



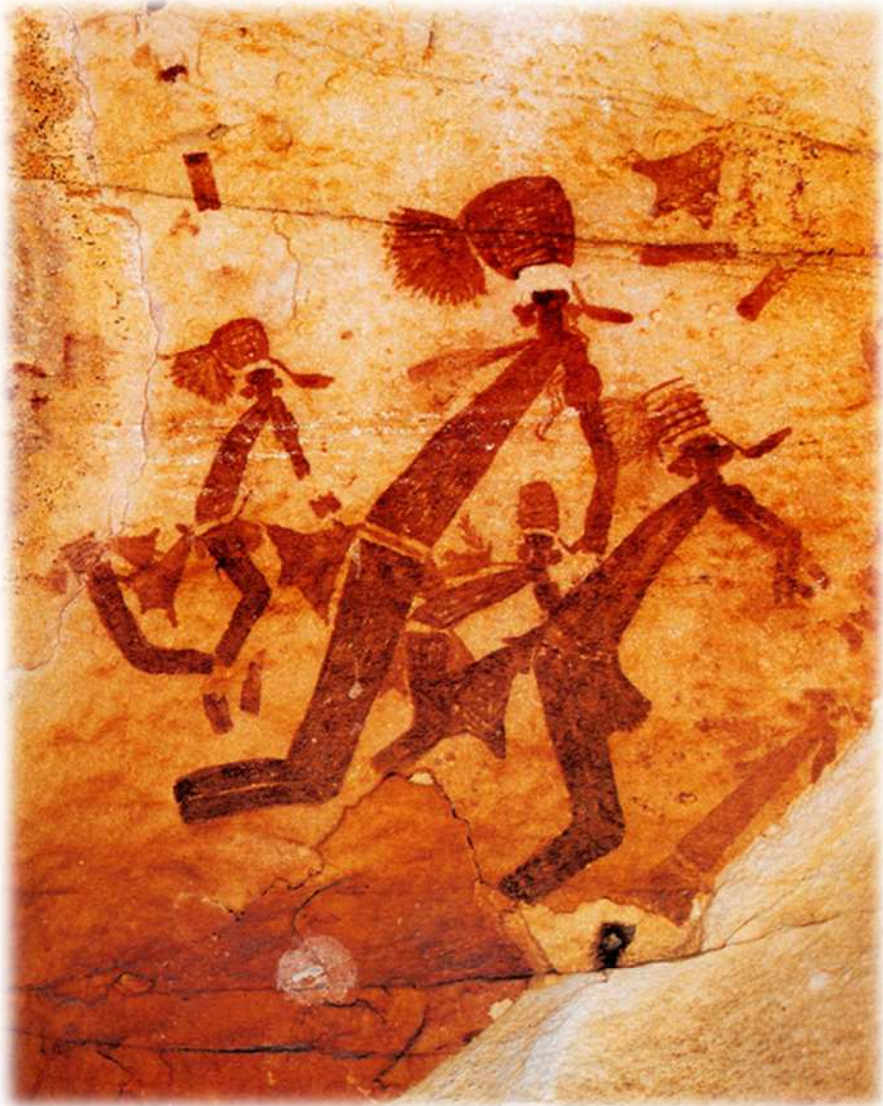
Our Island Neighbours

May 2018



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Our Island Neighbours



Gwion Rock Art
Gallery Bradshaw
Foundation

Hawaiian
Tapa Cloth



Our Island Neighbours

Discover our regional neighbours New Zealand, Tahiti, Philippines, Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Hawaii, New Guinea, Solomon's, Samoa, Norfolk Island and others in the Pacific, Auckland, Macquarie in the Southern Ocean and Maldives, Cocos and Keeling and Christmas Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Many of Australia's new immigrant and occasional workers were from Asia or the islands of the Pacific. Formosa (Taiwan), the Philippines, Solomon Island, Hawaii, New Guineas, Tahiti, Easter Island (Rapa Nui), New Caledonia, Tonga, Vanuatu, Nauru, New Zealand and so on and are a part of our geographical region in the Pacific. In the late 1800s Australia saw many forced labourers from our near neighbours and Chinese and Malays coerced into labour in the torrid zones of Australia.

A chronological list from the collection shows how the information about **Our Island Neighbours** gradually unfolded through incidental discoveries, trade, colonisation and eventually immigration.

Australia seems to have always had a link through the Malaccans and the trepang traders. These traders possibly brought the dingo to Australia several thousand years ago. Aboriginal rock paintings in the Kimberleys certainly show these events of interaction including the dingo and possibly the demise of what was known as the Tasmanian Tiger, (*Thylacine*) on mainland Australia.

The boab tree one other legacy of this interaction through the transoceanic dispersal mediated by human migrations out of Africa around 60-70,000 yrs ago. Interestingly, the geographical distribution of the Kimberley species overlaps almost perfectly with a particular type of ancient rock art known as Bradshaw paintings. The Australian Boab (*Adansonia gregorii*) is common in the Kimberley region. ([Claudia Vickers, Australian Institute of Biotechnology and Nanotechnology \(AIBN\)](#), [Jack Pettigrew, Queensland Brain Institute \(QBI\), The University of Queensland](#)).

Coir (coconut) and latterly anana fibres were initially pounded and used to make tapa a type of cloth, matting and fibrous woven ties. The paper mulberry tree has become a prime source of tapa.

The Polynesian migration in the 12th and 13th centuries, from Asia contributes to the tapa inscribed information on cultural, religious and forms of attire. The Polynesians it seems left not from Taiwan, but from mainland Southeast Asia. Migrating canoes included livestock, vegetation seedlings and the tapa designs for navigation.

Polynesian expansion of the Pacific reached Samoa about 3,500 years ago, at which point it appears there was no further expansion south-east across the Pacific until around 1000 years ago. Then Polynesians suddenly reached Easter Island, Hawaii and NZ before the large-scale migration ceased around 1300.

Polynesians arrived in the Bismarck Archipelago of Papua New Guinea at least 6,000 to 8,000 years ago, via Indonesia, and presumably left the mainland, S. E. Asia about 10,000 years ago.

This exhibition traces some of this chronology of human migration throughout the seas adjacent to Australia. Explore with us **Our Island Neighbours**.

Our Island Neighbours

Case I & II 1745 - 1827

Tapa	Tapa cloth (or simply <i>tapa</i>) is a barkcloth made in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, primarily in Tonga, Samoa and Fiji, but as far afield as Niue, Cook Islands, Futuna, Solomon Islands, Java, New Zealand, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Hawaii (where it is called <i>kapa</i>) and some villages in the Marquesas. The cloth is known by a number of local names although the term <i>tapa</i> is international and understood throughout the islands that use the cloth. The word <i>tapa</i> is from Tahiti and the Cook Islands. Somewhere in history, during the voyages of migration the <i>hiapo</i> or <i>siapo</i> was introduced from Southeast Asia, the paper mulberry tree (<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>). The bark of this tree is much better to use for Tapa and can be decorated by rubbing, stamping, stencilling, smoking or dyeing. The patterns of Tongan, Samoan, and Fijian <i>tapa</i> usually form a grid of squares, each of which contains geometric patterns with repeated motifs such as fish and plants, for example four stylised leaves forming a diagonal cross. Traditional dyes are usually black and rustbrown, although other colours are known.
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From Samoa by Losa LaTulipe (Taupau¹) and Tekā LaTulipe.

The Tapes displayed symbolise historic journeys.

These are basically navigation designs used in a similar way to navigation instruments and charts that were used by Captain Cook.

The design is determined through the items that one would see on a sea journey.

The circle shows the sun when overhead it was locally 'noon'. When the moon was overhead it was midnight.

The cloth also shows 'rope' like figures, and determines weather patterns. When the tide is running hard, or the seas rough, the navigators of Samoa used ropes to keep their craft together, as they were bound by fibre.

The triangle or diamonds indicate leaves. The leaves form patterns of current or tidal movement which may then be interpreted whilst at sea on the proximity of land, shoals or indeed current direction patterns.

Polynesians were very good navigators, amazing early Europeans with their accuracy.

