



Department of Culture and the Arts
Government of Western Australia
State Library of Western Australia

***Our Prized
Possessions
– Rarities
revealed***

An exhibition of WA
Stories and
Treasures

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State Library of Western
Australia

Perth Cultural Centre

Written and compiled by Steve Howell and Jane Jones



OUR PRIZED POSSESSIONS – RARITIES REVEALED

Foreword written by Steve Howell, Senior Subject Specialist; Battye

The Treasures of Australia's Great Libraries Exhibition, currently running at the Western Australian Museum, features treasures from all over Australia, including some from this state. To complement this exhibition the State Library of Western Australia is showing some more of its own rarely-seen treasures. We hope you enjoy the items on show for their beauty, uniqueness and value to the state.

The State Library of Western Australia officially opened as the Victoria Public Library on 26 January 1889 with 1,796 books on the shelves. Originally named in honour of Queen Victoria, the name was changed to the Public Library of Western Australia in 1904 to avoid confusion. For over 100 years dedicated staff have built up the collections for the edification, enlightenment and enjoyment of many generations of Western Australians. Now, with the advent of the internet and digitisation, the collections are becoming available to the world.

The treasures exhibited from the collections are but a fraction of those held. They are varied in age and format, and include books, photographs, maps, plans, ephemera, letters, diaries, objects, newspapers, artworks, posters, manuscripts and coins. As the conditions for exhibition at the State Library are not ideal, some of the material being exhibited will change, to relieve pressure on these often fragile works.

Conservation and preservation are necessary to maintain the treasures in the best possible condition and often an original treasure is not available for viewing because of risk of damage. Access to these treasures may be provided through a photocopy, microfilm copy, photographic copy, facsimile or digital image. As a matter of fact, one of the items being exhibited deliberately is a reproduction - see if you can spot it.

Many of the exhibits are rare and over 100 years old, the oldest being a book published in 1493, but it is not always age or rarity which makes an item a treasure. Two of the books shown were only published in the last 10 years (*The Banksias* and *Marsupials of Australia*), but they are so intrinsically beautiful in their own right that they became instant treasures. Similarly, it is not always the physical beauty of the material which makes it a treasure. For example, the Sorry Books on display are a part of a recent initiative undertaken by ordinary members of the community to apologise to the Indigenous people of Western Australia for injustices committed against them in the past. They are simple books with people's signatures, regrets and good wishes and you may not regard them as treasures now, but in 100 years people may look at them and say that they were the first real step to true reconciliation.

In the case of photographs, those taken from the Perth Town Hall in 1885 and 1925 would not have been thought treasures at the time, but they are invaluable in that they show us a Perth which no longer exists. It is the same with ephemera. The fliers, leaflets and pamphlets found in letterboxes today may not mean anything to anyone now, but who at the time knew that the 1839 program for *Love a la Militaire*, or the 1919 notice of a demonstration in Kalgoorlie against the trains from the east possibly bringing pneumonic influenza to Western Australia, or the labels on food and drink products, or Festival of Perth programs and posters would be considered treasures of today.

Also on the ground floor are displayed the winning entries of the *Your Prized Possessions* competition, which have been contributed by members of the public. They help us realise that anything can be a treasure if it is important to the person who has it and if it evokes in others memories and understanding of other times, places and people. Items on display include a terracotta wall tile from an old Guildford brick and pottery works; a pearl box said to be over 100 years old and used by a professional pearl diver working in Broome in the 1950s; a 1922 edition of Rudyard Kipling's *Just So Stories* passed from generation to generation and family to family; a colour pencil sketch of her school by a Balga Senior High School student and her statement about the importance of her school to her as a new migrant; and embroidery created by Sapper Lee as he recuperated from wounds received during World War I.

There are further small displays featured on the other floors of the Library. On the first floor there are displays relating to family history scandals, featuring old newspapers and rare serials, and business, featuring historic information on Western Australian companies and highlighting the wealth of information held for personal investors and small business operators; on the second floor is a display on music featuring musical scores; and on the third floor is a display on the conservation and preservation of library material, showing before and after examples which illustrate the measures undertaken to maintain records in best possible condition.

The State Library of Western Australia acknowledges the generosity of all those people over the years who have donated or lent for copying material which helps make up the wonderful collections it holds in trust for the people of Western Australia. We would also like those who see the two exhibitions to think of us now and in the future when you wonder what to do with any material, particularly Western Australian material, you have in your possession. Once such material is gone, it is gone forever. In the care of the State Library it will be preserved and made available to present and future generations for years to come.

ITEMS FOR OUR PRIZED POSSESSIONS DISPLAY

1. Journal of Paul Joseph Gaimard 1817-1819 (3506A).

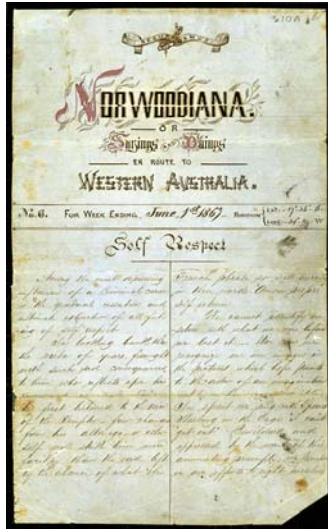


Paul Joseph Gaimard was the surgeon and naturalist on Freycinet's 1817-1820 expedition on *L'Uranie*, which visited the Shark Bay area and the Peron Peninsula in 1818. He was born in Saint Zacherie, France on 31 January 1793, studied medicine and in 1816 joined the French navy. After this expedition he returned to Australia in 1826 in the *Astrolabe* under Dumont D'Urville. Courageous and popular, he volunteered to help in an epidemic of yellow fever in Barcelona and during a cholera epidemic which swept Paris in 1832, he attended Louis de Freycinet and his wife Rose. Freycinet recovered, but Rose unfortunately died. Gaimard never married, retired in 1848 and died in poverty in Paris in 1858.

The journal covers the period September 1817-June 1819. The first 60 pages of the journal were written by a clerk and contain Gaimard's record of instructions for the *L'Uranie* voyage, both general and those specific to his work as surgeon. The remaining pages were written by Gaimard during the expedition with some marginal drawings by Jacques Arago, the expedition's official artist. A note by Gaimard implies that he continued his journal in the form of loose notebooks, but these were possibly lost in the wreck of *L'Uranie* off the Falklands on 13 February 1820. Half of the journal is given over to recording scientific measurements and natural phenomena. Gaimard showed himself to be a perceptive observer and he took a lively interest in the places visited on the voyage.

The journal was originally purchased by Laurie Connell in 1987, but the State Government arranged special funding to purchase it from Mr Connell and it was handed over to the Library Board of Western Australia on 15 January 1988.

2. Norwoodiana (870A).



Western Australia became the last penal colony in the British Empire with the arrival of the *Scindian* on 1 June 1850. From then until the arrival of the *Hougoumont* on 8 January 1868, 37 ships bought nearly 10,000 male convicts to Western Australia. The main reasons for the introduction of convicts were a recession and the need for labour.

Norwoodiana or sayings and doings en route to Western Australia was a manuscript journal written by William Irwin during the 1867 voyage of the convict ship *Norwood*. Irwin was the Religious Instructor on board. There are 11 editions in total of which the Battye Library holds an original of edition number 6, dated 1 June 1867 and transcripts of all editions. Only the Mitchell Library in Sydney holds a complete set of the original journals.

Like all editions it has the position of the ship at the time, being latitude 17°, 36' south and longitude 34°, 10' west, putting her off the coast of Brazil. The ship had travelled 1353 miles since Sunday 26 May. This particular edition contains an entry on self respect, a letter to the editor, continuations of 'Adventures in India by an old soldier', and 'Western Australia, its history and resources', an announcement of the birth of a son to Francis Lindsay, a weekly record of the voyage, daily distances for the week, some notices regarding bible classes, and several conundrums (or riddles). As well there is a sketch of a boat travelling on the Swan River.

