

IN HONOUR OF SIR JOHN FERGUSON



Cecil Lawrence Hart, 1884-1930
Pen, ink and photograph: 38.5 x 31.6 cm

CANBERRA
23-30 August 1965

AN EXHIBITION IN HONOUR OF

SIR JOHN FERGUSON

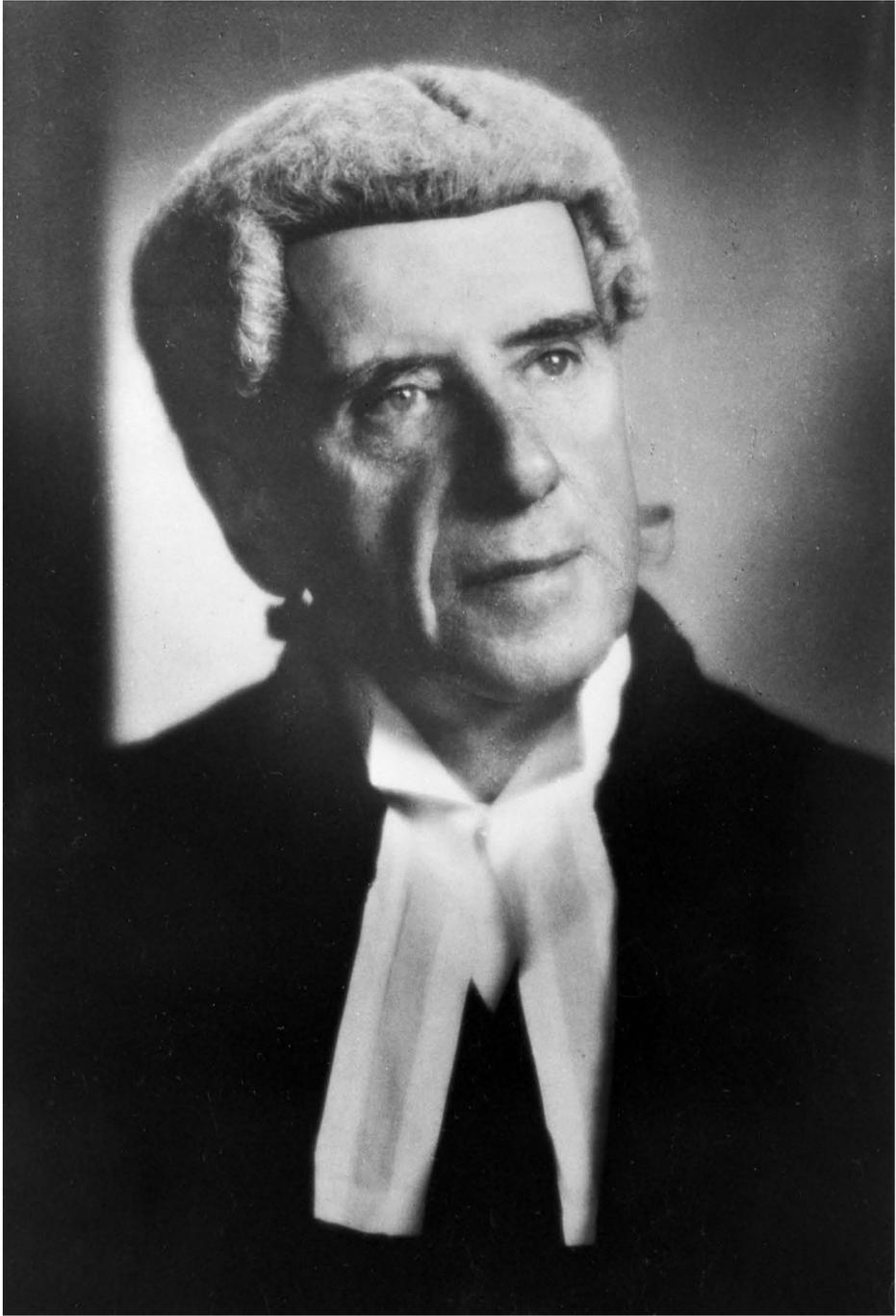
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for the
THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE
OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALIA

August 1965

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CANBERRA
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA

1965



Sir John Ferguson
Photograph: Luke Monte.

Luke Monte

FOREWORD

The Council and staff of the National Library have been glad to provide, at the request of the Library Association, an exhibition and catalogue of Library material to honour the outstanding contribution of Sir John Ferguson to Australian bibliography.

All have been linked in a series of remarkable coincidences. It was in 1941, when the first major library conference was held in Canberra, that the first volume of Sir John's *Bibliography of Australia* appeared. His final volume will be prepared for publication in this year of the second major conference held in the National Capital.

Also it was in 1937, when the Australian Institute of Librarians, the forerunner of the Library Association, was established at a meeting in Canberra, that Sir John decided to transfer to the National Library his own great collection from which many of the items in the present exhibition have been drawn.

His relationship with the Library began much earlier, when in 1909, at the home of his father-in-law, George Robertson, he met the first Commonwealth Librarian, Arthur Wadsworth. This began a warm and continuing association with his successor, Kenneth Binns, and with the present group of librarians who have had the responsibility of taking the collection into custody and of helping with the *Bibliography*, as so many other Australian librarians have done.

No member of the staff of the National Library has been so intimately associated with the work as Pauline Fanning, whose introduction to this catalogue will therefore serve as an appropriate guide to the exhibition and to the man whom it is intended to honour. All we would wish to add is a tribute to his life and work from his many friends in the world of books and libraries and scholarship in Australia.

A. GRENFELL PRICE
Chairman of the Council
National Library of Australia

H. L. WHITE
National Librarian
August, 1965

INTRODUCTION

In a man's achievements there is usually, to those who know him well, one which commands particular attention, one which seems to outshine the others. Not all will agree on the particular quality or deed which sets a man apart from others. Indeed, it is the sum of these judgments which gives us the rounded picture of a leader amongst men.

Those whose careers and whose interests lie in the world of books probably have given less thought to Sir John Ferguson's distinguished career in law than to his accomplishments in bibliography and book collecting. This career began with his admission to the Bar of New South Wales in 1905 after a brilliant course at the University of Sydney during which he won the Pitt Cobbett prize in international law, the George Wigram Allen scholarship, and graduated a University medallist in logic and mental philosophy. For some years he engaged in general practice and then turned his attention more especially to the Equity and Industrial Arbitration jurisdictions, as well as to constitutional cases coming before the High Court. During the First World War he conducted many cases for the Commonwealth arising out of special war legislation. In May, 1936, after a very extensive practice, which included an appearance before the Privy Council, he was appointed judge of the New South Wales Industrial Commission, a position held until his retirement in 1953. When speaking of his career as a judge, at the time of Sir John's admission to the degree of Doctor of Letters, at the University of Sydney in 1955, Major-General W. J. V. Windeyer, now Sir Victor Windeyer, Justice of the High Court, said 'as those who knew him and his Christian faith expected, he brought to the performance of his task patience and courtesy, tolerance and sympathy—qualities which make, and mark, a man gentle'.

In spite of the exacting nature of his career his other interests are wide and marked by a deep scholarship. Since 1935 he has been one of the Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales and their President since March 1963. For many years he was President of the Captain Cook Landing Place Trust and a member of the La Perouse Monument Trust. Many of his writings on numerous aspects of Australian history have appeared in the

Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Australian Historical Society, of which he is a Fellow and Past President. He has taken a strong interest in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church and was its honorary legal adviser for fifteen years. In 1961 he was honoured by a knighthood for his study of Australian literature and its bibliography and his long and devoted services to the community.

