

you should all love each other as brethren, and when wars shall cease among you, then shall your country flourish. Instead of the roots of the fern, you shall eat bread, because the land shall be tilled without fear, and its fruits shall be eaten in peace. When there is abundance of bread, men shall labor to preserve flax, and timber, and provisions for the ships that come to trade; and the ships which come to trade, shall bring clothing, and all other things which you desire. Thus shall you become rich. For there are no riches without labor, and men will not labor unless there is peace, that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor.

JAMES BUSBY.

*Bay of Islands, }  
17th May, 1833. }*

Kia wakateina, kia wakatua- kana koutou katoa. A ka wakamutua te wawai, ko reira kake haere ai to koutou kainga, ka pai ano. Ka mutu te kai i te aruhe, kei te taro anake; ka ngakia katoatia te wenua, ka kainga marietia nga kai. Ka nui hoki te kai, ko reira hoki mahia ai he Muka, he Rakau, he Kai ra nei, hei hokohoko mo te kaupuke. A ka riro mai mo koutou he kakahu me nga mea katoa e pai ai koutou. Makonei ka wai taonga ai koutou, Ki te kahore hoki he mahi, kahore he taonga, tena ko te mahi, ma te rangi- marie anake, ma te ata noho ka puta ai, kia kite ai te tangata i tana mea i mahi ai ia.

Na te PUHIPI.

*Paihia, }  
Mai 17, 1833. }*



## HORDERN HOUSE

77 VICTORIA ST POTTS POINT  
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JULY 2011

Sydney Printers before 1860  
chiefly from the  
Robert Edwards library.  
[acqs@hordern.com](mailto:acqs@hordern.com)

Hordern House recently received the wonderful library of Dr Robert Edwards AO, and over the next year or two we will be offering the library for sale. Bob is one of the great figures of Australian cultural history, at different times working as a leading anthropologist, a central figure in the study of indigenous art, a museum director and a driving force behind many of the international blockbuster art shows to travel to Australia.

His early training as an anthropologist saw him doing fieldwork in remote Australia, and led to him becoming a museum curator in the 1960s and 70s. He was the founding director of the Australia Council's Aboriginal Arts Board, perhaps most famous for its support of the Papunya Tula artists. He was the Director of the Museum of Victoria from 1984-90, the founding chairman of the National Museum of Australia and the founding chairman of the National Portrait Gallery. He has also for many years been the chief executive of Art Exhibitions Australia which brought to Australia significant exhibitions, including the Entombed Warriors from China (1982), Claude Monet (1985), Van Gogh (1993) and Rembrandt (1997).

Bob is an ardent bibliophile, and his Library reflects the discerning taste of a knowledgeable and educated collector. Some books are of such rarity that they are known in only a handful of copies, and his collection embraces early Australian printing, early works on the Australian Aborigines, the major early voyage accounts, as well as works on early settlement and inland exploration. Overall, the condition is exemplary as Bob's collecting taste excluded anything less than highly desirable.

Sydney printers, in fact all of the colonial Australian printers, form an important part of the Edwards collection, and we thought it would be fitting to start with a list of pre-1860 printing from Sydney. Well over half of the books here are from the Robert Edwards library; otherwise, a handful are from two other marvellous private libraries.

The list is organised by printer in order of when they began working in Sydney. There is nothing from the two earliest Sydney printers, George Hughes or George Howe, testament to how difficult it is to find anything published in Sydney before 1821. For some, like Robert Howe or James Tegg, there are a half-dozen or so entries, for others just one. There is only one entry for Arthur Hill, for example, but Hill – “Old Arthur” – to his friends – is such an irresistible figure, that a slightly longer biographical note is included as a post-script.

# 1821

**ROBERT HOWE** was born in 1795 and emigrated with his father George in 1800. Dissolute in his youth, he spent most of his formative years around the press, and even seems to have been present at the famous taking of Governor Bligh; in 1808 the printing office was still attached to Government House (Ferguson, *The Howes and their Press*, pp. 16-7). Robert was taken under the wing of the Reverend Ralph Mansfield, and became a Methodist of some standing. He took over after the death of his father George in 1821, and quickly set about improving the quality of Sydney printing as well as branching out into new publishing ventures: he started the first Australian magazine, and published grander works such as Tompson's *Wild Notes from the Lyre of a Native Minstrel*, still admired for its handsome design. His was a luckless career, with more than his fair share of the usual hurdles associated with a career in colonial printing: a long unresolved fight with the government over censorship, a stabbing by an aggrieved reader in 1822, a procession of libel suits through the decade, and a horse-whipping by William Redfern. He drowned in 1829.

1 [FIELD, Barron] First Anniversary Address (by the President); List of Members; and Rules and Regulations, of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, instituted on the 5th July 1822.

Small octavo, 24 pp.; stitch-sewn in the original plain paper wrappers, an excellent copy in a handsome green morocco book-form box. Sydney, Robert Howe, Government Printer, 1823.

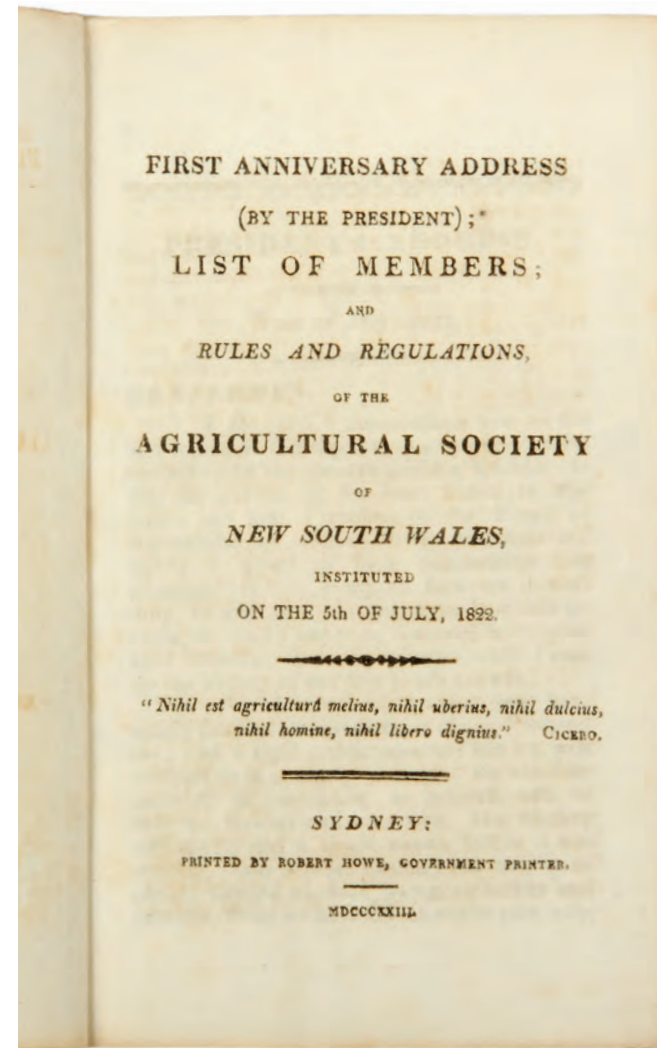
Very rare: early Robert Howe-printed address by Barron Field, in his capacity as president of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales. Howe's father George had also printed Field's *First Fruits of Australian Poetry*, one of the greatest desiderata of the famous Sydney press.

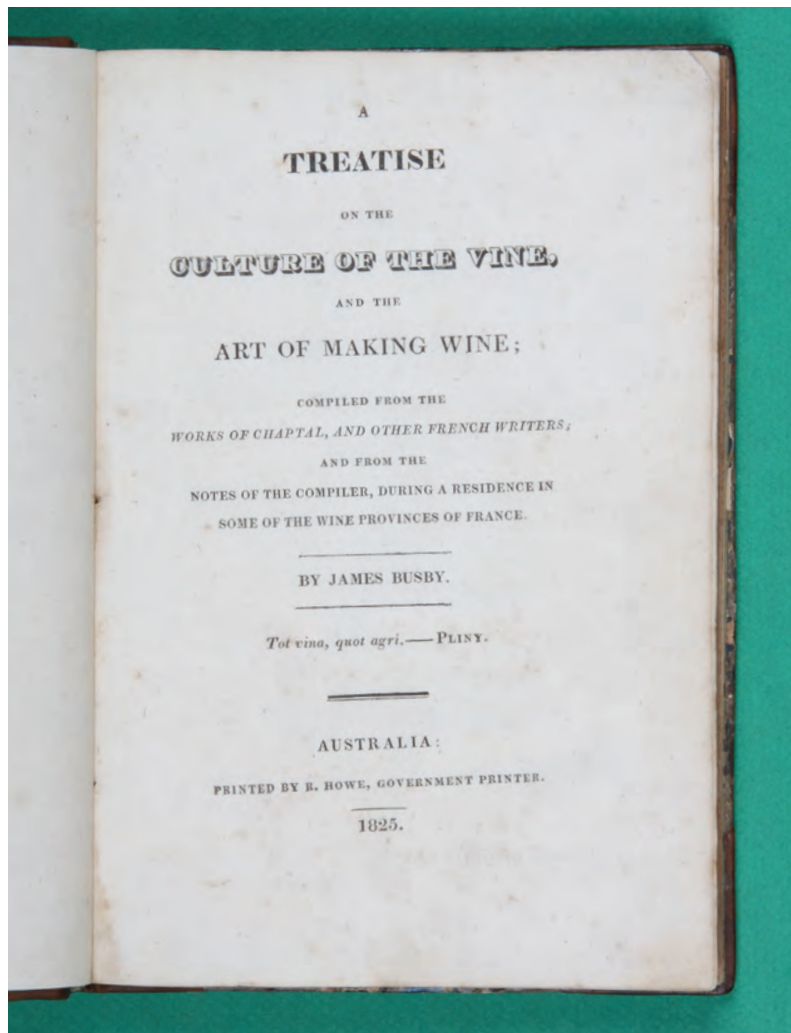
In his inaugural address, published the same year that the Agricultural Society of New South Wales was founded, Field is sanguine and optimistic about the state of the colony, pleased with the most recent immigrants being attracted to New South Wales, and buoyed by the prosperity of Australian exports, as well as the opening of the Hunter and Bathurst districts. He is bitter, however, about the falsehoods of the published books of Jeffreys and Wentworth, which have misled prospective emigrants into believing that Van Diemens Land is the preferable location. Field is particularly interested in the development of olive oil and wine, and promotes with satisfaction the proposed prizes being offered for the 'finest wine, not less than twenty gallons, made from the produce of vineyards in New South Wales' (the prize was won by Gregory Blaxland). The members of the Society read like a who's-who of 1820s Sydney: the patron was Governor Brisbane, and active committee members included Samuel Marsden, William Cox, Hannibal Macarthur, John Piper, John Oxley, John Blaxland, and William Lawson). Now the Royal Agricultural Society, the Society is one of the most important and long-standing Australian institutions.

Ferguson recorded the Mitchell Library copy only.

\$6500

Ferguson, 884.





2 BUSBY, James. *A Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, and the Art of Making Wine*; compiled from the works of Chaptal, and other French Writers; and from the notes of the Compiler, during a residence in some of the Wine Provinces of France.

*Small quarto, with a folding table; a fine copy, complete with the errata leaf, in contemporary marbled boards, sympathetically backed in contemporary style. Australia, R. Howe, Government Printer, 1825.*

A very clean and beautiful copy of this Australian icon, which is only rarely seen on the market: this is the first book on Australian wine, the first book on wine to be published in Australia and the first book to carry the imprint "Australia" on the title page.

This is an especially good copy, having belonged to the great Australian publisher and literary figure George Robertson, presented to him by the influential 19th-century collector writer and bibliographer E.A. Petherick. Petherick inscribed the copy to Robertson in February 1882 with a note that 'this is the first volume produced in Australia. Only the Sydney Gazette, printed government orders, and the Sydney Almanac, had preceded...'.  
Petherick, 1882.

This copy corresponds with the special issue in quarto format on thicker paper identified by the bibliographer Ferguson – but it has been convincingly argued that the difference between copies is not so much a question of issue as of the particular materials, especially paper, available to the publisher at the time. By 1825 the publishing industry in Sydney was mature but still slight of build, and certainly still subject to the vagaries of supply.

James Busby, the father of Australian viticulture, was born in Scotland in 1801; he emigrated to New South Wales in 1824 after visiting the Bordeaux region of France where he studied methods of viticulture. He published his *Treatise* very shortly after his arrival in the colony. Five years later he published his *Manual of Plain Directions* that was aimed at small settlers whom he hoped would be able to 'enjoy their daily bottle of wine, the produce of their own farms'. Busby received a grant on the upper Hunter River, which he named "Kirkton", shortly after the publication of the *Treatise* and planted it with European vines. This famous vineyard was taken over by Lindemans in 1914.

A very attractive copy of this foundation book, which marks the very beginnings of the Australian wine industry.

\$18,750

*Ferguson, 1004.*

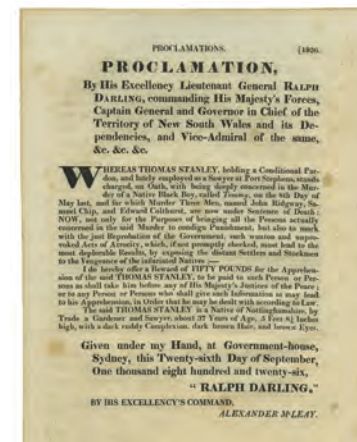
3 [MCLEAY, Alexander for Governor DARLING]. Two proclamations by His Excellency Lieutenant General Ralph Darling.

Foolscap sheet, printed to both sides, a few spots, but otherwise very good. [Sydney], n.p. but Robert Howe, 1826.

Two fine proclamations by Governor Darling on the front and back of a single sheet, including one for the arrest of Thomas Stanley, a settler in Port Stephens convicted of the murder of an Aboriginal boy.

The first proclamation is for the arrest of Stanley, 'holding a Conditional Pardon, and lately employed as a Sawyer at Port Stephens... deeply involved in the Murder of a Native Black Boy, called Tommy, on the 8th Day of May last...'. The proclamation notes that John Ridgway, Samuel Chip and Edward Colthurst are already under sentence of death, and that their actions may 'expose the distant Settlers and Stockmen to the Vengeance of the infuriated Natives...'. A fifty pound reward is offered for Stanley's arrest, and he is described as coming from Nottinghamshire, a Gardener and Sawyer by trade, about 37 years old of a dark ruddy complexion (26 September 1826). Stanley was brought to trial and convicted of the murder of Tommy, a 12 year old boy, who the four men had lured upstream and killed. Stanley later had his conviction commuted to hard labour in chains at Norfolk Island.

The second proclamation on the verso is interesting for the history of the colony, Darling's announcement that repeat offenders sentenced within New South Wales will be sent to Port Macquarie, Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island (15 August 1826). \$485



4 [STURT] [DARLING, Governor Ralph] A full series of the Proclamations issued by Governor Darling between December 1825 and April 1830, with the Government Orders and Notices issued between June 1826 and June 1830.

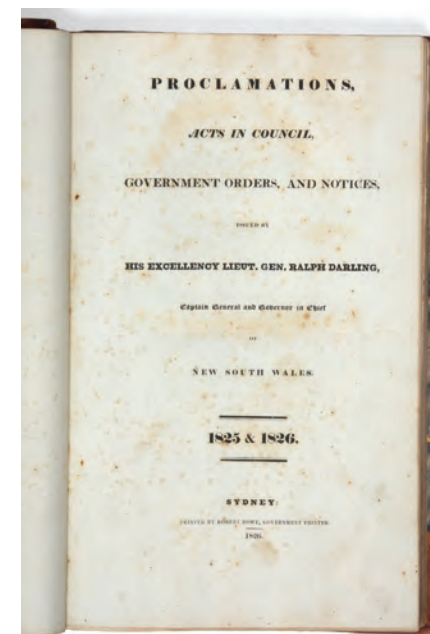
Folio, altogether 388 pp., 12 pp. excised and thus missing a few proclamations from 1826 and 1829, a few spots; generally an excellent volume in half tan calf, rebacked, original marbled boards. Sydney, Robert Howe [and] Ralph Mansfield, 1826-1830.

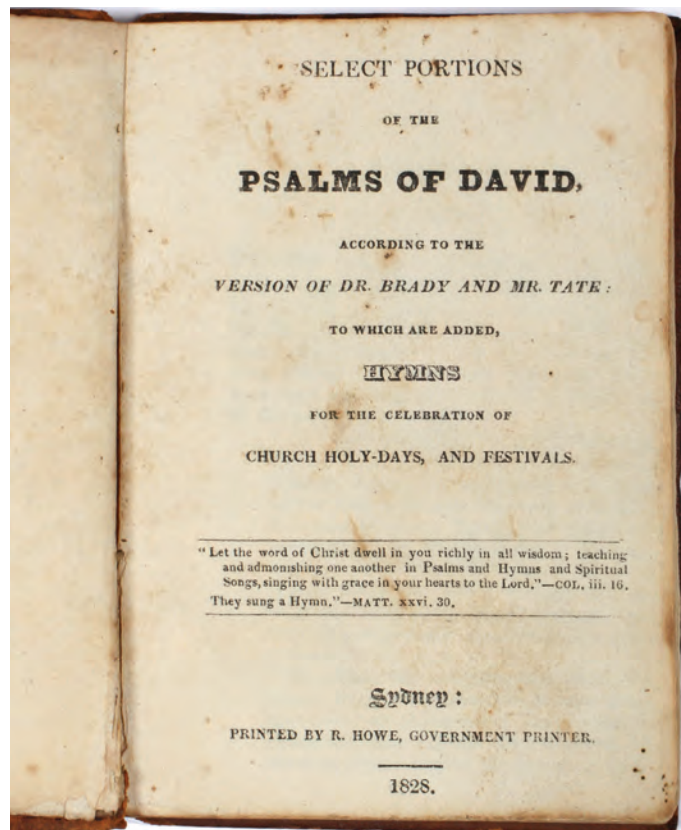
A strictly contemporary assembly, in an unsigned Sydney binding and including the highly significant first reports of Charles Sturt's first two expeditions. Even individual proclamations from the 1820s are now very uncommon, so to have a series of such substance is most unusual, providing a sort of handbook for Governor Darling's New South Wales.

Taken as a whole, this substantial group of official Government papers gives a fascinating insight into the rule of Darling, who has a chequered legacy: 'His concept of government was one of military simplicity: strict adherence to regulations, and the unquestioning personal allegiance of his subordinates' (ADB). Nonetheless, while Darling ended his tenure as a widely derided figure, chiefly because of the venom of the frustrated publishers and printers who had been incensed by his attempts to censor the press, he did institute many important reforms of the currency and was instrumental in furthering Australian exploration. The inclusion here of Sturt's reports is therefore of some importance. Four of Sturt's reports are printed here, a total of 16 folio pages, dated December 1828, March 1829, April 1829 and April 1830. Together, they provide a continuous narrative of both of his expeditions and are the first substantial reports in print of his explorations, preceded only by brief newspaper accounts.

The bibliography of these official documents is complicated. Ferguson acknowledges this complexity, and his entries record an "ideal" set of the reports of any given year. Keeping this in mind, the present set does not include the Acts of Council noted by Ferguson, which have clearly been intentionally left out. Apart from the first title-page for 1825 & 1826, title-pages have otherwise been discarded. As the volume starts and finished mid-year, it obviously only includes half of the reports relating to 1825 and 1830. Lastly, the series is wanting 6 proclamations and 14 government orders. The blank endpapers are watermarked 1829. \$5500

Ferguson, 1088, 1140, 1287, 1387, 1388 (see note).





5 [ROBERT HOWE] BRADY, Nicholas and Nahum TATE. Select portions of the Psalms of David.

*Duodecimo; a delightful copy, completely unsophisticated in its original Sydney binding of blind-tooled sheep, preserved in a quarter morocco book-form box. Sydney, R. Howe, Government Printer, 1828.*

An exceptional survivor from the early days of Sydney publishing: a presentation copy, from Governor Darling, of the first Church of England hymn-book printed in Australia, in its original Sydney binding.

Sir Ralph Darling was appointed as Governor of NSW in 1825, succeeding Sir Thomas Brisbane in the post. Darling's governorship coincided with the raising of the ecclesiastical status in the colony, which came about by the inclusion of the Archdeacon on the newly-formed Executive Council, and the establishment of the Church and School Corporation in 1826, of which Darling was president. Thus it is most appropriate that this hymn-book, which aimed to "remove some difficulties which have been experienced in the Church Psalmody in this part of the world" (preface) was presented by Governor Darling to Henry Dumaresq's wife, Elizabeth, and is inscribed "from Lt. Genl. Darling. – Govt. House – to Mrs. H. Dumaresq".

Three of Darling's wife's brothers had travelled with him to Australia, Edward, Henry and William Dumaresq. Edward travelled as far as Hobart with them, where he became surveyor-general. Henry and William Dumaresq came to Sydney to become his private secretary and civil engineer respectively. It is small wonder that Darling's term in office was marked by constant cries of nepotism.

Such an association makes this a most desirable copy of a very rare Sydney printing; Ferguson could locate only three copies.

\$26,500

*Ferguson, 1212; Ferguson, The Howes and their Press, plate XV, p. 30.*

A handwritten inscription in cursive script on a piece of aged paper. The text reads: "Lt. Genl Darling. - Govt. House - to Mrs. H. Dumaresq".

6 [MARSDEN, Reverend Samuel] Statement, Including a Correspondence between the Commissioners of the Court of Enquiry, and the Rev. Samuel Marsden, relative to a charge of illegal punishment preferred against Doctor Douglass, held at Parramatta, in July 1825...

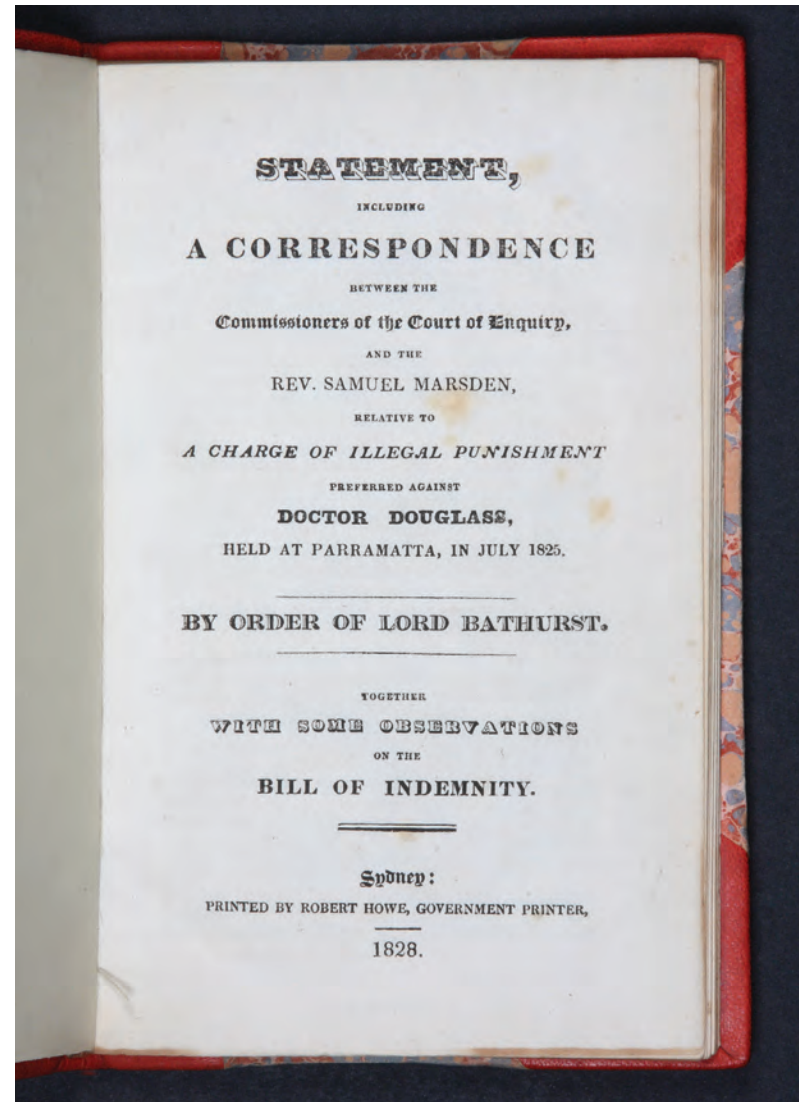
Octavo, 53 pp., bound without the half-title, stamp from Webster collection on rear endpaper; very good in red half morocco, green spine label gilt. Sydney, Robert Howe, Government Printer, 1828.

A fine copy of this important pamphlet, one of the more significant works by the flogging parson Samuel Marsden to be printed in Sydney, and full of scurrilous gossip of the time.

Marsden arrived in Sydney in March 1794, newly appointed as assistant to the chaplain of the colony, Reverend Richard Johnson. He was promised the position of Senior Chaplain in 1802, but was not formally appointed until 1810. In the meantime he had thrown himself into farming, establishing a large sheep-farm near Parramatta, leading Governor King to call him 'the best practical farmer in the colony.' At the same time he was also a magistrate, with his biography in the ADB noting that 'No aspects of Marsden's activities did more harm to his pastoral work or to his historical character in Australia than his reputation for extreme severity as a magistrate.' The 1820s were not a happy time for Marsden, who found himself out of favour with many of his colleagues and superiors, no more so than in the case of his refusal to work with Dr. Henry Grattan Douglas, against whom Marsden laid many grave charges.

'In August 1826 Bathurst told Governor Darling that in the Douglass affair Marsden's behaviour was "little becoming the character which he ought to maintain in the colony", and that in future Marsden was to "repress that vehemence of temper which has too frequently marked his conduct of late, and which is as little suited to his Age, as it is to the profession to which he belongs". Nothing daunted, Marsden published a *Statement, Including a Correspondence Between the Commissioners of the Court of Enquiry, and the Rev. Samuel Marsden...* (Sydney, 1828). This, wrote [Sir Francis] Forbes, was "a very incorrect account of the proceedings... Mr. Marsden seems to think that all who may happen to differ in opinion with him, must be influenced by impure motives".' \$9000

Ferguson, 1206.



