bay of which no background is visible. This may be a new strait or the inlet into a large lake in the interior'].

The German map of Bass Strait published here is based then on Flinders's published chart and Banks’s sketch of Grant’s manuscript chart (with addtions?), and the two are ingeniously combined. There is textual evidence that this Bass Strait map was Zach’s design, combining Flinders’s published chart and Banks’s sketch: “Diese von dem Baronet uns gütigst mitgetheilte Skizze haben wir mit den letzten Entdeckungen des Capitains Flinders, und des Wundarzts Basse [...] in Verbinding und Zusammenhang gebracht.“ Zach. In: Monatliche Correspondenz, Vol. 5, p. 356 (footnote). The German map was drawn by Eduard Weishaupt under the direction of Zach and was engraved by Legrand. It is dated 1802. It shows the south coast of New South Wales from Mount Schank to Wilson's Promontory, the north coast of Van Diemen's Land and Bass Strait with its islands. The so-called 'Governor King's Bay' is not named on this map (as it later was on the map in Grant's 1803 account), but it is marked 'Kein Hintergrund zu sehen' [No background visible].

This German map is therefore the first published map to show the Victorian coastline west of Western Port.

An English chart showing Grant's discoveries of the southern coastline of present-day Victoria was not published until 1803. This was Barrallier's 'Chart of Bass's Straits shewing the tracks and discoveries of vessels between 28th Sept. 1800, & 9th March 1802' published by the Hydrographical Office on 27 January 1803. Here Flinders's and Grant's discoveries are combined for the first time in an English chart. Curiously Grant's manuscript chart of December 1800 was still used to accompany the publication of his journal in 1803. As it was no doubt based on the manuscript chart of Grant's first voyage now in the National Library, it does not show Western Port discovered by Bass in 1798. This may have been because Grant did not have access to the charts of Bass and Flinders when he was in Sydney between 16 December 1800 and March 1801. Also noteworthy is the fact that 'Bass Strait' is here spelled 'Basse's Strasse' with the incorrect final 'e' in Bass's name. This suggests that the chart Banks had sent the Depot was the first English issue of this map. The second issue corrects the spelling to 'Bass's Strait'. The second issue also hints at the existence of King Island, whereas the first issue had not. King Island was first sighted by Captain Reed in the schooner Martha. The French chart also does not show King Island. This German map however does. As noted, Banks' letter to Zach also describes the discovery of King Island, and so his drawing would of course also have incorporated it.

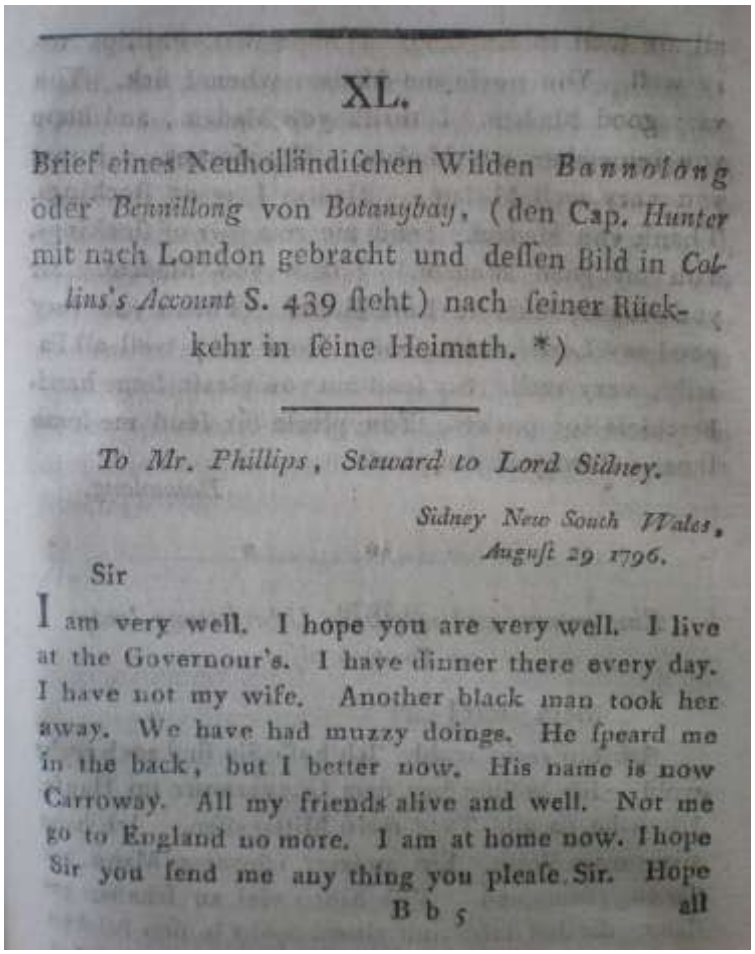
Franz Xaver, Freiherr von Zach had founded the 'Monatliche Correspondenz' at the beginning of the year 1800. It was issued monthly and six consecutive issues made up one volume. The 'Monatliche Correspondenz' is still highly regarded because it contains many original accounts of discoveries made in geography and astronomy. Zach had lived and worked in London for some time in 1783 and 1784 and had met Banks there. He later became the founder and director of the Observatory at Seeberg near Gotha.

Not in Ferguson. Not in Tooley. Not in Perry/Prescott. The Banks letter not in Dawson and unknown to Neil Chambers (but now to be included in a forthcoming volume of the Banks correspondence edited by Chambers).

Provenance: Volume 5 from the personal library of Adolph Friedrich of Hanover (1774 - 1850), the Duke of Cambridge, Viceroy of Hanover, the seventh son of King George III. With his Royal coat of arms (crowned lion surrounded by the motto 'Honi soit qui mal y pense') in gilt at the head of the spine, his initials A.F. stamped at the bottom of the spine and his Royal monogram stamp on the title (crowned AF with motto).

Acquired from us by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

1801



XL.

Brief eines Neuholländiſchen Wilden *Bannolong* oder *Bennillong* von *Botanybay*, (den Cap. *Hunter* mit nach London gebracht und deſſen Bild in *Collins's Account* S. 439 ſteht) nach ſeiner Rückkehr in ſeine Heimath. *)

To Mr. Phillips, Steward to Lord Sidney.

Sidney New South Wales, August 29 1796.

Sir

I am very well. I hope you are very well. I live at the Governour's. I have dinner there every day. I have not my wife. Another black man took her away. We have had muzzy doings. He ſpeard me in the back, but I better now. His name is now Carroway. All my friends alive and well. Not me go to England no more. I am at home now. I hope Sir you ſend me any thing you pleaſe Sir. Hope

B b 5 all

Unrecorded very early printing of *Bennelong's letter*
The first appearance in print of an Australian Aboriginal person

BENNELONG, (here: Bannolong oder Bennillong von Botanybay)**. Brief eines Neuholländischen Bannolong oder Bennillong von Botanybay (den Cap. Hunter mit nach London gebracht und dessen Bild in Collins's Account S. 439 steht) nach seiner Rückkehr in seine Heimath.**

Gotha: In der Beckerischen Buchhandlung, 1801.

Pp. 373 - 375. In: Monatliche Correspondenz zur Beförderung der Erd- und Himmelskunde. (Ed. by F. von Zach). Volume 4. (July to December 1801). 8vo. 19 cm. Engraved portrait frontispiece, pp. 1 - 683, 1 engraved celestial map, 1 engraved plate. Modern marbled boards with black spine labels with gilt title and volume number in gilt. New endpapers, some browning to the margins, more so to frontisp. and first 20 pages, the pagination erroneously jumps from page p. 379 to p. 480, but the book is complete thus.

The first appearance in print of an Australian Aboriginal person. Bennelong's letter to Mr Phillips, Steward to Lord Sydney, was dictated by him on 29 August 1796. It is here printed in the original English and in German translation. It is 'the earliest piece of writing produced by an Aboriginal author' (Penny van Toorn: 'Writing never arrives naked' (2006), p. 53). The National Library holds in its Nan Kivell collection a later manuscript copy of the letter, printed and reproduced in facsimile in van Toorn's book. The letter was also recently printed in the Macquarie PEN Anthology of Aboriginal Literature (2008), edited by A. Heiss and P. Minter, but no earlier printings of it are known. This printing appeared only five years after the letter was written. A footnote explains that the anthropologist Blumenbach – who at the time was in regular correspondence with Banks - had received a copy of the letter and sent it on to Zach. It seems odd that this letter should appear here, but the science of ethnography was only in its infancy and did not produce periodical publications at the time.

Bennelong was one of the first Australian Aboriginal people to make contact with the British settlers at Sydney Cove. He learned some English and went to Britain when Governor Hunter returned there in 1792. In 1795 he came back to Australia, 'in poor health, unable to rebuild relations with his people and out of favour in the colony' (Heiss/Minter, p. 9). Zach calls this letter 'psychologisch merkwürdig' (psychologically curious) and today's scholars agree that it is a unique document of 'intercultural engagement' (van Toorn).

What is curious about the recent printings of the Bennelong letter is that the phrase 'we have had muzzy doings' is in both printings given as 'we have had murry doings'. In the NLA copy of the letter it clearly reads 'muzzy'. 'Muzzy' can mean 'half-drunk' or 'unthinking', in the National Library transcript it is footnoted as meaning 'bad'. In the 1801 printing offered here, the word is correctly given as 'muzzy'. The other textual differences between the transcript in the NLA and the printing here are minor, but significantly the name of Mrs Phillips is correctly spelled with the final 's' unlike in the NLA transcript. As the ‘s’ is not a meaningful sound in Bennelong’s language, van Toorn has suggested that it may be missing as Bennelong may not have distinguished between the names of Phillip and Phillips.- Not in Greenway. Not in Bodi/Jeffries/Radvansky.- The copy in the SLNSW’s Mitchell Library was acquired from us earlier this year.

Acquired from us by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

1836

Moreton Bay pioneer with a homeopathic past

The family copy with the only known photograph of the author.

