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to the area of the United States of America, exclusive of Alaska, or to that of all Europe, less about one-third of Russia.

DATE OF CREATING THE SEVERAL COLONIES.

Colony.	Year of Formation into Separate Colony.	Present Area in Square Miles.	Colony.	Year of Formation into Separate Colony.	Present Area in Square Miles.
New South Wales ...	1786	310,372	New Zealand ...	1841	104,471 ¹
Tasmania ...	1825	26,215	Victoria ...	1851	87,884
Western Australia ...	1829	975,920	Queensland ...	1859	670,500
South Australia (proper) ²	1834	380,070	Northern Territory ³	1863	523,620
Commonwealth ...			2,974,581 square miles.		
Australasia ...			3,079,052 square miles. ³		

1. Now 104,751 square miles : increased 10th June, 1901.

2. South Australia with the Northern Territory is 903,690 square miles.

3. Now 3,079,332 square miles.

The evolution of the various States will be seen in the accompanying diagrams.

12. **British New Guinea or Papua.**—Under the administration of the Commonwealth, but not included in it, is British New Guinea or *Papua*, finally annexed by the British Government in 1884, and for a number of years administered by the Queensland Government but transferred to the Commonwealth by proclamation on the 1st September, 1906, under the authority of the Papua Act (Commonwealth) of 16th November, 1905. The area of Papua is about 90,540 square miles.

§ 4. The Exploration of Australia.¹

(A) Eastern Australia.

1. **Earliest Tours of Exploration, 1788 to 1791.**—When the first settlement was established at Sydney in 1788 practically nothing was known of the nature even of the immediate interior or the surrounding country. It was not long, however, before CAPTAIN PHILLIP and his officers took steps to investigate a considerable area of country in the immediate neighbourhood of the settlement. The first excursion undertaken by Phillip was on the 2nd March, 1788, when he went to Broken Bay, whence he returned after an absence of eight days. In April Phillip again started off on a tour of examination. Landing at Shell Cove, near the North Head of Port Jackson, he penetrated about fifteen miles from the coast, and obtained his first view of the inland mountains, the northernmost of which he named the Carmarthen Hills and the southernmost the Lansdowne Hills. A noticeable landmark between the north and south elevations of these hills he called Richmond Hill. Phillip was strongly impressed with the idea that these mountains must contain the source of a large river, in search of which he consequently set off on the 22nd April. His efforts, however, did not meet with success,

1. See "The Historical Records of New South Wales," Vols. I. to VII., edited by F. M. Bladen; Rusden's "History of Australia," Vols. I. to III.; "Explorers of Australia," by E. Favenc; Map of Australia shewing Routes of Exploration, published by the Department of Lands and Survey, Melbourne, May, 1888; Year Book of Western Australia, 1902-4.

and after pushing westward for thirty miles, when he came in sight of land which promised to be richly cultivable, he was obliged to turn back through want of provisions.

(i.) *Discovery of the Hawkesbury River.* In June, 1789, Phillip again turned his attention to the exploration of the country. In company with CAPTAIN HUNTER and some of his officers, he proceeded to Broken Bay, and there, after examining numerous branches of the harbour, he discovered a river which he named the Hawkesbury, and which he explored as far as the foot of the hill which he had previously named Richmond Hill, when it was found that the river divided into two branches (one known later as the Nepean, the other as the Grose). The distant mountains, over which hung a blue haze, were named the Blue Mountains.

(ii.) *Captain Tench's Discoveries.* During the same month—June, 1789—in which the Hawkesbury River was discovered, CAPTAIN WATKIN TENCH discovered the Nepean River. The next and last excursion undertaken by Phillip was in April, 1791, when, accompanied by Captain Tench and LIEUTENANT DAWES, he set out in a westerly direction and examined the country towards the foot of the Blue Mountains. In the following month Tench and Dawes ascertained definitely that the Nepean was a tributary of the Hawkesbury.

The names of PATERSON, JOHNSON, PALMER, and LAING are also associated with exploration on the Hawkesbury.

(iii.) *Discovery of the Hunter River.* Towards the end of the year 1797, LIEUTENANT J. SHORTLAND was sent on an expedition along the coast in a northerly direction from Port Jackson. He went as far north as Port Stephens, and on his return journey discovered and named the River Hunter.

2. French Voyages of Exploration, 1788 to 1802.—Towards the close of the 18th century the French, who were supposed to covet territory in Australia, sent out several exploring expeditions. While “the first fleet” was still in Botany Bay, two French vessels, the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe*, which had been sent out on a voyage of discovery under the command of LA PÉROUSE, put in to refit. Shortly after his arrival at Botany, PÉRE LE RECEVEUR, the naturalist of the expedition, died, and was buried on the shore of the Bay, a monument marking his last resting-place. After a stay of two months La Pérouse sailed away, and nothing further was heard of his expedition until about fifty years later, when it was surmised that his ships had been wrecked at one of the islands in the neighbourhood of the New Hebrides. In 1792 the French Admiral D'ENTRECASTEAUX was in Australian waters with two ships, searching for La Pérouse. D'Entrecasteaux spent some time on the coast of Tasmania, and named several places. In 1800 the French Republic fitted out two ships, *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste*, obtaining passports from the English Government recommending the commander, CAPTAIN BAUDIN, to the British authorities in New South Wales. The expedition, having examined parts of the coasts of Van Diemen's Land and of what is now Victoria, arrived in Port Jackson in 1802. Although there were various rumours afloat as to the intention of the French to establish a settlement in Australia, nothing came of them, and the expedition left Sydney in November, 1802. It was chiefly in consequence of these and of later rumours to the same effect that steps were taken by the British to form settlements at various places on the Australian coasts.

3. Bass and Flinders, 1796 to 1803.—In June, 1796, SURGEON BASS set out on an expedition to the Blue Mountains, and succeeded in ascending the highest point he could find, whence, however, he was able to see only other ranges of mountains. Foiled in his expedition to the mountains, Bass took to exploration by water. With FLINDERS he had previously, in 1795, undertaken a voyage in a boat 8 feet long, which they named the “Tom Thumb,” their object being to discover a supposed river to the south of Sydney. The river turning out to be only an arm of the sea, which they named Port Hacking, they proceeded as far as the Tom Thumb Lagoon, in the Illawarra district, whence they returned to Sydney.

(i.) *Discovery of Bass Straits.* In 1797 Bass sailed in an open whaleboat, and examined the coast southward from Sydney, discovering the mouth of the Shoalhaven and the inlet to Twofold Bay. Passing round Cape Howe and Wilson's Promontory, he then explored an inlet which he named Western Port. Bass was then convinced of the existence of the straits which now bear his name. On the 7th October, 1798, accompanied by Flinders and a crew of eight seamen, he set sail in the sloop *Norfolk*, of 25 tons, from Sydney. The island of Tasmania was circumnavigated and various places on its coasts were visited and named.

In 1799 FLINDERS sailed in the *Norfolk* northwards from Sydney as far as Hervey Bay, making a survey of the coast as he proceeded.

(ii.) *Voyage of the "Investigator."* On the 7th December, 1801, Flinders in command of H.M.S. *Investigator* sighted Australia in the vicinity of Cape Leeuwin, and commenced a survey of the coast of the Great Australian Bight. He sighted and named a number of promontories and inlets as far as Encounter Bay, where he met the French vessel *Le Géographe*, which had come from Bass Straits and was proceeding westward in her examination of the coast. On his way to Sydney Flinders entered Port Phillip, not knowing that it had been already discovered by MURRAY. (See 4 below.) The *Investigator* arrived in Port Jackson on the 10th May, 1802, and proceeding on her voyage, was the first vessel to completely circumnavigate the Australian continent. Flinders was eventually detained at Mauritius by the French as a prisoner of war for over six years, during which time the French expedition under Baudin took credit for his discoveries.

4. **Discovery of Port Phillip, 1801.**—The first landing effected in Victoria was in 1797, from a vessel wrecked on one of the Furneaux Islands. Three of the sailors, out of a total of seventeen, reached Sydney overland. Early in the year 1800 the English Government sent out the brig *Lady Nelson* for service in New South Wales, under the command of LIEUTENANT GRANT, who sighted Australia on the 3rd December, 1800. Grant named Cape Northumberland, Mount Gambier, Cape Bridgewater, Cape Nelson, Portland Bay, and Cape Otway, but passing at night from Cape Otway to Cape Liptrap failed to sight Port Phillip Heads. For some months after his arrival at Sydney the *Lady Nelson* was used for surveying purposes by GRANT and BARRALLIER. In November, 1801, ACTING-LIEUTENANT MURRAY was sent in the *Lady Nelson* to trace the coast between Point Schanck and Cape Otway. On the 5th January, 1802, Murray sighted the entrance to a large harbour, which he did not however enter, owing to stress of weather, until the 15th February, on his return from King Island. Murray named the harbour Port King, after GOVERNOR KING, who, however, changed the name to Port Phillip. Flinders shortly after entered Port Phillip on his way to Sydney, after his meeting with the French exploring expedition. (See above.)

In February, 1803, CHARLES ROBBINS in the schooner *Cumberland*, accompanied by GRIMES, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, surveyed the Yarra for many miles above the present site of Melbourne.