# 1826

**EDWARD SMITH HALL** was the sole-proprietor and printer of the *Monitor*, which was founded in 1826 and played an important role in contemporary politics; it was one of the papers that Governor Darling tried to curb with his so-called “gagging Act”, and Hall was routinely in the dock regarding the endless libel cases that clogged the Supreme Court of the day. Although active as a printer from 1826 to 1841, Hall is firmly linked with only a handful of publications (Morrison lists only 13 in total). No doubt this is because of the breadth of his interests: he had been a founder of the Bank of New South Wales, the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, and became a joint editor of the *Australian*, retaining the position even after he had left the *Monitor* in 1838. See J.A. Ferguson, ‘Edward Smith Hall and the “Monitor”,’ *JRAHS*, XVII, pp. 163-200.



7 LANG, Rev. John Dunmore. Emigration... throughout the Territory of New South Wales... Being a Lecture delivered in the Temporary Hall of the Australian College Sydney, 9th May, 1833.

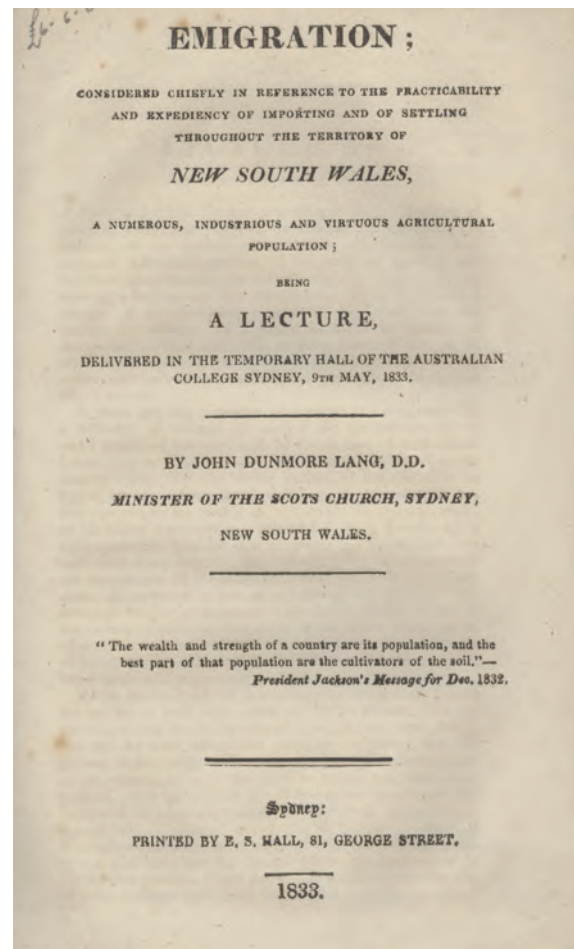
Octavo, 18 pp.; some spotting, but a very good copy, stitched as issued in original plain blue wrappers, chipped. Sydney, E.S. Hall, 81, George Street, 1833.

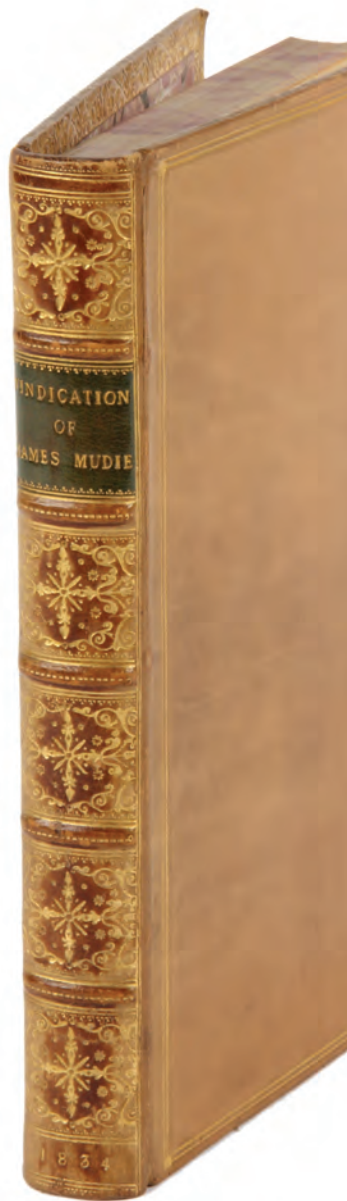
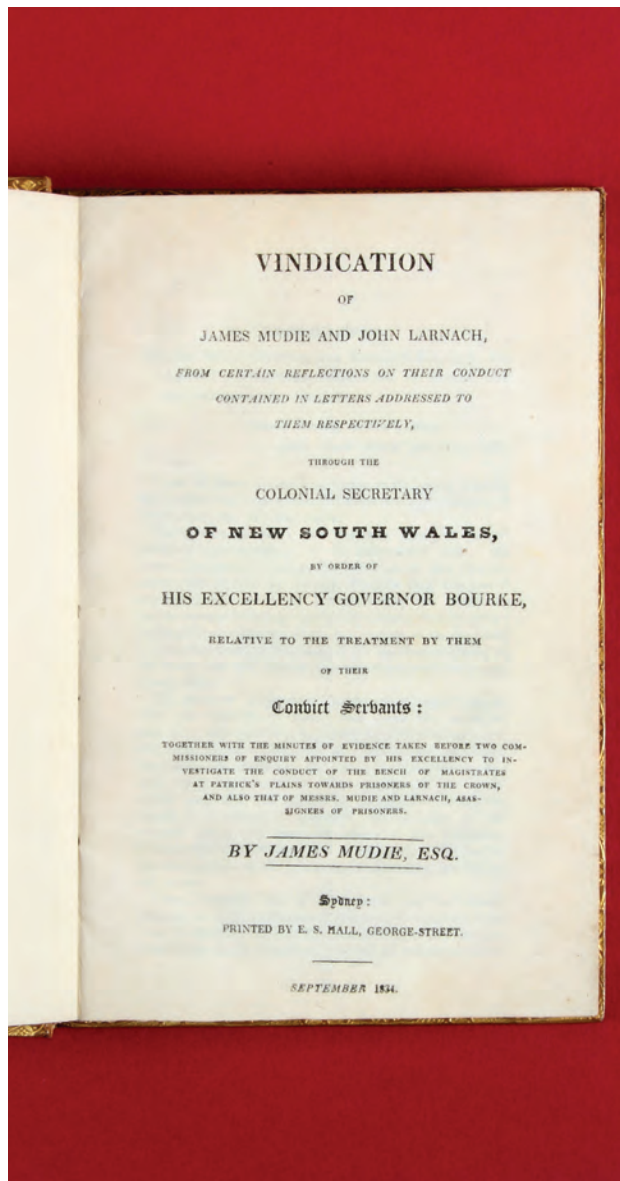
Very scarce emigration pamphlet in original condition. Published by Hall, the text is very neatly printed, and the title-page is an interesting exercise in making a good impact with a fairly limited range of fonts.

Lang, a Presbyterian minister, arrived in the colony in 1823. He was possessed of enormous energy, and 'pushed his way to power at once', as H.M. Green says, with 'a great wave of popularity and dissension foaming at his bows and leaving a wide wake behind him'. He was one of the founders of the Australian College, so it is interesting to note that the lecture was delivered in the "temporary hall" of the College, which was then being built. The lecture, one of his earliest and most significant works on the promotion of emigration to Australia, includes his reflections on the *Stirling Castle*, which had arrived full of Scottish "mechanics" in 1831. The *Stirling Castle* later wrecked en route to Singapore, and the survival of Eliza Fraser was one of the most famous events of the 1830s, later becoming the basis for Patrick White's *A Fringe of Leaves*.

Ferguson lists copies in his own collection, and in the Mitchell and National Libraries. \$685

*Barton, Literature in New South Wales, p. 184; Ferguson, 1667.*





8 MUDIE, James. Vindication of James Mudie and John Larnach from certain reflections on their conduct... relative to the treatment by them of their convict servants.

*Octavo, pp. [ii], ii, lii, 3-90 (complete thus), errata slip; finely bound in full tan polished calf, spine elaborately gilt, bookplates of John Chapman and Tristan Buesst. Sydney, E.S. Hall, George Street, September, 1834.*

A beautiful copy of this noted rarity: James Mudie's vindication of his role in the notorious skirmish between Mudie and irate convicts which occurred at his property Castle Forbes, Patrick's Plains, New South Wales. Perhaps surprisingly, the pamphlet was published by Edward Smith Hall, founder of the *Monitor* and a long-serving editor of the *Australian*, who was famous for taking 'up the cause of the poor whose plight he had seen in his Benevolent Society work and "espoused the cause of any convict, who should he be ever so vile, was punished contrary to law"' (ADB).

Mudie, an ex-Royal Marine, emigrated to New South Wales from Scotland in 1822. With the help of many assigned convicts he turned Castle Forbes into one of the colony's finest agricultural holdings, producing substantial quantities of wool, meat and wheat. A staunch opponent of both emancipist rights and convict privileges, in his role as Justice of the Peace he acquired a reputation as an excessively harsh magistrate, ordering floggings for the most minor offences.

In November 1833 a band of convicts, who had earlier absconded from Castle Forbes, returned to the property to rob the stores. At their trial the convicts accused their master of gross ill-treatment, and their claims met with considerable public sympathy. Notwithstanding their defence, five of the men were sentenced to death, and another transported to Norfolk Island for life. After the trial, Governor Bourke instituted an inquiry into their claims, which found that although Mudie 'did not treat his servants with the same consideration for their wants and comfort which the neighbouring settlers evinced', exonerated him. Nonetheless, Mudie was incensed, and insisted that the governor forward a written protest to London. When Bourke refused, they prepared this *Vindication*, and printed it with the help of Hall, before dispatching it directly to the Colonial Office. Mudie returned to England vowing revenge, but in 1840 foolishly returned to Sydney, only to be publicly horse-whipped by the son of one of the judges who had been slandered in this work.

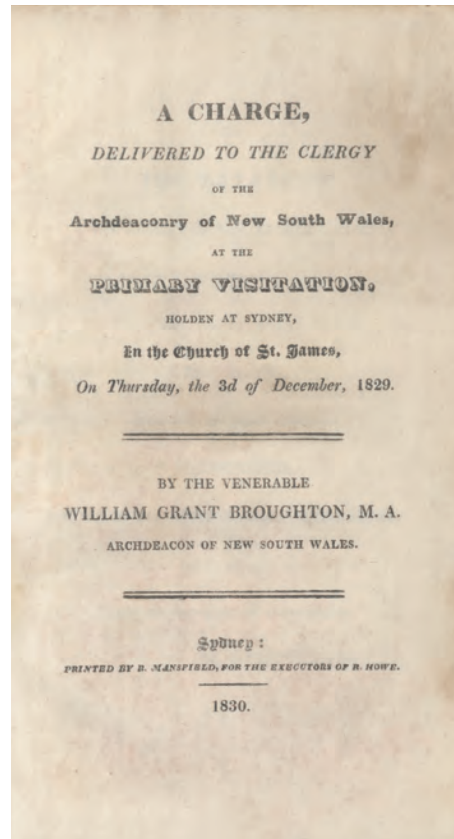
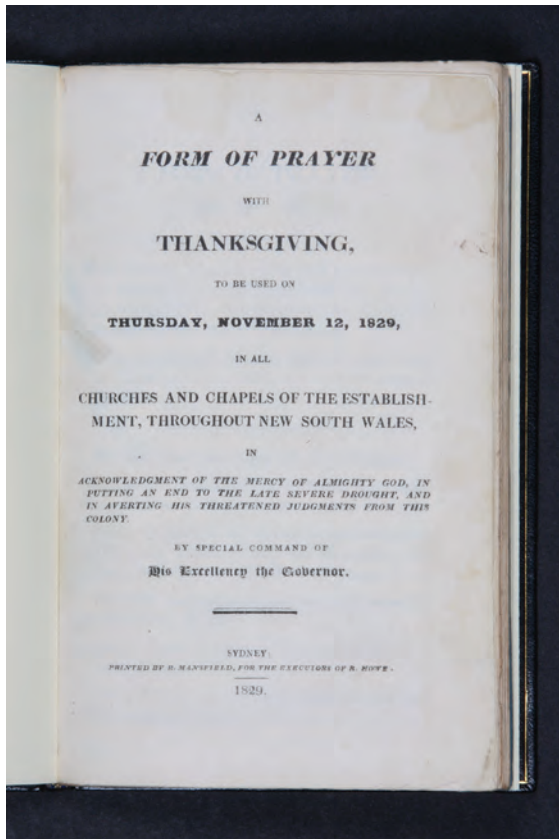
A pencil inscription on the endpaper, signed by the Melbourne book dealer A.H. Spencer, notes that it is 'excessively rare... I have only seen two copies of this rare book'.

\$14,500

*Ferguson, 1824.*

**REVEREND RALPH MANSFIELD** took over Government printing and the *Gazette* after the death of Robert Howe in 1829. A Methodist minister, he arrived in Sydney in 1820 and quickly became a leading figure, including starting publication of the *Australian Magazine*, printed by his friend Howe. He resigned as a Missionary in 1828 after serving in Tasmania and Sydney, and became joint proprietor of the *Gazette* with Howe in January 1829, a short month before Howe's accidental death by drowning. Mansfield was thrust into the ferocious contemporary debates, was fined for libel (a pitfall of the trade), and soon drifted away to pursue other interests. In 1841 he was approached by the new owners of the *Herald*, Kemp and Fairfax, and appointed editor. He died in Parramatta in 1880 and was buried in Rookwood.

1829



9 [MANSFIELD & BROUGHTON] A Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving... [bound with] A Charge, Delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of New South Wales

*Octavo, two works bound together, neat repair to the gutter of the title-page of the first, the second work with a few spots; one set of the original plain blue wrappers bound in at rear, very good, in crushed blue morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, gilt. Sydney, R. Mansfield, 1829 & 1830.*

Two very rare early Mansfield printings related to the Church in New South Wales, the first a humble petition on the fierce drought of the late 1820s, the second the first major address of William Grant Broughton, later the first Bishop of Australia.

The *Gazette* under Robert Howe had printed the first Church of England hymn-book printed in Australia in 1828 (see list no. 5), and the first small work here is in every sense an important and topical companion. This form of service was to be used in all the churches and chapels of New South Wales on 12 November 1829, "in acknowledgment of the Mercy of Almighty God, in putting an end to the late Severe Drought, and in averting His threatened judgments from this Colony...". The work was issued by command of Governor Darling himself, who had also been instrumental in sending out Charles Sturt, whose explorations were in no small part meant to provide relief from the drought that gripped the colony from 1826-29. In these difficult years Lake George completely receded and the Darling River stopped flowing, so it is little wonder that Darling had been moved to such a gesture.

The second work is Broughton's *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of New South Wales, at the Primary Visitation...* (Sydney, R. Mansfield, for the executors of R. Howe, 1830). This work is an interesting contribution to the religious disputes of the time, with Broughton giving a detailed and deeply personal account of the duties of the clergy in the colony. The original speech was delivered on 3 December 1829, less than two months after he had succeeded the incumbent Archdeacon, Thomas Hobbes Scott (the latter had become associated with Darling and was thus subject to relentless attacks by the *Australian* and the *Monitor*). It was in this address that Broughton sketched out his policy: 'The church would have a paternal concern for convicts, Aborigines and settlers in the new areas, and a special responsibility for the organization and control of education with the financial and official backing of the state, for it was above all the national church, established in law, charged with the care of all subjects of the Crown, apostolic in its doctrine and government' (ADB). \$12,000

*Ferguson, 1259, 1327.*

10 MANSFIELD, Ralph. Australian Almanack, for the Year of our Lord 1830...

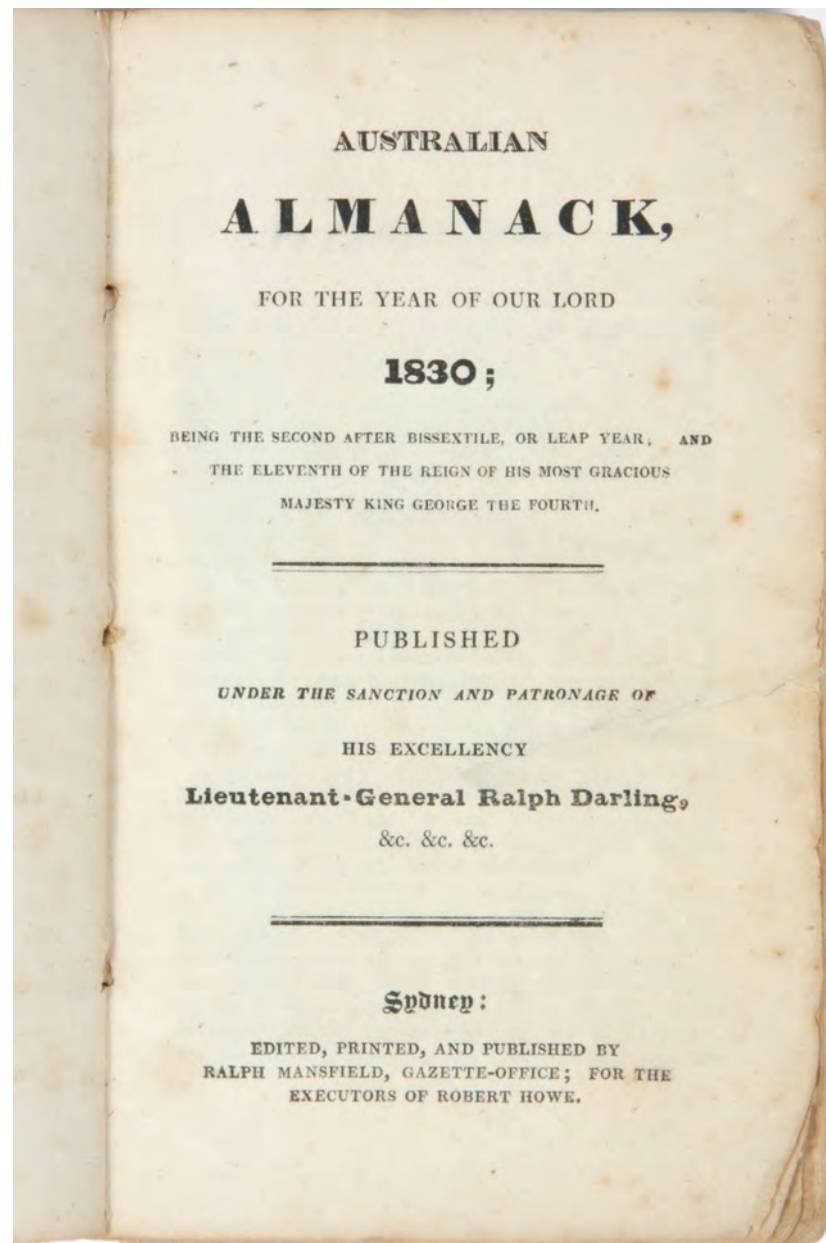
*Small octavo, two folding plates of signals (one coloured), many manuscript corrections and additions, "Colonial Secretary's Office" written in ink on front cover; a very good copy in the original quarter roan with stiff paper wrappers, chipped, spine restored, Davidson bookplate. Sydney, Ralph Mansfield, Gazette Office; for the Executors of Robert Howe, 1830.*

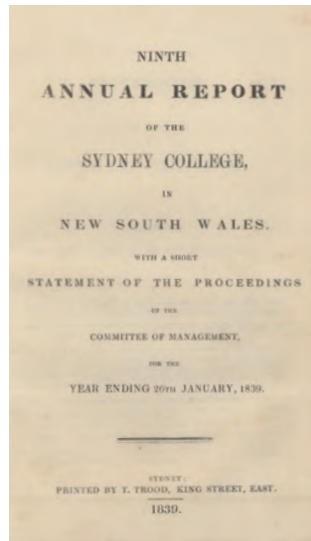
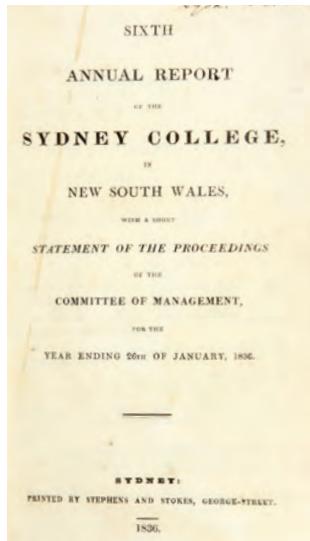
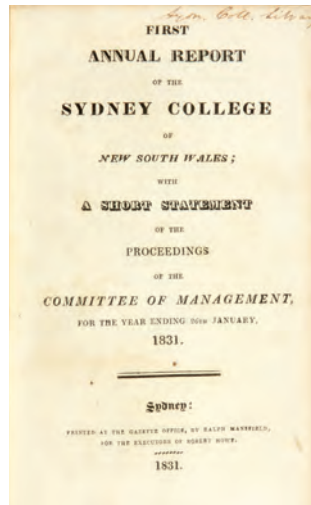
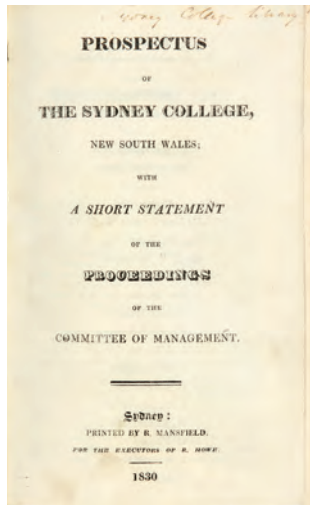
Rare: Ralph Mansfield's Almanac for 1830, evidently the copy kept in the Colonial Secretary's Office, with various changes and additions, chiefly to the ranks of Magistrates.

Packed full of useful and interesting information such as regulations about the Supreme Court or Tickets of Leave, helpful notes on weights and measures, and advice on reviving the drowned, perhaps the most significant inclusion here is the early "Observations on the Garden and Field" (pp. 107 ff.), a section on horticulture and botany specifically adapted to Australian conditions with notes for different regions. Of great importance is the early "Memoranda of Australian Fruits and Vegetables" by Charles Fraser, the Colonial Botanist (pp. 120-4). Fraser had arrived in Sydney in April 1816 and within two months was appointed superintendent of the new Botanic Garden. He became a noted early explorer, travelling with Oxley, Bigge, visiting the Swan River with Stirling, and Allan Cunningham to Moreton Bay. An accomplished botanist, nonetheless very little of his work appeared in print, marking this practical essay as particularly significant. Another important contribution printed for the first time here is the "Sketch of the Geology of the Country about the Hunter River" by Reverend Charles Wilton (pp. 124-31).

This copy was in the contemporary office of the Colonial Secretary, with various manuscript notes. For example, the name of John Thomas Campbell as a member of the Legislative Council is crossed out, replaced, in ink, with "H.H. Macarthur". Hannibal Macarthur replaced Campbell in 1830 as a representative of the Exclusives, who prospered briefly under Darling, and this helps confirm that the manuscript notes are strictly contemporary. The list of the "Magistrates of the Territory" has been the most heavily annotated, with some 30 crossed off the printed list, and 24 added, including Roger Therry (see list no. 37). \$5500

*Ferguson, 1317.*





## 11 [SYDNEY COLLEGE] Prospectus and first nine Annual Reports for the Sydney College.

10 pamphlets bound together, small octavo, slight variations in size, each with "Sydney College Library" on the title, occasional early manuscript annotations; a fine set bound in full brown calf by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, gilt lettering. Sydney, various publishers (see note), 1830-1839.

The Sydney College Library's full set of the prospectus and first nine annual reports of the College, with ownership note in manuscript to each of the title-pages.

This handsome set, from the College itself, is a complete run of publications from 1830 to 1839 and might be taken as mute testament to the perils of publishing in Sydney in the 1830s: there are six different printers used, for only ten publications. The Prospectus and the First Report are by the Reverend Ralph Mansfield, in his capacity as the executor for Robert Howe, who had died in 1829. The Second report of 1832 is by Arthur Hill (see post-script). A longer run is by familiar names such as Stephens & Stokes (1833, 1835, 1836; see list no. 12-15), or the "Herald" office (1837 and 1838, years when Stokes was in charge by himself). The Fourth report of 1834 is printed by E.S. Hall (see list no. 7-8). The final report of 1839 is by Thomas Trood (see opposite).

The Sydney College was the product of the vigorous debate about education in Sydney in the 1820s. Two early proponents were Laurence Halloran and John Dunmore Lang; Lang was heavily involved in promoting the Sydney College as he feared that the Anglican school being proposed by Broughton (see list no. 21) would disadvantage Presbyterians. Lang nonetheless withdrew his support, sailing for England with plans for his own Australian College already begun. In the event, the driving force behind the Sydney College were people such as William Wentworth, William Bland, and Sir Francis Forbes; Forbes laid the foundation stone in January 1830. Sydney College closed in 1847, but was reconstituted as Sydney Grammar in 1857.

Ferguson lists all ten of these reports, noting various holdings, but listing the Mitchell Library as the only holding for numbers 4, 5, & 6. Ferguson also notes that reports 6, 7, & 8 would normally have a folding elevation plan of Sydney College by Carmichael, but this plate is not present here; perhaps there was thought to be no need to keep the plate for the College's own copies, or perhaps they simply kept early sheets of the print runs. **\$4500**

*Ferguson, 1397, 1478, 1596, 1705, 1854, 2047, 2187, 2386, 2638, 2859.*

The preceding volume includes six different printers; on Arthur Hill see the post-script; Stephens & Stokes, and E.S. Hall both have individual entries in this list, while the printer for the *Herald* in 1837 and 1838 was Stephens alone, *sans* Stokes. The last report was printed by:

**THOMAS TROOD.** Together with his wife Ann and two children, Trood arrived in Sydney from Taunton in Devonshire on 16 January 1839 aboard the *Alfred*, while his press and a few cases of stationery arrived on the *Andromache* a fortnight later. He was the brother of another immigrant made good, Abel Salter Trood, proprietor of the Bellevue School on Kent Street between 1834 and 1838. Trood opened the “Albion Printing Office” on King Street with some fanfare in March 1839, having “recently arrived from England with a most extensive assortment of New Types from the first founders in London; Patent Presses, and capabilities for any description of printing required in the Colony...”. The offices were next to the solicitors Chambers and Thurlow, and “one door from Pitt Street”. Within days of opening the doors Trood had plastered placards all over town, full of specimens of his type and claiming pre-eminence as a printer. Within 24 hours Tegg had posted rival sheets, complete with a neat caricature by his then assistant Welch, with the banner headline “Have you seen the Atlas printing office?” (*Colonist*, 9 March 1839). By September Trood was advertising that he wanted six compositors (surely a ruse to suggest a vast empire, given that in the *Herald* for 13 January 1840 the Trade Council of the Australian Society of Compositors recorded him as having a single assistant?). In October 1839 he was in trouble with Tegg again, an advertisement in the *Herald* having suggested a forthcoming work was being published jointly. Trood replied with a denial in turn, and was unable to resist noting that “he should not consider himself in any way benefitted by such a connexion.” In August 1840 he imported a Cylindrical Printing Machine and began printing the *Herald* and in October insured the business for £1,300 (Tegg insured himself for £10,000). Trood died at his home on King Street on 6 January 1850, aged 52, and the business was continued by Ann Trood, until at April 1851, when she sold up and returned to England. The Albion Printing Office was taken over by Francis Mason & Charles Potter (detail right from Fowles; see list no. 40).