SIMPSON, Stephen. **A Practical View of Homoeopathy, being an Address to British Practitioners on the general applicability and superior efficacy of the Homoeopathic Method in the Treatment of Disease. With cases.**

London: J. B. Bailliere, 1836.

xviii, 352 pp. Bound in full brown calf with 5 raised bands gilt, gilt leather label "Dr Simpson" to spine, boards with double ruled gilt border and gilt edges, marbled endpapers. Outside hinges and edges of binding a little rubbed, corners slightly turned, slight wear to gilt on spine, title on title page damaged by previous adhesion to facing page, with loss of the four letters 'ctit' in 'practical', tiny hole in the title page.- Very rare.- * The Simpson family copy with an original later photograph of Stephen Simpson dated 1867 pasted in at the front. Inscribed by Simpson to his cousin Charles Simpson. Bound in at the beginning is a four-page manuscript copy of Stephen Simpson's obituary, published in the Brisbane Courier on 22 May 1869. This concludes with the note that it was 'sent to us by Mrs Chapman, the Doctor's niece'. Ownership inscription of Catherine E. Simpson, dated Lichfield 1890 on the title page. Bound in at the end is also a folding printed sheet of 'General Rules for the Diet of Patients' drawn up by Simpson and dated June 1836. Simpson has crossed out the printed address at the bottom and inserted his new address. Loosely tipped-in is also a letter dated London 30 July 1927 to a Mrs Harrison (apparently then the owner of this book), tellling her of the interest the book created at a Congress of the British Homoeopathic Society, and suggesting that she donate the book to the library of the society. * Stephen Simpson (1792? - 1869) was born at Lichfield, Staffordshire, England. After military service with the 14th Light Dragoons from 1813-1817, Simpson studied medicine and 'travelled extensively in Europe as a personal physician to a member of the Russian nobility. He became a disciple of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, and practised the new science in Rome for a number of years' (ADB). Returning to London he published 'A Practical View etc.' and tried to set up a homeopathic practice. Meeting with opposition and ridicule from the medical profession, Simpson and his wife left England for Australia in 1840. Simpson's wife died shortly after their arrival. Simpson then went to the recently established Moreton Bay Settlement where he was appointed Acting Colonial Surgeon. Simpson never practised medicine again thereafter and in May 1842 was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands

for Moreton Bay and acting administrator until the arrival of J. C. Wickham the following year. Simpson reported to Governor Gipps on Petrie's and Pastor Eipper's early expeditions to the north and west of Brisbane. In about 1846 Simpson built a substantial house and luxuriant garden at Woogaroo (later Wolston, now Wacol). Wolston House soon became a popular overnight stop for travellers from Brisbane to Ipswich and the Darling Downs. It is a National Trust property today. From 1851 Simpson purchased large tracts of land at Mt Ommaney. In May 1860 he became a life member of the first Legislative Council of Queensland. However, Simpson only attended parliament once, and left for England soon after. He died at London on 11 March 1869. * A superb association copy of this rare work by one of the most important Moreton Bay pioneers. Particularly significant is the photograph of Simpson. It shows him seated on a bentwood chair wearing a coat and tophat, dated 1867 below in pencil. The frontispiece to Sir Raphael Cilento's 'The story of Wolston House' depicts an 'artist's impression' of Simpson in a group photograph. We have not been able to trace the photograph upon which this illustration was based, making the photohgraph contained here the only known photograph of Simpson. COPAC locates only four copies of this book (Edinb., Wellcome, NLS, Camb.). Not held anywhere in Australia.

Acquired from us by a Private Collection, Victoria.

1848

REVISIO CRITICA

CASUARINARUM.

AUCTORE

F. A. G. MIQUEL,

Instituti Regii Socio.

CUM XII TABULIS.

AMSTELODAMI,

APUD C. G. SULPKE.

MDCCCXLVIII.

Almost certainly the earliest monograph devoted to an

Australian plant genus.

Miquel, F[riedrich] A[nton] W[ilhelm]. ***Revisio critica Casuarinarum cum XII tabuli.***

Amsterdam: C.G. Sulpke, 1848.

4to. 26.5 cm. 84 pp., 12 lithographed plates (11 of them double-page). Text in Latin.

Cont. plain wrappers. Split to back strip, paper label of library of Schloss Dyck on front wrapper, plates bound out of sequence (9-12, 5 -8 and 1-4). Plate 4 a little browned, 3 other plates with minor staining in the white top margins, else a very fine and crisp unopened copy.

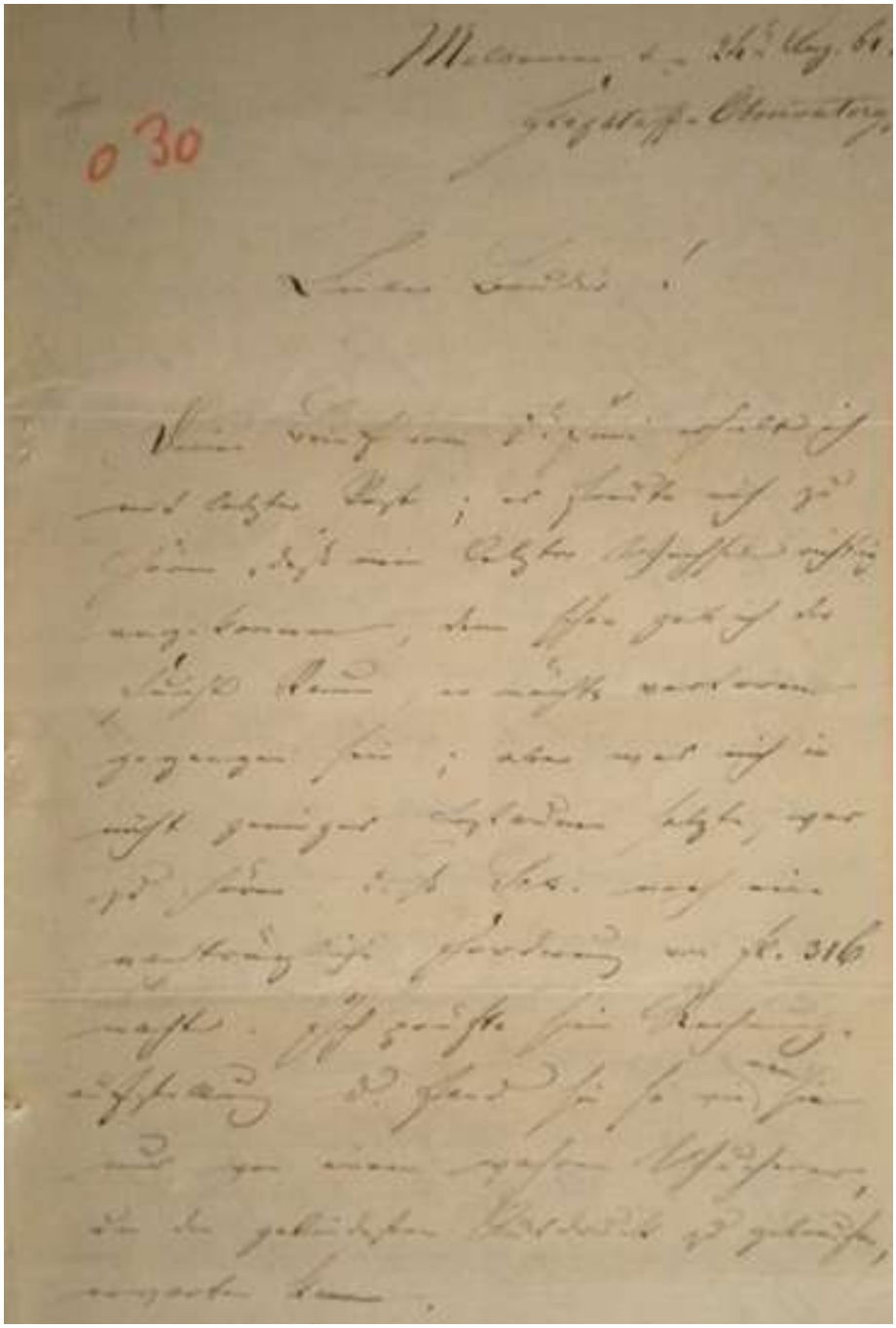
Beginning with an overview of historical descriptions and illustrations of casuarinas (incl. Forster, Thunberg, Labillardiere, Mirbeli and Brown), Miquel gives descriptions of 32 species of casuarina, with 27 of them described as coming from New Holland (*Patria: Nova Hollandia* and *Nova Hollandia austro-occidentalis, Swan River,* and a few with detailed locations such as Blue Mountains, Fremantle, Stradbroke Island, Sidney, Lancaster Tasmania, Moreton). 14 species described here have the author abbreviation Miq.

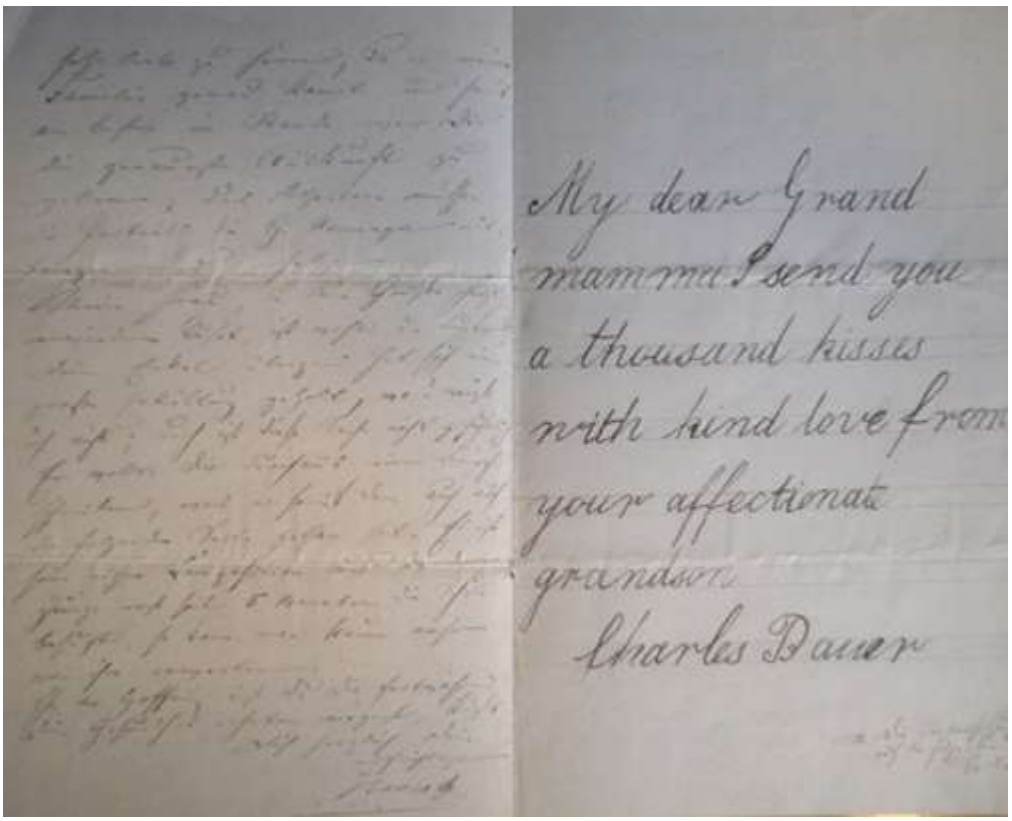
Friedrich Anton Wilhelm Miquel (24 October 1811, Neuenhaus – 23 January, 1871, Utrecht) was a Dutch botanist. He was head of the botanical gardens at Rotterdam (1835–1846), Amsterdam (1846–1859) and Utrecht (1859–1871). He directed the Rijksherbarium at Leiden from 1862. In 1866, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Although he never travelled far, he accumulated a large collection of flora of Australia and the Dutch East Indies through an extensive network of correspondents. He described many important families of Australian and Indonesian plants, including Casuarinaceae, Myrtaceae, Piperaceae and Polygonaceae. There are two copies in Australian botanical libraries, but no copies in the major Australian public libraries. There are no auction records for this book. All of Miquel's books are very rare, with only four of his books appearing at auction in the last 50 years.