5. **Explorations in Tasmania, 1803 to 1807.**—In September, 1803, LIEUTENANT BOWEN arrived at Risdon Cove on the Derwent, and founded the settlement of Hobart, while the settlement at Port Dalrymple (Launceston) was established in November, 1804, the district having been first explored by WILLIAM COLLINS in the commencement of the same year. During the following months the surrounding country was explored by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON, who had the *Lady Nelson* at his disposal for survey purposes. In February, 1807, LIEUTENANT LAYCOCK succeeded in travelling overland from Launceston to Hobart and back again.

6. **The Blue Mountains, 1802 to 1813.**—For many years after the foundation of the colony in New South Wales settlement was confined, on the west by the inaccessible barrier formed by the Blue Mountains, and on the north and south by broken sandstone ridges, to a belt of country about 40 miles wide and 80 miles long. Most of the early

efforts in the direction of exploration were aimed at surmounting the ranges on the west. Unsuccessful attempts were made on several occasions between the years 1802 and 1805, notably by BARRALLIER and CALEY. According to his chart Barrallier, in 1802, reached a point 105 miles west of Lake Illawarra. However far these explorers succeeded in piercing the mountains, the verdict at that date was that they had not been passed, and until the year 1813 they were regarded as forming an impassable barrier to the extension of colonisation towards the west. At last, in 1813, GREGORY BLAXLAND, accompanied by W. C. WENTWORTH and LIEUTENANT LAWSON, by adhering to the ridge which formed the divide between the tributaries of the northern bank of the Warragamba River and the affluents of the Grose, succeeded in effecting a passage over the Blue Mountains, and from the summit of a high hill, afterwards called Mount Blaxland, the explorers obtained an extensive view of the pasture lands stretching towards the west. Blaxland's discoveries were most far-reaching in their effects. Not only did they open up the rich plains round Bathurst to settlement, but also marked the commencement of a new era of exploration and progress.

7. **Evans and Oxley, 1813 to 1823.**—In November, 1813, GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS, Deputy-Surveyor of Lands, following on the tracks of Blaxland's expedition, crossed the mountains and discovered and named the Fish and Campbell Rivers. The united stream he christened the Macquarie, and he followed its course for 98½ measured miles from the termination of Blaxland's journey. Evans reached the Nepean on his return journey on the 8th January, 1814. The work of making a road over the range was immediately proceeded with, and was completed as far as Bathurst in 1815.

(i.) *The Lachlan River Discovered, 1815.* On the 13th May, 1815, Evans again set out from Bathurst on an exploring expedition. Proceeding first in a southerly and then in a westerly direction, he discovered and named the Lachlan River. At the furthest point reached he carved his name and the date on a tree.¹ On the 12th June he returned to Bathurst.

In May, 1817, JOHN OXLEY, the Surveyor-General, accompanied by EVANS, ALLAN, CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES FRAZER, and nine others, explored a considerable part of the Lachlan, but being eventually stopped by swamps, the expedition returned to Bathurst via the Macquarie River in the following August.

(ii.) *Oxley's Expedition to the Macquarie River and the Liverpool Plains, 1818.* In June, 1818, OXLEY was sent with EVANS, DR. HARRIS, and CHARLES FRAZER to explore the Macquarie River. After proceeding for about 130 miles Oxley was again stopped by swamps, and determined to make for the eastern coast. Crossing the Castlereagh River he reached the Arbuthnot Range, and skirting the base of Mount Exmouth, the explorers emerged on splendid pastoral country. Oxley called the locality Liverpool Plains. On the 2nd September they reached a river, which Oxley named the Peel, and on the 23rd of the same month they climbed a peak from which a view of the sea was obtained, and which was hence called Mount Seaview. The Hastings River and Port Macquarie were discovered and named, and after much hardship the settlement at Port Stephens was reached on the 1st November, 1818.

(iii.) *Discovery of Brisbane River, 1822-3.* In 1822 Sir Thomas Brisbane despatched JOHN BINGLE on the sloop *Sally* in search of a large river, supposed to exist between Port Macquarie and Sandy Cape. Bingle landed in Moreton Bay and established friendly communications with the natives, who had not hitherto seen a white man. In October, 1823, OXLEY was despatched in the cutter *Mermaid* to further examine the east coast. After discovering and naming the Tweed and Boyne Rivers, Oxley entered Moreton Bay and rowed for about fifty miles up a river which he named the Brisbane. This was Oxley's last voyage of exploration, and he arrived back in Port Jackson on the 13th December, 1823.

1. This tree was inadvertently ring-barked and killed. The shield of wood bearing the inscription is preserved in the Australian Museum at Sydney, and is the oldest marked tree in Australia.

8. **Stirling and Currie, 1823.**—In 1823 CAPTAINS STIRLING and CURRIE, in the course of an expedition to the southward, discovered the district which they called the Brisbane Downs, but which is now known as the Monaro Plains.

9. **Hamilton Hume, 1814 to 1824.**—In 1814 HAMILTON HUME, the first Australian-born explorer, when only seventeen years old, made his way with a brother and a black boy through Bargo Brush and explored the country around Berrima. Two years later he discovered and named Lake George, and afterwards discovered the Goulburn Plains and Lake Bathurst. About this time the Shoalhaven river was also discovered, probably either by HUME or MEEHAN.

(i.) *Discovery of the Hume or Murray River, 1824.* On the 14th October, 1824, HUME, accompanied by WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL, a retired coasting captain, started off from Lake George with the intention of reaching the Southern Ocean. On the 19th October the Murrumbidgee¹ was reached. As they proceeded the Snowy mountains came in sight, and the expedition bore to the westward, skirting the mountain ranges.

The Hume or Murray and the Ovens Rivers, and Mount Disappointment, were discovered and named, and on the 3rd December another river, named by them the Hovell, but now called the Goulburn, was discovered. On the 16th December, the expedition reached the Southern Ocean at the spot where Geelong now stands. This expedition had a great and immediate influence on the extension of Australian settlement. Later on Hume joined Sturt in his explorations. (See 11. below.

10. **Allan Cunningham, 1817 to 1829.**—On his return from the expedition, on which he accompanied Oxley to the Lachlan River in 1817, Cunningham commenced the first of five coastal voyages, which he undertook with CAPTAIN P. P. KING, around most of the Australian continent. These voyages were made first in the *Mermaid* and later on in the *Bathurst*, and lasted from 1817 to 1822. King's instructions were to continue the coastal surveys commenced by Flinders. He commenced his survey on the north-west coast. Exmouth Bay, Nichol Bay, Port Essington, and Van Diemen's Gulf were explored, and Melville Island was discovered. Later King surveyed parts of the Tasmanian coasts, and of the eastern and western coasts of Australia.

(i.) *First Inland Exploration, 1823.* On the 31st March, 1823, Cunningham set out from Bathurst to discover a pass leading to the Liverpool Plains from the Upper Hunter; a route which had been sought for in vain by LAWSON and SCOTT in the previous year. This pass he discovered and named Pandora's Pass, and the valley leading to it he named Hawkesbury Vale. Cunningham returned to Bathurst on the 27th June.

(ii.) *Discovery of the Darling Downs, 1827.* In May, 1827, Cunningham set off on an expedition from Segenhoe, a station on one of the tributaries of the Hunter River. He traversed the affluents of the Namoi and the Gwydir, discovered the Darling Downs and returned to Segenhoe on the 28th July. In 1828 Cunningham went by sea to Moreton Bay, from where he set out by land with the object of connecting with his former camp on the Downs. He explored the sources of the Brisbane River and connected his two expeditions through an opening in the ranges, which opening was known as Cunningham's Gap.

11. **Charles Sturt, 1828 to 1830.**—In 1828 GOVERNOR DARLING selected for the command of another exploring party CAPTAIN CHARLES STURT, of H.M. 39th Regiment. With this leader HAMILTON HUME was associated.

(i.) *Discovery of the Darling, 1828.* In 1828, during a period of drought, the expedition started for that part of the Macquarie River where Oxley had found a vast swamp. An attempt by Sturt to follow the course of the Macquarie, which had dwindled to a small muddy channel, failed. The River Darling was then discovered and

1. But little is known regarding the discovery of the Murrumbidgee. Its existence was probably communicated by the blacks to the pioneer settlers in 1819 or 1820. In 1823 Currie and Ovens traced the upper courses of the Murrumbidgee and sighted the Australian Alps.

named, and its course descended for many miles, but the water was found to be salt. On the 7th April, 1829, Sturt finally returned to the depôt at Mount Harris, having ascertained that the Macquarie and Castlereagh Rivers, and, inferentially, the Namoi, Gwydir, and Darling Down Rivers, flowed into the newly-discovered Darling River.

(ii.) *The Murray River Expedition, 1829-1830.* Sturt was again commissioned in 1829 to explore the more southern rivers. He was accompanied by GEORGE MACLEAY. Forming a depôt on the Murrumbidgee, near its junction with the Lachlan, Sturt went down the river in a boat. He passed the junction of the Hume River, but failing to recognise it, rechristened it the Murray. Sturt then traced the Murray to its junction with the Darling, and then followed the Murray to its mouth in Lake Alexandrina in Encounter Bay. Sturt thus connected his overland journey with the discoveries of Flinders and other coastal explorers. On the 20th March, 1830, Sturt, after enduring great privations, reached the camp from which he had started.

