



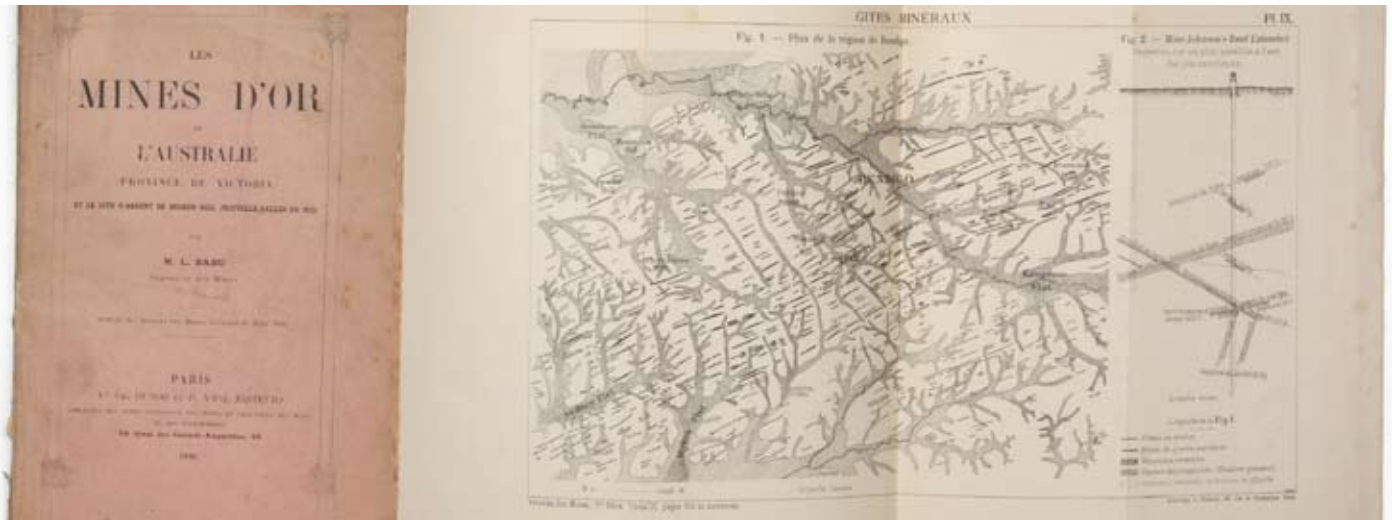
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OCTOBER 2008

Gold in Australia

acqs@hordern.com



1 BABU, M.L. Les Mines d'or de l'Australie (Province de Victoria) et le Gite d'argent de Broken Hill (Nouvelles-Galles du Sud)...

Octavo, pp. 86, illustrations and four large folding plans; some foxing and embrowning throughout, and the paper somewhat brittle, but good in original pink printed wrappers. Paris, Vve. Ch. Dunod et P. Vicq, 1896.

A very scarce detailed study of Victorian gold and New South Wales silver deposits, not recorded by Ferguson.

Babu was a prominent mining engineer, who published several works, including a study of mining in Saint-Étienne, and an account of French Guiana. Little surprise that the development of mining in Australia caught his attention, and this work begins with a useful history of the discovery of gold. Similarly, Babu is especially good on conditions in Broken Hill, with notes on the creation of BHP and its first decade of operations. Reflecting his technical expertise, the work includes many detailed geological discussions.

This is a separate off-print from the *Annales des Mines* for March 1896. The large plates are numbered 8 to 11 reflecting their place in the full periodical. Although not noted by Ferguson, it is now known to be held in the National Library, and the State Libraries of New South Wales and Victoria. \$1450



2 [BALLARAT] [PRINCE OF WALES CO.] The Engine House of the Prince of Wales Co., D.M. Hopkins, 1865.

Silver albumen photographic print, from a glass plate negative, 115 x 160 mm., with handwritten inscription as above on the recto in black ink; slight crease and small tears, a few light stains and somewhat faded, carefully restored and mounted. Australia, 1865.

Good original documentary photograph of the Prince of Wales Mining Company's engine house at Sebastopol, south of Ballarat.

The photograph is dated 1865, which was the same year that the Prince of Wales Company introduced a new type of rope called the "charcoal wire rope" to haul up the gold deposits. This innovation was aimed at reducing the power needed to work the engines.

The photographer is unknown, though the photograph was originally discovered in an album associated with one D.M. Hopkins. \$575

3 BEAUVOIR, Ludovic, Marquis de. *Australie. Voyage autour du monde... Deuxième édition...*

Octavo, with two original photographs tipped in, the two large folding maps a little browned and one with a small tear; a good copy in contemporary quarter morocco. Paris, Henri Plon, 1869.

A very good copy of the scarce second edition, illustrated with original photographs of Aborigines.

This popular and well-written account of a long circumnavigation was written by the Marquis de Beauvoir. He arrived in Melbourne in 1866, and travelled extensively in Australia, trekking overland through the eastern states and Van Diemen's Land, and going the entire length of the east coast, heading for Malaya by way of the Great Barrier Reef and Torres Strait. He includes particularly good material on the Victorian goldfields, especially around Ballarat and Bendigo, but there is also a lively account of Melbourne, some thoughtful comments on the Australian aborigines he met in the bush, and a lengthy digression on the Burke and Wills expedition.

The good maps are after Erhard and Vuillemin, while the many illustrations include views in Australia and California, with several depictions of Australian aborigines, including "King" Tatambo and his daughter.

This edition was preceded by a larger three volume work, but this edition is particularly desirable as the two images of Tatambo and his daughter are real photographs that have been printed on thin paper and tipped in (unlike the earlier edition, which included line engravings taken from the photographs).

Ferguson knew only the copy in the Mitchell library, but it is known to have been diligently collected by other institutions since. \$950



4 [CLARKE, REVEREND WILLIAM BRANWHITE] NEW SOUTH WALES: LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Claims of the Rev. W.B. Clarke...

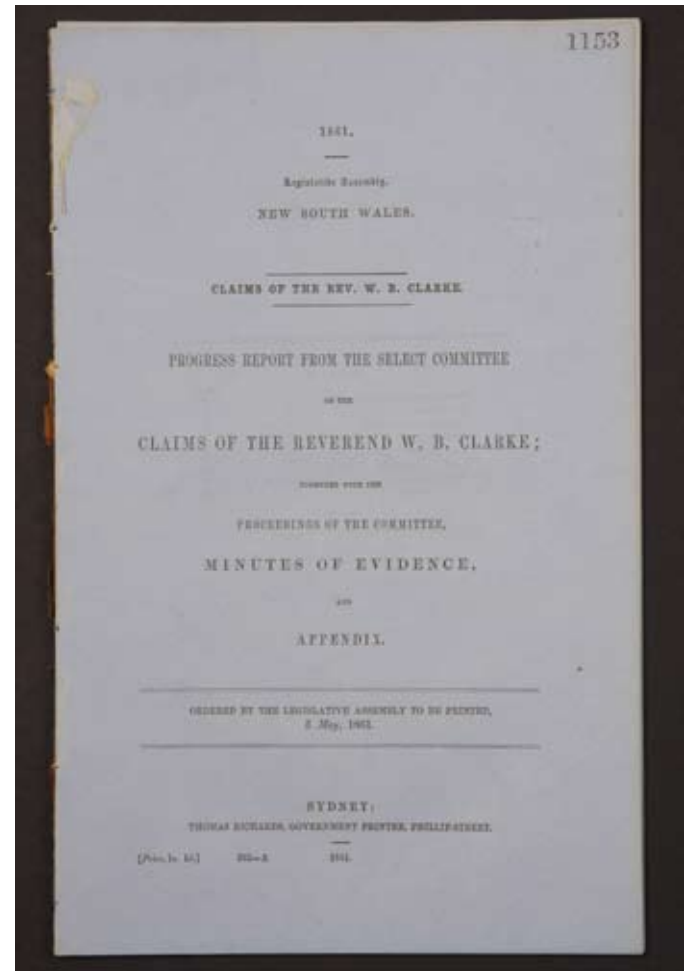
Folio, on blue paper; disbound, with the stamped foliation numbers to the top corners of each page. Sydney, Thomas Richards, 1861.