Special thanks to the Samoan Community in Samoa and South Australia for their interpretations of the Society's tapa cloths. The Society has not been able to locate any acquisition/accession records to date (April 2018)

¹ Taupau is Chief of the village. Taupau has consulted with the village elders to determine a possible source of the cloth in the Society collections. The elders are of the view the smaller one is from Samoa and the larger either Tonga or Hawaii.

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Case I & II 1745 - 1827

<p>1787</p>	<p>A catalogue of the different specimens of cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook, : to the Southern Hemisphere; with a particular account of the manner of the manufacturing the same in the various islands of the South seas; partly extracted from Mr. Anderson and Reinhold Forster, observations, and the verbal account of some of the most knowing of the navigators: with some anecdotes that happened to them among the natives</p> <p>Author: Shaw, Alexander. Responsibility: [comp. by Alexander Shaw] Place: London Publisher: Now properly arraigned and printed for Alexander Shaw, London Date Published: 1787 Description: 8 p. : specimens of cloth ; 22 cm. Provenance: York Gate Library Call Number: rgsp 677.54 S534 Subject: Cook, James, 1728-1779--Collectibles Tapa Notes: Specimens of cloth bound in. Quarter calf marbled boards; NUC; SRGS copy, Half calf, marbled paper boards. Provenance (RGS copy): York Gate Library. Summary: This catalogue contains 38 specimens of tapa, or bark, cloth. One piece (specimen 34) was unwound by a young girl from her body and given in gratitude to one of the officers as the redemption price for a little boy who had just before been exchanged by a native for a piece of old iron. --Terra cognita, 2008. Cited: York Gate Library ; no. 2373</p>
	<p><i>A catalogue of the different specimens of cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook...</i> published in London in 1787. It contains eight letterpress pages of explanatory text followed by a promised 39 samples of tapa or barkcloth (our copy has just 37!). These were gathered from the Pacific islands during Captain Cook's voyages, probably mostly during his third voyage. Tapa is a cloth produced from the bark of trees, usually the paper mulberry tree. The cloth seems to have been most commonly used by Polynesian islanders for clothing, bedding materials and for ceremonial purposes. Cook himself describes the process of manufacture in his journal of July 1769, written whilst in Tahiti:</p> <p><i>'All their cloth is I believe made from the bark of trees . . . They let this plant grow till it is about six or eight feet high . . . after this they cut it down and lay it a certain time in water, this makes the bark strip easy off the outside of which is this then scraped off with a rough shell, after this is done it looks like</i></p>

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long strips of raged linnen. These they lay together, by means of a fine paste made of some sort of a root . . . after it is thus put together it is beat out to its proper breadth and fineness upon a long square piece of wood with wooden beaters the cloth being kept wet all the time; the beaters are made of hard wood with four square sides . . . cut into grooves of different fineness this makes the Cloth look at first sight as if it was wove with threed; but I believe the principal use of the grooves is to facilitate the beating it out . . . The finest sort when bleached is very white and coms nearest to fine Cotton. Thick cloth especialy fine is made by pasting two or more thickness's of thin cloth . . . together . . . The making of Cloth is wholly the work of the women . . . common Colours are red, brow[n] and yellow with which they dye some pieces just as their fancy leads them' [sic] ²

This book is one of 66 in the world still in existence - it seems each book is unique with its tapa content!

² One of the strangest and most frustrating features of this catalogue is the fact that despite having a numbered list of the 39 samples supposedly contained, virtually no two copies of the catalogue are alike, with the samples themselves bound in various orders. In our copy the samples are even bound in backwards, with what is clearly the decorated front of the cloth facing the rear of the book! Quite why this has happened is unclear but perhaps it is something to do with the fact that books printed during the 18th century were commonly sold unbound with the purchaser organising the binding themselves. That is easy enough for the binder where pages are numbered and printed signatures are present; it would be quite another story with unnumbered cloth samples. Yet a large number of the surviving copies seem to be bound in similar marbled paper boards implying perhaps an 'edition binding' where copies are bound prior to sale. A recent census of Shaw's catalogue has identified 66 different surviving copies spread throughout the world*7. Over and above the binding confusion these 66 copies also seem to fall into two distinct categories: while all bear identical letterpress printed pages one group, of which ours forms part, contains what are apparently the original tapa samples; however, a second group contains an entirely different selection of samples. Watermark evidence (of the paper guards between the samples) in this second group dates it to not before 1805-6. So what is going on here? It seems likely that a quantity of the original printed sheets remained unsold (perhaps after Shaw sold all of his extra tapa to Pennant!), these lay around unused until c. 1806 whereupon a new batch of tapa cloth became available. At this point a second (and arguably somewhat fraudulent, since the list certainly doesn't match the cloth!) issue was published. The 1806 date has been remarked upon since this is the date that a large sale of Cook and Pacific ethnographic items took place – that of Sir Ashton Lever. Just possibly, the Lever sale was the source for the tapa used in this c.1806 second issue of Shaw's catalogue. It is interesting to note that one of the tapa samples found in this second issue of the work is apparently identical to the large tapa sample from Cook's third voyage acquired by Hunter prior to his death in 1783

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Case III 1530 - 1726

1530	<p>L'isole piv famose del mondo Porcacchi isole famose (the most famous Islands of the World?? may fit)</p> <p>Author: Porcacchi, Tommaso, b. ca. 1530. Porro, Girolamo, 1520-1604.</p> <p>Responsibility: descritte da Tommaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro padovano, con l'aggiunta di molte isole ; all'ill. re s. conte Georgio Trivltio</p> <p>Place: Venetia [Venice]</p> <p>Publisher: Appresso Simon Galignani & Girolamo Porro</p> <p>Date Published: 1576 (Venetia : Appresso Giorgio Anglieri)</p> <p>Description: [26], 201 p. : 47 maps ; 30 cm. (fol.)</p> <p>Provenance: York Gate Library</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 910 P833 b</p> <p>Subject: Islands--Early works to 1800 Geography--Early works to 1800 Maps</p> <p>Notes: Provenance: York Gate Library. Spine title: Porcacchi isole famose. In three parts. Printer from colophon. Engraved t.-p. Colophon dated 1575.</p>
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Tommaso Porcacchi (Castiglione Fiorentino, 1530 - Venice, 1585) was a humanist, geographer, translator, polygraph, bibliophile and Italian scholar. Born into a very poor family in the Val di Chiana, Tommaso Porcacchi was able to study thanks to the patronage of Duke Cosimo. He settled in Florence where he met the humanist Lodovico Domenichi who allowed him to publish his first works, a Life of Virgil and the translation of the IV book of the Aeneid. Thanks to Domenichi's recommendation, Porcacchi got in touch with the great publisher and printer of works in the vernacular Gabriele Giolito de 'Ferrari, so in 1559 he moved to Venice, the city where he set up his family (he married the poet Bianca d'Este) and remained until his death.

In the lagoon city Porcacchi wrote of numerous subjects, geographical, historical, archaeological; he published translations from the Latin and from the Greek (for example by Quintus Curtius Rufus [2]) and a series of Greek historians, which he himself largely translated: the "Necklace historica", printed by Giolito from 1563 to 1585. As editor of texts in the vernacular Porcacchi had the intention to do useful activities to the Counter-Reformation. His activity was very wide: he also edited the editions of Boccaccio's love labyrinth [3], the Florentine Stories of Guicciardini [4], Arcadia del Sannazaro, the Rime and Asolo Bembo, the opera omnia del Delminio and many others. Of 1584 is the publication of the new Vocabulary, published together with the Fabrica di Francesco Alunno.

He wrote scholarly works, the most important of which are a treatise on the islands and a work of ethnology on funerals and genealogies.

Girolamo Porro (c. 1520 - after 1604) was an Italian engraver on wood and on copper. He was born at Padua and spent most of his working career in Venice. He engraved for a book entitled

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Imprese illustri di diversi, published by Camillo Camilli in 1535. He executed the plates for the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto, published at Venice in 1584; for the *Funerali antichi di diversi Popoli et Natione*, by Tommaso Porcacchi, published in 1574; and the portraits for the *Sommario delle Vite do' Duchi di Milano* by Scipione Barbuo, in 1574. The maps in Girolamo Ruscelli's translation of the *Geographia* of Ptolemy, 1574, and the maps in Porcacchi's *Isole piu famose del Mondo*, first published in 1572, are likewise by him.