William Irwin made several voyages to WA as a religious instructor on convict ships - *Palmerston* 1861, *Clara* 1864, *Racehorse* 1865, *Belgravia* 1866 and *Norwood* 1867.

3. Diary written by John Acton Wroth 1851-1853 (2290A).

John Acton Wroth was born on 19 December 1830 in Ipswich, England. Apprenticed to a printer, he was convicted in Ipswich in 1848 of forging an order for goods and received a sentence of 10 years. He was transported to Western Australia on the *Mermaid*, arriving on 17 May 1853. He married Brigid Ellis on 17 June 1854 at Toodyay and they had six children. His record as a clerk at the York and Toodyay convict depots while on ticket of leave was exemplary and in 1854 he was granted his conditional pardon. He was appointed local postmaster at Toodyay and remained so until his death from typhoid on 30 July 1876.

A well-educated man, his diary is one of the few surviving writings by a convict and provides a wonderful description of the life of a convict, especially in regard to the voyage out to Western Australia and his life before getting his conditional pardon. Wroth rose above his past to become a valuable member of Western Australian society. Indeed his obituary states he had “won the goodwill and well wishes of all classes.”

4. A letter from a convict in Australia to a brother in England. Originally appeared in *Cornhill Magazine* (052 COR) in 1866.

A Letter from a Convict to a Brother in England appeared in *Cornhill Magazine* in April 1866 and was written by a transportee then in Western Australia. It contains a particularly good description of the life of a convict, beginning with his arrest in England, his trial, incarceration, the voyage out and what happened after reaching Western Australia. The letter writer actually warns his brother of the perils awaiting him if he should follow the same path, because his brother is not clever and will almost certainly get caught.

5. List of convicts who are supposed to have escaped from the colony (PR10587).

This 1880 poster provides a physical description of 83 convicts who may have escaped from Western Australia.

6. Poster regarding runaway convicts (PR14583).

This poster was produced by the Comptroller General's Department in 1859, and provides details of convicts who escaped from Western Australia in the period 1850-1859.

7. Children's Art Book presented to Governor & Lady Bedford 1909 (1991B).



In April 1909 a book of drawings and paintings by the children of various State Schools was presented to the Governor Sir Frederick Bedford and Lady Bedford. While the ages of most of the children are not indicated, we know that some were as young as 8 with the oldest being 15. There are 37 items in the collection, 14 being attributed to girls and 4 to boys. The sex of the remainder is not known.

The art is remarkable for its technique, sophistication and beauty, especially for ones so young. Most of the art deals with wildflowers, but there are also pictures of an Indigenous woman and child, a pioneer homestead, a handprinted illustrated poem, a flag and school, two heraldic designs with animals and flowers, a naval officer of the late 1700s, a map of Western Australia showing products, a map of the world and the life history of the case moth.

Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford was born in England on 24 December 1838. He entered the Royal Navy in 1852 and served with distinction, rising to the rank of vice admiral in 1897. He was appointed Governor of Western Australia in 1903 and proved extremely popular. Bedford and his wife Ethel, who he married in 1880, travelled widely in Western Australia. He was fond of children and had a sometimes unorthodox sense of humour. He returned to England in April 1909 and died on 30 January 1913.

8. The Bedford collection of watercolours of wildflowers 1903-1909 (BA464).



This is a collection of 49 original watercolours of wildflowers painted by Lady Ethel Bedford and her husband, Sir Frederick Bedford, Governor of Western Australia 1903-1909. 48 of the paintings are attributed to her and one to him.

As the wife of a naval officer, Lady Bedford lived in many places including South Africa, Bermuda, Nova Scotia and Malta before coming to Western Australia. Noted for being very gracious, charming and hospitable, she had a beautiful soprano voice and was in great demand at all sorts of charitable entertainments. She took a keen interest in charitable affairs, being patroness in Western Australia of many institutions, such as the Home of Peace, whose patients she frequently visited. She died on 9 June 1932.

9. D H Lawrence letters to Mollie Skinner (1396A/31/1-17).



David Herbert Lawrence was born on 11 September 1885 at Eastwood in Nottinghamshire and died at Vence, France on 2 March 1930. He was an important and controversial English writer of the 20th Century whose prolific and diverse output included novels, short stories, poems, plays, essays, travel books, paintings, translations and literary criticism. Perhaps best known for his novels *Sons and Lovers*, *Women in Love* and *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, he travelled widely in the 1920's, visiting Western Australia in 1922.

While in Western Australia he became friends with Mollie Skinner after he stayed at her Darlington house. Mollie Skinner was a novelist and nursing pioneer who was born in Western Australia in 1876. She returned to England in 1879 but resumed more or less permanent residence in Western Australia in 1900. They collaborated in two novels, *The Boy in the Bush* published in 1924, and *Eve in the Land of Nod* which was unpublished. The Battye Library holds 17 letters from D H Lawrence to Mollie Skinner. In his letters to her, Lawrence offers in the same breath both generous praise and damning criticism of her work.

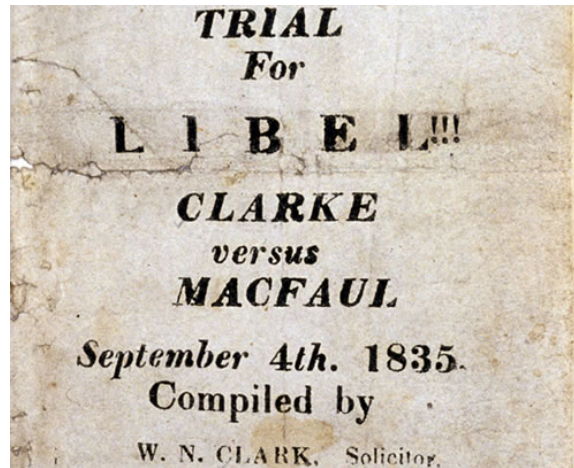
10. Illuminated manuscript presented to Governor Sir Gerard Smith 1895-1900 (995A).



Illuminated addresses were generally presented to persons of prominence or importance upon their leaving a position or as a mark of respect for services rendered. They were usually beautifully hand written in a very formal style and often fulsome in their praise. To present day eyes, they can appear very stilted, but with their beautiful decorations, such as ink or water colour drawings and elaborate calligraphy, they are true works of art. The Batty Library holds many illuminated addresses, but the finest are those presented to Sir Gerard Smith, Governor of Western Australia 1895-1900.

Sir Gerard Smith was born in London on 12 December 1839. Joining the army he retired as a lieutenant colonel in 1874 and entered business and politics, winning seats in Parliament. He was appointed Governor of Western Australia in October 1895, but unwisely invested in mining and other speculations and was unfortunate in his choice of business partners. He left Perth on 22 May 1900 and formally resigned on 30 June. Returning to his former commercial pursuits, he died in London on 28 October 1920.

11. A Report of the late trial for libel!!!: Clarke versus Macfaul, September 4th, 1835 (346.034 CLA).



A report of the late trial for libel !!! : Clarke versus Macfaul, September 4th, 1835 was compiled by William Nairne Clark, solicitor and was the first book published in Western Australia. Twenty-three pages in length, it was printed at Fremantle by W T Graham using the Ruthven printing press which had arrived in the colony in 1831 from Hobart, Tasmania. The printing is crudely executed and the spelling of both surnames is incorrect.

The case concerns continued attacks in the *Perth Gazette* edited by Charles Macfaull, criticising the character and navigational skills of Captain Clark, the master of the brig *Skerne*. A letter of apology from Macfaull to Clark was written but not accepted by Clark who pursued and won his libel case. The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded him damages of £21. Macfaull emerged from the dispute with his prestige undiminished but it took a toll on his finances.

12. The Banksias by Celia A Rosser and Alexander S George (Q583.89 ROS).

This three volume limited edition featuring exquisite illustrations of Australian banksias (many of which are in the south-west of Western Australia) was published in 1981, 1988 and 2000. The artwork is by Celia Rosser and the text was written by botanist Alexander George.

