



G.P. Harris, G.P. Harris's cottage, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, August 1806. *The first European dwelling in Tasmania. Watercolour.*

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CHAPTER 22

FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS

VICTOR CRITTENDEN

EUROPEAN SOCIETY, with its themes of discovery and settlement, is the basis for much recent world history. The transference of Western civilisation to the Southern Hemisphere is one of the great stories of the eighteenth century. The first European settlement on the continent of Australia—undisturbed during thousands of years of Aboriginal occupation—was the beginning of a series of expanding establishments around the coastline until the process of possession by the British was complete. The sea remained the connecting link between the new settlements, so that it was by sea that the land was discovered, by sea that it was settled and by sea that contact was maintained between these outposts of the transplanted European society.

The materials available for the study of these settlements and the gradual takeover of the whole continent are largely preserved. The records of the first settlement at Port Jackson, or 'Botany Bay' as it was popularly known, and those of the successive occupation of the continent are all available. These relate to the settlements at Norfolk Island, Van Diemen's Land, Newcastle, Moreton Bay, King George Sound and Melville Island in the north, and then the new colonies at Swan River on the west coast and in South Australia, as well as the settlements at Port Phillip, with further expansion in the succeeding years.

In addition, there are records to tell us about British policies and ideas of colonial expansion and trade as well as about their conflicts, mainly with the French, but also with the Dutch and Spanish. Australia's beginnings must be viewed in a world context and not simply as the aftermath of the loss of the English colonies in America. British expansion in India, trade with China and whaling in the South Seas—all had an effect on this maritime settlement in the antipodes. The records contain not only the official British documents but also those of other countries, of the maritime explorers and the traders, and the many diaries and letters of those who actually made the settlements.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century the British developed new colonies and, after the loss of the American colonies, maintained and expanded the large empire still left to them in Canada, the West Indies and India. Conflict with the French over trade was of prime importance in retaining and augmenting this empire. The reasons put forward to justify a new settlement at 'Botany Bay' are examined by G. Martin (1978), and another barrage in the war over the 'reasons why' has been fired by Alan Frost (1980). These books argue whether the traditionally accepted reason, namely the disposal of convicts, was the real basis for establishing the settlement or whether a naval consideration or, as others suggest, a trading need was the real motivation.

THE BEGINNINGS

The first fleet brought with it writers with particular points of view and conflicting ideas. The rigid British class structure and attitude of superiority of the first and many of the later settlers conflicted with their isolation while struggling to start a new life. Settlers' preconceptions are reflected in their view of the earlier inhabitants of the land; David Collins (1798–1802; repr, 1975) shows these characteristics in his detailed descriptions of the Aborigines and their society. Perhaps the most readable contemporary books are those of Watkin Tench, *A narrative of the expedition to Botany Bay* (1789) and *A complete account of the settlement of Port Jackson* (London, G. Nicol and J. Sewell, 1793); both have been republished as *Sydney's first four years* (1979).

An account of the voyage of the first fleet has been published by Victor Crittenden (1981), while extracts from various journals have been put together by Jonathan King (1982).

The colony at 'Botany Bay' was established primarily because of the reports of Sir Joseph Banks and Captain Cook. Their descriptions of grassy meadows and scattered trees gave authorities in England a picture of fertile plains, easy to cultivate and ready for flocks of domestic animals to multiply on. Governor Phillip, the leader of the expedition, did not anticipate the sandy and marshy soil of Botany Bay or the rocky areas of Port Jackson packed with trees and underbrush. The struggles with the land as displayed in the early literature would have been less intense had Banks given a clearer description of the country and the toughness of the timber. Arthur Phillip (1789; repr, 1970) and John Hunter (1793; repr, 1968), together with Tench and Collins mentioned above, tell a lively story of these attempts to battle with the new environment.

All the first fleet journals and accounts reflect the absolute reliance on ships and the sea connection. The journal by Philip Gidley King (1980) while he was in charge of the tiny subcolony on Norfolk Island clearly demonstrates this need. The visits of the *Supply* and the journeys to Batavia for supplies as well as Captain Hunter's account (1793; repr, 1968) of the visit of the *Sirius* to Cape Town, also for food, are indicative of this reliance on ships.

The history of the first settlement has been well documented. The biography by George Mackaness (1937) is so far the best book about the first governor. More recent information has since become available and no doubt from such work as that of Alan Frost, new biographies will be written. For a day-by-day account of the settlement taken from all the contemporary sources, the best record is that in three volumes by John Cobley (1980). The history of Norfolk Island, the first of the many sea-linked settlements, is ably recorded in M. Hoare (1982).

