

Significance Assessment of the Donald Robinson Library Rare Books Collection (Moore Theological College, Sydney)



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PART I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rare Books Collection in the Donald Robinson Library has historic, research and social significance deriving from the books themselves, the discrete sub-collections within which they are grouped, and the history of the collection as a whole.

The collection contains within it a number of libraries which are historically significant. The Bray lending library (which was originally a set of books donated to be kept and lent out by Samuel Marsden) has been kept together as a library since 1809. It is of international significance as a rare surviving example of the lending libraries assembled and donated the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge - SPCK. The Bray lending library derives additional historical significance from the fact that it became the subject of an attack on Marsden made by Lachlan Macquarie's secretary, at a time when Macquarie himself was in conflict with Marsden. Historic significance is also derived from two sets of donations made to Bishop Broughton in 1839. These two collections illustrate the tensions within the Anglican church at the time and the attempts made by the two rival parties within the Church of England at that time to exert influence over the colonial church.

The Rare Books Collection is also of great research significance. The collections and the individual books within them are of enormous value to researchers across a range of historical disciplines including historical theology, colonial history and early modern European history. The strengths of the collection are Reformation history and Australian history (particularly social and religious history relating to the development and influence of Anglicanism in the Australian context).

The collection is of some spiritual and socio-cultural significance. A number of the items in the collection, including many of the Bibles and prayer books, would be regarded by Christians from a variety of religious traditions as possessing a kind of extended or derivative spiritual significance based on their content and history of use. It is of socio-cultural significance because of the way in which it documents the nineteenth-century battle between Anglicans across the spectrum from High Tractarian to Puritan/Evangelical and the enduring impact this battle had on the culture of the diocese and (by extension) the city more broadly.

The Rare Books Collection has been well preserved but over the years some damage has occurred to the books. It would benefit from a preservation assessment to determine the cleaning and preservation needs of the collection as a whole. Beyond this the collection holds potential to be a resource to scholars throughout Australia in a number of fields. The digitisation of key works including some of the rare pamphlets and periodicals would be another worthwhile project, and in the longer term a centre for research could be established with fellowships and internships made available to researchers making use of the collection.

METHODOLOGY

Moore Theological College received a Community Heritage grant from the National Library in 2020 to conduct a significance assessment of the Rare Books collection. I was invited by Erin Mollenhauer, Archivist and Special Collections Librarian, Sydney to carry out the significance assessment.¹

Before we met, Ms Mollenhauer sent me a guide to the Rare Books referencing system, a copy of the Moore College Library's *Collection Development Policy 2019-2021*, a guide to the Rare Books Collection and a guide to the Croft Collection.² The library has published a number of blog posts which were also sent along with a guide to some of their books relating to the reformation.³

I initially met with Ms Mollenhauer for two hours in late January. She answered my questions about the collection and gave me a tour of the rare book room. She explained how the collection was organised and detailed the history of the collection. I was shown a number of the most significant books in the Rare Books Room. Many of these were significant because of their rarity, historical importance and interpretive capacity. After this meeting I was provided with a paper she presented at a Bibliographical Society conference on the history and significance of the Port Jackson lending library.

Ms Mollenhauer provided me with access to the library catalogue and I was given a library card which enabled me to borrow books from the general collection and access the rare books room. I made use of the library card to borrow a number of books on the history of Moore College and the Anglican Diocese of Sydney.

During February and early March I visited the Rare Books Room three more times. I was able to spend time inspecting the books and taking photos of relevant parts of the collection.⁴ I inspected some of the works Ms Mollenhauer had highlighted as well as spend time browsing to find other works of potential historical significance. Ms Mollenhauer continued to answer my questions in person during my visits and responded promptly to questions via email. I also attended the Moore College Library Day conference on March 13, 2021 in order to gain a better understanding of the history of the diocese and the way that the organisation itself continues to utilise the collection.

In order to broaden my understanding of the collection's use, contact was made via email with:

Dr David Pearson - Research Fellow at the Institute of English Studies in the University of London, and a member of the teaching staff of the London Rare Books School there. Author of *Oxford*

¹ I am a lecturer in Christian history at Morling College in Sydney and a Macquarie University PhD candidate. I recently submitted my thesis, on Australian religious history, and it is currently with the examiners. I have had a number of articles and book chapters published relating to Australian religious history.

² Noel Stewart Pollard and Margaret J. Chivers, *The Catalogue of the Bishop Broughton Memorial Library* (Sydney: Moore College, 1973); Warren Croft, *The Croft Collection Books of Common Prayer 1549-2000* (Sydney: self published, 2013).

³ "Books of the Reformation: Highlights from the Donald Robinson Library's 2017 exhibition of significant works celebrating the 500th anniversary of the Reformation" (2016).

⁴ All photos were taken by me unless otherwise indicated.

Bookbinding 1500-1640 (2000), *English Bookbinding Styles 1450-1800* (2005), *Books as History* (2008), *Provenance Research in Book History* (2019), and *Book Ownership in Stuart England* (2021). Dr Pearson has previously visited the collection as part of a rare books conference.

Associate Professor Stuart Piggin – former Director of the Centre for the History of Christian Thought and Experience at Macquarie University and Head of the Christian Thought Department of the Australian College of Theology. Author of a number of books on evangelicalism in Australia including *Attending to the National Soul* (2019) and *The Fountain of Public Prosperity* (2018).

Dr Geoff Treloar – Visiting Fellow, Faculty of Arts, Design and Architecture, UNSW and author of *The Disruption of Evangelicalism: The Age of Torrey, Mott, McPherson and Hammond* (2016).

Dr Michael Gladwin, Senior lecturer in History at St Mark's National Theological Centre. Author of *Anglican Clergy in Australia, 1788–1850: Building a British World* (2015) and *Captains of the Soul: A History of Australian Army Chaplains*, (2013).

Rev Dr Peter Jensen, former Principal of Moore Theological College (1985-2001) and Archbishop of Sydney (2001-2013).

I also contacted librarians of other comparable rare books collections (Veech Library, Australian Lutheran College Library, St Marks National Theological Centre Library and the State Library of NSW). As well as relying on the information they supplied to me via email I inspected their collections via their websites and catalogues.

The access I was given to the Donald Robinson Library catalogue meant I could follow up references at home and compare books with other copies in Australia and internationally via WorldCat, the English Short Title Catalogue (ESTC), hosted by the British Library, and Trove (hosted by the National Library of Australia). When assessing rarity I have used the English Short Title Catalogue (ESTC), WorldCat and Trove. While these sites cannot give an exhaustive list of books available they do give an indication of rarity.

My methodology has been informed by the criteria outlined in *Significance 2.0*.⁵ I have used the primary significance criteria: historic, artistic or aesthetic, scientific or research potential and social or spiritual. These have been modified by the comparative criteria in evaluating the degree of significance. The comparative criteria are: provenance, rarity or representativeness, condition or completeness, interpretive capacity.

⁵ Roslyn Russell and Kylie Winkworth, *Significance 2.0: Guide to Assessing the Significance of Collections* (Adelaide: Collections Council of Australia Ltd, 2009).

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANISATION AND ITS COLLECTION



FIGURE 1 MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE - 1890

Moore Theological College is situated next door to Sydney University in King St, Newtown. The college opened at Liverpool, NSW in 1856 following a bequest for the founding of a theological college by Thomas Moore (1762-1840). In 1891 the College moved to Newtown. The primary focus for the college is to train clergy for the Anglican Diocese of Sydney, but men and women from a number of other Protestant denominations have also trained at the College. It offers courses in theology at levels ranging from sub-bachelor to PhD.

While the College Library itself opened in 1856, the origins of its earliest collection go back to 1809, and some of the books in the collection date back to the fifteenth century. The overall collection now consists of a total of some 230,000 volumes, which are divided into five major subcollections within the Library. In 2005 the Library began to deliver content in digital form by remote access. During the years 2012 and 2014, 188,000 titles in the Deposit, Stack, Main and Australiana locations were moved to the commercial storage facility operated by Recall (now called Iron Mountain) located at Greystanes, NSW.

On February 11th, 2017 the college opened the Learning and Teaching Centre at 1 King Street with the Library occupying the Lower Ground and Ground floors. The Library was renamed the Donald Robinson Library in the same year. The subject collection strengths of the Library are the Bible, Reformation, Puritanism and Anglicanism as well as eighteenth and nineteenth century Australian religious history.

The Rare Books Collection currently numbers 8,789 items (including rare pamphlets, serials and Australiana). It is an amalgamation of various collections and individual items donated to Moore College over the years, including books from the Sydney Diocesan Library. Carefully selected rare books continue to be added to the collection. This collection is one of the most interesting and substantial groups of sixteenth to nineteenth century books on religious subjects to be found anywhere in Australia.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORGANISATION AND ITS COLLECTION

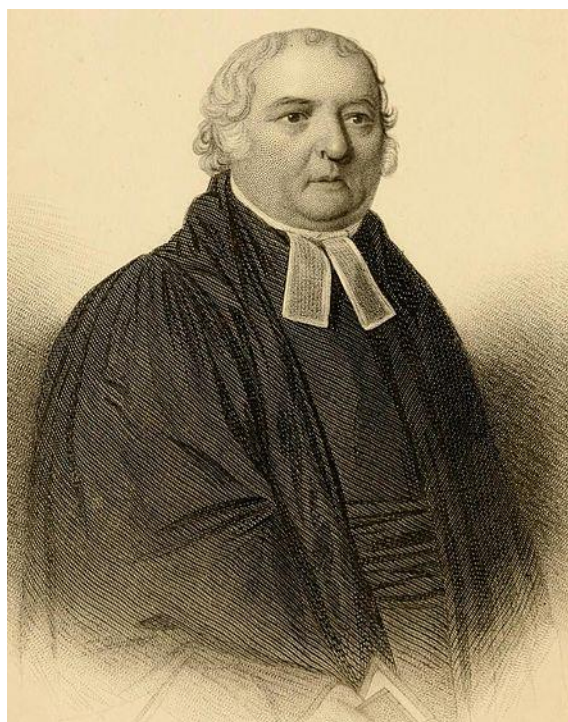


FIGURE 2- SAMUEL MARSDEN

Moore Theological College itself was opened in the mid nineteenth century as a result of a bequest from Thomas Moore. He had been a wealthy landowner in the colony and a devoted layman in the Anglican church and left his house and grounds at Liverpool for the purpose of founding a college for the education of “young men of the protestant persuasion.” This was not used until Bishop Frederic Barker sought out a college to supply men in the diocese for ordination.⁶ It was opened in 1856 with just three students.⁷ A small library was present from the beginning.

ORIGINS – BRAY COLLECTION

While the books from the Rare Book collection contain some from the original Moore College library, some of the collection (known as Dr Bray’s library) originated even earlier in the colony’s history. This library was collected in England in 1809 on the initiative of Samuel Marsden and arrived in

Australia on his return in 1810. While there has been some debate about the exact content of the collection and the purpose for which it was assembled and donated, it is clear that Marsden did bring a collection of books with him to Australia in that year.⁸

When Marsden was back in England for an extended period in 1809, he had asked for donations for a library in Sydney. According to J. M. Good (in an article originally published in November 1809) Marsden had procured by public donation a number of books for “a lending library to consist of the most valuable and useful publications in religion, morals, mechanics, agriculture, commerce, general history and geography, to be lent out under his own controul [sic] and that of his clerical colleagues to soldiers, free settlers, convicts and all others who may have time to read, so as to prevent idleness and occupy the mind in the best and most rational manner.”⁹

His request elicited a generous response and he attracted donations of books worth between 300 and 400 pounds altogether. Elizabeth Gurney (who later became known for her prison reform work under her married name of Elizabeth Fry) collected religious tracts and spelling books which were intended

⁶ Marcus L. Loane, *A Centenary History of Moore Theological College* (Sydney: Halstead Press, 1955), Chap. 1.

⁷ *Centenary History*, 20.

⁸ Pollard and Chivers, *The Catalogue of the Bishop Broughton Memorial Library*, iii.

⁹ According to the November 1809 issue of the *Eclectic Review*: “Voyage to Australiasia,” *Eclectic Review*, Vol 5, November 1809, 995.

for lending out among the colonists and for use in schools.¹⁰ The British and Foreign Bible Society provided him with 500 Bibles and 1500 New Testaments while Methodist leader Joseph Butterworth also contributed.¹¹

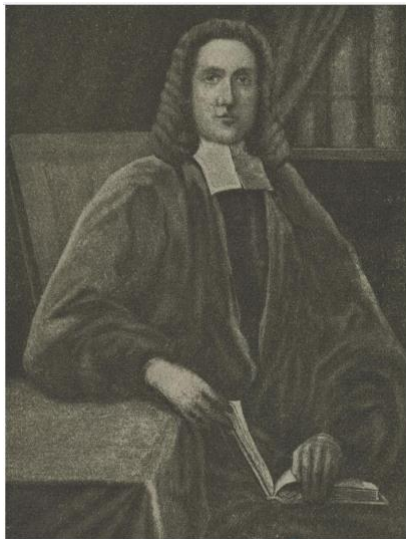


FIGURE 3 - THOMAS BRAY

As the name of the collection suggests, the books from Marsden's library which remain were all donated by Dr Bray's Associates. Thomas Bray was the founder of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge (SPCK) and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG), which controlled the Free Parochial Libraries. He introduced the idea of sending "lending libraries" to America in 1697 in his work *An Essay towards promoting all Necessary and Useful Knowledge, both divine and human, in all the Parts of His Majesty's Dominions, both at home and abroad*. In this essay Bray argued that standing libraries were not going to be useful for a dispersed population in a colonial context, but "Lending Libraries, which come home to 'em without Charge, may tolerably well supply the Vacancies in their own Studies, till such time as these Lending may be improv'd into Parochial Libraries."¹² This would mean not only clergy would have libraries, but gentry as well, with the purpose of lending the books to others.

Each of these books in the Bray collection has a book plate with the word "county" crossed out and replaced with "colony." (At this stage Sydney was still regarded, for the purposes of ecclesial oversight, as belonging to the diocese of London.)

There are sixty-nine books in this collection. Because there is no extant catalogue the extent of the original donation is not known. Another copy of an original book from the collection which had been in the hands of the King family was donated back to the Moore College library at a later date, which suggests there may have been other books as well.¹³ These lending library collections from Bray are of much interest to historians and

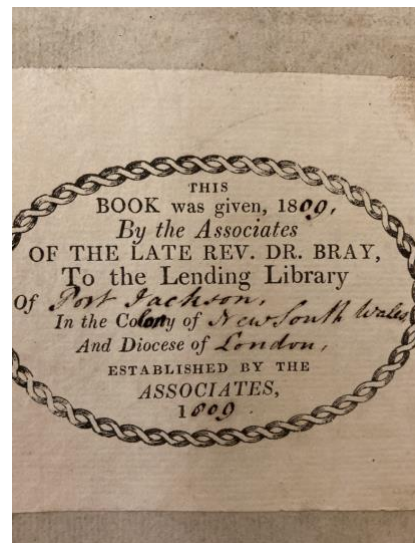


FIGURE 4 - BOOKPLATE FROM DR BRAY LIBRARY

¹⁰ A. T. Yarwood, *Samuel Marsden: The Great Survivor* (Melbourne: University Press, 1977), 120.

¹¹ *Samuel Marsden*, 155.

¹² Quoted in Bernard C. Steiner, "Rev. Thomas Bray and His American Libraries," *The American Historical Review* 2, no. 1 (1896): 63.

¹³ The inscription in the front cover indicates it was donated by Rev. Robert Lethbridge King, an Anglican clergyman and Principal of Moore College from 1868-1878. It could have been donated on his departure.

worth preserving as libraries.¹⁴ John Rylands Library in Manchester, for example, holds a Dr Bray Clerical Library.¹⁵

As well as being significant because of the fact that it is a rare example of a surviving Dr Bray lending library, this particular collection offers a fascinating glimpse into what books the contributors thought would be useful for the colony of New South Wales. A complete list of the books is found in Appendix A.

MARSDEN AND THE LIBRARY CONTROVERSY

The collection is also of historical significance because of the role it played in the experience of Samuel Marsden in New South Wales. While Marsden did return to the colony in 1810 with a collection of books that he had assembled during his time in Britain, the plan to open a Port Jackson Lending Library was never fully implemented. In the years after his return to Sydney, Marsden became increasingly alienated from Governor Macquarie and those close to him, partly because of his different views on the role emancipists should be given in colonial society.¹⁶ The fact that the library was never opened was used to criticise and embarrass Marsden through a number of anonymous letters to the *Gazette* in 1814. While the letters were written under two separate pseudonyms, historians have agreed that they were almost certainly written by the same person, who was trying to avoid accusations of libel by creating the illusion of honest discussion.¹⁷ At the time people generally assumed that it was Macquarie's secretary, John Thomas Campbell. Marsden believed this to be the case and was convinced that Campbell was seeking to destroy his "public character" and "reputation."¹⁸

The effect of the three letters was to emphasise that Marsden had not properly set up a public library, given that the collection's existence and availability were not advertised and its location was not widely known.¹⁹ Marsden felt the need to defend himself against the writer in a letter of his own to the *Gazette*. He responded by saying that while there had never been the funds for a public library, he had collected some books from his friends in England to "lend to Settlers, Soldiers and Prisoners" including "a few Books on Religion, and Agriculture, and other useful subjects." He went on to say: "I am not

¹⁴ Steiner, "Rev. Thomas Bray and His American Libraries,"

¹⁵ <https://www.library.manchester.ac.uk/search-resources/special-collections/guide-to-special-collections/a-to-z/collection/?match=Dr+Bray+Clerical+Lending+Library>, accessed March 14, 2021.

¹⁶ Andrew Sharp, *The World, the Flesh and the Devil: The Life and Opinions of Samuel Marsden in England and the Antipodes 1765-1838* (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 2016), 298-310.

¹⁷ *World, the Flesh and the Devil*, 310 ; Yarwood, *Samuel Marsden*, 155.

¹⁸ Campbell wrote a libel against Marsden in 1817 (under a pseudonym). See Sharp, *World, the Flesh and the Devil*, 300. Campbell had also sought to buy the cottage in Sydney from Marsden which was intended to be used for the library, but his offer was rejected: *World, the Flesh and the Devil*, 312.

¹⁹ See "To the Editor of the Sydney Gazette," *Sydney Gazette*, March 4, 1814, 2; March 12, 1814, 2; March 19, 1814, 2.

accountable to the Writer of the last letter, or to the Public, for the distribution of these Books, though they have not been withheld from any one that has applied for them.”²⁰

It is possible that Marsden was negligent in not opening the collection to the wider public, but if so, this was probably caused by the fact he had, in the words of his missionary colleague Thomas Kendall, “a great many enemies in the colony & too much business upon his hands.”²¹ Despite his failure to establish a public library, however, Marsden did operate some form of private lending library from his home with the donated books. This assertion was supported by his fellow chaplains, William Cowper and Robert Cartwright, who confirmed that he did lend to “many individuals” and did not turn anyone down who asked to borrow.²² The fact that a book from the original library was later returned to the Diocesan Library by the King family gives some support to this claim.²³ Further, this was not necessarily in contradiction with the original understanding that he was to lend out the books “under his own control.”²⁴ The fact that this was some form of lending library is significant because the Australian Subscription Library did not open until 16 years later.²⁵ This makes the Bray collection (arguably) the oldest lending library in Australia.

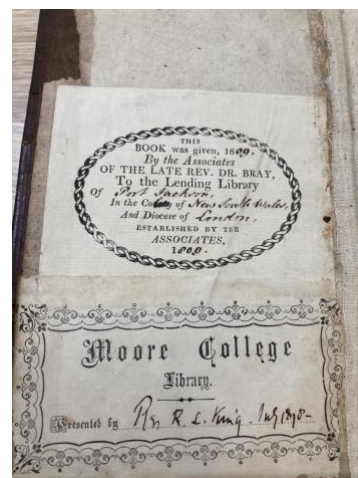


FIGURE 5 - BOOKPLATE DONATED LATER BY R.L. KING

The collection of books was held at Marsden’s residence until his death in 1838 and the Bray collection eventually became part of a bigger collection of books in the Diocesan Library established by William Grant Broughton. It is not known what happened to the other books in Marsden’s library.

BROUGHTON COLLECTION – SYDNEY DIOCESAN LIBRARY

Broughton had been sent to Sydney as Archdeacon of New South Wales in 1829. In 1834 he returned home to England in order to promote the interests of the church in Australia. One of the things he made people aware of was the need for a theological library in Sydney. The SPCK (under the name of “Dr Bray’s Associates”) granted Broughton a collection of books to the value of fifty pounds. Rev. Edward Coleridge (who was a nephew of the poet, a master at Eton College and an uncle of the first Bishop of Melanesia, John Coleridge Patteson) published a pamphlet in 1835 encouraging people to donate to

²⁰ “To the Editor of the Sydney Gazette,” *Sydney Gazette*, March 26, 1814, 2. See also his response in April: *Sydney Gazette* April 2, 1814, 2.

²¹ Yarwood, *Samuel Marsden*, 157.

²² Sharp, *World, the Flesh and the Devil*, 313.

²³ Patrick, Simon. *The Proverbs of Solomon paraphrased: with the arguments of each chapter which supply the place of a commentary* (1694), H71.

²⁴ “Voyage to Australasia,” *Eclectic Review*, Vol 5, November 1809, 995. See also the process for lending libraries mentioned in: Steiner, “Rev. Thomas Bray and His American Libraries,” 68.

²⁵ Pollard and Chivers, *The Catalogue of the Bishop Broughton Memorial Library*, iv.

the Sydney Theological Library.²⁶ His request received a generous response and a large number of books were donated.²⁷

Some of the most generous donations included two incunabula. The first was an edition of Saint Augustine's *De Civitate Dei* that had been printed on the Gutenberg Press in Mainz in September 1473 by Peter Schoeffer. The second was a *Liber Epistolarum Sancti Hieronymi* printed in Basel in 1497.

The books themselves offer an interesting insight into the politics and theological leanings of the Anglican church of the time. The request was made at a time when there were sharp divisions in the Church of England between Tractarians and Evangelicals.²⁸ A number of the books were donated by Oxford Tractarians influenced by John Henry Newman, including Rev. Prof. E. B. Pusey, a number of Heads of Oxford colleges, and Newman himself. As a consequence there was a good representation of the Church Fathers in the collection as well as a copy of *Tracts for the Times*. Newman's donation to the collection was a seventeenth century folio edition of the *Works of St. Jerome*. The bookplate included with these books was: "Presented by . . . to the Theological Library in SIDNEY, (sic) AUSTRALIA, for the use of the Bishop and Clergy of that Diocese."