With an important provenance: Dyck castle has the most important 18th century English garden on the European continent, and the library was formed at the same time.

Acquired from us by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

1850 – 1865





My dear Grand
mamma I send you
a thousand kisses
with kind love from
your affectionate
grandson
Charles Bauer

Brief in die Heimat.

An Australian Story

BAUER, Jacob [or Jakob], (1820-1866), junior lawyer and revolutionary in Germany, political refugee, storekeeper and farmer in Melbourne, assistant to Georg Neumayer at the Flagstaff Observatory, and pioneer settler in the Northern Territory. **69 autograph letters, signed.**

From Metz, Brighton, London, Melbourne, Adelaide and Palmerston (Northern Territory). 4 August 1850 - 11 April 1865.

To his parents (his mother Susanna Schmahl and his stepfather, the tax collector Louis (?) Schmahl), his brother Carl Bauer, and to his sister Sannchen Schmidt and her husband.

A variety of formats, mostly 8°, 3 letters on the blank leaves of printed pieces of ephemera. Also included are a newspaper cutting dated 26 June 1859 of one of Bauer's report from the Flagstaff Observatory; and an unsent letter from Susanna Schmahl, dated 1 September 1863 to Jacob Bauer, his wife and son.

Altogether 235 pages in 19th century German script. The letter of 25 May 1863, to Bauer's mother, also with a few lines in English written by Bauer's seven-year old son Charles, and with Bauer's translation. Mostly on fine blue paper, only a few minor tears, overall in very good condition.

The collection includes

- 3 letters from Metz (4 August 1850 to 19 October 1850)
- 10 letters from Brighton (21 February 1852 to 26 April 1853)
- 6 letters from London (12 May 1853 to 6 July 1853)
- 1 letter from the ship "Rekrut" (10 July 1853)
- 46 letters from Melbourne (25 October 1853 to 20 February 1864)
- 2 letters from Adelaide (23 April 1864 and 27 October 1864), and
- 1 letter from Palmerston, Northern Territory (8 and 11 April 1865).

Jacob Bauer was born in Speyer in the Rhineland-Palatinate on 13 July 1820. His mother moved the family to near-by Frankenthal after his father died, and remarried there. Bauer visited the Gymnasium in Speyer and studied Law at Würzburg and Heidelberg Universities. A junior lawyer, he took part in the "Pfälzer Revolution", the democratic revolution in the region In 1848-49. When the revolutionaries were defeated, Bauer fled Germany for Metz in France.

The first of Bauer's letters from there relates his intention to await the result of proceedings against him and to possibly emigrate to America. He is sentenced to death *in contumaciam* in Speyer in September 1851. Forced to leave Metz, Bauer goes to live in England in February 1852, settling in Brighton. Unable to make a living there as a German and music teacher, he initially plans to follow through with his plan to go to America, but hearing and reading of booming Victoria, he emigrates to Australia, arriving in

Melbourne on 22 October 1853. He describes Melbourne as being similar in style to the city of Mannheim, but notes that the streets are not finished and that one will see miserable wooden huts right next to beautiful 3-story brick houses and vacant lots.

Aided financially by his parents before his departure, Bauer had bought a pre-fabricated steel frame house in England to take to Australia. (A letter includes a floor plan and perspective drawing of the house). He also takes several trunks of goods to Australia, as he intends to set himself up as a merchant. Once arrived in Victoria, he purchases a block of land and sets up as a storekeeper and tobacconist in North Melbourne (he finds blocks in Melbourne city are too expensive). At the outset he is full of high hopes, but soon realises that prices for goods fluctuate a lot. He does however do quite well with the long boots he has brought. Bauer finds that the most money in Melbourne can be made buying, leasing and selling real estate. He immediately writes to his brother and his parents requesting that Carl come to Australia with a substantial sum of money to join him, so that the two can buy more land, and return to Germany as wealthy men after six years. However, he soon learns that Carl has married and has set up a brewery.

In late 1853 Bauer writes of a chance meeting with Georg Neumayer - Neumayer recognising him when both were out walking. The two knew each other as Neumayer's family had moved to Frankenthal in 1832 and he had also visited the Gymnasium in Speyer. Neumayer returned to Germany in early 1854 and delivered letters to Bauer's family (he was to come back to Australia in 1857). In the letter of 3 July 1854 Bauer reports the opening of Melbourne University. Ever optimistic, he thinks he may one day be employed there as a lecturer and asks his parents to send all his school and university certificates.

In late 1853 or early 1854 Bauer married Eliza Britton, the daughter of an English publican. She had also recently emigrated to Australia with her married sister. In 1855 the couple have a son, Carl, but two other children die soon after they are born. (None of these events are recorded in the Historical Index of BDM's in Victoria). Amazingly, Bauer does not tell his parents about his Australian family for almost seven (!) years. When he finally does write to his mother about his new family, he says he has kept the news from her out of fear that it would have affected her health. The letters of Bauer's first year in Melbourne contain many details about his business, the types of goods he buys and sells, and the prices he can get (also in comparison to lower prices in Germany). He also gives detailed accounts of his financial situation. In one letter he tells his brother about what type of tradespeople and workers should be encouraged to emigrate to Australia.

Unable to do as well as he had hoped as a storekeeper, in early 1855 Bauer turns to farming and animal husbandry at Mordialloc, now a south-eastern suburb of Melbourne, in partnership with another German, August Wallstabe. He gives detailed reports of their activities, e.g. digging a well, their buildings and animals. He also reports on the stir caused by Lola Montez in Melbourne. Later that year Bauer buys out Wallstabe and

continues farming with the help of highly paid hired labourers. News of his step-father's death reaches him at around this time. A letter from his mother must also have spoken of her doubts about his farming venture, but he assures her that he feels well-suited to the work and explains that farming can be very lucrative in Australia.

In early 1857 he reports the return of Georg Neumayer to Melbourne, and thanks his mother for the parcels with clothing, letters and photographs she has sent with Neumayer. Later that year Bauer writes of a big misfortune that has befallen him. He had borrowed the equivalent of 6,000 Gulden to buy 40 cattle, but disease killed most of them and forced him to immediately sell his farm to be able to repay the debt. Bauer reports that because of the high cost of labourers many small farmers are going bankrupt. He moves back into the city of Melbourne, rents a house and sublets a room to Neumayer.

On 11 September 1857 he writes that Neumayer has been given approval by the Victorian Government to set up an observatory, and that he is hopeful of being employed there. In early 1858 he can indeed report his appointment as an assistant at the Flagstaff Observatory (alongside Wills and Osborne). With this income Bauer lives a steady life for the next six years. He is a diligent worker at the observatory and often fills in for Neumayer in the latter's absence ("wo ich dann die Hauptleitung des Observatoriums u. folglich auch die Hauptarbeit über mir habe"). Bauer writes of making astronomical observations through the night, and of the happiness he feels working so closely with Neumayer. In late 1858 he says that he has become a keen amateur astronomer ("ein halber Astronom"), that his passion for mathematics has been revived and that amongst all the assistants he considers himself the best and fastest at making calculations. With pride he reports a substantial increase in his salary. In September and December 1860 he reports Neumayer's prolonged absence from the Observatory and that he is in charge ("da Neumayer schon seit 3 Wochen abwesend ist u. somit alle Verantwortlichkeit u. Arbeit unseres Instituts unterdessen auf mir lastet"). This was of course the time when Neumayer had joined the Burke and Wills expedition between Swan Hill and Bilbarka.

The letters of 1860 and 1861 are to a large part concerned with details of the re-payment of a debt to his brother-in law Schmidt. With the two not being on 'writing-terms', Bauer's brother Carl acts as a mediator. Bauer says that he often sends newspapers instead of writing letters as this is a lot cheaper for him. He also thanks his brother for sending him newspapers from Germany. In late 1861 he foresees that he will lose his position at Flagstaff Observatory once Neumayer returns to Germany. From his letter of 26 December 1861 it appears that his mother has pressed him to send a petition for clemency to the authorities in Germany, but he is too proud to do so. Finally, in late 1862 Bauer tells his mother of his Australian family, of his supportive wife and his handsome and intelligent son. The letter of 25 May 1863 is particularly touching and includes a few lines written in English by Bauer's son Charles to his grand-mother. In late 1863 Bauer writes that work at the Observatory will cease once Neumayer has left. In early 1864 he learns of his mother's death and reports to his brother that he

has indeed lost his employment with the Victorian government. He speaks of his intention to go to Adelaide as he has heard of plans for a new settlement in the tropical north.

Bauer went to Adelaide with his family in early 1864 and his two letters from there report on his unsuccessful application to the South Australian government to be sent to the Northern Territory as a government scientist. Regardless, he joins the second contingent of the South Australian expedition to the Adelaide River in the Northern Territory as a free settler, arriving there on the *South Australian* on 5 December 1864. His wife Eliza Bauer is one of the first two women to settle in the Northern Territory on that day.

This settlement was called Palmerston, located at the mouth of the Adelaide River on top of the *Escape Cliffs* (so named during the *Beagle* voyage in 1839). It is also often referred to as the Adam Bay settlement. Palmerston had been established in May 1864 and was the fourth and last failed attempt to establish a settlement in the Northern Territory. (The *second* Palmerston successfully settled in 1869 was officially renamed Darwin in 1911).