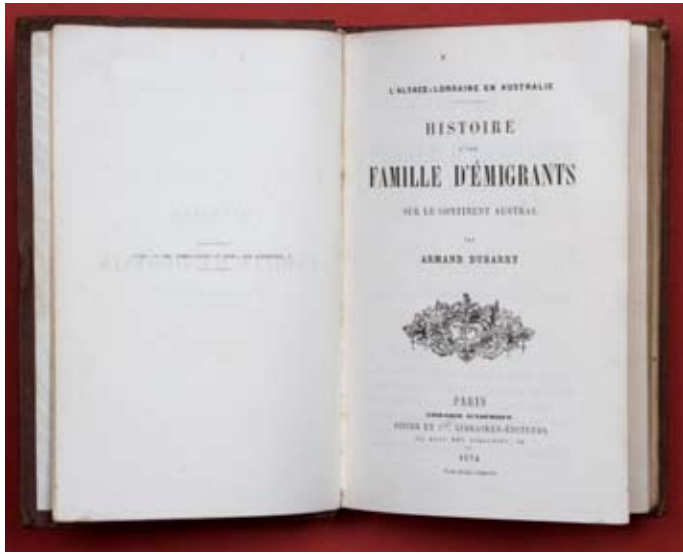
Clarke is often called the “Father of Australian geology”. This report, the proceedings from a Select Committee convened in 1861, is an examination of his claims as a gold discoverer, and is particularly important as a key source document for Clarke’s life.

William Branwhite Clarke (1798-1878) was educated at Cambridge, and although he took holy orders soon after graduating MA in 1824, he remained devoted to the study of geology. He was advised to seek a warmer climate for his health in 1839, and he emigrated to New South Wales, simultaneously taking up curacy in the parish of Castle Hill and Dural, as well as the position of headmaster at the Kings School, Parramatta. In 1851, acting on his own theories and with government support, he spent nine exhausting months on the Monaro and upper Murray.

The report includes the transcript of his lengthy interview by the Select Committee, as well as a number of letters from his correspondence on the subject. The document also includes the appendix, with many excerpts from contemporary Australian and international sources applauding Clarke’s efforts.

His unflagging efforts were well-known and well-rewarded, but it is interesting to note that he published very little, apart from the two more technical reports *Researches in the Southern Goldfields of New South Wales* (1860) and *Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales* (1867). As a result, this Select Committee report is a particularly important document for the history and personality of Clarke. \$625





5 DUBARRY, Armand. *L'Alsace-Lorraine en Australie. Histoire d'une Famille D'Emigrants sur le continent Austral.*

Octavo, 14 plates, two pages with inoffensive marks in blue pencil; a very good copy in original quarter brown pebbled morocco over matching pebbled cloth, bumped. Paris, Didier et Cie, 1874.

First illustrated edition, and rare: an interesting French account of life in Australia with much on the gold fields. This work, published in 1874, appears to have been preceded by a much shorter unillustrated Paris edition of only 66 pages, published the year preceding this greatly expanded and revised edition.

Dubarry's work is an attractive account of life in eastern Australia, and includes many plates, with a dramatic depiction of the survivors of a shipwreck taking to the boats, as well as many Australian scenes, including views of Melbourne, Cape York, and of life in the outback and on the goldfields.

Ferguson did not know this edition, but noted regarding a significantly later one that this provides a 'general account of Eastern Australia to Cape York. Contains frequent references to the aborigines.'

Apart from the short Paris edition of 1873 already noted, there were also (at least) two editions in 1874: this Didier edition, and another "nouvelle édition" published by Perrin. The clear implication is that this Didier edition is the earlier, making it the first illustrated edition of a work that would have some enduring popularity in the nineteenth century: the only copy noted by Ferguson, for instance, was published in 1887 (interestingly, by Didier and Perrin). All of the 1873/1874 editions are very rare, with one copy of each listed in three different Australian institutions: the only copy of this Didier edition recorded in an Australian collection is in the State Library of New South Wales. \$2250



6 [EUREKA STOCKADE] Disturbances at Ballaarat, and other related papers.

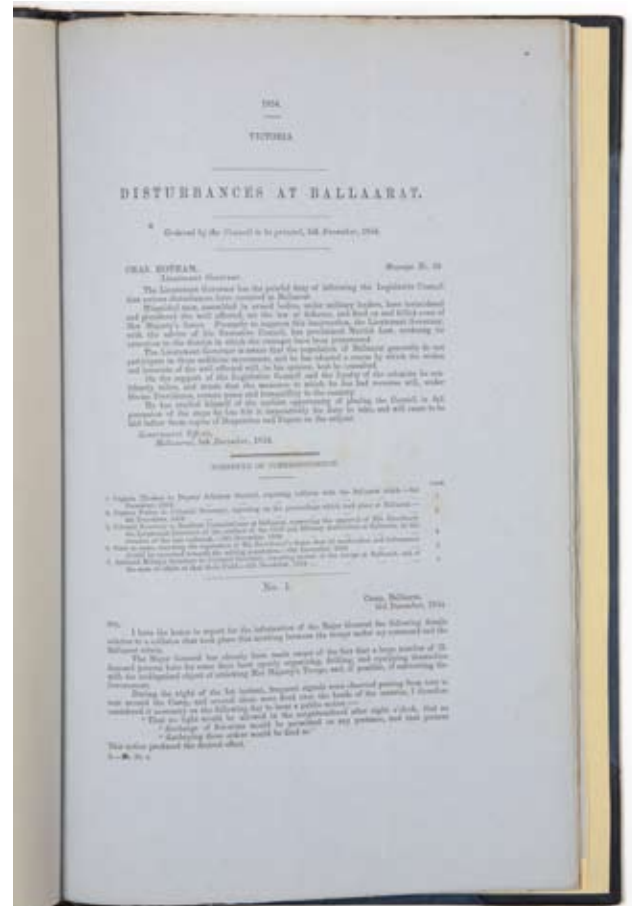
Collection of 6 papers, folio, printed on blue paper, the fifth paper ("Second Report" of 14 March 1856) a little foxed, especially to first page; very good, neatly bound together in half blue calf. Melbourne, John Ferres, 1854- 1856.

A good collection of Eureka Stockade reports, including printed versions of a number of original letters and despatches from witnesses of the events at Ballarat. The collection includes the first official report on Eureka "Disturbances at Ballaarat" ("The Lieutenant Governor has the painful duty of informing the Legislative Council that serious disturbances have occurred at Ballaarat"), printed on 5 December 1854, that is, only two days after the attack on the Stockade.

Equally interesting are the two supplementary reports on appeals for compensation. Included is the initial petition of 18 December 1855, protesting the 'wanton and uncalled for destruction of the property of those individuals who chanced to live within and near to what was then called the Stockade', with a note that the original included 752 signatures. A signally interesting inclusion is the "Claims for Compensation" of 25 January 1856, which includes many letters of complaint describing the losses and destructions made during the Stockade and its military suppression. The list appended by shopkeeper Patrick Curtain, for example, is substantial, with claims ranging from 18 pairs of 'doeskin cloth trowsers' to two dozen tins of oysters. Kennedy O'Brien submitted an equally thorough list, which included a demand for no less than 750 'compensation for being illegally detained in custody for five days.'