Further explorations of Sturt are referred to in a later part of this section. (See B. *Central Australia*, 3.)

12. *Marine Surveys of H.M.S. "Beagle," 1826 to 1843.*—In the meantime maritime discovery had been followed up by CAPTAINS WICKHAM and STOKES in H.M.S. *Beagle*, which, during part of her voyages, carried with her MR. CHARLES DARWIN. The Great Barrier Reef, as well as many parts of the Australian coasts and other regions in the southern seas, were visited and examined. In 1838 the Fitzroy River (north-west coast) was discovered and in the following year the Burdekin, Victoria, and Adelaide Rivers were found and named. In 1839 Port Darwin was also discovered and named. In the Gulf of Carpentaria the Flinders and Albert Rivers were discovered and named by Captain Stokes in 1841.

13. *Sir Thomas Mitchell, 1831 to 1836.*—On the 21st November, 1831, MAJOR (afterwards Sir) THOMAS L. MITCHELL, who had been appointed Surveyor-General in succession to Oxley, left Liverpool Plains on an expedition to discover a river which had been reported by a runaway convict named CLARKE to follow a north-west course to the north coast of Australia. No confirmation of the convict's story could be found, but Mitchell discovered the lower courses of the Peel (The Namoi), Gwydir, and Dumaresq Rivers, and identified the Upper Darling.

In a minor expedition in 1833 Mitchell explored the country between the Bogan and Macquarie Rivers. On another expedition in 1835 he traced the Darling 300 miles down from Bourke.

(i.) *Overland Exploration to Cape Northumberland, 1836.* In 1836 Mitchell was despatched again to survey the Darling more effectually. Following the course of the Lachlan he reached the Murrumbidgee, the Murray, and the junction of the latter with the Darling. Returning up the Murray he left it at Mount Hope, ascended the Loddon, discovered the Avoca River on the 10th July, and turning southward on the 31st July he discovered a river which he called the Glenelg. He also discovered the Campaspe and Wimmera Rivers. He finally reached the coast near Cape Northumberland on the 20th August, 1836. The region in the neighbourhood of the Loddon he named "Australia Felix." On his return journey Mitchell visited Portland Bay, where he found that the Henty family, from Van Diemen's Land, had been established for about two years. Ascending Mount Macedon, Mitchell saw and identified Port Phillip.

(ii.) *Discovery of the Barcoo River, 1845-6.* Some years elapsed before Mitchell undertook any further work of exploration. In the meantime other explorers—notably GREY, EYRE, McMILLAN, WICKHAM, STOKES, STURT, and LEICHHARDT—had been on the field, and had made numerous discoveries. (See below.) On the 15th December, 1845, Mitchell started from the Buree with EDMUND B. KENNEDY as his second in command. From the Macquarie River Mitchell made his way to the Narran, the Balonne, and the Culgoa. He ascended the Balonne, passed the junction of the Maranoa, and reaching the Cogoon followed it to its sources. Turning westward, he further ex-

plored the Maranoa and discovered the Warrego. Proceeding to the north he discovered the Belyando and the Barcoo, the latter of which he named the Victoria, and which he then believed to be the same as that discovered by Captain Stokes in the *Beagle*.

14. **McMillan, 1839 to 1840.**—ANGUS MCMILLAN was the discoverer of the Gippsland district in Victoria. Starting on the 20th May, 1839, he explored the country watered by the Buchan River, and the upper reaches of the Tambo River. Later in the same year he followed the Tambo down its course to its mouth in the lakes of the south coast. He named Lake Victoria, and then turning west he discovered and named the Nicholson and Mitchell Rivers. On the 23rd January, 1840, he again set out and after discovering and naming the Macallister River, he explored the country as far as the Latrobe River.

15. **Count Strzelecki, 1840.**—In 1840 STRZELECKI explored the Gippsland districts, part of which McMillan had just traversed. Strzelecki first ascended the south-eastern portion of the main dividing range, and named Mount Kosciusko. On the 27th March, he met McMillan on the Tambo, and pushing westward he succeeded in reaching Western Port. Strzelecki discovered and named the Latrobe River, and also Lake King, which McMillan found but thought to be Corner Inlet.

16. **Leslie and Russell, 1840 to 1841.**—In 1840 PATRICK LESLIE set out with stock from the most northerly settled district (New England) in New South Wales, and formed a station on the Condamine River. In 1841 STUART RUSSELL followed that river for over a hundred miles, and adopted the opinion—eventually proved to be true—that the Condamine was a tributary of the Darling, and did not, as had hitherto been supposed, flow into the Pacific Ocean.

17. **Leichhardt, 1844 to 1845.**—On the 1st October, 1844, LUDWIG LEICHHARDT, a Prussian by birth, started from Jimbour Station on the Darling Downs, accompanied by six white and two black men, with the object of making his way overland to Port Essington. Leaving the Condamine River he discovered the Dawson River, and passing westward found and named the Peak Downs. There he discovered and named the Planet and Comet Rivers, and Zamia Creek. On the 10th January, 1845, he found and named the Mackenzie River, and later on the Isaacs, Suttor, Burdekin, Lynd, and Mitchell Rivers. Deviating from the Mitchell River, the expedition followed the coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria in a westerly direction. On the 28th June the party were attacked by the natives, and the naturalist, GILBERT, was killed near the river which now bears his name. After crossing and naming the Leichhardt, Nicholson, McArthur, Limmen Bight, and Roper Rivers, the worn-out travellers reached the settlement of Victoria, at Port Essington, on the 17th December, 1845.

After an expedition in 1847 to the country between the Darling Downs and the Peak Range, and to the Cogoon River, Leichhardt determined to endeavour to cross the continent from east to west. Early in 1848 he therefore equipped another party, consisting of himself, HENTIG, CLASSEN, DONALD STUART, KELLY, and two natives. Leichhardt started from McPherson's Station on the Cogoon, now perhaps better known as Muckadilla Creek. Since the residents of that station lost sight of him, no sure clue as to his fate or as to the fate of his companions has ever come to light. His last letter is dated the 3rd April, 1848, from McPherson's Station, but in that letter he did not mention his intended route. His plan was believed to be to pierce straight to the west, and, if necessary, to diverge northwards to the rivers of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Various expeditions were fitted out to ascertain the fate of Leichhardt and his companions. Probably the only authentic trace of the party was that found by A. C. (afterwards Sir Augustus) GREGORY, in charge of the second Leichhardt Search Expedition in 1858. (See below.) In the neighbourhood of the Barcoo River in lat. 24° 35' S., and long. 136° 6' E., Gregory found a tree marked with the letter L, and indications of a camp having been established there by Leichhardt.

18. **Kennedy, 1847 to 1848.**—EDMUND B. KENNEDY, as a Government surveyor, accompanied Mitchell on his last expedition. On his return from that expedition, Kennedy

was sent out, in 1847, to follow the course of the newly discovered Victoria River (the Barcoo). Kennedy identified the Barcoo and Victoria Rivers and Cooper's Creek as one and the same river. He discovered and named the Thomson River, and reached the head of the Warrego River.

(i.) *Exploration of Cape York Peninsula, 1848.* Kennedy next attempted to make his way up the eastern coast of the Cape York Peninsula. The expedition, however, came to a tragic ending. In May, 1848, Kennedy landed at Rockingham (in Queensland). He intended, with his party of twelve men, to examine the eastern spurs of the mountains in the peninsula and to make the coast at Port Albany where a ship was to meet him. On the 9th December, after great hardships, the expedition reached Weymouth Bay. Leaving there the main body of his men, Kennedy pushed forward to send back the schooner, which was awaiting them with relief. Kennedy gained the Escape River, where he was murdered by the blacks. His native boy, JACKY-JACKY, alone escaped, and conducted the relief ship back to the remainder of the expedition, where it was found that only two survived, the rest having died under the hardships to which they were exposed or having been killed by the blacks.

19. **A. C. Gregory, 1846 to 1858.**—The three brothers, A. C., H. C., and F. T. GREGORY, won considerable distinction in the work of exploration in Australia. H. C. Gregory was usually associated with his brother Augustus C. Gregory, but Frank Gregory carried on work chiefly in Western Australia (see below) as an independent explorer.

(i.) *Early Explorations in Western Australia, 1846.* A. C. Gregory's earliest explorations were in Western Australia. In 1846 he discovered and named Lake Moore, and later in the same year he conducted the "Settler's Expedition" with the object of finding pastoral country on the Gascoyne River. A considerable extent of both pastoral and agricultural country was discovered, and a vein of galena was found on the Murchison. The expedition did not, however, succeed in penetrating any distance beyond the Murchison, and re-entered Perth on the 17th November, 1846. Later Gregory made a journey to Champion Bay.

(ii.) *Explorations in Northern Australia, 1855-6.* In 1855 the Imperial Government voted £5000 for the purposes of further exploration of the interior of Australia, and of searching for Leichhardt's expedition. A. C. Gregory was placed in command, and left Moreton Bay for Point Pearce, near the mouth of the Victoria River, on the 12th August, 1855. Following the course of the Fitzmaurice River, the Victoria was reached on the 17th October. After excursions had been made in various directions Gregory started on an expedition to the interior on the 4th January, 1856. After following the course of the Victoria he then turned to the south-west and discovered and named Sturt's Creek, which he traced for 300 miles. Retracing his steps, he examined the eastern tributaries of the Victoria, and then started on the return journey overland to Moreton Bay. On the Elsey, a tributary of the Roper, he discovered the remains of what was probably one of Leichhardt's camps. Gregory for some distance followed a course parallel to the Gulf of Carpentaria, which he left at the Gilbert River, and thence made his way across to the settled districts south of the Fitzroy. He reached Brisbane on the 16th December, 1856.

