

The Explorers Database



THE EXPLORERS DATABASE

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OVERVIEW

The Explorers Database covers the exploration of Australia by land and by sea from 1536 to 1900. Information on the period up to 1770 is recorded in general files and that after 1770 in both files and the database.

The content is the result of extensive research incorporating the study of historical records, manuscripts, journals, letters, diaries, maps, articles, books and newspaper reports. Our sources have been recorded for each explorer and are documented in The Resources Book which also includes source material on the careers and journeys of famous explorers in our history.

The Explorers Database is a significant contribution to the recording of Australian history. There is no other single source available which identifies all the explorers and journeys in this package.

A significant effort was also made to further enhance our computer programs. The word search utility is the most powerful of its type available. It incorporates the ability not only to search for words, parts of words and combinations, but also to specify the period in which to search. For example, one may search for references to **Bass or Flinders before 1820**. If a match is found, the file may be entered and viewed - the matching word or words will be highlighted.

The graphics software has also been enhanced. The journeys of Australia's most famous explorers can be portrayed on screen with a turn-on or off commentary as the user requires:

As with the Bushrangers Database, the Explorers Database is a closed database intended for use in upper primary schools and secondary schools. It can be used by individual students or small groups or as a research tool by teachers.

The package is designed to

- * encourage problem solving using a database
- * develop analytical, interpretative and research skills
- * give the student practical experience in using different database formats
- * give the student information in a way which fosters written expression skills
- * encourage students to gather additional information from other sources
- * give the user control of the package and content
- * allow for simple as well as complex use
- * be as attractive and complete as the computer hardware will permit

The worksheets and activity sheets vary in their level of difficulty. They are designed for use with the package, to demonstrate its power and scope, to encourage problem solving and to guide those teachers who wish to design their own material.

The Resources Book incorporates source material and is specifically intended to provide students with research material as well as information on our sources. It is hoped that students will be encouraged to gather additional information from other sources such as books, government publications, historical records, newspapers and the like.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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GETTING STARTED

This package will run on an Apple II+, IIe or IIc microcomputer with 48K of RAM, one disk drive and monitor (Apple is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.). For best screen clarity, we suggest that a colour monitor be switched to monochrome.

Insert the required disk in the disk drive and then turn on the computer. The system will boot to a Main Menu with 6 areas from which to select. It is not necessary to turn the computer off to use the other disk.

A serial or parallel printer attached to slot 1 may be used to obtain a printout of any file or data. Provision has been allowed for the printing of screen graphics provided your printer has graphics printing capabilities and provided it is configured using the Printer Configuration option on Disk 2 (see Addendum B for more details).

Each of the disks must be used separately. The program will prompt you to change disks when necessary.

DISK ERRORS

Should a disk drive fail to "boot" a disk or fail to read a file or program on it, the computer will end execution of the program and report an Error 8 which signifies an Input/Output error.

Such an error will occur if

- * the disk is not properly inserted in the disk drive,
- * the disk drive is faulty, or if
- * the disk has been damaged.

To eliminate the first possibility, just remove the disk, turn off your computer and then start-up again. If an error still occurs at the same point, the problem is either a faulty drive or a damaged disk.

A disk drive with an out-of-alignment read/write head or a too fast/too slow rotation speed may cause problems. If you have problems with more than one disk in this package or with other commercial software, it is almost certain that your disk drive is faulty. Of course disks can be damaged. A scratch, fingerprint or exposure to heat or magnetic sources can cause errors.

GENERAL COMMANDS

The following commands are used in the package:

COMMANDS TO USE THE FLY-AROUND (Selection Box)

-->	to move the selection box forward.
<--	to move the selection box backward.
/	to move to the next page.
SPACEBAR	to move to the other column.
RETURN	to confirm the category inside the selection box.
ESC	to return to the previous level or menu.

the down arrow and up arrow keys on the Ile and Ilc correspond to the --> and <-- keys respectively.

COMMANDS TO USE IN VIEW FILE

--> or F	to move a PAGE FORWARD.
<-- or B	to move a PAGE BACK.
U	to move a LINE UP.
D	to move a LINE DOWN.
T	to move to TOP of file.
E	to move to END of file.
P	to print the file.
S	to enter the WORD SEARCH utility.
SPACEBAR	to look for another search match.
M	to mark a text block and print.
H	for the Help screen.
ESC	to exit.

the down arrow and up arrow keys on the Ile and Ilc correspond to the U and D keys respectively.

RESERVED WORDS FOR THE WORD SEARCH UTILITY

AND OR AFTER BEFORE FROM TO

COMMANDS FOR THE MAPS UTILITY

S	to SEE labelling.
O	to turn OFF labelling.
P	to print a screen graphics page.
SPACEBAR	to continue to the next label when the labelling is on.
ESC	to exit.

the arrow keys may be used to speed up or slow down the display.

INTRODUCTION

The original discoverers and explorers of Australia were the Aborigines. It is likely that the Australian continent was first discovered by fishermen perhaps as long ago as 120,000 B.C. Just when migration began, nobody knows, however, it is certain that it was at least 40,000 years ago. These first Australians came by sea from a region or regions in South-East Asia. The occupation of the continent occurred from the north with Tasmania being settled before the sinking of Bass Strait, that is, before about 10,000 B.C.

For thousands of years, Europeans knew nothing about lands beyond Europe, Africa and Asia. However, there were men who reasoned that as the earth was round and all the part they knew consisted of land and water, there must be a great land mass to the south. This they called the Great South Land or simply Terra Australis (South Land).

The first non-aboriginal visitors to the Great South Land may have been Chinese, Japanese, Malay, Arabs, Portuguese or sailors from some other seafaring country. The earliest recorded presence is that of the Portuguese. The Dauphin map, drawn by French cartographers from Portuguese charts, shows that the east coast of our continent was charted by the Portuguese before 1536. It is believed that the whole east coast was charted between 1521 and 1523 by ships under the command of Christoval de Mendonca. The discovery and charting of the east coastline of the Great South Land was kept secret by the Portuguese government because the journey was in contravention of the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) which divided the world in two. Under this treaty, the area explored and charted was Spanish territory, not Portuguese.

The Spanish sent several expeditions to discover and explore the Great South Land. Expeditions sent in 1537 under de Grijalva and in 1567 and 1595 under de Mendana were unsuccessful. It was not until 1606 that Torres discovered the strait which now bears his name.

The Dutch East India Company, anxious to discover new lands for trade and profit, also despatched expeditions to discover south lands. In 1606, six months before Torres, Jansz discovered the west coast of Cape York Peninsula. In October 1616, Dirk Hartog landed on an island off the west coast of the continent and nailed a pewter dish with a record of his landing to a post. During the next eleven years, the west coast was sighted by many Dutch ships on their way to Java. In 1623, Jan Carstensz explored the Gulf of Carpentaria and the coast of Arnhem Land before turning back. In 1642 and 1644, Abel Tasman undertook two valuable journeys of exploration. He discovered Tasmania and later marked an outline of the continent except for some parts of the south and east coasts. He named the new land, New Holland.

By the turn of the century, the British were taking an interest in New Holland. In 1688 and 1699, William Dampier visited the north-west coast which he charted. His description of the continent was not favourable towards settlement.

For almost a century, there was no further interest in New Holland. But, in 1770, this was changed with the discovery of the east coast by Captain James Cook who formally took possession of the east coast for Britain and named it New South Wales. In 1786, the British announced their decision to establish a settlement in New South Wales. In his speech announcing the decision, Lord Sydney said that the government not only saw the new land as a suitable penal colony, but also as an important base and source of supply. In January 1788, Captain Arthur Phillip's First Fleet sailed into Botany Bay then moved to Port Jackson where, on 26th January, he officially established the first settlement.

Initially, the colonists were concerned only with survival and the finding of land suitable for growing crops. Exploratory journeys were limited to the immediate region around the settlement and to the charting of the continent's coastline. In 1801, Matthew Flinders charted the unknown southern coast on his way from England to Sydney. In 1802 and 1803, he circumnavigated the continent and named it, Australia. His charting of the coastline although very valuable, was not complete. More detailed coastal surveys were later undertaken by other sea explorers, the most notable of whom was Phillip King, the son of Governor King.

For twenty-five years, the settlement at Port Jackson was confined to an area east of a mountain range called The Blue Mountains. Many attempts had been made to find a way across these mountains, but it was not until May 1813 that Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson discovered a route and saw the rich grazing land to the west. Thereafter the exploration of south-east Australia and the area west of the Great Dividing Range proceeded comparatively quickly.

The exploration and opening up of the continent was to take place over 100 years. Many journeys resulted in tragedy with fatalities from starvation, thirst or attack by local aborigines. The motives for these journeys varied from curiosity to the need to discover new land suitable for farming or grazing, to opening up stock and transportation routes, to prospecting for gold and other minerals, to the advancement of scientific knowledge of the continent and its fauna and flora, to gain a reward or public acclaim or to be the first to complete a journey of significant challenge.

The Explorers Database is a record of these explorers, of their journeys, their successes and their failures.

DISK 1 CONTENTS

Disk 1 contains a number of files with information supporting the database on disk 2. The files are divided into two categories, **GENERAL** and **STORIES**. Both sets of files are supported by two utilities, **VIEW FILE** and **WORD SEARCH**.

The **GENERAL** files contain chronological information on the discovery and exploration of Australia from 1536 to 1906. The files are organised into time periods, for example 1536-1809. Before 1788, the emphasis is on the coastal discovery and exploration of the Australian continent by European ships. After 1788, the emphasis changes to the exploration of the continent by its European inhabitants.

The **STORIES** files contain the Personal Stories of Australia's most famous explorers. The files contain basic biographical information such as date and place of birth, contributions to society, positions, date and place of death, and general comments. However, the emphasis is on the details of their journeys of exploration.

The files are supported by two utilities. **VIEW FILE** allows the student to read, print or search a file. **WORD SEARCH** allows the student to search a single file or all files for a word, part of a word, phrase or a combination of words. After a successful search, the student may enter **VIEW FILE** and examine the text. Highlighting and mark and print facilities are provided.

On choosing a files category from the Main Menu, the computer will ask the user to select either **VIEW FILE** or **WORD SEARCH**. The **FLY-AROUND** must be used for this purpose. The **VIEW FILE** utility is described on page 8 and the **WORD SEARCH** utility on page 10.

As disk 1 has little spare storage capacity, the personal stories of the less famous explorers have been organised on a state-by-state basis. These will be available on a State Data Disk.

THE FLY-AROUND SELECTION SYSTEM

The Explorers package uses a moveable selection box to reduce keyboard entry and to simplify control of the package by the user.

The moveable selection box highlights the item currently recognised by the computer. The **arrow and other keys** may be used to move the box to another item. Once the desired item is highlighted, it can be selected by pressing the **RETURN** key. A bell will sound if a wrong key is pressed. See page 3 for a summary of commands.

DISK 1 MAIN MENU

The **MAIN MENU** lists the various categories of information in the Explorers package.

GENERAL	(PRESS 1)	The General files contain chronological information on the discovery and exploration of Australia from 1536 to 1906. See Page 6.
STORIES	(PRESS 2)	The Personal Stories of Australia's major explorers are told in the Stories files. The files contain details on their journeys as well as biographical information. See Page 6.
CALCULATOR	(PRESS 3)	A Calculator is available for use with the database on Disk 2. If selected from DISK 1, you will be asked to change disks. See Page 16.
DATABASE	(PRESS 4)	The Explorers database contains information on the men and women who explored Australia between the years 1770 and 1900. If selected from DISK 1, you will be asked to change disks. See Page 17.
MAPS	(PRESS 5)	General Maps of the journeys of Australia's major explorers are stored on DISK 2. If selected from DISK 1, you will be asked to change disks. See Page 26.
PRINTER	(PRESS 6)	A Printer Configuration utility is available on DISK 2. If selected from DISK 1, you will be asked to change disks. See Page 26.

VIEW FILE

The **VIEW FILE** utility may be used with either **GENERAL** or **STORIES** files. Basically, it allows the user access to an individual file to read, print or search. After selecting this utility, a list of file names will be displayed from which to select. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the file required.

CONTROL OF FILE DISPLAY

On entering a file, the computer will display its name and the first page of text. The text can be moved up or down a line or page at a time. If a command is given to move beyond the file limits, the computer will display either **END OF FILE** or **TOP OF FILE**.

To move by page, use the **FORWARD ARROW** or **F** key for **PAGE FORWARD** and the **BACK ARROW** or **B** key for **PAGE BACK**.

To move by line, use the **UP ARROW** (Ile or Ilc) or **U** key to move a **LINE UP** and the **DOWN ARROW** (Ile or Ilc) or **D** key for **LINE DOWN**.

The **T** key returns display to the **TOP OF FILE** and the **E** key to the **END OF FILE**.

PRINTING OPTIONS

The whole file or part(s) of it can be sent to an online printer at any time during display. It is assumed that a connected printer is attached to slot 1.

Press the **P** key to print the entire file or the **M** key to mark and print part of the file.

The **MARK AND PRINT** routine allows the user to print a line, lines or paragraph without printing the entire file. The file name will also be printed, but only once if more than one part of the file is printed.

Press the **M** key to turn on the marker. A flashing cursor will appear on the left margin. Move the cursor to the first line to be printed using the **U** key or **UP ARROW** to move the cursor up or the **D** key or **DOWN ARROW** to move the cursor down. The other movement keys may also be used.

Press the **M** key again to mark the first line. If more than one line is to be printed, move the cursor (a second cursor will appear) to the last line to be printed.

Press the **M** key again and the text between and including the marked lines will be printed.

NOTES: A single line may be printed by moving the cursor to that line and pressing the **M** key twice.

Text is always printed from top to bottom. The first and last line positions will be reversed automatically by the computer if the cursor is moved above the first line marked.

WORD SEARCH IN VIEW FILE

At any time during the display of a file, the **WORD SEARCH** utility may be used by pressing the **S** key. The computer will request the search word or words and on pressing the **RETURN** key will search the file **from the current position towards the end of the file**. A successful match will be highlighted. An unsuccessful match will cause a message, **SEARCH: NOT FOUND**, to be displayed at the bottom of the screen.

If further occurrences of the word(s) are required, it is not necessary to re-enter the search request. On pressing the **SPACEBAR**, the computer will again scan **from the current match position towards the end of the file**. Any further matches will be highlighted.

For further information on **WORD SEARCH**, please refer to page 10.

HELP

A summary of commands available for use when viewing a file may be accessed by pressing the **H** key. Use the **RETURN** key to exit back to the file.

WRONG KEY

The pressing of a wrong key will cause a message, **TYPE H FOR HELP**, to be displayed. This message may be cancelled by pressing any valid key or by displaying the Help Screen.

SUMMARY OF COMMANDS

--> or F	to move a PAGE FORWARD.
<-- or B	to move a PAGE BACK.
U	to move a LINE UP.
D	to move a LINE DOWN.
T	to move to TOP of file.
E	to move to END of file.
P	to print a file.
S	to enter the WORD SEARCH utility.
SPACEBAR	to look for another search match.
H	for the Help Screen.
M	to Mark and Print.
ESC	to exit

the up arrow and down arrow on the Ile and Ilc may be used to move a line up or a line down respectively.

WORD SEARCH

The **WORD SEARCH** utility may be used on either **GENERAL** or **STORIES** files. Basically, it allows the user to search a file or all files for a word, part of a word or a combination of words. In addition, the user may set time boundaries, for example **BEFORE 1780** or **FROM 1770 TO 1788**. After selecting this utility, a list of file names will be displayed from which to select. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required file.

Having selected a file or all files to search, the computer will then offer two options to enter the search request. The **HELP** option will assist in the assembly of the search request. The **DIRECT ENTRY** option provides for keyboard entry of the entire request including connectors such as **AND, OR, BEFORE, AFTER** or **FROM, TO**. Either of these options may be exited at any time by pressing the **ESC** key.

TYPES OF REQUESTS

Before describing how the **DIRECT ENTRY** and **HELP** options can be used, it would be wise to describe what **WORD SEARCH** can and cannot do.

As previously mentioned, the **WORD SEARCH** utility provides a means of searching a file or all files for a word, part of a word, a phrase or a combination of these. In addition, time parameters can be set.

The simplest use of **WORD SEARCH** is in searching for a single item. For example:

**CAMELS
FLINDERS
1728
BLUE MOUNTAINS
DISCOVERED THE YARRA RIVER**

A complex search may involve searching for two items using an **AND** or an **OR** connector. For example:

**PARRAMATTA OR ROSE HILL
BASS AND FLINDERS
1820 AND 1821**

With an **OR** connector, **WORD SEARCH** looks for both words and will report a match if one or both are found in a file. In the first example, **ROSE HILL** was the first name used for **PARRAMATTA**. Hence, we would want to search for both names recognising that they refer to the same place.

With the **AND** connector, **WORD SEARCH** also looks for both words and will only report a match if both occur in the same file. In the second example, both **BASS** and **FLINDERS** must be mentioned in the same file if a match is to be found. This is likely as they undertook several journeys together.

A more complex search can involve up to three items connected by **ANDs** or **ORs**. Precedence for searching is from **LEFT to RIGHT**. Examples might be:

**ROSE HILL OR PARRAMATTA AND PHILLIP
BLAXLAND AND WENTWORTH AND LAWSON**

In the first example, the computer would search for references to Rose Hill or Parramatta as a first search, and then, if a match is found, for Phillip. The request would thus be seen as: (Rose Hill or Parramatta) and Phillip.

In the second example, the computer would report those files containing references to the three explorers. Precedence is still from left to right, but in this case it is not relevant as only one type of connector (**AND**) is used.

The power of the **WORD SEARCH** utility extends to time. Using the reserved words **BEFORE, AFTER** or **FROM, TO**, time periods can be set for searching. Examples might be:

**BLUE MOUNTAINS BEFORE 1810
SA FROM 1820 TO 1830
WEST COAST OR SOUTH COAST FROM 1500 TO 1700**

Because of memory limitations, the **Word Search** utility does not allow for character matching within words or for the use of brackets to establish precedence. It will also treat as **BAD INPUT** the improper use of reserved words.

Special characters will not be accepted. A bell will sound if an invalid key is pressed.

DIRECT ENTRY

The direct entry option allows the user to enter his/her search request without the use of help menus. It is the fastest method for entering a request. When using this option, it must be noted that some words are reserved words and therefore cannot be used for searching. They are **AND, OR, BEFORE, AFTER, FROM** and **TO**. A space preceding any of these reserved words is all that is necessary to invoke them. Upper and/or lower case characters may be used.

The length of the **search request** including reserved words has been set at 60 characters.

RESERVED WORDS

And
Or
Before
After
From, To

HELP

This option uses screen menus to assist in the assembly of a request. It is supported by additional **HELP SCREENS** which can be called upon by pressing the **H** key. The option may be exited by pressing the **ESC** key. This option uses special keys with the menus. Reserved words are represented by these keys and therefore must not be typed in. The keys and their function are:

S for **SEARCH**
A for **AND**
O for **OR**
D for **DELETE**
Y for **YEAR**
A for **AFTER**
B for **BEFORE**
F for **FROM TO.**

The **DELETE** function will erase the last word in the request and the preceding reserved word.

SEARCHING FILES

Having entered the search request, the computer will check the validity of the request and then commence searching the file or files. If an error is detected in the request, for example, no year set for a time period command, the computer will display **BAD INPUT** and sound a bell.

If **all** files in a category are to be searched, the user will be kept informed of how many files have been searched and the number of matches found. The **ESC** key may be used to exit at any time. All matches up to that point can be inspected.

After the search is completed and the **RETURN** key pressed, the names of all the matching files will be displayed. Any of the files can be selected for viewing using the **FLY-AROUND**.

VIEW FILE AFTER WORD SEARCH

The **VIEW FILE** utility can be used to inspect or print a file (see page 8).

When moving from **WORD SEARCH** to **VIEW FILE**, the details of the search request is carried across. The computer will proceed to the page of text containing the first occurrence of any part of the matching request and highlight the match. The **SPACEBAR** may be used to proceed to the next match if any. The movement commands can be used to proceed through the text (see page 9).

It is important to note that although the word search utility may be used from within **VIEW FILE**, its use will **NOT CANCEL** the original search request. Therefore, the user can do new searches within a file, exit that file, and enter another file in the match list without losing the first word search request.

