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The Illawarra Diary of Lady Jane Franklin, 10-17 May 1839

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The Illawarra Diary of Lady Jane Franklin, 10-17 May 1839

Abstract

Jane Franklin, the wife of Sir John Franklin, Governor of Tasmania, travelled overland from Port Phillip to Sydney in 1839. During the trip she kept detailed diary notes and wrote a number of letters. Between 10-17 May 1839 she journeyed to the Illawarra region on the coast of New South Wales. A transcription of the original diary notes is presented, along with descriptive introduction to the life and times of Jane Franklin.

Disciplines

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**THE ILLAWARRA DIARY OF
LADY JANE FRANKLIN**

10 - 17 May 1839



Edited by Michael Organ

1988

[Updated 2006]

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ILLAWARRA HISTORICAL SOURCE BOOKS

This book is one of a continuing series to be published as aids to the study of local history in Illawarra. Some thirty works are at present in preparation or contemplation. The series objective is to provide low-cost authentic source material for students as well as general readers. Some of the texts will be from unpublished manuscripts, others from already published books which however are expensive, rare, or not easily obtainable for reference. They may well vary in importance, although all will represent a point of view. Each will be set in context by an introduction, but will contain minimal textual editing directed only towards ensuring readability and maximum utility consistent with complete authenticity. Each book will be fully indexed and appropriately illustrated where possible, with maps and diagrams where needed. In this way the student will have a reliable source-book from which to work; there may be editorial warnings, footnotes or endnotes, as well as occasional additions in square brackets, for instance, as guides to the identity of peoples and places. Yet in general the student will be left with the raw material of history out of which, with more research, opinions can be formed. The general reader will have a segment of history with aspects of Illawarra's communal life which can be accepted and enjoyed for its own interest, and indeed fascination.

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following account is a mere sample from the vast wealth of manuscript material left by Lady Jane Franklin as a record of her many travels during the nineteenth century - numbering some hundreds of diaries and thousands of letters – which lies like buried treasure within various archives and libraries around the world, awaiting resurrection. The sheer volume of material has long deterred historians from presenting a definitive transcription. In its stead a number of summarising biographies of Jane Franklin have been published over the years, each containing only selected excerpts from her writings; along with a few collections of her letters and journals.

This edition presents a minute portion of her lifework, focussing on seven days she spent in Illawarra in May 1839, during which time she kept a diary and made mention of the area in a number of letters. It is hoped that the publication of Lady Franklin's Illawarra Diary will wet the appetite of Australasian historians to the largely untapped collection of manuscript material by her referring to the political and social life of the Colony during the period 1837-44. It may also encourage further studies and transcriptions of her many diaries and letters.

In the compilation of this work I would like to thank Graham Powell and the staff of the National Library of Australia for providing access to the material and permission to publish, and especially Pauline Fanning for her work during the 1940s in producing a typed transcript of the major portion of the Port Phillip to Sydney Diary. Also to the staff of the Mitchell Library for assistance in accessing and identifying the large microfilm and original manuscript holdings pertaining to Lady Franklin. Special thanks to my wife Jeanette for typing the manuscript and A.P. "Peter" Doyle for proof reading and assistance with publication.

September 1988

Postscript: Since the original publication of this book a number of items on Jane Franklin's time in Australia have appeared, most notably Penny Russell, [This Errant Lady – Jane Franklin's Overland Journey to Port Phillip and Sydney, 1839](#), National Library of Australia, 2002, 275p. Russell's edited transcript of the Diary does not include the Illawarra section as contained herein.

Michael Organ, July 2006

INTRODUCTION

The Life, Diaries and Letters of Lady Jane Franklin 1791-1875

Jane Griffin was born in London on 4 December 1791, the daughter of John Griffin a prominent silk weaver and his wife Mary nee Guillemard. Jane spent the first 37 years of her life travelling throughout England and Europe, caring for her father and immediate family (her mother having died in 1795), along with pursuing her hobbies of reading and writing. From childhood she was a prolific letter writer and compiler of journals recording her many excursions. In 1828 Jane became the second wife of Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), noted Arctic explorer and soon-to-be Governor of Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania) during 1837-43.

Though married to a famous man, she was to make her own impression upon the world, regularly stepping out from Sir John's shadow to pursue her personal interests. She was an extraordinary woman for her time - extremely intelligent, independent, energetic, and possessing an adventurous spirit. Throughout her life she travelled extensively, visiting many settled corners of the globe either accompanied by her husband or with a personal entourage. These travels took her to Europe, the Mediterranean, Middle East, Egypt, India, the Americas, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand and Australia. She continued her travels following the death of her husband in 1847, accompanied by her lifelong companion, Sophy Cracroft. Jane Franklin died in England on 18 July 1875, active until the last.

Circumstances were such that in 1836, after a distinguished naval career of some 36 years, her husband Sir John Franklin was offered the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Van Dieman's Land. This he accepted, and the couple arrived in Hobart on 6 January 1837. As the wife of a colonial Governor Jane Franklin had many official duties, however during her time in Australia she continued to pursue her love of travel and toured extensively. Between 1837-43 Jane explored much of Tasmania. She also lays claim to being the first woman to travel overland from Port Phillip to Sydney, in 1839, and to record the trip in diary and letter. Whilst in New South Wales during that year she travelled to Illawarra and the Hunter region, and in 1840-1 visited both South Australia and New Zealand.

During the period 1837-43 Jane Franklin was in many respects the official ambassador for Tasmania, a colony which at the time of the Franklins' arrival had a reputation as a harsh penal settlement, due largely to the extreme methods adopted by the former Governor, George Arthur. During her many excursions throughout Tasmania and to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and New Zealand, the interests of the island colony were pursued and colonial affairs in general discussed.

Jane's travels brought her into contact with all classes of contemporary Australian society - from Governor to condemned convict; free settler to emancipist. Her reputation as a hardy, seasoned traveller preceded her arrival in Australia. By all she was treated with the respect due to a Governor's wife, and fawned upon by local society. The presence of a *Lady* brought a degree of respectability and gentility to a local population consisting of exiles from England, the military, and former convicts, all trying to recreate in Australia the society they had left behind in the Britain.

Apart from being an inveterate traveller, Lady Franklin was also a prolific writer, leaving as her legacy a large body of correspondence, diaries, and notes recording both her travels and domestic / social duties. Whilst some of her correspondence has been transcribed and published over the years, many of her travel diaries remain unpublished and unknown to the public. A number of these diaries and notes, including those compiled during her overland excursion from Port Phillip to Sydney in April-June 1839, were written on small scraps of paper

(often reused due to the local scarcity of paper), in a minute hand, and in a very abbreviated style lacking conventional punctuation. The notes are therefore rough both visually and textually. For example, Jane Franklin's Illawarra diary notes begin:

beyond Appin - to Illawarra 25m. 40m. off at 1/2 8 - Sophy on Hyperion, Snachell on Dandelion, gents hired 2 - I on kitty. Capt. W. went to other inn & set off with us - cleared land & farms here.....from the top of ascent here we view grds clear of wood undulating.

Many of her notes are therefore unintelligible when taken out of context, or without some expansion. They were often hurriedly written during her travels through the bush; or scribbled down by candlelight in the evening following a hard day's ride. Such appears to be the case with the diary notes for her visit to Victoria and New South Wales in 1839.

A detailed account of the complete Port Phillip - Sydney journey is to be found in Olive Havard's *Lady Jane Franklin's Visit to NSW, 1839*. The story of the overland trip is related through extracts from a collection of letters written at the time, mostly between Lady Franklin and her husband. They are now part of the National Library of Australia collection. The letters are an important adjunct to the rough diary notes mentioned above, existing as both a summary of, and addition to that archive. They also reveal the descriptive writing style of Lady Franklin, and suggest what form the diary notes may have taken if written up at some later stage.

The rough notes such as those which describe her visit to Illawarra were obviously taken down with the aim of later embellishment into a more readable, descriptive form, or as memory prompts and the basis for her numerous, detailed, immediate correspondence with Sir John and members of her family in England. There were also plans during the late 1840s and fifties, following her departure from Australia, to publish the Australian diaries, however these were never carried out as Lady Franklin was preoccupied during this period with the search for her husband and his lost Arctic expedition.¹ Unfortunately she never found time to work up the notes into a publishable form and they remain largely unknown and untranscribed to this day.

The following transcript of a section of the diary notes, detailing Jane Franklin's visit to Illawarra between 10 and 17 May 1839, is extracted from the 540 pages written by her between April and July of that year while travelling overland from Port Phillip to Sydney, and later during her six week visit to New South Wales, during which period she was mainly based at Government House, Sydney. The Illawarra leg takes up a mere 36 of the 540 pages.

A number of difficulties have arisen during the course of compiling this transcription. The 540 pages of notes which make up the Diary for this excursion have been bound together into a number of notebooks, with each page subsequently numbered. For various reasons the internal arrangement is not purely chronological - whether an original feature or due to subsequent binding is unclear. Confusion also arises as a result of Lady Franklin's habit of writing various entries upon the backs and sides of previously used scraps of paper; ending sentences in spaces a number of pages further on; and failing to date many of her entries. It has therefore proven difficult to reconstruct Lady Franklin's original diary notes according to the sequence in which it was originally written, or as event originally occurred.

During her travels through Victoria and New South Wales Jane was mainly interested in recording information about the people she met and the places she visited. The Diary was more of a notebook to jog her memory, such that precise dates and neatness of presentation are of secondary importance. Combined with her erratic, often disjointed method of note taking, we are therefore left with many difficulties in precisely chronicling her itinerary during any section of the excursion, and presenting the notes in an easily readable, comprehensible form.

Due to the aforementioned difficulties in transcribing and arranging - difficulties which have made the Diary often if not unintelligible, then ambiguous in its original form - I have taken the liberty to present a version where I have added appropriate punctuation and grammar where necessary; expanded words; and carried out rearrangements to coincide with the assumed chronology for the seven days of her Illawarra visit. Efforts have been made to remain as true to the original text as possible, however numerous changes have been made to the Diary in the interests of clarity and comprehension. A transcription of the original Diary notes, without alteration, is also included in this booklet.

The expanded version of the Diary referred to above is contained in Part 1 of the Transcript Section of this edition. For any readers who may be at variance with this editing and rearrangement, reference should be made to Part 2 of the Transcript Section, containing the Diary in its original, un-edited National Library of Australia arrangement. An interesting exercise may be made in comparing the two.

As a reading of the following transcription will show, Lady Franklin's Diary is a rich source of information on the colonial society of Victoria and New South Wales circa April-June 1839. It is full of references to both prominent and not so well known personalities from the pages of Australian history, and contains vivid descriptions of the natural and man-made environment of the time. Jane's pocket biographies are especially worth noting.

The Overland Journey from Port Phillip to Sydney

Lady Franklin and her entourage left Hobart aboard the brig **Tamar** on 1 April 1839. They arrived in Port Phillip Bay on Wednesday 3 April and, after a two day stay in Melbourne to obtain supplies and horses, began their journey north on the 6th.

At the time of leaving Port Phillip, and throughout the major portion of the trek to Sydney, her party consisted of the following:

- * Lady Jane Franklin
- * Miss Sophy Cracroft - Sir John Franklin's niece and Lady Franklin's constant companion
- * Captain William Moriarty - Lady Franklin's personal military escort and an experienced bush traveller
- * Henry Elliot - Sir John Franklin's Aide-de-camp and private secretary
- * Doctor Edmund Charles Hobson (1814-1848) - a physician and amateur naturalist who also kept a diary during the trip. (Dr Hobson left the party at Goulburn to travel on to Sydney)²
- * Mr Powlett
- * Maid and Servant (Husband and wife) – the Snachalls
- * Two cart drivers (one a Mr Sheldrake - or "Sam" for short)
- * Assorted local military escorts
- * Wayward travellers, such as "Paddy and Mick" who joined the party for company along

the route through Victoria

It has been said that Jane Franklin was the first European woman to travel overland from Port Phillip to Sydney, though this is unlikely. The entourage travelled by horse, cart, and on foot - Jane preferring to ride on the front seat of the cart which carried their supplies. She also rode side-saddle. Whilst in the bush the cart also doubled as a bed for the ladies, if they did not wish to camp in tents or on the ground under the stars.

April 17 saw the party at the Murray River, and by the 27th they were camped upon the banks of the Murrumbidgee. The Governor of New South Wales, Sir George Gipps, had previously sent word of Lady Franklin's impending visit to the various police and military establishments at outlying settlements along their path, consequently in most instances their arrival was foreseen and all possible hospitalities offered. The Franklin cavalcade passed through Yass on 2 May, Camden on the 8th, and arrived at Campbelltown the following day. Unfortunately the Diary entries for the period 6-9th, recording their leaving Goulburn (Monday, 6 May) and arrival at Campbelltown (Wednesday, 9 May) have not survived, however a letter by Lady Franklin records events during this time, as does the brief journal entry of Emily, Mrs Jane Macarthur, of Camden.

At some point a decision was made to make a short easterly detour from Camden to Campbelltown and Illawarra, on the New South Wales coast 50 miles south of Sydney. Jane had obviously been informed of the picturesque beauty and botanical richness of this district. At the time the Illawarra was widely referred to as "the Garden of New South Wales" (a term given it by Governor Bourke) due to its fertile soil, temperate climate and abundant harvests. Jane's amateur interest in natural history, science, and general curiosity spurred on her desire to visit the area, despite various time constraints and a wish to return to her husband in Hobart as soon as possible.³

Lady Franklin and party were in Illawarra for a week between 10 and 17 May, before returning to Appin and on to Sydney, where they eventually arrived around noon of Saturday 18 May. For the following six weeks Jane and party were resident at Government House, Sydney, and they also undertook a journey north to the Hunter region. She returned to Hobart early in July.

Illawarra Letters

Apart from the Diary notes, some of Jane's letters include references to the Illawarra visit. The following extracts from letters⁴ written by Lady Franklin to Sir John during the Port Phillip - Sydney excursion specifically refer to the visit to Illawarra. They provide a synopsis of the trip and present her impressions of the area. Though much of the information contained therein is a summary or adaptation of the material in the Diary, certain sections are unique to the letters. They therefore act as a neat introduction to the more complete diary notes. As there are also some gaps in the surviving Diary, it appears that in a few instances the "missing" pages are to be found within Lady Franklin's letters, time constraints forbidding her from compiling both. For example, no record survives of her visit to Kiama during the Illawarra excursion. Perhaps her description of that area was contained in a letter to Sir John which has not survived.

The letters were often written over a number of days, e.g. letter no.7, though addressed "Wollongong, Illawarra, May 11th" contains a section written at Sydney on Saturday, 18 May. [National Library of Australia, letter no.7: Extract, Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin]

Wollongong, Illawarra
May 11th

.....by previous arrangement, we diverged into the beautiful and luxuriant district of Illawarra; a tract 60 miles in extent, between the mountains and the sea, remarkable for its soil of extraordinary fertility, its rich vegetation and singular shrubs and plants some of which, as for instance two species of palm which abound there, are of a tropical character. The land is of extreme value, but is mostly occupied, though only lately come into notice.

During our stay of several days in this district, we were chiefly under the care and guidance of Captain Westmacott (a son of Sir Richard Westmacott the great sculptor) who has a fine property in Illawarra. Captain Westmacott was for eleven years Aid-de-Camp to Sir Richard Bourke, a proof of his good qualities which to us were very apparent without this recommendation. He is the person perhaps we have liked best in our tour, kind, sincere, active, energetic, religious. He and all the other residents at Illawarra were much pleased with us for admiring the beauty of their district which they pride themselves the more upon, as during the late drought it was constantly well watered, and the harvest was as productive as ever.