An attractive inclusion here is the 'Second Report... on the Ballaarat Outbreak Petition' of 14 March 1856, which was chaired by Peter Lalor, who had been elected to the Legislative Council in November 1855. The final two reports are the 'Copies of Correspondence respecting American citizens who were supposed to have participated in the late riots at Ballaarat' (7 March 1855) and the 'Ballaarat Riots. Expenses of troops and police' (17 March 1856).

\$865





See also detail on front cover

7 [EUREKA] MacCARTHY, Justin Edward Daniel. Watercolour of Victorian military camp at Ballarat.

Watercolour, 13.5 x 22 cms., signed with initials "J Mc" at lower right, in fresh and original state, just darkening at the edges from an earlier mounting (which has also discoloured the blank margins), the whole sheet backed with tissue; mounted and in an early colonial frame. Victoria, 1857.

Accomplished watercolour of the Government Camp at Ballarat circa 1857, by Justin MacCarthy, an officer of the British 40th Regiment. The regiment was based in Melbourne from 1852 to 1860, but is most famous for its participation in the suppression of the Eureka Stockade: soldiers from the 40th were routinely posted to Ballarat during this period. This beautiful image is an exceedingly rare early view of the Camp, one of the most important locations in the history of the Eureka Stockade.

This picture is part of a small group that has descended through the MacCarthy family. An accompanying note confirms that the image shows the so-called Government (or Police) Camp, situated in the upper township. Established in 1851, the Camp overlooked Ballarat Flat from the west. It was from this Camp that the attack on the Eureka Stockade was mounted, and here that the captured Southern Cross flag was brought in triumph by the victorious soldiers.

The artist was Captain Justin MacCarthy (born 1823), who arrived in Melbourne on the *Windsor* in late 1855. Although details of his career are sketchy, he certainly remained with the 40th Regiment for the following couple of years, as two children were born at Melbourne in 1857 and 1858, and his next child in Hobart in 1859 (see the accompanying documentation here; see also the published *New Army List* for 1855 and 1857). After serving in Tasmania he appears to have left the army, moving to Queensland.

MacCarthy joined the 40th a year after Eureka, but he would have been familiar with the events and, as this image confirms, certainly visited Ballarat as part of his commission. Although an amateur, he displays the particular artistic skills sometimes found in English-trained military men of the nineteenth century, providing an unusually detailed and attractive depiction of the camp. This is significant because the visual history of Eureka is largely confined to a few iconic images, and there are few even near-contemporary paintings or prints which show the key locations in Ballarat before or after the battle.

In this context, it is instructive to compare MacCarthy's watercolour with a later printed view of the camp after S.D.S. Huyghue, included in Wither's history of the town (see following item; no original drawing survives). Huyghue's and MacCarthy's versions of the Camp are noticeably different, confirming that MacCarthy's watercolour is not simply a later copy, but the two images share telling details: the flagpole at the edge of the main camp, the combination of huts and tents, the sparse trees on the fringes, and the slope leading up to the camp proper, seemingly from within the picket.

We have not located any comparable image of a comparable date, and certainly there is no history of such a fine, finished and signed watercolour ever being offered. \$58,500



8 [EUREKA] WITHERS, William Bramwell. *The History of Ballarat, from the first pastoral settlement to the present time...*

Octavo, additional chromolithographed title-page, folding panorama, 18 plates, a few spots; in the original maroon cloth binding, an excellent copy. Ballarat, The "Ballarat Star" Office, 1870.

First edition, and rare in this condition. Withers's extremely well-documented, fluently written history gives one of the best accounts of the Eureka Stockade and other momentous events of Ballarat's early years. The work is well-known for the many interesting plates: quite apart from the exceptional folding panorama, there are also images, for example, of the Government Camp from a sketch by S.D.S. Huyghue, and a wonderful sketch map of the attack on the Eureka Stockade.

Withers migrated from England in 1852, and worked for the Melbourne 'Argus'. In 1855 he went to Ballarat as a gold-digger, but having failed at this, he found work as a reporter and part-time compositor, joining the Ballarat 'Star' in September of the same year. He subsequently became one of the proprietors of the 'Miner and Weekly Star' and a contributor to the Ballarat 'Courier'.

He had, therefore, a long and intimate connection with the community he describes, and based his history on five years' correspondence and interviews with goldfield pioneers, eye-witnesses and participants in the Eureka Riots, and surviving local squatters. He also wrote several novels and two other volumes of reminiscences of Ballarat. He is believed to have died in Sydney at about the turn of the century.

\$1850



THE GOVERNMENT CAMP, BALLARAT, 1854.—TROOPS ARRIVING FROM MELBOURNE. *From a sketch by S. D. S. Hughes.*



9 GILL, Samuel Thomas. *Victoria Illustrated*...

Oblong quarto, engraved title-page and 45 steel-engraved plates; very occasional spotting to plates; original red cloth, elaborately decorated in gilt, all edges gilt, expertly rebacked, retaining the original decorated spine and yellow endpapers, preserved in a folding green box with matching spine label. Melbourne & Sydney, Sands & Kenny, Geelong, Thomas Brown, 1857.

An unusually good copy of the original printing of Gill's famous views of Victoria, including many scenes of the prosperous and energetic city of Melbourne, Geelong and the Victorian goldfields: 'has a place in any collection' (Wantrup).

Gill travelled frequently to the goldfields at Ballarat, Bendigo and Castlemaine on horseback, becoming known as "the artist of the goldfields" for his evocative sketches and watercolours which captured the rapid changes and the bustle and excitement of the times.

Gill's sketches for *Victoria Illustrated* were engraved in London, and the work was so successful, that a number of pirated versions appeared in England and Germany.

The work capitalised on the success of Terry's *Landscape Scenery*, and despite some internal evidence to the contrary, was available for purchase by December 1856 \$3850



10 [HARGRAVES] Exhibition of a 42lb. Nugget of Gold at Melbourne.

Ink sketch with caption in two hands, 225 x 180 mm., apparently unsigned; a little dusted and slightly creased, particularly at top left, but a very attractive image, mounted and framed. [London], circa April, 1853.

Original sketch of a contemporary London cartoon of a famous “breakfast” held in honour of Edward Hammond Hargraves in December 1852. The printed version of this cartoon would be published in the *Illustrated London News* on 16 April 1853.

The longer notice written here gives the story in its essentials: ‘The illustration shows this system of table decking to have reached Australia for the Nugget of Gold which our artist has pictured, formed one of the dishes at a déjeuner given at Melbourne, in Decr. last to Mr Hargraves (sic.), by his friends & admirers in recognition of his discovery of gold in South Australia on which occasion he was created a Magistrate. April 16th 1853. *Illustd. News.*’

This is rather cryptic, but the phrase “to have reached Australia” is the giveaway, as it confirms that the “*Illustd. News*” is the *Illustrated London News*. This is confirmed by an article by Peter Dowling, published online as ‘Gold in Australia’ (*La Trobe Journal* 67, Autumn 2001). As Dowling shows, the *ILN* was a ‘rich source of imagery relating to Australia during the gold rushes’, and the article confirms that an image with this exact caption was indeed published in the paper on 16 April 1853.

Hargraves, of course, was the famous gold publicist who first announced the discovery of gold at Ophir near Bathurst. In 1852 he did some surveys in his new position as commissioner of crown lands. He arrived unheralded in Melbourne in December, but reports in the press led to him being fêted, including at the famous breakfast depicted here. William Westgarth was in the chair at a “breakfast” that meandered on well into the evening (Geoffrey Serle, *The Golden Age*, p. 119).