HIGHLIGHTING

In many situations, particularly those involving complex requests, the matching words may be on different pages of text. In such situations, it is necessary to scroll through the text to find the case of highlighted text.

As mentioned previously, only the first complete incidence of a successful match will be highlighted. If it is suspected that more than one incidence may occur in the file, use the **SPACEBAR** to search for the next match. If one is there, it will be highlighted. If not, the message, **SEARCH: NOT FOUND**, will be displayed.

With regards to the **OR** connector, the computer will highlight all successful matches in the search request. If a time period has been set, only matches within that period will match and therefore be highlighted.

DISK 2 CONTENTS

Disk 2 contains the Explorers database and Maps of the journeys of Australia's most famous explorers. The database is supported by a **CALCULATOR** utility, a **FORMAT** utility and a **HISTOGRAM** graphing utility.

There are up to 96 fields in each explorer's record. The fields are organised into two groups. The first group contains biographical information such as Surname, Given Name, Year of Birth, Birthplace, Occupation, etc. The second group contains details on the exploration journeys. Information stored in these fields includes Year of Journey, Position, Leader, Type, Transport, etc. All this information can be accessed using three search options, of which two provide for the total analysis of the contents of a field.

The **CALCULATOR** utility may be used to statistically analyse numeric fields such as Year of Birth, Year of Death, Year of Journey, Duration, Fatalities, etc. The utility will calculate and display Low Value, High Value, Mean, Values and Ranges.

The **FORMAT** utility may be used on the results of a database analysis to sort and print the data from up to 4 fields in the matching records.

A **HISTOGRAM** graphing utility may be used to draw Histogram charts of the results of any database analysis where the total contents of a field have been analysed. The values for the last graph are stored on disk.

Disk 2 also contains a **MAPS** option which can be used to portray selected journeys of Australia's most famous explorers. A commentary can be turned on or off as required. The speed at which the map is shown can also be controlled.

With a parallel or Imagewriter printer, it is possible to obtain a printout of a map or a histogram graph. To use this utility, it is necessary to tell the computer what sort of printer is connected. A **PRINTER CONFIGURATION** routine is provided for this purpose.

THE FLY-AROUND SELECTION SYSTEM

The Explorers package uses a moveable selection box to reduce keyboard entry and to simplify control of the package by the user.

The moveable selection box highlights the item currently recognised by the computer. The **arrow and other keys** may be used to move the box to another item. Once the desired item is highlighted, it can be selected by pressing the **RETURN** key. A bell will sound if a wrong key is pressed. See page 3 for a summary of commands.

DISK 2 MAIN MENU

The **MAIN MENU** lists the various categories of information in the Explorers package.

GENERAL	(PRESS 1)	The General files contain chronological information on the discovery and exploration of Australia from the year 1500 to 1900. If selected from DISK 2, you will be asked to change disks. See Page 6.
STORIES	(PRESS 2)	The Personal Stories of Australia's major explorers are told in the Stories files. If selected from DISK 2, you will be asked to change disks. See Page 6.
CALCULATOR	(PRESS 3)	A Calculator is available for use with the database. It may be used to analyse one or more numeric fields. See Page 16.
DATABASE	(PRESS 4)	The Explorers database contains information on the men and women who explored Australia between the years 1770 and 1900. See Page 17.
MAPS	(PRESS 5)	The journeys of the most famous of Australia's explorers are stored on DISK 2. They may be overlaid onto a map of Australia with or without labelling. See Page 26.
PRINTER	(PRESS 6)	A Printer Configuration utility is available for printers with the capacity to print screen graphics. See Page 26.

THE CALCULATOR

The **CALCULATOR** may be used on numeric fields to subtract one field from another or to analyse one field. Any explorer's record with no data in a selected field will not be considered.

On entering the utility, two options will be displayed for selection. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to choose the required option. The pressing of the **ESC** key will return control to the Main Menu. On selecting an option, a Fields Menu will be displayed. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required fields.

OPTION 1

This option may be used to subtract two fields, for example, Date of Death and Date of Birth to give age at death.

A Fields Menu will be displayed from which to select two fields for analysis. The **FLY-AROUND** must be used to select the fields.

After selecting the required fields, an analysis will be undertaken displaying the result of each calculation. On pressing **RETURN**, a table giving number, low value, high value, range, mean, values and frequencies, and ranges and frequencies will be displayed.

When using the Fields Menu, an error message will sound if a wrong key is pressed or if the first field is chosen again.

OPTION 2

On selecting option 2, a Fields Menu will be displayed from which to select one field for analysis. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required field.

After selecting the required field, the analysis will be undertaken displaying the result of each calculation. On pressing the **RETURN** key, a table giving number, low value, high value, range, mean, values and frequencies, and range and frequencies will be displayed.

When using the Fields Menu, an error message will sound if a wrong key is pressed.

PRINTER

The results of any analysis can be printed by pressing the **P** key. There are two places in which this command can be used - at the end of the First display of calculations or at the end of the Second display. A **P** command at the end of the First display will cause both displays to be printed, while a similar command at the end of the Second display will cause only that display to be printed.

Refer to Addendum B if you have any problems with printing an analysis.

THE EXPLORERS DATABASE

The Explorers database consists of categorised information on over 150 explorers and their journeys, of which there are in excess of 400.

There are up to 96 fields of information for each explorer. The first component of each record consists of biographical information such as Surname, Given Name, Date of Birth, Birthplace and the like. The second component relates to the journeys themselves. Fields titled Year Began, Position, Leader, Type, Transport, Fatalities and Area(s) are provided in this component. These fields are called **BLOCK FIELDS**. In any analysis using a **BLOCK FIELD**, the computer will test all explorations for each explorer for a match. The number of tests carried out is controlled by the field, No. of Explorations.

Further details on the structure of the database, the fields and their content are provided in Addendum A.

There are three search options available for use with the database.

- OPTION 1** may be used to select a single field for the total analysis of all items within that field. For example, the field Transport could be selected to find out how many exploration journeys were equipped with Horses, Camels, Bullocks and Carts and so on. Further details on this option start on Page 18.
- OPTION 2** may be used to select up to 4 fields, to determine one field item for each field and then, if more than 1 field has been selected, to construct a search formula with ANDs and/or ORs and brackets. For example, the database could be searched to find out which explorers undertook land explorations which had at least one fatality (ie Type of Exploration = Land AND Fatalities > 0). Further details on this option start on Page 19.
- OPTION 3** may be used to select a single field for Total Analysis and include in the search, a field item from a single field or a formula made up of field items from up to 4 fields. It combines the powers of options 1 and 2. An example of its use might be to totally analyse the field, Occupation and find out the main occupation of the leaders of land explorations. The Total Analysis field would be Occupation and the other fields, Position and Type of Exploration (ie Position = leader and Type = land). Further details on this option start on Page 22.

When using the database, the results of any analysis or the content of any record can be sent to an online printer by pressing the **P** key.

There is a **Histogram** graphing utility available for use with options 1 and 3. This utility may be entered after a successful analysis has been completed. The use of this utility and its limitations are detailed from Page 25.

OPTION 1

SEARCH - ONE FIELD: TOTAL ANALYSIS

On selecting Option 1, a Fields Menu will be displayed from which to select a field for total analysis, that is, by all possible field items in that field. Only one field can be selected for analysis. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to make the selection.

The search will proceed through the entire database, unless stopped by pressing the **ESC** key. At the conclusion of the search, a list of field items for the selected field will be displayed together with the number of matches found for each item. For example, a total analysis of the field, Position, would result in the following list of field items being displayed and the number of matches found for each item:

UNKNOWN
CO-LEADER
LEADER
MEMBER

In the case of an analysis on a "year" field, such as Year of Birth, Year of Arrival, etc., only those years for which a match was found will be displayed. In this way, the length of the display has been reduced.

BLOCK FIELDS

There are up to 10 explorations recorded for each explorer in the database. The exact number for each is recorded in the field, No. of Explorations which has the function of indicating how many times to analyse each record if a block field has been selected. In an analysis involving a block field, the computer will analyse that field for all explorations before proceeding to the next record. The totalling of figures for such an analysis will thus be greater than the number of records searched. It represents the number of explorations searched.

DISPLAY OF RESULTS

If the number of field items to be displayed exceeds 14, it will be necessary to press the spacebar for further "pages" of data. The **ESC** key may be used to exit the display for the **MATCHING RECORDS** menu (see page 22). The list may be sent to an online printer by pressing the **P** key.

OPTION 2

SEARCH - ALL FIELDS: SIMPLE ANALYSIS

The Simple Analysis option has been so named because only one field item per field is subject to analysis. For example, if the field Birthplace was selected, it would be necessary to select an **OPERATOR** such as = (equals) or <> (not equals), and one of the field's **field items** (Birthplace = England).

In this option, up to four fields can be selected for analysis. If more than one field is selected, it will be necessary to form a search formula by connecting the fields with **ANDs** or **ORs** and brackets. This is covered in more detail later in this section.

On entering this option, a Fields Menu will be displayed. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select a field. After each field is selected, a list of fields selected so far will be displayed together with a menu of commands at the bottom of the screen page.

The commands menu consists of three options, **NO MORE FIELDS**, **MORE FIELDS** and **DELETE A FIELD**. If 4 fields have been selected, the **MORE FIELDS** option will not be displayed. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required option.

If the **DELETE A FIELD** option is requested and only one field has been selected so far, the computer will delete that field and return control to the Fields Menu. If more than one field has been selected, the number of that field to be deleted will need to be entered. Use the **ESC** key to cancel the option and return to the Selected Fields display.

The **ESC** key can be used during the Fields Menu display to exit out of the database and go back to the Main Menu.

If the **ESC** key is used at the Selected Fields display, all fields selected will be deleted and the Fields Menu displayed.

BLOCK FIELDS

If a **BLOCK FIELD** is selected for analysis, the computer will analyse that field for every exploration before proceeding to the next record.

OPERATORS

Once the required fields have been selected, it is necessary to determine the search details for each field. Each field is dealt with in the order displayed on the screen.

For each field, it will be necessary to select an **OPERATOR** (eg. =, <>, etc.) and a **FIELD ITEM**. The appropriate operators for a field will be displayed at the bottom of the screen. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the desired operator. The **ESC** key may be used to go back one step if required.

The operators for alphabetic fields are:

=	equals
◇	not equals

The operators for numeric fields are:

<	less than
<=	less than or equals
=	equals
>	greater than
>=	greater than or equals
◇	not equals

FIELD ITEMS

After selecting an operator, the computer will display either a list of field items or request keyboard entry depending on the field chosen. For numeric fields such as Year of Birth, Year of Death, Age, etc., the computer will request the entry of numeric characters to form the value on which to search. The size of the field is important as an error will be signalled if the number of characters entered is greater than the number permitted or in the case of a Year field, the number of characters is not equal to four. For example, if three or five characters (eg 18121, 182, etc.) are entered for a year, an error will be signalled.

As each field is given an operator and a field item, the selections will be displayed on screen. If one field has been selected, the search will automatically begin after the field item has been selected or entered.

If more than one field item has been selected, it will be necessary to prepare a Search Formula.

The **ESC** key may be used at any stage to cancel the last process. It will not cancel everything selected so far.

SEARCH FORMULA

This section will be entered if more than one field has been selected for analysis.

The Search Formula is started by selecting two fields to form a Search Block and then connecting these fields together with an "AND" or "OR" operator. The computer will display a request, **SELECT FIRST FIELD**, at the bottom of the screen. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the field.

The computer will then display, **SELECT SECOND FIELD**. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required field.

After the second field is selected, the **AND** and **OR** connectors will be displayed. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select a connector. In this way a Search Block is formed. If only two fields have been selected for analysis, the computer will then search the database for matching information.

Further Search Blocks will need to be formed if more than 2 fields are to be linked. It is stressed that a Search Block can only have two fields. However, a previously constructed Search Block can be used as a "field" to form another Search Block.

As each field or Search Block is used, it is marked with an asterisk * to indicate it is no longer available for selection. Search Blocks will be labelled with an **A** for the First Block and a **B** for the Second Block.

Each Block will be automatically bracketed by the computer with the first field appearing to the left of the operator and the second to the right. Please note that the Search Formula is built from **left to right** and that bracketing stays with each block as it is constructed.

After the Search Formula has been determined, a message will appear asking whether the formula is correct. Use the selection box to select either **YES** or **NO**. A **NO** answer will cancel all choices and return control to the beginning of this section. The **ESC** key may be used to cancel the previous operation.

Following is an example of how a Search Formula is constructed:

Assume 4 fields have been selected:

- 1 (field 1)
- 2 (field 2)
- 3 (field 3)
- 4 (field 4)

fields 1 and 3 are chosen with an "**OR**" connector. The screen and Search Block A would thus appear as:

- * 1 (field 1)
 - 2 (field 2)
 - * 3 (field 3)
 - 4 (field 4)
- A: (1 OR 3)

fields 2 and 4 are then chosen with an "**AND**" connector. The screen and Search Blocks would now appear as:

- * 1 (field 1)
 - * 2 (field 2)
 - * 3 (field 3)
 - * 4 (field 4)
- A: (1 OR 3)
B: (2 AND 4)

On selecting A and B with an **OR** connector, the Search Formula would be :

A: ((1 OR 3) OR (2 AND 4))

OPTION 3

SEARCH - ALL FIELDS: TOTAL ANALYSIS

Option 3 combines the powers of option 1 (total analysis of a field) and option 2 (simple analysis using single field items). Fields from 2 Field Menus will need to be selected.

The First Field Menu displays the names of fields from which to select a field for total analysis, that is, by all field items in that field. Only one field may be selected for total analysis.

The Second Field Menu displays the names of those fields from which to select a field, an operator and a field item. Up to four fields each with one field item may be selected from the second menu. The selection of a field, operator, field item and the construction of a Search Formula is detailed from page 19 under option 2.

This search option will proceed through the entire database, unless stopped by pressing the **ESC** key. At the conclusion of the search, a list of field items for Total Analysis will be displayed together with the number of matches found for each item.

For details on the next steps in using this option, refer to the section, **MATCHING RECORDS**, on page 22.

MATCHING RECORDS

On confirming the Search Formula, the computer will commence to search the database for records with matching data.

During the search, the number of matches found and the number of records searched will be displayed. The search may be stopped at any stage by pressing the **ESC** key. Only matching records up to that point will continue through the reporting process.

The results of the search will be displayed at the conclusion or termination of the analysis. For a **Total Analysis Search (options 1 and 3)**, the field items and the number of matching records for each will be displayed. For a **Simple Analysis (option 2)**, the names of the explorers will be displayed.

In certain cases with option 3, **two columns of results** will be displayed. This will be the case if the field selected for Total Analysis is a non-block field (for example, not a field from the block of fields on exploration journeys) and one or more of the Simple Analysis fields is a block field. The reason for this can be best explained by example. If the field Occupation was chosen for Total Analysis and the field Type = Land chosen for Simple Analysis, then two questions could be answered. Let's look at the one of the Total Analysis fields, namely the occupation of Surveyor. The two questions which could be put are:

How many surveyors undertook land journeys?
How many land journeys were undertaken by surveyors?

Obviously, these questions are not the same. With the first question, we are only interested in finding a count of one for each explorer irrespective of whether more than one of his journeys was by the land. The emphasis is not on the block field (ie the journeys), but on the simple field (ie his occupation). With the second question, we are interested in all the journeys and would therefore count each and every land journey. The emphasis here is therefore on the block field (ie the journeys), not on the simple field.

Therefore where two columns of figures are displayed, the first column has the emphasis on the non-block field and the second on the block field.

The **RETURN** key should be used to read through the search results if all the data cannot be displayed on the one screen. The **ESC** key may be used to proceed to the Search Finished Menu.

SEARCH FINISHED MENU

Once the matching records have been found, a number of categories will be displayed from which to select what to do with the search results. The categories displayed depend on the search option chosen. For example, the Histogram Graphing Utility is only available for use on the data generated by option 1 or option 3.

The Categories available are:

SEE THE LIST AGAIN	the analysis results will be displayed again. See page 22.
DISPLAY INDIVIDUAL RECORDS	each explorer's record may be viewed and printed using this category. See page 24.
ANOTHER SEARCH	control will return to the Fields Menu for another analysis.
CHANGE SEARCH OPTION	another search option may be selected through this category.
FORMAT	the format utility will be loaded for use on the matching records. See page 24.
RETURN TO MAIN MENU	the database program will be terminated and control returned to the Main Menu.
GRAPH RESULTS	this category will only be displayed if search option 1 or 3 has been used. The utility will draw a histogram graph of the analysis results.

Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the desired option.

DISPLAY OF RECORDS

On entering this option, a list will be displayed from which to select a record(s) for viewing. The **ALL** option allows for every record to be viewed in turn according to Surname. If a single record is selected, then only that record will be displayed.

The **ALL** option offers the capacity to go through the records by pressing the **RETURN** key, and back towards the first record, by pressing the **<-- (back arrow)** key. The page of the record displayed is page 1 on first entering the routine and then the page last chosen thereafter.

There are up to 8 pages of information available for each explorer in the database. Page 1 of each matching record will be automatically displayed on entering this mode for the first time. The other pages of information can be displayed by keying in the number corresponding to the required page, for example 2 for page 2.

The **ESC** key may be used to exit to the records list or from there back to Search Finished Menu.

The display format is:

Field Names on the left.
the stored information (ie Field Item) for that field name on the right.
a blank space for no data in that field.

The first two pages of each record contain biographical fields. The remaining pages contain the fields on the exploration journeys.

FORMAT

The **FORMAT** utility may be used to extract specific information from the matched records. The information may be different to that used in the analysis of the database.

On entering this option, a **FIELDS MENU** will be displayed. Up to 4 fields may be selected for column printing or row printing. The records will be **SORTED** by the contents of the **first field** selected.

After each field is selected, the fields selected so far will be displayed together with a menu of commands at the bottom of the screen. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select either, **NO MORE FIELDS** or **MORE FIELDS** or press the **ESC** key to delete the last field chosen. The **MORE FIELDS** option will not be displayed if 4 fields have been chosen.

Once the desired fields have been selected, the computer will display the options **COLUMN PRINT** or **ROW PRINT**. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required option.

The **COLUMN PRINT** option will print the fields in columns down the page. If the data cannot fit across the screen, the computer will shorten the largest fields until they fit. This shortening will not occur on data sent to a printer. Following is an example of Column Print:

SURNAME	SEX	BIRTHPLACE
Cook	Male	England
Flinders	Male	England
Hume	Male	New South Wales
Wilson	Male	England

The **ROW PRINT** option will print the fields in rows across the page. Following is an example of Row Print:

SURNAME:	Cook
SEX:	Male
BIRTHPLACE:	England

Having selected the method of display, the computer will ask whether the information is to be sent to **SCREEN** or to a **PRINTER**. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to make the selection.

When displaying the data on screen, the computer will stop at the bottom of the page and wait for a key to be pressed before displaying the next page. On completion of the display, the following options will be offered:

LIST DATA	to change the output option.
ANOTHER ANALYSIS	to select new fields for formatting.
PRINT RESULTS	to send the data to a printer.
MAIN MENU	to exit and return to the Main Menu.

Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required option.

GRAPHS

A Histogram Graphing utility is available for use on data found by using search options 1 or 3. The fields, Surname and Leader are excluded. The utility is chosen after an analysis has been completed.

The width of the histogram bars and the axes values are determined by the range of the data being graphed. In most cases, X-axis values are coded since in many situations, it is not possible to fit corresponding text. The codes and their meanings can be accessed by pressing the **RETURN** key. Press the key again to return to the graph.

Provided the Printer file has been configured for Graphics Printing, any graph and the accompanying codes can be sent to a printer. If there are any problems in this regard, see Addendum B.

PRINTER CONFIGURATION

The Printer Configuration utility provides information on the commands available for outputting files or screen graphics to a printer. However, its primary function is to configure a printer for screen graphics printing. There is an automatic configuration routine for an Imagewriter Printer supported by a Super Serial card. This is the only serial printer supported by this software.

If the printer being used is a parallel printer, then the code for outputting screen graphics can be entered using this utility.

The information contained in the configuration file can be changed at any time by reselecting the option from the Main Menu.

For further information on this utility, see Addendum B.

MAPS

The journeys of some of Australia's most famous explorers can be viewed using this utility.