Captain Westmacott bought his land at 5 shillings an acre two years ago, and can now get 5 or 6£ for it; for some parts, he has been offered 25£ the acre. He has no intention of selling, but would rather add, and took me to see a small adjoining farm of 300 acres with a good house and a garden, and 80 cleared acres, producing maize, wheat, etc., which he said, if he had £1500 to spare he would instantly purchase, certain in five years of getting several thousands for it. He and several other inhabitants of the district, including the clergyman [Mr Meares] and the P.M. [Captain Plunkett], recommended it to me as an excellent investment of property and Captain Westmacott said he would if I pleased, take it instantly off my hands and pay me 10 per cent rent for five years, on condition of being allowed the refusal of it afterwards at a higher rent, or in case I did not wish to sell it would give £1000 more than it cost at that time, but believed that much more might be obtained for it.

I told him that I had not the slightest doubt of the excellence of the purchase and that nothing could be greater inducement to it than the having him for a tenant, so that we need have no trouble whatever in the matter, but that I was not exactly aware of the state of our funds, and doubted our power (or rather mine, for I thought it better to put all in my name) to supply the sum at present, unless only a small portion of the money were required down, the rest to be paid off by instalments. This he believed to be the case but would enquire, and was to make the enquiries in his own name as he would the contract privately, if entered into.

Such a property in the course of 10 years would realize £10,000 or more, if it be in proportion to the rest of the properties there. The soil is every inch of it of such extreme richness that several crops of maize must be taken off it before it is fit for wheat; and it produces two crops of potatoes in the year. It is only three or four miles from Wollongong, the chief town, where a magnificent steamboat basin is in the making, and a steamboat will be very soon in operation.

The property in Illawarra is mostly old grants, made long ago, but never located, and lately opened. I must tell you that I have not the slightest fancy of ever inhabiting or even visiting Illawarra again, for in spite of its beauty and richness, it is not a climate to suit me, and wherever there are mosquitoes as there are here, I must run away. I could not live in such a country. Captain Westmacott however has adopted this country as his own and is rapidly growing rich. From Illawarra we returned to

Campbelltown, and hence through Liverpool where Sir George's carriage met us, have arrived here at Sydney.

Saturday 18th May exactly six weeks since we left Melbourne. On leaving that place we expected to be six weeks getting here by the shortest way, and have thus been a much shorter time than could have been expected. At Illawarra, we heard that we should not see the whole of the district, nor the most extensive and interesting agricultural establishment in the whole country unless we went to Shoalhaven. Mr Elliot wrote to his cousin the A.D.C. to say we should be in Sydney to-day, Sir George Gipps having desired to know beforehand, that he might send the carriage to meet us.

On arriving at Liverpool however we found Sir George's carriage in readiness, no one was expecting us for several days, as it was supposed we should go on to Shoalhaven.

....The Roman Catholics at Goulburn asked for a subscription to their church. I felt no hesitation in declining. The Scots Church were about doing the same at Wollongong. I was more sorry to decline in this instance, yet disapprobation of their asking, and considerations of prudence made me determine to decline them also, had they come.

When it was mentioned to Captain Westmacott, he was indignant at the indelicacy of the request, and told Captain Moriarty that if I gave anything to them, much as he disapproved of asking me, yet he would ask me for the English church, even if he paid (which he was willing to do) my subscription himself. Is he not one of the right sort? I hope you give me great credit for this forbearance.

A second letter written from Mulgoa on 15 June also contains reference to her visit to Illawarra, specifically her plans to have land purchased there for her by Captain Westmacott.

[National Library of Australia, letter no.10: Extract, Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin]

Mulgoa, New South Wales
15th June, 1839

.....The estate in Illawarra has passed into other hands at a public sale. Captain Westmacott did not think it worth more to him than £1500 or £1600, but it fetched £2500. Mr Elliot to whom I mentioned the subject thought it would have been a most eligible investment, but I do not greatly regret it. Captain Westmacott said he would most willingly at any time invest any money we might have to spare in the most advantageous manner in this country and begged me to let him know if I desired it.

Lady Jane Franklin in Illawarra

Lady Franklin arrived in Wollongong on the afternoon of Saturday 11 May, and was in the district until the following Friday. She and members of her party travelled widely and resided at a variety of locations during the Illawarra visit.

Table 1: Illawarra Itinerary, May 1839

Date		Locality	Accommodation
Friday	10	Campbelltown to Appin	Union Inn, Appin
Saturday	11	Appin to Wollongong	Kennedy's Inn
Sunday	12	Wollongong and Dapto	Kennedy's Inn
Monday	13	Wollongong to Keellogues	Keellogues House
Tuesday	14	Dapto, Minamurra & Kiama	Kiama Inn
Wednesday	15	Kiama to Wollongong	Kennedy's Inn
Thursday	16	Wollongong and Bulli	Westmacott's, Bulli
Friday	17	Bulli to Appin	Miss Andrew's Inn
Saturday	18	Appin to Sydney	Government House

Whilst only in the area for a week, her powers of observation and note-taking skills were so refined after years of travel that the resultant Diary is a rich source of information. Unfortunately it appears to be extent for only 5 of the 7 days of the Illawarra visit. There are no specific entries for the period from the afternoon of Tuesday 14 May, until the evening of Thursday 16 May. From other sources we know that Lady Franklin and party travelled to Kiama, south of Wollongong, during that period. The diary of a newly arrived settler - Margaret Menzies - residing at the time at the Kiama inn used by Lady Franklin, contains the following entry for Wednesday 15 May:

Before Robert [Menzies] returned on Tuesday evening a whole cavalcade arrived here from Wollongong, consisting of Lady Franklin, the Governor's Lady of Van Diemens Land accompanied by the Reverend Mr Meares, Captain Plunkett etc. They returned again this morning to Wollongong.

It is unfortunate that the Diary entries or letter recording Lady Franklin's visit to Kiama have not survived, for it is one of the most picturesque sections of Illawarra. Her comments on the famous Kiama Blow Hole and nearby rainforests would have been most interesting.

As for the party's accommodation during the rest of the seven day visit, we can surmise that whilst in Wollongong on the Saturday and Sunday evenings (11 and 12 May) they stayed at two of the local hotels - Dillon's **Wollongong Hotel** and **Kennedy's Inn**; on the Monday (13th) they stopped over at Keellogues, the property south west of Wollongong of the Attorney General John Hubert Plunkett; Tuesday evening (14th) was presumably spent at Kiama, in the inn where Margaret Menzies was also residing; their whereabouts on the Wednesday evening (15th) are unknown, though it is likely they had returned to Wollongong after leaving Kiama that morning; the Thursday evening (16th) before their departure from the district was spent at Captain Westmacott's seaside property at Bulli, with the Diary entry for Friday 17th recording:

There are no mosquitoes here [at Bulli] but the noise of the sea helped with the old bites to prevent my sleeping.

With this meagre information we can partially reconstruct the sequence of events for the period not recorded in the surviving Diary pages, and place undated entries from those same pages in their most appropriate chronological sequence.

During her brief time in Illawarra Lady Franklin showed a keen interest in the lush and varied vegetation of the area, noting the great variety of trees, shrubs, fruit and vegetables. She was also a perceptive observer of people - one could say a gossip - though being well mannered and of refined tastes she was extremely discreet. Her Diary and letters therefore contain many

references to the personal traits of the people she encountered. For example, with regards to the wife of Captain Allman, the magistrate at Campbelltown, she notes: 'she is elderly and fat and disagreeable looking', whereas in a letter to Sir John she says of Captain Westmacott that 'He is the person perhaps we have liked best in our tour, kind, sincere, active, energetic, religious.'

Captain Robert Marsh Westmacott (1801-1870), formerly of the 4th (Kings Own) Regiment, was to be Lady Franklin's host and guide throughout the Illawarra excursion. Westmacott had arrived in New South Wales in December 1831 as Aide-de-camp to Governor Richard Bourke, after serving with him in South Africa. When Bourke returned to England in 1837 Westmacott decided to stay on and settle in New South Wales. He brought properties at Illawarra and on the Paterson River, and had residences in Sydney and Parramatta. Besides being an entrepreneur, Westmacott was also an artist and between 1832-48 he produced a large body of watercolours, pencil sketches and lithographs depicting scenes in New South Wales, with special emphasis on the Illawarra area. Unfortunately Westmacott became insolvent during the depression of the early 1840s, like so many other wealthy settlers of the time. In 1847 he returned with his family to England to seek better fortune.

At the time of his meeting with Lady Jane Franklin, Westmacott was involved in a variety of projects: farming his Illawarra properties; attempting to mine coal from the Illawarra seams; manufacturing bricks at Bulli; breeding racing horses; a shareholder in the Illawarra Steam Packet Company; and a land speculator. Westmacott had every reason to be optimistic during this period of his future in the Colony. His enthusiasm and enterprise obviously made a great impression upon Lady Franklin, who mentioned him in glowing terms. However she was not so charitable to all the Illawarra residents.

We are fortunate that both Jane's Diary and letters include the good and bad with regards to the people of the time. This gossipy, 'warts and all' aspect adds greatly to their interest. Lady Franklin was a woman of the world - she did not suffer fools lightly and had strong views on many of the issues - both social and political - of the day. She played a prominent role in advising her husband during his Governorship of Tasmania and preferred to be by his side as much as possible. Her visit to New South Wales was more than simply an idle flirtation - whilst in New South Wales she had intimate discussions with Governor Gipps and many of the important figures of the time on the state of the Colony and events back home in England.

Lady Franklin was very much the English 'Lady', though an unconventional one. As a member of the highest echelon of colonial society, and stringently aware of the social norms of the period, during her stay in Illawarra she encouraged associations with fellow countrymen of similar status - such as "that gallant gentleman" Captain Westmacott - rather than seeking out numerous encounters with members of the convict population and lower class settlers (though the hastiness of the visit may also have limited her contacts). The local personalities mentioned in Lady Franklin's Diary tended to be the wealthier settlers (Charles Throsby Smith, Captain Westmacott, Henry Osborne), military and naval men (Captain Plunkett and Doctor John Osborne) and the clergy (Reverend Matthew Devenish Meares and Mr Tait).

She did record her visit to the convict stockade at Flagstaff Hill, Wollongong, where enquiries were made of the sentries with regards to the prisoners' living conditions. She was obviously surprised when told that the convicts had no mattresses upon which to sleep - remembering this was the month of May and winter was fast approaching. She also describes the boxes within which they were accommodated on the exposed headland.

Lady Franklin and her party happened to visit Illawarra during perhaps its most turbulent period since the arrival of the white man in large numbers after 1815. The year 1839 was a prosperous

one for the Colony in general, but as she notes:

There is a great run on Illawarra now. Every boat brings fresh emigrants. The mechanics all get high wages but drink it out £20 to £30 at a time.

The whole face of the region was changing, from that of a collection of large estates owned by absentee and local landlords and worked by a largely convict population, to that of an area of small farms worked by increasing numbers of free settlers and ex-convicts. The days of the large estates were numbered. Likewise the convict character of the local workforce was diminishing, with transportation to New South Wales being abolished the following year, though convict gangs were at work in Illawarra on road and harbour works during the period of her visit. The town of Wollongong was also seeing development at an unprecedented rate, with numerous new buildings being erected to accommodate this rapidly increasing population and a harbour and breakwater undergoing construction with convict labour. Economic confidence in both Illawarra and the Colony at large was high. This was well expressed in the optimism of Captain Westmacott, as revealed by Lady Franklin in a letter to her husband:

[Captain Westmacott] and all the other residents at Illawarra were much pleased with us for admiring the extraordinary beauty of their district which they pride themselves the more upon Captain Westmacott however has adopted this country as his own and is rapidly growing rich.

Her Diary, whilst rich in personal incidents and character vignettes, is lacking in a description of the conditions of the poorer class of Illawarra settler, such as the tenant farmer or estate labourer. Her perspective nevertheless forms an interesting contrast to the journals of the Reverend James Backhouse and George Washington Walker, two Quakers who travelled a similar route through Illawarra in 1836. Whereas Backhouse and Walker were missionaries, primarily concerned with the living conditions and lack of religious instruction available to the convicts and poorer classes of Illawarra, Lady Franklin was more interested in the Illawarra landscape, its flora and fauna, and the financial well-being of its more prominent settlers. This is not meant as a criticism, but merely as an observation of the view she presents in her Diary and letters.

The common interest shared by both James Backhouse and Lady Jane Franklin was an appreciation of the semi-tropical, lush vegetation present in Illawarra at the time. Both were keen amateur naturalists, with a practical knowledge of botanical science and interested in landscape art. Whilst descending Mount Keira into Wollongong Lady Franklin records:

Here there are figtree, nettle tree, broad leaf laurels, raspberry fruit and flower, a yellow weed (Newtown Creek) is abundant.... Cabbage tree, moss, fern tree, parasites, figtree with lofty twisted trunk, polished she oak, scents like an English wood.... There are little passes and glens with fern tree, and fine creepers disappearing into cabbage trees.

Jane obviously enjoyed the "beauty and richness" of the area's vegetation, as did many of her fellow countrymen during this period. An inordinate number of Australia's early Colonial-period artists made special trips to Illawarra to record its picturesque scenery, including Augustus Earle (1827), Conrad Martens (1835), John Skinner Prout (1842, 1844), Georgiana Lowe (1843), Captain Westmacott (1834-47) and Eugene von Guerard (1859). Illawarra's lush vegetation and steep escarpment was a welcome, stark contrast to the dry eucalyptus forests and flat topography of the environs of Sydney. To the aforementioned artists Illawarra may have seemed like a garden paradise, and attracted them accordingly.

Her enjoyment of the semi-tropical Illawarra vegetation caused her to seek a permanent reminder of the experience: whilst resting in Sydney in June after the long overland journey, Lady Franklin commissioned from Conrad Martens a painting entitled *View, Dapto, Illawarra* for £15.15. This particular work has not been specifically identified, though similarly titled watercolours from this most romantic of Australia's Colonial-period artists are known, and portray a luxuriant scene of figtrees entangled in vines and creepers - much as Lady Franklin had described in her Diary. Martens quickly finished the work and it was despatched to Hobart on 30 July. This purchase also points to her appreciation and active encouragement of the fine arts in Australia, at a period when they were at an embryonic stage of their development. The Franklin's were especially prominent promoters of indigenous art and science throughout their whole period of residence in Tasmania, encouraging artists such as John Skinner Prout and scientists including Paul Edmund Stzrelecki.

The Illawarra excursion had provided an entertaining and interesting diversion from the Port Phillip - Sydney journey. The Illawarra forests, its golden beaches and fresh sea breezes should have been quite invigorating after the long overland trek from Melbourne. Yet, in all truthfulness, this English Lady was not overly impressed with Illawarra's climate. She obviously preferred the Tasmanian environment - physically and climatically an antipodean version of Mother England with its cool, moist climate - and was later to confide in her husband:

I must tell you that I have not the slightest fancy of ever inhabiting or even visiting Illawarra again, for in spite of its beauty and richness, it is not a climate to suit me, and whenever there are mosquitoes as there are there, I must run.

We are nevertheless fortunate in that before she ran, she recorded upon those tiny scraps of paper her view of Illawarra in May 1839 - a view which is both rare and rich. Lady Franklin's notes have captured forever in time those few days in May 1839, and given us a hint of the lushness of Illawarra's virgin forests; the aspirations of its first settlers; and the harsh conditions of its convict population. Combined with the surviving pictorial record of the aforementioned Colonial-period artists, Lady Franklin's narrative is a vital document in our attempts to understand, rediscover, and perhaps relive the past.