(iii.) *Exploration in Western Queensland, 1858.* In March, 1858, from Euroomba Station, on the Dawson, Gregory again set out on an expedition, the main object of which was to search for Leichhardt. After exploring the districts near the Barcoo and Thomson Rivers, he struck a south-westerly course and traced Strzelecki's Creek as far as Lake Blanche, whence he went on to Adelaide.

20. **Later Exploration of the North-east, 1859 to 1872.**—After Kennedy's ill-fated expedition the main portion of eastern Australia was fairly well known. Certain parts of what is now Queensland, however, still remained unexplored.

(i.) *Frederick Walker, 1862.* In 1862 FREDERICK WALKER, a pioneer squatter in the districts of Southern Queensland, set out on an expedition in Western Queensland in

search of Burke and Wills. (See B. *Central Australia*, 7.) Proceeding in a northerly direction, he passed the Barcoo and Thomson Rivers and came to the head of the Flinders River. He pushed on as far as the Albert River, and on his return journey he traced the course of the Saxby, a tributary of the Flinders.

(ii.) *Exploration of River Burdekin Districts, 1859 to 1860.* In 1859 G. E. DALRYMPLE explored the coastal country north of Rockhampton as far as the Burdekin, and later traced that river down to the sea. In 1860 a party consisting of Messrs. CUNNINGHAM, SOMER, and three others explored the upper reaches of the Burdekin.

(iii.) *F. and A. Jardine, 1864.* In 1864 two brothers, FRANK AND ALEC JARDINE, with three companions, four natives, and a number of stock, set out from Carpentaria Downs, then the furthest station to the north, on the Einasleigh River, to make their way overland to the newly-established settlement of Somerset, near Cape York. Following first the Einasleigh and then the Staaten River, the expedition pushed its way along the west of the York Peninsula, and finally succeeded in reaching Somerset.

(iv.) *William Hann, 1872.* The last remaining unexplored district in Eastern Australia, namely, the tract of country near the base of the York Peninsula, was examined by WILLIAM HANN, a pioneer squatter of the Burdekin, in 1872. Hann discovered and named the Tate, Walsh, and Palmer Rivers. Proceeding northward he ascended the mountains and sighted the Pacific at Princess Charlotte Bay. On his return journey he discovered and named the Normanby River.

This expedition practically completed the exploration of Eastern Australia. The gold discoveries on the Palmer River, in Queensland, following soon after, led to a considerable amount of minor exploration being carried out by prospectors, whose labours are, however, unrecorded.

(B) Central Australia.

1. *Early Settlement of South Australia, 1836 to 1839.*—In 1836 COLONEL LIGHT surveyed the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf, and selected the site for the settlement at Adelaide. In the same year MITCHELL (see A. *Eastern Australia*, 13, above) had succeeded in travelling overland from the Darling to Cape Northumberland, and the settlers found little difficulty in driving stock from various parts of New South Wales to the new country. A great deal of minor exploration was done by these pioneers. CHARLES BONNEY, accompanied by G. H. EBDEN, led the way across to the Port Phillip settlement with sheep in 1837, and was shortly followed by others, among whom may be mentioned HAMILTON, GARDINER, and LANGBOURNE. Very soon this overlanding of stock was extended to Adelaide, CHARLES BONNEY and JOSEPH HAWDON being the first, in 1838, to undertake the journey. In 1839 Bonney succeeded in opening a new route overland to Adelaide. Leaving the Goulburn he made his way to the Grampian Mountains, where he struck the Wannon and then the Glenelg. He discovered and named Lake Hawdon, and also Mounts Muirhead and Benson, and thence made his way to Adelaide, via Lacedpede Bay.

2. *Edward John Eyre, 1838 to 1841.*—EYRE'S first expedition was an overland journey from Mount Alexander to Adelaide with stock in 1838, during which expedition he discovered and named Lake Hindmarsh. He next explored the country in the neighbourhood of Mount Arden to the N.N.E. of Spencer's Gulf, and on the 5th August, 1839, he left Port Lincoln intending to penetrate as far as possible to the westward. He pushed his way to within nearly 50 miles of the Western Australian border, and on his return journey discovered and named Lake Torrens.

(i.) *Overland Journey to Western Australia, 1840-1.* On the 18th June, 1840, Eyre again left Adelaide, and after fruitless efforts to reach the interior in a northerly direction, and after discovering and naming Mounts Deception and Hopeless, he determined to push through to King George's Sound, accompanied by his overseer BAXTER, and three

native boys. Baxter was murdered by two of the natives, who then deserted, and after great hardships Eyre and the remaining native succeeded in reaching Thistle Cove, where they sighted the French vessel *Mississippi*, commanded by Captain Rossiter.¹ After recruiting his health, Eyre finally reached Albany in July, 1841.

(ii.) *Progress of Settlement and Exploration.* After Eyre's explorations at the head of Spencer's Gulf settlers soon spread in a northerly direction from Adelaide. Amongst the pioneers are to be found the names of HAWKER, HUGHES, CAMPBELL, ROBINSON, HEYWOOD, and HORROCKS. Particulars of their expeditions in search of grazing country have not been preserved.

3. Sturt's Later Explorations, 1844 to 1845.—CHARLES STURT, whose explorations in Eastern Australia have been mentioned above (see A. *Eastern Australia*, 11), set out in 1844, accompanied by JOHN MCDONALL STUART and others, on an expedition to reach the centre of the continent. Sturt's plan was to follow the Darling as far as Laidley's Ponds, and then to strike north-west. The expedition arrived at Laidley's Ponds on the 11th October, 1844, and moving slowly forward reached the Barrier Range on the 27th January, 1845. Here the expedition stayed until the 17th July, Sturt vainly trying to find an opening leading to a permanent supply of water. He attained in one excursion a latitude of 28° 9' S., and was then within thirty miles of Cooper's Creek, then undiscovered, but returned baffled to his camp. The party suffered greatly from the heat and want of water. POOLE, the assistant surveyor, died and was buried at the foot of the hill now known as Mount Poole, three and a half miles from Dépôt Camp. The details of their struggles cannot be here recounted. Forming a new dépôt at a place called Fort Grey, where McDouall Stuart was left in charge, Sturt again pressed forward to the north-east. Crossing Strzelecki's, Leichhardt's, and Cooper's Creeks, he came to the Great Stony Desert, thence discovering and following Eyre's Creek he reached his furthest point in lat. 24° 30' S. and long. 137° 58' E. in September. In the following month he made another unsuccessful effort due north. Summer was approaching and he had to retreat. On the 21st December, 1845, after enduring great privations the expedition arrived at the camp of the relief-party under PIESSE, at Williorara.

4. Exploration in South Australia, 1851 to 1857.—A considerable amount of exploration work was done in South Australia during the year 1857. The formation of Lake Torrens was formerly supposed to be of a horseshoe character, extending from the west round to what is now known as Lake Frome in the east. In 1851 two squatters, OAKDEN and HULKES, found suitable grazing country west of Lake Torrens. In 1856 B. HERSCHEL BABBAGE, a Government surveyor, explored the country to the north-east of Lake Torrens and discovered and named Lake Blanche. In 1857 the district between Lakes Macfarlane and Torrens was visited by CAMPBELL, who discovered and named the Elizabeth Creek. In April of the same year GOYDER, the Deputy Surveyor-General, examined the country near Lake Torrens and found the water of the lake quite fresh. During the same year these districts were explored by COLONEL FREELING, the Surveyor-General; by STEPHEN HACK, who discovered Lake Gairdner; by MAJOR WARBURTON, who discovered the Davenport Range; by SWINDEN, MILLER, and DULTON, and by DELISSER and HARDWICKE.

5. Discovery of Lake Eyre by B. H. Babbage, 1858.—In 1858 an expedition was sent out under BABBAGE by the South Australian Government to examine the country between Lakes Torrens and Gairdner. Babbage traced Chambers Creek into Lake Eyre, and was thus the first discoverer of this lake, which he originally called Lake Gregory. He also proved the isolation of Lake Torrens from the other lakes in the basin.

6. J. M. Stuart, 1858 to 1862.—JOHN MACDONALL STUART accompanied Captain Sturt on his last expedition as a draughtsman. His next expedition was in 1858, when he

1. The French whaler *Mississippi* was the first foreign vessel to enter Port Lincoln. Rossiter Vale, in the neighbourhood of Port Lincoln, was so named after the captain of the *Mississippi* by Captain Hawson and William Smith, who discovered it in about 1839.

discovered Chambers Creek, to the south of Lake Eyre, and returned to Port Augusta via Fowler's Bay. In April, 1859, he again set out, accompanied by HERGOTT and others. The Hergott Springs were discovered, as was also the Neale River, which Stuart traced for some distance. In November of the same year Stuart made a third expedition in the vicinity of Lake Eyre.

