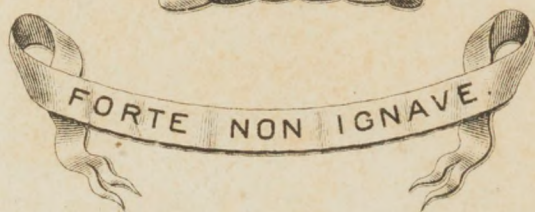


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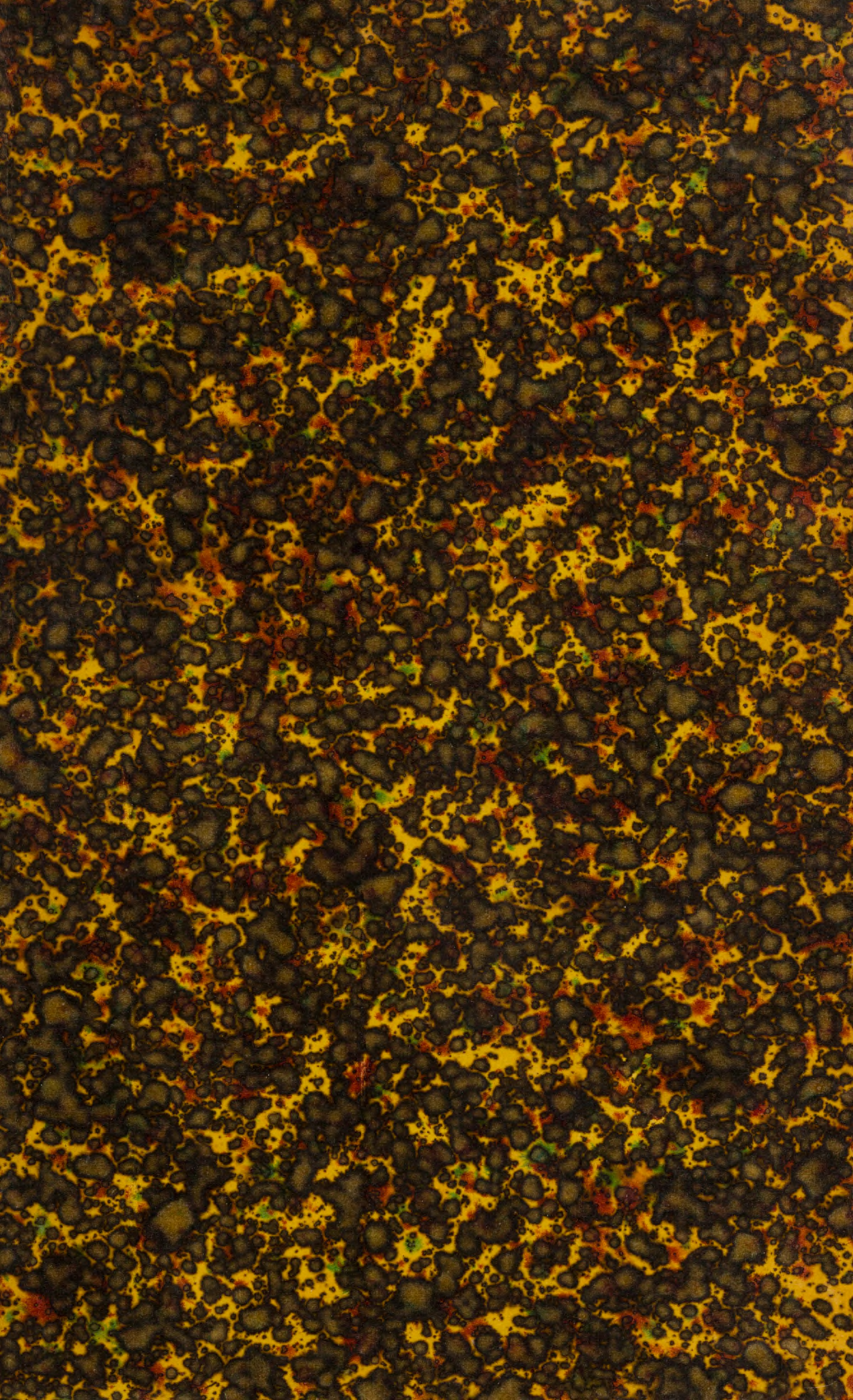
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CHRONICLE OF PORT PHILLIP

CHRONICLE



PORT PHILLIP

NOW THE COLONY OF VICTORIA

FROM 1770 TO 1840

BY

HENRY FIELD GURNER

Melbourne

GEORGE ROBERTSON, LITTLE COLLINS STREET WEST

SYDNEY: 125 NEW PITT STREET

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CHRONICLE
OF
PORT PHILLIP,*
NOW THE COLONY OF VICTORIA,
FROM 1770 TO 1840.

1770. In this year the first discovery of Port Phillip was made by Lieutenant James Cook, R.N., in his memorable voyage of that year, in his ship *The Endeavour*, 370 tons. On the 19th April he came upon the eastern coast at a point afterwards within Port Phillip south of Cape Howe, which he named Point Hicks, in honour of one of his lieutenants of that name, who first saw the land. This name is seldom to be found on any modern chart.
1798. 4th June. Mr. George Bass, Surgeon of H.M.S. *Reliance*, when on an exploring expedition in a whale boat along the coast to the south of Sydney, entered Western Port, which he named. Governor Hunter named Wilson's Promontory.

* The name of Port Phillip (originally Port King) was given to the large bay on the south-east coast of New Holland, which still bears that name; subsequently the whole of the country which now constitutes the Colony of Victoria was included in that designation.

1798. October. Mr. Bass, in company with Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, R.N., in *The Norfolk*, discovered the straits between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, which Governor Hunter named Bass's Straits.
1800. December. Lieutenant Grant, R.N., in *The Lady Nelson*, passed through Bass's Straits on a voyage from England to Sydney, when he named Mount Gambier, Cape Banks, Cape Northumberland, Cape Bridgewater, Cape Nelson, The Lawrence Islands, Portland Bay, Lady Julia Percy's Island, Cape Otway, Cape Patton; Governor King's Bay (the curve in the land at the entrance of Port Phillip); Cape Liptrap, The Rodondo Rock, The Glennie Islands, The Hole in the Wall, Sir Roger Curtis Island, Moncur Island, and the Devil's Tower.
1801. 21st March. Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., returned to Bass's Straits, and made a survey of the coast from Wilson's Promontory, to, and including Western Port; and returned to Sydney, having named Cape Paterson and Cape Schank.
1802. 18th February. Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., was sent by Governor King, in *The Lady Nelson*, to examine the bay now called Port Phillip Bay. He entered and named it Port King, in honour of Governor King, at whose request it was afterwards changed to Port Phillip, in honour of Governor Phillip. Lieutenant Murray also named Arthur's Seat and Point Nepean.
- 27th April. Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, R.N., in H.M.S. *Investigator*, on a voyage from England to Sydney, entered Port Phillip Bay. He named Indented Head; landed, and ascended Station Peak and named it.

1803. Early in this year, Mr. Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, was sent by Governor King, in company with Lieutenant Robbins, R.N., and Mr. James Meehan, a surveyor, to walk round and survey Port Phillip Bay. They reported having seen several streams falling into the bay, the finest of which was a river* at the northern end of the bay.

Captain Flinders states, that it was from Mr. Grimes plan that he completed his chart of Port Phillip.†

9th October. H.M.S. *Calcutta*, 50 guns, Captain Woodriff, and *The Ocean* transport, 500 tons, Captain Matthews, arrived in Port Phillip Bay. The *Calcutta* had on board Lieutenant Governor Collins, and the vessels contained free settlers and convicts, for the purpose of forming a settlement. Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner, then a boy, was with his parents on board one of these vessels. The party landed on the shore, between Arthur's Seat and Point Nepean. The exact locality is a spot between the two points, named the Sisters, near Sorrento.

Mr. J. H. Tuckey, first Lieutenant of the *Calcutta*, published an account of this attempt to form a settlement, in which he says, "Though the vicinity
"of the harbour's mouth afforded no situation
"calculated for the establishment of the colony, it
"was naturally expected, from the extent of the
"port, that convenient spots might be found; and
"the first Lieutenant of the *Calcutta*, with two
"boats, was directed to ascertain this material point,
"by as careful a survey of the port as time would
"permit." From the reports of this survey,

* Now called the Yarra Yarra.

† Flinders' Voyage, p. 218. The Yarra Yarra and Saltwater rivers appear in the chart accompanying Flinders' Voyages, without any names being given.

1803. Lieutenant Tuckey in his book gives the following extract: "On the eastern side of the port, twenty-eight miles from the entrance, a stream of fresh water empties itself into the port. The stream runs through an extensive swamp, and appears to be a branch from a large river at the northern extremity of the port, which the shortness of time, and badness of the weather, prevented our examining."

16th November. *The Ocean*, transport, left Port Phillip Bay for Port Jackson.

27th November. A marriage was solemnized at Sullivan's Bay Camp, Port Phillip, by the Rev. Robert Knopwood, between Richard Garrett and Hannah Harvey.

12th December. *The Ocean*, transport, returned to Port Phillip Bay from Port Jackson.

14th December. *The Francis*, schooner, arrived from Port Jackson. She was sent by Governor King to assist at the removal of Lieutenant-Governor Collins' party to Van Diemen's Land.

18th December. H.M.S. *Calcutta* sailed for Sydney.

27th December. Four of the convicts, William Buckley,* David Marmon, — Pye, and David Gibson, escaped from the settlement. One of them, David Gibson, returned to the camp on the 24th January, in a very exhausted state, and reported having seen the river, now called the Yarra Yarra.

12th January. The schooner *Edwin* arrived from Port Jackson in Port Phillip Bay. She sailed for King's Island on the 17th instant.

* Buckley's height was about six feet six inches; he had been a soldier in the 4th Regiment, when commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dixon, and was wounded in his right hand when in Holland with his regiment. He was transported for life for receiving stolen property.

1803. 20th January. *The Ann* arrived from Port Jackson in Port Phillip Bay. She brought despatches from Governor King to Lieutenant-Governor Collins.

22nd January. *The Lady Nelson*, from Port Jackson, and *Edwin*, from King's Island, arrived in Port Phillip Bay.