The cartoon, which depicts a well-heeled gentlemen in a top-hat and suit pondering an enormous gold nugget in a broker’s office, doesn’t appear to match the caption, but Dowling also confirms that the visual imagery in the *ILN* was often only loosely related to the story. \$2500



11 HOWITT, William. Pantika: or, Traditions of the Most Ancient Times.

Two volumes, octavo; a fine copy in handsome late nineteenth-century half plum morocco, gilt, raised bands on spine, matching ownership inscription to each volume ("Jennie A. Olcott, April 1885). London, Whittaker and Co. 1835.

An excellent copy of the first edition of Howitt's first fictional work: a collection of seven stories derived from various legends. One of the tales, "Nichar, the Exile of Heaven", involves interplanetary travel.

'In 1852 William and two sons sailed for Victoria where they spent two years on the diggings. They gained little gold but much colonial experience; although William revelled in the free bush life and strange flora and fauna, and was stimulated by repulsing bushrangers, he found scope for reform in the land laws, in the gold commissioners and "the comic-opera police force".' (ADB) He wrote a number of works based on his experiences, including *Tallangetta, the Squatter's Home; Land, Labour, and Gold;* and *History of Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.*

His son, A.W. Howitt, was the explorer who discovered the remains of Burke and Wills.

\$750

12 HOWITT, William. Madam Dorrington of the Dene: the Story of a Life.

Three volumes, octavo; a fine copy in handsome late nineteenth-century half plum morocco, gilt, raised bands on spine, matching ownership inscription to each volume ("Jennie A. Olcott, April 1885). London, Henry Colburn, 1851.

A beautiful copy of the first edition of this novel, bound to match the preceding item in this list, and with the same ownership inscription to a "Jennie A. Olcott".

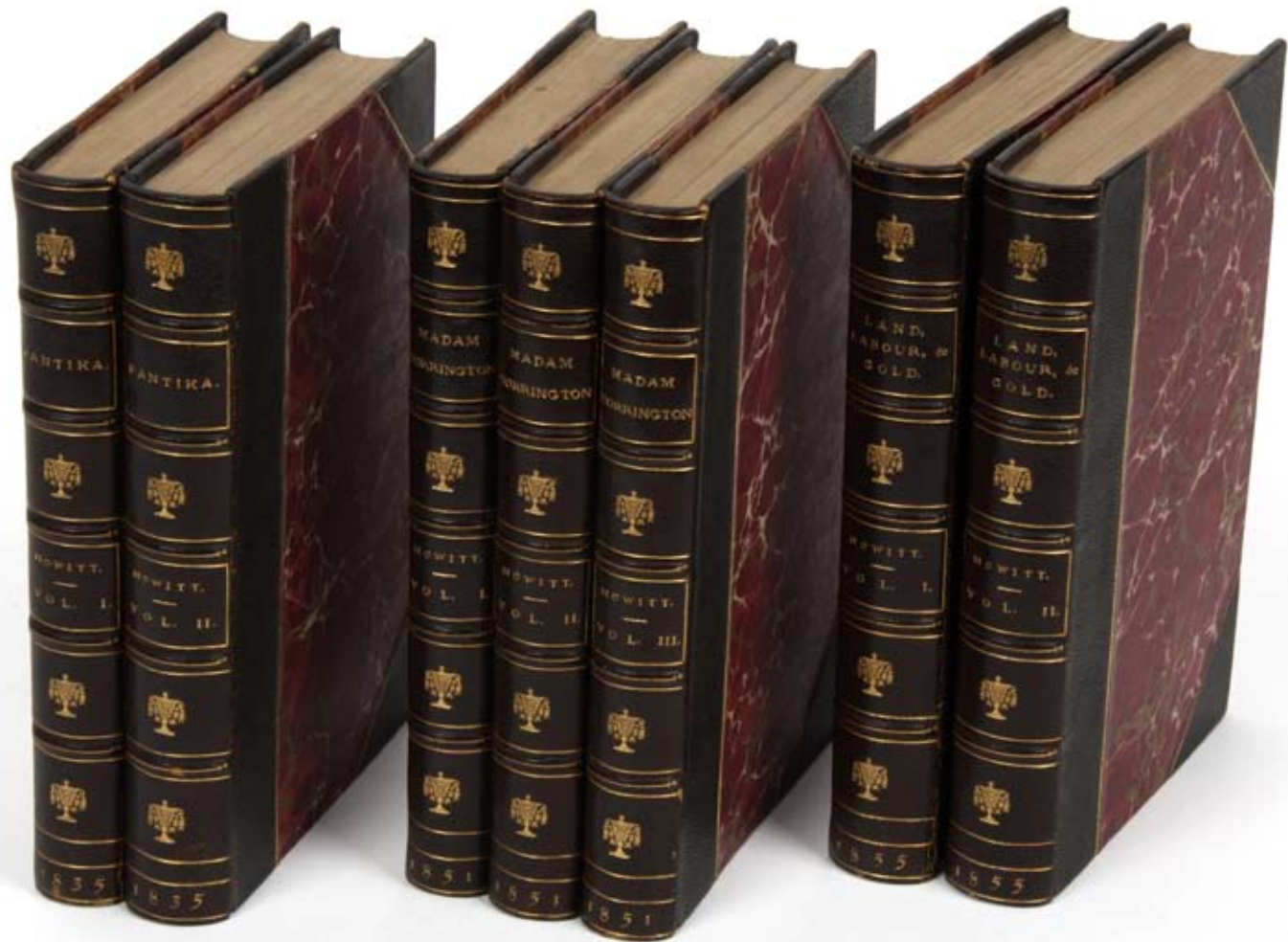
Howitt was a prolific and well-regarded author, and known for his two-year sojourn in Australia. This appears to be one of his scarcer titles. \$680

13 HOWITT, William. Land, Labour, and Gold; or, Two Years in Victoria: with Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land.

Two volumes, octavo, 2 pp. publisher's advertisements at rear of volume II; a fine copy in handsome late nineteenth-century half plum morocco, gilt, raised bands on spine, matching ownership inscription to each volume ("Jennie A. Olcott, April 1885). London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1855.

A beautiful copy of the first edition of this classic, again in a matching binding, and with matching provenance, to the two prior items in this list: 'an interesting account of experiences on the gold fields of Victoria, together with impressions of New South Wales and Tasmania' (Ferguson).

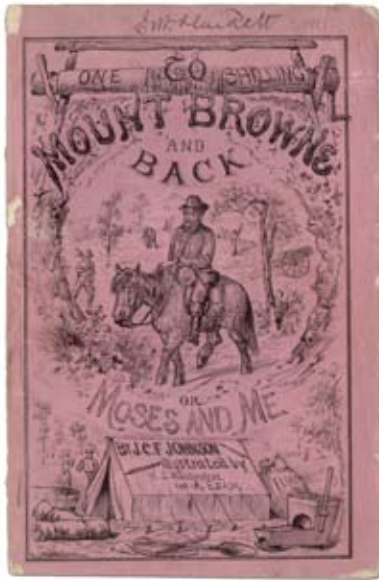
This is considered one of the best of the digger narratives, a lively account of colonial and goldfields life noted for its vivid immediacy. Howitt attempts a thorough critique of colonial society, informed by his own radical liberalism. Writing before Eureka, his candid and reasoned criticism of the land laws and the administration of the goldfields gave articulate expression to the concerns and aspirations of the emigrant diggers. \$1550



PANTIKA.
PANTIKA.
HOWITT.
VOL. I.
HOWITT.
VOL. II.
1835

MADAM
WARRINGTON
MADAM
WARRINGTON
MADAM
WARRINGTON
HOWITT.
VOL. I.
HOWITT.
VOL. II.
HOWITT.
VOL. III.
1851

LAND,
LABOUR, &
GOLD.
HOWITT.
VOL. I.
HOWITT.
VOL. II.
1855



14 JOHNSON, J.C.F. To Mount Brown and Back, or Moses and Me.

Octavo, [iv], 32, [iv] pp., eight lithographed plates after Herbert Woodhouse or Arthur Esam; original pink pictorial wrappers, slight wear to head of spine, but a very good copy. Adelaide, Advertiser Print, 1881.

