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DESIGNING A COLONIAL CHURCH: CHURCH BUILDING IN NEW SOUTH WALES 1788-1888.

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2 volumes.
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NOTES

Chapter 1: THE COLONIAL CLASSICAL CHURCH

1 Public Records Office (PRO) Map Room, CO 700 NSW No 6: Inscription on Plan of Sydney, Norfolk Island, by Grimes, the deputy surveyor-general, dated May 10, 1793.


3 Banks Papers (ML microfilm FN4/1753), Vol. 22, A85, p. 255: Letters from Bligh to Banks (1806-1811), annotation to illustration of Parramatta church. St John's Parramatta was 100 ft (including apse and west end) by 44 ft. An identical view of the church in the same collection is annotated:

Parramatta Church, built of brick, and in a very bad state; unfinished in the Inside - Stands in a Swamp.

Bligh must have demolished the tower in 1806 or 1807, as it does not appear in early views of the town in the Mitchell Library, Sydney, which date from 1808.

4 By 1824 Greenway's successor, Standish Lawrence Harris, was already intending to obscure Greenway's original flush stone doorway with a columned porch (see fig. 13). This was not finally done until 1857. (Standish Lawrence Harris, 'Report and Estimate of the Value of the Improvements which have taken place in the Public Buildings of Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor, Liverpool and Campbelltown between the 25th December 1822 and the 24th December 1823 inclusive, and an Exposé of the present state of the Public Buildings in New South Wales', ML C226, Vol. III, p. 1.)

5 Parramatta's original design, although never built, would have been well-known in Australia through its reproduction in David Collins's Account of the English Colony of New South Wales,
(cont.) London, second edition 1804, Vol. II, plate facing p. 310. The popularity of this book is evident from the vast number of later authors repeating Collins's stories and information.

6 Urns on the corners of eighteenth century towers or belfries are not uncommon, but it is worth noting that Redland Chapel, Bristol (1740-43), by William Halfpenny, has a stone belfry of similar form to Greenway's modest wood and copper effort, as well as urns on the corners. It also is a single-tiered rectangle with an internal apsidal east end (here externally expressed as straight-ended), and with a triangular pediment. It would, of course, have been well-known to Greenway. The difference between Halfpenny and Greenway's handling of these motifs is the difference between the classicism of the early and late eighteenth century.

7 See Walter Ison, The Georgian Buildings of Bristol, Faber and Faber, 1952, fig. 16, p. 132, and pp. 35-36.

H.M. Colvin's Biographical Dictionary of English Architects 1660-1840, John Murray, London, 1954, presumes that Greenway's 'market house' at Carmarthen, Wales, was the corporation cheese and meat market of 1801. I do not know what this looked like, except Colvin states that it was 'quadrangular'.

It is also possible that Greenway designed the neo-Grec monument to Robert Stanford (1804) in Leighton Stanley church in the Cotswolds. It is signed 'Greenways of Bristol' and would date from the partnership of the three Greenways - Francis Howard, Olive and John Tripp. David Verey (in Gloucestershire: the Cotswolds, in the Buildings of England series) attributes this monument to 'John Greenways', and Pevsner gives another monument in St Mary, Kingston, Somerset, (to Copplestone Warre Bampfylde † 1791) to 'John' Greenway. Both appear to have been products of the firm, of which the architect and designing member was Francis Howard Greenway.


Henry Kitchen was a more notable contributor to the Australian architectural scene than this reference, or his early death at the age of 22, would suggest. He probably designed the Soanean villa for Captain Piper at Point Piper (now demolished), and a cottage for the Macarthur family at Parramatta. However he made no other contribution to church architecture in Australia, except for rather spiteful criticism of Greenway's St James', Sydney.

For the complete story of the building of St Matthew's, Windsor, see Malcolm Ellis, Francis Greenway, Sydney, Angus and Robertson, second edition 1953, pp. 89-94.

Information from the incumbent, who states that Pevsner's date of 1808-11 is not correct. The building was complete by 1808, although the date of its design is not known. It is just possible it was done early enough for Greenway to have still been in Nash's office, although if Greenway was in Carmarthen in 1801 this is unlikely.

The builder of the church was James Smith, and its erection was supervised by Thomas Moore, a magistrate in the area, who stipulated that gauged bricks and tuck pointing be added to Greenway's plan. (See PRO CO 201.133:1822 Bigge Report Appendix - Mr Greenway Public Buildings: 'Report on the state of Liverpool Church by F.H. Greenway', p. 182.)


According to J.M. Pringle, St James's, Sydney: Address to the Royal Australian Historical Society on April 26, 1921, undated pamphlet in the collection of Bruce Godward, York.

S.L. Harris, 'Report and Exposé', op. cit., Vol. III, p. 53. Harris presented three volumes of his exposé of the public buildings of N.S.W. to Governor Brisbane in 1824. These consisted of crude plans and elevations of the extant public buildings of the colony, plus suggested improvements by Harris. Vols. II and III are now in the ML, but Vol. I, which must have contained St James's, Sydney, has been lost. (The dotted lines of Harris' intended spire for Liverpool can just be seen in fig. 9.)
Greenway's intended cupola on Liverpool church was never built, although a simple one was depicted on the church in a print by Joseph Lycett, drawn c.1820. (Joseph Lycett, Views in Australia or New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land delineated, London, J. Souter, 1824, plate 14.)

Some of the other alterations to the church are cited in K.J. Cable, 'St James' Church, Sydney'; JRAIIS Vol. 50 (1964), pp. 346-74, pp. 242-61, and pp. 439-52.

Some of the other alterations to the church are cited in K.J. Cable, 'St James' Church, Sydney'; JRAIIS Vol. 50 (1964), pp. 346-74, pp. 242-61, and pp. 439-52.

Lewis to Colonial Secretary, November 17, 1835.

NSWSA, CSLR 4/2271.1: Lewis to Colonial Secretary, November 17, 1835.

The Substance of a Paper read before the Ecclesiological late Cambridge Camden Society, at its Twelfth Anniversary Meeting on May 22, 1851'; Ecclesiologist, Vol. XII, No. LXXXIII (April, 1851), p. 254

See, for examples:
Stephen P. Dorsey, Early English Churches in America 1607-1807, New York, Oxford University Press, 1952;


I am indebted to Dr Philipp for many of my ideas about Greenway, although I cannot accept all the stylistic kites he is flying. In particular, he suggests that a possible source of Greenway's west tower motif is Gibbs' All Saints', Derby - a fifteenth century tower to which Gibbs added a
church. This comparison seems both forced and unnecessary when examples exist of contemporary towers of a closer and classical sort. Greenway's architecture was not the sort which needed to rely on possible pattern books for its sources.


There is an unspoilt early nineteenth century example of this arrangement at St Stephen's, Robin Hood's Bay, North Yorkshire (1821), and a pleasant eighteenth century one in St Fagans' outdoor museum, Cardiff. It was not uncommon.


PRO, CO 201.133, ff. 95-6: Greenway to Druitt, March 1819, ['... last week when passing the Building carried on by Contract without consulting me, by Stone and Lawless ...'].

Nicholas Stone also gave a plan to Druitt, accompanied with observations and remarks derogatory to my character as a Professional Man; what is the consequence of this proceeding but setting a Bricklayer up in direct opposition to me.

The present roof of St Peter's, Campbelltown, is a later Gothic one of higher pitch than the original. All the church's present eastern appendages, the porches, and the top of the tower are additions.


Clarke reproduced his testimonials from these three in full in the Sydney Herald, March 10, 1843, p. 1, to establish his credentials as 'Architect, Surveyor, Builder etc.'.

Sydney Herald, July 22, 1841, p. 3.

The porch of Richmond church was added by James Houison in 1856, and the interior was re-arranged in a more liturgically 'correct' manner in 1869.
There is an undated early nineteenth century lithograph of Launceston Castle ('T. Shaw delt., R. Groom Lith., published by Thos. W. Naddox, Launceston') in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. This probably came to the Mitchell from the King family, and a handwritten annotation on it says:

The church on the left of the view is St Mary Magdalene, from which St Mary's near Penrith takes the name also the church there. The features of the church are not at all clear, but it is at least distinguished by a large clear chancel. It is quite likely that Clarke was given no more than this to emulate.

NSWSA, CSLR 4/2521.3: Bishop of Australia, 1841.

This bundle also contains specifications for the church, estimates, requests for government aid, and a lengthy argument between Col. Barney (inspecting on behalf of the government) and the bricklayers. The Church Act 'Form A', listing all the subscribers to the church, is also enclosed. There is another list of expenses, including £26.4.6 to Francis Clarke for plans and specifications at CSLR 4/2479.5 - Bishop of Australia, 1840. William Kemp 'renovated' St Mary's in 1873, and it was cement rendered in 1936.

Clarke must have retired from the profession around 1840. He was advertising the valuable part of his library in the Sydney Herald, July 10, 1840 (supplement p. 2):

To be sold 'Architecture Hydraulique de Belidor' in four volumes. This celebrated work, copies of which are known to be scarce in Europe, comprises, in each volume, numerous plates, giving minute details, upon a large scale, of the most celebrated works in Europe, connected with Military and Civil Engineering, particularly with reference to Fortification, Harbour Work, Water Works, Mill Machinery, etc. etc. Apply to Mr Clarke, Mount Pleasant, Penrith. If this was Clarke's entire architectural library - and such loquacity suggests that it was - it is not surprising that he was not much good at designing churches.

Dixon library, Sydney, Parcel 402 (list 19, p. 10), 'Estimate for the Intended Church of Melbourne, 16 Oct ... 1839', and NSWSA, CSLR 4/2636.3: Bishop of Australia, 1844.

Robert Russell, 'Sketch of Plan and side Elevation of St James' Church, Melbourne' (ML). The crudeness of this sketch is explained by it being only a progress plan of the building, sent to the colonial secretary to obtain payment of the government grant for its erection.

This Melbourne example is relying on Freeland, op. cit., p. 50.


PRO, CO 201.8, f. 88: Grose to Dundas, September 4, 1793. Johnson's reply to this charge is in his Journal sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Moore Papers 22 - 1, Lambeth Palace library, pp. 16-17). He made it clear that if studying and endeavouring to do my Duty - in general as a Clergyman of the Church of England (and there is no religious Constitution I think so excellent or more scriptual and rational and less enthusiastic) - and in particular as Chaplain to the Colony - If this constitutes me a Methodist, so far from disowning or being ashamed of the Title, I deem it particularly honourable, and I trust that such an Epithet cannot, will not in any Degree or Respect prejudice or injure me in the Judgement or opinion of my superiors either in the Church or State.


The Independent Chapel, Pitt street, Sydney (later the Free Presbyterian Church), is attributed to Verge by Morton Herman in his annotations to J. Fowles, Sydney in 1848, National Trust of
46 (cont.) Australia, 1962 reprint of the original 1848 edition, p. 93.

The fact that Verge is known to have designed a massive Wesleyan chapel in Pitt street in 1824 'calculated to hold 1700 persons', has probably led to him being credited with this inferior Independent chapel - particularly as the Wesleyan chapel never eventuated. Part of the Independent chapel still survives as the library of the Sydney School of Arts.

Will Verge in John Verge, Sydney, 1962, gives a complete history of the building of the Baptist chapel, Bathurst street, Sydney, which makes it clear that Verge was the architect of this building, and not Edward Hallen. This is confirmed by entries in Verge's account book, and by the Sydney Herald of September 10, 1835, which names Verge as the architect.

47 J. Maclehose, op. cit., p. 100.

48 This theory of a uniquely antipodean 'time lag' of about fifteen years was popularised by the late Robin Boyd in his various books and articles on Australian architecture. J.N. Freeland, in Architecture in Australia: a history (Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968, preface), accepts it as fact:

With an ever-shrinking time lag, which used to be twenty years but is now about three, new ideas, new knowledge and new approaches arrive at the two large metropolises and thence, with a further time lag, which used to be five years but is now about one, to the other state capitals.

Freeland's statement is certainly not true for churches. They can be anything from fifty or so years out of date although erected in one of the 'large metropolises' (e.g. St Mary's Catholic Cathedral, Sydney, begun 1821), or occasionally right up to date out in the bush (e.g. Horbury Hunt's early churches). Each case depends on the architect and patron, and there is no simple formula one can apply to the date and location of every building in order to discover how many years behind England it was.

49 See John Betjeman, 'Nonconformist Architecture': First and Last Loves, London, John Murray, 1952, p. 90 ff; and Kenneth Lindley, Chapels and Meeting Houses, John Baker, 1969. (The latter would be a better book with a few more dates.)
This chapel type was standard throughout the Wesleyan world because it was the form of Wesley's own chapel in City Road, London (1778). The City Road Chapel had a symmetrical three-bay pedimented front from the first, and a Greek Doric porch added in 1809. (See George Dolbey, *The Architectural Expression of Methodism: the First Hundred Years*, London, Epworth Press, 1964, p. 45 ff. and plates 3 and 4.)
NOTES

Chapter 2: GOTHICK FOLLY


2 Proof that the flat-roofed apse was actually built is given in Eyre's view of Sydney, c. 1808 (Dixon library), and in the edge of J. W. Lewin's water-colour of St Phillip's dated 1809 (NL PXD 388) - chopped off in my plate from the NL.

3 For a description of the interior see B. C. Peck, Recollections of Sydney, London, 1850, pp. 42-43. For the marbled columns see NSWSA CSLR 4/2169: Archdeacon of Sydney, 1833. Letters in this bundle make it clear that the original marbling of the columns was now to be replaced with stone coloured oil paint, by William Syrett, under the direction of Ambrose Hallen. This is the earliest indication that marbling was used in the colony, and that not all early buildings were whitewashed.

4 NSWSA CSLR 4/1720: 1804-6 CS2, bundle 1 Nos. 80-102. This contains a water-colour design for the tablets, included in the same bundle as instructions for the imported clock for St Phillip's.

5 It is impossible to discover why King chose the tower of Beeston St Laurence for St Phillip's. He had no known connections with the area, and the only remote possibility is that the Rev. Richard Johnson may have spent some time in that vicinity when he was being a temporary curate in Norfolk after his return from Australia. However there is no mention of Johnson in connection with Beeston St Laurence in the Norwich City Archives, although the vital years around 1806 have no extant recorded baptisms, marriages and funerals.

It is quite possible that King, or someone associated with the rebuilding of St Phillip's, simply saw a picture of the church - which was being rebuilt about this time - and decided to emulate it.

Gentleman's Magazine, September 1809, p. 801, and November 1809, p. 1009: both views from the north east. The spires were removed in September 1809, but both views show them in situ.

ML Mss Ap 41/5: 'Mss notes describing the origin of the towers and information re Lieut. John Watts by his daughter, Mrs. M.E. Bagot, Jan. 17, 1895'. Plan of the towers from the same collection at Mss D 337.

See ADB entry under Watts by Morton Herman.


James Wallis, Historical Account of the Colony of New South Wales, London, Ackermann, 1821, plates IX and XI.


A comparable example of both a T-plan and a harled church is that of Yester in East Lothian of 1710. (Fig. 28). Newcastle's similarity to the Scottish type is obvious from such comments by Hay as: Architecturally, such churches, in the main display a vernacular austerity, with harled walls, masonry details like moulded doorways, windows often of Gothic form, ornamental belfries or towers with ogival heads or balustrades and spires.

This collegiate conception may have owed something to the fact that Broughton was apparently planning such an arrangement in 1837. Greenway may simply have wanted to have it recorded that he had thought of it first. There is no independent evidence that this grandiose concept ever existed outside Greenway's imagination, although even Macquarie would surely have not written back to England about it until it was safely under way. Greenway seems to have thought that the religious piety of the people would have built and paid for it.

Sketch showing the finishing of the end of the Chapel window and as the ceiling is flat it must be kept the same height as the Side Windows the lines in pencil (very indistinct in the NL photograph) shews in what manner it may be finished to give it more of the character of Gothic Architecture.

The Pencil lines of the Section of one of the Rafters shews in what manner the Roof might be done in Wood only when the End Window could be kept higher but such a Roof would be attended with much more expence in completing than a flat ceiling yet it would be much more in character with the Stile of the Building.

Columbus Fitzpatrick was altar boy when the foundation stone of St Mary's was laid on October 29, 1821.
The Therry Papers are at present being catalogued by the ML. In the meantime there is no way of re-locating any of the material cited from these 20 large boxes of Mss material.

The legend of Greenway as a great Classicist and poor Gothicist was born in the writings of Australia's well-known Neo-Georgian historian, Hardy Wilson. The viewpoint is strongly stated in Morton Herman, The Early Australian Architects and their Work, Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1970, pp. 56-7.


Henry Kitchen told Bigge that Greenway's attempts at Gothic were not much good (Bigge Report, Appendix, Vol. 133: Kitchen to Bigge, January 29, 1821, p. 5950-5955). His stables were a 'very incorrect attempt at the style of the castellated Gothic'; Fort Macquarie was the butt of every jest by foreigners to the country; and the Parramatta road tollgate was 'an attempt at an imitation of florid Gothic'. Dawes Point Battery was another attempt at an imitation of the castellated Gothic - a style of building as ill adapted to the purposes of modern defence, as the attempt at its imitation in this instance is miserably and contemptibly defective and irregular in itself.

As a pupil of James Wyatt, Kitchen prided himself on his superior taste, but died in 1822 before really having had a chance to prove his abilities.

See Father Power to 'Capt. Dumeris' (Dumaresq), March 15, 1827: Therry Papers, ML uncat. Mss 1810, box 1; neither do I think that any regular Plan at any time has been taken of it.
26 Huntington (ML Mss 363, pp. 1-3) states that there were only to have been three large windows on the north and south sides of St Andrew's. The east end was to have had a central window, with an entrance to a vestry on each side of it: there would have been a window on each side of the central west tower.

27 James Dempsey to Fr Therry, July 18, 1830, Therry Papers, box 10.
The illiteracy of this letter in contrast to others by Dempsey is explained when Dempsey says he is writing this on his own, because of the personal criticisms he feels obliged to make.

28 'St Mary's Cathedral' by 'W.H.': New South Wales Magazine, July 1843, p. 357.

29 Polding to Dr Brown, September 27, 1838: Downside Abbey Archives K104:
   Our church at Maitland will be when finished a pretty building about 70 x 25 - and high in proportion. It has the fault so common in buildings in this country - too many windows. No allowance is made for the greater intenseness of our light.

30 S. Leslie (ed), From Cabin Boy to Archbishop; the Autobiography of W.B. Ullathorne published from the original draft, London, 1941, p. 163.

31 James Dempsey to Therry, July 18, 1830: Therry Papers.

32 The specification for Campbelltown church in the Therry Papers states that there are to be 17 windows in the lower tier and 20 in the upper. Tenders from the builders, Joseph Oxley and Walter Broker, an illiterate carpenter, confirm this number. There is no reference to glazing the gables in the Therry Papers, although it is clear that the infill in the gables over the years has been of a varied, unsatisfactory, and temporary nature.

Although the windows of Campbelltown are exceedingly broad and owe nothing to any mediaeval shape their pointed heads make them 'Gothic' in any contemporary reference.
33 Sydney Morning Herald, May 16, 1844, p. 2: letter to the editor from 'Paul Cockney' (an Anglican), stating how unlike the normal Roman Catholic church Campbelltown's 'plain square look' is. The church has been replaced by a Victorian Gothic building closer to the town, but still exists as a private Catholic residence.

34 S. Leslie (ed), From Cabin Boy to Archbishop, op. cit., p. 163.

The revised edition of the Autobiography, published by Ullathorne himself in c.1889 compresses this splendid story into:

At Maitland he spoiled what would have been a well-proportioned nave in the old lancet style.


St Augustine's, Yass, was very much altered by the architect/priest Fr Michael McAlroy in 1857-58. McAlroy extended the church by 37 ft and added a chancel and a west tower. It still survives in its altered state as a chapel of the Sisters of Mercy at Yass.

36 Polding to John O'Sullivan, July 11, 1838, St Mary's Cathedral Archives; quoted in James Waldensee, Catholic Society in New South Wales, Sydney University Press, 1974, p. 197.

37 'John O'Brien' (Rev. P.J. Hartigan), 'In Diebus Illis': Australasian Catholic Record, 1944, p. 97.

38 NSWSA CSLR 4/2794.1, 'Clergy - Roman Catholic' 1848. This bundle includes claims from the builders, and a report from the colonial architect, Mortimer Lewis, on the 'slovenly and unsubstantial work' of Polding's masons under the supervision of Fr Francis Murphy.

39 Therry Papers.

40 Polding to Barker, December 6, 1844: Downside Abbey Archives L343.

41 Therry supervised the roofing of the transepts of Melbourne Church when he was living there in 1847. (Therry Papers). A description of the church by Samuel Jackson published in the Morning Chronicle, October 11, 1845, suggests that Jackson's understanding of the Gothic features of St Francis's was minimal.
42 Therry Papers.
A small plan for St Mary's giving the proposed measurements for the building also exists in St Mary's Cathedral Archives, (Xerox copy NL Mss 2274).

43 NSWSA Col. Sec Special Bundles 6/1038.2, 're Erection of the Roman Catholic Church of St Matthew at Windsor' 1839-40. This bundle contains specifications from the architect, letters from Polding, and tenders from the builders. It also confirms that Therry's original plan was to have had a priest's residence and a schoolroom in each of the transepts. Polding threw them into the body of the church because of the great increase in population in the district.


45 Therry Papers.


48 Information on Irish Catholic churches is mainly taken from Brian de Breffny and George Mott, The Churches and Abbeys of Ireland, Thames and Hudson, 1976, chapter 8.

49 Brisbane to Bathurst, August 16, 1824: N.S.W. Governor's Despatches (ML A 1194), Vol. 5, 1823-24, Despatch No. 6, p. 644.

50 NSWSA, Clergy and School Lands 4/346, Architects and Mechanics 1825-28, p. 65; letter from P. Wright, Commandant, Port Macquarie, April 7, 1826 to Alex. Kinghorne Esq Civil Engineer - transmitting 'Ground and Elevation Plans of the Church erecting at this Settlement'.

51 Voice of the North, May, 1921, p. 8: notes on Old Port Macquarie by Thomas Dick, a local historian and member of an old Port Macquarie family.