1804. 24th January. In consequence of the reports of Lieutenant Tuckey's exploration being unfavourable, the settlement was abandoned. Colonel Collins, with all the settlers and convicts, sailed for Van Diemen's Land, to a spot on the left bank of the Derwent, called Restdown, or Risdon Cove, where, in July 1803, a small party consisting of Lieutenant Bowen, a surgeon, three soldiers, and sixteen prisoners, had been sent from Sydney, to form a settlement.*

1824. October. Messrs. Hume and Hovell succeeded in travelling overland from Sydney to the shores of Port Phillip Bay; they crossed and named the Hume river (now the Murray) at Albury; saw and named Mount Disappointment; crossed and named the Ovens and the Hovell, (now the Goulburn); and reached Port Phillip Bay, at a spot ten or twelve miles to the eastward of Geelong, called the Bird Rock Point. They saw and named Mount Wentworth (now Mount Macedon). When they reached Port Phillip Bay, Mr. Hovell insisted that it was Western Port, Mr. Hume maintained it was Port Phillip, from the fact that there were no islands in it, a circumstance of which he had been informed by Mr. James Meehan, the surveyor who accompanied Mr. Charles Grimes in 1803, when he made the survey of the bay.

* It was subsequently removed by Lieutenant-Governor Collins to Hobart Town, which he named in honour of Lord Hobart, Secretary of State for the Colonies and War.

1826. In this year, in consequence of reports that the French had resolved to found settlements on some parts of the Australian coast, and that King George's Sound, and Western Port, or some other harbour in Bass's Straits, were the places fixed upon by them for that purpose, instructions were sent from England to Governor Sir Ralph Darling to lose no time in taking possession of those places. An expedition was accordingly sent from Sydney with that object, consisting of H.M.S. *Fly*, Captain Wetherall, and the brigs *Dragon* and *Amity*, with detachments from the 3rd Regiment (Buffs) and the 39th Regiment under Colonel Stewart. Captain S. Wright and Lieutenant B. H. Burchell were to remain at Western Port, the former as commandant of the settlement. Mr. W. H. Hovell accompanied this expedition, for the purpose of carrying out further explorations. He made an extensive examination of the country in the immediate vicinity, and passed between Bass and Wright's rivers, where he found excellent land, and then tried to cross the immense swamp at the north of the Port, but found it quite impassable; he, however, kept on his journey until he arrived at that part of Port Phillip which he, in company with Mr. Hume, had previously explored, when he was obliged to turn back.

The authorities at Sydney seem to have been inclined to endorse Mr. Hovell's opinion, that the place he and Hume had visited two years before, was Western Port. When Mr. Hovell got to Western Port he was convinced of the mistake he had made.

This expedition reached Western Port, and the officers and soldiers intended for that place disembarked on its eastern side, and erected a small fortification at the eastern end of Phillip Island, which lies across the

1826. entrance. They found a French expedition had been there before them* but that no steps had been taken to form a settlement. Some short time afterwards, the alarm about French occupation having subsided, and it having been found that the shores of the harbour were scrubby and far inferior to the land seen by Messrs. Hume and Hovell some twelve months previously, the settlement was abandoned.

1827. 11th January. Messrs. Joseph Tice Gellibrand and Mr. John Batman, understanding, as they stated, "that it was the intention of Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, to establish a permanent settlement at Western Port," made application by letter to that officer "soliciting a grant of land at that place proportionable to the property which they intended to embark," and stating that "they proposed to ship from Launceston 1500 to 2000 sheep and 30 head of superior cows, horses, oxen, &c."

17th March. Sir Richard Bourke replied to Messrs. Gellibrand and Batman's letter, informing them "that no determination had been come to with respect to the settlement of Western Port, and that it was not in his power to comply with their request."

In this year the cutter *Fairy*, Wishart master, on a sealing voyage from Sydney to Lady Julia Percy's Island, having been caught in a south-westerly gale, put into a bay which was named after this cutter Port Fairy.

1828. In November or December of this year, Captain Griffiths visited Port Fairy in the schooner *Henry*.

* Probably the French ship *Le Naturaliste*, Captain Hamelin, which had visited Western Port in April 1802.

1828. December of the same year, Mr. William Dutton, who now resides at Narrawong, Portland Bay, visited Portland Bay in the schooner *Madeira Packet*, on a sealing voyage. He was one of a boat's crew that landed at Blacknose Point, and remained in the neighbourhood until the middle of January, 1829.
1829. July. Mr. Dutton again visited Portland Bay in the schooner *Henry*, Captain McLean, on a sealing voyage. He was captain of a boat's crew which landed at Whaler's Point, or Single Corner (the present site of Portland), where he remained sealing, and built a house and lived in it.
1830. January. Mr. Dutton again embarked in the schooner *Henry*, on a sealing voyage.
- January. Captain Charles Sturt, accompanied by Mr. George McLeay, having led a party down the Murrumbidgee river, reached a river which Messrs. Hume and Hovell had crossed in 1824 on their journey to Port Phillip, and called the Hume. Captain Sturt gave it the name of the Murray, by which it has been since known, and followed it down to Lake Alexandrina (which he also named), and thence to its entrance into the sea.
1831. March. Mr. William Dutton again visited Portland Bay in the schooner *Henry*, then commanded by Captain Griffiths. The vessel anchored off Blacknose Point. Mr. Dutton landed, and occupied for some months the house he built in 1829. He then left in the schooner *Elizabeth*.
1832. November. Mr. William Dutton again visited Portland Bay, and resided there until March 1833. He subsequently returned to Portland Bay in command of the schooner *Henry*, and established a whaling

1832. station. He erected buildings and grew vegetables for his own use.
1833. July. Whilst there at this time, Mr. Edward Henty, on his way from Swan River to Launceston in the schooner *Thistle*, Captain Liddle, entered the bay.
1834. 19th November. Mr. Edward Henty landed at Portland Bay with stock, and also boats, &c., to form a whaling establishment. This was the first permanent settlement in Port Phillip.
1835. In this year an association was formed in Van Diemen's Land, consisting of Messrs. John Batman, Joseph Tice Gellibrand, James and William Robertson, Henry Arthur, John Sinclair, Charles Swanston, James Simpson, John Thomas Collicott, Anthony Cottrell, William George Sams, Michael Connolly, Thomas Bannister, and John Helder Wedge, to colonize Port Phillip.

It was determined by the association that Batman should at once cross over to Port Phillip, with a view, as Batman states in his journal, "Of secretly "ascertaining the general character and capabilities "of Port Phillip as a grazing and agricultural "district." Concerning this visit, there are two sources of information, viz., Batman's journal, and his letter of the 25th June 1835 to Colonel Arthur, Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and the chart and copies of deeds accompanying it.

Between these two accounts, many grave discrepancies exist, concerning the details of the undertaking.

10th May.* From the journal it appears that on this day Batman embarked and left Launceston, in the *Rebecca*, a craft of 30 tons, on board of which

* Batman, in his letter to Colonel Arthur, makes the 12th May the day of his leaving Launceston.

1835. were, Harwood master, Robert Robson mate, four seamen, three white men, James Gumm, William Dodd, and Alexander Thomson, and seven aboriginal natives of Sydney.

11th May. The vessel reached George Town and awaited a favourable wind.

18th May. She put to sea, but in consequence of contrary winds did not get clear of the coast until the 27th, when a favourable wind springing up, she proceeded on her voyage, reaching Port Phillip Heads on the 29th, which she entered, sailed some twelve miles inside, and anchored in a small bay near Indented Head. Batman, Captain Harwood, and some of the natives landed at a spot where a native dog was seen on the shore: they made a tour in the interior, and came upon the fresh tracks of some natives, leading to a village of gunyahs,* which apparently had not been abandoned for more than a day or two. Batman returned to the vessel at night, highly pleased with the country he had seen, after a ramble in which the party had walked about twenty miles. His natives preferred sleeping on shore.

30th May. The wind during the night having increased considerably, and the vessel's boat being unable in consequence to bring off the natives, they were hailed and directed to go round to a point of land some fifteen miles distant, and meet the vessel at that spot.† Batman again landed, and made another inspection of the country, and was highly pleased with the prospect.‡

* This is a New South Wales aboriginal word. It is a rude hut, constructed with poles covered with bark, boughs, or grass; the corresponding term in use amongst the aborigines of Port Phillip is mia-mia.

† The present site of Geelong.

‡ From the next entry in the journal, it appears that the vessel was removed after his return to it, in the evening of this date.

1835. 31st May. Batman states that "the vessel was last night anchored in a fine little bay to which he gave the name of Gellibrand's Harbour,"* that he again went on shore, and set out to open communication with the Blacks, which, after a march of some twelve miles, he succeeded in doing by about one o'clock. The party he then met consisted of twenty-four women and twenty-three children.† Whether from a similarity of language,‡ or freemasonry, Batman could not discover, but his Sydney natives and these aborigines seemed to understand each other. A corroboree,§ with song, was got up in quick time in which all joined. They informed Batman, that the men of their tribe had gone up the river. After the dance the women and children accompanied Batman to the coast, where he presented them with blankets, glass beads, &c., after which he arranged to meet them again the next day, when they took their departure.

In the course of this day's journey he travelled, going and returning, thirty miles, having ascended a sugar-loaf hill, which he named Mount Collicott.||

1st June. Batman again landed, and travelled round the bay,¶ and after crossing a neck of land fell in with a small river or creek,** which he followed up

* From Batman's plan this would appear to be a bay to the east of Point Wilson.

† Batman, in his letter to Colonel Arthur, makes this meeting on 27th May; the number of women twenty, and children twenty-four.

‡ Batman, in his letter to Colonel Arthur, states that two of his Sydney natives spoke nearly the same language as these natives whom he had met. It is known, however, that the native languages in use at Sydney and at Port Phillip are quite dissimilar.

§ Natives never corroboree in the day, nor with strange Blacks, nor do men and women ever corroboree together.

|| Probably part of Station Peak Range.

¶ No doubt Geelong Bay.