Early in her career Celia Rosser began painting Australian wildflowers. In 1965 she held her first exhibition and in 1967 published her first book *Wildflowers of Victoria*. Rosser's talent for botanical illustration was immediately recognised and her reputation for artistic and accurate depictions of Australian flora grew. One of the world's finest botanical artists, she is recognised internationally for her banksia paintings. In 1974 she was appointed Monash University Botanical Artist to paint every known species of Banksia and completed this in 2000. Each

painting took about 3 months to complete and the 76 originals are in Monash University Gallery.

In 1977 she was awarded the Jill Smythies Award for Botanical Illustration from the Linnean Society of London, and in 1966 the Medal of the Order of Australia for her contribution to botanical art. In 1981 Monash University honoured her artistic achievement by awarding her an honorary Master of Science degree and in 1999 an honorary PhD.

Alex George, an authority on banksias and author of more than fifty botanical papers and books, was appointed in 1977 by Monash University to write the text for the three volumes of *The Banksias*. No-one in the world was better qualified to do so as he is renowned for his work with Australian wildflowers and in particular his unsurpassed knowledge of banksias. He studied botany at the University of Western Australia and travelled widely throughout the state, collecting, studying and photographing plants, many of which were new species. He named fifteen species, six sub-species and eight varieties. In 1968, when he was Australian Botanical Liaison Officer at Kew Gardens in London, George studied the original plant specimens collected by Sir Joseph Banks during the 1770 voyage to Australia.

In 1981 he was appointed as Executive Editor of the new *Flora of Australia* and also published a revision of the whole genus *Banksia*. Three years later, he published *The Banksia Book*, now in its third edition, a comprehensive volume begun by Fred Humphries and Charles Gardner.

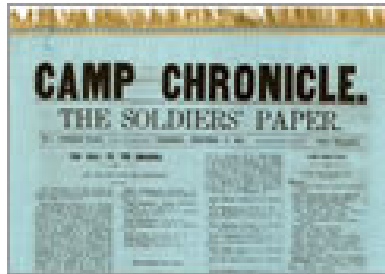
13. Arrowsmith map drawn by John Septimus Roe (24/1/4).



This hand-coloured map, mounted on linen, was drawn by John Arrowsmith from the surveys of John Septimus Roe, then Surveyor-General of Western Australia. It shows the division of the south-west of Western Australia into counties, and surveys of the coastal settlements, routes of explorers, and details vegetation, soil and fauna. It includes insets of Guildford, Fremantle, Perth, Kelmscott and Augusta showing property lots.

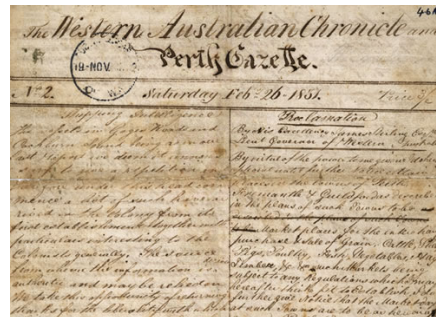
John Septimus Roe became Surveyor-General of the colony in 1829 and remained in that position for 42 years. He explored the coast, made journeys into the interior and selected the town sites for Fremantle and Perth. His logbook, with its lovely watercolours, is featured in the *Treasures of Australia's Great Libraries Exhibition*.

14a. Silk Newspaper – the *Camp Chronicle: the Soldiers' Paper*.



A common newspaper practice in the early years of the 20th century in Western Australia was the production of a few copies of the first edition printed on silk or cloth in addition to paper copies. They are beautiful and enduring mementos of the birth of a newspaper. The most common colours used were pink, blue and cream. A particularly fine example is the *Camp Chronicle: the Soldiers' Paper*, published every Thursday at Midland Junction 1915-1918. A special edition of issue number 1 on blue cloth was presented to Lt Colonel J S Battye, Camp Commandant of the Blackboy Hill training camp.

14b. Silk Newspaper – the *Meekatharra miner*.



A common newspaper practice in the early years of the 20th century in Western Australia was the production of a few copies of the first edition printed on silk or cloth in addition to paper copies. They are beautiful and enduring mementos of the birth of a newspaper. The most common colours used were pink, blue and cream. A particularly fine example is the *Meekatharra Miner*, published every Saturday 1909-1918. Special issues for volume 1, number 1 (7 August 1909) were printed on silk (two on pink silk and one on cream silk).

15. Rica Erickson Wildflower drawings (5448A).



Rica Erickson has gained renown as a naturalist, botanical artist, historian, author and genealogist and has been awarded many honours including having insects and plants named after her. In 1980 she was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters for her work in the fields of Literature and Botany, and in the same year was WA Citizen of the Year for outstanding service to the Arts, Culture and Entertainment. She became a Member of the Order of Australia in 1987 for her services to the Arts particularly as an author and illustrator.

Featured are some of the 503 wildflower drawings held in the Batty Library. Some are in pencil, but most are lovely coloured sketches of some of our most beautiful wilfdflowers. You can see more of them illustrated on the Rica Erickson website at: <http://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/erickson/index.html>.

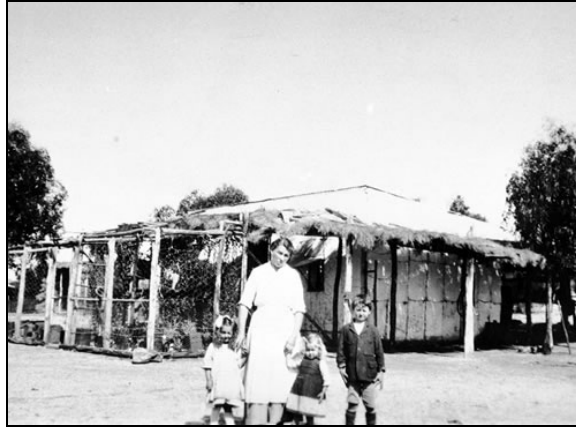
16. *The Case of the people of Western Australia : in support of their desire to withdraw from the Commonwealth of Australia established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (Imperial), and that Western Australia be restored to its former status as a separate self-governing colony in the British Empire.* (346.941 CAS)



This limited edition, published in 1934, was specially prepared and bound in covers of Western Australian timber and contains three petitions.

There had been talk of secession as far back as Federation. Western Australia's isolation from the Eastern States, coupled with the crippling effects of the Great Depression provided a fertile breeding ground for the secession movement. The Dominion League was formed at a public meeting at His Majesty's Theatre on 30 July 1930. It followed on from the far less successful Secession League which had been established in 1926 by the editor of the *Sunday Times*, James McCallum Smith. The League was established to agitate for the separation of Western Australia from the Commonwealth and the creation of Western Australia as a Dominion within the British Empire. In a referendum in 1933 the vote was two to one in favour of secession. After a petition to England failed, the Collier government did not present the petition to the Australian Parliament and, as the issue slipped from view, the League became inactive.

17. Babette Augustin's Diary 1912-1917 (5258A).

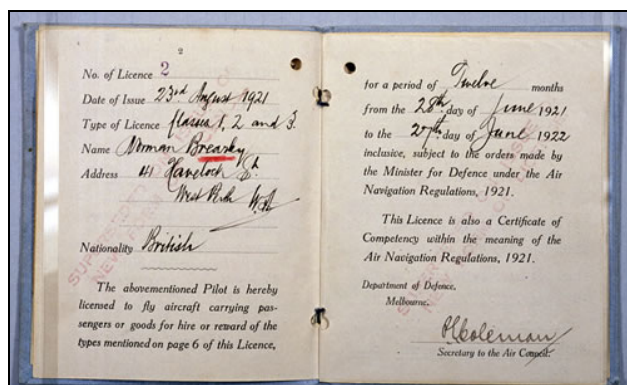


Mrs Babette Augustin was born in Bavaria, Germany about 1888. In 1912, with her husband Leonhardt, she travelled from Emmering in Bavaria to Western Australia, arriving at Fremantle on 25 March. They eventually settled in the Buntine district where she and her husband farmed and brought up their family.