(i.) *First Attempt to Cross the Continent, 1860.* In 1860 Stuart, accompanied by only three men with thirteen horses, started from Chambers Creek with the object of crossing the continent from south to north. From the Neale River Stuart followed a N.N.W. course, and discovering and naming the Frew, Fincke and Stevenson Creeks, Chambers Pillar, and the McDonnell Range, he camped at the centre of Australia on the 22nd April, 1860, about two miles and a half to the south-west of a hill, which he called Central Mount "Sturt," but which is now erroneously called "Stuart."¹ Failing to find the head of the Victoria River, Stuart turned back and, after an encounter with the natives at Attack Creek, he reached Brodie's camp at Hamilton Springs on the 26th August.

(ii.) *Journey Across the Continent, 1861-2.* In 1861 the South Australian Government voted £2500 to organise a better equipped expedition to cross the continent. Stuart was placed in command, and on the 12th April he arrived at the Bonney. On the 4th May he reached the Ashburton Range, and on the 23rd he discovered and named the Newcastle Waters. Failing to discover a clear way to the north he returned to Adelaide, which place, however, he left in less than a month in order to make another departure north from Chambers Creek. On the 14th April, 1862, he was at the northern end of Newcastle Waters, and discovered Frew's Pond. Reaching the head of the Daly Waters, he worked his way eastward to a creek he named the Strangways. Thence he crossed the Roper, and on the 10th July he reached the Adelaide River, discovered in 1839 by Wickham and Stokes. (See above A, *Eastern Australia*, 12.) On the 25th July, 1862, he reached the sea at Chambers Bay. On the return journey the expedition was in great straits from want of water, but finally reached Adelaide in December, 1862. Along Stuart's track there is now erected the trans-continental telegraph line.

7. Burke and Wills Expedition, 1860 to 1861.—In 1860 funds were provided in Melbourne partly by the Government and partly by private subscription, amounting in all to £12,000, for the purpose of sending an expedition northward to explore the country to the Gulf of Carpentaria. ROBERT O'HARA BURKE, an inspector of police in Victoria, was placed in command, with G. J. LANDELLS as his second and WILLIAM JOHN WILLS as surveyor and astronomical observer. Ten Europeans and three Sepoys, together with numerous horses, wagons, and camels, accompanied the expedition, which left Melbourne in August, 1860. Before reaching Menindie, on the Darling, Landells quarrelled with Burke, and resigned, Wills becoming second in command and an overseer named WRIGHT succeeding Wills. On the 19th October, 1860, Burke, Wills, with six men and five horses, and sixteen camels, left Menindie for Cooper's Creek. Wright accompanied them for two hundred miles to indicate the route, and then returned to Menindie, to take charge of the main body. On the 11th November, Burke reached Cooper's Creek, where a site for a dépôt was chosen and named Fort Wills. Here Burke encamped to await the arrival of the main body. As there were no signs of Wright's arrival, Burke, on the 16th December, started with Wills, KING and GRAY, taking six camels, a horse, and provisions for three months, to push forward to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The others, under BRAHE, were left at Fort Wills to wait three months for him. From the diaries kept by Burke and Wills which were eventually recovered, it appears that they proceeded almost due north. Crossing the river now known as the Diamantina and the northern dividing range, they reached the Flinders River in February, 1861, and followed it down to the mangroves and salt water. Debarred from a view of the open sea, they commenced their return journey,

1. Stuart's manuscript reads Central Mount Sturt, but was mis-read by the publishers of his diary. See Favenc's "Explorers of Australia," p. 180.

during which Gray died. At last on the 21st April the three survivors re-entered the depôt at Fort Wills only to find it deserted. Some provisions and a letter signed by Brahe were however unearthed. It appeared that Wright had never reached Fort Wills, his advance having miscarried. An unsuccessful attempt to reach Mount Hopeless was then made by Burke and his companions. Their subsequent misfortunes and sufferings cannot be here recounted. All the horses and camels having died and their provisions being exhausted, the explorers existed for some days on food provided by the natives. Towards the end of June both Burke and Wills died, and King alone survived until rescued by Howitt's party on the 15th September. In the meantime Brahe had fallen in with Wright on the 29th April, at Bulloo. As soon as it became known that Burke, with his three companions, had not been heard of since the 16th December, 1860, various relief expeditions were organised. A. W. HOWITT was sent out from Melbourne with a search party. Queensland sent out two relief expeditions—the *Victoria*, a steam sloop, was sent up to the mouth of the Albert River, having on board WILLIAM LANDBOROUGH, with GEORGE BOURNE as second in command, while the other expedition, under FREDERICK WALKER, left the furthest station in the Rockhampton district. From South Australia JOHN MCKINLAY set out to cross the continent to the north.

(i.) *Howitt's Relief Expedition, 1861.* On the 4th July, 1861, A. W. HOWITT set out in search of Burke. On the 13th July he reached Cooper's Creek and on the 15th he discovered King. Howitt then returned to Melbourne, but on the 9th December he again set out for the depôt at Cooper's Creek to recover the bodies of Burke and Wills. These he found and with them returned by way of Adelaide, which place he reached in December, 1862, the same month in which McDouall Stuart returned from his trans-continental journey.

(ii.) *Queensland Relief Expeditions under Walker and Landsborough, 1861.* From the western Rockhampton district an expedition set out under FRED. WALKER, a commandant of mounted natives under the Queensland Government. Striking a north-west course from the Barcoo, he descended the Norman, crossed the Flinders River, and found the tracks of Burke's camels descending northwards and returning southwards. He reached the sea at the Albert River, where the *Victoria* was awaiting him, and then returned overland to Rockhampton.

Another expedition, under WILLIAM LANDBOROUGH, went by sea in the *Firefly*, convoyed by the *Victoria*. Landsborough ascended the Albert River and discovered and named the Gregory and Herbert (subsequently rechristened the Georgina) Rivers, and also Lakes Frances and Mary. After learning that Walker had discovered Burke's tracks, Landsborough descended the Thomson River, crossed the Barcoo, and came to a station on the Warrego, where he learnt the fate of Burke and his companions.

(iii.) *South Australian Relief Party under McKinlay, 1861-2.* On the 26th October, 1861, JOHN MCKINLAY, a South Australian grazier, started from Adelaide in command of a relief party. From Lake Torrens he struck north and crossed the lower end of Cooper's Creek. After discovering Gray's body, McKinlay sent a messenger to Blanch Water to bring back rations for a prolonged journey. The messenger returned with news of the rescue of King and the deaths of Burke and Wills. McKinlay then started north and traced the course of the Diamantina River for some distance. Reaching the Leichhardt River, he traced it to its mouth and then crossed on to the head of the Burdekin, where he reached a cattle station on the 2nd August, 1862. The results of McKinlay's explorations were of great value in opening up Central Australia.

8. Major Warburton, 1873.—In 1873 an expedition was sent out by Thomas Elder and Walter Hughes, South Australian colonists, under the command of MAJOR WARBURTON, with the object of travelling through from Central Mount Stuart to Perth. On the 15th April, 1873, the expedition left Alice Springs for Burt's Creek, whence they struck to the westward. On the 5th June they crossed the Western Australian boundary. Proceeding to the north-west in an unsuccessful attempt to find Sturt's Creek, which

Gregory had discovered in 1856—(see A. *Eastern Australia*, 19.)—Warburton at last succeeded, after nearly perishing through want of water, in reaching a creek at the head of the Oakover River, which he followed till a station was reached in December, 1873.

9. **W. C. Gosse, 1873.**—On the 23rd April, 1873, WILLIAM CHRISTIE GOSSE, Deputy Surveyor-General of South Australia, left Alice Springs in command of the “Central and Western Exploring Expedition,” with the object of reaching Perth. After passing both Warburton’s tracks and those of Giles (see below), Gosse reached the westernmost spurs of the McDonnell Range. He made several ineffectual attempts to penetrate to the west, but was obliged to turn back. His homeward course was by way of the Musgrave Ranges. He discovered and named the Marryat, and traced the Alberga to within sixty miles of the transcontinental telegraph line, whence he reached Charlotte Waters Station.

10. **Ernest Giles, 1872 to 1876.**—ERNEST GILES’ first expedition was in 1872, when, with two companions—CARMICHAEL and ROBINSON—he started from Chambers Pillar and discovered Lake Amadeus and Mount Olga. He then unsuccessfully attempted to force his way through the deserts to the settlements of Western Australia.

(i.) *Attempted Overland Expedition to Perth, 1873.* In 1873 GILES, accompanied by W. H. TIETKINS and two others, set off from the Alberga and made another effort to penetrate the western deserts. His furthest point west was long. $125^{\circ} 35' E.$, whence he was forced to return to Adelaide.

(ii.) *Overland Journey to Perth and back, 1875-6.* In 1875 Giles set out on another expedition, financed by SIR THOMAS ELDER. Giles was again accompanied by Tietkins, setting off from Beltana, Giles’ route lay in the vicinity of lat. $30^{\circ} S.$ On the 4th November, 1875, the expedition arrived at an outside sheep-station in the settled districts of Western Australia. Giles’ return journey was by way of the Murchison, Gascoyne, and Ashburton Rivers, the last of which he followed to its head. Thence striking to the south of east he arrived at the Peake telegraph station.