** Probably the Barwon or Moorabool.

1835. for ten miles; ascended some hills and saw plains which he named Arthur's Plains. He also states in his journal of this day, that adjoining Mount Collicott there are two other hills, which he named Mount Cottrell* and Mount Connolly, and also that at a distance of fifteen miles from Mount Cottrell, bearing N.W. from it, there is another mount, which he named Mount Solomon.†

2nd June. The vessel was taken to Hobson's Bay, at the mouth of the Yarra Yarra, near where Williamstown now stands, and endeavours were made to sail up the river, but it was too shallow.

3rd June. Batman proceeded in a boat up the Saltwater river some five miles. He there landed and joined others of the party on shore, who had walked seven miles to meet him. He then followed the course of the river for twenty-six miles, its water being salt for the whole distance.

4th June. The Journal of this date is somewhat obscure. Batman would appear, from one portion of it, to have been at Mount Cottrell on this day; whilst the whole entry makes it clear that he was following up the Saltwater River, the distance travelled being over twenty-six miles.

5th June. Leaving the Saltwater River on a W. N.W. course, he fell in with three freshwater creeks ‡ one of which he called Eliza Creek, and ascended a hill about noon, which he estimated to be fifty miles §

The mount so called by Batman, as shown by his chart, is a portion of Station Peak, and not the hill now so called on the Werribee.

† Probably Mount Blackwood.

‡ One of these was probably Jackson's Creek.

§ This hill could not have been fifty miles from the bay. No doubt it was the Mount Iramoo of Batman's chart. Whether the chart was constructed with a view to the true north, or the magnetic north, does not appear. The hill referred to would probably be Brock's Hill, or some hill near Sunbury.

1835. from the bay. From this hill was discovered, in an easterly direction, the smoke of a native encampment, towards which he bent his steps, keeping on for some twenty miles over plains.

6th June.* The journal states, he made an early start to reach the encampment, the smoke of which had been seen the day previous. That shortly after, he came on a chief, his wife, and three children. That this chief received some presents, and took upon himself the office of guide, stating he would conduct Batman to his tribe, of whose chiefs he gave the names.† After proceeding eight miles, Batman heard the voices of natives calling; looking round, he saw six men armed with spears; he stopped, and the natives threw aside their spears, and coming up in a friendly manner, they all shook hands. The natives took Batman back a mile to their camp, where there were eight chiefs belonging to the country over which he had travelled. The three principal chiefs were brothers. The object Batman had in view, viz., the purchase of land, was then explained to the eight chiefs;‡ they appeared to understand the proposal, and agreed to grant “to him and his heirs for ever,” in consideration of blankets, knives, looking-glasses, tomahawks, beads, scissors, flour, &c., 600,000 acres of their land, and signed two deeds to that effect, which the provident Batman had ready prepared in his pocket, and “a “tree” (says Batman) “was marked in four different

* Batman's chart shows him to have been at Geelong on this day; and his letter to Colonel Arthur that he had the day before concluded his purchase of land from some aboriginal chiefs.

† The aborigines have a superstitious aversion to telling the names which they bore in childhood; after childhood they cease to have names.

‡ Chiefs are not found in the aboriginal tribes of Australia.

1835. "ways to define the corner boundaries."* The whole group of natives consisted of forty-five, men, women, and children.

7th June. Batman busied himself in drawing up triplicates of the deeds of the land he had purchased; and in handing over to the natives more property. He returned to his vessel, and in doing so came to the Melbourne, or Batman's swamp, between the Yarra Yarra and Saltwater rivers. On rounding the swamp and getting through the scrub, to his great surprise he came upon the bank of the former river, which he called "The Batman." Some of the natives he had with him swam across the Saltwater river to fetch a boat from the vessel, which was about seven miles distant; they returned in about three hours to the junction of the two rivers, which place Batman had reached.

8th June. Batman went up the Yarra Yarra in a boat, to the falls above the basin.

9th June. He determined to return to Van Diemen's Land, and to this end proceeded in his vessel to Indented Head, near Swan Point, about twelve miles inside the Heads, where he left the three white men he had brought with him, and five of the aboriginal natives of Sydney, viz., Pigeon, Joe the Marine, Bungit, Bullet, and Old Bull; also a supply of provisions for three months, a quantity of garden seeds, stones and pips of fruit for planting, and six dogs, and gave directions to erect a hut and commence a garden. He also gave to one of the white

* Batman, in his letter to Colonel Arthur, states, that he made the purchase on the 4th June, and that on the 5th June "The chiefs proceeded with him to the boundaries, and they marked with their own marks the trees which were at the corners of the boundaries." If these boundaries were those he claimed, the distance walked that day, by Batman and the eight chiefs, would be over 200 miles.

1835. men, James Gumm, a written authority to warn off all persons found trespassing on the land he had purchased from the natives.

14th June. Batman quitted Port Phillip and arrived at Launceston, after a passage of thirty-six hours.

25th June. Batman, on his arrival at Hobart Town, addressed a letter to Lieutenant-Governor Arthur, reporting his proceedings at Port Phillip, describing the country he had traversed, and transmitting a chart, in which were defined the limits of the land obtained by him from the natives. The chart Batman stated he constructed from personal survey, and on it is partly traced the Yarra Yarra river. He also enclosed with this letter a copy of each of the deeds, executed by the natives, dated respectively 6th June, 1835.

3rd July. Lieutenant-Governor Colonel Arthur (through his Colonial Secretary, John Montagu, Esq.) replied to Mr. Batman's letter of the 25th June, stating, "That
 " Port Phillip is not within the jurisdiction of this
 " government, and His Excellency would therefore
 " only observe that the recognition of the rights, sup-
 " posed to have been acquired by the treaty into which
 " you have entered with the natives, would appear to
 " be a departure from the principle upon which a
 " Parliamentary sanction, without reference to the
 " aborigines, has been given to the settlement of
 " Southern Australia, as part of the possessions of
 " the Crown. I am also to observe, that in reference
 " to the application of Mr. Henty to be allowed,
 " under certain conditions to locate, a grant of land
 " on the southern coast of New Holland, His
 " Majesty's Government declined to accede to his
 " proposal, &c."

12th July. William Buckley, one of the prisoners

1835. who had escaped in 1803 from Governor Collins, came to Batman's camp at Indented Head. He was unable to account for the men who had left the camp with him. Mr. J. H. Wedge, however, in a communication to the Geographical Society of London in 1836, mentions that Pye, one of them, was left behind at the Yarra Yarra river, through exhaustion; whilst the other, Marmon, parted with Buckley at Indented Head, with the intention of returning to the camp.

Early in this year Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner, then resident at Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, contemplated a visit to Port Phillip, for which purpose he purchased a schooner called *The Enterprise*, then on a voyage to Newcastle, New South Wales. Upon her return to Launceston, possession was given to Mr. Fawkner on the 18th July, 1835, when he proceeded to purchase provisions, blankets, tomahawks, knives, handkerchiefs, a whale boat, horses, ploughs, grain for sowing, garden seeds, plants, and fruit trees. He also formed a party consisting of Messrs. Samuel and William Jackson, Captain J. Lancey, Robert Hay Marr, and George Evans* to accompany him, in the exploration of a reported unoccupied country, fit for pastoral purposes, across the straits.

27th July. *The Enterprise*, Hunter master, put to sea from George Town, having on board (with the exception of Mr. Samuel Jackson) all the members of the party: as also Evan Evans, servant; James Gilbert, blacksmith, and his wife Mary; and Charles Wise, ploughman. After the vessel had been at sea some days, and almost all the time in sight of George Town heads, during which there was very tempest-

* Mr. Evans was on board *The Defiance*, 74 line of Battle Ship, Admiral Graves, at the blockade of Brest, and at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801. He arrived in Van Diemen's Land in February 1826, in the ship *Cumberland*.

1835. tuous weather, Mr. Fawkner became ill from seasickness and other causes. In consequence, he caused the vessel to put back to George Town, where he landed, taking with him one of the horses from on board, with which he proceeded to Launceston. She again put to sea and entered Western Port on 8th August, 1835; the weather being very rough and tempestuous during the voyage, a great many things had to be thrown overboard. The master of *The Enterprise*, Hunter, had recommended Western Port as a fit place for settlement, he being acquainted with it, having been there some years before procuring wattle bark. The party accordingly examined the land around Western Port, and finding it unfavourable, left.

15th August. *The Enterprise* entered Port Phillip Heads, when a whale boat came off to the vessel, manned by some of Batman's Sydney natives. She proceeded up the bay by the Southern Channel, some of those on board landing each day to examine the country, until the vessel arrived opposite the Red Bluff, now Point Ormond, when Mr. William Jackson and others of the party landed; made their way through the bush and crossed the Yarra Yarra river some distance above the falls.* Whilst on this journey they fell in with some natives, and ultimately camped on the banks of the Yarra Yarra, on the site of the future city of Melbourne, to await the arrival up the river, of Captain Lancey, with *The Enterprise*. Directions had been given to those on board *The Enterprise* not to settle down except on a river, and they must have been aware of

* See Mr. Saml. Jackson's letter to *The Australasian*, published in that paper of 16th December, 1871. The writer has also frequently heard Mr. William Jackson detail the facts of this landing.

1835. the existence of the Yarra Yarra, as Mr. Robson, the mate of the *Rebecca*, Batman's vessel, stated that on his return to Launceston he told Captain Lancey of its existence. The vessel proceeded to the mouth of the Yarra Yarra river, where she arrived on the 20th August, 1835, anchoring clear of the bar in the channel of the river.

21st August. Some of those on board proceeded in a whale boat to examine the river; they passed the junction of the Yarra Yarra river with the Saltwater river without taking much notice of the former, and went up the Saltwater river until stopped by fallen trees. They then returned to the vessel exhausted, examining on their way back the junction of the two rivers.

22nd August. The same party again went up the Yarra Yarra river in the whale boat and reached the basin; returned to the vessel, and brought it up the river to the present site of Melbourne, which they reached on the 29th August, 1835. The vessel was got close to the bank of the river after cutting away some of the overhanging timber. Those on board landed by means of a plank, the horses (two) being hoisted out. There were also brought in the vessel two pigs, three kangaroo dogs, a cat, and provisions.

7th August. Mr. John Helder Wedge landed at Indented Head in company with Henry Batman and his wife. Mr. Wedge made this visit to Port Phillip at the request of some of the gentlemen associated with John Batman, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise, the glowing account given by John Batman of that country.

