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**Section name:** Chronology I, II and III

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CHRONOLOGY

PARTS I, II and III

(Compiled by R. W. Cilento.)

(For later Parts, see pages XXV et seq.)

Following page 446.

PART I

DISTANT PRELUDE TO DISCOVERY.

Accidental Factors:

1400-1470: Conflict between the Muss-lim of the Middle East and Asia Minor, and the Christians of Europe (especially from the Byzantine Empire, Italy, Spain, and Portugal), ending in 1453 in the fall of Constantinople, the ruin of the remnant of the Byzantine Empire, and the barring of the Christians from the Middle East and India.

1404: Rediscovery of the Canary Islands.

The Search Easterly for the Spice Islands:

1418-1488: Prince Henry "the Navigator," of Portugal, becomes Governor of Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar (captured from the Moors in 1415), and presses for the rounding of Africa easterly, or, for a voyage westerly across the Atlantic, to find a new way to India, China, and the Spice Islands. Discovery of the Madeira Islands (1418); Portuguese pass C. Bojador on the west coast of Africa (1434); C. Blanco 20° N. (1441); C. Verde 15° N.; Senegal; the Guinea coast (1445); rediscovery of the Azores (1432-1457); Death of Prince Henry (1460); Portuguese pass beyond Equator, reach Cape Cross 22° S. Diaz Pt. 26° 38' S. (roughly the latitude in Africa of Brisbane, Q.)

1487-1488: Bartholomeu Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope (Cabo Tormentoso); makes landfall at Mossell Bay 3 Feb. 1488.

1497: Vasco da Gama reaches India from Portugal round the southern end of Africa (ship "San Rafael").

The Search Westerly for the Spice Islands:

1492: Christopher Columbus reaches the West Indies from Spain ("Santa Maria," "Nina" and "Pinta").

1494: Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot) and his sons reach Newfoundland from Bristol, England. Treaty of Tordesillas divides the newly discovered areas of the world, between Spain and Portugal, at about 45° W. long.


1499: Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci reach the mainland of South America.

1498-1512: Portuguese establish themselves in India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Malaya and the Moluccas; and discover the western edge of the Pacific Ocean.

1513: Vasco Nunez de Balboa crosses isthmus of Panama and discovers the "Southern Ocean," the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean.

1520: Fernando Magelhaens (Magellan) finds Magellan's straits and enters the Pacific Ocean at its southern edge round the tip of the South American mainland (28 Nov.). Magellan killed in the Philippines (1521), but he had reached East Asia by sea from Spain, sailing west. "Vittoria" first ship to circumnavigate the globe.

1529: Portugal and Spain redivide the world in the Far East at about 147° E. long.

1567: Mendana discovers the Solomon Is. in the Australasian zone and annexes them for Spain.

1577: Drake first man to circumnavigate the world in his own ship, the "Golden Hind" (formerly the "Pelican").

Portugal and Spain overwhelmed by England and Holland:

1580-1610: Spain seizes and occupies the vacant throne of Portugal, and claims colonial world-wide dominion.

1584: Spain closes Lisbon and the colonial world to the Dutch; and seeks to enforce a monopoly of the Spice Islands, and of the use of Magellan Straits. The Dutch and English accept the challenge.

1588: Defeat of the Spanish armada by England, and growing power under Elizabeth I.

1597-1598: Houtman, with an English pilot, reaches Java from Holland (Dutch established in Java from that date).

1603: Death of Elizabeth I; accession of James I of England—James VI of Scotland.

1606: Dutch fleet destroy Hispano-Portuguese fleet at Malacca.

1607: Dutch fleet annihilates Spanish fleet off Gibraltar.
PART II
EARLIEST EXPLORERS OF AUSTRALIAN COASTS.

Incidental piecemeal discovery:

1606: March—Willem Jansz (Dutchman) explores the western coast of the C. York Peninsula of the Queensland mainland, but misses Torres Straits (ship "Duyfken").
1787: 18 July to 3 Oct. — de Prado y Toyer and Torres (Spaniards) explore the south coast of Australia, and round the New Guinea Archipelago.

1611: Hendrik Brouwer suggests a new route to the East Indies that makes discovery of the west coast of Australia inevitable.