Sir John was born in 1881 at Invercargill, New Zealand, where his father was a Presbyterian Minister. His mother was formerly Isabella Adie, of Aberdeenshire. The Reverend John Ferguson brought his young family to Australia in 1894 when he was appointed to St. Stephen's Church, Phillip Street, Sydney, where as 'a man greatly beloved' he preached until his death in 1925. Marriage to Bessie Robertson in 1906 marked the beginning of Sir John's long, close and continuing association with the firm of Angus and Robertson, publishers of his great work. His wife was the daughter of George Robertson, the genial and forthright Scot, who, with David Angus, had established the firm in 1886, and who for many years was the dominant figure in Australian publishing. Sir John's eldest son George is now Managing Director of the firm, and his grandson a member of its staff. His third son, Colin Ferguson, who contributed the photographs to the early volumes of the *Bibliography*, was killed while serving with the Royal Australian Air Force during the Second World War. Another son, John Bruce, is a Sydney solicitor.

The special intimacy of the association with Angus and Robertson is indicated by H. C. Hodges, who in concluding his brief history of the firm, speaks of one who 'comes once a week, he who was not quite of the staff, but more than a customer, comes as his right into the pioneer Australian publishers, the Bibliographer Excelcis'.

His abiding concentration on book collecting and bibliography began early, and from 1910 onwards he was in correspondence with the National Library on matters of common interest. Systematically, he described not only his own material in particular fields, but that held elsewhere. In 1917 he published the first part of his *Bibliography of the New Hebrides*, with the second part appearing in 1918 and the third in 1945. Together with Mrs. A. G. Foster and H. M. Green he produced in 1936, in delightful format, a limited edition of a work entitled *The Howes and their press*. Printed by Ernest Shea at the Sunnybrook Press it constituted a landmark in fine printing in Australia.

Throughout this period he was at work on other bibliographies—of New Guinea, John Dunmore Lang, Australian federation and of the First World War. However, by the end of the 1930's his main endeavours were directed toward the publication of the first volume of *The Bibliography of Australia*. This appeared in 1941, followed by volume II in 1945, volume III in 1951, volume IV in 1955, the first part of volume V in 1963 and the second in July of this year.

Since his retirement from the Bench in 1953 Sir John has been able to devote more time to his bibliographical work, and particularly to the exacting task of covering the period 1851 to 1900. This, however, is done not so much in scholarly isolation, but within the enlivening orbit of a growing family, for Sir John, widowed in 1937, married again in 1945, Dorothy Johnston, daughter of W. H. Johnston of Hunters Hill.

Towards the current work, as for the earlier volumes, the National Library, in Sir John's view, has given 'great aid and encouragement' and it has always been understood that the National Library would continue the bibliography to cover the period where Sir John's listing ceases with 1900, extending it to 1935, the year prior to that covered by the first issue of the *Annual Catalogue of Australian Publications*.

His main work has been recognized internationally as the standard reference for the description and identification of Australiana published in the period 1784-1900. Further, it is to a great extent a union list. In addition, because of the chronological arrangement, the exact descriptions and the scholarly notes, the bibliography constitutes in itself a notable historical work. During the years since the several volumes have been published numerous hitherto unsighted titles have come under his notice: these have been recorded in a carefully compiled *Addenda*. He has never been tempted, nor indeed had any needless pride, towards a perfection that would lead him to postpone printing. He sought justification in the words of Falconer Madan in his *Oxford books* that 'it is better to bring out an imperfect book, if it is a useful one and the result of hard work, than, by straining after an unattainable completeness, to delay indefinitely its publication'.

An indication of the extent of his own collection is given in the *Bibliography* itself, which records his holdings along with those of major Australian libraries and private collections. These, which include some of the more rare

and valuable items are but a part of the whole collection that, in 1937, Sir John decided to transfer by stages to the National Library. The first unit to be transferred was his gathering of newspapers and periodicals reflecting the history of political and economic thought throughout the Commonwealth, together with monographs in the same field. This was followed by general periodicals, religious pamphlets and periodicals, particularly those of the Presbyterian Church, First and Second World War material, local histories, publications of institutions, booksellers' catalogues, material on Australian federation, early newspapers and a comprehensive collection of Australian and New Zealand poetry. Other features of the collection include a remarkable assembly of material in vernacular languages of the Pacific Islands, New Guinea and New Zealand, as well as material relating to Captain James Cook, R. L. Stevenson, Australian art, crime and criminals, convicts and transportation, biography and a section representing the publishing output of Angus and Robertson.

A collection such as this and its exact and painstaking description confer on its founder and recorder a lasting distinction. We, together with the librarians of posterity, may reap great benefit from his work. As well, many of us have the great good fortune and honour to work with Sir John, enjoying at once the warmth of friendship and the inspiration of his great scholarship and distinctive modesty—a true modesty which neither exaggerates nor underestimates the value of a task faithfully done. He sees his achievement as but one of many that contribute towards the advancement of learning, but scholars, collectors and all those concerned with Australian literature recognize the monumental quality of the *Bibliography*, seeing within it the keys to a diverting storehouse and, more importantly, a faithful guide to the printed records of our past.

PAULINE FANNING

SCOPE OF THE EXHIBITION

Displayed in the A. L. G. McDonald Room, R. G. Menzies Building, Australian National University Library, Canberra, August 23-30, 1965.

The material exhibited has been grouped so as to reflect particular aspects of Sir John's collecting, his writings and his bibliographical work. Firstly, there are three cases devoted to early Australiana, falling within the scope of the first four volumes of the *Bibliography*. The corresponding screens display water-colours and prints depicting scenes of the same period as well as portraits of prominent historical figures. There follows a section on Sir John's bibliographical work, including a display of the stages in the making of *The Bibliography of Australia*. The publications of the Howe press are featured in the next section, this being followed by a selection of broadsides and newspapers reflecting political thought in Australia, particularly that of the turn of the century. Manuscripts from the Ferguson Collection are displayed in case number eight. This is accompanied, as in the other sections, by appropriate pictorial material. The last two screens contain a wide selection of early views of each of the States and the Northern Territory.

Printed items are listed in this catalogue by a short title entry only. Those which have already been described in Ferguson's *Bibliography of Australia* are identified by their number in the latter work, e.g. item number 5 is [F 48a]. Similarly, items in the languages of the New Hebrides are identified by their number in his *Bibliography of the New Hebrides*. Sizes of the pictorial material are given in inches, height before width, the water-colours by sheet measurements and the prints by picture area. Pictorial abbreviations used are:

- l.l. lower left
- l.r. lower right
- l.c. lower centre
- inscr. inscribed

The catalogue has been compiled and the Exhibition arranged by David Thomas, Violet Gibson, Pauline Fanning and Lindsay Cleland of the Reference Division.

CATALOGUE

Case One

- 1 L'AFRICA divisa ne' suoi regni, e provincie con la descrizione delle recenti scoperte, all' est. Venezia, Presso Antonio Zatta e Figli, 1784. [F1]

This work, an account of Africa and the recently explored lands to the East, which is no. 1 of the *Bibliography* achieves this distinction because its title entry takes first place in the alphabeting sequence of items published in the year 1784, the first year covered by Sir John's great work. Its reference to Australia is contained in volume II, pages 203-32 which give a description of New South Wales adapted from accounts of Cook's first voyage.