11. **Later Explorations.**—After Giles’ expedition of 1876, the chief work of exploration in South Australia and the Northern Territory had been completed. There were still, however, considerable tracts of country which had not been explored.

(i.) *Lewis, 1874.* In 1874 LEWIS, a surveyor, who had accompanied Warburton in 1873, explored the country in the neighbourhood of Lake Eyre and the Diamantina River.

(ii.) *Hodgkinson, 1875.* In 1875 W. O. HODGKINSON, in charge of an expedition sent out by the Queensland Government, examined the country around Eyre Creek and the Georgina River, and discovered the Mulligan River.

(iii.) *Buchanan and Scarr, 1878.* In 1878 NATHANIEL BUCHANAN explored the country lying between the Georgina and the overland telegraph line, and discovered an important creek now known as Buchanan’s Creek. In the same year this strip of unknown land was further explored by FRANK SCARR, a Queensland surveyor.

(iv.) *Favenc, 1878-83.* In 1878 an expedition was sent out from Queensland under ERNEST FAVENC, in connection with a project for a railway line from Brisbane to Port Darwin. Favenc explored the country between the Georgina and Diamantina Rivers, and then striking Buchanan’s Creek, discovered and named Corella Lagoon. Thence proceeding to the north, the expedition, after exploring some good pastoral country, reached Powell’s Creek Station in January, 1879. In 1883 Favenc explored the heads of several of the rivers of the Gulf of Carpentaria. He traced the course of the Macarthur, and discovered and named the Kilgour River. In 1888-9 he explored the head waters of the Gascoyne and Ashburton Rivers in Western Australia.

(v.) *Other Explorers.* Other explorers whose names should be mentioned in connection with the later exploration of Central Australia are:—(a) H. V. BARCLAY, who, in

1877, discovered and named the Jervois Ranges and the Hale, the Plenty, the Marshall, and the Arthur Rivers. (b) ADAM JOHNS and PHILLIP SAUNDERS, who started from Roeburne in 1876 and crossed to the overland line in South Australia. (c) DAVID LINDSAY, who, in 1883, led an expedition sent out by the South Australian Government to complete the survey of Arnhem's Land. (d) O'DONNELL and CARR-BOYD, who, in 1883, left the Katherine River and pushed across into Western Australia. (e) H. STOCKDALE; who travelled from Cambridge Gulf to the south through the Kimberley district in 1884. (f) W. H. TIETKINS, who had accompanied Giles as second. In 1889 Tietkins was placed in charge of the Central Australian Exploring Expedition. He explored the country to the north and west of Lake Amadeus, and discovered and named the Kintore and the Bonython Ranges. g ALFRED SEARCY, who, from 1882 to 1896 visited many parts of the coast and rivers of the Northern Territory. (h) HUBBE, in 1896, was sent out by the South Australian Government to open up, if possible, a stock route between Oodnadatta and Coolgardie. He reached Coolgardie in August. Though fair water was found in several places, the country was for the most part dry and covered with spinifex.

(c) Western Australia.

1. **Early Discoveries.**—In 1791 GEORGE VANCOUVER, in command of H.M.S. *Discovery*, found and named St. George's Sound. On the 25th December, 1826, MAJOR LOCKYER, with a detachment of soldiers, landed at King George's Sound to form a settlement, under instructions from SIR RALPH DARLING, then Governor of New South Wales. The settlement was established in order to forestall the French, who, it was rumoured, intended to occupy the harbour. Early in 1827 CAPTAIN JAMES STIRLING and CHARLES FRAZER examined and reported upon the Swan River districts with a view to forming a settlement there. In 1829 CAPTAIN FREMANTLE landed at the mouth of the Swan River and took possession of the country. A month later Stirling arrived with the first settlers.

In November, 1829, ALEXANDER COLLIE and LIEUTENANT PRESTON explored the coast between Cockburn Sound and Géographe Bay, and in the following month DR. J. B. WILSON, R.N., discovered and named the Denmark River.

(i.) *Captain Roe, 1830-1848.* JOHN SEPTIMUS ROE, the Surveyor-General of the new colony, accompanied Captain P. King on his explorations of the north and north-west coasts of Australia in 1818, and was a member of King's expedition in 1821. In 1830 Roe explored the country in the neighbourhood of Cape Naturaliste, Port Leschenault, and between the Collie and Preston Rivers. During the year 1832 Roe and Sir James Stirling, in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, were occupied in surveying the south coast. In 1835, Roe examined the country between the headwaters of the Kalgan and Hay Rivers. In 1836 he led an expedition to explore the country to the north and east of Perth, and in 1839 he rescued Grey's expedition (see below). In 1848 he made an attempt to penetrate to the eastward, and traced the course of the Pallinup River for some distance.

In the meantime CAPTAINS WICKHAM and STOKES, in H.M.S. *Beagle* (see A. *Eastern Australia* above), had completed a series of coastal surveys on the north-west coast, discovering the Fitzroy and Adelaide Rivers.

(ii.) *Other Early Explorers.* In 1830 GOVERNOR STIRLING and CAPTAIN CURRIE explored the vicinity of Cape Leeuwin, and determined on the site of Port Augusta. In the same year ENSIGN R. DALE explored the country to the east of the Darling Range. He traced the courses of the Avon and Helena Rivers, and explored as far east as Mount Caroline. In 1831 he examined the country fifty miles to the north and south of Mount Bakewell. In 1831 CAPTAIN BANNISTER travelled overland from Perth to King George's Sound, and W. K. SHENTON explored the Collie River. In the same year J. G. BUSSELL traversed the country between the Swan River and Port Augusta, and LIEUTENANT PRESTON made an excursion in a whaleboat to Point d'Entrecasteaux, and thence by land to the Murray River. In 1832 Alexander Collie explored the districts between

Albany and French River, and near King George's Sound. In 1833 F. WHITFIELD traced the Helena River to its source, and ALFRED HILLMAN, surveyor, explored the country between Albany and Nornalup Inlet. In 1834 G. F. MOORE traced the Swan River to its source, and in 1836 he discovered the Moore River. In May, 1836, LIEUTENANT BUNBURY explored the country between the mouths of the Dale and Williams Rivers, and later in the same year he crossed from Pinjarra to the Williams.

2. **Grey, 1837 to 1839.**—In December, 1837, an exploring party under CAPTAIN (afterwards SIR) GEORGE GREY and LIEUTENANT LUSHINGTON, landed at Hanover Bay, on the north-west coast, with the object of making their way to Perth. The Glenelg River was discovered and traced, but being unable to find a pass through the mountains Grey returned to the coast and thence to Perth. In January, 1839, Grey explored the country between the Williams and the Leschenault Rivers.

(i.) *Coastal Explorations, 1839.* In February, 1839, Grey set out on an expedition to examine Shark's Bay, and to make excursions inland. Landing at Bernier Island, they proceeded to Dorre Island, and thence landed on the mainland near the mouth of the Gascoyne River. The misfortunes encountered and the hardships undergone may be read in Grey's published narrative.¹ Grey, with two or three picked men, succeeded in making his way along the coast as far as Perth, where a relief expedition was organised by ROE. Grey discovered the Grey, Buller, Chapman, Greenough, Arrowsmith, Hutt, Bowyer, Murchison, and Gascoyne Rivers.

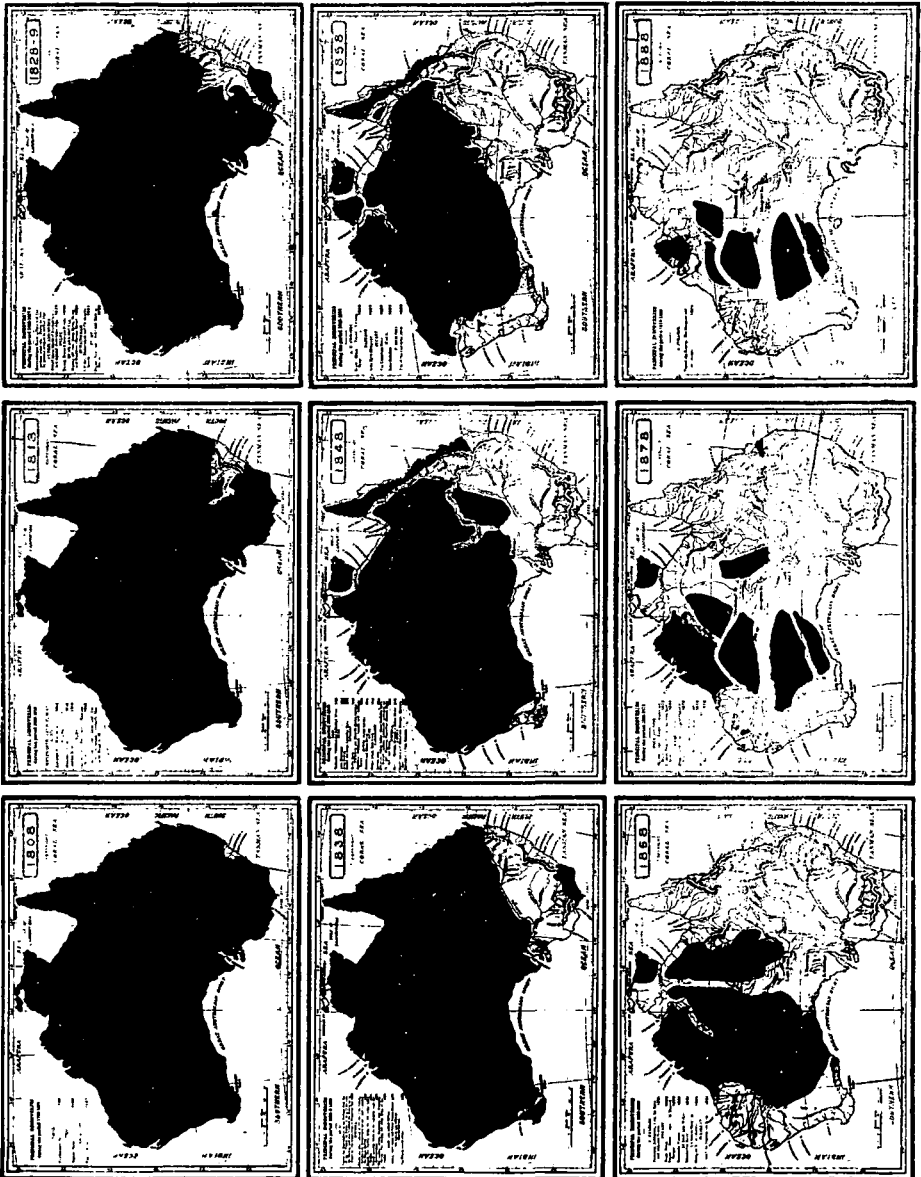
3. **R. Austin, 1854.**—In 1854 ROBERT AUSTIN, Assistant Surveyor-General of Western Australia, was sent in charge of an inland exploring party, with a view to the discovery of minerals or navigable water, and to search for agricultural or pastoral country in the Gascoyne district. He reached Cowcowing Lake on the 16th July, and thence made his way directly north, as far as a lake which he named Lake Austin. Finding the upper tributaries of the Murchison waterless, Austin succeeded with great difficulty in reaching the Geraldine Mine, where a small settlement had been formed to work the vein of galena discovered by A. C. Gregory. (See A. *Eastern Australia*, 19.) Thence he returned to Perth.