1616-1642: Period of Dutch exploration.
Dirk Hartog on West Australian coast (ship "Eendracht") at Dirk Hartog Island (1616); ship "Leeuwin" gives name to south-west corner of Western Australia (1619).
Jan Carstens and the "Arnhem" and "Pera" explore part of the Gulf of Carpentaria and Northern Territory (1625).
Pieter Nuyts' name given to south coast of Australia, explored as far as the eastern head of the Great Australian Bight in the ship "Gulden Zeepaar" (1627); north coast called de Wit's land after grounding and partial floating of his ship "Veenen" (1628).

1617-1619: English-Dutch treaties of mutual help between their East Indian Companies.

1622: English ship "Tryal" wrecked off New England coast of North America, but retains Canada.

1644: Tasman sent to find passage between New Guinea and Australia, but failed.
Name "New Holland" generally accepted for all land lying west between Carpentaria (C. York Peninsula) of Queensland, and Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).

1645: Dutch East India Company abandons Australian exploration as "unprofitable."

1649: Execution of Charles I.—Commonwealth established by Parliament.

1652-54: First Anglo-Dutch war; by treaty of Westminster, Cromwell obtained heavy indemnity from Holland for relatives of merchants murdered in Ambon in 1623.
1658: Death of Cromwell, Lord Protector.

1660: Restoration of Charles II.

1664-67: Second Anglo-Dutch war; English drove Dutch from New Amsterdam (New York) and their American settlement. (Treaty of Breda, 1667.)
1668: Death of Charles II.; accession of James II.


Anglo-French rivalry for colonial empire becomes acute:

1668: Dampier named "Cygnet" at Cygnet Bay, below C. Levine (head of great peninsula between what is now Derby and Broome, Western Australia).
1669: Dampier in the "Reebuck" explores 1,000 miles of the dreariest part of the coast of North-west Australia and reports most unfavourably. Discovers Dampier Strait (Vivian Strait) between New Guinea and New Britain. New Britain advocated for British settlement.

1702: Death of William III.; accession of Anne. 1714: Death of Anne; accession of George I. 1727: Death of George I.; accession of George II.

1723: Georgia, last convict colony in North America, and last of the 13 colonies that revolted for U.S.A. founded for England by James Oglethorpe.

1757: Battle of Plassey (Clive) made England supreme in India and reversed the ascendency the French, under Duplex, had previously established.
1759: Capture of Quebec ( Wolfe) and defeat of the French in Canada, made England supreme in North America.

1760: Death of George II.; accession of George III.

1763: Treaty of Paris ends the Anglo-French struggle for power in favour of the British in Europe, America and India.

Harrisons' chronometers, perfected after 50 years' work, permit Masekely to introduce the modern method for determining longitude.

Hadley's quadrant and sextant were being generally used; scurvy was being overcome, and entreponts indicate rich in Vitamin C (lemon juice, etc.).

Anglo-French struggle, however, for control of Oceania and the Pacific intensified.

(English)

1674-1676: Byron annexed Falkland Islands; saw Tokelau and Gilbert groups. 1676-68: Wallis discovered and annexed one island in low Archipelago; and Tahiti, which he called King George III Island, in Society Islands.

1762-1769: Captain Cook explored further discovery of Low Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz group, New Britain (discovered strait between this and New Ireland), and annexed discoveries.

(French)

1764-1769: French explorers de Bougainville (1766-1769), Surville (1769-70), Marion du Fresne (1771), and La Pérouse (1785-6) visited and left their names in various parts of the Pacific. De Bougainville discovered New Caledonia, and crossed the Torres Straits to the New Hebrides; saw the Friendly Islands (Tonga group), Fiji, and rounded the New Guinea Archipelago, east and north, on his way back to Java.

PART III
DELIBERATE DISCOVERY, OCCUPATION, CONSOLIDATION IN AUSTRALIA UP TO THE SEPARATION OF THE SIX STATES.

1770: Captain Cook discovers, charts and annexes for England, east coast of Australia north from 30° S.; passes through Torres Straits, spending 105 days of his 125 days in Queensland waters. With Dutch explorations, only three major gaps remain in coastal survey of Australia.


1788: First settlement in Australia (Sydney Cove) under Captain Phillip (arrived 29 Jan. 1788), "growing in favour of Banks." (1779). Matra's (1783) and Sir George Young's (1786) plans for colonisation. La Perouse in Botany Bay.


1792: End of Phillip's governorship. (22 Sept. 1795) 22,000 men disembarked in France: "Year I." of the Republic began.