- 2 A CATALOGUE of the Portland Museum, lately the property of the Duchess Dowager of Portland. 1786. [F14]

The Duchess of Portland is said to have inherited from her father and grandfather the virtuoso whim which almost from childhood made her a collector of curiosities. This was continued throughout her life, a habit that in later years scarcely endeared her to expectant and embarrassed heirs. She had the intention 'to have had *every unknown* Species described and published to the World; but it pleasd God to cut short the Design, not only by the Death of the ingenious Naturalist employed by her for that Purpose; but, in a short Time afterwards, to the great and irreparable Loss of Science, by her *own* also'. *Preface*.

The ingenious Naturalist was Dr. Solander and the catalogue includes many items from New Holland and New Zealand.

- 3 COPIOUS remarks on the discovery of New South Wales; with a circumstantial description of Botany Bay. London, 1787 [F20]

One of the few early works designed to give information on the proposed penal settlement in New South Wales. For the description of Botany Bay the anonymous author has relied on Cook's account. Included is a list of the First Fleet, and of the officers and officials who sailed with it, together with the number of convicts in each vessel.

- 4 R., G.
Proposals for employing convicts, within this kingdom; instead of sending them to Botany Bay. London, 1787. [F26]

Essays on a variety of subjects which were first published as letters to the *Morning Chronicle*. The author, who is not identified, objected to sending convicts to Botany

CASE ONE—*continued*

Bay because if it was 'of that fertile nature, as is so confidently asserted' it would be more profitably settled with farmers and mechanics rather than villains by profession who could not be forced 'to the practice of those duties of religion and morality, so essentially necessary to the support and preservation of societies, without which no colony can be expected to improve, no nation, indeed, long to flourish . . .'

5 TENCH, Watkin (1759-1833)

A narrative of the expedition to Botany Bay. New York, 1789. [F48a]

A rare American edition of Watkin Tench's popular and vivacious account of the new settlement. This copy was acquired by the National Library in 1959 and therefore it has yet to be described by Sir John Ferguson, in the forthcoming *Addenda*.

Screen One

DAYES, Edward (1763-1804)

An English water-colourist, whose works are topographical in style, Dayes studied under William Pether and exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1786, and also the Society of Artists. A precursor of the English school of water-colourists, he was the master of Thomas Girtin.

Apart from topographical landscapes, he also painted miniatures and engraved in mezzotint. Two engraved illustrations, *View of the Settlement on Sydney Cove* and *View at Rose Hill*, to Hunter's *Journal* of 1793, [F152], were drawn by Dayes from Hunter's sketches. In 1804 F. Jukes engraved and published *A View of Sydney Cove* from a drawing by Dayes, based on a work thought to have been painted by Thomas Watling or John Eyre. Dayes committed suicide in the same year.

6 BRICKFIELD HILL, HIGH ROAD TO PARRAMATTA, 1796.

Inscr. *E Dayes* l.r. *E & D* in monogram Water-colour $7\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{7}{8}$

This work was engraved by J. Heath to illustrate Collins' *An account of the English colony in New South Wales*, London, 1798, [F263], facing page 493. The same engraving appeared in the second abridged edition of 1804, facing page 299. Both engravings are titled *The Brick-field-hill, on High road to Parramatta. August 11. 1796.*

7 SOUTH VIEW OF THE TOWN OF SYDNEY c. 1797.

Unsigned. Water-colour $7\frac{1}{4} \times 10$

This work was likewise engraved by J. Heath to illustrate Collins' *Account* of 1798, [F263], facing page 251. The same engraving was again published in the second

abridged edition of 1804, facing page 192. Both engravings are titled *A Direct South View of the Town of Sydney taken from the brow of the hill leading to the flag-staff*. These two topographical water-colours are believed to be based on sketches made on the spot by the convict, Thomas Watling. Brickfield Hill is shown on the engraved plan of the settlement displayed with these two works, while the Governor's House and further buildings and features can be identified in the other water-colour.

8 SKETCH AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SETTLEMENT AT SYDNEY COVE, 1788

Lettered below *F. F. Delineavit* l.l.

Publish'd July 24th 1789 by R. Cribb No. 288 High Holborn l.c.

Neele sculpt Strand l.r.

Titled *Sketch & Description of the Settlement at SYDNEY COVE PORT JACKSON in the COUNTY of CUMBERLAND taken / by a transported Convict on the 16th of April, 1788 which was not quite 3 Months after Commodore Phillips's Landing there— / Sydney Cove lies 3 Leagues to the Northward of BOTANY BAY which is situated in the Lat. 34 S: Long. 151 E. / Price 1s. plain 2s. Coloured.*

Line engraving coloured $7\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ Watermarked paper J. WHATMAN

The names of the eleven ships shown in the Cove are listed on the top left of the engraving together with a key or *References*, on the lower left, to the buildings and various features represented. Other embellishments, such as *Farm* or *Governors Mansion* are also described separately.

It is believed that this simple yet historically significant early engraving of the first settlement was drawn by the convict FRANCIS FOWKES. Fowkes was the only convict in the First Fleet who had the initials F.F. He was sentenced to seven years transportation in 1786.

Case Two

9 SKIRVING, William (d. 1796)

Complaint of wrongous imprisonment.

[F168]

A manifesto dated Tolbooth of Edinburgh, August 15, 1793 giving an account of the circumstances leading to the arrest of Skirving, one of the Scottish Martyrs transported to New South Wales in 1794. This rare pamphlet, which has no title page, place nor date of publication, because of similarity of type and style, appears to have come from the same press as the account of Skirving's trial, that of James Robertson (Ferguson 197).

- 10 LEWIN, John William (1770-1819)
Birds of New Holland, with their Natural History. London, 1808. [F465]
A rare work of which few copies are known to exist. The plates were engraved and coloured by the author in New South Wales, but the letterpress was set up and the book published in London.
- 11 HOWE, Michael (1787-1818)
Michael Howe, the last and worst of the Bush Rangers of Van Diemen's Land. Hobart Town [1818]. [F716]
The National Library's copy, unique in Australia, of this rare work, was acquired in 1945 so that its full description appears in volume IV (Addenda to vols. I-III) of the *Bibliography of Australia*.
Although in the 1926 edition, printed from a manuscript discovered in Tasmania in 1925, the preface is signed H.E.W., neither this nor any other indication of authorship is given in the 1818 edition. A note to the 1926 edition states that the author was Thomas E. Wells, the initials H.E.W. being assumed for family reasons. The author is said to have lived at Allanvale station in the Hamilton district of Tasmania, and to have written from his own knowledge of bushrangers and aided by access to government records.
- 12 HINTS on emigration to the new settlement on the Swan and Canning Rivers. London, 1829. [F1269]
These observations, based on Captain Stirling's report and other sources, are clearly made with the intention of encouraging 'Adventurers' to emigrate. This copy has been in the hands of one such person who has pencilled therein some caustic amendments.
- 13 A TOUR through the Apollo Gardens, in Gawsworth, near Macclesfield, Cheshire. Congleton, 1802. [F361A]
A curious allegory seemingly intended to stress the delights of a garden which 'is naturally apt to fill the mind with calmness and tranquility, and to lay all its turbulent passions at rest. It gives us a great insight into the œconomy and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects for meditation'. In the course of the tour of the gardens the writer comes to a thicket of a wood where he finds the Den of the Wild Man from Botany Bay. The wild man himself he describes as 'more frightful than the ugliest bear I had met with in all my travels'.

Screen Two

LEWIN, John William (1770-1819)

Lewin was the first free professional artist to settle in the Colony. Coming from a family of significant ornithologists and artists, Lewin arrived in Sydney in 1800.

Trained as a natural-history draughtsman, he first involved himself in preparing drawings and engravings for his *Natural history of lepidopterous insects of New South Wales* (1805) [F411] and later his *Birds of New Holland* (1808) [F465], both books being published in London.