The diary covers the period 24 February 1912 to 15 July 1917. It records the Augustin's journey from Germany to Western Australia and their subsequent experiences finding land on which to settle and the work of clearing it. Farming, building a home, starting a family, losing a baby and being German in Western Australia during World War I are also covered in the diary. An English translation of the diary is held as are some photographs of the family and farm. Babette Augustin died in 1966.



18. Sir Norman Brearley's pilot's licences (999A & 4001A).



Sir Norman Brearley was an aviator and pioneer of commercial air transport in Australia. Born in Geelong, Victoria in 1890, he moved to Western Australia in 1906. He joined the Royal Flying Corps at the outbreak of World War I and was wounded in France. Returning to Western Australia he set up West Australian Airways Ltd in 1921 which in 1936 became part of Australian National Airways.

The 1921 licence is the first pilot's licence issued for civil purposes in Australia under the 1921 Air Navigation Regulations, even though it is licence number 2. Licence number 1 was not issued until 1930, when it was presented to famed aviator Amy Johnson to mark her historic flight from London to Australia.

Brearley opened the Perth Flying School at Maylands, Perth in 1927 and retired from commercial aviation in the 1930s. He served with the RAAF in World War II. Brearley was knighted in 1971 and died on 9 June 1989.



19. *Love a la Militaire* (PR14482).



This program was printed on stone-coloured silk by Charles Macfaull at the *Perth Gazette* office for a performance of *Love a la militaire* and is the earliest known theatrical performance produced in Western Australia, performed on Tuesday 9 July 1839.

The play, a 'petite comedy', was performed on a specially erected stage with several painted scenery screens to suit the two acts and was most favourably received by the audience. Music, songs and a prologue were performed in the course of the evening. Admission was by ticket only and the performance was enthusiastically received by the audience which included an Aboriginal servant who was permitted to attend.

According to *The Perth Gazette* newspaper report, 'The strongest outward semblance of the effect the scene had upon him [the Aboriginal servant] was exhibited at the closure of the piece, when the curtain was drawn up, and all the *corps* came forward to sing the national anthem : God save the Queen. The audience rose, the band struck up, and the anthem was sung in full chorus; this poor fellow was seen to wipe the tears from his eyes.'

The children were also delighted as the report went on to say, 'The extravagant delight and astonishment of the youngsters and young misses, who had never before seen a play - there were many present under 12 or 14 years of age - was beyond all bounds, and was both amusing and gratifying to those who take a pleasure in receiving enjoyment from the gay artless sportiveness of the youthful mind.'

20. Collection of labels of various WA food and drink products (PR8499).



The labels of food and drink products are often very colourful and can almost classify as works of art. The State Library has a varied collection of food and drink labels relating to products produced in Western Australia over the years, although many of the companies have gone out of business or have been taken over. Featured here are just some of the items in the collection.



21. Letters of James Henty (597A).

James Henty arrived on the *Caroline* with his brothers John and Stephen. They were granted 84,413 acres of land, selected in the Swan, Leschenault and Plantagenet districts, all of which were later transferred to other occupiers. They left for Tasmania in 1832. The State Library has 24 letters of James Henty, with other Henty family papers, relating to their lands on the Swan River and the voyage out to Western Australia. As the cost of sending a letter was based on its weight, letters were written with lines running both ways to reduce the number of sheets of paper.

22. Diaries of Georgiana Molloy 1 January 1829 to 9 September 1830 (2877A).

Georgiana Molloy was born 23 May 1805 near Carlisle, England, one of five children of David and Mary Kennedy. In August 1829 she married Captain John Molloy and in October they sailed with their household possessions and eight

servants to Western Australia. After six weeks at Swan River they settled in Augusta, where her husband had been appointed resident magistrate. Three daughters and a son were born, but the eldest daughter died at birth and the son at nineteen months. In 1839 the Molloyes moved to the Vasse River, where a homestead, Fair Lawn, was built, and two more daughters were born.

For relief from her hard pioneering life Georgiana turned to botany. She was a keen gardener but soon found greater enjoyment in observing indigenous flowers. In 1836 Lady Stirling's cousin, Captain James Mangles, wrote from England inviting her to collect and send him seeds of the native plants of the region. This she did, accompanying them with written descriptions and albums of pressed flowers. Mangles gave these seeds to various botanical gardens in England, to well-known private gardeners such as Joseph Paxton, and to Dr Lindley, secretary of the Horticultural Society. Plants previously unknown were propagated and developed from them and scientifically classified. Often seeds and plants sent from Australia did not survive, but Georgiana's seeds were noted among English enthusiasts for their freshness and careful packing. Had she lived she might have added to her botanical fame but soon after the birth of her sixth daughter she died at Fair Lawn, on 8 April 1843. Her correspondence shows her to have had a sensitive and interesting personality.

23. Silver trowels presented to Governor John Stephen Hampton when he laid the foundation stones for the Perth Town Hall and Metropolitan Markets on 24 May 1867, and Wesley Church on 24 October 1867 (1281A).



John Stephen Hampton (1810-1869), a former naval surgeon and Controller of Convicts in Van Dieman's Land (now Tasmania), was appointed Governor of Western Australia in 1862. His reputedly harsh measures and the appointment of his son George Essex Hampton to the post of Acting Comptroller of Convicts aroused hostility. Both father and son retired to England in 1868.

24. Miniature of Capt William Shaw (2164B).



Captain William Shaw was born in England in 1788. He fought at Waterloo, served in the Rifle Brigade and was a Captain in the Leicester Militia. On 8 April 1813 he married Elizabeth Cooper in Ireland and arrived in Western Australia on 13 February 1830 on the *Egyptian* with his wife and children. He was granted 7,000 acres in the Avon district and 1,000 acres on the Swan, which he named Belvoir. He died on 5 May 1862. This exquisite miniature was painted during Shaw's service in the army, probably in the 1820's. The artist is unknown.

25. Watercolour of Augusta painted by Thomas Turner (4001B/2).



This watercolour by Thomas Turner is one of the earliest paintings in the artwork collection and is the first representation by an early European settler of Augusta, in the south west of Western Australia.

Thomas Turner was born in England in 1813 and settled with his parents in 1830 at Augusta where he began to draw and paint the local scenery. He gained some training in survey work and in 1836 he explored, surveyed and mapped the districts of Augusta and the Vasse. Thomas married Elizabeth Heppingstone in 1846 and continued to live in the district until they and their children relocated to Victoria in 1852.

Also held by the library are pencil sketches and watercolours of Turner's homes in England, Western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. The Western Australian content includes houses at Fremantle, Augusta, Cape Leeuwin, Vasse, Dunsborough, Toby's Inlet and St Mary's Church, Dunsborough. Other artworks by him, including a map titled *Map of County Sussex WA 1851*, are held in the Art Gallery of Western Australia.

26. Real Estate Plans (101C).

The State Library holds a large collection of real estate plans from the early 1900s. Many, as is the case of the one displayed here, are works of art, being very colourful, some illustrated with drawings and others with photographs. It is interesting to modern eyes, given Western Australia's recent housing and land prices boom, to see just how little was required back then to purchase a large block in a prime residential area.

27. Chart of the Swan River by Francois-Antoine Boniface Heirisson, 1801 (5907A/1).



A French scientific expedition under Captain Nicolas Baudin surveyed the coasts of Australia from 1800-1804. The expedition was on the Western Australian coast in 1801 and 1803, making detailed surveys in Geographe Bay, Shark Bay and the Swan River in 1801; and King George Sound, Geographe Bay and along the coast to the Swan River, then mainly along the north-west coast from Shark Bay to Cambridge Gulf, in 1803.

This first detailed map of the Swan River was drawn by François-Antoine Boniface Heirisson of the *Naturaliste* from direct observation after his journey by longboat along the Swan River from 17-22 June 1801. The chart is over one metre long and Heirisson has included on the chart soundings along the entire length of his journey, and comments on the singular topography of the mouth of the river (the bar) referring to features seen along its course.