The Illawarra Diary of Lady Jane Franklin

10 - 17 May 1839

[Edited and expanded transcript]

Friday, 10th May

Campbell Town to Appin - 10 miles. Captain Allman⁵ has been 2 years here - he was nearly 3 at Goulburn, but left it on account of the health of his daughter, but no good has ensued. There is an appearance of poverty and discomfort in the house. He is an elderly man wearing a sort of shovel hat, while she is elderly and fat, the daughter disagreeable looking. Having asked us to go in and take luncheon, we declined. When we did not a word more was said about it.

Campbell Town is miserably supplied with water. When General Macquarie founded it,⁶ it had been long flooded. It has no river nearer than the Nepean, 4 miles off, and trickles to ponds and creeks, which this season have dried up. It was thought the settlement must be removed to the river. There are fine wheatlands to the top of hills which are now denuded of trees.

There are about 250 people in Campbell Town. They have got a new Mounted Police here.

We returned to the entrance of the town, in open cleared country with stumps in some parts. The road is broad and hard, but not very smooth. It is undulating, but obtains a sort of rounded ridge or tableland.

We observe an elevation, on which, at a little distance, are 2 windmills with the houses etc, belonging. At about 3 or more miles from Campbell Town we enter forest, fenced off on the right with a gate and road within the forest, which is in the Van Diemens Land style - thickish and brushy. Once again we reach a clearance and alternately forest and farms till we come to Appin, a young rising place consisting of a few cottages, 2 public houses, 1 building (a new one for an inn), the foundation of a Catholic Chapel building, & a stone laid for a Protestant Church. The population is about equal of the 2 churches.⁷

People here are of the same Irish origin as at Campbelltown. They are clean and good farmers. The neighbourhood is full of farms. At the back of the inn in a hollow is a stream called Kings Falls, or George's River or creek, which falls into Cook's River that goes into Botany Bay.

The inn was uncomfortable and the food hard - only pork, ham and fowls. The mail cart is also here.

Saturday, 11th May:

Beyond Appin to Illawarra, a distance of 25 miles. Off at 8.30 - Sophy on Hyperion, and Powlett on Dandelion, the gents (Henry Elliot and Captain Moriarty) on two hired horses and I on Kitty. Captain Westmacott⁸ went to the other inn then set off with us.

There are cleared lands and farms here, most with about 10 acres to clear as it is pretty thickly wooded. The road is cut down through a bank some little way beyond town. From the top of the

ascent we can see cleared grounds clear of wood and undulating.

The White farm stands there. A mill on one ridge or hill before us is called Dorson's [Norton's] - it belongs to an old rich man, not respectable in his conduct. The horizon line is pretty even. The ridge at the front of the hill is wooded and the road turns suddenly to the left, returning by Norton's and eventually returns to its former direction, entering woods and rocky soil.

We soon come to a steep descent to the Cataract River, about 3 1/2 miles from Appin. The immediate descent into the glen is bad though the scenery is fine, with the river flowing to the right into the glen underneath wild sandstone rocks - it is a branch of the Nepean River. We cross it above a small fall on flat ledges of rock. There is an extremely steep ascent here, scarcely fit for horses, though I kept on Kitty's back by dint of her mane.

A mail cart, undoubtedly offering a jolting ride inside, came by, driven by an Irishman who carries papers 3 times a week between Illawarra and Appin or Campbelltown, where it meets the Goulburn Mail. The cart is obliged to stop on each side of the gorge or we cannot pass.

After ascending the other side we see a hut and stable where the man and horses for the mail are. A change is going to be made as the horses are to be stationed a few miles further on.

Again we enter forest containing poor soil and poorish trees. The Warrataa, with only a bud and no flower, is abundant by the road side. Also a wooded pear with a dark stem and bright, light, broadish leaf. It has a hard fruit of seed and is useful like a pear. Banksia, honeysuckle, shrubs and 2 magnificent red and orange flowers were observed.

At about 4 miles from Appin we come to better soil and observed the swamp oak which we had seen on the Murrumbidgee, or something similar.

At about 6 miles from Appin we come upon another patch of pretty good soil and a clearing being made for an inn.⁹ The Governor, Sir George Gipps, gives a man 7 acres for building an inn of sufficient accomodation.

On we passed through a swampy and more cleared part, in which we found the lovely fringed violet. At about 12 miles from Appin we stop to lunch out of Captain Westmacott's basket in which is cold tough fresh beef from the other inn at Appin, along with wine and ale.

There are many rocks about. We proceed along a bad bit of road where we have a view of the hill line of the Illawarra range and another line in the distance to the right.

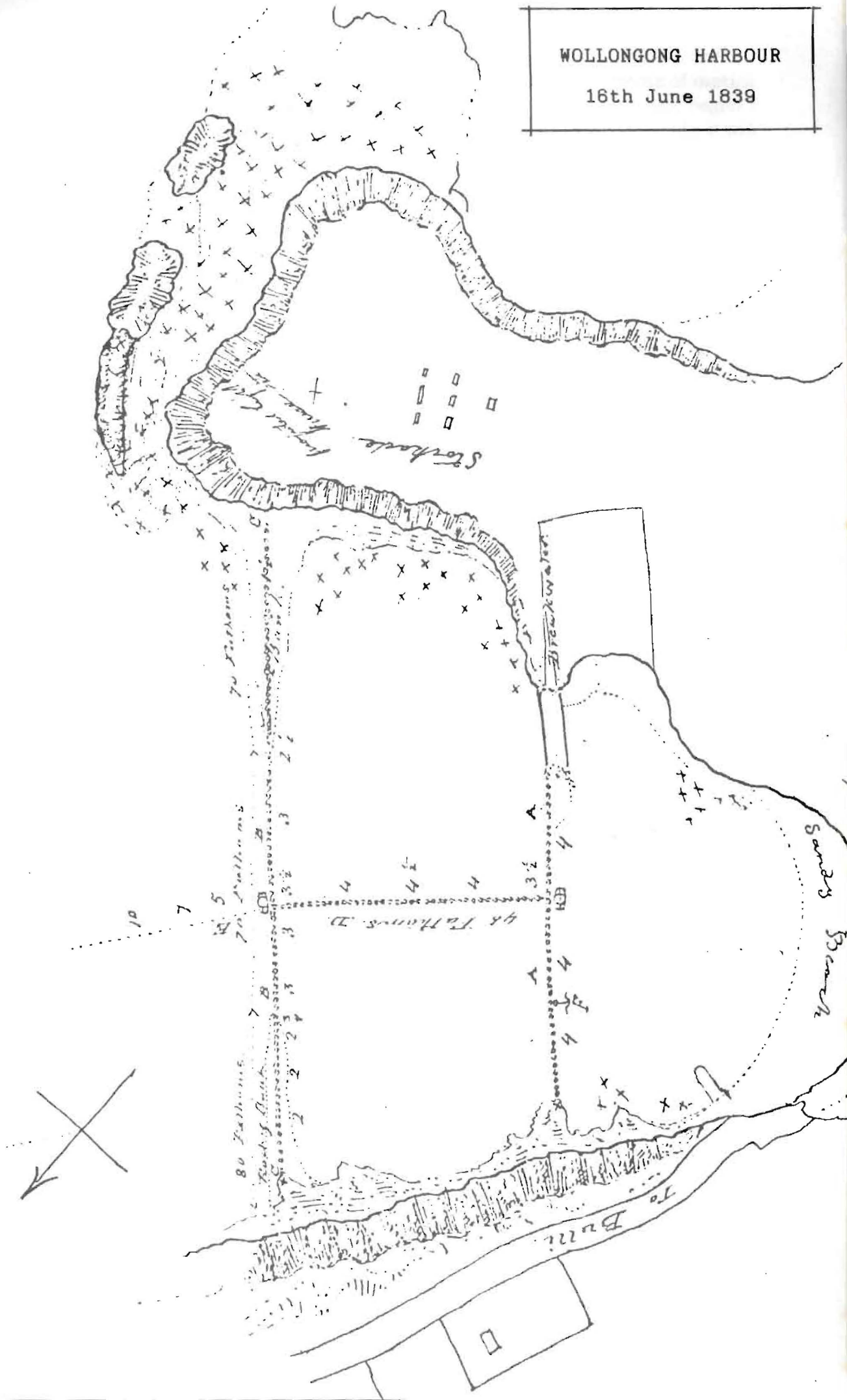
We latter intersect the hill until the sea is seen in front and to the right. We turn off to the right to see Tom Thumb's lagoon under Mount Kheera and the Illawarra Lake.

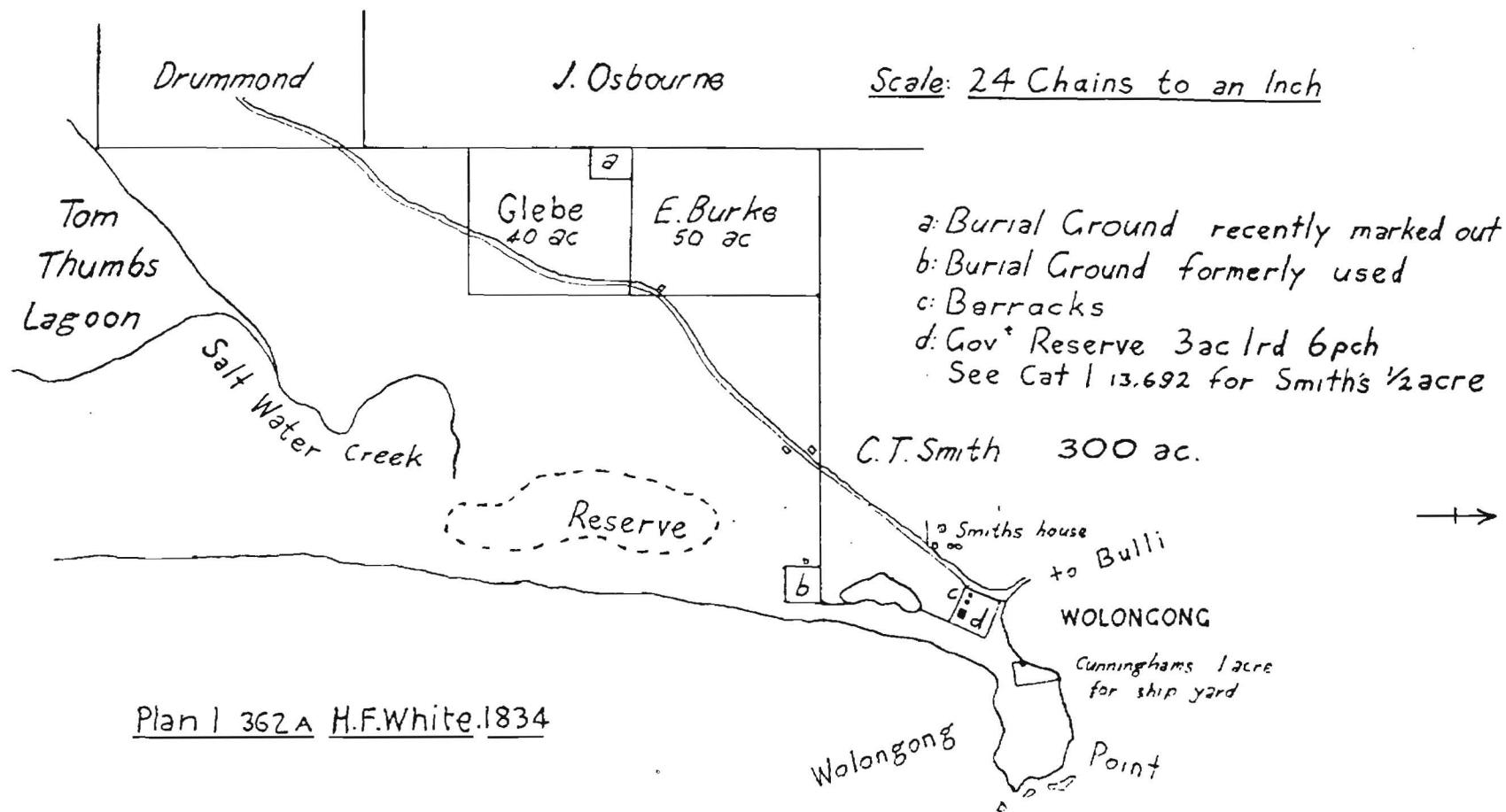
At about 4 miles from Wollongong we come upon Burke's well, dug by himself, of fine water and always full. There is also a barked tree nearby saying the distance. A little beyond there is a dark, overhanging rock on the right. We soon descend the precipice and gradually come to fine vegetation. The path goes between a strong smelling shrub, injurious to cattle, which eat it however.

Here there are Figtree, Nettle tree, broad leaf Laurels, Raspberry fruit and flower, a yellow weed (Newton Creek) is abundant, and another thing. Cabbage tree, moss, fern tree, Parasites, Figtree with lofty twisted trunk, polished she oak, scents like an English wood. Much rain had fallen. There are descents to the distance in passes. Though the forest is fine Captain Westmacott said there were places where it is still finer, but we did not come to this. There are little passes and glens with fern trees, and fine creepers disappearing into Cabbage trees.

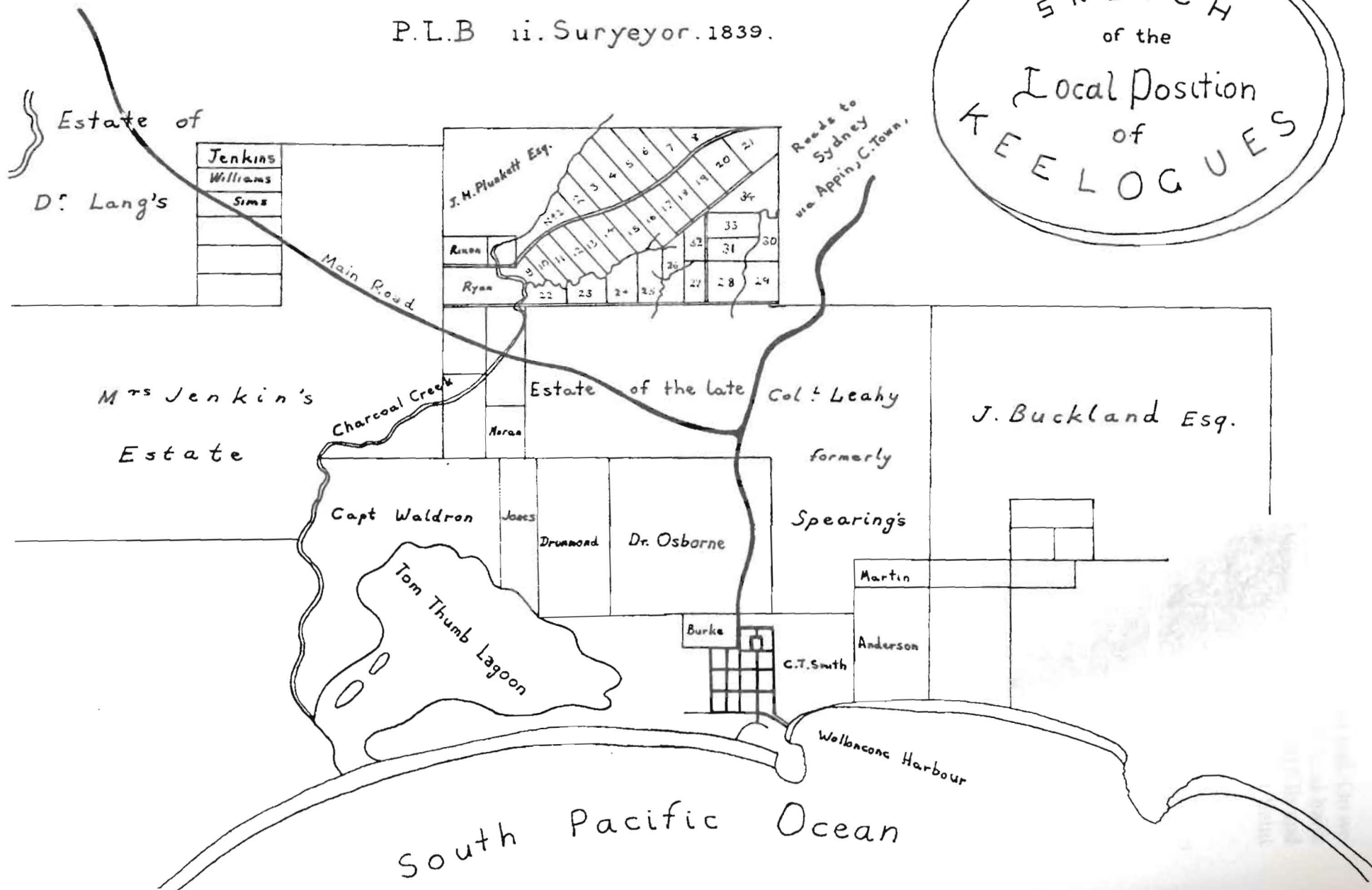
Woolongong

Woolongong





P.L.B ii. Surveyor. 1839.