From about 1808 he turned to painting views and landscapes and in 1815 accompanied Governor Macquarie on his journey over the Blue Mountains. Earlier he had been appointed coroner, the salary providing greater support for his family compared with the precarious income he derived from his art and teaching. Lewin died in Sydney in 1819.

14 KANGAROOS

Inscr. *J. W. Lewin/1819 l.l.* Water-colour $15\frac{3}{8} \times 22\frac{1}{8}$

Painted in the year Lewin died, this water-colour illustrates his interest in natural history as well as his ability to capture the Australian landscape in terms free of the current English artistic conventions.

The SCOTTISH Martyrs

This term was given to the five political reformers William Skirving, Joseph Gerrald, Thomas Muir, Maurice Margarot and Thomas Fyshe Palmer, who were tried for sedition at the celebrated Scottish trials of 1793-4. Each were given severe sentences of from 7 to 14 years transportation; Skirving, Muir, Palmer, and Margarot arriving in Sydney in 1794 and Gerrald the following year.

15 SKIRVING, William (d. 1796)

Lettered below: *I. KAY fecit 1794 l.c.*

CITIZEN SKIRVING / Secretary to the British Convention / A Tried Patriot and an Honest Man. / 359.

Line engraving $5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$

This engraving appeared as the frontispiece to *The Trial of William Skirving* 1794, [F197], and also to the later edition of 1836, [F2177]. The exhibited work is from the frontispiece to the later edition.

16 GERRALD, Joseph (1763-1796)

Lettered above: *OMNE SOLUM FORTI PATRIA.*

Lettered below: *I. KAY 1794 l.c.*

JOSEPH GERRALD / A Delegate to the British Convention

Line engraving $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$

This engraving is from the frontispiece of *The trial of Joseph Gerrald*, 1794, [F179]

17 MUIR, Thomas (1765-1799)

Lettered below: J. KAY l.r.

THOMAS MUIR ESQR YOUNGER / of / Huntershill / Edinr. Published as the Act Directs by J. Robertson 1793.

Line engraving $6\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$

This engraving is from the frontispiece of *An account of the trial of Thomas Muir*, 1793, [F158]

18 MARGAROT, Maurice (1745-1815)

Lettered above: ENGRAVED FOR THE TRIAL OF MAURICE MARGAROT

Lettered below: MAURICE MARGAROT / Questions put to the Lord Justice Clerk. / [three quoted extracts] / Published as the Act directs Feb. 17. 1794 by H. D. Symonds No. 20 Paternoster Row.

Line engraving $6\frac{1}{2}$ x 4

This engraving is from the frontispiece of *The Trial of Maurice Margarot*, 1794 [F189]

EARLE, Augustus (1793-1838)

One of the most important of our early colonial artists, Earle was born in London, the son of the artist James Earle and nephew of Ralph Earle, a significant American Colonial painter. He studied at the Royal Academy. His passion for travel took him to the Mediterranean and later to North and South America. Stranded at Tristan da Cunha, he was eventually picked up by a ship bound for Van Diemen's Land and arrived in Hobart in 1825. He moved to Sydney and travelled throughout the newly-opened regions of New South Wales. Attracted by the exotic, his work included studies of the aborigines and the activities of the early European settlers, as well as depicting the natural curiosities of the areas. He also became well-known in Sydney as a portrait painter.

In 1827 he visited New Zealand and returned to London by 1830. The following year he joined H.M.S. *Beagle* as official artist to the expedition, which included the naturalist Charles Darwin among its company. He left the expedition in 1832 because of ill-health and died in London six years later.

Although much of his work is highly documentary, he possessed a very striking sense of design. A robust and vital element of satire is reflected in his numerous comments on life. His publications include a *Narrative of the nine months' residence in New Zealand in 1827 together with a journal of residence in Tristan D'Acunha (1832)*; *Views in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land (1830)* [F1342]; and *Sketches illustrative of the native inhabitants and islands of New Zealand (1838)*.

- 19 BUSH RANGERS AND CONSTABLES, ILLAWARRA
Inscr. 49. *Skirmish between Bush-rangers and Constables, Illawarra*
in ink on mount. Water-colour $6\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$
One of the earliest known works depicting Australian bushrangers.

Case Three

- 20 CAPPER, Henry
South Australia. Extracts from the official dispatches of Colonel Light
. . . and from letters of settlers who have reached Nepean Bay.
[London] 1837. [F2244]
The author of this early descriptive work on South Australia was Senior Clerk to
the Colonization Commission.
- 21 PORT PHILLIP ASSOCIATION. Copy letter from the members of the
Geelong and Dutigalla Association, to the Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonies. Hobart Town, 1835. [F2006c]
One of a series of papers, now of great rarity, designed to inform the members of
the Port Phillip Association of the steps taken in England to press the claims of
the Association for confirmation of its grant from the natives or for a Royal grant
in substitution for it.
This volume includes John Batman's report on his expedition to Port Phillip in
May 1835 relating to his meeting with natives and his negotiations with them for
a tract of land at Port Phillip.
- 22 The HOBART Town gazette, and southern reporter. Volume I, no. 4,
June 22, 1816. [F649]
One of the earliest Tasmanian newspapers which, after several changes of title, was
incorporated in *The Mercury* on 24 August, 1857. It was printed by Andrew Bent,
who was engaged in printing and publishing in Hobart from about 1814. His
publishing activities frequently brought him into conflict with authority, particularly
Governor Arthur. After a long struggle he migrated to Sydney where for a short
period he was the printer of *The Australasian Chronicle*. He described himself as
'the Father of the Press in these Colonies'.
- 23 EIPPER, Christopher
Statement of the origin, condition and prospects, of the German Mission

to the aborigines at Moreton Bay, conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales. Sydney, 1841. [F3188]

Apart from official reports, early descriptions of Queensland are scarce. This report, edited by Rev. John Dunmore Lang, contains but a brief description of Brisbane, which at this time was still only a penal settlement.

Lang was instrumental in bringing Eipper, a Swiss educated missionary to Australia, so that the latter was naturally one of Lang's supporters when for a period between 1837 and 1840, Lang formed a separate Synod of New South Wales.

- 24 The PERTH gazette and Western Australian journal. Volume I, new series, no. 3, January 16, 1847. [F1694]

This newspaper was first published on 5 January 1833, by Charles Macfaull. After several changes of title, in 1879 it became *The West Australian*, thus making it the oldest existing newspaper in Australia after *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Sir John Ferguson quotes Dr. Battye as stating that the only copy known of the first issue is held in the Public Record Office, London.

Screen Three

LIARDET, Wilbraham Frederick Evelyn (1799-1878)

Liardet, whose father was Swiss, was born in London in 1799. He first entered the Navy and later gained a commission in the Oxford Blues, retiring in 1836.

He decided to emigrate to Australia with his large family in 1839, arriving at Hobson's Bay in the *William Metcalfe* towards the end of the same year. Impressed with the area and beginnings of settlement on the Yarra, Liardet established himself on a strip of beach to the east of the mouth of the Yarra which became known as The Beach and eventually became Port Melbourne. Engaging in various enterprises, Liardet was appointed first ship mail contractor at Port Melbourne and also enlarged his dwelling and named it the Brighton Pier Hotel, having secured a licence in 1840. He returned to England in 1851 and later settled in a house on the banks of the Yarra. In the early 1860's he went to New Zealand and later to England again. Eventually returning to Melbourne, he began work on a history of early Melbourne, preparing some forty water-colour sketches based on his early recollections.