[1839]

# 1831

**STEPHENS & STOKES.** Alfred Ward Stephens and Frederick Stokes are two of the better known Sydney printers, chiefly because together with William McGarvie they founded the *Sydney Herald*. Stephens arrived in Sydney in the *Resource* on 6 May 1829, and was soon employed by Mansfield at the *Gazette*. The Herald first appeared in April 1831, and while McGarvie soon pulled out, Stephens quickly established himself as the chief editor, becoming sole editor in 1836 when he bought out Stokes. Three years later he in turn sold out, returning the paper to Stokes before heading off to the Hunter to pursue an eccentric career as a pastoralist.



12 LANG, Rev. John Dunmore. Account of the Steps taken, in England, with a view to the establishment of an Academical Institution, or College, in New South Wales...

Octavo, 27 pages, old (original?) marbled wrappers bound in; a little spotted, but a very good copy in recent half morocco with crimson spine label, a little rubbed, bookplate. Sydney, Stephens and Stokes, 1831.

A rare and early pamphlet by the prolific Lang, on the foundation of the Australian College, printed in Sydney by Stephens & Stokes the same year that they began publishing the *Herald*.

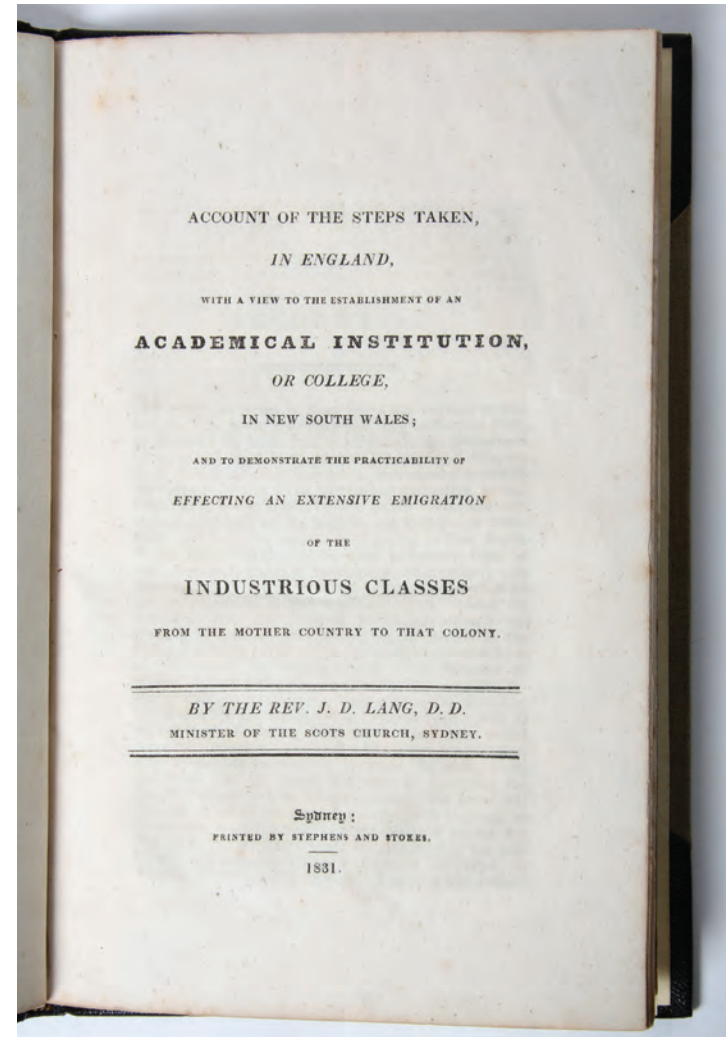
In his preface, Lang discusses how the establishment of 'an Academical Institution, for the education of Youth... on the liberal and economical principles of the Schools and Colleges in Scotland' had been a dream of his since he arrived in the colony in 1822. Lang returned to England in 1830, where he argued for the adoption of the scheme, and was pleased with the positive response. As a result of his efforts, the Australian College was opened in 1831, surviving until 1854: 'at its best in the late 1830s it appears to have been run very efficiently' (ADB).

One of the most attractive aspects of this pamphlet is the inclusion of a catalogue of "Donations for the Institution", which gives a glimpse of the resources available: these include, the works of Jeremy Bentham in thirty volumes octavo, donated by Bentham himself; scientific apparatus from Dr. Ure, late Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in Glasgow; and Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, "from a Young Gentleman in London".

The work also contains much of interest regarding Lang's long-cherished plan of arranging for emigration to Australia, in particular the details of his involvement in chartering the famous *Stirling Castle* voyage.

Ferguson knew at least one other copy in marbled wrappers, so it is likely that the old paper wrappers bound in here are indeed original. \$3450

*Ferguson, 1448.*



13 [KING, PHILLIP PARKER] STEPHENS & STOKES. The New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory, 1833.

Octavo, folding map, engraved title-page with view of the GPO, two folding tables, two folding plates (one hand-coloured), map of Mount Victoria, two views of the Mount Victoria pass by John Carmichael, and 11 engraved advertisements for Sydney merchants; a very good copy in the original linen boards, rebaked to match, chipped original morocco label retained. Sydney, Stephens & Stokes, December, 1833.

Rare Sydney almanac and directory in very good original state, with its complete suite of engraved plates and maps by three of the most important early Sydney printers and engravers, John Carmichael, William Wilson and William Moffitt.

This was the second year of publication for the *New South Wales Calendar*, and it features an impressive roll-call of contributors. Of particular note is the engraved folding 'Map of the Town of Sydney 1833', engraved by Wilson from an original plan drawn by Major Thomas Mitchell, then serving as Surveyor-General of the colony. Importantly, Mitchell also contributes a 'Description of Mount Victoria', which details the building of the new pass over the Blue Mountains opened in 1832; Mitchell's report is accompanied by a map and two fine engravings by John Carmichael. Another major contribution is the interesting 'Sketch of the Colony of New South Wales; or, Australia' by the Reverend C. Pleydell N. Wilton, Chaplain of Newcastle.

A fascinating inclusion is Phillip Parker King's 'Sailing Directions for the Navigation of the Inner Route, through Torres Strait; with a Description of the north eastern coast of New South Wales, from Breaksea Spit to Cape York' (pp. 19-52). Reprinted from its original appearance as an appendix to his voyage account of 1827, King's detailed reports are included here specifically 'in the hope of their being of use, and of rendering the passage of the inner route to Torres Strait more available to the commercial world', at a time when the treacherous waters of the Great Barrier Reef were playing host to increased shipping traffic.

These almanacs are a rare opportunity to study the skill of the local engravers and printers, while also providing a detailed picture of life in the colony, whether it is the comprehensive 'Itinerary of Roads throughout New South Wales' (pp. 53-149), lists of the civil and military establishment, information regarding shipping, business and public institutions, or the 'General Post Office Directory' itself. Of great charm are the eleven engraved advertisements for local merchants including the watchmaker Broad, and Edward Fagan of the Wellington Brewery in George Street. 'In New South Wales almanacs and directories were chiefly devoted to government and commercial activities. Views of Sydney, maps and advertisements make up most of the pictorial content... Carmichael and Wilson came to the colony as free men; Moffitt was transported for stealing tea.' (Roger Butler, *Printed Images in Colonial Australia*, p. 63; for examples of the illustrated trade cards see also pp. 64-65). \$7500

Ferguson, 1689.



14 THRELKELD, L.E. An Australian Grammar, comprehending the Principles and Natural Rules of the Language, as spoken by the Aborigines, in the vicinity of Hunter's River, Lake Macquarie, &c.

Octavo, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts stamps to title-page and a few other leaves, faded manuscript shelf-marks to title; very good in brown half calf by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. Sydney, Stephens and Stokes, 1834.

Very rare Aboriginal lexicon from the important early Sydney library of the Mechanics' School of Arts.

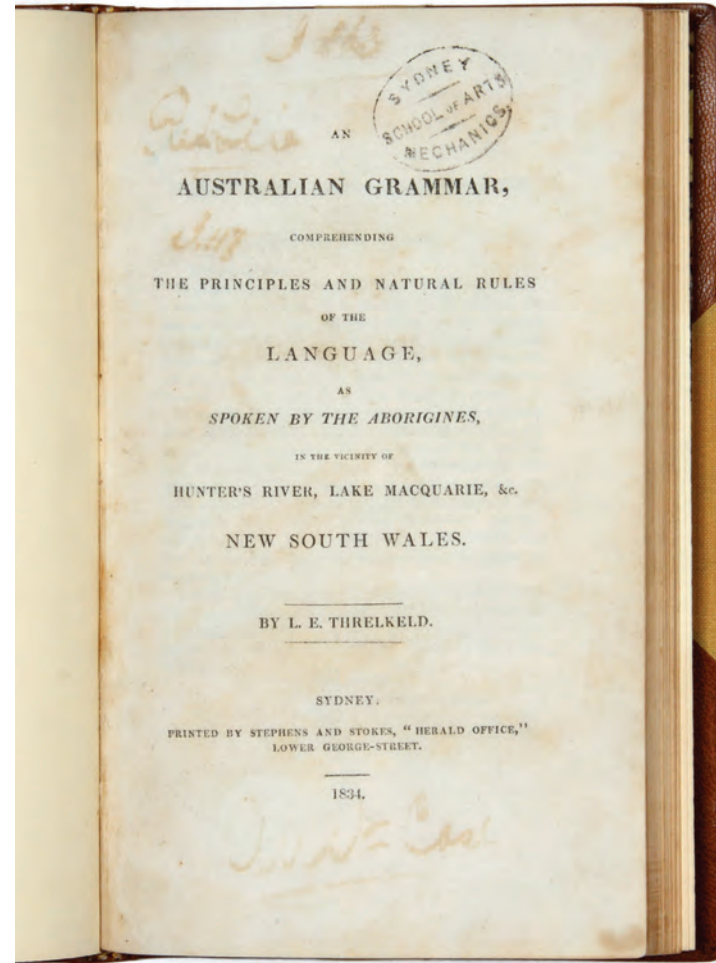
Threlkeld, one of the best regarded of the early missionaries, had spent his early life in the London theatre, before becoming an itinerant preacher. He joined the London Missionary Society and in 1816 sailed with his family to the South Seas, working with John Williams at Raiatea. He arrived in Sydney in 1824, where his proposal to establish an Aboriginal mission was supported by Governor Brisbane. The mission was established the following year at "Reid's Mistake" on Lake Macquarie with a 10,000-acre parcel of land. The excessive expenditure of the mission incurred the wrath of the Reverend Samuel Marsden who successfully sought Threlkeld's dismissal and the abandonment of the mission in 1828.

Threlkeld spent the following ten years as a government-paid missionary living and working with the local tribe of Lake Macquarie. He became fluent in the local dialect under the tutelage of Biraban, a local elder, and acted as interpreter for Aborigines on trial in Sydney. In the *Sydney Gazette* of 1826 Threlkeld's work on the Aboriginal language was highly praised and this published linguistic study of the dialect, as well as his other published reports, are regarded as landmarks in Aboriginal studies.

The Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts is the oldest such school in Australia. Founded in 1833, a year before Threlkeld's book was published, this must have been an early acquisition for their famous lending library.

\$7750

*Ferguson, 1858.*



## ADDRESS.

The following is the copy of an Address which was presented on Thursday last, to the Lord Bishop of Australia, by a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen; His Honor Chief Justice Dowling, the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Assistant Judges, the Colonial Treasurer, the Sheriff, R. Campbell, R. Jones, E. C. Close, and H. H. M'Arthur, Esquires, Members of the Legislative Council; the High Sheriff, the Rev. William Cowper, Lieut. Col. Shadforth, R. Scott, and E. Aspinall, Esquires :-

To the Right Rev. WILLIAM GRANT BROUGHTON, D. D., Lord Bishop of Australia, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, Members of Council, Clergymen, Civil Officers, Magistrates, and other Free Inhabitants of New South Wales, beg to congratulate your Lordship upon the safe arrival of yourself and family within the boundaries of your Diocese; and to express to you our individual sense of that anxiety for the best interests of your fellow-men, in the promotion of religion and piety, with which your former residence has made us acquainted, and which had thus induced you again to relinquish the attractions of your native country, and to fix your abode among us for the second time.

We look upon the erection of these Colonies into an Episcopal See, and the appointment of yourself to be the first Bishop, as additional proof of His Majesty's paternal watchfulness over the welfare of the remotest portions of his Dominions, and of his determination to uphold here those sacred principles to which England owes under Providence the pure and elevated tone of her morality, her civil freedom, the domestic peace she has so long enjoyed, and her pre-eminence among the nations of the earth.

That His Majesty's gracious resolution may be met by a corresponding energy among ourselves—that this community may ever reflect the brightest features of that favoured people from whom it sprung, and that your Lordship may be the honored instrument of contributing largely to a result so glorious, is our sincere hope and fervent prayer.

Sydney, New South Wales, }

4th June, 1836. }

(Here follow the Signatures.)

### HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—The address of congratulation with which you have been pleased to welcome the return of myself and family to the shores of Australia, is not less gratifying to me from the promptitude with which it has been presented, than from the kindness of the sentiments which it conveys.

That that document should have received the signatures of so numerous and respect-

able a portion of the inhabitants within less than a week from my arrival in the Diocese, evinces beyond the possibility of contradiction that it is not the fruit of canvassing or solicitation, but the result of a generally prevalent feeling, which to manifest itself, awaited only a favorable opportunity like the present.

Gentlemen, it is upon the existence of such a feeling among you that all my hopes, under the Divine Blessing, are founded; as it will convey the best answer to an erroneous notion which has, I know not how, obtained some credit in England, as to the religious disposition of the inhabitants of this Colony; and the prevalence of which, I found seriously to impede my endeavours to obtain a more suitable provision for the religious wants of the country.

I have not the presumption to attribute entirely to your personal regard for myself the welcome which has attended my return; but my persuasion is, that your first consideration embraces those highly important objects with which my station in the Church places me in such close and natural connexion, and which you have the kindness to think it may be in my power to promote.

In referring to His Majesty's paternal solicitude for the welfare of these Colonies, I am sensible you render no more than justice to our most gracious Sovereign; and in the eulogium which you pronounce upon the Institutions of the United Kingdom, I concur with the feelings of a Briton and a lover of my country. The surest proof which we can offer of our regard for this the land of our adoption, will be by uniting our endeavours for the introduction of those Institutions here,—not in name only, but in substance, and in their complete integrity. This object, however, I am morally certain cannot be obtained unless we can transfer the national character together with its Institutions. They were designed for a virtuous and religious people, and it is a mistake to believe that among a people of a different character they ever could subsist or flourish.

You, therefore, gentlemen, whose fortunes and those of your posterity are bound to this soil, will be consulting your own and your children's welfare by upholding the principles to which, as you justly observe, England is indebted for her pre-eminence. In returning you my sincere and respectful acknowledgments for this proof of your esteem and confidence, allow me to assure you that if my humble efforts can in any degree contribute to the religious improvement of this community, I shall never regret the sacrifice of private feeling, with which the separation of many domestic and social ties elsewhere has necessarily been accompanied.

(Signed) WILL. G. AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 9th June, 1836.

Stephens & Stokes, Printers, Sydney.

15 BROUGHTON, Bishop William Grant. Address... presented on Thursday last...

Broadside, 320 x 200 mm., laid paper watermarked 1834; very good. Sydney, Stephens & Stokes, 1836.

Very rare and ephemeral survival, printing the June 1836 welcome to Sydney for the first Bishop of Australia, William Grant Broughton, together with his reply.

This broadside prints a letter to Broughton by a deputation which included Chief Justice Dowling, the Colonial Secretary Alexander Macleay, and Hannibal Macarthur, congratulating Broughton on the safe arrival of 'yourself and your family within the boundaries of your Diocese.' The letter is dated 4 June 1836.

This is followed by the printing of "His Lordship's Reply", 'not less gratifying to me from the promptitude with which it has been presented, than from the kindness of the sentiments which it conveys.' Broughton was evidently quite moved, and his reply moves beyond mere formal rhetoric in his thanks, singling out these gentlemen noting that their 'fortunes and those of your posterity are bound to this soil...'. Broughton's letter is dated 9 June 1836, and this broadside was no doubt printed very shortly after.

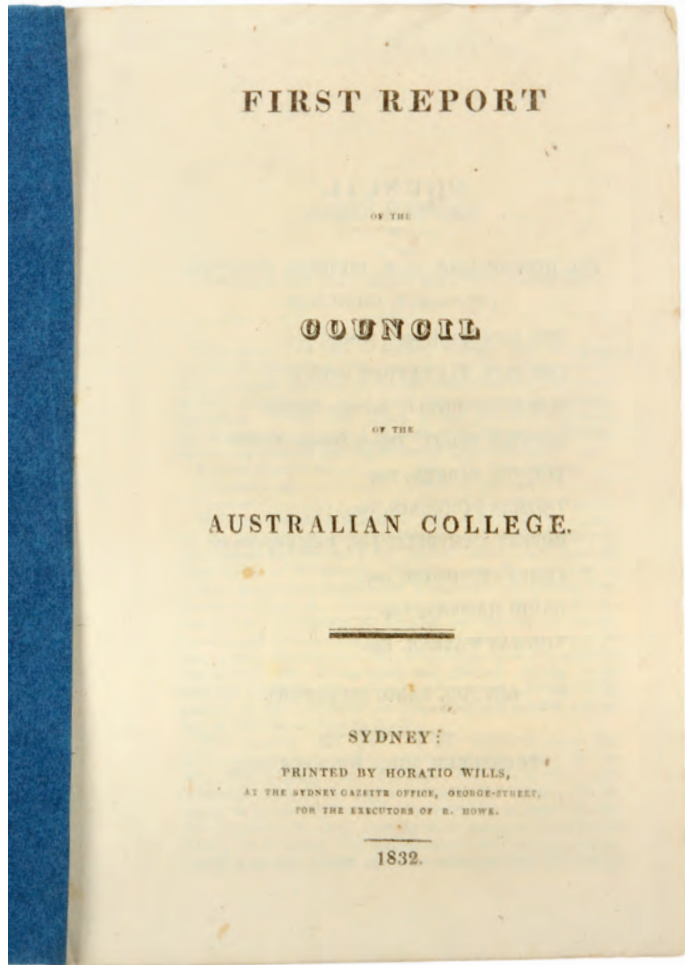
With the stamp of the Webster collection.

\$3200

Not in Ferguson.

**HORATIO WILLS** was an enigmatic figure. He was born in Sydney in 1811, and in 1812 his widowed mother married George Howe, printer and editor of the *Gazette*. His education was sketchy, and he seems to have positively disliked his step-brother Robert, the more so after Robert took over from his father and, in 1823, young Horatio became his apprentice. Over the next years he routinely absconded, but continued to work in the firm after Robert Howe's death in 1829. He took over the firm in 1832, beginning publication of *The Currency Lad* the same year, but he left the printery for good in June 1833; Morrison was able to list only a handful of books published over his name.

1832



16 [LANG, John Dunmore] First Report of the Council of the Australian College.

*Small octavo, 8 pp.; an excellent copy in the original plain blue wrappers, preserved in an attractive silk-lined book-form box in full blue calf. Sydney, printed by Horatio Wills, at the Sydney Gazette Office, 1832.*

Very rare, in striking original condition: the earliest report of the Australian College, and a rare Horatio Wills-printed work; Wills was the successor to Robert Howe at the *Gazette*.

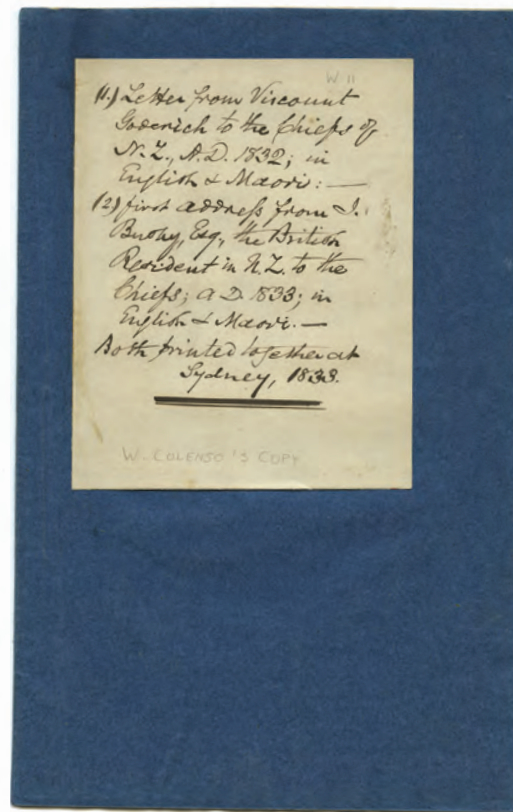
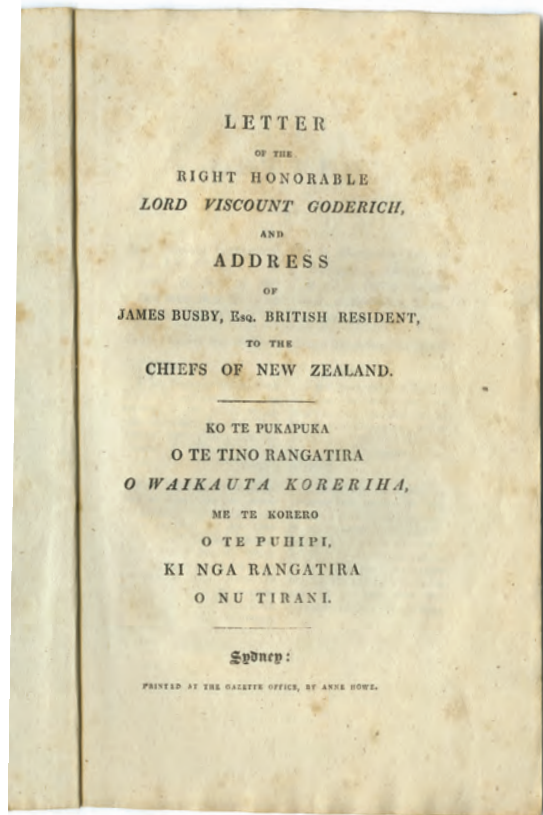
The Reverend Lang had always been interested in promoting education, opening a primary school in 1826, and planning the Australian College some time around 1831, with work on the premises in Bridge Street beginning the same year; the school 'survived with ups and downs till 1854; at its best in the late 1830s it appears to have been run very efficiently' (ADB). As this pamphlet attests, in the early days the school could certainly count on some high profile support from council members including Major Mitchell, and the great banker and benefactor Thomas Walker. This pamphlet sketches out the salient figures of the new college, with good notes on the four teachers whose employment was being sought; the Reverends Pinkerton, Anderson, Carmichael, and McGarvie (John, not his brother the printer William).

Ferguson knew only his own copy and a second in the Mitchell Library. Ferguson noted that the Reverend Carmichael was the superintendent and Lang the secretary of the College, and that his copy was liberally annotated by Carmichael, "who attacks Dr. Lang with great asperity." \$1800

*Ferguson, 1508.*

**ANN HOWE** (sometimes Anne), was the widow of Robert Howe who had died from drowning in 1829. They had married in December 1821 and had a turbulent relationship, but also became established as part of the emerging middle class, even having their offices rebuilt alongside a ‘spacious and elegant residence, reputedly designed by Francis Greenway’ (ADB). After Robert’s death, his executors had first appointed the Reverend Ralph Mansfield as Government Printer, and then Howe’s half-brother and former apprentice Horatio Wills, but in 1833 the mantle passed to Ann. She had long been active in the press, and was horrified at the way it had been allowed to run down; at one stage it was even suggested that it should be sold cheaply to the proprietors of the *Herald*. Together with her editor William Augustus Watt she was active in aligning the *Gazette* with Governor Bourke, earning the enmity of some of the “Exclusives”, and was instrumental in exposing the violent rule of land-owners like James Mudie (see list no. 8). Watts and Howe married in 1836, the same year that one of the executors of Robert Howe’s estate, Richard Jones, transferred ownership of the newspaper to Robert Charles Howe. Watt drowned in 1837, and Ann married for a third time in 1840, to Thomas Armitage Salmon of George Street. Ann died on 17 November 1842.

1833



17 GODERICH, Viscount & James BUSBY. Letter of the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Goderich, and Address of James Busby Esq. British Resident, to the Chiefs of New Zealand.

Octavo, 10 pp., a few spots but in excellent original condition; original plain blue wrappers, manuscript label of Colenso to front wrapper; in a handsome blue quarter morocco book-form box. Sydney, printed at the Gazette Office, by Anne Howe, 1833.

Very rare: a superb copy of this pamphlet in striking original condition, with the manuscript label by the Reverend William Colenso.

The work is printed in Maori and English, and represents a very early and significant document in the history of New Zealand. It was in this work, printed by Ann Howe in Sydney, that James Busby was first introduced to the Maori as the so-called "British Resident", a vague position which would allow him, it was hoped, 'to check outrages by Europeans against the Maori, to protect "well-disposed" British settlers and traders, and to seize escaped convicts' (ADB). It is intriguing that this copy was once owned by Colenso, a missionary who arrived at the Bay of Islands in December 1834, and was himself heavily involved in Maori-language printing. Certainly Busby and Colenso were known to each other, so it may be that this was a presentation copy of sorts.