On selecting option 6 from the Main Menu, a Maps Menu will be displayed from which to select the journey to view. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required journey.

Upon selection, a map appropriate to that journey will be displayed. The journey will then be plotted onto the screen. Significant points along the journey are identified by a labelling routine. This routine is pre-set in the **ON** position at the beginning. It may be turned **OFF** by pressing the **O** key (for off). Press the **S** key to turn the labelling back on. The journey will continue to be plotted until a label indicator is reached (if labelling is on) and then will stop and display the relevant label. To continue to the next point, press the **SPACEBAR**.

The speed at which the plotting occurs can be slowed down and then fastened up using the **ARROW** keys. The **ESC** key may be used to exit from a display.

Any map screen can be printed if a Printer has been configured using option 6 from the Main Menu. See above for further details. Press the **P** key to send what is currently displayed to a printer. If the whole journey is printed, the computer will also print all the labelling information.

COMMANDS

S	to turn on the labelling routine.
O	to turn off the labelling routine.
P	to send current screen to a printer.
-->	to slow down the plotting of a journey.
<--	to speed up the plotting of the journey.
SPACEBAR	to continue to the next label when labelling is on.
ESC	to exit.

ADDENDUM A

DATABASE FIELDS

The Explorers database consists of over 150 records each with up to 96 fields (the record size depends on the number of explorations undertaken).

The information contained in the database is as complete and accurate as our research and sources would permit. There are some records which have one or more fields with no data in them (indicated by a blank). The absence of data reflects the problems confronting all historical researchers, namely, the incompleteness, inaccuracy and disbursement of Australia's historical records. In the main, we have relied upon primary sources such as journals, manuscripts, letters, etc. for our data. Information gained from books and the like has been verified where possible and appropriate.

The valid fields for the database are:

Surname	Simple Fields
Given Name	
Year of Birth	
Birthplace	
Sex	
Father's Occupation	
Education	
Year of Arrival	
State	
Position	
Year of Death	
Cause	
Place	
Age	
Occupation	
Number of Explorations	
Year Began	Block Fields
Position	
Leader	
Type	
Party	
Transport	
Fatalities	
Area	

The last 8 fields are repeated for further explorations. The largest number of journeys recorded is 10.

FIELD ITEMS

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>FIELD ITEM</u>		
Surname	Allan	Flinders	Logan
	Allingham	Forrest	Mc Intyre
	Angas	Franklin	Mc Kinlay
	Archer	Freycinet	Mc Millan
	Auld	Frome	Macdonald
	Austin	Gaden	Mackay
	Babbage	Garling	Mann
	Baines	Gawler	Meehan
	Banks	Gilbert	Mitchell
	Barker	Giles	Morphett
	Barrallier	Gosse	Mueller
	Bass	Goyder	Mulligan
	Batman	Grant	Murray
	Baudin	Gregory	Oxley
	Becker	Grey	Palmerston
	Bingle	Grimes	Paterson
	Blackwood	Hack	Petrie
	Blaxland	Hacking	Phillip
	Brockman	Hann	Phillips
	Brown	Hawdon	Robinson
	Buchanan	Hayes	Roe
	Bunce	Hellyer	Roper
	Burke	Helms	Ross
	Burnett	Henry	Russell
	Bush	Hodgkinson	Scott
	Cadell	Hodgson	Sharland
	Calder	Horrocks	Shortland
	Caley	Hovell	Singleton
	Calvert	Howe	Stirling
	Carnegie	Howitt	Stokes
	Carr-Boyd	Hume	Strzelecki
	Carron	Jack	Stuart
	Collie	Jardine	Sturt
	Cook	Jorgensen	Tench
	Costello	Jukes	Throsby
	Creaghe	Kelly	Tietkens
	Cunningham	Kennedy	Turner
	Dalrymple	King	Vancouver
	Darke	Kingston	Warburton
	Dawes	Landsborough	Wells
	Dawson	Lawson	Wentworth
	D'Entrecasteaux	Laycock	Wickham
	Dickie	Leichhardt	Wild
	Else	Leslie	Wills
	Evans	Lewis	Wilson
	Eyre	Lhotsky	Winnecke
	Favenc	Lindsay	
	Fitzgerald	Lockyer	

Given Name	Alexander Alfred Allan Andrew Angus Arthur Augustus Benjamin Charles Christie Christopher Collett Daniel David Duncan Edmund	Edward Emily Ernest Ferdinand Frank Francis Frederick George Gregory Hamilton Henry James Jane John Jorgen Joseph	Lawrence Louis Ludwig Maitland Matthew Nathaniel Nicholas Patrick Paul Peter Phillip Richard Robert Stephen Thomas Watkin William
Year of Birth	"Year"		
Place	At Sea Channel Islands Denmark England France Germany	Gibraltar India Ireland New South Wales Norfolk Island Poland	Portugal Scotland South Australia Victoria Wales Western Australia
Sex	Male Female		
Father's Occupation	Bailiff Banker Bank Officer Chemist Clergyman Clerk of Works Cutler and Grinder Dairy Farmer Doctor Engineer Farmer Farrier Gardener Gentry Governor Historian	Inventor Judge Laceman Land Owner Manufacturer Merchant Military Officer Miller Naval Draughtsman Naval Officer Naval Surveyor Pastoralist Politician Private Secretary Proprietor Prospector	Public Servant Retired Officer Seaman Ship Builder Soldier Solicitor State Official Superintendent Surgeon Teacher Titled Gentry Wine Grower Warehouse Porter Watchmaker
Education	College Military Academy Naval Academy	Parent Private School	University
Year	"Year"		

Arrival Port	Born Here New South Wales Queensland South Australia Tasmania Victoria Western Australia		
Position	Born Here Doctor Expedition Member Governor Migrant Military Officer Naval Officer Naval Surgeon NSW Corps Officer	On Assignment Seaman Ship's Captain Ship's Officer Surgeon Take up Appointment Transported Transported With Parent	
Year of Death	"Year"		
Cause	Accident Died in Battle Hypothermia Killed by Natives Malnutrition Murdered by Crew Natural Causes Scurvy Suicide		
Place	Antigua At Sea Cocos Islands England France Hawaii Ireland Malaya Mauritius New South Wales New Zealand Northern Territory	Northern Territory Norway Polar Region Queensland Scotland South Australia Tasmania Victoria Wales Western Australia West Indies	
Age	"Age"		
Occupation	Adventurer Artist Blacksmith Botanist Bullock Driver Bushman Clerk Conciliator Convict	Governor Journalist Landowner Military Officer Miller Naturalist Naval Officer Naval Surgeon Navigator	Prospector Provost Marshall Retired Officer Seaman Shepherd Ship's Captain Station Manager Surgeon Surveyor

Drover	NSW Corps Officer	Whaler and Sealer
Engineer	Pastoralist	
Farm Labourer	Policeman	
Geologist	Politician	

No of Explorations "Number of Explorations"

Year of Exploration "Year"

Position
Co-Leader
Leader
Member

Leader as per Surnames

Type
Land
Sea

Party "Number in Party"

Transport	Boat	Foot
	Boat and Foot	Horses
	Bullocks	Horses and Boats
	Bullocks and Horses	Horses and Carts
	Bullocks and Mules	Horses and Drays
	Camels	Horses and Foot
	Camels and Horses	Ship

Fatalities "Number of Fatalities"

Area	Australian Coast	NT	SA to Qld
	East Coast	NT to QLD	SA to WA
	North Coast	NT to WA	Tas
	South Coast	Qld	Vic
	Tasmanian Coast	Qld to NT	Vic to SA
	West Coast	Qld to SA	Vic to Qld
	NSW	Qld to WA	WA
	NSW to Qld	SA	WA to SA
	NSW to Vic	SA to NSW	WA to NT
	NSW to SA	SA to NT	

GENERAL COMMENTS

Material for the Explorers database has been collected from a variety of sources including journals, manuscripts, diaries, letters, books, newspapers and official records.

It should be noted that in some instances these sources revealed conflicting information and also indicated that details were erroneously recorded. There are explorers who undoubtedly made errors in their journals and, in some cases, deliberately falsified entries. There are also cases of members of the same exploration party giving conflicting accounts of a journey and, in several cases, publicly criticising each other and challenging the accuracy of each other's claims.

It should also be remembered that the tools and instruments used by explorers in the 19th century were generally crude. Errors were easily made by the inexperienced and at times by the very experienced. In many cases, land explorers had no real idea, other than general direction, of where they were. Their descriptions of their journeys were based on what they could see from ground level and therefore lacked the perspective of an aerial view. Their interpretation of what they saw was, in many cases, affected by their lack of appreciation of the geographical differences between the European and Australian continents.

As prestige and rewards were eagerly sought by some explorers, it must be assumed that some claims were exaggerated and even falsified. Many of these have been exposed by historians over the years and many again are still being argued and debated. Historical material is still being uncovered, some of it giving new light to one of the most challenging periods of Australia's development.

We have endeavoured to ensure that the data contained in this package accurately reflects what is recorded in the sources studied. We have also taken into account the interpretations of historians, writers and officials of the time.

Following is information on the nature of the fields and the data contained in them.

SURNAME	Where sources disagreed on the spelling of a surname, we used that name recorded in official records, journals or letters.
GIVEN NAME	The explorer's first given name has been recorded in full. Abbreviated names such as Bill for William have not been used.
YEAR OF BIRTH	There were several instances of conflicting information on an explorer's year of birth. The variation was generally only a minor one, usually a year. Our main sources of information in this area were biographies either by later members of the family, historians or writers. Particular reference was made to the numerous volumes of historical biographies.
BIRTHPLACE	The country of birth is recorded for those explorers born outside Australia and the State of birth for those who were Australian born. The States are identified in terms of modern boundaries. Our sources were the same as those for Year of Birth.

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	As almost all the biographies we researched contained details on the explorer's parents, we decided to include the father's occupation as one of the fields. It is therefore possible to compare the occupation of father and son.
EDUCATION	The highest level of education obtained is recorded in this field. Our sources were generally biographies.
YEAR	The Year of first arrival in Australia is recorded here. This field and the fields, State and Position, relate only to those explorers born outside Australia. In regards to sea explorers such as James Cook who visited but did not stay in Australia, the year is that year in which they arrived off the Australian coastline. Our sources included biographies, books, diaries and letters.
STATE	This field and the fields, Year and Position, relate only to those explorers born outside Australia. The information recorded is the State in which the explorer first landed or the State whose coastline was first encountered if a landing did not take place. The States are identified in terms of modern boundaries. For those explorers born in Australia, we have recorded "Born Here" in the field. Our sources included biographies, books, diaries and letters.
POSITION	Australia's explorers came here for a variety of reasons. A few were transported, some came to join expeditions, some came to take up an appointment, for example, Colonial Surveyor, and others came on assignment, for example, the botanists sent by Joseph Banks. Many came as migrants to a new land or as officers sent to keep the peace and protect the colony. Our sources were as detailed for the field, State.
YEAR OF DEATH	The main source of information for this field and the fields, Cause of Death and Place, were biographies and newspaper reports.
CAUSE	The causes of death were categorised according to our perceptions of what would be useful for analysis. The field item, Natural Causes, includes death by old age, disease and the like. Deaths due to scurvy were separated because of its importance to seafarers. A large number of explorers died during their journeys. The reasons were various and are recorded in the categories, Accident, Killed by Natives, Malnutrition and Scurvy. Our sources were biographies, journals, manuscripts, newspaper reports and official records.
PLACE	The country in which the explorer died is recorded for those explorers who died outside Australia. The Australian State is recorded for those who died here. The States are identified in terms of modern State boundaries. Those who died onboard a ship are recorded in the field item, At Sea. Our sources were as detailed for the field, Cause of Death.
AGE	We have calculated the contents of this field by subtraction. In those cases where we ascertained the exact dates of birth and death, the age recorded is precise. However, in a number of cases, the figure is approximate as the day and month details of one or both fields could not be found. In such cases, there could

be an error of one year.

OCCUPATION	This field records the explorer's occupation at the time of his or her first journey. Our sources were biographies, books and official records.
NO. OF EXPLORATIONS	The number of explorations in each explorer's record is recorded in this field. The explorations are relevant to Australia only.
YEAR BEGAN	The year in which the journey began or in which a sea explorer from Europe arrived in Australian waters is recorded in this field. For example, James Cook is recorded as 1770, not 1768 the year he left England. Our sources were journals, diaries and official records.
POSITION	The explorer's position in the party is recorded in this field. Where there was no single leader, the principal men were deemed co-leaders. Our sources were as detailed for the field, Year of Exploration.
LEADER	The name of the leader of the expedition is recorded in this field. The field has been left blank if the record for that person is not present in the database.
TYPE	We have classified the explorations into two categories, those by land and those by sea. The category Land includes those journeys by land, by river, and by river and land.
PARTY	The number of men and women who set out on the journey is recorded in this field. The number does not reflect those who left a journey before its completion. Our sources were as detailed for the field, Year of Exploration.
TRANSPORT	The method of transporting equipment and stores, in many cases by the explorers themselves, is recorded in this field. The categories have been determined from the results of our research. In some cases, demountable boats were transported on drays or carts. These were used for river excursions. Our sources were as detailed for the field, Year of Exploration.
FATALITIES	This field contains the number of fatalities during the journey. A nil (0) value is recorded where appropriate. A blank entry indicates that we were unable to determine a figure. Our sources were as detailed for the field, Year of Exploration.
AREA	The area in which the explorers travelled has been categorised into States (where the journey was totally within one Australian State), into Coasts (for explorations by sea) and into Areas (where the party travelled through two or more States, the State from which the journey started and the State in which the journey ended are shown). States are identified in terms of modern boundaries.

The records of the most famous of Australia's explorers are supported by further information stored in files on Disk 1. More precise information on their lives and their journeys are contained in these files.

ADDENDUM B

THE PRINTER

The ability to print the contents of any file or record in the Explorers package was a primary objective in its design.

Programs have been written to recognise a serial or parallel printer provided the interface card is located in **SLOT 1** of the computer. This is automatically the case for the Apple IIC computer. **DO NOT INSERT THE CARD WHILE THE COMPUTER IS TURNED ON.**

If the printer can print screen graphics, it can be used to print histograms or maps when using Disk 2. There are some requirements which have to be met before this can be done. A printer configuration file must be set up using the **PRINTER CONFIGURATION** utility on Disk 2. This utility is accessed by selecting category 6 from the Main Menu.

The **PRINTER CONFIGURATION** utility is structured to recognise an **IMAGEWRITER PRINTER** and a **SUPER SERIAL CARD** or the control code for a **PARALLEL PRINTER**.

The computer will display 2 options, **IMAGEWRITER PRINTER** and **PARALLEL PRINTER**. Use the selection box to indicate the printer to be configured. If the Parallel Printer option is selected, the computer will request a control code. Following is a list of codes for the Automatic IIC card. Consult the printer manual if your printer and card is not on this list.

<u>CARD</u>	<u>PRINTER</u>	<u>CONTROL CODE</u>
Automatic IIC	Amust	Ctrl I G Q
	Apple Dmp	Ctrl I G I
	Case	Ctrl I G Q
	C. Itoh	Ctrl I G F
	Epson	Ctrl I G M
	Microline	Ctrl I G U
	NEC	Ctrl I G
	Prism	Ctrl I G P
	Seikosha	Ctrl I G S
	Star	Ctrl I G Q
	WP 1000	Ctrl I G Q

Add D to the end of the code for full width printing.

HAVING PROBLEMS?

THE BELL SOUNDS

This indicates that what is currently displayed on the screen cannot be printed.

NOTHING HAPPENS AND THE PROGRAM STOPS

There are a number of possible explanations for this:

1. the printer card is not in SLOT 1. check by removing the computer's cover. If a card is to be transferred or inserted, make sure the computer is turned off before doing so.
2. the printer is not turned on or the select mode has not been set for receive.
3. the printer has run out of paper (most printers emit a warning sound when this happens).

THE PRINTER WON'T PRINT HISTOGRAM GRAPHS OR MAPS

The Printer must be capable of printing screen graphics in addition to it being identified using the **PRINTER CONFIGURATION** utility on Disk 2. See above for details on how to do this.

If this is not the reason for the problem, check for other possible causes as per 1 to 3 above.

AND NOTHING FIXES THE PROBLEM

Boot the System Master and test the printer with direct commands. Write a short program and list it. If everything appears in working order, ring Know Ware Pty Ltd. on (042) 941829 giving details of your problem and equipment.

ADDENDUM C

ERROR CODES

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	
4	Write Protected	<p>This code indicates that data could not be stored on the diskette.</p> <p>Check that the write enable notch on the right hand side of the diskette is not covered.</p> <p>If it isn't, check the operation of the disk drive. Boot another disk, write a simple program and SAVE it. If a write protection error occurs, it is most likely the disk drive requires repair.</p>
6	File Not Found	<p>This code indicates that the required disk is not in drive 1. Do not switch disks until instructed to do so.</p>
8	Input/Output Error	<p>This code indicates that the computer could not load data or a program from the diskette.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- make sure there's a disk in the drive.- make sure the drive's gate is closed. <p>If both are affirmative, it is likely that either the diskette or disk drive is faulty. If the error occurs with only one of the diskettes in the package, it is likely that the diskette is faulty. The disk drive's read/write head may also require re-alignment. In such situations, errors are more likely to occur with other diskettes as well.</p>
255		<p>CTRL C has been entered The program has been terminated by entering the break command, CTRL C.</p>

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WORKSHEETS

WORKSHEET 1

Disk: 1
Main Menu Item: General
Utilities: Word Search

- 1. Who first discovered Australia?
- 2. About how long ago did the aborigines settle here?
- 3. Who was the first Dutchman to explore the coast of Australia?
- 4. Who was the first Englishman to explore the coast of Australia?
- 5. Who discovered Tasmania and in what year?
- 6. Who discovered the East Coast of Australia?
- In what year?
- 7. When did the First Fleet arrive?
- 8. Who led the first exploration after the First Fleet arrived?
- 9. When was the Hawkesbury River discovered?

Write down all you can find on the exploration of that river.

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- 10. How many attempts were made to cross the Blue Mountains?

Worksheet 1 - Notes to assist

All the questions in worksheet 1 can be answered from the General file 1536-1809.

1. Select **General** from the Main Menu and then the **Word Search** utility. Select all files to search and then use either the **Direct Entry** mode or the **Help** mode to search for "**Australia**". After the files have been searched, press **RETURN** to display the matching files. Press the **RETURN** key to load the file, General 1536-1809. The file will be loaded and the search word highlighted.
2. This question can be answered by reading the text displayed.
3. Press the **S** key to make a search from within the file. Enter the word "**dutch**" and press the **RETURN** key. The first match will be highlighted.
4. Press the **T** key to return to the top of the file. Press the **S** key to enter the Search mode and then enter "**Englishman**" and press the **RETURN** key. The word will be found and highlighted.
5. Press the **T** key to return to the top of the file and then the **S** key to enter "**discovered Tasmania**". The match will be found and highlighted. Use the **up arrow** key or **U** to move the text by line.
6. Enter the Search mode by pressing **S** and then enter the words "**east coast**" and press the **RETURN** key. The match will be found and highlighted.
7. Press **S** to enter the Search mode and then key in "**First Fleet**".
8. This question can be answered by reading the text displayed.
9. Return to the top of the file by pressing the **T** key and then use the Search mode (press **S**) to look for the "**Hawkesbury River**". Use the **spacebar** to find further matches in the file.
10. Press **T** to return to the top of file and then use the Search mode (press **S**) to look for the "**Blue Mountains**". Use the **spacebar** to find further matches in the file. The search request "**cross the blue mountains**" could also be used.

General Comments

When viewing a file, use the arrow keys to scroll up or down through the file.

Upper and/or lower case characters can be used when entering search words.

When searching from within a file, it must be remembered that searching occurs from the current page. Use the **T** key to return to the top of the file if the whole file is to be searched.

Rather than write down information found in the files, use the mark and print option to send the line or paragraph to a printer. The function is fully described on page 15.

Worksheet 2 - notes to assist

All questions in this worksheet use the View File utility and Search mode.

