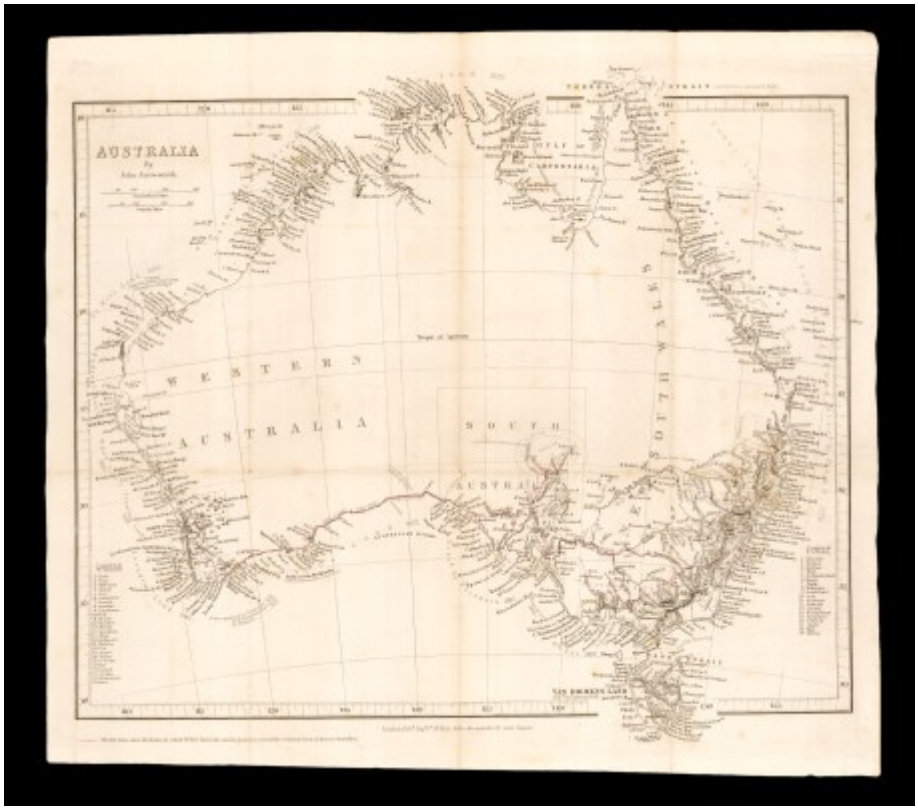



First edition. 2 volumes. Octavo (222 by 140mm), one large folding lithographed map, and one smaller one, engraved frontispiece to each volume, 20 further plates; original publisher’s green cloth, gilt.

## PRESENTATION COPY

**Journals of Expeditions of Discovery into Central Australia, and Overland from Adelaide to King George’s Sound, In the years 1840-1; sent by the Colonists of South Australia, With the Sanction and Support of the Government: including an account of the Manners and Customs of the Aborigines and the State of their Relations with Europeans, by Edward John Eyre, Resident Magistrate, Murray River.**

### Author
EYRE, Edward; and John ARROWSMITH

### Publication date
1845.

### Publisher
T. and W. Boone, 29, New Bond Street,

### Publication place
London,

### Physical description
First edition. 2 volumes. Octavo (222 by 140mm), one large folding lithographed map, and one smaller one, engraved frontispiece to each volume, 20 further plates; original publisher’s green cloth, gilt.

### Dimensions

## Notes

With Arrowsmith’s maps: ‘Map of Mr Eyre’s Routes into Central Australia, and Overland from Adelaide to King George’s Sound, 1840’, and ‘Australia’, on which “Red Lines shew the Routes by which Mr Eyre has on his various journeys crossed the Continent, from Sydney to Swan River”.

The mapmakers

Edward John Eyre (1815 – 1901), explorer of the Australian continent, colonial administrator, and Governor of Jamaica. Having made a fortune by droving sheep and cattle overland from Monaro in New South Wales to Adelaide, in December 1837, Eyre set out to explore the interior of South Australia. There were three expeditions: the first north to the Flinders Ranges; then west to beyond Ceduna and Mount Eyre; and further west to Lake Eyre. “Together with his Aboriginal companion Wylie, Eyre was the first European to traverse the coastline of the Great Australian Bight and the Nullarbor Plain by land in 1840 and 1841, on an almost 3218 kilometre trip to Albany, Western Australia. He had originally led the expedition with John Baxter and three aborigines. On 29 April 1841, two of the aborigines killed Baxter and left with most of the supplies. Eyre and Wylie were only able to survive because they chanced to encounter, at a bay near Esperance, Western Australia, a French whaling ship ‘Mississippi’, under the command of an Englishman, Captain Thomas Rossiter, for whom Eyre named the location Rossiter Bay” (Monument Australia online).

## Bibliography

## Provenance

Provenance: 1. Inscribed “With the Author’s kind regards” (recipient’s name excised); 2. With the bookplate of Lionel A. Gilbert (1924-2015), Australian historian, author, curator, lecturer, and biographer.

**Price:**

**Inventory reference:** 23892

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