He died in New Zealand in 1878. As an early pioneer he has been described as the founder of Port Melbourne.

THE FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN MELBOURNE BY J. P. FAWKNER
Inscr. *W F Evelyn Liardet Pinxt* l.l.

*The first House built in Melbourne Victoria Australia by J. P. Faulkner
Esqr / was brought from Launceston in the Schooner Enterprise . . . /*

Manuscript notes continued on to reverse.

Water-colour $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$

The manuscript notes presumably relate to Liardet's unfinished work on the early history of Melbourne. In these notes, Liardet describes Fawkner's first associations with the new settlement, based on his recollections in 1863. Fawkner's house, 'erected on the sight of the present Customs House AD 1836', is mentioned as an 'accommodation House for the early arrivals' and the artist continues, referring to the first newspaper, which 'was written in Manuscript on a sheet of Paper and all the early events recorded by Mr Faulkner . . .'

Anecdotal references are included and the *Enterprise* is shown to the left of the sketch.

26 BATMAN'S HILL AND HOUSE ON THE YARRA

Inscr. *W F Evelyn Liardet Pinxt l.r.*

Batmans Hill and House on the Yarra with distant View of Mt. Macedon . . .

Manuscript notes continued on to reverse.

Water-colour $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$

This and the above water-colour sketch were executed in 1863 possibly from earlier recollections, although they may have been based on two earlier works in the collection of the State Library of Victoria. Liardet's miscellaneous notes and sketches for his history of Melbourne are also in the State Library.

The manuscript notes on this sketch, like the above, provide an entertaining commentary on the scene depicted as well as Batman's association with the beginnings of the settlement. Liardet describes Batman's house 'erected by him in 1836—brought from Launceston in the Mary Cutter . . . the chimneys were built by the celebrated Buckley . . .' and concludes with the reference 'Batman made extensive purchases from the Natives for Tomyhawks.' In the foreground of this sketch, Batman is shown giving a tomahawk to a group of aborigines.

Apart from his charmingly primitive water-colours of Australian and New Zealand scenes, Liardet's best known work is the engraving by J. W. Lowry of a *View of Melbourne*, published with a key in the 1840's.

LIGHT, William (1786-1839)

Light is generally honoured as the founder of Adelaide. He was born in either the island of Salang or in the territory of Kedah, Malaya.

He served in both the Navy and Army, and during the Peninsular War as an intelligence officer on the staff of the Duke of Wellington. After an adventurous career in Europe, Light was appointed Surveyor-General of South Australia in 1836.

Despite opposition to his selection of the site of Adelaide, his plans for the layout of the city were accepted.

He resigned his position in 1838 and died the following year. His sketches and the subsequent engravings based on them are among the earliest views of South Australian scenes.

27 SITE FOR THE PROPOSED TOWN OF ADELAIDE

Lettered below: *Drawn by Colonel Wm. Light l.l.*

Engraved by Robt. Havell l.r.

A View of the Country and of the Temporary Erections near the Site for the Proposed / Town of ADELAIDE, in South Australia, / Forming the First of a Series of Views of that Colony now preparing for Publication. / PUBLISHED BY SMITH, ELDER, & CO, 65, CORNHILL, LONDON. l.c.

Coloured aquatint 17¼ x 23¼

Case Four

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK OF SIR JOHN FERGUSON

28 NARUFO tompora numplin Iehova. 1886.

Hymn-book translated by Rev. H. A. Robertson.

No. 16 of Ferguson's *A bibliography of the New Hebrides*, part 1, Erromanga.

Dr. Hugh Robertson and his wife, who deliberately chose Erromanga as their mission field, arrived there from Nova Scotia in 1872. His work, undertaken in difficult and dangerous circumstances, is described in his book *Erromanga the Martyr isle*. His translations include one of the New Testament, published in 1909.

29 FERGUSON, *Sir* John Alexander

A bibliography of the New Hebrides and a history of the Mission Press. Sydney, 1917-1943. 3 parts.

This bibliography is of great rarity, having been privately printed in an edition of only twenty copies.

30 NUPUME ya nafwakien. Tanna, Printed at the Mission Press, 1873.

No. 8 of Ferguson's *A bibliography of the New Hebrides*, part 2, Tanna.

In 1873, Rev. W. Watt, minister in charge of the Presbyterian Mission at Kwamera, Tanna, was provided with a printing press by the Glasgow Foundry Boys' Religious Society. This rare item, a hymn-book, was the first of many works to be issued from

CASE FOUR—*continued*

this press by Mr. Watt until his retirement in 1910. In his diary he records that he printed the first hymn in double pica type on 1st September and that the completed hymn-book was issued on 21st October, 1873. The copy exhibited has been inscribed as a gift from Mr. Watt to Dr. John Inglis, Presbyterian Missionary at Aneityum, and translator of many works into the language of that island.

- 31 ATA bada Iesu Keriso ana Evanelia Luka I teretereia Riwa mai Wedau. Sydney, Saml. E. Lees, 1897.

First scripture printed in Wedau, a dialect spoken in an area near Milne Bay, displayed with Ferguson's manuscript of a proposed bibliography of New Guinea.

Screen Four

HUXLEY, Thomas Henry (1825-1895)

Huxley was born in London and entered the Navy after studying medicine. In 1846 he joined the H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* as assistant-surgeon during its surveying voyages in tropical Australia, New Guinea and the Louisiade Archipelago.

During this period (1846-1850) he recorded scientific phenomena, the natives and views of the various places visited, while his studies of marine organisms collected during the voyage gained him considerable recognition.

He was later elected a fellow of the Royal Society, eventually becoming president. In 1854 he was appointed naturalist to the Geological Survey and lecturer in natural history at the Royal School of Mines.

Huxley was one of the most important scientists of his time and an active and influential supporter of Darwin's theory of organic evolution. His *Diary of the voyages of H.M.S. Rattlesnake* was published by his grandson, Julian Huxley, in 1935. Some of his sketches are reproduced in his *Diary* as well as *Narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake*, by John MacGillivray, London, 1852, 2 vols.

- 32 NATIVES BY A BAY

Unsigned Water-colour $9\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$

- 33 SCENE IN THE LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO

Unsigned Water-colour $7 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$

- 34 INTERIOR OF A NATIVE HUT, LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO

Unsigned Water-colour $9 \times 13\frac{1}{8}$

These three water-colours were painted in 1849 when the *Rattlesnake* was surveying the New Guinea coast and adjacent islands.

Centre Table

- 35 The BIBLIOGRAPHY of Australia. Stages in the making of volume V, part H-P.
HAY Alexander (1820-1898)
Footprints. A memoir of the late Alexander Hay. London, 1899. [F10306]
Manuscript description of no. 10306 in the hand of Sir John Ferguson, together with typescript, first galley proof, second galley proof, page proof together with the entry as it appears in the recently published part H-P of *The Bibliography of Australia*, volume V.