Ferguson notes: 'Printed for distribution amongst the chiefs, thirteen in number, who had addressed a letter to King William IV, dated Kerikeri, October 3, 1831, and delivered by the Rev. William Yate, a returned missionary, asking His Majesty to be their friend and guardian, having heard that the tribe of Marion (the French) was coming to take their land. In reply Lord Goderich assures them of Great Britain's friendship and introduces Mr. Busby, the British Resident.'

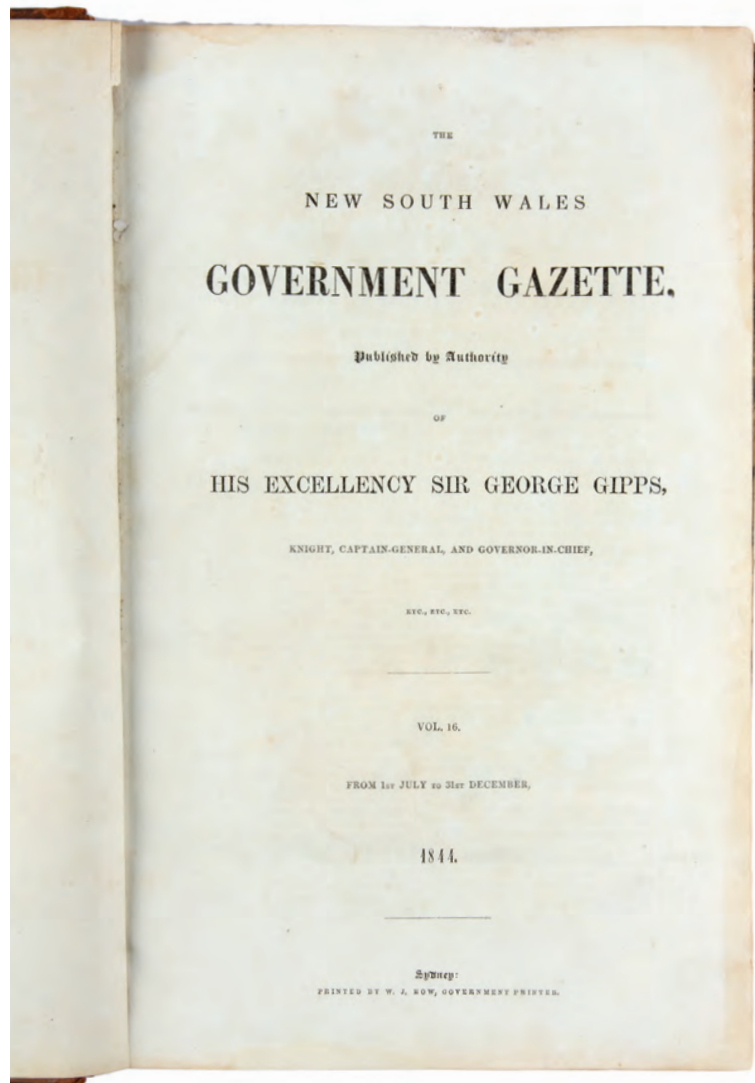
Ferguson listed only three copies: in his own collection (now National Library), the Mitchell, and the Hocken Library. **\$18,500**

*Ferguson, 1648; Hocken, p. 53; Williams, A Bibliography of Printed Maori to 1900, 11.*



**WILLIAM JOHN ROW**, like other government printers such as Edwyn Statham (see number 28-32), began as a newspaper compositor and publisher, working at the *Australian* during the 1830s. Row soon diversified as a jobbing printer; Ferguson records the first item bearing his imprint as a fiery broadside petition dated July 1833 'protesting against illegal and extravagant expenditure from Colonial revenue'. He took a variety of commissions in the coming years from clients including the Cumberland turf club and a citizen group supporting free-settlement known as the Australian Patriotic Committee. Row's first task as government printer was a duodecimo pamphlet of 4 pages prepared for the Colonial Secretaries Office dated September 1841. He continued as Government Printer until replaced by W.W. Davies in 1845. William Row continued as a publisher and the last item listed by Ferguson bearing his imprint is dated 1851.

1833



18 [MOFFITT BINDING] The New South Wales Government Gazette... Vol. 16...

*Thick folio, a few gatherings foxed else fine in worn contemporary half calf with gilt-lettered labels. Sydney, W.J. Row, 1 July – 31 December, 1844.*

A fine collection of the New South Wales Government Gazette for July to December 1844, in an original binding by William Moffitt, a free convict and Sydney's first bookbinder of note. Examples of Moffitt's work are scarce. Although worn, this handsome yet utilitarian binding of half calf with marbled paper boards retains some of the gilt tooling of the spine and the original lettered labels.

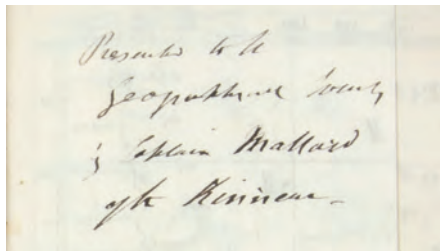
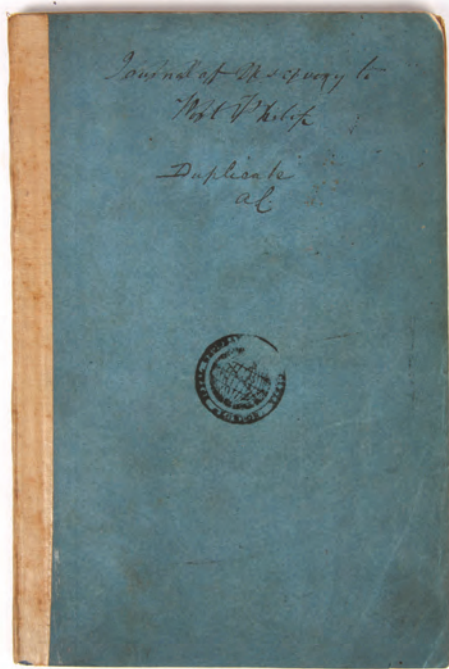
William Moffitt was the first skilled Sydney bookbinder, rising from humble beginnings as an assigned convict. In July 1827 Moffitt arrived in New South Wales aboard the *Guildford* and set up his own shop in 1830. Clearly an entrepreneurial and capable man, he amassed considerable wealth from land speculation during this turbulent time in the colony's history. He took on several apprentices who later became successful bookbinders in their own right, notably Charles Harwood and George Springate.

Unlike the rapid advent of decorated and lettered cloth case binding in Britain, Australia remained relatively immune to large scale industrialization of book production, with a reliance on older hand-production binding techniques through most of the nineteenth-century. It was not until the 1880s that the larger publishers introduced mechanized case binding. William Moffitt was one such example of a binder reliant upon traditional methods who diversified into the hand binding of stationery items such as logbooks and ledgers. Eventually this aspect of the business eclipsed the binding of printed books, and Moffitt's business was amalgamated into the highly successful stationers and booksellers W. C. Penfold. Early Australian bookbinders often had a reasonable education but written memoirs are scant and binders labels (such as the finely engraved example seen on the endpaper of this volume) provide valuable evidence of their activities and workmanship.

\$950

**JAMES TEGG** was the son of the London publisher Thomas Tegg, famous for his cheap editions and reprints. James arrived in Sydney in 1834 and promptly opened his bookstore on George Street, at a time when only three booksellers are thought to have been active (McGarvie, Moffitt, Evans). He may not have actually started doing any of his own printing until 1837, establishing premises at the Atlas Office on George Street. Together with his brother Samuel who worked in Hobart, he was 'the first example of an attempt to exploit the colonial market through a chain of interconnected businesses with their centre in London' (ADB). James Tegg sold out of his business in August 1844 on account of continuing ill health, and died the following year.

1834



19 [HOVELL] BLAND, William, editor. *Journey of Discovery to Port Phillip. New South Wales, in 1824 and 1825... Second edition.*

Octavo, folding engraved map in unusually fine condition, an excellent tall copy with good margins, manuscript annotations to front free endpaper and map verso, neat stamp of Royal Geographical Society; in the original blue wrappers, cloth spine restored. Sydney, James Tegg, printed by Henry Bull, 1837.

First published edition, preceded by an extremely rare, privately distributed, proof printing in 1831. With the folding frontispiece map in fine condition and in the original publisher's wrappers this is a marvellous copy of this important work, and has excellent early provenance, having been the gift of Captain Mallard of the *Kinnear*, a barque which visited New South Wales with emigrants in the late 1830s (see below).

The preliminary edition of this book, which was not issued with a map, was only ever printed as a proof, intended to be corrected by those interested parties so there was 'less liability to error in making the reprint'. This edition was the first generally available, though it is itself extremely uncommon. Although published by Tegg, the work was actually printed by Henry Bull. Tegg published the work in early August 1837 (the earliest advertisement we have traced dates from 4 August). The very fine map was done by Raphael Clint, who had taken over from J.G. Austin.

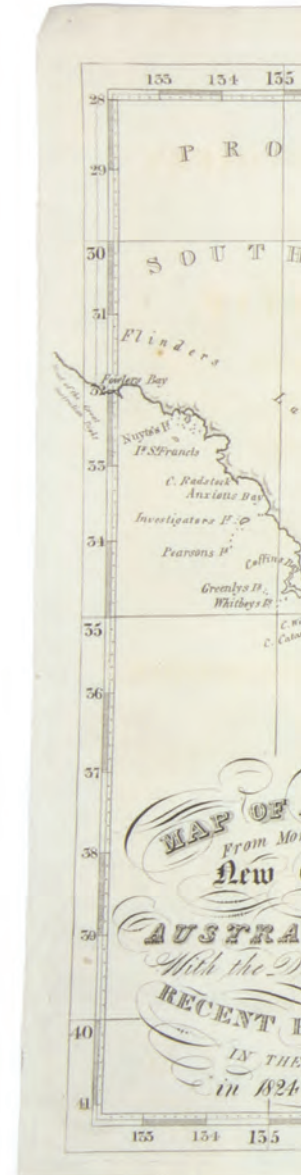
Encouraged by Mitchell's recent explorations in south-eastern Australia, Bland decided to issue a public edition of his narrative of the Hume and Hovell expedition that had blazed the way for Mitchell and Sturt. This work records one of the most momentous expeditions ever undertaken. Hume's own account of the expedition was not published until 1855.

The exploration carried out by Hume and Hovell was of extreme significance. Hume was a veteran explorer having begun his career with several short expeditions at the age of seventeen in 1814. In 1824 he undertook to lead a party overland to Spencer Gulf, but because of the expense involved he joined forces with William Hovell, a former sea captain. Having agreed to change their objective to Western Port, they left Hume's property near Appin ('the last which is occupied by the colonists') and after three months reached the coast at Corio Bay. This work describes that epic journey through unknown territory, during which both the Australian Alps and the Murray River were revealed. This short book is an account of the journey in diary form, edited from Hovell's field book, and put into the third person.

This copy bears the following inscription, "Presented to the Geographical Society by Captain Mallard of the *Kinnear*". Charles Mallard was a veteran of the England-Australia run, having captained the *Prince Regent* which arrived in 1829, the *Persian* of 1833, and the *Kinnear* which arrived in 1835, 1838 and again in 1839. Mallard settled here in 1842 but seem to have returned to England in the 1860s. The fact that Mallard signs himself of the *Kinnear* is of great significance because it shows that this copy must have been one of the first to be sent to London. This later became the Royal Geographical Society, and a further manuscript note on the front wrapper notes the copy as a duplicate. The book was later bought in London in 1890 by a "Bage". There is also a note on the front free endpaper in an unidentified hand quoting from Sir Thomas Mitchell's account, complimenting Hume and Hovell's "wonderfully correct" depiction of the rivers.

\$47,500

Ferguson, 2234.





**AUSTRALIA**  
*from Bay to the Colonies*  
 IN  
**TRIA FIDELIA**  
*Discoveries of the*  
**EXPEDITIONS**  
 INTERIOR  
 35 & 35-b

*Published by R. Clint.*  
**SYDNEY**

# JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY

## PORT PHILLIP,

NEW SOUTH WALES,

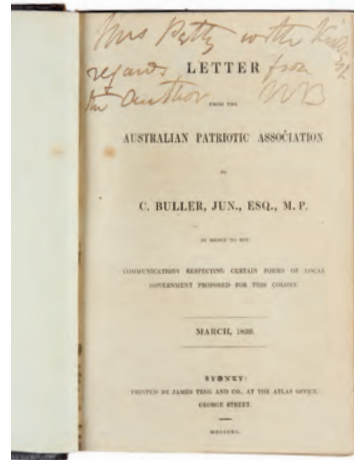
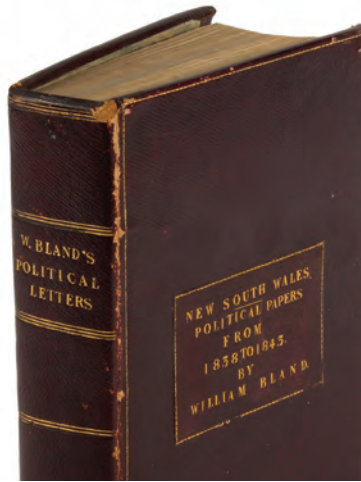
IN  
 1824 AND 1825.

BY  
 W. H. HOVELL AND H. HUME, ESQUIRES.

SECOND EDITION.

SYDNEY:  
 PUBLISHED BY JAMES TEGG.  
 PRINTED BY HENRY BULL.

1837.



20 BLAND, William. *New South Wales Political Papers from 1838 to 1843*. By William Bland. [Contemporary morocco label to front board]

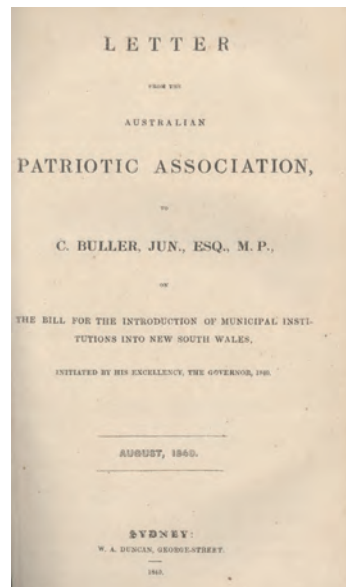
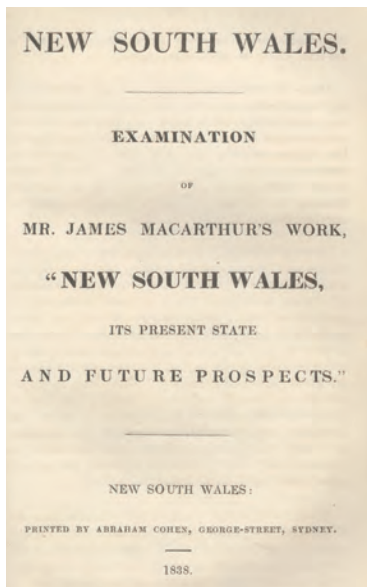
Ten pamphlets bound in one, interleaved with blanks throughout, signed by the author on the first title-page; an excellent volume in contemporary crimson roan, neatly gilt, label to front board reading 'New South Wales. Political Papers from 1838 to 1843. By William Bland.', a little rubbed but fine. Sydney, James Tegg (and others), 1838- 1843.

A fine and scarce volume of ten rare pamphlets by William Bland, assembled by the author for presentation. The distinctive roan binding would have been commissioned by Bland himself; it is characteristic of his personally assembled volumes and matches several others that we have seen over the years. Bland made a habit of presenting such volumes, usually to figures of influence (his presentation copy to Louis de Freycinet of his edition of the Hume and Hovell journal was also originally interleaved like this: Australian Book Auctions, Davidson Sale II, 268). In this case although we cannot identify the dedicatee ('Mrs Patty with kindest regards from the Author W.B.') the volume has been in the private ownership of an "old" Sydney family for many generations.

In any case since Bland typically made such presentations to advance his cause one suspects that the recipient was someone with a strong interest in Australian politics and law as it includes all seven pamphlets that Bland wrote for the Australian Patriotic Association, the organisation which was successful in petitioning for representative government in the colony. Included in this run of APA pamphlets are Ferguson nos. 2920-4 & 3554 (published variously by Tegg, Welch or Spilsbury), and Ferguson no. 2924, published by W.A. Duncan (see opposite). The APA was formed in 1835, and Bland was one of its chief proponents, a position which bought him into conflict with the rival "Petition Committee" of the Macarthur family.

As suggested by the label on the front board the volume includes all of Bland's political papers published between 1838 and 1843, since it also contains three other rare pamphlets from this era: the *Objections to the Project of his Excellency Sir George Gipps... 1841*. (Tegg, 1842; Ferguson, 3364); the *Expenditure of the Land-Fund of New South Wales in the Colony, and Principally on Public Works; as a means of promoting and supporting Immigration*. (D.L. Welch, 1842; Ferguson, 3365); and *New South Wales. Examination of Mr. James Macarthur's Work "New South Wales, its Present State and Future Prospects."* (Abraham Cohen, 1838; Ferguson, 2447). \$7850

Ferguson, 2447; 2920-4; 3145; 3364-5; 3554.



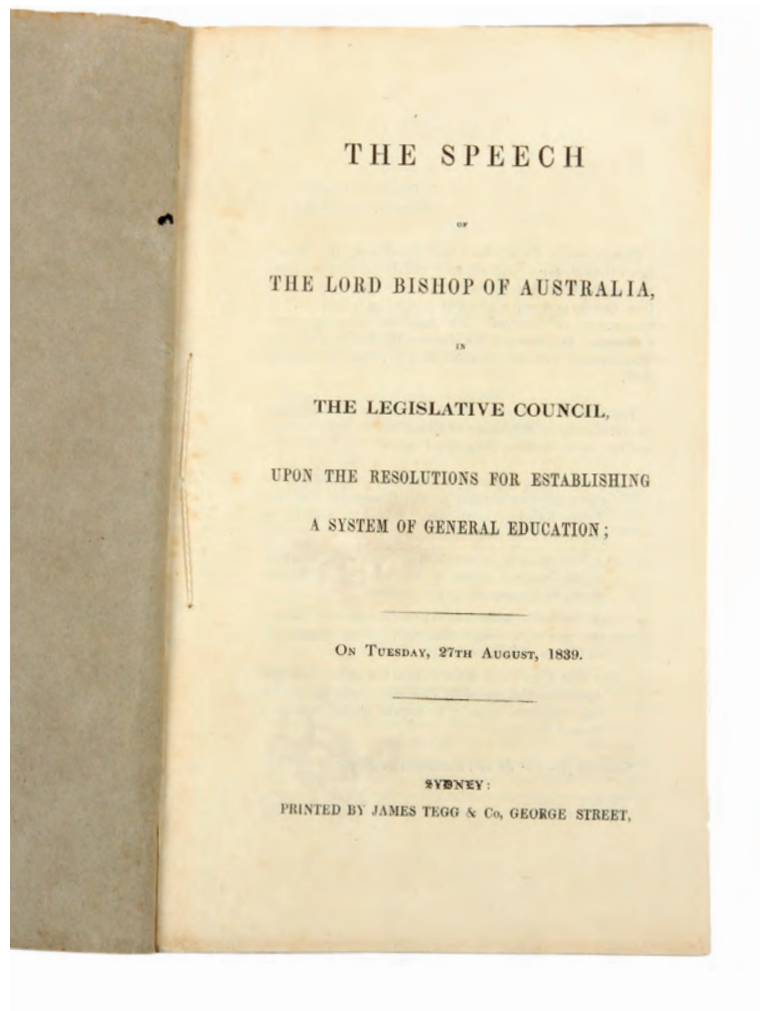
The majority of the works collected in the preceding volume are printed by Tegg or his successor Welch, but there are two interesting additions to the roll-call of Sydney printers (Ferguson 2924 & 2447):

**ABRAHAM COHEN** was almost certainly the first Jewish man to work as a printer in Sydney. Cohen had arrived in Sydney in late February 1835, and immediately bought a part-share of the *Australian*, remaining involved until he sold out to G.R. Nichols in 1839. Cohen did not return to printing, spending the rest of his life in Port Macquarie, Sydney and Goulburn, working as a merchant and hotelier. He died in 1874 and is buried at Rookwood. Given his position on the *Australian* it is no surprise that he published the work included here by Wentworth's great chum Bland, *Examination of Mr. James Macarthur's Work "New South Wales, its Present State and Future Prospects"*, a work which ultimately had 90 pages, but about which Ferguson noted that all but one copy he had examined finished abruptly on page 80, as here; the work, an attack on the Macarthurs, was distributed in parts as they were finished.

[1835]

**WILLIAM AUGUSTINE DUNCAN** was a Scots journalist who emigrated in 1837 as a Catholic schoolteacher. He was the founding editor of the Roman Catholic *Australasian Chronicle*, and later published *Duncan's Weekly Register*, which championed young poets Charles Harpur and Henry Parkes. Forced out of publishing in the mid-1840s, he moved to Queensland and pursued his interests, which included botany and education, as well as publishing one of the earliest pieces on the importance of Quiros (ADB).

[1837]



21 [BROUGHTON, Rt. Rev. William Grant] The Speech of the Lord Bishop of Australia in the Legislative Council, upon the resolutions for establishing a System of General Education; on Tuesday, 27th August, 1839

*Octavo, very good; stitch-sewn in the original buff paper wrappers, inscribed "Tauranga & Rotorua", repaired at the spine, housed in a green-cloth case with ribbon ties. Sydney, James Tegg & Co. 1839.*

Scarce early Tegg pamphlet on the debate about government versus religious education. Although not specifically named, the chief author was the Bishop of Australia, the Right Reverend William Grant Broughton. In 1830 Broughton had first suggested establishing the King's School at Parramatta (a plan ardently opposed by John Dunmore Lang, who established his own schools in Sydney proper).

Broughton was deeply involved in the debate about education, and this pamphlet is his formal response to the suggested reforms which would have seen money granted by the government to both Protestant and Catholic schools. 'Broughton made a speech on the subject occupying two hours, and at its conclusion the proposals were withdrawn... He felt strongly that the attempt to provide religious instruction for children of the Church of England with those of the various sects of English non-conformity was fallacious in principle and impossible in practice. He said that there was but one step "from the persuasion that all forms of religion are alike, to the more fatal persuasion that all religions are important"' (*Australian Encyclopaedia*).

The front cover has an enigmatic early manuscript note "Tauranga & Rotorua" – was this copy in some sense associated with the mission to New Zealand? Broughton had visited New Zealand in 1838 on a tour that also took in Port Phillip, Tasmania, and Norfolk Island, so perhaps he forwarded the pamphlet to one of his connections there? \$650

*Crittenden, 'James Tegg', p. 74; Ferguson, 2720.*



22 MACARTHUR, James, and others. Report of the Debate in the Legislative Council of New South Wales... A Proposed Division of the Territory...

Octavo, large folding handcoloured frontispiece map, 42 pp., with tables and appendices; some foxing and offsetting, very good in old polished calf boards, spine renewed. Sydney, Tegg, 1841.

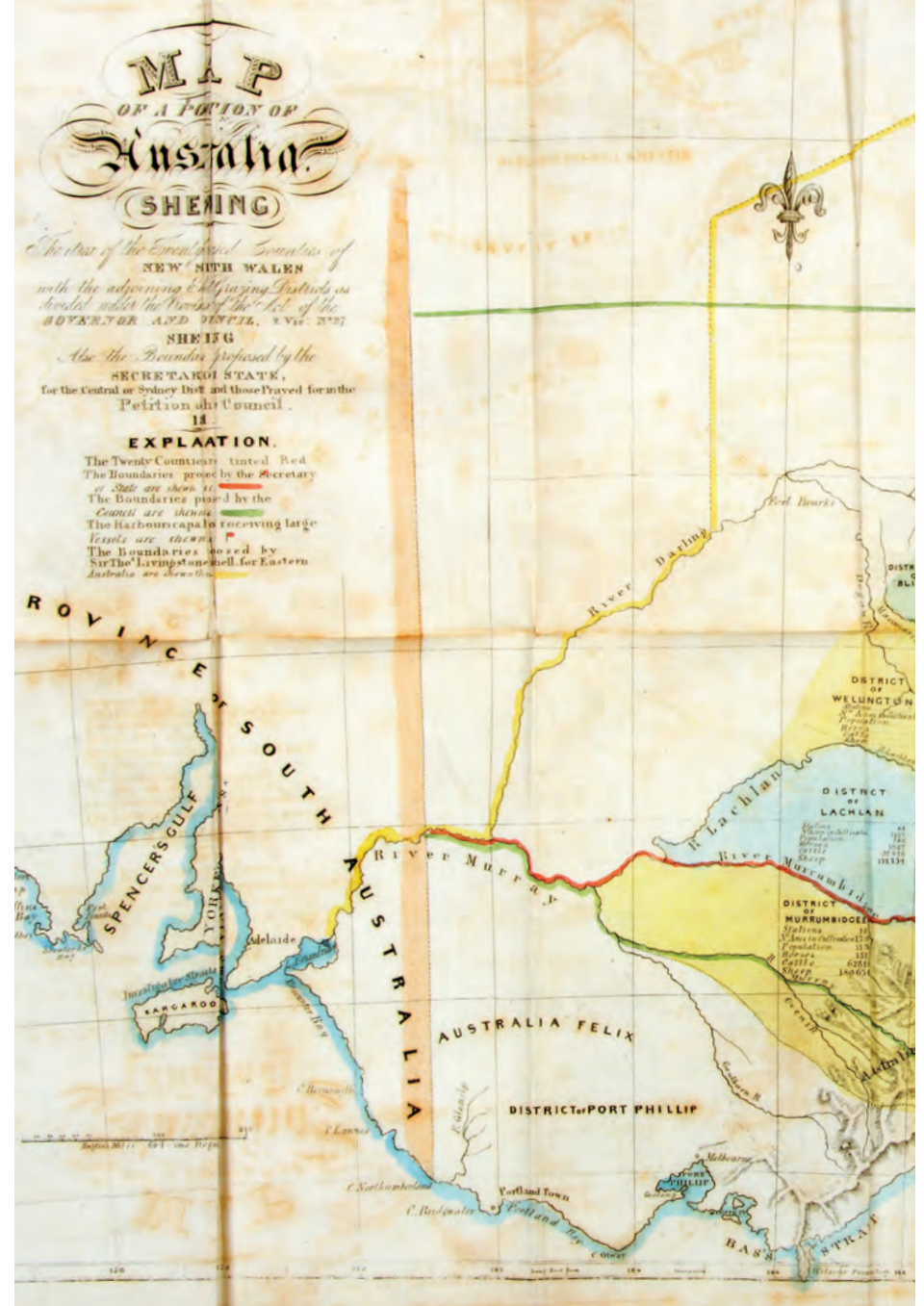
Uncommon account of debate about land division and allocation in New South Wales, featuring a remarkable large hand-coloured map of New South Wales by the local Sydney engraver William Baker. The map is rich in detail, marking the divisions of the colony, and finely engraved with the number of cattle stations, human inhabitants, acres under cultivation and livestock listed.