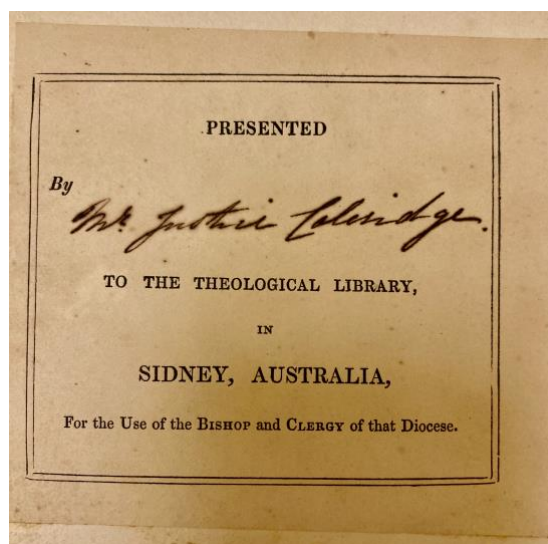


FIGURE 6 - BROUGHTON BOOKPLATE

There were also a number of anonymous donations whose contents and inscriptions suggested an Evangelical provenance. The inscription with these works said: "To the Protestant Church in Australia, from some Bachelors and Undergraduates of the University of Oxford. A.D. 1839" followed by the Greek text of Jude 3 ("Contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints"). Some of the works

²⁶ *The Catalogue of the Bishop Broughton Memorial Library*, iv.

²⁷ Samuel Marsden Archives, author and date unknown, *The history and description of significant titles in the Diocesan Library, transferred to Moore College Library in the 1950s*.

²⁸ For an explanation of the conflict see John A. McIntosh, *Anglican Evangelicalism in Sydney 1897 to 1953* (Oregon: Wipf & Stock, 2018), 21-25. Stephen Judd and Kenneth Cable, *Sydney Anglicans* (Sydney: Anglican Information Office, 2000), 71-73.

given by these donors included the writings of Puritans such as Richard Baxter and a copy of the *Index of Prohibited Books*.

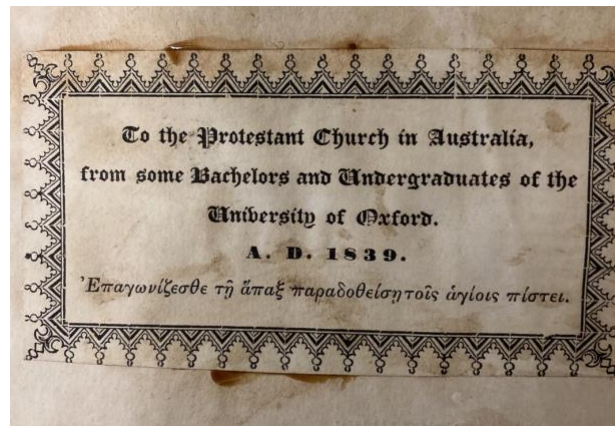


FIGURE 7 - BOOKPLATE FROM BACHELORS AND UNDERGRADUATES

The donations made to the diocese in response to Broughton's appeal and the fact they were so clearly divided into two sub-collections have considerable interpretive capacity as a snapshot of the tussle occurring within Anglicanism at the time.

By that stage the Diocesan Library had several hundred volumes. When added to the Bray Collection it formed a solid theological library. It continued to grow largely by donation.

By 1885 there were approximately 1,500 books in the library, largely as a result of gifts by clergy, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and interested groups such as the Religious Tract Society (RTS) and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK). One of the most valuable additions was the concordance which Richard Johnson brought with him on the First Fleet. It was donated to the Church Society in 1887 after being handed down to Samuel Marsden and subsequent chaplains in NSW. This work will be discussed in more detail in Part II.

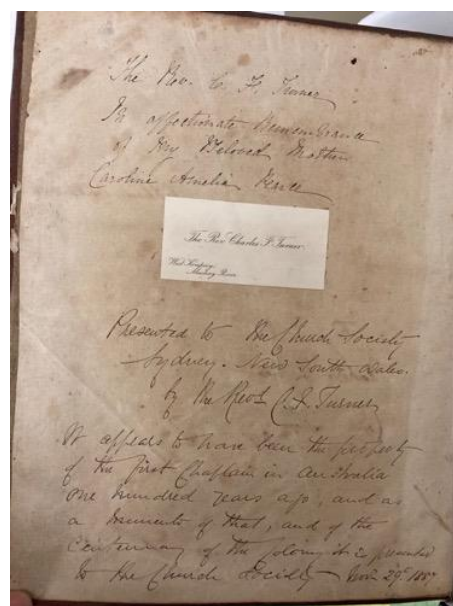


FIGURE 8 - EVIDENCE OF DONATION OF CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE

In 1910 a further 250 titles were added to the collection. The collection was moved to Church House (adjacent to St Andrew's Cathedral) in 1919, remaining there until its move to Moore College in the 1950s.

MOORE COLLEGE LIBRARY



FIGURE 9 - MOORE COLLEGE 1890

When Moore College was established in 1856 in Liverpool it had its own small library which grew slowly by donation. Some books were donated from the Library of Bishop Broughton himself and some from his friend Joshua Watson. In 1873 the Principal of Moore College, Principal Arthur Lukyn Williams, mentioned in his report to Synod that a collection of nearly 300 volumes had been presented to the Library by the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses. At this stage there were approximately 1500 volumes in the

College library. Lukyn Williams made an appeal for more books in 1879 and by 1880 he could report that he had been granted 25 pounds and an extra 500 volumes. One of these gifts was a folio *Missal of the Diocese of Cologne* printed in Paris in 1520, donated by Rev. Robert Lethridge King (grandson of Governor P. G. King, and Principal of Moore College 1868-78).

Lukyn Williams continued to appeal for more books, saying in 1882 that the library needed more recent books as well as more magazines (both secular and religious). Bishop Barker donated his library to the college on his death in 1882.²⁹ In 1883 Lukyn Williams held him up as an example while asking for more donations from clergy:

"Churchmen hardly realise how much good they may effect by improving our Library... Small yearly subscriptions will just make all the difference in our obtaining new books...I often wonder that when Churchmen go to England, they are content to sell their Libraries for almost nothing when the books in them would be of real value to our College."

²⁹ Proceedings of Synod of the Diocese of Sydney, 1883. Cited in Loane, *Centenary History*, 55.

The collection was moved to Newtown soon after the College relocated there from Liverpool in 1891. It was housed at Springwood briefly during World War Two for its protection before being returned to Newtown. The books were moved again to a separate wing of the old chapel in 1952.³⁰ While some gifts were made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries the library did not grow significantly during that time.

BROUGHTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

According to Neil Pollard and Margaret Chivers, the Diocesan Library was moved to Moore College in 1959.³¹ It was at this point that the Bray collection, the two incunabula and other valuable books such as Richard Johnson's *Cruden's Concordance* became part of the Moore College collection. In 1960 the Library collected together in the Broughton Memorial Library Room all the books it held which had been printed up to 1840. In the years following, this Rare Book Collection was augmented by the purchase of more rare books of related subject matter and provenance.

In the 1970s the library acquired a large number of monographs and serials relating to the Australia/Pacific region donated by Douglas Campbell Tilghman, who named it after his mother-in-law (Margaretta Mary Woodriff). She was descended from an early colonial family. Tilghman was an avid book collector and had an Americana and Australiana collection. He donated the Australiana collection to Moore College and the Americana collection to the National Library. The decision was made by Principal D. B. Knox to maintain the Australian material as a distinct collection and to continue to add to the collection. The oldest and rarest of these books form a part of the Rare Australiana Collection.



FIGURE 10 - MOORE COLLEGE LIBRARY 1970s

³⁰ Pollard and Chivers, *The Catalogue of the Bishop Broughton Memorial Library*, iv.

³¹ *The Catalogue of the Bishop Broughton Memorial Library*, iv. Research by Erin Mollenhauer has suggested that College board minutes indicate that this collection was already part of the library in 1959.

WILKINSON COLLECTION

At some stage (the exact date is not known), Moore College was gifted the library of Rev Thomas Hattam Wilkinson who died in 1876, and the decision was made to maintain this library intact as a sub-collection within the rare books collection. The 162 books within this collection are mostly rare, but its main significance lies in its representativeness as an example of an individual nineteenth century clergyman's private collection.

CROFT COLLECTION

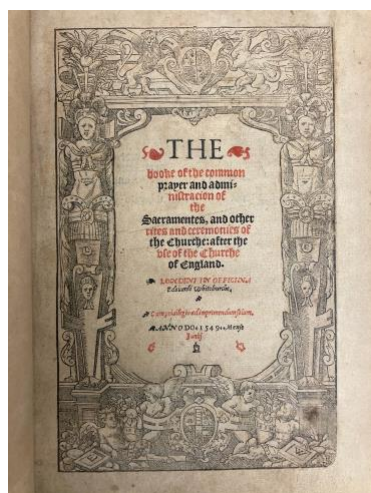


FIGURE 11 - PAGE FROM THE 1549 PRAYER BOOK

The unique Croft collection was acquired by the library in 2013 from the Croft family. It is a collection of Anglican prayer books acquired by Rev. Canon Warren Croft over a period of over 45 years.³² Croft's aim was to collect a prayer book from the reign of every British sovereign. He succeeded with the exception of the 1662 prayer book (an example of which the rare books collection holds separately). The collection is of interest and significance because of the way in which it was accumulated over time by an individual, with priority given to particular editions rather than the condition of the book (although the condition is generally very good).

There are over fifty prayer books in the Croft collection, dating from between 1549 and 1991. Many of the individual books are valuable in themselves (and are detailed in Part II). The oldest of these is the 1549 prayer book issued during the reign of Edward VI which was exhibited at the Caxton Celebration in London in 1877. A full list of these books is included in Appendix B.

BIBLE SOCIETY

In 2018, the British and Foreign Bible Society gave its Australian collection to the library on permanent loan. This includes rare reports of the Bible Society dating back to 1805 and other rare books published by this organisation.

RARE PAMPHLETS

Over the College's history it has collected a number of pamphlets. The Pamphlet Collection numbers 2000, many of which are not found elsewhere (or in only a handful of other collections). They include pamphlets written by a wide range of Australian clergy, politicians and other public figures. There are also pamphlets published by organisations.

³² The collection is outlined in great detail in Croft, *The Croft Collection Books of Common Prayer 1549-2000*. Accessed online at https://moorecollege.access.preservica.com/IO_ca438417-993f-4505-9161-47d90027f697/ February 26, 2021.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS AND THE LATIMER COLLECTION

In recent years, the library has continued to receive donations and seek out rare books which fit the existing focus of the collection. In 2017, to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the German reformation the College purchased five volumes of Luther's works, published in the sixteenth century in Wittenberg.³³ In the same year a copy of *Calvin's Institutes* (1574 edition) was donated by Bruce Winter. A *Geneva Bible* from 1599 was donated by the Wheeler family in 2019.

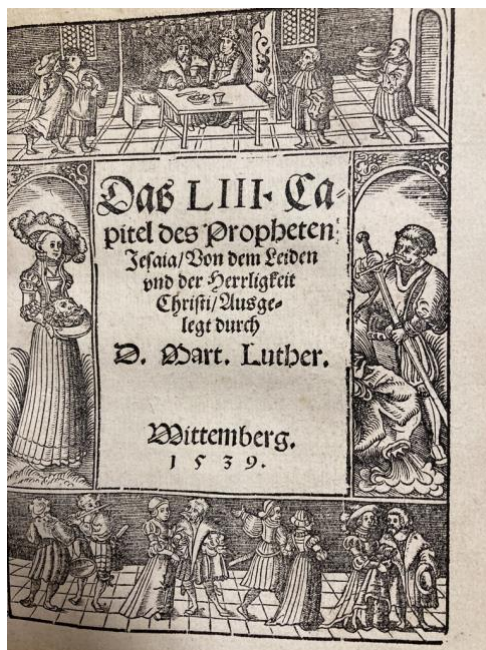


FIGURE 12 - TITLE PAGE FROM DAS LIII. CAPITEL DES PROPHETEN JESAIA, BY LUTHER

More recently, in 2020, the Library acquired the Latimer Collection as the result of a donation from the Latimer Trust. The Trust was planning to disperse their library and they donated just over 400 works from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century to Moore College in May 2020. The provenance of the collection is from three main origins: the London College of Divinity, George Stokes (one of the members of the Parker society, which was established to promote the Church of England's protestant heritage) and Jonathan Scott (an eighteenth century soldier who had connections with George Whitfield and the Countess of Huntingdon and later became a Congregational minister). This collection includes sets of complete works by church fathers and other theological writers.

³³ Mollenhauer, Erin, "Five works of Martin Luther – a special quincennial acquisition." <https://moore.edu.au/resources/five-works-of-martin-luther-a-special-quincennial-acquisition/>, accessed March 11, 2021.

OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT COLLECTION

The library today has been organised into sections according to factors such as age and type. Many of the collections, such as the Bray collection (1809), Protestant library (1839) and Croft collection (2013) have been kept together as separate sub-collections. Below is an overview of the Rare Books Collection as it stands today. Part II will address the most significant individual works in more detail.

A: PATRISTICA, LITURGICA AND BIBLES (INCLUDES BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER) – SOME FOLIO (260 BOOKS)

This section comprises over 260 Patristic writings, Bibles and liturgical books. Items in this section include a number of rare books including a fifteenth century edition of *De Civitate Dei*, by Saint Augustine and a 1497 edition of Saint Jerome's letters (*Liber Epistolarum Sancti Hieronymi*). It also contains works from the Australian colonial context, such as a book of Psalms owned by a member of the Hassall family (an early missionary family in NSW) and a Bible owned by St John's Parramatta from the 1820s.



FIGURE 13 - PART OF SECTION A (PATRISTICA, LITURGICA AND BIBLES)

B: FOREIGN THEOLOGY – FOLIOS (75 BOOKS)

The Foreign Theology section is a selection of theological works in folio form. They are from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. There are just over 75 books in this section of the Rare Books Collection, including a copy of *Bibliotheca Sancta a f. Sixto Senensi* containing binders' waste from the fifteenth century.

C: ENGLISH SHORT TITLE CATALOGUE QUARTOS (1475-1640) (86 BOOKS)

There is also a collection of 86 books which are English works from 1475-1640. This section is categorised according to the Short title catalogue by Alfred W. Pollard and G. R. Redgrave. These works in this section were written in the period immediately before, during and after the Reformation and reflect important theological shifts which occurred in England across this period. It includes a 1574 edition of *Calvin's Institutes*, a 1550 edition of Tyndale's translation of New Testament with the translation of Erasmus in Latin and a 1599 edition of the Geneva Bible.

D: ENGLISH WING QUARTOS (1641-1700) (ALMOST 300 BOOKS)

This section of the Rare Book Collection covers English books classified by Donald Wing in his book *Short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America, and of English books printed in other countries, 1641-1700*.³⁴ They cover books from the second half of the 17th century. This section of the library contains just under 300 works all of which are rare and in many cases are the only copies held in Australia. This section includes a 1662 *Book of Common Prayer*.

E: FOREIGN SHORT TITLE CATALOGUE QUARTOS (49 BOOKS)

This section of the collection contains Short Title Catalogue items that are quartos. They range from 1475-1640. There are 49 books in this section. They include an Old Testament in Hebrew from 1611 and a Latin translation of the New Testament book of Luke from the original Greek text by Erasmus from 1540.

F: FOREIGN WING QUARTOS (AND FOREIGN NON-WING ITEMS) (56 BOOKS)

This is another collection of foreign quartos, most of which are found in the Wing catalogue. There are 56 books in this section. One of the most significant in this section is a collection of 5 works on Martin Luther from the sixteenth century.

G: BIBLICAL CRITICISM FOLIOS — SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES (65 BOOKS)

Many of these donated to Broughton and were part of the diocesan library. There are 65 works in this section.



FIGURE 14 - SECTION G (BIBLICAL CRITICISM FOLIOS)

³⁴ Donald Wing, *Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America, and of English Books Printed in Other Countries, 1641-1700* (New York: Modern Language Association, 1972).

H: BRAY LIBRARY — PORT JACKSON 1809 (71 BOOKS)

The Bray Library is significant as the remains of a collection that was arguably the first lending library in Australia. The books within the library are significant in their own right. A full list has been provided in Appendix A. These books are from the eighteenth century and early nineteenth centuries and are of particular historical interest because of the circumstances surrounding their original compilation and use.

I: PROTESTANT LIBRARY 1839 (54 BOOKS)

The Protestant Library is a collection of 54 books donated to Bishop Broughton by the “bachelors and undergraduates of the University of Oxford” in response to his appeal for more books in 1836.

These books contain a different type of inscription from the inscriptions in the front of the books given by the other donors (many who were Tractarian in their sympathies). These donors were Evangelical in their views and the books donated reflected this theological position. There are few church fathers in this section and the collection focuses instead on works from the Reformation era and Puritan authors such as Richard Baxter.



FIGURE 15 - SMALL PART OF THE PROTESTANT COLLECTION (SECTION I)

J: ENGLISH AND FOREIGN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY QUARTOS (582 BOOKS)

This section of the collection contains 582 eighteenth century English and foreign quartos.

K: NINETEENTH CENTURY TO 1840 QUARTOS, NON-BROUGHTON COLLECTION (1727 BOOKS)

There are 1727 nineteenth century quartos which did not belong to the Broughton collection.

L: BROUGHTON COLLECTION — NINETEENTH CENTURY TO 1839 (935 BOOKS)

There are 935 books in the Broughton collection from the early nineteenth century. This section contains books and magazines from the early nineteenth century that were part of the Broughton collection (donated in 1839). These works were held in the Diocesan Library until 1959.

M: BROUGHTON, WATSON, BROUGHTON PERSONAL, BARKER, SMITH EIGHTEENTH & NINETEENTH CENTURIES (241 BOOKS)

This section contains 168 books donated to the Broughton Theological Library, personal books of Bishop Broughton's, books donated by Bishop Barker belonging to his own library and books donated by William Saumarez Smith. They were published in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

N: BROUGHTON COLLECTION EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AND SOME LEXICA OF OTHER PERIODS — FOLIO (87 BOOKS)

A continuation of the Broughton Collection (mostly donated in 1839). This section has 287 folios.

O: SECULAR AND LITERARY WORKS (150 BOOKS)

The Rare Books Collection holds a collection of just under 150 secular and literary works including a number of books from the personal collection of Australian poet Dorothea Mackellar.

P: ENGLISH THEOLOGY — SIXTEENTH TO NINETEENTH CENTURY FOLIOS (236 BOOKS)

There are 236 theological works in this section, written in English.

Q: CONCILIANA AND LEGAL WORKS — FOLIOS (85 BOOKS)

There are approximately 85 of these conciliar documents and legal works, in folio form.

R: BROUGHTON, BRAY ETC. NINETEENTH CENTURY COLLECTIONS (467 BOOKS)

This section is a collection of nineteenth century works from the libraries of Bishops Smith, Barker and Broughton. It also contains some donations from the associates of Dr Bray and Oxford University. There are over 400 works which were part of the donation from Oxford University in 1872. A large number from Oxford university which includes works by Plutarch, Homer and Xenophon as well as theological works.



FIGURE 16 - SMALL SECTION OF 19TH COLLECTION (SECTION R)

S: POST 1840 – FIRST EDITIONS, ASSOCIATED VOLUMES, SECULAR WORKS, ETC. (139 BOOKS)

This contains books and magazines published after 1840. A number of books from this section were a gift to the newly appointed Bishop Alfred Barry after his entire library was lost at sea on his journey from England in 1884. The books were held by the Barry family until 1962 when they donated the collection to Moore College.

U: SERIALS – ALPHABETICAL BY TITLE (141 VOLUMES, 16 SERIAL TITLES)

The Rare Books Collection also includes a large number of periodicals. There are 141 volumes altogether representing 16 different serial titles. Many of these are nineteenth century church magazines from Britain which are found in only a handful of other libraries in Australia.

V: CROFT COLLECTION: BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 1549-2000 (54 BOOKS)

The Croft Collection is named after Rev. Canon Warren Croft who collected these prayer books over a period of 45 years. He succeeded with the exception of the 1662 prayer book (held elsewhere in the collection). Books were purchased from England, some from the USA, Ireland, and Australia. A full list can be found in Appendix B.



FIGURE 17- SMALL SECTION OF CROFT COLLECTION (SECTION V)

W: BICENTENNIAL COLLECTION – SENT BY SPCK ON YOUNG ENDEAVOUR, 1988 (13 BOOKS)

LATIMER COLLECTION (400 BOOKS)

The Latimer Collection refers to the collection of books donated to the library in 2020. It contains just over 400 books from the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There are number of Bibles translated and published during the sixteenth century and theological works from the reformation such as a 1581 edition of the Geneva Bible and Foxe's Book of Martyrs from 1597. Many books in this collection are robustly Protestant works of theology and apologetics. Some of the Latimer Collection is currently on display in the library.

AUSTRALIANA RARE BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS (2,103 ITEMS)

The Australiana Rare Book Collection holds 2,103 works including pamphlets. Many of these were donated in the 1970s as part of the Woodriff collection. Some of the key works include the *Cruden's*

Concordance which was brought to Australia on the first fleet, a Maori New Testament from 1835 and an 1850 edition of Lancelot Threlkeld's *Australian Grammar and a Key to the structure of the Aboriginal language*.



FIGURE 18 - SMALL SECTION OF PAMPHLET COLLECTION

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

The collection also holds rare newspapers such as *The Anglican* and *Southern Cross*. Many of these are held off site.



FIGURE 19 - BOXED COPIES OF "THE ANGLICAN"

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BUILDING AND ITS CONTENTS

The origins of the Moore College Library began long before the College opened in 1856. As mentioned above, the earliest collection (the Bray Library) was kept at Marsden's house in Parramatta and operated as an informal lending library. Later, it became part of the Diocesan Library with the books acquired by Bishop Broughton, and by the 1870s it was housed in the Church Society's Rooms in Phillip Street. By 1919 the collection had been moved to Church House, next to St. Andrew's Cathedral in George Street. It did not receive much use or attention during this stage of its history.