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Case III 1530 - 1726

1640	<p>A paradox proving, that the inhabitants of the isle called Madagascar or St. Lawrence, (in temporall things) are the happiest people in the world. : Whereunto is prefixed, a briefe and true description of that island: the nature of the climate and condition of the inhabitants ... With most probable arguments of a hopefull and fit plantation of a colony there, ... By WA: Hamond</p> <p>Author: Hamond, Walter. Place: London Publisher: Printed for Nathaniell Butter Date Published: 1640 Description: [38]p. ; 21 cm. Provenance: York Gate Library Call Number: rgsp 916.91041 H228 Subject: Madagascar--Description and travel Early works to 1800 Madagascar--History Notes: Edges mostly uncut; Half calf, marbled boards; NUC. Provenance: York Gate Library. Cited: York Gate Library ; no. 4376 STC 12735</p>
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Walter Hamond (d. 1648), surgeon and writer on Madagascar, whose origins are unknown, was apprenticed to Arthur Doughton in the Barber–Surgeons' Company of London, and made free in 1616.

He was in the service of the East India Company, and was employed by them to explore Madagascar and report on the advisability of annexing the island, of which he gave a glowing description in the two following tracts:

1. *'A Paradox, proving that the Inhabitants of the Isle called Madagascar or St. Lawrence (in temporall things) are the happiest people in the World. Whereunto is prefixed a briefe and true Description of that Island: the Nature of the Climate, and Condition of the Inhabitants, and their speciall affection to the English above other nations. With most probable arguments of a hopefull and fit Plantation of a Colony there, in respect of the fruitfulnessse of the Soyle, the benignity of the Ayre, and the relieving of our English Ships, both to and from the East Indies.*

By Wa. Hamond,' London, 1640, quarto (reprinted in the 'Harleian Miscellany,' i. 263 et seq.); and

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2. *'Madagascar. The Richest and most Fruitfull Island in the World. Wherein the Temperature of the Clymate, the Nature of the Inhabitants, the Commodities of the Countrie, and the facility and benefit of a Plantation by our people there are compendiously and truely described. Dedicated to the Honourable John Bond, Governour of the Island, whose proceeding is Authorized for this Expedition, both by the King and Parliament,'* London, 1643.

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Case III 1530 - 1726

1696	<p>A new voyage to the East-Indies in the years 1690 and 1691 : being a full description of the isles of Maldives, Cocos, Andamants, and the isle of Ascention, and all the forts and garrisons now in possession of the French, with an account of the customs, manners, and habits of the Indians</p> <p>Voyages of the Sieur Lemaire to the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Senegal, and Gambia.</p> <p>Author: Duquesne, Abraham, 1610-1688 Le Maire, Jacques-Joseph.</p> <p>Responsibility: by Monsieur Duquesne : to which is added, a new description of the Canary island, Cape Verd, Senegal and Gambia etc. done into English from the Paris edition</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: D. Dring</p> <p>Date Published: 1696</p> <p>Description: [4], 187, 128 p. : ill., folding maps ; 17 cm.</p> <p>Provenance: York Gate Library</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 910.45 D946 1696</p>
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Abraham Duquesne, marquis du Bouchet (c. 1610 – 2 February 1688) was a French naval officer, who also saw service as an admiral in the Swedish navy. He was born in Dieppe, a seaport, in 1610, and was a Huguenot. He was the son of a naval officer and therefore became a sailor himself, spending his early years in merchant service. In 1635, he was *capitaine de vaisseau* (captain) in the French navy. In 1636, he was appointed to the "Neptune" squadron. left to join the Royal Swedish navy in 1643. On the side of the Swedes, he fought the Danish fleet at the Battle of Colberger Heide; promotion in rank to *chef d'escadre* (Rear-Admiral) and gifted a castle and the entire isle of Indre, Loire-Atlantique. On 2 June he was present as second in command when the French fleet under Comte and Vivonne attacked and partly destroyed the combined Spanish-Dutch fleet at the Battle of Palermo, which secured French control of the Mediterranean. For this accomplishment he received a personal letter from Louis XIV and was given, in 1681, the title of marquis along with the estate of Bouchet, even though he was a Protestant.

Le Maire was a surgeon with the Compagnie d'Afrique; his well-observed narrative contains probably the first account of the Canary Islands written by a visitor, and perhaps more importantly his work remains an key source for the study of 17th-century West Africa, interactions between Africans and Europeans, and aspects of the slave trade.

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Case III 1530 -1726

1703	<p>A voyage to New Holland, &c. in the year, 1699 : wherein are described, the Canary-Islands, the isles of Mayo and St. Jago : the Bay of All Saints, with the forts and town of Bahia in Brasil : Cape Salvadore : . the winds on the Brasilian coast : Abrohlo-Shoals : a table of all the variations observ'd in this voyage : occurrences near the Cape of Good Hope : the course to New Holland : Shark's Bay : the isles and coast, &c. of New Holland : their inhabitants, manners, customs, trade, &c., their harbours, soil, beasts, birds, fish, &c., trees,plants, fruits, &c. Illustrated with several maps and draughts : also divers birds, fishes, and plants, not found in this part of the world...: vol. III</p> <p>Author: Dampier, William, 1652-1715. Dampier, William, 1652-1715. New voyage round the world. Vol. 3, pt. 1.</p> <p>Responsibility: by Captain William Dampier</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Printed for James Knapton</p> <p>Date Published: 1703</p> <p>Description: [24], 162, [14] p., [15] leaves of plates (2 folded) : ill., map ; 19 cm. (8vo)</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 910.41 D166</p> <p>Subject: Roebuck (Ship) Voyages around the world--Early works to 1800 Voyages and travels--Early works to 1800 Australia--Description and travel--To 1850</p> <p>Australiana: Australiana</p> <p>Notes: The volume numeration continues that of the 4th ed. of 'A new voyage round the world' and the 1st ed. of 'Voyages and descriptions' Advertisements on last 5 pages.</p> <p>Cited: C & C, 3148 ESTC (RLIN), T145976 Sabin, 18376</p>
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William Dampier (baptised 5 September 1651; died March 1715) was an English explorer and navigator who became the first Englishman to explore parts of what is today Australia, and the first person to circumnavigate the world three times. He has also been described as Australia's first natural historian, as well as one of the most important British explorers of the period between Sir Walter Raleigh and James Cook.

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Case III 1530 - 1726

1705	<p>An historical and geographical description of Formosa, an island subject to the Emperor of Japan : ... To which is prefix'd, a preface in vindication of himself from the reflections of a Jesuit lately come from China, with an account of what passed between them.</p> <p>Author: Psalmanazar, George, 1679?-1763.</p> <p>Responsibility: By George Psalmanaazaar</p> <p>Edition: 2nd ed., corr., with many large and useful additions, particularly a new Preface clearly answering every thing that has been objected against the author and the book.</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Printed for Mat. Wotton, Abel Roper and B. Lintott; Fr. Coggan, G. Strahan and W. Davis</p> <p>Date Published: 1705</p> <p>Description: [56], 288, [8] p., plates (some fold.) : map ; 20 cm (8vo)</p> <p>Provenance: York Gate Library</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 823 P974.2</p> <p>Subject: Voyages, Imaginary</p> <p>Notes: Provenance: York Gate Library. The author's real name is unknown; "Psalmanazar ... wrote in Latin and the main portion of his manuscript was translated by Mr. Oswald ... What was not due to his own imagination he borrowed from Varenius's 'Descriptio regni Japoniae et Siam Amsterdam, 1649 ... '" (D.N.B.) Tooled sprinkled calf; NUC.</p> <p>Cited: York Gate Library : no. 3425</p>
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George Psalmanazar (1679? – 1763) claimed to be the first Formosan (modern day Taiwan) to visit Europe. For some years he convinced many in Britain, but was later revealed to be an impostor. He later became a theological essayist and a friend and acquaintance of Samuel Johnson and other noted figures of 18th-century literary London. He is believed to have been born in southern France, perhaps in Languedoc or Provence, to Catholic parents sometime between 1679 and 1684. His birth name is unknown.