Case Five

THE HOWE PRESS—SIR JOHN FERGUSON AS A WRITER

- 36 FERGUSON, *Sir* John Alexander.
The Howes and their press, by J. A. Ferguson, Mrs. A. G. Foster & H. M. Green. Decorative initials by James Emery. Sydney, 1936.
This edition was limited to one hundred and twenty numbered copies, signed by the contributors and printer. This is copy no. 100.
- 37 The BOOKPLATE of Sir John Ferguson together with the blocks from which they are printed.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE HOWE PRESS

- 38 The MONITOR Volume II, no. 34, January 6, 1827. [F1087]
This newspaper, which was issued in Sydney during the period 1826 to 1841 was edited and published up to 1838 by Edward Smith Hall who took a leading part in the early struggles for constitutional and personal liberty in New South Wales.
- 39 NEW South Wales pocket almanack; and colonial remembrancer for the year of Our Lord and Saviour 1806. [F432]
The first almanack, and the second book to be printed in Australia. It was issued annually, except for 1807, until 1835, by George, and later Robert Howe, and their successors.
- 40 FIELD, Barron (1786-1846)
First fruits of Australian poetry. Sydney, 1819. [F738]
The first book of poems to be published in Australia. The author was the friend and correspondent of Charles Lamb and was the second Judge appointed to New South Wales, holding office from 1816 to 1824.

- 41 The AUSTRALIAN magazine; or, compendium of religious, literary and miscellaneous intelligence. Sydney, 1821, Volume I. [F804]
The first magazine published in Australia. The second issue contains an article entitled *Mr. Throsby's late tour*, which is the first published description of the area now known as the Australian Capital Territory.
- 42 TOMPSON, Charles (1807-1883)
Wild notes from the lyre of a Native Minstrel. Sydney, 1826. [F1093]
The first volume of poetry by an Australian born writer. Tompson spent most of his life as a clerk in the public service of New South Wales. This work is said to have little merit, except considered as juvenilia.
- 43 A MOTHER'S offering to her children: by a Lady long resident in New South Wales. Sydney [1841] [F3158]
The first children's book published in Australia, which is also said to be the last publication issued from the old *Gazette* office. It is dedicated to Master Reginald Gipps and is thought to have been written by Lady Bremer while she was staying with Sir George and Lady Gipps at Government House, Sydney.

Screen Five

- 44 DARLING, *Sir* Ralph (1775-1858)
Lettered below: *PAINTED BY J. LINNELL* l.l.
ENGRAVED BY J. RICHARDSON JACKSON l.r.
GOVERNOR DARLING l.c.
Mezzotint $12\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{8}$

John Linnell (1792-1882) was a portrait and landscape painter who exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy. He also engraved in mezzotint some of his own portraits as well as works by other artists. It is believed that his portrait of Governor Darling was painted in 1825, the same year he painted a group portrait of Lady Darling with her son and daughter.

Darling, as Governor of New South Wales from 1825 to 1831 had the difficult task of administering the Colony during the period when both influential settlers and the more radical factions were fighting for representative government, trial by jury and freedom of the Press. However, *The Sydney Gazette*, then edited by Robert Howe, by contrast with the rival papers, such as *The Australian*, then in opposition to the Governor, has been criticized for indulging in 'fulsome flattery of Government officials.' H. M. Green explained this as an inbred reverential attitude which caused *The Sydney Gazette* to continue 'to breathe in, and out, what remained of the old atmosphere, hobbling along as though oppressed by fetters that had been in fact

struck off with the abolition of the Censorship, and touching their hats to authority . . . It was in Darling's time that Robert Howe was granted the title of 'King's Printer', though Howe died by drowning before the news of the grant reached Sydney.

45 HALL, Edward Smith (1786-1860)

Photograph of the original portrait in oils in the collection of the National Library. The original is unsigned, oil on canvas, 16 x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$

A pioneer journalist of New South Wales, Hall published *The Monitor* from May 1826 to 1838. The paper was outspoken in its criticism of Governor Darling, who, in retaliation, deprived Hall of various privileges including that of having his paper printed by Robert Howe, the Government Printer.

46 KING, Philip Gidley (1758-1808)

Photograph of the engraving in *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay*, London, 1789, [F47], facing page 96. The engraving is lettered *I Wright del. l.l. W. Skelton sculp l.r. Lieut. King. Publd. May 1. 1789, by J. Stockdale, Piccadilly. l.c.*

It was during King's term as Governor of New South Wales that George Howe was appointed Government Printer. In 1803 King allowed Howe to publish *The Sydney Gazette* believing that it was 'desirable that the settlers and inhabitants at large should be benefitted by useful information being dispersed among them'. In reporting this decision to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, King described Howe as 'an ingenious man' to whom he had given permission to collect material, which, after being inspected by an officer, was to be published in the form of a weekly newspaper.

Case Six

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION

The spate of handbills produced during the Federation campaign cover many aspects of the issues involved, some opposing and some supporting, while many were directed towards sectional interests.

47 *The cost of Federation* points out to the people of New South Wales that if there is any increase in taxation 'nearly the whole of this would be returned to the New South Wales Treasury.'

48 *Run your eye over this and paste it on the wall or in your hat* warns the the citizens of New South Wales that Federation will impose a tremendous load of taxation that will forever oppress them.

CASE SIX—*continued*

- 49 *To the sugar growers of New South Wales*, stresses the danger under Federation of competition with the Queensland industry operating with cheaper labour and superior climate.
- 50 *The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill. Manifesto of the Northern Federation League* appeals for a vote by Tasmanians for Federation at the referendum to be held on 3rd June 1898.
- 51 *A 'Star' working man* deals in a question and answer method with the burning issue of a Commonwealth Tariff.
- 52 *A wise farmer's horse—not by 'Wise'*. A pictorial representation of New South Wales' likely responsibilities under Federation.
- 53 *The capital will be in New South Wales—five premiers say so*. Extracts from speeches by the premiers of New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia.
- 54 *The way to vote to-day*. An unelaborated direction to vote NO.

Screen Six

55 NON COMMISSION OFFICERS EMBARKING FOR BOTANY BAY

Lettered below: *NON COMMISSION OFFICERS EMBARKING FOR BOTANY BAY / Published as the Act Directs Novr. 1 ts. 1786 by H. Humphreys Bond St. & E. Hedges N.92 Cornhill.*

Etching coloured $16\frac{1}{8} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$

Various printed inscriptions include *chop Logic*, on the guard of one soldier's sabre, *Imperial Tokey* and *Block Wall* above the gibbet and ship to the left.

56 LANDING AT BOTANY BAY

Lettered below: *all these & more came flocking but With Looks down cast & Damp &— Publish'd Novr 16 1786 by E. Hedges Cornhill N.92 / & H. Humphreys No. 5 Bond St. / LANDING at BOTANY BAY.*

Etching coloured $15\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{8}$

SCREEN SIX—continued

Inscriptions printed on the picture surface include *THE MAJESTY of the People*, on the flag held by the figure leading the procession, while a sailor shouts from the rigging of the ship *SEND off the Long Boat LORD GEORGE is Preaching free Will to the Convicts*.

These two satirical cartoons express a highly individual attitude concerning the best type of settlers for the new colony at Botany Bay.

57 THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF BOTANY BAY

Lettered below: *The first Parliament of Botany Bay in High Debate*.

Line engraving $5\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$

58 THE EXPORTER-IMPORTER

Captioned: *I did not know you was a gardener Mr. Higginbottom / O Yes It's all in my way of bussiness Maam I exports / Natives, and imports Exotics from Botany Bay*.

Etching coloured $4\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$

59 SQUATTERS ARRIVING AT A FRESH SETTLEMENT

Lettered below: *Drawn and Engd. by Steeden. / SQUATTERS ARRIVING AT A FRESH SETTLEMENT*.

Aquatint coloured $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$

A cynical comment on the squatting characteristics of some early settlers.

Case Seven

60 The TOCSIN. [Edited and published by G. M. Prendergast for *The Tocsin* Printing and Publishing Co-operative Society, Melbourne]

The issue displayed, no. 17 for January 20, 1898 carries a design by Norman Lindsay, of a rebel figure tolling a bell, with bats (representing Tory political conceptions) flying in alarm. *The Tocsin* was succeeded by *The Labour Call* in 1906.