52 Morton Herman, The Early Australian Architects, op. cit., p. 107.
Despatches from the Governor of N.S.W. - Enclosures; 'Letter from William and Andrew Lang, Parramatta, May 25, 1824' (ML A1267-10, p. 137).

Sydney Gazette; Report of the opening of the Scots Church, Sydney.

NSWSA 4/1881, Col. Sec Special Bundles 1851-55; Alan Wilkes, 'A brief History of the Administration of the Clergy and School Lands in N.S.W.', Archives Office of N.S.W., 1959.


John Verge offered the Corporation two designs for the King's School in 1832 - one 'Grecian' and one 'Gothic' (4/347B, p. 853).

Scott's pattern book was possibly Thomas Frederick Hunt's Designs for Parsonage Houses, Almshouses, etc., London, 1827, for Hunt was the Tudor specialist of the time. He also had connections with N.S.W., exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1828 a house 'in the old English domestic style' at the Royal Academy, intended for 'one of the principal government officers' in Sydney. (Colvin pp. 303-4).


Among the books left by Fulton at his death in 1842 were The Practical Surveyor (1 Vol.), The Artisan etc. (1 Vol.), the New London Mechanics' Register (2 Vols.), the Antiquities of Greece (2 Vols.), and a book on
61 (cont.) Westminster Abbey. The rest of the library was primarily theological and missionary.

(A Catalogue of the Valuable Library of the Late Rev. Henry Fulton ... to be sold by Auction by Mr. Blackman at his rooms, George St., on Saturday, 6th August, 1842. NL 018.2 PAl.)


The specification for Parramatta Wesleyan church of 1839 states:

Vestry and Chapel Keeper's Rooms to be completed as per plan with upper Floor and step Ladder to Chapel Keeper's Room.

So here is another case of at least an upper room.

(NSWSA CSLR 4/2523.3, Clergy - Wesleyan 1841).


64 N. Wymark, The Macquarie Schoolhouse and St John's Church Wilberforce, Sydney, 1970.


67 NSWSA CSLR 4/2226.6, 'Reerection of a church at Bathurst (Kelso)' 1834.

68 Information from Miss Ida Traill, Bathurst.


70 NSWSA CSLR 4/2226.6 'Reerection of a church at Bathurst (Kelso)' 1834.

A western pulpit is an unusual but not unique arrangement in late eighteenth century English churches. Addleshaw and Etchell's in The Architectural Setting of Anglican Worship (London, Faber and Faber, 1948, p. 196) cite the example of Teigh, Rutlandshire, of 1782, where the triple-decker west pulpit, like Kelso's, was placed directly in front of the vestry/porch.
NOTES

Chapter 3: ANATEURS AND ARTISANS


2 Ibid.


5 Ibid., pp. 290-91.

6 See Henry Selkirk, 'David Lennox, the Bridge Builder, and his Work', JRAHS, Vol. VI, part V (1920), p. 205; also Selkirk's collection of material on Lennox, ML Mss.

7 Lang Papers, Vol. 6, p. 70, ML Mss.

8 According to John Mageros, 'The Life and Work of Henry Robertson', B. Arch. thesis, University of New South Wales, 1972. This has not been confirmed.

9 Dixon library CSIL/4: signed plan and letter dated June 18, 1841 from Robertson.

10 According to John Mageros, Robertson's death certificate stated that he was the son of Daniel Robertson, architect, London - for whom see Colvin, op. cit., p. 506.

11 Information from Mr Daniells of the Parramatta Historical Society in the National Trust (N.S.W.) files. Photocopies of the plan, endorsed 'true copy', and specifications signed by Robertson, are on view at the Society's headquarters, Hambledon Cottage, Parramatta. The plan is not signed.


13 Information from Michel Reymond, Sydney.


21

16 J.H. Watson, 'The Church of St Mary the Virgin, Denham Court', Sydney Diocesan Magazine, December 1, 1923, pp. 17-19.


19 Mr John Hutchinson has pointed out the similarity between the interior of St Andrew's Scots Church, Sydney, and Francis Hiorne's Tetbury Church, Gloucestershire, of 1781 (see John Betjeman (ed), Collins Guide to English Parish Churches, London, 1958, plate 55). Tetbury is an early example of this sort of interior with tall thin columns, plaster Gothic vaulting, and three-sided galleries with simple Gothic tracery. The type continued in England until well into the 1830s.

20 PRO CO 201, 241, f. 103: Thomas Telford to R.W. Hay, January 18, 1827.

21 Carthona, Potts Point, was modelled after a design in Loudon by Charles Fowler, and James Broadbent has proved the 'farm house at East Bargo' (now St Mary's Towers) to be a copy-book building and not a design by Edward Blore as commonly believed. Both houses were for the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell. Hume also built Burdekin House, Sydney, from an English design.

22 N.S.W. Government Gazette, October 5, 1836, No. 242, p. 746: 'Regulations under Act of Governor and Council 7 William IV, No 3'.

The Act itself was published in the Government Gazette (No. 235), August 17, 1836, p. 609.

23 Downside Abbey Archives N268: 'Bishop Davis to Heptonstall, September 16, 1850.


25 See Appendix.

The original specification for Penrith church—along with frantic letters from R. Copland Lethbridge, one of the Penrith Church trustees, asking for it back, and a copy of a note from the Colonial Secretary's office confessing its loss—is still in NSWSA, CSLR 4/2521, 'Bishop of Australia', 1838. The specification is unsigned but the writing is certainly Houison's, which is most distinctive.

Report of meeting held in Penrith Court House, September 26, 1837: gallery and vestry to be 'according to Mr Atkinson's Plan': NSWSA, CSLR 4/2521, 'Bishop of Australia', 1838.

NSWSA, CSLR 4/2523.1, 'Clergy—Presbyterian', 1841. This bundle records payment of £31 to James Hume 'for furnishing plans, specifications, etc.' Lennox belonged to the rival Presbyterian Synod under the Rev Cunningham Atchison after the church had split in 1837, and would not therefore have had anything to do with this church.


Blackman's Auction Catalogues (ML), p. 410; Auction notice October 28-29, 1846: '1,000 volumes owned by the Late Rev. J.J. Smith of the Paterson, deceased'. Jennings Smith also owned 'Select Views of London and its Environs' (1804), copies of the Church of England Review for 1837, Gentleman's Magazine, the New Monthly Magazine, and twenty volumes of Willis and Bartlett's American Scenery. The rest of his library was almost exclusively theological.
40 See W.G. Broughton, Journal of the Bishop of Australia 1845, London, S.P.G., 1845, p. 48. Jennings Smith was exactly the sort of local clergyman who took a devoted interest in providing his congregation with a seemly church, and Broughton thankfully recorded this fact in his journal - as usual omitting to mention the government's financial contribution.


43 Muswellbrook's north vestry repeated the pinnacles and crenellations of the south porch but omitted the belfry. This decoration cost £25 while the south porch cost £33 (NSWSA, Col. Sec. Special Bundles 2/1717, 'Churches, Schools and Missionaries - letters from the Bishop of Australia, Agent for Church and School Estates, clergy and schools', 1847.)

44 R.G. Boodle, op. cit., p. 42.

45 NSWSA 2/1717, and Church Act: Regulations.


Cambridge Antiquarian Society Library, Downing St., Cambridge.

I am grateful to Anthony Paget Baggs for telling me of this collection.


Ibid., p. 101. Wollaston appears to have been most impressed with the description of the opening of Leeds Parish church which he first read about in a Toronto journal, The Church, which was sent to him from Cambridge.

Ibid., p. 97.


Ibid.: entry for June 5, 1848, p. 31.

Ibid.: entry for July 16, 1848, p. 42.

Quoted ibid., p. 72.

Dixon library, Add Mss 654: plan, elevation and section of the church intended to be built at Deloraine, plus letter to Wm Moriaty from John Bishton, Westbury Parsonage, January 26, 1843.

Southern Queen, May 3, 1845, p. 267.

The Southern Queen was a short-lived, High Church newspaper which had two attempts at architectural criticism of church buildings in the style of the Ecclesiologist. The architectural critic - who was probably Walsh - clearly did not like to hurt anyone's feelings, and so was incapable of the Ecclesiologist's caustic annihilations of architectural deviationists. However he was rude to Hume.

Ecclesiologist XII (1851), p. 257. Walsh said: (St James's) is apt to be quoted by opponents to improvements, as the pattern church as to ritual arrangements and architecture; - with not nearly so much success now however as formerly.
63 See Conrad Martens, 'Sketchbook of drawings and notes, mostly concerning the construction of St Thomas's Church 1843-46', Dixon library, ZDL PX 19.

The working drawings for the eastern tablets of the church are in the ML, and the original boards are supposed to be in St Stephen's, Willoughby.

64 Southern Queen, May 3, 1845, p. 267.

Martens's contribution to the design was discussed in the Southern Queen, June 7, 1845, p. 349.

65 Morton Herman, The Blackets, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1963, pp. 8-10.


72 W.G. Broughton, Visitation Journal 1845, p. 46.

73 W.G. Broughton, 'Letters to the S.P.G.' op. cit.: letters dated January 3, 1842, July 4, 1842, September 2, 1842, and April 22, 1845.

74 Wollaston's Picton Journal, op. cit., p. 192: entry for May 19, 1843.


The external appearance of Kiama was shown in Abraham Lincolne's 'Australian Sketches', NL Mss C 305.
NOTES

Chapter 4: STYLISTIC PRETENSIONS


4 Report of the Diocesan Committee of the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and for Promoting Christian Knowledge for 1839, Sydney, 1839, pp. 29-30:

   (The Trustees) have also obtained through the obliging permission of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, correct drawings and plans of the justly admired tower of that ancient house which will enable them to erect here a perfect fac simile of an edifice which forms the chief ornament of the noblest of European cities ... The trustees are aware that such a design cannot be completed an an inconsiderable expense; but ... their object in bestowing this cost is to promote the Glory of God, by the erection of a temple in some degree typical of the majesty and durability of the Church.


   The original letter to the Rev Gilbert of Grantham, from which this quotation is taken, is in Moore College library, Sydney.

6 Lithograph by Mortimer Lewis, printed by Robert Russell, and published by J.G. Austin, Sydney, NL VI/CHU St AN/8.

7 Lithograph by Day and Haghe, London, NL DG D5, No. 31.

Andrew Houison, 'The Cathedral Church of St. Andrew's', ML Mss B 343, p. 62.

Marcus Whiffen, Stuart and Georgian Churches ..., London, Batsford, 1948, p. 91.

Basil Clarke, op. cit., pp. 143-45.
The annotated plan of Hartford still exists: the central doorway was taken from St Saviour's, Southwark, the 'groin joints' from York Minster, and only the side windows derive from St Mary's, Oxford.

Ibid., p. 89: Walsh used the expression in a letter to the Ecclesiological late Camden Society, February 3, 1847, and it was quoted in their 8th Annual Report.

Pamphlet on St Peter's, Cooks River by P.W. Gledhill (no date, no publisher): Gledhill collection, Moore College library, Sydney, G32.

See the water-colour by W. Leigh: 'The High Altar of St Marie's', dated 1852, ML FXA 1937, plate 49.
Nothing is known about the appearance or history of this glass, but none of it seems to have been more than coloured patterns.

Information and quotation from the New South Wales Magazine, July 1843, pp. 357-58: article on St Mary's signed 'W.H.'

Marcus Whiffen, op. cit., fig. 110.

Quoted by J.H. Watson, 'St Peter's Cook's River': Sydney Diocesan Magazine, December 7, 1922.

See my M.A. thesis for the University of Sydney, 1975, chapter 4. The material on St Patrick's has been largely taken from this chapter which quotes primary sources far more fully.

Dean J. Kenny, A History of the Commencement and Progress of Catholicity in Australia up to the year 1840, Sydney, 1886, p. 152.

Quotation, information, and illustration of St Anthony's Liverpool, from Bryan Little, Catholic Churches since 1623, London, 1966, p. 69. Colvin (op. cit., p. 98) states that Broadbent was a pupil of Rickman.

Downside Abbey Archives E 266: Polding to Lorymer, August 10, 1820, re problems in building chapel.

Downside Abbey Archives M94: Polding to Heptonstall, July 3, 1848.
22 Commercial Journal and Advertiser, May 28, 1845, and June 4, 1845.

23 Morning Chronicle, May 31, 1845, and June 11, 1845.

24 But note:

On the outside of his "Palace of Architecture", Wightwick gives us what he calls a Pyramid of Architecture, the gradini or courses of which are respectively inscribed with the name of some high authority in the art, the lowermost being that of Vitruvius, and the topmost that of Hosking ... it certainly does look much like assigning the post of supremacy and honour to Hosking that staunch Anti-Vitruvianist, and terrible heretic and unorthodox writer, who has not scrupled to abuse the venerable Vitruvius in good set terms.

(Candidus's Note-Book; Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal, Vol. III (1840), p. 272.)

25 Letter from T. Chisholm Anstey to Fr Murphy, Hobart, February 8, 1840: St Patrick's Archives, Sydney.

Anstey donated the window to St Patrick's, which he had bought in Bruges in 1839.

26 NSWSA, CSLR 4/2599.2, 'Clergy-Roman Catholic', 1843.

For the contractor see C. Swancott, The Brisbane Water Story, Part One Gosford, n.p., 1953, p. 94.


28 Australasian Chronicle, July 29, 1843, and Ian Wynd, St Mary of the Angels, Geelong Historical Society, 1972, p. 10.

29 Downside Abbey Archives L 291: Polding to Heptonstall, March 19, 1844.

Both drawing and church have now disappeared.


Material about the building of Hartley church is at NSWSA 4/2794.1, CSLR 'Clergy - Roman Catholic' 1848.
The Australian, June 3, 1841, called Lewis 'the Architect and Surveyor employed'.

'Macarthur Papers: Plans', ML D188.

The source of this hypothetical plan would be Gloucester or Shropshire. James Macarthur's trip home led to the acquisition of a bride, furnishings for his house, and two sawyers from Gloucester - Jonathan Wheeler and his son, Samuel - to work the ironbark timber of the church. It seems fairly certain that the luggage would also have included a plan for the building.

The reason Shropshire has been mentioned as a possible alternative source is that the 'Macarthur Papers: Plans' also contain a tracing of Myddle church, Shropshire, which was largely rebuilt 1857-58 by the Liverpool architect John Cunningham. As the tracing shows the church in its 'restored' state, it would have been too late to have been used at Camden, but the two churches are remarkably similar in style (especially the windows and the chancel roof) so what was the connection?

'Macarthur Papers', Vol. 37E, pp. 115 and 122 (ML A 2933): 'Memorandum of Glass required for Camden Church'.

In April 1846 William Macarthur gave Captain Makard the commission to purchase all the window glass for the church in England, cut in various sizes according to enclosed sheet zinc templates. As well as clear glass (subsequently frosted after installation), about 25 feet of the stoutest stained glass is required for the heads of the windows. It should not consist of many colours nor need be in large sized plates - dark rich colours preferred.

Some of this glass with its variegated jewelled studs of colour is still in the church, and is unique in Australia. It was 'leaded' in copper.


P.W. Gledhill, St Paul's Cobbitty, Gledhill collection, Moore College library, Sydney, G27, p. 136.

Commercial Journal, April 23, 1845.


42 Annotation to Ginn's drawing No. 12, dated December 24, 1842: 'Blacket Plans - City Churches', ML D194. All Ginn's drawings for Holy Trinity are in this bundle.


For Barney's books see Catalogues, ML 018.2 PAI, pp. 48-56: 'A catalogue of Elegant Household Furniture ... Library of Books ... and other Valuable Effects to be sold by Auction by Mr Blackman on the premises, Fort Street, by Order of the Proprietor, Lieut. Colonel Barney, on Tuesday the 28th Instant, at 11 o'clock precisely'.
(Welsh, Sydney, n.d.): Appendix.


45 According to Walsh, op. cit., p. 261.


47 Catalogues, ML 018.2 PAI: ' ... Mr Blackman will sell by Public Auction, (by order of the Proprietor, Henry Ginn, Esq., in consequence of his intended departure for England), upon the premises, Cumberland Place, Sydney, on Tuesday, the 24th Instant, all his elegant modern Household Furniture ... ', Sydney, Kemp and Fairfax, 1846. Appendix.

48 Henry Ginn, 'Plans for St Andrew's Stockton signed "Henry Ginn, Architect, Cumberland Place" and dated 1846', ML XVIB/STOC/1-5.

49 Atwool is named as architect of the church by Joseph Fowles, Sydney in 1848, Ure Smith and the National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.), facsimile edition 1973, p. 62.

The description of the interior is also taken from Fowles.

50 Brabizon's Directory, 1843, and

Mr Atwool in my opinion possesses superior professional attainments and great readiness.
in business and I consider him to be in every respect an able efficient Clerk of Works.

Information from W.J.S. Kerr.

51 See George W. Dolbey, The Architectural Expression of Methodism: The First Hundred Years, London, Epworth, 1964; e.g. Buckingham Chapel of 1834, p. 175.

52 Joseph Fowles, op. cit., p. 38. Information about the cast iron columns of the interior is also taken from Fowles.

Information about gas lighting from Sydney Herald, June 4, 1841, p. 2, and June 21, 1841, advertisement. By June 20, 1841 the Sydney Scots Church was also lit by gas, 'with 22 frosted globes'.

53 John Bibb was a member of the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts. According to the Sydney Herald, April 12, 1839, p. 2, he delivered a lecture on architecture there in 1838. This does not seem to have been reported.

J.M. Freeland in Architecture in Australia, Cheshire, 1968, p. 101, says Australia's first lecture on architecture was delivered by Redmond Barry in Melbourne on September 8, 1847 to the Melbourne Mechanics' Institute. This lecture, which was reported, was presumably the first in Melbourne.


56 Rachel Wischnitzer, The Architecture of the European Synagogue, Philadelphia, 1964, pp. 177, 184, and


57 Sydney Herald, November 3, 1842, p. 2.

58 Sydney Herald, February 7, 1843, p. 2.

59 See A.D.B.: entry on Thomson by Harley Preston.
Chapter 5: EARLY VICTORIAN ANGLICAN


This reference does not specify what the enlargements were, but as the original building only cost £636.12.8 and the enlargements cost £770.0.0, it seems certain that the reference is to the addition of the chancel and transept.


3 Andrew Houison, 'The Cathedral Church of St Andrew's', a lecture delivered December 7, 1910, ML Mss B343, p. 70.

4 Broughton Papers, Moore College library, Sydney; Broughton to Gilbert, June 24, 1844.


6 *Sydney Morning Herald*, January 2, 1926: article on St Andrew's Cathedral by Cyril Blacket (ML cuttings, Vol. 233 - Sydney churches).


10 *Sydney Morning Herald*, January 2, 1926

11 For Walsh see A.D.B. entry under 'Walsh' by K.J. Cable; and Laura Mary Allen, *A History of Christ Church S. Laurence*, Sydney, Sydney, (1940), chapter 3.

Walsh was not a Cambridge man. He was a Londoner ordained deacon in England, but not priested until after being licensed to the new parish of St Lawrence in 1839. His Cambridge M.A. was secured for him by Broughton in 1843, and Broughton also made him a Canon of the Cathedral in 1852. Bishop Selwyn
appointed Walsh to the Perpetual Curacy of Whittington, in his Lichfield diocese, in 1868, a year after his elevation to the see. Walsh finally returned to Australia in 1881, and died at Bodalla the following year.

In the second half of the 1840s the influence of English ecclesiology was slight. There was never a Sydney Ecclesiologist as there was a New York one, and Broughton was only listed as a patron of the Society in 1849, although Bishop Nixon of Tasmania was one from 1843. The only Australian ordinary members of the Cambridge Camden Society in 1844 were the Rev. W.H. Walsh of 'S. Lawrence Parsonage, Sydney', and Archdeacon J. Marriott of Tasmania. By 1846 the Rev. A. Davenport and the Rev. W. Dry had been added to the Tasmanian contingent, but Sydney had no additional member until Alfred Stephen returned to Australia from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1849, and was listed as a member in 1853. The Revs. F.H. Cox and S.B. Windsor were added to the Tasmanian group in the Society's 1849 list of members, and G.P. Pownall of Perth in 1856. A new patron in 1863 was the recently elevated Bishop of Goulburn, Mesac Thomas, who had been a foundation member of the Cambridge Camden Society, although his churchmanship was almost hysterically evangelical. Thomas surprisingly remained a member throughout the Society's life.

In the Ecclesiological Society's last published list of members in 1864 the patrons included the Bishops of Perth and Brisbane, as well as Goulburn and Tasmania. Bishop Barker of Sydney was naturally not listed. The third and final ordinary member from Sydney was the 'Honourable Charles Kemp, M.L.C.'.

The Oxford Architectural Society never seems to have had any Australian members.

NSWSA 4/2521, CSLR, 'Bishop of Australia' 1841. The National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.) also states that Robertson was paid an architect's commission in 1843. The builders of Christ Church St Lawrence were Messrs Taylor and Robb.

Ecclesiologist, op. cit., April 1851, p. 261.

Holy Trinity, Millers Point, was opened for services on May 26, 1844. The north aisle had been closed off from the rest of the church and was fitted out by Ginn with 'open benches with small kneeling boards before them'. (Sydney Morning Herald, May 27, 1844, p. 2).

Christ Church St Lawrence was consecrated on September 10, 1845, although it still lacked the top of the tower and the spire. These were added by Blacket in 1855, who altered the design from Robertson's original Church Act pinnacled tower with needle spire to a simple Early English broach, probably given in Charles Wickes's Illustrations of the Spires and Towers of the Medieval Churches of England (London, John Weale, 1853-54) - a book Blacket seems to have found useful. (Appendix).

The Instrumenta Ecclesiastica were published in quarto sheets by Van Voorst, London, from early 1844 onwards, although not sold as a complete volume until 1847. Butterfield drew most of the early designs, including the poppy heads. (See part of plate 20.) By January 1846 the Ecclesiologist was noting that N.S.W. had sent 'Testimonials to the practical value of the Society's series, the Instrumenta Ecclesiastica.' (Ecclesiologist Vol. VI, No. VII (January 1846), p. 20.)