The forest opens to an Italian-looking farm on a knoll of cleared land, with Australian forests around and no sea visible. We come onto a broad open road and on pass this farm which is Colonel Leahy's, formerly of the 21st Regiment and 3 years here. He purchased this farm off of another chap [J.S. Spearing] and has been offered by Mr John Therry Hughes £5000 (it contains 5000 acres of farm land) and £2000 a year for life. Colonel Leahy is about 60 and he seems half disposed to accept the offer, having another property in the district where he would remove and build a house. Captain Westmacott seemed to wish us to go there and said Lady Gipps was to go. I thought better not and we passed by, though he was seen by Captain Westmacott looking in our direction.

We proceeded on, pass the house of Dr. John Osborne of the Royal Navy. He was known to Captain Moriarty. Dr. Osborne has brought prison ships to Van Diemens Land. Captain Moriarty left word he would see him tomorrow.

Beyond, we come to a crossroad. To the right the road leads to the lake and enters pretty thick forest with fine soil. Here we met people on horse and on foot returning from the market at Wollongong. Approaching Wollongong we pass a new stone house building for a carpenter's shop etc. This was the only stone house I saw at Wollongong.

We come up to the Scot's church. It looks at a distance like the gable end of a Gothic country English church with one window.¹⁰ Upon approach we find it to be of greyish tinted brick, with one window and one door in front. It is not yet finished. Mr Tait, whom we saw at Hobartown, is the minister.

We come onto a broad, ugly street.¹¹ There are brick town houses here. Temporary wooden boarded huts for the mechanics are built on their allotments until the houses are erected.

There is a great run on Illawarra now. Every boat brings fresh immigrants. The mechanics all get high wages but drink it out £20 to £30 at a time. They drink spirits till they are prostrate, then they take to wine. They also take Champagne into the bush. Drunkards of Sydney come here hoping that the licensing laws of the Licensing Act forbidding the sale of spirits to habitual drunkards will not take place here. They evade it by getting another to buy the grog and then return to the bush.

The present road to Illawarra was laid out by Major Mitchell.¹² Mr Hume thinks a much better route might be taken avoiding the Cataract somewhere between Corrimall rock and Captain Westmacott's. The latter was the only road before the one of Major Mitchell's was formed. The locals expect something from Sir George Gipps' imminent visit.

We drove to Dillon's Wollongong Hotel. It is a brick house with a verandah, like at home. We could not see well, but it looked dirty and uncomfortable. Afterwards we heard he was to lose his license in a short time for want of sufficient accommodation and complaints of disturbances. I remarked to the Police Magistrate that I should have thought this not a sufficient reason.

Colonel Leahy called soon after our arrival. He expected we should have gone there - expected us and Lady Gipps etc. He asked us to go and dine or take lunch tomorrow at 4, but we declined. It is said their house is famous for bugs in the wood.

We determined to look at another inn where the 2 gents were to go. It contained only one sitting room and two bedrooms. Though it was cleaner than the previous inn, it was noisy from an adjacent baby, which stopped crying when the Police Magistrate, Captain [Patrick] Plunkett, called. He is surely the Governor Bourke on horseback.

We dined at 6.30 with the Plunketts. Captain Moriarty went to his friend's [Dr Osborne] and remained. Mr Patrick Plunkett, who is a cousin to the Attorney General [John Hubert Plunkett], has been here 1 1/2 years. He was last in the 80th Regiment, but gave it up to become Police Magistrate at Wollongong. He has 2 daughters and 3 sons - 2 of the latter are in Sydney. I saw Miss Plunkett, the 2nd daughter, and the little boy Alfred. The Plunketts live in a little government cottage.¹³ The drawing room is high, has a piano, and is crowded with nick-nacks. The dining room is tiny, with a sideboard under. There is also a verandah. Dinner was in pretty good style. Mr Meares¹⁴ was there - he is both clever and intelligent. The talk was of Kiama etc. in the evening.

The only fish caught in the sea here is snapper, however it is only good if you get it on the day it is caught, when it is fresh. No rest from Mosquitoes during the night.

Sunday, 12th May

Ill in the morning. Not well enough to go to church held in the schoolhouse, though I hear there was a respectable congregation and a good moral sermon. Captain Westmacott told me to meet Mr Meares at Dapto, where he has a service in the afternoon. Mr Meares has a wife and 10 children and has been 14 years in the colony. After our return we went down to the harbour and were overtaken by Captain Plunkett. The jetty is about 50 yards in length at present - Mr Meares says it will go 50 yards more. There is an excellent store of local stone which will serve to make the breakwater. The harbour is being constructed according to Major Barney's plan and will only last 5 or 7 years unless a much larger one is constructed. It will probably cost £10,000.

We walked onto the bench rock under the tongue of land, round to a break in the rock like a ruined wall. We jumped this, and crossing back through a natural hole or perforation in the face of the rock, we pass under it and find a ladder into a bathing cove, where the military officers of the Stockade who were here prior to Captain Plunkett erected a hut for the ladies. Another for the gents is over the cliff, in a snug but shallow place in the rocks. There were some plants there and a quantity of wild spinach, which was ill-dressed for dinner and bad.

By a winding path over the face of the cliff we got out of the cove and ascended onto the lusty top of the tongue of land,¹⁵ from whence there is a pretty view of the town of Wollongong and to the west, from near the shore, with its sandy beach, to the woods, the harbour and the mountains. We saw Kembla below Kheera, which resembles a high, flat-ending hat - perhaps the Hat Hill of Captain Cook.

The barracks and huts of the prisoners and military are here. We looked into the huts etc. There are about 115 convicts here and about 30 troops of the 80th Regiment. Captain Rait is the Commandant.¹⁶ The men are lodged in wooden 'boxes' forming the side of a square on the tongue of land which was the only part Sir Richard Bourke would accept from Mr Smith. There are 5 or 6 of these 'boxes', with no windows, and holding 24 each. No light or air enters them but from the iron bars at the top of the door. Men were lying on the bare floors and on bare wooden platforms alone. We were told they were locked in only at night, but found them locked in now.

We saw no mattresses. 'Have they none?' we asked the soldiers 'Only the sick' was their reply.

The commanding officer lives 2 miles off in a place where there was a stockade when the road was in the making.

Wollongong is about 3 1/2 years old.¹⁷ The Government are at the sole expense of making a

basin here for the steam vessel which is to be established. Works at the basin were begun 1 1/2 years ago.¹⁸ They are taking away solid sandstone rock from the basin. Eventually it will be 17 feet deep at high and about 9 feet deep at low water. There are fossils in the rock and stoneballs in the sand. Mr Cronin, the stone mason for the harbour works, was to send me some of these balls in the sand which contains them. Afterwards we returned to town then went up to Mr Smith's.¹⁹ He lives out of his township on a bare hill. He lost his wife 6 or 8 months ago. He has 5 or 6 children. His house has 6 windows in the front and a door facing towards the sea. From the back we could see towards Fairy Meadow [to the north west]. It is a sweet flat of three properties of about 50 acres each. A man who had been a prisoner, and his son, own one of the properties. The fields are green and ploughed. There are cabbage trees embroiled in the woods under the mountains.

The view from Mr Smith's north side is of a wooded mountain range which slopes down towards the beach. One little part seemed naturally cleared. The first low head is Bulli head,²⁰ beyond it is Captain Westmacott's. A point considerably further on ends the district of Illawarra to the north. On the other side, towards the south, is a wooded range which slopes to a hilly point²¹ near the shore, off which are the Five Islands. They are low, ugly things. On the nearest and largest island are many wild goats.

Mr Smith invited us in. He gave us champagne and talked of his town, having first been at the Murrumbidge. Hume was with his uncle Charles Throsby in the 1820 expedition under Governor Macquarie but took all the credit to himself, as he did in 1821, though Smith did all the work. Showed us a manuscript plan of the town where now all the trees are cut down. To the east there is a little knoll with a few bushes. Mr Smith, a seafaring man, is the proprietor of the township of Wollongong. He observed the advantages of its harbour when he first visited the district 20 years ago, and when he received his grant 15 years ago he fixed it here. The house he now lives in (Bustle Cottage) is the third built. Of the first two, the first one was of wood and the second of brick - both were burnt down. When Sir Richard Bourke came here 4 years ago he said it should be a township and Smith offered him the 300 acres for £300, or rather the value of 300£ in the interior at 5/- the acre - said it would be a most valuable property and he must retain it for his own advantage. The only thing he would accept was the tongue of land which forms the harbour.

The site of the present town as laid out covers 60 superficial acres, leaving him 240. He may perhaps add the 40 for more streets if required. The present town is a long parallelogram, with the length at right angles with the sea. There are 3 streets in this length, the outside one to the north is Smith Street, in the middle is Market Street, and to the south is Crown Street. There are 5 shorter cross streets at right angles, viz. Harbour Street to the east, Corrimal Street from the name of the rocky point of the hill range north of Keera, Kembla Street after the name of the conical hill to the south of Mount Keera, Church Street and Keera Street to the west.

The present police court, a small brick building, is in Harbour Street. Adjoining it, at the back, is the Government cottage, or the Police residence of Captain Plunkett, and the barrack of the Mounted Police. There are 3 Mounted Police here, viz. a corporal and 2 privates.

The market place is towards the centre of town and the Episcopal church to-be is also in the centre, more towards the west. The Protestant burial ground is suburban, on the outskirts of Crown Street. The present English service is performed in the Bishop's school house. There is a £1940 estimate for the new church. About £500 has been collected here. They expect more subscriptions. The Presbyterian service is performed in the Court House. The Catholics have a wooden chapel at the back of Kennedy's inn, where we were. It is marked by its cross.²²

The Government paid for the site of the Anglican church, but not for the market or lagoon which

is preserved to supply water for the township. It had not above 3 weeks supply when the rain came that broke the recent drought.

There are township allotments in 1/2 acre lots at £200 the acre. There will be a government township besides Smith's town.

Illawarra is always well watered as it has more rain than other areas. This year it has suffered little. The district is well known for wheat, vegetables, etc. There is no very abundant or permanent stream here. Captain Collins, formerly of the 13th or 14th Dragoons, who rents a marine cottage here a little below Mr Smith's, erected flour mills²³ on a stream at the expense of £8000, however he can only work them 1 hour in the day. The cottage which Captain Collins rents belongs to Mr Forster, a barrister at Sydney.

Mr William Wilson has one of the prettiest looking cottage houses at Wollongong. There are two large castor oil shrubs in his garden. Captain Moriarty showed me seeds from them which he had stolen. He did not know what it was. Mr Wilson also has a house and property up the mountain which he means to dispose of in small farms of 50 and 100 acres. Average produce here is 30 bushels to the acre.

Monday, 13th May

To Lake and Keelochs. 15 miles. I set off on the horse of Mrs Meares, with Sophy on Miss Plunkett's. She, Mr Plunkett, Captain Westmacott and Mr Meares were with us. We proceeded southward towards the lake. A little to the south of the present township on Smith's land is the site of the Government township and then a small lagoon filled in by the rain. It was covered by scrub last May. This is not the lagoon by the present town reserved for the township. Beyond the lagoon is low flat open land running parallel to the coast and bounded by forest and scrub. This area is used as a racecourse.

The soil differed as we went along - in some places it was pure sand, in others soil. On to Tom Thumb's lagoon, which we skirt on the sand bank dividing it from thee is Mrs Waldron's, called Mount Saint Thomas, with Kembla at the back. The 5 islands is much tea-tree. Those with thick stems are profitable, being used in veneering and sent to England. Proceeding, we see Red Point, the hilly promontory from which the islands project. We lose this and pass through fine grazing forest and soil. There are numerous casuarinas and swamp oak. The water and sea is shut out. Here we find cattle. We come to the stock huts of Mr Wilson, a tenant of Mr Charles William Wentworth.²⁴

Beyond we come to the edge of Illawarra Lake. This is caused, like the other, by fresh water coming down from heights and resting here until it comes in excess, when it bursts the sea barrier and then the sea comes in. The opening varies, sometimes rapidly from time to time. The tide coming in makes the water brackish. We come to the edge of the lake in a part where its shores are low and where the lake was dry for a considerable distance. We cross this soft part and come to the edge of a wooded bank skirting it on the right. We cross a stream that is not always there, go beyond the bank and look down on the lake. To the south is a fine tier of mountains. The Kangaroo Grounds are behind there and a waterfall on the other side. Two wooded islands are in the foreground. Looking to the left we see a low forest line with sandy bush bounding the lake in the direction of the sea.

We looked down on Mr Jenkins' cottage above the lake - it is let to Mr James. Afterwards we pass before it on our way towards the beach. The soil is turning up of rich description. Beyond this we leave the lake and enter grazing forest. This is fine land belonging to Mr Lang, the Doctor's brother. We stopped at the hut of the Irish Derry family who have charge of the cattle

here. There are 85 head of cattle - there were 100 when they set off, but the others died or were lost on the way. The woman wished herself back there as there is no Sabbath or no schools here. Mr Meares promised her a school soon, perhaps in 2 or 3 months. We saw a black snake about 4 ft long running away to a tree. The gents gave it a blow and took it up on a stick while it was quite alive, darting out its forked tongue left and right. The Black and the Brown are the two most venomous species in the country. The other 3 species are yellow, lead colour and diamond, the latter not venomous. Captain Moriarty told the story of my snakes.²⁵ Illawarra abounds in snakes. A diamond snake was found on a sofa at Captain Westmacott's with a young child on it. The Diamond is not dangerous but will bite. The Brown and the Black are very venomous and people do not recover from them. After some time we got into a road fenced on either side, leading between Wollongong and Kiama. Mr Tait, the Scotch Minister, galloped past. He looked back and gave a cordial greeting to Mr Meares who was riding by. He did not look at me - I suppose he had not heard of me being here as he had dined at Government House in Hobarton.