This delightful and rare illustrated work is an account of the author's trip from Adelaide to Mount Browne. The Introduction remarks that 'interest has been evoked of late by the discovery of alluvial gold in a district lying near the South Australian border, but which is to two-thirds of the community an utterly unknown land'.

Johnson, an Adelaide journalist, recounts with much humour his cross-country journey on his horse Mr Moses and provides a detailed and human view of country life en route and conditions on an Australian goldfield.

Mount Browne was named and first described by the explorer Charles Sturt who travelled in the region in 1845. Johnson crossed Sturt's route at Depot Glen 'close to where gold was first found in the Grey Ranges... at the Glen there may yet be seen the fragments that remain of the boat the explorer carried with him, wherein to cross the mythical inland sea of Central Australia...' (p. 16).

The eight full-page engravings together with the cover illustration are the work of two of the leading illustrators of the period, Herbert Woodhouse and Arthur Esam. Herbert Woodhouse was a member of the most famous family of sporting artists in nineteenth-century Australia. He moved to South Australia in 1880 and regularly exhibited in exhibitions both overseas and interstate.

An ephemeral and rare goldfields work: this copy is in excellent original condition, complete with the many engraved advertisements. \$13,500



See also detail on back cover

15 [KANN, Charles Albert]. Australien och dess guldregioner. Tillförlitliga Underrättelser för Utvandrare till Australien, i synnerhet med afseende på Öfverfart, Ankomst, Bosättning och Guld-gräfning.

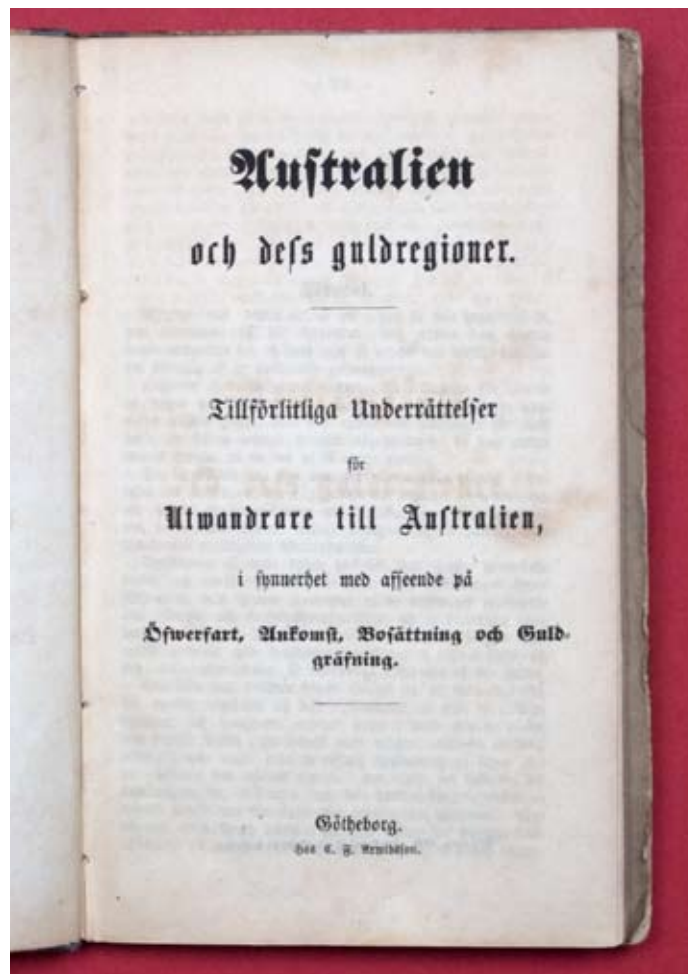
Small octavo; a fine copy in the original cloth-backed boards, a little stained and rubbed but otherwise very good. Göteborg, Gumpert & Comp. 1853.

Very rare: an early and exotic goldfields guide, probably the first Scandinavian work on the Australian gold rushes.

Kann was born in Sweden in 1813 but lived abroad for most of his life. He would seem to be the Charles Albert Moses Kann registered in the Jewish Community in Stockholm in the early nineteenth century, where he is entered as simply "Moses Kahn", with the note that he 'vacated and called himself Charles Albert Kann'. He lived in Copenhagen for many years, working as a translator and language teacher, and at some point in the late 1850s – certainly after the publication of this particular book – he moved to Deal in England where he worked as a shipbroker. He died in 1866.

All of his works are rather uncommon, and this charming and significant guide for the immigrants in Australia includes lengthy notices of New South Wales and Victoria, with brief but detailed comments on many towns in both states, as well as more general notes on climate and the like. The work also contains several amusing stories of successful gold diggers.

Ferguson knew only the Mitchell Library copy of this work, which has since been acquired by three other Australian institutions: the National Library of Australia, and the State Libraries of Victoria and Queensland. There was also a Copenhagen version (*Australien og dets Guldegne*, Ferguson, 11049b). \$1850





16 [MALDON VICTORIA] Collection of documents from the Maldon District Courthouse

16 documents, folio, some printed and completed in manuscript, others manuscript only; laid and watermarked blue or white paper, very good. Victoria, 1857- 1859.

An attractive and interesting group of documents from the magistrate's bench in the District Court of Maldon in Victoria at the height of the gold rush.

Gold had been discovered at Maldon in 1853, and by the following year the population was estimated to be 20,000. This sheaf of documents dates from the early days of the township, and give a fascinating glimpse of life on the gold fields, with appeals ranging from applications to sell lemonade to serious cases of assault.

The collection includes letters from cattle farmers seeking licenses to slaughter their stock in their yards and from two gentlemen seeking to hire out their "four wheel carriage". There are several applications for Refreshment Licenses, which allow their holders to sell "Tea, Coffee, Lemonade, Soda Water, Ginger Beer, and Spruce Beer" from their premises; there are also two applications for Publicans' Licenses.

On a more serious note, are several summonses to individuals in two separate cases of assault, one in which a third party eye-witness is also summonsed, and another involving an instance of assault upon another man's wife. Some general court correspondence from the clerk of the Castlemaine District Court discusses the sharing of information concerning the findings of the Maldon Court, in order that decisions can be upheld consistently between the two areas of jurisdiction. \$850



17 [MOUNT ARARAT] Petition, Local Court of Mount Ararat Gold Field...

Folio, single leaf, printed on blue paper; disbound. Melbourne, John Ferres, Government Printer, 1858.

Petition highlighting the miseries and privations of the miners at the new township of Mount Ararat in Victoria, and asking that every miner be allowed to occupy and cultivate an acre of Crown Land.

Ararat was first settled by Europeans in the 1840s after the surveyor Thomas Mitchell passed through the area in 1836. It was in 1857 that a group of Chinese miners en route to Central Victoria struck gold at the Canton Lead, making it the only city in Australia to be founded by the Chinese.

This petition, then, dates from the very beginnings of the development of Ararat, and deals particularly with the poor diet of the miners ('the impossibility of obtaining a proper quantity of vegetable food'), but also highlights the relative poverty of the small society at Mount Ararat, where 'profits are too frequently the price of virtue.' \$375

18 MALONE, R. Edmond. Three Years' Cruise in the Australasian Colonies.

Octavo; a few spots, but generally fine in original blind-embossed green cloth, spine lettered in gilt. London, Richard Bentley, 1854.