He claimed to have been abducted from Formosa by malevolent Jesuits and taken to France, where he had steadfastly refused to become Roman Catholic.

Building upon this growing interest in his life, in 1704 Psalmanazar published this book which was in fact a complete invention on Psalmanazar's part. The "facts" contained in the book were in fact an amalgam of other travel reports.

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Case III 1530 - 1726

1718	<p>Second memoire sur le pais des Cafres, et la terre de Nuyts : servant d'éclaircissement aux propositions faites dans le premier, pour l'utilité de la Compagnie des indes orientales</p> <p>Author: Purry, Jean Pierre, fl. 1718-1731</p> <p>Corporate Author: Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie</p> <p>Place: A Amsterdam</p> <p>Publisher: Chez Pierre Humbert</p> <p>Date Published: 1718</p> <p>Description: [1-6], 77 p. ; 16 cm. (8vo)</p> <p>Provenance: York Gate Library</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 325.94 P985</p> <p>Subject: Purry, Jean Pierre, fl. 1718-1731--Views on colonization Purry, Jean Pierre, fl. 1718-1731--Views on climate Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie--Early works to 1800 Crops and climate--Early works to 1800 Australia--Colonization--Climatic factors--Early works to 1800 South Australia--Colonization--Climatic factors--Early works to 1800 South Africa--Colonization--Climatic factors--Early works to 1800 Australia--Discovery and exploration--Dutch--Early works to 1800 South Africa--Discovery and exploration--Dutch--Early works to 1800</p> <p>Australiana: Australiana</p> <p>Notes: Printer's device t.p.; initial. Provenance: York Gate Library.</p> <p>Summary: An addition to the first proposal put forward by Purry, a Swiss, for colonising parts of the Southern Hemisphere, especially Southern Australia (Terre de Nuyts) based on the theory of climate and latitude, with the aim of enabling the "Compagnie des Indes orientales" (Dutch East India Company, i.e. Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie) to trade there. This was seventy years before Captain Phillip and the First Fleet.</p>
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Second recalled history on the land of the Cafres (*at that time anybody with dark skin*), and the land of Nuyts (named after navigator Pieter Nuyts): serving as a clearer record of the observations and hypotheses first made in the operations of the [Dutch] Eastern India Company.

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Case III 1530 - 1726

1726	<p>A voyage round the world by the way of the great South Sea, perform'd in the years 1719, 20, 21, 22, in the Speedwell of London... (under His Majesty's commission to cruize on the Spaniards in the late war with the Spanish crown) till she was cast away on the island of Juan Fernandes, in May 1720 : and afterwards continu'd in the Recovery, the Jesus Maria and Sacra Familia &c</p> <p>Author: Shelvocke, George.</p> <p>Responsibility: By Capt. George Shelvocke, Commander of the Speedwell, Recovery, &c. in this expedition</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Printed for J. Senex; W. and J. Innys; and J. Osborn and T. Longman</p> <p>Date Published: 1726</p> <p>Description: [8], xxxii, [4], 468 p. : front (fold. map), 4 plates (2 fold.) ; 20 cm. (8vo)</p> <p>Provenance: York Gate Library</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 910.41 S575</p> <p>Subject: Privateering</p> <p>Voyages around the world--Early works to 1800</p> <p>Mexico--Description and travel--Early works to 1800</p> <p>South America--Description and travel</p> <p>Notes: Errata: p. [8] Title vignette, engraved. Provenance: York Gate Library.</p> <p>Cited: York Gate Library ; no. 2331</p>
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George Shelvocke (baptised 1 April 1675 – 30 November 1742) was an English Royal Navy officer and later privateer who in 1723 wrote *A Voyage Round the World by Way of the Great South Sea* based on his exploits. It includes an account of how his second captain, Simon Hatley, shot an albatross off Cape Horn, an incident which provided the dramatic motive in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poem *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*.

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Case IV 1745 - 1827

1745	<p>A Collection of voyages and travels, consisting of authentic writers in our own tongue, which have not before been collected in English, or have only been abridged in other collections. And continued with others of note, that have published histories, voyages, travels, journals or discoveries in other nations and languages, relating to any part of the continent of Asia, Africa, America, Europe, or the islands thereof, from the earliest account to the present time</p> <p>The Harleian Collection : Voyages and Travels not before Collected in English (or which have been abridged in other Collections)</p> <p>Osborne's collection</p> <p>Collection of voyages. Vols. VII-VIII</p> <p>Author: Osborne, Thomas, -1767 (publisher)</p> <p>Uniform Title: Harleian Collection</p> <p>Responsibility: Compiled from the curious and valuable library of the late Earl of Oxford</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Printed for and sold by Thomas Osborne</p> <p>Date Published: 1745</p> <p>Description: 2 v. fronts., illus., plates (part fold.) maps (part fold.) fold tab. 37 cm.</p> <p>Provenance: York Gate Library</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 910.41 C796 c</p> <p>Subject: Voyages and travels--Early works to 1800 Explorers--Biography--Early works to 1800 Discoveries in geography--Early works to 1800</p> <p>Notes: Also known as: The Harleian Collection : Voyages and Travels not before Collected in English (or which have been abridged in other Collections) (see Catalogue of the York Gate Library, 2nd ed., p. 74). Also known as: Osborne's collection Paging irregular. A second (title) edition appeared in 1747. Printed in double columns. Provenance: York Gate Library. RGS set: Lettered: Collection of voyages. Vols. VII-VIII.</p> <p>Summary: This 2-volume set of collected travel narratives is described in the "Catalogue of the York Gate Library", 2nd ed. (page 74-75) as "The Harleian Collection". It is labelled as "Collection of voyages. Vols. VII-VIII," i.e. as a continuation of "A Collection of voyages and travels" compiled by A. and J. Churchill, but is not part of that set.</p> <p>Cited: York Gate Library ; no. 2087-2088</p>
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Our Island Neighbours

Case IV 1745 - 1827

1799	<p>A Missionary voyage to the southern Pacific Ocean : performed in the years 1796, 1797, 1798 in the Ship Duff, commanded by Captain James Wilson</p> <p>Author: Wilson, William, fl. 1796-1800. Wilson, James, 1759 or 60-1814.</p> <p>Responsibility: compiled from journals of the officers and the missionaries; and illustrated with maps, charts and views drawn by William Wilson ... with a preliminary discourse on the ... South Sea Islands; and an appendix ... of the natural and civil state of Otaheite</p> <p>Corporate Author: London Missionary Society</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Printed by S. Gosnell for T. Chapman</p> <p>Date Published: 1799</p> <p>Description: c, 420, [12] p.,[13] leaves of plates (some folded) : ill., maps ; 30 cm. (wove in 4s)</p> <p>Provenance: York Gate Library</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 919.604 M678 b</p> <p>Subject: Duff (Ship) Missions--Polynesia--Early works to 1800 Australia--History--Sources Polynesia--Description and travel--Early works to 1800 Tahiti--Description and travel--Early works to 1800</p> <p>Australiana: Australiana</p> <p>Notes: "Published for the benefit of the Society" Ferguson no. 301. The body of the journal is the composition of William Wilson, from Captain James Wilson's papers, his own, and the missionaries' reports. The voyage was sponsored by the London Missionary Society. List of subscribers on [12] p. at end. Provenance: York Gate Library.</p> <p>Cited: York Gate Library ; no. 2415</p>
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Our Island Neighbours