Mr. Wedge joined the party left by John Batman at Indented Head, around whom were encamped a tribe

1835. of natives, having with them William Buckley, who had joined the party prior to Mr. Wedge's arrival. This was the William Buckley who had absconded from the settlement near Point Nepean on 27th December, 1803.

Mr. Wedge proceeded to examine the country. His first examination was of Indented Head, embracing the Bellarine Hills. His second examination, accompanied by Buckley, extended over the Barrabool Hills, and southward towards Cape Otway. He discovered and named the Barwon, and saw another river joining it.* He also saw and named the Leigh river, and saw a lake named by the natives Modewarre.

His third examination, he states, was made "for the purpose of ascertaining where the principal rivers discharged themselves into Port Phillip Bay, with a view to determine the most eligible site for a permanent establishment." On this occasion he left Indented Head in company with one white man, James Gumm, two Sydney Blacks, and a Port Phillip aboriginal boy, and proceeded round by Geelong to the west of Station Peak, crossing the Werribee a little to the south of Mount Cottrell, and the Saltwater river about a mile above the flow of the tide, and reached the present site of Melbourne on the 2nd September, where, with no little surprise, he observed in the basin a vessel moored. For a moment he fancied he had come upon an unknown settlement. Mr. Wedge says, "She was certainly the first vessel that had ever worked her way up to where the Queen's Wharf has since been built."

He advanced to introduce himself to those in charge of the vessel, which he found to be *The Enterprise*,

* Probably the Moorabool.

1835. belonging to Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner, sent over in charge of Captain Lancey. Mr. Wedge states that the vessel had crept into the port, and proceeded up the Yarra Yarra river, unobserved either by the party left at Indented Head by Mr. Batman, or by the tribe of natives who were encamped with them. This statement differs from that of those on board *The Enterprise*, from which it appears that when she entered the Heads on the 15th August, a boat put off from Batman's party to the vessel. Perhaps this discrepancy may be accounted for on the supposition that Mr. Wedge's had left Indented Head prior to *The Enterprise* entering. It is quite clear he was not aware of her coming, up to the time he arrived at the site of Melbourne. Mr. Wedge also states that he communicated to Captain Lancey, either verbally or in writing, that he, Lancey, had encamped on a portion of the land ceded, or at that time supposed to have been ceded, to Batman's party, by virtue of his treaty with the natives ; and in doing so, he believes that he expressed a hope that Lancey would not interfere with Batman, and referred to the unoccupied land on the opposite bank of the river, as affording ample scope for the enterprise of Fawkner's party ; that Lancey took this communication in good part, and apparently assented to the propriety of his suggestion ; and Mr. Wedge thinks he said he would write to Fawkner on the subject, and asserts that in making the communication he was actuated by no unfriendly feeling towards Mr. Fawkner and his coadjutors.

It was on the occasion of this visit, that Mr. Wedge gave the river the name of the Yarra Yarra, from the following circumstance. On arriving in sight of it, the native boy who was with him, pointing to

1835. the river, called out "Yarra Yarra" *; which at the time he imagined was the native name of the river, but he afterwards learnt that the words were those the natives used to designate a waterfall, as the boy afterwards used the same expression to denote a small fall in the river Werribee, when he crossed it on his way back to Indented Head.

Upon Mr. Wedge's return to Indented Head, Mr. Henry Batman, by his directions, conducted a portion of Batman's party to the north bank of the Yarra Yarra, which encamped not far from where St. James's Cathedral now stands.† Mr. Wedge left Port Phillip by the vessel in which he came.

After Messrs. Wm. Jackson and Marr had satisfied themselves as to the capabilities of the country for pastoral purposes, they returned in *The Enterprise* to Launceston, where the party was broken up; each member of it being left to choose his future line of action in reference to re-visiting the discovered land.

Captain Lancey, Mr. George Evans, his servant, Evan Evans, Charles Wise, James Gilbert and his wife, remained behind on the Yarra Yarra, and sowed with wheat five acres of land at the south-western extremity of Melbourne, and erected near Batman's hill some tents or huts, as well as a secure place for the stores.

* Probably Mr. Wedge may have mistaken these words for Yanna! Yanna! which means—It runs, it goes, or it flows.

† In reference to this removal, Mr. Fawkner in his letter of 2nd May, 1836, in the *Colonist* newspaper of 22nd September of that year, published at Sydney, states: "That Mr. Wedge fell in with my people soon after they had settled here, and became so enraptured with the place that he instantly returned to Indented Head and removed the so-called company's establishment, where they had settled and commenced operations, up to the spot selected by me, and purchased by me from the aborigines."

1835. 26th August. Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, issued a proclamation, notifying "that every treaty, bargain, and contract, with the aboriginal natives, for the possession, title, or claim to any Crown lands within New South Wales, is void, as against the rights of the Crown; and that all persons found in possession of any such lands, without license or authority from Her Majesty's Government for such purpose, first had and obtained, would be considered as trespassers."

10th October. Governor Sir R. Bourke reported to Lord Glenelg Batman's proceedings, as well as the course he had pursued in reference to them.

The Enterprise again returned to Port Phillip, having on board Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner and his servant Thomas Morgan. Mr. Fawkner removed the tents or huts which had been erected near Batman's Hill to the rise opposite the falls, and formed a cultivation paddock of 80 acres, on the opposite, or south side of the river.

It was on this last voyage of *The Enterprise*, that *The Endeavour*, with Mr. John Aitken on board, followed Mr. Fawkner's vessel, and arrived at Melbourne some short time after it.

13th October. Mr. John Batman addressed a letter from Launceston to Mr. John Helder Wedge, in reference to Fawkner's intrusion upon the land, which he (Batman) had obtained from the natives of Port Phillip.

31st October. The first publican's license was issued in Melbourne.

26th October. Five hundred sheep were imported from Launceston, in *The Norval*, Captain Coltish, for Batman's Association, and landed at Point Gellibrand. This vessel also brought fifty pure Hereford cows,

1835. belonging to Dr. Thomson. Messrs. Cowie, Stead, Steiglitz, and Ferguson, also arrived in her.

December. About this time, — Smith, who had been sent to Port Fairy early in the year, in charge of Messrs. Raby and Penny's whaling party, left that place in a whaleboat, with a crew of five men, intending to enter the River Hopkins. The boat was capsized in the surf at the entrance of the river, and all hands drowned, with the exception of a man named Gibbs. He swam to the shore in a state of nudity, and made his way back naked and on foot to Port Fairy. Messrs. Raby and Penny sold the boats, whaling plant, &c., to Messrs. Griffiths and Connolly.

1836. 1st January. The first newspaper was published in Melbourne, by Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner, and was called *The Melbourne Advertiser*. It consisted at first of a written sheet; was distributed weekly for nine weeks; and was afterwards continued in a printed form to the extent of 32 numbers.

23rd January. Lord Glenelg, in a despatch of this date, in reply to Governor Arthur's despatch of 4th July, 1835, on the subject of the negotiations which had been entered into by Batman for the acquisition from some of the native tribes of a large portion of land, consisting of 600,000 acres in the vicinity of Port Phillip stated, "That all schemes for making
 " settlements by private individuals or companies in
 " the unlocated districts of Australia, have of late
 " years been discouraged by His Majesty's Govern-
 " ment, as leading to fresh establishments, involving
 " the mother country in an indefinite expense, and
 " exposing both the natives and the new settlers to
 " many dangers and calamities. And there is so
 " much of prudence and of justice, and I think I
 " may add of humanity in this policy, that I do

1835. "not feel disposed to depart from it in the present
"instance."

26th January. Mr. George Duncan Mercer, as agent for the Geelong and Doutagalla Association, addressed a letter to Lord Glenelg, from Edinburgh, enclosing copies of Batman's Narrative of his Excursion to and Proceedings at Port Phillip; the originals of two treaties (executed in triplicate) entered into with the aboriginal chiefs, possessors of the territory in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip; also a map of the territories ceded by the head men of the Doutagalla tribe and other documents, in which letter he states, "The
"object of the association is to obtain, in the exercise
"of the Royal prerogative, a recognition and confir-
"mation by the Crown of the treaties executed by the
"aboriginal chiefs, occupants of the soil; or should
"His Majesty's Ministers see any legal objection to
"this recognition and confirmation, of which I am
"not at present aware, a Royal grant of the
"territories as feudatories of the British Crown." In conclusion, Mr. Mercer says, "Under such circum-
"stances, I trust I may, without presumption, flatter
"myself that His Majesty's Ministers will be glad to
"find it consistent with their duty to the Crown and
"the country, to sanction and foster a colony founded
"upon principles of humanity and civilization, and
"opening a new field for emigration and British
"industry."

15th February. Lord Glenelg replied to Mr. Mercer's letter of 26th January, informing him, "That the
"territory on which it is proposed to form the settle-
"ment in question, is a part of the colony of New
"South Wales, being comprised within the limits laid
"down in the commission of Governor Sir Richard
"Bourke; and consequently, that it is impossible for

1835. "His Majesty's Government to acknowledge any
"title to lands acquired there, except upon the terms
"prescribed in that commission and the accompanying
"instructions."

March. Captain J. B. Mills left Launceston and proceeded to Port Fairy in the cutter *Sarah Ann*, to take delivery of the boats, whaling plant, &c., for Messrs. Griffiths and Connolly, which they had purchased last year from Messrs. Raby and Penny. He took with him three boats and their crews. The oil produced this season was put on board the barque *Arabin*, Captain Cairns, and sent to London.

March. Dr. Thomson arrived at Melbourne with his family.

March. Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, left Sydney to explore Port Phillip. He crossed the Murray river on the 15th June, proceeded along its southern bank, and on the 20th June passed Swan Hill, subsequently Lake Boga, Mount Hope, and Pyramid Hill; he crossed the Loddon and Avoca rivers, explored Lake Lonsdale and Mount William, sighted the Grampians, crossed the Wimmera near Mount Zero, discovered the McKenzie and Norton Rivers, reached Greenhill Lake and Mount Arapiles; crossed the Glenelg, proceeded along its eastern bank, crossing the Wando and Wannon rivers (and leaving a depôt at a spot which he called Fort O'Hara) descended the Glenelg river in boats; saw Mount Gambier, and reached the mouth of the river and Discovery Bay, all of which rivers and hills he named. He then returned up the River Glenelg, crossed the Crawford, and followed it up; proceeded by Mount Eckersley; saw Mount Napier, crossed the Fitzroy, all of which he also named: and on the 29th August, 1836, reached

1836. Portland Bay, where he saw a vessel, *The Elizabeth*, of Launceston, at anchor, and visited the establishment of the Messrs. Henty. On his return he saw and named Mounts Clay and Rouse, The Grange, Mounts Sturgeon and Abrupt, Lake Linlithgow, Mounts Stavely and Nicholson, the River Hopkins, Mount Cole, Expedition Pass, Mount Byng, Mount Alexander, and Mount Macedon; and from the latter he obtained a view of Port Phillip Bay. He then crossed the Campaspe, Violet Ponds, the Ovens at its junction with King river; reached the Murray, and crossed it at Mount Ochtertyre, and returned to Sydney. The land which he had explored on the south side of the Murray river on this trip, he named Australia Felix.

13th April. Lord Glenelg, in a despatch to Governor Sir Richard Bourke, in reply to his of the 10th October last, approved of the course he had pursued in reference to Mr. Batman's proceedings at Port Phillip.

April. Capt. J. B. Mills visited, from Port Fairy, the River Hopkins, with two boats and their crews, for the purpose of recovering the whaleboat lost the previous year by — Smith. He found the boat about one mile and a half to the eastward of the entrance to the river, took it to the mouth of the river, and after several efforts to get out to sea on this and the following day (the party having no provisions beyond the usual lunch which they carried when on the look out for whales), the project was abandoned, as the surf had set in very heavily, and filled the boats at every attempt. The boats were then hauled up on shore, with the intention of dragging them overland to Lady Bay, a distance of two and a half miles. The crews began to suffer very much from hunger,

1836. and wished to leave the boats and return to Port Fairy. However, by alternate dragging and carrying the gear, they succeeded in launching the boats in Lady Bay, and reached Port Fairy very much exhausted, having had to pull against a strong westerly wind. Cattle were brought to Port Fairy in the latter end of this year, in the *Thistle*, by Captain Mills.

April. At the latter end of this month Mr. John Batman returned to Port Phillip, in the *Caledonia*, accompanied by his wife and family and Miss Newcombe, his governess. Mr. James Simpson and the Rev. James Orton, a Wesleyan minister, were passengers by the same vessel, as also Major Wellman and his son, who were on their way to India. Batman conducted the remainder of his party from Indented Head to the Yarra Yarra river, and fixed his abode on a hill at the western extremity of Collins-street, called from the circumstance Batman's Hill.* He built a house there and opened a general store. His first sheep station was the present site of St. James's Cathedral, in William-street, where he had a shepherd's hut. Batman looked upon Fawkner as an intruder, as he (Batman) claimed a large extent of ground on the north side of the Yarra Yarra river, by right of his alleged purchase from the natives.

About this time, the *Francis Freeling*, Captain Pollock, arrived from Van Diemen's Land, having been chartered by Mr. Joseph Sutherland to convey to Port Phillip 800 sheep, which he had purchased at

* This hill, used by geographers as the site from which the longitude and latitude of Melbourne were determined, was, in the year 1870, levelled to increase the accommodation of the Government Railway Terminus at Spencer-street.

1836. Hobart Town for two guineas a head. The sheep were landed in Port Phillip Bay between Indented Head and Point Henry. Some 400 of the number after landing died from drinking salt water. The remainder were seized and taken away by the Blacks, most of them being afterwards recovered by Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Fred. Taylor.

Mr. Sutherland subsequently took up country and formed a station beyond Geelong, at a place called after him, Sutherland's Creek. He had visited Port Phillip, in March of this year, to ascertain the capabilities of the country.

1st June. A public meeting of the residents in Melbourne was held, at which seventy-seven persons were present, amongst whom were James Simpson (chairman), D. R. Pitcairn, G. McKillop, T. Roadknight, W. J. Sams, Jno. Aitken, W. Roadknight, Fred. Taylor, — McLeod, John Batman, Henry Batman, J. H. Wedge, J. P. Fawkner, J. C. Darke, J. Sutherland, J. Solomon, Michael Carr, Wm. Buckley, and David Thomas. A resolution was passed, "That James Simpson be appointed to arbitrate between individuals disputing, on all questions excepting those relating to land, with power to name two assistants when he may deem fit." Other resolutions were also passed, including one, "That a petition be prepared to Governor Bourke, praying him to appoint a resident magistrate at Port Phillip, as well as other magistrates from among the residents."

The revenue cutter *Prince George* arrived from Sydney, having on board George Stewart, Esquire, who was a Territorial Magistrate, and also Police Magistrate at Goulburn, New South Wales. He was the first to exercise magisterial authority in Port

1836. Phillip, and was ordered to report on the place, and on the condition of its inhabitants.

A meeting took place between Mr. Stewart, as the representative of the Government, and the inhabitants, when it appeared that 177 persons from Van Diemen's Land had settled in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip Bay, and had imported live-stock and other property to the value of £110,000.

8th June. Messrs. Henry, Alexander, and James Brock, imported sheep from Van Diemen's Land, and landed them at Gellibrand Point, near Williamstown, which they occupied for some few months as a station, removing afterwards to Emu Creek, beyond Sunbury.

10th July. The brig *Chili*, Captain Nixon, arrived at Port Phillip. This vessel had been chartered at Launceston by Messrs. Gellibrand, Swanston, Geo. Evans, and Messrs. S. and W. Jackson, to convey stock to Port Phillip.

The Messrs. Jackson and Evans, upon landing, explored the Deep Creek, and reached a place afterwards called Jackson's Creek, now Sunbury, where they determined to form a station. They then returned to Williamstown, and having got together their sheep and provisions, &c., again proceeded to Jackson's Creek, where they remained some time in company. Finding afterwards their sheep considerably increased they divided, and Evans removed two and a half miles up the creek to a place called Emu Bottom, where he formed a station, and eventually obtained a pre-emptive right of 640 acres.

In this year stations were also formed by Mr. Charles Franks at Mount Cotterell; by Messrs. Cowie and Stead, at Cowie's Creek; by Mr. David Fisher, on the Barwon; by Mr. Solomon, on the Saltwater river, at Solomon's Ford; by Mr. Roadknight, at the Barrabool

1836. Hills ; by Messrs. Simpson and Wedge, on the Exe or Werribee ; and by Mr. John Aitken, on the Deep Creek, and subsequently at Mount Aitken ; and by Mr. John Gardiner, on the Yarra Yarra.

In this year, Mr. Charles Franks and his shepherd were killed by Blacks, supposed to be of the Goulburn tribe of aborigines, at Mr. Franks' station at Mount Cottrell, near the River Exe or Werribee. Their remains were brought to Melbourne and interred at the Flagstaff Hill, which had been already selected as a burial place, where the child of a man named Goodman had been interred previously, the child being the first person buried by Europeans at Melbourne. The funeral of Mr. Franks and his shepherd was attended by all the residents of Melbourne.

29th September. Her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, Captain Hobson, R.N., arrived in Port Phillip Bay, having on board Captain William Lonsdale, late of the 4th Regiment of Foot, as resident magistrate.

Captain Hobson surveyed the inlet at the head of the bay, which now bears his name. Mounts Martha and Eliza were named by one of the Lieutenants of the *Rattlesnake*, in compliment to Mrs. Lonsdale and Mrs. Batman, respectively.

5th October. The brig *Stirlingshire*, which left Sydney on the 24th September, arrived in Port Phillip Bay. This vessel had on board Mr. Robert Saunders Webb, officer in charge of the customs ; Mr. Skene Craig, commissariat officer ; and Mr. Robert Russell and his assistants ; Mr. Fred. Robert Darcy and Mr. William Wedge Darke, of the survey department ; Ensign King, with a detachment of the 4th Regiment ; thirty prisoners, and Mr. Joseph Hooson as chief constable.

1836. Mr. Russell and his assistants were instructed to survey the shores of Port Phillip Bay; trace up the banks of the Yarra, noting its breadth and depth at various points; the extent to which it is navigable and affected by the tide; the nature of its banks and bed; the rapidity of its current; the height to which the permanent water flows, and that to which it rises in time of flood. Mr. Russell also made a survey showing the site of the present city of Melbourne and the buildings then standing on the same.

September. C. H. Ebden, Esq., formed a station on the Murray. He first established a crossing place at Albury.

In October of this year, Mr. Charles Bonney, who had accompanied Mr. C. H. Ebden to his station on the Murray, left the station accompanied by two men, for the purpose of exploring a road to Melbourne. He crossed the Murray at Albury, and took a south-west course to the Ovens river, which he struck a few miles below the present crossing place. The flooded state of the river and the peculiar nature of its banks, rendered it dangerous to attempt to cross at that place. On tracing the river down, he came upon a newly-made track, which he found to be that of Major Mitchell's party, who were known to be out in that direction. He followed the track to Howlong, on the Murray, where Mitchell had crossed, hoping to overtake him, but was too late, as Mitchell had gone on, and the river could not be crossed at that spot. He then returned to Mr. Ebden's station, intending to make a fresh start when the floods had subsided. After Mr. Bonney's return home, Mr. Hawdon's party passed Mr. Ebden's station with stock, on their way to Melbourne, which they reached in safety.

1836. October. Messrs. Gellibrand and Swanston, accompanied by Mr. Dobson, a solicitor at Hobart Town, proceeded to Sydney, to urge upon the Government the claims of Batman's Association, and ultimately obtained for the association as compensation in respect of their claims, an allowance of £7000, in the remission of the purchase of land at Port Phillip.

27th October. Messrs. Joseph Hawdon and John Gardiner, on their way overland from New South Wales to Port Phillip with cattle, met at Mr. McArthur's station on the Murrumbidgee, called Nangus, Major Mitchell and his party, returning to Sydney from their exploration of Port Phillip. Messrs. Hawdon and Gardiner reached Melbourne at the end of November or beginning of December.

5th November. Mr. John Batman had a son born, who was subsequently drowned in the Yarra Yarra at the Melbourne Falls.

8th November. A census taken in Port Phillip showed the population to be 186 males and 38 females.