When Moore College itself opened at Liverpool in 1856 it had its own small library on the campus. In 1891 the College and the Library moved from Liverpool to Newtown. The Library grew slowly during the first half of the twentieth century. It remained on the Newtown site with the exception of a brief period during World War II when the Library was moved to Springwood for safety.



FIGURE 20 - MOORE COLLEGE AT LIVERPOOL (1890)

In 1952 the Broughton Memorial Reference Library was housed on the site of the old Broughton Memorial Chapel. The Chapel had originally been on the site in Liverpool and had been moved to Newtown in 1902. By 1952 it was in danger of collapse and building for a new chapel commenced. The site of the original chapel became a number of rooms for students including a large room for the library known as the Broughton Memorial Library Room. At some stage before 1959 Moore College Library acquired the Diocesan Library collection and the decision was made to group together all the rare books owned by the Library in a separate collection in this room.

Later, the Library was located in a room in the Dining Hall building, known as the Upper T. C. Hammond room. When the College bought the Master Builders' Association headquarters at 1 King St in the early 1980s, the Library was relocated to that site. The rare books collection was moved to 93 King St which became the stack/overflow storage area. A room with dehumidifier was set up for them. They remained there until 2017 when they were brought into the new building.

The new library was opened as the Donald Robinson Library in 2017, as part of a new building project. The rare books are now housed in a separate room on the ground level of the library.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS

Associate Professor Stuart Piggin has used the Rare Book collection across his career. He commented that:

I have long (since my undergraduate days in the mid-1960s) thought of Moore College Library as a national treasure. It keeps getting better because it does not discard stuff like our university libraries do and it has a policy of buying everything relevant whether it supports the reigning ideology (Reformed Calvinism) or not. So, it has valuable Anglo-Catholic works early acquired in the history of the Library. In my undergrad days I was introduced to the collections on the Reformation and the 17th Century collected and published works by the Huguenot Puritan, John Strype. So, when I was at Sydney University as an undergraduate, I spent a lot of time in the Moore College Library as Fisher Library did not have a lot of this material.³⁵

Dr Michael Gladwin has used the rare book collection to investigate the Bible Society Australia in his current project, a scholarly history of the BSA and its first two hundred years, 1817–2017. He has found the various periodicals produced by the British Foreign Bible Society and the Bible Society Australia and its various state auxiliaries over its history to be especially useful for this purpose. He also notes that there is a “fascinating collection of ephemera that adds depth and colour to the history...all of this, taken together, sheds valuable light on one of the most important ecumenical and grassroots Protestant organisations in Australian history.”³⁶

Rare books expert Dr David Pearson has visited the collection on two occasions. He comments:

I've not seen the whole Moore College collection but my sense is that you have a relatively modest (in size) but representative overview of European printed books from various countries (not just Britain), many of them in contemporary bindings. They aren't always in what might be called collectors' condition but that's not a weakness, given that book historians are now increasingly interested in looking at material evidence in books, and interpreting it to understand how the books have been read and used.³⁷

³⁵ Email to Nicole Starling, February 17, 2021.

³⁶ Email to Nicole Starling, February 9, 2021.

³⁷ Email to Nicole Starling, February 9, 2021.

Rev, Dr Peter Jensen had experience of the collection when he was Principal of the College as well as when he was a student. He remembers:

I began an MA thesis in 1973 which required reading of 16th century authors. I was surprised and delighted to find that the Moore College Library held the complete works of one of my key sources, of William Perkins, printed in 1603. To be able to hold the volumes in my hands, realising that they were printed just a year after his death, was not just an experience of the antique. It was formative for me as an historian. It delivered an indispensable sense of reality.

Now I know the collection so much better, I am so grateful to those who have treasured our history, gathered and preserved it. Not only books from the Reformation period, but works from earlier eras of Christian history and also books which on any account are part of the national treasury of our nation are gathered here. Indeed, the link between the oldest lending library in the Colony of NSW and this rare books collection means that it could perhaps be thought of as the first library.³⁸

Dr Geoff Treloar has written on Anglicanism in Australia and Evangelicalism in the 20th century. He notes:

it is a unique resource for a diverse range of scholars and cultural commentators interested in the religious heritage of modern Australia. The English language, literature, history, philosophy and art stand with religion and theology among the many aspects of Australian cultural enterprise documented and illuminated by the Collection. A student of the modern history of Christianity, I am among the many scholars whose research and writing have been enabled by the Collection. Of particular benefit to me are the holdings of works of Biblical criticism and Christian theology written in the three centuries from ca. 1600 to ca. 1900. This corpus is unmatched in Australia.³⁹

³⁸ Email to Nicole Starling, February 10, 2021.

³⁹ Email to Nicole Starling, March 8, 2021.

CONDITION OF THE COLLECTION

The books are held in optimal conditions for archival material. There is a separate locked Rare Books Room on the lower ground level of the Donald Robinson Library on King St Newtown. It is kept at 20 degrees Celsius and 50% relative humidity. Lighting sensors ensure that they are mostly kept in darkness. The books are stored in a compactus (pictured) with some works being boxed for their protection. The pamphlets and newspapers are in archival boxes.



FIGURE 21 - THE RARE BOOK ROOM

While this collection has been well maintained in recent years, most of the books are dirty and would benefit from cleaning. Some are fragile with failing binding and cracked spines and need preservation work. This would not necessarily mean altering the current condition of the books but carefully preserving what is already there. Commenting on the *Cruden's Concordance*, for example, rare books expert David Pearson suggests that:

Any conservation attention given to that book, to stabilise its condition, shouldn't lose anything that is currently there, or hide anything that is currently visible. But I think that goes for all the others, too - I'd be surprised if many of the rare books needed to be repaired to make them fit for a queue of readers, and their value as material objects, for book-historical teaching and research, needs to be respected. If you want to see what a fire-damaged book looks like, the 1675 Book of Common Prayer at Moore is a lovely example (lovely is not, perhaps, a word many people would use, but I personally would box, not rebind).⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Email to Nicole Starling, February 9, 2021.

The collection is also well catalogued (although more detail could be added about provenance in some cases). One of the strengths of the collection is the way that the separate sub-collections or libraries have been kept as discrete entities within the collection.



FIGURE 22 - LATIMER COLLECTION DISPLAY WITH RARE BOOKS BEHIND

COMPARATIVE COLLECTIONS

STATE LIBRARY OF NSW

The State Library of NSW holds a collection of 30,000 books of rare books dating from the early thirteenth century up to the modern day. It includes illuminated manuscripts, incunabula, artist's books, limited edition and books from private printing presses. The collection's oldest printed book was printed in 1472 in Venice: Johannes Duns Scotus' *Quaestiones in primum librum sententiarum*.

VEECH LIBRARY

The Veech Library is the principal theological information resource of the Catholic Church in New South Wales. Its history reaches back to the 1840s when the first Catholic library was established by Bishop Ullathorne near the site of the present St. Mary's Cathedral in Sydney.

It holds a collection of rare books which includes an Australiana collection (1,466 items) as well as a large range of liturgical books from before Vatican II (1,246 items). The library also holds a collection of

rare books on Irish history and literature in the Hibernica Collection (2,761 items) and hold a substantial Church Music Collection (4,470 items). They have over 4,000 books published before 1800.⁴¹

AUSTRALIAN LUTHERAN COLLEGE LIBRARY

The Australian Lutheran College Library holds a rare book collection, which includes 2,600 volumes. The core of this collection consists of books brought to South Australia in the nineteenth century by the immigrants from Prussia, Silesia and other parts of Germany. They include Bibles, commentaries, hymnbooks, devotional books and sermon books, many of which date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The most significant items date back to the Reformation and include a set of Luther's works in twelve volumes in German, a Bible (1551) and two original copies of the Book of Concord from 1580. The collection also contains many early translations of the bible or parts of it, into a variety of languages. It also holds a Geneva Bible from 1588 and a copy of the first complete New Testament translated into an Aboriginal language, the Testament Marra, translated into the Dieri language of the people living in the Cooper's Creek area, and published in Tanunda, S.A. by G. Auricht in 1897.

Their oldest book is a 1521 edition of St Ambrose *Concerning Priestly Worthiness* which is bound together with a 1523 edition of *Concerning Ecclesiastical Office* by St Isidore.⁴²

ST MARK'S NATIONAL THEOLOGICAL CENTRE

St Mark's National Theological Centre has a rare book collection which is built on a collection donated by a Library of Bishop Thomas, an English scholar and the first Bishop of Goulburn. It has been subsequently been added to by other donations. It includes a Common Prayer Book, Mite Bible, Breeches Bible (1607), Treacle Bible (1572), a Hieroglyphic Bible. Its oldest rare book is *Provinciale sen constitutiones Anglie cum sumariis* by William Lyndewode published in Paris in 1501.

St Mark's holds the Bible Society of Australia collection which has approximately 15,000 items including bibles printed before 1500AD; bibles of great historical importance both nationally and world-wide, rare edition bibles, Australian bibles, military bibles, Indigenous and Pacific region scriptures and a wide variety of translation tools. It includes a Latin Vulgate (1495), Tyndale New Testament (1551), Saxon/English diglot (1571) and a King James (1611) as well as a number of important Australian Bibles.⁴³

⁴¹ Information from Lynn Regan, Library Manager Veech Library: Email to Nicole Starling, March 15, 2021; <https://cis.catholic.edu.au/library-resources/catalogues/>.

⁴² Information from Trevor Schaefer, Email to Nicole Starling, March 16, 2021; <https://alc.edu.au/library/about/collections/#rarebooks>.

⁴³ Information from Sylvia Young, Library Manager, St Mark's National Theological Library: Email to Nicole Starling, March 15, 2021; <https://stmarks.edu.au/library/special-collections/>.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE ENTIRE COLLECTION

The collection holds significance both because of the discrete collections held within it as well as the importance of individual items it holds.

PRIMARY CRITERIA

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The Rare Books Collection contains a number of libraries within it which are historically significant. The first of these is the Bray Library. The fact that 69 of its titles have been part of a continuous collection since 1809 is uncontested. The portion that survives in Moore College Rare Books Collection is of historical significance, deriving in part from the fact that it was intended to be the first lending library in Australia.⁴⁴ While there has been debate about the exact nature of this library, it appears that books were lent by Marsden and this group of books has been kept together as a library since 1809. It is also of international significance as a rare surviving example of the lending libraries assembled and donated by Dr Bray's organization, the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge - SPCK.

The Bray lending library derives particular historical significance from the fact it was the focus of a fierce public controversy that was a critical moment in the relationship between two major figures in early NSW colonial history: Samuel Marsden and Lachlan Macquarie.

Historic significance is also attached to the two sets of donations made in 1839 to Bishop Broughton. These two collections illustrate the tensions within the Anglican church at the time and the influence of the English Anglicans in the Sydney diocese. This tension between Evangelical Anglicans and Tractarian or High Anglicans has been a recurring theme in the history of the Sydney diocese and has been of much interest to historians.⁴⁵

SCIENTIFIC OR RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE

The Rare Books Collection is also of great research significance. The rarity of the books and clear provenance in many cases means the collections and individual books within them are of tremendous value to researchers over a range of historical disciplines including historical theology, colonial history and early modern European history. In many cases the material in this collection is so rare that it is unable to be located elsewhere in the Southern hemisphere.

The collection has clear strengths. The first of these is Reformation history. The books in this collection include a large number of early works relating to the Reformation and the collection has few rivals in the Southern hemisphere.

⁴⁴ Pollard and Chivers, *The Catalogue of the Bishop Broughton Memorial Library*, iii.

⁴⁵ Marcia Cameron, *Phenomenal Sydney: Anglicans in a Time of Change, 1945–2013* (Eugene, Oregon: Wipf and Stock, 2016); Stuart Piggin and Robert D. Linder, *The Fountain of Public Prosperity: Evangelical Christians in Australian History 1740–1914* (Clayton, Victoria: Monash University Publishing, 2018); *Attending to the National Soul: Evangelical Christians in Australian History, 1914–2014* (Melbourne: Monash University Publishing 2019).

The second strength relates to Australian history, particularly social and religious history relating to the development and influence of Anglicanism (and evangelical Protestantism more broadly) in the Australian context. The Australiana collection contains Australian pamphlets, newspapers and missionary materials not kept elsewhere.

SOCIAL OR SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE

The majority of the books and pamphlets in the collection are not the kind of artefacts that are treated by a religious community as material objects of veneration, possessing spiritual significance in and of themselves. (The version of Evangelical Protestantism that is the dominant religious tradition within the Anglican Diocese of Sydney is particularly averse, as a general rule, to the veneration of religious artefacts of any kind.) Nevertheless, a great number of the items in the collection, including many of the Bibles and prayer books, would be regarded by Christians from a variety of religious traditions as possessing a kind of extended or derivative spiritual significance, based on their content and their history of use.

The collection is also of socio-cultural significance because of the way in which it preserves in material form a kind of imprint of the nineteenth-century battle for the soul of the diocese of Sydney. As Piggins points out above, all of it has been retained, despite the variety of conflicting views (from High Tractarian to Puritan/Evangelical) that the various sub-collections within it were assembled to promote. Their juxtaposition within the collection as a whole speaks eloquently of the story that formed the distinctive ethos of Sydney Anglicanism as a significant influence within both global Anglicanism and Australian culture.⁴⁶

COMPARATIVE CRITERIA

RARITY

The great majority of the books in the Rare Book Collection are extremely rare. A small sample of these books will be detailed in Part II. The collection itself is rare as a library with roots dating back to the beginning of the colony of NSW.

CONDITION

As mentioned above, the books are mostly in good condition for their age.

PROVENANCE

The significance of the collection is supported by the fact its provenance is well-documented, as is the provenance of its constituent sub-collections, which have been maintained intact since the time of their incorporation into the collection. There is internal evidence on the books themselves in many cases (stamps, bookplates, accession numbers, and classification marks). Many items in the collection also bear evidence of other associations – including donors' names, inscriptions, names of previous owners, binders' tickets and booksellers' labels. There is also external evidence in the form of printed library catalogues, archival records as well as the computer catalogue.

⁴⁶ See Cameron, *Phenomenal Sydney: Anglicans in a Time of Change, 1945–2013*.

INTERPRETIVE CAPACITY

The collection and its contents are crucial artefacts of the history of the Anglican diocese in Sydney and the Church of England from which it derived its origins. It also sheds valuable light on cultural and spiritual experiences of Australians in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Funding for a preservation needs assessment to identify the specific requirements for preservation within the collection.
2. Funding for the cleaning and conservation tasks that would be the likely outcome of such an assessment.
3. Digitisation of items from the pamphlet and periodical collections that are not currently in digital form elsewhere (e.g. in Trove).
4. Funding to support measures that would enhance the accessibility of the collection to researchers and casual visitors. This could include measures to ensure that all rare books are included on Trove, temporary exhibitions (advertised to the public) and other marketing and outreach strategies.
5. Establishment of a research centre for researchers with an interest in Australian history and Reformation history, which could include fellowships and specific research funding for projects relating to the rare books.
6. Review of the catalogue with the addition of details on provenance (where missing).

PART II - ASSESSMENT OF MOST SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN THE COLLECTION

Part II of the report will describe a selection of the most significant items in the collection. I will use the referencing and grouping system used by Moore College, which orders the works in different sections labelled A-W. The Australiana Collection and the Pamphlet Collection are grouped separately. I have attempted to highlight a sample of the types of books which can be found within it as well as highlight the most outstanding items in the collection. I selected some of the oldest and rarest books, but with over 800 books published before 1700 in this collection (most of which are very rare) only a small sample is shown here. I have also attempted to show a sample of the varied types of rare works in the collection, some of which are not the oldest books but have significance for other reasons.

The statements are presented in approximate chronological order of the material and have been created according to the primary and comparative criteria set out in *Significance 2.0*.⁴⁷

A: PATRISTICA, LITURGICA AND BIBLES (INCLUDES BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER) – SOME FOLIO

DE CIVITATE DEI [A 37]

DESCRIPTION



FIGURE 23 - DE CIVITATE DEI

This is a 15th century edition of *De Civitate Dei*, by Saint Augustine. Augustine (b. 354, d. 430) composed *De civitate Dei* (The City of God) after an attack on Rome by the Visigoth king Alaric I in 410AD. The Roman pagans blamed the invasion on the influence of Christianity, arguing that the ancient gods did not protect the city because they were angry that the Roman Empire had adopted Christianity as its official religion in 381. *De Civitate Dei* addressed questions about the actions of God in the world and in history. Augustine's writings laid the foundation for a great deal of Western Christian thought as it developed across the subsequent centuries.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

⁴⁷ Russell and Winkworth, *Significance 2.0*

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This was printed on the Gutenberg Press at Mainz in 1473 by Peter Schoeffer. It was donated to the library by Sir Robert Inglis, who was a Conservative member of Parliament for the University of Oxford known for his “high church” position. He donated this volume in response to W.G Broughton’s appeal for books in 1836.



FIGURE 24 - BOOKPLATE (DONATION BY SIR ROBERT INGLIS)

Condition

This edition is a folio volume in its original oak boards and blind-stamped calf. There is some damage to the calf. There are headings on leaves [1a-2a] and colophons in red, which were illuminated by Lazarus von Andlau. There is commentary by Thomas Wallensis and Nicholas Trivet (leaves 285a-359a). The book itself is in good condition for its age, with some damage to the calf skin over the wooden binding. There is some minimal staining on the edge.



FIGURE 25 - PAGE FROM DE CIVITATE DEI

Rarity or representativeness

There are no other copies of this early printed edition of *De Civitate Dei* in Australia. The British Library holds one 1473 edition.

Interpretive capacity

The fact that this is a printed edition of a landmark work by an early church father, printed before the Reformation, gives it interpretive capacity as a material expression of the desire of the Tractarians to strengthen the connections of the Church of England with its pre-Reformation past, and to extend the influence of that programme to the colonies.

Statement of significance

This book is significant for **historical** and **research** purposes, partly because of its rarity and age, as a book which was printed on the Gutenberg press in Mainz. This makes it an example of an early product of the printing press. Its provenance, as a gift from Sir Robert Inglis, gives it historical significance as an artefact demonstrating the growing aspirations of the Tractarian party within the Church of England to assist and influence the church in the colony of NSW (the first chaplains of which had been decidedly Evangelical in their theology and patronage networks).

SAINT JEROME, LIBER EPISTOLARUM SANCTI HIERONYMI [A 89]

DESCRIPTION

Saint Jerome, *Liber Epistolarum Sancti Hieronymi* (Book of Letters of St Jerome) was printed in Basel in 1497 by Nicolaus Kesler. The original work itself was written by Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus (also known as St Jerome). He was born in Stridon around 342-347 AD.

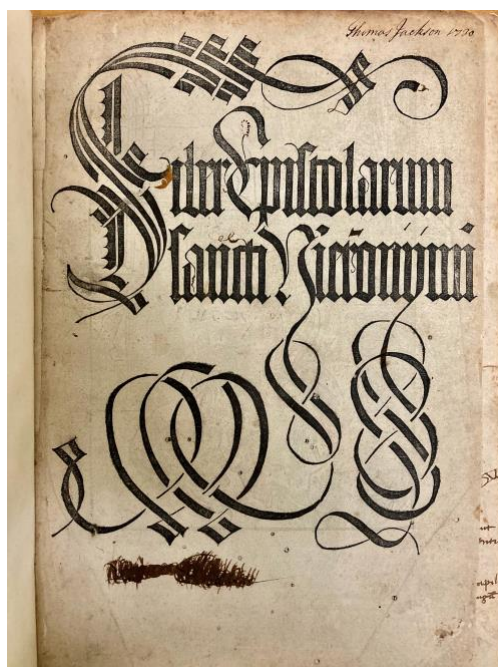


FIGURE 26- LIBER EPISTOLARUM SANCTI
HIERONYMI

The work includes an etching by German artist Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) which features St Jerome in his study. Kesler published this print in 1492 and went on to include it in his second edition of the *Liber Epistolarum*. St Jerome is frequently depicted with a lion as a result of an apocryphal story about Jerome curing a lion in the wilderness by pulling a thorn out of its paw. In this illustration St Jerome is helping the lion inside his study. The three open books in the background show Genesis 1:1 in Latin, Greek and Hebrew as a tribute to Jerome's work as a translator of the Old Testament Scriptures. Jerome is wearing the hat of a Roman cardinal, although he never held this office. It is Dürer's first verified book illustration and for this reason alone this work is significant.



FIGURE 27 - DÜRER'S WOODCUT OF ST JEROME AND THE LION

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes; it also possesses aesthetic significance as a surviving example of the work of Albrecht Dürer.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

A bookplate in the front of the volume indicates that before being donated to the Sydney Diocesan library it was owned by Thomas Thompson. Thompson was a prominent Wesleyan banker and merchant from Kingston upon Hull, whose family was closely connected with the Wesleys (his wife was

a granddaughter of Vincent Perronet) and the Wilberforces (who were also natives of Kingston upon Hull).



FIGURE 28 - BOOKPLATE FROM THOMAS THOMPSON

Thomas Thompson (or previous owner Thomas Jackson) may have also annotated the volume – there are copious notes on the first few pages of the work, including manicules like the one pictured. These examples of manicules are valuable examples of annotation styles from the era.

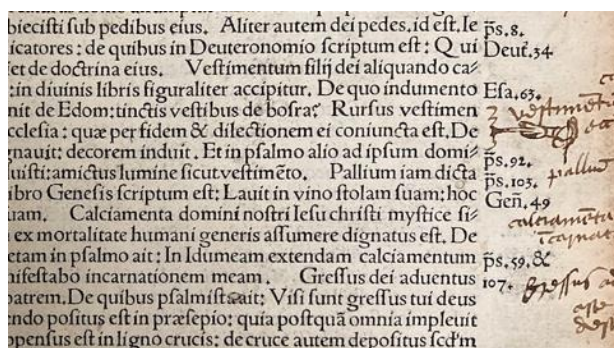


FIGURE 29 - EXAMPLE OF MANICLE

Condition

The original covers and a section of the back pages of this work are missing, although facsimile copies were obtained and inserted when the volume was rebound in brown calf in the nineteenth century. This binding is in good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

There is one other extant copy in Australia at the State Library of NSW. Other surviving copies of this edition are almost all in Europe and the USA. Worldcat includes records of 18 copies in various libraries across the world, but there are also copies in museums such as the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Interpretive capacity

Thompson's ownership of this work (and possible annotations in it) and his donation of it to the diocesan library illustrate the fact that evangelicals as well as Tractarians could be seriously interested in the writings of the church fathers and convinced of their utility for the clergy of the colony.