The most vitriolic of the attacks made on the 'Puseyite' innovations at Christ Church were by Richard Thompson in the Commercial Journal - particularly Vol. 1, No. 43 (September 27, 1845), p. 57.


Walsh in the Ecclesiologist, April 1851, op. cit., p. 263.

Australian Churchman, February 5, 1886, p. 72: No. IV in a series on the churches of Sydney.

See Blacket's Diary for 1843, University of Sydney archives: entries from March to May. Blacket's glass consisted simply of hand-painted quarries - 'viz 68 blue, 68 red, 34 yellow and 34 green'. After seeing them in place Bishop Broughton ordered the green to be replaced by purple. Any fired glass had to be imported from England - whether it was simple small diamonds of colour like Camden's, or an elaborate three-light figurative window like Christ Church was to have had.

Commercial Journal, September 27, 1845: 'Progress of the Oxford Heresy - St Laurence's Church'. The author
(cont.) of the article is clearly Richard Thompson, although it is unsigned.

Broughton's objections to the window were publicised at the time (see above), but Walsh's were never publicly stated. However, in a letter to the Rev. Edward Coleridge of Eton he states:

Wailes behaved badly to me about a window for my church, so that I don't feel inclined to go again to him.

(Hardman Papers, City of Birmingham archives: 1861 envelope labelled 'Sydney documents': Walsh to Coleridge, November 20, 1861.)

Clearly it was Wailes rather than Walsh who thought Sydney Anglicans would accept a 'Papist' subject, despite Richard Thompson's opinion to the contrary.

See Blacket's diary for 1852: entry for July, 14 - 'At Christ Church with the Bishop and Mr Metcalfe to see the New Window'. (Sydney University archives.)


Three models of churches of different sizes, designed for the Society by R.C. Carpenter Esq. to be sent out to the diocese of Tasmania were exhibited and explained to the meeting by the Architect.

Cox later mentioned that his plan was modelled on St John the Baptist, Cockham Dean. The other two designs have not been identified.


Empire, February 6, 1857.

Sydney Morning Herald, June 3, 1929.
All the information in this paragraph was kindly provided by Dana Giedraiityte who has discovered a vast amount of material on stained glass in Sydney, in preparation for her M.A. for the University of Sydney.

Hardman Papers, Birmingham City archives: Letters - 1861 envelope labelled 'Sydney Documents'. See also Hardmans' Glass Day Book No. 3 (1863-70), invoice no. 490, p. 268, which describes the east window in detail (cost £680), as well as an alteration in 'N 29 window - Dives in Hell changed to Dives feasting' at a cost of £10.

Ibid.: Walsh to Coleridge, November 20, 1861.


The Association had become defunct by 1848, although this associational theory of architecture remained normal in the colony until the 1870s. One can still see survivals well into the twentieth century, like Moore College Chapel at Newtown, Sydney, which is a small mechanical adaptation of Kings College Chapel, Cambridge.


Ibid., Vol. IV (1845), p. 23.


NSWSA, CSLR 4/2922, Bishop of Australia 1850: itemised list of expenses from William Munro, contractor, November 11, 1850, no. 11, 912.

Sydney Morning Herald, May 23, 1846: quoted in the Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate Sesqui-centenary issue, October 26, 1938. This stated that the design was by Houison, and Houison and Payten were the builders.

See the original plans ML VIB PARR 22: 3 plans of All Saints Parramatta, endorsed 'laid before the Executive Council, April 1846' and signed by James Houison, March 19, 1846.
James Houison, 'Plan of an Unidentified Church' presented to the ML by the Lands Department, ML V CATH 15. A note on this plan by Henry Selkirk suggests that it was possibly originally attached to the credentials of an applicant for employment in the Colonial Architect's Branch of the Surveyor General's Office.


NSWSA, CSLR 4/2589.2, Bishop of Australia 1843: Broughton to Gipps, January 14, 1843. From Blackett's early journals in Sydney University archives it would appear he was an Anglican by 1835, although still a Wesleyan in 1828.

Blacket Diary for 1843, Sydney University archives: entry for January 18.

Blacket Tracing Book, Fisher Library Rare Books, University of Sydney, uncatalogued mss. This contains tracings from the Gentleman's Magazine of 1817, 1829, 1833, 1837-38, and 1840-41, plus three undated tracings from the Builder.


G.M. Blacket, annotation on a photograph of Holy Trinity, Berrima, donated by O.H. Blacket to the ML (ML SV IB Berr 2).


The bell-cote is now ruined but its original form can be seen in the 'Blacket Plans - Churches - Suburban', ML D196-3. These are signed 'Weaver and Kemp, architects, Sydney', so presumably the design was theirs, even though Blacket was originally given the commission for the enlargement. The exterior is too coarse for Blacket, and the interior quite unlike him. The faculty for enlarging the church was issued on May 2, 1858, on condition that existing material was re-used as far as possible. (See W.M. Hicks and R. Thornton, St Mary's Church of England Balmain, n.p. (1946), p. 6).

Blacket's copy of Pugin's *Present State* is located in Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection. The Pugin quotation is on p. 108, and the italics are, of course, Pugin's.

Blacket was a member of the Australian Subscription Library from 1845 at the latest, when he was listed as a new subscriber in the Annual Report. We know that he used the building journals from a diary entry of July 21, 1851, when he says: 'At the Library to find an article on the New Post-Office'.


The *Civil Engineer* was not very keen on Romanesque; its favourite style was still Perp. - 'the most constructional of all the styles of Pointed architecture' - which, it suggested, was particularly appropriate when using wooden roofs rather than stone vaulting. This was a very late advocacy of the style for churches; by the end of the 1840s it was entirely out of favour, and Blacket did not use it for his churches after this.

These are common forms of Perp. details, so were illustrated in various manuals of the period. The fact that Blacket's are identical to measured mediaeval examples is simply evidence of Blacket's precision in Gothic detailing.

Blacket's details at St. Philip's and their exact correspondence with copy-book examples were measured and analysed by W.J.S. Kerr in a 1969 essay for the University of Sydney Fine Arts II course.


Blacket's original design for St Philip's is in the 'Blacket Plans - Sydney churches' ML D 195-2. As well as only having a single clerestory window to each bay, the plans also show that the tower was originally to have been much simpler and there was no south vestry.

H.W.A. Barder, *Wherein Thine Honour Dwells, the Story of One Hundred Years of St Mark's Parish Church Darling Point, N.S.W.*, Sydney, (1948), p. 19.

The tower was completed by 1853, and seems always to have been part of the design for the church, although the final design for the spire was not made until c.1870. Blacket offered 14 alternative designs for it. (See 'Blacket Plans - Churches - Suburban', ML D197-2). These worked on the principle of cutting a slit in the
(cont.) elevation of the tower, into which you insert the spire designs until the right one is revealed.

Blackett's copy of Sharpe (in Fisher Library Rare Books - Blackett collection) has some of the plates numbered in pencil by him.

Measurements of St Paul's, Cleveland Street, are taken from measured drawings of the church made by B.R. and E.E. Beeman in 1929-32 under the Architects' Relief Scheme, ML D309, Vol. 1.

The Ecclesiologist's comments on Homerton are cited by B.F.L. Clarke in Parish Churches of London, London, Batsford, 1966, p. 67. Walsh's eulogy of St Paul's was published in the Ecclesiologist, Vol. IX, No. LXX (February, 1849), p. 254. In an earlier letter to the Cambridge Architectural Society (published in the Ecclesiologist Vol. VIII, No. LXV (1848), p. 383) Walsh stated that the church was to be Early English in style. This was apparently changed in order 'to recall a Kentish example'. The major benefactor of the church, R. Tooth, the owner of the local brewery, came from Kent.

In an unpublished and undated manuscript in the University of Sydney archives (drawn to my attention by W.J.S. Kerr), which must have been the text of a speech Blackett was delivering prior to designing the University, Blackett says:

... In Building an University, therefore, in the nineteenth century, one has the difficulty at the outset which never troubled the founders of those ancient seats of learning which it is our ambition to imitate. We shall have to determine which of all Architectural styles shall be used whether, in fact, the new Building shall be Gothic or Roman or Greek, a Strange question to raise certainly but still requiring an answer ...

In this perplexity it is gratifying to consider that there is one great peculiarity that overrides all others - that leaves the question of Architectural beauty in comparative perfection untouched - that avoids the real and supposed requirements of Mr. Chandle of the Colony - that evades all objections and defies all contradictions - I mean the fitness of association. It is impossible for an Englishman to think of an University without thinking of Medieval Architecture. We cannot entertain the most visionary idea of study or learning without associating in some way or other the forms and peculiarities of the Gothic Styles. This is another splendid example of colonial Anglomania, and about the only statement we have of Blackett's architectural principles.
68 Building News, April 8, 1859, p. 335: 'Sydney University Hall'.
The exterior of the University Buildings, Sydney, was illustrated in the Building News, October 8, 1858, p. 1007, and the building described p. 1004 (where the Hall roof is stated to have been derived from Westminster Hall). Blacket's exterior view is drawn from the back, making it look less like Emmett's composition. Photographs of the front were sent to the Builder, who complained that it was 'a little too much like what one has seen before' (Builder, September 25, 1858, p. 651).

69 Most of the material on Sydney University, and especially this paragraph is owed to W.J.S. Kerr, who is writing an architectural history of the University of Sydney for the University.


71 Anthony Trollope, Australia and New Zealand, London, Chapman and Hall, 1874, chapter III, p. 26. Trollope was in N.S.W. at the end of 1871 and in June and July 1872.
NOTES

Chapter 6 : CATHOLIC CHURCHES


2 Downside Abbey Archives K 72: A.W.N. Pugin to Heptonstall, November 3, 1839.

3 Downside Abbey Archives K 211: Polding to Heptonstall, May 20, 1839.

4 Downside Abbey Archives L 27: F. Murphy to Heptonstall, April 12, 1841.

5 Downside Abbey Archives L 282: Polding to Heptonstall, January 29, 1844.


7 A.W. Pugin's Pocket Notebooks, Victoria and Albert Museum 86 MM 61, entry for December 10, 1842: 'Mr Heptonstall had Drwgs for Sydney'. (Interleaved in Goldsmith: an Almanack for the year of our Lord 1842.)

The accounts in the end papers of the diary include one of £50 for Sydney, but as these accounts are both incomplete and indecipherable, this is not necessarily an indication of complete payments from Australia. However, Pugin only charged £7.10.0 for the organ case drawings and superintendence in 1839 (DAA K72), so these accounts at least indicate something more major was being designed in 1842.

The pocket diary for 1843— a period when Pugin is still likely to have been designing for Australia— is lost.

8 St Mary's Cathedral archives, Sydney, 'Ecclesiastical Transactions of the Archdiocese of Sydney 1843' (Benedictine Journal): report of Friday May 19, 1843, and plan.

9 Downside Abbey Archives L 413: S. Harding to Heptonstall, August 16, 1845: The Monastery is progressing rather slowly at present. The Cloisters are nearly half built besides a library and a vestry adjoining the Cathedral... The Designs and plans look very well and commodious and labour is cheap.

The fact that Polding says 'the plan of the tower which must be built with great skill by reason of the continued vibration of the bells' makes it clear that he is referring to the permanent and not the temporary tower - although the latter has sometimes been assumed to have been the one designed by Pugin, because it was built in 1843. It was a cruder and simpler version of the Pugin tower, built of stone and wood, with a simple pyramid roof.

Christopher Wilson, who catalogued the topographical section of the Pugin drawings in R.I.B.A., suggested this Melrose source. He also feels that the Cathedral extensions are quite erudite and worthy of Pugin, despite the awful engravings and inadequate photographs.


Pugin's Dublin Review articles were later published as *The Present State or Ecclesiastical Architecture in England*, Dolman, 1843 (reprinted 1969).

These tracings signed 'A W Pugin 1845' are now in St John's Catholic College, University of Sydney, where they were apparently left by Polding's successor, Archbishop Vaughan, who used the College as his temporary episcopal residence on his appointment. Their existence is further evidence of Pugin's involvement with the Sydney diocese, and particularly relate to the two attributed designs for triple-gabled churches in Sydney - i.e. the Cathedral and St Benedict's, Broadway.


Morning Chronicle, November 11, 1843, and November 29, 1843 (when tenders were called for a stone building as well as a brick one). Tenders were again called on February 5, 1845 in the Morning Chronicle, and the laying of the foundation stone was reported in the same paper on July 30, 1845.

Downside Abbey Archives M 94: Polding to Heptonstall, July 3, 1848.

Downside Abbey Archives L 143: Polding to Heptonstall, April 10, 1842. After discussion with Mr Harding of Birmingham re St Chad's bells and their cost, Polding decided to have six bells from Nears for Sydney Cathedral costing about £400, and wanted Heptonstall to order them for him.
19 NSWSA, CSLR 4/2592.2 'Clergy - Roman Catholic' 1843, and NSWSA, CSLR 4/2636 'Bishop of Australia' 1844.

20 Mark Horn, 'The Life and Work of William Munro', unpublished B.Arch. thesis for the University of N.S.W., 1973. I am indebted to Mark Horn for much of my biographical material on Munro, and for the identification of many Munro churches.

21 Phoebe Stanton (Pugin, chapter 5) says that up to 1843 Pugin was the only Catholic architect designing churches of this type. The other champion of the cause of asymmetry was the Cambridge Camden Society.


23 St John's College, University of Sydney, archives: Pugin tracings for 'St Marie's church, Guernsey'.

24 Dr H.G. Gregory effectively sabotaged Polding's plan for monastic buildings while Polding was in England in 1846-1848, by excavating the basement of Therry's cathedral and turning that into cheap monastic quarters.

25 Some Pugin followers certainly emulated this plan; like Joseph and Charles Hansom at St George's, York (1847-49), which has an extended south aisle the same length as the chancel. The best-known of these triple-gabled churches with flush ends is R.C. Carpenter's Anglican church of St Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, London (designed 1849).

26 Phoebe Stanton, Pugin, Thames and Hudson, 1971, p. 42.

27 NSWSA, CSLR 4/2946 'Clergy - Roman Catholic' 1851, no. 8587.

28 Ibid.


31 Ibid., p. 28.

32 NSWSA, CSLR 4/2946 'Clergy - Roman Catholic', 1851, no. 8587.

It is modelled somewhat on the lines of Barffrestone, and prettily built of grey ashlar work, but there is nothing much in the design, perhaps it only pleases by contrast with its surroundings.

Such unassuming building which can still evoke mediaeval associations is very Puginian.


Therry Papers ML uncat. mss 1810.

Dixon library, possible archival estrays, CSIL/5: letter from Rev. H.G. Gregory to the Colonial Secretary, January 22, 1849.

NSWSA, CSLR 4/3112 'Clergy - Roman Catholic' 1852, no. 5689, and R.C. Bruce, The First Hundred Years of St Augustine's Church Balmain, Sydney, 1948, p. 9 and p. 32.

NSWSA, CSLR 4/3112 'Clergy - Roman Catholic' 1852, no. 5689. The contractor's bill of March 1, 1852 states: 'To tipping away and bonding the Tower work to the originally designed building - £14.0.0.'

There is no indication of the designer of the tower.

Ibid.

Goulburn Herald, April 13, 1850, quoted in E.J. Lea-Scarlett, 'Queanbeyan and the County of Murray', ML Mss A7002-1, p. 40. Photo of the church taken c.1900, p. 44.

Catholics stopped putting screens into their churches because of liturgical directions laid down by the Sacred Congregation of Rites, and not because of any aesthetic distaste on the architect's part. (See Bryan Little, Catholic Churches since 1623, London, 1966, p. 190 ff.)

Rev. Thomas Kelsh, Personal Recollections of the Rt. Rev. Robert William Willson D.D. (First Bishop of Hobart Town), with a portrait of his Lordship and an introduction on the state of religion in Tasmania prior to the year 1844, Hobart, Mercury, 1882, and

The only glass ordered from Hardmans for Tasmania in
the nineteenth century was for St Joseph's Church,
Hobart (later the cathedral). Five separate orders
for glass for St Joseph's date from 1847 (a small 2-
light window) to 1875 (the Therry memorial window of
2-lights). These include the 5-light east window of
1869. (See Hardman Papers, Birmingham - glass day
books and indexes.) All, except the Therry memorial
window, were ordered by Willson.

See S. Leslie (ed.), From Cabin Boy to Archbishop, the
Autobiography of W.B. Ullathorne published from the
original draft, London, 1941, and

Bryan Little, Catholic Churches since 1623, London,
1966, p. 91 and p. 121.

Downside Abbey Archives L 362: William Leigh to
Heptonstall, June 7, 1845.

Downside Abbey Archives L 396: Ullathorne to Heptonstall,
June 16, 1845 (Ullathorne's italics).

Downside Abbey Archives L 448 a) and b): Prints sent
to Heptonstall from Pugin via Dr Cox.

Downside Abbey Archives L 436: Charles Hansom to
Heptonstall, December 30, 1845.

Leigh's English contributions to the Catholic Church
were also deflected into Hansom's pocket, thanks to
Leigh's reluctance to spend a fortune on Pugin designs.
So the Church of the Annunciation of the BVM at
Woodchester Park, Gloucestershire (begun 1849), is by
Hansom, and was entirely paid for by Leigh.
(See Weekly Register, October 20, 1849, p. 182 and p. 187,
and October 27, 1849, p. 199. Also David Verey,
The Buildings of England: Gloucestershire: The Cotswolds,

Catholic Annual Register, 1850: quoted in Stephen Welsh,
'Biographical Notes and a list of the Principal Works of

Stephen Welsh, ibid. Professor Welsh's information was
largely obtained from the Archbishop's Secretary,
Catholic Church Office, Adelaide. It is a complete
contrast to H.R. Hitchcock's statement that the cathedral
was designed by A.W. and E.W. Pugin (H.R. Hitchcock,
Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, London,
Penguin, 1958, p. 196.) Hitchcock appears to be correct.
about successive changes to the design, and Welsh about the original designer.

52 Downside Abbey Archives M 136: Polding to Heptonstall, January 31, 1849.

53 Downside Abbey Archives M 208: Polding to Heptonstall, June 19, 1849.

54 Downside Abbey Archives M 246: Bishop Davis to F.N. Sweeney, February 21, 1850.


56 Downside Abbey Archives O 78: Polding to Heptonstall, January 22, 1865.


59 NSWSA 2/578, Col. Sec. Special Bundles - Roman Catholic Church. Braidwood.

60 Downside Abbey Archives O 306: Polding to Gregory, March 27, 1869.

61 Downside Abbey Archives O 314: Polding to Gregory, June 14, 1869.


The mean appearance of Mt Carmel is very largely explained by the fact that it cost £2,500 as against Bathurst's £14,000. (Downside Abbey Archives O 15: Polding to Gregory, March 22, 1864).

NOTES

Chapter 7: MID-CENTURY ANGLOMANIA

I do not know of any wooden churches that were imported into Australia from England, although the firm of Archibald Graham of Glasgow, who advertised itself in 1846 as 'Manufacturers of wooden houses for the Colonies', also included a church among its products. (See British Sessional Papers Vol. XIII (1846), 'Select Committee on Railway Labourers', pp. 600-699, and plate 6.) Information W.J.S. Kerr.

In Sydney Mortimer Lewis designed and built a portable wooden church for Captain Gordon Bremer's ill-fated expedition to Port Essington in 1838. It was destroyed by a hurricane in January 1840.

1 Building News, May 4, 1860.
3 Building News, December 22, 1865, p. 909. This iron theatre and hotel were probably made in the Colonial Architect's office under the direction of James Barnet. The Building News gives the designers as 'Mr James Bartlett and Mr W Dind' of Sydney, but also spells 'Hokitika' as 'Hokilika'. The theatre was 150 ft by 45 ft with stage 23 ft by 30 ft.
4 Building News, February 1, 1867, p. 90.
6 See J.M. Freeland, Architecture in Australia: a history, P.W. Cheshire, 1968; e.g. 'In following the progress of architecture in Australia ... The 1850s and early 1860s were a down ... the 1830s were an up' (p. 314).
7 See E. Graeme Robertson and Joan Robertson, Cast Iron Decoration; a World Survey, Thames and Hudson, 1977, pp. 57-58.
8 Illustrated London News, February 4, 1854, p. 99, advertisement. John Walker was the 'son of the patentee of corrugated iron'. His works were at Millwall, Poplar, where he claimed to be erecting 'several other important structures' for Australia.
9 See M.S. Higgs, 'Iron Architecture in Britain and America (1706-1880) with special reference to the development of the Portable Building', PhD Edinburgh, 1971, chapters 5 and 6;
10 (cont.)
E. Graeme Robertson and Joan Robertson, Cast Iron Decoration; a World Survey, Thames and Hudson, 1977, pp. 60-63; and


12 E. Graeme and Joan Robertson, op. cit., p. 58.

13 Empire, October 10, 1854.

14 Illustrated London News, April 30, 1853, p. 324, and
February 18, 1854, p. 141.


16 E. Graeme and Joan Robertson, op. cit., p. 65.

17 Characteristic examples of extant English iron churches
are the present Scout Hall in Kilburn, London; Melbourne parish church, West Yorkshire; and St Margaret's Church, near Headingly, Leeds.

18 Illustrated London News, December 30, 1854. Geelong clock-
tower was designed by James Edmeston the younger, and
made by the foundry of Silvester & Company, London.

19 See Paul Thompson, 'Exporting the Gothic Revival:

20 The Cathedral Building Committee initially considered
English plans submitted by the Rev. George Purvis Pownall
(eclesiologist). The one they liked best was St Luke's
Chesterton, Cambridge, by William Smith. Later they
commissioned plans from Wardell, but these were finally
rejected for Blacket's present building. William Smith
of London designed St John's, Fremantle, W.A. (1879-82) -
presumably by way of compensation.

The Catholic Cathedral, Perth (now St Mary's), was
reputedly designed by A.W. Pugin - who had died a year
before it was obtained. It may have been by one of his
sons, probably Edward Welby.
(See Geoffrey Berwick, The Birth of a Cathedral:
St George's Perth W.A. 1829-1948, Perth, 1948; and John
Oldham, Western Heritage: a study of the colonial
The dimensions were: nave, 72 ft by 42 ft, and choir 38 ft by 38 ft. Elsewhere I have seen references to Sawyer's intention to build twin cathedrals to this design, for he was Bishop of both Armidale and Grafton.