December. An aboriginal mission was established at Port Phillip. The station was on the banks of the Yarra, on the site of the present Botanical Gardens. Mr. George Langhorne was appointed missionary to the aborigines, and was joined by Mr. John Thomas Smith, as his assistant. The aboriginal population at this time, within a circuit of about 30 miles round Melbourne, numbered 700, including men, women, and children, and were divided into three tribes, "The Wawoorong," "The Boonorong," and "The Watourong." The Wawoorong inhabiting the district extending from the Yarra Yarra to Western Port, as far as the Dun Tin Bear Creek, now called the Ginger Beer Creek. It was with Jika Jika, a tall man (and a member of this tribe) and his sons, that

1836. Batman made his treaty for the purchase of land. The Watourongs inhabited the Geelong district. It was with this tribe that Buckley dwelt. The Boonoorongs were a small tribe.

25th December. Mr. Charles Bonney left Mr. C. H. Ebden's station on the Murray, with a bullock dray and several men, and proceeded to the Ovens river, the track then made being afterwards used as the main road. From the Ovens, Mr. Bonney kept Major Mitchell's track to the river Goulburn, where he waited for Mr. Ebden to come up with him. On the arrival of the latter, he and Mr. Bonney (leaving the dray at the Goulburn) rode on to Melbourne, which they reached on the third day after leaving that river.

1837. In this year Mr. Thomas Bates imported from Launceston, in the vessels *Indemnity* and *Henry*, some sheep which he landed at Point Henry.* Mr. Bates settled at Cowie's Creek, near the Bell Post Hill, so called in consequence of Messrs. Cowie and Stead having erected a bell on a high sapling, to give the alarm in case of an attack from the aborigines.

Mr. Bates subsequently removed to the Duck Ponds, near Station Peak. He also occupied land at Batesford, so named after him.

7th February. Henry Batman was appointed a district constable.

13th February. Mr. Taylor, with Mr. John Ewart, arrived in Melbourne with cattle. This party was organized near Yass, by Mr. W. A. Brodribb, for Mr. John Gardiner and Mr. J. T. Gellibrand.

2nd March. Mr. Charles Bonney left Mr. Ebden's station on the Murray with about 9000 of Mr. Ebden's sheep, and took up a run which he had chosen, south

* This point was named after the latter of these two vessels.

1837. of the Goulburn. They were the first sheep brought by land to Port Phillip. After they were placed upon the run, Mr. Bonney came to Melbourne with two drays for supplies, on which occasion he discovered the country forming the present site of Carlsruhe, which Mr. Ebdon afterwards occupied.

4th March. Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney at the settlement on the Yarra Yarra, in H.M. ship *Rattlesnake*, Captain Hobson, R.N. He was accompanied by Captain Hunter, military secretary; George Kenyon Holden, Esq., his private secretary; Captain P. P. King, as his travelling companion; and Mr. Robert Hoddle, surveyor in charge. The object of this visit was to fix the site for a township. Captain Hunter placed the encampment of the vice-regal party at the west end of Bourke-street, near the present residence of Mr. Hoddle. One morning, shortly after their arrival, and whilst they were in camp, the shock of an earthquake was felt. Sir R. Bourke expressed to Captain King his apprehension that it would be unsafe to build a town on the spot, as it would be exposed to risks like those which then made New Zealand so unpopular a country for settlement. No repetition of the shock occurred, however, and the Town of Melbourne was laid out by Mr. Hoddle. The principal streets were marked to be 99 ft. wide. The Governor at first objected to this width, but subsequently assented, and insisted that smaller streets should be made 33 ft. wide, to be called mews. He named Melbourne after the then Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne; Collins-street, after Lieutenant Governor Collins; Flinders-street, after Captain Flinders; Bourke-street, after himself; Lonsdale-street, after Captain Lonsdale; Swanston-street, after

1837. Captain Swanston ; and Russell-street, after Lord John (now Earl) Russell. Mr. Hoddle also marked out Williamstown and the Battery Reserve. Williamstown was named after the reigning sovereign.

An address was presented to Sir Richard Bourke, by the inhabitants, to which he replied, and he subsequently made a trip into the interior under the guidance of Mr. Wm. Jackson and Mr. Buckley : he visited Mount Macedon and Geelong, the latter of which he named after the native name of the hill on which it stands.

10th April. Governor Sir Richard Bourke named Hobson's Bay after Captain Hobson, R.N., of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, and he officially ordered the sites of Melbourne and Williamstown to be laid out.

30th April. The first child baptized at Melbourne was the son of James Gilbert, who arrived with Fawkner's party at Port Phillip on the first voyage of *The Enterprise*. He was named John Melbourne Gilbert.

1st June. The first land sale took place at Melbourne, Robert Hoddle, Esq., surveyor in charge of the district, acting as auctioneer. The average price realised for each lot of about half an acre was £35.

Mr. Sylvester John Brown, Mr. Barry Alexander, and Mr. Robert William Shadforth, arrived in Melbourne by land from New South Wales with sheep and cattle. Messrs. Brown and Shadforth, on their way to Melbourne, stopped at Mr. Ebden's station at Carlsruhe.

2nd June. Mr. John Wood Fleming, who was mayor of Brunswick in the year 1870, was born on the site of the present fish market.

18th June. The *James Watt*, steamer, Taggart master, left Sydney for Launceston and Port Phillip. Passenger, Mr. Langhorne.

1837. July. Messrs. John and Joseph Hawdon brought cattle from their station at Howlong on the Murray to Melbourne, and took them to a station at Dandenong called Bigning, water holes adjoining, a station which Mr. Alfred Langhorne had formed on Dandenong Creek for Captain Lonsdale and himself. Mr. A. Langhorne was left in charge of these cattle, with John Bourke as stockman.

5th September. Foster Fyans, Esq., was appointed police magistrate at Geelong.

12th September. Patrick Cussen, Esq., was appointed colonial assistant-surgeon.

14th September. The *James Watt*, steamer, Parsons master, left Sydney for Port Phillip, having on board Foster Fyans, Esq., late a Captain in the 4th Regiment; Patrick Cussen, Esq., Colonial assistant-surgeon; and Messrs. Dutton, Campbell, and Hodgson.

1st November. A second land sale was held at Melbourne. Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner purchased the allotment at the corner of Collins and Market-streets for £10.

10th November. Messrs. James Backhouse and George Washington Walker, Quaker missionaries, arrived at Port Phillip in the *Edora*, Stephen Addison master. They visited the aboriginal station on the Yarra Yarra, then in charge of Mr. Geo. Langhorne; they also visited Captain Lonsdale and Mr. Batman, and left Port Phillip on the 17th November of the same year.

About this time Messrs. J. T. Gellibrand and Hesse were lost in the bush at the Cape Otway ranges. It is supposed that they were murdered by the aborigines. A skeleton, discovered some time after, was identified as that of Mr. Gellibrand, from the fact of one of the teeth being filled with gold. Two

1837. hills not far from Winchelsea were named after these explorers.

30th December. A fortnightly mail by land was established between Sydney and Melbourne. Mr. Joseph Hawdon contracted to convey it between Melbourne and Yass. It was carried on horse-back by his stockman, John Bourke, who acted as mailman. This venturesome man, notwithstanding the attack on Mr. Faithful's party in the course of the following year, and the determined hostility of the Blacks, continued to carry the mail by himself through the uninhabited country at the imminent risk of his life, crossing his horses over the rivers as best he might, and camping out at night wherever he found it most convenient. On one occasion he had a horse drowned in the Murray river, and on another was surrounded by hostile Blacks, from whom he contrived to escape.

A bushranger, named Cummerford, having at Sydney confessed that he and a shoemaker, name unknown, and a man named Dignum, had murdered between Melbourne and Portland Bay six bushrangers, whilst asleep, Governor Sir Richard Bourke sent Cummerford to Port Phillip to point out the place where the murder had been committed. Upon Cummerford's arrival in Melbourne, he was sent for this purpose in charge of a sergeant, one soldier, and two constables. On arriving at the spot indicated, 200 miles from Melbourne, the police found one or two bushels of calcined human bones, some human teeth, and hair unburnt, and some shoe nails and buttons from the clothes of the murdered men. On their return they found the bones of a horse's head, which Cummerford stated had belonged to Mr. Ebden, and which he and Dignum had shot. One constable and the soldier having turned back for some tea which they had

1837. left behind, whilst the sergeant, the remaining constable (Tompkins) and Cummerford went on. The party stopped to cook, the sergeant giving his musket to Tompkins whilst he made a fire. Tompkins having left the fire-arms, Cummerford seized a musket and shot him, and he died in three hours, the ball having entered the left side and passed out at the right breast. Cummerford then plundered the pack-horse and escaped, though pursued by the sergeant for some time. This took place on the 30th December, and on the 1st January, 1838, Cummerford, whilst trying to steal a horse, was taken into custody by three of Mr. Wedge's men.
1838. Early in this year the Rev. James Clow, Presbyterian clergyman, performed Divine Service in Melbourne.
- 16th January. Mr. Benjamin Baxter was appointed clerk of the bench of magistrates.
- 28th January. The Rev. James Forbes, Presbyterian minister, arrived in Melbourne.
- Jan. Mr. Joseph Hawdon, in company with Mr. Charles Bonney and a party of nine men, started from his station on the River Murray (at that time known as the Hume), to drive to Adelaide about three hundred head of cattle, which he had, towards the end of the previous year, brought from New South Wales. The cattle were first driven to a mail establishment on the Goulburn River, at which place they were met, on the 23rd January, 1838, by some drays conveying, from Port Phillip, supplies for the journey. Mr. Hawdon, on this journey, discovered that the Goulburn joined the Murray. He proceeded along the South Bank of the Murray to within three miles of its junction with the Darling, when he crossed over, fording both rivers without difficulty. At the

1838. junction of the Darling, he found a bottle, buried by Major Mitchell on 30th June, 1836. On the 5th March he came upon a lake, which he named Lake Victoria. On the 12th March he passed another lake, which he named Lake Bonney. The party also passed near Mount Barker, and arrived in Adelaide on 30th April, 1838.