Statement of Significance

This book has **historical** and **research** significance because of its age and origins. The annotations (possibly by Thomas Thompson) add another layer of interest to this as an object and provides a connection with previous owners. The notes, if they are his, help us to gain an understanding of the way this text was being read by a Wesleyan lay preacher in the late eighteenth century.

The work also has **aesthetic significance** because of the print by Albrecht Dürer who was an important figure of the German renaissance.

Its historical, research and aesthetic significance are compounded by its **rarity**, as one of only two copies held in Australia.

MISSALE AD USUM DIOCESIS COLONIENSIS A BARIIS MENDIS AD LIMA REDACTUM (MISSAL OF COLOGNE) [A 124]

DESCRIPTION

Published in 1520, this is a printed version of a late medieval liturgical text, produced for use in the Catholic diocese of Cologne.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Condition

Good condition. Printed on vellum, in red and black throughout.

Provenance

In 1871 it was donated to Moore College library by Rev. Robert Lethridge King (grandson of Governor P. G. King, and Principal of Moore College 1868-78).

Rarity or representativeness

This work is extremely rare. There were only 10 other listings of the 1520 edition on WorldCat.

Interpretive capacity

The *Missal of Cologne* is a rare surviving example of this late medieval liturgical text, reprinted in 1520 within a context of enormous ferment in the German church. (1520 was the year of Leo X's papal bull, *Exsurge Domine*, which Luther was summoned to give an answer to at the Diet of Worms in the following year.)

Statement of Significance

In addition to its primary **historical** and **research** significance (compounded by its **rarity**) as an artefact of Reformation-era Germany, this item also has historical significance deriving from its connection with the family of one of the first Governors of NSW.

THE HOLY BIBLE CONTEYNING THE OLD TESTAMENT AND THE NEW .. 1611 .[A 143]

DESCRIPTION

A first edition (second issue) of the Authorised version of the Bible (popularly known as the King James Version), published in 1611. It was printed at London by "Robert Barker, printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie, Anno Dom. 1611."



FIGURE 30 - 1611 BIBLE

There are a few errata which are found only in this edition. One of the most noteworthy errors is found in Ruth 3:15, where "she" is incorrectly printed as "he". It is the errata which make it clear that this is a first edition.



FIGURE 31 - RUTH 3:15 (PHOTO BY E. MOLLENHAUER)

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

It was donated by Joseph Maude to the Broughton library in 1839.

Condition

The binding is fragile. It has been boxed for protection.

Rarity or representativeness

This particular edition STC 2217, is found in a number of US and UK libraries. There is one in the Kinder Library in Auckland and one at St Mark's National Theological Centre Library, Canberra.

Statement of Significance

The age of this work as a first edition of the King James Bible makes it **historically significant**. The publication of this Bible was an important development in the history of the Anglican church.

This has **research significance**. The various errata in this edition also make it of interest to historians, theologians and scholars of rare books. Its rarity, particularly within the southern hemisphere also makes it important as it enables scholars in Australia to access it for research purposes.

BOOKS OF PSALMS [A183]



FIGURE 32- BOOK OF PSALMS

DESCRIPTION

This Book of Psalms (printed in 1845) belonged to Lucy Mileham Hassall. Lucy was the granddaughter of Samuel Otoo Hassall and Lucy Mileham and great-granddaughter of Rowland Hassall, a missionary and early pastoralist in NSW and his wife Elizabeth.⁴⁸

Her mother, Anne (who had married James Mileham Hassall) gave her this book on her second birthday, 1856. The inscription reads:

*"To Lucy Mileham Hassall, from her affectionate
Mammy, 23rd January 1856, her second birthday"*

⁴⁸ See Niel Gunson, 'Hassall, Rowland (1768–1820)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hassall-rowland-2166/text2777>, published first in hardcopy 1966, accessed online 4 March 2021. "Fine Old Lady," *Sydney Morning Herald*, December 29, 1934, 7.

Her mother had also included a poem for her daughter encouraging her not to forget to pray:

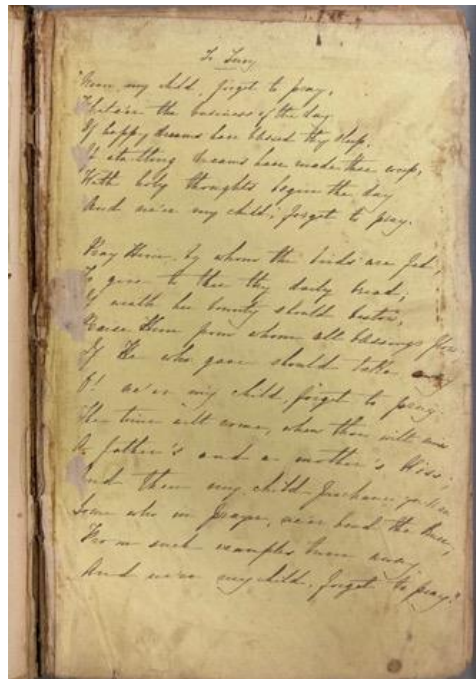


FIGURE 33 - POEM WITHIN BOOK

Lucy had inscribed her own poem on the inside cover later in her life, dedicating it to the memory of "my darling mother who died June 4th 1878."

The book includes inserts of a small painting (with the inscription "My dear Miss Harrison," a family history and a list of the passengers on the ship that brought her father and grandparents to Australia.



FIGURE 34 - ILLUSTRATION WITHIN BOOK

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for **historical**, **social** and **research** purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This Book of Psalms belonged to Lucy Mileham Hassall and was donated to the library after her death.

Condition

Good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

There are papers relating to the Hassall family held at the State Library of NSW. As a plain book of Psalms, this would have been a reasonably common object but its inscriptions and added papers give it an element of uniqueness as an object belonging to this family.

Interpretive capacity

This book allows us to gain an understanding into the family lives of early Europeans in the colony. The inscriptions and notes are a fascinating glimpse into the spiritual and personal lives of these women.

Statement of significance

The **social and historical significance** of this item derive primarily from its connection with the Hassall family. As a gift from a mother to her daughter, it provides a glimpse into the lives of the women in this family. The book was preserved as a precious object alongside other material personal to Lucy Hassall. The Hassall family is considered to be of historical interest because of their early arrival in the colony of NSW and their influence on the Anglican church and the pastoral industry.

It has **research significance** for Australian historians, shedding light on the private world of Australian women in the nineteenth century. It is also of interest to religious historians researching Anglican and evangelical history in NSW.

THE HOLY BIBLE, CONTAINING THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS: TRANSLATED OUT OF THE ORIGINAL TONGUES, AND WITH THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED, BY HIS MAJESTY'S SPECIAL COMMAND : APPOINTED TO BE READ IN CHURCHES. [A 185]

DESCRIPTION

This edition of the Authorised Version of the Bible was printed in 1821. It was printed by John Smith, printer to Cambridge University. It is a large edition, designed for public use.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is primarily of historical significance.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

The library's copy lacks its title page and the first few pages. The Bible belonged to St. John's Parramatta and is inscribed by J. Penrose, clerk of St. John's in 1825. It is possible that this Bible was used by Samuel Marsden.

Condition

The book is bound with board, and much of the spine is missing. It is in fair condition.



FIGURE 35 - EXTERIOR OF BIBLE

Rarity or representativeness

There are few other examples of Bibles of the same age in Australia. One comparative example would be Richard Johnson's Bible (held at St Philip's Anglican Church, York St, Sydney).

Statement of Significance

The **historical significance** of this work lies primarily in its connection with one of the oldest churches in Australia. It is an example of a book used within colonial Sydney which had **spiritual** significance to its users. The possibility that Samuel Marsden made use of this item also makes it **historically significant**.

B: FOREIGN THEOLOGY — FOLIOS

BIBLIOTHECA SANCTA A F. SIXTO SENESIS (1586) [B 53]

DESCRIPTION

The book is an introduction to the Bible and its interpretation, issued following the Council of Trent, by Sixtus of Siena (1520-1569). He was an Italian Jew who converted to Roman Catholicism and joined the Dominican Order. Originally written in 1566, this was an important work for the Roman Catholic church after the Council of Trent.

One notable aspect of this book is the binding. This includes some binders' waste which is still visible. It is a portion of a handwritten copy of Gregory the Great's Epistles from the fourteenth century. The script itself has been identified as a fourteenth century cursive court or business hand.⁴⁹ There is a red

⁴⁹ K.V. Sinclair, "A Fragment of Gregory the Great's Epistolae in Sydney," *Scriptorium* XVII (1963): 130.

and blue ink rubricated capital finished by hand and the ink is now brown, but it was probably originally black. The binding is contemporary and is also noted to be distinctive to Oxford in that period.⁵⁰

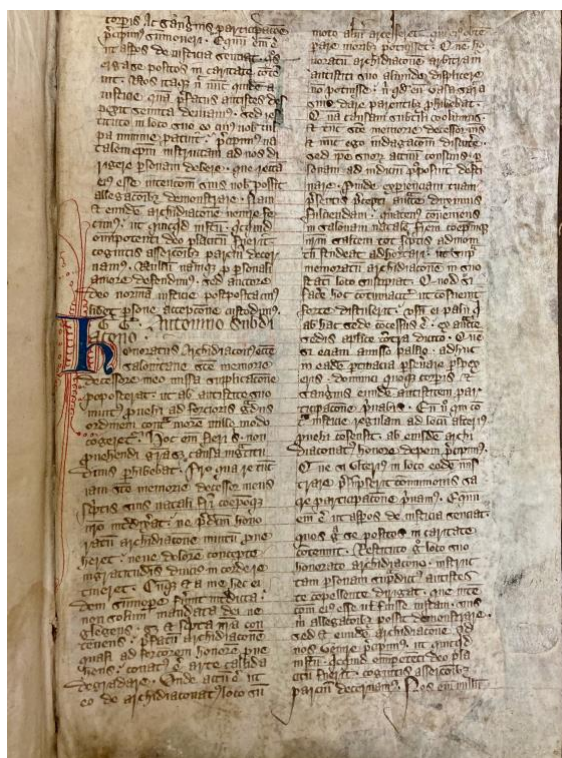


FIGURE 36- BINDERS' WASTE

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This edition of Sixtus's *Bibliotheca Sancta* was published in Cologne in 1586, and was donated by Martin J. Routh, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in response to Broughton's request for books in 1836. Routh was Classics scholar and aligned himself with the Tractarian party in the Church of England. John Henry Newman dedicated his *Lectures on the Prophetic Office of the Church* in 1837 to him as one "who has been reserved to report to a forgetful generation what was the theology of their fathers." In this instance, the work in question derives not from the pre-Reformation church but from the Catholic Reformation of the sixteenth century.

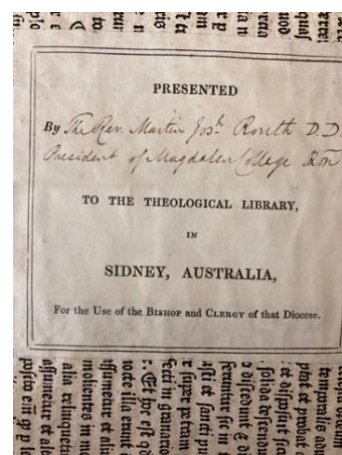


FIGURE 37 - BOOKPLATE (DONATION BY M.J. ROUTH)

⁵⁰ Email from David Pearson, 9/2/2021.

Condition

The leather binding is in fair condition, with some damage on the lower spine.

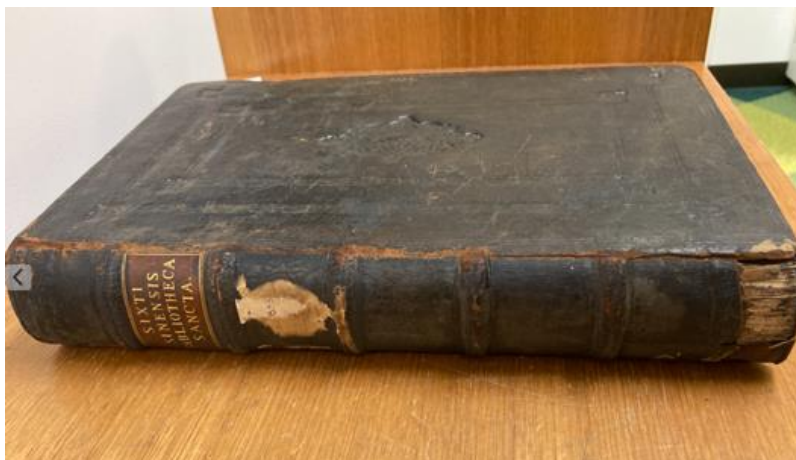


FIGURE 38 - SPINE (SHOWING SOME DAMAGE)

Rarity or representativeness

This is an early and rare edition of this. It is the only 1586 edition in Australia (although the State Library of NSW possesses a 1575 edition). The presence of binders' waste in this edition makes this particular book unique and rare.

Interpretive capacity

The presence of this book, a product of the Tridentine Catholicism of the sixteenth century, in the early collection helps us gauge the extent of Tractarian influence in the diocese at the time.

Statement of Significance

This book is of **historical significance** because of its age as well as its provenance as an early gift from an Oxford Tractarian to the diocese. The rarity of the book and its binders' waste and bookbinding practises are of interest to historians and book collectors throughout the world.

Its **research significance** is compounded by its rarity. Teams at notable libraries are assembling collections of books which include binders' waste. These include the University of Princeton University of Stanford Libraries.⁵¹

⁵¹ https://lib-dbserver.princeton.edu/visual_materials/hb/cases/bindingwaste/index.html accessed February 23, 2021; <https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/ty870gh9714>, accessed February 23, 2021.

C: ENGLISH SHORT TITLE CATALOGUE QUARTOS (1475-1640)

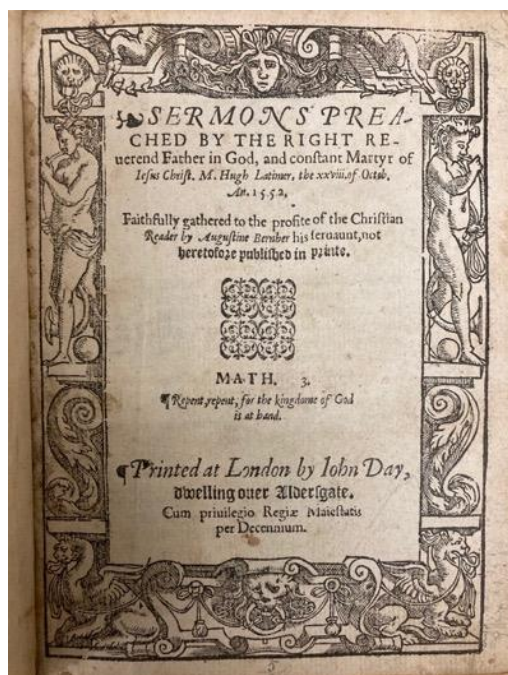


FIGURE 39 - FRUTEFUL SERMONS

FRVTEFVLL SERMONS PREACHED BY THE RIGHT REUEREND FATHER, AND CONSTANT MARTYR OF IESUS CHRIST M. HUGH LATYMER: NEWLY IMPRINTED, WITH OTHERS NOT HERETOFORE SET FORTH IN PRINT, TO THE EDIFYING OF ALL WHICH WILL DISPOSE THEMSELUES TO THE READING OF THE SAME. [C 14-16]

DESCRIPTION

The work itself is a book of sermons by Hugh Latimer, an English reformer who was Bishop of Worcester before the reformation and later chaplain to Edward VI. He was martyred in 1551 by Queen Mary. The library has a number of editions of this item of a similar age. This edition was published in three parts from 1571 -1575, all listed as being published in 1571 on the colophon.⁵²

The first volume is bound in vellum at a later date. It has a title page and inscription by a previous owner:

"This being the ancientest collection of sermons I have seen since the Reformation; I read them therefore to see what kind of preaching was then. And observe Father Latimer very plane, zealous in reproving sinns, especially the non-preaching clergy, most frequent in pressing the gospel, & faith in Christ, in opposition to merits and popish devices. Hath many pleasant stories - not much learning. But loose discourses, especially in his court sermons before Edward VI."

By referring to Latimer as "Father Latimer" the writer reveals his respect for Latimer as a leader of the English reformation. It is an interesting title to give him since it is a term more commonly associated with Roman Catholic and High Anglican usage, yet the writer's sympathies are clearly and emphatically Protestant. It is also an interesting insight into the way readers of this work (usually ministers in the Anglican church) used it in practice – as a way of imitating the work of the reformers themselves.

⁵² The library holds two volumes of this as well as a book of sermons published in 1578. All editions were printed by John Daye in London.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This was donated to the Moore College Library by English clergyman J. P. Wellington.

Condition

Good condition but needs some cleaning.

Rarity or representativeness

This edition has 22 copies listed under the ESTC system (all in the Northern hemisphere), spread over 12 libraries. There are two other copies listed in Australia (one at the National Library and one at La Trobe University).

Interpretive capacity

This particular book of sermons with its inscription in the front explaining how they helped the reader (an Anglican clergyman) is helpful in understanding not just what Anglicans were reading but how they were used and received.

Statement of Significance

As a book of sermons by an influential English reformer, printed in the Elizabethan era (twenty years after his death at the time of Queen Mary) this copy has an additional layer of **historical significance** because of the role it played in influencing the preaching of Anglican clergy in the nineteenth century. It highlights the ways that the theology and preaching practice of the Reformation era continued to influence the practices of clergy in subsequent centuries. Its **historical and research significance** are enhanced by its rarity and age.

A DEFENCE OF THE TRVE AND CATHOLIKE DOCTRINE OF THE SACRAMENT OF THE BODY AND BLOVD
OF OUR SAUIOUR CHRIST [C 42]

DESCRIPTION



FIGURE 40 - A DEFENCE

This is a first edition of Thomas Cranmer's work on the doctrine of transubstantiation, published in 1550. Cranmer was Archbishop of Canterbury and he refutes the doctrine of transubstantiation taught by the Catholic Church. Cranmer had changed his mind on this doctrine under the influence of the Bishop of London, fellow martyr Nicholas Ridley. Cranmer was burnt at the stake under the reign of Mary I in 1556. His prominence in *Foxe's Book of Martyrs* made him a Protestant hero of the reformation.

The Library's copy of this work has been rebound with vellum binding, probably in the nineteenth century. It has gilt edged pages. The title page is at the back of the book and indicates it was published by Reynold Wolfe.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Condition

Good condition with non-original binding.

Rarity or representativeness

There are 22 copies of this work listed in the ESTC in North America and the UK. These are held across 13 different institutions. There is one other copy held in Australia, at the State Library of Victoria.

Interpretive capacity

As a theological book this is helpful in understanding the perspectives of Anglican church on the Lord's supper at the time of the Reformation. Its subsequent transmission history, including its rebinding in the nineteenth century and underline the renewed interest of mid-nineteenth century Anglican clergy in the sixteenth century controversies over matters of sacramental theology.

Statement of Significance

As well as being a rare book which is valuable for **research** and scholarship, the book is another representative of the books being collected by the library which focussed on the theology of the Reformation. Its **historical** and **research** significance are enhanced by its **age** and **rarity**.

A COMMENTARIE OF M. DOCTOR MARTIN LUTHER UPON THE EPISTLE OF S. PAULE TO THE GALATHIANS (1580) (C44)

DESCRIPTION

Luther's commentary on Galatians, which he described as "my epistle, to which I am betrothed...", is considered to be one of the seminal works of the Reformation. The Library possesses an English version printed in London in 1580, translated from the original German edition printed in 1531. Luther wrote this commentary on Galatians in order to expound the doctrine of justification by faith, one of the key concepts of Reformation theology - "These two terms, grace and peace, constitute Christianity."

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This was a second edition of the work which was printed in London. The imprint states: "Diligently reused, corrected, and newly imprinted againe by Thomas Vautroullier dwelling within the Blacke friers by Ludgate. Cum privilegio, 1580." The signature suggests it was owned in 1834 by A. M. Stalker, then later in 1876 by Joshua F. Josephson (a prominent Sydney businessman, judge and politician of the mid-nineteenth century, from a Jewish Christian background). There is also a book plate with the name Richard Bingham Sheridan. In 1977 it was passed to Ridley College Library and then handed to Moore College Library.

Condition

Leather bound (rebound at some stage). The pages have been trimmed and some text has been cut.

Rarity or representativeness

There are no other copies listed in Australia. There are 21 copies of the 1580 listed on the ESTC for North American and UK libraries. Another copy is held in New Zealand in Alexander Turnbull library.

Interpretive capacity

As a privately owned book for so many years, this offers an intriguing insight into the types of books some individuals brought with them to Australia or obtained once they were here.

Statement of Significance

This has **historical and research** significance due to the fact it is a very valuable and rare book. It holds **social significance** because it was brought to the Australia in the nineteenth century and was held privately for so many years by laypeople.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN ENGLISH: AFTER THE GREEKE TRANSLATION ANNEXED WYTH THE TRANSLATION OF ERASMUS IN LATIN. (1550) [C 78]

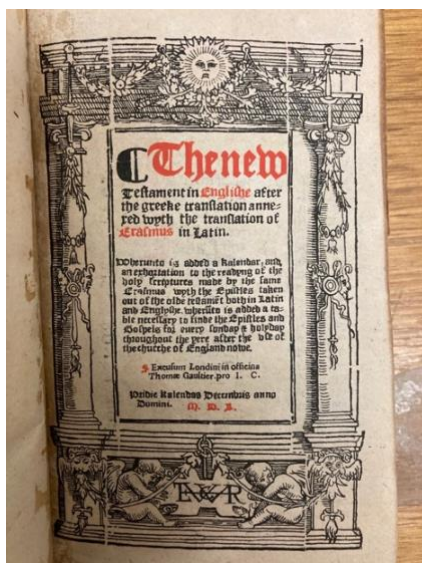


FIGURE 41 - NEW TESTAMENT IN ENGLISH

DESCRIPTION

This is a fourth edition of Tyndale's translation of the New Testament with the translation of Erasmus in Latin. It was published in London in 1550. Tyndale (who was martyred in 1536) had suggested an English translation of the Bible to the Bishop of London, but this idea was rejected. He then travelled to Europe and completed his translation of the New Testament in the city of Worms in 1525. Copies were then smuggled into England in defiance of Cardinal Wolsey and Henry VIII. Plans were made to silence Tyndale, who was in hiding in Antwerp. He was betrayed and captured, and commissioners of the Holy Roman Empire tried him for heresy and sentenced him to death at the stake. This translation is also significant because it influenced later English translations of the Bible including the Authorised Version.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This edition was published in 1550, the letters J. C. indicating that it may have been published by London Printer John Cawood. It belonged to Ranulph Broras Hunter in 1917 who lived in Scarborough. A note

in the book written by the book seller suggests it is possible that it belonged to Francis Fry as the binding is similar to his other books.

