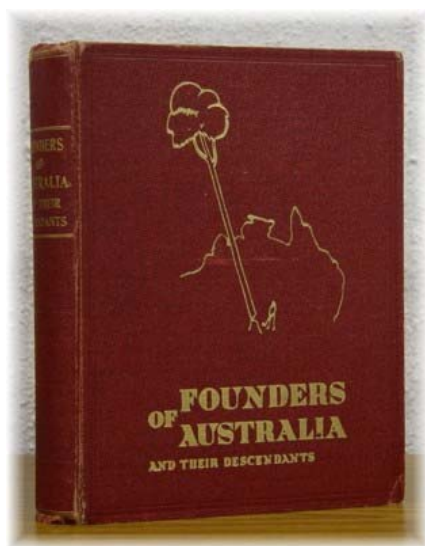






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# THE STORY OF AUSTRALIA

Its Discoverers and Founders.

by

ALFRED S. KENYON,

ex-President of the Historical Society of Victoria.

Author of :

"THE OVERLANDERS"

"THE STORY OF THE MALLEE"

"BLACKFELLOWS OF AUSTRALIA"

"STUART, MURRAY ON IRRIGATION IN VICTORIA"

Joint Author of :

"PASTURES NEW"

"THE FIRST CENTURY"

"PASTORAL PIONEERS OF PORT PHILLIP AND VICTORIA"

I love a sunburnt country,  
A land of sweeping plains  
Of ragged mountain ranges,  
Of droughts and flooding rains

I love her far horizons,  
I love her jewel sea,  
Her beauty and her terror,  
The wide brown land for me.

Dorothea MacKellar.

## PREFACE

**T**HE writing of Australian history is always a source of profound pleasure to the historian, of supreme gratification if he be an Australian. Historically recent, it yet gives a clue to the mystery surrounding the formation of the older nations; while all through the story there is a continual recurrence of events which must make every Australian and indeed every Briton, proud of their race. The replacing of a primitive people, quite admirable in themselves but just as useless to the rest of the world, by a new nation that is already of major importance in several primary products and is shaping to be the dominant power in the Southern Hemisphere, has been done as decently as possible notwithstanding what some sensational writers may say. The founders of Australia merit no charges of cruelty or torture; the worst that can be laid to their charge is kindness, mistaken kindness it is true. All research work in our early history simply gives one more to admire in their pluck, their gay insouciance and above all their sense of duty, of obligation, to the rest of the community. Lack of vision has been laid to their charge; but if such were justified, the intensity of the calls to work at the time would excuse it. It is however without foundation. There is far more perception of the possibilities of the future revealed in early intimate documents, letters and diaries, than is shown by our legislators and writers of to-day. A sturdy belief in the future is the prevailing sentiment, even in the recurring times of depression and loss.

One cannot of course invent a history of Australia. Authorities have to be consulted and drawn upon. Acknowledgments are made to A. W. Jose, the Australian Encyclopædia; James Colwell, *The Story of Australia, Past and Present*; G. A. Wood, and many other writers and especially to the Trustees of the Melbourne Public Library and their officers for access to the wonderful historical collection housed in that great institution.

THE WRITER.

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L'ENVOI

## THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH

And Australasia float with flag unfurled  
A new Britannia in another world.

## CHAPTER VIII.

**S**IR JOSEPH BANKS—he was made a baronet in 1781 and a K.C.B. in 1795 after being President of the Royal Society—has been entitled the father of Australia; but the title more probably belongs to James Mario Matra, or Magra which has a more familiar sound as he was first known. Banks certainly had suggested a penal colony at Botany Bay in 1779, but it ended at a suggestion. Matra who had been a midshipman with Cook on the first or Australian voyage in 1783, laid before the British Cabinet a proposal for establishing a settlement in New South Wales, in some measure to atone for the loss of our American Colonies, in which he had been born. More optimistic than the rest he added “Part of it (New South Wales) lies in a climate parallel to the Spice Islands and is well fitted for the production of that valuable commodity, as well as the sugar cane, tea, coffee, silk, cotton, indigo, tobacco and other articles of commerce that have been so advantageous to the maritime powers of Europe.”