There was a warm discussion between Mr Meares, Captain Westmacott and myself as to schools, creeds etc. Mr Meares, though a stout churchman, thought the Bishop rather narrow-minded. Captain Westmacott abused him, and they had a little dispute. The Scotch are too few for a separate school and Mr Tait has no objection to letting them go to Anglican schools, but wants to teach the catechism etc. himself. A school on the Irish plan is now being erected at a cost of £3000 in Wollongong. It is the first experiment of Sir George Gipps. The Bishop's school must be supported all the same, and parents say their children shall go to it. Mr Meares approves of schools being open to all without enforcing the catechism of a particular church. A story is told of the Bishop and Mr Braim.

Thus talking we arrived at the grounds of the Attorney General [John Hubert Plunkett].²⁶ It is close and hilly. We see maize fields, a creek or stream, a cleared ridge, and untrampled meadow. To the south is a stream which has cabbage trees etc. A rocky basin at the head of the stream receives a waterfall in two parts coming from a cleft in the wood. The pool is unfathomed. It is deep and never more than 2 or 3 feet different in the driest season. We ascend a steep slope towards the house. There is a small orchard with peach, pear and apple in bloom all around the cottage, which has 5 glass windows and 2 rooms. The Attorney General has about 1400 acres. He thinks of going home in November and of selling all except the house and 500 acres, in case he should come back again. He has had it about 2 years and built the house himself. His wife is one of the finest women in the colony says Mr Meares. Mr Plunkett, Police Magistrate, does not think so, as he recollects her as a very ugly girl. She remains at home and tinkers.

Sir Richard Bourke abolished the office of Solicitor General and now he has double duty and the same pay.

Three gents arrived soon after us - Mr Watkins, a Clerk of the Court at Sydney; Mr Brown, a merchant going to England and making drawings; and Doctor Alley²⁷ of Wollongong.

Tuesday, 14th May

Set off for Kiama - a distance of 25 miles. We get from Mr Plunkett's onto the road and pursue it into the forest. As we proceed there is a low, wet part - muddy and deep. We come to a large clearing on the right, and on the left, on a green eminence bare of trees, there are 2 white cottages and some other buildings belonging to Mr Gerard.

A little further on we come to the Stockade, or Road Party, which is building a bridge over the

adjoining Mullet Creek. The stockade buildings are arranged in a square, along with 2 lamp posts and a bell in a stand.²⁸ There are about 33 men here and 9 or 10 soldiers under the same superintendence of Captain Rait.²⁹

Beyond we crossed the forced and natural channels of Mullet Creek and found about half a dozen men, with soldiers with pistols in hand standing over them, hoisting up piles to sink into the bed of the river. Near here were some natives from Bong Bong and a Lascar of China who said he kept to them because they were of his own colour. One woman would not come forward when desired by her husband and he said she was shy. Beyond this we passed into a valley with the mountain ranges bounding it on the other side. We passed under a red brick house being built on the side of a clear naked hill. It is being built for a Mr Brown³⁰ for use as an inn. He has a windmill on the top of the same elevation.

This is Dapto, but the farm houses etc. bearing that name are found some way across in the valley. We proceed into it - it is rich and beautiful - and pass a cottage on a green knoll to the right overlooking a garden and clearings in the bottom. This place is called Daisy Bank and belongs to Dr Alick Osborne, a naval surgeon and brother to the one we had passed near Wollongong and to another residing in this same valley at Marshall Mount. Dr Alick has 500 acres bought off of the latter brother, Mr Henry Osborne. We go on and ascend onto some fine grass and forest land and get a peep of the lake. We then descend into the Macquarie Rivulet which passes through this and swamp land to the upper left and afterwards joins the Minamurra - this is a fine stream with a partly dry bed and nearly as wide as the Murrumbidgee in some places. On beyond this is a cultivated plain, with a sweep of hills surrounding it on the right and in front. The farm here is of Mr Therry Hughes, nephew and heir of the old convict Therry.³¹ Several hundred horses were kept here in the old man's time. The road passes strait thro' the land, which is quite flat. I heard much of the very pretty farm of Captain Weston³² lying off to the right. Mount Marshall³³ is also I believe in the same direction. Beyond the farm we re-enter forest pasturage and ascend Mount Therry, so called from the old man who surveyed and selected his country from here. Mount Therry is very steep towards the top. We get a view of the lake and the sea, and a vale of wood we have just passed. The road continues to be hilly and broken, surrounded by fine grass and trees. We pass a casurina with a figtree shoot growing from the fork. We also pass a tree blasted by lightening into 4 slits. Captain Collins' mills lie off on the right. He has a lease for them, but does not answer from want of water.

Descend and pass a clearing and hut of Dr Menzies,³⁴ a new arrival. We come into a fine rich part and pass Minamurra Creek or branch of it in cabbage &c. trees & a fine fig tree with it cultivated plain surrounded by wood. We passed a small settler's farm on the right and advanced across the valley to a good looking Cedar house - a public house belonging to Michael Hyam, a youngish man, a London Jew who has a fine property here of 1280 acres. He has been 9 years in the colony and met here with a Jewess of Cork of the same name whom he married.

[NB: At this point there is a gap in the surviving Diary, with 10 blank pages. Those notes for the period Wednesday 15 and Thursday 16 May do not appear to have survived. Perhaps they were contained in a letter to Sir John which failed to reach its destination or has not survived the years. Perhaps they were never written. According to the diary of Margaret Menzies, a resident of Kiama at the time (see Introduction), Lady Franklin and her entourage arrived at Kiama on the evening of Tuesday 14 May, and returned to Wollongong the following morning. The next specifically dated entry from the diary is for the morning of Friday 17 May, at Captain Westmacott's Bulli property. A possible scenario is that the party spent Wednesday afternoon and evening in Wollongong after returning from Kiama, then travelled north to Captain Westmacott's on the Thursday, where they rested and stayed overnight.

As the surviving diary notes also include a number of undated pocket biographies and personal anecdotes, it is possible that Lady Franklin wrote some of these on the Thursday. This may have been a rest day as the party was to travel on to Appin the next day. For this reason the pocket biographies are included in the diary transcript at this point. Whether or not they were written at Captain Westmacott's on the Thursday is open to question.]

Captain Westmacott

Captain Westmacott was in the 4th Regiment but sold out when it went to India. He was Aid-de-Camp to Sir Richard Bourke. He has been 8 years in the colony and 16 months at Illawarra. He has 1800 acres here and 1300 at Durham, plus also some town allotments.

Captain Westmacott has some coal cliffs on his property - his right to work them is disputed by the Australian Agricultural Company. The right is claimed by Captain Westmacott because the original grantee had it 3 years before the Australian Agricultural Company's charter gave them, for 30 years, the sole right to the working of mines in the colony (they have 18 years yet to run).³⁵ Sir George Gipps thought the Australian Agricultural Company would assert their cause. Captain Westmacott sent his to the Executive Council. It was settled that the Australian Agricultural Company could not interfere with the original grant. The property has a coal seam 8 to 10 feet thick - in England it is seldom more than 4 or 5 feet thick.

Sir Richard Westmacott³⁶

Has realized upwards of £5000 a year. His eldest son [Richard] is successful in the same profession (i.e. sculptor); another son [Arthur] who has studied for the bar is coming out here. Mrs Westmacott is the daughter of a clergyman at Plymouth.

(General) Sir Richard Bourke³⁷

Had a great talent and was fond of mystery. He was brought up to law. The lawyers of Sydney came to be sorry for it, for the law had altered since his time, yet he thought he knew as well as they. He was not fond of his military profession, and had been generally on staff and in civil situations. He held the military at a distance and thought that they should be kept under.

Bourke gave great and just offence by attending the marriage and giving away of the natural daughter of Sir John Jamieson, when she was married to Mr Gibbs, whose mother was a notoriously bad woman and open drunkard. Sir Richard Bourke had Captain Westmacott 11 years [1827-37] attached to him, yet left the colony without giving him anything.³⁸

Mr Meares

He has been about 14 years, or nearly so, in the colony. He has a daughter of 13. He married a Miss Taylor, whose father is Clerk of the Court, I think at Wollongong. He is in partnership with Mr Sparke³⁹ I think in a farming establishment at the Kangaroo Ground behind Illawarra. He was going to rent Balgony⁴⁰ off of Mr Wilson at a very cheap price but the Bishop would not let him reside there.

The 3 Brothers Osborne

The oldest settler, but I believe the youngest brother, is Mr Henry Osborne of Marshall Mount (which is named after his wife), who is about 33 years old. He came out about 8 or 9 years ago with little more than £500. He is said to now own 7000 acres. He is a good natured and good sort of man.⁴¹

Doctor John Osborne, naval surgeon and the eldest of the brothers, lives at Garden Hill below Colonel Leahy. He is known to Captain Moriarty as having taken out convict ships to Van Diemens Land where Captain Moriarty was harbour master. He does not seem much esteemed.

Doctor Alick Osborne, the second oldest, has lately settled at Daisy Bank with 500 acres bought off of his brother. He has brought out convict ships and had been 10 times to this colony before he settled. He is an old looking, grey haired man of 40, tall with a stoop. He was surgeon of the Ganges when Sir John had the Rainbow at Corfu [1831-33]. He is very fond of Malta and would like to spend 6 months of the year there. He has a wife and 5 children, one is married to Mr Holden, Police Magistrate of Brisbane Waters. A son is in the midst of girls - he is a well educated youth and has gone with cattle or sheep to the Murrumbidgee.

Mr Alexander Mcleay

Is 75 years old. He is building an expensive house⁴² with insufficient means and it will cost £15 or £2000. His eldest son has lately come out - he has been belonging to some embassy and has considerable means.

Mr George McLeay is with Captain Sturt and is doing well.

Mr James McLeay went to England to marry but has returned without his wife.

He has 5 daughters - Mrs Harrington died 6 weeks after her marriage; Mrs Dumaresq, wife of Captain Dumaresq at Hunter's River; Mrs Onslow is in India; Mr and Mrs Campbell; and also a Miss McLeay.

During the short time we were last at Wollongong, Dr John Osborne had told Captain Moriarty that the Presbyterian congregation wished to ask me to subscribe to their church, and gents were to come. Captain Moriarty communicated this to me. I did not like to refuse, yet thought it would lead to more requests. He mentioned it to Captain Westmacott, who seemed indignant and said it was a great indelicacy to ask for a donation. He hoped I did not give any, but if I did he would most certainly beg me to put my name down on the Church of England subscription list even though he would pay the subscription himself. It was at last agreed that Captain Moriarty should excuse himself from communicating it to me - however the gents never came and he was spared the trouble.

Friday, 17th May

Breakfasted with the party. The Westmacotts have 4 children, 3 boys and 1 girl. The eldest boy is 7; the girl is youngest, not yet 2, and is like her mother; the 2nd boy is ill. They are coming to town next week.

There is a flagstaff in front of Captain Westmacott's, outside his paling fence. He has 1800 acres here - has had them for 2 years but has not lived here himself above 16 months. He bought 750 acres off of Mr Cornelius O'Brien and the rest off of the Crown at 5/- per acre - he could now get £5 or £6 per acre. I think he said he had 270 or 370 acres in cultivation, with more each year. In the course of last year he got in about 22 acres. The district of Illawarra, or at least the County of Camden in which it is situated, ends close to Bulli.

Captain Westmacott makes bricks on his property. He intends building a new house a little backwards where there are trees and bushes. There are no mosquitoes here but the noise of the sea helped with the old bites to prevent my sleeping.

The door of the cottage enters the dining room. Within it is a drawing room. Both rooms are low and small. Our two bedrooms were in a separate building fronting the sea, but divided by a yard.

I saw the Colonist and the Australian - both contain articles on us. The article in the Australian of the 14th is dated Yass. The other speaks of our visit to the caves, to Dr Gibson's, Camden and Illawarra.

Off at about 10. I took leave of and thanked Mr Meares and invited him to Hobarton. He seemed please and even touched.

We enter fine forest behind Captain Westmacott's and soon ascend. There is a fine jungle on the right which we do not enter. Captain Westmacott's property ends where the rock and stone begin in the fine soil - there are no fences here. We proceeded beyond this to a large tree, believed to be a black bute gum, where the 2 gents left. Captains Plunkett and Westmacott had accompanied us to the Big Tree⁴³ on the ascent of the hill out of their district. Captain Westmacott begged to be excused from going farther as his schooner was going off and required his attendance. Captain Plunkett meant to go farther but yielded, not unwillingly, to my request that he should return. He had previously taken off his hat and his black silk stockings.

We proceeded ascending, but got off our horses. We gained a peep at the sea, but the trees were too thick to see much, though we saw a mass of flat wood below and the sea. Captain Westmacott had said we would see the whole district. The trees were very tall here. After remounting our horses and proceeding along a winding path through fine brush and forest, we come to a short ascent called Little Bulli, about 3 1/2 miles from Bulli - here we are near the edge of the mountain and get a better tho' imperfect view of the Illawarra plain and the sea. There are gigantic lillies here 15 and 20 feet high, going to bud. A little beyond it opens onto a wooded and grassy area. We see the sea near the wood. Continue to ascend. There is a considerable extent of hilly country in the distance to the left. Sand here and grassy trees, and water lying in places - hence the fine forest ends. The timber is poor and scrubby. The plants and shrubs seem inferior to those seen on the other road and it is regretted that we had left the descent into Wollongong and the brush of Kiama without picking anything. There are some bad bits of stoney road, and a good many wild open places. At last, without any considerable descent, we came into better soil with grassy forest and a good road. We met a gentleman who bowed and spoke. He said the gents of Appin had gone another way to meet us. He said he was the clergyman of Appin.

We got into Appin by a street or high road and passed by the lock up house on the left and proceeded pass the new stone house for an inn, pass the school etc. As we passed an inn many people assembled, hats off, glad to see me back, and in a disposition to cheer. We found several gentlemen assembled at the Union Inn where we were before - Captain Allman; Reverend F. Wilkinson of Stonequarry; Reverend Mr Hassall of the Oaks; Mr Hope, a doctor of Campbelltown; Mr George Kemp, eldest son of Mr Kemp living 2 miles off, and several others.

After getting some lunch in the room, we came out and spoke to them. A phaeton would be arriving for us.⁴⁴ There was a poor widow in mourning, keeping a little farm here with a free man and a prisoner servant. She sent me in a petition about her son who had been transported to Van Diemens Land. I spoke to her.

We got into the phaeton with all the gents behind and Mr Elliot on side saddle upon Hyperion.

We passed a neat cottage near the road about 3 miles from Appin, which was supposed to be Mr Hume's. We drove to Miss Andrew's inn near Captain Allman's. Excused ourselves from

dining with Captain Allman and thought he was not sorry. He had Mr Kemp with him and he asked the gents, who in the evening went there. Captain Allman had received a note from Dr Hall of Liverpool, saying that as Major Christie was called to join his Regiment, he hoped I would lunch there and he would send us on to Sydney, if agreeable, or else he had 2 bedrooms for us. Captain Allman readily yielded to our wish not to go to his house, neither did his ladies call in the morning.

[Saturday, 18 May]

Six or eight Mounted Police, in full dress, with Mr Waddy their officer, came to attend us. How or where they were got together I cannot tell. I begged Captain Allman to thank the lender of the phaeton. As we passed his gate I saw the ladies there greeting us.

12 miles to Liverpool. Lieutenant Waddy rode by our side. The country is green and hilly.