Condition

Rebound in red leather in the nineteenth century, it is in good condition with some minor marks and some text shaved or slightly trimmed in places.

Rarity or representativeness

There are 13 copies of this edition in North America and 22 held in the United Kingdom (7 of which are held in Oxford). The Alexander Turnbull library in New Zealand has 2 copies. The State Library of NSW has a different edition of this work, published in 1549 by William Powell. It is in imperfect condition, with the first 16 pages missing.

Statement of Significance

As one of the few copies in the Southern hemisphere, the significance of this item for historical and research purposes is compounded by its rarity. Its primary research value is for theologians, linguists and historians of the Reformation and the sixteenth century.

THE INSTITVTION [I.E. INSTITUTION] OF CHRISTIAN RELIGION (1562)[C 82]

DESCRIPTION

The *Institute of Christian Religion* was Calvin's most enduringly and widely influential work. It was first published in Basel in 1536. Thomas Norton was responsible for the English translation and wrote the preface. The library owns a number of copies including this first English edition published in 1562.

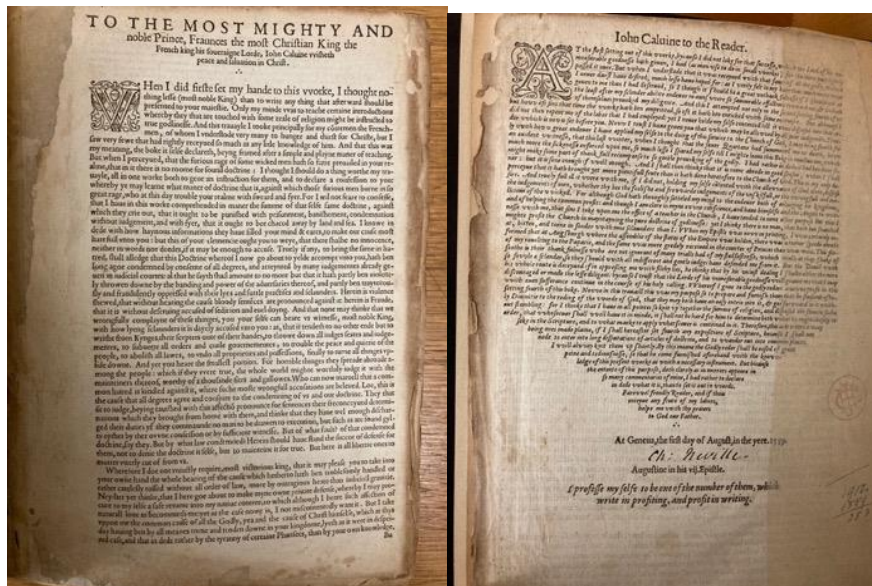


FIGURE 42 - INSIDE PAGES OF THE INSTITUTION OF CHRISTIAN RELIGION

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

The book was donated to the college in 2017 by Bruce Winter (a former student and lecturer).

Condition

The book has been rebound in brown calf skin. It is missing its title page but it is in otherwise good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

There are few copies of this first edition in the world. According to the ESTC there are 6 in the UK and 8 in North America. I could not find a listing in a library in the Southern hemisphere.

Interpretive capacity

Calvin's *Institutes* is an important work for Reformed evangelical Christians. The worth placed on this book in the collection is an indication of the theological convictions held by many in the Sydney diocese.

Statement of Significance

This work has **research and historical significance** because of its status as an old and rare book. It is of interest to scholars on the Reformation. It has historical significance as an early edition of Calvin's work which has been so influential in the Anglican church, particularly among those who identify as Evangelicals.

THE GENEVA ENGLISH BIBLE 1599 [C 83]

DESCRIPTION

The Geneva Bible was first published in 1560 in the Swiss city of Geneva. The translation was mostly carried out by William Whittingham based on William Tyndale's translation. Whittingham was one of the many protestants who fled England during Queen Mary's reign.

It was the first Bible to contain some notes in the margins which are written from a Reformed perspective. The Reformed theological emphasis of the Geneva Bible's marginal notes was one of the reasons James commissioned his own Authorised Version. This particular version has a book of Psalms included in the back which is in a metrical version for singing.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated by the Wheeler family 2019. Purchased in England in the 1960s by Lionel Wheeler. There is an envelope of correspondence held by the library which relates to Lionel Wheeler's research into the provenance of the Bible.

Condition

Fair condition. Title page, Genesis 1 - Deuteronomy 22, Job 16-42, Acts 3-18 missing. New Testament title page missing. The leather binding is deteriorating and the book is fragile. It is currently boxed to protect it from further damage.



FIGURE 43- COVER AND INSIDE PAGE OF GENEVA BIBLE

Rarity or representativeness

There are few extant copies of this Bible throughout the world. Only one other is listed in the Southern hemisphere on the ESTC which is held at Alexander Turnbull library in New Zealand.

Statement of Significance

The book's **historical significance** as an artefact of sixteenth century Reformed Protestantism is enhanced by its rarity. It is another volume which will assist Reformation scholars in their studies.

D: ENGLISH WING QUARTOS (1641-1700)

POPERY NOT FOUNDED ON SCRIPTURE: OR, THE TEXTS WHICH PAPISTS CITE OUT OF THE BIBLE, FOR THE PROOF OF THE POINTS OF THEIR RELIGION (1688) [D273]

DESCRIPTION

This work was written by Thomas Tenison in 1688.⁵³ Tenison was a clergyman in the Church of England who was at the forefront of resistance to a perceived threat of resurgent Roman Catholic influence within the Church of England in the 1660s. He was well respected in the church, was the first president of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and went on to become Archbishop of Canterbury later in his life.

⁵³ The Rare Books Collection holds two copies of this edition.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This has an inscription which says "Presented to T. G. Owens by Mr Wm Conway Jones, March 24th 1863." It is not clear when it was acquired by the library.

Condition

The binding is fragile and there are some tears.

Rarity or representativeness

There are two other copies of this book listed on Trove as being available in Australia – the National Library and Flinders University.

Statement of Significance

As a rare and old book this book has **historical**, **social** and **research** significance for the insights that it provides into the Catholic-Protestant controversies of the seventeenth century and their continuing interest to nineteenth and twentieth century Protestants in Australia. Sectarianism has been a persistent feature of religious and political history in Australia and the presence of these books provides insight into this aspect of Australian cultural history.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER 1662 [D287]

DESCRIPTION



FIGURE 44 - BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER (1662)

The library has numerous copies of the Book of Common Prayer including a large number within the Croft Collection (which will be outlined below). Missing from the Croft collection is the 1662 edition. This particular edition was printed by Printed by "His Ma:ties printers" in London. Its title is arranged within an engraved architectural border which is signed by David Loggan, who was an engraver.

The 1662 prayer book was published two years after the restoration of the monarchy following the English Civil War. This edition was the official prayer book during the expansion of the British Empire and for this reason was influential in the development of the liturgy and theology of the Anglican churches being established throughout the world.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Condition

Good condition. It has been rebound.

Rarity or representativeness

This is a very rare edition of the 1662 prayer book. The ESTC lists 2 copies in the UK and 1 in North America.

Interpretive capacity

The 1662 Book of Common Prayer was an important text for Anglicans from its publication in the seventeenth century, with influence that spilled over beyond the church into the wider cultural and civil sphere.⁵⁴

Statement of Significance

This edition has **historic and research** significance that is enhanced by its rarity. The role of the 1662 prayer book in the Anglican church at the time that Australia was being colonised also makes it significant and of interest to historians. The prayer book holds **social significance** to the Anglican community as a key component of their liturgy for centuries.

E: FOREIGN SHORT TITLE CATALOGUE QUARTOS (1475-1640)

BIBLIA HEBRAICA. EORUNDEM LATINA INTERPRETATIO X. PAGNINI, B. ARIAE MONTANI ET QUORUNDAM ALIORUM COLLATO STUDIO AS HEBRAICUM DITIONEM DILIGENTISSIME EXPENSA (1617) [E39]

DESCRIPTION

This is an edition of part of the Old Testament in Hebrew published in 1617 in Geneva. It has annotations and translation in Latin, based on the work of the sixteenth century Catholic scholars, Xanthus Pagninus and Benedictus Arias Montanus. This part contains one complete part of the Hebrew Bible – Joshua, Judges, I Samuel, I Kings (the former prophets) – and was originally one of a number of volumes.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.



FIGURE 45 - BIBLIA HEBRAICA (PHOTO BY E. MOLLENHAUER)

⁵⁴ Tom Frame, "The 1662 Book of Common Prayer: The Prayer Book of a Nation," *St Mark's Review* 222 no. Nov (2012).

Comparative criteria

Provenance

It was donated to Moore College Library From the library of the late Rev. Stephen Taylor, who was a tutor with the College.

Condition

Fair. The binding is worn and the spine is a little damaged.

Rarity or representativeness

While there are other Hebrew Old Testaments listed, this is the only copy of this edition listed in Australia.

Statement of Significance

This has **research significance** as it would be of interest to scholars of the Hebrew Bible and the history of its transmission and translation. It highlights the return to original languages which was a feature of the Humanist scholarship of the sixteenth century within both Catholic and Protestant circles. It is a rare book which is difficult to find within the Southern hemisphere.

IN EVANGELIUM LUCAE PARAPHRASIS DES. ERASMI ROTERODAMI, BIBLE. N.T. LUKE. LATIN. PARAPHRASES. (1540) [E 10],

DESCRIPTION



FIGURE 46- IN EVANGELIUM LUCAE PARAPHRASIS

This work is a Latin translation of the New Testament book of Luke from the original Greek text by Erasmus. He is best known as a humanist scholar, the author of such works as *In praise of folly* and is considered an important fore-runner of the Reformation.

His translation work was influential to many of the reformers including Martin Luther who used it for his German translation of the Bible. While the first edition was published in 1523, this particular edition was printed in Paris in 1540, a few years after Erasmus's death.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Published by Pierre Regnault in Paris in 1540. It was part of the Moore College Library collection.

Condition

It is leather bound (it has been rebound) and is in good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

This is one of 14 extant copies in the world according to Bibliothèque nationale de France. WorldCat lists 11.

Statement of Significance

This is a rare edition of this work which increases its significance from a **historical and research** perspective. It would be of use to historians researching sixteenth century humanism, the European Reformation and the history of the transmission and translation of the text of the Greek New Testament.

PARAPHRASIS D. ERASMI ROTERODAMI IN EVANGELIUM LUCAE PER AUTOREM RECOGNITA, 1554
[E 11]

DESCRIPTION

This work by Erasmus is a paraphrase of the Gospel according to Luke in Latin, translated from Greek. The text is printed in single column, solid paragraph form, without verse nos. Italic type. Running title at top across both pages. References in outer margin. The library also holds another of these printed in 1541 in Antwerp by Jan Steels.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Inscription on title page: James Pollock, 1881. Bookplate: S.C. Wiseman, 1913. It was in Moore College Library.

Condition

Reasonable condition – the front cover is coming away from the binding slightly. Some water damage.

Rarity or representativeness

There are 3 other copies of this particular edition listed on WorldCat suggesting this is a rare edition.

Statement of Significance

As with the above book, the rarity of this book makes it significant **historically**. It has significance in terms of its value for **research** for historians researching sixteenth century humanism, the European Reformation and the history of the transmission, translation and interpretation of the text of the Greek New Testament.

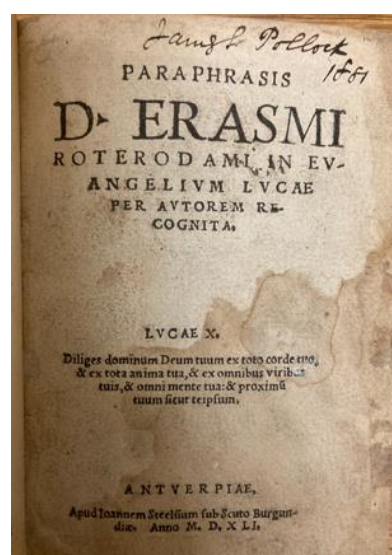


FIGURE 47 - PARAPHRASIS D.ERASMI ROTERODAM

DECLARATION POUR MAINTENIR LA VRAIE FOY QUE TIENNENT TOUS CHRETIENS DE LA TRINITE DES PERSONNES UN SEUL DIEU (1553) [E 45]

DESCRIPTION



FIGURE 48 - DECLARATION POUR MAINTENIR

This book was written by Calvin in response to Michael Servetus and his writings on the trinity. Servetus had been burnt at the stake in 1553 for his teachings which were seen as heresy by the Protestants and Catholics at the time. This edition was published in 1554 in Geneva by Jean Crespin. It is written in French.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Condition

Good condition. It has some signatures in French.

Rarity or representativeness

There are 9 copies of this edition listed on WorldCat all of which are in the North America. There are a number of other copies held throughout Europe, including at Bibliotheque Geneve and the British Library. It is a valuable and rare book. There are no other copies held in Australia.

Interpretive capacity

This work is an important primary source that sheds light on an enduringly (infamous) episode of sixteenth century history.

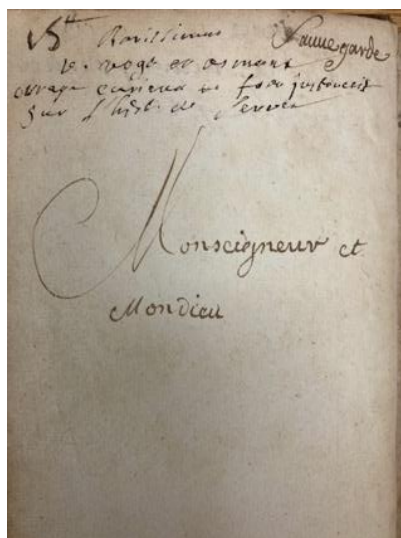


FIGURE 49 - EXAMPLE OF FRENCH SIGNATURES

Statement of Significance

This book is a significant work of theology as well as being important for understanding the context of the trinitarian controversy caused by Servetus's ideas. Its significance is compounded by its rarity.

OPUS ARTICULORUM SIVE CONCLUSIONUM A SANCTÆ MEMORIÆ CLARISSIMO UIRO HULDRYCHO ZWINGLIO IN UERNACULA LINGUA CONSCRIPTUM, À LEONE UERO IUDAE IN LATINAM UERSUM, CUIUS ARGUMENTUM UERSIS ALIQUOT PAGINIS INUENIES. (1535) [E 46]

DESCRIPTION

This is a rare copy of *Auslegen und Gründ der Schlussreden* or *For if we are True Prophets* by Huldrych Zwingli in Latin. Zwingli was the leader of the Swiss reformation which started in Zurich. There is also in an undated edition with the same title issued by Froschouer in possibly that same year. The text was also published by Froschouer in 1535 under the title: *Religionis antiquae et vere Christianae potissima capita*.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Condition

Good. Beautifully bound.

Rarity or representativeness

The USTC lists 4 known copies throughout the world. WorldCat lists 3. There are no other copies in Australia or New Zealand.

Statement of Significance

The age and rarity of this work enhance its **historical and research significance**. Given the key role Zwingli played in the reformation, it is of particular interest to scholars of Reformation history.

F: FOREIGN WING QUARTOS (AND FOREIGN NON-WING ITEMS)

FIVE WORKS OF MARTIN LUTHER [F 55]

DESCRIPTION

This is a volume of Martin Luther's works originally bound together in vellum.⁵⁵ It includes a German translation of the book of Isaiah, a commentary on Isaiah chapter 53, Kurtz Bekentnis vom heiligen Sacrament (Brief confession concerning the holy Sacrament), Von den Symbolis und Conciliis (a work

⁵⁵ Information about this set of works is found at Moore College Library blog:

<https://moore.edu.au/resources/five-works-of-martin-luther-a-special-quincentennial-acquisition/> accessed March 2, 2021.

on the Nicene Creed), and a sermon on John's Gospel. Three of them were published by Hans Luftt who also printed Luther's translation of the Bible. All five of the works were published in Lutherstadt, Wittenberg. All works were written in German.

Der Prophet Jesaia deudsch [F55. 1]

This was printed by Hans Luftt in 1528. This work is heavily underlined with a large quantity of annotations. The title page has been coloured in by a previous owner.

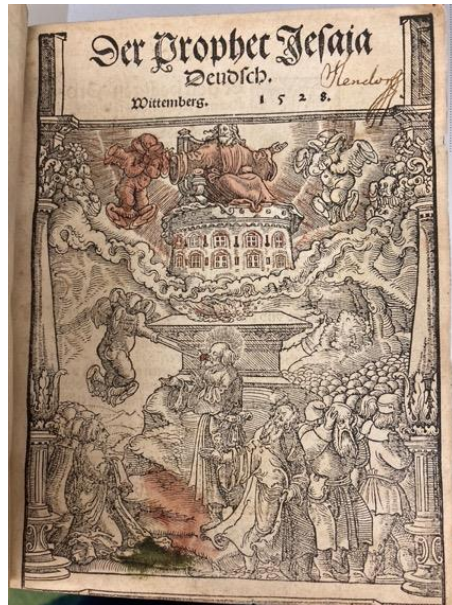
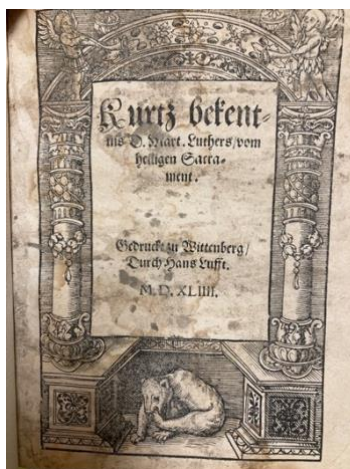


FIGURE 50 - TITLE PAGE, DER PROPHET JESAIA

Das LIII. Capitel des Propheten Jesaia: von dem Leiden und der Herrlichkeit Christi [F55.2]

This work was published in 1539 by Nickel Schirlentz and provides a detailed commentary of Isaiah 52. The Bible text is printed in a typeface twice as large as the text of the commentary. The blackletter typeface (also called Gothic or Fraktur) was common in early German printing.

Kurtz bekentnis D. Mart. Luthers vom heiligen Sacrament [F55.3]



This was written and published in 1544 near the end of Luther's life, and gives a short outline of his views on the Eucharist. The following year, his opponent Heinrich Bullinger produced a work in response to Luther's ideas entitled *True confession of the servants of the church at Zurich*.

In this work Luther is disagreeing with Caspar Schwenckfeld (1490-1561), a theologian who had initially supported Luther but came to oppose him on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper. Luther calls Schwenckfeld and his followers "slanderers of the sacrament."

FIGURE 51 - KURTZ BEKENTNIS

Von den Symbolis und Conciliis unterricht durch D. Caspar Creutiger. Geschrieben in der Auslegung uber das Symbolum Nicenum, und aus dem Latein verdeudscht [F55.4]

The primary author of this work is Caspar Creuziger (1504-1548), who was a professor at the University in Wittenberg and one of Luther's main collaborators on the translation of the Old Testament. It discusses the doctrines of the Nicene Creed, and is followed by Luther's translation of the Creed into German. It was printed by Georg Rhau in 1548.

Eyn Sermon uber das Euangelium Johan. 4. Es war eyn konigischer des son lag kranck zu Capernaum [F55.5]

Luther's sermon on the story in John chapter 4 of the royal official whose son was raised to life by Jesus. Luther uses this miracle to illustrate the nature of faith – *Das ist die art und natur des glaubens*. It was published in 1523 making it the earliest of the five works. Given that Hans Lufft opened his printing press that year it must have been one of his first printing jobs.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

The Library's copy of this collection of works was acquired in 2017 to commemorate the anniversary of the Reformation.

Condition

The set has been rebound into five separately bound copies with the binding preserved separately. They have been boxed together and are well preserved. There are some signatures and one lower right corner (of F1) torn off with some loss of text.

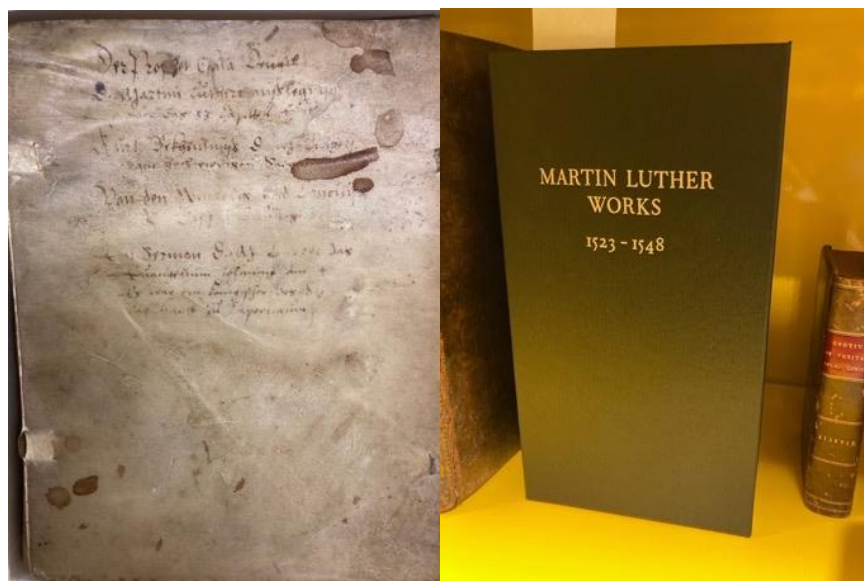


FIGURE 52 - BOX CONTAINING THE WORKS AND ORIGINAL BINDING



FIGURE 53 - WORKS WITHIN THE BOX

Rarity or representativeness

- 9 copies of *Der Prophet Jesaia deudsch* are listed worldwide on WorldCat (none in Australia)
- 4 copies of *Das LIII. Capitel des Propheten Jesaia* are listed worldwide on WorldCat (none in Australia)
- 19 *Von den Symbolis und Conciliis unterricht durch* are listed worldwide on WorldCat (none in Australia)
- 10 extant copies of the same edition of *Kurtz bekentnis D. Mart. Luthers vom heiligen Sacrament* listed on WorldCat, all in the Northern hemisphere. There are no first editions of this work listed on TROVE.
- 5 copies of *Eyn Sermon uber das Euangelium Johan* are listed worldwide on WorldCat (none in Australia)

Interpretive capacity

Luther is widely remembered as the originator of the Reformation which ultimately led to the creation of the Anglican church. These works are important Reformation writings. The acquisition of this collection to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the Reformation indicates the importance of this historical event to the College.