Many of the sources about the first settlement have not yet been published and are therefore difficult to use. Many of the original manuscripts, letters, diaries and government documents are in archives and libraries in Britain, Australia and occasionally in the United States, and a surprisingly large number are still in private hands. New items come to light at intervals. Some of this new material is edited and made available in printed form or put on to microfilm. The most important venture in this field is the Australian Joint Copying Project, a co-operative undertaking by the Mitchell Library and the National Library of Australia. However, copies of much of this microfilmed material can also be found in the various state libraries. Those researching this period in Australian history would be well advised to check the indexes to these films because it is often no longer necessary to go to England to consult the records kept there.

Before microfilm became available, there were several attempts to publish such documents in book form. The first was *Historical records of Port Phillip* (1878; repr, 1972), followed by *Historical records of New South Wales* (7 vols in 8, 1892–98; facs, Sydney, Lansdown Slattery, 1978–79), and later, *Historical records of Australia* (36 vols, Melbourne, Library Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament, 1914–25). These printed collections of documents, which complement each other, are valuable, but the second two must be used with care because they have been selectively copied; there are many mistakes in the transcription by hand from originals, and the numerous omissions can present a distorted picture. It must also be remembered that many of these records are official documents, designed to present events as the officials wanted them to be seen.

In order to find out what original source material is available in Great Britain, it is useful to consult Phyllis Mander-Jones' *Manuscripts in the British Isles relating to Australia, New Zealand and*

the Pacific (ANUP, 1972). Related and often very interesting material will also be found in the British Library (formerly the British Museum) and in the British Museum (Natural History). The latter contains the famous Watling collection of drawings of early New South Wales. Other important repositories of primary source material are the India Office in London, the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, the Greenwich Observatory, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and numerous other institutions that flourished at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

In Australia the most important collection for the early history of the country is the Mitchell Library, Sydney. It is rich in manuscripts, many relating to the first settlement at Sydney, but also to the other early settlements in Tasmania and Victoria as well as to later ones in Queensland, South and Western Australia and the Northern Territory. The Mitchell Library's published catalogues of books (see chapter 8 of this volume) are among the basic reference works in which to search for printed material.

The Archives Authority of New South Wales, also located in Sydney, should be consulted as it houses most of the government papers from the earliest times. The records and correspondence relating to land grants, convict records and the administration of justice are all available. A series of guides published by the authority will help researchers find their way through this enormous mass of material.

The National Library of Australia has material on the first settlement and early settlers, much of which consists of personal records, diaries, papers and pictures. Manuscript and printed material on the first settlements in the various states is held in all the state libraries with reference, again, to the Public Record Office in London.

EXPANSION OF SETTLEMENT

With the consolidation of the settlement at Sydney, British colonies gradually expanded to other parts of the continent. Exploration of the coast by seamen like George Bass and Matthew Flinders, and later Phillip Parker King, made other areas known. After Norfolk Island, settlements were soon established at Newcastle for its coal and Maitland for its access to the rich plains of the Hunter River, as described by W.A. Wood (1972). These settlements all relied on the sea link with Sydney.

Van Diemen's Land was next settled: fears of French incursions and possible claims were the spur while the Napoleonic wars were being bitterly fought on land in Europe and at sea all over the world. Lieutenant Paterson was sent to establish a colony in Van Diemen's Land and David Collins, a longtime resident of Sydney, was given the task of setting up a foothold on the mainland of Australia in what is now Victoria. He was not successful and moved his people to Van Diemen's Land where he founded Hobart. Perhaps the most interesting description of this enterprise is by J. West (1852; repr, 1971); the Reverend Robert Knopwood wrote a contemporary account of the settlement published only in 1977. Van Diemen's Land became an important colony because its rich land produced food that was shipped to Sydney.

New settlements were gradually extended northward along the coast of New South Wales, partly because of the need to transfer those convicts who had been condemned to further punishment for crimes committed in the colony. Port Macquarie, founded in 1821 as one of these convict bases, is described in Frank Rogers's book *Port Macquarie, a history to 1850* (Sydney, Hastings District Historical Society, 1982). Further north the founding of the future city of Brisbane at Moreton Bay in 1824 has been described by J.G. Steele (1975). Thus, slowly, the eastern coast was settled with the sea as the main link connecting the settlements; though it was notably successful at first in isolating the prison-like convict establishments from the main colony, they were gradually connected by road and by the overland links made necessary by further development. Much of this is described in the literature on exploration described in chapter 24.