[Lady Franklin and her party, now resembling a procession, arrived in Sydney around noon of Saturday 18 May. They were greeted by Governor and Lady Gipps and accommodated at Government House. Over the following six weeks she led a hectic schedule, travelling throughout the environs of Sydney; attending various social functions; and undertaking an excursion to the Hunter region and Stroud. Her surviving record of this six week period includes a number of letters and approximately 270 pages of diary notes (refer Manuscript Section). Lady Franklin eventually returned to Tasmania early in July, just on three months after leaving Hobart aboard the **Tamar**.]

The Illawarra Diary of Lady Jane Franklin

10 - 17 May 1839

[Unedited Transcript]

[The following transcript is taken directly from Lady Franklin's Diary (National Library of Australia manuscript MS114), with no additions, deletions, or rearrangements. The numbers in square brackets at the beginning of each section refer to page numbers assigned to each original page. Apart from problems in deciphering individual words, there were difficulties in distinguishing between full stops, commas, dashes and pen rests; upper and lower case letters also proved problematic with such minute writing.]

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[p.204] Friday 10th May / Campbell Town• to Appin. 10 miles Captn Allman has been 2 yrs here - he was nearly 3 at Goulburn, left it on account of health of daughter, but no good had ensued. Appearance of poverty & discomfort in house - he is elderly man wearing a sort of shovel hat - she elderly & fat, d. dis looking. Having asked us to go in and take luncheon, which I declined, when we did, not a word more sd about it.

C.T. is misly supplied with water. When Genl Macqe founded it, it had been long flooded. has no river nearer than Nepean 4 m off, & trickles to ponds & creeks which this season have dried up. It was thought the settlement must be removed to the river - is fine wheatlands to top of hills, which are now denuded of trees. There are about 250 people in Campbell Town - got a new Mt Police here.

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[p.205] returned to entrance of town in open cleared country, with stumps in some parts. rd broad & hard, but not very smooth, is undulating, but obtains a sort of rounded ridge or tableland, elevation, on which, at a little distance are 2 windmills with the houses &c, belonging. At about 3 or more miles, enter forest, fenced off on r. with a gate, & road within the forest which is in the V.D.L. style, thickish & brushy. Again a clearance & alternately forest & farms till come to Appin, a young rising place consisting of a few cottages 2 public houses, 1 building a new one inn, foundation of Cath. chapel building, stone laid of Prot. church. popn abt equal of the 2 churches. People here are the same Irish origin as Campbl. Town. See clean & good farmers.

Neighbd is full of farms - at back of inn in hollow is the stream called King's Falls, or George's river or creek which falls into Cook's river that goes into Bot. Bay. Inn uncomfortable & food hard - only pork, hams fowls. Mail cart here. Beyond Appin - to Illawarra 25 m. 40m.

off at 1/2 8 - Sophy on Hyperion, Snachell on Dandelion, gents hired 2 - I on Kitty. Captn W. went to other inn & set off with us - cleared land &

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[p.206] farms here, with about 10 acres to clear land pretty thickly wooded. road is cut down thro' bank some little way beyond town. from top of ascent here, we view grds clear of wood & undulating, White farm stands, mill on one ridge or hill before us. is called Dorson's - an old rich man, not very respectable in conduct. horizon line pretty even. The ridge at ft of hill is wood & road turns suddenly to l. by Norton's Dorson's & returns to former direction, entering woods & rocky sandy soil. soon come to steep descent Cataract river, abt 3 1/2 miles from Appin. Immediate descent into glen bad, scenery fine, river flowing to r. in glen under wild sandstone rocks - is branch of Nepean. cross it above a small fall on flat ledges of rock. exty steep ascent, scarcely fit for horses, tho' kept on Kitty's back by dint of mane. A mail cart being a jolting inside, Irish cas papers 3 times a week between Illawarra & Appin or Campbell Town where it meets the Goulburn Mail. cart obliged to stop on each side of this - or cannot pass. After ascending other side, see hut & stable where man & horses

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[p.207] for mail are. change is going to be made as to horses, which are to be stationed a few miles farther on. Enter forest, poor soil, poorish trees. Warrataa only a bud - no flower, is abundant by rd side. also the wooded pear, dark stem, bright light broadish leaf, hard fruit or seed useful like a pear. Banksia, honey suckle, shrubs, 2 magnt red & orange flowers. At abt 4 m. came to better soil - the swamp oak had seen on Murrumbidgee, or something similar. At abt 6 m. another patch of pretty good soil, & a clearing making for an inn. Sir G. gives a man 7 acres for building inn of sufft accomodations. On passed thro' a swampy & more cleared part, in which fd the lovely fringed violet. At abt 12 m. stop to lunch out of Captn W's basket in which cold tough fresh beef from other inn at Appin, wine & ale. rocks about.

proceed - a bad bit of road, have view of hill line of Illawarra range & line in distance r. Latter intersect hills - sea seen in front & to the right. We turn off to r. to see Tom Thumb's lagoon under Kheera & lake. At abt 4 m. from Wollongong, Burke's well, dug by himself, of fine water, always full, & barked tree near - saying distance. little beyond dark overhanging rock on r. & soon descent & precipice large knoll see 8 on

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[p.208] Illawarra abounds in snakes - a Diamond snake fd on sofa at Captn W's with young child on it. Diamond is not dangerous but will bite. The brown & the black very venemous people do not recover from them.

Captn W. was in 4th sold out when it went to India. was A.D.C. to Sir R B. has been 8 yrs in colony & 18 months at Illaw. has 1800 acres here, & 1300 at Durham, has also some town allotments here, & has coal mine cliffs on his property - his right to work them disputed by Austn Comp. claimed by Cn. W. because the original grantee had it 3 yrs before Austn Company's charter gave them for 30 yrs. the sole working of mines in colony (they have 18 years yet to run). Sir G.G. thought Austn Comp. wd assert their cause.

W. sent his to the Ex. Co. It was settled that Austn Company cd not interfere with original grant. has coal 8 to 10 ft thick. In England seldom more than 4 or 5. Ill always watered, more rain. This yr even has little suffered. is for wheat, vegetables, &c. Govt are at sole expense of making a basin here for steam vessel which is to be established.

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[p.209] Mr Smith, a seafaring man, is the proprietor of the township of Wollongong. He observed the advantages of its harbour when he first visited the district 20 yrs ago, & when he had his grant 15 yrs ago, fixed it here. The house he now lives in (Bustle Cottage) is the 3d he has built. The 2 first, the first being wood, 2d brick - both burnt down. when Sir Rd Bourke came here 4 years ago he sd it shd be a township & Smith offered him the 300 acres for £300, or rather the value of 300£ in the interior at 5/- the acre. Sir Rd. B. wd not accept this - sd it wd be a most valuable property & he must retain it for his own advantage. Only thing he wd accept was the tongue of land which forms the harbour. site of present town as laid out covers 60 superficial acres, leaving him 240. He may perhaps add the 40 for more streets if required. present town is long parallelogram, the length at right angles with sea. 3 streets in this length, the outside one to N. is Smith St. Middle is Market St, S. is Crown St. 5 shorter cross streets at r angles, viz. Harbour St

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[p.210] to E. Corrimal St from name of rocky pt of hill range N of Keera, Kembla St name of the conical hill to S. of Keera, Church St & Keera St to W. present police court, a small brick building is in Harbour St. adjoining it, at back, is the Govt. cottage, or Police residence of Captn Plunkett, & the barrack of the Mt Police. Market place towards centre of town & episcopal church to be is also in centre, more towards W. Protestant Burial grd is suburban, on the outskirts of Crown St. present English service performed in Bishop's school house. Presbytn service performed in Court House. Catholics have wooden chapel at back of Kennedy's inn where we were. marked by its cross.

Township allotments in pr 1/2 acre at 200£ the acre. There will be a Govt town besides.

no very abundant or permanent stream. Captn Collins formerly of 13 or 14th Dragoons, who rents a marine cottage here little below Mr Smith's, erected flour mills on stream - can only work them 1 hr in day. Been a expense of 8000£. Collins rents this cottage of Mr Forster, barrister at Sydney.

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[p.211] Mr Plunkett is Cousin to Att. Genl - has been here 1 1/2 years. was last in 80th, gave it up to become P.M. 2 daughters & 3 sons. 2 of latter in Sydney. Saw Miss P, 2d d. & little boy Alfred.

Mr Wm Wilson has one of prettiest looking cottage houses at Wollongong. 2 large castor oil shrubs at inner of his garden.

Captn M. showed me seeds from them he had stolen. did not know what it was. Mr W.W. has house & property up the mt. which he means to dispose of in small farms of 50 & 100 acres. Average produce here 30 bushels the acre.

115 convicts here & about 30 troops of 80th. Captn Rait? Commandant. men are lodged in wooden "boxes" forming side of a square on tongue of land, the only part which Sir Rd Bourke wd accept from Smith - 5 or 6 of these - no windows, holding 24 each. No light or air but from iron bars at top of door. Men were lying on bare floors & on bare wooden platforms alone. were told they were locked in only at night, but found them locked in now. no mattresses

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[p.212] have they none? we asked the soldiers - "only the sick".

commanding officer lives 2 m. off in place where was stockade when rd was making.

Wollongong is about 3 1/2 yrs old. works at basin begun 1 1/2 yrs ago. taking away solid sandstone rock from basin. 17 ft at high & about 9 at low water - fossils in rock, stoneballs in the sand. Mr Cronin stone mason, was to send me some balls in sand contain them.

3 Mt Police here, viz. Corporal & 2 privates. 1940£ estimate for church. abt 500 collected here. expect more subscriptions. Govt pd for the site of church, but not for market or lagoon which is preserved to supply water for township. before rain came, had not above 3 weeks supply when rain came.

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[p.213] present road to Illawarra was laid out by Major Mitchell. Mr Hume thinks a much better might be taken avoiding the Cataract somewhere between Corrimal rock & Captn Westmacott's. Latter was only rd before the one line of Major Mitchell was formed. Expect something from Sir Gs' visit.

We drove to Dillon's Wollongong Hotel. brick house with verandah, at home, cd not see, but looked dirty & uncomfortable. Afterwards heard he was to lose his license in short time, for want of sufft accomodn & for complaints of dist. remarked to the P.M. shd have thought this not a sufft reason. Col Leahy called soon after our arrival. expected we shd have gone there - expected us & Ly Gipps &c - asked us to go & dine & or lunch tomorrow at 4, declined. Sd their house famous for bugs in wood. determined to look at other where 2 gents were to go. one sitting room & 2 bd. cleaner but noisy from adjt baby, which stopped the P.M. Mr Captn Plunkett who called. is the Governor Bourke on horseback.

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[p.214] Testimonies to Mr Humes instincts. Mr Hardy, Dr Gibson, Mr Smith of Wollongong.

Genl Bourke

Great talent, fond of mystery, brought up to law. Lawyers of Sydney sorry for it for law altered since his time, yet he thought he knew as well as they. Not fond of his military profession. Had been generally on staff & in civil situations. Held the military at a distance & thought they shd be kept under.

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[p.215] from 8 pages before

Kheera r. then front, descend gradually come to fine vegetation. path betn strong smelling hub or shrub, injurious to cattle, which eat it however. Figtree, Nettle Tree, broad leaf Laurels, Raspberry fruit & flower, yellow weed 'Newton Creek abundant, & another thing. Cabbage tree moss, Fern tree, Parasites, Fig tree lofty twisted trunk, polished shrubs, scents like Engl. wood, Much rain had fallen. descents to the distance in passes – fine Captn W. sd wd be places still finer, but did not come to this.

little passes & glens with fern tree - fine creepers disappd in Cabbage trees. open to Italian looking farm on knoll of cleared land. Australian forests around no sea. come on broad road open on pass this farm which is Col Leahy's, formerly 21st. 3 years here. purchased this of

another chap has been offered by Mr Terry Hughes 5000£ (5000 acres) farm land - & 2000 a yr for life.

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[p.216] is about 60. he seems half disposed to accept, having another property in district where wd remove & build a house. Capt'n W. seemed to wish us to go there & sd Ly G. was to go. Thought better not & passed by, tho' he was seen by Capt'n W. looking. proceeded rd, pass house of Dr. Osborne of navy. known to Capt'n Moriarty. he has brought prison ships to VDL. Captain M. left word wd see them tomorrow. Beyond, come to a X road to r. leading to lake & enter forests pretty thick fine soil. met people on horse & on foot returning from market. Approach W pass new stone house building, for carpenters shop &c. this only stone house I saw at Wollongong. come to Scot's church. looks at distance in road like gable end of Gothic country Engl. ch with 1 wd. Upon approach find it to be of greyish tinted brick, 1 wd & 2 doors in front. is not yet finished inns &, Mr Tait, whom we saw at Hobn, is minister.

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[p.217] come on broad, ugly street. brick town houses here. Temporary wooden boarded huts for mechanics built on their allotments until houses erected. great run on Illawarra now. every boat brings fresh emigrants. Mechanics all get high wages. Drink it out 20 & 30£ at a time. drink spirits till prostrate, then take to wine. take Champagne into bush. Drunkards of Sydney come here, hoping the Licensing laws of licensing act forbidding sale of spirits to habitual drunkards will not take place here. evade it by getting other to buy & go in bush.

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[p.218] only fish caught in the sea, is snapper, is only good if eat day when fresh. No rest from Mosquitoes. Ill in morning of Sunday 12th May. not well enough to go to ch held in Schoolhouse, resp. congregan, good moral sermon. not fit. Capt'n Westm. told me to meet Ms Dapto, has wife & 10 children & has been abt 14 yrs in colony. did attend it.

Dapto in afternoon - After return went down to harbour overtaken, Capt'n Plunkett. jetty abt 50 yds at present - & says Mr Meares will go 50 more as breakwater. excess store of local stone to make it. Major Barney's plan. will last 5 or 7 yrs unless have much larger one contd. will probly cost abt 10000£. walked on bench rock under tongue of land, round to break rock like ruined wall. jumped this

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[p.219] & crossing bench thro' window natl hole or perforation in face of rock, pass under & find ladder facing leaning against it. Into bathing cove, where mil. officers of stockade here pceeding Captain P erected hut for ladies. Another for gents over cliff, snug but shallow place in rocks. some plants there & quantity of wild spinach, ill-dressed for dinner & bad. By winding path over face of the cliff got out of cove & ascended on lusty top of tongue of land, whence pretty view of town to W. - near shore, with sandy beach, woods, harbour & mts. Kembla below Kheera, high flat-ending hat perhaps Hat Hill of Cook. barracks & huts of prisoners & military here & the District Sup of Illawa.

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[p.220] looked into the huts &c - return into town, go up to Mr Smith's. out of his township on bare hill. lost his wife 6 or 8 months ago. 5 or 6 children. 6 w. in front & door to sea. at back -

Fairy Meadow, sweet flat of 3 properties of abt 50 acres each. man who had been a prisoner & his son of them. green & ploughed, & cabbage trees embound in wood under mts. view from Mr S's N. wooded range & slopes to beach. One little part seemed nat'y clear. first low head is Bulli head, beyond it Capt'n W's. pt considerly further beyond ends district of Illaw. to N. other side, range wooded space to hilly pt, off which the 5 islands, low, ugly things. On nearest largest are many wild goats. 2 isle is the flattest. Mr S. invited us in. gave us champagne talked of his town - his having first been Murrumbidgee. Hume was with

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[p.221] his uncle Throsby in 1820 expn under Govr Macq but took all the credit to himself, as he did in 1821, tho' Smith did all the work. spoke of Humes instincts. showed me MS. plan of town, all trees cut down 2. little knoll with few bushes.