1. Select **General** from the Main Menu and then **View File**. Select the file **General 1830-1849** using the fly-around. Press **S** for Search mode. Enter "**Roe**" and press the **RETURN** key. The first match will be highlighted. Use the **spacebar** to look for the next match until the message "**SEARCH: NOT FOUND**" is displayed.
2. Exit from the file by pressing the **ESC** key. Select **View File** and then the file **General1850-1864** . Press **S** for Search mode and then enter "**Burke and Wills**". Use the **spacebar** to find the next matches. Because the word **AND** appears in the request, the computer is treating the word as a connector and therefore will highlight accordingly. A simpler request could be used, for example "**searched for Burke**".

To start the search again, press **T** for top of file and then press the **spacebar** unless the search words have to be changed (enter the Search mode to do this).

3. This question has been chosen to illustrate a limitation of the Word Search utility. Enter the Search mode and request "south to north". The computer will reply "**BAD INPUT**" as a reserved word, **TO**, appears to have been misused. This limitation can be overcome by requesting "**crossed the continent**" thus avoiding the word **TO** altogether.

Press the **spacebar** until the appropriate match is found.

4. Press **T** for top of file, enter Search mode by pressing **S** and then enter "**Lake Torr**" or "**Lake Torrens**". Note that the last word can be a partial word and still be valid. Use the **spacebar** to find further occurrences.
5. Press **T** for top of file, then **S** for Search mode. Enter "**Barcoo River or Cooper Creek**". Use the **spacebar** to find further occurrences. Note that the reserved word **OR** has been used.
6. Go to the top of the file (press **T**), enter **S** for Search mode. Search for "**brothers**". Use the **spacebar** to find all occurrences.

General Comments

When viewing a file, use the arrow keys to scroll up or down through the file.

Upper and/or lower case characters can be used when entering search words.

When searching from within a file, it must be remembered that searching occurs from the current page. Use the **T** key to return to the top of the file if the whole file is to be searched.

Rather than write down information found in the files, use the mark and print option to send the line or paragraph to a printer. The function is fully described on page 15.

WORKSHEET 3

Disk: 1
Main Menu Item: General and Stories
Utilities: Word Search

- 1. Search both the General files and then the Stories files for your surname. If no match is found, do the search again using a relative's or friend's name. What is recorded about the person found?

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- 2. Search the files for any reference to your city or town or to a place nearby.
Write down the information found.

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- 3. Choose a river in your area and look for any references to it in the files. Write down when it was discovered or explored and by whom.

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- 4. Select a year between 1850 and 1900 and search the General files. Write down all the explorations which occurred during that year.

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- 5. Write down the explorers for your State during 1830 and 1849. Write the year against their name. Use an abbreviation for the State: NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Tas, WA or Vic.

.....
.....

Worksheet 3 - notes to assist

All questions in this worksheet use the Word Search utility.

1. This exercise requires the student to select **General files** from the Main Menu and then use **Word Search** to search for the surname selected. Having finished with the General files, the student must then use **ESC** to exit to the Main Menu and then repeat the process on the **Stories files**.
2. The procedure for answering this question is the same as that for question 1.
3. The procedure for answering this question is the same as that for question 1.
4. Only the **General files** need to be used to answer this question. Instead of entering a word to search for, the student is required to enter a year. The commands before, after or from-to do not have to be used.
5. Load the file **General 1830-1849**. Enter Search Mode and then key in the abbreviation for your State. Use the **SPACEBAR** to find the next occurrence and the **arrow keys** to scroll the text.

General Comments

When viewing a file, use the arrow keys to scroll up or down through the file.

Upper and/or lower case characters can be used when entering search words.

When searching from within a file, it must be remembered that searching occurs from the current page. Use the **T** key to return to the top of the file if the whole file is to be searched.

Rather than write down information found in the files, use the mark and print option to send the line or paragraph to a printer. The function is fully described on page 15.

References to Australian States are abbreviated, ie NSW for New South Wales and so on.

WORKSHEET 4

Disk: 1
Main Menu Item: General and Stories
Utilities: Word Search

1. The colony of NSW was settled in 1788. It is often believed that it was totally explored by 1850 (60 years later). Search the General files and find out if any journeys occurred in NSW after 1850. Were there any?

If so, when was the last one made, by whom and where?

.....

.....

2. Were any explorations made in Vic after 1850?

If so, when was the last one made, by whom and where?

.....

.....

3. Were any attempts made to cross the Blue Mountains from 1805 to 1812?
4. Who discovered the Murray River?
5. How many and which explorers learnt surveying under John Roe?

.....

.....

.....

6. Who did Roe first go with on an exploration journey?
7. Who did Captain Bligh serve under?
8. Who did Matthew Flinders serve under?

Worksheet 4 - notes to assist

All questions in this worksheet use the Word Search utility.

1. Enter **General files** and then use **Word Search** to look for "**NSW after 1850**". The exercise has been set to demonstrate the use of the reserved word **AFTER** to set the period in which to search. As two files will be matched, it will be necessary to load and view each one to answer the questions. Use the **spacebar** to look for matches in the file.
2. The procedure for answering this question is the same as that for question 1. The search request is "**Vic after 1850**".
3. The **General Files** must again be used for this question. The search request should be "**Blue Mountains from 1805 to 1812**". This question is designed to demonstrate the use of **FROM TO**.
4. The **Stories files** must be selected from the Main Menu to answer this question. Use **Word Search** to look for "**Murray River before 1827**". A search such as "**discovered the Murray River before 1827**" cannot be used as in this particular case, the wording in the matching file is not similar.
5. The **Stories files** must again be used for this question. The search phrase "**under John Roe**" or "**John Roe**" can be used to get a match.
6. It will be necessary to use the surname only (ie "**Roe**") to search for the file which contains this information.
7. Search the **Stories files** for Bligh and read the matching files to find the answer.
8. Search the **Stories files** for Flinders and read the matching files to answer the question.

General Comments

When viewing a file, use the arrow keys to scroll up or down through the file.

Upper and/or lower case characters can be used when entering search words.

When searching from within a file, it must be remembered that searching occurs from the current page. Use the **T** key to return to the top of the file if the whole file is to be searched.

Rather than write down information found in the files, use the mark and print option to send the line or paragraph to a printer. The function is fully described on page 15.

References to Australian states are abbreviated, ie NSW for New South Wales and so on.

WORKSHEET 5

Disk: 1
Main Menu Item: Stories
Utilities: Word Search

1. A number of explorers became active in public life. Find out from the Stories files who became Mayors or Members of Parliament. Search for "Mayor or elected". Write down their names and details of their election.

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Which explorers were or later became a Head of Government such as a Governor or Prime Minister or Premier? Check the files carefully and write down the explorer's name, the year appointed or elected, and his position.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Which explorers were born in Lincolnshire in England? In what way were some of them connected?

.....
.....
.....

4. Which explorers were helped by the botanist, Banks? How was Banks involved with each of them?

.....
.....
.....

Worksheet 5 - notes to assist

All questions in this worksheet use the Word Search utility.

1. This exercise requires the student to select **Stories files** from the Main Menu and then use **Word Search** to search for "**Mayor or elected**". The **OR** is a connector and allows for either to match.
2. The procedure for answering this question is the same as that for question 1. The suggested search data is "**Governor or Prime Minister or Premier**". Make sure the files are carefully read to check the context in which the word is used.
3. Enter Word Search and search all files for "**Lincolnshire**". The files to use are still the Stories files.
4. Enter Word Search and enter "**Banks**" to look for references to him. The files to use are still the stories files.

General Comments

When viewing a file, use the arrow keys to scroll up or down through the file.

Upper and/or lower case characters can be used when entering search words.

When searching from within a file, it must be remembered that searching occurs from the current page. Use the T key to return to the top of the file if the whole file is to be searched.

Rather than write down information found in the files, use the mark and print option to send the line or paragraph to a printer. The function is fully described on page 15.

References to Australian states are abbreviated, ie NSW for New South Wales and so on.

WORKSHEET 6

Disk: 1
Main Menu Item: Stories
Utilities: Word Search

1. A number of parties led by explorers in the Stories files were attacked by aborigines during their journeys. Who were they?
.....
.....

2. A severe national drought struck Australia from 1864 to 1867. Search the Stories files to see if anyone tried to cross the continent during those years. Did anyone try?

Who?

3. Which explorers held the position of Surveyor General?
.....
.....
.....

4. How many of the explorers are recorded as married?.....

Who had the most children and how many?

5. How many and which explorers served in the Navy?

6. A woman explorer was pregnant during her journey. Who was she?

Worksheet 6 - notes to assist

All questions in this worksheet use the Word Search utility.

1. The search criteria for this question should be **"attacked by aborigines"**.
2. The **Stories files** are also the source for this question. Enter **"cross the continent from 1864 to 1867"**.
3. The search request required is **"Surveyor General"**.
4. All the **Stories files** should be searched with the request **"married"**. They will have to be read individually to answer the second part of the question.
5. Use **Word Search** and enter **"navy"** to answer this question.
6. Use **Word Search** and enter **"pregnant"** to answer this question.

General Comments

When viewing a file, use the arrow keys to scroll up or down through the file.

Upper and/or lower case characters can be used when entering search words.

When searching from within a file, it must be remembered that searching occurs from the current page. Use the T key to return to the top of the file if the whole file is to be searched.

Rather than write down information found in the files, use the mark and print option to send the line or paragraph to a printer. The function is fully described on page 15.

WORKSHEET 7

Disk: 2
Main Menu Item: Calculator

1. Use the first option to subtract the fields, Year of Arrival (in Australia) and Year of Birth to calculate the ages of the non-Australian born explorers when they arrived in Australia.

What was the youngest age?

What was the oldest?

What was the average (mean) age?

In what age bracket (ie 20s, 30s or....) were most of the explorers when they arrived?

2. Subtract the fields, Year of Death and Year of Birth to calculate age at death.

What was the age of the youngest explorer when he died?

What was the age of the oldest?

What was the average (mean) age at death?

3. Subtract the fields, Year Began and Year of Birth to calculate the age at which the explorers began their first journey.

What was the youngest age?

Who was the youngest explorer to begin a journey?

What was the oldest age?

Who was the oldest explorer to begin a journey?

4. Use the second option to analyse the field, No. of Explorations.

What was the greatest number of explorations made by an explorer?

What was the average number?

Worksheet 7 - notes to assist

All questions in this worksheet use the Calculator utility. They are designed to assist the student understand the utility and become familiar with its use.

Both calculator options are used in answering the questions. On selection, a list of fields appropriate to the selected option will be displayed. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required field(s).

If the same field is selected twice when using the first option, the computer will reject the selection and display an error message.

The computer will display the calculation for each record as the analysis proceeds. After the analysis is complete, a second screen of information will be displayed. All the questions can be answered from the information displayed on the screen. The results of any analysis may be sent to a printer by pressing the **P** key.

The **ESC** key may be used to interrupt the process.

WORKSHEET 8

Disk: 2
Main Menu Item: Database
Utilities: Graphing

Select the option "Analyse 1 Field <BY> All Its Items".

1. Select the field, Birthplace. How many of the explorers were born in England?

How many were born in Australia (add the figures for New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia)?
2. Select the field, Sex. How many of the explorers were male and how many female?
3. Select the field, Cause. How many of the explorers died of scurvy?

What was the most common form of death?

How many died violently?
4. Select the field, Occupation. What were the two most common occupations?

.....
5. Select the field, Year Began. In what year did the greatest number of explorations begin?
6. Select the field, Area. Which area had the largest number of explorations?

How many journeys took place in or from NSW?

NT?

Qld?

SA?

Tas?

Vic?

WA?

Worksheet 8 - Notes to assist

All the questions in worksheet 9 are designed to familiarise students with the **Total Analysis** option for the database. The option is often referred to as the **BY** option.

Select **Database** from the Main Menu and then the first option on the next display page. The computer will load the database and display a **Fields list** from which to select. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required field.

The computer will analyse the selected field and then display all the **Field Items and their values**. Press the **RETURN** key to see subsequent pages if more than one page is evident. The questions can be answered from the screen display.

If required, the results can be sent to a printer by pressing the **P** key.

After the results are displayed, the computer will list several options from which to select. Choose **See the List Again** to look at the results again or **Another Analysis** to answer the next question.

The last option may be used to prepare a **Histogram graph** of the results.

WORKSHEET 9

Disk: 2
Main Menu Item: Database
Utilities: Format

Select the option "Analyse Fields <WITH> 1 Item Each".

- 1. How many of the explorers were born in Poland?
(Birthplace = Poland)

Who were they?
.....

- 2. Who are the female explorers in the database?
(Sex = Female)
.....

Who were the leaders of the explorations?
(select Display Records)
.....

- 3. Who began explorations in 1788, the year the
First Fleet arrived? (Year Began = 1788)
.....
.....
.....
.....

- 4. How many of the explorers were transported
convicts? (Position = Transported)

Who were they?
.....

- 5. Did any of the First Fleet convicts become explorers?
If so, who?
(Year of Arrival = 1788 and Position = Transported)

How many explorations were undertaken?
(select Display Records)

Worksheet 9 - Notes to assist

All the questions in worksheet 10 are designed to familiarise students with the **Simple Analysis** option for the database. The option is often referred to as the **WITH** option.

Select **Database** from the Main Menu and then the second option on the next display page. The computer will then load the database and display a **Fields list**. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required field(s).

The computer will analyse the selected field(s) and then display the Names of the Explorers with matching data. Press the **RETURN** key to see subsequent pages if more than one page is evident. The questions can be answered from the screen display.

If required, the results can be sent to a printer by pressing the **P** key.

After the results are displayed, the computer will list several options from which to select. Choose **See the List Again** to look at the results again or **Another Analysis** to answer the next question.

Choose **Display Records** to see individual records - a list of those explorers with matching records will be displayed. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to choose the required explorer. Page 1 of the explorer's record will be displayed. Press 2, 3 or..... for other pages. The **P** key may be used to send a record to a printer.

The **Format** utility will display the **Fields List** from which fields must be selected for formatting. The first field will be sorted. The **P** key may be used to send the list to a printer.

WORKSHEET 10

Disk: 2
Main Menu Item: Database
Utilities: Graphing

Select the option "Analyse Fields Using <BY> and <WITH>".

1. How many explorations began before 1820?
(select Year Began (BY Field) and Position = Leader)

2. How many explorers who were pastoralists followed their father's profession?
(select Father's Occupation (BY Field) and Occupation = Pastoralist)

Who were they?

.....

.....

3. How many surveyors followed their father's profession?
(select Father's Occupation (BY Field) and Occupation = Surveyor)

4. Were the majority of Surgeons educated at a University?
(select Education (BY Field) and Occupation = Surgeon)

5. What was the main occupation of those explorers who undertook more than 2 journeys?
(select Occupation (BY Field) and No. of Explorations > 2)

6. What were the three most common given names for those explorers born in England or Scotland?
(select Given Name (By Field) and Birthplace = England or Birthplace = Scotland)

.....

.....

7. How many Englishmen died in their home country?
(select Place (BY Field) and Birthplace = England)

Worksheet 10 - Notes to assist

All the questions in worksheet 11 are designed to familiarise students with that option which combines the two options, **Total Analysis** and **Simple Analysis**.

Select **Database** from the Main Menu and then the third option on the next display page. The computer will then load the database and display a **Fields list**. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the required field. The **BY** field has now been selected.

Another **Fields list** will be displayed from which to select the **Simple Analysis** fields. Use the **FLY-AROUND** to select the field(s) for simple analysis.

The computer will analyse the selected fields and then display all the **Field Items and their values**. Press the **RETURN** key to see subsequent pages if more than one page is evident. The questions can be answered from the screen display.

If required, the results can be sent to a printer by pressing the **P** key.

After the results are displayed, the computer will list several options from which to select. Choose **See the List Again** to look at the results again or **Another Analysis** to answer the next question.

The last option may be used to prepare a **Histogram graph** of the results.

WORKSHEET 11

Disk: 2
Main Menu Item: Maps

1. Study the map of Matthew Flinders' journey from 1801 to 1803.
 - When did he sight Australia?
 - What happened on 21 February?
 - Where did he meet up with Nicholas Baudin?
 - When did he enter Port Phillip, Vic?
 - When did he enter Port Curtis, Qld?
 - When did he arrive back in Port Jackson?

2. Select the map of Burke and Wills' journey.
 - From where and when did they leave?
 -
 - When did they arrive at Cooper Creek?
 - In what State is Cooper Creek?
 - When did they reach the Gulf of Carpentaria?
 - What happened on 17 April 1861?
 - When did they arrive back at Cooper Creek?
 - What happened to them?

3. Study the map of Captain Cook's journey.
 - Where did he first sight the east coast of Australia?
 - When did he enter Botany Bay?
 - What happened on 11 June?
 -
 - Where did he beach his ship for repairs?

Worksheet 11 - Notes to assist

All the questions in worksheet 12 are designed to familiarise students with the data stored in the maps section. The questions can be answered by reading the labels as they appear.

The labelling can be turned off by pressing the **O** key and back on by pressing the **S** key.

A map or part thereof can be sent to a printer by pressing the **P** key. The printer must be capable of printing screen graphics and have been configured previously.

WORKSHEET 12

Disk: 2

Main Menu Item: Various

- 1. Analyse the field, Party.
 - How big was the biggest exploration party?
 - How small was the smallest?
 - What was the average size of the parties?
 - What was the largest range?

- 2. Analyse the field, Fatalities.
 - What was the greatest number of fatalities?
 - What was the average number of fatalities?

- 3. Analyse the field, Year Began.
 - In what year did the greatest number of explorations begin?
 - What was the most concentrated period in which explorations began?

- 4. Analyse the field, Year of Arrival.
 - In what period did most of the explorers arrive?

- 5. Select the field, Transport. What was the most common form of transport for the explorers?

 - How many explorers are recorded as having used camels?

- 6. Select the field, Education. How many of the explorers went to University?

 - Graph the results of the analysis. Write down the code for the most common item.

WORKSHEET 13

Disk: 2

Main Menu Item: Various

1. How many explorers began journeys before 1790?
(Year Began < 1790)

Select Format. Select the fields, Year Began
(for sorting), Surname and Area. In which State
did the journeys take place?

Who undertook most of the journeys?

2. How many explorers made journeys in or from
the Northern Territory?
(Area = NT or Area = NT to Qld or Area = NT to WA)

Select Format and the fields, Year Began (for sorting)
and Surname. Who was the first explorer?

3. Which explorers were killed by natives?
(Cause = Killed by Natives)

4. Analyse the leaders and co-leaders of the
expeditions by occupation.
(select Occupation (BY Field) and
Position = Leader or Position = Co-leader)

How many explorations were led by pastoralists?

How many explorers were pastoralists?

5. Select the map of John Grey's journey.
When did he set out from Fowler's Bay?
- How did he find water up to the end of March?
.....
.....
.....

What happened on 29 April?

What good luck did he have on 2 June?

When did he reach Albany?

What did he accomplish?

ACTIVITY SHEETS

ACTIVITY SHEETS

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ACTIVITY SHEET 1

Search the files and find if there is any record of explorers in your area. Also check your school and local library for material. Your local Historical Society would also be a good source of information.

1. Write down the name of one explorer.
2. What did he do in the area?
3. What places and/or rivers did he explore?
4. What streets or parks or other places were named after him?
5. Who first settled in your area and in what year?

Find out who was the first sea explorer to explore the coastline of your State.

1. What was his name and in what year did his exploration take place?
2. What did he do and what places and/or rivers did he explore?
3. Find out the name and other details on his ship from the database and books in your local library. Write down the details.
4. List any streets, parks or towns named after him.

Find out who was the first land explorer for your State and how your State was established.

1. What was his name? When and what did he do?
2. Write down the names of the places and rivers he explored.
3. List any streets, parks or towns that were named after him.
4. Who was the leader of the party which first settled in your State? In what year did this occur?

Use an atlas to find out the name of the largest river in your State and the name of the highest mountain in Australia.

1. What is the river's name? Who discovered it and when? Who else explored it and when?
2. What is the name of the highest mountain in Australia? Where is it located? Who discovered it and when?

ACTIVITY SHEET 2

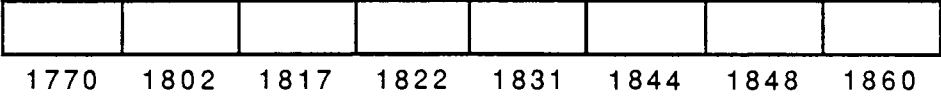
Search the files for the answers to the following questions.