The need for Britain to protect its trade routes caused two further establishments and the fear of the French jumping its claim saw attempted settlements in north Australia and the south of

Western Australia. Phillip Parker King's exploration of the north and the establishment of a settlement at Singapore in 1819 persuaded some people of the need for a settlement in north Australia. Melville Island was chosen and a foothold established as described by J. Morris (1964) while Appleyard (1979) describes the founding of Fremantle in 1829. Captain Stirling, who was involved in the latter project, was later sent from Sydney to Melville Island to find a better place for that settlement: isolation from Sydney and the long sea trip made it difficult to maintain the colony.

Governor Darling in New South Wales was also instructed to set up a colony at King George Sound, on the southeast coast of Western Australia. Major Edmund Lockyer led a team and, in this equally isolated part of the then known world, sat out many weeks and months of loneliness. His unpublished journal is in the Mitchell Library.

Finally came three dramatic new kinds of colonies in the 1820s and 1830s. The Swan River settlement began in 1829, established from London with authority for a separate existence from the colonies in eastern Australia. Swan River and Albany soon became the first Australian ports of call for ships from Europe on their way to Sydney. Some passengers even disembarked at Swan River to recuperate from the long voyage before continuing on to the east. Ships going to England also called, but Swan River nevertheless took a long time to become the prosperous colony of Western Australia. It did become, even at this early stage, an important link in the maritime trade around the coast of the Australian continent.

The settlement of Victoria in 1835 was a free enterprise effort. The story of John Batman's attempts to secure areas of what is now Melbourne by treaty with the Aborigines and his rivalry with John Pascoe Fawkner is the story of the beginning of the Melbourne settlement on the Yarra River. The best books about this different kind of colony are probably by C.P. Billot (1979, 1985) and there is also an eyewitness account by John Pascoe Fawkner published in 1982. There were in addition other settlements at Portland Bay and earlier attempts at settlement by David Collins in 1803 and at Westernport in 1826–27. K. Bowden's *The Western Port settlement and its leading personalities* (Melbourne, South Eastern Historical Association, 1970) is a good account of the latter.

The last of the major settlements around the coast of the continent was South Australia. Some may claim it was the most important because it was a new kind of colony, similar in some ways to Western Australia but different in its arrangement of land distribution under the Wakefield system. The most important books on this new approach are by R.C. Mills (1915; facs, 1974), D. Pike (1967) and A.G. Price (1924; facs, 1973). Here, too, the sea links remained important for a long time. The connection with Van Diemen's Land as a source of food supplies was vital to the survival of the early settlement in South Australia. Adelaide then became one of the important stops for ships travelling along the south of the continent. Overlanders soon arrived from the eastern colonies and a few of the early settlers also came this way, heralding the end of the dominance of the original sea lanes.

The maritime link in the expansion of the Australian settlements makes the growth of these colonies different from many other colonial expansions. Australia differs from the United States of America with its expansion westward, or Canada with movement of settlements up the great St Lawrence River. Here, there were no great rivers to encourage such development except the isolated and unreliable Murray–Darling river system in the east and no rich westward plains (or eastward plains from the Swan River) to encourage ordered and land-tied expansion. The literature of the settlement of Australia demonstrates the sea-based development of the first establishments that grew into colonies. Sea captains were often the founders of new settlements, and their diaries and logbooks the first records of such expansion.

The list of books that follows is arranged in chronological order of arrival and permanent occupation of the first eight sites, some of which later became the Australian state capital cities. In the minds of many people, the term 'first settlement' has no meaning other than in the context of the landing of the first fleet in 1788. However, while there were many common experiences among the early European settlers wherever they pitched their tents and subsequently built

homes and cities, there were also significant variations which justify the inclusion of select titles on the beginnings of each of the Australian states.

The reading list does not pretend to be exhaustive: there are hundreds of works describing and analysing the origins, effects and consequences of the first settlement, the way it was achieved and the society that grew out of it. It should be used in conjunction with the bibliography assembled for chapter 21, 'Discovery'. The eight parts are:

Port Jackson, NSW (Botany Bay): 1788	North Australia: 1826
Newcastle: 1801	Swan River: 1829
Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania): 1803	Victoria: 1834–35
Moreton Bay: 1824	South Australia: 1836



PORT JACKSON, NSW (BOTANY BAY): 1788

BLAINEY, G.N. *The tyranny of distance: how distance shaped Australia's history* (rev edn). Melbourne, Macmillan, 1982. 366 p, illus, maps.