Statement of Significance

These five works have **historic significance** as contemporary printings of Luther's writings. Their rarity also makes them significant. They have **research significance** to historians of the reformation and Luther as well as theologians seeking to understand historical debates about the Lord's Supper and the Nicene Creed within the context of the Reformation in Europe. It has **social significance** as a collection which reflects the values of the organisation.

G: BIBLICAL CRITICISM FOLIOS – 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

This section includes dictionaries and reference works originally held in the Diocesan Library. Many were donations to Broughton's library in 1839.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA [G 28-37]



FIGURE 54 - THREE OF THE VOLUMES OF BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA

Description

A six-volume polyglot Bible edited by Brian Walton (an Anglican priest and orientalist, with Laudian political and theological leanings) in 1657. It has parallel versions of the Biblical text in multiple languages (across several columns). This includes portions of the text in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Aramaic, Syriac.

In one of the volumes, which has a slightly later publication date, the original “Republican” dedication to Oliver Cromwell (who supported Walton’s project despite his opposition to Walton’s theological and political leanings) is replaced by a “loyal dedication” to Charles II.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated by the Provost and Fellows Worcester College, Oxford 1839 in response to Bishop Broughton’s appeal for books.

Condition

Good condition. Some repairs and cleaning needed.

Rarity or representativeness

There are no other copies of the 1657 edition in Australia.

Interpretive capacity

This highlights the perceived importance of original languages and text-critical considerations in understanding the Biblical text for the assemblers of the collection who sent it to NSW and their expectation that the colonial churches would be served by a learned ministry.

Statement of Significance

These volumes have **historical significance** as rare and old books. The clear provenance from Cambridge University in response to a request for books for a theological library adds to their significance. In addition to their value as artefacts of seventeenth century interregnum-era Anglican scholarship, they have additional historical significance as an indication of the type of learning Anglican ministers in the colony were expected to undertake. There is also **research significance** due to the rarity of the volumes.

H: BRAY LIBRARY – PORT JACKSON 1809

Many of the books within this sub-collection are significant not only for their collective history (described above) but also in their own right. The library has historical and social significance as a library of carefully selected books which were donated for use in the new colony. A full list has been provided in Appendix A. Some have been highlighted in this section to sample the collection as well as highlight books within it which are significant.

FOUR SERMONS, PREACHED AT THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER, IN TALBOT COUNTY, IN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND ... VIZ. TWO SERMONS TO BLACK SLAVES, AND TWO SERMONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF A CHARITY WORKING-SCHOOL, IN THE ABOVE PARISH, FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND EDUCATION OF ORPHANS AND POOR CHILDREN, AND NEGROES [H1]

Description

Thomas Bacon is the author of this book, which was printed in London by J. Oliver, by R. Cruttwell in 1753. These sermons were preached in 1743. Bacon was a minister in Maryland who was an advocate for slavery reform. While not arguing directly for the immediate abolition of slavery, he argued for an improvement of conditions for slaves. In these sermons Bacon speaks directly to slaves with the intent of converting them to Christianity. The question of whether slaves should be converted was a controversial one, with many slaveowners opposing the practice. This set of sermons was seen as so important that they were printed in order to be circulated in England. Dr Thomas Bray supported the mission to convert slaves, even travelling to the United States in 1696 to see how he could assist this project. It is not surprising that this was included in a donation from his society.⁵⁶

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated to Samuel Marsden as part of his Port Jackson lending library in 1809.

⁵⁶ C. E. Pierre, "The Work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts among the Negroes in the Colonies," *The Journal of Negro History* 1, no. 4 (1916).

Condition

Good condition. Binding intact.

Rarity or representativeness

There is no copy of this work listed on Trove, although it is available in microfilm at the National Library.

Interpretive value

This book of sermons is helpful in understanding the roots of Evangelicalism. It also helps to understand the connection between Sydney Evangelicals and the work of SPCK in America.

Statement of Significance

This is an important book with **historical significance** for researchers investigating attitudes towards slavery in the United States in the eighteenth century. It is also of **social significance** because it is evidence of the connection between the work of SPCK and Dr Bray in the eighteenth century and the subsequent work that Evangelicals were carrying out in Sydney in the early nineteenth century.⁵⁷ The fact that it is rare makes it even more significant as a resource.

THE TRUE NATURE OF IMPOSTURE FULLY DISPLAYED IN THE LIFE OF MAHOMET [H40]

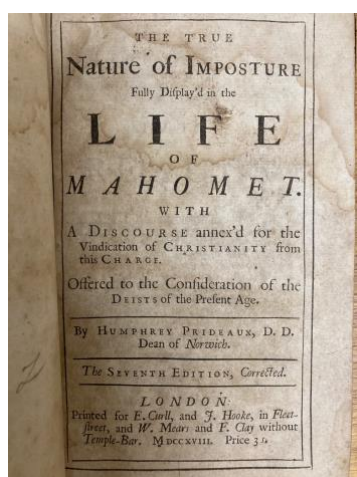


FIGURE 55 - TITLE PAGE LIFE OF MAHOMET

DESCRIPTION

This work by Humphrey Prideaux was published in 1717 (6th edition) by Curll, Hooke & Caldecott, publishers in London. It also contains a tract against deists entitled "A discourse for the vindicating of Christianity from the charge of imposture; offered by way of a letter, to a consideration of the deists of the present age." Prideaux was a clergyman in the Church of England and an orientalist scholar. He was considered to be a "low churchman" and sympathetic to Whiggish politics.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated to Samuel Marsden as part of his Port Jackson lending library in 1809.

Condition

Good condition with some water damage.

Rarity or representativeness

There are no copies in Australia of the same edition. 14 in UK, 10 in North America.

⁵⁷ Piggin and Linder, *Fountain of Public Prosperity*, 37-43.

Interpretive capacity

The presence of this book in Marsden's library gives an indication of the types of attitudes held towards other religions by the evangelical Anglicans.

Statement of Significance

This is a rare book and is of **research significance** because of its use to historians studying eighteenth century Anglican attitudes to other religious beliefs and the intersection between anti-Islamic apologetic works and scholarly responses to contemporary philosophical deism. This copy of the work is of additional **historical significance** because of its rarity and connection with Samuel Marsden.

THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF CHRISTIANITY MADE EASY TO THE MEANEST CAPACITIES: OR, AN ESSAY TOWARDS AN INSTRUCTION FOR THE INDIANS ... IN TWENTY DIALOGUES, TOGETHER WITH DIRECTIONS AND PRAYERS ...(1781) [H62]

DESCRIPTION

While originally written by Thomas Wilson in 1743, the Bray collection holds a thirteenth edition published in London in 1781. The work is a series of dialogues with an enquirer asking questions and a minister answering them. Wilson was an English Bishop who developed a keen interest in missions later in his life. He supported the SPCK and later the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He was a member of the Trustees for the Colony of Georgia (which was mostly dissenters) and became interested in Moravianism later in his life, corresponding with the Moravian leader, Count von Zinzendorf. In this book he argues that the first nations people in America are "more capable of being civilised, and of receiving the Truths of Religion, than we are generally made to believe." He argues that attempts should be made to convert them to Christianity.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated to Samuel Marsden as part of his Port Jackson lending library in 1809.

Condition

Good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

I was not able to find a thirteenth edition listed in Australia.

Interpretive capacity

This is another example of a text which was important to the SPCK being included in this library. It highlights the connection between Evangelicalism and the Sydney diocese in the earliest days of the colony.

Statement of Significance

This is of **historic significance** because of it shows the influence of the SPCK on Evangelical Anglicanism in Sydney. It is also of interest because of Samuel Marsden's problematic interactions with first nations

peoples of Australia. The types of answers given in this work may have been influenced Marsden and others who borrowed the books in their conversations with the first nations people of Sydney.⁵⁸ As a rare book in an important collection this has substantial **research significance** for historians.

I: PROTESTANT LIBRARY 1839

INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM [I6]

DESCRIPTION

Published in Rome in 1704. This was a list of prohibited books which were deemed to heretical or immoral and contained translations of the Bible that had not been approved by the Catholic church as well as works by the protestant reformers.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated by anonymous bachelors and undergraduates of the University of Oxford in response to Broughton's appeal in 1839.

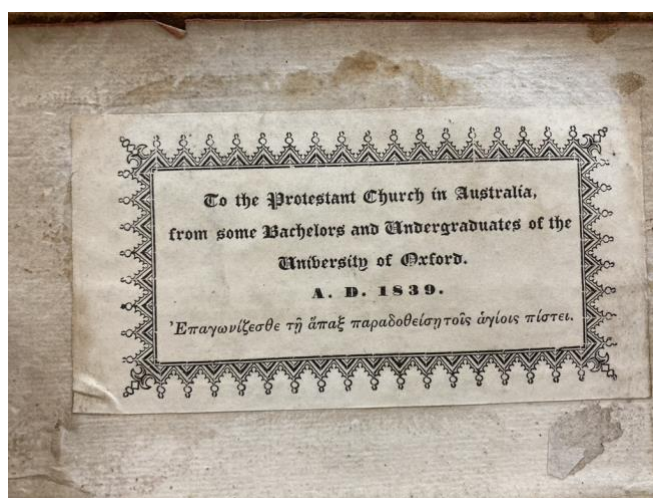


FIGURE 56 - BOOKPLATE

Condition

Good condition.

⁵⁸ Meredith Lake, "Samuel Marsden, Work and the Limits of Evangelical Humanitarianism," *History Australia* 7, no. 3 (2010).

Rarity or representativeness

There are only 8 other copies of this edition listed on WorldCat. Monash University (Melbourne) holds this edition as well.

Interpretive capacity

This donation by a group of Evangelical Anglicans at the height of the Tractarian controversy gives insight into the types of issues they wished to debate and highlight. It is interesting that they chose to include this work by the Catholic church, perhaps as an attempt to highlight its censorship and oppression.

Statement of Significance

This is a rare book which has **historical significance** because of its importance in the reaction by the Catholic church to other ideas, including reformation ideas. The inclusion of this work in a Protestant Library, donated by evangelical Anglicans suggests that they wished to highlight these attitudes in an attempt to dissuade people away from the Anglo-Catholic thinking emerging at the time.

THE PRACTICAL WORKS OF RICHARD BAXTER: WITH A PREFACE, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR, AND OF THIS EDITION OF HIS PRACTICAL WORKS [I 33- I 36]

DESCRIPTION

Baxter was a Puritan pastor writing in England in the 16th century. These volumes are a collection of Baxter's works which focus on personal regeneration and relationship with God and transformation of the Christian community: *A Christian Directory* (Vol. 1), *A Call to the Unconverted* (Vol. 2), *The Saints' Everlasting Rest* (Vol. 3) and *The Reformed Pastor* (Vol. 4). These "practical works" focus on the Christian everyday life rather than church based liturgy and conventions. Baxter was an influential writer for evangelical Anglicans.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated by bachelors and undergraduates of the University of Oxford in response to Broughton's appeal in 1839.

Condition

These volumes would have been new when donated. They have contemporary binding and in good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

There is only one other set of the 1838 edition listed on Trove. It is held in the State Library of Queensland.

Interpretive capacity

Given that this collection of volumes was donated by the evangelicals in Oxford and the importance of Baxter to reformers and evangelicals, this would indicate a desire to influence the Sydney diocese in an evangelical direction.

Statement of Significance

The **historic significance** of these works lies in their provenance as well as their rarity. They represent an attempt to influence the theology of the Anglican church in NSW in an Evangelical direction. This was in the context of division within the church between Tractarians and Evangelicals. It is of additional **research significance** because so few copies are available in Australia.

THE HISTORY OF POPERY: WITH SUCH ALTERATIONS OF PHRASE AS MAY BE MORE SUITABLE TO THE TASTE OF THIS AGE. [I 25]

DESCRIPTION

This is a collection of papers, originally published in "A Pacquet of advice from Rome, etc." and "The Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome, etc.", and attributed to Henry Care. The papers were published in 1735-1736.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated by bachelors and undergraduates the University of Oxford in response to Bishop Broughton's appeal.

Condition

Good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

The National Library holds this on microform but no other copies are held in Australia (according to Trove).

Statement of Significance

This constitutes another rare book which is of **research significance** because of the limited availability of this edition in Australia. It is also of **historic significance** because of its inclusion in the donation of books from a group of Evangelicals at a time when there was much debate about the role of the Catholic church. The book reflects the anti-Catholic sentiments which were prevalent in the United Kingdom in the eighteenth century. In the context of Catholic emancipation, with the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829, there was still an anti-Catholic sentiment. This book would be of interest to historians looking at these sectarian struggles in the context colonial NSW.

K: 19TH CENTURY TO 1840 QUARTOS, NON-BROUGHTON COLLECTION

BAMPTON LECTURES

Description

The rare books collection holds over 20 of these volumes. According to Geoff Treloar, author of *The Disruption of Evangelicalism*:⁵⁹

*These Lectures were delivered annually in the University of Oxford from 1780. They provide a unique record of the interests and developments in British theology over more than two hundred years which did much to inform Christian thinking throughout the British Empire (and beyond). This core record is supplemented in the Collection by numerous books, official publications, pamphlets, printed sermons, periodicals and newspapers.*⁶⁰

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Rarity

Very few copies in Australia.

Statement of significance

The collection of Bampton lectures hold research significance because of their rarity in the Southern Hemisphere. As Treloar commented, for a scholar of the 19th and 20th century Anglican thought, this is immensely useful.

⁵⁹ Geoffrey R. Treloar, *The Disruption of Evangelicalism: The Age of Torrey, Mott, Mcpherson and Hammond* (2016).

⁶⁰ Email to Nicole Starling, March 8, 2021.

L: BROUGHTON COLLECTION – 19TH CENTURY TO 1839

WRITINGS OF EDWARD THE SIXTH, WILLIAM HUGH, QUEEN CATHERINE PARR, ANNE ASKEW, LADY JANE GREY, HAMILTON, AND BALNAVES [L 52]

DESCRIPTION

This series of writings is a volume of works from the reformation period published by the Religious Tract Society in 1831. One of these is by Catherine Parr who was Queen Consort of England and Ireland as the sixth wife of Henry VIII. Her book *The lamentation or complaint of a sinner*, was originally published in 1547 and demonstrates her later belief in the doctrine of justification by faith alone. She had published *Prayers or Meditations* in 1545, the first book published in England by a woman using her own name. Catherine died of a postpartum infection following the birth of her daughter Mary Seymour. Her English prayers and patronage of an English translation of Erasmus's New Testament have led to her becoming known as the Reformation Queen.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This was donated to the Broughton library in 1839 by Lady Louisa Finch. The library also holds two copies of the 1836 edition of this work.

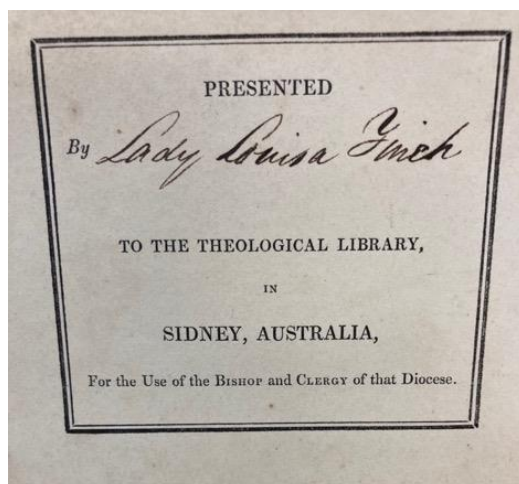


FIGURE 57 - BOOKPLATE

Condition

Good condition. Contemporary binding.

Rarity or representativeness

There are no other copies of the 1831 edition listed on TROVE. Flinders University holds one copy of the 1836 edition (Moore College Library holds two of these). Otago University in New Zealand holds an 1831 edition.

Statement of significance

This edition is a rare work which is difficult to access elsewhere in Australia and has **research significance**. It is also a published work by a woman which makes it of significance to scholars researching women writers, theologians and leaders. The contents of the collection with various writings by key people in the English reformation gives it **historical significance**. It is of **social significance** that it was donated by another woman, Lady Louisa Finch.

LIFE OF WILBERFORCE [L151-155]

DESCRIPTION

Five volumes of biography of William Wilberforce. The library holds three full sets of these works. It was written by his sons Robert Isaac Wilberforce and Samuel Wilberforce. This edition was published in 1836.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This set was donated to the Broughton library by Robert Wilberforce himself and contains an inscription in the first volume on the inside cover.

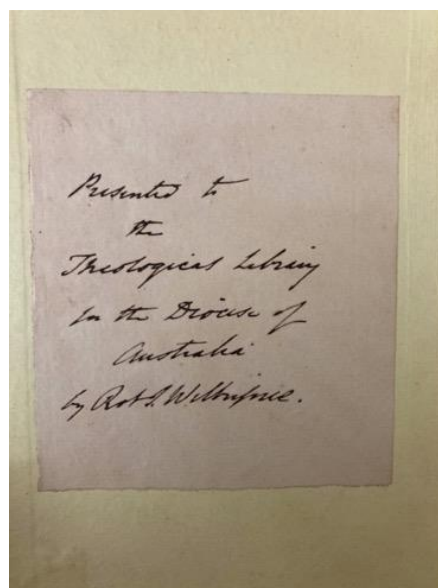


FIGURE 58 - INSCRIPTION

Condition

Good condition - all copies have original binding intact.

Rarity or representativeness

The National Library of Australia and St Mark's Theological Seminary hold copies of the 1836 edition.

Interpretive capacity

The presence of these works provides an indication of the strong connections between William Wilberforce and the Anglican diocese of Sydney.

Statement of Significance

The **historic significance** of these five volumes lies in the connection between the Wilberforce family and the Anglican church in NSW. William Wilberforce was closely involved in the decision to appoint Richard Johnson and Samuel Marsden as chaplains to the colony,⁶¹ and was involved in mediating between Samuel Marsden and Governor Macquarie when their relationship deteriorated after Marsden's return to NSW in 1810.⁶²

JOURNALS AND MAGAZINES

Protestant Journal [L658-659]

Journals for 1834, 1836, 1837, 1840. This was donated to the Broughton library by the Marquis of Chomondeley. No other editions found in Australian libraries.

British Critic [L664-685]

The rare books collection holds volumes of these journals for 1814-1839.

British Magazine [L 686-689]

Holds Vols 11-14. The State Library of NSW also holds a copy of the magazine for 1835. Donated as part of the Broughton Theological Library by the Grantham Clerical Society.



FIGURE 59 - SOME JOURNALS MENTIONED ABOVE

⁶¹ Piggin and Linder, *Fountain of Public Prosperity*, 48-51.

⁶² Yarwood, *Samuel Marsden*, 154.

M: BROUGHTON, WATSON, BROUGHTON PERSONAL, BARKER, SMITH 18TH & 19TH CENTURIES

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES [M 66-69]

DESCRIPTION

This work was a highly controversial work in the Church of England in the nineteenth century. It was written John Henry Newman, who was the principal leader of the Oxford Movement, a movement within the Anglican church which wished to return to more Roman Catholic liturgical practices. These four volumes were published between 1834-1840 (a fifth volume was published in 1841) – at much the same time as the donation was made to Bishop Broughton.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

William Palmer donated these particular volumes to the Broughton Library (the rare books collection holds a number of rare copies of this work). He was an early supporter of the Oxford Movement and was seen as an early leader before John Henry Newman and Edward Pusey gained influence. After he had donated these books, and as opposition to the Oxford Movement grew, however, he withdrew his support.

Condition

Most volumes are in good condition, but there is damage to some of the spines.

Rarity or representativeness

Queen's College, Melbourne, State Library of Victoria and the University of Queensland all have this edition.

Interpretive capacity

The donation of this book to the Sydney Diocese at the beginnings of the Oxford movement is another indication of the battle between Evangelicals and Tractarians in the diocese.

Statement of Significance

The provenance of this work as coming from a key leader in the Oxford Movement at the time of publication and donation gives this work **historic significance**. It indicates the struggle between Evangelicalism and Tractarianism in the Anglican church in the nineteenth century which gives it **social significance**. The influence of John Henry Newman and Tractarian ideas in the diocese of Sydney is evidenced partly by the existence of these works in the theological library.

O: SECULAR AND LITERARY WORKS

The Rare Books Collection holds a number of books from the personal collection of Australian poet Dorothea Mackellar. These books include:

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE, ESQ. [O 134]

Two volumes of of Alexander Pope poems, published in 1773. The fly-leaf is signed Frances Hunt, 1778.

WORKS OF THE LATE DOCTOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (O 135)

Two volumes of works by Benjamin Franklin, published in 1799.

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS [O 136]

A book of poems by John Gay, published in 1770.

There are books from the Dorothea Mackellar library in the Australiana collection as well, including, *The life of Cardinal Wolsey* (1885). Some of these books contain her signature.

