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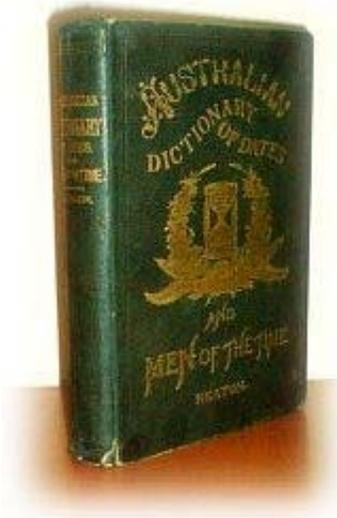## WORLD VITAL RECORDS
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Australian Dictionary of Dates &
Men of the Time

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AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES

AND

MEN OF THE TIME:

CONTAINING THE

HISTORY OF AUSTRALASIA FROM 1542 TO MAY, 1879;

BY

J. H. HEATON.

SYDNEY:

GEORGE ROBERTSON, 125, NEW PITT-STREET,

AND AT

MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

1879.

THE

AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES,

AND

MEN OF THE TIME.

PART I.

MEN OF THE TIME.

A'BECKETT, ARTHUR MARTIN, F.R.C.S., born in London; was educated at the London University and at Paris. He was then Staff Surgeon to the British Legion in Spain. He arrived in Sydney in 1838, and for many years practised his profession in New South Wales with great success. For several years before he left the colony (in 1858), he was a Member of the Legislative Council. He returned to Sydney in 1865; and died in 1871, aged 59.

A'BECKETT, HON. THOMAS TURNER, was born September 13, 1808, and educated at Westminster School. Having been admitted as a solicitor, he practised with success for about twenty years in England, when, desiring to see his brother the late Sir William A'Beckett, Chief Justice of Victoria, he came out in January, 1851. Next year he entered the Legislative Council, and in 1857 became Registrar of the Church of England diocese of Melbourne. He still retains his seat for the Central Province. He voted against a portion of the grant in aid of public worship being given to the Jews, and against the abolition of State-aid to religion; also, against the ballot. He was Commissioner of Customs

under Sir James M'Culloch, and was Chairman of the Hobson's Bay Railway Company until it passed into the hands of the Victorian Government.

A'BECKETT, SIR WILLIAM, was born in London July 28, 1806. He was educated at Westminster School, and called to the Bar in 1829. He came out to New South Wales and was appointed Solicitor-General in 1841, and was made a Judge of the Supreme Court for the District of Port Phillip in 1846. In 1851, when separation took place, he was appointed Chief Justice of Victoria. He died, June 27, 1869.

ADAMS, PHILIP FRANCIS, was born at Womill Hall, county Suffolk, in 1828. In 1838, his family removed to Strongford, in the north of Ireland; was educated partly at home and partly at the Belfast Academical and Collegiate Institution. In 1848, though scarcely 20 years of age, he was entrusted with business as a land surveyor; but, in consequence of the potato famine of 1847 and subsequent years, business fell off, and he emigrated to Canada in 1851; for two years was engaged in the United States, but not being a citizen he was not eligible for government employment,

B

In December, 1874, he became Member for West Maitland, and supported the Parkes Administration. He accepted office as Treasurer under Mr. Farnell in December, 1877, and retired with that Ministry in December, 1878.

COLE, CAPTAIN GEORGE WARD, born at Lumley Castle, November 15, 1793, entered the Navy in 1807. He was in active service until 1817, when being placed on half-pay he entered the merchant service and continued trading in China, the South Sea Islands, and North America, until 1839, when he came to Sydney intending to construct a patent slip, but returning to England for the requisite machinery he changed his mind and resolved to settle in Melbourne. He arrived there in 1840, and next year built Cole's Wharf, on the Yarra. In 1851 he built the "City of Melbourne," the first screw steamer ever seen on this side of the equator. In 1863 he introduced sugar-beet into the colony. In 1853 he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Council for Gipps Land, but resigned in 1855, intending to visit England. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislative Council for the Central Province, and has sat for it ever since. He married twice, and had seven children, three of whom died young, and his eldest son was drowned in 1846.