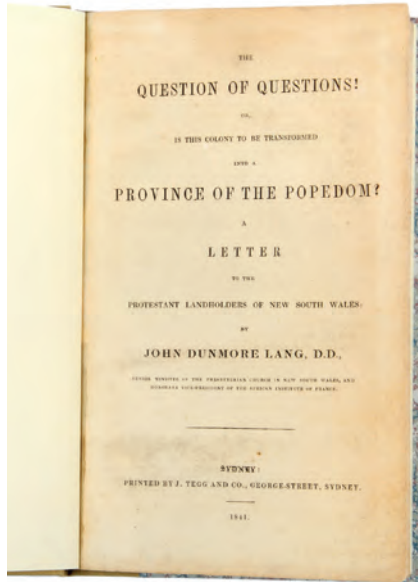
Baker's map shows the boundaries in south-eastern Australia and those proposed by amendments debated in the book. Baker was born in Ireland circa 1806 and emigrated to New South Wales in 1835, soon founding the Hesperian Press at 19 King Street Sydney. His considerable skill as an engraver found him ample work in preparing detailed maps of land tenure and subdivision in the colony. In addition to the magnificent map engraved for this volume, Baker issued a number of separate maps and an Australian county atlas of 1843 dedicated to the Surveyor-General Sir Thomas Mitchell. Baker's repertoire extended beyond cartography and included a successful bookselling and publishing business. He published almanacs and pocket companion guides to Sydney, a work on viticulture, editions of Charles Lever for the colonial market and a variety of other books. Significantly, Baker took over from Austin (see list no. 26), and re-published Fernyhough's Series of twelve portraits of the Aborigines of New South Wales (1836).

The book was published by the Australian Immigration Association, a group founded by both free settlers and government in September 1840 under the auspices of Governor Sir George Gipps. Of particular note are the speeches of Hannibal and James Macarthur. The eloquent and at times dramatic address of James Macarthur runs to 15 pages. Clearly defensive of their considerable wealth, Macarthur proclaims that Australian squatting is not equivalent to that practised in the Americas: 'there the "squatter" is the unauthorized occupier of some twenty or thirty acres. People have no idea of our magnificent squatters, some of them occupying 10,000 acres in one place. I think it greatly to the advantage of the colony, that the sons of some of the richest men in it are living beyond the boundaries, in bark huts, as squatters...'.

The parliamentary debate is followed by an appendix and statistical tables; including a dispatch from the Secretary of State to Governor Gipps regarding the division of New South Wales into three districts and boundaries proposed for eastern Australia by respected explorer and Surveyor-General Sir Thomas Mitchell. \$1500

Ferguson, 3143.





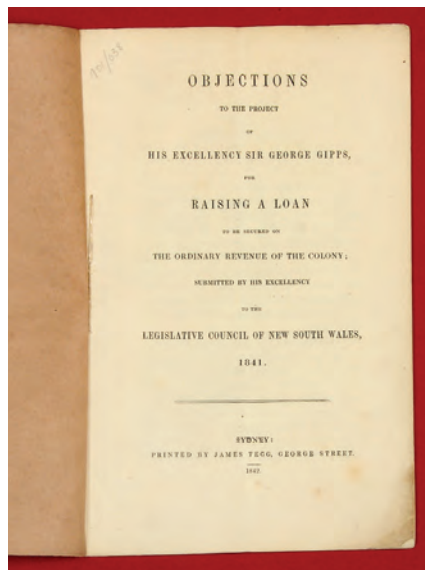
23 LANG, John Dunmore. *The Question of Questions! or, is this Colony to be Transformed into a Province of the Popedom? A Letter to the Protestant Landholders of New South Wales...*

*Octavo, a few marks but very good; neatly bound in recent marbled boards with tan cloth spine. Sydney, J. Tegg and Co. 1841.*

A nice copy of this suitably incendiary emigration pamphlet by Lang, unusual in that it was published by Tegg, rather than printed at Lang's own establishment.

Lang, a Presbyterian minister, arrived in the colony in 1823. Published a few years before he became a Member of the New South Wales Legislative Council, *The Question of Questions* is Lang's most significant contribution to the ongoing debate about Catholicism in New South Wales. The emancipation of the Catholics in Great Britain caused ripples in Sydney, and in the early 1830s a move began to allow greater involvement of Catholics in all parts of Australian life, a movement greatly forwarded by the appointment of the first Bishop of New Holland, J.B. Polding. To say the fierce Scots Protestant Lang viewed these developments with wariness would be an understatement, and this polemic on "Popedom" is not short on vitriol. However, Lang does give a good comparative look at the different models for emigration, and includes notes on America, New Zealand, as well as the new colonies of South Australia and the Swan River. **\$475**

*Crittenden, 'James Tegg', p. 84; Ferguson, 3235.*



24 [BLAND, William]. *Objections to the project of His Excellency Sir George Gipps, for raising a Loan to be secured on the ordinary Revenue of the Colony; submitted by His Excellency to the Legislative Council of New South Wales, 1841.*

*Octavo, 20 pp.; a very good copy in plain brown wrappers. Sydney, James Tegg, George Street, 1842.*

Scarce attack on Gipps: the final ten pages comprise a protest regarding the New South Wales Legislative Council signed by both John Jamison and John Blaxland.

Having unsuccessfully sought English aid in cancelling immigration orders after the expensive rush of bounty immigrants, and after being severely censured for issuing orders in excess of land revenue, Gipps submitted a plan to the Local Legislature 'for raising by Debentures the sum of £200,000, to be secured on, and paid out of the Ordinary Revenue of the Colony, if not satisfied within three years, out of the Land Fund, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable out of the Ordinary Revenue of the Colony...'. This pamphlet sets out the objections to the plan, which was not accepted. Gipps was then forced to draw on the military chest, and when that was exhausted, withdrew government deposits from the banks to meet the deficits already incurred for bounty payments. When all these measures proved inadequate, he finally borrowed £50,000 in debentures, "a daring innovation" (ADB). **\$950**

*Crittenden, 'James Tegg', p. 73. Ferguson, 3364.*

**WILLIAM JONES** of no. 10 Bridge Street is known to have been active in the 1830s and early 1840s. He seems to have arrived in Sydney on 25 July 1833 on board the *Warrior*, his occupation listed as “printer”. He was confirmed as printer of the *Gazette* by the Colonial Secretary in January 1834, being paid 20s. per sheet, ‘the printer finding paper and delivering the *Gazette*’ (*Herald*, 3 February 1834). He took over the premises of G.W. Evans in September 1837, two doors down Bridge Street, and a year later moved again, this time to the old Wilkins building at the corner of George and Liverpool Streets, celebrating the move with a bespoke poem in the *Monitor* (‘All ye who stationery need; Apply to William Jones...’). He married Jane Elizabeth Jilks at St. Phillips (22 January 1839), and sold much of his printing equipment in an auction on 29 May 1841. He appears to be the same Jones of Brickfield Hill who started a very successful circulating library, although the printery in Bridge Street continued until at least 1846 (this would accord with the fact that his publications after this date tend to be “cheap printing” such as catalogues and almanacs). We have not found anything after 1846 about his publishing career.

1834

## MORNING PRAYER.

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“O God, our heavenly Father, thou art good to us; we would serve thee; we have sinned and done wrong many times. Jesus Christ died on the cross for us. Forgive our sins for Jesus’ sake. May the Holy Spirit change our hearts, and make us to love God. Help us to-day to be good children, and to do what is right. Keep us from wicked thoughts and bad tempers; make us try to learn all that we are taught; keep us in health all the day. We would always think of God; and when we die may we go to heaven. God bless our fathers and mothers, and sisters and brothers, and our teachers, and make us obedient and kind for Jesus Christ’s sake.” Amen.

JONES, PRINTER, BRIDGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

## EVENING PRAYER.

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“O God, our heavenly Father, thou art good to us. We would serve thee. We have sinned and done wrong many times. Jesus Christ died on the cross for us. Forgive our sins for Jesus’ sake. May the Holy Spirit change our hearts, and make us love God. Help us always to be good children, and to do what is right. Keep us from wicked thoughts and bad tempers. Make us try to remember all that we have learned to-day. Keep us from evil through the night. We would always think of God. And when we die may we go to heaven. God bless our fathers and mothers, our sisters and brothers, and teachers, and make us obedient and kind for Jesus Christ’s sake.” Amen.

JONES, PRINTER, BRIDGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

25 JONES, William (printer). Morning Prayer [and] Evening Prayer.

*Pair of broadsides, each 450 x 390 mm.; in fine original condition, mounted and framed. Sydney, Jones, n.d., but circa 1835.*

Exceptionally scarce and beautiful examples of fine early printing in Sydney. Possibly prepared for the Church Mission Society, these early broadsides were printed in Sydney at a time when virtually all religious tracts were printed in London.

Regarding the publication of these prayers, it is known that Jones had prepared some comparable religious broadsides, apparently for use in Church Mission Society schools, such as a pair of Maori lesson sheets printed circa 1833, the first “Christ raiseth Lazarus to life” or “Ka wa-ka-a-ra-hia a Ra-ha-ru-hi e Te Ka-rai-ti”; and the second “Children brought to Christ” or “Ka mau-ria nga ta-ma-ri-ki ki Te Ka-rai-ti” (see Williams, *A Bibliography of Printed Maori to 1900*, no. 13).

Given that the present sheets are of a similar size to the Maori examples, it is likely that these were prepared around the same time, possibly also for the Church Mission Society. This hypothesis is supported by a note in Ferguson accompanying four Maori language sheets (no. 1674): ‘in the Dixson Collection are two separate sheets... One is a Morning Prayer, the other an Evening Prayer... They came to this collection among other papers from the collection of C.A. Ewen of New Zealand.’ Ferguson gives a putative date of circa 1835 for those particular sheets (see also Williams, *Bibliography*, no. 12).

Certainly their sentiments are touching and as relevant for their purpose today as they were in the early nineteenth century: ‘Keep us from wicked thoughts and bad tempers; make us try to learn all that we are taught’ (from *Morning Prayer*); and from *Evening Prayer*: ‘Make us try to remember all that we have learned to-day’. Of the handful of locally printed educational works which predate these broadsides, very few have survived; indeed many are known only through advertisements in newspapers of the day. These broadsides are rare survivors. \$7850

*Not separately noticed in Ferguson, but see no. 1674; not in Ingleton; not in Williams, ‘Bibliography of Printed Maori to 1900’, but see 12 and 13.*

# 1835

**JOHN GARDNER AUSTIN** arrived in Sydney in 1834 on the *Bristol*. He soon set up shop as a lithographer, printer, and stationer. The Prints and Printmaking database shows a handful of addresses for Austin between 1835 and 1837, and in 1838 he sold up his lithographic equipment to Raphael Clint, and thereafter continuing to publish in his own right but on a more modest scale. As early as 23 June 1838 Clint published a notice cautioning the public “not to negotiate any Bills drawn on me by Mr. J.G. Austin, as they will not be paid by me on very justifiable and legal grounds.” In May 1838 E.D. Barlow also announced that he had bought one of Austin’s presses and much of his stock (*Herald*, 3 May 1838), but Austin was soon in print denying any such transaction (*Australian*, 8 May 1838).

Austin’s later career is difficult to unravel. Is he the same J.G. Austin listed among the insolvent estates as having surrendered his property on 16 February 1842, but found to have no creditors a month later? (*Herald*, 23 March 1842). A man of that name was elected City Rate Collector for Sydney in May 1843, and, most intriguingly, the papers of 1846 and 1847 are full of advertisements for a product called “Austin’s Harness Liquid”, a “brilliant and durable blacking” of J.G. Austin’s own manufacture, from the Australian Blacking and Vinegar Depot, 285 George Street.



26 [MICKIE] FERNYHOUGH, William Henry. Mickie. Lake Macquarie. Newcastle Tribe.

Etching, 190 x 255 mm. (paper size); a couple of light spots otherwise fine, mounted. Sydney, J.G. Austin, n.d. but circa 1836.

A fine image of Mickie from the “Newcastle Tribe”, from the rare series “Profile Portraits of the Aborigines” published by John Austin and W.H. Fernyhough.

Mickie, as is stated in the caption, was from Lake Macquarie, but otherwise little appears to be recorded about him. The military-style short coat he is wearing may suggest that he has been living in contact with soldiers: it is interesting to note that another man in the same series and from the same tribe, Boardman, is wearing a very similar outfit. The original pencil sketch for this engraving is part of an album now held in the Mitchell Library (Dixson bequest). The drawings in the album were originally attributed to Charles Rodius, but are now thought to be the work of Thomas Hatfield, a sketcher who visited Sydney in 1838-1839 (see Joan Kerr, *Dictionary of Australian Artists*).

The portraits were produced by Austin and Fernyhough from their studio in Bridge Street, Sydney. Fernyhough (1809-1849), the driving force in the production of these portraits, arrived in the colony in 1836, trained as a surveyor and draughtsman, and was able to contribute enormously to the fledgling printing industry. He was the first to use Zincography, and in September 1836 the *Sydney Times* stated ‘It would have been next to an impossibility before the arrival of Mr. Fernyhough in the Colony a few months ago, to have obtained such excellent lithographic and zincographic prints, as may now be used to embellish our Colonial literature.’

\$2850

*Ferguson, 2123 (bearing Austin's imprint).*

**HENRY BULL** arrived in Sydney in 1833, and over the next two years endured two failed businesses (he tried his hand at importing goods to Sydney and Hobart, and was also involved in the attempt to import sugar from Tahiti which was thwarted by the wreck of his ship the *Friendship* at Norfolk Island). Originally encouraged to emigrate by John Dunmore Lang, it was Lang who took advantage of Bull's printing experience, making him the printer of the *Colonist* newspaper in 1835. Bull was also advertising for printing jobs the same year, and while initially involved in fairly modest productions such as annual reports, he clearly envisaged a market for more serious books, and was thus the printer of the first complete edition of the account of Hume and Hovell (William Bland, *Journey of Discovery to Port Phillip*, 1837; see list no. 19). Henry Bull died at the house of Andrew Lang on 10 October 1837.

If the Port Phillip book is his most famous production, this work by Brockett is easily his most ambitious, because of the inclusion of Fernyhough's marvellous lithographs. It is one of a handful of early works to include Sydney-printed illustrations. The explanation for Bull's substantial involvement in the publication is as straightforward as it is sad. Bull's brother-in-law, William Mayor, was on board the *Charles Eaton* when it was lost; Bull posted an enormous reward of 100 guineas for information relating to Mayor when news of possible survivors reached Sydney in April 1836.

1835

NATIVE OF A VOYAGE FROM

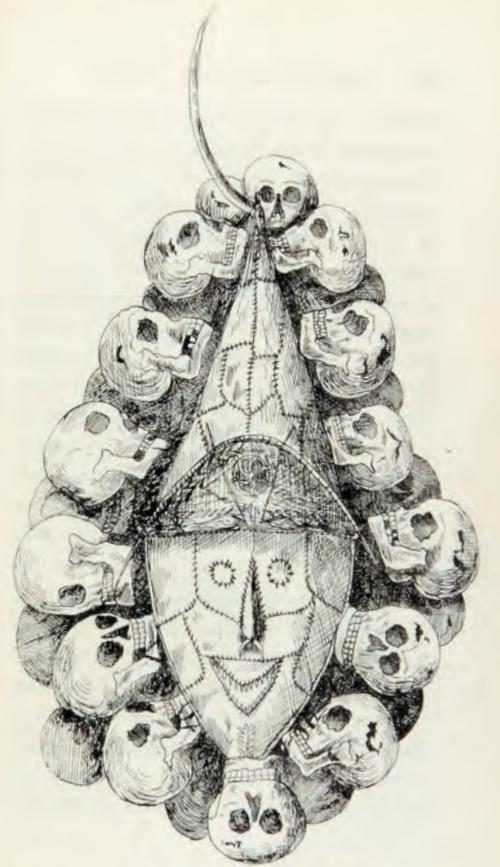
of the huts, we saw the skins which were hanging up: these the natives used as ornaments on days of rejoicing. On Murray's Island appeared to be the men, both in personal beauty, and in the symmetry of their parts.\* The men were of a fine-looking race of people. The men who adopted the child, behaved well to the boys whilst they were on the island. It is a matter to be deplored, that as the natives of the islands in the Pacific, who are endowed with so many advantages, should be so cruel and ferocious. Perhaps the ferocity of their disposition, in some degree, be attributed to the custom which is prevalent amongst them of eating many of their ridiculous notions be adduced, that of swinging a child to influence the wind, and procuring to their pleasure, a calm or a storm, that of pointing with a sharp bone at the things seems to be somewhat reversed in the women shave their heads, leaving only a tuft on the top.



Drawn by W. H. Ferryhough

NATIVES OF MURRAY'S ISLAND.

Printed by J. G. Austin & Co. No. 12, Bridge Street, Sydney.



Drawn on stone by W. H. Ferryhough  
 Printed by J. G. Austin & Co. No. 12, Bridge Street, Sydney.



27 BROCKETT, William Edward. Narrative of a Voyage from Sydney to Torres' Straits, in search of the survivors of the Charles Eaton; in His Majesty's Schooner Isabella, C.M. Lewis, Commander...

*Octavo, 54 pp., with a lithographic frontispiece and 28 other illustrations drawn by W.H. Fernyhough and printed by J.G. Austin & Co. (No. 12 Bridge Street, Sydney); slight spotting, mainly of frontispiece, last page of text and blank (recto) side of frontispiece soiled, but a very good copy in old half dark red calf. Sydney, Henry Bull, 1836.*

Extremely scarce: an important coastal voyage account, with a fascinating series of lithograph illustrations by W.H. Fernyhough. This is one of the most ambitious Sydney-printed accounts of the 1830s, and the earliest Sydney work to pay serious attention to the pictorial and visual history of the Torres Strait, let alone incorporate detailed ethnographic illustrations. The book provides ample evidence of an increasingly sophisticated attempt to understand the culture of the region.

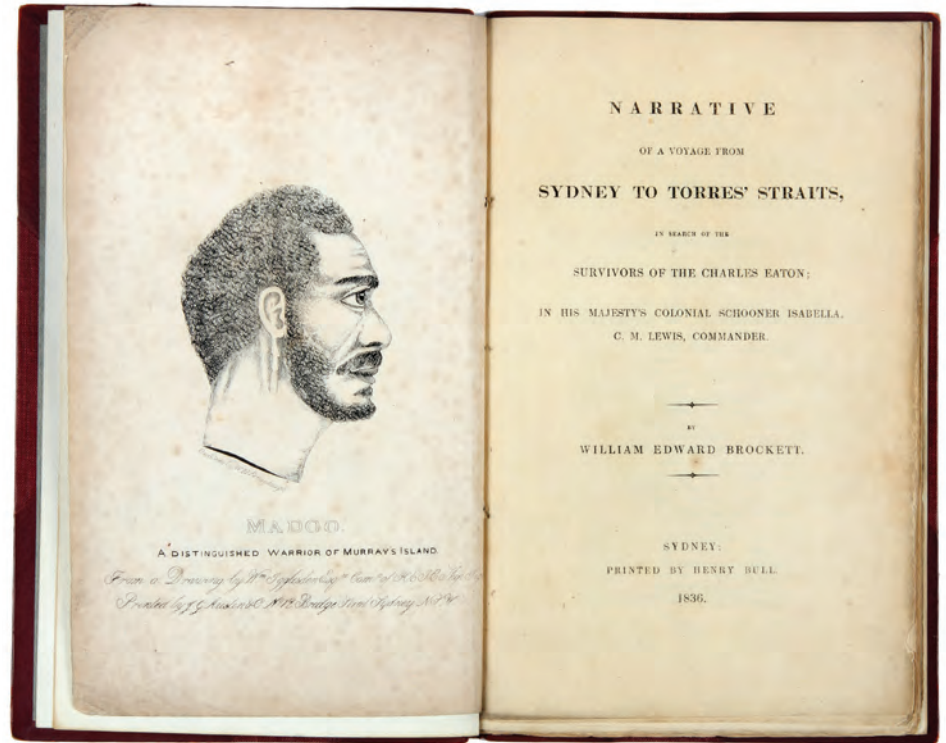
This is the account of the coastal voyage of the schooner *Isabella* to Torres Strait in search of survivors from the wreck of the *Charles Eaton*, which was lost on 29 July 1834. Brockett was a junior officer on board the *Isabella*, which was sent by Governor Bourke to investigate after news of survivors of the wreck reached Sydney in April 1836. The *Isabella* rescued only two survivors, the cabin boy John Ireland, and a young infant, William D'Oyley; most of the crew had been massacred in the hours after they first reached shore, their skulls carefully preserved as part of the complicated head-hunting rituals of the region. As a result, the *Isabella* also brought back several gruesome artefacts, including the "Aurid Trophy", a tortoise-shell surrounded by skulls. The European skulls on the trophy were interred, and the artefact itself was given to the Australian Museum, but is thought to have been lost in the 1882 fire, meaning that Fernyhough's illustrations here are all the more significant.

The narrative is greatly enriched by the full-page lithographs done by the Sydney engraver William Fernyhough, which were applauded by all of the Sydney newspapers, at a time of more than usually fierce partisan rivalry. Brockett's own drawings were the basis for the lithographs, with the exception of the frontispiece which is after a sketch done by another rescuer, William Igglesdon. Fernyhough emigrated to Australia in 1836 and worked for the firm of J.G. Austin & Co., Sydney and the captions here also bear their name.

The Bremer copy, with bookplate.

\$42,000

*Ferguson, 2095.*



# 1836

**EDWYN H. STATHAM** was a skilled and industrious printer, who worked as a Government Printer between 1836 and 1841 while publisher of the successful *Sydney Monitor* located at 39 York Street. He also worked on smaller commissions and the first of many advertisements for work appeared in the *Monitor* during November 1835. In February of 1836 Statham was made Government Printer, a lucrative commission with the assurance of abundant work (indeed, one of the fiscal reports here states a printing budget of £648 for 1836). Throughout this time he worked from the *Monitor* office and may well have had an personal interest in the paper. Statham was an active member of the Sydney Mechanics School of the Arts and retired to his comfortable estate in Baulkham Hills where he later served as shire councillor.

Statham took pride in his work as printer and compositor, offering his services in producing books, pamphlets, bills, circulars, legal and other forms and deeds of apprenticeship, all done 'in the best manner, with utmost punctuality and dispatch'. Clearly he was successful, as Ferguson lists 25 additional titles bearing Statham's imprint. Two separate customs notices printed in Sydney papers note Statham as importing printing materials from England, as attested by the high quality of his work and use of novel types.

28 [COLONIAL FINANCE] LITHGOW, W.M. Three Parliamentary reports relating to the annual revenue of New South Wales for 1835.

Three foolscap reports, with docket-titles, some mild water-staining, two reports are good clean copies, the third is chipped and lacks two pages called for in Ferguson's collation. Sydney, E.H. Statham, York Street, 1835.

A collection of three reports by the Auditor General on the finances of New South Wales, full of interesting notes on expenses in the colony, printed by the prolific Sydney based printer and newspaper publisher Edwyn Henry Statham. It is increasingly unusual to see these government papers as issued, rather than bound up in contemporary or later collections.

Issued separately, as here, Ferguson lists these three reports in a portmanteau entry for "Votes and Proceedings" of the New South Wales Legislative Council (2156; 4, 5, 6). The three reports are the "Abstract of the Revenue arising from Crown Lands... 1835"; "Abstract of the Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales (exclusively of the revenue arising from Crown Lands) and of its appropriation", chipped, 12 pp. and not the 14 called for by Ferguson; and "Statement of the Amount Appropriated by the Legislative Council, for the year 1835..." in which are listed totals for the money advanced towards assisted emigration (£1,120), and the impressive amount of £8043 for passage money for female emigrants (on the *Duchess of Northumberland*, *Canton*, *Lochiel* and *Rachel*.

\$475

Ferguson, 2156 (4, 5, 6).

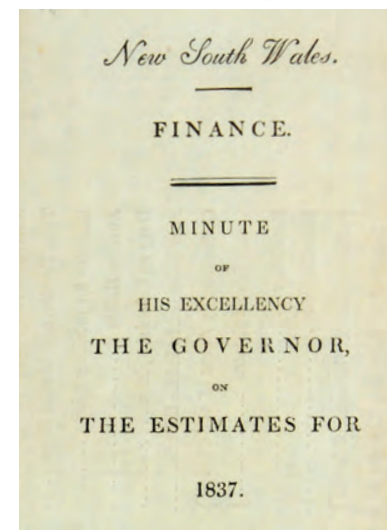
29 BOURKE, Governor Richard. New South Wales. Finance. Minute of His Excellency the Governor, on the Estimates for 1837.

Foolscap, 10pp., folded with docket label, a little water staining at the edges else very good. Sydney, E.H. Statham, York Street, 1836.

An interesting summary report on the financial state of New South Wales by Governor Sir Richard Bourke, effectively a budget statement for 1835, showing that the government is just over £40,000 in the black. Throughout, the document outlines primary sources of income and expenditure on public works, education, administration, law and order and so on.

\$150

Ferguson, 2156 (13).