An important reason for sending convicts to Australia was the establishment of a maritime trade base and the Australian trade in flax and masts; this is reinforced by instructions to settle Norfolk Island. First published in 1968.

BRADLEY, W. *A voyage to New South Wales: the journal of Lieutenant William Bradley RN of HMS Sirius, 1786–1792*. Sydney, Trustees of the Public Library of NSW in association with Ure Smith, 1969. 495 p, illus, maps.

An account of the voyage and activities at Sydney Cove not found in other journals. Watercolours of Port Jackson and the fleet on its way to NSW. Facsimile edition of the original in the Mitchell Library.

CLARK, C.M.H. ed, *Select documents in Australian history*. A & R, 1977. 2 vols.

The first volume covers the period 1788–1850 and contains many references to the first fleet and early settlement. First published, 1950–55.

CLARK, R. *The journal and letters of Lt Ralph Clark, 1787–1792*. Ed by P.G. Fidlon and R.J. Ryan. Sydney, Australian Documents Library in association with the Library of Australian History, 1981. 344 p, illus.

An officer of the marines on the first fleet, Lt Clark writes about the convict women on the voyage. The descriptions are sometimes highly diverting though, as Clark was a very religious young man, his expressions tend to be overindulgent.

COBLEY, J. *Sydney Cove, 1788–1792* (rev edn). A & R, 1980. 3 vols, maps.

A day-by-day account of the settlement compiled from contemporary journals. Comprehensive, but it does not deal with the preparations for the first fleet or the voyage. First published, 1963–65.

COLLINS, D. *An account of the English colony in New South Wales ...* London, T. Cadell Junior & W. Davies, 1798. 2 vols, 618 p, illus, maps.

One of the fullest accounts of the first settlement period and probably the most trustworthy. Facsimile edition, Adelaide, LBSA, 1971; new edition, 1975.

CRITTENDEN, V. *A bibliography of the first fleet*. ANUP, 1981, 359 p.

Lists in a subject arrangement the material available on the first fleet and the settlement of NSW; includes manuscript sources, books and journal articles. There is an author–title index and a

general index. This should be the place to start for information on the first settlement.

CRITTENDEN, V. *The voyage of the first fleet 1787–1788, taken from contemporary accounts*. Canberra, Mulini, 1981. 105 p, map.

A chronicle of the voyage of the first fleet, moulded into a continuous narrative.

CROWLEY, F.K. ed, *A documentary history of Australia*. Vol 1. *Colonial Australia, 1788–1840*. Melbourne, Nelson, 1980. 621 p.

Useful as a glimpse at the documents available on the early settlement. It has material not only on Sydney but also on the other colonies as they were established.

DALLAS, K.M. *Trading posts or penal colonies: the commercial significance of Cook's New Holland route to the Pacific*. Hobart, Fullers Bookshop, 1969. 132 p, illus.

Argues that convicts were a 'cover' to hide economic reasons when international and local pressures militated against setting up trading outposts.

DAVIDSON, R. *A book collector's notes on items relating to the discovery of Australia, the first settlement and the early coastal exploration of the continent*. Melbourne, Cassell, 1970. 138 p, illus.

The published first fleet journals are discussed from the book collector and bibliographer's viewpoint.

EASTY, J. *Memorandum of the transactions of a voyage from England to Botany Bay, 1787–1793: a first fleet journal*. Sydney, Trustees of the Public Library of NSW in association with A & R, 1965. 182 p, illus.

A record of observations by an ordinary soldier, based on a diary of daily events during the voyage of the first fleet and of activities in Sydney during the first five years.

FROST, A. *Convicts and empire: a naval question*. OUP, 1980. 240 p, illus.

An important book on the reasons for the settlement of NSW. Presents new evidence and argues that the settlement was established as a naval outpost because of the international contests of the period.

HUNTER, J. *An historical journal of the transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island ...* London, Stockdale, 1793, 584 p, illus, maps.

Besides containing Captain Hunter's account of the voyage of the first fleet it also reports his later voyage around the world in the *Sirius* to secure supplies for the colony. Originally published under a slightly different title. Facsimile edition, Adelaide, LBSA, 1968; new edition published 1968.