February. Messrs. Edward John Eyre and S. J. Brown started from Port Phillip for Adelaide, driving a herd of cattle with them. Mr. Brown turned back; Mr. Eyre proceeded on to Adelaide, where he arrived on 12th July, 1838. He attempted to take a direct route from Port Phillip to Adelaide, but coming upon a country impassable for want of water he abandoned that course, and getting on Major Mitchell's track, continued along it to the River Wimmera, which he followed down, and discovered that it flowed into a large lake which he called Lake Hindmarsh. After a search of three weeks, and the loss of some horses, finding nothing but a waterless scrub between the lake and the Murray he was obliged to return to the route followed by Mr. Hawdon, and by which he reached Adelaide.

8th February. Peter Snodgrass, Esq., was appointed commissioner of crown lands for the Port Phillip district.

24th February. Governor Sir George Gipps assumed the government of the colony.

March. About this time Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner commenced the printing and publication of a newspaper, which was called *The Melbourne Daily News and Port Phillip Patriot*. It was some time after edited by Mr. George Darly Boursiquot.

11th April. A party of men in charge of Mr. William P. Faithful's sheep, travelling from New South Wales,

1838. were preparing to proceed from the Broken River to the Goulburn River in the Port Phillip district, where it was understood good sheep stations might be had. Whilst the bullocks were being yoked, the men with the drays heard the shepherds shouting for help; these latter, who were a short distance from the encampment herding the sheep, were presently seen running with great speed towards the drays, pursued by a body of Blacks throwing spears at them. Their companions at the encampment, three of whom were armed with guns, immediately ran to their assistance, with the intention of driving off the Blacks, who were at that time within three or four hundred yards of the encampment. One of these men, named Bentley, fired his gun into the air thinking by this means to intimidate the Blacks, but the shot had no effect; the Blacks still pushed forward, cautiously sheltering themselves in their advance behind the trees. When very near the Whites, one came forward, and was in the act of deliberately poisoning his spear when Bentley shot him dead, and was himself immediately afterwards pierced with three spears; the contest then became general, and Bentley was last seen wounded and fighting desperately with the butt end of his musket; the other men, at whom spears were hurled from all directions, fired several shots without effect, owing to the shelter of the trees of which the Blacks had availed themselves. The Blacks increased in numbers and pressed their advance, until the Whites were in danger of complete massacre. Seven of the party of fifteen were killed, and one mortally wounded. The survivors joined in a final rush for escape; the Blacks opened in two lines, and speared at the Whites as they fled between them. John Campbell, who escaped, died of his wounds. Mr. Crossley, the

1838. overseer of the party (subsequently a butcher at Kilmore), was one of those who escaped. The attacking party appeared to the fugitives to be about 150 in number, as seen ranged up in the two lines through which they retreated. At about 100 yards distant another strong party of armed Blacks was drawn up; but took no part in the contest. It is said there were not fewer than 300* fighting men present, and that not one old man was seen among them. The party in charge of the sheep and cattle had been awaiting from the Saturday previous, the arrival of Mr. George Faithful, who was only a day's stage behind, and was momentarily expected. The sheep were dispersed, but with the exception of 130 were all recovered; some of the cattle were lost. Mr. George Faithful and Col. White were camped near the crossing place of the Ovens River, where one of the men who had escaped from the affray arrived some 28 hours after, reporting that he believed he was the only man of the party saved.

April. Mr. Alfred Langhorne left Melbourne for Sydney, overland; on his way he fell in with the remainder of Mr. Faithful's party, near the Broken River, on the morning after their affray with the Blacks, and on the night of the same day camped with them near the Ovens River.

Messrs. John Murchison and Farquhar M'Kenzie brought sheep overland from New South Wales to Port Phillip; on the route they were joined by Mr. Peter Snodgrass, Dr. Dixon, Mr. Murdock, Mr. James Campbell, and Mr. Henry Kent Hughes, who were also on their way to Port Phillip with sheep; they all camped on a creek near Mount Piper. Some of the party fell in

* The number must have been over estimated; the tribes in that part of the district were not by any means so numerous.

1838. with Colonel White and his son Edward, who had been driven from the Ovens River by the Blacks. They all took up country on, or in the neighbourhood, of the river Goulburn. Mr. M'Kenzie selected the King Parrot Creek; Dr. Dixon, for Mr. M'Farlane, the Cheviot Hills; Mr. Snodgrass, the Muddy Creek; Mr. Campbell, country on the north side of the Goulburn, and Mr. Hughes remained where they had all originally camped, on a little stream, which obtained the name of Hughes Creek.

Lady Franklin visited Port Phillip from Van Diemen's Land, of which colony Sir John Franklin, her husband, was Lieutenant-Governor.

15th May. A Government mail cart travelled between Melbourne and Geelong, the Salt Water River being crossed by a punt.

The Rev. P. B. Geoghegan, a clergyman of the Church of Rome, arrived in Melbourne from Sydney.

5th August. William Wright was appointed chief constable, at Melbourne, in place of Henry Batman.

15th August. A branch of the Bank of Australasia was opened at Melbourne in a small brick building on the north side of Little Collins-street, near Elizabeth-street, with David C. M'Arthur, Esq., as manager.

September. Mr. David Kelsh was appointed, by the Governor, postmaster of Melbourne; he opened a post office in a small brick building on the north side of Little Collins-street, a little to the westward of Temple Court.

2nd October. An Act (2 Victoria, No. 20) was passed by the Legislative Council of New South Wales, to enable the printer and publisher of a newspaper to make the affidavit and enter into the recognisance required by law, before the police magistrate of the district in which such newspaper was to be printed and published.

1838. 17th October. A branch of the Union Bank of Australia was opened at Melbourne in a weatherboard building in Queen-street, with William Highett, Esq., as manager.

27th October. A second newspaper was printed and published in Melbourne, by Messrs. Strode and Arden, and was called *The Port Phillip Gazette*. It was issued twice a week. Mr. Strode had brought from Sydney, by the *Denmark Hill*, the type, and a wooden press of very ancient construction, with which this paper was printed.

2nd November. A general fast was kept in Port Phillip on account of the long-continued drought.

In this month Captain Tobin commenced taking charge of vessels as a private pilot, and brought the schooner *Industry*, drawing eight and a half feet of water, up to the Melbourne wharf.

11th December. Mr. George Augustus Robinson was appointed chief protector of aborigines, and Messrs. Edward Stone Parker, William Thomas, Charles Wightman Sievwright, and James Dredge, assistant protectors.*

In this year, the Port Phillip Bank was established in Melbourne, with a capital of £120,000. John Gardiner, and subsequently George Duncan Mercer, Esq., being successively the managing director.

* It appears from a memorandum of the chief protector of aborigines, that upon the establishment of the protectorate by the appointment of these gentlemen, Port Phillip was divided into districts, as follows:—

“1. The Geelong, or Western District, embracing the whole of the country bounded on the south by the coast extending from Indented Head to the Glenelg, or boundary of the South Australian Province; on the north by a line running from a point 20 miles north of Melbourne to Nurniyong, the Mount Blackwood of Mitchell, thence to Mount Cole, Mount William, and the Glenelg; the west boundary by the South Australian Province.” This district was supposed to contain about 1000 aborigines, and was under C. W. Sievwright, Esq., assistant-protector, whose head quarters were at Mount Rouse.

1839. 1st January. William Lonsdale, Esq., was appointed police magistrate at Melbourne.

The Melbourne Club was instituted.

3rd January. The barque *Hope* arrived from Sydney, with 130 immigrants, two officers, and 34 rank and file, 30 women, and 50 children; Messrs. Parker, Thomas, Sievwright and Dredge, who had recently arrived from England with the appointments of assistant-protectors of aborigines, were on board.

17th January. The minimum price of crown lands, which had theretofore been 5s. an acre, was raised to 12s. an acre.

"2. The Mount Macedon, or North-Western District, is bounded on the south by the district of Geelong; on the west by the boundary of the South Australian Province; on the east by a line running north from Tarerewait, or Mount Macedon; the northern boundary line undefined." This district was supposed to contain not more than 300 or 400 aborigines, and was under E. S. Parker, Esq., assistant-protector, whose head quarters were on the Loddon river, at the foot of a volcanic hill, called Jim Crow, now Mount Franklin.

"3. The Goulburn river District, bounded on the south by the Australian Alps; on the west by the boundary of the Mount Macedon district; northern and eastern boundaries undefined." This district was supposed to contain about 1000 aborigines, and was under W. Le Souef, Esq., assistant-protector, whose head quarters were on the Goulburn river.

"4. The Western Port, or Melbourne, District; bounded on the south by the coast from Point Nepean, eastward; on the north by the Australian Alps; on the west by the Bay of Port Phillip; the eastern boundary undefined." This district was supposed to contain 500 or 600 aborigines, and was under W. Thomas, Esq., assistant-protector, whose head quarters were at Narre-Narre-Warren, about 20 miles from Melbourne.

The Chief Protector, Mr. G. A. Robinson, received a salary of £500 a year; out of which he had to provide horses, travelling equipment, and attendants. He had the control of the assistant-protectors, had to travel, and also conduct the correspondence of the department. The salary to each assistant protector was £250 a year, with an allowance of 10s. 6d. a day as commutation for forage and rations. The chief and assistant-protectors were also magistrates of New South Wales.

Prior to the establishment of the Protectorate, a Wesleyan Mission to the Aborigines was in operation at Buntingdale, on the Barwon river, in the county of Grant, on the reserve allotted to the Mission by the Government. The Rev. B. Hurst, superintendent; the Rev. F. Tuckfield, missionary; and Mr. J. Dredge, secretary.

1839. In this month the barque *Thomas Laurie*, 300 tons, W. B. Price, master, sailed from Port Phillip, direct for London, taking the first mail, and 400 bales of wool, valued at £6,500.

13th February. The members of the association formed by Batman, called The Port Phillip Association, having, as already stated, obtained an allowance of £7000, in the remission of the purchase of land, in consideration of the expenses they had incurred in the first formation of the settlement, exercised this concession in the purchase of 9,416 acres of land to the west of Geelong.

14th February. The petition of Mr. W. H. Burnard was printed by order of the House of Commons. In this petition reference was made to a correspondence which took place in October, 1838, and January, 1839, between Messrs. James Graham and Co., and Lord Glenelg, in which the former solicited permission to purchase 20,000 acres of land at or near the Glenelg river, Australia Felix, with the object of establishing a colony there. The petitioner was informed that Australia Felix was a part of New South Wales, and that it must rest with the local Government, in the first instance, to determine the expediency of putting up for sale lands in that district.