First edition, very good: R. Edmond Malone, an intelligent observer who visited all the Australasian colonies, was an officer on HMS *Fantome* on the Australian Station between 1851 and 1853.

'Her Majesty's Ships *Calliope* and *Fantome* left Plymouth Sound to relieve the Squadron (*Havannah* and *Fly*) on the Australian Station, March 2, 1851. The author was appointed to H.M.S. and was on the Australian Station 1851-3. He visited all the Colonies, and discusses many subjects such as convictism, mining, immigration etc.' (Ferguson).

His journal includes a good account of the New South Wales diggings – one of surprisingly few such descriptions – as well as an account of the Victorian goldfields. The description of the goldfields is published in its original diary form, which adds to the immediacy of the author's impressions. Malone's observations on a wide range of topics provide a comprehensive sketch of the social, political and economic context and locate the goldfields in their proper place within the broad panorama of colonial life.

\$750



19 YOUNG, Rev. Robert. The Southern World. Journal of a Deputation from the Wesleyan Conference to Australia and Polynesia: including notices of a visit to the gold fields...

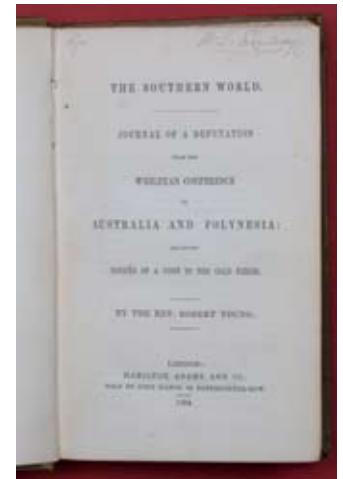
Octavo, internally a good copy in the original green cloth, slightly stained and faded, head and tail of spine worn. London, Hamilton, Adams, 1854.

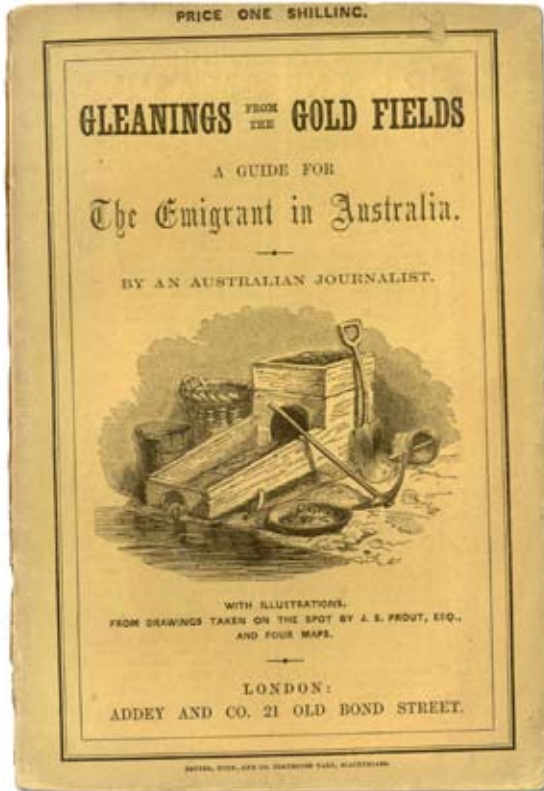
First edition: Young visited Australia in the course of an eighteen-month trip around the world, and includes a description of his visit to the Victorian diggings, including a digger's wedding, Christmas-day on the gold-fields, and the state of the digging population.

He also advises those who are determined to emigrate that 'if they are delicate, and have been tenderly brought up, they ought not to emigrate to the "diggings", unless they are prepared to dig their own graves. Mechanics, agriculturists, labourers, and miners, are the classes best adapted to the present state of Australia; and if such parties be healthy, sober, industrious, of good principles, possessed of common sense, and willing to endure hardship and discomfort for a season, they may emigrate to any of the Australian colonies, with a reasonable hope of success.'

The F. Hobill Cole copy with bookplate.

\$385





20 [PROUT] AN AUSTRALIAN JOURNALIST. The Emigrant in Australia or Gleanings from the Gold Field.

Octavo, four plates and four coloured folding maps, includes all advertisements called for by Ferguson; very good, original yellow printed wrappers, front wrapper detached but here protected by mylar sleeve. London, Addey and Co. 1852.

A lovely copy of this anonymously printed emigrant's guide to the Australian Gold Fields in the original printed wrappers.

The text contains practical advice on emigration to Australia, detailed chapters on the goldfields of both NSW and Victoria and on gold deposits and washing. A particularly attractive aspect of this work is that the four plates are after drawings taken on the spot by John Skinner Prout (1805-1876), well-known for his beautiful lithographs of Australian scenery and emigrant life. The four illustrations of life on the gold fields included here are charming depictions of diggers at work in picturesque Australian landscapes, with views of Ophir, the Blue Mountains, Summerhill Creek and Mount Alexander. Prout soon after published *A Magical Trip to the Gold Regions* (1853).

The copy includes the pages of advertisements noted by Ferguson, which are full of notices befitting the emigrant and the prospective digger alike: many are for utilitarian items like tents and gold digging equipment, while others advertise shipping lines or banks. The work also includes four folding maps, three detailing New South Wales, and one Victoria. Ferguson only knew four copies of this work, including one in his own collection.

The fragile front wrapper of this copy has become detached, but is here protected and retained by the mylar sleeve. \$3850

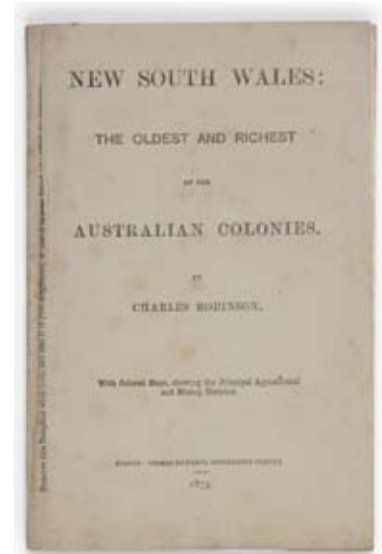
21 ROBINSON, Charles. New South Wales: The oldest and richest of the Australian Colonies.

Octavo, with two large folding coloured maps, some minor light foxing to first map, crisp overall; an exceptionally good copy in the original fawn printed wrappers. Sydney, Thomas Richards, Government Printer, 1873.

An excellent copy of the superior enlarged edition of Robinson's emigrant pamphlet, uncommon in its original wrappers. Published the same year as the first edition, this is the first edition to include the two fine coloured maps.

It contains information on all aspects of New South Wales – political, economic, social, cultural, and religious – as well as hints to intending emigrants, including a summary of the advantages of New South Wales as a home for the immigrants. There are passages on the cost of living and several statistical tables and a detailed chapter on mineral wealth. With two coloured maps, the first showing mineral deposits and the second the principle agricultural districts, this copy also has the advertisements at the back noted by Ferguson, which include several for insurance and mining companies and a list of publications available from the Government Printing Office, prominent amongst which is Kreft's *Snakes of Australia* (1869).