Case IV 1745 - 1827

1803	<p>A chronological history of the discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean ... Chronological history of the voyages and discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean</p> <p>Author: Burney, James, 1750-1821. Responsibility: by James Burney Place: London Publisher: Printed by Luke Hansard ... and sold by G. and W. Nicol ... [etc] Date Published: 1803-1817 Description: 5 v. : ill., maps (some folded), charts ; 30 cm. Provenance: York Gate Library Call Number: rgsp 910.9 B965 b Online Resource:  Open web link Subject: Voyages and travels Discoveries in geography Voyages around the world Explorers--Pacific Area--Biography Explorers, Spanish--Biography Explorers, Portuguese--Biography Explorers, Dutch--Biography Explorers, British--Biography Buccaneers--History Pacific Area--Discovery and exploration Pacific Area--Discovery and exploration--Spanish Pacific Area--Discovery and exploration--Portuguese Pacific Area--Discovery and exploration--Dutch Pacific Area--Discovery and exploration--British Pacific Ocean--Discovery and exploration West Indies--Discovery and exploration Northwest Coast of North America--Discovery and exploration Contents: Part. I. Commencing with an account of the earliest discovery of that sea by Europeans and terminating with the voyage of Sir Francis Drake in 1579 [includes Magellan, Garcia Jofre de Loyasa, Alvaro de Saavedra, Simon de Alcazova, Marquis del Valle, Hernando de Grijalva, Pedro de Alvarado, Alonzo de Camargo, Marcos de Niza, Francisco de Ulloa, Hernando de Alarcon, Francisco Vasquez de Cornado, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Ruy Lopez de Villalobos, Juan Ladrilleros Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, Alvaro de Mendana, John Oxnam; Portuguese discovery of northern coast of New Guinea, first sighting of Japan, 16th century evidence for discovery of Australia; voyages to West Coast of North America & California, Moluccas, Peru, Chile, Philippines, Solomon Islands] -- pt. 2. 1579-1620 [Includes Pedro Sarmiento de</p>
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Our Island Neighbours

	<p>Gamboa, of Pedro Sarmiento, Edward Fenton, Luke Ward, Francisco de Gualle, or Gali, Robert Witherington, Christopher Lister, Thomas Cavendish, Andrew Merick, Juan de Fuca, Sir Richard Hawkins, Alv</p> <p>Australiana: Australiana</p> <p>Biography: "Captain James Burney (1750-1821), the son of the musicologist Dr Charles Burney and brother of the novelist Fanny Burney, was a well-travelled sailor, best known for this monumental compilation of voyages of discovery in the Pacific Ocean. After joining the navy in 1764, he sailed on Cook's second voyage between 1772 and 1774, and was also present on the ill-fated third voyage. He retired from the navy in 1784 and turned to writing works on exploration." His work "A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean" (1803-1817) was "regarded as the standard work on the subject for much of the nineteenth century." It contains "collected accounts of European voyages of discovery in the Pacific Ocean between 1492 and 1764. Burney provides summaries of Spanish, Dutch and English accounts, which include descriptions of voyages to China, Micronesia and Australia." -Cambridge U.P.</p> <p>Notes: Title from vol. 2: A chronological history of the voyages and discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. Index in vol. 5. Provenance (RGS copy): York Gate Library. Also available in electronic form.</p> <p>Summary: This important collection of voyages and travels "was compiled to complement Hawkesworth and the two other Cook voyages, the whole to comprise a complete account of Pacific exploration. Hill states that 'many of the voyages to California would be inaccessible were they not... [here] collected' calling the work the 'most important general history of early South Sea discoveries, containing practically everything of importance on the subject...'" --Maggs Bros. 2013</p> <p>Cited: York Gate Library, 2101 Ferguson, 372 Hill, 221 Sabin, 9387</p>
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Our Island Neighbours

Case IV 1745 - 1827

1805	<p>An epitome of the natural history of the insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Otaheite, and other islands in the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans ... the descriptions are arranged according to the Linnaean system, with reference to the writings of Fabricius and other entomologists General illustration of entomology. Pt. 1, vol. 3</p> <p>Author: Donovan, E. (Edward), 1768-1837. Donovan, E. (Edward), 1768-1837. General illustration of entomology. Pt. 1, vol. 3.</p> <p>Responsibility: by E. Donovan</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Printed for the Author, and F.C. and J. Rivington</p> <p>Date Published: 1805</p> <p>Description: iv, [94] p., [41] leaves of col. plates ; 30 cm.</p> <p>Provenance: York Gate Library</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 595.7099 D687 b</p> <p>Subject: Insects--Australia--Early works to 1800 Insects--New Zealand--Early works to 1800 Insects--Papua New Guinea--Early works to 1800 Insects--Tahiti--Early works to 1800</p> <p>Notes: Provenance: York Gate Library. "General illustration of entomology : Part 1. An epitome of the insects of Asia ... In three volumes. By E. Donovan." -- Added t.p. This is vol. 3. Includes index.</p> <p>Cited: Ferguson, 408</p>
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Edward Donovan (1768–1837) was an Anglo-Irish writer, natural history illustrator, and amateur zoologist. He did not travel, but collected, described and illustrated many species based on the collections of other naturalists. His many books were successful and remain as a reference to biology. He died penniless in 1837 leaving a large family destitute.

He was a fellow of the Linnean Society and the Wernerian Society which gave him access to the best collections and libraries in London. It was quite common for private collectors to open small public museums, and in 1807 he founded the London Museum and Institute of Natural History. This exhibited several hundred cases of world birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, molluscs, insects, corals and other invertebrates and botanical specimens and other exotica alongside his British collections.

Our Island Neighbours

Case IV 1745 - 1827

1827	<p>Defence of the missions in the South Sea and Sandwich Islands, against the misrepresentations contained in a late number of the Quarterly Review, in a letter to the editor of that journal</p> <p>Author: Orme, William. Place: London Publisher: B.J. Holdsworth Date Published: (London : S. Holdsworth), 1827 Description: 142 p. ; 23 cm. Call Number: rg 266 a</p>
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William Orme (1787–1830) was a Scottish Congregational minister, known as a biographer of Richard Baxter and other nonconformist figures.

On 7 October 1824, he became pastor of the congregational church at Camberwell Green, Surrey, and soon afterwards was elected foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1829	<p>Polynesian researches, during a residence of nearly six years in the South Sea Islands, including descriptions of the natural history and scenery of the Islands, with remarks on the history, mythology, traditions, government, arts, manners, and customs of the inhabitants</p> <p>Author: Ellis, William, 1794-1872. Responsibility: by William Ellis Place: London Publisher: Fisher, Son, & Jackson Date Published: 1829 Description: 2 v. (xvi, 536; viii, 576 p.) : ill., maps, ports. ; 22 cm. Call Number: rg 996 T a Subject: Ethnology--Polynesia Polynesia--Description and travel Biography: The London Missionary Society missionary William Ellis (1794-872) visited the Society Islands, Hawaii, and Madagascar, and wrote several books on the places and societies he observed. Although born of working-class parents, and initially a gardener, he became, in addition to his work as a missionary and official of the LMS, a competent linguist, ethnographer, botanist and historian. His first mission, in 1816-1818, was to the Society Islands in the Pacific, where he spent time on Eimeo in the Windward Islands and Huahine in the Leeward Islands. His next mission was to Hawaii, in 1823: he spent some time on Hawaii Island selecting mission sites. After several years in England recovering from illness, writing, and working for the LMS, the Society sent him to Madagascar, where he had difficulty gaining entry. He made three attempts but was allowed only a stay of one month, in 1856. In 1861 he was eventually permitted entry, and stayed until 1865, laying the foundations for Christianity. E</p>
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Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1849	<p>The Auckland Islands : a short account of their climate, soil, & productions : and the advantages of establishing there a settlement at Port Ross for carrying on the southern whale fisheries</p> <p>Author: Enderby, Charles, 1798?-1876.</p> <p>Responsibility: by Charles Enderby</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Pelham Richardson</p> <p>Date Published: 1849</p> <p>Description: iv, [vi] 57 p., [2] folded leaves of plates : 1 col. ill., maps ; 21 cm.</p> <p>Call Number: rg 996.49 T a</p> <p>Subject: Southern Whale Fishery Company Whaling--South Pacific Ocean Auckland Islands--Description and travel Auckland Islands--Colonization</p> <p>Notes: Panoramic view of the Auckland Islands on 1 folded leaf at end. The appendix contains the prospectus of the Southern Whale Fishery Company. Ferguson no. 5036.</p>
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Charles Enderby (1798–1876) was one of three sons of Samuel Enderby Junior (1756–1829). He was the grandson of Samuel Enderby (1717–1797), who founded the Samuel Enderby & Sons company in 1775.^[1] Samuel Enderby & Sons was one of the most prominent English sealing and whaling firms, active in both the Arctic and Southern Oceans. Charles and his two brothers, Henry and George, inherited Samuel Enderby & Sons when their father Samuel Junior died in 1829. They moved the company headquarters in 1830 from Paul's Wharf to Great St. Helens in London.