Bauer was one of only three free settlers to go to Palmerston. The other two, Jefferson Pickman Stow and John Stuckey, represented groups of land-order holders, while Bauer represented only himself. The three were immediately at odds with Government Resident B. T. Finniss over the selection of the site for the settlement. In fact Finniss had from the outset had fierce opposition from his subordinates F. E. Goldsmith and Ebenezer Ward.

Bauer's last letter is from Palmerston and is dated 8 April 1865. In it he reports that he thinks the country surrounding the settlement too low-lying and the soil too sandy and unsuitable for cultivation of crops. He believes that the settlement will soon have to be moved elsewhere at a big cost. He says that he has erected a log hut and an observatory to make meteorological observations. He has built a chicken coop and a pigeon loft, and has established a garden. He also writes to his brother that the only way to 'cover his living expenses' is to sell to the other settlers the alcohol he has brought from Adelaide ("meine Ausgaben fürs Leben so ziemlich decken durch den Verkauf hie u. da einiger Flaschen Wein oder Brandy"). In a post-script written on 11 April 1865 he reports the arrival on 9 April of the relief vessel, the returning *Beatrice,* and the news it brings that the complaints he and others have made had been heard by the government, and that further exploration is to occur to find a better place for settlement. He ends with the hopeful message that once a more suitable place is found, there can be no doubt that the new colony will see rapid progress.

This letter gives an excellent first-hand insight into conditions at the Palmerston settlement and points to what is about to unfold, also for Bauer personally. When news of Finniss' selection of an inadequate site and his refusal to seriously look for a better place reached Adelaide, the explorer John McKinlay was sent north to explore east of the Adelaide River. While Stow and a few 'deserters' left Palmerston soon after arriving in an open boat

journey that took them to Western Australia (!), Bauer stayed put, most likely because he did not want to endanger his young family.

For information on the last few months of Bauer's life we must turn to Neumayer's short biography of him and the recently published *Great Central State* by Jack Cross: Alcohol had been a problem at the settlement from the outset, but "the supply of spirits was expended" (Cross, p. 90) in September 1865. However, shortly after Bauer was still selling brandy he had purchased from the supply ship the *Ellen Lewis* on a kind of black market. This was the cause of drunkenness at the settlement, and led to J. T. Manton, who had succeeded Finniss, to issue "orders to stop the German's supply of food, which he was obtaining on credit from the Government store. Bauer and his family had to fall back on the alms of others [...]." (Cross 2011, p. 93).

On 12 October 1866 Bauer drowned in the Adelaide River when he fell out of a small boat full of settlers scrounging for food. Apparently relying on South Australian newspaper reports (Bauer's death was reported in the South Australian newspapers on 5 February 1867), Neumayer says that the others tried to get Bauer back into the boat, but he could not be helped. One wonders then whether his death was purely accidental.

On 18 October 1866, only six days after Bauer's death, the South Australian government in far-away Adelaide decided to abandon the Palmerston settlement. A few weeks later Bauer's wife and son returned to Adelaide with the other settlers.

These letters are a unique and rich source of the life of a mid-19th century German settler in Australia. The letters give a complete picture of Bauer's struggle to build a life for himself in Australia and, in the end, of the circumstances leading up to his tragic death. They trace his life from his exile as a political refugee in France, to learning of his death penalty conviction, and his failed attempts to establish himself in class-conscious England. They give an insight into the reasons for his decision to emigrate to Australia (rather than to America), his detailed plans to set himself up as a merchant, his high hopes (and delusion) to get rich quick in Melbourne, his moderate success with the unfamiliar work of a farmer, his bad luck with diseased cattle, his good fortune of knowing Georg Neumayer, his work at the Flagstaff Observatory, his resolve to become a pioneer settler when he loses his position, and finally his bad fortune and tragic end at the doomed settlement of Palmerston.

Bauer's letters show him to be an ever-optimistic person, someone who does not easily give up. But he is also an idealist and a dreamer. He is at first determined to make a living in Brighton but finds that only gentlemen with letters of recommendation stand a chance in class-conscious England. The letter in which he breaks the news of his impending emigration to Australia to his parents is particularly poignant. It is apparent from the early letters that Bauer was supported by his family for many years while in exile in France and England, and that they sent more money (some on loan) shortly before he leaves for Australia. Subsequently, many of his letters from Melbourne give detailed accounts of his business dealings and of his

financial situation. The letters with news about Bauer's Australian family are very touching, and particularly so the lines written by his seven-year old son Charles to a grand-mother he doesn't know and in a language she can not read. Bauer's last letter from the failed Palmerston settlement at Escape Cliffs on Adam Bay is one of only a few first-hand accounts of that failed settlement.

Bauer's report on the settlement and the results of his astronomical observations there also reached August Petermann (via Neumayer?) who published them in his geographical journal between 1865 and 1868. While there are two short published biographies of Bauer (Neumayer 1899 and Hoffmann 2003), these letters provide a wealth of new information on his life. While Hoffmann provides very valuable information on Bauer's involvement in the revolution of 1848-49, he relies only on published sources for his later life, is silent on Bauer's time in England, and is, for example, unsure whether Bauer had settled in America before coming to Australia.

Included with this collection is a letter from Bauer's mother dated 1 September 1863, in reply to the letter with her grand-son's message. It seems that this letter was never sent, as Bauer does not acknowledge receipt of it in his later letters. A few months later he learns from his brother that their mother has died.

Three of the letters are written on blank pages of unrecorded ephemeral pieces:

The two letters of 26 December 1861 are on the last blank page of a 4-page German printed newspaper supplement titled '*Briefe in die Heimat. Von Australien'* [transl.: *Letters home. From Australia*]. *Number 1, November 1861 and Number 2, December 1861.* These were a 'Gratis-Beilage zur "Deutschen Zeitung" – a free supplement to the short-lived German newspaper '*Deutsche Zeitung'* in Melbourne, and are to our knowledge entirely unrecorded. Both have a very nice wood-engraved view of Melbourne (ca. 5 x 20 cm) at the head, signed "Grosse". The newspaper was edited and published by Hermann Püttmann.

1. 'Briefe in die Heimat. Von Australien' No. 1 reports on the tragic Burke and Wills expedition and prints in German translation Burke's last letter to the exploration committee from Cooper's Creek dated 22 April 1861. There is also news on the relations between German and English immigrants, on a Chinese city councillor, on the booming economy, the high cost of living and current prices.

2. 'Briefe in die Heimat. Von Australien' No. 2 again reports on the Burke and Wills expedition, the Industrial Exhibition, executions in Melbourne, the trial against the Chief of the Western Port tribe for drunkenness, news on New Zealand, an adulterer, the new Governor of Tasmania, wages and prices.

The letter of 17 September 1859 is written on the verso of a broadside titled

3. *The "Admella" News Letter, a Sketch of the Disaster and Rescue of the Survivors. With a wood-engraved illustration of the wreck of the Admella engraved by Mr. C. Winston of Melbourne after a sketch "forwarded to us from the scene of the Wreck". Sold by all booksellers.*

   The SS *Admella* was an Australian passenger steamship which was shipwrecked on a submerged reef off the coast of Carpenter Rocks, south west of Mount Gambier South Australia, in the early hours of Saturday 6 August 1859. This sketch appears to be based either on the original sketch by Charles Maplestone in the State Library of Victoria. (H2001.166/2) or on the unattributed sketch of the wreck in the State Library of South Australia. (B 485).

Letters by mid-19th century German settlers in Australia are very rare, even more so as an extensive collection such as this. Only a very small group of other such collections are known to exist. Most notable are the (earlier and inordinately significant) Leichhardt letters at the Mitchell Library, and the very extensive scientific correspondence of Ferdinand von Mueller, in large part held at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. A third major collection are the very informative Hermann Beckler letters held at the Höchstädt Museum in Germany, covering the period 1855 – 1862 and published as *Entdeckungen in Australien* (2000). Other mid-19th century letters by German settlers in Australian collections are held only as single items or in small groups of three to five items. Private manuscript items from the Northern Territory predating the settlement of Darwin are exceedingly rare on the market.

The Bauer letters are offered with a transcription and a partial translation into English. Excerpts can be sent on request.

A list of sources connected with Bauer's life:

Archival Sources:

State Records of South Australia: Official correspondence relating to the Palmerston settlement.

National Archives of Australia. Darwin Office. Meteorological register for Fort Point, Port Darwin, Palmerston (Adams Bay) and Powells Creek. *The contents date range of this register begin in 1865 and would appear to include Bauer's observations at Palmerston.*

The State Library of South Australia holds a few letters and diaries relating to the Palmerston settlement, e.g. the Ebenezer Ward diary, R.H. Edmunds diary, A. Webling journal, four letters by Alaric Ward, and one letter by W. Dougall. Also held at SLSA are a small group of sketch maps and plans, a pen and wash sketch by S. King and an unsigned pencil on paper sketch of

McKinlay's Expedition, 1865-66. Also held is a group of ten unattributed photographs.

The Art Gallery of South Australia holds one of these photographs and attributes it to Arthur Hamilton and Charles Hake. "[They] photographed the settlement at Adam Bay (Escape Cliffs) in 1864". Website www.artgallery.sa.gov.au/noye/Photogs/Ham_hake.htm Accessed 17 October 2011

The Northern Territory Archives: E. Hodgson copy of the D B Wiltshire diary relating to exploration of the Adelaide River, 1865 – 1970.

The Northern Territory Library: John Hutchinson's log of the Surveying Schooner Beatrice, 9 April to 14 December 1864.

Davidson collection, sale 3, 25 July 2007. Lot 570. The Howard-Hutchinson Archive of the Northern Territory Survey in H.M. Surveying Schooner Beatrice, 1864 – 1866.

Published Sources:

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie II, 145.

Bauer, Jakob: *Die Ansiedlung Palmerston in Nord-Australien* in Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen, Vol. 11 (1865), p. 238 – 239. And two further reports *(possibly under a different title)* in vol. 12 (1866), p. 196 and p. 429.

Bauer, Jakob: *[Bauer's Meteorological Observations. Title unknown].* In: Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen Vol. 14 (1868), p. 30.

Calvert, Samuel. Encampment at Escape Cliffs, Palmerston. Wood-engraving. In: Illustrated Melbourne Post. 25 August 1865.