- JEANS, D.N. *An historical geography of New South Wales to 1901*. Sydney, Reed Education, 1972. 328 p, illus, maps. Describes the land, climate and vegetation the settlers found on arrival in NSW and outlines the impact on the Aborigines. Includes a chapter on the founding of the colony based on the convict theory.
- KING, J. *The first fleet: the convict voyage that founded Australia 1787–88*. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1982. 186 p, illus, maps. Extracts from the first fleet journals published in chronological sequence to give a graphic outline of the voyage. Lavishly illustrated.
- KING, P.G. *The journal of Philip Gidley King: Lieutenant RN, 1787–1790*. Ed by P.G. Fidlon and R.J. Ryan. Sydney, Australian Documents Library, 1980. 401 p, illus. King describes the voyage to and the first settlement at Norfolk Island, including a statistical account of crops, weather and general activities of the settlers. The manuscript is in the Mitchell Library.
- MACKANESS, G. *Admiral Arthur Phillip, founder of New South Wales, 1738–1814*. A & R, 1937. 536 p, illus. Detailed biography trying to present a view of Phillip the man.
- MACKANESS, G. *Blue bloods of Botany Bay: a book of Australian historical tales*. London, Collins, 1953. 143 p. Vivid description of some of the activities of members of the first fleet and brief accounts of some first fleet personalities.
- MACKANESS, G. *Sir Joseph Banks, his relations with Australia*. A & R, 1936. 146 p, illus. This biography discusses mainly correspondence between Banks and governors Phillip, King and Hunter, and the plant collectors sent to Australia.
- MACKANESS, G. *Some proposals for establishing colonies in the South Seas*. Dubbo, NSW, Review Publications, 1976. 62 p, illus. (Australian historical monographs, ns vol 11). Details of some of the plans put forward for establishing a colony in NSW, quoting among other sources Phillip's memorandum of 1787. First published in 1943.
- MARTIN, G. ed, *The founding of Australia: the argument about Australia's origins*. Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1978. 314 p. Collection of journal articles and extracts from books, with a commentary on each by Martin, illustrating the controversy as to why Australia was first settled. Useful because it brings the main arguments together.
- MIRA, W.J.D. *Coinage and currency in New South Wales, 1788–1829; and an index of currency references in the Sydney Gazette 1803–1811*. Sydney, Metropolitan Coin Club of Sydney, 1981. 206 p, illus. Describes the problems of currency in the early days of settlement and the unusual solutions devised by the early governments.
- O'BRIEN, E.M. *The foundation of Australia, 1789–1800: a study of English criminal practice and penal colonization in the eighteenth century* (2nd edn). A & R, 1937, 327 p, illus. A summary of the preparations for the first fleet and a few details relating to the first settlement. Appendix B gives the number of convicts transported 1787–1800. New edition published in 1950.
- PHILLIP, A. *The voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay, with an account of the establishment of the colonies and Norfolk Island ...* London, Stockdale, 1789, 298, lxxiv p, illus, maps. Based largely on Governor Phillip's earliest reports on the colony and its establishment. This is a basic source book and the first in order of importance for the history of Australia. Facsimile edition Adelaide, LBSA, 1968; new edition published 1970.
- PROUDFOOT, H. *Old Government House: the building and its landscape*. State Planning Authority of NSW in association with A & R, 1971. 91 p, illus, maps. Phillip built the first Government House at Parramatta in 1790. Proudfoot describes the country and the establishment of Rose Hill, later called Parramatta.
- RUMSEY, H.J. *The pioneers of Sydney Cove*. Sydney, Sunnybrook, 1937. xxviii, 121 p, illus. This is really a 'who's who' of the first fleet. Though it misses some of the marines, there are invaluable biographical details of those people who are mentioned. Some new evidence has been uncovered since 1937.
- RUTTER, O. *The first fleet: the record of the foundation of Australia from its conception to the settlement at Sydney Cove*. London, Golden Cockerel, 1937. 151 p, illus. Documents that offer a continuous picture of the organisation of the fleet and its journey, together with Phillip's first despatch from Sydney Cove, 15 May 1788.
- SCOTT, J. *Remarks on a passage to Botany Bay, 1787–1792: a first fleet journal*. Trustees of the Public Library of NSW in association with A & R, 1963. xi, 83 p, illus. The journal was known as 'the Sergeant's Diary' but has now been identified as having been written by James Scott. It is a simple diary of events by a sergeant of the marines who came out with his wife, his children were born on the voyage and in Sydney. The manuscript is in the Mitchell Library.
- SHAW, A.G.L. *Convicts and the colonies: a study of penal transportation from Great Britain and Ireland to Australia and other parts of the British Empire*. MUP, 1977. 400 p. Discusses the convict problem in Britain, the plans to solve it, the decision to establish a colony in NSW and some of the arguments against the settlement. First published in 1966.
- SMYTH, A.B. *The journal of Arthur Bowes Smyth, surgeon, Lady Penrhyn, 1787–1789*. Ed by P.G. Fidlon and R.J. Ryan. Sydney, Australian Documents Library, 1979. 196 p, illus. The surgeon on one of the transports gives a glimpse of the activities on board ship during the voyage of the first fleet and comments on the first settlement. The last half of the journal deals with the voyage home via Tahiti and China.
- STEVEN, M. *Trade, tactics and territory: Britain in the Pacific 1783–1823*. MUP, 1983. 155 p, maps. A most important account of British plans for its expansion into the Pacific. One chapter deals with the background to the settlement in NSW in this context.
- SWAN, R.A. *To Botany Bay—if policy warrants the measure: a reappraisal of the reasons for the decision of the British government in 1786 to establish a settlement at Botany Bay in New South Wales on the eastern coast of New Holland*. Canberra, Roebuck Society, 1973. 189 p, illus. Useful background to the first fleet project including the political reasons and the difficulties of international relations.
- TENCH, W. *Sydney's first four years: being a reprint of a narrative of the expedition to Botany Bay and, a complete account of the settlement of Port Jackson*. Ed by L.F. Fitzhardinge. Sydney, Library of Australian History in association with the Royal Australian Historical Society, 1979. 364 p, illus, maps. A most important account of the first fleet voyage and the early settlement at Port Jackson. A narrative ... first published in 1789; A complete account ... in 1793.
- WHITE, J. *Journal of a voyage to New South Wales*. Ed by A.H. Chisholm. A & R in association with the Royal Australian Historical Society, 1962. 282 p, illus. Another important account of the first fleet voyage, containing