None of the schemes put forward were welcome. There was much more important things happening nearer home. Peace was being made with France; but peace could not be given that distressed country; the fore-shadows of the Revolution were being cast. As usual with Government matters, urgency and not expediency gained the day. The American Colonies, just lost and justly so, had been founded by convicts and they had continued to receive, to their own profit and that of the contractors who conveyed them across the Atlantic and sold them to the planters. Great Britain had to keep her erring children and keep meant cost, running into tens of thousands a year. An experiment was made on the African West Coast at Gambia with disastrous results. The Banks-Matra proposals were again considered and partially adopted.

The political history of Australia now begins. It was August, 1786; Botany Bay was the site for the new colony; but the colonists were to be convicts and convicts only. Lord Sydney, at all times a true follower of the “better not” school, turned a deaf ear to the pathetic appeals of the American loyalists for the permission to found a new nation, with settlers “of the better sort.” No vision of the future came to him. For founding the Australian Commonwealth, no credit can be awarded him, or his colleagues. Its greatest city and harbour bear his name, that is enough. As Dr. Woods puts it—“Thus born in sin and shapen in iniquity, the first Australian

## THE FINDING OF THE INLAND.

Gallant is Spring along thy laughing hills  
With Wattles loveliest scent and gleam of gold.

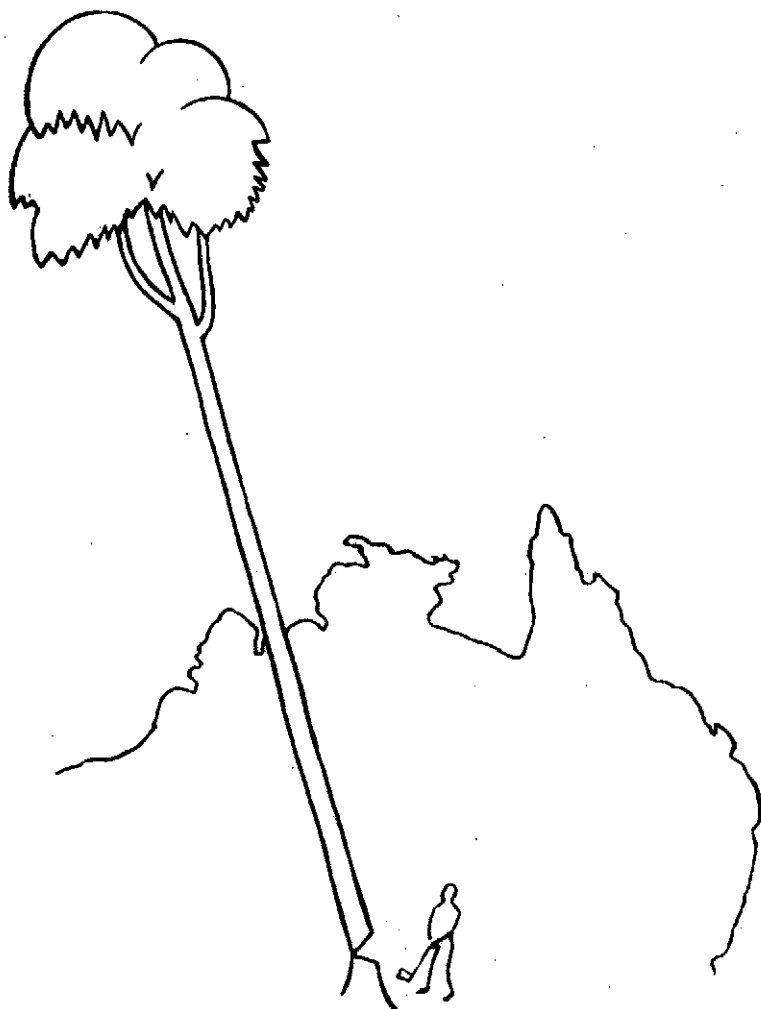
## CHAPTER XIII.