COLLINS, COLONEL DAVID, first Governor of Tasmania, was born at Exeter, in 1754. He was of Irish descent, the son of Arthur Tooker Collins, and grandson of Arthur Collins, author of a well-known work on the Peerage. In 1770 he was appointed Lieutenant of Marines. In 1772 he was with Admiral McBride in rescuing the unfortunate Matilda, Queen of Denmark, sister of George III. In 1775 he was serving in America, and married a lady of that country. He distinguished himself in the revolutionary war, leading the storming party at Bunker Hill. In 1784 he was in the "Courageux," in the relief of Gibraltar. In 1787 he was appointed Judge Advocate of the new Colony of New South Wales, and chosen Secretary by the Governor, which position he filled during a trying period of nearly ten years. He returned to England in 1797, and in 1798 published "An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales." In October, 1803, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and given charge of a settlement at Port Phillip, but in January following he abandoned that place and with his party sailed for Van Diemen's Land and formed a settlement on the banks of the Derwent, on a site he called after Lord Hobart, Secretary for the Colonies. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Hobart Town for six years, and died there suddenly, March 24, 1810. A monument, long projected, was erected to his memory in Hobart Town, in 1838, by direction of Sir John Franklin.

CONOLLY, REV. PHILIP, first Roman Catholic clergyman of Van Diemen's Land, born in Ireland, came out to Australia with Rev. J. J. Therry, in 1820; was stationed for a few months in Parramatta; landed in Van Diemen's Land, March, 1821; his first services were held in a Mr. Curr's stores, Bathurst-street, Hobart Town; land being granted in Harrington-street, a rude wooden chapel was raised. He died in 1839.

COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES, discoverer of New South Wales, was born at Marton, county York, October 27, 1728. He was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Staiths, a small seaport town. Here he imbibed such a taste for the sea that his master gave up his indentures, and he bound himself for three years to some shipowners of Whitby. In 1755, at the commencement of the French war, he entered the Navy. In 1759, as master of the "Mercury," he performed the hazardous task of taking soundings in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the French encampments. He afterwards assisted at the taking of Newfoundland. In 1762 he returned to England, where he married Miss Elizabeth Batts, by whom he had six children. Next year he went again to Newfoundland, as marine surveyor. After another visit to England he returned to Newfoundland, and whilst there communicated to the Royal Society an observation on a solar eclipse in 1766. In 1768 he was chosen to command an expedition to the South Seas to observe the transit of Venus. He was accompanied in the "Endeavour" by Mr. Green, an astronomer, Dr. Solander, a naturalist, and by Mr.

Constitution might be so modified as to give due weight to the will of the people in the Government of the country, by restricting the nominee element in the Legislative Council to a limited number of *ex officio* Members only; was a Member of the first House of Assembly and first administration under the new Constitution, holding office as Attorney-General, from November 1, 1856 to February 26, 1857; again appointed Attorney-General, April 25, 1857, and became Premier on May 12th following, which office he held until appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, November 1, 1860; appointed Chief Justice February 5, 1870; was Administrator of the Government of Tasmania from November, 1874, to January, 1875; married, 1851, Sarah, only child of the Rev. George Giles, LL.D. He is a member of the Conservative Club, London.

SMITH, HON. PROFESSOR JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.C., was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he took the degrees of M.A. and M.D. For five years he conducted the class of chemistry at Marischal College, as substitute for Professor Clark, who was incapacitated by ill health. In 1852, when Sir John Herschel, Professor Airy (Astronomer Royal), Professor Malden, of University College, London, and Alfred Denison, Esq., were commissioned by the Sydney University with the task of selecting professors for the University, they selected Dr. Smith as the first Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics. He accepted the office ; and during the twenty-six years that have elapsed since the opening of the University, he has exercised the duties of the professorship. Early in 1853 he was appointed by the Government a member of the Board of National Education, and continued to serve on that Board till its dissolution in 1866, by the passing of the Public Schools Act. When that Act came into operation he was appointed a member of the Council of Education. He has ever since continued to fulfil the duties of that position. For twenty-six years he has been a zealous promoter of public elementary education, and for a number of years has been President of the Council.