4. **F. T. Gregory, 1857 to 1861.**—In March, 1857, FRANK T. GREGORY, brother of Augustus Gregory, whose explorations have already been referred to (see A. *Eastern Australia*, 19, above), examined the upper reaches of the Murchison River. On the 16th April, 1858, he left the Geraldine Mine with the object of penetrating to the Gascoyne. He traced the Murchison River for many miles, and then struck off on a north-easterly course until, on the 6th May, he reached the Gascoyne. This river he descended to its mouth, and also discovered and named its tributary, the Lyons, which he traced as far as Mount Augustus. Retracing his steps, Gregory finally reached Perth on the 10th July, 1858.

In 1861 Gregory set out on another expedition, subsidised by the Imperial Government, to explore the north-western districts. Having disembarked at Nichol Bay, the party started on the 25th May, 1861. Gregory discovered and traced the Fortescue, and then, striking south, found and named the Ashburton River. Returning to Nichol Bay, he again set out in August, and discovered the Shaw, De Grey, and Oakover Rivers. He returned to Nichol Bay on the 18th October, 1861.

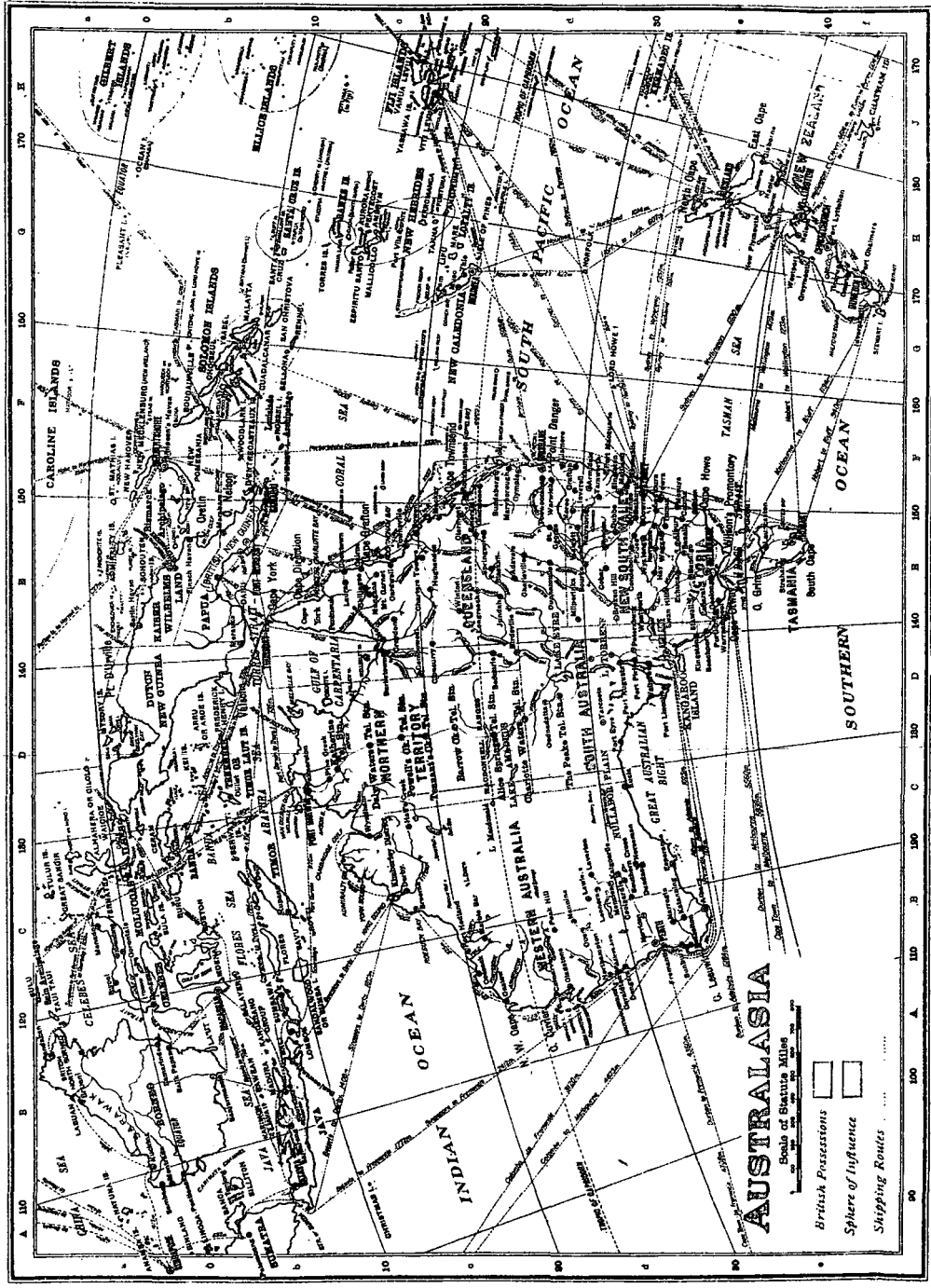
5. **Sir John Forrest, 1869 to 1883.**—On the 26th April, 1869, JOHN (now Sir John) FORREST, formerly an officer of the Survey Department of Western Australia, left Yarraging, the furthest station to the east, on an expedition to investigate certain reports that the blacks had killed some white men in the interior. These reports were found to have originated in the discovery of the skeletons of some horses which died during Austin's expedition. Forrest discovered and named Lake Barlee, and penetrated to the east some distance past Mount Margaret. He returned to Perth on the 6th August, 1869.

1. "Captain Grey's Travels in North-west and Western Australia." London: T. and W. Boone, 1841.



PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.

The above maps compiled by Mr. E. Favenc shew decennially the progress of discovery from 1808 to 1888. The dark shade shews the area of unexplored territory.



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(i.) *Coastal Journey from the West to Adelaide, 1870.* In 1870 Forrest was placed in command of an expedition, the object of which was to cross to Adelaide by way of the shores of the Great Australian Bight. On the 30th March, 1870, he left Perth, accompanied by his brother, ALEXANDER FORREST, and four others. A coasting schooner, the *Adur*, accompanied the expedition, calling at Esperance Bay, Israelite Bay, and Eucla. After a short trip inland Forrest left Eucla on the 14th July, and passing through South Australian territory he reached Adelaide on the 27th August, 1870.

(ii.) *Overland Journey from the West to Overland Telegraph Line, 1874.* Early in April, 1874, John Forrest, accompanied by his brother Alexander and four others, set out from Geraldton to endeavour to cross to the overland telegraph line. Taking a north-easterly course, he struck and traced the Murchison, and thence reached Weld Springs, where he had an encounter with the blacks. On the 27th September the expedition reached the telegraph line at a point some distance to the north of the Peake Station, and thence arrived at Adelaide on the 3rd November.

(iii.) *Later Explorations, 1883.* In 1883 Forrest landed at Roebuck Bay and examined a large portion of the Kimberley Division. He also investigated Cambridge Gulf and the lowest part of the Ord River.

6. Alexander Forrest, 1871 to 1879.—ALEXANDER FORREST accompanied his brother on two expeditions referred to above. In 1871 he took charge of a private expedition to search to the eastward for pastoral country, and penetrated inland for 600 miles.