Other Wesleyan churches of the period which I have not checked are those at Glebe (1864), Downing Street, Wooloomooloo (opened 1860), Bathurst (1860), Maitland (1859), St Leonard's, North Sydney (F.S. 1864), and Ashfield (1864).

Frederick J. Jobson, Australia, with Notes by the Way, London, 1862, p. 110.

Sydney Morning Herald, July 21, 1860, p. 4.

Frederick J. Jobson, Australia, with Notes by the Way, London, 1862, p. 150.


Sydney Morning Herald, July 21, 1860, p. 4. The builder was T. Abbott; mason, J. Paterson; bricklayer, H. Grace; and carpenters, Jones and Armitage.


Sydney Morning Herald, July 21, 1860, p. 4.


Sydney Morning Herald, March 18, 1847; and Bibb Plans ML D 7: plan of pews dated 'May 1847'.

Empire, February 27, 1856: site given by John and Alfred Fairfax; builder, William Bailey. The chapel was completed by November (Empire, November 18, 1856).

Empire, September 18, 1856, and October 9, 1856.
Blacket's Wooloomooloo Presbyterian church was first planned in 1852, although built to a revised design in 1856. It was therefore the first Presbyterian church to be erected in N.S.W. in a Classical style, apart from a couple of illiterate country churches of the 1840s which had pediments and round windows (Maitland and Singleton).

James Barnet (1827-1905) was a Scot from Arbroath, who had trained as a builder in London and subsequently studied drawing and design under William Dyce, and architecture under C.J. Richardson. After arriving in Sydney in 1854 he had been appointed Clerk of Works at Sydney University under Blacket, and in 1865 succeeded Alexander Dawson in the position of Colonial Architect - a job that Blacket had previously held. Barnet was the most important of the nineteenth century Colonial Architects of N.S.W., erecting many public buildings in his 25 years in office. (Art and Architecture, Vol. II, no. 1 (Jan-Feb 1905), p. 41: obituary.)


Hilling was another architect who died prematurely of consumption in 1858, aged 33. (Architects with TB were often sent to Australia for their health. Henry Kitchen was another of them.) He had been City Surveyor of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, for eight years before coming to Australia in 1853. His contribution to the design of Darlinghurst Church is not known, nor is he known to have designed any other building in Australia. (J.H. Watson, 'Early N.S.W. Architects', ML mss, pp. 153-54.)

Australian Churchman, April 6, 1882, p. 165; statement by Bishop Mesac Thomas at the ceremony of laying a headstone to celebrate the completion of the stonework of Goulburn.
Illustration of Goulburn Cathedral with its intended spire.

Full descriptions of Blacket's churches can be found in Morton Herman, *The Blackets*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1963. I have found this book useful in establishing the chronology of Blacket churches.

*Southern Churchman*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 3 (March 1, 1938): article on 'Parson Architects'.

*Church Chronicle for the Dioceses of Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (February 21, 1866).

The only book I have come across formerly owned by Alfred Cook is John Kendall's *An Elucidation of the Principles of English Architecture usually denominated Gothic*, London, 1818 (now in the PLNSW). If this was the sort of book Cook used, his early ignorance of Gothic is easy to understand.

NOTES

Chapter 8: ROUND ARCHES

1 See Sketch Books by Blacket, Fisher Library Rare Books, University of Sydney, Blacket uncat. mss: e.g. Sketch Book 'Norman pillars, Durham Minster, June 8, 1838', 'Norman arch from Guisbro' Abbey, Aug. 1838', 'Doorway in Faceby Chapel, Sept. 1838', 'Norman Capital, Whorlton Church, Augt. 19, 1839', 'Norman Doorway, Rievaux (sic) Abbey, Augt. 22, 1839', 'Norman Window in the Keep', 'Pillar in the Keep' and 'Window in the Banquet Hall' at Richmond Castle, September 2, 1839; plus details from Selby, Hilton, Lancercost, Durham and Pittington all drawn 1839-40.

Blacket was clearly living in the Yorkshire area from 1838-40.

Sketch Book II: This was filled in 1841 and has a similar profusion of Norman details from the south of England. There are fonts, arches and windows, and even a Norman semi-circular apse from East Ham Church; a south aisle sketch of St John’s Chapel, London (the Tower), and mouldings from Winchester Cathedral.

2 Blacket Diary Entry for July 27, 1843: Sydney University Archives.


4 See A.D.B. entry on Blackburn by Harley Preston. Harley Preston's M.A. on Blackburn is at the University of Melbourne.

5 Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, 1838, p. 314. Ferrey identified this source in the article accompanying the plan of his proposed church. He also stressed the deliberate asymmetry of his towers, although they are really very similar. He thought variations in the towers made a small church seem larger.
The design, modified from Than, consisted of chancel and nave with aisles, transepts and central tower with pyramidal roof. The nave clerestory was arcaded, 'every third compartment being pierced for a light'.

Broughton laid the foundation stone for a church at Dural on November 11, 1846, and in his 1847 Report to the Sydney Church Societies he noted that the stone walls had risen almost to their intended height. The present building was certainly in existence in its present form in the 1860s (drawing in ML DG-D5 - undated-but other sketches of churches in the same group appear to have been done then), so the date of consecration September 6, 1841, is not helpful.

A comparable English Norman church to Dural is Little Braxted church in Essex, but the only publication showing this that I know of dates from 1856.

Blacket received £14 for his architectural services, and was consulted about plans for the church from the first, so this is clearly his design. (Rev. R.B. Gibbs, 'All Saints, Sutton Forest': Journal of the Church of England Historical Society, Vol. 16, No. 2 (June 1971), p. 56.)


Than Church is illustrated in A.C. Pugin and J. and H. Le Keux, The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, London, John Britton, 1828, although it is not clear how closely this relates to the Cambridge Camden Society's adaptation. E.g. unlike the adaptation the original has no transepts.

Illustrated in The Official Historical and Pictorial Record of Albury Border Districts, Border Mail, 1938. Albury was to have finally been an elaborate church
16 (cont.) with transept, central bell turret of octagonal form, and a large north west tower (See Blacket Plans D 201 - 1).


There is a lengthy and sympathetic discussion of Glebe church in Bernard and Kate Smith, The Architectural Character of the Glebe, Sydney, Sydney University Press, 1974. When the foundation stone of St John's was laid on March 18, 1868 the Sydney Morning Herald commented:

The style adopted differs from the usual custom of ecclesiastical architecture in Australia, and if it be necessary to give it a name it may be said to resemble the Lombardic or Continental Gothic, before the introduction of the pointed arch. It has also some affinity to the Norman style, in English classification.


19 Australian Churchman, June 25, 1886, p. 402.

Parrott won the competition for Bowral new church against 7 Sydney architects.

20 There are probably other school or school-church designs by Blacket in this simple Norman style, for I have not checked all these small buildings.


22 Most of this information on Weaver is taken from Peter Reynolds's unpublished Ph.D at the University of N.S.W. on the work of the Colonial Architects in New South Wales in the nineteenth century (p. 441). Material on Kemp is partly derived from I.R. Sansom's B.Arch. thesis at the same University (1968).

23 Moore College consisted of a Hall, Library, Chapel and twelve students rooms arranged around a small quadrangle. (See Church of England Chronicle, Vol. 1, No. IX (1856), p. 94.)

24 The Norman surround of the porch on the south or outer side of the quadrangle now forms part of the Moore College main building at Newtown, Sydney, where it and other stone components of the brick and stone chapel were removed in 1902. The stone has been stuccoed and painted, but its archeological Norman intentions are still clear. It is mostly just zig-zag.


Sydney Morning Herald, July 17, 1852, p. 3. The churchwarden, Mr. Woolls, went on to say:

The worthy chairman (Bobart) had taken considerable pains in studying the style of architecture best adapted to the building and had arrived at the conclusion that Saxon was most in unison with the old towers.

Sydney Morning Herald, August 7, 1852, p. 2.

Ibid.

Houison's original plans for the rebuilding are in the Blacket Plans, D 200-1.

Sydney Morning Herald, April 19, 1856, p. 9.


Blacket Plans D 200-1: 'Proposed West Entrance for St John's Church, Parramatta, Scale: one Inch to a Foot. W.E. Kemp sc.'

The door is not a very good copy of Iffley: the details are too small and spotty.


Another reason to assume that Kemp rather than Weaver designed Moore College was that Kemp's first independent work after the dissolution of the partnership was the Sydney Sailors' Home, in a Norman style.


Photographs of the prints that Rowe was given to work from are in the Louis Phillip Papers, plans and sketches, Vol. 64, Nos 5a-d (ML #DJ14). The interior of the Great Portland Street Synagogue was reproduced in the local press with the comment:

New Central Synagogue, Portland Street, London. In which Style it is proposed to Erect the New Edifice in Elizabeth Street, Hyde Park, Sydney.


Ibid., p. 165.


Ibid., p. 137.

C.A. Nicholson in 'Notes on Australian Architecture', Architectural Review, Vol. III (December-May 1897), p. 104 said that 'imitations of Yankee architecture' were to be met with all over Sydney by 1897 - particularly Banks, American Insurance skyscrapers, and the Queen Victoria Market Buildings. The most influential building of this type, which led to a rash of imitations, was the American Edward E. Raht's Life Assurance Society of the United States building in George Street, Sydney of 1890 (now the National Mutual Assurance building).


Christian Advocate and Wesleyan Record, 1871, in reference to Goulburn Methodist Church: cited M. Berry, 'A History of Col. Thomas Rowe, F.R.I.B.A., Architect', B.Arch. thesis, University of N.S.W., 1969. I have not read all of this thesis, but I am sure that there are many more churches by Rowe that neither of us has discovered (see chapter 9).

Keith McKenzie, St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Hill End - Centenary 1872-1972, Mudgee, 1972, p. 3.

Illustrated in Morton Herman, The Architecture of Victorian Sydney, Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1964, fig. 218.
NOTES

Chapter 9 : RUSKINIAN AND ROGUE GOTHIC


3 Australian Churchman, July 2, 1869, p. 310.

4 Australian Churchman, December 4, 1869, p. 71: I may here state that the polychromatic treatment of the interior was no part of the design of M. Scott - but my own, & done under my personal direction.

5 Australian Churchman, July 3, 1869, p. 310.

6 North Goulburn has simple bar tracery, a rock-faced stone body, and little colonnettes to the windows inserted in the buttresses.


8 For Wardell's biography see Vincent A. Wardell, 'The Architecture and Engineering Works of W.W. Wardell', ML typescript; and forthcoming entry on Wardell for the A.D.B. by D.I. McDonald.


10 Daily Telegraph, January 25, 1890.

11 Donovan to Hardmans, October 21, 1882: quoted Charles Glanville, op. cit., p. 79.

12 Hardman Papers, Birmingham City Archives, Glass Sales Ledger 1900-1940.

13 The High Altar and reredos and minor altars including the Lady Altar, and the altar of St Joseph and the Sacred Heart, were made in Oamaru stone from New Zealand by W.J. Maxwell; the brass work was made by F.C. Richards; benches and sacristy fittings were by
13 (cont.) Hudson Brothers of Redfern. All stone carving inside and out – excluding the statuary – was executed by Messrs. Fillans and McIntosh. All were local craftsmen, as the Daily Telegraph of January 25, 1890 was proud to point out.

14 Donovan, in London in 1898, described the altars and cited artists and maker in a letter in St Mary's Archives: quoted Glanville, op. cit., p. 84.


16 St John's College (begun 1859) was at first to be supervised by Wardell, but because Wardell was then employed as Inspecting Clerk of Works and subsequently as Inspector General of Public Works and Buildings to the colony of Victoria he soon arranged for his design to be supervised by Weaver and Kemp. Blacket took over the supervision in 1860. (Letters in St John's College Archives.)

17 Wardell Plans, ML D381.

18 Ibid., ML D 379.

19 Wardell was never a pupil of Pugin's – although he was later reputed to be one – but he certainly knew Pugin and was influenced by him. (His address is in the back of Pugin's 1842 diary in the Victoria and Albert Museum.)

20 St John's College archives, Wardell correspondence, July 6, 1859.

21 Wardell Plans, ML D 380.

22 List of Works undertaken by W.W. Wardell for the Sydney Catholic Community between 1878 and 1899, according to his letter books of the period: information mainly from Stephen Welsh Papers, R.I.B.A. archives:

1879: Catholic School, Darlinghurst, Sydney.
1879: Altar, St Patrick's Church, Forbes.
1879: Polding Memorial Chapel design, Petersham. (Because of lack of money this was not built until 1924-27 by Herbert Wardell and his partner, George Denning. In the meantime the design was changed to a monumental tomb (1879-1880), now cannibalised into the Polding altar in St Mary's Cathedral crypt.)
1879: St Leonard's school, North Sydney.
1879: Alterations to St Patrick's Church, Sydney. These seem to have involved little more than adding an additional door – for ventilation and in case of fire – to the south side of the church.
1880: Catholic School, Liverpool.
1880: Convent of St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney.
(The original hospital and chapel were by O.H. Lewis.)
1881: Work at St Ignatius College, Sydney.
1881: Consulting Architect at the Kent Street Convent of Mercy, Sydney (demolished).
1884: Catholic Presbytery, North Sydney.
1884: Archbishop's House, St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney.
1887: St Mary's School, North Sydney.

(1892: Foundation stone of St Carthage Cathedral, Lismore (1892-1906). It is possible that the first design for this was by Wardell senior, although Wardell specifically stated that the design was by his son, Herbert. The interior of Lismore is like Wardell senior's work, but the exterior is in a harsher and more muscular. Late Victorian style. See Building (Sydney), April 1908, p. 41.)

23 According to Graham Lupp, 'Edward Gell, architect', B.Arch. thesis for the University of New South Wales, 1969. This is a very good biography of Gell (1820-1899), which I have used for identifying and dating some of his churches.

24 According to M.V. Sheehan, Apostles of the Western Plains, Bathurst, n.d., p. 4: cited Ibid.

25 Gell's 1846 sketchbook is in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs M. Collingridge of Hunters Hill.

26 Weekly Register, Vol. I, No. 14 (November 3, 1849), p. 219. The chapel was erected by Mr Carter of Barnard Castle, but its designer is not given. Its Early Victorian stone archæological Gothic form with large Middle Pointed windows does not look like Gell's Australian work, and Gell's reredos and statue are very much more competent than the architecture of the church.

27 Ibid.

28 See Graham Lupp.

29 Hardman Papers, Birmingham City Archives, Letters 1871 - 'G' no. 3.

30 Australian Churchman, June 8, 1872, p. 281.
According to Lupp, Gell also designed the original chapel at Cowra of 1859, as well as its replacement of 1878 which is now the Convent chapel. I do not know these buildings, or their material.


E.W. Godwin, 'Architectural Grooves': Building News, June 10, 1864, p. 452, and June 17, 1864, p. 462. Other Gothic grooves were the 'Holy Zebra', the random picturesque, and the archeological.

Gell had been one of the founders of the Lithgow Colliery Company in 1871, and was appointed manager in 1880. In 1881 he moved to Lithgow to be entirely involved with the Colliery and the Potteries. See W. Frederic Morrison, The Aldine Centennial History of New South Wales, Sydney, 1888, Vol. II - Lithgow.


Ibid., p. 224.


See Morton Herman, The Architecture of Victorian Sydney, Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1950, fig. 196.

Ibid., p. 124.


Illustrated Sydney News, July 1866, pp. 8-9.


45 C.f. The Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Birmingham, by 'Mr J. Bateman, architect', illustrated in the Building News of October 23, 1863 (p. 797). Here the side gablets are linked in a continuous rhythm, and the west front is not symmetrically arranged: there is a large south west tower and just an inconspicuous stair on the north side.


49 For Edward Buckton Lamb see John Summerson, 'Two London Churches': Victorian Architecture: Four Studies in Evaluation, Columbia University Press, 1970, chapter III. Summerson sees Lamb as essentially an Early Victorian, and certainly his work is not known to have had any influence on the English Arts and Crafts movement. But his low rural churches with their massive wooden roofs, rustic stone walls and original Gothic detailing seem to have more the feeling of that style than anything Early or High Victorian.

50 James Stevens Curl in The Victorian Way of Death (London, David and Charles 1971) called Barnet's design for Rookwood (R.I.B.A. Drawings J 11/68) a Sydney Smirke design for Brookwood cemetery, but this was due to an error in cataloguing at the R.I.B.A. which has now been corrected.


51 E.G. Buckle, A Station of the Cross, Canberra, 1968: a booklet on Ainslie Church.

52 James Barnet, 'Architectural Work in Sydney, New South Wales 1788-1899': R.I.B.A. Journal, Vol. VI third series (1899), p. 515. The Rookwood Receiving House was erected by Aaron Loveridge whose tender for £4,407 was accepted in April 1867. It was completed by August, 1869. The Mortuary Station at Redfern, which was built by Stoddart and Medway, was handed over to the Trustees of the General Cemetery of the Necropolis in December 1868, and in use from January 1, 1869 - according to Barnet. (See NSWSA, Public Works Miscellaneous 2/896 (a) - 67/501 and 69/3355.)
Lynn and his partner, Charles Lanyon, designed the New Town Hall, Chester, in 1864, which has Venetian Gothic detailing on an Ypres Town Hall body, and this was built. (Building News, November 3, 1865, p. 773.)

Rowe collected Venetian Gothic into his eclectic repertoire and used motifs on a few of his buildings. His most completely Venetian Gothic design was for Newington Presbyterian College, Stanmore (1876-81), which has an open arcade on stumpy columns very much in the style. Both he and Barnet were as likely to have been influenced by the building magazines as by Lynn's design.

Australian Churchman, January 22, 1886. Sydney Mail, June 24, 1864, for Randwick church. Pearce also landscaped the grounds of Bishop Barker's episcopal residence. The architect of his church at Randwick was H.M. Robinson, but there have been several later additions.


Chapter 10: HIGH VICTORIAN ANGLICAN GOTHIC

1 **Ecclesiologist**, Vol. VIII (December 1847), pp. 141-42.


Its architect is to be Mr Butterfield, unless, indeed, certain modifications, which have been introduced by a local firm are of such serious character as to induce him to disown the design.

3 See Henry Russell-Hitchcock, 'G.E. Street in the 1850s': *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* XIX (1960), No. 4, pp. 149-151. (Hitchcock confuses Buckland and Hobart churches, but this is not important to his article.) See also the **Builder**, 1851, p. 307, and the **Ecclesiologist** Vol. XII (1851), p. 127 and pp. 151-52.


5 **Builder**, 1851, p. 307. The **Ecclesiologist** (p. 152) stated that the tower was not immediately to be built, 'and perhaps never may be built'. They also suggested replacing Street's Dorchester type of window with a plain large west window 'as being a more vulgar arrangement', and therefore more suitable for emulation by colonial architects. Cox faithfully followed his mentors.

6 For St John's Hobart as built see: Alfred Box, Lithograph of St John's Church of England, Goulburn Street, Hobart, c.1862, NL V6/CHU ST.JO 1.

7 **Ecclesiologist**, Vol. XXII (February 1861), pp. 19-20: plan, section and elevation.


9 **Church Chronicle**, Vol. 1, No. 2 (January 22, 1866), p. 42.

10 For Edis (1839-1927) see the **Builder** 1927, p. 26, and R.I.B.A. **Journal** vol. XXXIV (July 1927), p. 639. Edis later became an early 'Queen Anne' exponent. In England he designed St Stephen's, Twickenham (1875).
10 (cont.) but I have not found an English church of comparable date to the Australian one. He wrote and illustrated many articles in the *Building News*.

11 Mrs Wilkie gave £560 and collected another £300 towards the total cost of £1,500. She also gave the encaustic tiles, font, and other fittings, including the two clergy chairs whose needlework seats she embroidered. These cost another £265 altogether. The church was 67 ft by 25 ft plus an 18 ft wide chancel. The builders were Messrs Leeder and Company of Young. Young Church was to be a memorial to Mrs Wilkie's husband, Captain John Lunan Wilkie who had died in 1862.


15 See Blacket Plans, Churches - Suburban, ML D 198-1. These include designs for 10 cast iron columns to be cast by Russell's foundry in 1869, and a stained glass window design by Ferguson, Urie and Lyon of Melbourne (1872).

16 According to H.G. Woffenden, Backhouse was also architect for the Congregational Church, Woollahra (1875), and churches at Camden and Mudgee (denomination not stated).


18 *Australian Builder*, Vol. I, part III (March 1859), p. 76. For biographical information on Backhouse (1829-1904) see 'Biographical material' ML Ms 861: diary of Benjamin Joseph Backhouse January 6, 1850 to August 26, 1874, and April 4-6, 1903.

19 There is a thesis on Backhouse by Craig Burton at the University of New South Wales, but I have not read it.

19 *Australian Chronicle*, August 28, 1869, p. 373.
20 For the record, side gabling was claimed to have been first introduced into dissenting churches in 1850 by Mr Francis Pouget, of Great St Helen's, Bishopgate, at his chapels at Edmonton and Tottenham. (Building News, March 18, 1865, p. 231; letter to editor from Rev. Williams, Albany Road Chapel.)


24 H.S. Goodhart-Rendell: card index to churches in England, R.I.B.A.


27 'A Clerk of Works', 'Hints to the Clergy and Others upon Church Building': Church of England Guardian, November 19, 1888. Hunt endorses this series of articles in his cutting book (ML Q720.8B, p. 171) 'the late Bishop of G. & A. Dr Turner', and the articles confirm this attribution.

In the first article (November 10, 1888, p. 3) Turner says that the series was written 'many years ago' for the Australian Churchman but never published - perhaps because of their denigratory comments on contemporary Australian churches. They form the most complete statement of the Bishop’s architectural opinions, and contain more relevant comments about church architecture in N.S.W. than other articles he wrote for the Australian Churchman of December 22, 1881 - attributed to Turner in a subsequent issue - , and October 9, 1884, pp. 172-73. Other articles by him were published in the Armidale Express (April 2, 1870, and June 4, 1875), the Sydney Town and Country Journal (January 2, 1875), and the Clarence and Richmond Examiner (April 23, 1872, and July 26, 1884). (Some of these are reported speeches.)