**T**HE exploit of Gregory Blaxland, along with Lawson and Wentworth in crossing the seemingly unsurmountable mountain barrier which cut off Sydney from all expansion, has already been told. George William Evans, assistant surveyor at Launceston, was called back to Sydney and sent to extend Blaxland's work. He discovered the Macquarie and in 1815, the Lachlan. Evans from many points of view should rank as our pioneer explorer. He was the first to actually cross the Great Dividing Range—Blaxland had halted just short of the last ridge—and to discover an inland flowing stream; the first to see the mountains of the interior and to see with astounded eyes, a snow clad Australian peak; and he realised as no other for a long while, the potentialities of the inland "limitless plains, running to the very horizon, fat pasture grounds for uncounted flocks." A remarkably different version from Oxley's repeatedly expressed opinion that the interior was unfit for the purposes of civilised man.

Then in 1817, Oxley the Surveyor General, with Evans as second in command traced the Lachlan down but failed to reach its junction with the Murrumbidgee. The year after, they traced the Macquarie until it also lost itself in extensive swamps. Taking an easterly route, Oxley found the Castlereagh, the Naomi and the Hastings and finally reached the coast at Port Macquarie.

Earlier even than this, in 1814 a great man, Hamilton Hume, then a youth of seventeen comes on the scene. With his younger brother John, he opened up the Wingecarribee district. Four years later, Hume with Charles Throsby, later of the first Council, who had in the interim, extended the settlement considerably southwards, and James Meehan of Port Phillip and the Yarra fame, discovered Lake Bathurst. In 1819 Throsby connected the coastal discoveries with Bathurst and a little later Meehan went from Moss Vale to the Lachlan. Wild discovered Lage George and Thorsby went still further and reached the Murrumbidgee about the site of the present Federal Capital. Hume then joined with Berry in some coastal trips, an association which led to the great Hume-Hovell expedition two years later. There were many others. Like Hume, they were not exploring for discovery's sake; but to find grazing room for their rapidly expanding herds, and flocks. An event of





**OF FOUNDERS  
AUSTRALIA**

**AND THEIR DESCENDANTS**



The late Mr. E. B. D. Green.



The late Mrs. E. B. D. Green.

## THE GREENS OF "BARHAM" STATION, N.S.W.

### EDWARD BERNARD DRURY GREEN.

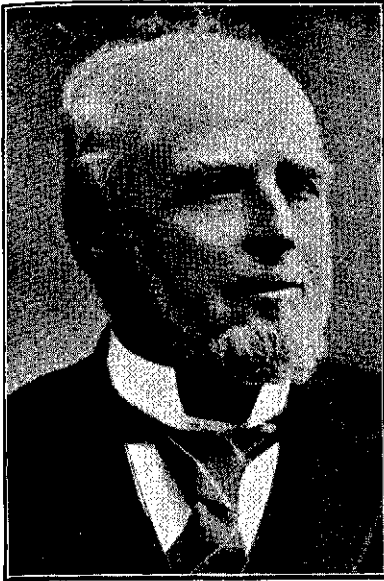
The founder of the Australian branch of this family, E. B. D. Green, was born at Cork, Ireland, of English parents on January 31st, 1809. His father was an officer in a British regiment stationed there.

After finishing his education he followed the family tradition by joining the British Army in the 4th Regiment of Foot named the King's Own. He came to Australia with his regiment in the thirties, when he resigned his commission and decided to enter pastoral pursuits. He was possessed of considerable capital, a great deal of which was lost owing to the liquidation of the bank in which it was lodged.

The first property he acquired was "Barham" Station (named after his wife's maiden name) in New South Wales on the Murray River, comprising some 115,000 acres, devoted exclusively to cattle raising. The present Township of Barham was subsequently formed on part of the Estate.

Later an adjacent run adjoining it on the north named "Beremegard" Station, of 90,000 acres was purchased and devoted to sheep raising. At the same time he also owned a property named "Ki-illawarra", now known as "Keillawarra" Station, on the Ovens in Victoria. This property was devoted to the breeding of horses for his mail contracts. He then took up the Fifteen Mile Creek or "Greta" Station near Glenrowan, Victoria, made famous by the Kelly gang of bushrangers.