valuable information on the natural history of the new settlement. Originally published with a slightly different title in 1790 (facs, New York, Arno Press, 1971).

WILLEY, K. *When the sky fell down: the destruction of the tribes of the Sydney region, 1788–1850s*. Sydney, Collins, 1979. 231 p, illus, map.

An account of the settlement at Port Jackson and its effect on the local Aborigines. It deals in detail with the resultant starvation, disease and decline of the Aboriginal population.

WORGAN, G.B. *Journal of a first fleet surgeon*. Sydney, Library Council of NSW in association with the Library of Australian History, 1978. xiii, 71 p, illus.

This slim volume represents all that has been located of Worgan's journal which has all the freshness of a letter based on a recent diary.

NEWCASTLE: 1801

MACQUARIE, L. *Lachlan Macquarie, governor of New South Wales: journals of his tour in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 1810–1822*. Sydney, Library of Australian History, 320 p, illus, maps.

Macquarie's published journals contain two handsomely illustrated accounts of Newcastle as he found it in 1818 and again in 1821. First published in 1956.

MAITLAND AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *A history of Maitland*. Maitland, NSW, Maitland City Council, 1983. 79 p, illus.

Account of Maitland's settlement and development, edited by L. Fredman.

PERRY, T.M. *Australia's first frontier: the spread of settlement in New South Wales, 1788–1829*. MUP in association with ANUP, 1963. 163 p, illus, maps.

Contains an excellent description of European settlement in the Hunter valley.

TURNER, J.W. *Coal mining in Newcastle, 1801–1900*. Newcastle, NSW, Newcastle Region Public Library, 1982. 179 p, illus, maps (Newcastle history monographs, 9).

TURNER, J.W. *Manufacturing in Newcastle, 1801–1900*. Newcastle, NSW, Newcastle Public Library, 1980. 139 p, illus, maps. (Newcastle history monographs, 8).

Turner's two histories describe the development of Newcastle and include references to pioneer coalminers and early industrialists.

TURNER, J.W. ed. *Newcastle as a convict settlement: the evidence before J.T. Bigge in 1819–1821*. Newcastle, NSW, Newcastle Public Library in association with the Newcastle and Hunter District Historical Society, 1973. 314 p, illus, maps. (Newcastle history monographs, 7).

Reproduces the evidence obtained by Commissioner Bigge, the largest single source of information about Newcastle as a penal colony.

WOOD, W.A. *Dawn in the valley: the story of settlement in the Hunter River valley to 1833*. Sydney, Wentworth Books, 1972. 346 p, illus.

A study of the beginning of European settlement in the Hunter valley.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND (TASMANIA): 1803

BARRETT, W.R. *History of Tasmania to the death of Lieutenant-Governor Collins in 1810*. Hobart, H.T. Whiting, 1936. 116 p.

Although rather dated, this book contains a good account of the first years of settlement with references to sources. There has

been some material uncovered since it was written.