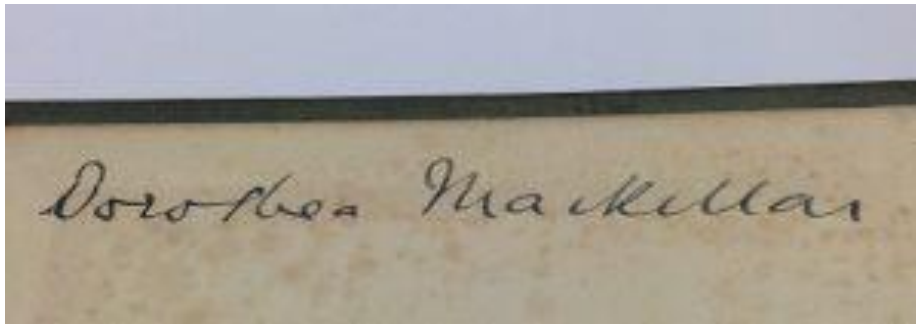


FIGURE 60 - SIGNATURE OF DOROTHEA MACKELLAR IN CARDINAL WOLSEY

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Bought by Moore College from the estate of Dorothea Mackellar.

Condition

All these books are in good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

The State library of NSW holds Mackellar's papers including diaries and poems. Each of these individual works is only held at one other library in Australia. The volumes of Alexander Pope poems are rare with only one other copy of this edition in Australian libraries (State Library of Victoria). The 1799 edition of the Works of Benjamin Franklin are only held by Monash University Library. The 1770 works of John Gay are held by the National Library.

Statement of Significance

These works are significant because of their provenance – coming from the library of a prominent and widely popular Australian poet. These books shed light on Dorothea Mackellar’s literary influences and would be of use to researchers of her work and those studying women’s poetry and Australian poetry more broadly. There are also some books held in the Australiana rare book collection signed by Dorothea Mackellar (highlighted below).

S: POST 1840 – 1ST EDITIONS, ASSOCIATED VOLUMES, SECULAR WORKS, ETC.

THE LIFE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT [S4-8]

DESCRIPTION

Queen Victoria included a five volume work on the life of Prince Albert in her gift.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This was a gift from Queen Victoria to Bishop Barry.

Condition

The five volumes are in excellent condition. The words “A gift from the Queen, 1884” has been embossed on each work.

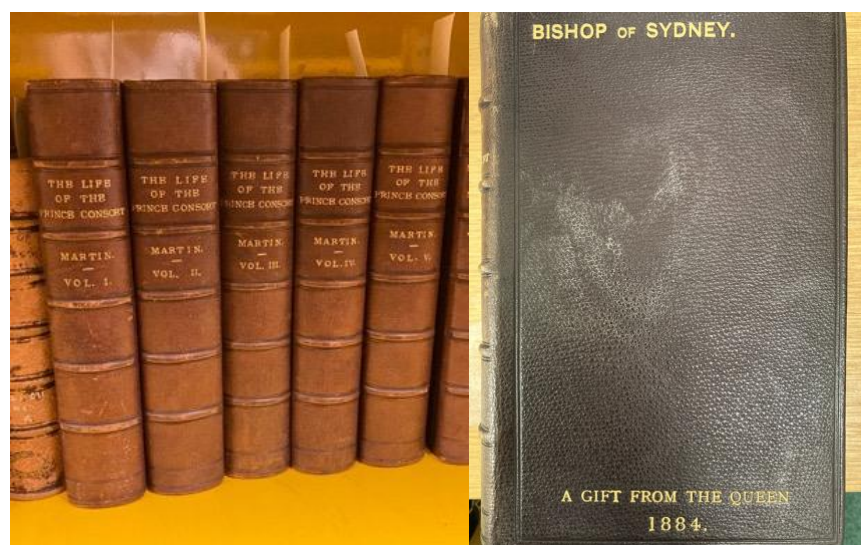


FIGURE 61 - THE FIVE VOLUMES AND EMBOSING ON FRONT COVER

Statement of Significance

This gift would be of **historical** and **research** significance for historians of the Victorian period. The presence of these five volumes in the collection highlights her affection for her late husband and its presence in the collection is also of **social** significance as an artefact and illustration of the imperial and monarchist sympathies of many within the diocese in this era.

U: SERIALS — ALPHABETICAL BY TITLE

The rare books collection also includes a large number of periodicals. Many of these are nineteenth century church magazines from Britain which are only found at a few other libraries in Australia. These magazines are useful for researchers seeking to understand the connection between churches in Australia and the church in England. They are also helpful for gaining a better understanding of attitudes held in the nineteenth century.

Examples of the rare serials include:

Christian Guardian and Church of England Magazine – 1838-1841 – this is also held at the National Library and partially held also at the State Library of NSW.

Christian pioneer – 1834-1844 – There are no other copies listed in Australian libraries on Trove.

Colonial church chronicle - 1846-1867 – A full set is also held at Flinders University, State Library of NSW St Marks Theological Library, State Library of Victoria and National Library.

Ecclesiastical Gazette – 1838-1840 – also at St Marks Theological Library.

Evangelical magazine – 1819- 1835 – also held at State Library of NSW, National Library, State Library of SA, Avondale College

Imperial magazine or, Compendium of religious, moral, & philosophical knowledge (vols 2-4; 6-8)– 1820-1835 – Held at National Library, University of Melbourne partially held at State Library of NSW (vol 1-4).

Methodist magazine – 1814, 1815, 1821 – State Library of Victoria, State Library of South Australia and partially held by the National Library (1806, 1814-1816, 1819-1821).

Missionary Register – 1814 – 1851 - National Library, State Library of Victoria, Sydney University and partially held at Deakin University.

Revivalist – 1838 – only copy available in Australia

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine (1822-1866) – also held State Library of Victoria, Sydney University Macquarie University, and the University of Queensland (incomplete).



FIGURE 62 - A SMALL SAMPLE OF THE SERIAL SECTION

Statement of significance

The serial collection is significant for **historic and research purposes**. These magazines contain information which give unique insights into the organisations and churches themselves which cannot be obtained in other sources. Most of the serials in this collection are not available elsewhere in Australia.

V: CROFT COLLECTION: BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 1549-2000

As mentioned in Part I, the Croft Collection is named after Rev. Canon Warren Croft who collected these prayer books over a period of 45 years. He succeeded with the exception of the 1662 prayer book (held elsewhere in the collection). Books were purchased from England, some from the USA, Ireland, and Australia. A full list can be found in Appendix B.

1549 – EDWARD VI

DESCRIPTION

This is first book of common prayer, published under the reign of Edward VI. The colophon states:

"Imprinted at London in Fletestreete, at the signe of the Sunne over against the conduyte by Edward Whitchurche The XVI day of June. The year of our Lorde 1549."

This volume was exhibited at the Caxton Celebration 1877 at the V & A London.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historical, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Condition

Good condition. Some headlines have been shaved. It was rebound in the 19th century.

Rarity or representativeness

There are thirty copies of these listed in the UK and USA in the ESTC catalogue. There are no other hardcopies of this edition available in public libraries in Australia.

Interpretive capacity

This prayer book was the first one created during the years of the English reformation. It played an important role in ordering the newly reordered church and society. As a book of prayers and liturgy it had an important role in the spiritual lives of those who used it.

Statement of Significance

This is of **historic and research significance** because of its importance in the transformation of the church in England in the 16th century as well as its age and rarity. Its **social significance** stems from the important role the prayer book played in the spiritual lives of its users.

LATIMER COLLECTION

GENEVA BIBLE 1581

DESCRIPTION

The Geneva Bible was an important sixteenth century English translation of the Bible. This edition was published in Geneva in 1581. This translation is known as the “breeches” Bible because Adam and Eve are described as making breeches from fig leaves in Genesis 3.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historic and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated by Latimer Trust in 2020. There is Correspondence inside cover documenting donation of Bible to Oak Hill College by H. Elton Marks, 10th Jan 1963.

Condition

Good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

According to the ESTC there are 8 copies of this edition in the UK and 7 in North America. There is one other edition of the 1581 Geneva Bible listed in Australia – found at Queens College at the University of Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

The book's **historical significance** as an artefact of sixteenth century Reformed Protestantism is enhanced by its rarity. It is another volume which will assist Reformation scholars in their studies.

FOXES' BOOK OF MARTYRS 1597

DESCRIPTION

This is a fifth edition of *Foxe's Book of Martyrs* which was published in 1597. This was a work which recorded the martyrdoms of protestants during the English reformation. The inscription in the second volume says:

The second volume of the ecclesiasticall historie, conteyning the acts and monuments of martyrs, with a general discourse of these latter persecutions, horrible troubles and tumultes, stirred vp by Romish Prelates in the Church, with diuers other things incident, especially to this Realme of England and Scotland, as partly also to all other forreine nations appertaining, from the time of King Henry the VIII to Queene Elizabeth our gracious Ladie now reigning / Newly recognised and enlarged by the author Iohn Foxe.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historic, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated by Latimer Trust in 2020.

Condition

Good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

While there are many copies of various editions of this book, there is only one other 1597 edition in Australia – held in the State Library of NSW. Internationally, the ESTC records 11 copies in the UK and 6 in North America.

Interpretive capacity

Foxe's Book of Martyrs was a formative book in the history of tensions between Protestants and Catholics. Its enduring popularity, from the Elizabethan era to well into the twentieth century, is important evidence of the ongoing role played by the martyrdom stories that it contained in shaping the identity of Protestant Christians in the English-speaking world.

Statement of Significance

It is of **historic and social significance** because of the importance of this work in cementing Protestant identity and attitudes towards Catholics in the aftermath of the Reformation. The fact this is a rare and early edition, published less than fifty years after the events outlined adds to its significance.

A VINDICATION OF THE DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, IN OPPOSITION TO THOSE OF ROME. AS FAR AS THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE CHURCH IN GENERAL, OR THE CHURCH OF ROME IN PARTICULAR, THE CATHOLICISM OF THE ROMAN CHURCH

DESCRIPTION

Written by Phillips Gretton and printed in London in 1725.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historic and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Donated by Latimer Trust in 2020.

Condition

Fair. Missing its cover.

Rarity or representativeness

There are 12 copies of this edition listed on the ESTC in the UK and 2 in North America. There is just one copy of this edition held at the National Library of Australia.

Interpretive capacity

This is an example of an eighteenth century work which is representative of many in the collection which actively opposes the doctrines of the Catholic church.

Statement of Significance

This book holds **historic significance** in understanding the attitudes of Protestants towards the Catholic church in the eighteenth century.

AUSTRALIAN RARE BOOKS

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE

DESCRIPTION

A Bible concordance is a concordance, or verbal index, to the Bible. Biblical words are listed alphabetically, with references to enable the inquirer to find the passages of the Bible where those words can be found. Cruden originally wrote his concordance in 1737. This third edition was published in 1769.

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historic, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This concordance was given as a gift to the first Chaplain of the Colony Richard Johnson by John Thornton (a member of the Clapham Sect). Thornton was a key member of the Clapham sect and it was his home in Clapham where the group met. He provided money to support William Wilberforce's campaigns, including the push for the abolition of slavery. The group (including Thornton and Wilberforce) were deeply interested in the colony in NSW and advocated for the presence of Johnson as a Chaplain on the first fleet.

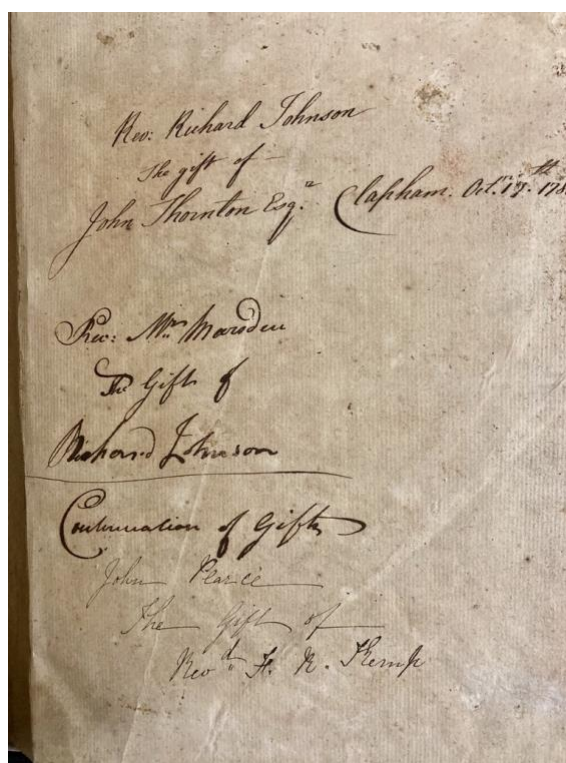


FIGURE 63 - INSCRIPTION SHOWING ORIGINAL DONATION FROM JOHN THORNTON

The book arrived in Australia with Johnson on the first fleet. He passed it on to his successor Samuel Marsden. The book was gifted to a succession of chaplains until it was given to the Church Society in

1887 and was kept as part of the Diocesan Library. It became part of Moore College library when it acquired the Diocesan library in the 1950s.

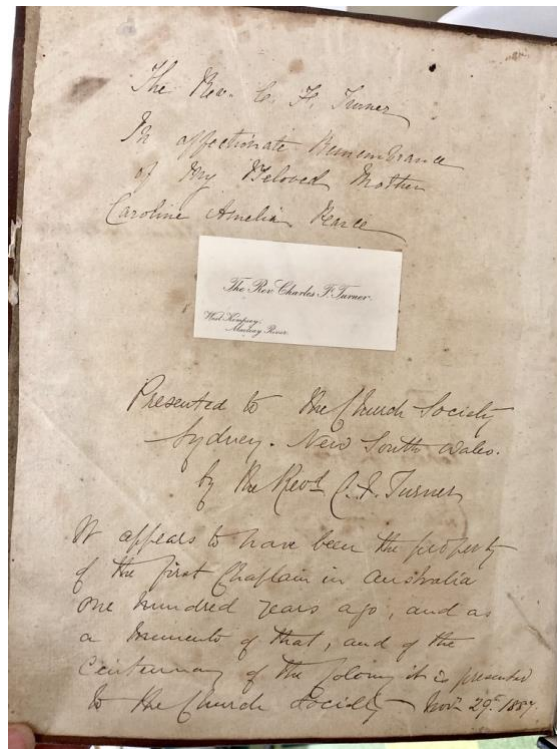


FIGURE 64 - INSCRIPTION SHOWING DONATION TO CHURCH SOCIETY

Condition

The original binding did not last and was repaired in the 19th century. It is fragile and it currently boxed for protection.

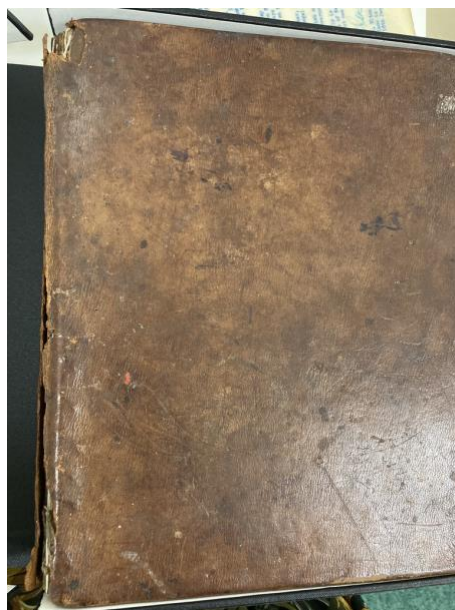


FIGURE 65 - CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE WITHIN BOX

Rarity or representativeness

St Philip's York Street Sydney holds a copy of the Bible which Johnson brought on the First Fleet which has similar historical value.⁶³ Other copies of this edition of the concordance can be found at the National Library as well as St Mark's National Theological Centre Library. Internationally there are 30 other copies listed on ESTC.

Statement of Significance

The **historic significance** of this work is found in its place in early colonial history. According to rare book historian David Pearson this is the most significant work in the collection:

*"The great treasure, of course, is the First Fleet book, the 1769 Cruden Concordance which is textually both dull and commonplace, but outstanding as a book whose unprepossessing and plain binding testifies wonderfully to the realities of early colonial life. Underneath its crudely-repaired outer covering is a typical contemporary London calfskin binding which failed once the book was in Australia, and which had to be repaired as best they could, with no professional binder to hand. Although not a book we often reach for today, it was evidently thought sufficiently important in early 1800s Australia to need to be made serviceable. While it obviously has an iconic association value as one of the few known books to come out on the First Fleet, I also think it's a nice example of material evidence telling a story. Despite having seen many books in the State Libraries of Sydney and Melbourne, and other rare books in Australia, that book always goes to the top of my list of favourites from what I've seen there."*⁶⁴

While the book itself is relatively rare, the real significance is attached its history of use. The fact it was on the First Fleet makes it one of the first written books to arrive in Australia and its transmission down through generations of chaplains adds to its significance.

⁶³ <https://www.thebiblemuseum.com.au/news-catalogue/general-interest-news/fleet-bible-signing-a-royal-tradition.html>

⁶⁴ Email to Nicole Starling, February 9, 2021.

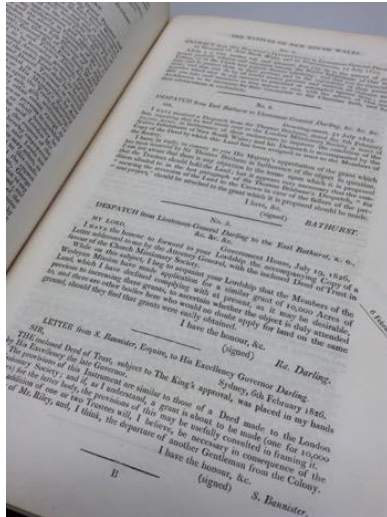


FIGURE 66 - PHOTO OF ONE OF THE PAGES
(TAKEN BY E. MOLLENHAUER)

RETURN TO AN ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY, DATED 19 JULY 1831, FOR, COPIES OF INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, FOR PROMOTING THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF NEW HOLLAND OR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

DESCRIPTION

A published set of dispatches to Governors Macquarie, Brisbane and Darling concerning evangelistic work among Sydney's local Indigenous population. It includes a plan laid out by colonial chaplain Rev. Robert Cartwright to build a "native institution," similar to that which Macquarie had already established in Parramatta.⁶⁵

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historic and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

Purchased by the library in 2016.

Condition

Recently bound. Excellent condition.

Rarity or representativeness

There are 2 other copies of this in public libraries in Australia – one held at the State Library of NSW and one at the Museum of Queensland.

Interpretive capacity

This collection of documents sheds valuable light on a critical period in the relationship between the British colonisers and the local Indigenous peoples of Sydney, and on the attitudes and beliefs that informed the actions of the colonial authorities.

Statement of Significance

This is of major **historical** and **research** significance as a key primary source for understanding official attitudes and policies relating to first nation peoples in Australia. It offers insight into the views of the

⁶⁵ Mollenhauer, Erin, "Recent acquisition: 'The instruction of the natives of New South Wales, 1831'," February 20, 2016, <https://moore.edu.au/resources/recent-acquisition-the-instruction-of-the-natives-of-new-south-wales-1831/> accessed March 9, 2021.

chaplains and clergy. It would be of interest to historians researching the relationships between Europeans and the Indigenous peoples of Australia.

AUSTRALIAN GRAMMAR AND A KEY TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE (1850)

DESCRIPTION

This is an 1850 edition of Awabakal language learned and recorded by missionary Lancelot Threlkeld. It is bound together with his work on Australian Grammar. Threlkeld worked together with Awabakal man Biraban in order to learn and record the language. There is also a section in this edition about Biraban accompanied by a portrait. This edition was printed for presentation at the Royal National Exhibition, London, 1851, under the auspices of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

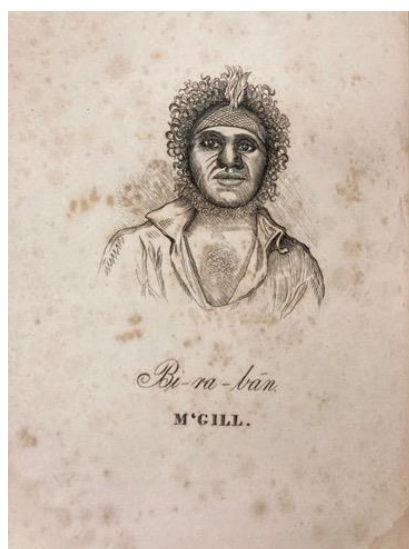


FIGURE 67 - PORTRAIT OF BIRABAN

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historic, social and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This copy was gifted to Bishop Barker by Threlkeld in 1856. The inscription states:

The Right Reverend Frederick Barker, D.D. Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australasia with the author's respectful compliments, January 31st. 1856

Barker donated the book to Moore College library.

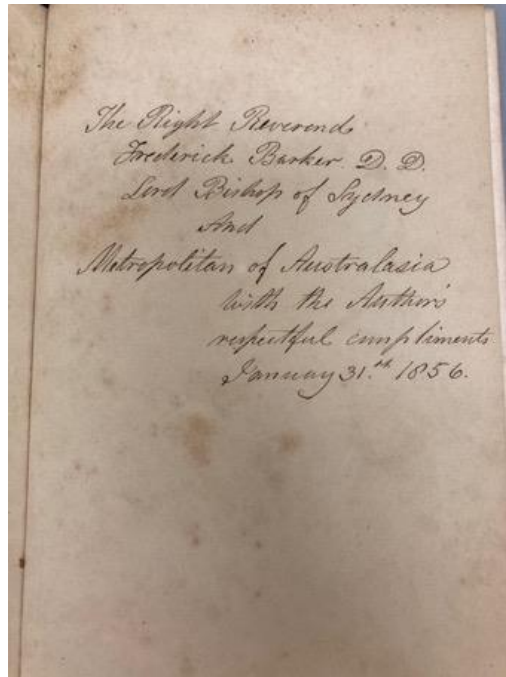


FIGURE 68 - INSCRIPTION TO BISHOP BARKER

Condition

Original binding with colonial material. There is some damage to the spine.

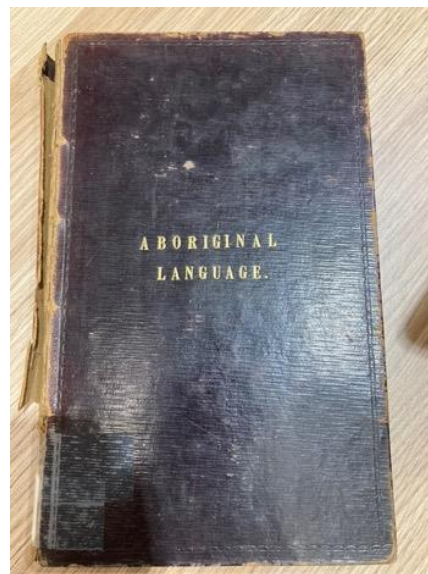


FIGURE 69 - OUTSIDE OF THE BOOK WITH BINDING DAMAGE

Rarity or representativeness

There are nine other copies listed as being held in Australian libraries and museums.