28. *Westralia gift book: to aid Y.M.C.A. military work and returned nurses' fund by writers and artists of Western Australia* (820.8A [W]/WES).

Published in 1916, this book was sold to raise funds for the war effort and returned nurses in World War I. It features poetry, short stories and short factual pieces.

29. Photograph taken from the Town Hall c1885, showing a panoramic 360° view of Perth (3460B).



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This is one of a series of photographs taken from the Town Hall c1885. The entire series provided a panorama of Perth at the time. The photographer is unknown.

30. Photograph taken from the Town Hall c1925, showing a panoramic 360° view of Perth (3460B).



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This is one of a series of photographs taken from the Town Hall c1925. The entire series provided a panorama of Perth at the time. The photographer is unknown, but you can see the changes from the same view taken 40 years earlier.

31. Plan showing houses and buildings in the vicinity of William Street in connection with proposed bridge over the railway (43C).

This plan was drawn up under the auspices of C Y O'Connor, Engineer in Chief for Western Australia about 1897. It is unusual in that it shows the buildings in the area, some of which are still there (such as the Globe Hotel). It is interesting that William Street was called Hutt Street the other side of the railway line, by the following year it was William Street all the way through.

32. Coloured supplement to *The West Australian* and the *Western Mail* 1892 showing panoramic views of (279B).

Published as supplements to *The West Australian* and the *Western Mail*, these colourful works of art gave a panoramic view of Perth, Fremantle, Geraldton, York and Bunbury, plus illustrations of various business houses in the town.

33. Hand coloured watercolour drawing of the Barrack Street new bridge, signed by W. W. Dartnall, Chief Engineer of Existing Lines and dated 25 June 1907 (3075B).

William Whitney Dartnell was born in Nelson, New Zealand, in 1844. After many years working with railways in New Zealand he came to Perth in January 1892 to join the Public Works Department. In his 16 years service he was responsible for many different projects, including the Mahogany Creek deviation and tunnel, the bridges across William and Beaufort Streets, the remodelling of the railway yards at Perth and Fremantle, the approaches to the Victoria Quay and the Fremantle Railway Station. He retired from public service on 11 April 1908 and died in 1929.

34. Etching of the Perth Town Hall by Henri Van Raalte, master printmaker, early 1910s (BA862).

Henri Van Raalte was born at Lambeth, London, on 11 February 1881. He attended various art schools and emigrated to Western Australia in 1910. In 1914 he settled in Perth, where he taught art, eventually establishing the Perth School of Art by 1920. In 1922 he went to Adelaide as the curator of the Art Gallery of South Australia, resigning in January 1926. He retired with his family to a cottage on the coast, where he produced some of his finest works. However, due to alcohol, melancholy and financial stress he shot himself on 4 November 1929. His work is held in most State galleries, the Australian National Gallery, the British Museum and in many private collections.

35. Poster produced in Kalgoorlie-Boulder advertising a demonstration on the possibility of the trans-Australian train bringing pneumonic influenza (commonly known as the Spanish flu) to Western Australia (PR 8679/KAL/BOU/Gen29).

This epidemic came in three waves. It first broke out during World War I in Camp Funston, Kansas in early March 1918 and was transported to Europe by United States troops. The first wave of the virus was comparatively mild. During the summer a more lethal form of the virus surfaced and this form fully developed in August 1918. The third wave of the epidemic occurred the following winter and by spring it had run its course. In the later waves about half the deaths were in the 20-40 age group. Outbreaks of the flu occurred in nearly every inhabited part of the world. It is believed about 25,000,000 died, with about half the deaths being in India.

The trains had stopped running from the east for a time and a quarantine camp was set up at Parkeston. The delayed train passengers even began their own newspaper, the *Yellow Rag*, of which the Library holds edition 1. The trains then began running again, hence the demonstration. According to the report in *The Kalgoorlie Miner* there was a large attendance of all sections of the community and the meeting was unanimous in its protests.

36. Voyage autour du monde, entrepris par ordre du roi ... Execute sur les corvettes de S.M. l'Uranie et la Physicienne, pendant les annees 1817, 1818, 1819 et 1820 by Louis de Freycinet (F508.8 FRE). Histoire naturelle : Zoologie, planches, Paris, 1824.



Louis-Claude Desaulces de Freycinet was born in 1779 at Montélimar France and joined the navy in 1793. He sailed on the French scientific expedition headed by Captain Nicholas Baudin on 19 October 1800 in *Le Naturaliste* as a cartographer-surveyor. During the course of the expedition he surveyed the Western Australian coast from Geographe Bay to Shark Bay. He returned to France on 25 March 1804.

On 17 September 1817 Freycinet sailed from Toulon in *L'Uranie* with his wife Rose, who secreted herself aboard. During the course of this expedition he surveyed the Shark Bay area thoroughly. *L'Uranie* was wrecked on 13 February 1820 on the Falkland Islands, but much of the expedition's scientific work was saved. Freycinet returned to France in November 1820 and died on 18 August 1842.

The State Library holds some 18 items from the Freycinet expedition, purchased at an auction in London in 2002. The printed account of the exhibition was published in Paris in 1824 and includes this atlas relating to natural history.

37. Official Photos, Australian Expeditionary Forces, 1915-1919 (355.4894 AUS).

This 8 volume set of official photographs taken during World War I chronicles the Australian war effort in France and shows the hardship and struggle the Australian soldier endured.

38. Marsupials of Australia. Vol. 3 Kangaroos, wallabies and rat-kangaroos. Art by Rosemary Woodford Ganf, text by John Henry Calaby and Tim Flannery (EF599.2 MAR).

This book, with its lovely illustrations of Australia's kangaroos, wallabies and rat-kangaroos, is one of a limited edition of 650 copies published in Victoria in 2005. It was illustrated by Rosemary Woodford Ganf, with text by John Henry Calaby and Tim Flannery.

Rosemary Woodford Ganf was born in 1949 and grew up in Dorset, the daughter of a vet. In the mid 1960s' after a preliminary year at art school in England she joined her parents, who were then stationed in Uganda, and began painting wildlife. Her father would correct anatomical mistakes and her mother (also a talented artist) helped with the design. She sold every painting she painted in Uganda in several exhibitions in Nairobi, Kenya. In 1974 Rosemary migrated to Adelaide and was commissioned to illustrate a three volume set of books on the marsupials of Australia. In 1992 she was approached to illustrate a book of Australian poems selected by R M Williams called *This Beloved Land*. These illustrations included bird paintings and since then she has been painting birds as much as animals. She has been hailed as the successor to John and Elizabeth Gould.

John Henry Calaby, ornithologist and naturalist, was born on 19 October 1922 at Creswick, Victoria. He maintained a lifelong interest in natural history, spending 42 years at the CSIRO, initially in the Division of Entomology, and subsequently in the Wildlife Survey section, retiring in 1987. His research interests ranged widely, mainly focusing on vertebrate biology, especially mammalogy, on which he published over 130 papers and articles. Less well-known, but enormously valuable was the comprehensive bibliography on the mammals of Australia and its dependencies, and the New Guinea region, which he assembled and published as a service to the community from a wide range of formal and less formal publications. He died on 19 September 1998.

Dr Tim Flannery is one of Australia's best-known scientists and also a best-selling author. He was the Principal Research scientist at the Australian Museum in Sydney and is renowned academically for his research into the mammals of Melanesia, publishing several acclaimed books on the subject. He is also the author of *The Future Eaters*, one of the best-selling non-fiction books in Australia

and New Zealand, which won several prizes, including the Age book of the year in 1995 and the inaugural South Australian premier's literary award in 1996. Tim also wrote *1788*, a bestseller about the early years of British colonisation. Dr Flannery often appears on radio and is called on as expert commentator on a wide range of environmental and social issues. He has written articles for a broad range of journals from literary magazines to specialist scientific journals and mass-circulation magazines. He accepted an offer to be Visiting Chair of Australian Studies at Harvard University in 1998. Tim Flannery is the 2007 Australian of the Year.