Looking for a way to revive the firm's fortunes, Charles Enderby successfully petitioned for government backing to establish a settlement on the Auckland Islands 'for the purpose of the whale fishery, as a station at which to discharge the cargoes and refit vessels'

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1850	<p>Friendly and Feejee Islands : a missionary visit to various stations in the south seas, in the year MDCCCXLVII</p> <p>Author: Lawry, Walter, 1793-1859 Hoole, Elijah, 1798-1872 (editor)</p> <p>Responsibility: by Walter Lawry ; edited by Elijah Hoole</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Charles Gilpin</p> <p>Date Published: 1850</p> <p>Description: 144 p. : ill., map ; 18 cm.</p> <p>Call Number: rg 996.11 T a</p> <p>Subject: Lawry, Walter Missions, British--Fiji Missions, British--Tonga Methodist Church--Missions Fijians--Social life and customs</p>
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Walter Lawry (1793-1859), Methodist missionary, was born on 3 August 1793 in Rutheren, near Bodmin, Cornwall, England. He was accepted as a candidate for the ministry by the British Conference in 1817 and was chaplain in the convict ship *Lady Castlereagh* which sailed from England and arrived in Sydney on 1 May 1818. As the colleague of Rev. Samuel Leigh he was stationed at Parramatta where he conducted services in the homes of Rowland Hassall and William Shelley.

On 7 April 1821 he received 'a large packet from England ... wherein I see I am appointed to labour in the Friendly Islands'. When Leigh and his wife returned with Rev. William Walker to Sydney in 1821, Leigh informed Lawry that the British committee had appointed him to New Zealand. At a later local committee meeting presided over by Leigh it was decided that Lawry should proceed to Tonga.

Elijah Hoole (1798–1872) was an English orientalist and Wesleyan Methodist missionary.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1851	<p>Pitcairn's Island, and the islanders, in 1850 : together with extracts from his private journal, and a few hints upon California : also the reports of all the commanders of H. M. ships that have touched at the above island since 1800</p> <p>Author: Brodie, Walter. Responsibility: by Walter Brodie Edition: 2nd ed. Place: London Publisher: Whittaker & Co Date Published: 1851 Description: 260 p., [4] leaves of plates : ill., ports. ; 21 cm. Call Number: rg 996.32 a Subject: Bounty Mutiny, 1789 Pitcairn Islanders--History Pitcairn Island Cited: Ferguson, 7445</p>
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Walter Brodie (1811 – 11 September 1884) was a New Zealand politician in Auckland, on both provincial and national level.

Brodie emigrated to the colony in the early 1840s. He returned to England in 1844 and published a book on his experience of New Zealand colonial life titled *Remarks on the Past and Present State of New Zealand*.

Brodie returned to New Zealand. In 1851, he imported English pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) and released them near Mongonui.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1865	<p>Report of the Melanesian Mission from ...</p> <p>Corporate Author: Melanesian Mission Place: Auckland Publisher: Printed at the Cathedral Press Description: v. ; 18-21 cm. Call Number: rga 266.023 M517 1866 RGSSA Holdings: 1865/1866 Subject: Melanesian Mission--Periodicals Church of England--Missions--Melanesia--Periodicals</p> <p>Biography: The Melanesian Mission "grew out of the personal vision of the first Church of England Bishop of New Zealand, George Selwyn." It "formally defined its field of works as 'the Islands of Melanesia' although its activities were confined almost entirely to the island groups that now make up Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands.</p>
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The Melanesian Mission is an Anglican mission agency that provides support to the Anglican Church of Melanesia (ACoM).

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1866	<p>Polynesian reminiscences, or, Life in the South Pacific islands Polynesian reminiscences Life in the South Pacific islands</p> <p>Author: Pritchard, W. T. (William Thomas) Responsibility: by W.T. Pritchard Place: London [England] Publisher: Chapman and Hall Date Published: 1866 Description: xii, 428 p. : ill., ports. ; 22 cm. Provenance: York Gate Library Call Number: rgsp 919.604 P961 Subject: Ethnology--Polynesia Polynesia--Description and travel Notes: Provenance (RGS copy): York Gate Library. Cited: York Gate Library ; no. 4588</p>
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William Thomas Pritchard (13 October 1829 – 1 November 1907) was a British consul and adventurer.

Pritchard was born in Papeete, Tahiti, the son of George Pritchard and Eliza Aileen. He was educated in Britain before returning to join his father, the British consul in Samoa. In Samoa, he acquired an exceptional knowledge of the Polynesian language and traditions. In 1858 he was appointed the first British consul at Fiji, and in the same year traveled to England with an offer from Seru Epenisa Cakobau to cede Fiji to the British crown. He was dismissed from his post in 1863.

He is commemorated in the name of the Polynesian megapode *Megapodius pritchardii* and the plant genus Pritchardia.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1867	<p>Tahiti et les îles adjacentes : voyages et séjour dans ces îles, de 1862 à 1865</p> <p>Author: Arbousset, Thomas, 1810-1877.</p> <p>Place: Paris</p> <p>Date Published: 1867</p> <p>Description: 368 p. : ill., map, ports. ; 19 cm.</p> <p>Call Number: rg 996.21 T a</p> <p>Subject: Arbousset, Thomas, 1810-1877--Travel--French Polynesia--Tahiti (Island) Tahiti (French Polynesia : Island)--Description and travel Tahiti (French Polynesia : Island)--Social life and customs--19th century Tahitians--Social life and customs--19th century Travellers--French Polynesia--Tahiti (Island)--Biography Travellers' writings, French</p>
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Thomas Arbousset was a French Protestant pioneer missionary in Lesotho and church leader in Tahiti. Born in Pignan, France, of Huguenot stock, Arbousset decided to become a missionary at the age of 15. Educated at Mazères by the Rev. André Gachon, an admirer of Moravian missions, he entered the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society (PEMS) School of Missions in 1829. He was ordained to the ministry in 1832 and sailed for southern Africa with Eugène Casalis and Constant Gosselin.

Arbousset preceded Livingstone in combining mission with exploration; his reports received an award from the Geographical Society of Paris. In 1837 he married Katherine Rogers, of Cape Town. They had nine children. The family returned to France in 1860, but Katherine Arbousset drowned during the journey. Arbousset was sent in 1863 to Tahiti, a new field assigned to the PEMS in the wake of the French occupation. The task was to save the national Protestant church in Tahiti from harassment by the French administration and aggressive proselytism by Catholic missionaries. Arbousset stayed at Papeete, Tahiti, as head of the main congregation, with Queen Pomare as his parishioner. He succeeded in restoring trust among Protestants in Tahiti and returned to France in 1865.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1868	<p>The Philippine Islands, Moluccas, Siam, Cambodia, Japan, and China, at the close of the sixteenth century</p> <p>Author: Morga, Antonio de, 1559-1636 Uniform Title: Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas. English Responsibility: by Antonio de Morga ; translated from the Spanish with notes and a preface, and a letter from Luis Vaez de Torres, describing his voyage through the Torres Straits by Henry E.J. Stanley Corporate Author: Hakluyt Society Place: London Publisher: Hakluyt Society Date Published: 1868 Series: Works issued by the Hakluyt Society ; [no. 39] Description: xxiv, 431 p., [2] leaves of plates (1 folded) : 1 ill., 1 port. ; 23 cm. Call Number: rg 991.4 a Subject: Philippines--Description and travel Philippines--History--1521-1812 Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index</p>
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Antonio de Morga Sánchez Garay (1559 – July 21, 1636) was a Spanish lawyer and a high-ranking colonial official for 43 years, in the Philippines (1594 to 1604), New Spain and Peru, where he was president of the Audiencia for 20 years.

He was also a historian. After being reassigned to Mexico, he published the book *Sucesos de las islas Filipinas* in 1609, considered one of the most important works on the early history of the Spanish colonization of the Philippines.^[1] As Deputy Governor in the Philippines, he restored the *audencia*. He took over the function of judge or *oidor*. He also took command of Spanish ships in a 1600 naval battle against Dutch corsairs, but suffered defeat and barely survived.