The editor, G. M. Prendergast was active in Victorian politics from 1892 to his death in 1937, being Premier in 1924. A trustee of the State Library of Victoria, he was interested in both Australian literature and art.

61 PROGRESS: political equality: social freedom: self restraint. Volume I, no. 4, January, 1890.

A monthly paper published from October 1889 to August 1890, when the editors, R. Jones and J. Dun, regretfully record that receipts had not covered the cost of printing and therefore publication must cease for a time.

- 62 The PROLETARIAT; official organ of the International Industrial Workers. Volume I, no. 2, February 15, 1919.

A weekly paper published by Francis Callanan and printed by the Marxian Printing Works, Sydney from February 18 to March 29, 1919.

Screen Seven

- 63 The FLAME; the tongue of revolution. Volume II, no. 9, October 3, 1908.

The first number of this paper, edited by R. S. Ross and Alfred Crampton, was printed and published at Broken Hill in May 1906. Ross, a pacifist and an international socialist, was secretary of the Victorian Socialist Party for some years, meanwhile he was an associate and a teacher in some instances of numerous Labour politicians including Frank Anstey, John Curtin and John Cain. The last number of the paper to be issued was volume II, no. 25.

- 64 The SHEARERS' record; a monthly journal; the official organ of the Amalgamated Shearers' Union of Australasia. Melbourne [Printed and published by G. A. Andrew] Volume III, no. 34, November 21, 1890.

This number contains an account by W. G. Spence, President of the Shearers' Union, of the strike of 1890 and the negotiations which brought about its end. The paper was published from 1888 to 1893 when it was incorporated with *The Worker*.

- 65 The DEMOCRAT; liberty: justice: fraternity. Volume I, no. 27, March 28, 1891.

Printed for the Proprietors by William Brooks, this penny weekly, which ran from 1890 to 1891, was the organ in New South Wales of the advocates of the single-tax theory. W. E. Johnson, afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives, contributed spirited cartoons and other supporters whose writings appeared in this paper included Frank Cotton, John Farrell and G. S. Beeby.

- 66 The DEMOCRAT. Volume I, no. 3, December 15, 1855.

The caption which states that this unique item was the first Labour Journal published in Australia is in Sir John Ferguson's handwriting.

- 67 The SOCIAL democrat; a weekly paper of the coming civilisation. Volume I, no. 4, May 28, 1904.

Mr. Tom Tunnecliffe, whose candidature is supported in this issue of the paper had a long parliamentary career in Victoria, including periods as a Minister and

as Speaker from 1937-1940. Eloquent and forceful in debate he described himself in later life as 'a radical mellowed by age and experience'.

Case Eight

A SELECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE FERGUSON COLLECTION

Relating particularly to the Presbyterian Church and Sir John Ferguson's father, the Rev. John Ferguson, this selection also illustrates two of the main groups of papers in the Ferguson collection, those of the Rev. John Dunmore Lang and the Rev. John Flynn of the Flying Doctor Service. The latter group were received through the Presbyterian Historical and Records Library and Mrs. Flynn.

- 68 TYPESCRIPIT of *The Economic Value of the Gospel* by the Rev. John Ferguson together with title page and frontispiece of this work as published by Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1910.
- 69 LETTERS by the Rev. John Ferguson and the Rev. John Flynn written in the highly significant few months of 1912 immediately before the Australian Inland Mission came into being. At the time of writing Flynn was making a survey of the inland and preparing, for the Federal Home Mission Board, a report which was to exert considerable influence. Ferguson, as Chairman of the Executive of the Board was instrumental in having it published, a significant step. Flynn's letter gives a charming indication of his own feelings towards the work ahead for which he was to become so noted, and also contains a reference to Ferguson's support.
- 70 DRAFT of a letter from Rev. John Dunmore Lang to the Governor of New South Wales, dated 23 April 1835. He reports that the Presbytery of New South Wales was 'desirous that the ordinances of Religion should in future be dispensed regularly in Paramatta' and requests permission to use the Court House for services on Sundays.
- The other two items are pledges to abstain from intoxicating liquor made before Lang and witnessed by him.

- 71 MEMORIAL service to Rev. John Ferguson, Minister for thirty years of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Sydney, who died on 1st March 1925.

Screen Eight

- 72 LANG, John Dunmore (1799-1878)
Lettered below: *Photograph by J. T. Gorus* l.l.
Engraved by H. S. Sadd. l.r.
REVD. JOHN DUNMORE LANG D.D.A.M. / For upwards of fifty Years Minister of the Scots Church Sydney. / Published November 1873, by the Proprietor J. T. Gorus, 101, King Street, Sydney.
Mezzotint $9\frac{1}{8}$ x $7\frac{3}{8}$
Presbyterian clergyman and politician, he founded Scots Church, Sydney, in 1824 and was Minister there for fifty years. A member of the Legislative Council and later the Legislative Assembly, he was active in colonial politics advocating, amongst other things, liberal franchise, land reform and the abolition of State aid to religion. A consistent sponsor of immigration schemes, his *Historical and statistical account of New South Wales* was an important publication. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales in 1872.
- 73 ST. STEPHEN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PHILLIP ST., SYDNEY
A notice advertising times of divine service during the period when the Rev. John Ferguson was Minister.
- 74 FERGUSON, John (1852-1925)
Photograph.
Ordained to the Presbyterian Church in 1880, he was Minister of the First Church in Invercargill, New Zealand when called by the congregation of St. Stephen's Church, Sydney, in 1894. He remained Minister at St. Stephen's until his death in 1925.
Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Australia in 1909, he was also senior military chaplain. He took a deep interest in industrial matters and education and was a strong advocate of the union of Protestant Churches. Active in the formation of the Flying Doctor Service, he was first chairman of the Australian Inland Mission.

Screen Nine

- 75 SWAN RIVER
Lettered below: *Painted by J. W. HUGGINS* l.l.
Engraved by E. DUNCAN l.r. *London, Published by J. W. HUGGINS,*

105 *Leadenhall Street./SWAN RIVER, /The view represents the Bivouac of Capt. Stirling in their exploring Party March, 1827, from an original drawing, / in possession of F. R. Clause, Esqr. Surgeon, R.N. to whom this Engraving is dedicated by J. W. HUGGINS.*

Coloured aquatint $9\frac{7}{8}$ x $13\frac{7}{8}$

Sir James Stirling (1791-1865), first Governor of Western Australia, visited and explored the Swan River and surrounding district in 1827. He presented a very enthusiastic report, which ultimately led to the establishment of Perth and Fremantle.

76 KOOMBANA BAY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Lettered below: *Drawn & Lithographed by T. C. Dibdin* l.l.

From an original Sketch taken on the Spot, by Miss Louisa Clifton l.r.
A VIEW OF KOOMBANA BAY, OR PORT LESCHENAULT, / AUSTRALIND. / WESTERN AUSTRALIA. / Published by Smith Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill, London: For the Western Australian Company—l.c.

Lithograph coloured $14\frac{1}{4}$ x $29\frac{3}{8}$

The present port of Bunbury is situated in Koombana Bay, over 100 miles south of Fremantle.

EYRE John (c. 1771-18??)

Born in about 1771, Eyre was apprenticed to his father, a woolcomber and weaver of Coventry, in 1784. He was convicted of housebreaking in 1799 and transported to New South Wales, arriving in Sydney in 1801.

He received a conditional pardon in 1804, was emancipated in 1811 and possibly left Australia the following year.