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[p.222] dined at 1/2 6 with Plunketts. Moriarty went to his friends & remained. little Govt cottage. Dr room high & piano & crowded with nick nacks. Dining room tiny sideboard under Verandah. Dinner pretty good style. Mr Meares there clever & intelligent. talk of Kiama &c. in evening.

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[p.223] Monday, 13th to lake & Keelochs - 15 m set off on horse of Mrs Meares, & Sophy on Miss Plunkett's. She, Mr P, Capt'n Westmacott & Mr Meares with us. proceeded S. ward to lake. S. fr present township on Smith's land is site of Govt Township & then a small lagoon filled in rain. reduced to scrub last May. This is not the one S. of present town resvd for the township. Beyond lagoon is low flat open land running parallel with coast, & bounded by forest & scrub used as racecourse. soil differed as went along - in some places pure sand, in others. On to bush & come to Tom Thumb's lagoon, which skirt on the sand bank dividing it from the sea. little isles in it, Kheera at back of its hills & wood's. A slope clear in trees on other side is Mrs Waldrons, called Mt St. Thomas, Kembala also at back. The 5 islands seen over the sea bank. leave the lagoon & re enter bush, much teatree, some thick stems is profitable, used in veneering & sent to England. Proceeding, see Red Point, the hilly promontory from which the islands

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[p.224] project, lose this & pass thro' fine grazing forest & soil numerous casuarinae or swamp oak. water or sea shut out. Found cattle here. come to stock huts of Mr Wilson, a tenant of Mr Ch. Wm. Wentworth. Beyond come to edge of Illawarra Lake. caused like other by rushes coming down from heights, & resting here, till come in excess, when it bursts the sea barrier, & then the sea comes in. The opening varies, sometimes rapidly from time to time. The tide coming in makes the water brackish. come to edge of lake in part where its shores are low, & where lake was dry for considerable distance. cross this soft part & come to edge of wooded bank skirting it on r. cross a stream not always there, & beyond around the bank & look down on lake - to S. is fine tier of mts. The Kangaroo gds are behind there, & a waterfall on other side. 2 wooded islands, in foreground. Looking to l. see a low forest line with sandy bush bounding lake in direction of sea. Look

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[p.225] down on Mr Jenkin's cottage above lake let to Mr James & afterwards pass before & twds beach. soil turning up of richest description. Beyond this leave lake, & enter grazing forest

fine land belonging to Mr Lang, Dr's brother, sold to him. stopped at hut of Irish Derry family having charge of cattle here. 85 – were 100 when set off, but others died or lost by way. Woman wished herself back no Sabbath, no schools. Mr M. promised her a school soon, perhaps in 2 or 3 months. saw black snake abt 4 ft long, running away to tree. gents gave it blow & took it up on stick while quite alive, darting out its forked tongue r. & l. black & brown the 2 most venomous species in country other 3 species are yellow, lead colour & diamond, latter not venomous. Capt'n M. told story of my snakes. After some time got into road fenced on each side, leading between Wollongong & Kiama. Mr Tait, Scotch Minr galloped past - looked back & gave cordial greeting to Mr Meares who riding by me. did not look at me - suppose he had not heard of me, as he had dined at Govt House. warm discussion between Mr M. Capt'n

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[p.226] W. & me as to schools, creeds &c. Mr M. though stout churchman thought the Bp rather narrow minded. Capt'n W. abused him, had little dispute. Scotch too few for separate school & Tait no objection to let them go to Anglican schools, but to teach catechism &c. himself. school on Irish plan now erecting at cost of 3000£ in Woll. first experiment of Sir G.G. The Bp's school must be supported all the same, & parents say their children shall go to it. He approves of schools being open to all without enforcing catechism or a partr church. story told of Bp & Braim.

Thus talking arrive at the grds of Att. Genl. close & hilly maize fields, creek or stream, a cleared ridge, untrampled & meadow. S. stream which has cabbage trees &c. A rocky basin at head of stream receives waterfall in 2 parts coming from cleft in wood. pool unfathd. deep, & never more than 2 or 3 ft diff. in driest season. ascend steep to house. small orchard, peach, pear & apple in bloom, around cott, 5 glass wind 2 rooms.

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[p.227] Att. Genl. has about 1400 acres - thinks of going home in Novr. & of selling all except house, 500 acres, in case he shd come back again. has had it about 2 yrs & built the house himself. His wife, one of the finest women in the colony, says Mr Mears. Mr Plunkett P.M. does not think so, as recollects her very ugly girl. She remains at home & tinkers. said Sir R. Bourke a bold Sol. Genl & now has double duty & same pay. 3 gents arrived soon after us - Watkins, a Clerk of Ct at Sydney, Brown, a merchant going to England & making drawings, & Dr. Alley, of Wollongong.

Mr. Meares

14 years, nearly so in colony. has daughter of 13. Married a Miss Taylor, whose father is a Clerk of the Court, I think at Wollongong. is in partnership with Mr Sparke I think in a farming establishment at the Kangaroo Ground behind Illawarra. was going to rent Balgony of Mr Wilson, very cheap, but Bp wd not let him reside there.

3 brothers Osborne

The oldest settler, but I believe the youngest brother, is Mr Henry of Marshall Mount from name of his wife, is abt 33. came out 8 or 9 yrs ago, with little more than 500£. is sd to have 7000 acres. is a good natured & good sort of man. Dr John Osborne, naval surgeon, eldest of brothers, at Garden Hill, below Col Leahy. is known to Capt'n Moriarty as having taken out convt ships to V.DL. where he was harbour master. Does not seem much esteemed.

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[p.228] Dr Alick Osborne, 2d has lately settled, at Daisy Bank with 500 acres. bought of his brother. has brought out convict ships, & had been 10 times to this colony before he settled. is old looking grey haired man of 40, tall with stoop. was a surgeon of Ganges when Sir J. had Rainbow at Corfu. is very fond of Malta, wd like to spend 6 months of the year there. wife & 5 children, 1 married to Mr Holden, P.M. of Brisbane Waters. son is in midst of girls, a well educated youth, gone with cattle or sheep to Murrumbidgee.

Sir Rd. Bourke

Gave great & just offence by attending the marriage & giving away the natl daughter of Sir John Jamieson, married to Mr Gibbs, mother was notoriously bad woman & open drunkard. Sir R B. had Captn Westmacott 11 years attached to him, yet left colony without giving him anything thing.

Sir Rd Westmacott

Has realized 5000 a yr. Eldest son successful in same profession, another who has studied for bar is coming out here. Mrs W. d. of clergyman at Plymouth.

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[p.229] Mr Mcleay 75. building exp. house with insufft means, will cost 15 or 20000 Eldest son lately come out - has been belonging to some embassy has consid means. Mr George McLeay with Sturt, doing well. Mr James went to England to marry, has returned without his wife. Had 5 daughters - Mrs Harrington died 6 weeks after her marriage. Mrs Dumaresq, Captn at Hunter's river. Mrs Onslow in India, Mr & Mrs Campbell, also Miss McL.

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[p.230] Tuesday 14th / Setoff for Kiama, 25 m. get from Mr Plunkett's into road & pursue it in the forest. As proceed, low, wet part, muddy & deep. come to large clearing r. & l. on green eminence bare of trees on l. are 2 white cottages & some other buildings belonging to Mr Gerard. A little farther on come to the Stockade or road party, which is building a bridge over the adjoining Mullet Creek. buildings arranged in square, also 2 lamp posts & a bell in stand. about 33 men here & 9 or 10 soldiers under same superintendence of Captn Rait. Beyond crossed the forced & natural channel of Mullet Creek & found about half a dozen men with soldiers with pistols in hand standing over, hoisting up piles to sink in bed of river. Near here saw some natives from Bong-bong & a Lascar of China who sd he kept to them because they were of his own colour. One woman wd not come forward when desired by her husband & he sd she was shy. Beyond this in valley, with the mt ranges on other side bounding it. Passed under large red brick house building on side of clear naked hill or lofty bankment. Building by a Mr Brown for an inn. He has a wind mill on top of same elevation. This is

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[p.231] Dapto, but the farm houses &c. bearing that name are some way across in the valley. proceed in it - rich & beautiful & pass a cottage on green knoll on r. overlooking a garden & clearings in bottom. is called Daisy Banks & belongs to Dr Alick Osborne, a naval surgeon lately settled here, brother to the one had passed near Wollongong & to another brother residing in this same valley at Marshall Mt. Dr Alick has 500 acres here bought of the latter brother, Mr Henry. on some ascent on fine grassy & forestland & get peep of lake. on & descend to the rivulet Macquarie which passes this & swamp below to left & afterwards joins the Minamurra - is

a fine stream with bed partialy dry nearly as large as Murrumbidgee in some places. On beyond & open on cultivated plain, with sweeping hills surrounding it on r. & in front. farm here of Mr Jn. Therry Hughes, nephew & heir of old convict Therry. Several hundred horses were kept here in old man's time. rd passes strait thro' the land, which is quite flat.

view of a very pretty farm of Captn Weston lying off

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[p.232] to r. Mt Marshall is also I believe in same direction. Beyond farm re enter forest pasturage & ascend Mt Therry, so called from old man who surveyed & selected his country from here. Steep towards top. get view of lake or sea l. & vale of wood had passed. road continues hilly & broken, fine grass & trees, pass a casurinae with fig tree shoot growing from fork. pass a tree blasted by lightening in 4 slits. Captn Collins' mills lie off on r. has lease of land for them. dont answer, from want of water.

descend & pass clearing & hut of Dr Menzies, a new arrival. Come on fine rich part & pass Minamurra Creek or branch of it in cabbage &c. trees & a fine fig tree with branch broken. Bengala palm. open upon fine cultivated plain surrounded by wood. Passed a small settler's farm on r. & advanced across valley to good looking Cedar house, a public house belonging to Michael Hyam, a youngish man, a London Jew who has a fine property here of 1280 acres. He has been 9 yrs in colony & met here with Jewess

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[p.233] of Cork of same name whom he married.

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[p.234] Friday, 17th May / breakfasted with party. 4 children - 3 boys & 1 girl. eldest boy 7, girl abt is youngest, not 2, like her mother, 2d boy ill. They coming to town next week. Off abt 10. took leave of & thanked Mr Meares & invited him to Hobarton. He seemed please & even touched. Captns Plunkett & Westmacott accompanied us to the Big Tree on ascent of hill out of their district. Captn W. begged to be excused going farther as his schooner was going off & required his attendance. Captn P. meant to farther, but yielded not unwillingly to my request that he shd return. He had previously taken off his hat & his black silk stock.

Flagstaff in front of Captn W's, outside his paling. has 1800 acres here - has had it 2 years, but has not lived here himself above 16 months. bought 750 acres of Mr O'Brien & the rest of the crown at 5/ the acre - could now get 5 or 6£ the acre. I think he sd had 270 or 370 acres in cultivn, more every year. In course of last year, got in abt 22 acres. The district of Illawarra, or at least the Co of Camden in which it is situated, ends close to Bulli.

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[p.235] Captn W. makes bricks on his property. He intends building a new house a little backwards where there are trees & bushes. No mosquitoes here, but noise of sea helped with the old bites to prevent my sleeping. door of cottage enters dining room. Within it drawing room, both small & low. Our 2 bedrooms were in a separate building fronting the sea, but divided by yard. I saw Colonist & Australian - both contain articles of us. Party one in Austn of 14th dated Yass. The other speaks of our visits to Caves, to Dr Gibson's, Camden & Illawarra.

Enter fine forest behind Capt'n W's & soon ascend. fine jungle on r. which do not enter. His property ends where rock & stone begin in the fine soil - no fences here. proceed up beyond to large tree, believed a black butt gum, where the 2 gents left.

Proceeded ascending, but got off horses. gained peeps of sea, but trees too thick to see much, tho' saw mass of flat wood below & sea. Capt'n W. had said we would see the whole district. Tall trees here.

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[p.236] During short time we were last at Wollongong, Dr John Osborne had told Capt'n M. the Presbytn congregn wished to ask me to subscribe to their church, & gents were to come. Capt'n Mor. Communicated this. I did not like to refuse, yet thought it wd lead to more. He mentd it to Capt'n W. who seemed indignant, sd it was a great indelicacy. hoped I shd not give, but if I did, shd most certainly beg me to put my name down to English ch. even tho' he pd the subscription himself. It was at last agreed that Capt'n M. shd excuse himself from communicating it to me - however they never came & he was spared the trouble. After remounting our horses & proceeding in winding paths thro' fine brush & forest, had another stoney pass & a short ascent called Little Bulli, abt 3 1/2 m. from Bulli - here we near edge of mt & get better tho' imperfect view of Ill plain & sea. Gigantic lillies here 15 & 20 ft high, going to bud. A little beyond open on among a wooded & grassy platform, & sea near wood.

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[p.237] Ascend & consid extent of hilly distance to l. Sand here & grass trees, & water lying in places - hence fine forest ends. Timber is poor & scrubby. plants & shrubs seemed inferior to other road & regretted had left descent into Wollongong & brush of Kiama pass without picking things. Some bad bits of stony road, & good many wild open places. At last, without & considerable descent, come into better soil, grassy forest & good road. Met a gentn who bowed & spoke. The gents of Appin he sd had gone another way to meet us. sd he was the clergyman of Appin. got into Appin street on high rd by lock up house, on left & proceeded, passing new stone house for inn, the school &c. As passed an inn, many peoples assembled, hats off, glad to see me back, & in a disposition to cheer. Found several gents assembled at the Union inn where we were before. Capt'n Allman, Revd Mr Wilkinson of Stonequarry, of the Oaks Revd Mr Hassall, & Mr

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[p.238] Hope, Dr of Campbelltown, Mr George Kemp, eldest of Mr K. living 2 miles off, & several others. After getting some lunch in room, we came out & spoke to them. A phaeton waiting for us. Poor widow in mourning, keeping a little farm here with a free man & prisoner servant. Sent me in a petition abt her son transported to VDL &c. spoke to her. Got into phaeton, all the gents got behind & Mr Elliott on side saddle upon Hyorayamen. Passed neat cottage near rd about 3 m. from Appin, which was supposed to be Mr Hume's. drove to Miss Andrew's inn near Capt'n A's. Excused ourselves from dining & with Capt'n A. & thought he was not sorry. He had Mr Kemp with him & asked the gents who went in evening there Capt'n A. had received note from Dr Hall of Liverpool, saying as Major Christie was called to join his Regiment, hoped I wd lunch there & he wd send us on to Sydney, if agreeable, or had 2 bedrooms for us.

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[p.239] Capt'n Allman readily yielded to our wish not to go to his house, neither did his ladies call in morning. 6 or 8 mt police in full dress with Mr Waddy, their officer, to attend us. How or where

they were got together I cannot tell. begged Captn A. to thank the lender of the Phaeton. As passed his gate, saw the ladies there greeting us.

12 m. to Liverpool. Lt. Waddy rode by our side. Country green & hilly a little beyond town

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MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL

The following section includes manuscript material by, to, or about Lady Franklin and her associations with Australia. It largely consists of her original travel diaries and letters between her and Sir John Franklin. Major holdings are to be found in the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge University; the Mitchell Library, Sydney; the National Library of Australia, Canberra; the Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobart; and in private possession. This listing is a preliminary one only, neglecting the numerous contemporary newspaper and journal article references to Lady Franklin.