Cross, Jack: Great Central State. The foundation of the Northern Territory. Kent Town (SA), 2011. *With a very detailed account of the Palmerston settlement. With numerous detailed references, particularly to South Australian Parliamentary Papers and contemporary newspaper reports.*

Hoffmann, Florian D.: Jakob Bauer - Revolutionär und Kolonist, in: Frankenthal einst und jetzt. 2003, S. 19-23. *An excellent short biography of Bauer with very valuable information on Bauer's participation in the revolution of 1848/49 but relying entirely on Neumayer's 1899 biographical sketch for the time in Australia. [A photocopy of this short biography is also included].*

Home, R. W. Georg von Neumayer and the Flagstaff Observatory, Melbourne. In: From Berlin to Burdekin : the German contribution to the development of Australian science, exploration and the arts' (chapter 10; p. 40-53, 242-243). Kensington (NSW), 1991.

James, Earl. The ill-fated Escape Cliffs (Northern Territory) survey expedition 1864-66. In: The Globe, 63 (2009).

Neumayer, Georg: Results of the meteorological observations taken in the Colony of Victoria, during the years 1859-1862 : and of the nautical observations collected and discussed at the Flagstaff Observatory,

Melbourne during the years 1858-1862. Melbourne : John Ferres, Govt. Printer, 1864.

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South Australian newspapers. For details see endnotes to pp. 42 – 95 in Cross, Jack: Great Central State. *A letter by William Patrick Auld, not noted by Cross, was published in the South Australian Advertiser on 17 December 1864 as The Northern Expedition. Bauer's death was reported in the South Australian newspapers on 5 February 1867.*

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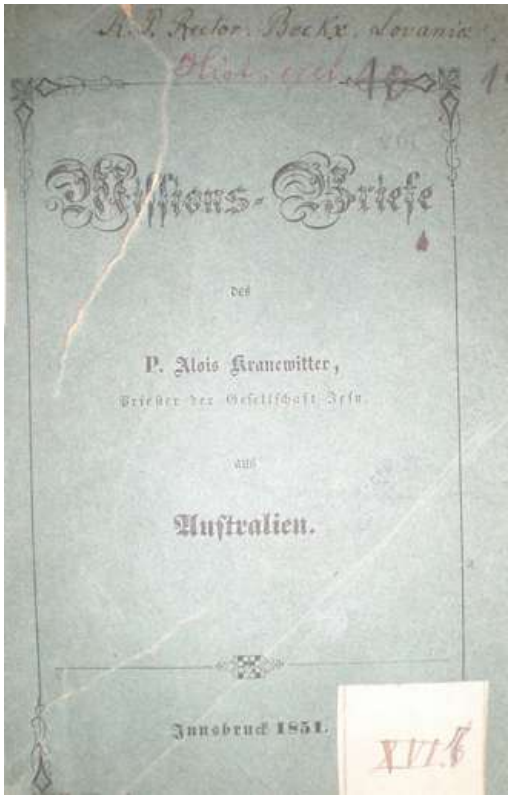
Acquired from us by the State Library of Victoria.

1851



The beginning of the South Australian settlement at Clare

KRANEWITTER, Alois. **Missions-Briefe aus Australien.**

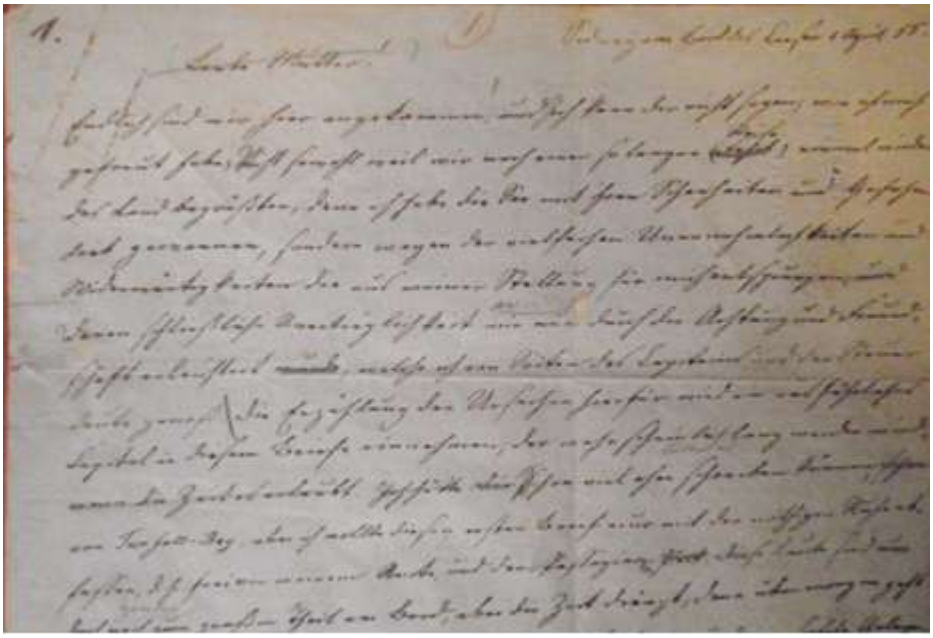
Innsbruck: Gedruckt mit Wagner'schen Schriften, 1851.

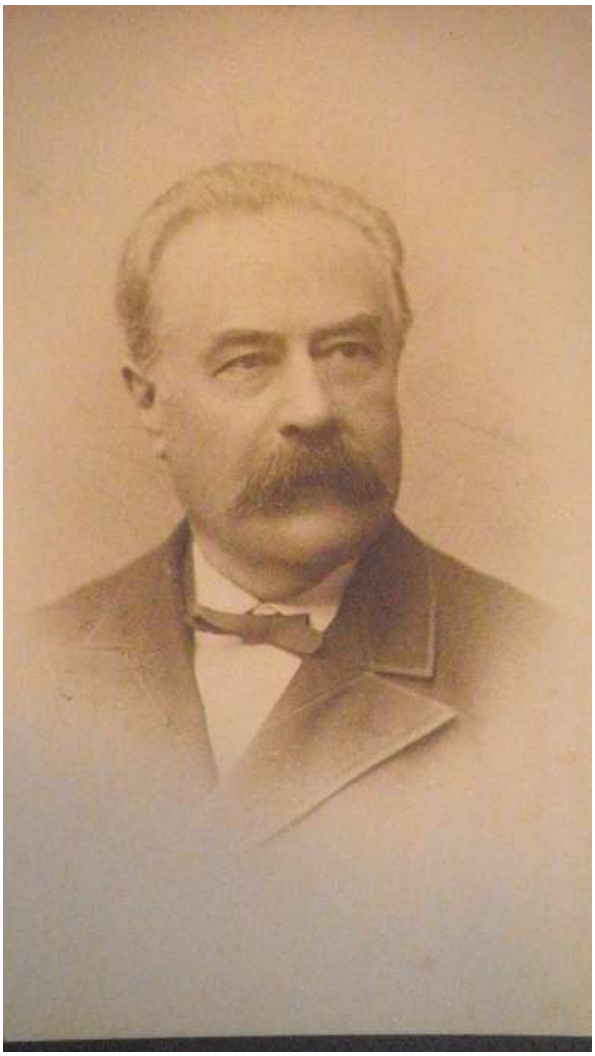
Small 8vo. 17 cm. 75 pp. Orig. wrappers. Paper labels with ms. title and shelf number on spinestrip and upper wrapper, Wrapper and half-title with longer tears, name and old paper labels on wrapper, stamp on title, slightly browned inside.

Very rare. Four letters written from Clare-Village, South Australia between June 1849 and January 1851 by the Austrian Jesuit priest Alois Kranewitter (1817 - ?) to his superiors in Austria. Kranewitter came to Australia at the request of Prussian and Silesian Catholics. The letters include descriptions of the voyage to Australia, the setting up of villages and churches, rivalry with Protestants, remarks on Aborigines and the prospect of establishing missions among them. *Not in Ferguson. No copies recorded in Libraries Australia. Not recorded in the Austrian union catalogue. Only one copy recorded in Germany (State Library of Bavaria).*

Acquired from us by the State Library of South Australia

1855





MIDDENDORF, Ernst Wilhelm (1830–1908): **2 Autograph Letters Signed:**

Sydney, „an Bord des *Caesar*", 1 April 1855 [and] **Valparaiso, 28 June 1855**

Addressed to his mother at Keilhau near Rudolstadt on the Saale.

32 and 8 pp. With a few expert paper restorations.

[with] 2 original portrait photographs of Middendorf, ca. 1880.

Middendorf was the 24-year old ship's doctor on board the *Caesar* on its voyage from Hamburg to Sydney. This most detailed description of the voyage to Australia and the arrival in Twofold Bay (Eden) and Sydney is an important 'document humain' of very high significance.

The voyage of the *Caesar* began on 14 November 1854 in Hamburg. 70 families with around 300 people and 13 crew members under captain Johann Sturtje were on board the vessel that proved to be much too small for the voyage. Over 13,000 nautical miles were covered in the 4-month voyage. Many passengers died of cholera off the coast of West Africa, among them many children. Doctor Middendorf worked tirelessly for the good of the passengers as an inquiry into the voyage later found. On 19 March the ship landed at Twofold Bay and Eden, 10 days later in Sydney.

Middendorf describes in great detail and in an elegant yet gripping prose style the conditions and events during the voyage. He begins with a detailed description of the captain's character, describing him as a soft man who had recently lost his wife and cried bitterly when he said goodbye to his young son. Middendorf was much less enamoured with the commissary of stores, a man of great self-importance but little substance. Shortly after entering the English channel the *Caesar* was hit but very strong westerly winds, and Middendorf describes the chaos on board in great detail.

The sea calmed down when the C*aesar* entered the Atlantic Ocean. By the time the ship reached the coast of Madeira everyone on board enjoyed the warmer weather. At this point Middendorf begins to notice the very poor sanitary conditions on board, not helped by the laziness of the passengers. Only a few days later the ship enters the tropical waters off the African coast and Middendorf is called to see to a sick child. Hours later the child is dead and soon other children, adults and one of the sailors are also sick. Middendorf is in no doubt that this is an outbreak of cholera. Within three weeks 50 of the passengers and crew are dead. Morale is low and Middendorf has to listen to endless complaints from all passengers in his care.
After the *Caesar* crossed the equator the outbreak is contained. Now Middendorf finds the time to read and study English, to enjoy the warm weather and the food on board. He muses about the passengers, their doings and the future that lies ahead of them. Most, he knows, will be

working on sheep stations, regardless of their background. He describes the food, the coveted potatoes, the cursed beans, the 'tea-water'. Next he describes the ship entering Bass Strait. But strong winds throw them back, and the captain decides to round Van Diemen's Land, adding many days to the already long voyage.