Interestingly, for the expanded edition, Ferguson calls for green paper wrappers, whereas this copy is in fawn paper wrappers much like the earlier edition. An endearing note to the front wrapper reads "preserve this pamphlet when read, and lend it to your neighbours, or post it to some friend who wants the information". Robinson also wrote a shorter pamphlet *The Progress and Resources of New South Wales* (1878). \$485



22 PHILLIP-STEPHAN, Messrs. Solferino. Mining Town N.S.W.

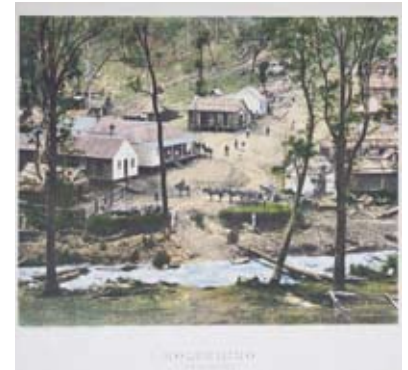
Coloured photolithograph, 283 x 352 mm; short tear and a few spots in margin, but a good copy, mounted. Sydney, Phillip-Stephan, 1888.

An unusual photolithographic view of the mining town of Solferino. "The inventors of the Process [of making a lithograph from a photograph] are Samuel Phillip and Adam Stephan... a photographer, and a lithographic printer. For some three years past, they have, in a cellar situated in Woolloomooloo, worked hard and continuously to perfect this discovery, which combines the knowledge of both trades..." (Ferguson, quoting from one of their portfolios).

The results of the process are fairly bizarre: most of the prints have a distinctly surreal quality. Phillip and Stephan produced a series of landscapes, based mainly on photographs by Caire, Lindt, and Bayliss, which could be bought separately, while some were sold in sets. The company continued until 1910.

This view of the famous mining town of Solferino is of particular interest for its details of miners' dwellings.

\$685





23 SKOUBOE, Esther. Oplysninger og praktiske Bemærkninger Udvandrerne til Australien.

Small octavo; a fine untrimmed copy in original yellow printed wrappers, early ownership inscription on front wrapper. Kiøbenhavn, Iversen, 1853.

Very rare Danish work containing practical information and advice for emigrants to Australia. It was designed specifically to meet the demands of Danes intending to emigrate to the gold fields, and it is no coincidence that Skouboe produced an almost identically titled guide to North America. The Danes represented a small but significant community on the Australian goldfields.

As with all works of this type, there are sections on climate, customs, and geography, among others. It also provides detailed comments on the cost of shipboard life. Indeed, inspired by the Australian and American goldrushes, several books and emigrant guides on the two countries were produced in Denmark in 1852 and 1853 (Theodore Christian Blegen, *Norwegian Emigration to America*, p. 344).

The only other copy known in Australia is in the W.H. and Elizabeth M. Deane collection at the University of Sydney (where the author is catalogued as "C. Skouboe"). The Danish Union catalogue lists one copy of this work in Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Slotsholmen. \$3450

24 STRZELECKI, Paul Edmund de. *Gold and Silver: A Supplement to Strzelecki's Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.*

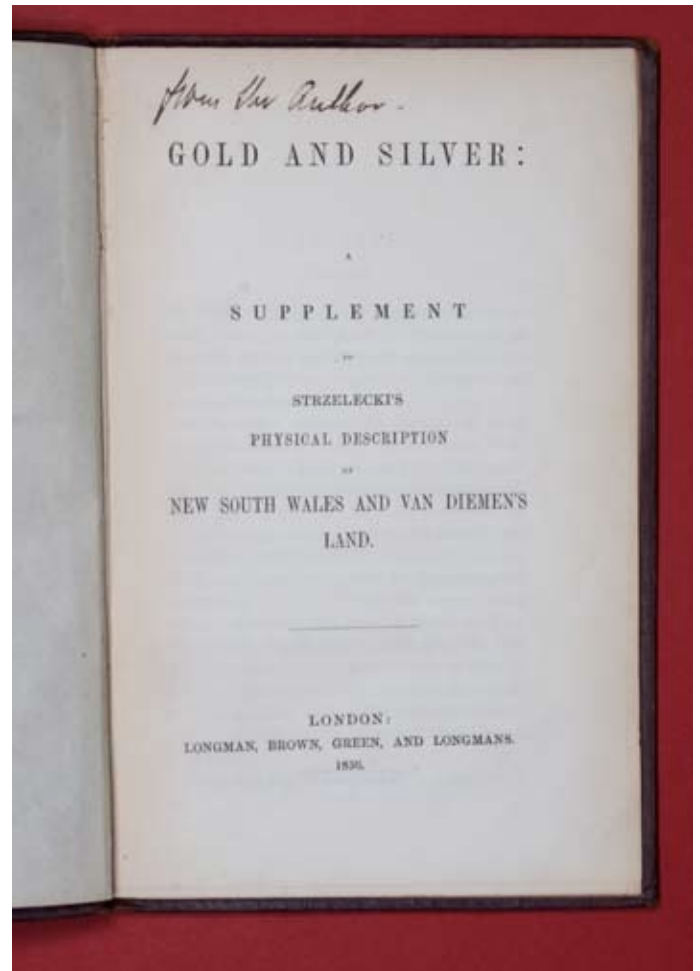
Octavo, 34 pp.; a fine copy in the original maroon ribbed cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gilt, with endpaper advertisements, by Westleys of London with their ticket, bookplates. London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1856.

Author's presentation copy of this scarce and important *Supplement*, which was published eleven years after the release of Strzelecki's *Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*.

In this important discussion of the identification of gold in Australia, the famous explorer and scientist cogently sets out his claim to be the first person to discover gold, having positively identified a sample from Bathurst in 1839. In the preface Strzelecki states that Governor Gipps, on learning of the discovery, had asked him to stay silent on the subject for fear of potential social unrest. Strzelecki complied with the request and was 'also silent on the subject in my book [published 1845] and in my formal communication with learned bodies in Europe...'.

The publicity, if not notoriety, surrounding the Hargraves discoveries started Strzelecki on a long struggle, ably supported by friends in Sydney, to prove his own priority of claim. This *Supplement* was, therefore, published to set straight the printed record of the matter.

This is a fine copy, inscribed "From the Author" on the title-page, in the superior binding of dark purple cloth. Ferguson describes only a publisher's binding of stiffened khaki wrappers, with the cover-title printed as a label with the price of 2s. \$6500





25 [VICTORIAN GOLDFIELDS] Return respecting the Gold Fields. Laid upon the Council Table, by the Colonial Secretary, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor...

Folio; an excellent copy, unbound as issued. Melbourne, John Ferres, at the Government Printing Office, 1851.

Uncommon, especially in such fine original condition: the first official Victorian paper on gold, containing much of interest on this period.

The first gold finds in New South Wales had led to an initial rush of Victorians northwards, but rumours of riches at now famous gold-towns like Bendigo and Ballarat quickly reversed the flow, as an influx of miners into the state led to its population tripling in three years.

This official paper on the Victorian gold fields is a particularly important document, as it represents the first government position in some detail. It does give many hints of the drama of the rush; even the tables of statistics are revealing, with the number of licenses issued in Ballarat, for example, a sign of things to come: 532 in September 1851; 2261 in October; and 1885 in November.

The report includes a transcript of La Trobe's August 1851 proclamation of the necessity for licensing, as well as the series of supplementary notices signed by Lonsdale and others as regards the technical provisions: there is, for example, a description of the Gold License itself. It was this latter, and the heavy-handed and expensive system of licensing throughout the gold fields, which would lead to the Eureka Stockade only a few years later. \$650

26 **CARNEGIE, David Wynford. Spinifex and Sand: a Narrative of Five Years' Pioneering and Exploration in Western Australia.**

Octavo, with illustrations and folding maps (two in a rear endpocket); early ink inscription partly erased from front free endpaper, else an unusually fine, tight copy in the original pictorial cloth, top edge gilt. London, C. Arthur Pearson, 1898.