Interpretive capacity

This work assists us greatly in understanding a crucial episode in the history of European encounter with the First Nations peoples of Australia.

Statement of Significance

This is an item of **historic significance** as it is the first attempt to record an Indigenous Australian language in writing. It tells a story of the relationship between the Awabakal people (especially Biraban) and Threlkeld. This work holds **research significance** for linguists, historians of colonial studies and researchers of early relations between first Australians and Europeans.

A NEW, AUTHENTIC, AND COMPLETE COLLECTION OF VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD : UNDERTAKEN AND PERFORMED BY ROYAL AUTHORITY : CONTAINING A NEW, AUTHENTIC, ENTERTAINING, INSTRUCTIVE, FULL, AND COMPLETE HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF CAPTAIN COOK'S FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND LAST VOYAGES, UNDERTAKEN BY ORDER OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY, FOR MAKING NEW DISCOVERIES, &C. ... (1785)

DESCRIPTION

The library has a six volume set of *Cooks Voyages*, printed in 1785. This was an octavo edition edited by John Hogg.



FIGURE 70 - SET OF COOK'S VOYAGES

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historic and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

One set of volumes (the octavo edition) came to the College in 1971 as a bequest from D. C. Tilghman as part of the Margaretta Woodruff collection.

Condition

Good condition

Rarity or representativeness

These volumes are held by two other libraries in Australia: the State Library of NSW and the University of Melbourne.

Interpretive capacity

These records of Cook's voyages in capturing the imagination of the English public at the time they were published. They influenced the British decision-makers as they framed their plans for the colonisation of Australia and shaped the expectations of those who established the first British colonies on the continent.

Statement of Significance

They are of **historic significance** in understanding attitudes at the time, and the role these attitudes had in the history of Australia.

KO TE KAWENATA HOU O TO TATOU ARIKI TE KAI WAKAORA A IHU KARAITI. HE MEA WAKAMAORI I TE REO KARIKI, MAORI NEW TESTAMENT FROM 1858

DESCRIPTION

This is first translation of the New Testament into Maori undertaken by William Williams. It was published in 1838 by William Colenso who was contracted by the Church Missionary Society to set up a printing press in New Zealand for the purposes of printing the Bible translations. Colenso wrote in his diary that "the type had to be carefully watched lest the warriors made off with it for melting down into bullets."⁶⁶ This print run numbered 5000 copies.

The copy in the Rare Books collection contains an inscription which states:

This translation was made principally by the Revd. Willm William but assisted by the other members of the mission. It is considered to be a very perfect work. The printing was [performed?] by Mr. W. Colenso almost without assistance. 4 or 5 thousand copies have been printed off, of which the Wesleyan missionaries took 1000 copies. This copy was bound by Mr. Colenso and is therefore the unassisted work of the Church Missionary Society of New Zealand under the blessing of the Almighty. 1 Corinth iii-7.

⁶⁶ Lightborne, Ruth, "Shipwreck Bible, soldier's Bible, first New Testament in Maori, and more," December 20, 2012, <https://natlib.govt.nz/blog/posts/shipwreck-bible-soldier-s-bible-first-new-testament-in-maori-and-more>, accessed March 10, 2021.

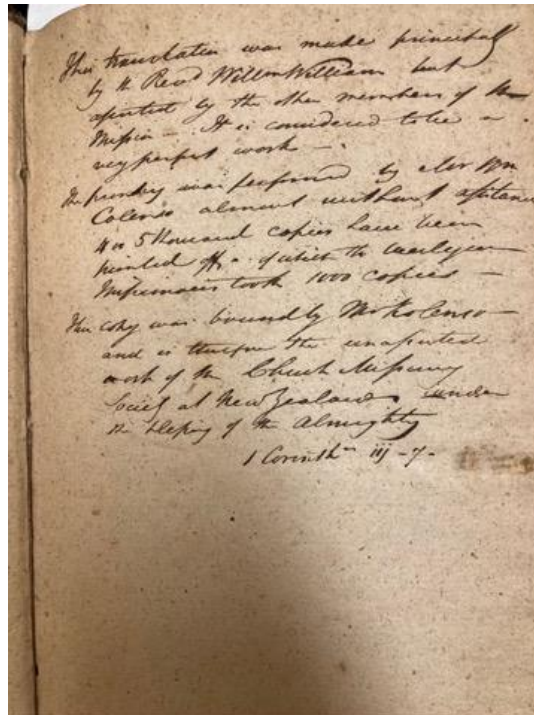


FIGURE 71 — EXPLANATION OF THE WORK

SIGNIFICANCE

Primary criteria

This item is of significance principally for historic and research purposes.

Comparative criteria

Provenance

This was presented to Admiral King on his visit to New Zealand in company with Bishop Broughton in 1839.

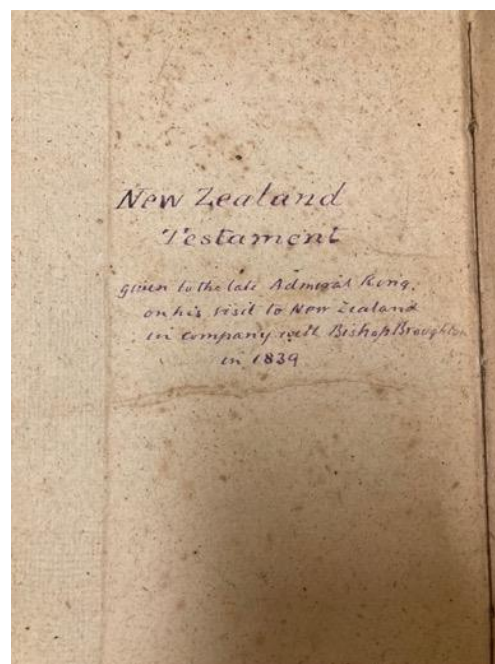


FIGURE 72 - INSCRIPTION TO ADMIRAL KING

Condition

Bound in simple binding. Good condition.

Rarity or representativeness

There are approximately 6 other copies of this edition in Australia and another 30 throughout the rest of the world (including 17 in New Zealand).

Statement of Significance

This work holds **historic and research significance** because of its provenance as a gift Captain King on his visit to New Zealand with Bishop Broughton as well as a first printed translation of the Bible in Maori.

BIBLE SOCIETY COLLECTION

The Donald Robinson Library also holds the Bible society collection on permanent loan. As part of this collection there are old publications and reports of the British and foreign Bible society 1805-1903. Most of these are held off site. These are rare publications given that only the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia and the National Library has reports for a similar time period.



FIGURE 73 - SOME BIBLE SOCIETY REPORTS

The books and reports in this collection are rare which gives them research significance. Dr Michael Gladwin is one scholar who found these useful in his research.⁶⁷ The connection between the Bible Society and protestant Christians in colonial Australia gives them historical significance.

⁶⁷ Email to Nicole Starling, February 9, 2021.

PAMPHLET COLLECTION

The rare books collection includes over 2000 pamphlets. It was not possible in the time allocated to comprehensively view the whole collection. Some representative samples of the pamphlets include:

Charge to the Clergy, by Rev. William Grant Broughton, (1844)

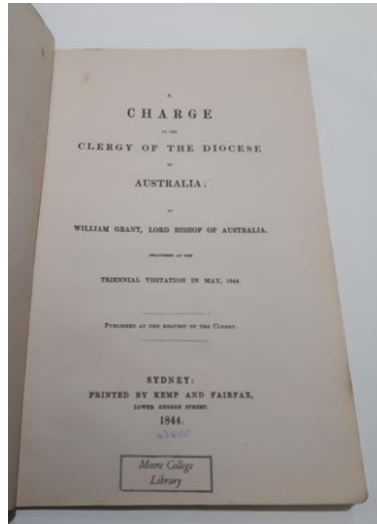


FIGURE 74 - CHARGE TO THE CLERGY

This pamphlet also contains an inscription from Broughton.

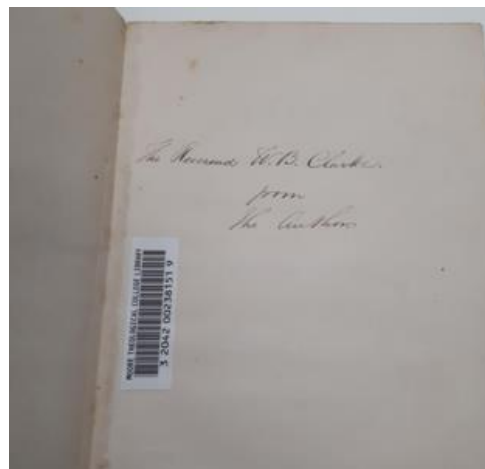


FIGURE 75 - INSCRIPTION FROM BROUGHTON

There are two other extant copies listed on Trove: one at the National library and one at the State Library of NSW which makes it rare. This pamphlet represents the vast number of pamphlets kept from the earliest days of the Anglican church in the colony. It has added historical significance because of its signature by William Grant Broughton.

Religion essential to the security and happiness of nations: a sermon preached in the parish church of St. Philip, at Sydney ... January 26th, 1834, by the Rev. William Grant Broughton (1854)

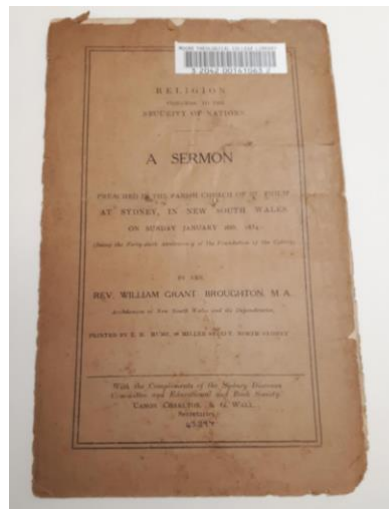


FIGURE 76 - RELIGION ESSENTIAL TO THE SECURITY

There are two other extant copies of this pamphlet listed on Trove: one at the National library and one at the State Library of NSW which makes it rare and significance for research purposes. It is of historical significance because these are the recorded words of a person who was integral to the establishment of the Anglican church in Australia.

There are other pamphlets with significance beyond the Anglican church which have historic significance as well as research significance. Some samples include:

The Vocation of Women, by Georgina A. Gollock (1908).

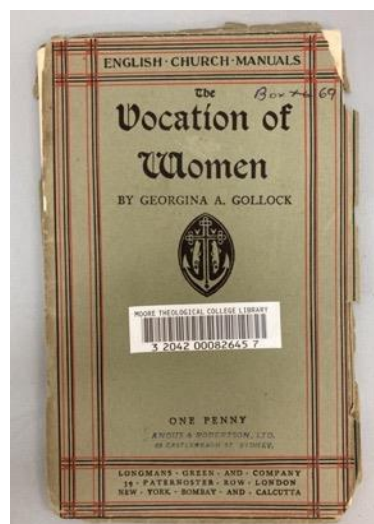


FIGURE 77 - THE VOCATION OF WOMEN

A search of Trove indicates it is not held elsewhere in Australia. It is a sample of one of the many pamphlets which have research significance for those researching the history of women in the Anglican church.

Thoughts on God, by Leo Tolstoy, (1900)

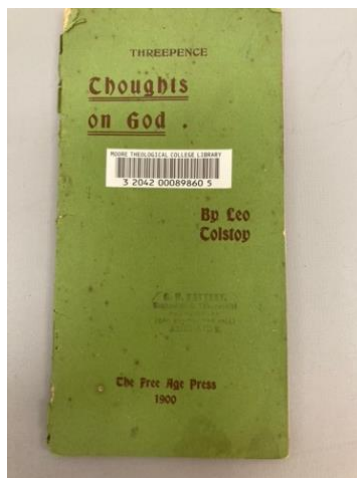


FIGURE 78 - THOUGHTS ON GOD

This pamphlet is only available at one other library in Australia (University of Melbourne). It is another sample of the types of pamphlet in the collection which has research significance.

Freehold homes in a gold country: two public addresses on the present condition and natural resources of the Colony of New South Wales, delivered at Derby and Birmingham, by Henry Parkes (1861)

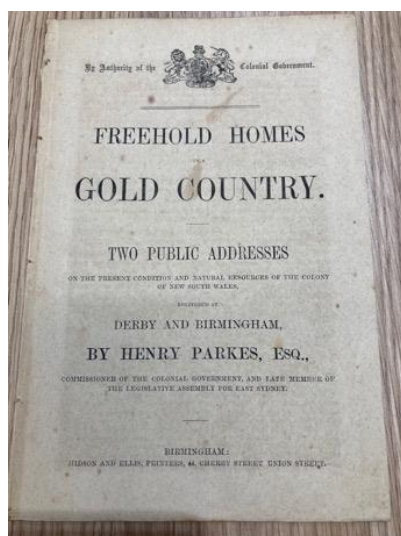


FIGURE 79 - FREEHOLD HOMES IN A GOLD COUNTRY

This is of historical significance since it relates to opinions on NSW developed early in Henry Parkes' career. Parkes went on to be instrumental in the federation of Australia which makes his words of historical interest. This is found in 5 other libraries which makes it rare and of research interest.

APPENDIX A – BRAY LIBRARY

Bacon, Francis. *Four sermons, preached at the parish church of St. Peter, in Talbot County, in the province of Maryland ... Viz. Two sermons to black slaves, and two sermons for the benefit of a charity working-school, in the above parish, for the maintenance and education of orphans and poor children, and negroes*, (1782).

Blackall, Offspring. *Practical discourses upon our Saviour's Sermon on the mount: in eight volumes*, (1717-1718)

Bull, George. *The works of the Right Reverend George Bull, D.D.: concerning the Holy Trinity* (2 volumes), (1730).

Glasse, Samuel, *Six lectures on the church catechism : intended for public or private instruction ; more particularly appropriated to the Sundays in Lent* (4th ed), (1809)

Gastrell, Francis, *The Christian institutes: or, the sincere word of God. Being a plain and impartial account of the whole faith and duty of a Christian. Collected out of the writings of the Old and New Testament* (1727)

Hales, Matthew. *Contemplations moral and divine: in two parts*. (1705)

Hickes, George. *Thirteen sermons on practical subjects*, (1741).

Horneck, Anthony. *The crucified Jesus: or, A full account of the nature, end, design and benefits of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ; with necessary directions, prayers, praises and meditations to be us'd by persons who come to the Holy Communion* (6th ed.), (1761)

Jenkin, Robert. *The reasonableness and certainty of the Christian religion* (6th ed), two volumes, (1734)

Kettlewell, John. *An help and exhortation to worthy communicating: Or, a treatise describing the meaning, worthy reception, duty and benefits of the Holy Sacrament and answering the doubts of conscience, and other reasons, which most generally detain men from it*. (4th ed.) (1701)

-----*The Practical Believer: or, The articles of the Apostles Creed, Drawn out To form a true Christians Heart and Practice. In Two Parts* (3rd ed.), (1713)

Leland, John. *A view of the principle deistical writers that have appeared in England in the last and present century, with observations upon them* (3 volumes), (1754-1756)

Lowth, William, *A commentary upon the prophet Isaiah*, (1714)

Orr, John, Archdeacon of Ferns, *Sermons upon the following subjects: the natural advantages of men for attaining to the knowledge and practice of religion* (2 volumes), (1745-1750)

Nourse, Peter, *Practical discourses on several subjects : being some select homilies of the Church of England, put into a new method and modern style; and fitted to common use* (2nd ed), (1708)

Patrick, Simon, *Fifteen sermons upon contentment and resignation to the will of God : as also two sermons on the ministration of angels. With a prayer at the end of each discourse, suitable to the particular subject of it*, (1715)

----- *A commentary upon the first book of Moses, called Genesis* (1696)

----- *A commentary upon the second book of Moses, called Exodus* (1697)

----- *A commentary upon the third book of Moses, called Leviticus* (1698)

----- *A commentary upon the fourth book of Moses, called Numbers* (1699)

----- *A commentary upon the fifth book of Moses, called Deuteronomy* (1700)

----- *A commentary upon the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth* (1702)

----- *A commentary upon the two books of Samuel* (1703)

----- *A commentary upon the two books of Kings* (1705)

----- *A commentary upon the two books of Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther* (1706)

Prideaux, Humphrey. *The true nature of imposture fully displayed in the life of Mahomet* (6th ed.), (1716)

----- *The Old and New Testament connected: in the history of the Jews & neighbouring nations, from the declension of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah to the time of Christ* (3 vols), (1770)

Rogers, John. *A vindication of the civil establishment of religion: wherein some portions of Mr. Chandler, the author of Literal scheme, &c. and an anonymous letter on that subject are occasionally consider'd : with an appendix containing a letter from the Reverend Dr. Marshal, and an answer to the same*, (1728)

----- *A review of a discourse of the visible and invisible church of Christ: being a reply to Mr. Sykes's answer to that discourse*, (1721)

----- *The necessity of divine revelation, and the truth of the Christian revelation asserted in eight sermons. To which is prefix'd, a preface with some remarks on a late book, intituled, the scheme of literal prophecy consider'd, &c* (2nd ed), (1729)

Secker, Thomas. *Lectures on the catechism of the Church of England: with a discourse on confirmation*, (1771)

Sharp, Thomas. *The rubric in the Book of Common Prayer and the canons of the Church of England: so far as they relate to the parochial clergy considered, in a course of visitation charges; to which are added three discourses on preaching*, (1787).

Sherlock, William. *A discourse concerning the divine providence*, (1694)

----- *A practical discourse concerning death* (1690)

----- *A practical discourse concerning a future judgment* (1725)

----- *A discourse concerning the happiness of good men: and the punishment of the wicked in the next world, &c. ...*(1735)

Sherlock, Thomas. *The use and intent of prophecy in the several ages of the world : in six discourses, delivered at the Temple church, in April and May, 1724 ... to which are added, three dissertations. I. The authority of the Second epistle of St. Peter. II. The sense of the antients before Christ, upon the circumstances and consequences of the fall. III. The blessing of Judah, Gen. XLIX.* (1725).

Stackhouse, Thomas. *A defence of the Christian religion from the several objections of modern antiscriturists,* (1731)

Stebbing, Henry. *A brief account of prayer, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ; and other religious duties appertaining to the Christian worship : For the use of common Christians. To which is added, A discourse on speech and the abuses of it : delivered on several Sundays at Gray's Inn Chapel, and published at the request of the Masters of the Bench,* (1739)

----- *Christianity justified upon the Scripture foundation : being a summary view of the controversy between Christians and deists. In two parts Preached in several sermons (but now digested into one continued discourse) for the lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, esq. in the parish church of St. Mary le Bow, in the years 1747, 1748, 1749* (1750).

Trapp, Joseph. *Explanatory notes upon the four Gospels: in a new method. For the use of all, but especially the unlearned English reader. In two parts. To which are prefixed, three discourses explanatory notes on the 4 gospels,* (1775).

Waterland, Daniel. *Sermons on several important subjects of religion and morality : to which are added two tracts: I. A summary view of the doctrine of justification. II. An enquiry concerning the antiquity of the practice of infant-communion, as founded on the notion of it's strict necessity* (2 vols), (1742)

Wilson, Thomas, *The knowledge and practice of Christianity made easy to the meanest capacities: or, An essay towards an instruction for the Indians,* (1781).

Young, Daniel. *Sermons on several occasions,* (1706).

Macknight, James, *A harmony of the four Gospels : in which the natural order of each is preserved : with a paraphrase and notes,* (1756).

Stackhouse, Thomas, *A new and practical exposition of the Apostles Creed,* (1747)

Burnet, Gilbert, *An exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England,* (1700)

Fiddes, Richard, *Theologica speculativa: or, the first part of a body of divinity under that title wherein are explained the principles of natural and revealed religion* (2 vols), (1718-1720)

Pearson, John, *An exposition of the creed,* (1675)

Patrick, Simon. *The Proverbs of Solomon paraphrased: with the arguments of each chapter which supply the place of a commentary* (1694). This was originally part of the Bray collection but was donated later by R.L King.

APPENDIX B – CROFT COLLECTION

Edward VI (1547 -53) - Printed 1549

Edward VI (1547 -53) - Printed 1552

Elizabeth I (1558 -1603) Printed 1597/1598

Elizabeth I (1558 -1603) and Charles I (1625 -49) - Printed 1599 -1631

James I (1603 -25) - Printed 1620

Charles I (1625 -49) - Printed 1638

Charles II (1660 -85) - Printed 1660

Charles II (1660 -1685) - 1661 - Printed 1891

Charles II (1660 -1685) - 1662 - Printed 1870

Charles II (1660 -1685) - Printed 1670

Charles II (1660 -1685) - Printed 1679

James II (1685 -1688) - Printed 1686

William III (1688 -1702) and Mary II (1688 -1694) - Printed 1690

Anne (1702 -1714) - Printed 1708

Anne (1702 -1714) - Printed 1711

Anne (1702 -1714) - Printed 1711

Anne (1702 -1714) - Printed 1713

George I (1714-1727) - Printed 1714

George I (1714 -1727) - Printed 1715

George I (1714 -1727) – Printed 1723

George I (1714 -1727) – Printed 1730

George II (1727 -1760) - Printed 1730

George III (1760 -1820) - Printed 1762

George III (1760 -1820) - Printed 1767

George III (1760 -1820) - Printed 1792

George IV (1820 -1830) - Printed 1825

George IV (1820 -1830) - Printed 1828

William IV (1820 -1830) - Printed 1830

William IV (1820 -1830) - Printed 1832

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed 1844

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed 1845

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed 1847

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed 1852

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed 1853

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed 1858

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed after 1861

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed 1863

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed c 1866

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed c 1869

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed 1872

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed before 1877

Victoria (1837 -1901) - Printed c 1890

Edward VI (1901 -1910) - Printed 1901

Edward VI (1901-1910) - Printed 1902

George V (1910 -1936) - Printed c 1910

George V (1910 -1936) - Printed 1910

George V (1910 -1936) - Printed c 1911

George V (1910 -1936) - Printed c 1914

George V (1910 -1936) - Printed c 1916

George V (1910 -1936) - Printed c 1920

Edward VIII (1936) – Printed 1936

George VI (1936 -1952) - Printed c 1945

Elizabeth II (1952 -) – Printed 1982

Elizabeth II (1952-) – Printed 1991

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