39. A voyage to New Holland & c. in the year 1699, wherein are described the Canary Islands ... Shark's Bay, the isles and coast of New Holland ... Vol. 3 by William Dampier (910.45 DAM).

This wonderfully written account of Dampier's voyage to Western Australia in 1699 was published in London in 1703. William Dampier, seaman and author, was born in 1651, in Somerset, England. After participating in various trading and privateering ventures around Central America, in 1683 he joined a group of buccaneers bound for the Pacific. In 1686 he set out upon his first crossing of the Pacific as one of the crew of the *Cygnet*.

Dampier visited the Philippines, spent three months of 1688 on the Australian coast in the vicinity of King Sound and took part in a series of trading voyages in south-east Asia. His account of the voyage established him as an authority on the South Seas and he was given command of an exploring expedition. He sailed from England in January 1699 in the *Roebuck* and on 6 August anchored at the entrance to Shark Bay. A week later he started to the north-east in search of water. Failing to find it he left the coast for Timor on 5 September. From January to April 1700 the *Roebuck* was on the north coast of New Guinea and it was in this period that New Britain was sighted and named.

Dampier had an inability to manage the men under his command and in 1702 a court martial declared him unfit to command any of His Majesty's ships. However, in 1703 he was appointed to lead a privateering expedition to the South Seas, which ended in failure and from 1708-1711 he made another voyage round the world as pilot to Captain Woodes Rogers. Dampier was very popular as an author, influencing such men as Swift and Defoe. *A voyage to New Holland...* ran to four editions within two years of its publication in London in 1697, and there were seven editions of his works by 1727. The 2nd volume was published in 1699 and the 3rd and 4th, dealing with the *Roebuck*, in 1703 and 1709. His curiosity resulted in a description of all he saw so exact as to be of scientific as well as literary interest. His account of winds and currents of the Pacific in the 1699 volume is respected by navigators and meteorologists to the present day.

Dampier's direct contribution to Australian history was slight. His impression of the west coast was unfavourable, seeing it as a long series of reefs and shoals behind which lay sandhills and barren country, apparently without water and inhabited by 'the miserablest People in the World'. Nevertheless the great interest in Australia roused by his books was sustained throughout the century. The discovery and settlement of eastern Australia may be viewed as the indirect result of Dampier's work. He died in London in 1715.

40. The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, under the command of [R]. Fitzroy, during the years 1832-1836 edited and superintended by Charles Darwin. Part 1 Fossil Mammalia by R Owen (Q590.8 DAR).

This volume, part of a series relating to the voyage of the Beagle, was edited and superintended by Charles Darwin and was published in London in 1840-1842. It was written by R Owen and has a geological introduction by Charles Darwin.

Charles Darwin was born in Shrewsbury in 1809. As a youth he was interested in all living things and read many books on geology and biology and collected plant and animal specimens, including fossils. In 1825 he began medical studies at the University of Edinburgh but gave them up after two years. In 1828 he entered Cambridge University to study theology, getting a degree in 1831. He eventually obtained a post as unpaid naturalist aboard the *Beagle*.

In 1831 the *Beagle* left on a five-year voyage to South American and Australian waters (in which he visited Albany). During this time Darwin observed and studied in many remote regions of the world and collected great numbers of plant and animal specimens. From detailed notes of his observations he began to develop the theory that was to make him famous. When he returned to England he began studying and investigating nature. In 1844 Darwin began to compile his greatest contribution, *The Origin of Species* (published in 1859), in which he proposed his theory of natural selection. However, Alfred Russel Wallace, a young naturalist, had developed similar ideas and Darwin's friend, Sir Charles Lyell, decided that both Wallace's and Darwin's ideas should be presented at the same time and on 1 July 1858, both papers were read at a meeting of the Linnaean Society of London.

After publication of *The Origin of Species* Darwin wrote another book called *The Descent of Man* (published in 1871). In it he applied his theory to the evolution of man from a primitive monkey-like animal. Both books aroused world-wide controversy as many considered them offensive, atheistic and blasphemous. Later research has modified or disproved some of Darwin's findings, but scientists still accept his basic ideas. Darwin continued to write on botany, geology, and zoology until his death in 1882. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

41. Costumes historiques des XIIe, XIIIe, XIVe et XVe siècles, tirés des monuments les plus authentiques de peinture et de sculpture dessinés et gravés by Camille Bonnard (Q391 BON).

Illustrated is a plate from Camille Bonnard's history of costumes covering the 12th to the 15th centuries, published in Paris in 3 volumes in 1860-1861. The illustrations are hand etchings by Paul Mercuri, with original hand colour. Many of them are accented with gilt. Gilt was used on metal objects in the plates such as jewelry and shields, but also in the clothing. It shows as a darker gold in the pictures.

42. *Liber cronicarum* by Hartmann Schedel commonly known as the Nuremberg Chronicle (F 093).

One of the most fascinating printed books from the fifteenth century is Hartmann Schedel's *Liber Cronicarum* or, as it is more widely known, the Nuremberg Chronicle. It was published in two editions in 1493, first a Latin edition, published on 12 July, and then a German edition, published on 23 December. The Nuremberg Chronicle proved to be a popular volume. In a study published in 1976, some 800 examples of the Latin edition and 400 of the German edition were traced. Examples of the book can frequently be encountered in the stock of leading dealers, or at auction.

The Chronicle is the most ambitious and impressive example of book publishing from the fifteenth century. The Library's edition is the Latin version and it contains about 1,800 woodcuts, although there were only 645 different blocks, some of them being used as many as ten times to illustrate many different subjects. It was designed to present a textual and pictorial history of the world, from the Creation to the fifteenth century, drawn from Biblical sources and supplemented from classical authors such as Pomponius Mela and Gaius Julius Solinus.

43. *Chronicles of England, Scotlande, and Irelande* by Raphael Holinshed (Q941 HOL).

Raphael Holinshed was born around 1529 to a Cheshire family. Residing in London from about 1560, he worked as a translator for Reginald Wolfe. Wolfe gave him the project of compiling a world history from the flood to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This ambitious project was never finished, but one portion was published as *The Chronicles of England, Scotlande and Irelande* in 1577. Holinshed was only one contributor to this work; others involved in its production included William Harrison, Richard Stanyhurst and John Hooker. The work was

compiled from many sources of varying degrees of trustworthiness. The texts of the first and second editions were refined by order of the Privy Council.

Holinshed died around 1580. He was important to Shakespeare as the playwright leaned heavily on the Chronicles for his major history plays. It would probably have been the most comprehensive source existing for Shakespeare to use in writing not only *The Tragedy of King Richard III*, but also *Macbeth*, *King Lear* and *Cymbeline*.

It is thought that Holinshed gathered his material from Thomas More, Polydore Vergil and Hardyng. While he provided a source for Shakespeare, as a historical source he should be discounted and his writing should be subjected to the same criticism that is applied to that of the works of More, Vergil, etc. There appears to be nothing new that can be gleaned from his work that would in anyway be construed as a reliable, unbiased piece of history.

The Library holds a copy of the 1587 second edition. It is interesting for the 21st Century reader just how easily the work can be understood. Once one gets used to the differences in spelling between old and modern English and the use of what looks like a letter 'f' for the letter 's' reading the book is quite simple.

44. *Reflections* by a Carrolup child Indigenous artist (BA 726/42).

The work of art seen here, *Reflections*, was done by Keith Morgan, who was aged 10 at the time. He was one of the children aged from 8 to 14 belonging to the "stolen generation" who were housed at the Carrolup Native Settlement near Katanning in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The story of Carrolup art began in 1945 with the arrival of teacher Noel White at the Settlement. Determined to give his students a more meaningful life, he encouraged the children to develop their talent and introduced evening sketching sessions. His young charges were inspired and began making extraordinary drawings, varying from landscapes and botanical studies, which were stimulated by nature walks, to designs for fabrics and ceramics, scenes drawn from Australian poetry and images depicting the life cycles of animals. The work soon drew wide acclaim and came to the attention of British arts patron and Soroptimist, Florence Rutter, who took a number of pieces to England. Many of the children continued painting as adults. The settlement is now known as Marribank Farm and is owned by the Southern Aboriginal Corporation.