He has served on numerous Government Boards and Royal Commissions, and was President of the Commission on Water Supply. He has been an active member of the Royal Society of New South Wales, and is one of its Vice-Presidents. Professor Smith has travelled over a great part of this and the neighbouring colonies, including New Zealand, and made himself generally acquainted with their character and resources. Since his appointment to the Professorship in the University he has twice re-visited England. On his return from these voyages round the world he gave lectures to many audiences on the scenes through which he had travelled, and the historical and antiquarian topics associated with them. Professor Smith was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council in 1874. He obtained from Aberdeen the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1876. He was made C.M.G. in 1877 (for services in the cause of education), and he continues to be President of the Council of Education, having been re-elected nine times.

SMITH, JOHN THOMAS, M.L.A., born at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1816, and educated at Mr. Cape's school. He commenced life as a clerk in the Bank of Australasia : this he left for the Colonial Store department. Accepted the appointment of assistant teacher at the Church of England Aboriginal Mission Station, Melbourne; arrived there by the "James Watt," steamer, at the close of 1837. He turned his attention to business pursuits, as manager for the late Hon. John Hodgson, and subsequently on his own account. During the years 1838, 1839, and 1840 he carried on a considerable business in Melbourne, and then laid the foundation of a future competency. He built the Queen's Theatre—the first house for theatrical representation in Melbourne. On the incorporation of the City of Melbourne in 1842 he was elected to the City Council, and retained his seat till his death; was seven times elected Mayor of Melbourne. In 1851 he was elected for North Bourke; in 1853 for the City of Melbourne; in 1859 for Creswick, and represented West Bourke at the time of his decease. He was Minister for Mines in the Macpherson Government

Copper Black Oxide, Tenorite
  „ Red Oxide, Cuprite
  „ Chloride, Atacamite
  „ Blue Carbonate, Chessylite
  „ Green Carbonate, Malachite
  „ Grey Sulphide, Copper Glance
  „ Pyrites
  „ Purple, Bornite
Copper-nickel
Corundum
Cuprite
Cyanite, Kyanite
Cymophane
Delessite
Diallage
Diamond
Disthene
Domeykite
Earthy Minerals
Eisenkiesel
Elaterite
Emerald
Emery
Epidote
Epsomite
Fahlerz
Felspar, Common
  „ Glassy
Figure-stone
Fire-clay
Fios-ferri
Fluor-spar
Galena
Garnet
Gems
Girasol
Gmelinite
Gold
Göetheite
Graphite
Green Earth
Gypsum
Hæmatite
Halloysite
Hauyne
Heavy-spar
Herschelite
Hornblende
Hyacinth
Hyalite
Hydrous Silicates
Hypersthene
Ice-spar
Ilmenite
Iridium
Iron, Native
  „ Brown Hematite
  „ Carbonate
  „ Chromate
  „ Limonite
  „ Pharmacosiderite
  „ Phosphate
  „ Magnetic pyrites, Pyrrhotine
  „ Pyrites

Iron, Scorodite
  „ Spathic
  „ Specular
  „ Sulphide
  „ Titaniferous
Iron-ores
  „ Brown
  „ Magnetic
Iserine
Jamesonite
Jargoon
Jasper
  „ Ribbon
Jet
Kampylite
Kaolin
Kerosene Shale
Kupfernickel
Kupfermanganerz
Kyanite
Laumonite
Lead, Native
  „ Arseniate
  „ Carbonate
  „ Molybdate
  „ Oxide, Red Lead
  „ Phosphate
  „ Sulphate
  „ Sulphide, Glance
Lignite
Lime, Carbonate
  „ Phosphate
  „ Sulphate
Lydianstone
Magnesia, Carbonate
  „ Sulphate
Magnesite
Magnetite
Magnetic Pyrites
Malachite
Manganese
Marble
Marcassite
Marmolite
Meerschaum
Melaconite Tenorite
Menaccanite
Mercury, Native
Mercury, Sulphide Cinnabar
Mesotype
Mica
Mineral Wax
Mimetite
Minium
Mispickle
Molybdenite
Moonstone
Muller's Glass, Hyalite
Muscovite
Natron
Nepheline
Nickel, Arsenides
Nigrine
Olivenite
Olivine
Oolitic Limestone
Opal
Orthoclase
Osmo-iridium
Ozokerite
Pectolite
Peridot