At his "Bogolong" Station, between Yass and Gundagai, he had a fairly good library which seems to have attracted the notice of Lady Franklin (wife of Sir John Franklin, lost whilst trying to find the North-west Passage) who was the guest of Mrs. Green at this homestead for a week during her over-land trip to Sydney in 1836. It was at her suggestion that the name of the station was changed from "Bogolong" to "Bookham."



The late Mr. Edward B. S. Green, Junior.



The late Mrs. E. B. S. Green, Junior.

During his stay on the "Barham" property the blacks were most troublesome, two of his men being speared, one of whom died. On two occasions his stock were speared and, to stop the blacks coming across the ford, he erected a fort with loopholes to fire from to scare them off. This fort was later known as the "Port Hole."

Friendly relationships were established with the blacks in due course and on one occasion during a heavy flood a black gin saved Mrs. Green's life by getting her on to the roof of a building and staying with her for two days until rescued.

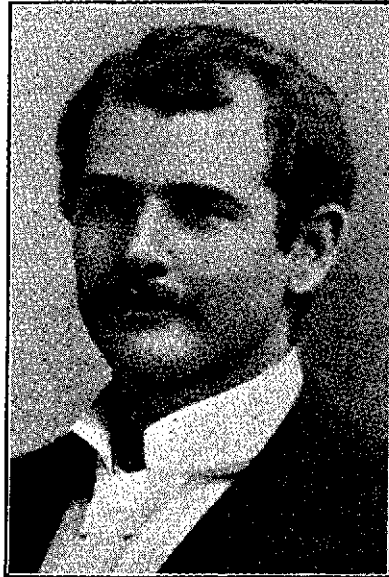
Bushrangers were most active at this time but always treated Mr. Green and his family in a friendly way. They would say "Give us food and a bottle of grog and we won't hurt you." The neighbouring settlers suffered badly at their hands, and one in particular, Charles Nelson Matcham, nephew of Lord Nelson, incurred their ill-will by his harshness towards assigned servants, with whom the bushrangers were always in sympathy, so much so that they

tied him to a tree, leaving him exposed to rigorous weather. On being liberated he was taken to "Barham" Station and cared for by Mrs. Green.

### GREENSBOROUGH.

Later he took up land some 16 miles from Melbourne and this he called Greensborough, which to-day, is a flourishing township bearing that name.

During this time he made extensive purchases of freehold land and various city properties, including the corner block of Swanston and Bourke Streets, Melbourne on which was erected the Royal Mail Hotel. He also owned several blocks running east in Bourke Street up to and adjoining the Tivoli Theatre. Other city properties include Green's Buildings, 62-66 Swanston Street, and adjacent properties off Flinders Lane, these still being in the E. B. Green Estate. An interesting occurrence was the meeting between Mr. E. B. Green and a Maltese named Azzopardi, who rented a cottage on half an acre of land at the back of the Post Office, just off Little



Mr. E. B. Green.

Son of the late Mr. E. B. S. Green, Junior.

Bourke Street. He gave Mr. Green a room which served as an office, and a shed in the yard was converted into a four-stall stable. Mr. Green occupied these premises for a few months after which, in evidence of his regards for Azzopardi, he bought the property for £90 for him, the amount to be repaid at his convenience. Things prospered with Azzopardi and soon after the discovery of gold he built a printing office on part of his block and, owing to the inflated values of land, he sold the remainder to the Government for £15,000, the land being required for the extension of the Post Office.

### THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. E. B. Green was one of the original contractors for the carriage of mails from Sydney to Melbourne. This was an enormous undertaking which entailed the provision of a great number of horses and, as previously stated these were bred on his Ovens property. He held his first mail carrying contract for some five years, and during this period he had to visit England,

leaving a manager in charge, who, through incompetence, did not keep to the schedule, with the result that the contract was lost. When Mr. Green returned he forestalled the man named Walsh who had secured the contract by purchasing all available fodder on the mail route, with the result that Walsh could not carry out his contract. The Government fell back on Mr. Green who demanded, and received, his own price, carrying on his original contract. The Royal Mail Hotel, Bourke Street, Melbourne was built by Mr. Green as a depot for both mails and passengers. In 1839 the first Overland Mail was delivered in Melbourne. The settlers in the North Eastern District as far north as Albury, thought they could improve the system of getting their correspondence instead of by casual travellers, returning drovers and forwarding on from one settler to another; occasionally by the blacks, which was risky, so a few of the residents round about the Murray decided to have a mail service of their own. A settler named Howel, owning a small station at Howlong, a township near Corowa, promised to provide a trustworthy



Mrs. Norman Page.

and reliable person in his stockman, John Burke, a courageous man and a good rider. This arrangement was made prior to 1839 and the conditions were that the settlers along the route provided him with rations, saddle horses and subscribed a few shillings each as salary. The mail was due once a fortnight in Melbourne, and the service was successful for eighteen months or more. Between 1841 and 1842 an improvement in the mail service put a stop to the above methods.

#### NOTES FROM

#### Mr. E. B. S. GREEN Junior's DIARY.

"One day Mr. E. B. Green, a military man who arrived in Sydney in 1831 with the 4th Regiment which was stationed at Parramatta, New South Wales, received a letter from an intimate friend, James Raymond, who was Postmaster-General at Sydney, calling his attention to an advertisement in the Sydney paper and Government Gazette, that tenders were invited for the conveyance of an overland mail between Sydney and Melbourne (then called

Port Phillip, being portion of New South Wales before separation) daily. Mr. Green put in a tender and it was accepted. Green at this time had a small cattle and sheep station near Yass and, later, the property mentioned towards the beginning of this biography, named Killiwarra near Wangaratta. He then came on to Melbourne, the Sydney mail line was going on smoothly about that time. Tenders were called for a mail service to Portland Bay via Keilor, Bacchus Marsh, Ballan, etc. He was successful in obtaining that 200 miles, then a branch mail from Fiery Creek to Mt. Gambier and also from the Grange. Mr. Green sublet the contract from French's Station (now known as Hamilton) to Belfast or Port Fairy, to Mr. William Rutledge, merchant and proprietor of the great potato growing district of Farnham Park. Green ran a mail from Kilmore to Maiden's Punt (Moama) so altogether he had a run of between 1,100 and 1,200 miles. The contract between Melbourne and Geelong via the River Ex (now called the Werribee) added another 45 miles to the above figures. Previous to Green getting the mail to Gee-



Master Brian Page.

long, one by the name of Wright ran a cart from Market Square, Melbourne to Timms' Store, Geelong three times a week. The fare being £2 each way and parcels at the rate of 2/6 each. The carts were made to carry three passengers, one in front with the driver and two behind, something after the style of the dog-cart. These vehicles were constructed in Melbourne by the firm of Edmund Ashley and Richard Beales, the latter of whom became Premier and one of our most esteemed citizens, a sound, honest politician. We had a few of his sort in the early days, viz.: Sir Charles Sladen, William Nicholson, Francis, etc. With reference to the carrying of passengers it was optional with the contractor whether he took them or not, and depended entirely on the state of the roads, penalties being inflicted if behind time unless a good reason was forthcoming, such as flooded rivers and creeks, when that was the case the blacks were of great assistance with their bark canoes, but after a time every punt had a boat attached.

There were a good many military men scattered about the Colony in the early

days, the most prominent was Captain Lonsdale, Chief Secretary to the Acting Governor, C. T. Latrobe, and it was said that Lonsdale was really the Governor. Latrobe was formerly a schoolmaster. An old comrade of Mr. Green, Captain Fyans, with whom he spent many happy days at his place, Fyansford, Geelong. Colonel Snodgrass, father of Peter Snodgrass and Lady Janet Clarke, who assisted to capture Sullivan's Gang of bushrangers on Dr. Ronald's Station, Yan Yean, Whittlesea, was also assisted by Mr. Alex Hunter who married a Miss Bostock of Port Fairy, and probably some relation to the present Mayor of Geelong. The above personalities were in the 4th Regiment together, at the same time there was also Major Firebrace, who resided near Beveridge or Rocky Waterholes. Captain Cowan, who lived many years in Geelong, and was well known as a daring steeplechase rider. There was hardly a better known man than Mr. Green, the pioneer mail contractor, on account of his frequent visits up and down the routes, superintending the mails."