1. Match the ship with an explorer.

- Endeavour
- Investigator
- Mermaid
- Norfolk
- Reliance

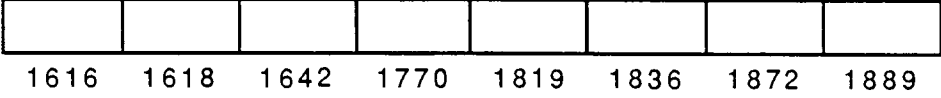
2. Use colour pencils to mark the following explorers in a timeline.

- Cook (blue); Flinders (green); Oxley (yellow);
- Cunningham (red); Mitchell (Black); Leichhardt (Orange);
- Kennedy (pink); Burke and Wills (purple)



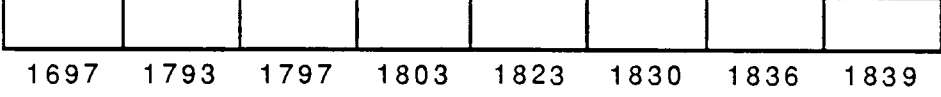
3. Use colour pencils to mark the following discoveries in a timeline.

- Shark Bay (blue); Arnhem Land (green); Tasmania (yellow);
- Botany Bay (red); Lake George (black); Port Adelaide (orange);
- Lake Amadeus (pink); Lake Macdonald (purple)



4. Use colour pencils to mark the following discoveries in a timeline.

- Swan River (blue); Derwent River (green); Hunter River (yellow);
- Yarra River (red); Brisbane River (black); Torrens River (orange)
- Blackwood River (pink); Adelaide River (purple)



ACTIVITY SHEET 3

Complete the following exercises using information in the Maps section, disk 2.



Use coloured pencils to mark the coastal areas of Australia discovered by the Dutch.



Use a colour pencil to mark the coastal areas discovered up to 1700.

ACTIVITY SHEET 4

Complete the following exercises using information in the Maps section, disk 2.



Colour in the areas still unexplored in 1820.



Colour in the areas still unexplored in 1840.

ACTIVITY SHEET 5

Use colour pencils and information in the Maps section to complete the following exercises.



Mark the route of Gregory's journey in 1858.



Mark the route of Stuart's journey from south to north. Mark Burke and Wills' route using a different coloured pencil.

ACTIVITY SHEET 6

Search the General files for the answers to these questions.

1. Complete this table on the exploration of Australia's coastline.

Explorer	Year	Area
.....	1616	Shark Bay
.....	1770	Botany Bay
.....	1788	Broken Bay
.....	1791	King George Sound
.....	1798	Bass Strait
.....	1802	Circumnavigated the continent
.....	1817	Port Essington

2. Complete the table on attempts to cross the Blue Mountains, NSW

Explorer	Year	Area
Dawes	Blue Mountains, NSW
Paterson	Blue Mountains, NSW
Hacking	Blue Mountains, NSW
Bass	Blue Mountains, NSW
Barrallier	Blue Mountains, NSW
Caley	Blue Mountains, NSW

ACTIVITY SHEET 7

Search the General files for the answers to these questions.

1. Complete the table on the exploration of Victoria.

Explorer	Year	Area
.....	explored Western Port
.....	discovered Port Phillip
.....	discovered the Yarra River
.....	settled the Port Phillip area
.....	explored the Omeo area
.....	explored the Gippsland area

2. Complete the table on the exploration of Queensland.

Explorer	Year	Area
.....	explored Moreton Bay
.....	discovered Pandora's Pass
.....	discovered the Bremer River
.....	discovered the Logan River
.....	explored the Darling Downs
.....	discovered Wide Bay

ACTIVITY SHEET 8

Search the Stories files and the database for the answers to these questions.

1. Match the explorer with his discovery

Forrest	.....	(a) Glenelg River
Cook	.....	(b) Kimberley area
Eyre	.....	(c) Lake Torrens
Grey	.....	(d) Endeavour River
Mitchell	.....	(e) Lachlan River
Evans	.....	(f) Mary River
Stuart	.....	(g) Loddon River
Cunningham	.....	(h) Shoalhaven River
Bass	.....	(i) Namoi River

2. Match these explorers to their fate?

Kennedy	.....	(a) committed suicide
Eyre	.....	(b) never seen again
Franklin	.....	(c) died of malnutrition
Blaxland	.....	(d) unknown
Leichhardt	.....	(e) died of natural causes
Burke	.....	(f) died of hypothermia
Bass	.....	(g) killed by natives

ACTIVITY SHEET 9

Search the General files for the answers to these questions.

1. Match these explorers to the State in which they made explorations?

Barrallier	.....	(a) Qld
Hack	.....	(b) Vic
Cadell	.....	(c) NSW
Jardine	.....	(d) NT
Sharland	.....	(e) WA
Collie	.....	(f) Tas
Batman	.....	(g) SA

Search the Stories files for the answers to these questions.

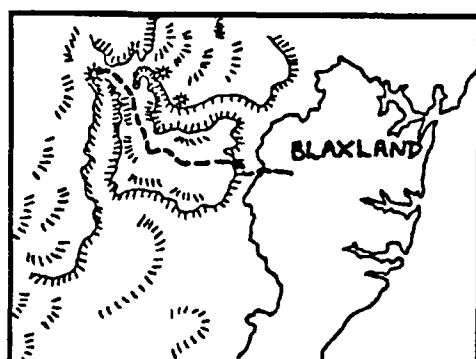
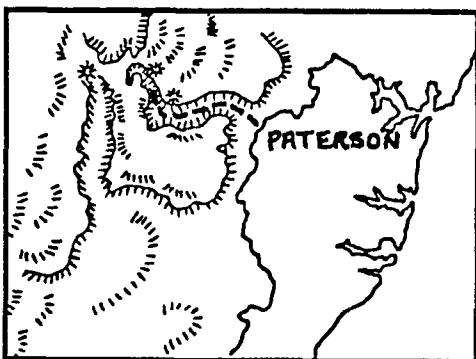
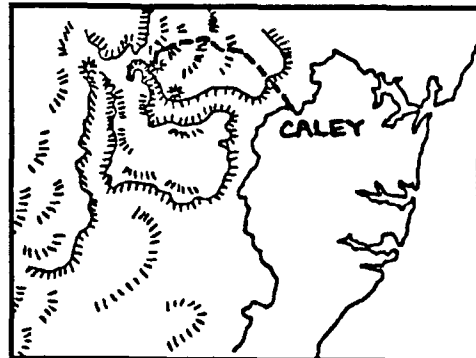
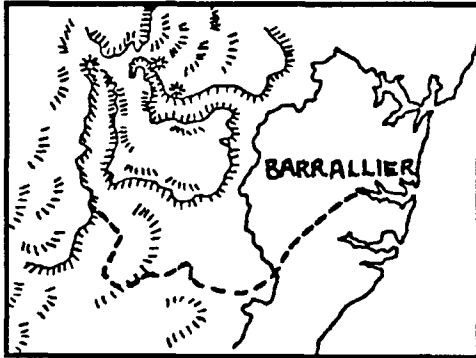
2. Match the explorers who made journeys together.

Burke	.....	(a) Hovell
Hume	.....	(b) Roe
Sturt	.....	(c) Flinders
King	.....	(d) Banks
Bass	.....	(e) Stuart
Cook	.....	(f) Wills
Roe	.....	(g) Wentworth
Lawson	.....	(h) Stirling

ACTIVITY SHEET 10

Study the routes of explorers Barrallier, Caley, Paterson and Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson in their attempts to cross the Blue Mountains.

1. Why did Barrallier and Paterson fail in their attempts to cross the Blue Mountains?
2. Why did Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson succeed in crossing the mountains?
3. Caley could not continue because of a shortage of supplies. Was his approach similar to that of Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson?
Could he have succeeded given adequate supplies?



ACTIVITY SHEET 11

Use coloured pencils to show the areas of Australia which were explored and still to be explored in 1810, 1830, 1850 and 1870.



ACTIVITY SHEET 12

The following questions require the use of the database on disk 2.

1. Analyse the occupations of the explorers and suggest three reasons why explorers undertook their journeys.
2. What were the four most common given names? What do they have in common? Compare the results to a similar analysis of the Bushrangers Database?
3. Where do you think the majority of explorers were born? Does the database confirm your view?
4. Many people in the 19th century reached adulthood without having gone to school. Most of them were unable to read or write. Describe the educational background of the explorers.
5. What was the most popular form of transport for the land explorers? What would be the most common form of transport for a modern day explorer? What advantages and disadvantages would each have?
6. Look at the States in which foreign-born explorers first arrived. The figures could be used to indicate the main ports of call for ships arriving in Australia.

Which State had the busiest port

- (a) before 1820
- (b) between 1820 and 1850
- (c) after 1850

What factor would explain the difference between the first two and the last result?

7. Analyse the fatalities for land explorations during the following periods? What do the figures suggest?
 - (a) before 1820
 - (b) between 1820 and 1840
 - (c) after 1840

ACTIVITY SHEET 13

The following questions require the use of the database and the Format or Graphs utilities.

1. Use the simple analysis option to obtain the names of explorers who undertook explorations in or from Queensland. You will need to select "AREA" four times to do the analysis.

Use the Format utility to prepare a timeline on the field "Year Began". Also select the fields Surname and Area for additional information. Obtain a printout of the data.

2. Analyse the field "Year Began" for all explorers who were leaders or co-leaders of expeditions. Use the Format utility to prepare a timeline on the field "Year Began". Also select the fields Leader and Area for additional information. Obtain a printout of the data.

Run the same analysis again and use the Graphs utility to draw a histogram of the data. In what periods were there the greatest levels of exploration activity?

3. Analyse the field Birthplace and prepare a Histogram Graph of the results. Obtain a printout of the results (make sure your printer has been properly configured). Where did the top three groups of explorers come from?
4. Use the Total Analysis option on the field Father's Occupation and then graph and print the results. Repeat the procedure for the field Occupation. Compare the two sets of results and comment on the differences between them.
5. Camels were used as a form of transport in the later years of the period of exploration and discovery. Do a total analysis on the field Area and find out in what States camels were mostly used. You will need to select Transport twice as there are two field items containing references to camels. In what States were they mostly used? Comment on reasons for this. Prepare a Histogram graph of the results.

ACTIVITY SHEET 14

1. Pretend you're a reporter for the Australian newspaper and the New Year is three days away.

Write an article on exploration and explorers during the past year. Select a year between 1820 and 1860 ensuring a suitable number of events took place in that year.

2. Your next assignment as a reporter is to write a feature on the life and explorations of an explorer. The article should include personal material as well as details on his/her journeys, hardships and successes. Select an explorer from the following list:

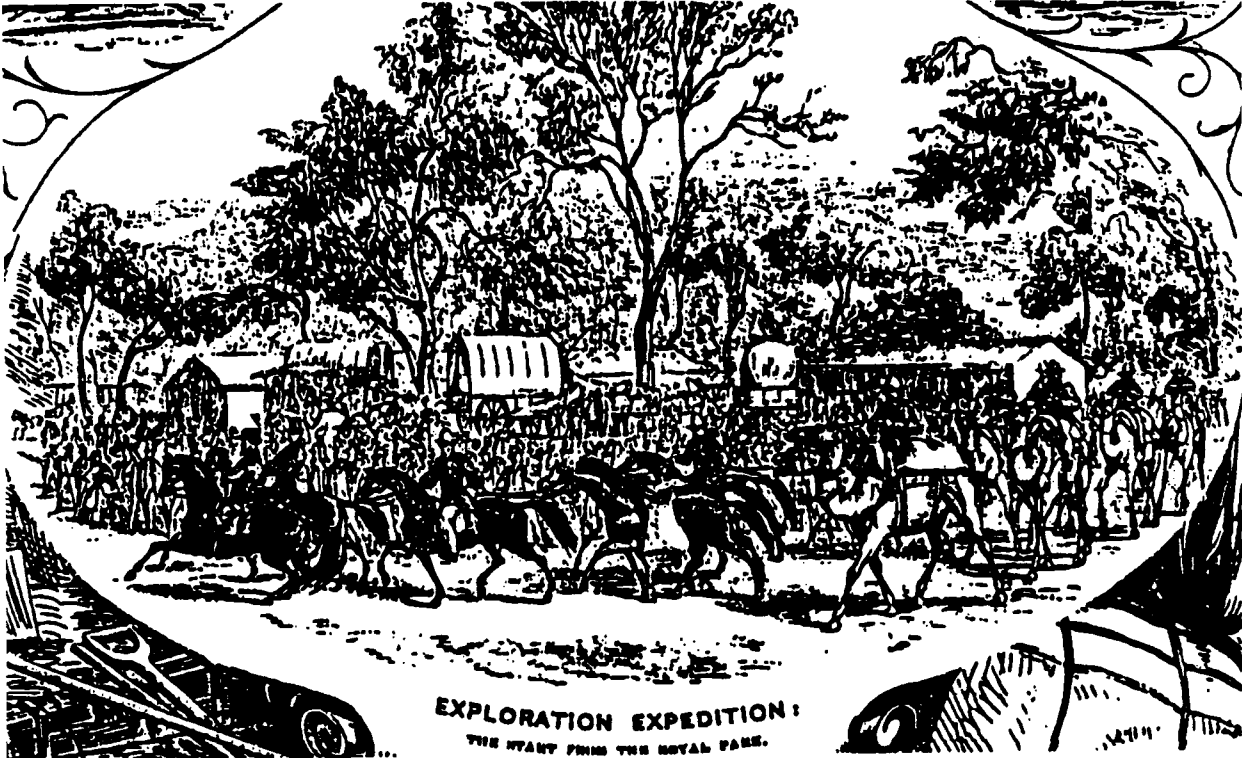
- (a) James Cook
- (b) Ernest Giles
- (c) Jane Franklin
- (d) Arthur Phillip
- (e) John Stuart

3. It is often claimed that more has been written and said about Burke and Wills' journey than any other journey in Australia's history of exploration.

- (a) Why do you think this might be so?
- (b) Comment on the "qualifications" and background of Robert Burke in terms of his appointment as leader of the expedition.
- (c) Comment on the management and organisation of the journey.
- (d) What went wrong and who was to blame?
- (e) As leader of the expedition, what would you have done
 - (1) at Cooper Creek while waiting for supplies to arrive? Would you have made a dash for the Gulf of Carpentaria?
 - (2) when Gray died?
 - (3) when you arrived back at Cooper Creek to find the depot party had just left?

ACTIVITY SHEET 15

Study the picture below and write a story on what you think is happening and where.



ACTIVITY SHEET 16

Study the picture below and write a story on what you think is happening and where.



ACTIVITY SHEET 17

The history of the exploration of Australia includes many true stories of extreme hardship and danger. Edward John Eyre undertook such a journey in 1841.

1. Find out what Eyre intended to do. Why was his journey considered important?
2. Describe the explorers, their equipment and transport.
3. Eyre set out on 25th February 1841. What sort of country was he trying to cross? What would have been the weather conditions at that time of year? What problems should he have anticipated?
4. Describe his journey making use of the picture below and a map of his journey. Include details of the roles of his aboriginal guides. Would he have survived without them?
5. Write a story on Eyre's life. What places in Australia are named after Eyre?



ACTIVITY SHEET 18

In 1841 and 1844, two separate journeys of exploration began which were to reduce significantly those areas of Australia still unexplored at the beginning of the 1840s.

The following map shows that area of Australia still unexplored in 1840. On the second map, draw the paths of the journeys of Edward Eyre and Ludwig Leichhardt. Leaving about 1 mm clear space on both sides of their paths, update the map of 1840 and black in the area of Australia you believe was still unexplored at the end of Leichhardt's journey in 1845. Details of these journeys are available in the maps section of the database.



ACTIVITY SHEET 19

There are many reasons for men and women setting out into the unknown. The finding of new land for farming or grazing or new stock routes were but only a few.

1. Prepare a list of the various reasons why sea explorers might go forth into unknown waters.
2. Prepare a list of the various reasons why land explorers might venture forth into unknown country.
3. Watkin Tench described the variety of fish life in Port Jackson at the time of the first settlement. Write a story on the changes and the reasons for those changes which would have occurred between then and now. End with a description of what you would expect to find today.
4. What does a botanist look for? Why were the botanists of the 18th and 19th century so keen to undertake exploratory journeys into unknown areas of Australia?
5. Place on a timeline the exploratory work of the botanists? Who is seen as the father of Australian Botany? Why?

Item 1: Quote by Peter Stanbury, The University of Sydney

"Men make plans for a variety of reasons: some explore because they have nothing better to do, or because they wish to break an established routine. Others desire fame and, or, fortune; some cannot resist the thrill of discovery, or the masochistic twist of loneliness. Yet others genuinely wish to add to the store of human knowledge of their country's heritage."

Item 2: Charles Sturt's Views on Exploration

(Source: Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia, Volume II)

"A man will not give up easily once he has set his heart on achieving a great aim, which if successfully achieved would make him famous. Any man who looks at the blank space on a map of Australia must surely think that it is a worthwhile achievement to be the first person to place his foot in its centre".

Item 3: From the Journals of Captain Watkin Tench

(Source: The Journals of Captain Watkin Tench, The Settlement at Port Jackson).

"I shall not pretend to enumerate on the variety of fish which are found; they are seen from a whale to a gudgeon: in the intermediate classes may be reckoned sharks of monstrous size, skait, rock-cod, grey-mullet, bream, horse-mackarel, now and then a sole and john-dory, and innumerable others unknown in Europe, many of which are extremely delicious, and many highly beautiful."

ACTIVITY SHEET 20

The east coast of Australia was discovered by Captain James Cook in 1770. He took possession of the east coast in the name of the King of England and called the new land, New South Wales. Captain Cook was the greatest navigator for his time and undertook three journeys before his death.

1. Write a summary on the life of Captain James Cook using information in both the database and his personal story.
2. Captain Cook was a great navigator. His expertise did not die with him. Which other navigators learnt their skills directly or indirectly from Cook?
3. Pretend you were one of the aborigines who watched Cook's arrival and landing in Botany Bay. Describe what you saw.
4. The Endeavour struck a coral reef and was almost sunk. What decision made before the journey began contributed to the ship not being wrecked? What were the incidents of good luck which also helped?
5. Assume the Endeavour had been sunk and its crew lost. Who do you think could have settled Australia?
6. Where did Cook beach the Endeavour for repairs? What advantage did his ship have over modern ships of the same size in such situations?
7. Mark the significant points of Cook's journey up the east coast on the map of Australia.
8. What other discoveries can be claimed by Cook during his three journeys of exploration? Where did he die and how?

Item 1: The Ship Endeavour

The Endeavour, originally named the Earl of Pembroke, was built in 1764 in a shipyard at Whitby, England. She was 368 tons burthen, her draught fully laden was 14 feet and she was 106 feet long. Like all ships built at Whitby, she had a flat bottom to allow her to travel in shallow waters. If she were grounded, she could get off without much damage from places where other ships would have been total wrecks.

On this, Cook said: *"It was these properties in her, those on board owe their preservation. Hence I was enabled to prosecute discoveries in those seas so much longer than any other man ever did..."*

The ship was bought in 1768 for 2,800 pounds and re-named His Majesty's Bark Endeavour. After Cook's return from his first voyage, she was used as a store ship to take supplies to the Falkland Islands. In 1775, the Navy sold her for 645 pounds. Her new owners re-named her the Amphitrite.

In 1790, she was registered as a French ship, La Liberte. After an accident off the east

coast of America, she was condemned as unseaworthy and broken up.

Item 2: Landing in Botany Bay

On 28th April 1770, Captain Cook sailed into Botany Bay. As the landing party approached the shore, Cook said to Isaac Smith: "*Isaac, you shall land first*".

"As we approached the shore the natives all made off, except two men, who at first seem'd resolved to oppose our landing. We endeavoured to gain their consent to land by throwing them some nails, beads, &c., ashore, but this had not the desir'd effect, for as we put in to shore, one of them threw a large stone at us, and as soon as we landed they threw two darts at us, but on the firing of two or three musquets, loaded with small shot, they took to the woods, and we saw them no more."

The party held a short ceremony watched by some aborigines. During their stay in Botany Bay, Forby Sutherland died of consumption and became the first white man to be buried on the east coast of Australia. After eight days, Cook continued up the coast.