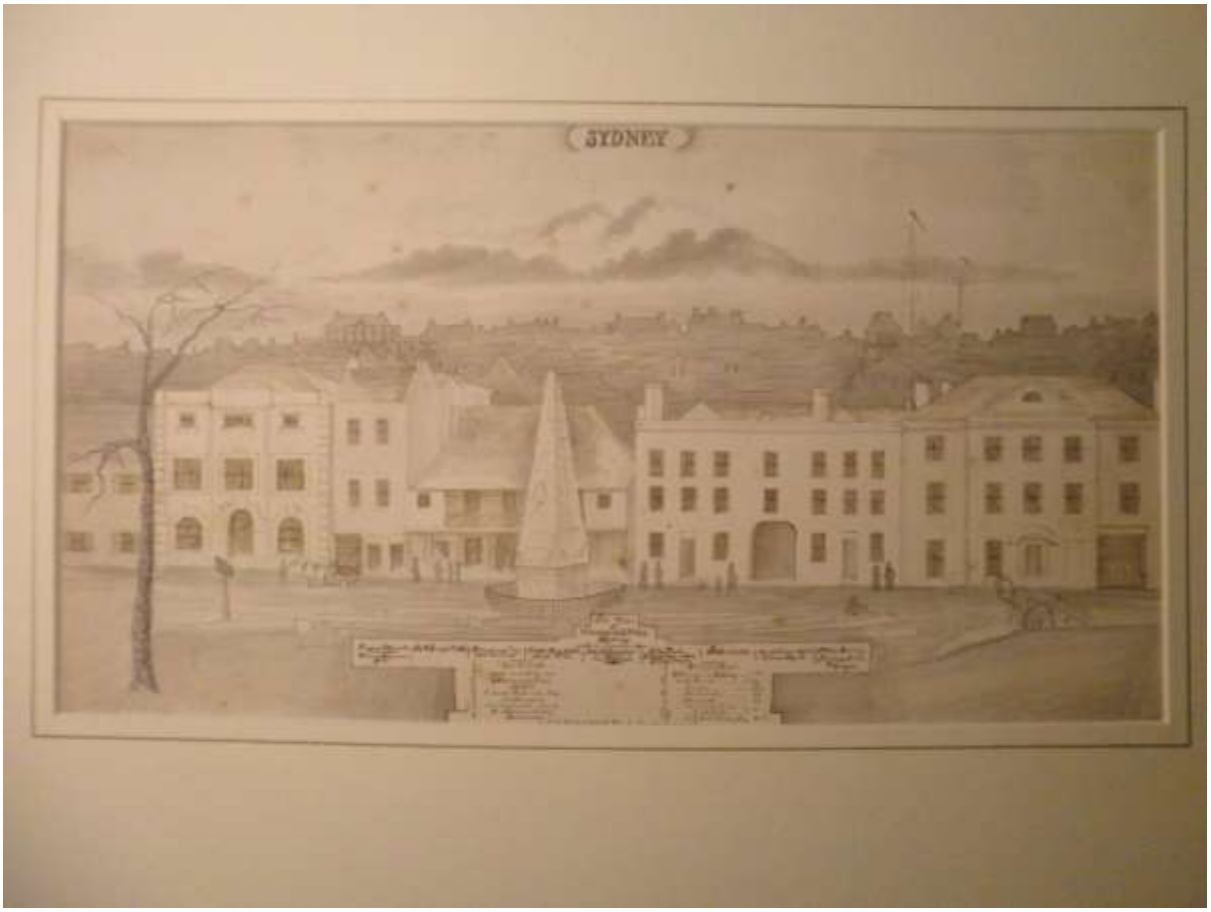
The last 10 pages of the letter are devoted to describing in great detail the landing at Twofold Bay (Eden), including detailed descriptions of dealings with quarantine and customs officials. The captain of a near-by schooner comes on board, brings newspapers from Sydney and tells them about the Eureka Stockade. 64 passengers are supposed to disembark at Twofold Bay, but the ship is quarantined for eight days. However, all on board are allowed on land, but are not to come within a one mile radius of the town. Middendorf gives a vivid description of the scenery around Eden, and – once the quarantine is lifted – of the town itself and of the houses he visits. He also meets a group of graziers on their way to Sydney, and, moved by the plight of four children orphaned during the voyage, one of these four men decides to take them in.

Middendorf then describes the arrival in Sydney, and there are some interesting and humorous observations about the city. They are greeted by 10 days of heavy rain that turned streets into raging creeks. While he praises Sydney as a rich city, he believes that there is no communal spirit and that everyone is just after more money and only interesting in getting drunk rather than in engaging in conversation. He says that the few expeditions he has made outside the city have not enticed him to travel any further. There is a paucity of fauna and flora he thinks, but mineral wealth. He also soon realises that there is an over-supply of doctors in the city and that the English doctors do not co-operate with doctors from the European continent. He hears that he may have better prospects as a bush doctor, but does not particularly like the idea of riding around the bush all day. Hence Middendorf decides to sail on to South America.

This letter of over 11,500 words is the most detailed and best source for this voyage. Many Australian families today trace their ancestors back to the passengers on board the "*Caesar*". The importance of the letter was recognised by the family. Soon after they received it, they had excerpts published in the same year in the little known „Allgemeine Auswanderungs-Zeitung. Ein Bote zwischen der alten und neuen Welt" (vol. XI, numbers 72–79, Rudolstadt 14 September to 8 October 1855). Middendorf continued his voyage from Australia to settle in Lima in Peru and later published a three-volume work on that country. The second letter of over 3,000 words describes the voyage from Sydney to Valparaiso. He practised medicine in Peru and in Africa until 1890 when he returned to Germany. He died on a voyage to Ceylon in 1908.

Acquired from us by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

ca. 1860



MACQUARIE PLACE, SYDNEY. Unknown artist. **A mid 19th century view of Macquarie Place, Sydney, in pen and black ink with grey wash,**

17.5 x 32.5 cm, ca. 1860.

With title and key panel, lower centre, identifying the Prussian and Hanseatic Consulate, the Customs House Hotel, various merchants and the obelisk, with its record of all public roads and distances to other towns then established. Faintly inscribed upper left verso: Mrs Parkin and Wm. Pelford, a few spots, hinged into mount. A few spots of foxing, else very good.

Macquarie Place was created in 1810 as the first formal public space in Sydney. The obelisk was erected by Governor Macquarie in 1818 as the point from which all public roads were recorded. Amongst the other names listed in minuscule manuscript are the wine merchants, Broussouze & Co., the Marine Assurance Office, the general merchants Beit & Son (established in New South Wales in 1849), and William Pelford at the Royal Admiral Hotel,

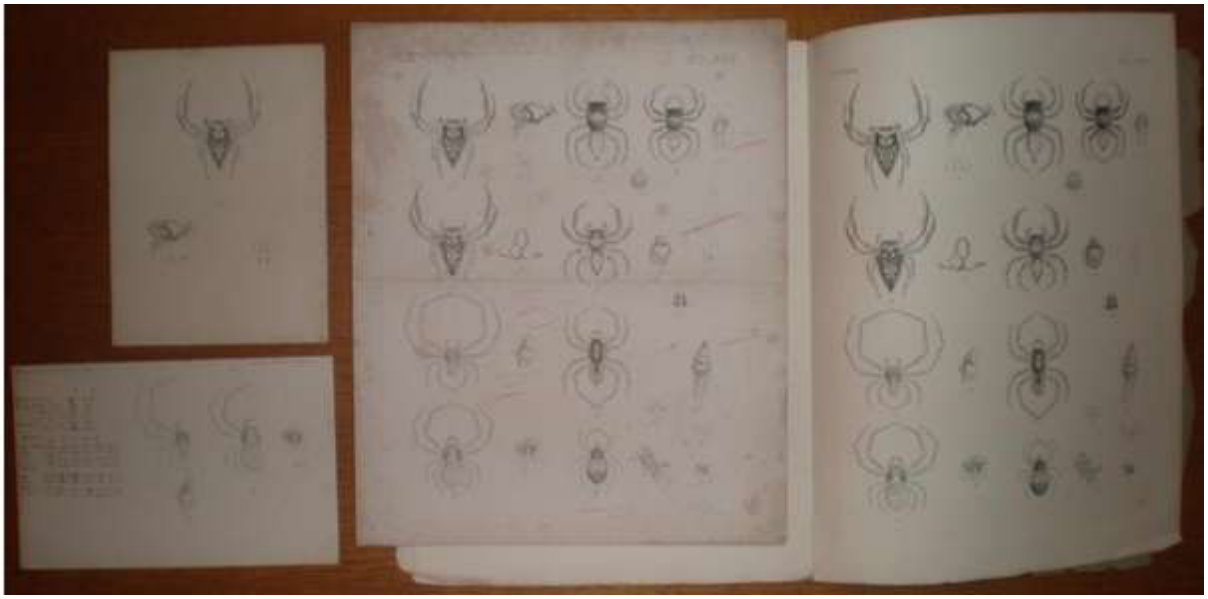
also noted in pencil on the verso. He is recorded as master of the schooner *Vanguard* working the coast as a merchant vessel in the 1840s.

We know of only two other mid-19th century view of Macquarie Place, Conrad Martens' 1853 watercolour *View in the town of Sydney,* held in the National Library of Australia, and an associated drawing in the Mitchell Library. This watercolour shows far fewer buildings around the perimeter of the place, and we have therefore dated this drawing ca. 1860. In any case, our drawing must have been done before 1867 when the Hanseatic and Prussian Consulates were replaced by a Consulate of the North German Confederation.

The 'National School' also mentioned on the caption was on Upper Fort St with a Flag Staff adjacent to it. Cf. Sands and Kenny's Map of Sydney 1858. The view is therefore one looking west. One can clearly see the buildings on the western side of the place on the 1858 map.