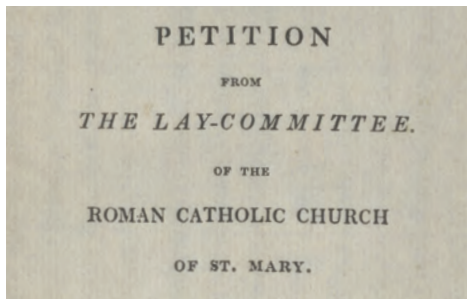
30 [EDUCATION] BROUGHTON, Bishop William Grant. Education. Petition from the Lord Bishop of Australia.

*Foolschap, ii, 8pp., folded with docket-title; some moderate marginal water-staining, good. Sydney, E.H. Statham, York Street, July, 1836.*

A very interesting petition from Bishop William Grant Broughton to Governor Bourke on the subject of religious education in New South Wales. Broughton, a founder of the King's School, had deeply held opinions on the subject of the appropriate involvement of the government of the day in education, and here lists ten objections to the status quo. Several of his points are derived from the example of schooling in Ireland.

\$225

*Ferguson, 2156 (34).*



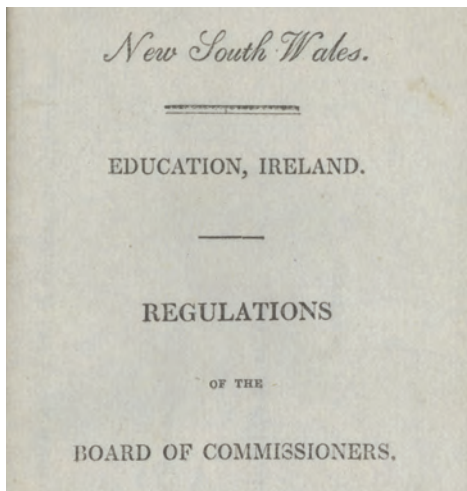
31 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Roman Catholic Orphans. Petition from the Lay-Committee of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary.

*Foolschap, two leaves, folded with docket-title; some browning yet very good overall. Sydney, E.H. Statham, York Street, 1836.*

Petition to parliament requesting official assistance for the orphans of Catholic parents, a request deemed urgent given the government assistance provided to Protestant orphanages. The petitioners earnestly desire equity between the faiths in New South Wales, especially in regard to the children of Catholic convict parents who are being raised in Protestant orphanages 'with the reluctant consent of the Parents, who are left no alternative between the starvation of their offspring and the sacrifice of their religious principles.'

\$175

*Ferguson, 2156 (26).*



32 KELLY, Thomas F. Education, Ireland. Regulations of the Board of Commissioners.

*Foolschap, 8pp., folded with docket-title; a little water-staining, good. Sydney, E.H. Statham, York Street, 1836.*

Recommendations for funding of public schools in New South Wales, with particular attention to matters of religious instruction and preference. Of note is the section "On the Books to be used in the Schools", which lays out the ways in which books should be presented to the board for review, and noting how prohibitions will work. The document was intended to minimise Catholic and Protestant discord over competition for resources, concluding that all should endeavour 'as the Apostle Paul commends them "To live peaceably with all men".'

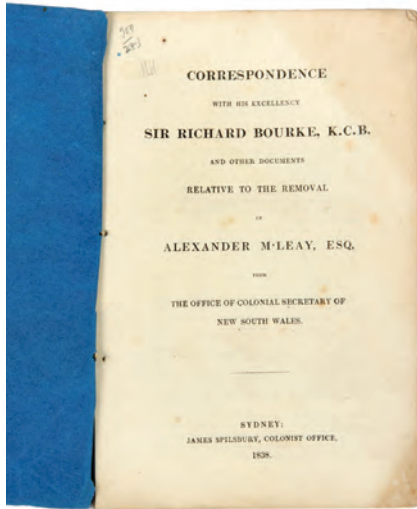
\$175

*Ferguson, 2156 (23).*

**JAMES SPILSBURY** arrived in New South Wales in November of 1834 on the *James* and soon took up work at the *Colonist* under Henry Bull (see list no. 27). He is listed at a Kent Street address with his wife Harriet towards the close of 1836, by which date they had two children. A June 1837 advertisement for two junior compositors lists Spilsbury as ‘overseer’ and we can reasonably infer that around this time he bought into the ownership of the *Colonist*, no doubt after the shock death of Bull. Spilsbury’s most ambitious work as a printer was *The Picture of Sydney and Strangers’ Guide* by James Macle hose (the first edition was issued in 1838, with a second edition in the following year).

The book featured a folding map and 42 engravings on coloured papers. Spilsbury printed a wide variety of material, including religious pamphlets, verses, and the inaugural constitution of the Australian Aborigines Protection Society. He is also notable for publishing the first novel printed in New South Wales, *The Guardian* (1838). Spilsbury’s relative prosperity was short lived – he appeared in court during a defamation case involving the *Colonist* in March of 1837 and in the following year was convicted ‘of being drunk and addicted to drinking’ and promptly confined in a cell for ten days on bread and water; in June of 1841 Spilsbury was taken to court over unpaid promissory notes to the new owner of the *Colonist*. He left Sydney for Hobart on board the *James Watt* in January 1845.

1837



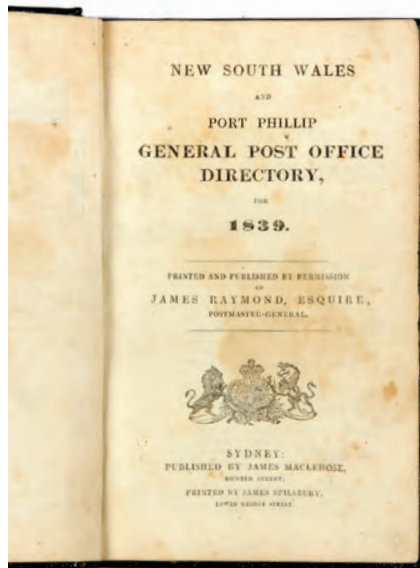
33 McLEAY, Alexander. Correspondence with His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B. and other documents relative to the removal of Alexander M'Leay, Esq. from the office of Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

*Small quarto, iv, 62 pp.; very good in chipped blue wrappers with some wear. Sydney, James Spilsbury, 1838.*

Second and best edition: scarce printing of letters in attractive original condition, relating to the controversial dismissal of Alexander McLeay as Colonial Secretary, one of the less savoury events of the difficult final years of Bourke's governorship. McLeay first published some letters regarding his unexpected removal from office in 1837 as a slim pamphlet of 12 pages, which he heavily revised and much augmented for this second edition, which includes further correspondence and a petition of public support for McLeay.

\$950

*Ferguson, 2538.*



34 [POST OFFICE DIRECTORY] New South Wales and Port Phillip General Post Directory, for 1839.

*Small octavo, some browning, early paper repair where owner's name cut from initial blank; a very good copy in mid-twentieth-century black roan. Sydney, published by James Maclehoose, Hunter Street, printed by James Spilsbury, Lower George Street, 1839.*

A very rare survivor: 'the first Port Phillip Directory. The Port Phillip names are included in the alphabetical directory with those in New South Wales proper' (Ferguson).

This directory is a fascinating snapshot of life in New South Wales and Port Phillip in 1839. It was printed by permission of then Postmaster-General James Raymond, but was evidently in no small part the work of James Maclehoose, who published the work, although it was printed by James Spilsbury (the same combination that produced *The Picture of Sydney*). Maclehoose was a Scottish immigrant who was in Sydney by June 1833 (at the latest), because at that time a partnership between him and James Hardie was dissolved. He married Mary Ann Strong in February 1834 and over the following years was active in business, evidently as a sort of importer working from his Hunter Street address – sometimes called the "Australian Bazaar" – who would turn his hand to anything: he sold "China Seeds" ('well worthy the attention of the curious, and Botanists...'), water-cooling "Cariffs", snuff boxes, eau de cologne, parasols, 'and every article in the fancy line.' The whole of his stock was sold at a no-reserve auction on 8 March 1842, by Isaac Simmons, and within a year he was insolvent (see the *Herald* for 14 March 1843). He seems to have left the colony for Hong Kong soon after.

Ian Jack published a facsimile of this edition in 2000, in which he asserted that only five copies were known to survive.

\$6500

*Ferguson, 2816.*

35 MACLEHOSE, James. *The Picture of Sydney; and Stranger's Guide in New South Wales*, for 1838...

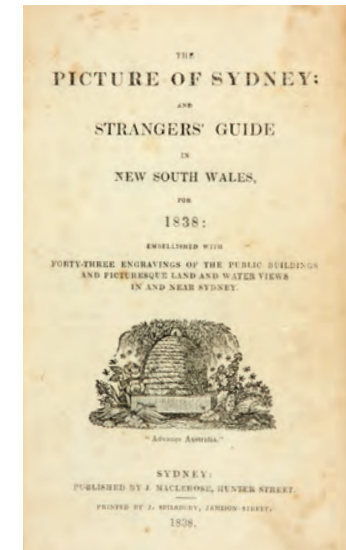
*Small octavo, full complement of plates including folding map a little toned and with an old paper repair to one fold, together with 42 engravings on 29 separate plates (1 folding, many on original tinted paper), early manuscript inscription; a very good copy in attractive period-style half green calf, spine gilt. Sydney, published by J. Maclehoose, Hunter Street, printed by J. Spilsbury, Jamison Street, 1838.*

An early Sydney-sider's copy of one of the most charming early Sydney printings, with its wonderful suite of original views by the engraver John Carmichael, many printed on tinted paper. Maclehoose's charming and important pictorial record contains numerous views of public buildings as well as landscapes of the neighbouring coast and countryside, and gives an informative description of Sydney in the 1830s. It was, contemporary advertisements attested, not only for locals, but also 'well calculated for a Present from the Colonies to their Relatives and Connexions in Great Britain.'

An initial blank is inscribed: 'To Aunt Helen, from her affect. little niece Bessy Macarthur. Aspinnall Lodge Elizb. Street South Sydney. March 1st 1838.' Elizabeth Kirby was born in Edinburgh and married Donald Gordon Macarthur, a surveyor, and emigrated to Sydney in 1835. Soon after she was listed as running a boarding school at Aspinnall Lodge, and the inscription is thus evidently by Elizabeth, or "Bessy". With her husband she became one of the earliest settlers in Port Phillip: in the *General Post Office Directory* for 1839 he is listed as a surveyor in Melbourne. The family moved there in 1838 following the appointment of her brother David Charteris Macarthur as founding manager of the Bank of Australasia in the Port Phillip District. Although Elizabeth separated from her husband, she had a long and successful career in Melbourne: her new school was the leading private school for girls for many decades, and she became a doyenne, as her obituary noted, of the "historic residents in Victoria" (for a long description of her career see Prentice & Theobald, *Women who Taught*, pp. 80-3).

One of the most important inclusions in Maclehoose's book is a lengthy appendix, with illustration, of the Irrawang Vineyard and Pottery. The appendix begins with the comment that 'Had New South Wales been the colony of a vine-growing country, wine and fruit would have been, years ago, among the staple articles of our export; while at present not above 1000 gallons of tolerable wine are annually produced in the colony.' Despite this, the author continues, there are great hopes for the climate, and he particularly mentions the importance of vines from France by Busby. Maclehoose then proceeds to provide an interesting account of Irrawang on the River William, including a discussion of the white vintage of 1836 which 'resembles high-flavoured *Sauterne*' (although opinion was mixed among the few 'gentlemen connoisseurs' who had sampled it). Of particular significance is the accompanying image of Irrawang, which is one of the earliest depictions of an Australian vineyard (on the creation of the vineyard by the vigneron James King, see a good note in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*). \$8500

Ferguson, 2539.



# 1841

**KEMP AND FAIRFAX** were two of the main-stays of the colonial press. Charles Kemp settled in Port Stephens in 1825, but moved to Sydney in 1831 and soon began working as a journalist, firstly with the *Monitor*, but soon after as the parliamentary reporter of the *Herald*. In 1841 he formed a partnership with John Fairfax to buy the *Herald*, and while he remained involved over the ensuing decade, in 1853 he sold out to Fairfax to pursue any number of other positions, running for the Legislative Council, promoting the railways, and serving on several prominent boards. Fairfax had arrived in Sydney in 1838 with £5 to his name, and quickly found work as a journalist and librarian. Over the next decade his became a dominant voice in publishing, and by 1853 he was able to install the first steam press to be used to print a newspaper in the colony. A glance at Morrison's *Publishing Industry in Colonial Australia* confirms the productivity of the partnership.



36 CARRON, William. Narrative of an Expedition, Undertaken under the Direction of the Late Mr. Assistant Surveyor, E.B Kennedy...

Octavo, with a folding frontispiece map 'Sketch shewing Mr. Kennedy's route from Rockingham Bay to Escape River'; a very good copy in old half calf with marbled boards, spine repaired. Sydney, Kemp and Fairfax, 1849.

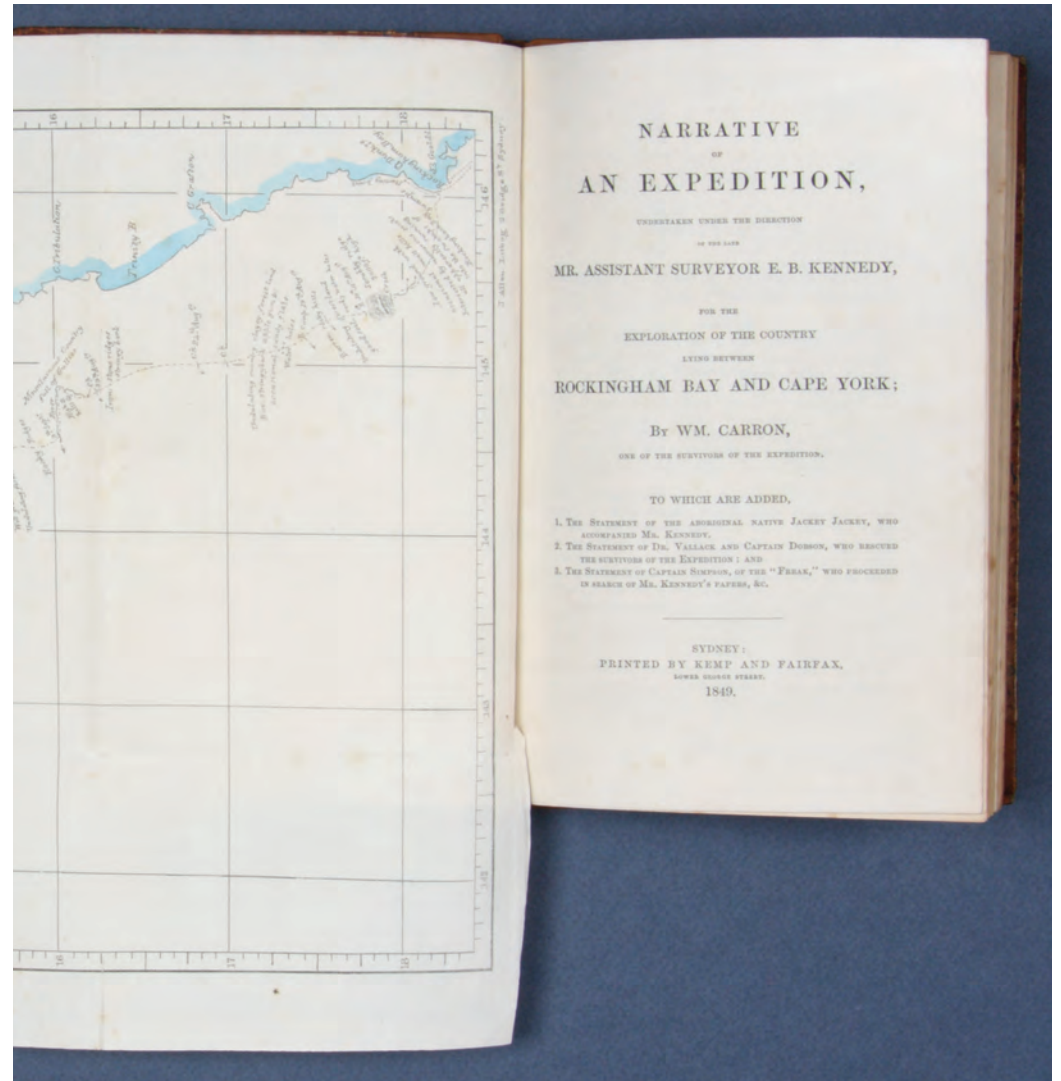
First edition of one of the rarities of Australian land exploration, and one of only a handful of exploration accounts published in Sydney.

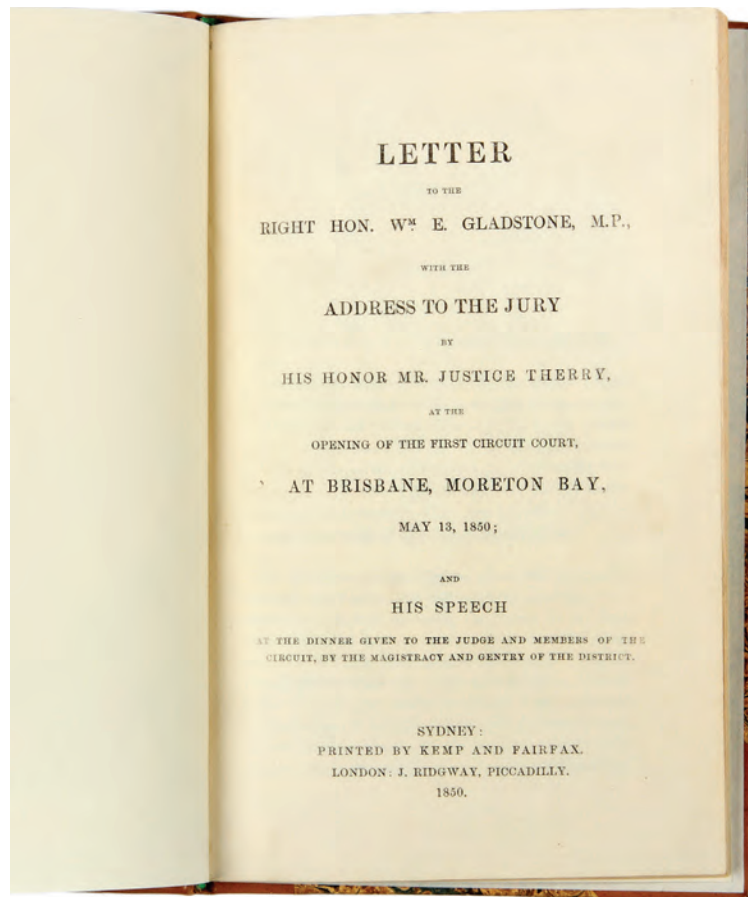
Following up the work of Ludwig Leichhardt and Thomas Mitchell in Australia's tropical north, Edmund Kennedy was taken to Rockingham Bay on board the *Rattlesnake*, which was then en route to the north coast of Australia. His expedition was given the job of traversing the continent from Cape York to Port Albany, a task of such immense difficulty and tremendous hardship that after two months they were still only thirty-two kilometres from their starting point: it was 'the most tragic of all Australian explorations, not least because he and his men were defeated at the outset. The bravery, skill, good humour and generosity of Kennedy, the loyalty and courage of Jackey-Jackey, the endurance of Carron and Goddard all tell of the needless suffering and tragic waste of human life brought about by the ill-conceived, even impossible, instructions they had been given...' (*Australian Rare Books*).

Of the original exploring party only Jackey-Jackey, William Carron and the convict William Goddard survived. Carron's account of the doomed expedition includes the lengthy 'Statement of Jackey Jackey', who travelled on alone with Kennedy and was a witness to his death after repeated attacks by a hostile aboriginal tribe (pp. 81-87): 'I asked him, "Mr Kennedy, are you going to leave me?" and he said, "Yes, my boy, I am going to leave you;" he said, "I am very bad Jackey; you take the books, Jackey, to the captain, but not the big ones, the governor will give anything for them".

William Carron (1821-1876) a botanist, arrived in Sydney on the *Royal Saxon* in 1844. He worked first for Alexander McLeay in his garden at Elizabeth Bay and then at Thomas Shepherd's Darling nursery at the Glebe. In 1848 the director of the Botanic Gardens, Charles Moore suggested that he should accompany the Kennedy expedition. Carron's account was to be the only published work on this ill fated expedition. He records in some detail the botanical specimens gathered en route, his interactions with local Aborigines and the day-to-day struggles of the expedition. The handsome and detailed fold-out lithographic frontispiece map was compiled "from rough notes kept by him". The book was published in Sydney soon after Carron's return. \$23,500

*Australian Rare Books*, 144a; *Ferguson*, 5010.





37 THERRY, Hon. Justice Sir Roger. Letter to the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, M.P., with the Address to the Jury by his Honor Mr. Justice Therry, at the opening of the first circuit court, at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, May 13, 1850...

*Octavo, 40 pp., a fine copy in attractive recent tan half calf, lettered in gilt. Sydney, Kemp and Fairfax, 1850.*

Very rare, including the opening address delivered at the first circuit court held in Moreton Bay: 'a very interesting pamphlet containing recollections of crime and convicts in New South Wales, the confession of John Lynch, the murderer, and other convict records' (Ferguson).

Therry, a native of Cork, arrived in Sydney in 1829 and began a long and respected career in the law. He served with distinction in Sydney and Port Phillip, and presided at the first sitting of the Supreme Court, on circuit, in Brisbane, the disarming and cheerful speech which he delivered on that occasion being printed here. A prominent Catholic and considered one of the preeminent barristers of his day, after his return to England he published his *Reminiscences* (1863), a work of great charm and careless editing, which managed to offend many of his erstwhile friends in Sydney, and which he cheerfully suppressed from sale there on hearing it was considered offensive by so many.

Ferguson records copies in the Dixson, Mitchell, and National Libraries, and the State Library of Victoria.

\$850

*Ferguson, 5544; Goldsmiths-Kress, 36907.*

**DANIEL LOVETT WELCH** took over part of James Tegg's business in 1842. Tegg had opened a Sydney printing-shop at the Atlas Office and Book Repository on George Street in 1837, but five years later he sold that part of his business to Welch, who soon after began publication of the *Atlas* newspaper. Welch was a mainstay of Sydney publishing, having begun with Tegg in 1839 and remaining in business at a succession of George Street premises until 1861 (detail upper right from Fowles; see list no. 40).



1842

**38 BLAND, William.** Letters to Charles Buller, Junior, Esq., M.P., from the Australian Patriotic Association

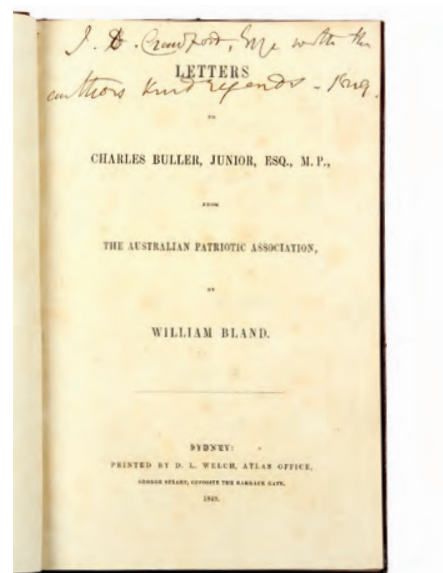
*Octavo, inscribed from the author on the title-page, with the addendum slip; a very good copy in a handsome burgundy roan binding, lettered in gilt, a few scuffs. Sydney, D. L. Welch, Atlas Office, George Street, opposite the Barrack Gate, 1849.*

An excellent copy of one of William Bland's more uncommon titles, inscribed to one of his main supporters, again in the distinctive Sydney roan bindings with which Bland is associated.

This 1849 publication, as Bland makes clear in the preface, reprints and collects the more important papers of the Australian Patriotic Association ('Numerous applications being still made for the papers of the Patriotic Association, now nearly out of print, it becomes desirable to republish them...'). The letters collected here were addressed to Charles Buller, a British reformer who had died in 1848, a year before this publication was issued. The dedication is to Bland's great ally W.C. Wentworth. Bland made a habit of presenting such volumes, usually to figures of influence, and this is no exception, inscribed to "J. D. Crawford, Esq. with the author's kind regards. 1849." Crawford was listed as one of the earliest supporters of the Association, and by 1839 was appointed the Collector of subscriptions.

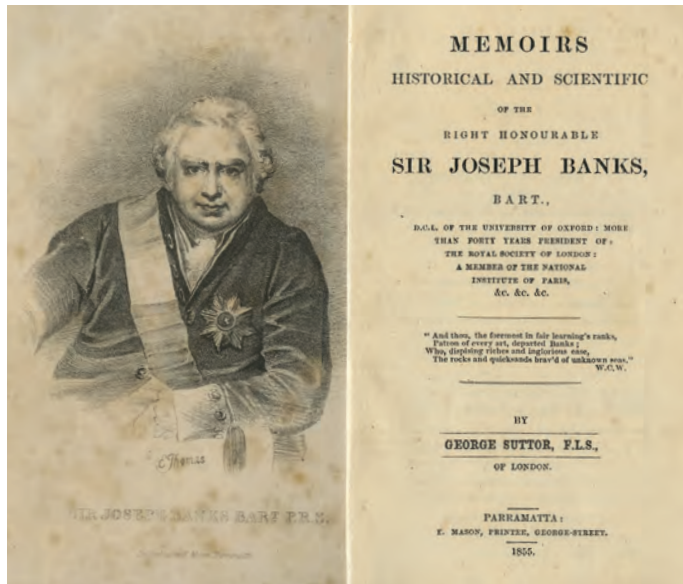
\$975

*Ferguson, 4994.*



# 1842

**EDMUND MASON** was a printer, publisher and bookseller active between 1843 and 1869. Mason printed the majority of his material from a workshop at George Street in Parramatta, although contemporary newspaper notices give further locations such as Pitt Street in central Sydney and South Grove, Redfern. Ferguson lists a total of 22 titles bearing Mason's imprint including parochial items relating to the Parramatta region. The frontispiece portrait derives from the archetypal portrait of Banks by Thomas Phillips commissioned by the Royal Society. It was lithographed for Mason by Edmund Thomas (1827-1867) an English émigré artist and lithographer who worked in Sydney from 1852. Phillip's arresting portrait of Banks wearing the decorations of the Order of Bath was often reproduced throughout the nineteenth-century, becoming the most widely distributed and recognised likeness of the great naturalist, but this may be the only Australian-produced version, and almost certainly the earliest.