Item 3: The Grounding of the Endeavour

(Source: The Journal of Captain James Cook)

"We had the advantage of a fine breeze, and a clear moonlight night, and in standing off from six till near nine o'clock, we deepened our water from fourteen to twenty-one fathom, but while we were at supper it suddenly shoaled, and we fell into twelve, ten, and eight fathom, within the space of a few minutes: I immediately ordered everybody to their station, and all was ready to put about and come to anchor, but meeting at the next cast of the lead with deep water again, we concluded that we had gone over the tail of the shoals which we had seen at sunset, and that all danger was past: before ten, we had twenty and one and twenty fathom, and before the lead could be cast again, the ship struck, and remained immovable, except by the heaving of the surge, that beat her against the craggs of the rock upon which she lay....."

.....day broke upon us, and we saw the land about eight leagues distant, without any island in the immediate space, upon which, if the ship should have gone to pieces, we might have taken us by different turns to the main: the wind however gradually died away, and early in the afternoon it was dead calm; if it had blown hard, the ship must inevitably have been destroyed....."

About five o'clock in the afternoon, we observed the tide begin to rise, but we observed at the same time that the leak had gained upon us considerably, that it was imagined she must go to the bottom as soon as she ceased to be supported by the rock: this was a dreadful circumstance, so that we anticipated the floating of the ship not as an earnest deliverance, but as an event that would probably precipitate our destruction....."

To those only who have waited in a state of such suspense, death has approached in all his terrors; and as the dreadful moment that was to determine our fate came on, every one saw his own sensations pictured in the countenances of his companions; however, the capstans and windlace were manned with as many hands as could be spared from the pumps, and the ship floating about twenty minutes after ten o'clock, the effort was made, and she was heaved into deep water.

It was with some comfort to find that she did not now admit more water than she had done upon the rock; and though by the gaining of the leak upon the pumps, there was no less than three feet nine inches water in the hold, yet the men did not relinquish their

labour, and we held the water as it were at bay.....

It was impossible long to continue the labour by which the pumps had been made to gain upon the leak, and as the exact situation of it could not be discovered, we had no hope of stopping it within. In this situation, Mr. Monkhouse, one of my midshipman, came to me and proposed an expedient that he had once seen used on board a merchant ship.....

To this man, therefore, the care of the expedient, which is called fothering the ship, was immediately committed, four or five of the people being appointed to assist him, and he performed it in this manner: He took a lower studding sail, and having mixed together a large quantity of oakham and wool, chopped pretty small, he stitched it down in handfulls upon the sail, as lightly as possible, and over this he spread the dung of our sheep and other filth; but horse dung, if we had had it, would have been better. When the sail was thus prepared, it was hauled under the ship's bottom by ropes, which kept it extended, and when it came under the leak, the suction which carried in the water, carried in with it the oakham and wool from the surface of the sail, which in other parts of water was not sufficiently agitated to wash off.

By the success of this expedient our leak was so far reduced, that instead of gaining on three pumps, it was easily kept under with one....."

Item 4: The Beaching of the Endeavour
(Source: The Journal of Captain James Cook)

"The pinnacle was still out with the mates; but at nine o'clock she returned, and reported, that about two leagues to leeward she had discovered just such a harbour as we wanted, in which there was a sufficient rise of water, and every other convenience that could be desired, either for laying the ship ashore, or heaving her down.

I went myself and buoyed the channel, which I found very narrow; the harbour also I found smaller than I expected, but most excellently adapted to our purpose; and it is remarkable, that in the whole course of our voyage we had seen no place which, in our present circumstance, could have afforded us the same relief.....

At two o'clock in the morning of the 22nd, the tide left her and gave us an opportunity to examine the leak.....But after all, her preservation depended upon a circumstance still more remarkable: in one of holes, which was big enough to have sunk us, if we had had eight pumps instead of four, and been able to keep them incessantly going, was in great measure plugged up by a fragment of the rock....."

ACTIVITY SHEET 21

The First Fleet arrived in Botany Bay, New South Wales in January 1788. After considering the bay area for settlement, a party went north along the coast and explored Port Jackson. Governor Phillip was so impressed by the port that he decided to establish his colony there. This he formally did on 26th January. From the start the colonists were beset by hardships.

1. What were the first tasks of the new colonists?
2. Who was Australia's first land explorer? What did he search for?
3. The early explorers could not expect to live off the bush. Why not?
4. Why didn't the new settlers ask for or be offered help by local aborigines in the areas of exploration?
5. It was not until 1791 that the riddle of rivers was solved. What was this riddle? Who solved it and when?
6. What land and river journeys of exploration were undertaken before 1804? Order the journeys by year from the earliest year. Supply details of the leader's name, duration and purpose.
7. Were there any fatalities during any of these journeys? Comment on reasons.
8. How did the explorers measure distance and determine position? How were their provisions transported?
9. The following statement appears in a Book Series on Australian exploration: "*Paterson, who explored the Nepean with Tench and Dawes and later the Hunter River Valley, where the Paterson River bears his name,.....*". Study the files of all three men and comment on the statement.

Item 1: From the Journal of Captain Watkin Tench (re: Hawkesbury River)

(Source: The Settlement at Port Jackson, Chapter 5, pages 152-153).

"Broken Bay, which was supposed to be completely explored, became again an object of research. On the sixth instant, the governor, accompanied by a large party in two boats, proceeded thither.....

.....But when they had given over the hope of farther discovery, by pursuing the windings of an inlet, which, from its appearance, was supposed to be a short creek, they suddenly found themselves at the entrance of a fresh water river, up which they proceeded twenty miles, in a westerly direction; and would have farther prosecuted their research, had not a failure of provisions obliged them to return.

June 1789. A second expedition, to ascertain its course, was undertaken by his excellency, who now penetrated between 60 and 70 miles, when farther progress of the

boats was stopped by a fall.....Close to the fall stands a beautiful hill (named Richmond Hill).

.....the river received the name of Hawkesbury, in honour of the noble Lord who bears the title."

Item 2: From the Journal of Captain Watkin Tench (re: Nepean River)
(Source: The Settlement at Port Jackson, Chapter 5, pages 153-155).

"At this period, I was unluckily invested with the outpost at Rose Hill, which prevented me from being in the list of discoverers of the Hawkesbury. Stimulated, however, by a desire of acquiring a further knowledge of the country, on the 26th instant, accompanied by Mr. Arndell, assistant surgeon of the settlement, Mr. Lowes, surgeon's mate of the Sirius, two marines, and a convict, I left the redoubt at day-break, pointing our march to a hill, distant five miles, in a westerly or inland direction.....

At daybreak we renewed our peregrination; and in an hour after we found ourselves on the banks of a river, nearly as broad as the Thames at Putney, and apparently of great depth, the current running very slowly in a northerly direction.....

To this river the governor gave the name of Nepean."

Item 3: From the Journal of Captain Watkin Tench
(Source: The Settlement at Port Jackson, Chapter 14, pages 223-235).

"In April, 1791, an expedition was undertaken, in order to ascertain whether or not the Hawkesbury and the Nepean, were the same river. With this view, we proposed to fall in a little above Richmond Hill, and trace down to it.....until we should either arrive at some spot which we knew to be the Nepean, or should determine by its course, that the Hawkesbury was a different stream.

Our party was strong and numerous: it consisted of twenty-one persons, viz. The governor, Mr. Collins and his servant, Mr. White, Mr. Dawes, the author, three gamekeepers, two serjeants, eight privates and our friends Colbee and Boladeree.....

.....Supposing ourselves to be higher on the stream than Richmond Hill, we agreed to trace downward, or to the right hand.....About two o'clock we reached the head of the creek; passed it, and scrambled with infinite toil and difficulty to the top of the neighbouring mountain, whence we saw the adjacent country, in almost every direction, for many miles..... We had, however, the satisfaction to discover plainly the object of our pursuit, Richmond Hill, distant about eight miles, in a contrary direction from what we had been proceeding upon.

Friday, April 15th, 1791.....At the time we started, the tide was flowing up the river, a decisive proof that we were below Richmond Hill. We had continued our march but a short time when we were again stopped by a creek, which baffled all our endeavours to cross it.....

Saturday April 16th, 1791. It was this morning resolved to abandon our pursuit and to return home.....

Having eluded our last search, Mr Dawes and myself, accompanied by a serjeant of marines and a private soldier, determined on another attempt, to ascertain whether it

[Richmond Hill] lay on the Hawkesbury or the Nepean. We set out on this expedition on the 24th May, 1791; and having reached the opposite side of the mouth of the creek which had in our last journey prevented our progress, we proceeded from there up to Richmond Hill, by the river side; mounted it; slept at its foot; and on the following day penetrated some miles westward or inland of it, until we were stopped by a mountainous country, which our scarcity of provisions, joined to the terror of a river at our back, whose sudden rising is almost beyond computation, hindered us from exploring.

This excursion completely settled the long contested point about the Hawkesbury and Nepean: we found them to be the one river. Without knowing it, Mr. Dawes and myself had passed Richmond Hill almost a year before (in August, 1790), and from there walked on the bank of the river, to the spot where my discovery of the Nepean happened, in June, 1789."

Item 4: From a Historical Journal by John Hunter

(Source: An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, published in London in 1793, page 351).

"The weather continuing dry, two officers (Tench and Dawes,) who were with Governor Phillip on his last excursion, and two soldiers, set off in the beginning of June 1791, to trace the Hawkesbury from the place where the former party was turned off by the creek.

They got opposite Richmond Hill on the 5th day after their departure, and were assisted in crossing the river by a native, who lent his canoe to one of the soldiers who could not swim; but they afterwards found the river so very shallow near the fall that the water did not reach above their ankles.

It now appeared that the Nepean does, as was supposed, empty itself into the Hawkesbury; and, in Governor Phillip's opinion, the fall and the sudden contraction of that noble river are very sufficient reasons for confining its name from where it empties itself into Broken Bay up to the fall; and for continuing the name given to the river (Nepean) which was discovered in going westward from Prospect Hill."

ACTIVITY SHEET 22

Amongst the collection of papers known as the "Brabourne Papers" originally in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks is a letter from the former Governor, John Hunter dated 29th July, 1801. Accompanying the letter were the journals kept by a young man who accompanied an ex-convict, John Wilson on two journeys of exploration.

1. Write a story on Wilson's life using information in this database and the First Fleet Database. What special skills did he have which led to the Governor appointing him leader of two explorations?
2. James Meehan was another convict who became an explorer. Compare his achievements and life with that of Wilson.
3. During Wilson's first journey, he discovered something which made the Governor send him out again with Henry Hacking. What was it and why would it have been important to the colony?
4. The journal of the first journey contains the first recorded sightings of some native animals. What were they and what did the explorers call them?
5. Describe Wilson's first journey. What was its purpose? Comment on his treatment of the aboriginal he captured.
6. Why do you think Wilson's explorations were ignored and forgotten.

Item 1: Letter to Joseph Banks dated 29 July 1801.
(Source: Historical Records of New South Wales).

"Dear Sir,

I have searched for and found the account of the journeys which were made into the interior of New South Wales by my direction, and I have considered it better for enabling you to form your own judgement to send you the journals which I directed might be kept and marked daily in the language of those who kept them. I wish I had been fortunate enough to have had officers in the colony who would have volunteered such excursion, but sorry I am to say that too many of them were employed in a way less to the advantage of the public service. Old as I am, I was then both able and willing to make such journey, but I was too much annoyed with various matters of less real importance than such journeys, and the information they might have afforded were; yet, had I continued for a year or two longer, I was determined to have attempted it at all risque.

You will discover that the course or direction by compas is marked on the beginning of each day, and the miles travelled during the day at the end. Altho' we may suppose both to be a little incorrect, we are, notwithstanding, able to discover that they have been more than 100 miles to the S.W. or S.W. b. W., even if we deduct 1/4 from the distance."

Item 2: Journal of First Journey

(Source: Historical Records of New South Wales)

"January 24th, 1798- Course, SSW. Left Mount Hunter for about 12 miles, till we fell in with the Nepean River, where the rocks run so steep it was with great difficulty we crosst them; the rest of the ground run very scrubby. We saw nothing strange except a few rock kangaroos with long black brush tails, and two pheasants, which we could not get a shot at. Distance , 18 miles.

January 25th. - Course, SSW. The country runs very open; good black soil. We saw a great many kangaroos and emews, and we fell in with a party of natives which gave a very good account of the place we were in search of; that there was a great deal of corn and potatoes, and that the people were very friendly. We hearkened to their advice; we altered our course according to their directions. One of them promised that he would take us to a party of natives which had been there; but he not coming according to his promise, we proceeded on our journey as he had directed us. In the course of this day we found a great deal of salt. Distance, 6 miles.

January 26th. - Course, WSW. The ground run very rocky and brushey, so that we could scarce pass. We crosst one small river, the banks of which were so rocky and steep that we could scarce pass it. We saw no signs of any natives about it, but we saw several sorts of dung of different animals, one of which Wilson called a whom-batt, which is an animal about 20 inches high, with short legs and a thick body forwards, with a large head, round ears, and very small eyes; is very fat, and has much the appearance of a badger. There is another animal which the natives call a cullawine, which much resembles the stoths in America. Here I shot a bird about the size of a pheasant, but the tail of it very much resembles a peacock, with two large long feathers, which are white, orange, and lead colour, and black at the ends; its body betwixt a brown and green; brown under his neck and black upon his head; black legs and very long claws. Distance, 16 miles.

January 27th. - Course, WSW. The ground still runs very rocky and scrubby for about 6 miles, then we came to a fine open country, but very mountainous; we crosst one small river, where we saw plenty of coal and limestone, and the banks of the river on the other side runs very steep, and a very high mountain, and within about 2 miles of the top runs very scrubby, intermixed with many vines, and particularly at the very top; and on the other side we saw a very fine meadow flat country, with many kangaroos and emews. The timber runs very thick and short, and scarce ten trees on an acre. Distance, 16 miles.

January 28th. - Course, WSW. The land runs much the same, the timber thin, with a good many stringey-bark trees; and a little further we saw a number of meadows and 100 acres of land without a tree upon it. Here we saw a party of natives. Wilson run and caught one of them, a girl, thinking to learn something from them, but her language was so different from that one which we had with us that we could not understand her. We kept her all night, but she cried and fretted so much that the next morning we gave her a tomahawk and sent her to the rest of the natives, which were covered with large skins, which reached down to their heels. Here we came to the top of a fine hill in the middle of the day, and took a view of the country. We saw nothing very promising. The land seemed open; few trees. We saw to the southward a few high mountains, but good land towards them. To the westward we saw a brook down the country, which we supposed to be a river, which seemed to run NW from SE. The land seemed very high to the southward, but still an open country. Distance, 20 miles.

January 29th. - Course, WSW. We steered our course of about 4 miles, but the country

did not turn out to our expectation, for we here fell in with the heads of creeks which seemed to run towards the river which we saw from the hill before mentioned. The ground run rocky and scrubby, and we saw falls of water in the heads of the creeks - one about 40 feet high, and two more about 20 feet high. Here we altered our course to the north for about 12 miles, thinking to cut off the heads of the creeks, but we fell in with more, so we came to the resolution of steering our former course, WSW, but finding the country to run rocky and scrubby. Here we saw another sort of timber; the leaves are lighter than a powder blue; the tree is low, much like an apple-tree, the bark much like a mahogany. We here saw in the creeks many pheasants and rock kangaroos, likewise dung of many animals as large as horse-dung, but could not see any of them. We had nothing to eat for two days but one rat about the size of a small kitten. I myself was very sick, and wished myself at home again; the other man was sick like me, for he had hurt his leg and was not able to walk. Wilson was well and hearty. Distance, 24 miles.

January 30th. - Course, WSW. The country still rocky and scrubby. We fell in with the head of a river very near as large as the Hawkesbury River, which seemed to run from NW to SE. The banks were so steep we could not get down them. The other side seemed open, but the banks very steep. Wilson proposed making a canoe; but the other man and myself were so faint and tired, having nothing to eat but two small birds each, we were afraid to venture on the other side of the river, for fear we should not be able to procure anything to subsist on; likewise our shoes was gone and our feet were very much bruised with the rocks, so that we asked Wilson to return. Distance, 16 miles.

February 1st. - Course SE b E. About 7 miles walk we fell in with many meadows, with scarce any trees upon them for near 200 acres together; the hills also very thin of timber and very light; the ground good, except on the tops of the hills, which was stoney. We were very weak; we could not get anything to eat but a few small birds. We fell in with two birds which Wilson said he had never seen before in the country, and we was fortunate enough to shoot the cock and hen in one of the meadows. They appear to be something like a cockatoo, intermixed with a green, white, and lead colour, the cock with a scarlet head. Distance, 20 miles.

February 2nd. - Course, ENE. The country still runs very fine; full of large meadows and some thousands of acres of land without any timber upon it, except here and there one tree, and some very large lakes of water some 3 miles long, but saw no birds of any kind about them. This day we had a view from a high hill, which made us better judges of the country, which was rocky and scrubby; 'twas clear and open land from S to SW. The land appeared high and good, and to the SW we saw two large ridges of mountains, with two heads with the appearance of the entrance of a river between them, which we supposed to be the seacoast. Here we found that the country which appeared low and dark was that which is rocky and scrubby, and that which appeared light and hilly is the most easy to travel in, being the forest. We saw to the northward and westward many hills of those which appeared rocky, but to all appearance more open to the northward, In the latter part of the day, after we had got over the first ridge of mountains, we fell in with a vast number of kangaroos. Here we were fortunate again, for Wilson killed one of them, which was a great refreshment to us. The next morning, about sunrise, I myself heard two guns fire, which sounded to the SE. I was not certain that it was a gun untill Wilson said, "Do you hear that gun fire?" I said I did. I then took up my gun and fired again, but we could get no answer, altho' we fired five different times. We here come to a resolution of returning, for Wilson here came to a part of the country which he knew, and a very barren one, for we could not get anything to eat but a few roots and grubbs, and they very scarce. Indeed, I thought that we must all have perished with hunger, which certainly would have been the case had it not been for the indefatigable zeal of Wilson to supply us with as much as would support life; for we travelled six days successively over hills and

vallies full of rocks, and no appearance of any animals or birds of any size, so that we had no hopes of ever reaching back again, being so weak that Roe and myself were scarce able to travel; but on the sixth day we got through the rocks, and the forest land about 10 miles from Prospect, which very much enlivened our spirits, for we were all but starved, and were obliged to cut up all our cloathing to cover our feet, which was cut with the rocks. Enlivened as we were at getting good ground to travel on, and being cheered up by Wilson, who said we should soon make Prospect, we then proceeded on our journey with all the spirit and strength we were master of, and to our great joy we reached the desired place a little before sundown. Distance, 16 miles."

Item 3: Government and General Order dated 19th January, 1798 (part thereof).

(Source: Historical Records of New South Wales)

"The Governor, desirous of opening the eyes of many of the ignorant people of this colony to their own interest and happiness, particularly those who have lately arrived in it (for he does not find any others so wicked, so lost to a sense of their own comforts, as to be concerned in such mad and extravagant schemes), has thought proper to state briefly to those ill-fated people, and also to show that he is desirous of giving every information which can contribute to render them contented with their present lot, and dispose them to that industry which in this country will insure them every moderate enjoyment. His Excellency, from understood that some of those people lately arrived here from Ireland, and whose ignorance makes them the sport of more wicked and designing knaves, have picked up, some how or other, an idle story of the possibility of travelling from hence to China, or finding some other colony where they expect every comfort without the trouble of any labour, has, to convince them of the folly and absurdity of such opinions, and also as far as possible to prevent that loss of life which must certainly attend every attempt to discover this fancied paradise, ordered from among those discontented people four men of their own choice, and on whose story they can depend, to be supplied with what provision they can take, and to travel into the country as far as they are capable.

But to prevent them perishing, which would certainly be their fate if left to themselves, he has ordered two men, long accustomed to the woods and intimate with many of the natives, to accompany them, that in case of their repenting of their attempt they may be brought back to tell their own story. It may not be improper to mention that one of these men who now go as a guide, when living many months amongst the mountain savages, fell in with many dead bodies of men whom the natives assured him were white men who had perished there, and we know they were some of those ignorant people who had left this place in search of some other, where they idly supposed and believed they would be more happy.