1793: Execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; rise of officers, including Napoleon Bonaparte.

1792-1795: Administration of "New South Wales" by Grose and Pater.

1795-1800: Hunter, Governor of "New South Wales."

1795-1796: Bass and Flinders' voyages in the "Tom Thumb." Bass discovers Westernport (Vic.)
1797: Discovery of coal at Ilawarra and at Newcastle.

John Macarthur and Samuel Marsden established an English colony.
1798: Bass and Matthew Flinders close first of three major gaps in coastal survey of Australia to the south of New Zealand, in the "Norfolk," and proving it an island.

English whalers driven out of South American waters by Spain's alliance with France, transferred to Australian waters; French and American whalers follow.

1799: Matthew Flinders in the "Norfolk" corrects Cook's maps by discovering Bass Strait (1798) and, later, explores Hervey Bay.

1800-1806: King, Governor of "New South Wales."

1805-1810: "Lady Nelson" (Grant), 60-ton brig with new sliding centre board, from England to Australia, made landfall 22 November 1806 off Cape Banks, near South Australian and Victorian border, and charted the coast easterly through Bass Strait, noting also the opening for Port Phillip. First ship through Bass Strait, from Chusan, China, in 1799, and names also Moreton Island; climbs Bebeurrun (Glasshouse Mts. (26 July) and, later, explores Hervey Bay.

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1801-1802: Flinders coming from England in the "Investigator," charted the unmapped south coast from the east end of the Great Australian Bight to Encounter Bay, where (8 April 1802) he met Bass and Flinders' ship "Tom Thumb," coming westerly. (The
French had mapped 150 miles of coast from Cape Banks to Encounter Bay where Murray River (now Murray reaches the ocean). Only one of the three major gaps in the coastal configuration by demonstrating navigable waterways into separating "New South Wales" and "New Holland." By circumnavigating continent he proves it one vast island;olgassia or "Australi"; opposed by Banks.

1803-1804: For fear of any French attempt, English settlements are set up at Port Jackson (now Sydney) (failed); Risdon Cove (later Hobart, on Derwent River, Tasmania, 1804 (by Bowen); and York Town (later) Launceston (by Pater-son) on Tamar River and Port Dalrymple, Tasmania. Fidlers wrecked in the "For- poise" in Queensland waters, succeeds in reaching Lord Howe Island by boat; returns in "Cumberland" (cutter, 29 tons) ; leave by it for England; arrive at Mauritius (then French), where he was kept prisoner 4/ years.

1805: Battle of Trafalgar—destruction of French and Spanish sea-power; final collapse of Napoleon's drive towards India.


1809-1810: End of "New South Wales" established at Port Jackson (then known as Macquarie Island). Macquarie Governor of "New South Wales." 

1810: End of "New South Wales Corps" (102nd); replaced by 73rd Highlanders.

1812: Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth discover a way through the Blue Mountains to the Bathurst plains—opened up by Evans, who discovers also head waters of the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers.

1814: Beginnings of Civil consciousness: establishment of Civil Court in New South Wales.

1815: Battle of Waterloo: final destruction of Napoleon's power and French land forces; England supreme on the sea and dominant continental throughout the world; Portuguese colonies rapidly moving towards separation; Dutch colonies unable to expand and recently occupied by British forces (Java under Stanford Raffles till 1816). The war added to British colonies in South Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Seychelles, the Maldives, and the Straits Settlements of Malaya, including Singapore (1819).

1817-1822: P. P. King surveyed northern shores of Queensland and Australia.

1820: Death of George III. Accession of George IV.

1821-1825: Brisbane, Governor of "New South Wales." 

1822-1825: Parsons, Finnegan and Pumphrey (years later) sail up the Brisbane River (June). After rescue by Oxley in the Mermaid." Pumphrey and Finnegan show him the river (2 Dec.) which he explores for 42 miles and names. Oxley explores the river (2 Jan. 1825).

1824: Oxley (returning with Cunningham and Lt. Millar) rescues Parsons; establishes convict settlement at Redcliffe (14 Sept.) on the Maroochy (formerly "Booong"), abandoned Feb. 1825.

1825: Brisbane visited by Oxley in the Mermaid (Mar.); Pumphrey and Finnegan survey the river (June). After rescue by Oxley in the Mermaid, Pamphrey and Finnegan show him the river (2 Dec.) which he explores for 42 miles and names. Oxley explores the river (2 Jan. 1825).