Acquired from us by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

1871 – 1890



The monumental work on Australian spiders

The authors' copy with manuscript pages, drawings and corrected proof plates

KOCH, Ludwid Carl Christian [and] **KEYSERLING**, Eugen von. **Die Arachniden Australiens nach der Natur beschrieben und abgebildet. 2 volumes in 37 parts. [all published]**

Nürnberg: Bauer & Raspe, 1871-1890.

viii, 1489, [and] 274 pp., 148 (!) engraved plates. The Authors' copy, comprised of loose paged proof sheets and gatherings with manuscript corrections; unbound published gatherings (a portion in later copies), and 13 parts in original wrappers as issued. Loose proof plates before letters, some with corrections in pencil, and published plates (some plates both in their proof and published states, some in later copy of the published plates). A section of the original manuscript describing 32 spiders; and the original 26 drawings for the last 4 plates.

The "most elaborate work on … Australian spiders as a whole" (Volker Framenau). This monumental work was to a large extent based on spiders provided to Koch and Keyserling by the Museum Godeffroy in Hamburg. The Godeffroys owned and operated one of Hamburg's most successful shipping

companies, particularly gaining prosperity through their trade in the South Pacific and Australia between 1850 and 1880. They imported copra from Samoa and copper from South Australia into Europe. From 1848 the Godeffroys' ships also brought thousands of immigrants from continental Europe to Australia. To fill their museum with specimens of flora and fauna and ethnographic objects, the Godeffroys engaged a number of scientific collectors. Among these were Amalie Dietrich and Eduard Dämel, who collected a vast array of material in New South Wales and Queensland between 1863 and 1875, including hundreds of spiders.

Ludwig Koch (1825-1908) was the leading German arachnologist in the second half of the 19th century and the Godeffroys regularly sent him specimens as they arrived at their museum in Hamburg (cf. Carl Koch's pamphlet on his father's collection of spiders). Koch was forced to hand the material over to Keyserling when his eyesight started to fail in 1882. However, Keyserling also was unable to complete the work before his death in 1890. Altogether a total of 474 new species of Australian spiders are described in this work, 339 by Koch and 135 by Keyserling (based on information taken from 'A checklist of Australian spiders' compiled by R J Raven for the Australian Arachnalogical Society). Added to this is a large number of new species from Fiji, Samoa and Tonga, collected by Eduard Graeffe, Andrew Garrett and Alfred Tetens.

For a long time now, 'Die Arachniden Australiens' has been considered a very rare work. In 1931 the leading European dealer in Natural History books, Wilhelm Junk, was only able to offer a few parts from volume 2, stating that complete copies were impossible to find ('unauffindbar').

There are 6 copies of this work in Australian libraries, but notably there is only one in a public collection (Mitchell Library), the other five being in scientific research libraries. Most of these copies would have been acquired within a couple of decades of publication. For example, the Queensland Museum acquired its copy in 1913. A search of online union catalogues shows there is only one complete copy in Germany (University of Braunschweig), undoubtedly due to losses sustained during WWII. It is a sign of the work’s rarity that German libraries have been unable to fill this gap over the last 60 years. There are 6 copies in the USA, 5 in the UK, 3 in Italy, 1 each in Norway, France and 1 held by the National Library of New Zealand.

Of the 1771 pp. of text 1011 pp. are as published either in unbound gatherings or in the original wrappers. There are 13 original parts with wrappers with altogether 647 pp. and 364 pp. are loose gatherings as published. 176 pp. are later copies of the published text. 584 pp. of the text are corrected proofs (either in loose sheets or gaherings).

With 148 (!) plates in a variety of states. 78 proof plates, 51 published plates and 37 plates in later copies. 18 plates are contained in both their proof and published states; A further 2 published plates are included as loose duplicates.

The 78 proof plates before letters are numbered and signed in pencil (Aut. del. / T. de Suplicy sc. = Drawn by the author / Engraved by T. de Suplicy). 33 proof plates have corrections in pencil and one proof plate remained unpublished. The unnumbered unpublished proof plate is annotated in pencil: "Wohl verworfen" ('Probably rejected"), and hence part 31 only has 3 plates.

With the 26 original detailed pencil drawings of spiders by both authors for plates 21 -24 of volume 2, part 37 (the last 4 plates). The drawings are on paper (a few on thin card) measuring from about 15 x 10 to about 20 x 12 cm. There are 26 very finely executed pencil drawings, showing an incredible amount of detail. The spiders are identified by name and locality (e.g. Gayndah, Bowen Woolloongong etc.) Detailed measurements of different parts of their bodies are given. 6 drawings are by Koch and 20 by Keyserling.

With the original manuscript pages for pp. 89 - 104 and pp. 192 - 224 of volume 1 (so identified in a later hand). These are on paper measuring 20.5 x 17 cm. The manuscript pages are numbered 141 - 165 and 309 - 361 in red pencil in a contemporary hand. The manuscript (in ink) comprises detailed descriptions of 32 spiders, including their names, anatomy and locality as well as references to plate numbers of the published drawing. A few have publication details of previous descriptions by Koch or other authors. At the end of the description the authors have identified from where they received the specimen described. Most are from the Museum Godeffroy, some from the Royal and Imperial Museum in Vienna. One description is dated 29. IX. 71.

Condition: Paper of the loose proof pages mostly browned and chipped at the edges, the unopened gatherings mostly on good white paper, the original parts in wrappers in excellent condition, with only some marginal chipping to the wrappers. The proof plates on thick paper mostly with fold marks through the middle of the plate, with some browning and brown-staining but overall in very good condition. The original drawings and manuscript pages in excellent condition, with some pages of the manuscript a little browned. 176 (of 1771) pages of text and 37 (of 148!) plates are in copy done ca. 1970 on a good quality paper.

A unique opportunity to acquire material that illustrates the process of scientific publishing in 19th century Europe. Particularly fascinating is the comparison of the original drawings with the 4 last plates, here present in

both their proof and published states. The proof plates have pencil corrections such as 'Behaarung fehlt' (missing hairs). In this case the tiny hairs are clearly visible in the drawing. The published plate shows the hairs, whereas the proof plate does not. Provenance: The material stayed in the Koch family until recently. We acquired it from the dealers who bought it from the family estate. We assume that the copies of the text and plates included here were done for the family to complete their set. Added to the material is also a copy of Carl Koch's 8-page pamphlet on the Koch family spider collection (Nürnberg 1910). References: Ferguson 11242a; Bonnet Bibliographia Araneorum p. 420 and following; Nissen Zoologische Buch Illustration (ZBI) 2252; Junk, Catalog 1899-1931 p. 72 and 215; Junk, 50 Jahre Antiquar p. 19.

Acquired from us by the National Library of Australia.

1885

WHAT TO BUILD AND HOW TO BUILD IT

TERRY and OAKDEN, Architects [and] **ADDISON,** G[eorge] H[enry] M[ale], (illustrator). **What to Build and How to Build it. A few hints on domestic, ecclesiastical and general architecture. Illustrated with sixty original designs**.

Melbourne et al.: George Robertson & Co., 1885.

Small Folio. 37 cm. 85 pp. with 9 text illustrations, 59 unnumbered photo-lithographed plates by H.W. De Mole, mostly after drawings by G.H.M. Addison. Late 20th century full vellum with gilt title labels on the spine and the upper board, new endpapers, original presentation label laid down on the inside of the upper board. Presentation label with some chipping, but without loss of text, a little browning and foxing here and there, overall in very good condition.

The rarest and most important 19th century book on Australian architecture – and the first book devoted to architecture published in Australia. This was the copy of G.H.M. Addison, the book's main illustrator. The 59 plates with 77 illustrations are mostly perspective drawings and a few inset floor plans depicting the architectural and interior designs of the Melbourne firm of Terry and Oakden for buildings and churches in Melbourne and its suburbs (21), Sydney (2), Ballarat (7), Geelong (1), Christchurch (1), Hobart (3), Brisbane (1) and Virginia, U.S.A. (2) , including office buildings, banks, churches and cathedrals. There are also 13 general designs for villas and mansions, rooms, halls and staircases, furniture, and embossed glass windows. 46 of the plates are by Addison, the main draftsperson for Terry and Oakden. The designs are for churches such as the Congregational Church, Melbourne, the Wesleyan Church, Toorak, six competitive design drawings for Ballarat Cathedral; banks buildings such as E.S. & A.C. Bank, Collins St., Melbourne, the London Chartered Bank of Australia, Brisbane Office; other buildings such as the Wesleyan Affiliated College, Carlton, the Principal's House, Trinity College (Melbourne University); Offices for the New Zealand Insurance Co., Melbourne, a Suburban Hotel for the West End Brewery, and the Palace Hotel, Sydney. The interior designs include interiors views and embossed glass at the Melbourne Club, drawing rooms, a dining room, an Australian Mansion, Central Court. Seven plates show some of Addison's earlier drawings of English ecclesiastical buildings (e.g. Norman Porch, Canterbury Cathedral), while a few others show general and decorative designs not by Terry & Oakden. The text is divided into chapters on *Domestic Architecture* (including remarks on the "distribution of building stones in the Australian colonies"); *Light, heat, ventilation, and sanitation* ("It will probably be some years before electric light will be brought into anything like general domestic use"); *The Philosophy of Decorative Art; The*

internal embellishment of dwellings; Ecclesiastical architecture (incl. a section on *Modern Church architecture).* The text is followed by a 15-page *Glossary of Architectural and Building Terms * compiled from various sources.*

Only 2 – incomplete - copies of this book are recorded at the State Library of Victoria and Deakin University Library. In both of these copies the text ends mid-sentence at the bottom of p. 68, therefore lacking text pages 69 - 85, incl. the glossary of terms on pp. 71 – 85, without any apparent evidence of the missing section having been removed. Both have 58 plates only. The State Library of Victoria received its copy as a legal deposit in the year of publication, retaining its original binding. The Deakin University Library copy was formerly owned by Taylor Brothers, builders & contractors, Ballarat East and then the Gordon Institute of Technology, from where it was transferred to Deakin University Library. The copy recorded at the University of Melbourne Library is a photocopy of the SLV copy. This copy contains an additional plate (the 32nd unnumbered plate) not present in the two other known copies. It is a second perspective drawing of the competitive design for the Palace Hotel, Sydney from another viewpoint. This plate is on a different paper stock to the other plates and was printed in heliotype (also by De Mole). The title page refers to "sixty original designs", and of the 77 illustrations, 60 are indeed designs by Terry and Oakden. The last plate in the book shows the successful design for the Brisbane branch office the London Chartered Bank of Australia, and points the way north for Addison. He moved to Brisbane in 1886 to oversee the construction of that building, went on to establish a Brisbane branch office of Terry & Oakden (from 1887 Oakden, Addison & Kemp), and later became one of Brisbane's most successful architects, designing such iconic buildings as the "Old" Exhibition building, the Mansions on George St, and the Albert St Presbyterian [now Uniting] Church.