The Governor judges it necessary now to declare, that after having taken so much pains and trouble to prevent those ignorant men from being misled by more wicked and mischievous villains, and to convince them wherein their real interest and happiness lays, that if his endeavours prove ineffectual, and any such wild and madlike plans are hereafter laid or attempted, that whoever are concerned shall receive such severity of punishment as may probably prove a stronger argument against such schemes than any other he can use, and he will find for such people a situation in which they will not have much time to employ in hatching mischief.

Jno. Hunter."

Item 4: The story of John Wilson

John Wilson was a First Fleet convict who, after he had completed his sentence, decided to live in the bush rather than "earn the wages of honest industry by working for the settlers". It was because of his knowledge of the bush that he was chosen by Governor Hunter to guide two expeditions to the south-west of Sydney.

Wilson had been a mariner before his conviction in October 1785 at Wigan, Lancashire, for stealing nine yards of cloth. For this crime, he was sentenced to seven years transportation to New South Wales, arriving in the new colony on the First Fleet ship, Alexander.

When his term expired in 1792, Wilson took to the bush to live with aborigines in the Hawkesbury River district. He was able to convince the tribe that he was one of them by getting an old aboriginal woman to say she was his mother. Wilson learnt their language, customs and bushcraft and, at the same time maintained contact with the colonists.

In 1795, he was sent with Charles Grimes on an expedition to examine Port Stephens. During this expedition, he probably saved Grime's life by wounding an aborigine who was about to throw a spear.

On his return to Sydney, Wilson took to the bush with several ex-convicts. A notice was posted on 13th May 1797 ordering them to surrender or be declared outlaws. Wilson gave himself up in November 1797.

At this time, Governor Hunter was contemplating how he should deal with a fallacy which had its roots as far back as 1791. Over the years, rumours had spread amongst the convicts that a free haven, a paradise or even China, existed to the south-west of Sydney. Many convicts absconded to find this paradise and freedom. Some returned near to death, but most were either killed by aborigines or died of starvation.

On 19th January 1798, Governor Hunter issued an order which was to lead to John Wilson becoming part of the history of exploration in Australia. To disprove the existence of the free haven, Hunter invited the convicts to select four men to take part in an expedition to find it. In addition to the four convicts, the expedition included John Wilson as chief guide, a youth named John Price ("Barracks"), a man named Roe and four soldiers. Price was a servant of the Governor and was instructed to keep a record of their travels.

On 24th January, the party left Mount Hunter and travelled in a south-south-west direction. Somewhere between the Nepean River and the present site of Picton, the convicts decided to give up the quest and return to civilisation with the soldiers. Wilson persuaded his companions to continue the journey and explore the land to the south. Price's journal of the trip was the first to record the sighting of "pheasants" (Lyre birds), a "whombatt" (Wombat), a "cullawine" (Koala) and the discovery of a salt deposit.

Unfortunately, Price's journal lacks sufficient detail for historians to accurately determine the route followed by the party. This is also the case with Wilson's second journey. A historian, R.H. Cabbage studied the journals in detail and presented a paper on them to the Royal Historical Society in 1920. He summarised the first journey as follows:

"From a careful study of the journal it appears these explorers on their first journey

travelled from the Cow Pastures to a spot a mile or so above the junction of the Bargo and Nepean Rivers, thence through the Bargo district to Forest or Catherine Hill, and on past Aylmerton, Mittagong, or Bowral and the head of Joadja Creek to Bullio, being stopped by the steep mountain slopes leading down to the Wollondilly River just below its junction with the Wingecarribee River. In returning, they again passed the head of Joadja Creek and came to the Wingecarribee above Berrima, keeping on the northern side, and discovering that beautiful country around Bong Bong, between Bowral and Moss Vale".

The explorers reached Prospect on 7th February in a pitiful condition. Of the return journey Price recorded "*I thought we must all have perished with hunger which certainly would have been the case had it not been for the indefatigable zeal of Wilson to supply us with as much as would support life".*

Governor Hunter noted the discovery of a salt deposit by Wilson's party and asked Henry Hacking, quartermaster of the ship Sirius, to lead an expedition to investigate its importance. He was accompanied by Wilson, Price and a man named Collins. The party left Prospect on 9th March 1798. After examining the deposit and taking samples, Hacking left on 14th March to return to Prospect. Wilson and the others decided to explore the land to the south-west. Cambage's summary describes the route taken by the party:

" On the second journey the party travelled from the Cow Pastures to the junction of the Bargo and Nepean Rivers, returned to near Stonequarry Creek and then passed by Picton and Picton Lakes to Mount Jellore, which they ascended. From here they went across the Wingecarribee near Berrima to the summit of a hill known as Gingenbullen, west of Moss Vale, thence past Marulan to the summit of Mount Towrang about six miles in a direct line easterly from Goulburn, and in addition to having had a distant view of the south-eastern portion of Goulburn Plains to the east of Lake Bathurst, they discovered the upper portion of the Wollondilly River. Here a shortage of provisions caused them to return, and in doing so they travelled past Exeter and to the eastward of Moss Vale, thence through the Cow Pastures to Prospect".

Considerable credit must be given to these brave explorers for their perseverance and courage. On both occasions, they travelled by foot and carried all their equipment and food which consisted mainly of biscuits. During their travels they also had to live off the land in order to survive.

There is little doubt that Wilson and his companions discovered the Nattai, Wingecarribee and Wollondilly rivers, Picton Lakes, Mount Jellore and Mount Towrang. They were also the first to pass through the Bargo, Berrima, Bong Bong, Bullio, Moss Vale, Mittagong and Marulan districts.

Although Price's journals contained favourable comments on the areas explored, Governor Hunter did nothing to further examine these areas. There are two possible explanations for this, one being the presence of a herd of cattle in the Cow Pastures which the governor did not want disturbed. The other possibility relates to Wilson's background - after all, he was an ex-convict.

Whatever the reason, Wilson's journeys were quickly forgotten and remained unknown until 1895 when Price's journals were published.

In 1799, Wilson returned to the bush to again live with the aborigines. He was killed in 1800 by an angry member of the tribe when he tried to take an aboriginal girl as his wife against her will.

ACTIVITY SHEET 23

To the west of Sydney is a range of mountains called the Blue Mountains. For twenty-five years after the First Fleet arrived, the colonists wondered what lay to the west of these mountains. Many believed there was an inland sea, others a paradise, even China, and others rich grazing land. A number of attempts were made to cross them, but it wasn't until 1813 that one of these attempts was successful.

1. Why were the mountains west of Sydney named the Blue Mountains?
2. Why did the colonists want to cross them?
3. Make a list of the explorers who attempted to cross the Blue Mountains. Order the list by year from the earliest year.
4. What sort of obstacles did the explorers face in trying to find a way across the mountains?
5. What tools did Bass take in his attempt to cross the mountains?
6. Study Caley's comments and write an article for the Sydney Gazette on his attempt to cross the mountains. What did Governor King think of further attempts to cross the mountains? How long was it before another attempt was made?
7. What were the significant differences between Caley and Barrallier as expedition leaders? Refer to their backgrounds in making your observations.
8. One of the earlier explorers came very close to finding a route over the mountains. Who was he and what were the problems that stopped his party from going any further?

Item 1: A Report by Governor King dated 2nd November, 1805.

(Source: Historical Records of New South Wales, Volume 5, pages 725-727).

"As he advanced he found the country extremely rugged and barren, and the vallies, of which many may with more propriety be called chasms, are for the most part impassable. Scarce any birds but a few lorries are to be seen, and hardly a rod of ground that could be cultivated....."

After an incredible fatigue, Caley with his party got to Mount Banks the twelfth day after he left Richmond Hill. Of the appearance of the country to the westward, the following are his remarks- "*On looking to the westward saw no large vallies, except the one close to us, from which the ground apparently kept rising as the eye could see. In a few places there appeared swamps; in others no trees and very scrubby. By these appearances it might be imagined easy to travel over that space, provided the inaccessible valley close at hand was crossed. Yet there is no doubt but what others of a similar nature would present themselves, as I am too well convinced now of their rugged and impassable state.....*".

The journal of Caley, from which I have made the preceding extracts, appear to me so coincident with the general truth of his narrative in this and other cases, that I cannot help thinking that persevering in crossing these mountains, which are a confused and barren assemblage of mountains with impassable chasms between, would be as chimerical as useless.....

As far as respects the extension of agriculture beyond the first range of mountains, that is an idea that must be given up, as the rocks to the west of that range wear the most barren and forbidding aspect, which men, animals, birds and vegetation had ever been strangers to, a better proof of which may be adduced that the remark of one of Caley's party in returning, who exclaimed, on seeing two solitary crows, "*that they had lost their way*".

Phillip King"

(Caley's party went on foot and carried all their provisions).

(Caley spelt his name with one y. King spelt it *Cayley*).

Item 2: Letter from George Caley to Joseph Banks dated 10th December 1804

(Source: Historical Records of New South Wales, Volume 5, page 508).

"My journey to the Carmarthen Mountains was a very rough one. I was out three weeks, which was as long as I was able to abide for the want of provisions. The roughness of the country I found beyond description. I cannot give you a more expressive idea than travelling over the tops of houses in a town. The distance I have been I am at present unable to affirm. The farthest of the most remarkable hills I was upon I have named Mount Banks. Being the first European in visiting these parts, I claim the privilege of giving names to a few places which appear to us the most obvious.

In this journey I found about thirty plants that I had not met with before, and I have no doubt that there are many more in the neighbourhood of Mount Banks that are entirely new; but, at the same time, I have no regret there does not appear any hope of any botanical excursions (of any notice) being made to that place, not only owing to the distance, but likewise the difficult and dangerous route that must be travelled."

Item 3: From a Journal of Exploration by Francis Barrallier

(Source: Historical Records of New South Wales, Volume 5, pages 748-825).

"The Governor having approved of the proposition I had made to him of going to explore the interior of the country and of trying to penetrate as far into the Blue Mountains as I should find it practicable, I went, with a party of four men, to assure myself of what would be the best route, and to take observations as to the sites most suitable for the formation of my first depots, at which I could establish communication with the colony, in case I should find it possible to advance into the country. (On this first journey I went as far as about 45 miles, and I chose a site called Nattai at which to establish my depot).

Having completed my observations in a few days, I went back to Sydney, whence, after receiving the last orders from the Governor, I started for Parramatta. The necessary provisions had been prepared at that place, and they were placed in a wagon drawn by two bullocks.

From Parramatta, I went to Prospect Hill with my party, composed of four soldiers,

belonging to the New South Wales Corps, and five convicts. I found at that rendezvous one of the natives of the Cow Pastures, named Gogy, whom I engaged to accompany me.....

..... I was surrounded by mountains on all sides, the only passage I had being the banks of the river, which were often inaccessible. Besides, the more I advanced the more the river trended towards the south, and this fact left me no hope of being able to cross the mountains. I was simply following their bases, which had the appearance of a multitude of pyramids or cones, standing like as many detached sugar-loaves placed on top of one another.

Even supposing I could overcome all these obstacles, I would arrive at a chain of mountains the direction of which is about north and south; and the height of which, compared to that of the sugar-loaves is immense. This chain of mountains, which is the one I had passed on the 23rd November, could only be ascended by making almost superhuman efforts."

ACTIVITY SHEET 24

As the first settlement grew, the need for new land for crops and grazing also grew. The settlement was bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the east and the Blue Mountains to the west. For many years, the colonists believed that the Blue Mountains were impassable, but drought and overgrazing of land around Sydney convinced three stockowners that they should make a new attempt to see what laid to the west of these mountains.

1. Who were the first men to cross the Blue Mountains and in what year?
2. Prepare a possible list of provisions, instruments, tools and animals taken by the party? Suggest a list for a modern day journey into similar bush country.
3. What significant strategy did Blaxland's party adopt during their journey?
4. What did they see when they reached the furthest point of their journey?
5. What obstacle lay ahead for another explorer to conquer before land west of the mountains could be opened up for farming and grazing? Who was the explorer?
6. What sort of land did the explorers find? How did their discoveries effect the colony?
7. What rewards did these explorers and their men receive?
8. What action did the Governor take when he was satisfied of the importance of the discoveries?
9. When Evans noted that rivers on the western side of the mountains flowed west, he suggested the existence of an inland sea. Where does the water in the rivers go?

Item 1: A Comment by Governor Macquarie on Available Land.
(Source: Historical Records of Australia, Volume 8, pages 149).

"The increasing population of this colony and very limited extent of land within its present boundaries, rendering it an object of the utmost importance to discover if possible some new tract of country fit for cultivation."

Item 2: From Gregory Blaxland's Journal of a Tour of Discovery Across the Blue Mountains in 1813.
(Source: Journal of Royal Historical Society, Volume 23, pages 28-42).

"Tuesday, May 11th, 1813

Mr. Gregory Blaxland, Mr. William Wentworth and Lieutenant Lawson with four servants five Dogs and four Horses loaded with provisions Ammunition and other necessities took their departure to endeavour to explore the interior of the Country and to effect a passage over the Blue Mountains Between the Western River and the River Grose.

They crossed the Nepean River at the ford on to Emu Island at four o'Clock in the afternoon and proceeded by their Calculation two miles through forest land and good grass, encamped at 5 O'Clock at the foot of the first ridge of Mountains.....

Friday, May 14th, 1813

.....Cut a path through a very thick brush about five miles on what they Considered to be the main ridge of the Mountains between the Western River and the River Grose keeping the Heads of the gullies which they supposed emptied themselves into the River Grose on the right hand as they ascended the mountain.....

Monday, May 31st, 1813

.....a short distance from a high Hill in the shape of a Sugar loaf they left their Camp in the afternoon and ascended to its top which terminated their Journey - from which place they saw forest land all round them sufficient to feed the Stock of the colony, in their opinions for thirty Years.....

Tuesday, June 1st, 1813

They got ready at Nine O'Clock and proceeded back to the foot of the Mountain at the place where they came down, and encamped, their provisions being nearly expended, their clothes and shoes in particular worn out and all of them ill with Bowel Complaints which determined them to return home by the track they came at the same time having no doubt that they had effectually accomplished the Object of their Journey and that all the difficulties were surmounted which and hitherto prevented the interior of the country from being explored and the Colony further extended."

Item 3: Surveyor Evans Comments on the Country West of the Blue Mountains

(Source: Historical Records of Australia, Volume 1, Series 8, page 680)

"(5th December) I cannot speak too highly of the country, indeed I am at a loss what to say as it exceeds my expectations and daily gets better.

(9th December) It requires a clever person to describe this country properly, I never saw anything equal to it; the soil is good.....

(16th December) I am now 98.5 measured Miles from the limitation of Mr. Blaxland's excursion; most of the distance is through a finer Country than I can describe..... (Evan's party was the first to cross the Great Dividing Range. They also discovered the Macquarie and Lachlan Rivers).

(18th December) The valleys are beautiful, and so are the intervening ridges that divide them, being quickly covered with herbage; graziers may keep stock here to great advantage, particularly sheep, as they like dry healthy parts....."

Item 4: Rewards for Discovery - Governor Macquarie's Proclamation

(Source: Historical Records of Australia, Volume 8, Series 1, page 680).

"In consideration of the Importance of these Discoveries, and calculating upon the Effect they may have on the future Prosperity of this Colony, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to announce his intention of presenting Mr. Evans with a grant of 1,000 Acres of Land in Van Diemen's Land, where he is stationed as Deputy Surveyor: and further to make

him a pecuniary reward from the Colonial Funds, in Acknowledgement of his diligent and active Services on this Occasion.

His Excellency also means to make a pecuniary Reward to the two free men who accompanied Mr. Evans, and a Grant of Land to each of them. To the three Convicts who assisted the Governor..... grant[s] Conditional Pardons and a small Portion of Land to each of them, these Men having performed the Services required of them entirely to the Satisfaction of Mr. Evans.

The Governor is happy to take this opportunity of Conveying His Acknowledgement to Gregory Blaxland and William Charles Wentworth Esquires, and Lieutenant William Lawson of the Royal Veteran Company, for their enterprising and arduous Exertions on the Tour of Discovery when they effected a Passage over the Blue Mountains, and proceeded to the Extremity of the first Valley particularly Alluded to in Mr. Evans' Tour, and being the first Europeans who had accomplished the Passage over the Blue Mountains. The Governor desirous to grant these Gentlemen substantial Marks of His Sense of satisfaction with their efforts means to present each of them with a Grant of 1,000 Acres of Land in this newly discovered Country....."

ACTIVITY SHEET 25

Many explorers lost their lives during expeditions into unknown territory. Below is the story of an expedition sent to find out what happened to three explorers, Panter, Harding and Goldwyer. It is referred to as the Battle of Roebuck Bay.

1. Assume you were a journalist reporting on the incident at Roebuck Bay. Write an article on the incident describing in full what happened.
2. Assume you are an historian. Describe the incident from a modern day view.
3. What sort of person do you think Maitland Brown was?
4. Comment on his actions. Do you think what he did was fair? Explain.

Item 1: The Story of the Battle of Roebuck Bay.

The story begins at Roebuck Bay, the present site of Broome, 1400 miles north of Perth. The three explorers set out from Roebuck Bay on 9th November 1864 to explore inland in search of grazing land. They had arranged to meet a schooner at La Grange Bay about 70 miles to the south, but never reached there. They had disappeared.

On 18th February 1865, a search party under the command of Maitland Brown was sent by schooner from Fremantle to find out what happened to the explorers. The party landed at Roebuck Bay and suspecting the three explorers had been killed by local natives, immediately rode out and captured five natives for questioning.

In his diary, Brown said:

"We have not yet obtained sufficient proof to warrant us in judging or treating them harshly". Two of them, however, "showed a restlessness and awful dread of their position, which goes far in my mind to prove that they had assisted in the murder. From the manner of the other three, I would pronounce them not guilty."

The captives were chained up for the night, guilty or not.

On 27th March, a party comprising Maitland Brown, Mr. Keld, Mr. Burgess, Constables Toovey and Williams, a black tracker and two local natives set out from Roebuck Bay towards Cape La Touche Treville. Brown recorded his intentions as:

"If the natives resist us, I am determined to teach them a lesson. If from any circumstance I imagine them guilty, and can capture them without resistance, I shall put them onboard ship to be dealt with by Mr. Longue, J.P. But I trust that there will be no necessity for capture, and that the guilty natives will either attack us, or resist us in such a manner as will justify us in exterminating them".

On their first day out, the party captured three natives but failed to get any useful information from them. The next day, they set out again to take prisoners and captured about twenty men. Brown recorded:

"We surrounded and drove them closer together. In a few minutes they threw down their spears, also their kylies and dowaks. Mr. Burgess and myself galloped after a host of lads who, with one man, were scampering over the sandhills. After collecting them together, we brought them to the group in the middle of the plain. A majestic-looking fellow (Karimba) appeared over the hill. He stood for a moment, instead of running away, walked across the plain towards us. As he came up, we took his spear from him and put him amongst the rest. As they all had the look of murder about them, I decided to secure them at once with leather thongs to a teather-rope. They had not calculated on this, and a murmur of bitter regret, at having thrown down their arms ran through the whole. Karimba resisted, so I split his cheek open with my fist, after which he allowed himself to be tied. We then strung them all to a rope and led them to our camp".

Brown and his men questioned their captives, but again failed to obtain any useful information.

On his return to the schooner, two of the prisoners on board confessed they knew where the bodies of the explorers were. Brown recorded:

"I feel sure that these two are guilty, and consequently know where to take us to. Kindness shall at first be used to induce them to show us what we want. If that fails, they shall be put to tests which shall prove their innocence or guilt .

These natives led Brown's party to the bodies of the three missing explorers. They had been speared and clubbed to death while they slept. Brown then records in his diary that both natives (although chained) were shot dead while trying to escape.

The fate of the three missing explorers was now known, but the matter was not at an end. Next day, Brown led a party in search of the tribe to which the two dead natives belonged. They saw a tribe of about 70 men, women and children and then began the battle of Roebuck Bay. Brown recorded:

"They greeted me with a war-cry. The fighting men, about 25 in number, danced forward trebly armed, quivering their spears and flourishing their kylies and dowaks. I galloped through them, and in passing, shot the man who had taken the lead in directing their manoeuvres. The report of my carbine had no effect on them, but, seeing their comrade rolling in the dust, with blood gushing freely from a mortal wound, astonished, though it did not daunt them.