39 SUTTOR, George. *Memoirs Historical and Scientific of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks...*

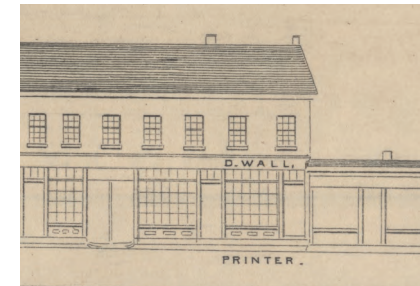
*Duodecimo, 80 pp., corner of preface and least leaf of text chipped and expertly repaired, frontispiece a little foxed yet an attractive copy in recent blue boards with title from original wrappers pasted to front board. Parramatta, E. Mason, George Street, 1855.*

Scarce Parramatta-printed memoir of Sir Joseph Banks by pioneer Australian horticulturalist George Suttor featuring an attractive lithograph portrait produced in Sydney.

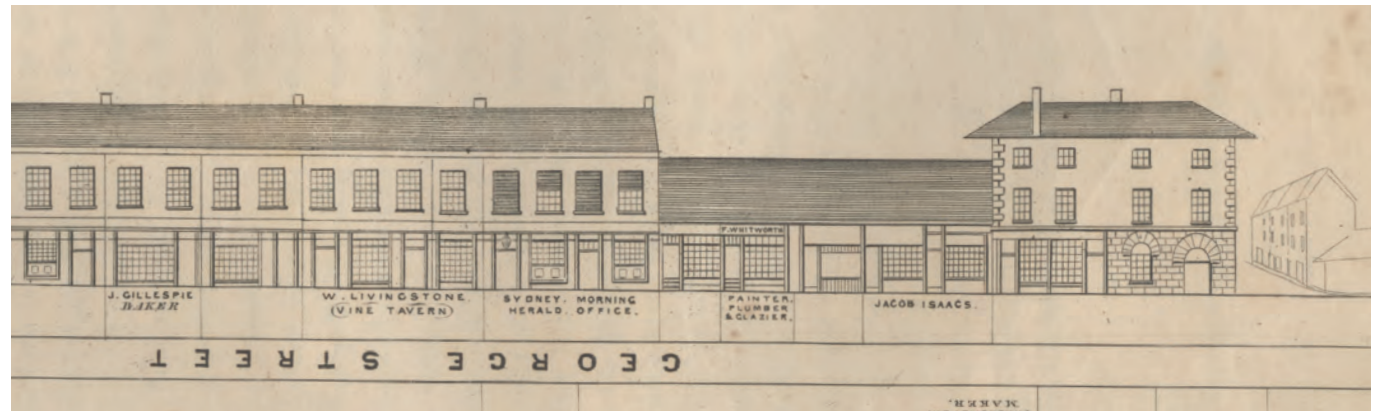
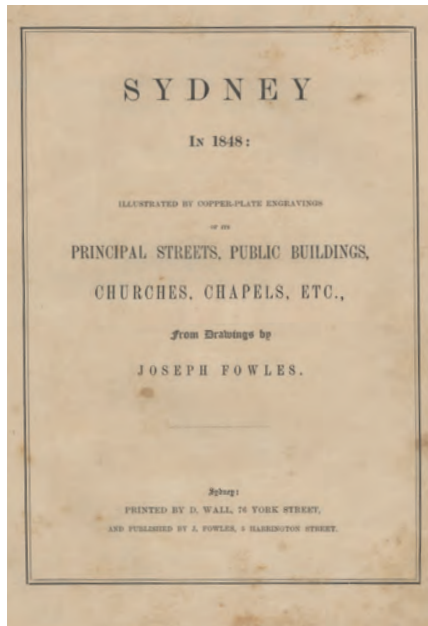
This memoir is the work of George Suttor (1774-1859) who met Banks in the late 1790s while working as a gardener and botanist on the estate of Lord Cadogan. Banks sponsored him for settlement in New South Wales, and Suttor left England in 1800 aboard the *Porpoise* with a significant consignment of European plants, trees and vegetables for the nascent colony. Suttor arrived in November of that year, and was granted land at Baulkham Hills near Parramatta where he successfully established a nursery, dispatching fresh fruit to Sydney within a few years of establishment. Suttor backed Bligh during the mutiny and suffered as a result, but was rewarded with land and responsibility under Macquarie. Upon visiting England in 1839 Suttor was elected a member of the Linnaean Society and returned to his Bathurst property where he died in 1859. His account of Banks is a significant memoir by a successful botanist and horticulturalist who played an important role in the early development of the colony. \$800

*Ferguson, 16478.*

**DAVID WALL** was the proprietor of the *Citizen*, a 'working-man's paper, advocating anti-transportation, formation of Unions and other radical measures' (Ferguson). All of his other publications listed by Morrison are extremely modest productions, which makes the grand scale of the following work all the more surprising. Wall had two different locations on York Street between 1844 and 1850. Wall seems to have injured his hand badly some time in 1848 or 1849, because a report in *Bell's Life* in May 1849 tells the story of how he received poor treatment and ultimately had his hand amputated; taken to court for the non-payment of his medical bills, he finally paid up the sum of 2 guineas, making his feelings known by paying out the enormous sum in farthings (2016 coins, to be exact). Wall died, aged 37, 'after a lingering illness of three months', in March 1850. His widow took over the business, noting in the press that it was well-known that she had taken 'a very active part in the business...'



1844



40 FOWLES, Joseph. Sydney in 1848: Illustrated by copper-plate engravings...

*Quarto, with full page copper plate engravings throughout, owner's name "Alfred C. Johnson"; a good copy in the original pink papered boards (stained and spotted), preserved in a blue folding quarter morocco book-form box, lettered to the spine. Sydney, D. Wall, 76 York Street, n.d. but 1848.*

First edition, first issue of Australia's first work devoted to architecture, showing the Georgian heritage of Sydney at a time when it was a city of just 50,000 inhabitants: 'invaluable for the early topography of Sydney' (Ferguson).

Joseph Fowles arrived in Sydney in 1838 and this is without doubt his most important work, providing remarkably detailed information on the buildings of mid-nineteenth-century Sydney. As Morton Herman puts it, 'the Sydney he records was a lovely colonial town of clean, chaste Georgian architecture. Whole streets were pleasant compositions of harmonious buildings, few of them over three stories high, all clearly designed, well mannered and an orderly delight to the eye...' (Foreword to the facsimile edition of 1963).

Published by subscription, this work consists of forty "Copperplate Engravings of the Principal Streets, Public Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Etc.". Fowles stated that its express purpose was 'to remove the erroneous and discreditable notions connected with the Colony'. It is one of the rarer Australian illustrated books whilst its importance to architectural history is without rival. No further such detailed study appeared for at least fifty years. The handful of small illustrations of printers establishments used in this list all derive from this work.

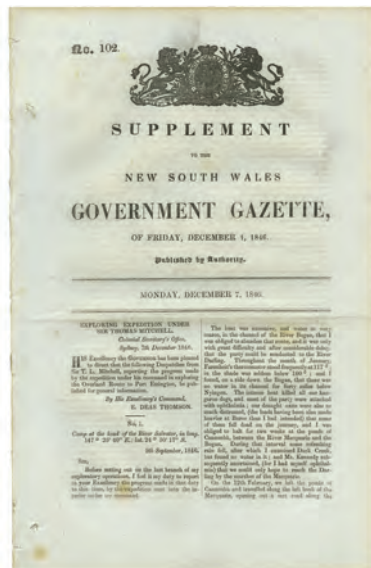
This work was re-issued in 1878 with the text reset, and has been reprinted many times since. This first edition is greatly enhanced by its forty fine copper-engravings produced in Sydney. It was first issued in parts (an almost impossible rarity today; we offered such a set in a recent catalogue): this is its first appearance in bookform, here in the first issue (with a sheet of reviews and advertisements, omitted from later issues, following the title-page). These illustrations were engraved by W. Harris from original drawing done by Fowles and were well received by the press as "superior to any previous attempts at representing Sydney as it really is..." (*Bell's Life in Sydney*).

Throughout his life Fowles taught as well as practised art. He was in charge of the training and examination of art teachers for the National Board of Education from 1854 until 1867 when the board was succeeded by the Council of Education. It was largely through his efforts that drawing was being taught in every government school in New South Wales by the surprisingly early date of 1869. He was also drawing master at a number of private schools, including The King's School, Sydney Grammar, Sydney High and Camden College, as well as at the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts (lessons £1 a quarter). \$8250

*Ferguson, 4766.*

**W.W. DAVIES** was the Government Printer from 1845 through 1854, taking over from W.J. Row. His appears to have been a distinguished career. His name crops in the papers from time to time, usually with regard to the antics of some of his apprentices (in May 1851 one of his workers took “French leave” to the goldfields, where after a few weeks of hard work and no gold-strikes, simply returned to work only to find the doors barred). On his retirement in March 1854 it was said that he had been connected with the Government Printing Office for some 12 years, “during the greater portion of the time as the head of his department”, implying that he first began there in some role as early as 1842. A note in the *Herald* commented that he left “bearing with him not only the good opinion of the officers of government... but also with the respect of all persons connected with the printing business in the city.” He was succeeded by William Hanson in April 1854.

1845



41 [MITCHELL] Supplement to the New South Wales Government Gazette, of Friday, December 4, 1846...

Folio, 6 pp. (numbered [1527]-1532); disbound, pierced by early stitching, very good. Sydney, W. W. Davies, 1846.

A rare "Supplement" to the *Government Gazette*, printing detailed news of the explorations of Sir Thomas Mitchell. These supplements were not always kept with the same rigour as the *Gazette* proper, and are thus rare survivors.

'In December 1845 Mitchell began his fourth expedition north-west from Boree in search for an overland route to Port Essington. By June 1846 he had established a depot on the Maranoa and for nearly four months explored around the headwaters of the Maranoa, Warrego and Belyando Rivers, still hopeful of finding a great river flowing north-west. On 25 September, near Isisford on the Barcoo, which he called the Victoria, when short of supplies and threatened by Aborigines, he turned back, but only after his observations and his hopes had deluded him that he had at last found his great river to the northward' (ADB).

This Supplement prints two substantial letters by Mitchell relating to this expedition. The first is dated from the head of the River Salvator, 9 September 1846. Conditions have been difficult, he writes, and the intense heat has stricken most of his men with ophthalmia and killed his kangaroo-dogs. Despite this, they have been very kindly received by the local Aboriginal tribes, who have also greatly assisted in picking their route through the terrain. He and Kennedy (see list no. 36) have been assiduous in both their descriptions and survey of the land, even remembering to number each of his camps in Roman Numerals as he continued. 'We have had no collision with the Aborigines, although parties of them on different occasions visited my party at the camp during my absence, very significantly declared, brandishing their spears of clubs, that the country was their's, and making signs to my men to quit it and follow me.'

The second is dated on the River Balonne, 9 November 1846, and Mitchell is delighted to report that his most recent push north-west has resulted in the opening of fine land. He is also pleased to learn that Kennedy's investigations with the local tribes have helped them understand the path of some of the rivers. \$850

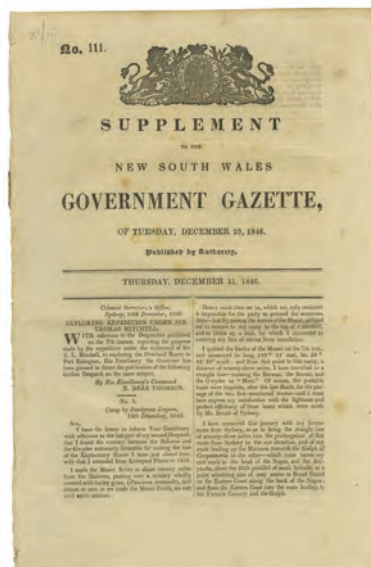
42 [MITCHELL & PERRY] Supplement to the New South Wales Government Gazette of Tuesday, December 29, 1846...

Folio, 5 pp. (numbered [1639]-1643), a few spots; disbound, but very good. Sydney, W. W. Davies, 1846.

An important "Supplement" to the *Government Gazette*, printing the latest news of the explorations of Sir Thomas Mitchell and Samuel Augustus Perry.

This prints a substantial letter by Mitchell, dated from a "Camp on Snodgrass Lagoon", 14 December 1846. In the letter Mitchell is sanguine about his recent discoveries in northern New England, along the rivers Barwan, Boomi, and the Gwydir. There had been flooding of the region, and Mitchell is particularly pleased to pass on his satisfaction with the portable boats he had taken along, built by Struth of Sydney. The letter also includes his approval of Kennedy, who would soon get his own expedition to Cape York (see list no. 36), and "two old soldiers", William Graham and John Douglas.

Of equal interest is the longer letter which makes the second part of this supplement, printing a long missive from Samuel Augustus Perry, Deputy Surveyor General (Mitchell, of course, was the then Surveyor General), regarding his expedition to the River Boyne. Perry's appointment in 1831 had appalled Mitchell, not one for sharing the limelight, and for many years his Deputy was left cooling his heels in Sydney. This 1846 expedition was perhaps Perry's most substantial achievement, when he accompanied Colonel George Barney on the investigation which resulted in the proposal that Port Curtis in Queensland (Gladstone) should be the centre of a new colony of North Australia. \$700





43 [UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY] University of Sydney [wrapper-title]: Letter of the Committee appointed on the 10th April, 1851... relative to the selection of Professors [and two others].

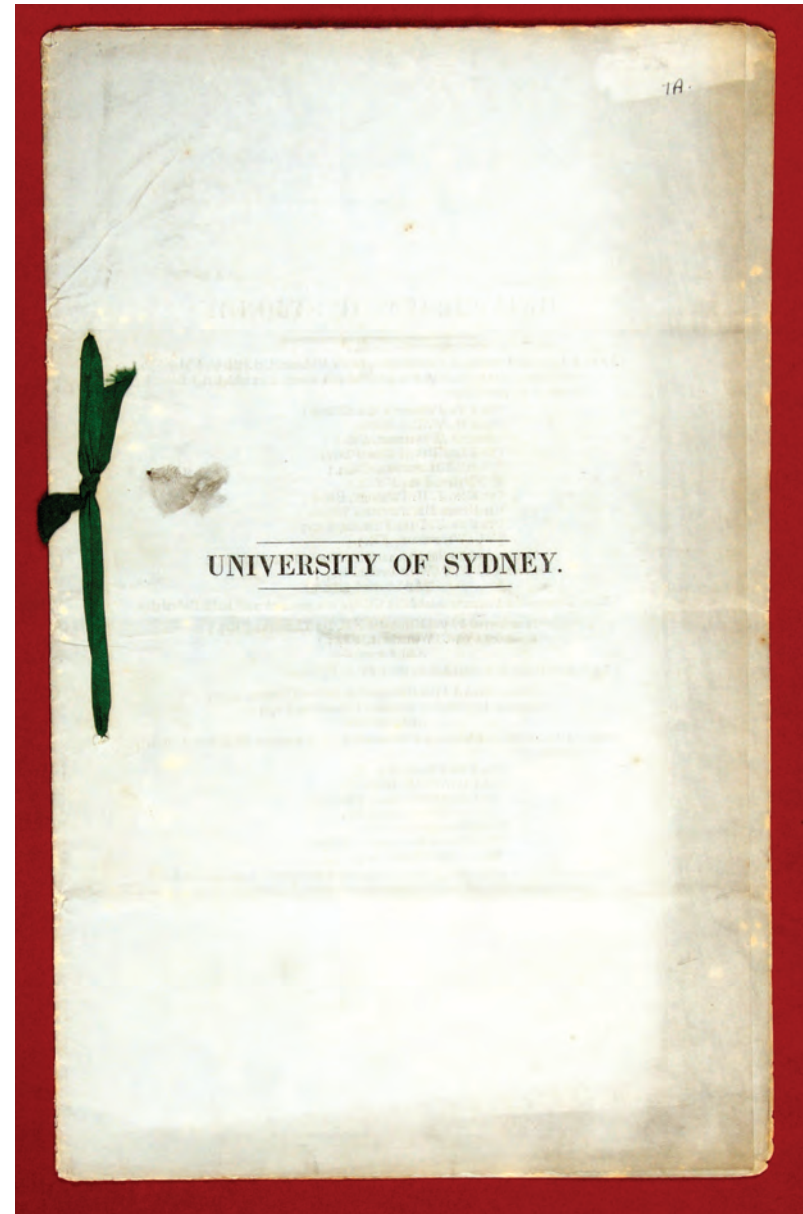
Three printed foolscap reports, each of four papers, ribbon-tied within original printed wrappers, a little dust-stained and creased yet good condition overall. [Sydney], n.p. but likely the Government Printer W.W. Davies, 1851.

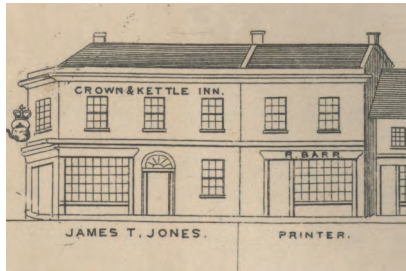
Scarce blue paper relating to the founding and establishment of the University of Sydney, Australia's first university.

The establishment of the University was passed by an act of parliament in October 1850 and supplemented the pre-existing Sydney College before settling at the present Camperdown campus in 1859. This is a significant document for the establishment of the University. The first section prints a letter dated 7 May 1851 and addressed to four important scholars in the United Kingdom, Herschell, Airey (the Astronomer Royal), Professor Malden, and Henry Denison. This letter details the attributes, duties and salaries of the founding professors with a view of enticing well-qualified applicants. The second section is the report of the Committee into establishing a College "in Connexion with the University", while subsequent parts deal with all of the conditions relating to terms, lecturers, study, examinations, scholarships, approved texts and disciplinary matters.

Ferguson lists a handful of similar papers relating to the University of Sydney (see particularly nos. 17577, 17578a, 17856), but none seems to match this paper. Nor is it immediately clear whether this should be considered a Government paper, or whether it is actually separately issued for the University. To add to the difficulty, no printer is listed, but it is fair to assume that it would have been produced by the Government Printer of the day, W.W. Davies. Davies had the job from 1845-1853, working from the Bent Street offices (opposite Hyde Park). \$2250

*Not in Ferguson.*





# 1846

**ROBERT BARR** is known to have been in business from 1846 to 1857 under two different York Street addresses. A member of the Tea Party and the Sydney Total Abstinence Society, Barr was reasonably active in Sydney social life and well-connected with the clergy. Barr's great periodical was the *Christian Standard* (see list no. 45), a grand production, and clearly meant as a replacement for the more modest *Gleaner*, as the *Christian Standard* got under way just as the other was winding up. Barr also printed the longer-running *Empire* for Henry Parkes. It is not clear why the business petered out, although it is interesting to note that a Robert Barr was advertising as a printer in Kiama in 1859, so perhaps he simply had a sea-change.

44 [BARR, Robert, printer] *The Gleaner*, from February 5 to June 24 1848. Volume II.

*Octavo, 21 issues bound together, comprising the complete run of Volume II, a few spots and wear, one page torn with significant loss in the final issue; withal an attractive volume in early half roan, likely a Sydney binding but not noted, rubbed, spine lettered in gilt. Sydney, printed at the "Gleaner" office, by R. Barr, York Street, 1848.*

Rare Sydney weekly, comprising the entire run of the second volume of this uncommon periodical.

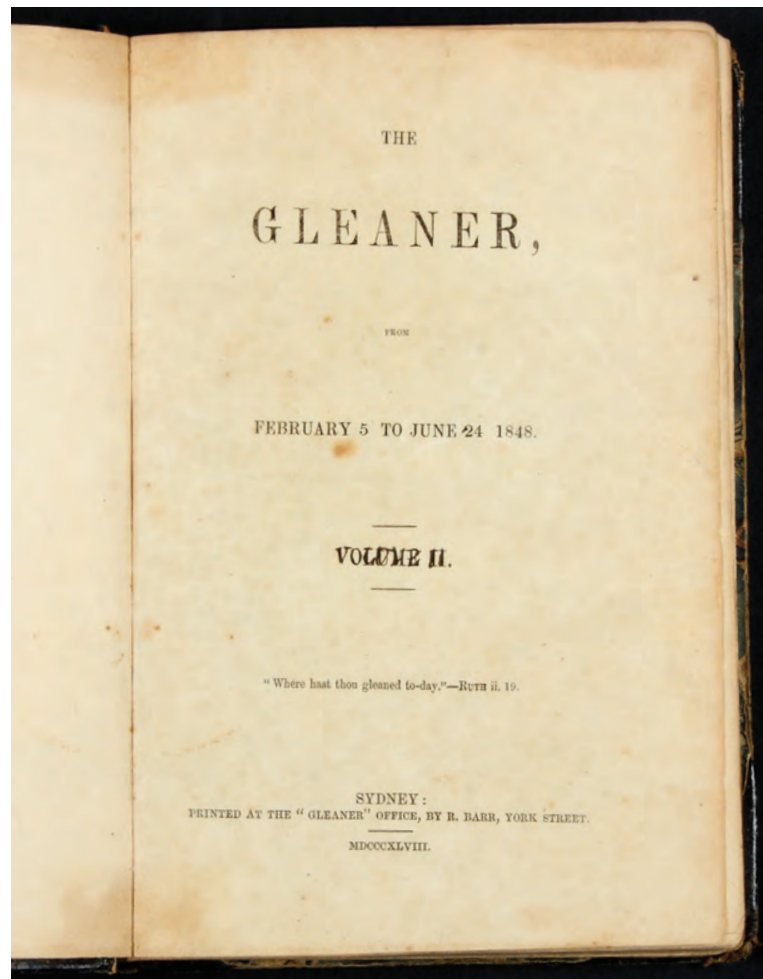
Barton noted that the work was 'not calculated to compete successfully with its vigorous contemporaries, and its existence seems to have been short'. Indeed, this second volume was the last published. Each issue is 16 pages, and includes a wealth of contemporary notices of Australian affairs. Most weeks the religious tone is set with a sermon or meditation with a particular Australian theme, while the remainder deals with subjects of interest. As a result, the volume is rich with information about Sydney in the late 1840s.

Regular columns include "English Intelligence", "Religious Intelligence" (a catch-all heading which encompasses everything from practical news of the Sydney churches, through the printing of lectures and addresses of Lang and his contemporaries, and fierce anti-Catholic diatribes), and "Colonial Intelligence". This last is undoubtedly of the greatest interest, with notes, to name a few, on the missionary barque *John Williams*, plans for education reform in Van Diemens Land, reports of overlanders (including the trek of William Jones from Maitland to Adelaide, p. 141), news of Maori petitions including the Kaikoko petition, a long obituary of Sir Maurice O'Connell (pp. 277-9), a good letter from Ludwig Leichhardt (pp. 302-3), and a note on the departure of the Kennedy exploring expedition.

The proprietor seems to have been the Reverend W.B. Boyce, which would accord with the fact that it is printed by Robert Barr, a fellow Wesleyan who printed any number of Boyce's works. Not widely held in Australian libraries.

\$1100

*Barton, Literature in New South Wales, p. 26; Ferguson, 4771 (note).*





45 [BARR, Robert, printer] *The Christian Standard, or Weekly Family Journal*... [complete run from July 1848 to June 1849].

52 issues (mis-numbered "53"), all published, very good; in an attractive dark half roan binding with gilt lettering to the spine, binder's ticket for "Kern & Mader", 7 Hunter Street, Sydney. Sydney, Robert Barr, 124 York Street, 1848-1849.

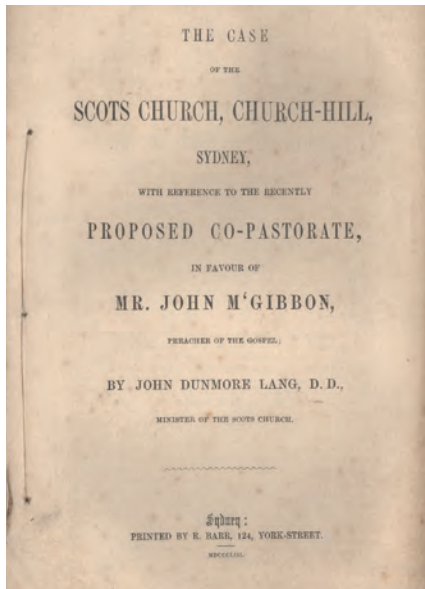
A marvellous volume, a complete two-year run of a significant Sydney journal, bound by the Hunter Street book-binders Kern & Mader.

Barr had earlier published *The Gleaner*, but this much grander production was obviously meant as a replacement, and got under way just as the earlier publication was finishing. It is impossible to easily summarise the contents of the *Christian Standard*, which, while retaining its religious bent, has a much broader reach, publishing all manner of reports and letters. Obviously the early colonial material is of the greatest interest, and includes, for example, a good account of the the Reverend Tuckfield's visit to Gippsland (pp. 103-4, 138-9), the "report of Jackey" on the Kennedy exploration (pp. 437-8), many comments on the nascent railways, opinion pieces on education and cultural institutions such as the Australian Museum, and a strong interest in developments in Port Phillip particularly, but also in the new regions of the Swan River, South Australia, and Port Curtis and the Queensland coast (on the latter see pp. 207-8 particularly, as well as the report of John Dunmore Lang's first emigrant ship to Moreton Bay, pp. 385-6).

The binders Charles Kern & Frederic Mader are listed in directories from 1846 to 1853, described as music sellers, stationers, and book-binders. The partnership was terminated on 30 June 1853, and they operated independently, Kern remaining at the Hunter Street address and Mader moving to George Street (see Neidorf, *A Guide to Dating Music published in Sydney and Melbourne*).