26th February. Mr. Charles Bonney left Port Phillip, for Adelaide, with cattle; he proceeded by way of the Glenelg, following the coast line near Mount Gambier. He was the first person who crossed to that colony by this route. Mr. Alfred Langhorne followed Mr. Bonney, keeping his track to the junction of Lake Alexandrina with the Murray River.

24th March. A stone jetty was completed at Williamstown.

27th March. Edward Jones Brewster, Esq., barrister-at-

1839. law, was appointed chairman of quarter sessions at Port Phillip.

31st March. The first pound was established at Port Phillip.

28th April. The ship *John Barry*, J. Robson, master, arrived from Sydney with 200 immigrants; E. J. Brewster, Esq., was a passenger.

6th May. Mr. John Batman died at Melbourne, aged 39 years.

May. Messrs. John Hunter and James Riley brought horses, by land, from New South Wales to the Seven Creeks, where Mr. Hunter remained, he having purchased sheep of Mr. Rutledge, which the latter had brought from New South Wales.

13th May. The first Court of Quarters Session was held at Melbourne, E. J. Brewster, Esq., being chairman, and Mr. Horatio Nelson Carrington, Crown Prosecutor.

19th May. The Rev. P. B. Geoghegan (subsequently Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide) celebrated mass in Melbourne.

17th June. The barque *Midlothian*, George Morrison, master, arrived from Leith. This was the first merchant vessel direct from a British port to Hobson's Bay. Mr. John Hunter Kerr, a relative of Governor Hunter, came to the colony in her, as also 31 cabin passengers. On the same day, the barque *William Bryan*, Roman, master, from London, viâ Circular Head and Launceston, passed up the bay. Thomas Herbert Power, Esq., late M.L.C., was on board. Both vessels grounded on the passage up.

7th July. A branch of the Colonial Treasury at Sydney, was established at Melbourne.

11th July. Mr. Joseph Hawdon, and Lieutenant Alfred Mundy, with their servant John Bourke, started from

1839. the Lamb Inn, Melbourne, on an overland journey to Adelaide, Mr. Mundy in a tandem, and Mr. Hawdon on horseback; they had six horses with them, and on the way overtook Mr. Joseph Holloway, who had left a week before them, in charge of cattle belonging to Mr. Hawdon. They accompanied Mr. Holloway to the crossing place of the Murray river, where they left him and drove into Adelaide, which they reached in 27 days from the time of starting.

August. Henry Fysche Gisborne, Esq., who, on the 21st May previously, had been appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Port Phillip District, arrived in Melbourne, by land, from New South Wales, in command of some police, and was accompanied by Mr. James Stein.

August. Mr. Edward Curr, afterwards known as "the Father of Separation," arrived from Circular Head, Van Diemen's Land, in the schooner *Eagle*, bringing with him, for sale, some cattle descended from some of the best herds in England.

6th September. The foundation stone was laid of an Independent Chapel, in Collins-street east, Melbourne.

10th September. Robert Saunders Webb, Esq., was appointed sub-treasurer at Port Phillip.

14th September. Three allotments in the town of Melbourne, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, of block 14, situate in Collins-street, near Queen-street, each containing about half an acre, and which had been purchased by Mr. Charles H. Ebdon, at the Government land sale on the 1st June, 1837, for £136, were this day sold by auction, and realised £10,224.

30th September. Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., who had been appointed Superintendent of Port Phillip by the Home Government, with a salary of £800 a year, arrived in Melbourne by the *Pyramus*, from Sydney,

1839. and landed under a salute of nine guns. Mr. La Trobe had previously been employed by the Home Government, and had, on the 14th August, 1838, reported on Negro Education in British Guiana and Trinidad. The district over which Mr. La Trobe had jurisdiction was bounded on the north by the 36th degree of south latitude, and on the west and east by the 141st and 146th degrees of east longitude respectively.

2nd October. Mr. La Trobe met the inhabitants of Melbourne in the Auction Company's Rooms, Collins-street. His instructions were read to the public, and he was presented with addresses, to which he replied. Messrs. John Carre Riddell, and Thomas Ferrier Hamilton arrived in Melbourne from New South Wales by land.

8th October. An Act (3 Victoria, No. 16) was passed by the Legislative Council of New South Wales, by which the evidence of the aborigines might be taken under affirmation or declaration, and be received as of such weight only as corroborative circumstances might entitle it to, the witness to be liable to the usual penalties and forfeitures as in the case of perjury. The Act was not to take effect until it received the royal assent. It was subsequently disallowed by Lord John Russell's Despatch of the 10th July, 1840.

12th October. The Rev. James Coud Grylls, a clergyman of the Church of England, arrived in Melbourne, from Sydney, in the *Denmark Hill*. He had been appointed, on the 5th September, bishop's surrogate for granting marriage licenses.

20th October. James Montgomery, Esq., was appointed Clerk of the Peace at Port Phillip.

6th November. The foundation stone of St. James's Church, William-street, was laid by His Honor. C. J. La Trobe.

1839. 13th November. James Croke, Esq., who had been appointed by the Home Government Clerk of the Crown at Port Phillip, Mr. (now Sir Redmond) Barry, J. B. Brewer, Esq., barrister-at-law, James Montgomery, Esq., and Messrs. Edward Sewell, Robert Dean, and Richard O'Cock, solicitors, and Neil Black, Esq., arrived in Melbourne by the *Parkfield*.

22nd December. Foster Fyans, Esq., was appointed police magistrate at Portland Bay, and Nicholas A. Fenwick, Esq., police magistrate at Geelong.

POSTSCRIPT.

Some misapprehension may possibly arise as to the date of Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner's arrival to settle in Port Phillip. His first arrival was with Colonel Collins' party, in October 1803, he being then a boy. His arrival to settle was on the 10th October, 1835, in the *Enterprise*, on her second voyage.

With respect to Mr. Fawkner's letter of the 2nd May, 1836, referred to at page 21, it is clear that the land which he states "he selected and purchased from the aborigines," could not, at the time mentioned, have been so selected and purchased by him personally; but, his party, which arrived on the banks of the Yarra on the 29th August, 1835, on the first voyage of the *Enterprise*, may have done so for him. Mr. Fawkner was not on board the vessel on that voyage.

Mention should have been made at page 21, that the native name of the Yarra Yarra was Bay-ray-rung.

N O T E.

The following authorities have been consulted in the preparation of this Chronicle.

Cook's Voyage	1773
Hunter's New South Wales	1795
Grant's Voyage	1803
Tuckey's Voyage to Port Phillip	1805
Peron's Voyages	1809
Flinder's Voyage	1814
New South Wales Government Order of 12th January, 1827, containing extracts from Capt. Wright's report, dated Western Port, 26th December, 1826; and from Capt. Wetherall's, R.N., report, dated H.M.S. <i>Fly</i> , Western Port, 27th December, 1826	1827
The Cabinet Cyclopædia of Maritime and Inland Discovery, by Dr. Lardner	1831
Sturt's Australia	1834
Parliamentary Papers, August, 1836; appendix to Report of Select Committee on the Disposal of Lands in the British Colonies	1836
Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London	1836
History of Austral-asia, by R. Montgomery Martin	1836
Hume and Hovell's Journey	1837
James's Six Months in South Australia	1838
The South Australian Register (17th August)	1839
Mitchell's Eastern Australia	1839
Recent Information respecting Port Phillip, by George Arden	1841
Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies, by James Backhouse	1843
Lang's Phillippsland	1847
Australia Felix, by William Westgarth	1848
Byrne's Twelve Years Wanderings in the British Colonies	1848
The Life of William Buckley, by John Morgan	1852
The Three Colonies of Australia, by Samuel Sidney	1852
Australia, by R. Montgomery Martin	1853
Victoria, by William Westgarth	1853
Archer's Statistical Register	1854

Journal of Australia, containing Batman's Journal	- - - - -	1856
Bonwick's Port Phillip	- - - - -	1856
M'Combie's Victoria	- - - - -	1858
Fairfax's Hand Book to Australia	- - - - -	1859
Flanagan's History of New South Wales	- - - - -	1862
The Colony of Victoria, by William Westgarth	- - - - -	1864
Woods' History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia	-	1865
Howitt's History of Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	- - - - -	1865
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Bonwick's John Batman, the Founder of Victoria	- -	1868
The Discovery, Survey, and Settlement of Port Phillip, by G. W. Rusden	- - - - -	1871
Hume's Brief Statement of Facts, in connection with an Over-land Expedition, from Lake George to Port Phillip, in 1824		1873
Australia, by Edward Carton Booth, F.R.C.I.	- - -	1874
Australian Journal	- - - - -	1874

Information has also been kindly furnished by Mr. W. Dutton, Capt. Mills, Mr. John Bourke, Mr. George Evans, Mr. A. Langhorne, Mr. J. H. Wedge, Mr. Robert Russell, Mr. S. Winter, Mr. W. A. Brodribb, Mr. C. Bonney, Mr. George Hamilton, Mr. John Murchison, Mr. J. T. Smith, and Mr. Skene, surveyor-general.

The following letters have reference to the settlement of Port Phillip :—

1836. 2nd May. From John Pascoe Fawkner to Alexander Symers, of the *Caledonia*, published in *The Colonist* newspaper of 22nd September, 1836.
- From John Pascoe Fawkner, published in *The Digger's Advocate* of July, 1854.
- From J. J. Thomas, B.A., ex senior inspector of schools, published in *The Herald* newspaper of 26th February, 1862.
- From J. H. M., published in *The Age* newspaper of 28th March, 1862.

1862. 7th April. From John Pascoe Fawkner, published in *The Age* newspaper of 8th April, 1862.
From a correspondent, published in *The Herald* newspaper of 24th September, 1863.
1863. 25th Sept. From Mary Ann Evans, of Royal Oak Hotel, Queenstreet, Melbourne, published in *The Herald* newspaper, 26th September, 1863.
1865. 28th Aug. From John Pascoe Fawkner to *The Argus* newspaper, published in that paper.
1868. 2nd Dec. From Samuel Jackson to *The Argus* newspaper, published in *The Australasian* of 16th December, 1871.

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