Turner to Synod, reported *Australian Churchman*, October 9, 1884, p. 172. William Kemp was architect to the Public Schools from 1879 (*Builder*, February 18, 1908, p. 41).


*Ibid*, December 22, 1888, p. 6. Turner referred only to these churches, not the architect.


C.f. A.W.N. Pugin, *The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture*, London, John Weale, 1841, plate 2. Pugin was one of Turner's authorities, cited along with Carpenter, Street, Scott, and Burges in his articles and lectures.


See Morton Herman, *The Architecture of Victorian Sydney*, Angus and Robertson, 1956, p. 140; and *Architecture* (Sydney), November 1924, p. 5ff.


For Hunt's domestic buildings see Freeland. They compare with examples in Vincent Scully's *The Shingle Style*, Yale University Press, 1965.

'Illustrations of specimens of wood-carving collected by J. Horbury Hunt', PLNSW Q 684/49.

*Building News*, October 20, 1871, p. 286.

*Ibid*.


52 Building News, October 20, 1871, p. 282.


54 It was also much bigger, although Hunt’s was broader in proportion: Norfolk Island 80 ft by 27 ft, and Kangaroo Valley 43 ft by 21 ft.

55 Jackson, Recollections, p. 132.

56 Jackson made use of contrasting stone courses of Oamaru white stone and yellowish-brown local sandstone taken from the gaol building. The capitals were carved by Jackson’s friend, the Rev. Codrington. The black walnut reredos with mosaic panels came from England, as did the organ by Willis of London. The last was the gift of Paterson’s biographer, the novelist Charlotte Mary Yonge. The lectern was Paterson’s own. (Australian Churchman, January 27, 1881, pp. 198-99; Julian Thomas, Cannibals and Convicts, Cassell and Company, 1887, pp. 40-41; and Australian Council of National Trusts, The Historic Buildings of Norfolk Island, Sydney, 1971, p. 49.)
Chapter 11: HORBURY HUNT


2 Armidale Express, June 14, 1875: Turner's address to the Synod. Cited National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.), pamphlet on the Cathedral by the Junior Group of the Trust.

3 Armidale Express, April 2, 1840. Turner also requested that nave, sanctuary and chancel should be as nearly as possible one 'so that everyone may see and hear perfectly without any architectural obstruction'.

4 Freeland, p. 60.

5 Freeland, p. 59, and Aubrey, p. 72.


8 The original windows in the church, designed by Hunt, were leaded windows of plain light-tinted cathedral glass mixed with frosted glass and a little rolled or fluted glass. (Building News, August 27, 1875, p. 241.) There was a little colour in the band of green tiles over the west door and it seems that a similar band of tiles was intended to run right round the interior of the cathedral.

9 C.f., the altar rails at Nun Monckton, Yorkshire, of 1873, made by the same firm (Architect, December 13, 1873, p. 307).


11 Blacket's chancel and vestry rebuilding of Morpeth in 1862-64 had also included the addition of a stone pulpit corbelled out from beside the south chancel arch, and approached from the vestry. This was based on the pulpit of Beaulieu, Hampshire, where Bishop Tyrrell had been rector. Blacket was given Street's measured drawings of this famous mediaeval model to copy - they had been published by the Architectural Association of Oxford. The drawings were also published in Weale's Quarterly Papers, Vol. II (1844) - a book that Blacket owned.
11 (cont.)
Archeological Gothic was clearly still the fashion at Norpeth in 1875, and Hunt provided a less close copy of March as a complement to the Beaulieu pulpit, and to Blacket's east end.

12 This compares very closely with the No. 2 design for a mountain chapel for the Carlisle Diocesan Church Building Society by Paley and Austin, published in the *Architect*, Vol. 10 (September 20, 1873), p. 147. Hunt is unlikely to have copied this (unless the stone braced bell-cote was a later emendation) as the design was published after he had begun Jerry's plans, but it shows how entirely within the English style his churches were.

13 Hunt's brick parish churches from 1874 to 1884 were:
   a) St Laurence's Church of England, Barraba (1874: demolished), for Turner.
   b) St Mary's Church of England, Bundarra (1874-77), for Turner.
   c) St James's Church of England, Menangle (1876: tower and chancel by John Sulman 1896), for the Macarthur family of Camden.
   d) St Batholomew's Church of England, Ollera (1876-77), for Turner.
   e) St Augustine's Church of England, Inverell (1877-1878), for Turner.
   f) St John's Church of England, Branxton (1878-81), for Newcastle diocese.
   g) St Luke's Church of England, Blandford (1879-80), for Newcastle diocese, with the help of the White family.
   h) Osborne Memorial Chapel of St Luke, Dapto (1880-82), for the Osborne family.
   i) St Peter's Church of England, Hamilton (1884-85), for Newcastle diocese.

This list is mainly drawn from that given by Professor Freeland (*Architect Extraordinary*, p. 237). There are probably other churches in both Newcastle and the New England area by Hunt, not yet identified. Turner is supposed to have built 40 churches in his time (including the two cathedrals), and these would surely have been largely by Hunt.

14 'Clerk of Works': *Church of England Guardian*, November 19, 1888.

15 Cutting from the Australian Churchman (undated): Horbury Hunt cutting book, NL Q 720.8B, p. 41.

Menkens had spent two years (1880-82) in the office of G.A. Mansfield in Sydney after arriving in Australia. He designed many buildings in Newcastle including the Baptist Tabernacle (1889) — 'a copy of a London example' — and St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Laman Street (1889). His best buildings are his red brick Queen Anne commercial premises, like Woods Chambers (rebuilt 1908), Dangars' buildings (now Law Offices), Bolton Street, Bundle's Warehouse (1899), and Cohen's Store, Bolton Street. In 1907 Menkens went into partnership with F.G. Castleden, a subsequent architect for Newcastle Cathedral, and close imitator of Hunt.

21 Sydney Morning Herald, December 13, 1884.

22 Freeland, p. 104.

23 Australian Churchman, August 24, 1882, pp. 399-400.

24 Australian Churchman, March 29, 1883.

25 See Freeland, pp. 89-91.

26 Freeland, p. 105.

27 Freeland, p. 105.

28 Freeland, p. 110.


30 Building News, November 14, 1873, p. 539. Roger's church was built for Robert Tooth of Yengarie. It also had a double roof 'in order to impose a current of air between the two thicknesses' (c.f. Sulman).

31 Australian Churchman, July 1884, Hunt cutting book, ML Q 720.8B, p. 52.
Hunt also intended to have interior mosaics, but no paint or plaster.

B.F.L. Clarke, *Anglican Cathedrals outside the British Isles*, London, S.P.C.K., 1958, p. 94. Clarke also says that Newcastle is the largest cathedral in Australia, but the detailing is rather ordinary.

Building News, October 20, 1871, p. 286.

Builder, January 30, 1875, p. 99.

Elevation drawing of Newcastle Cathedral, Newcastle Public Library, Local History and Archives Department, LHQ 283.9442/CHR/3, No. 33.


Art and Architecture, Vol. II (1905), p. 222. It was 106 ft by 30 ft.

The pulpit, stalls and confessional were from Sacre Coeur, Rue de Varennes, Paris, and organ and clock from Angouleme. (Ibid., p. 224.)

Australian Guardian: Boggabri - June 27, 1891. Moree - April 18, 1891.

Australian Churchman, April 16, 1886, p. 246. The fittings were of English oak and the glass was by Ashwin and Thompson of Sydney.

'Architects and Architects': Australian Churchman, December 22, 1881, pp. 135-37.
APPENDIX

ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN NEW SOUTH WALES: A PRELIMINARY LISTING

A. ARCHITECTS

1. HENRY KITCHEN

In the Sydney Gazette, June 21, 1822, this advertisement appeared in the 'Sales by Auction' section:
(titles and spelling as published)

By Mr Lord
At his Auction Mart, Macquarie-place, on Tuesday next, the 25th Inst. at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,
The following Books belonging to the late Henry Kitchen, Esq. deceased, viz.
Fischer's Architecture, 1 vol. folio; Newton's Vitruvius, 2 Vol. folio; Soane's Architecture, 1 vol. folio; Hutton's Mathematics, 3 vol. 8vo;
Kirwan's Mineralogy, 2 vol. 8vo; Palazzi di Genova, 1 vol, folio; Architecture du Vertruve, 1 vol. folio; Kirby's Architecture, 2 vol. folio; Perspective of Architecture, 2 vol. folio; Suley's Architecture, 1 vol. folio; Ware's Architecture, 1 vol. folio; N Vovi Disegnidiell Architecture, 1 vol. folio.

2. Lieutenant JOHN WATTS

According to Mrs Bagot (cited in F.A. Philipp; 'Notes on the Study of Australian Colonial Architecture': Historical Studies, May 1959, p. 412), Watts owned:

Vitruvius Britannicus
Isaac Ware; The Complete Body of Architecture, Second edition, 1756, and
Abraham Swan; Collections of Designs in Architecture, 1757.

Mrs Bagot said that Watts also possibly owned Gibbs' Book of Architecture, and Palladio in the French edition.
3. **JAMES HUME**

I have found one book owned by Hume in the architecture library of the University of Sydney, and it was acquired too late to have had any relevance to his church designs. However it was:


Vol. I is signed four times 'James Hume 1845' in Hume's hand.
Vol. II is unsigned but has the same bookseller's stamp and library acquisition date (Melbourne, 1902).

4. **FRANCIS CLARKE**

In the *Sydney Herald* of Friday July 10, 1840 (Supplement p. 2) this advertisement appeared:

To be sold 'Architecture Hydraulique de Belidor' in four volumes. This celebrated work, copies of which are known to be scarce in Europe, comprises, in each volume, numerous plates, giving minute details, upon a large scale, of the most celebrated works in Europe, connected with Military and Civil Engineering, particularly with reference to Fortification, Harbour Work, Water Works, Mill Machinery, etc. etc. Apply to Mr Clarke, Mount Pleasant, Penrith.

5. **GEORGE BARNEY (Colonial Engineer 1837-44)**

'A catalogue of Elegant Household Furniture ... Library of Books ... and other Valuable Effects to be sold by Auction by Mr Blackman on the premises, Fort Street, by Order of the Proprietor, Lieut. Colonel Barney, on Tuesday, the 28th Instant, at 11 o'clock precisely'. Welsh, Sydney, n.d. (ML 018.2 PAI: Catalogues; pp. 48-56), including:

**BOOKS**

Lot. No.

116 One parcel containing Drawing-books, Charts, Views, Portraits, etc.
118 A Number of Mechanics' Magazines, etc.
119 Lot of Pamphlets
123 Penny Cyclopaedia
134 Encyclopaedia Britannica, 20 vols.
135 Barrow's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences
136 Jamieson's Dictionary of Mechanical Science
Nicholson's Architectural Dictionary
Smeaton's Works, 4 vols.
Bridgewater Treatise
Barnes on Roads
Gregory's Mathematics for practical men
Mariatt's Ditto
Tredgold on the strength of Cast Iron
Buchanon's Millwork, 2 vols.
Drewry's Suspension Bridges
Gas-lighting
Warming and Ventilating
Dix's Land-surveying
Wood on Railroads
La Place Celestial (?)
Robson's Marine Surveying
Webb's Cottages
Perspective
Sibieron's Instructions for Topographical Plan Drawing
Nicholson's Practical Mechanic's Mensuration
Pocock's Designs for Churches and Chapels
Steam Engines, Perspective and Elevation
Hosking's Architecture
Batty's Views of the Principal Cities of Europe
Shutland's Reports on Canals, Roads, Railways, etc.
Handmaid to the Arts, 2 vols.

6. HENRY GINN

A selection from the list of books sold by Henry Ginn, from the auction catalogue of James Blackman, 1846 (NL 018.2 PAI): (month of sale unknown, but must be before March 1846, as Ginn was appointed to Melbourne then and so is unlikely to be planning to return to England, or to be selling his complete household furnishings). The catalogue states:

Elegant Household furniture, superior pianoforte, Pictures, Plate, China and Glass, Books, office furniture, also a superior skiff, built expressly to order, etc., etc.

Mr. Blackman will sell by Public Auction, (By order of the Proprietor, Henry Ginn, Esq., in consequence of his intended departure for England), upon the premises, Cumberland Place, Sydney, on Tuesday, the 24th Instant, all his elegant modern Household Furniture, also, a very excellently toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Wornum.

Sydney: Printed by Kemp and Fairfax, Lower George St., 1846.

Lot. No.

22 Mes drawings relative to railways, bridges, tunnels, earthwork, and various, No. - from actual measurement.
134 Encyclopaedia Britannica, latest edition but one, 700 plates, bound in calf, 26 vols.

135 Jamieson's Dictionary of Mechanical Science, Arts and Manufactures, 100 plates, half bound in calf, 2 vols.

136 British Encyclopaedia of Arts and Sciences by Nicholson, 150 plates, bound in calf, 6 vols.

140 Civil Architecture of "Vitruvius", by Wilkins, of Public and Private Edifices of the Ancients, edited by Wilkins, 42 plates, half bound in calf, 1 vol.

141 Decorative part of Civil Architecture, by Chambers, edited by Papworth. 63 plates 1 vol.


144 Winkle's French Cathedrals, 41 plates, 1 vol.


146 Churches of London, a History and Description of the Ecclesiastical Edifices of the Metropolis, drawings by Billings, edited by Godwin, 50 plates and numerous wood engravings. 2 vols.

147 Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, in views, plans, elevations etc., with historical and descriptive accounts, by Britton, 280 plates. 4 vols.

148 Cantabrigia Depicta, representing the most picturesque edifices of the University, by Harraden, 40 plates. 1 vol.


150 Picturesque Antiquities of Pola, by Allison, 1 vol.

151 Retreats, with coloured plans, elevations, etc. of cottages, villas etc., Thomson, 41 plates, 1 vol.
152. Elgin Marbles, cloth, 2 vols.

153 Smeaton’s Reports, Estimates, Plans on Rivers, Harbours, Bridges, Drainage, etc. during the course of his employment, with many hundred plates, 4 vols.

154 Smeaton’s description of Eddystone Light-house. 23 plates. 1 vol.

155 Plan and Designs for the improvement of the Port of London, with several designs for bridges, by Telford, 2 vols.

156 Charts and Plans on the communication between England, Scotland, etc., with numerous designs by Telford, 1 vol.

157 Practical Treatise on Bridge Building, and on the Equilibrium of Vaults and Arches, by Cresey, in sheets, large paper, 42 plates, portfolios, 2 vols.

158 Shutland’s Report on Canals, Railways, Roads, Furnaces, etc., 70 plates, boards, 1 vol.

159 Roman Ornaments 16
Foliages and Friezes 34
Window Curtains 12

61 plates, 3 parts.

160 Inspectors of Prison’s Third Report; Improvement of the River Shannon; Improvement of the Road from London to Liverpool, with numerous engravings, plans etc., 3 parts.

161 British Carpenter; Builder’s Magazine; Builder’s Jewel, with numerous engravings, 3 vols.

162 Templeton’s Engineers Companion; Grier Mechanic’s Calculator; Brunton’s Compendium of Mechanics, 3 vols.

163 Civil Engineer and Architect’s Journal; Surveyor and Architect’s Journal; unbound, 28 parts or 2 vols.

164 Perspective, Isometrical, by Jopling: ditto ditto, by Sopwith; Perspective, Linear, by Judge, boards, 3 vols.

165 Millington’s Mechanical Philosophy; Treatise on Mathematical Instruments, boards, 2 vols.
166 Ventilating and Warming Public Buildings; View of the Public Works of the British Empire, boards, 2 vols.

167 Gregory's Mechanics, plates; Ferguson's Mechanical Exercises; History of Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture, 3 vols.


171 Instructions on Topographical Plan Drawing, plates; Sairesse's Treatise on the Art of Painting, 2 vols. engravings - 3 vols.

172 Microcosm of London, by Ackerman, 90 coloured plates, 3 vols.

173 Paris and its Environs, with 200 picturesque views by Pugin, engraved by Heath, bound in leather, 2 vols. in 1.


188 Ditto ditto 1845, 1 vol.

190 Stanfield's British Coast Scenery, 1 vol.

191 Ireland, Picturesque aud (sic) Romantic, 1 vol.

7. EDMUND BLACKET

These books owned by Blacket have been mainly discovered on the shelves of the Fisher Library of the University of Sydney where they arrived as part of the Fisher gift. The list is therefore by no means complete, and even this one location has not been exhaustively checked. Many of the Fisher's books are in a repository at Darlinghurst and browsing is not possible.

BOOKS OWNED BY EDMUND T. BLACKET

   Stamped on title page with ink stamp.
   Loc: Fisher Library stack.

3. BARDWELL, William, *Temples, Ancient and Modern; or Notes on Church Architecture*, London, 1837. Stamped 'E.T. Blacket' in ink. Bardwell was twice reviewed and quoted in the *Builder* in 1843 - a magazine to which Blacket subscribed throughout his career. It may have been ordered by Blacket sight unseen, as it is an old-fashioned book and unlikely to have contained much of use. Loc: Fisher Library stack.

4. BARR, James, *Anglican Church Architecture with some remarks upon Ecclesiastical Furniture*, John Henry Parker, Oxford, (edition not known). This was one of the major publications associated with the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture (later the Oxford Architectural Society), first published in 1842. It contains numerous drawings of churches and church details which would have been useful to Blacket. Loc: Library of Judge Wall.


79
Stamped 'Edmund T. Blackett'.
Loc: Fisher Library stack.

'E.T. Blacket' embossed stamp on fly-leaf.
Kettering is a large Perp. church with a central west tower, somewhat similar to Blacket's St Philip's Church Hill, Sydney, but not obviously used there or elsewhere.
Loc: Fisher Library stack.

Fly-leaf signed 'Edmund Blacket February, 1838'.
The standard beginners' book - more important for attitudes (e.g. the 'debased' style of the early sixteenth century onwards and its 'omission of every beauty' in ecclesiastical architecture - chapter IX) and for its outline of ecclesiastical architectural development than for actual sources of design.
Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.

Signed 'Edmund T. Blackett' in lower-case printing, and also embossed 'E.T. Blacket'.
Excellent views of parish churches throughout England; few plans, and no measured drawings. Probably used for St Philip's, Church Hill clerestory design.
Loc: Fisher Library stack.

Signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy ink capitals inside cover, and embossed 'E.T. Blacket' stamp on title page.

Presumably useful to Blacket in 1843, when Broughton appointed him Inspector of Schools. Three school plans are included, and the frontispiece shows a very Regency elevation of one of them.

Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.


Stamped 'E.T. Blacket' with oval embossed stamp. Re-bound: fly-leaf, inside cover etc. missing.

Good Romanesque details including Than.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


'E.T. Blacket' embossed stamp on title page. Book re-bound and fly-leaf and end-papers destroyed. When originally seen also had signature 'E.T. Blacket'.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Both volumes signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy ink capitals.
Very complete details - probably used mainly for Sydney University.
Loc: Fisher Library folio.

Stamped with Blackett's later stamp ('Edmund T. Blacket, Architect, Sydney'), and inscribed in pencil in Blackett's hand. 'WEK Christmas Eve 1872'. Also stamped 'W.E. Kemp, Architect, Sydney'.

Kemp was indentured to Blacket in 1849; in 1864 - when in partnership with William Weaver - he had his offices in the same building as Blacket; and he was a pall-bearer at Blacket's funeral in 1883. Not surprisingly, Kemp's church designs are usually an echo of his mentor's.
Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.

Signed inside cover and on fly-leaf 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy ink capitals. Plus embossed stamp on fly-leaf.

Victorian classical shop facades in iron, glass and masonry, suitable for the different trades.
Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.

Inside cover and back of frontispiece signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy ink capitals.
Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.

18. FERGUSSON, James, The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture, being a concise and popular account of the different styles of architecture prevailing in all ages and countries, John Murray, London, revised edition, 1855, 2 vols.
Part II, 'Christian Architecture', purchased from 'T. Sowler Bookseller, Printer and Stationer Manchester' and inscribed 'Thos. Mort from his Brother Wm Mort July 2nd 1856'. Stamped 'Edmund T. Blacket' and also embossed 'E.T. Blacket'.

82
Blacket brought a letter of introduction to Thomas Mort on his arrival in Sydney in 1842, and Mort became a life-long friend.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.

19. FRANCIS, James B., On the strength of cast-iron pillars, with tables for the use of engineers, architects, and builders, Van Nostrand, New York, 1865.

Title page signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET ARCHITECT, SYDNEY' in fancy ink capitals.

Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.


Volume for 1851: fly-leaf embossed with 'E.T. Blacket' oval die stamp.

1842-1848 inclusive, 'E.T. Blacket' embossed stamp plus pencil notation 'Mr. Barnet' or 'to Mr. Barnet' (sometimes spelt with two t's).

1874 volume ink stamped 'Edmund T. Blacket Architect, Sydney' in oval stamp.

Blacket probably lent copies to James Barnet while he was Clerk of Works at Sydney University under Blacket. This magazine was apparently one of Blacket's most important design sources, as well as a major stylistic influence on colonial architecture in general. This set at Sydney University is not complete.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Both vols. signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy ink capitals, plus embossed 'E.T. Blacket' stamp.

Engravings by Le Keux from drawings by Robert Billings - of a rather generalised sort.

Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.

Stamped in ink 'Blacket and Son Architects 29 Jul 87 99 Pitt St., Sydney'.

Contains examples of incised detailing used by Blacket in his late work like the Blind Institute, Sydney - as well as by other architects, especially Benjamin Backhouse. The stamp date is after Blacket's death, but may not refer to date of acquisition.

Loc: Fisher Library folio books.


Stamped 'Blacket and Son Architects Sydney', but the original fly-leaf and end-papers are missing, so probably had an earlier signature or stamp. A standard work for the colonial architect.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Title page stamped 'Edmund T. Blacket Architect, Sydney'. Back of frontispiece stamped 'Arthur Blacket Architect and Surveyor, Bond Street, Sydney'.

Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.


This book had a Blacket inscription when I saw it some years ago. It is now missing. Blacket acquired it for £3.5.0 on February 28, 1843 (see Cash Book in Sydney University archives) - just before leaving England.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Re-bound: title page has 'Edmund T. Blacket Architect, Sydney' stamp.