BOLGER, P. *Hobart Town*. ANUP, 1973. 237 p, illus, maps. Only the first chapter deals with the foundation of the city by David Collins.

COLLINS, C.R. *Saga of settlement: a brief account of the life and times of Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, 1st judge advocate of the colony of New South Wales and lieutenant-governor of southern Van Diemen's Land*. Perth, Imperial Printing Co, 1957. 148 p, illus.

A biography of David Collins. The last 60 pages outline his work at Hobart until his death there in 1810.

GIBLIN, R.W. *The early history of Tasmania*. London, Methuen, 1928; MUP, 1939. 2 vols, illus, maps.

Vol 1, 'The geographical era, 1642–1804', gives details of the first settlements, 1803–04, John Bowen at Risdon Cove and David Collins at Sullivan Cove. Vol 2 is 'The penal settlement era, 1804–1818: Collins, Sorell and Arthur'. The first chapters deal with Collins' administration up to 1809.

KNOPWOOD, R. *The diary of the Reverend Robert Knopwood, 1803–1838, first chaplain of Van Diemen's Land*. Ed by Mary Nicholls. Hobart, Tasmanian Historical Research Association, 1977. 738 p, illus.

Knopwood, an Anglican minister, accompanied the Collins expedition and was there at the foundation of the settlement. The only first-hand account of events in the early years of the colony.

ROBSON, L.L. *A history of Tasmania Vol 1. Van Diemen's Land from the earliest times to 1855*. OUP, 1983. 632 p, illus, maps.

A very detailed study making extensive use of official records.

WEST, J. *History of Tasmania*. Launceston, Henry Dowling, 1852, 2 vols.

Important nineteenth-century history recounting the facts as they were known at that time. Can be used with confidence so long as the prejudices common to its times are kept in mind. New edition published 1971.

MORETON BAY: 1824

BATESON, C. *Patrick Logan, tyrant of Brisbane town*. Sydney, Ure Smith, 1966. 190 p, illus.

An unsensational account of the career of a man often depicted as a monster of cruelty. Logan was commandant 1828–30.

LANG, J.D. *Cooksland in north-eastern Australia: the future cottonfield of Great Britain. Its characteristics and capabilities for European colonization; with a disquisition on the origin, manners and customs of the Aborigines*. London, Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, 1847. 496 p, illus, maps.

Cooksland was Lang's suggested name for the new northern colony which became Qld.

PETRIE, C.C. *Tom Petrie's reminiscences of early Queensland*. Brisbane, Watson Ferguson, 1904, 319 p, illus.

Tom Petrie came to the Moreton Bay penal settlement as a small child in 1837 when his father was appointed clerk of works there. New edition published 1983.

RUSSELL, H.S. *The genesis of Queensland: an account of the first exploring journeys to and over Darling Downs, the earliest days of their occupation, social life, station seeking, the course of discovery, northward and westward and a resumé of the causes which led to separation from New South Wales*. Sydney, Turner & Henderson, 1888. 633 p, illus, maps. Russell was a pastoralist on the Darling Downs from 1840 to 1855.

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Covers various aspects of the area including first European settlement and the role of Asian seafarers.

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MORRIS, J. *Relationship between the British and the Tiwi in the vicinity of Fort Dundas, Melville Island*. Darwin, Historical Society of the NT, 1964. 17 p.

Ford Dundas was one of the abortive settlements which subsequently moved to Fremantle in 1829.

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CROSS, J. *Journals of several expeditions made in Western Australia, during the years 1820, 1830, 1831 and 1832, under the sanction of the governor, Sir James Stirling, containing the latest authentic information relative to that country*. London, J. Cross, 1833, 263 p, map.

An account, somewhat glowing, of the colony and prospects designed to encourage emigration. Facsimile edition published by UWAP (1980).

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FREMANTLE, C.H. *Diary and letters of Admiral Sir C.H. Fremantle, G.C.B., relating to the founding of the colony of Western Australia, 1829*. Ed by Lord Cottesloe. London, Hazell, Watson and Viney, 1928. 94 p, illus, maps.

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HASLUCK, A. *Thomas Peel of Swan River*. OUP, 1965. 273 p, illus, map.

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Includes a section on Charles Howe Fremantle who claimed the western part of the continent for Britain in 1829. Deals only briefly with this period.

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Account of the Portland Bay settlement. First published in 1954.

BILLOT, C.P. *John Batman: the story of John Batman and the founding of Melbourne*. Melbourne, Hyland House, 1979. 330 p, illus.

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Two detailed studies which complement each other.