Eyre, whose work consists mainly of water-colour views of Sydney, is best known for his four aquatints of Sydney, published in England in 1810. The following year they were used to illustrate fellow emancipist D. D. Mann's book, *Present picture of New South Wales* [F518].

Fourteen of Eyre's studies were also included in Absalom West's engraved *Views in New South Wales* (1812-14). These *Views* were a joint convict-emancipist activity, West himself being an emancipist and the two engravers, Slaeger and Preston were convicts.

77 A WEST VIEW OF SYDNEY

Inscr: *A West VIEW of SYDNEY in NEW SOUTH WALES* l.c.

Water-colour $21\frac{7}{8}$ x $30\frac{1}{8}$ Painted on watermarked paper *RUNS & TURNER / 1805*

Undated but probably painted in c. 1808.

Eyre's water-colours are essentially topographical in nature and intention, seeking to provide a factual visual document of the Sydney of his time. In this typical example the artist has carefully detailed each house, building and vessel in the Cove. Most of the prominent features, such as Government House to the far left, St. Phillip's Church and Fort Phillip can be readily identified.

MARTENS, Conrad (1801-1878)

Born in London, son of a former Austrian consul, who settled there as a merchant. He studied under the water-colourist Copley Fielding and later joined H.M.S. *Beagle* as official artist to the expedition. In 1834 he left the expedition at Valparaiso, visited Tahiti and New Zealand.

He settled in Sydney in 1835 as a professional artist and teacher.

His earlier picturesque and topographical studies later gave way to more highly romantic works which reflect his interest in the dramatic effects of light. He was a prolific painter and is regarded as one of the most important of the colonial artists.

78 PART OF BRISBANE, WITH KANGAROO POINT

Inscr.: *Part of Brisbane, with Kangaroo Point, / Queensland* on reverse.
Unsigned Water-colour 9 x 13

79 THE NEW PORT, ADELAIDE

Lettered below: *Drawn on Stone by J. Hitchen* l.l.

Straker, Lith, 118, Bishopsgate Street l.r.

*Published by J. C. Hailes 104, Leadenhall Street. / THE NEW PORT—
ADELAIDE / SOUTH AUSTRALIA* l.c.

Coloured Lithograph 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 19 $\frac{7}{8}$

The New Port was built in 1839-1840 by the South Australian Company halfway between Port Misery, the original site selected by Colonel Light, and the site further down the river favoured by Governor George Gawler. The wharf, called McLaren Wharf, a warehouse and an approach road were opened in October 1840.

Screen Ten

80 QUEENS WHARF MELBOURNE, 1864

Lettered below: *F. Cogné, drawn & Lith.* l.l.

Ch. Troedel print. l.r.

*QUEENS WHARF. / (YARRA YARRA 1864) / Published by Charles
Troedel, Melbourne Album Office, 73 Collins St, East.* l.c.

Lithograph coloured 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{4}$

This lithograph of Queen's Wharf, before the city reaches of the Yarra were cut off from shipping by later bridges, shows the Customs House and St. James Old Cathedral to the left.

81 NICHOLSON STREET MELBOURNE c. 1864

Lettered below: *NICHOLSON STREET. / (FITZROY) / Printed and Published by Charles Troedel, Melbourne Album Office, 73 Collins St. East. l.c.*

Lithograph coloured 10 x 14 $\frac{5}{8}$

Nicholson Street in the suburb of Fitzroy was once one of Melbourne's most fashionable streets and many distinguished citizens lived in the Royal Terrace block of buildings to the right. This Terrace remains largely unchanged today while the Exhibition Gardens are to the left foreground.

These two lithographs are from Charles Troedel's *Melbourne Album* (1863-1864) which included scenes of Victoria, by such artists as Chevalier, Von Guerard and Gritten, as well as views of Melbourne.

MACARTHUR, John (1790-1862)

Captain John MacArthur was commandant at Port Essington from 1838 to 1849. He entered the Royal Marines at the age of nineteen and eventually reached the rank of Major-General.

82 PORT ESSINGTON, NORTHERN TERRITORY

Unsigned Water-colour 13 x 35 $\frac{1}{4}$

Port Essington was the third attempt to establish a settlement in Northern Australia, when in 1838 Captain Bremer in H.M.S. *Alligator* founded a settlement named Victoria at the Port. The occupying detachment of marines was under the command of Captain John MacArthur, whose house is shown in his water-colour. The settlement was abandoned after eleven years of unrewarding work.

MacArthur's general view was painted between 1839-1849 and provides an idea of the extent of settlement. The detachment of marines are shown parading in Victoria Square in front of the church.

EVANS, George William (1775-1852)

Surveyor-explorer Evans was born at Warwick and articled to an engineer and architect before he arrived in Sydney in 1802. The following year he was appointed Acting Surveyor-General and in 1812 took up the position of Assistant-Surveyor at Port Dalrymple.

Evans is well known as an explorer, having discovered the Warragamba and Castlereagh and the headwaters of the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers. In 1813 he was recalled from Tasmania to continue the explorations of the Blue Mountains undertaken by Blaxland's party. He also carried out further exploratory and survey work.

A trained draughtsman, Evans, after John Eyre, was the second topographical artist to work in the Colony in the first part of the century. He painted views of early Sydney and Hobart in a style similar to Eyre's. In 1822 his *Geographical, historical, and topographical description of Van Diemen's Land* [F861] was published in London.

83 SOUTH WEST VIEW OF HOBART TOWN, 1820

Lettered below: *G. W. Evans, delt.* 1.l.

Engraved by R. Havell & Son. 1.r.

This SOUTH WEST VIEW OF HOBART TOWN VAN DIEMANS LAND, is respectfully dedicated to the RIGHT HONORABLE EARL BATHURST, / His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, / by the PUBLISHER. / London, Published March 1st, 1820. 1.c.

Coloured aquatint 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 21 $\frac{3}{8}$ Watermarked paper J. WHATMAN / 1820.

84 HOBART TOWN, 1828

Lettered below: *G. W. Evans. Pinxt.* 1.l.

R. G. Reeve. Sculpt. 1.r.

HOBART TOWN, / VANDIEMEN'S LAND. / Published 1828, by R. ACKERMANN, 96, Strand, London. 1.c.

Coloured aquatint 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 24

These two aquatints are Evans' best known works. Published in 1820 and 1828 they provide an excellent idea of the growth of Hobart in eight years.

The *South West View* was also reproduced as a frontispiece to Evans' *Description of Van Diemen's Land* and other reproductions of his work appeared in Oxley's *Journal of two expeditions into the interior of New South Wales*, London, 1820, [F796].

PLATES



J. W. Lewin

Kangaroos

From the Nan Kivell Collection

Cat. No. 14



Augustus Earle

Bush Rangers and Constables, Illawarra

From the Nan Kivell Collection

Cat. No. 19



T. H. Huxley

Scene in the Louisiade Archipelago

From the Nan Kivell Collection

Cat. No. 33



G. W. Evans

Hobart Town, 1828

From the Nan Kivell Collection

Cat. No. 84

MICHAEL HOWE,

THE LAST AND WORST OF

The Bush Rangers

OF

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

NARRATIVE OF THE
CHIEF ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THIS

Great Murderer

AND HIS ASSOCIATES,

DURING A PERIOD OF SIX YEARS

IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

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Title page of *Michael Howe, The Last and Worst of the Bush Rangers*

Cat. No. 11

Rev. J. Inglis

With Mr Watts compels

NUPUME *to*
YA *Rev. Dr. Sarnon*
NAFWAKIEN. *Sarnon.*



TANNA.
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