Liturgical requirements - no illustrations.

Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.

Both volumes have Blacket's embossed die stamp, and both have been re-bound and so have lost their end-papers.

Contains a not very detailed view of the west facade of York Minster.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Stamped 'Edmund T. Blacket'. A tracing of two super-imposed plans of... St. Peter's and the modern St. Peter's (London) from Costagut' are inserted in the volume, and the plates illustrating Ionic and Corinthian capitals are annotated and their outline has been traced (possibly not by Blacket). Nicholson's books were the most popular of all architectural books in the colony.

Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.


Vol. I, 1844, signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET ARCHITECT SYDNEY' in fancy Gothic script on fly-leaf.


Another Oxford Architectural Society publication.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Inscribed on fly-leaf 'Edmund T. Blacket June 1850' in early brown ink signature. Title page had embossed 'E.T. Blacket' stamp.

Pretty, but vague, broken line sketches, which were surprisingly influential.

Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.
31. PETRIE, George, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, anterior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion; comprising an essay on the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, which obtained the Gold Medal and Prize of the Royal Irish Academy, Hodges and Smith, Dublin, second edition, 1845.


Illustrated with small engravings. Obviously the source of Blacket's lecture on 'the Round Towers of Ireland' given at the School of Arts and reported in the *Sydney Guardian* August 1849, p. 46.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Early lower-case printed signature 'Edmund T. Blacket'. Re-bound.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.

33. PUGIN, Augustus, *Gothic Ornaments selected from Various Ancient Buildings both in England and France during the years 1828, 1829 and 1830. Exhibiting numerous specimens of every description of decorative detail from the eleventh to the beginning of the sixteenth century*, Henry G. Bohn, London, 1854.

Stamped 'Edmund T. Blacket'.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Blacket embossed stamp on title page.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


'E.T. Blacket' embossed stamp in fly-leaf of both volumes.

Pugin's books were most probably the most useful of all Blacket's books as they contained detailed working drawings, plans and elevations. From the evidence of Berrima Church, Sydney University, and elsewhere, Blacket must also have owned the equally useful *Examples of Gothic Architecture* (1838-40) by both Pugins, although his copy has not been found.
Signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy capitals inside cover, plus embossed stamp on fly-leaf.
Pugin's discussion on the improvement in modern church architecture, illustrated with wood-cuts of his own church designs.
Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.

Signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy capitals inside cover, and embossed on title page with 'E.T. Blacket' stamp.
Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.

Signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy ink capitals, plus embossed stamp on title page. No pagination - plates numbered (by Blacket?) in pencil.
Large collection of examples from Norman to Perpendicular - although these are simply small engravings.
Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - Blacket collection.

Stamped on title page 'Edmund T. Blacket, architect, Sydney.'
Loc: Fisher Library stack.

Stamped title page as above, and on fly-leaf 'Blacket Bros. Architects, Sydney'.
Loc: Fisher Library stack.
Stumped 'E.T. Blacket'.
Loc: Fisher Library stack.

42. Villa and Cottage Architecture, Blackie and Son, London, 1868 (no author).
Stumped 'Edmund T. Blacket Architect, Sydney'.
A useful source-book for Gothic Revival houses on the same scale that Blacket was designing in Sydney.
Loc: Fisher Library folio.

43. WARING, J.B., Illustrations of Architecture and Ornament, Blackie and Son, London, 1871.
'Blacket and Son' stamp.
Loc: Fisher Library folio.

44. WEALE, John, Collection of loose plates signed and dated 'John Weale 1845' mainly depicting stained glass: from Weale's Quarterly Papers. (Also detailed plans of St. Jacques Liege dated January 1, 1844, and March 25, 1844.)

45. WHITE, John, Rural Architecture: a series of designs for ornamental cottages and villas; exemplified in plans, elevations, sections and details, with descriptions, Blackie and Sons, Glasgow, 1861.
Stumped 'Edmund T. Blacket', and inscribed 'E.T. Blacket from Alfred Staples Sydney 22 Oct '64'.
Loc: Fisher Library stack.

Signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy printed capitals.
Loc: Fisher Library folio.


Both volumes signed 'EDMUND T. BLACKET' in fancy printed capitals.

Loc: Fisher Library folio.

48. Blacket also owned a collection of Italian engravings after Raphael's Vatican Stanze which is also inscribed 'Wm Beckford Font Hill' in pencil.

Loc: Fisher Library Rare Books - uncatalogued Blacket material.)

**BLACKET FAMILY BOOKS**


Inscribed 'Cyril Blacket from Jas. Sawyer 1900', and stamped 'Cyril Blacket, Architect, Diocesan Building Surveyor, 5 Bond St., Sydney'.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.

2. WOODWARD, George, *Woodwards National Architect, 1000 original designs, plans and details to working scale for the practical construction of dwelling houses for the country suburb and village with full and complete sets of specifications and an estimate of the costs of each design*, The American News Co., New York, 1874.

Stamped 'Blacket Bros Architects Sydney'.

Loc: Fisher Library stack.


Vol. I is stamped 'Arthur Blacket: Architect and Surveyor, Bond St Sydney'. From the early date of publication and the fact that both volumes have
been re-bound, it is likely that this book originally belonged to Edmund.
Loc: Fisher Library stack.

8. **ALFRED COOK**

Signed.
Loc: Formerly in the Public Works Department library, now PLNSW.

9. **WILLIAM EDMUND KEMP**

Signed 'W.E. Kemp 1850' and stamped.
Loc: Architecture library, University of Sydney.

See also Blacket books no. 15.

10. **WILLIAM WILKINSON WARDELL**

Both volumes signed '+E Libris Guilielmi Wardell architecti Londinesii 1848'.
Loc: Architecture library, University of Sydney.

Signed '+E Libris W.W. Wardell, archt. Hampstead'.
Loc: Originally owned by PLNSW; now in the Architecture library of the University of Sydney.
11. **A.L. and G. McCREDIE**

*Villa and Cottage Architecture: select examples of Country and Suburban Residences Recently Erected*, Glasgow, Blackie and Son, 1878.

Stamped 'McCredie, A.L. and G., Architects and Consulting Engineers, 20 Wynyard St., Sydney'.

Loc: Fisher Library stack (copy B).

12. **JOHN HORBURY HUNT**

Hunt had around 4,000 volumes on architecture and the arts which were dispersed from 1902 until 1910 (six years after Hunt's death). Hunt was renowned for his library in the colony, but no catalogue of his collection seems to have been made. The major sale of the Hunt collection was handled by Angus and Robertson after Hunt's death, but they say that they have no record of the collection. It is possible that either Batsford or Sotheran have extant lists of Hunt's orders, but the search for Hunt books is a rather pointless and long-term amusement. With a library this size one can safely assume he owned everything relevant to his profession.

However I have come across two Hunt books, which are:

   
   Signed 'J. Horbury Hunt'.
   
   Loc: Architecture library, University of Sydney.

   
   Signed 'J. Horbury Hunt'.
   
   Loc: Formerly Sydney Technical College – now in the Art Gallery of N.S.W. library.

Hunt must also have owned:


He also took at least the following magazines:

*The American Architect and Building News*

*The Architect*
Architecture and Building
The British Architect
The Builder
The Building and Engineering Times
The Building News
The Building World
The Journal of Decorative Art
The Furniture Gazette

and the publications of the Architectural Illustration Society.

(HUNT, J.H., 'Illustrations of specimens of wood-carving collected by J. Horbury Hunt', PLNSW Q684/49.)
B. PATRONS.

1. Bishop W.G. Broughton

Broughton’s library was dispersed between England and Australia on his death in 1853. No catalogue of its contents can now be found, although James Darling, of Darling’s clerical library, London, stated in 1848 that he had catalogues of the collections of the Bishops of Australia, New Zealand, and Adelaide, to prevent duplication in gifts. (Colonial Church Chronicle and Missionary Journal, London and Oxford, Vol. II (July 1848 – June 1849), pp. 193-4: letter from James Darling, October 17, 1848.) The contents of Darling’s clerical library are now in the British Library, but these catalogues have not survived.

In a letter to the Rev. Edward Coleridge in Moore College archives Broughton refers to the British Magazine which he was sent from Grantham. This contained various articles on church architecture.

Some of Broughton’s books were purchased for the Sydney theological library after Broughton's death. They now form part of the Broughton collection at Moore College, Sydney, but are not distinguished from other books in the collection. In any case there are no purely architectural books, and only very few related works. Those published early enough to have been owned by Broughton – or at least in Sydney in the theological library – include:

BINGHAM, Joseph, Origines ecclesiasticae, or the antiquities of the Christian Church and other works, 1834 ed., and 1840-45 ed.

BOYCE, G.P., Remarks on the different systems of warming and ventilating buildings, 1823.

BRITISH CRITIC 1814-23, and 1836-39.

BRITISH MAGAZINE and Monthly Register of Religious and Ecclesiastical Information ..., London Vols. 11-14 (1837-38).

CARY, John, Cary’s traveller’s companion, or, a delineation of the turnpike roads of England and Wales, London, 1817.

FULLER, Thomas, History of the University of Cambridge and of Waltham Abbey, London, Tegg, 1840.

and

SANDFORD, John, Parochialia, church, school and parish; the church system and services, practically considered, London, Longman, Brown, 1845. Mainly an account of the restoration of the church of Dunchurch St Peter in the Lichfield Diocese. Presented to the library by Archdeacon Gunther, and title page signed 'George F. McArthur Coll: St Jacobi 1847' (i.e. St James's Theological College, then at Lyndhurst, the Glebe).

From stylistic evidence it would seem that Broughton owned

HAMILTON, George E., Designs for rural churches, London, Weale, 1836,

and he certainly received the S.P.G. Quarterly Papers.


'A catalogue of the Valuable Library of the late Rev. Henry Fulton ... to be sold by Auction by Mr Blackman at his rooms, George St., on Saturday, 6th of August, 1842 ... ' (ML 018.2 Pal).

Lot No.
48 Practical Surveyor, 1 vol.
70 The Artisan, etc., 1 vol.
142 Antiquities of Greece, 1 vol.
143 Westminster Abbey, 4to, 1 vol.
150 Antiquities of Greece, 1 vol.

3. Governor Gipps (former Royal Engineer).

Catalogue of the auction of Gipps's effects to be held 'the 7th and 8th Inst.', 1846, at Government House (Blackman's Auction Catalogues ML 018.2 Pal).

Lot No.
186 Bousmard, Essai General de Fortification, 4 vols.
187 Traite de Fortification Souterraine, 2 vols.
188 Planches: Essai General de Fortifications (plates)
189 Traite de Fortifications, 2 vols.
204 The Watering Places of Great Britain.
214 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 6 volumes.
219 Knight's Enquiry into the Principles of Taste.
232 Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 7 vols., in cloth.
237 Stevenson's Civil Engineering in North America.
243- Canada, Mexico, West Indies, N. America,
261 Australia, Western Australia.
270 Encyclopaedia Britannica, 20 vols., with 6 vols of Supplement, in all 26 vols., handsomely half-bound.
271 Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, from 1665 to 1800. 18 vols., half-bound.
272 Gregory's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, 2 vols.

4. Rev. Dr. John Dunmore Lang.

'Principal Part of the Library of Rev. Dr. Lang to be sold by Mr Blackman 13-15 May 1846', Sydney, Kemp and Fairfax, 1846 (ML). 636 lots including:

136 Stereography, or a complete body of Perspective, in all its Branches. By J. Hamilton Esq. FRS 1738.
222 The Carpenters' and Joiners' Instructor: By Thomas Martin, Civil Engineer; engravings. London, 1830.

lots 285-299 by Jeremy Bentham - including Panopticon.

5. Mrs Elizabeth Macquarie.

Greenway's evidence to Commissioner Bigge stated that Mrs Macquarie owned a book of Cottage designs used for Secretary Campbell's house. James Broadbent has identified the book as:


Mrs Macquarie also must have owned the Gentleman's Magazine.

Polding asked Heptonstall in 1848 to get him some books on architecture, including

BRANDON, Raphael, and J. Arthur, Parish Churches ..., London, Bell, 1848.

The controversy about the windows of St Patrick's church in 1845 (see chapter 4) suggests that Polding (or St Mary's Seminary) then owned at least Hosking, Pugin and Willson, Winkles, and Bloxam. The Seminary books escaped the St Mary's fire, for in 1865 the library was at Lyndhurst, the Glebe. (The Catholics had succeeded to the house after the Anglicans.) Some of these books may now be in the St Mary's Cathedral Archives in the crypt of the cathedral, but are not catalogued or shelved, and have no signatures. This source is worth investigating, and the books also need urgent physical attention.


Blackman's Auction Catalogue of '1,000 volumes owned by the Late Rev. J.J. Smith of the Paterson, deceased'; auction notice 28-29 October 1846; including

lot no.
   Gentleman's Magazine
   New Monthly
   Heber's Journal 1829
   N.P. Willis and Bartlett 20 vols American Scenery.
364 Langley's Builder's Assistant 2nd ed.
375 Select views of London and its Environs 1804.

(378 lots altogether, mainly theological).
C. LIBRARIES.

1. Australian Subscription Library. (Now incorporated into the PLNSW). David Saunders of the University of Sydney has made an initial list of the present holdings of the PLNSW of books on nineteenth century domestic architecture. These have not been listed with their acquisition date.

The Australian Subscription Library was founded February 26, 1826 by Colonel Dumaresq, Mr Lewis, Dr Lang, J. McArthur, Captain Piper, and Rev. J.J. Therry. The first catalogue was published March 1829 and included:

- Crabb's Technological Dictionary, 2 vols.
- Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Agriculture
- Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Gardening
- Library of Useful Arts, 8 Nos.
- Sketch Book, 2 vols (?)
- Simond's Residence in Great Britain, 2 vols.
- West Indies in 1825, 1 vol.
- Catalogue 1838 (i.e. first addenda).
- Presents Made (include)
- Nicholson's Carpenter's New Guide
- Library of Useful Arts
- Mechanics' Magazine
- Allison's Essays on Taste - given by Roger Therry.
- Sunday numbers of the Penny Magazine - gift of J. McArthur.

Architecture
- Architecture Plates I vol. (This refers to Thomas Hope's Historical Essay on Architecture, third edition 1836, which is lettered on the spine with this description.)
- Aberdeen (Earl of) on Grecian Architecture
- History of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting, 1 vol.
- Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Farm and Cottage Architecture, plates.

Antiquities
- Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet 10 vols.
- Paul's (sic) Grecian Antiquities 1 vol.

Second Addenda 1841.
- Antiquities
  - Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, 1835.
  - Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum.
Addenda 1845.

Architecture

Goodwin's Rural Architecture London 1835
Nicholson's Principles of Architecture, London 1841
Ditto  New Series with estimated costs 1838.
R.I.B.A. Transactions 1835, 1836, and 1842.

(Also list of Periodicals including the building magazines).

There was another addenda published in 1847 and a 'Supplement' in 1850. By 1847 there were 13,900 volumes in the library, of which the above seem to have been all of any potential architectural interest.

2. Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

The 'Catalogue of Works in the Library of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, Pitt Street, Sydney, 1842 (Thomas Watson librarian) lists:

Architecture, Surveying etc
1 Recueil Elementaire d'Architecture, folio.
30 Hosking's Architecture, 4 to.
36 Chambers' Treatise on Civil Architecture, 4 to.,
edited by Joseph Gwilt.
40 A Treatise on Surveying, 8 vo.
290 Nesbitt's Treatise on Land Surveying, 8 vo.

Antiquities
108 Allen's History of the Antiquities of London and Southwark
42 Library of Entertaining Knowledge 12 mo: vols 15,
16 Pompeii: 18, 19 The British Museum.
240 Adams Roman Antiquities 12 mo.
271 Potter's Grecian Ditto.
112 Lardner's Encyclopaedia of Grecian and Roman Antiquities, 2 vols, 47 and 70.

Mechanical Arts, Sciences, etc.
Tredgold's Principles of Carpentry
Penny Cyclopaedia

Addenda to Catalogue (1863?)

Works of Reference
Examples of Roofs with their Scantlings figured and Details drawn to a large scale. Trendall.
Alhambra. Owen Jones.
Scroll Ornaments for Modellers. Knight.
Catalogue 1874.

Section F. Practical Architecture and Surveying.

Abbey Church of St Alban's
Alhambra Palace, Plans etc 2 vols
American Cottage Builder, The
Architectural Modelling, Art of

Buckler
O. Jones
J. Bullock
T.A. Richardson

Architecture, Papers on
Principles and practice of, 3 vols
and Building, Treatise on
The Student in
Handbook of, 2 vols
The Modern Styles of
Secular and Domestic
An Encyclopaedia of
and Engineering, 2 vols

Rudimentary
W.H. Leeds
Nicholson
Jas. Fergusson
Scott
James Gwilt
P. Nicholson

Architectura Campestre
Builder's and Contractor's Price Book, The
and Workmen's New Director, Nicholson
Building Construction
Cambridge, Memorials of, 2 vols
Civil Engineering, Encyclopaedia of,
Elementary Course of
Manual of
Rudiments of

Hunt
Nicholson
E.A. Davidson
John Le Keux

Sir W. Chambers

Engineer and Architects' Journal 1844 to 1867.

Cottage and Farm Architecture, Encyclopaedia of,

Building
Domestic Architecture
Ecclesiastical Architecture in England
English Architecture, Observations on
Cathedral, The, 19th Century
Englishman's House, The
French Cathedrals
Home for all, or the Gravel Wall and
Building

C.B. Allen
Brown
Pugin
Dallaway
A.J.B. Hope
C.J. Richardson
E. Winkles
O.W. Fowler

House Building, Health and Comfort in

Planning, Grammar of

Land Surveying, Art of

J. Quested

R. Thornton
Prof. Gillespie
T. Hornley
Nesbit

T. Baker
Z. Baker

W. Young

Practical Architecture and Civil Engineering, Glossary of,

Geodesy

J.B. Williams
Recauil Elementaire d'Architecture, Paris 1757
Roofs, Examples for School Architecture Trendall
Stewart's Dictionary of Architecture H. Barnard
Student's Instructor in Drawing, 5 Orders of Architecture P. Nicholson
Surveyor's Guide J. Cotes
Thames Embankment (London), Drawing of the, Trendall
Three Cathedrals, The, - St Paul's London Longman
Trigonometrical Survey, Outline of, Method of Conducting, Lieut. Frome
Villas and Cottages, A Series of Designs C. Vaux

History, Ancient and Modern (inter alia) Trendall
Antiquities, Popular, 3 vols. Brade

Magazines (2 pages of)

Mechanical Arts and Sciences (6 pages, including) Trendall
Crystal Palace: Its History and Construction Fowler
Mechanical Art, Emigrant's Hand-book of R.S. Burn

Weales Series, (including) Trendall
Papers on Architecture, 4 vols Trendall
Principles of Design and Architecture E.L. Garbett Trendall

2. Sydney College Trendall


Inscribed: 'For the Library of Sydney College from the Author - (who spent his school-boy Days in Sydney when there was no College there).'

Loc.: now in Fisher Library stack.
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A. GENERAL

General books and manuscripts which have been extensively used, and referred to in footnotes by abbreviations are:


BM  British Library at the British Museum.

D.L.  Dixon Library.


ML  Mitchell Library.

NSWSA  Archives Office of New South Wales - including,

CSLR  Colonial Secretary Letters Received

Col. Sec.  Colonial Secretary - Colonial Architect

Correspondence - Special Bundles

Clergy and School Lands.

N.T.  National Trust of Australia.

PRO CO  Public Records Office, Colonial Office files.

R.I.B.A.  Royal Institute of British Architects, London.


B. ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS


Art and Architecture, Sydney, 1905-1912.


The Australian, Sydney, October 14, 1824 - September 1848.

The Australian Builder, Melbourne, 1855-61.

Australian Churchman, Sydney, (weekly), 1867-86.


The British Magazine and Monthly Register of Religious and Ecclesiastical information, parochial history, and documents respecting the state of the poor, progress of education, etc., London, 1834-1835.

The Builder, an Illustrated Weekly Magazine for the Drawing-room, the Studio, the Office, the Workshop and the Cottage, London, 1843-1890.

Building (later Building and Engineering), Sydney, 1924-50.

The Building and Engineering Journal of Australia and New Zealand, Melbourne, 1890-95.

The Catholic Almanac and Directory ... in the Archdiocese of Sydney, Sydney, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1860 and 1862.


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D. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SOURCES

I. Primary. (See also Appendix).

Note: Where copies of these books are known in public collections in N.S.W. (i.e. PLNSW, ML, Fisher Library and the Architecture Library of the University of Sydney), these have been noted. Many of these locations are taken from David Saunders' 'Architectural History: Domestic Architecture; a bibliography for research being carried out in Sydney and Melbourne', 1969 typescript. This is 'an author list of those works on architecture with a bearing on domestic buildings published in the nineteenth century ...'. However no acquisition dates for N.S.W. have been given, and no association copies located.

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151 a) St Augustine's Catholic Church, Balmain (1847-1851), attributed to A.W.N. Pugin: from J.W. Hardwick, 'Views in Victoria, N.S.W., etc.:' c.1853 (ML FXA 6925 f.40).
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222 St John's Parramatta: west portal detail, 1974 (JSK).

223 William Kemp, 'Proposed West Entrance for St John's Church, Parramatta': from the Blacket Plans (ML).

224 Facade of the United Presbyterian Church, Phillip Street, Sydney (1866), by Kemp (ML small picture file).

225 Facade of the United Presbyterian Church, Phillip Street, Sydney, after William Munro's additions of 1873-75 (ML small picture file).

226 Bathurst Anglican Cathedral as extended by Blacket 1874-75:
   a) north west exterior aspect, 1969 (JSK),
   b) interior facing west, 1969 (JSK).

227 Details of Bathurst Cathedral, by Edmund Blacket:
   a) south aisle westernmost door (JSK),
   b) south aisle easternmost door (JSK),
   c) nave roof (JSK),
   d) nave capital (JSK).


229 Synagogue, Prince's Road, Toxteth, Liverpool, by W. and G. Audsley: exterior and interior views from the Louis Phillip Papers (ML).