1827: Cunningham explores Liverpool Plains (near Tamworth, N.S.W.); later the Gwydir River, the Durranguy River and the Darling Downs. Sees probable pass through range that might connect with British New South Wales. Convict settlement has 300 convicts. Governor Darling visits Brisbane; unfavourably impressed—prefers Stradbroke is. Convict hospital built on site at rear of Lands Office.

1828: On 25 August from Ipswich, Cunningham discovers and passes through "Cunningham's Gap" linking Darling Downs and Moreton Bay district. This ultimately justified the establishment of a separate colony (Queensland).

1829: Sturt discovers the Bogan and the Darling Rivers in New South Wales. Governor Darling states intention to move Brisbane towards sea to reduce distance. Captain Logan completes prisoners' barracks and military barracks; also windmill (treadmill) on Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.

1830: Sturt dies and becomes the Bogan and the Darling Rivers in New South Wales. Governor Darling states intention to move Brisbane towards sea to reduce distance. Captain Logan completes prisoners' barracks and military barracks; also windmill (treadmill) on Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.

1830-1834: Captain Clunie (17th). Settlers arrive at Moreton Bay (then named "New South Wales." 

1835-1836: Captain Clunie (17th Reg.) succeeds Captain Logan. Convict population (1831) 1,066; soldiers 175. Female Factory, Brisbane, completed.

1837: Surgeon Emancipation Act. in England; slavery abolished in any territory under the British flag automatically such territory. British New South Wales.

1838: The Henty family and John Batman settle in what was to be Victoria. The Hawkesbury Steam Navigation Co. (later Queensland R.N. Co.) formed in Sydney.

1839-1840: Captain Fyans (4th Reg.) Governor, Moreton Bay, succeeding Captain Clunie.

1840-1841: Captain Fyans (4th Reg.) Governor, Moreton Bay, succeeding Captain Clunie.

1841-1843: Rapid extension of pastoral settlement through Logan areas; and up Brisbane River towards Burnett River (not yet navigable). Fraser River, Baroona (now "Wandi") (Bracefield or Bracewell), and "Darambol" (James Davis),...

Murder by blacks of Mr. Gregor Moreton Bay "Courier" first pub.

25 Dec.: J. C. Wickham, R.N., appointed first commander of Sydney village.

Leichhardt, long given up for lost, which he names "Victoria River" extreme south-west corner of Australia.

1846: Victoria River is appointed a port of entry. Major Lachlan and reaches Sturt's Barcoo (barcoo) defeated by Stony Desert, enters extreme northern corner of (future) Queensland.


J. C. Burnett (surveyor) tries unsuccessfully to map the area. 14th Light Dragoons, Acting P.M. and Commissioned Officers, Capt. J. C. Wickham, R.N., appointed Police Magistrate, Moreton Bay (14 Nov.). The first superintendent (Dr. Polding) establishes mission to aborigines at Dunwich, Qld.

1848: Schooner "Selina," long missing, found waterlogged and abandoned at Keppel Bay; no trace of crew.

Leichhardt’s "Experiment" founders at Brisbane Wharf.

Schooner "Selina," long missing, found waterlogged and abandoned at Keppel Bay; no trace of crew.

First letters from Leichhardt (4 April). "Fortitude" of Captain Winship at South Brisbane, wrecked, South Passage.

"Curiosity" of Capt. Winship at South Brisbane, wrecked, South Passage.

Leichhardt reaches Pt. Essington in December. Mitchell explores south-west Queensland and reaches Sturt’s Barcoo (barcoo), which he names Victoria River; opens up north-western Australia.

Great famine in Ireland following failure of the potato crop and massive emigration begins.

1849: Gold discoveries in California thrill Europe on its head, and reaches Sturt’s Barcoo (upper reaches), which he names Victoria River; opens up north-western Australia.

1850: First circuit court hold in Brisbane. London mail service established.

First mails despatched to Victoria, provokes strong resistance to convict or "exile" immigration.

Minor gold discoveries at Port Macquarie.

1851: Victoria separated from "New South Wales," as a separate colony. First public meeting for Separation held in Brisbane.

Maryborough township established (20 Feb.). First direct shipment of wool ("Rebecca") from Moreton Bay overseas.

Second census—population 8,575.