45. Revel Cooper exercise book (3302A/4).

Revel Cooper, born in 1938, was arguably the leading exponent of the Carrolup School and one of the best known. Of all the Carrolup artists, Cooper sought to reflect the natural and made worlds of the South-west as he saw them. The sadness of his later life, much of it spent in and out of prison, was ameliorated by his enduring passion for his art, exploring portraiture as well as his beloved landscapes. He was very prolific, producing decorated tables and trays, as well as paintings. Cooper died in 1983. The exercise book exhibited here, showing his early work as a schoolchild, hints of the greater things to come.

46. Sir William Stewart Bovell's insignia of Knight Bachelor & case (6679A).

Sir William Stewart Bovell (who was known by his second name throughout his life) received a Knight Bachelor in the Queen's Birthday Honours in June 1976. He was born in Busselton on 19 December 1906 and was educated at Busselton Central School. He began his career with the Western Australian Bank (later the Bank of NSW and now Westpac) in 1924 and worked in branches all over the state. In 1941 he joined the RAAF, rising to the rank of flight lieutenant. After his discharge in 1946, he became a partner in the family business but resigned in 1947 when he became the Liberal member for Sussex. He was the MLA for Sussex and Vasse from 1947-1971, serving as Minister for Lands, Forests, Immigration and Labour from 1959-1971. After his parliamentary career he was the Agent-General in London from 1971-1974. He died on 15 September 1999.

47. Jon Sanders' log of *Perie Banou* (3229A).

Jonathan William Sanders was born in Nedlands on 12 August 1939, the son of Professor Colsell and Dorothy Sanders (she is the author Lucy Walker). He began sailing at the age of 8 and by 14 had his own yacht. His famous *Perie Banou* was launched on 9 October 1973 and was named by his mother from the *Tales of the Arabian Nights*.

In 1979 he took part in the Parmelia race from Plymouth to Fremantle, he double navigated the world solo in 1981-1982 and triple navigated the world solo in 1986-1988. In April 1983 he received the Order of the British Empire for services to yachting. This logbook is from his double circumference.

48. John Forrest's Great Britain railway passes (532A).

John Forrest was born at Bunbury on 22 August 1847, the son of William and Margaret Forrest. After completing his education at Bishop Hale's School he conducted several surveying expeditions into the interior of Western Australia, developing the methodical working style and decisive leadership that he transferred to politics. He married Margaret Elvire Hamersley in 1876 and in 1878, as acting Surveyor-General, he was the first Western Australian born member of the Executive Council.

From 1883-1890 he was Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands. Forrest's reputation for administrative competence and his enthusiasm for a vigorous public works program helped him become the first Premier under responsible government in 1890. His government, dominated by his personality, paternalistic style and sheer physical size, made for a stable transition from representative to responsible government. It undertook large-scale public works projects, fostered small farm settlement and introduced progressive reforms such as votes for women. In 1901 Forrest entered Federal parliament as MHR for Swan and was a Cabinet member in successive non-Labor governments with several terms as Minister for External Affairs, the high point of his career. He died on 3 September 1918 on board ship for England after being created Lord Forrest, Baron of Bunbury, the first Australian-born peer.

On a trip to Great Britain in 19 Forrest was allocated free passes to use various railways. They are an unusual memento of one of Western Australia's greatest explorers and politicians.

49. Coins from the *Vergulde Draeck* (*Gilt Dragon*) and *Zeewijk* (1656A & 5172A/44/12).



The *Vergulde Draeck* (*Gilt Dragon*) was purchased by the East India Company in 1653. On 4 October 1655 she sailed from Holland on her second trading voyage to the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia). She struck a reef off the coast of Western Australia on 28 April 1656 and immediately began to break up. Only 75 of her crew of 193 managed to reach shore safely. The understeersman and six

men were dispatched to Batavia (now Jakarta) in a ship's boat to seek assistance, arriving on 7 June. Ships were sent to rescue the survivors, but no trace of them or the wreck could be found. The wreck was discovered by a party of spearfishermen on 14 April 1963 and was excavated by the Western Australian Museum in 1972.

The *Zeewijk* was constructed for the Dutch East India Company in 1725. She departed for Batavia on 7 November 1726 and on 9 June 1727 she stuck Half Moon Reef in the Pelsart Group of Houtman's Abrolhos. The vessel did not immediately break up and a camp was established on Gun Island. A longboat, crewed by 12 men, sailed for Batavia for assistance, but was never seen again. The remaining survivors built a boat from the wreckage and late in March 1728 sailed for Batavia, arriving in April. Relics from Gun Island were found by John Lort Stokes of the *Beagle* in 1840 and extensive surveys of the wreck site and Gun Island have been carried out by the Western Australian Museum.

50. Examples of promissory notes (128A Broun & Stirling 1830, 129A Thomas Peel 1830 & 234A Wolfe & Co 1887).

A promissory note is a short-term credit instrument consisting of a written promise by one person to pay a specified amount of money to another on demand or at a given future date. They were in use in Europe as early as the Renaissance. They are often negotiable and may be secured by the pledge of collateral. The instrument changed substantially during the 20th century, when various clauses were added regarding payment and other provisions - for example, authorising the sale of collateral, permitting extensions of time, and allowing acceleration of payment in the event of default.

51. Sorry Books 1998 (5861A).

Following the 1997 release of *Bringing them home : a report of the National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from their Families*, a National Sorry Day was held on 26 May 1998. Community Aid Abroad distributed blank books to many organisations for the public to sign and add messages to indigenous Australians of regret, apology and hope for reconciliation. The State Library holds some 45 Sorry Book in its collection.

"By signing our names in these books we record our deep regret for the injustice suffered by Indigenous Australians as a result of European settlement and in particular we offer our personal apologies for the hurt and harm caused by the forced removal of children from their families and for the effect of government policy on human dignity and the spirit of Indigenous Australians."

The Stolen Generation refers to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who were forcibly removed from their families and communities by the State and Territory governments of Australia from the beginning of the 20th century until the 1970s. It is estimated that between one in three and one in ten Indigenous children were forcibly removed from 1910 to 1970. In some places and some periods this number was much higher. Through legislation, the various state and territory governments legally enforced the removal of Indigenous children. While the procedures for removing children from their families varied in each state, the experiences of children were often similar. Children were discouraged from family contact and in many cases forced to disown their heritage, culture, language, and even other Indigenous people.

52. *The Red Tree* by Shaun Tan



The Red Tree was Shaun Tan's fifth book as an illustrator. It was an Honour Book in the 2003 Children's Book Council of Australia awards and produced as a stage play for children in Queensland in 2004. This original artwork ended up as the double spread title, dedication and publication details page in the book. The media used are acrylic, oils, pencil and gouache with a collage of found objects. The book is a testament to Shaun's belief that a picture book can be opened and read at any page; each double spread, like this one, tells a unique story within the narrative.

Shaun Tan lives in Perth and is the illustrator of *The Stray Cat*, *The Pipe* and *The Half Dead* and is the author/illustrator of *The Playground in the After Dark Series*. His picture book *The Viewer* by Gary Crew won the 1998 Crichton Award for illustration. He has been a leading science-fiction illustrator in Australia for several years and has won the Illustrators of the Future Award (1991), Australian National Science Fiction Best Artist Award in 1995 and 1996, the Convocation Award for Art Criticism and fine arts awards for exhibitions in Kalgoorlie, Melville

and Wanneroo. He does regular political cartoons for the *Western Review* and is the art editor and regular contributor for *Eidolon* magazine. He has also illustrated *Force of Evil*, a collection of stories for young adults by Gary Crew, and *Crew's Thirteen*, an anthology of horror stories. He won the 1999 Australian Children's Book of the Year for *The Rabbits* and the 2002 NSW Premier's Literary Award for Children's Books for *The Red Tree*.