Pharmakosiderite
Phosphacalcite
Picrolite
Plakodine
Platinum
Pleonaste
Plumbago
Porcelain Clay, Kaolin
Prehnite
Pyrites, Iron
  „ Marcassite
  „ Magnetic
Pyromorphite
Pyroxene
Pyrrhotine
Quartz
Quicksilver
Redruthite
Resinite
Rock-crystal
Ruby, Oriental
  „ Spinelle
Rutile
Sahlito
Salt, Common
Saponite
Sapphire
Scheelite
Schorl
Scolezita, Skolezite
Scorodite
Selenite
Serpentine
Siderite
Silica
Silicified Wood
Silver, Native
  „ Antimonial
  „ Sulphide
Smaragdite
Soapstone
Soda, Carbonate
Sodium, Chloride
Specular Iron Ore
Sphærosiderite
Shene
Spinelle
Spodumene
Staurolite
Steatite
Stilbite
Strontianite
Sulphur
Talc
Tellurium, Native
Tenorite
Tetrahedrite
Tin-ore
Titanium
Topaz
Torbanite
Tourmaline
Travertine, Freshwater Limestone
Tremolite
Tungsten
Wad
Wavellite
Websterite
Williamsite
Wolfram
Wood Opal
Wulfenite
Zeolites
Zinc-blende
Zircon

MINERAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIA.

GOLD.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878 : 8,846,990 ozs.

Victoria, to Dec. 31, 1878 : 48,012,670 ozs.

Queensland, to December 31, 1878 : 2,993,482 ozs.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877: 7,508 ozs.

Tasmania, to December 31, 1878 : 66,510 ozs.

New Zealand, to December 31, 1877: 8,648,966 ozs.

COAL.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1877: 17,481,197 tons, and 137,299 tons shale.

Queensland, to December 31, 1877 : 484,115 tons.

SILVER.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878: 494,942 ozs.

Victoria, to December 31 : 1878, 127,539 ozs.

Queensland, to December 31, 1877 : 279 ozs.

New Zealand, to December 31, 1877 : 317,936 ozs.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877 : 4 tons ore.

TIN.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878: 29,874 tons ingots ; 12,080 tons ore.

Victoria, to December 31, 1877 : 4,196 tons 10 cwt. ore.

Queensland, to December 31, 1877 : 17,042 tons.

Tasmania, to December 31, 1878 : 16,656 tons.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877 : 7 tons 13 cwt.

COPPER.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878 : 25,060 tons ingots ; 22,713 tons ore.

Victoria, to December 31, 1877 : 2,641 tons ore.

Queensland, to December 31, 1877 : 82,955 tons.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877— value £18,000,000 : 121,504 tons metal ; 419,572 tons ore ; 2,215 tons regulus.

IRON.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878: about 9,466 tons.

Victoria, to December 31, 1871 : value £2,111.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877 : 444 tons.

MINES.

Hon. J. B. Humffray, first Commissioner for Mines in Victoria, 1860.

Department of Mines established in Victoria, 1870.

Mining Department, Sydney, N.S.W., established by Act of Parliament ; Hon. James S. Farnell, first Minister ; Mr. Harrie Wood, from School of Mines, Ballarat, Victoria, specially chosen first Under-Secretary. 1874.

DEEPEST MINES. The deepest mines in Australia are some gold mines in Victoria. The depth of the Magdala shaft is 2,032 feet; the Newington and Pleasant Creek is 1,940 feet, and the Prince Patrick 1,530 feet.

In New South Wales the deepest mine in which payable gold has been obtained is at Adelong. Government offered £1,000 for payable gold at 800 feet, and the reward was obtained by the Adelong Mining Co., who obtained gold at a depth of 816 feet, 1877.

LIST OF COPPER MINES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—

The Kapunda Mine. This is the oldest mine in the colony, having been discovered in 1843 by Mr. F. S. Dutton and Mr. Charles S. Bagot. The first ore was raised on the 8th January, 1844.

The Karkulto Mine.

The Burra Burra Mine. This mine was discovered May 19, 1845, by a shepherd named Pickitt. The first shot was fired 29th September, 1845.

The Princess Royal Mine. Discovered in 1845, just before the Burra Burra; it was worked for a short time, but is now idle.

The Bon Accord Mine.