Mr. Green owned and lived at Barham House, Grey Street, St. Kilda, now known as "Eildon," and this stood in thirty acres of park lands. During this time he presented the land on which Christ Church now stands to the Church of England. He also purchased land at the first subdivision of land at Prahran.

Mr. E. B. Green's three children, all sons, were Edward Bernard Samuel, the eldest born at Parramatta, New South Wales and was 21 years older than his next brother, who although born in Australia was taken to England by his parents when a few months old. The youngest brother was born in England and never visited Australia. The eldest son, Edward was married at Parramatta and died at the age of 93 years. The youngest son died first, the second son next, and the eldest last, and all died within twelve months of each other.

Mr. E. B. S. Green was educated at King's School, Parramatta and after finishing his education became a pastoralist and lived on his father's property at Patterson River, a tributary of the Hunter River, New South Wales, where most of his family were born.

Upon the death of his father he retired to Victoria where his main interests were

centred. He was a keen sportsman and a great lover of horses, of which he always possessed a number of the best available, mostly trotters. He was a most retiring man and did not seek public life. He was one of the first to import pointer dogs to Victoria, being a keen shot and winner of many trophies. He married Miss Lucy Lee of Sydney, who was also a resident of Parramatta, being the daughter of one of Wellington's officers at Waterloo, and who also was with Wolfe and Abercrombie at the storming of the Heights of Abraham, Quebec. He also fought through the Peninsula Campaign. There was a family of ten children, seven daughters (one of whom died in early life) and three sons. The name of Barham has been featured right through the family. Mr. E. B. Green died at "Barham," St. Kilda Street, Brighton, Victoria, on the 20th of February, 1925, in his ninety-third year, and his wife died on the 25th of March, 1927.

Mr. Green's energies were not absorbed by the management of his station properties. He was honorary treasurer of the Melbourne Hospital in the late forties, and concerned himself with the commercial life and interests of Melbourne. He was at one time a director of the Bank of Victoria and of the Victoria Insurance Co.

---

## CHARLES PRICE of Hindmarsh Island, South Australia.

Few men can claim a better right to be called a "Founder of Australia" than the late Charles Price.

It was in 1853 that he, with a delicate wife and six children, left their country home in Hereford, England and sailed for Australia. Being landed gentry in England, used to every comfort and possessed of ample capital, it was a big venture to

brave a long sea journey to a strange land. They embarked at Gravesend on January 27th, 1853, in the ship "Annie Cropper". The journey to Melbourne, Victoria, occupied some four months, arriving on May 24th. They transferred to another ship and sailed for Adelaide, arriving at Port Adelaide on June 3rd. There they were met by a friend, Samuel Goode, father of Sir Charles Goode. The ladies and children were driven to Adelaide in a spring

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# Getting around this CD

## Navigating Archive CD Books CDs

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All Archive CD Books products can be navigated easily using the handy bookmarks on each CD. The table of contents in most original books, and the original book index where it exists, can provide additional ways of finding the information required.

## Searching Text on Archive CD Books Australia CDs

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Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology has been developing over the years as a useful mechanism to convert images (as Archive CD Books pages are) into text which can be searched. The quality of the OCR can still vary, and hence the searchability can vary. Around 95% or 99% of the words in books with good type are searchable—or even higher with very good type.

*OCR is now a wonderful searching aid in many instances  
but there is still no substitute for reading the book!*

## Different Versions of Adobe Acrobat Reader

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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

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- 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 or 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.

ADOBE ACROBAT SEARCHING IS A WONDERFUL FIRST FINDING AID.  
BUT DO NOT RELY ON IT TO PICK UP ALL THE INFORMATION YOU WANT

