

eventually set sail for New Zealand he did so from the Port of London. This diary, the original of which was presented to the British Museum by Sir George Grey, records the 1849-1850 expedition to the mission stations and Taranaki which he made with Grey's small party as artist just a few months after his arrival in New Zealand on the *Ennadale*.

The diary throws some light on his character. His account of a ball held at Government House, Taranaki, after their arrival, contained disapproving remarks concerning a gentleman of the party who had first made himself conspicuous by dancing far too often with the same young lady, and had then capped his performance by returning home 'mortal drunk'. This comment is hardly that of a fellow addict: yet it was widely believed that Cuthbert's death was due to drinking to excess.

In Auckland, John Logan Campbell had difficulty in finding an illustrator for his *Poenamo* until he discovered Cuthbert Clarke, who claimed to have illustrated books in Britain, and whose trial sketches so impressed Campbell that Clarke was invited to Loganbank to stay while carrying out the commission.<sup>3</sup> On the completion of this assignment in September 1852 Cuthbert resigned from a position he held as a customs clerk in Auckland at £120 a year and set sail for Australia. *Poenamo* was not published until many years later and Cuthbert received only ten pounds for what must have been a considerable amount of work. Campbell's promise, expressed in a letter dated 23 September 1852, 'Should the volume see the light and to fame—profit—also accrue the Illustrator as most in need of the latter commodity shall not be forgotten', was never fulfilled.<sup>4</sup> The work was put aside by its author for twenty-five years, finally being published without illustrations in 1881, well after Clarke's death.<sup>5</sup>

There is no indication why Clarke decided suddenly to leave Auckland, with its parties and balls and its polished society, for the rigours of a primitive canvas town on the Australian goldfields, for at no time had he shown any interest in gold. Logan Campbell, in a letter to Clarke just before his departure, has a tantalising sentence, 'If you have fairly determined to make a move the sooner you get your matters in train the better.'<sup>6</sup>

Up to this point Cuthbert had remained more or less true to his unbringing. It was as if the departure for Australia signalled his entry into a bohemian existence, a colourful albeit uncomfortable life that was alien to his background. He probably went directly to Castlemaine after arriving in Melbourne on the *William Hyde*, for his drawing 'The Commissioner's Camp' bears the date September 1852. He lived in Castlemaine at least nine years and his last sketch of a local event was 'The Caledonian Games of January 1861'. In 1855 he married a young German girl, Katty (Margarethe) in Castlemaine and something of their movements can be traced. By May 1856, the month of Charles Marmaduke Havelock's birth, they were in Templeton Street. The local newspaper, the *Mt Alexander Mail* of 13 May 1856 lists Cuthbert Clarke,