The Broughton Mines do not pay for the working, and are now abandoned.

The Mount Remarkable Mine was discovered about the year 1846, in the neighbourhood; the workings being very hard it did not pay, so are abandoned.

The Spring Creek Mine, near the Mount Remarkable Mine, is also abandoned for want of capital.

The Great Gladstone Mine. Three shafts have been sunk from 8 to 17 fathoms, and some copper raised, but it is now idle.

The Kanyaka Mine. Several shafts have been sunk, the deepest 15 fathoms, and these are connected by drives extending about 40 fathoms.

The Wirrawilka Mine. Several shafts have been sunk with drives connecting them, but no result has yet been attained to compensate for the outlay as yet.

The Kirwan Mine is a promising mine, but, as yet, has not paid.

The Napoleon Mine is a promising mine.

The Wheal Blinmau. Several shafts are sunk, and a large quantity of ore has been raised.
The Wheal Butler Mine.
The Mount Hare Mine.
The Asser Hill Mine.
The Yudanamutana Mine.
The Wheal Austin Mine.
The Yelda Mine.
The Pindelpena Mine.
The Welcome Mine.
The Dorooldana Mine.
The Sir Dominick Daly Mine.
The Wheal Frost Mine.
The Lyndhurst Mine.
The Wheal Besley Mine.
The Mochatoona Mine.
The Wirryoota Mine.
The Mount Stuart Mine.
The Nuccaleena Mine.
The Two Brothers Mine.
The Oratunga Mine.
The Mooroo Mine.
The Mount Chamber's Mine.
M'Conville's Mine.
Malone's Mine.
Bremer Mine.
The Preamimma Mine.
The Kaumantoo Mine.
The West Kaumantoo Mine.
The Wheal Ellen Mine.
The Strathalbyn Mines.
The Montacute Mines.
The Glen Osmond Mines.
Scott's Creek Mine.
Barritt's Mine.
Gorge Mine.
Yallagolinga Mine.
The Wallaroo Mines.
The Moonta Mine.
The Kurilla Mine.

MINISTRIES, LIST OF, SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1—DONALDSON MINISTRY.

Stuart A. Donaldson[1]	Colonial Secretary			
Thomas Holt	Colonial Treasurer		From	To
William M. Manning[1]	Attorney-General		June 6, 1856	Aug. 25, 1856.
John Bayley Darvall[1]	Solicitor-General			
George R. Nichols	Auditor-General			
					Also Secretary for Lands and Works during same period.
William C. Mayne			....	....	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

No. 2—COWPER MINISTRY.

Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary			
Robert Campbell	Colonial Treasurer			
Terence A. Murray	Secretary for Lands and Works.	Aug. 26, 1856	Oct. 2, 1856	Also Auditor-General from August 26 to September 16.
James Martin	Attorney-General			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche	Solicitor-General	Sept. 12, 1856	Oct. 2, 1856	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

No. 3—PARKER MINISTRY.

Henry W. Parker	Colonial Secretary			
Stuart A. Donaldson	Colonial Treasurer	Oct. 3, 1856	Sept. 7, 1857.	
John Hay	Secretary for Lands and Works.			
William M. Manning	Attorney-General	Oct. 3, 1856	May 25, 1857.	
John Bayley Darvall	Solicitor-General	Oct. 3, 1856	May 25, 1857.	
	Attorney-General	May 26, 1857	Sept. 7, 1857.	
Edward Wise	Solicitor-General	May 26, 1857	Sept. 7, 1857.	
Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B.[2]				Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary.

[1] Appointed Members of the Executive Council on the 29th April, 1856; but they 'did not take office until the 6th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they vacated their seats as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Alexander Warren was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council on the 21st May, 1856, but resigned without entering upon the duties of the office.
[2] Vice-President of the Executive Council.

capable of doing, and range much higher in this respect than the British Customs standard of 26 per cent. of proof. The highest percentage was Albury wine, 34·1 per cent." Oct., 1875.

Quantity of wine manufactured in Australia, 1,868,355 gallons. 1878.

WOOL.