230 The Sydney Synagogue, Elizabeth Street, Sydney (begun 1873), by Thomas Rowe: west front (ML).

231 Sydney Synagogue:
   a) detail of west front, 1975 (JSK)
   b) cast iron gates, 1975 (JSK).

232 Interior of Sydney Synagogue, 1960 (National Trust).

233 Interior of Wesleyan Church, York Street, Sydney (1888), by Rowe and Green: from The Australasian Builder and Contractors' News, August 25, 1888, p. 159.

234 Manly Presbyterian Church (1889-90), by John Sulman (ML small picture file).
235 Presbyterian Church, Woollahra (begun 1889) by John Sulman (ML VIA/WLLA/3).

236 St Saviour's Church of England, Redfern (1883-84), by Arthur Blacket: west front, 1970 (JSK). 

237 St Saviour's, Redfern: interior 1970 (JSK).


239 Goulburn Methodist Church (1870-71), by Thomas Rowe (National Trust, 1968).

240 Hill End Presbyterian Church (1871-72), by Thomas Rowe (JSK 1968).

241 Congregational Church, Strathfield (1889), by Harry D. Thompson and George Sydney Jones: from Morton Herman, The Architecture of Victorian Sydney, fig. 218.

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242 St Alban's Church of England, Muswellbrook (1864-69), by George Gilbert Scott (JSK 1974).

243 Ibid.: window details at junction of nave and chancel.

244 Stencilled roof of chancel, St Alban's Muswellbrook, by J. Horbury Hunt (JSK 1974).

245 Nave arcade, St Alban's, Muswellbrook (JSK 1974).

246 St Nicholas's Church of England, North Goulburn (1879-80), by Edmund Blacket.

247 St Patrick's Catholic Cathedral, Melbourne, (begun 1858), by W.W. Wardell: a) elevation by Wardell (ML - Wardell Plans) b) west front as built (JSK).


249 Interior of St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney: nave facing west (St Mary's Cathedral Archives).

250 East end St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney: a) Wardell's elevation (ML - Wardell Plans) b) as executed (JSK 1969).
251 South aisle of chancel, St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney (St Mary's Cathedral Archives).

252 West facade St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney: a) Wardell's elevation (ML - Wardell Plans) b) as executed (JSK 1969).


254 Detail from Altar of St Peter in St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, designed by J.F. Bentley c.1898: from P. O'Farrell (ed.), St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney 1821-1971, p. 84. (This plate is dedicated to Peter Howell.)

255 St John's College, University of Sydney, by W.W. Wardell: Wardell's elevation for the College, dated 1859 (ML VI/PUB/ST JO/I).

256 St John's College, University of Sydney: a) entrance hall (JSK 1959), b) staircase (JSK 1959).

257 St John's College, University of Sydney: view across stair-well to central space and tower Chapel from library ante-room (JSK 1969).

258 St John's College, University of Sydney: entrance to chapel (JSK 1969).

259 St John's College, University of Sydney: view across stair-well through ante-room to library from central space (JSK 1969).

260 St John's College, University of Sydney: exterior view showing chapel and two-storeyed bay window (JSK 1969).

261 St John's College, University of Sydney: chapel, and window detail of chapel (JSK).

262 St John's Church of England, George's Plains (1867-68), by Edward Gell (JSK 1971).

263 Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Carcoar (formerly St Mary's, Kings' Plains), by Edward Gell (1867-70): west end 1971 (JSK).

264 St Patrick's Catholic Church, Rockley (1869-71), by Edward Gell (JSK 1971).

265 St Peter's Church of England, Rockley (1867 and 1872), by Edward Gell.
266 St Joseph's Catholic Cathedral, Orange (1870-71 and 1897), by Edward Gell: south west view, 1974 (JSK).

267 St Joseph's Cathedral, Orange: tower detail (JSK).

268 St Joseph's Cathedral, Orange: detail of nave (JSK).

269 The Catholic Cathedral of Sts Peter and Paul, Goulburn (1871-90), by Andrea Stombucco and Charles Spadacini (National Trust).


271 Armidale Catholic Cathedral, by Sheerin and Hennessy (JSK).

272 Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Randwick (1888), by Sheerin and Hennessy: from Morton Herman, The Architecture of Victorian Sydney, fig. 173.

273 Paddington Methodist Church (1877) by Thomas Rowe (JSK 1969).

274 Chippendale Methodist Church (later Liberal Catholic) by Thomas Rowe - opened 1867: group of views (National Trust).

275 Bathurst Presbyterian Church (1871-72), by Thomas Rowe (JSK 1970).

276 Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral, Orange (begun 1879), by Thomas Rowe: north west view 1973, with added buttresses (JSK).

277 Roof of Orange Cathedral (JSK 1973).

278 a) Sydney Mortuary Terminal (1867-68), by James Barnet (N.S.W. Government Printer).

279 All Saints' Church of England, Ainslie, Canberra: rebuilt as a church 1958-59 from Rookwood Receiving House:

280 Sydney Mortuary Terminal, 1972:

281 a) street side with ticket office (JSK),

b) railway line (JSK 1973).
Details of carving, Ainslie Church, Canberra:

a) capital of chancel arch, 1970.
b) gargoyle (JSK).


Newington Presbyterian College, Stanmore (1876-81), by Thomas Rowe (JSK 1969).

Fraser Mausoleum, Presbyterian section of Rookwood Cemetery, by Maurice B. Adams; general view and detail, 1970 (JSK).

West front, Our Lady of Dolours, Villa Maria Monastery, Hunter's Hill (1867-71): from Norton Herman, The Architecture of Victorian Sydney, fig. 111.

Interior of Our Lady of Dolours, Villa Maria, 1972 (JSK).

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St Jude's Church of England, Carlton, Victoria (designed 1866), by Joseph Reed of Reed and Barnes: from Sydney H. Smith, The Centenary History of St. Jude's Church, Carlton 1866-1966, p. 4.

Independent Church, Collins Street, Melbourne (1868), by Joseph Reed of Reed and Barnes (JSK).

St Silas's Church of England, Waterloo (1867), by Edmund Blacket and Horbury Hunt (ML).

All Saints' Church of England, Petersham (1868), by Benjamin Backhouse (JSK).

All Saints' Rectory, Darlinghurst (1872), by Benjamin Backhouse (JSK).

St Stephen's Catholic Cathedral, Brisbane, by Benjamin Backhouse (JSK).

St John's Church of England, Forbes, by Benjamin Backhouse (JSK).
b) St Peter's Church of England, Woolloomooloo (begun 1866), by O.H. Lewis (JSK).

296 a) All Saints', Petersham: arcade (JSK),
b) St Peter's, Woolloomooloo: arcade (JSK).

297 a) 'Notch and Chamfer' at All Saints', Petersham (JSK).
b) Spike and chamfer at St Peter's, Woolloomooloo (JSK).

298 St Mary's Church of England, Balmain: nave as rebuilt by Weaver and Kemp in 1859 (JSK).

299 St Maurice, Ellingham, Northumberland (begun 1862), by J.F. Turner: from F.R. Wilson, An Architectural Survey of the Churches in the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne in the County of Northumberland, p. 78-80.

300 St John's Church of England, Tamworth (opened 1881): north west view (ML).

301 'Proposed Design for Cathedral, Newcastle, N.S.W.', (1868), by Horbury Hunt: from The Building News, October 20, 1871, p. 289.


303 'Mr Street's plan for Memorial Church at Constantinople': Ibid., p. 93.

304 Church of the Good Shepherd, Kangaroo Valley (1870-1872), by J. Horbury Hunt (JSK).

305 St Michael's, Lowfield Heath, Surrey (1867), by William Burges (JSK).

306 Kangaroo Valley narthex (JSK).

307 Kangaroo Valley from the south, showing window patterns (JSK).

308 Kangaroo Valley interior:
a) present chancel (later painting probably by Lyon and Cottier - renewed)
b) roof showing division between nave and chancel (JSK).
309 St Barnabas's Chapel, Norfolk Island (1875-80), by T.G. Jackson (ML F 981.9B).

310 Present exterior and interior of St Barnabas's, Norfolk Island: from Australian Council of National Trusts, The Historic Buildings of Norfolk Island, p. 49.

311 Black walnut reredos with panels of mosaic in 'Byzantine' style, made in England for St Barnabas's and presented by 'Mr Gibbs' (ML F 981.9 B).

312 Early interior view facing west, St Barnabas's, Norfolk Island (ML F 981.9 B).

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313 Elevation view of St Peter's Anglican Cathedral, Armidale (1871), by Horbury Hunt: from drawing in the Cathedral (signed and dated 1871-97).

314 Details of north porch and west front, Armidale Cathedral (National Trust).

315 St Saviour's Aberdeen Park, Islington (1859), by William White: from The Builder, July 27, 1867, p. 551 (exterior) and p. 550 (interior).

316 Interior of Armidale Cathedral, 1974 (JSK).

317 St James's Church of England, Morpeth:  
a) nave roof by Horbury Hunt, 1875 (JSK).  
b) pulpit by Edmund Blacket (1864), after G.E. Street's measured drawings of the pulpit at Beaulieu, Hampshire (JSK).

318 St Matthias's Church of England, Denman (1872-75), by Horbury Hunt (JSK).

319 Ibid.: roof (Freeland, Architect Extraordinary, plate 4).

320 Ibid.: external roof truss of porch (JSK).

321 St James's Church of England, Jerry's Plains (1874-79) by Horbury Hunt (JSK).

322 Mountain Chapel for the Carlisle Diocesan Church Building Society - design no. 2 - by Paley and Austin: from The Architect, September 20, 1873, p. 147.
323 Jerry's Plains: trumpet corbel in nave (JSK, 1974).
324 St Augustine's Church of England, Inverell (1877-78) by Horbury Hunt (Freeland, plate 30).
325 St John's Church of England, Branxton (1871-84) by Horbury Hunt (JSK, 1974).
326 Ibid.: chancel roof (JSK).
327 Osborne Memorial Church, Dapto (1880-82), by Horbury Hunt (JSK).
328 Ibid.: interior (Freeland, plate 25).
329 St Peter's Church of England, Hamilton (1884-85), by Horbury Hunt (Freeland, plate 82).
330 Newcastle Pro-Cathedral (1883-84) by Horbury Hunt (Freeland, plate 92).
331 Interior of Pro-Cathedral, Newcastle, when used as the cathedral, with furnishings by Frederick B. Menkens: from Newcastle Public Library.
332 All Saints' Hunters Hill (1884-88) by Horbury Hunt (Freeland, plate 85).
333 St Cyprian's Church of England, Narrabri (1892-93), by Horbury Hunt (National Trust).
334 Porch of St Cyprian's, Narrabri (Freeland, plate 86).
335 St Edmund's Catholic Church (now St Mary's Star of the Sea), Bodalla (1886-87), by Horbury Hunt (Freeland, plate 83).
336 Elevation view of Christ Church Cathedral, Grafton (1874-84) by Horbury Hunt: from copy of Hunt's original at the National Trust.
337 Christ Church Cathedral, Grafton: 
   a) west front (National Trust).
   b) north west view (National Trust).
338 St John the Baptist, Yengarie, Maryport, Queensland, by Frederick Rogers: from The Building News, November 14, 1873, p. 539.
339 Christ Church Cathedral, Grafton: interior facing east (National Trust and Freeland plate 79).
340 Christ Church Cathedral, Newcastle (begun 1885) by Horbury Hunt: plan from pamphlet on the cathedral, 1971.
341 Newcastle Cathedral in its present unfinished state (Freeland, plate 91 and JSK).

342 St Columba's, Kingsland Road, London, by James Brooks: from The Builder, December 11, 1869, p. 987.

343 St Bartholomew's, Brighton, by Edmund E. Scott: from The Builder, January 30, 1875, p. 99.

344 Newcastle Cathedral: nave arcade (JSK).

345 Modified and inaccurate elevation of the intended external appearance of Newcastle Cathedral by F.G. Castleden: Newcastle Public Library.

346 Chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Rose Bay, Sydney (1897-1900) by Horbury Hunt (Freeland, plate 97.)
St Matthew's Church of England, Windsor (1819-22) by Francis Greenway (National Trust).

St Luke's Church of England, Liverpool (1817-24) by Francis Greenway
St James's Church of England, Sydney (1819-22) by Francis Greenway:

a) photograph c. 1875
b) photograph 1974,
St John's Church of England, Stroud (1833), probably by Edward Parry and Thomas Laman: showing twin pulpits (JSK).
St Phillip's Church of England, Sydney, in 1809: from painting probably by J.W. Lewin

St Phillip's Church of England, Sydney, from Joseph Fowles, Sydney in 1848
Reculver Church, Kent, from the Gentleman's Magazine: a) November, 1809, p. 1009, and b) September 1809, p. 801.
11 'The Reculvers, Kent, England': water-colour from the Bagot collection (ML Mss D337) - 'Buildings erected under Macquarie 1817'.

12 'Plan and elevation of a Steeple for the Church at Parramatta': drawn by Lieut. John Watts c.1817.
St John's Church of England, Parramatta, in 1974
'View of Newcastle' (detail) from Joseph Lycett, Views in Australia or New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

17 Elevation drawing of a chapel endorsed 'Mr Greenway' on the back in Therry's hand: assumed to be Greenway's original design for St Mary's chapel; Therry Papers, c. 1821.

18 St Mary's Catholic Cathedral in 1848: from Joseph Fowles, Sydney in 1848, plate facing p. 72.
Plan and elevation of Government House Stables, Sydney, dated 1820, possibly drawn by Greenway
The former St John's Catholic chapel, Campbelltown (1824-41), by Father Therry, now a private Catholic residence: south west and south views, 1974 (JSK).
St John's Catholic Church, East Maitland (c. 1835-36) by W.B. Ullathorne: photograph of the church as it was at the final service before demolition in 1933,
22 St Bede's Catholic Church, Appin (1837-43), mainly by Father Therry

23 Ibid.: south side of church showing Father Therry's original buttress footings
24 West front, St Bede's, Appin.

25 Interior, St Bede's, Appin.
Unsigned and undated elevation of a church drawn by Father Therry
27 Untitled plan of St Mary's Catholic chapel drawn by Father J.J. Therry, c.1821

28 Plan of St Matthew's Catholic Church, Windsor, endorsed, 'Ground plan of the intended Catholic Chapel at Windsor by J.J.T.'
29  St Matthew's Catholic Church, Windsor (1836-39) by Father Therry and Thomas Bird: State Government Printer photograph, c.1879.

30  'New Church of St Malachi, Belfast': from Battersby's Complete Catholic Register, Dublin, 1844, p. 376.
St Thomas's Church of England, Port Macquarie (completed 1828), normally attributed to Lieut. Thomas Owen.

Dr Lang's Scots Church, Church Hill, Sydney (1824-1826);
a) exterior photograph before demolition in 1933 (ML small pictures file).
b) interior before 1909: from James Cameron, Centenary History of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales
a) earliest extant sketch c.1840

b) earliest extant photograph

c) stuccoed and gothicised tower c.1874

d) buttresses added.
36 Holy Trinity, Kelso c)as extant, 197

37 Holy Trinity, Kelso: earliest extant interior photograph (Miss Ida Traill)
'Scots Church, Church Hill': proposed alterations to the tower by Henry Robertson, 1841 (Dixon Library, CSIL/4).
St Bartholomew's Church of England, Prospect (1838-1841), by Henry Robertson: National Trust, 1967
and (insert) 1955.

Copy of plan and transverse section of Parramatta church endorsed by N. Lawson and Robert Crawford
(trustees), c.1841: Parramatta District Historical Society.
42 Christ Church of England, Bong Bong (designed 1837, built 1845) by John Verge.

41 St Mary's Church of England, Denham Court (1836-c.1839), by John Verge; photograph 1974 (JSK).
43 St Andrew's Scots Kirk, Sydney (1833-35), by Edward Hallen: west facade c.1875 (ML).

44 St Andrew's Scots Kirk, Sydney: interior before 1909.
G.E. Hamilton, Designs for Rural Churches, 1836, No. XII.
46 St Saviour's Church of England, Goulburn (1838–43), by James Hume; photograph before demolition (ML).

47 St John's Church of England, Stroud (1833) probably by Edward Parry and Thomas Laman.
St Stephen's Church of England, Penrith (1837-39),
probably by James Houison:

a) photograph c. 1890 before the church was
stuccoed by Cyril Blacket in 1905/6 (ML).

b) photograph 1974 (JSK).
Pitt Street South Presbyterian Church, Sydney (1840-1842), by James Hume: exterior and interior views (ML).
St Andrew's Presbyterian church, Parramatta (now removed to Wentworthville), built 1840-49, by James Hume:

a) at Parramatta, before demolition in 1925 (ML).
b) as re-erected at Wentworthville in 1927-28, showing alterations to the top of the tower.
51 St John's Catholic Church, West Maitland (1844-46), probably by Mortimer Lewis Jnr (National Trust).

52 St Laurence O'Toole's Catholic Chapel, Dublin (begun 1844): from Battersby's Complete Catholic Register for 1846, Dublin, p. 278.
St Thomas's Church of England, Mulgoa (1836-38; tower 1839-40), by James Chadley: exterior and interior views (JSK 1974).
St Paul's Church of England, Paterson 1845), built by Rev. J. Jennings Smith
Exterior and interior of Picton Church of England, Western Australia (1842), by the Rev. J.R. Wollaston; from a lithograph of the church drawn by William Wollaston.
Deloraine Church of England (1843), by John Bishton and Robert Notley
St Thomas's Church of England, North Sydney (1843-1845), by Conrad Martens and James Hume: lithograph by Conrad Martens (ML).

Christ Church of England, Geelong (1844-47) by Bishop Broughton and Edmund Blacket: lithograph.

60 Christ Church of England, Cooma (1844-47), by Bishop Broughton (NL).
61 St Mary's Church of England, Allynbrook (1843-45), by Bishop Broughton (JSK, 1975).

62 St Mary's, Allynbrook, in 1856: painting by J.A.C. Willis
St Mary's, Allynbrook

a) interior view, 1856
b) view through keyhole 1975
St Michael's Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire: R. and J. Brandon, Parish Churches
65 Christ Church of England, Kiama (1843), from Abraham Lincolne, 'Australian Sketches' before 1859

66 St John's College Chapel, Auckland, New Zealand (1847), by Frederick Thatcher.
"Transverse Section of St Mary's Church, Oxford" 1822: from Pugin and Willson's Specimens of Gothic Architecture, Vol. II, plate 74.
68 St Andrew's Church of England Cathedral, Sydney (designed 1837), by Bishop Broughton and James Hume; lithograph by Day and Haghe after Conrad Martens, early 1840s
St Peter's Church of England, Cook's River (1838-39) by Thomas Bird:

a) exterior before spire was removed
b) giant niche at west front
c) plaster vault
71 St Anthony's Catholic Church, Scotland Road, Liverpool (1832-33), by John Broadbent: from Bryan Little, Catholic Churches, p. 69.

72 St Patrick's Catholic Church, Church Hill, Sydney (1840-48), partly by J.F. Hilly (ML).
73 St Anthony's, Liverpool: interior: from Bryan Little, Catholic Churches, p. 69.

74 St Patrick's, Sydney: interior
Details of St Patrick's, Sydney, showing tracery designed by Archbishop Polding (JSK 1974).
Holy Cross Catholic Church, Kincumber (1841-43), by John Sharkey; north west view from 'Photographs of New South Wales' Vol. 2, p. 60 (ML).

St Joseph's Catholic Church, Macdonald River (c.1843-1853), attributed to Patrick Downey (ML small picture file).
Richmond Catholic Church, Tasmania (begun 1835; tower chancel, sacristy added 1859)
St Bernard's Catholic Church, Hartley by Alexander Binning
80 St John's Church of England, Camden attributed to Mortimer Lewis

81 St John's, Camden: bay on the south side of nave showing original tracery and glass:
St John's, Camden: interior showing hammer-beam roof, from Max Dupain, *Georgian Architecture in Australia*, 1963, plate 94.

83 St John's Camden: east end, 1974 (JSK)
St Paul's Church of England, Cobbitty (1837-40) by John Bibb, of Verge and Bibb (JSK, 1974).

St Paul's Cobbitty: interior view showing present east end, (JSK, 1974).
Holy Trinity, Miller's Point (1840-45) by Henry Ginn (completed by Edmund Blacket):
87 Henry Ginn, plan of Holy Trinity, Miller's Point, 1840: from Blacket Plans

88 Henry Ginn, emended east end plan of Holy Trinity, Miller's Point, 1842: from Blacket Plans
89 Henry Ginn, longitudinal section of Holy Trinity, Miller's Point, 1842: from Blacket Plans.

Henry Ginn, details of tower of Holy Trinity, Miller's Point, c. 1843: Blacket plans (ML).
93 Henry Ginn, elevation of entrance door of tower, c.1843: Blacket plans

95 Henry Ginn, elevation of St Andrew's Church of England, Stockton, 1846; never built (ML).

96 Henry Ginn, plan of St Andrew's, Stockton, 1846.
97 Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, York Street, Sydney (1840–41), by Josiah Atwool (ML).

98 Independent Chapel, Pitt Street, Sydney (1840–41), by John Bibb; from Bibb Plans (ML), drawing dated 1858.
99  Interior of the Independent Chapel, Pitt Street, 1974

100  Exterior of the Congregational Church, Pitt Street, after George Allen Mansfield had rebuilt the facade in 1858; N.S.W. Government Printer photograph of 1870 (ML).
101 York Street Synagogue, Sydney (1842-44), by James Hume: Government Printer photograph c.1875.

102 Hobart Synagogue (1843-45), by James Thomson; from Levi and Bergman, Australian Genesis
St Andrew's Pro-Cathedral, Sydney (1841-43), by James Hume: from 'Views of Churches in Sydney and other towns in N.S.W.' (ML DG *D5):

a) west end, showing original 1842 building,
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St Andrew's Pro-Cathedral: interior facing east c.1860: from 'Views of Churches', ML DG*D5.
106 St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney (1846-68), west towers: from drawing made by Louis Robertson while in Blacket's office c.1860.