(i.) *Overland Journey to Telegraph Line, 1879.* In 1879 Alexander Forrest led an expedition from the DeGrey River to the overland telegraph line of South Australia. He left the DeGrey on the 25th February and reached Beagle Bay on the 10th April. Thence he followed the coast as far as the Fitzroy, which he ascended as far as the King Leopold Range. Following up the Margaret River he reached a tableland which he called Nicholson Plains. After discovering and naming the Ord River he reached the Victoria River on the 18th August, and after much suffering and privation eventually reached the Daly Waters Station.

7. David Lindsay and L. A. Wells, 1891 to 1892.—LINDSAY'S explorations in Arnhem's Land in 1883 have already been referred to (see B. *Central Australia*, 11. v. (c)). In 1891 an expedition was sent out by Sir Thomas Elder, under the leadership of Lindsay, its purpose being to complete the exploration of Australia. Lindsay, accompanied by L. A. Wells and others, left Warrina on the 2nd May, 1891, and proceeded via Fort Müller to Mount Squires, whence a south-west course was taken to Queen Victoria's Spring. Fraser's Range was reached, whence a westerly course to the Murchison was taken. On the 1st January, 1892, the expedition reached its destination.

A flying trip was made by L. A. WELLS into the district lying between Giles' track of 1876 and Forrest's route of 1874. Wells discovered several ranges of hills and some good pastoral country. He completed the examination of what was practically the whole of the still unexplored districts in about six weeks, from the 23rd February to the 4th April, 1892.

8. The Calvert Expedition under L. A. Wells, 1896 to 1897.—On the 16th July, 1896, L. A. Wells, in command of the Calvert Expedition, started from Lake Way to examine the country between the East Murchison and Fitzroy Rivers. Striking a north-easterly course, Wells reached the Fitzroy near Mount Tuckfield on the 6th November, having, however, lost two of his companions—C. F. WELLS and G. LINDSAY JONES—who had been sent on a flying trip to the north-west from Separation Well. The bodies of the missing men were subsequently found by Wells.

9. The Carnegie Expedition, 1896 to 1897.—On the 20th July, 1896, an expedition equipped and led by the HON. DAVID CARNEGIE set off from near Lake Darlôt to strike

across the continent in a north-easterly direction. The objects of the expedition were: (a) extension of geographical knowledge, (b) to discover a practical stock-route between Kimberley and Coolgardie, and (c) the discovery of auriferous country. In the last two objects the expedition was unsuccessful. Carnegie, having discovered several springs on his way, reached the northern settlements at Hall's Creek. He then followed Sturt's Creek as far as Gregory's Salt Sea, and then kept a southerly course to Lake Macdonald. The expedition returned to Lake Darlôt, via the Rawlinson Range, on the 15th July, 1897.

10. Later Exploration in the North-West.—During the latter part of the 19th century various expeditions were sent out to explore those parts of the north-west of the continent, which still remained unknown.

(i.) *O'Donnell and Carr-Boyd, 1883-96.*—In 1883, W. J. O'DONNELL and W. CARR-BOYD, whose explorations have already been referred to (see B. *Central Australia*, 11, v. (d)), explored the country from the overland telegraph line in the direction of Roeburne and found good pastoral country. In 1896, Carr-Boyd, accompanied by DAVID BREARDON, explored the country near the Rawlinson Ranges. He also made several excursions between the southern goldfields of Western Australia and the South Australian border.

(ii.) *H. F. Johnston, 1884.* In the same year H. F. JOHNSTON, G. R. TURNER, and E. T. HARDMAN surveyed the country from Mount Pierre on the Fitzroy to the junction of the Negri and Ord, and discovered and named the Mary and Elvire Rivers. In the following year Johnston, accompanied by C. Y. NYULASY, further examined the country near Spencer Gulf.

(iii.) *F. S. Brockman, 1901.* In April, 1901, the Western Australian Government despatched a party under F. S. BROCKMAN, Controller of the Field Survey Staff, with CHARLES CROSSLAND as second in command, to explore the extreme north end of the State lying between the 17th and 14th parallels of latitude and west from the 128th meridian. The party was accompanied by GIBB MAITLAND, the Government Geologist, and by DR. F. M. HOUSE, as naturalist, and was successful in securing full information as to the geographical, geological, and botanical details of the districts traversed. From Wyndham, Brockman proceeded to the Charnley River, and thence to the tributary waters of the Glenelg and Prince Regent Rivers. The Moran and King Edward Rivers were discovered and traced. A large area (6,000,000 acres) of basaltic pastoral country was also discovered.

(iv.) *F. H. Hann, 1896-1907.* In 1896 FRANK H. HANN, a Queensland squatter, started from Lawn Hill, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, to prospect the north-west interior of Western Australia for pastoral country. Striking the Ord River, he followed it up to Hall's Creek. After an unsuccessful attempt to reach the head of the Oakover River, a course was made for Derby along the Fitzroy River. From Derby, Hann went to Broome, Condon, and Roeburne. Later on he crossed the King Leopold Range and traced and named some of the tributaries of the Fitzroy. In 1903 Hann made the first of several trips from Laverton to Oodnadatta. On the 20th November, 1906, he left Laverton on an expedition to Oodnadatta, with the objects (a) of proving the possibility of opening up a stock route between these two places, and (b) of demonstrating the existence of gold-bearing lodes. Hann reached Oodnadatta on the 13th February, 1907, having followed generally a route some distance to the south of Sir John Forrest's track in 1874. Though large stretches of well grassed country were discovered, many of the so-called "springs" were found to be dry. Hann reported that a practicable stock route between Laverton and Oodnadatta could be opened up by sinking wells, and he also succeeded in obtaining a number of mineral specimens from gold-bearing lodes.

(v.) *Other Explorers.* Other explorers whose names are connected with the exploration of Western Australia are:—GEORGE ELIOT, who, in 1839, explored the country between the Williams and Leschenault; WILLIAM NAIRNE CLARK, who, in 1841, discovered immense jarrah and karri forests in the south-west; R. H. BLAND (1842); H.

LANDOR (1842); LIEUTENANT HELPMAN (1844); CAPTAIN H. M. DENHAM (1858); B. D. CLARKSON, C. E. and A. DEMPSTER, and C. HARPER (1861); C. C. HUNT and RIDLEY (1863); R. J. and T. C. SHOLL (1865); A. MCRAE (1866); PHILLIP SAUNDERS and ADAM JOHNS (1876); H. STOCKDALE (1884); H. ANSTEY (1887); F. NEWMAN and W. P. GODDARD (1890); J. H. ROWE (1895); C. A. BURROWS and A. MASON (1896); HUGH RUSSELL (1897); and JOHN MUIR (1901).

§ 5. The Constitutions of the States.¹

1. **Introduction.**—The subject of "General Government" is dealt with in Section XXV. of this Book, but it has been thought desirable to here give a brief statement of the constitutional history of Australia, with a view to shewing how the present Constitutions of the States have been built up.

2. **Early Constitutional History.**—The earliest statute relating to Australia was passed in the year 1784, for the purpose of empowering the King in Council to appoint places in Australia to which convicts might be transported. By an Order in Council dated the 6th December, 1786, His Majesty's "territory of New South Wales, situated on the east part of New Holland," was appointed such a place. Captain Phillip, who was appointed the first Governor and Vice-Admiral of the territory, was empowered by his commission and letters patent to make ordinances for the good government of the settlement. By an Act passed in 1787 authority was given for the establishment of a court of criminal jurisdiction at Sydney. In the early days of settlement the Governor's power was almost absolute, and his rule virtually despotic, tempered by his own discretion and by the knowledge that he was responsible to the Imperial authorities for any maladministration. By Acts passed in 1819, 1821, and 1822, the Governor was given limited powers to impose local taxation in the shape of Customs duties on spirits, tobacco, and other goods imported into the colony.

(i.) *The First Constitutional Charter.* In 1823 an Act was passed authorising the creation of a Council, consisting of from five to seven persons charged with certain legislative powers of a limited character. This was the first constitutional charter of Australia, and was later improved and amended by an Act passed in 1828, and applying both to New South Wales and to Van Diemen's Land, which had been politically separated in 1825.

(ii.) *First Representative Legislature.* In 1842 an important measure was passed by the Imperial Government, establishing, for the first time in Australia, a Legislature partly, but not wholly, representative in character. It was enacted that there should be within the colony of New South Wales a Legislative Council, to consist of thirty-six members, twelve of whom were to be nominated by the Sovereign and twenty-four elected by the inhabitants of the colony. The Act contained provisions defining the legislative functions of the Council, and regulated the giving or withholding of the Royal assent to Bills passed by the Council. This Act did not grant responsible government to New South Wales; the heads of the Departments and other public officers continued to hold their offices at the pleasure of the Crown, as represented by the Governor. The new Council was opened by Sir George Gipps, on the 1st August, 1843.

(iii.) *The Australian Colonies Government Act, 1850.* The next important Act relating to representative government in Australia is the Australian Colonies Government Act, passed in 1850. The two main objects of this Act were (a) the separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales, and (b) the establishment of an improved system of government in all the Australian colonies. For New South Wales, for the separated Victoria, for Van Diemen's Land, and for South Australia, similar Legislatures

1. See "The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth," Quick and Garran; Jenks' "Government of Victoria"; Rusden's "History of Australia."