Rumours between Chinese and whites at Ipswich — one killed, eleven injured. Duke of Roxburghe visits Chinese and wins the esteem of the Chinese.

Discovery of gold at Bathurst, N.S.W., by Hargraves; and at Ballarat, Victoria; immense interest. Francis Bigge elected for districts of Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, Burnett and Maranoa; J. Richardson for Maryborough.

1852: Public meeting to petition Queen of system of direct migration.


1855: "Hashemy" (45; 20 June), "Mt. Ridley" (28; 20 June), "Hashemy" (45; 20 June), "Mt. Ridley" (28; 20 June). "Hashemy" (45; 20 June), "Mt. Ridley" (28; 20 June).

1856: Ship "Courrier" (236 tons) burns at Cleveland (16 Jan.). Serious effect on future of Cleveland; Robert Graham & Co., abandon store there.

First shipment of cotton from Brisbane to England.
Consecration of St. John’s Cathedral, Brisbane, by Bishop of Newcastle.

Election contest between Hodgson and Lang results (23 April). Lang: majority 9; new election (23 May). Hodgson: on casting vote; new election (10 Aug.). Lang: by one vote. John Fahey (Gilberri), last “wild man” in Upper Brisbane area (since 1843), sentenced to a year on the roads.

“No. 1 Eureka Stockade” incident in Victoria.

1855: New Constitutions with responsible government in effect in N.S. Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania.

Gregory’s expedition sails Moreton Bay (12 Aug.).

“North Australian” paper established Ipswich.

Wreck of “ Venus” with 250 tons sugar in Freeman’s Channel.

Fitzroy R. navigated (20 Dec.).

Ballot Act passed in Victoria, also first anti-Chinese legislation. First railway open Sydney to Paramatta.

Transportation to Norfolk Island ceases.

1855-1861: Denison, Governor of “New South Wales” and “Governor-General” of Australia. (Latter title not again used until Federation and establishment of Commonwealth of Australia.)

1856: Site for Goodna village fixed (20 Jan.).

First election under new constitution.

“Phoebe Dunbar” (270 immigrants) goes ashore near Amby (5 May); “Persia” arrives (250 immigrants). Brig “Maria” takes first shipment of sheep and cattle to New Caledonia.

Gregory expedition returns to Brisbane (16 Dec.).

Great public meeting at Brisbane demands Separation; strong opposition from N.S. Wales, especially Sydney.

Census: population 18,544.


Moreton Bay Supreme Court opened by Judge Milford.

Labouchère’s despatch respecting Separation received in Brisbane (20 Sept.).

Eleven whites massacred by blacks at Hornet Bank (27 Oct.).

Population (31 Dec.) 20,652.

1858: Torrens Real Property Act, fundamental piece of land legislation (South Aust.).

Gregory leaves to search for Leichhardt (4 March), arrived Adelaide (28 July).

“Darling Downs Gazette” first published (13 June). Pugh’s Almanac first published (25 Dec.).

Announcement of gold discovery at Canoona on Fitzroy R. causes disproportionate gold rush here.

Ann St. Presbyterian Church, Brisbane, opened (25 July).

Rockhampton, a port of entry.

First Municipality Act (N.S.W.). Meeting at Ipswich to petition for creation of municipality.

Population (31 Dec.) 22,305.

1859: Wharf St. Baptist Church, Brisbane, opened (6 Feb.).

Judge Lutwyche gazetted and sworn in, in Sydney (22 Feb.); arrives Brisbane (8 March).

“Ipswich Herald” first published.

Brisbane created Roman Catholic see under Bishop O’Quinn (26 Aug.).

Municipality of Brisbane proclaimed (John Petrie, first Mayor) (7 Sept.).

Circuit Court proclaimed Ipswich, Drayton, Maryborough.

Estimated population of Queensland 23,520.

Governor Denison announces issue of Letters Patent of Queen Victoria for Separation of Queensland as self-governing separate colony.

SEPARATION DAY, 10 Dec. 1858.

Arrival of Sir George Ferguson Bowen as first Captain-General and Governor-in-chief, and formal proclamation.

QUEENSLAND A SELF-GOVERNING COLONY.

ERRATA

The Editor regrets the following inadvertent errors—

On page XV for Mr. C. G. Jesson read Mr. Frank Jesson.

On pages 312 and 323 for Commander N. S. Pixley, D.S.O. read Commander N. S. Pixley, M.B.E., V.R.D.