Cambridge University - Scott Polar Research Institute

The largest collection of Lady Franklin material is to be found in the Lefroy Bequest, with approximately 200 diaries and 12000 letters. It also includes a large number of transcripts made by Sophy Cracroft following Lady Franklin's death. The following items relating to Australia have been microfilmed and are to be found in the Mitchell Library at FM4/724 and FM4/725.

- MS248/84 Journal - Voyage to Van Dieman's Land, 24 August 1836 to 5 January 1837.
- MS248/156 Journal - March 1837.
- MS248/157 Journal - January 1837, 1-4 April 1839, 3 October - 23 December 1839.
- MS248/85 Journal, 26 August to 19 November 1838.
- MS248/86 Journal, 22 August to 9 September 1839.
- MS248/87 Journal, 11 September to 30 November 1839.
- MS248/88 Journal, 29 April to 7 July 1840.
- MS248/89 Journal, 12 July to 13 October 1840.
- MS248/90 Journal, 20 February to 1 May 1841.
- MS248/91 Journal, 4 May to 10 July 1841.
- MS248/92 Journal, 1 August to 5 October 1841.
- MS248/93 Journal, 1 to 29 January 1842.
- MS248/94 Journal, 10 February to 12 March 1842.
- MS248/95 Journal, 1 January to 29 March 1843.
- MS248/96 Journal, 8 May to 26 July 1843.
- MS248/97 Notes on the Convict System.
- MS248/158 Journal Notes - 1841, 8 March 1843 to 14 March 1844.
- MS248/170/4-6 Three letters to her father, John Griffin. Dated 6 January 1837, 8 December 1837 and 12 October 1841.
- MS248/171/5 Letter to Mrs Leaves, 20 August 1841.
- MS248/174/1-23 Twenty three letters to Mary Simpkinson. Dated 7 October 1837 to 19 April 1853.

Mitchell Library

Material in the Mitchell Library consists of a number of original letters by both Sir John and Lady Franklin; microfilm copies of material held in the Scott Polar Research Institute and in private possession; and various references in the personal papers and publications of the Franklins' contemporaries.

1. Letters by Lady Franklin.

- Letter to Webster, 29 June 1836. Af 1/18
- Letters to Mrs Gould, 1838-41. Gould Papers A174, Vol. 3.
- Letter to P.P. King, October 1839. A3599 pp.197-200.
- Letter to Count Strzelecki, 16 March 1842. A1604.
- Letter to Bishop Broughton, from Port Phillip Heads, 12 January 1844. B1612 pp.13-20.
- Letter to Mrs William Buckland, from Madeira, 8 February 1846. A75 pp157-160.
- Letters to R.C. Gunn. Gunn Papers, A316.
- Letter to Lady Elizabeth Gipps, 3 March 1860. Af 1/22.
- Letter to Mr Whyte (Honolulu). n.d. Af 1/19.

2. Letters by Sir John Franklin

- Sir John to C.J. LaTrobe: "[Lady Franklin] sails for New Zealand tomorrow in the Favourite Sloop of War, the Captain having offered a passage". 21 February 1841. Af 1/10.
- Sir John to Edward Deas Thomson, NSW Colonial Secretary, 14 August 1843: "[Lady Franklin] is recovering from accident received in New Zealand". A1531-3.
- Sir John to Lady Franklin 28 March 1845. Af 1/16.

3. Assorted Contemporary References

- Mention in a letter dated 17 May 1839: "[Lady Franklin] has come overland all the way from Port Phillip; is to go from Appin to Campbelltown today in the Hassalls' carriage; the Governor's carriage will take her to Sydney". Hassall Correspondence, Volume 2, p1559. A1677.
- "Overland to Macquarie Harbour with Sir John and Lady Franklin, 1842". Journal by D. Burn. B190-1.
- Conrad Martens "Account of Pictures painted at N.S. Wales" [1835-78]. Dixon Library, DL MS142-3.

4. Microfilm Copies

- Cambridge University material of relevance to Australia (FM4/724-5) - See list this section, under Cambridge University.
- Gell & Franklin Family Papers (FM4/1547-FM4/1550) - see list this section, under Private Collections.

National Library of Australia

Collection consisting of material donated by Willingham Franklin Rawnsley, Sir John Franklin's grand-nephew, between 1923-25. Rawnsley was the author of *The Life, Diaries, and Correspondence of Jane, Lady Franklin* (London, 1923). He also donated some material to the Royal Society of Tasmania around this time.

- Journal - Port Phillip to Sydney, April to July 1839. Including visits to Illawarra and the Hunter region. NLA MS114, consisting of 504 close written pages of average size 3" x 2 1/4"; bound in 4 volumes. Includes a partial typed transcript by Pauline Fanning.
- 11 letters by Lady Franklin and Sir John Franklin regarding the Port Phillip to Sydney journey. Copies by Sophy Cracroft [110 pages]. Contents as follows:
 - Sir John Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 14 April 1839.
 - Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 3 April 1839. [No.1]
 - Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 5 April 1839. [No.2]
 - Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 20 April 1839. [No.4]
 - Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 27 April 1839. [No.5]
 - Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 2 May 1839. [No.6]
 - Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 10-18 May 1839. [No.7]
 - Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 21-22 May 1839. [No.8]
 - Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 27 May 1839. [No.9]
 - Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 15 June 1839. [No.10]
- Visit to Adelaide in 1840: Diary [71 pages], Diary Notes [79 pages] and Letter.
- Journal - Visit to Melbourne in 1843. [20 pages].

Public Library of Victoria

- "Notes made during Lady Franklin's journey overland from Melbourne to Sydney April 1839", by Dr Edmund Charles Hobson.

Private Collections

- Franklin and Gell Family Papers, 1829-1899 . Copies in the Mitchell Library - 4 reels of microfilm at FM4/1547-FM4/1550. Reel 4 includes: A7124: Typescript of letters from Lady Franklin to E.I. Gell, 1829-44.

Royal Society of Tasmania

The Rawnsley Papers - Letters and Journal relating to Australia (1837-45), plus copies of material from the Lefroy Bequest, Cambridge University. Donated by W.F. Rawnsley in 1923. See Mackaness (1977) for a transcript of the material plus details of provenance. Also included in Mackaness's work are brief family

histories of the Franklin and Griffin families. The material is listed as follows, with numbers in square brackets [] referring to the Mackaness publication:

- Lady Franklin to Mr Griffin 6 January 1837. [I]
- Diary of an Excursion January 1838. [II]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 21 June 1838. [III]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 4 October 1838. [IV]
- Diary of an Excursion to Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour December 1838. [V]
- Lady Franklin to Mr Griffin December 1838. [VI]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 3 January 1839. [VII]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 3 February 1839. [VIII]
- Sir John Franklin to Lady Franklin 19 April 1839. [IX]
- Sir John Franklin to Lady Franklin 23 April 1839. [X]
- Sir John Franklin to Lady Franklin 26 April 1839. [XI]
- Sir John Franklin to Lady Franklin 9 May 1839. [XII]
- Sir John Franklin to Lady Franklin 14 May 1839. [XIII]
- Sir John Franklin to Lady Franklin 17 May 1839. [XIV]
- Sir John Franklin to Lady Franklin 22 May 1839. [XV]
- Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 20 June 1839. [XVI]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 28 April 1840. [XVII]
- Lady Franklin to Mr Griffin 7 September 1840. [XIX]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 7 September 1840. [XX]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 7 December 1840. [XXI]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 8 December 1840. [XXII]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 21 February 1841. [XXIII]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 21 February 1841. [XXIV]
- Sir John Franklin to Lady Franklin 20 March 1841. [XXV]
- Sir John Franklin to Lady Franklin 13 April 1841. [XXVI]
- Lady Franklin to Sir John Franklin 21 April 1841. [XXVII]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 18 July 1841. [XXVIII]

- Lady Franklin to Elizabeth Fry 3 August 1841. [XXIX]
- Statement to Lady Franklin from Tasmanian Ladies, September 1841. [XXX]
- Report by Lady Franklin on the formation of the Tasmanian Ladies' Society. 22 September 1841. [XXXI]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 12 October 1841. [XXXII]
- Lady Franklin to Mr Griffin 12 October 1841. [XXXIII]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 1 January 1842. [XXXIV]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 22 April 1842. [XXXVI]
- Lady Franklin to ? 23 July 1842. [XXXVII]
- Elizabeth Fry to Lady Franklin 29 August 1842. [XXXVIII]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 5 September 1842. [XXXIX]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson September 1842. [XL]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 23 May 1843. [XLII]
- Lady Franklin to Mrs Simpkinson 18 September 1843.[XLIII]
- Diary Notes on "Final Departure from Hobart" 4 November 1843. [XLIV]
- Diary Notes on "Final Departure from Hobart" 20 November 1843. [XLV]
- Lady Franklin to Dr Adam Turnbull 17 February 1845. [XLIX]

Endnotes

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- ¹ In 1845 Sir John Franklin set off in charge of an ill-fated expedition to discover the North West Passage. By 1848 there were growing fears in England for its plight, however it was not until 1857, when a party sponsored by Lady Franklin discovered some remains of the expedition, that the full tragedy was revealed. There were no survivors, with Sir John later proven to have died on 11 June 1847.
 - ² See Hobson (1839), Paris (1949), and McCallum (1968) for biographical information on Dr Hobson, and details of the diary he kept during the Port Phillip - Sydney excursion with Lady Franklin and her party.
 - ³ Lady Franklin was not to see Hobart again until early July, some three months after setting off aboard the **Tamar**.
 - ⁴ Part of the Rawnsley Bequest, National Library of Australia, MS114. The letters are mostly transcriptions taken by Sophy Cracroft following Lady Franklin's death. The originals were subsequently destroyed. For a complete transcript of the letters, see Havard (1943).
 - ⁵ Captain Francis Allman was resident Police Magistrate at Campbelltown. He had previously been stationed at Wollongong (1832-1835) and Goulburn. He was approximately 60 years old at the time of Lady Franklin's visit.
 - ⁶ Lachlan Macquarie officially named Campbell Town in honour of wife's maiden name, in a ceremony at that place on 1 December 1820.
 - ⁷ See William A. Bayley, *History of Campbelltown*, Campbelltown Municipal Council, 1965, for an outline of the development of this area.
 - ⁸ For biographical details of Captain Robert Marsh Westmacott see the Introduction to this edition, plus N.S. King's *History of Austinmer*, Illawarra Historical Society, 1965.
 - ⁹ The Stringy Bark Inn.
 - ¹⁰ Refer Joan Kerr and James Broadbent, *Gothick Taste in the Colony of New South Wales*, David Ell Press, Sydney, 1980, pp.46 & 78 for a description and photograph of the church.
 - ¹¹ Crown Street, Wollongong.
 - ¹² Refer K. & H. Marshall, *Earliest Roads to Illawarra*, Illawarra Historical Society, 1964, for a description of the various Illawarra roads laid out by Major Mitchell between 1834-44.
 - ¹³ Part of the Government Garrison, Harbour Street, Wollongong, opposite Brighton Beach.
 - ¹⁴ Reverend Matthew Devenish Meares, the local Church of England minister. Refer *Illawarra Historical Society Bulletin*, June 1988, for a brief biography of M.D. Meares.
 - ¹⁵ Flagstaff Hill, Wollongong, near the present-day lighthouse.
 - ¹⁶ Lieutenant Rait replaced Captain Plunkett as Commandant of the local 80th regiment on 1 December 1837, when Plunkett became Police Magistrate at Wollongong. Rait left Illawarra in June, a month after Jane's visit, when the 80th was replaced by the 28th.

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- ¹⁷ Wollongong was gazetted a town on 28th November, 1834, following a visit by Surveyor-General Major Mitchell in July of that year, during which he surveyed the town.
- ¹⁸ Refer W.C. Gardiner-Garden, *Port of Wollongong*, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 1975 for an outline of the history of the development of the harbour.
- ¹⁹ Charles Throsby Smith, the first white settler at Wollongong, whose residence was known as Bustle Cottage or Bustle Hall.
- ²⁰ Probably present day Bellambi Point.
- ²¹ Red Point, or modern-day Hill 60, near Port Kembla.
- ²² Refer Stuart Piggin, *Faith of Steel*, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, 1984 for a history of early Illawarra Christian churches.
- ²³ Refers to the Woodstock Mills, by the Minamurra River at Jamberoo.
- ²⁴ William Charles Wentworth.
- ²⁵ Jane's dread of snakes was such that following her arrival in Tasmania she initiated a scheme whereby a bounty of 1/- a head was placed on all dead indigenous snakes brought to her attention. Convicts and settlers presented the snakes to the local police office for payment of the bounty. This scheme eventually cost Jane over £600 before it was abandoned. Captain Moriarty had been responsible for implementing this scheme.
- ²⁶ This property was known as "Keellogues".
- ²⁷ George Underwood Alley.
- ²⁸ Between the years 1826-44 stockades in Illawarra were constructed at Red Point (1826-29); Wollongong harbour (1829-44); and from 1836-46, during road building, at Crossroads, Charcoal (Unanderra), Figtree, Mullett Creek (Dapto), Kiama, and Bulli Pass (1846).
- ²⁹ At the time of Lady Franklin's visit, the convicts of the Illawarra Stockade were divided between the breakwater at Wollongong and the road gang at Mullet Creek, Dapto.
- ³⁰ George Brown, of Brownsville.
- ³¹ Samuel Therry, the "Botany Bay Rothschild", an ex-convict who was to become the wealthiest man in the Colony during the 1820's.
- ³² Horsley Farm, West Dapto.
- ³³ Refers to Henry Osborne's "Marshall Mount" property.
- ³⁴ Doctor Robert Menzies and his wife Margaret had arrived in Sydney on 5th January, 1839, eventually deciding to settle at Jamberoo, west of Kiama. Their residence "Minamurra House" was built in the early 1840s and remains as one of Illawarra's oldest houses.
- ³⁵ The Australian Agricultural Company's charter was granted in 1828, whereas Thomas Chippendale, the original grantee, had obtained the Bulli land in 1825. Westmacott therefore argued that this land was exempt from the A.A. Company's monopoly. By the time the case

was settled in mid 1840 Westmacott was beginning to face financial difficulties, and the convict transportation system which would have provided his coal mine with cheap labour, had been abolished.

³⁶ Father of Robert Marsh Westmacott.

³⁷ Governor of New South Wales 1831-37.

³⁸ Captain Westmacott had been at Mauritius during 1825-6 before joining Bourke at the Cape Colony, South Africa, during 1827-28. He travelled with him to New South Wales in 1831 as his Aide-de-camp. This description indicates a degree of sour-grapes on the part of Westmacott.

³⁹ Refer to merchant Alexander Brodie Sparke. See G. Abbott and G. Little, *The Respectable Sydney Merchant - A.B. Sparke of Tempe*, Sydney University Press, 1976.

⁴⁰ The Balgownie Estate, north-west of Wollongong.

⁴¹ Henry Osborne arrived in New South Wales in 1828. When he died in 1859 he was one of the wealthiest men in the Colony, with large land holdings and interests in Illawarra coal mines.

⁴² Elizabeth Bay House, at Darlinghurst.

⁴³ This tree was euphemistically referred to as "Government House" for its hollowed core was able to accommodate three riders seated upon their horses! It was used as a half-way house for travellers during their journey down the steep and dangerous mountain pass at Bulli.

⁴⁴ "[Lady Franklin] has come overland all the way from Port Phillip; is to go from Appin to Campbelltown today in the Hassalls' carriage; the Governor's carriage will take her to Sydney". Quote from a letter dated 17 May 1839, Hassall Correspondence, Mitchell Library, A1677-2, volume 2, p.1559.