53. *In Flanders Fields* by Brian Harrison-Lever from the book *In Flanders Fields* written by Norman Jorgensen.

This art work was chosen as the final moving illustration in the book *In Flanders Fields* written by Western Australian author Norman Jorgensen and published by Fremantle Arts Centre Press in 2004. It won Picture Book of the Year in the 2004 Children's Book Council awards. The artist says of his technique for the work, 'My procedure was to draw lightly in ink using a technical drawing pen, then line in the background. Next was to colour wash with sepia, then finally with the Pane's Grey. Once dry I would soak the paper in a bath of cold water washing back the colour to achieve an aqua tint quality. The sheet was then dried out. Ink texturing and detailing was next, before final colour was added, then washed back.'

In Flanders Fields was inspired by a scene from the original black and white movie of All Quiet on the Western Front. The artist was very sparing in his use of colour, originally only intending for the robin's chest to be the only colour. He made what he called 'a concession to Christmas' by using a touch of watery red and yellow elsewhere in the final work.

Brian Harrison-Lever is a Tasmanian artist. When Western Australian author Norman Jorgensen was looking for an illustrator for *In Flanders Fields*, Glyn Parry, on tour in Tasmania discovered Brian and recommended him. Norman was pleased with Brian's sample illustrations, which captured the mood of the text and the two agreed to work together. Brian, in Launceston and Norman, in Perth collaborated via email, not meeting until the illustrations were ready to go to the publisher nine months later. Currently, they are working together on three more books.

54. Boans Ltd records (1906A, 4171A, 4785A, 6096A).

Boans Ltd – or to most people who grew up in Perth just Boans - was a true Western Australian Icon. Everybody has a Boans story – when historian David Hough asked the readers of *The West Australian* for Boans stories for a proposed history of Boans his first request generated 50 passionate responses. So who were the Boan family and what made their department store so special in the hearts of Western Australians?

Harry and Benjamin Boan were two brothers who came to Western Australia from NSW in 1895. They left their store in Broken Hill and opened a department store in Wellington Street on 9 November 1895, paying £42 for each foot of frontage when Wellington Street then was little more than a swamp. In 1906 the property was extended along Wellington Street and in 1912 was extended through to Murray Street. In 1918 it changed its name to Boans Ltd. The elevators and famous marble staircase were installed in 1936. It was during the 1930s that Harry Boan was joined at the store by his son, Frank.

In 1958 Boans opened the first department store outside the city in Cannington (known as the Waverley Store), followed by Bunbury in 1960 and Morley (WA's first shopping centre) in 1961. In 1962 the mezzanine floor was added to the city store, followed by the opening of the Cottesloe store in 1964, Albany in 1966 and Melville and Innaloo in 1967. By 1969 their despatch centre dealt with 1000 orders a day and no order was considered too small to deliver. At that time Boans was the largest private employer in WA employing 2467 people, 1873 being in the city store.

In 1985 Boans Ltd was taken over by the Melbourne based Myer Emporium Ltd. At first it was decided to keep the name Boans but later the stores were all changed to Myer. On 12 April 1986 the city store closed and the building demolished, but not without public outcry. The new Myer Emporium was built on the site as part of the Forrest Chase development.

55a. XII sonata's or solo's for a violin, a bass violin or harpsichord, his fifth opera by Arcangelo Corelli (SPME). Published in London, 1711.

55b. *The art of playing on the violin [music] : containing all the rules necessary to attain a perfection on that instrument, with great variety of compositions, which will also be very useful to those who study the violoncello, harpsichord, etc. : opera IX* by Francesco Geminiani (S/AC). Published in London, 1751.

55c. *An introduction to the art of playing on the violin on an entire new plan [music] : calculated for laying a regular foundation for young beginners, explained by such easy rules and principles as will enable a scholar to acquire a proper method for performing on the instrument* by Stephen Philpot (S/AC). Published in London, 1750s.

Three of the State Library of Western Australia's most treasured musical possessions are a 1711 printing of Corelli's violin sonatas opus 5, and treatises by Corelli's pupil Geminiani (published in 1751), and a simplified edition of that treatise by Stephen Philpot published a few years later.

Arcangelo Corelli (1653-1713) was an Italian composer and virtuoso violinist. In his lifetime he exercised an unparalleled influence in his own country and around Europe. He was the first composer to become famous due to his instrumental compositions, despite his modest output of six collections of instrumental music and a handful of other works. Corelli's most popular opus was the fifth, with at least 42 editions appearing before 1800. Of this opus, the twelfth sonata, 'La folia', has been used as a theme by other composers, including Rachmaninoff. Variations on the 'La folia' theme were also written by several composers, most notably Vivaldi.

Corelli was also an influential teacher, and one of his many highly-regarded pupils was Francesco Geminiani (1687-1762). In fact, Geminiani reported in an introduction to one of his treatises that he had discussed 'La folia' with Corelli, 'and heard him acknowledge the Satisfaction he took in composing it, and the Value he set upon it'

The six treatises written by Geminiani in the last 15 years of his life are treasures as they are among the works describing the Italian style of violin playing in the 1750s. As Geminiani was close to Corelli, these works also provide an insight into Corelli's own playing and how his works were intended to be performed. They are an important source of information on performance practice issues such as the realisation of continuo, the use of vibrato, ornamentation and dynamic markings.

The art of playing the violin, Geminiani's second treatise, is remarkable both because it was the first treatise aimed at professional players, and for the

extreme brevity of the non-musical text. The major messages in this work are: how to play ornaments to convey the appropriate sentiment in the listener, and the principle of avoiding 'that wretched Rule of drawing the Bow down at the first note of every Bar' – although, having a down bow on the first note of every bar is a fundamental premise of modern bowing. This rule probably says more about Geminiani's playing than about 18th century violin technique, as he was notorious for not being able to play in time, making him somewhat lacking as a conductor despite being a virtuoso soloist. Scholars agree that Geminiani must have differed from his contemporaries in his ideas on rhythm. The third message of the work is how to hold the bow and violin, and is one of the few mid-eighteenth century works to do so.

Geminiani also wrote 12 compositions for violin and continuo, which are printed at the end of the volume, after the 24 'Essempios' (Examples, similar to modern technical studies) to help violinists refine their technique.

The art of playing the violin was an important work at the time, being translated into French and German and an abbreviated version being published in the United States as *An Abstract of Geminiani's Art of Playing on the Violin* in 1769. The State Library's collection also includes Stephen Philpot's *An introduction to the art of playing on the violin on an entire new plan* (published in the 1750s) which is believed to be a simplified version of Geminiani's work, suitable for beginners.

56. Festival of Perth Poster 1993.

The Festival of Perth first ran from January to March 1953 and has continued yearly ever since, bringing to Perth movies and acts from all over the world in a variety of disciplines such as drama, music, opera and ballet, as well as exhibitions of art and sculpture. This poster is one of many relating to the Festival of Perth held by the State Library along with a collection of programs of events over the years, annual reports and newsletters.

57. Festival of Perth programs.

The Festival of Perth first ran from January to March 1953 and has continued yearly ever since, bringing to Perth movies and acts from all over the world in a variety of disciplines such as drama, music, opera and ballet, as well as exhibitions of art and sculpture. Seen here are examples from the State Library's collection of Festival of Perth Programs, including the first in 1953. Also held are posters, annual reports and newsletters.

58. Western Australia Tourism Poster.



Over the years the various Departments responsible for tourism have produced a huge variety of posters designed to show the beauty of Western Australia and entice people to visit the different regions of the State (from Western Australia, Australia and the world). The poster shown here is one of a vast collection of posters held by the State Library. Probably produced in the 1950s, it depicts our wildflowers, beaches and rugged scenery.