105 West front, York Minster
107 St Andrew's Cathedral, west front: photograph JSK, 1970.
108 Interior of St Andrew's Cathedral, 1970 (JSK)
109 North transept, St Andrew's Cathedral, 1970 (JSK)

110 Parapets and central tower of St Andrew's Cathedral, 1970 (JSK)
111 Reredos of St Andrew's Cathedral (1886), by J.F. Pearson
Christ Church St Laurence, Sydney (1841–45) by Henry Robertson; top of tower and interior completed by Edmund Blacket;
113 St John the Baptist's, Buckland (formerly Prossers Plains), Tasmania (1847-49), by Rev. Frederick H. Cox: lithograph in ML.

114 Holy Innocents' Church of England, Cabramatta (1848-49): from 'Views of Churches' (ML DG* D5)
115 Holy Innocents', Cabramatta (now Rossmore):

a) north west view, 1974 (JSK)

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Interior of Holy Innocents, Rossmore

Font of Holy Innocents, Rossmore, 1974 (JSK)
118 Plan and elevation of All Saints' Church of England, Marsfield, Parramatta (1846), drawn by James Houison
119 Holy Trinity Church of England, Berrima
by Edmund Blacket

120 St Peter's Biddestone, Wiltshire: plan and elevation from A.C. and A.W.N. Pugin, Examples of Gothic Architecture, Vol. III, plate (72) I.
St Peter's Biddestone: working drawings of bell-cote from the Pugins' Examples Vol.III, plate (73) II.
122  a) Bell-cote of St Peter's, Biddestone

123 St Mary's Church of England, Darling Street, Balmain (1846-49), by Edmund Blacket: east end 1974 (JSK).
St Philip's Church of England, Sydney by Edmund Blacket: west end 1970

Interior of St Philip's church 1970: nave facing west (JSK).
127  a) Detail of west door, St Philip's, Church Hill, (JSK, 1970).

b) Four-centred arch and surround from the Pugins' Examples.

c) West door, St Philip's, Church Hill (JSK 1970).

129 Blacket's emended design for St Philip's, Church Hill: from the Blacket Plans (ML).
Original design for St Philip's, Church Hill, by Edmund Blacket: from the Blacket plans.

132 Detail of north side of nave, St Mark's Darling Point (1847-53) by Edmund Blacket: photograph JSK, 1969.
133 St Mark's, Darling Point: view before 1858 showing original west end and tower: from 'Views of Churches' (ML DG * D5).
134 St Paul's Church of England, Cleveland Street, Redfern (now Greek Orthodox), Sydney (1848-55), by Edmund Blacket: photograph before completion of tower in 1872 (ML).

135 St Barnabas', Homerton (1845-47), by A. Ashpitel: engraving from The Builder, June 12, 1847.
136 Cassington Church, Oxfordshire

137 St Paul's Church of England, Carcoar (1845-48), by Edmund Blacket (JSK, 1971).
138 Sydney University Main Building (1854-59), by Edmund Blacket: photographs JSK 1969.
New College, London, by J.T. Emmett: from The Builder Vol IX (December 13, 1851)
140 Sydney University Great Hall, 1969

141 Sydney University Great Hall: details of roof showing angels by James Barnet (JSK 1969).
Westminster Hall. — Section of Half the Roof with parts at large.

London: Published by J. Fider, 1 High Holborn Societly.

143 Sydney University Great Hall fireplace, 1969 (JSK)

144 Fireplace at Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire: from Pugin's Examples, Vol. II, plate VI.
145 Extensions to
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Cathedral
a) lithograph
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146 a) Jesus Chapel, near Pomfret, by A.W.N. Pugin: from Pugin's *Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England*, London, 1843, plate IX.

b) St George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, London: Ibid., plate V.
St Benedict's, Broadway, Sydney (1845-48), attributed to A.W.N. Pugin: photographs before rebuilding in 1942.
148 Proposed Islington Catholic Chapel from Pugin's Present State,
149 St Stephen's Catholic Church, Brisbane (1847-50), attributed to A.W.N. Pugin: photograph JSK, 1970.

150 St John the Baptist's, Alton, by A.W.N. Pugin
151  

a) St Augustine's Catholic Church, Balmain (1847-1851), attributed to A.W.N. Pugin: from J.W. Hardwick, 'Views in Victoria, N.S.W., etc.,' c.1853

b) East and west ends of Balmain Church, 1974
152 St Mary's, Southport, by A.W.N. Pugin: from Pugin's Present State, plate ix

153 Catholic Church, Berrima (1849-51), attributed to A.W.N. Pugin:
   a) north west view, 1974 (National Trust).
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b) north west view, 1975 (JSK)
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a) sedilia and piscina, Balmain
b) roof of Berrima church
c) section of chancel arch and nave, Berrima
155 St Patrick's Church and Bishop Murphy's residence, Adelaide, 1852: water-colour by W. Leigh

156 Sacred Heart Church, Darlinghurst (1850-52), by Charles Hansom
157 St Michael and St John's Cathedral, Bathurst (1857–1861), by Charles Hansom: external views before alteration (St Mary's Cathedral Archives).
Details from 'Measured drawings of Bathurst Cathedral' by J.S. Adam
Exterior and interior St Patrick's Catholic Church, Singleton (1858-60), by William Munro
161 St Charles Borromeo Catholic Church, Waverley

162 St Paul's Catholic Church, Camden
163 St Brigid's Catholic Church, Raymond Terrace (1860-62), by William Munro

164 St Bede's Catholic Church, Braidwood (1859-62)
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St Michael's Catholic Church, Baulkham Hills (1849): north west view 1974 including nave extensions of 1924 (JSK).
167 Royal Mint, Sydney (1854)

168 St Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Macquarie Street, Sydney (1854-55), by Charles D. Young and Company
GALVANISED IRON CHURCH FOR THE DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE,
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b) 'Clift-House Iron Building Works, near Bristol'
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Details of the "Model Chapel," Portwood, Stockport North Circuit.

Site Window and Parapet. Section. Centre Window.

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174 'Details of the "Model Chapel", Portwood.'
Mariners' Church, Sydney, as built (Government Printer photograph c.1875).
176 Elevation and ground plan of the Mariners' Church, Sydney (1855-58), by John Bibb: from Bibb Plans (ML).
176 Elevation and ground plan of the Mariners' Church, Sydney (1855-58), by John Bibb: from Bibb Plans (ML).
179 St Stephen's Free Presbyterian Church, Chalmers Street, Redfern (F.S. 1856) by James Barnett

180 Paddington Presbyterian Church (1855-58) by Henry Robertson (JSK 1975)
St George's Free Presbyterian Church, Castlereagh Street, Sydney (1857-64), by W.B. Field: from The Builder, June 12, 1858, p. 407.
183 Hunter-Baillie Memorial Church, Annandale (1885), by Arthur Blacket
184 St Andrew's Congregational Church, Balmain (1854-55), by Goold and Field: from Peter Reynolds and Robert Irving, Balmain in Time, p. 30.

185 St John's Church of England, Darlinghurst (1856-58), by Goold and Hilling: north east view before the addition of the tower (ML small picture file).
St Saviour's Anglican Cathedral, Goulburn (1874-84), by Edmund Blacket: from The Builder, April 12, 1873.
All Saints' Church of England, Woollahra (1874–76), by Edmund Blacket:

a) west front, showing the intended spire, which was never built: from Morton Herman, The Blackets, fig. 61.

b) interior, 1974 (National Trust).
Plan of All Saints', Woollahra: from Morton Herman, The Blackets, fig. 62.

Tower of St John's Church of England, Darlinghurst (1871), by Edmund Blacket (ML small picture file).
St Stephen's Church of England, Newtown
by Edmund Blacket:
1) detail of north aisle and clerestory
detail of arcade (JSK 1969).
St Mark's Church of England, Greendale
by Edmund Blacket
196  

a) St John the Evangelist, Wilberforce (1856-59),

b) detail of St John the Evangelist, Hartley

c) St Mark's, Picton (1850-57)
a) St Peter's Church of England, Watson's Bay (consecrated 1864) by Edmund Blacket (JSK).

b) St John the Evangelist's Church of England, Raymond Terrace (consecrated 1862), by Edmund Blacket (JSK).
198 St Michael's Church of England, Wollongong (1858-59), by Edmund Blacket; photograph c.1890 (ML).

199 St Paul's Church of England, Castle Hill (1857 nave), by William Weaver
200 Christ Church of England, Queanbeyan (1857-60), by A.D. Soares: north east and west views, 1975 (JSK)
202 Roof of St John's Church of England, Canberra (1872), by A.D. Soares (JSK 1969).
203 St Paul's Church of England, West Maitland
by William White

205 St Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Hinton

204 Holy Trinity Merriwa
St Mark's Church of England, Pontville, Tasmania, (designed 1839), by James Blackburn

Design for a Chapel near Cardiff by Benjamin Ferrey: from The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, 1838, p. 314.
208 Blackburn's design for Rokeby Church of England, Tasmania 1839

209 St Matthew's Church of England, Rokeby, Tasmania (1839-43), by James Blackburn
ST. JUDE’S CHURCH, DURAL

This diminutive little building is situated on the Dural Road, near Castle Hill, and is practically unaltered since it was erected by convict labour upwards of 70 years ago. The curious narrow windows, rounded chancel, and quaint interior, never fail to awaken interest. As may be judged by the appearance of the building, it was evidently not constructed with an eye to possibly large congregations, barely a score of worshippers being able to avail themselves of the seating accommodation. It still retains the original shingle roof with which it was first invested, the shingles being procured from the surrounding forest, and are practically as sound as the day they were placed in position.
All Saints’ Church of England, Sutton Forest (opened 1861), by Edmund Blacket: east and west ends, 1974 (JSK).
212 Church of the Resurrection, Jambaroo (1864), by Edmund Blacket: south west view 1975

213 Entrance doorway to the tower, Church of the Resurrection, Jambaroo, by John Simmons
214 All Saints' Church of England, Bathurst (1845-48), by Edmund Blacket

215 'Than Church near Caen': from A. Pugin and J. and H. Le Keux, Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, London, 1828, details from plates 16 and 17
216 St Silas's Church of England, Waterloo (1868) by Edmund Blacket and Horbury Hunt: from Blacket Plans (ML).
217 St John the Evangelist's Church of England, the Glebe, Sydney (1868-70), by Edmund Blacket and Horbury Hunt. (JSK, 1969).
218 Details of St Silas's, Waterloo
219 a) St Mary's Church of England Parish School (now parish hall), Adolphus Street, Balmain, by Edmund Blacket (JSK 1975),
b) St Barnabas's Church of England, Broadway: west front as extended in 1872 by Edmund Blacket (ML).
St John's Church of England, Parramatta: nave and aisles as rebuilt by James Houison from 1852-58:
221 James Houison, St John's Church, Parramatta, plans dated 1854: from the Blacket Plans (ML).

a) north elevation
b) east elevation and section, showing pencilled emendations.
222 St John's Parramatta: west portal detail, 1974 (JSK)

223 William Kemp, 'Proposed West Entrance for St John's Church, Parramatta': from the Blacket Plans (ML).
224 Facade of the United Presbyterian Church, Sydney (1866), by Kemp

225 Facade of the United Presbyterian Church, Sydney, after William Munro's additions of 1873-75
Bathurst Anglican Cathedral as extended by Blacket 1874-75:

a) north west exterior aspect,
b) interior facing west, 1969
227 Details of Bathurst Cathedral, by Edmund Blacket:
 a) south aisle westernmost door (JSK),
 b) south aisle easternmost door (JSK),
227 Bathurst Anglican Cathedral.

c) nave roof (JSK),
d) nave capital (JSK).
229 Synagogue, Prince's Road,
Toxteth, Liverpool, by
W. and G. Audsley
The Sydney Synagogue, Elizabeth Street, Sydney (begun 1873), by Thomas Rowe: west front (ML).
231 Sydney Synagogue:
   a) detail of west front
   b) cast iron gates.

232 Interior of Sydney Synagogue, 1960
Interior of Wesleyan Church, York Street, Sydney (1888), by Rowe and Green: from The Australasian Builder and Contractors' News, August 25, 1888.
Manly Presbyterian Church (1889-90), by John Sulman
Presbyterian Church, Woollahra (begun 1889) by John Sulman (ML VIA/WLLA/3).
St Saviour's Church of England, Redfern (1883-84),
by Arthur Blacket
238 St Thomas's Church of England, O'Connell (1865-66)

239 Goulburn Methodist Church

240 Hill End Presbyterian
241 Congregational Church, Strathfield (1889), by Harry D. Thompson and George Sydney Jones
242 St Alban's Church of England, Muswellbrook (1864-69),
243 by George Gilbert Scott (JSK 1974).
244 Stencilled roof of chancel, St Alban's Muswellbrook, by J. Horbury Hunt (JSK 1974).

245 Nave arcade, St Alban's, Muswellbrook (JSK 1974)

246 St Nicholas's Church of England, North Goulburn (1879-80), by Edmund Blacket.
St Patrick's Catholic Cathedral, Melbourne, (begun 1858), by W.W. Wardell:
a) elevation by Wardell (ML - Wardell Plans)
b) west front as built
249 Interior of St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney: nave facing west

251 South aisle of chancel
East end St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney:
a) Wardell's elevation (ML - Wardell Plans)
b) as executed (JSK 1969).
252 West facade St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney
a) Wardell's elevation
b) as executed
254 Detail from Altar of St Peter in St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, designed by J.F. Bentley c. 1898.

255 St John's College, University of Sydney, by W.W. Wardell: Wardell's elevation for the College, dated 1859.
a) entrance hall
b) staircase
St John's College, University of Sydney: view across stair-well to central space and tower.

St John's College, entrance to chapel.
St John's College, University of Sydney: view across stair-well through ante-room to library from central space (JSK 1969).

St John's College, University of Sydney: exterior view showing chapel and two-storeyed bay window (JSK 1969).
261 St John's College, University of Sydney: chapel, and window detail of chapel (JSK).
262 St John's Church of England, George's Plains (1867-68), by Edward Gell (JSK 1971).
263 Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Carcoar (formerly St Mary's, Kings' Plains), by Edward Gell (1867-70): west end 1971 (JSK).

264 St Patrick's Catholic Church, Rockley (1869-71), by Edward Gell (JSK 1971).
265 St Peter's Church of England, Rockley (1867 and 1872), by Edward Gell.

266 St Joseph's Catholic Cathedral, Orange (1870-71 and 1897), by Edward Gell: south west view, 1974 (JSK).
267 St Joseph's Cathedral, Orange: tower detail

268 St Joseph's Cathedral, Orange: detail of nave
269 The Catholic Cathedral of Sts Peter and Paul, Goulburn (1871-90), by Andrea Stombucco and Charles Spadacini (National Trust).
St David's Anglican Cathedral, Hobart (1868-1936), by G.F. Bodley
271 Armidale Catholic Cathedral, by Sheerin and Hennessy
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Randwick (1888), by Sheerin and Hennessy
273 Paddington Methodist Church (1877) by Thomas Rowe

274 Chippendale Methodist Church (later Liberal Catholic) by Thomas Rowe - opened 1867
Bathurst Presbyterian Church (1871-72), by Thomas Rowe (JSK 1970).
276 Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral, Orange (begun 1879), by Thomas Rowe: north west view 1973, with added buttresses (JSK).

277 Roof of Orange Cathedral
278  

a) Sydney Mortuary Terminal (1867-68), by James Barnet (N.S.W. Government Printer).

b) Receiving House at Rookwood Cemetery (1867-69) by James Barnet (from photo in Ainslie church)
All Saints' Church of England, Ainslie, Canberra; rebuilt as a church 1958-59 from Rookwood Receiving House:

a) view of nave (former train line), 1970 (JSK).
b) Angel of Death (now at chancel arch).
Sydney Mortuary Terminal, 1972:

a) street side with ticket office
b) railway line (JSK 1973).
Details of carving, Ainslie Church, Canberra:

a) capital of chancel arch, 1970.
b) gargoyle (JSK).
283 Newington Presbyterian College, Stanmore
by Thomas Rowe (JSK 1969).
284 Fraser Mausoleum, Presbyterian section of Rookwood Cemetery, by Maurice B. Adams
285 West front Our Lady of Dolours, Villa Maria Monastery, Hunter's Hill (1867-71)

286 Interior of Our Lady of Dolours, Villa Maria
"View of Brisbane Cathedral, New South Wales",
by W. Burges: *Building News*, December 28, 1860
288 St Jude's Church of England, Carlton, (designed 1866), by Joseph Reed

289 Independent Church, Collins Street, Melbourne (1868), by Joseph Reed of Reed and Barnes
290 St Silas's Church of England, Waterloo (1867), by Edmund Blacket and Horbury Hunt (ML).

291 All Saints' Church of England, Petersham (1868), by Benjamin Backhouse (JSK).
292 All Saints' Rectory, Darlinghurst (1872), by Benjamin Backhouse (JSK).
St Stephen's Catholic Cathedral, Brisbane, by Benjamin Backhouse (JSK 1969).

St John's Church of England, Forbes, by Benjamin Backhouse (JSK).
   b) St Peter's Church of England, Woolloomooloo (begun 1866), by O.H. Lewis (JSK).
All Saints', Petersham
St Peter's, Woolloomooloo
297  

a) 'Notch and Chamfer' at All Saints', Petersham (JSK).

b) Spike and chamfer at St Peter's, Woolloomooloo (JSK).
St Mary's Church of England, Balmain: nave as rebuilt by Weaver and Kemp in 1859 (JSK).
St Maurice, Ellingham, Northumberland (begun 1862), by J.F. Turner: from F.R. Wilson, An Architectural Survey of the Churches in the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne in the County of Northumberland.
Church of England, Tamworth, N.S.W.

300 St John's Church of England, Tamworth (opened 1881)
PROPOSED DESIGN FOR CATHEDRAL. NEWCASTLE, N.S.W.

J. HORBURY HUNT, ARCHITECT, SYDNEY.

ELEVATION OF A PORTION OF EXTERIOR OF NAVE.

SECTION THROUGH NAVE.

ELEVATION OF A PORTION OF INTERIOR OF NAVE.

GROUND PLAN.

301 'Proposed Design for Cathedral, Newcastle, N.S.W.', (1868), by Horbury Hunt; from The Building News, October 20, 1871, p. 289.
302 Plan and longitudinal section of Colombo Cathedral by R.C. Carpenter; from A.J.B. Beresford Hope, The English Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century, p. 81 and p. 83.
Church of the Good Shepherd, Kangaroo Valley (1870–1872), by J. Horbury Hunt (JSK).
305 St Michael's, Lowfield Heath, Surrey (1867), by William Burges (JSK).

306 Kangaroo Valley narthex
307 Kangaroo Valley from the south
Kangaroo Valley interior:
a) present chancel (later painting probably by Lyon and Cottier - renewed)
b) roof showing division between nave and chancel (JSK).
309 St Barnabas's Chapel, Norfolk Island by T.G. Jackson

310 Present exterior and interior
311 Black walnut reredos with panels of mosaic in 'Byzantine' style, made in England for St Barnabas's

312 Early interior view facing west, St Barnabas's, Norfolk Island
313 Elevational view of St Peter's Anglican Cathedral, Armidale (1871), by Horbury Hunt: from drawing in the Cathedral (signed and dated 1871-97).

314 Details of north porch and west front, Armidale Cathedral (National Trust).
ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, ABERDEEN PARK, HIGHBURY. — Mr. W. White, Architect.
315 St Saviour's Aberdeen Park, Islington (1859), by William White; from The Builder, July 27, 1867

316 Interior of Armidale Cathedral, 1974
317 St James's Church of England, Morpeth:

a) nave roof by Horbury Hunt, 1875 (JSK).
b) pulpit by Edmund Blacket (1864), after G.E. Street's measured drawings of the pulpit at Beaulieu, Hampshire (JSK).
318 St Matthias's Church of England, Denman by Horbury Hunt

319 roof

320 external roof truss of porch
321 St James's Church of England, Jerry's Plains (1874-79) by Horbury Hunt

322 Mountain Chapel for the Carlisle Diocesan Church Building Society - design no. 2 - by Paley and Austin; from The Architect, September 20, 1873.
323 Jerry's Plains: trumpet corbel in nave

324 St Augustine's Church of England, Inverell
by Horbury Hunt
325 St John's Church of England, Branxton (1871-84) by Horbury Hunt (JSK, 1974).
Osborne Memorial Church, Dapto (1880-82), by Horbury Hunt
329  St Peter's Church of England, Hamilton (1884-85) by Horbury Hunt

330  Newcastle Pro-Cathedral (1883-84) by Horbury Hunt
331 Interior of Pro-Cathedral, Newcastle, when used as the cathedral, with furnishings by Frederick B. Menkens

332 All Saints' Hunters Hill (1884-88) by Horbury Hunt
St Cyprian's Church of England, Narrabri by Horbury Hunt (National Trust).

Porch of St Cyprian's, Narrabri
335 St Edmund's Catholic Church (now St Mary's Star of the Sea), Bodalla (1886-87), by Horbury Hunt

336 Elevation view of Christ Church Cathedral, Grafton (1874-84) by Horbury Hunt
337 Christ Church Cathedral, Grafton:
a) west front
b) north west view
Church of St. John the Baptist, Yengarie, Maryport, Queensland, Australia.

338 St John the Baptist, Yengarie, Maryport, Queensland, by Frederick Rogers: from The Building News, November 14, 1873, p. 539.
Christ Church Cathedral, Grafton: interior facing east
Newcastle Cathedral in its present unfinished state
St Columba’s, Kingsland Road, London, by James Brooks; from *The Builder*, December 11, 1869,
St Bartholomew's, Brighton, by Edmund E. Scott: from The Builder, January 30, 1875, p. 99.
Modified and inaccurate elevation of the intended external appearance of Newcastle Cathedral by F.G. Castleden
Chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Rose Bay, Sydney (1897-1900) by Horbury Hunt
1. The Foundation Stone
2. Bust of Bishop Batty
3. Great West Door and Rose Window
4. Font from the old Cathedral
5. St. Nicholas Chapel
6. The Pulpit
7. The Lectern
8. Chancel Gates and Screen
9. Ambulatory leading into Warriors' Chapel
10. Warriors' Chapel
11. The Sanctuary
12. The Bishop's Throne
13. Angels' or Musicians' Gallery, and Organ Console (over)
14. St. Christopher Chapel
15. Carpenter's Bench
16. The Canterbury Stone
17. The Columbarium.