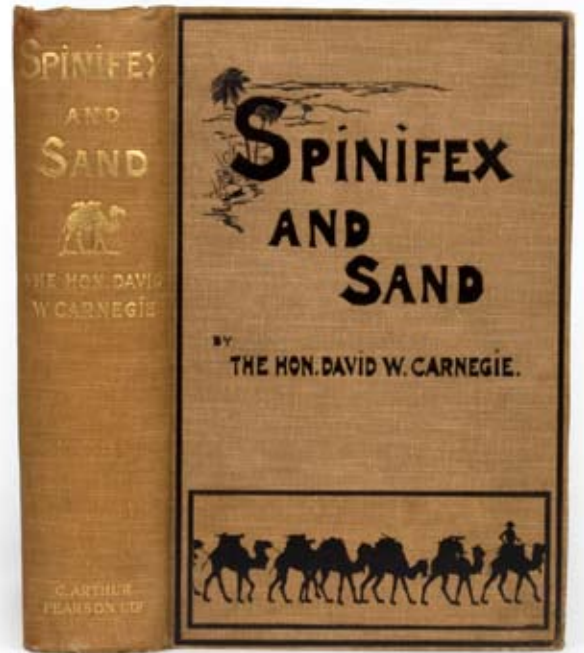
An excellent copy in original condition: the first edition of one of the most enthralling works of inland exploration, in its handsome original nineteenth-century binding, illustrated with forty-five printed photographic images and folding maps.

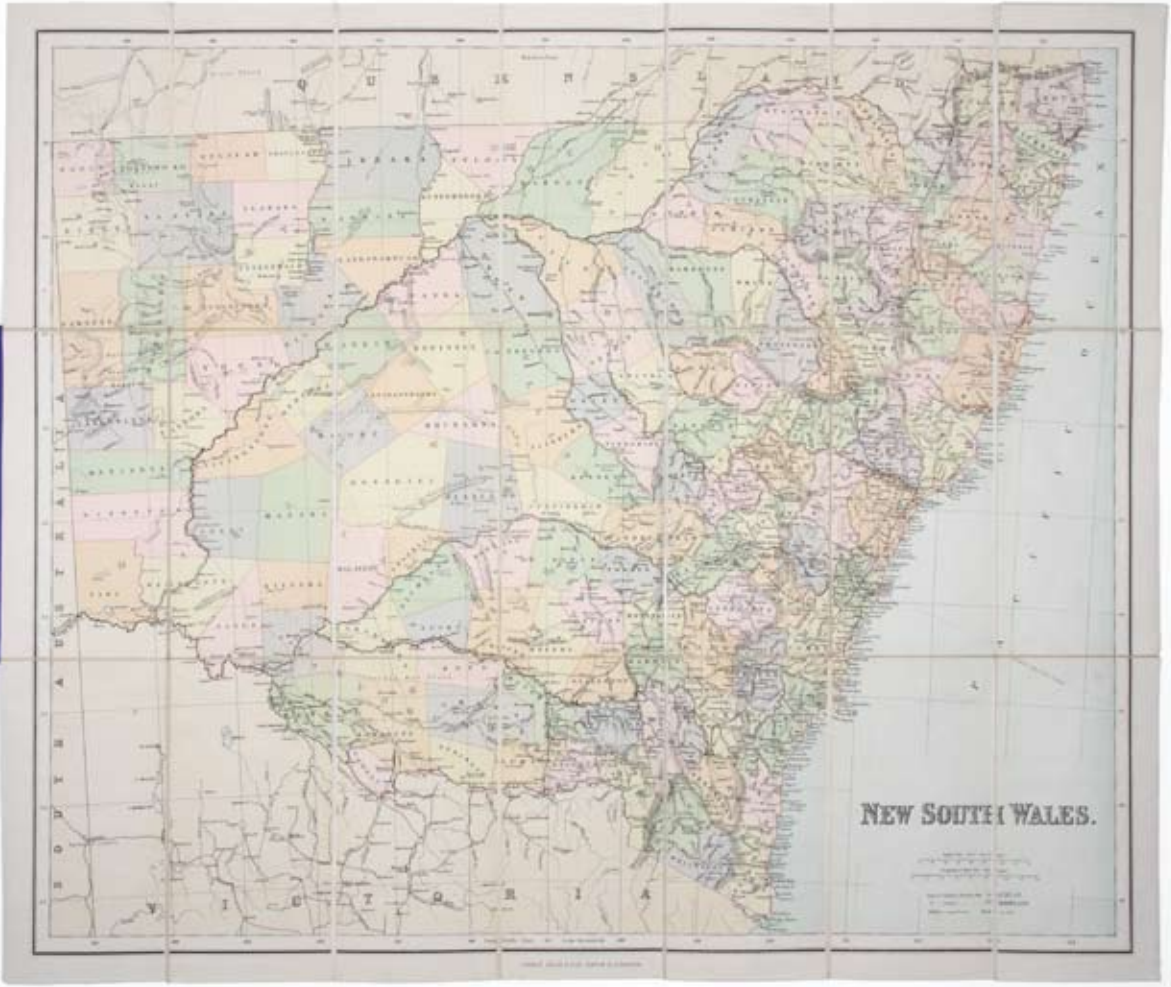
Travelling with Lord Percy Douglas, Carnegie was an enthusiastic prospector on the Western Australian goldfields. Lord Douglas returned to England to raise the finance for Carnegie's first, 90-day, expedition of 1894 in which he covered approximately eight hundred and fifty miles of largely unexplored territory around Hampton Plains, Victoria Springs, Mount Shenton and Mount Ida.

His subsequent 1896-7 expedition was to establish the nature of the country between the southern goldfields and the Kimberleys in the north, and between the east-west routes taken by Warburton and Forrest in 1874.

Carnegie was awarded the Gill Memorial medal by the Royal Geographical Society in London for his exceptional work in one of Australia's most inhospitable wildernesses.

\$7750





NEW SOUTH WALES.

Scale of Miles
Scale of Statute Miles
Scale of Nautical Miles

27 [NEW SOUTH WALES] Philips' New Series of Travelling Maps. New South Wales with Index (cover title).

Slim octavo pocketbook map, the map folded and backed with linen, 650 x 535 mm., printed index; in the original blue cloth binding, cover title in black and gilt lettering, top of spine a little rubbed and a small spot to the front board, very good. London & Liverpool, George Philip & Son, c. 1888.

An attractive pocket map of New South Wales, from *Philip's New Series of Travelling Maps*. George Philip first began publishing such maps for emigrants to Australia at the time of the gold rush.

The map shows late nineteenth-century New South Wales, divided into districts. Marked is the submarine cable from Wakapuaka, New Zealand to Sydney, which was completed in 1876. There are also several explorer's tracks in the state's far west, including one for Burke in 1861, and also that of Alfred William Howitt (1830-1908), dated 1862. Howitt, an anthropologist, naturalist and explorer, came to Australia initially to try for gold. He is remembered as the leader of the Royal Society of Victoria expedition to relieve or rescue Burke, Wills and King. Another track of note is that of Giles (here dated 1865) which passes Mount Babbage. Ernest Giles (1835-1897) was born in Bristol, England, and emigrated to Australia with his family. He travelled to the Victorian goldfields but had little success, and soon found his calling as a bushman. Giles is recognised for his expeditions in Central Australia.

A copy of an earlier issue of this map is held in the National Library of Australia, but this particular copy would appear to be the same issue as the copy noted in the State Library of New South Wales, which has been dated by reference to the railway lines (after 1888 because the Cowra-Blayney line is marked; before 1889 because the Michelago-Cooma line is missing).

At some stage someone has added their own track in blue pencil, west from Bondi Beach to Oberon.

\$825