His history was first published in English in 1868.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1869	<p>The Malay archipelago : the land of the orang-utan, and the bird of paradise : a narrative of travel, with studies of man and nature</p> <p>Author: Wallace, Alfred Russel, 1823-1913 Responsibility: by Alfred Russel Wallace Place: London Publisher: Macmillan Date Published: 1869 Description: 2 v. : ill., maps (2 col. folded) ; 19 cm. Provenance: York Gate Library Call Number: rgsp 915.98 187 Subject: Wallace, Alfred Russel, 1823-1913--Travel--Malay Archipelago Wallace, Alfred Russel, 1823-1913--Travel--Indonesia Natural history--Malay Archipelago Natural history--Indonesia Ethnology--Malay Archipelago Ethnology--Indonesia Botany--Malay Archipelago Botany--Indonesia Plants--Malay Archipelago Plants--Indonesia Zoology--Malay Archipelago Zoology--Indonesia Animals--Malay Archipelago Animals--Indonesia Natural history--Malay Archipelago--Pictorial works Natural history--Indonesia--Pictorial works Naturalists, British--Biography Naturalists--Malay Archipelago--Biography Naturalists--Indonesia--Biography Malay Archipelago--Description and travel Indonesia--Description and travel Travellers' writings, English</p> <p>Notes: Provenance: York Gate Library. Spine title: Malay Archipelago. Wallace.</p> <p>Summary: "Wallace began his eight year journey in 1854 visiting each of the islands in the archipelago, some more than once. Perhaps his most important discovery being that the archipelago is zoologically divided into two by the deep water straight (Wallace's Line) between Bali and Lombok. As his journey progressed so Wallace became a confirmed evolutionist, however it was not until he was suffering from a fever in the Moluccas that he came up with the theory of natural selection as the method of evolution. Putting his ideas down on paper over the following two</p>
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Our Island Neighbours

	<p>days Wallace sent them off to Charles Darwin, the result being their joint paper which was given to the Linnean Society on 1st July, 1858. "Returning to London in 1862, Wallace sold sufficient of his collections to obtain income of some £300 per year from the capital raised and began work on 'The Malay Archipelago' which was published in 1869 (ODNB)." --Maggs Bros., 2013 "Wallace's 'The Malay Archipelago' is undoubtedly the classic work</p> <p>Cited: York Gate Library : no. 4455</p>
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Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1887	<p>The Solomon Islands and their natives</p> <p>Author: Guppy, H. B. (Henry Brougham), 1854-1926.</p> <p>Responsibility: by H. B. Guppy</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey & Co</p> <p>Date Published: 1887</p> <p>Description: xvi, 384 p., [12] leaves of plates : ill. ; 26 cm.</p> <p>Call Number: rg 993.5 T b</p> <p>Subject: Solomon Islanders--Social life and customs Solomon Islands--Description and travel</p> <p>Notes: Includes index. "List of plants collected in the islands of Bougainville Straits, Solomon group, during 1884": p. 294-304. Includes index</p>
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Henry Brougham Guppy FRS FRSE (23 December 1854 – 23 April 1926) was a British surgeon, geologist, botanist and photographer. He was awarded the Linnean Medal in 1917.

He served on board HMS Hornet in the South China Seas and HMS Lark (a survey ship) in the western Pacific (especially the Solomon Islands). He also spent a long time on shore in 1878 in Korea.

In 1896 he returned to the Pacific to begin extensive geological and botanical research. This included investigations of the coral reefs at the Keeling Islands; and work in Java, Hawaii and Fiji. This work took him until 1899.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1898	<p>Easter island [manuscript]</p> <p>Author: Barclay, H. Vere (Henry Vere) Place: Australia Date Published: 14 Apr.1898. Description: 2 volumes Location: MS Cabinets Call Number: MS 7c Australiana: Australiana Biography: Henry Vere Barclay (1845-1917?) was an explorer of Central Australia in the later 19th and early 20th century who worked as a surveyor. An Englishman commissioned in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, he worked as a naval surveyor in South America before coming to Australia. In 1872 he worked as a private surveyor in Tasmania and after a brief return to England went to South Australia to work for the Surveyor-General's office.</p>
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Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1900	<p>Cannibal bushmen at Foate, Malaita, Solomon Group. 574? - Beattie - Hobart</p> <p>Author: Beattie, J W Date Published: [early 1900s] Description: 1 photograph: b&w; 15 x 20cm Location: P7 Call Number: p.40 Notes: Missionary activities, South and West Pacific Islands, early 1900s. Format: Photograph</p>
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“**John Watt Beattie** was an explorer-photographer who spent his life and earned his living on the mountain tops and in the valleys of the beautiful island — bringing back his magic pictures of lakes and rivers and far-flung peaks, which, in many instances, he was the first (white) man to discover.”

Beattie, senior, who conducted a highly successful portrait studio in George Street, Aberdeen, where he was a prominent and forceful figure in public life. When John Sr. was well over seventy, and nearly blind, he felt that his Scottish principles had been so outraged that he must turn his back on his native land, as a protest, and emigrated to Australia.”

John Watt Beattie was an Australian photographer. Beattie was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. He was elected as a fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania in 1890. He was appointed Photographer to the Government of Tasmania on 21 December 1896.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1902	<p>Tahiti and Murea Tahiti and Moorea</p> <p>Corporate Author: United States. Hydrographic Office Place: Washington, D.C. Publisher: Hydrographic Office Date Published: 1902 Series: H.O. pub. ; no. 2065 Description: 1 map Location: Gawler Place Call Number: 910 aj 1875-1921 [2065] Subject: Nautical charts--French Polynesia--Tahiti (Island) Nautical charts--French Polynesia--Moorea</p> <p>Notes: Shows soundings, relief, lights. No. 2065. Summary: Hydrographic charts of Tahiti and Moorea ("Murea") in French Polynesia. Format: Map</p>
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The **United States Hydrographic Office** prepared and published maps, charts, and nautical books required in navigation. The office was established by an act of 21 June 1866 as part of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of the Navy. It was transferred to the Department of Defense on 10 August 1949. The office was abolished on 10 July 1962, replaced by the Naval Oceanographic Office.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1907	<p>In the village of Mador, Ulawa, Solomon Group. 568 - Beattie - Hobart</p> <p>Author: Beattie, J W</p> <p>Date Published: [early 1900s]</p> <p>Description: 1 photograph: b&w; 15 x 20 cm</p> <p>Location: P7</p> <p>Call Number: p.9</p> <p>Notes: Missionary activities, South and West Pacific Islands, early 1900s. Photo from Beattie's "Catalogue of a series of photographs & hellip; scenery and peoples of islands S.& W. Pacific". [1907]</p> <p>Format: Photograph</p>
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“**John Watt Beattie** was an explorer-photographer who spent his life and earned his living on the mountain tops and in the valleys of the beautiful island — bringing back his magic pictures of lakes and rivers and far-flung peaks, which, in many instances, he was the first (white) man to discover.”

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John Watt Beattie was an Australian photographer. Beattie was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. He was elected as a fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania in 1890. He was appointed Photographer to the Government of Tasmania on 21 December 1896.