The book's supposed main author, Percy Oakden, "moved to Melbourne and on 1 January 1874 became the partner of Leonard Terry though the *oeuvre* of the partners remained largely distinct. The year after Terry died the firm published an illustrated work, *What to Build and How to Build It* (Melbourne, 1885), which can be seen not only as a promotional exercise but as Oakden's attempt to recast the firm's image on his own more progressive lines. The book advocated exposed brick walls (a characteristic of Oakden's work) which were to be made waterproof by means of a cavity, an extra thickness of brick or painted with silicate solutions; it also disparaged ornamental cast-iron work in favour of 'the Italian system of stone balconies and balconettes', preferred tiles as the roofing most appropriate to brick buildings and concrete as 'a splendid walling material' not yet used in the colony, and gave a brief account of *pisé* construction." (ADB). This ADB

entry suggests that Addison and Kemp were admitted into partnership in 1887 to form Oakden, Addison & Kemp. However, the original presentation label attached to the inside of the upper board and dated July 1st 1885 informs us that "Messrs Terry & Oakden present their compliments to [blank space for insertion of a name] and beg to inform that they have this day taken into partnership Mr G.H.M. Addison of this City. [...] The title of the firm will remain unaltered. [...]". There has been some doubt cast on Oakden's authorship of this book. Fiona Gardiner has suggested that G.H.M. Addison may in fact have been not only the book's illustrator but also its author. (see Fiona Gardiner, "Artist Architect: G M H Addison the Brisbane Connection of Oakden Addison & Kemp," unpublished paper presented at "Colonial Connections," 7th Annual Conference of the Society of Architectural Historians, Australia & New Zealand, Melbourne, 1990). As Paul Walker and Stuart King point out in their article *Style and climate in Addison's Brisbane Exhibition Building* (In: Fabrications. Dec. 2007), Tracey Avery has developed this point further "in the course of current doctoral work at the University of Melbourne, [she] has established that *What to Build and How to Build It* borrows extensively and without acknowledgement from Moncure Daniel Conway's *Travels in South Kensington* of 1882. She suggests that Addison was the likely vector of this appropriation as he may have been familiar with the text through his studies at South Kensington and at the Royal Academy Schools in the early 1880s. [...] Despite this early proclivity to ecclesiastic work, the full collection of Addison drawings in *What to Build* shows buildings of various types--houses, commercial buildings, churches--and building elements and interiors in a number of styles. The text in fact makes an explicit argument for stylistic eclecticism, at least in regard to interior decoration. [...] This eclecticism does indeed seem to be reflected in the range of Addison's built work.". Addison was also the author of a later article titled *An Australian style of Architecture* published in the Report of the Twelfth meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of science (1909).

Provenance:

G.H.M. Addison. The illustrator's (and author's?) own copy. Purchased by us from a direct descendant of G.H.M. Addison.

Exceedingly rare.- Not in Ferguson.- Only 2 – incomplete – copies recorded in Australian libraries. The microform copy done by the University of Queensland in 1983 was produced from this book. To our knowledge, no copy has appeared on the Australian auction market in the last 50 years.

Acquired from us by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

1914 - 1919

LEHMANN, Karl [photographer and compiler].

'GCC Australia'. Photograph album of German internment camps (GCC = German Concentration Camps).

Rottnest Island (WA), Trial Bay and Holdsworthy, 1914-1918.

Contemporary green oblong large 4to. album (35 x 24 cm) with a very nice hand-made metal device to the upper board reading "GCC Australia" with an Imperial Crown. 60 card leaves with ca. 300 photographs of German internment camps in Australia, the majority of Rottnest Island, Western Australia. Many photographs neatly captioned in ink. The album in excellent condition, a few photographs faded, but the large majority in excellent condition.

The photographs were taken and the album compiled by Karl Lehmann. Lehmann was born in Japan in 1886 to German-Japanese parents. He served on the German mail steamer and cruise liner S.S. Greifswald. The ship called into Fremantle on 14 August, a few days after the outbreak of war, and was seized and impounded. The crew were arrested and interned on Rottnest Island. The Greifswald was renamed S.S. Carina and served the Australian Navy as a cargo carrier. By 4 September four other German steamers, including the S.S, Thüringen, had been taken along with their cargo, and their captains and crew interned on Rottnest Island.

Rottnest Island had served as a prison for Aboriginal people from 1839 until 1904. After the official closure, prisoners were still used to build roads and for other work until 1934. From 1904 the island was mainly used as a weekend and holiday spot, many holiday makers staying at the State Hostel. However, from September 1914 until the end of 1915 it was used as an internment camp for German POWs and private travel to it was prohibited. The German officers interned on the island were interned in the State Hostel, but allowed to roam freely on the whole island from sunrise to sunset (cf. Trojan, pp. 7-28, see item 93). The sailors and other 'enemy aliens' were interned in tents in the main camp, and were more confined in their movements.
The album commences with photographs of the S.S. Greifswald leaving Bremerhaven, calling at Antwerp and Dover, Genua, Port Said and going through the Suez Canal. Next are photographs of Fremantle, the German Consulate and a few photos of Consul Radatzki and his family. These are followed by photos of the Military Camp at Fremantle, where I assume the Germans were detained before transfer to Rottnest Island.

Over 250 photographs in the album were taken on Rottnest Island. These include ca. 40 photographs of the State Hostel where the German captains and officers were interned. There are 5 photographs of buildings inside the State Hostel compound (incl. a 'pavillion') and 3 of the ornamental gardens established by the Germans. 6 photographs show the inside of the rooms, another shows the interior of the canteen with a lady behind the counter.

There are altogether 20 group photographs of the internees (in a few the people are identified). These include group photographs of officers of the S. S. Greifswald and S. S. Thuringen, and of 25 Germans in dress uniform, incl. Kapitän Meyer of the Greifswald. A further 12 group photographs show the concert band, sports teams and swimmers. There are also 4 photographs of guards and 1 of the commanding officer, captioned 'Lt. Col. Sommersett (sic). 7 photographs show Aboriginal people on the island, of which 4 show them engaged as butchers. One of these images is captioned 'Hammel und immer wieder Hammel' ('Mutton, and nothing but mutton'). Another photograph shows an Aboriginal on horseback, captioned 'Ehemaliger Kriminalgefangener der als Schafhirt tätig war' ('A former criminal working as a shepherd') and another shows Aboriginal people with spears hunting for wallabies.

Among the buildings and structures photographed on the island are the command headquarters, the school, a boathouse with workers caulking a boat, the jetty, several photographs of the lighthouse, the former prison, and a private dwelling. Landscape photos include about 70 photos of the salt lakes (incl. Serpentine Lake) and of the distinctive rocky shoreline. There are also a few photographs of trees, incl. date palms, eucalypts and figs.

Among the ca. 60 photographs showing the Germans occupying themselves, are photos of the POWs playing football, boxing, hunting, fishing, playing dress-ups ('Karnival'), puppeteering, building and sailing model ships, shaving, washing clothes in tin tubs, drinking coffee, receiving letters from home and reading.

An interesting photograph of the inside of a bedroom shows 'war maps' on the walls and another one is captioned 'Studieren der Kriegsberichte' ('Reading the war news'). There are also photographs of the artistic endeavours in the camp, incl. one of a drawing of a German Imperial Eagle in a very decorative border and some stonemasonry with lettering in Hungarian and Czech. There are photographs of pet wallabies, a peacock, a captured eagle, wildflowers and another of Lehmann with big mutton birds he has killed. 4 photographs show men standing on a beached whale. Other photos include May Day festivities: a group of sailors with a big Socialist banner dated 1. Mai 1915 (indicating that it was made in the camp). According to its caption, a photograph of a horse-drawn wagon shows the only such wagon on the island. A very intriguing photograph shows two Germans in swim wear in a cave. It is captioned 'Unsere Robinsonade von 5 Tagen' (Our Robinson existence of 5 days'). This suggests that the curfew of 'sunset' may not have always been enforced.

The photographs taken on Rottnest Island are followed by a large photograph of S.S. Demosthenes, the ship used to transfer the German POWS to the East Coast. This is followed by 60 photographs taken at the Trial Bay internment camp, incl. photos of the detention barracks, the bowling alley, tennis courts, the interiors of the kitchen and canteen. Others include interiors of rooms, sporting activities at the camp. A group of photographs are dated New Year's Day 1917. There are photographs of the music band, a 'Strand-Kaffee (‘Beach Cafe'), and a photo of a theatre production (this is signed Dubotzky). One poignant photograph shows Lehmann with a koala he has killed (‘Mein erlegter Nativbear’).

The Germans were then transferred to Holdsworthy Camp and 22 photographs in the album were taken there. These include photographs of the camp, German internees working, a watch tower, guards, the fences, a wedding(!) and the 'Kaffee Stacheldraht', (‘Café Barbed Wire’). 3 of the Holdsworthy photos are signed ‘Jacobsen’.

Lehman has then pasted into this album the complete 'G.C.C. Album. Zur Erinnerung an meine Kriegsgefangenschaft' (Liverpool 1916), a published booklet of photographs from the Holdsworthy Camp. This includes a drawing of the Cafe 'Stacheldraht'. A complete copy of the booklet is offered with the photograph album.

Then there are 3 photos of the S.M.S. Emden destroyed by HMAS Sydney near the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Following these are photographs of a music band and theatre club of the German POWs in Brisbane and a few further uncaptioned photos.

The album closes with photos of the return voyage from Sydney to Germany on the H.M.S. Kursk, including photographs of the pier in Sydney.

Picture Australia contains ca. 750 images of WWI internment camps in Australia, however, there is only 1 image from the camp on Rottnest Island. This is a photograph of a drawing done by E. Czech of the ornamental gardens (held by the State Library of Western Australia). The Australian War Memorial holds two photographs titled 'Portrait of Prisoners of War Detention Guard, Rottnest, Western Australia'. Within the records of the National Archives is a file with intercepted letters sent by German POWs from Rottnest Island. This file includes two photographs - one of the music band, the other of the football [soccer] team. Martin Trojan's book 'Hinter Stein und Stacheldraht' (see item 93) contains reproductions of 6 photographs of the Rottnest Island camp, all very similar to the ones in the Lehmann album.

Accordingly, this photograph album adds very significantly to the pictorial record of World War I activities in Australia, and more particularly Western Australia.

Acquired from us by the National Library of Australia.