This is a very rare publication, with perhaps the only two similar complete runs being in the Mitchell Library. The Petherick collection of the National Library has a group of the first 27 issues. Although the last issue present here is numbered "53", this is due to an earlier printing error in which no. 15 was omitted from the series. \$3200

*Ferguson, 4771 (note only).*



46 LANG, John Dunmore. *The Case of the Scots Church, Church-Hill, Sydney, with reference to the recently Proposed Co-Pastorate, in favour of Mr. John M'Gibbon*

*Octavo; a good copy of this pamphlet, stitch-sewn, as issued. Sydney, R. Barr, 1853.*

An excellent copy of this pamphlet by the Reverend Lang.

The John McGibbon referred to in this work arrived in Australia in 1850 as one of twenty-three 'professedly pious, zealous and devoted young men' sponsored by Lang for the ministry. In 1853 the committee of management at the Scots Church tried to have McGibbon appointed co-pastor, but as this pamphlet makes clear, Lang not only objected to his fellow pastor in no uncertain terms but regarded the whole movement as fuelled by ingratitude. As a result of this spat, the congregation itself split, and McGibbon's supporters followed him to a new church at Woolloomooloo. In his later career McGibbon championed ultra-Protestantism; in 1866 he proposed a series of lectures on the theme that 'Rome was the anti-Christ'. \$485

*Ferguson, 11337.*



47 MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingston. Australian Geography, with the Shores of the Pacific And those of the Indian Ocean...

Octavo, folding frontispiece map, lower margin of title-page a little marked, light scattered foxing, a good copy in original attractive patterned cloth, joints worn and starting. Sydney, J. Moore, George Street, 1850.

Scarce first edition of a pioneering Australian geography textbook, a presentation copy from the author Sir Thomas Mitchell, renowned explorer and Surveyor-General of New South Wales. The fine world map is by the Sydney engraver John Carmichael.

The book was published in Sydney by the prominent bookseller Jeremiah Moore and was specifically designed for use in New South Wales schools. This work privileges Australia's location relative to Asia and the Pacific; indeed the ADB notes of Mitchell's textbook: 'this work must have been one of the first to place Australia in the centre of the world'.

Printed by Robert Barr of York Street, the work was published by Jeremiah Moore, a prosperous Sydney bookseller and stationer active between 1849-1896. Mitchell's textbook features a locally printed frontispiece world map bearing the details of the engraver, John Carmichael of Kent Street, North Sydney. Moore published several maps during his lifetime and clearly did a good trade in this regard. A printed slip tipped to the half-title of this volume directs readers to Jones' map of New South Wales and Victoria, to be had from the George Street bookstore. \$1875

Ferguson, 5460.

# 1849

**JEREMIAH MOORE** was working as a bookseller with a stand opposite the Old Burial Grounds on George Street by 1844 (and probably earlier), and can be glimpsed during this period importing paper, inks, and the other paraphernalia of a bookseller of this time. He started the *Freeman's Journal* in November 1850, but had certainly printed his first books by 1849. Moore established the Australian Book Mart in George Street opposite St. Andrews Cathedral. His contemporary advertisements proclaim a wide range of books available for sale printed locally and abroad. In addition to his sprawling bookshop, Moore was a prolific publisher with 46 titles listed by Ferguson. He thrived as a colonial all-rounder, being a stationer, bookseller and publisher of works primarily intended for the Australian market. By all accounts he was an affable and well regarded fellow, hailed by friends and clients alike as 'Old Moore'. A nostalgic Sydney newspaper article published in 1937 on notable Sydney residents of the nineteenth-century paints an eccentric yet endearing picture of Moore: 'Country visitors and well-known city customers could always help themselves from a bucket of ale that was hidden in a well known corner for the Saturday morning trade'.

48 PLUNKETT, John Hubert. *The Magistrate's Pocket Book.*

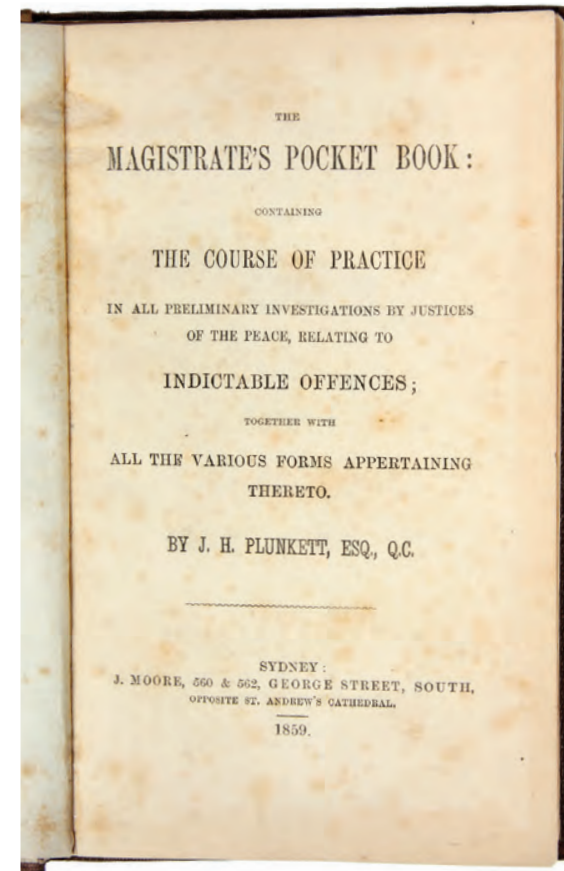
*Duodecimo, a little contemporary marginalia, good in original brown cloth with paper titling label.*  
Sydney, J. Moore, 1859.

A very scarce Sydney-printed Australian legal text by Justice John Plunkett, an Irish Catholic lawyer who emigrated to New South Wales in 1832 to serve as solicitor-general of the colony. Within three years of his arrival Plunkett published his first legal text, a work tailored for the unique conditions he encountered in Australia where convicts mingled freely with settlers. This was *The Australian Magistrate*, an essential reference work that was republished in 1840. The text of *The Magistrate's Pocket Book* was originally intended as an appendix to a further edition but was eventually published as this separate work.

Plunkett initiated significant legal reform during his career, championing the rights of those persons denied freedom and autonomy in early colonial Australia. He extended the protection of the law to convicts and assigned servants, curbing significant abuse that had previously gone unpunished. Famously, in 1838 Plunkett condemned seven white men to death for the murder of Aboriginals at Myall Creek in a contentious trial which generated considerable public hostility. Nonetheless, Plunkett won a reputation as a fair and impartial magistrate who applied the law without fear of prejudice or disfavour.

Not in Ferguson, perhaps surprisingly, but no doubt testament to the work's scarcity. Four copies are now recorded in Australian collections. **\$1250**

*Not in Ferguson.*



1849

1851

**THOMAS DANIEL** was an active printer, initially based in York Street. In October 1850 he married by special licence Mary Wall, widow of the late David Wall, another Sydney printer (see list no. 40; the ceremony was conducted by the Reverend John McGarvie, brother of yet another printer, William). Such relationships were not uncommon in the interconnected world of Sydney publishing (not much has changed), and it is almost certain that Daniel worked for David Wall, who died in 1850, and whose premises Daniel took over the same year. His most famous production was William Hovell's intemperate *Reply to "A Brief Statement of Facts..."*, regarding the debate between Hovell and his erstwhile partner Hamilton Hume. He advertised for an apprentice in March 1854, and a "young lad" named John Shaw who worked for him had his wages stolen in June of the same year. Daniel sold up his shop, equipment and stock on 21 February 1856, the auction house of Chatto & Hughes advertising that the premises were 'suitable for carrying on successfully newspaper and jobbing work to any extent... the proprietor of this well-known printing office having determined on retiring from business.'

**FRANCIS MASON** was a printer based in York Street (he set up the following book, although the publisher was John L. Sherriff, "Bookseller & Stationer" of 256 George Street). Mason was associated with the Sydney *Chronicle*, for which journal he was collecting subscriptions in February 1848. He was also a partner of Charles Potter: the two took over from Ann Trood at the Albion Printing Office on King Street in April 1851. Mason and Potter dissolved their partnership in December of the same year, with Mason continuing at the same premises under his own name. The publisher of the Sydney *Despatch* and the *Month*, he was based on York Street near Barrack Street, and remained active until 1879. Mason's wife Mary Jamima Mason run off in October 1860, because he advertised to the effect that he would not pay any of her new debts (he gave his address as 105 York Street).



49 [TRANSPORTATION] Report of the Proceedings... New South Wales Association for preventing the Revival of Transportation...

Octavo, some foxing; very good, title-page on binder's stub (a cancel?), bound in modern tan cloth. Sydney, T. Daniel, York Street, 1851.

Rare contemporary pamphlet on the great transportation debate: 'contains very valuable information on the subject of Transportation' (Ferguson).

The first part of this pamphlet prints the proceedings of a "Great Public Meeting" held on 16 September 1850, with the politician Charles Cowper in the chair, with the unanimously acclaimed resolutions regarding the continued halt of transportation to New South Wales. This is followed by Cowper's report on the Association for Preventing the Revival of Transportation. The rest of the work is taken up with substantial appendices which deal with the chapter and verse of transportation, and which are full of interesting details of its long history. Cowper, the driving force behind the Association, had arrived in Sydney in 1809. \$700

Ferguson, 13277.

50 LANG, John Dunmore. The Prospect for Australia in the Event of a War with France... Containing Correspondence on the Subject.

Octavo, 32 pp., very light foxing to front; stitch-sewn, as issued. Sydney, John L. Sherriff, 1858.

An attractive copy of this uncommon Lang pamphlet, published by Sherriff ("Bookseller & Stationer") of 256 George Street, but actually printed by Francis Mason of York Street.

The text prints a lecture Lang gave at the Scots Church on 23 August 1858 (although a note comments that it was originally to have been delivered in the Lecture Room at Jamison Street in Sydney, but the crowd overflowed, forcing them to seek a larger venue). Here, he discusses the prospects of war with France, and the duties of the Australian colonies in such an event. He is, of course, typically aggressive in his views on the "hypocritical canting" of his opponents. \$225

Ferguson, 11348.

51 ROWE, Richard. Peter 'Possum's Portfolio.

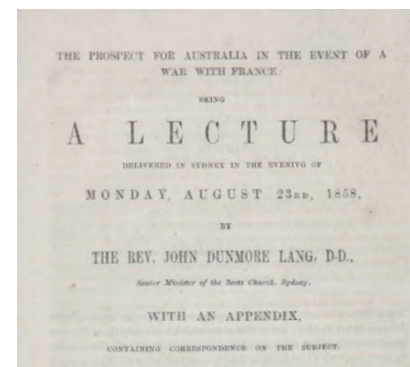
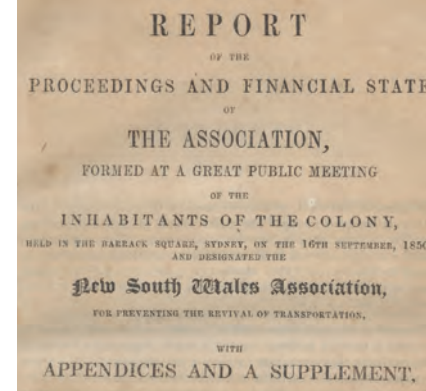
Octavo, engraved and letterpress title-pages, foxed, some marginal worming, fair in original blue blind-blocked cloth with gilt spine lettering, rubbed with some staining of the front board. Sydney, J.R. Clarke, 205, George Street, 1858.

A charming collection of literary anecdotes, musings and poems printed in Sydney for the English author and novelist Richard Rowe, who spent the mid-1850s in Australia. This is his first book, published to help raise his fare to England with the help of his great benefactor Nicol Stenhouse. Although depressed and embittered (he commented 'my dislike of scribbling now amounts to loathing...'), this is a charming collection, and includes an early short novel titled 'Arthur Owen: An Autobiography'.

This book was printed in York Street by Francis Mason for the successful Sydney bookseller and publisher Jacob Richard Clarke (1851-1893). Clarke enjoyed a reputation as one of the premier book and sheet music sellers in Sydney, selling his wares from shop fronts in George and Hunter Streets. Ferguson lists 14 titles published by Clarke who remained a long-term associate of the Sydney-based lithographer Edmund Thomas (see list no. 39). Jacob Clarke clearly enjoyed a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, evidenced by the private publication of an obituary pamphlet in his honour titled *Death of an Old Citizen* in 1893.

Richard Rowe (1828-1879) worked as a journalist in Australia from 1853. Three of his books feature Australian settings, although Morris Miller notes that this is the only one published in Australia, the other 18 titles bearing London imprints. \$250

Ferguson, 15152; Morris Miller, p. 600.



1851

**WOOLCOTT & CLARKE.** The partnership of Jacob Richard Clarke & W.P. Woolcott was established in April 1851. Although Ferguson lists only two titles published by them (including this work by Angas), they were heavily involved in publishing sheet music, and published some very famous Australian songs. The partnership was also active in arranging art exhibitions as well as issuing occasional large format objects like local maps. The partnership was dissolved in August 1856, and it is believed that Clarke bought out Woolcott, who continued to work as a land agent (see Niedorf, *A Guide to dating music published in Sydney and Melbourne*).

1853

**READING & WELLBANK.** The earliest entries for Reading & Wellbank noted by Morrison were from 1858, but it is apparent from this topical work on Macarthur's election that they must have been active significantly earlier. Indeed, their partnership was announced in the Sydney Morning Herald for 25 October 1853, in an advertisement which explains that the "book and job printing" business hitherto owned by the newspaper had been sold to the two men: 'Mr. Fairfax has great confidence in transferring that part of the business to Messrs Reading & Wellbank.' James Reading had a long career (Morrison gives dates of 1841-76), and had been in charge of the Herald's jobbing printery for seven years when he took over in 1853, but Wellbank is known only from his association with his senior partner. They were printing almanacs as early as 1855 (if not sooner), and made a niche for themselves printing ephemeral catalogues, sheet music, maps, sailing directions, even anti-Catholic pamphlets in Samoan. The business seems to have lasted in some form until the early 1870s.

52 ANGAS, George French. Six views of the Gold Fields of Ophir, at Summerhill and Lewis' Ponds Creeks; drawn from nature and on stone...

*Oblong folio, six tinted lithographs, with the leaf of "Description of the Plates", a little dusted and slightly worn at edges, a few corners neatly repointed not affecting text or plates; an excellent copy preserving the original printed upper wrapper, a little marked and rubbed, early ownership annotation at corner, edges neatly restored; cloth box. Sydney, Woolcott & Clarke, 1851.*

Very scarce, the rare and attractive Sydney imprint: the 'first folio of goldfields views published in Australia' (Wantrup). This set of six views was the first and only significant graphic record of the New South Wales goldfields that was to appear.

Ophir, near Bathurst, was the scene of the first major gold rush in Australia. Angas was in New South Wales when news of large discoveries of gold arrived: his views of the hectic activity on the new goldfields are the first visual record of the beginnings of the Australian gold rushes. 'These lithographs are among his most successful artistic productions; carefully composed and delicately, but firmly, executed, making expert use of the technical possibilities of the lithographic process to produce a very pleasing pencil like texture, with subtle highlights in the buff-coloured background...' (John Tregenza, *George French Angas*, 1980).

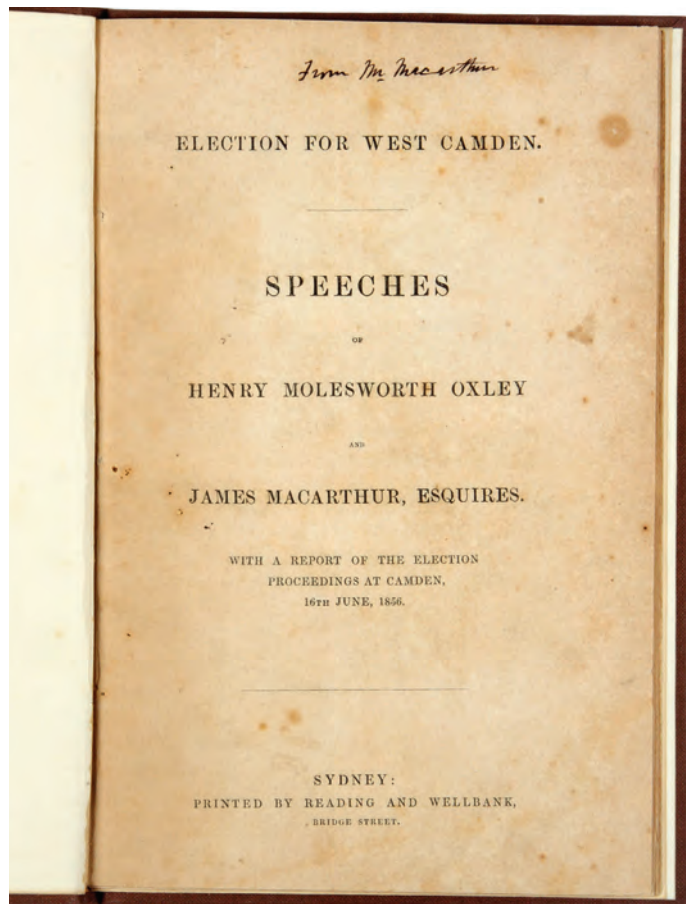
A good note in Roger Butler's recent *Printed Images in Colonial Australia* underlines the significance of Angas' work. Butler writes that Angas had studied lithography in England with Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins, a natural history artist, and quickly proved to be adept at the technique. He first arrived in Australia in 1843, touring, sketching, and exhibiting his work in Adelaide and Sydney. He returned to London in 1846 and staged a successful show before publishing his famous *South Australia Illustrated*. He was back in New South Wales when news of the discovery of gold reached Sydney, and he immediately 'joined one of the first parties that proceeded to the Ophir diggings ... crossing the Blue Mountains on foot, and sleeping under a dray at night, in the depth of winter'.

Angas, Butler continues, published the first of the resulting images in Sydney on 19 July 1851. The fresh and lively depictions of life on the goldfields were well-received, and a contemporary review praised their fidelity, calling them 'immeasurably superior to any colonial lithographs we have ever seen'. The entire set became available with the letterpress description and printed wrapper, as here, in October of the same year.

Although exact numbers are not known, the original issue of this work must have been very small. Angas himself wrote to his London publisher with the comment that he could only get around three or four hundred pulls from a stone before it deteriorated in the tough Australian conditions: given that many of the lithographs were purchased separately, it is little wonder that this complete suite of images is now so rare. A London edition followed, with plates newly executed from original sketches Angas forwarded to his publisher. \$47,000

[Wantrup, 239.](#)





53 OXLEY, Henry Molesworth & James MACARTHUR. Election for West Camden. Speeches of Henry Molesworth Oxley and James Macarthur, esquires...

Octavo, inscribed "from Mr Macarthur" on the title-page, a little toned, a few spots; very good in recent neat brown cloth. Sydney, Reading and Wellbank, n.d. but 1856.

Rare pamphlet relating to the first parliament in New South Wales, printing the thoughts of James Macarthur relating to his election as the member for West Camden. Inscribed "from Mr. Macarthur" at the head of the title-page.

James Macarthur was born at Elizabeth Farm in Parramatta, schooled in England and Europe, but returned to New South Wales in 1817 to manage the family estates. Astute and considered, he was responsible for many innovations including pursuing his interest in the cultivation of vines, and working to improve the family's merino flock. He worked hard as a politician, and in 1838 published his work on *New South Wales, its Present State and Future Prospects*. The present work is the most important printed document relating to his brief political career. In 1856 he was elected as one of the founding members of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, representing Camden. Macarthur served briefly as colonial treasurer, but soon resigned his seat in order to be re-elected for West Camden. In 1859 he retired.

This rare pamphlet prints Macarthur's address of June 1856, together with the comments of his primary supporter Henry Molesworth Oxley, the younger son of the explorer John Oxley. Henry Oxley would in turn be elected as member for Camden on Macarthur's retirement.

Ferguson knew only his own copy and a second in the Mitchell Library.

\$900

*Ferguson, 13715.*

**ARTHUR HILL** was one of the more interesting figures of Sydney in the 1820s and 30s, active as a printer from 1826-33, bon vivant, sometime actor, and, together with his wife Ann, tavern owner. Hill arrived in Sydney as a convict on board the *Mary* in 1819. By March 1822 a notice in the *Sydney Gazette* lists one “Arthur Hill” as a licensed publican in King Street, and it is probably fair to assume that this is our man. He was given a Certificate of Freedom in April 1825, and seems to have turned his hand to printing soon after. In 1826 he became the printer of the new Sydney paper the *Monitor*, edited by E.S. Hall (see list nos. 7-8), a paper which ‘played a very important part in the political and social struggles of the time’ (Barton) and was on the side of Wentworth and the *Australian* – an ex-convict himself, it is no great surprise to learn of Hill’s involvement. It’s not clear exactly when he started at the paper, but he is known to have been on board by December 1826, because it was then that he was sued by Hannibal Macarthur for printing “certain libellous matter” about a case that Macarthur had heard, in which a convict-shepherd had been sentenced to a staggering 500 lashes for talking back to the overseer, who happened to be Charles Macarthur, Hannibal’s brother.

At the same time as working as a printer, Ann and Arthur were running the Hyde Park Tavern (“Hill’s Tavern”), and the cross-over between the two positions was unashamed: an advertisement for printers in the *Monitor* for 22 September 1826 asked applicants to come to the office or, better still, to go direct to Mr. A. Hill at the Tavern. In April 1827 the Hills moved to the Rose & Crown Inn on Castlereagh Street, and around the same time Hill announced he would not continue at the *Monitor*, allowing his former partner Hall to continue as editor, while Hall had relinquished all of the jobbing printing, which Hill would now do from his Castlereagh Street address. For the following year or two, the advertisements for the Rose & Crown and the print-shop appeared side-by-side. The renown of the Hill’s pub was not without its complications: in 1828 they were forced to run notices in the papers that imposters were purchasing alcohol on their account.

Hill’s split from Hall and the *Monitor* was amicable, and Hill remained firmly on his former partner’s side during the censorship debates that cluttered up the courts during Governor Darling’s rule. The two printers remained close enough that many outsiders did not even know that Hill no longer jointly owned the *Monitor*, as can be seen from a bemused editorial in the *Monitor* in 1830, in which the serving editor Hall mocked Governor Darling for naming Hill in a libel suit, apparently thinking that he was still one of the proprietors (5 June 1830). The Government Printer Reverend Ralph Mansfield confused the roles of Hill and Hall too, writing to the former in high dudgeon, much exercised by the thought that the convict printers who worked for the Government by day, might be moon-lighting at the *Monitor*! Mansfield’s letter to Hill was soon printed by Hall, who took evident delight in mocking Mansfield for his stiffness, simultaneously getting in a neat jab at the Colonial Secretary Alexander Macleay: “how dignified” of Macleay, wrote Hall crushingly, to listen to the “drunken printers” who “write to him all the tittle tattle of the Monitor Office” (24 July 1830).

It is hard to avoid the sense that Hill, however, did not really have the taste for sustained political fights. He had left the *Monitor* in early 1827, and while he did subsequently try his hand at several journals and weeklies, none of them entered the

POST-SCRIPT

[1826]

lists like his first. He launched the *South-Asian Register* in August 1827, “having received a Press and a quantity of elegant Book Type...”, but it was not a great success. Nor was his brainchild of 1832, a weekly adorned with the title *Hill’s Life in New South Wales*, which quickly became *The Weekly Observer*, and just as quickly died a death – it was defunct within six months, replaced with a new venture called *The Sydney Monitor*, no doubt a direct allusion to his earlier work with Hall, and no doubt once again confusing the readers and subscribers who were still struggling to tell Hill and Hall apart. Printing remained a precarious trade however, and in April 1831 he took out advertisements that he was “The Cheapest Printing Office in the Colony”, and reduced prices by 50%.

Perhaps the best indication of Hill’s publishing philosophy can be taken from *Hill’s Life*, which promised to be “lively and diverting”, “to amuse rather than to edify”, and was designed to show “loyalty to the King, and devotion to the Constitution and Laws, as far as these subjects may be alluded to, which will be as seldom as possible...”. If anything, Hill was more serious about taking notice of the new Theatre Royal, no surprise given that on 29 May 1833 he appeared, for one night only, in the role of Dennis Brulgruddery in *John Bull; or, an Englishman’s Fireside*. The play was a smash in no small part due to Hill’s performance: the part of Brulgruddery was “sustained for the first time by Mr. Arthur Hill, with the most complete success. Mr. H.’s acquaintance with the rich brogue of Paddy’s Land, so very necessary to sustain the originality of the character, was perfect, and every trait of the national feeling was received with rounds of applause from the audience” (*Herald*, 3 June 1833). Given that the character of Brulgruddery is usually played in the corpulent Falstaffian style, this might give some insight into Hill’s physique as well as his tone. Within a month he was engaged by the Theatre “to sustain a line of characters for which report states he is eminently qualified.”

Hill’s personal life was certainly not without troubles. He was caught up in all of the “gagging” and government censorship debates under Governor Darling, lost his publican’s license, and the suit against him by Hannibal Macarthur was not the only time he found himself in court. Much of the work in the Rose and Crown fell to his wife Ann, but she died of “water on the brain” on 4 May 1829, her obituary making clear that she had been largely responsible for running the tavern, “the first in the country.” It seems that Hill moved the printer’s shop to No. 81 George Street soon after, and must have sold up the Rose & Crown.

Despite all of these travails, Hill nonetheless seems to have kept his sense of humour. Robbed of his “wearing apparel”, as well as Masonic aprons, jewellery and money in December 1829, he published a letter hoping that the thieves would not call again for a twelve-month, as he needed time “to renew his stock”. When Darling left the colony in October 1831, Hill may have put an illuminated sign in the offices of the *Monitor* reading “He’s Off!”, but it was Hill who circulated among the crowd distributing two hogsheads of Colonial beer.

Hill died 24 March 1834 “after a protracted illness”. An obituary in the *Gazette* said that few people had a kinder heart than “Old Arthur”, and even implied that he was a bit of a soft-touch for the less well-meaning of his friends. He would seem to have been beset by infirmities in his last years, and to have largely quit printing for the boards, which was no doubt more congenial. His death, the obituary notes, “is much lamented among the old typos in Sydney.” Curiously, for a relative part-timer, Hill published several of the genuinely important books of his day, most notably Threlkeld’s *Specimens of a Dialect*, the first major work on Aboriginal languages; John Carmichael’s *Select Views of Sydney*; and the 1831 edition of William Bland’s report on Hume and Hovell overlanding to Port Phillip.

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