Our Island Neighbours

Case V 1829 - 1932

1932	<p>White man, brown woman : the life story of a trader in the South Seas</p> <p>Author: Richards, T. L. Gurr, T. Stuart (Thomas Stuart), 1877-1960.</p> <p>Responsibility: by T.L. Richards with Stuart Gurr</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Hutchinson</p> <p>Date Published: 1932</p> <p>Description: 286 p., [14] leaves of plates : ill., ports.</p> <p>Call Number: rg 996 T a</p> <p>Subject: Tahiti (French Polynesia : Island)--Description and travel Tahiti (French Polynesia : Island)--Social life and customs</p> <p>Australiana: Australiana</p> <p><i>A Catalogue of the Different Specimens of Cloth Collected in the Three Voyages of Captain Cook, to the Southern Hemisphere: With a particular Account of the Manner of the Manufacturing the Same in Various Islands of the South Seas; Partly Extracted from Mr. Anderson and Reinhold Forster's Observations, and the Verbal Account of Some of the Most Knowing of the Navigators: With Some Anecdotes That Happened to Them Among the Natives (arranged and printed for Alexander Shaw, 1787). Thirty copies of the book remain. Each contains a unique set of fabrics. The book is an important source of information regarding fabric manufacture before European textiles and tools came into use in the South Pacific. The cloth came mainly from Tahiti and Hawaii. The catalogue identifies a variety of uses, among them: mourning dress, bedding, canoe ornament, chiefs going to war, dancers, and human sacrifice. The complete book may be viewed online at the IU Libraries site: http://purl.dlib.indiana.edu/iudl/general/VAB6969.</i></p>
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Our Island Neighbours

Case VI 1829 - 1932

1882	<p>Tahiti : a series of photographs</p> <p>Author: Stuart Wortley, Henry, 1832-1890 Brassey, Annie, 1839-1887</p> <p>Responsibility: taken by Colonel Stuart-Wortley, with letterpress by Lady Brassey</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington</p> <p>Date Published: 1882</p> <p>Description: xii, 68 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.</p> <p>Call Number: rg 996.21 T a</p> <p>Subject: Tahiti (French Polynesia : Island)--Description and travel Tahiti (French Polynesia : Island)--Description and travel--Pictorial works Tahiti (French Polynesia : Island)--Pictorial works Tahiti (French Polynesia : Island)--Social life and customs--19th century Tahitians--Social life and customs--19th century--Pictorial works Tahitians--Pictorial works</p> <p>Biography: Henry Stuart Wortley, 1832-1890, or Colonel Stuart Wortley (sometimes given as Stuart-Wortley, although he did not normally hyphenate his name), was a 19th-century British photographer. His full name was Archibald Henry Plantagenet Stuart Stuart Wortley; he was born in Wortley, Yorkshire, the son of Charles Stuart Wortley (son of the Baron of Wharnccliffe) and Lady Emmeline Manners (daughter of the Duke of Rutland). His name sometimes also appears as Major A.H.P. Stuart Wortley. A modern catalogue of an exhibition of his works is "Natural variations : photographs by Colonel Stuart Wortley / by Katherine DiGiulio", San Marino, Calif. : Huntington Library, c1994. Its publisher gives the following information: "Colonel Stuart Wortley (1832-1890) played a pivotal role in the early history of British photography as an innovator, promoter, and practitioner of the medium. This catalogue places his contributions to photography in the broader context of nineteenth-century landscape photography."</p>
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Case VI 1745 - 1827

1780	<p>A voyage to New Guinea, and the Moluccas, from Balambangan : including an account of Magindano, Sooloo, and other islands; and illustrated with thirty copperplates : performed in the Tartar Galley, belonging to the honourable East India Company, during the years 1774, 1775, and 1776</p> <p>Author: Forrest, Thomas, 1729?-1802?</p> <p>Responsibility: by ... Thomas Forrest ; to which is added A vocabulary of the Magindano tongue</p> <p>Edition: Second edition, with an index.</p> <p>Place: London</p> <p>Publisher: Printed by G. Scott and sold by J. Robson, J. Donaldson, G. Robinson, and J. Bell</p> <p>Date Published: 1780</p> <p>Description: xxiii, [1], 411, [1] p., [32] leaves of plates (some folded) ; ill., geneal. table, maps, ports. ; 27 cm. (4to)</p> <p>Provenance: York Gate Library</p> <p>Call Number: rgsp 915.98 F729.2 b</p> <p>Subject: Forrest, Thomas, 1729?-1802?--Travel--Malay Archipelago Forrest, Thomas, 1729?-1802?--Travel--New Guinea Forrest, Thomas, 1729?-1802?--Travel--Maluku (Indonesia) Magindanao language--Glossaries, vocabularies, etc.--Early works to 1800 Malay Archipelago--Discovery and exploration--British--Early works to 1800 New Guinea--Discovery and exploration--British--Early works to 1800 Maluku (Indonesia)--Discovery and exploration--British--Early works to 1800 Mindanao Island (Philippines)--Discovery and exploration--British--Early works to 1800 Explorers--Malay Archipelago--Biography--Early works to 1800 Explorers--New Guinea--Biography--Early works to 1800 Explorers--Indonesia--Maluku--Biography--Early works to 1800 Explorers, British--Biography--Early works to 1800 Travellers' writings, English--Early works to 1800</p> <p>Notes: Provenance: York Gate Library. Includes index. Signatures: [a]-c?p4?s B-3F?p4?s 3G?p2?s.</p> <p>Cited: York Gate Library : no. 2386</p>
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Thomas Forrest (c. 1729 – c. 1802) was a Scottish navigator who worked for the British East India Company. In 1762 Forrest had command of a Company ship. In 1770 he was engaged in forming the new settlement at Balambangan which had been recommended by Alexander Dalrymple, and in 1774 he led an exploring

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mission in the direction of New Guinea. He sailed on 9 December in the *Tartar*, a local boat of about ten tons burden, with two English officers and a crew of eighteen Malays. In this, accompanied during part of the time by two small boats, he pushed his explorations as far as Geelvink Bay in New Guinea, examining the Sulu Archipelago, the south coast of Mindanao, Mandiolo, Batchian, and particularly Waigeo, of which his was the first good chart. Forrest reached Dorei Harbour, and returned to Achin (present-day Aceh) in March 1776.

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Case VI 1829 – 1932 [1897]

1897	<p>Partie est de l'Australie, îles Salomon, Nelles Hébrides, Nelle Calédonie, Nelle Zélande, Mer du Corail : d'après les documents les plus récents</p> <p>Partie est de l'Australie, Iles Salomon, Nouvelles Hébrides, Nouvelle Calédonie, Nouvelle Zélande, Mer du Corail : d'après les documents les plus récents</p> <p>Author: Huguet, Jean Charles, 1815- (engraver)</p> <p>Responsibility: gravé par Huguet</p> <p>Corporate Author: France. Service hydrographique</p> <p>Place: [Paris]</p> <p>Publisher: Service hydrographique de la marine</p> <p>Date Published: 1897</p> <p>Series: [Cartes] (France. Service hydrographique) ; 4935</p> <p>Description: 1 map ; 95 x 66 cm</p> <p>Map Data: Scale: [ca. 1: 4,400,000] (E144° - E176° / S6° - S47°)</p> <p>Location: Map Cabinet A Drawer 5</p> <p>Call Number: 805 aj 1897</p> <p>Subject: Nautical charts--Australia, Eastern Nautical charts--Solomon Islands Nautical charts--Vanuatu Nautical charts--New Caledonia Nautical charts--New Zealand Nautical charts--Coral Sea</p> <p>Australiana: Australiana</p> <p>Notes: Soundings in metres. "4935".</p> <p>Summary: Nautical chart showing eastern Australia, New Zealand, the Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu), New Caledonia, and the Coral Sea.</p> <p>Format: Map</p>
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Jean Huguet was a noted French engraver producing many fine works, some held in significant European collecting institutions. *Engraving - the art of forming designs by cutting, corrosion by acids, a photographic process, etc., on the surface of a metal plate, block of wood, or the like, for or as for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of the design so formed.*

The **Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service** ([French](#): *Service hydrographique et océanographique de la Marine* or SHOM) is a French public establishment of an administrative nature ([French](#): *établissement public à caractère administratif*) administered by the [Ministry of Defence](#). It is the successor to the Dépôt des cartes et plans de la Marine, founded in 1720 which became the Naval Hydrographic Service in 1886 and the Naval and Oceanographic Service in 1971.

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SUMMARY

Case I & II 1745 - 1827	Hawaii Samoa Tonga
Case III 1530 - 1726	Australia Canary Islands Indonesia Maldives Malaya Taiwan Thailand
Case IV 1745 - 1827	New Zealand Papua New Guinea Sandwich Islands Tahiti
Case V 1829 - 1932	Easter Island Fiji Indonesia Madagascar Malaya Pictairn Island Philippines Solomon Islands Tonga
Case VI 1745 - 1827	Indonesia Malaya New Caledonia New Guinea New Zealand Solomon Islands Vanuatu

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Royal Geographical Society of South Australia Inc.

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