The first sample of wool was sent to England by Mr. Macarthur, in 1803. [It was inspected by a committee of manufacturers, then in London, and it was so much approved of that Mr. Macarthur appeared before the Privy Council, and laid before it his plans rendering England independent of foreign countries for the supply of the best wools. The Privy Council adopted Mr. Macarthur's views, and with its encouragement he purchased from the merino flock of George the Third two ewes and three rams, with which he returned to New South Wales in 1806, appropriately calling the vessel in which the sheep were embarked, the "Argo," Such was the origin of the rapidly increasing flocks of Australia, whose wool has brought as high as 10s. 4d. per lb. in the London market, and "which for fineness and strength is pronounced by the best judges to be equal to any Saxon or Spanish wool imported into Britain." A grant of 5,000 (afterwards increased to 10,000) acres of land was given to Mr. Macarthur by the Privy Council, as an encouragement to him to persevere in the accomplishment of his plans. The land selected by him is on the banks of the Nepean (Cowpasture) River, on which a herd of wild cattle had been found grazing a few years previously, and it was named *Camden* in honour of Lord Camden, one of the Lords of the Privy Council.]

524lbs. of wool exported from the Colony, 1807.

A small quantity of wool sent from Tasmania to England by Mr. Henry Hopkins; did not pay its freight. 1819.

79,299lbs. of wool shipped to England, 1819.

112,616 lbs. exported, 1820. [Highest price ever obtained for Australian wool, 1 bale sold for 10s. 4d. per lb., belonging to Mr. John Macarthur.]

Mr. Macarthur presented with two large gold medals by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex at a large meeting of the Society of Arts, for importing into England wool, the produce of his flocks in the Colony, equal to the finest Saxony, 1822.

First wool-ship sailed from Moreton Bay direct to London, February 16, 1851.

First cargo of wool sent down the Murray by steamer, October 1, 1853.

TOTAL EXPORT OF WOOL FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES :—

Colony.	Wool.	Value.	Years.
	lbs.	£	
New South Wales	1,180,666,977	76,605,602	1826 to 1877.
New Zealand	581,478,041	33,492,383	1853 to 1877.
Queensland	23,080,485	1,499,682	for 1877 only
South Australia..	......	24,847,507	1838 to 1877.
Tasmania	......	339,652	for 1877 only
Victoria	1,306,505,123	89,671,188	1836 to 1877.
Western Australia	......	276,000	for 1877 only

WRECKS AND SHIPPING DISASTERS.

The "Batavia," frigate, Francis Pelsart captain, wrecked on the western coast of New Holland, 200 miles north of Swan River, at a place known as Houtman's Abrolhos, in latitude 28 deg. south, June 4, 1629. [The "Batavia" was one of the Dutch fleet of eleven sail that left to take possession of New Holland. She had on board a crew of about 200 men, and 100 passengers—men, women, and children. The captain, after the wreck, sailed to Batavia for assistance. Whilst absent, the supercargo, Jerom Cornelis, assumed command of the shipwrecked people, and, with a band of mutineers, murdered 125 of them; and when Pelsart returned in the frigate "Saardam," Cornelis had formed a scheme to seize this vessel and murder the captain. Through timely warning to Pelsart, given by one Mr. Weybuthaps and his men, on his return, the conspiracy failed, the mutineers were killed or captured and executed; and after recovering some of the chests of silver from the wrecked vessel, the remainder of the crew sailed for Java at the end of September, where they arrived safely. Numerous attempts have since been made (one at least within the past fifty years) to recover a portion of the "vast quantity of silver" lost in the "Batavia."]

Wreck of the Dutch ship "Vergulde Drake" (Golden Drake), Captain Pieter Alberts, on the coast of Western Australia, April 28, 1656. [The ship had on board 78,600 gueldons. Of 195 persons on board, 115 were drowned, and 75 reached the shore; with the exception of seven of these latter, who reached Batavia in a boat, the others were never afterwards heard of, and though several attempts were made the money was never recovered.]

Wreck of the "Zeawick," near a group of islands now called Elvart's Group, March 5, 1727.