I fired the remaining barrel of my carbine at three in a line, and drew my revolver. Williams dashed in and did good execution. Messr. Burgess and Francisco also joined, and the fight went on to the sound of incessant reports of our arms, the whiz of the kylies and dowaks, the wobbling of their clumsy spears and the rustling to and fro of the natives and our horses. In ten minutes all was over. Six natives remained upon the plain dead or dying, and about twelve others stand little chance of recovery. The rest retired to the mangroves. The only damage done to our side was a wound inflicted by a dowak on William's mare's head.

The natives stood their ground with the savage, though not cool pluck of an Englishman. Not one of the wounded uttered a sound of either fear or pain. Even after they found they had no chance with us, they disdained to throw down their arms, and resisted savagely to the last".

Thus ended the Battle at Roebuck Bay. The complete diary of Maitland Brown can be found in the Perth Gazette and Western Australian Times - 19th and 20th May, 1865.

ACTIVITY SHEET 26

There were a number of attempts to cross the continent from central Australia to the coast of Western Australia.

1. Who was the first explorer to successfully cross the continent from the centre to the west coast of Australia? What were the goals of the journey? Which other explorers also attempted the crossing and when?
2. The expedition was not supplied with horses for transport. What animals were they supplied with? What advantages did these animals have over horses? Which other explorers used these animals for transport? Who was the first?
3. On the map of Australia, draw a line representing the intended route of the expedition and then draw in the actual route with labels.
4. Why were the routes so different? Answer this question bearing in mind the country crossed and the likely weather conditions.
5. The leader of the expedition was 60 when he began the journey. How unusual was it for a man of this age to undertake such a journey? Use the calculator utility to obtain figures on which to base your answer.
6. Write a summary of the difficulties encountered by the party and how they managed to survive. Comment on the role of Charley and the local aborigines. Include a comment on why the local aborigines did not want to help them.
7. The expedition found no new grazing land or a practicable route to the west. Why were they treated as heroes and rewarded?

Item 1: The Route of the Explorers

(Source: Margaret Simpson, *Scientific Expeditions*, pages 66-67)

"The waterless plains forced him north. He hoped this would be a temporary deviation, for his route to Perth lay south of west. In the glens around Central Mount Wedge he found water, but the camels were crazed by the high rock walls and the echoes they threw up. To the west lay salt marshes, so the route was still north, and west of north."

"Around latitude 22 degrees South he turned west again and south, but his map is dotted with the entries "turned back - no water". At Waterloo Wells he was pinned down for 42 days."

"West they went again - but no water was found that would allow them to turn south-west to Perth."

Item 2: Strategies adopted

As food ran short, some of the camels were killed and eaten. The party also began to travel mainly at night and rest during the heat of the day. The leader also sent out advance parties to find water before shifting the main party from its current position. Some of the camels ate poison bush and died, others collapsed, but by journey's end most had been killed and eaten. Only two camels survived.

Item 3: From Warburton's Diary: on finding Water.

18th June: *"Charley's sharp eyes detected some diamond-sparrows rising from the ground and he immediately ran off to look for water. He found a native well with some water, and we soon saw another close by."* These were named Waterloo Wells.

The party arrived at a well found by Lewis on 5th August. They found another well by the position of smoke from an aboriginal camp.

Warburton resorted to capturing local natives and trying to force them to lead him to water. Here are the details of one such capture:

"A howling hideous hag was captured, and worried by the former escape, we secured this old witch by tying her thumbs behind her back, and haltering her by the neck to a tree; she kept up a frightful howling all night....."

"General westerly course, eight miles. Smoke seen a little to the south, ran it up and found a camp and well but could not see any natives. We let the old witch go.....The well was found in the opposite direction to the one she was going, and I was savage enough to have hung her up to the first tree instead of letting her lead us over more sandhills."

On 20th September, Charley and Lewis tracked some Aborigines and found their well which was then named Joanna Springs.

On the 3 November, the party made a dash for the Oakover River. Warburton recorded:

"Our condition is so critical that I am determined, should it please God to give us once more water, so that we may not be compelled to go farther back, to risk everything, and make a final push for the river Oakover. Some of us might reach it, if all could not.. I am thankful to say I have neither fear nor fretfulness. I am not afraid of evil tidings."

Warburton sent Charley and Lewis ahead to bring back water from the Oakover. This they did. The main party reached the Oakover on 11th December with Warburton so sick he had to be tied to a camel.

ACTIVITY SHEET 27

In the 1870s, a brave and dedicated explorer undertook four journeys in inland Australia. His name was Ernest Giles.

1. During Giles' second journey, one of his party got lost and died in the desert. Who was he? Describe how he got lost and how he died? What desert was named after him?
2. What was Giles attempting to do and why was it so dangerous? His first two journeys showed that his horses were unsuitable for the country he was trying to cross. What animals did he use on his third attempt and what advantages did they have over horses?
3. His party included two Afghans and an aboriginal named Jimmy. How did they contribute to the journey? Would it have been successful without them?
4. What did Giles find during his journeys?
5. Label the map of Giles' 1875 journey.

Item 1: A Newspaper report of Giles' Fourth Journey
(Source: The Age, 15 December, 1875).

Mr. Ernest Giles, the explorer, reached Victoria Plains on 6th November, and Perth a few days later, with 10 men and 16 camels. Mr. Giles gives the following information regarding his trip:-

"The expedition has been successful, yet the country traversed for more than a thousand miles in a straight line was simply an undulating bed of dense scrub, except between the 125th and 127th meridians, the latitude being nearly the 30th parallel. Here an arm of the great southern plain ran up and crossed our track, which, though grassy, was quite waterless. The water holes were indeed few and far between throughout. On one occasion a stretch of desert was encountered in which no water was obtainable for 325 miles, which only the marvellous sustaining powers of Mr. Elder's all-enduring beasts enabled us to cross. The next desert was only 180 miles to a mass of granite, where I saw natives for the first times on the expedition. They attacked us then, but we managed to drive them off. Mount Churchman was now only 160 miles distant, and we found water again before reaching it. We struck it at Tootra, an out-station of Messrs. Clunes, where their shepherd was very hospitable. At Mr. Clark's homestead we were most kindly welcomed, and we are now enjoying at Walebig the hospitality of young Mr. Lefroy, whose residence appears an earthly paradise to us. At Perth the party had a grand reception."

ACTIVITY SHEET 28

Australia's women explorers experienced the same dangers and hardships as the husbands they accompanied. Although few in number, their stories are unique in the history of exploration of our continent.

1. Who were Australia's women explorers? In what year and area did each undertake her journey? Why did they become explorers?
2. Write a story on each using information in the database and in the Stories file (use Word Search to get information from the files).
3. Why were there so few women explorers? Relate your answer to the role of women in the 19th century.
4. The life story of one of these explorers was published in the Sydney Morning Herald on 13, 14 and 20th May 1976 under the title of "The Little Explorer". Find out from your local library if it has a copy of these editions. If so, make a copy of the map of the journey and write a summary of her experiences. What was so unique about her journey?
5. What hardships did Sir John and Lady Franklin experience during their journey to Macquarie Harbour? Why did David Burn so vividly describe them?
6. What would have been the differences in the hardships and dangers of this journey compared to a journey through inland Australia? Describe the country through which they travelled.
7. Write an article on Lady Jane as a member of the expedition. Include comments on how the other members of the party might have viewed her presence and contribution.
8. What other journeys and achievements is Lady Jane remembered for? Obtain her biography from an Australian Encyclopedia or from the Australian Dictionary of Biographies 1788-1850.

Item 1: Overland Journey of Sir John and Lady Franklin

(Source: Narrative of the Overland Journey of Sir John and Lady Franklin and Party from Hobart Town to Macquarie Harbour by David Burn).

"One of the earliest pieces of intelligence that greeted my return from England in November, 1841, was the intimation that his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Lady Franklin, and a few friends, had resolved upon an overland journey from Hobart Town to Macquarie Harbour, a tour which, of need, must lead the party through a large section of this unknown western land, thereby establishing the fact if any immediately available territory existed, whilst, at the same time, it may make the chief authority personally cognizant of the general features of this obscure portion of the island.

Anxious to embrace every opportunity to enlarge my knowledge of a country in which I have long felt the liveliest interest, I lost no time in waiting upon his Excellency, proffering my eager request to be permitted to form one of the exploring group.....

The largest and most laborious portion of the journey was achieved on foot, over watery marshes, nearly impracticable swamps, through tangled forests, across precipitous mountains, boisterous torrents and flooded rivers, which rose in angry turbulence to bar his passage, whilst rain, hail, sleet, and snow, descended upon his head. There was no savoury meats, no luxurious viands, no racy wines, no sparkling cordials, to pamper the appetite or tickle the palate of the wet and weary traveller. Salt mess-pork, flour cakes baked in a frying pan, with a panakin of tea sweetened with brown sugar, this was the sumptuous fare which served his Excellency for breakfast, dinner, and supper.....

Lady Franklin, and her female attendant, partaking of these limited, uninviting rations with cheerful, uncomplaining spirits.

Her Ladyship was borne part of the route in a rude sort of palanquin, but in the roughest and most inaccessible parts she was compelled to wade through miry sludg, or scramble the mountain passes, encamping upon the damp cold ground, the green fern leaves her bedding, - blankets her seat,-and earth her table. Repeatedly were the tents soaked through and through by the deluging rain."

Item 2: Lady Franklin's Journeys

(Source: Australian Dictionary of Biographies, 1788-1850, page 412)

Lady Franklin was an indefatigable traveller. She was the first woman to climb Mount Wellington and to travel overland from Melbourne to Sydney and from Hobart to Macquarie Harbour. In her old age she visited the United States of America, Hawaii, Japan and India.

She is remembered above all for the search she organised from 1850 to 1857 for Sir John Franklin's lost Arctic expedition.

ACTIVITY SHEET 29

The history of the exploration of Australia records instances of explorers arguing over who discovered what first. One of these occurred over the discovery of the Gippsland district in Victoria. The explorers were Angus Mc Millan and Paul Strzelecki

1. Write a profile on Angus Mc Millan and Paul Strzelecki noting similarities and differences between them.
2. Who discovered the Gippsland district? Explain your evidence remembering that both exploration parties travelled through the district.
3. Why would one explorer tend to keep his discovery to himself and the other seek public credit? May personalities have had a bearing on this? Explain.
4. What discoveries can be attributed to these men?
5. Why would Strzelecki have had more difficulty surviving during his journey than Mc Millan?

Item 1: Report to Governor Gipps by Strzelecki

"At 17 miles from Omeo to the S.S.E., and at the crossing of the dividing range, begins the third division, which the meridian 148 limits from the N.E.; the sea-coast and the dividing range from E. and W.; Corner Inlet and Western Port from the S. and S.W. - a division which, on account of its extensive riches as a pastoral country, its open forests, its inland navigation, rivers, timber, climate, proximity to the sea-coast, probable outlets, and more than probable boat and small craft harbours, its easy land communication, the neighbourhood of Corner Inlet and Western Port, the gradual elevation, more hilly than mountainous, and finally, on account of the cheering prospects to future settlers which this country holds out, and which it was my lot to discover, I took the liberty of naming, in honour of his Excellency the Governor, Gipp's Land."

Item 2: Statement by Angus Mc Millan

"I was the first person who discovered Gippsland and when I started to explore that district I had no Guide but my pocket compass and a chart of Captain Flinders."

Item 3: Quote from the Sydney newspaper, The Colonist.

"We think it clear that the credit of this discovery does not belong to the Count and that he must have known it did not when he claimed merit of it from the public. It may correspond with Strzelecki's notions of honour to usurp or pirate another man's discovery, but it is anything but handsome in the estimation of a genuine Englishman."

ACTIVITY SHEET 30

Charles Sturt discovered and named the Darling River in New South Wales. He claimed to have discovered the Murray River, a far more important river forming the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, and flowing through South Australia into Lake Alexandrina.

1. Prepare a timeline on the discovery and exploration of the Murray River.
2. In a copy of Mitchell's Eastern Australia, Hume wrote on a page referring to the Murray River: "*Mitchell knew the proper name of this River but Murray was a soldier and I was only a Cornstalk*". What does this comment mean and why was it made?
3. Describe what happened on 23rd January while Sturt proceeded down the Murray River. Why would the natives want to attack the party?

Item 1: The naming of the Murray River

(Source: Sturt: The Chipped Idol, Page 69)

"It was fair enough that he [Sturt] should back his own opinion at this stage, but, when, later, he came upon that great river flowing from the very direction of the rivers Hume and Hovell had crossed, then surely he should at least have made proper allowance for their identity, and revised his own theory in the light of this most significant fact; in other words, he should have done for Hume what he did not scruple to do for himself in assuming that his "Darling" was the noble river which he found to join the Murray. Hume, friend or no friend, would have to be sacrificed for Sturt's own glorification as alleged discoverer and bestower of the river's name.

By all right of prior discovery, then, this river should have retained its name of the Hume. Even if Sturt had not conjectured the identity of the rivers, the name both could and should have been altered later. Later, relying upon prior discovery by all of three weeks, he was jealous to retain his name of Cooper's Creek for the feature he and Mitchell both came upon in different parts about the same time, and in this he properly succeeded; yet he would not afford the same privilege to the friend who had helped him so much in the past. The most he did when on his overland journey was to refer to the part of the river above the Murrumbidgee as the Hume, after having already bestowed the name of Murray upon all of it. A generous act would have been to use his influence to have the earlier name restored, but he did nothing of the kind. He simply maintained his right, against all accepted practice in geographical naming."

Item 2: Clash with the Natives

(Source: Captain Charles Sturt, Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia, Vol II).

23rd January 1830 - "*We were now performing the easiest part of our task, and were going down with the stream. I was sure that on our return, (for I had no hope of meeting any vessel on the coast), we should have to make everyday's journey good against the current; and, if the men were now beginning to sink, it might be doubted whether their strength would hold out....*

After about nine miles, we were surprised by the appearance ... of a long line of magnificent trees of green and dense foliage. As we sailed down ... we observed a vast concourse of natives under them, and, on a nearer approach, we not only heard their war-song, if it might be so called, but remarked that they were painted and armed, as they generally are, prior to their engaging in deadly conflict. Notwithstanding these outward signs of hostility, fancying that our friends were with them, I continued to steer directly in for the bank on which they were collected. I found, however, when it was almost too late to turn into the succeeding reach to our left, that an attempt to land would only be attended with loss of life. The natives seemed determined to resist it. We approached so near that they held spears quivering in their grasp ready to hurl. They were painted in various ways. Some who had marked their ribs, and thighs, and faces with a white pigment, looked like skeletons, others were daubed over with red and yellow ochre, and their bodies shone with the grease with which they had besmeared themselves. A dead silence prevailed among the front ranks, but those in the background, as well as the women, who carried supplies of darts, and who appeared to have had a bucket of whitewash capsized over their heads, were extremely clamorous. As I did not wish a conflict with these people, I lowered my sail, and putting the helm to starboard, we passed quietly down the stream in mid channel. Disappointed in their anticipations, the natives ran along the bank of the river.....

I saw that it would be impossible any longer to avoid an engagement, yet with such fearful numbers against us, I was doubtful of the result. The spectacle we had witnessed had been one of the most appalling kind, and sufficient to shake the firmness of most men; but at that trying moment my little band preserved their temper coolness, and if any thing could be gleaned from their countenances, it was that they had determined on an obstinate resistance. I now explained to them that their only chance of escape depended, or would depend, on their firmness....

.....As we neared the sand-bank, I stood up and made signs to the natives to desist; but without success. I took up my gun, therefore, and cocking it, had already brought it down to a level. A few seconds more would have closed the life of the nearest of the savages. The distance was too trifling for me to doubt the fatal effects of the discharge, for I was determined to take deadly aim, in hoped that the fall of one man might save the lives of many. But at the very moment, when my hand was on the trigger, and my eye was along the barrel, my purpose was checked by McLeay, who called to me that another party of blacks had made their appearance on the left bank of the river. Turning around, I observed four men at the top of their speed. The foremost of them as soon as he got ahead of the boat, threw himself from a considerable height into the water. He struggled across the channel to the sandbank, and in an incredibly short space of time stood in front of the savage, against whom my aim had been directed. Seizing him by the throat, he pushed him backwards, and forcing all who were in the water upon the bank, he trod its margin with a vehemence and an agitation that were exceedingly striking. At one moment pointing to the boat, at another shaking his clenched hand in the faces of the most forward, and stamping with passion on the sand; his voice, that was at first distinct and clear, was lost in hoarse murmurs.....I was overwhelmed with astonishment, and in truth stunned and confused, so singular, so unexpected, and so strikingly providential, had been our escape! We thanked him and made him a suitable present".

ACTIVITY SHEET 31

The inland explorers faced incredible hardships during their journeys. Many journeys ended in tragedy.

1. What sorts of hardships would the explorers of inland Australia have faced?
2. The search for water was important. What sources can you think of where water might be found?
3. Men and animals died of malnutrition. Why?

Item 1: Gile's Comments

(Source: E. Giles, Australia Twice Traversed: The Romance of Exploration)

"..It was a matter of life or death for us; we must push through or die in the scrubs. I added that if any more than one party desired to retreat, I would provide them with rations and camels, when they could either return to Fowler's Bay by the way we had come, or descend to Eucla Station on the coast, which lay south nearly 170 miles distant.

I represented that we were probably in the worst desert upon the face of the earth, but that fact should give us all the more pleasure in conquering it. ...

....It was evident that the regions we were traversing were utterly waterless, and in all the distance we had come in ten days, no spot had been found where water could lodge".

Item 2: William Wills last letter - 27th June 1861

(Source: The Burke and Wills Exploring Expedition, The Argus, Melbourne, 1861, p33-34)

"My Dear Father,

These are probably the last lines you will ever get from me. We are on the point of starvation, not so much from the absolute want of food, but from the want of nutriment in what we get.

Our position, although more provoking is probably not near so disagreeable as that of poor Harry and his companions. We have had very good luck, and made a most successful trip to Carpentaria and back, where we had every right to consider ourselves safe, having left a depot here consisting of four men, twelve horses, and six camels. They had provisions enough to have lasted them twelve months with proper economy; and we had every right to expect that we should have immediately followed up from Menindie, by another party with additional provisions and every necessary for forming a permanent depot at Cooper's Creek. The party we left here had special instructions not to leave until our return unless from absolute necessity. We left the creek with nominally three months' supply, but they were reckoned at little over the rate of half rations. We calculated on having to eat some of the camels. By the greatest good luck at every turn, we crossed to the Gulf through a good deal of fine country, almost in a straight line from here. On the other side the camels suffered considerably from wet; we had to kill and jerk one soon after starting back. We

had now been out a little more than two months, and found it necessary to reduce the rations considerably, and this began to tell on all hands, but I felt it by far less than any of the others. The great scarcity and shyness of game and our forced marches prevented to any great extent; but we never could have held out but for the crows and hawks, and the portulac. The latter is an excellent vegetable, and I believe secured our return to this place. We got back here in four months and four days, and found the party had left the creek the same day; and we were not in a fit state to follow them.

I find I must [end this letter] so that it may be planted, but I will write some more, although it has not so good a chance of reaching you as this. You have great claim on the committee for their neglect. I leave you in sole charge of what is coming to me. The whole of my money I desire to leave to my sisters; other matters I will leave for the present. Adieu my dear father. Love to Tom.

W.J. Wills

I think to live about four to five days. My spirits are excellent."

ACTIVITY SHEET 32

Two great men played significant roles in the foundation of the Swan River colony in Western Australia and the fixing of the sites of Perth and Fremantle. Both also undertook journeys of exploration in the new colony.

1. Write a story for the Sydney Gazette on the foundation and settlement of the Swan River colony. Include personal information on the first governor of the colony and on the man who surveyed and recommended the sites of Perth and Fremantle.
2. Who is described as "the father of Australian explorers"? Why? How many journeys did he undertake? Comment on the number.
3. Which other famous explorers did this man encourage and influence?
4. John Roe's last exploration journey was his most important one. Describe the journey. Why did Roe think the journey was worthwhile?
5. What rivers did Roe explore and/or discover during all his journeys of exploration?

Item 1: By John Roe on his Journey of 1848-49.

"Independent of all other considerations, and as being more immediately and practically beneficial to the colony, the discovery which has been made on this occasion of coal in two available situations.....is alone a sufficient recompense for all the outlay and labour bestowed."

Unexplored Areas



1810



1820



1830

Unexplored Areas



1840



1850



1870

Unexplored Areas



1900