BILLOT, C.P. *Melbourne: an annotated bibliography to 1850*. Geelong, Vic, Ripplside, 1970. 308, [89] p.

Lists books, periodicals, newspapers, maps and pamphlets printed or published in Melbourne, or dealing with Melbourne. Includes facsimile of Batman's treaty with the Aborigines and Bourke's 1835 proclamation.

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COUTTS, P.J.F. *Corinnella, a forgotten episode in Victoria's history*. Melbourne, Victorian Archaeological Survey, 1983. 182 p, illus, maps.

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FAWKNER, J.P. *Melbourne's missing chronicle: being the journal of preparations for departure to and proceedings at Port Phillip*. Ed by C.P. Billot. Melbourne, Quarter Books, 1982. xviii, 108 p, map.

Fawkner's journal, the earliest chronicle of the Port Phillip settlement, covers the period 18 July 1835 to 8 August 1836.

FINN, E.M. *The chronicles of early Melbourne, 1835–1852: historical, anecdotal and personal, by 'Garryowen'*. Facs, Melbourne, Heritage Publications, 1976. 3 vols, illus.

Detailed account written mainly from newspaper sources and personal memorial. First published in 1888 in 2 vols; the third volume in the facsimile set is a descriptive index.

HISTORICAL records of Victoria. Foundation series. Melbourne, Public Records Office of Vic, 1981. v, illus, maps.

The volumes to date cover the beginnings of permanent government, early relations with the Aborigines, and trade and commerce to 1839.

SHILLINGLAW, J.J. *Historical records of Port Phillip: the first annals of the colony of Victoria*. Ed by C.E. Sayers. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1972. 225 p.

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ANGAS, G.F. *South Australia illustrated*. London, Thomas McLean, 1847, 60 p, illus.

Hand-coloured lithographic plates showing early settlements in SA including Adelaide, the Aborigines, flora and fauna.

DUTTON, F. *South Australia and its mines, with an historical sketch of the colony, under its several administrations, to the period of Captain Grey's departure*. London, T. & W. Boone, 1846, 361 p, illus, map.

History and optimistic description of life in SA, including some statistical information. Only about 70 pages deal with mining.

GOUGER, R. *South Australia in 1837; in a series of letters: with a postscript as to 1838*, Sydney, Robertson & Mullens, 1838, 168 p.

Gouger's enthusiasm for the new colony is evident in his 'sketch of its condition and prospects', which includes letters from other settlers and visitors. Facsimile edition, Adelaide, LBSA (1962).

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from the Select Committee on South Australia. London, 1841. 2 vols, maps. (GB Parliament. H of C Reports and papers nos 119 and 394 of 1841).

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HASSELL, K. *The relations between the settlers and Aborigines in South Australia, 1836–1860*. Adelaide, LBSA, 1966. 222 p.

Written in 1921 as a thesis, this work examines official and private attitudes regarding the ideal of integrating the Aborigines into European civilisation, and the settlers' inadequate understanding of Aborigines.

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Many previously unpublished extracts, with original spelling, from the letters and diaries of a cross-section of early settlers.

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OLDHAM, W. *The land policy of South Australia from 1830 to 1842*. Adelaide, G. Hassell & Son, 1917, 118 p, illus, maps.

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PIKE, D. *Paradise of dissent: South Australia 1829–1857*. MUP, 1967. 580 p, maps.

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PRICE, A.G. *The foundation and settlement of South Australia, 1829–1845*. Adelaide, F.W. Preece, 1924, 260 p, illus, maps.

Covers Wakefield's theory of colonisation, geography, land policy, primary production, conflict between Governor Hindmarsh and the colonisation commissioners, bankruptcy of the colony and economic recovery. New edition published in 1973.

SUTHERLAND, G. *The South Australian Company: a study in colonisation*. London, Longmans, Green, 1898. 238 p, illus. An account from the company's point of view.

THOMAS, M. *The diary and letters of Mary Thomas (1836–1866) being a record of the early days of South Australia* (2nd edn). Ed by Evan Kyffin Thomas. Adelaide, W.K. Thomas & Co, 1915, 161 p, plates.

Covers the period 1836 to 1841, and presents a vivid picture of the journey out in the *Africaine* and of early days in the colony. Facsimile edition, Adelaide, Gillingham (1982).

WAKEFIELD, E.G. *The new British province of South Australia, or a description of the country, illustrated by charts and views, with an account of the principles, objects, plan, and prospects of the colony ...* London, C. Knight, 1834. 220 p, illus, maps.

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