"Falmouth," man-of-war, of fifty guns, on her voyage home, ran aground on a mudbank on the coast of Batavia, 1762. [She was not much injured, but could not be got off. After a time some of her officers and crew quitted her in the vessel's launch, hoping to reach England, but were never again heard of. The remainder stayed by the ship for eight years before they were afforded an opportunity of being taken home. Five years after the wreck, Captain Wallis, of H.M.S. "Dolphin," discovered them, but to their entreaties to be taken away, told them they were in charge of the wreck, which was then rotting to pieces, and consequently must await orders from home, and for upwards of two years more these poor fellows, true to their duty, remained by the rotting hull of their ship, till the Dutch Government interfered, and sent them home in a Dutch ship.]

The "Sirius," driven on the rocks at Norfolk Island, where she was irrecoverably lost, March 19, 1790.

The "Sydney Cove," whilst on a voyage from India to New South Wales, was wrecked at Furneaux Island, in Bass's Strait, February, 1797. [Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, the chief mate, and fifteen men endeavoured to reach Sydney in the launch, but were driven on shore somewhere to the south of Cape Howe, and now a part of the coast of Victoria. These people were probably the first Europeans to land on Victorian shores.]

The "Cato" wrecked on the Barrier Reef, Aug. 17, 1803. [The "Cato" was bound for England, sailing in company with the "Porpoise," Captain Flinders. Both vessels were wrecked ; Flinders made his way back to Sydney, and subsequently rescued his eighty companions, who were living on the Reef.]

The colonial cutter "Nancy" lost, April 18, 1805.

Governor King's private colonial schooner wrecked, April 22, 1806.

The "Britannia Goodspeed" wrecked near Middleton Shoals, August 15, 1806. Two boats, with the captain, arrived in "Cygnet," September 13. One boat-load perished.

"Contest," colonial schooner, wrecked at Port Stephens, February 28, 1807.

The brig "Fox" caught fire at Campbell's Wharf, now the premises of the A.S.N. Company, Sydney. She was scuttled and saved with much damage. July 20, 1808.

The "Dundee," Capt. Cummings, from India, lost at Hunter River, August 15, 1808.

The "Eliza," colonial vessel, belonging to Mr. Joseph Underwood, lost, July 14, 1811.

Getting around this CD

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Different Versions of Adobe Acrobat Reader

Adobe Acrobat Reader 4 or later should be used. Adobe Reader 6 (as it is now named) in fact has considerably better searching options and is recommended.

- **Acrobat Reader v4** has both a "Find" and a "Search" tool. Those tools are two *totally* different things. Our CDs (that are searchable) work with the *FIND* tool
- **Acrobat Reader v5** has only a "Find" tool (not a "search" tool). Our CDs (that are searchable) work with the *FIND* tool.
- **Adobe Reader v6** has only a "Search" tool (not a tool labelled "Find"). HOWEVER — what is called "Search" is the same as the tool that used to be called "Find" Our CDs (that are searchable) work with the *SEARCH* tool

Tips For Searching and Getting More From the CD Books

- update to Adobe Reader 6 for more versatile searching options, including the ability to bring up a list of all instances of the word you are searching for — across multiple files on a single CD in a single search request.
- enter the MINIMUM number of characters needed to bring up the search results required.
- use Adobe Reader 6 to do some trial searches to try to identify the characters that may be misread. These can show up in the extra text in the search results list (Adobe 6 only). A few minutes trial will help you to avoid using characters that are more prone to being misread, e.g. try entering "rederi" if you want "Frederick", but find that the letters "F" "c" and "k" are sometimes misread.
- use the "Match whole word" option to eliminate unnecessary items in your results list, e.g. to eliminate all the blacksmiths and tinsmiths etc when you only want the name Smith.
- use the "Match case" option to eliminate all the occupations "smith" if you only want the name "Smith".
- don't just search for names. Search the book for other names, places and subjects of interest:
  - › look for others of the same name
  - › look for others who lived in the same place or street
  - › who was the postmaster or police officer in the town?
  - › how often and at what time did the coach arrive in town?
  - › what churches were there and what time were services held?
  - › what other activities were there in the community?
  - › look for others who had the same occupation of other interests
- all of this and more may be available in a seemingly mundane book such as a directory. You can learn much of the background of life at the time, even if your ancestor is not listed there.
- Many CDs have only one file, but some have the book content spread over several files. Adobe Reader normally searches in the file that is open at the time. If you wish to search ALL files at once choose the "All PDF documents in" option and select the CD drive or directory the files are in—Adobe Reader 6 only.

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