

II - Influence of Early Settlers

(Audrey Brown - 969 9135)

2.1. Resume:

2.1.1. Influence of Early Settlers - four 'streams' of influence:

The Exclusives -

The Nobs - represented by John Macarthur. (Aggressive, quarrelsome. *Jill note - Poseidon again ? Violent, assume control - Nimrod spirit ? Anti-authority*). Prosperous free settlers and merchants. Obviously saw themselves as the rightfully privileged. Wanted to recreate the privileged society of England.

The Clergy:

The Church - represented by Rev Samuel Marsden. Godly man - but also cruel. Harsh. (see "The Fatal Shore") Attempting to introduce the Gospel across these widely differing 'streams' - and from what would have been seen as a privileged place in the 'establishment' of things.

Marsden (described as a 'merciless pharisee' by Robert Hughes) was personally aligned with the Exclusives....

The Emancipists:

The Free Thinkers - represented by W C Wentworth (son of Darcy). Those of liberal persuasion. The 'pardoned' - who Macquarie believed should be readmitted freely to society. Opposed violently by the Exclusives. Set up by Macquarie.

Wentworth ('vitriolic') fought hard for many things including the removal of religious education as a requirement for university entrance.

The Convicts:

Presumably we can include them as the fourth stream ! English and Irish, significant differences in background....)

2.1.2. Origin of the 'name' of Sydney:

Background:

Governor Phillip named Sydney Cove for Barron Sydney of Chislehurst (the British Home Secretary for the Colonies)

Name 'Sydney' derives from Saint Denis, Patron Saint of Paris. (Paris - spirit of rebellion. Also Notre Dame, centre of power for occult.)

Rooted in Greek Mythology:

But original 'root' of name Sydney is Dionysus or **Bacchus** from Greek mythology - god of wine and indulgence. His followers - men, women, nymphs and satyrs (half man - half goat). Bacchantes his female followers, in perpetual state of intoxication! Bacchus (actually the Roman God of wine/indulgence) was attended by Silenus (the Greek God of wine/indulgence) who was known for violent and unpredictable behaviour.

(Goat - check out significance of Goat Island in context of above)

Bacchus:

The word Bacchus probably from 'iacho' i.e. the cry of the reveller. Bacchus is one of names among the Greeks and the usual name among the Romans for Dionysus, the god of wine. Also known in Rome as Liber. His worship was introduced into Rome from Greece and was amalgamated with the worship of Liber, an old Italian deity who presided over planting and fructification (bearing fruit). The Liberalia, celebrated every year on 17th March, on which day youths received the manly toga, must be distinguished from the triennial Bacchanalia or Dionysia. The latter, soon after its introduction into Italy, became the cloak for shameful immorality and crime, but was finally prohibited by the senate, 168 B.C.

The Thyrsus (ivy-wrapped staff), the Corymbus (ivy-wreath) and the Phallus were his emblems. Sometimes he took the form of an effeminate youth, sometimes of a babe, sometimes of a bearded man.

More Background on Bacchus

About 1850 there was a mania for establishing at remote places on the harbour frontages places of recreation or, as they would be better described, places for midnight carousel and orgy. This was following the example of London, where the celebrated Vauxhall Gardens were followed by Cremorne Gardens (on banks of Thames), which in their day were notorious for bacchanalia festivities. Sydney followed suit and the Cremorne Gardens with its 'illuminated Serpentine Walk' and 'al fresco ball masque', followed by supper laid at 12 o'clock and continued throughout the night, became an institution which provided much occupation for the police and the water police court - also Athol Gardens and Rosherville Gardens.

Significance of Bacchus connection for Sydney:

- * Regular festivals.....early social life Sydney (extravagant parties & orgies).....later, mania for 'harbourside midnight carousels and orgies' (see previous section)....and today regular Bacchanalia Dances....Mardi Gras...etc
- * Nature worship and occult....still present in Sydney (see earlier Occult section)....note connection directly to Bacchus/Dionysus...also Notre Dame connection...centre of power for occult....
- * Homosexuality.....connection to Bacchanalia Dances...Bacchus 'sometimes took form of an effeminite youth'....
- * Alcohol....god of wine....
- * Connection to Freemasonry....roots of freemasonry in Greek mythology....specifically Bacchus and Dionysus.....(see Freemasonry section)....



A PERPETUAL THREAT to the pleasant life of Pompeii, Vesuvius was depicted on one wall painting as covered with trees and terraced vineyards. Beside the ominous mountain is Bacchus, garlanded and dressed in grapes.

Bibliography:

- " New South Wales 1820-23 " by H N Maitland
- ' Australian Album' Ed Ailsa Craig
- 'Peach's Australian Cities' ABC
- " Cooking & Looking in Sydney's Rocks Area" R Sinclair
- " The Rocks " by Alan Sutherland (from Stack, Mosman Library)
- " The Historic Rocks " - Cedric Emmanuel
- " Elizabeth Macquarie - Her Life & Times" by Lysbeth Cohen Wentworth
Books)

2.2. The Real First Settlers - Aborigines:

The spirits worshipped - earth spirit (some source perhaps of today's 'greenies' ?) Jill's added comment.....'earth spirit'....Poseidon's Consort - DA - earth goddess.

Magic rites - the commonest a stick or bone into which evil power is 'sung'.....i.e. the power of the implement depends upon curses repeated by the performer, and the stick or bone serves as a conductor along which the death-dealing force is projected towards the victim.

Medicine man and his magic markings. His secret consists principally in the power of projecting certain magic crystals (New Age ?) into the patient's body. He gets his powers from the mythical creature Oruncha. (*From 'Natives of Australia' by N. W. Thomas*)

(Jill) All these practices clearly depicted on bronze doors of Mitchell Library.



2.3. Early Settlers:

Captain Arthur Phillip:

Jan 26, 1788 Capt Phillip arrived with First Fleet (11 ships), raised Union Jack, took possession of land in name of King George III. At sunset salute fired and Phillip and small staff drank King's health. Rained continuously till Sunday when Rev Richard Johnson (chaplain) preached on "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits to me ?".

This is only record of 'gratitude'. Compare with landing in America where the Pilgrim Fathers fell to their knees in gratitude for safe deliverance.

6th Feb: Discontent (opposite spirit to gratitude) almost immediate. Violence in nature (fierce electrical storms), on ships - drunkenness, swearing and quarreling. On shore female convicts just landed joined the men 'in debauchery and riot'.

Task before Phillip 'one which might well have appalled a man less stout of heart.....his provisions were desperately short....he had to make his own laws. Sheep died, cattle strayed and were lost.....natives hostile'. Authority constantly challenged.

Marines difficult - refused to bow to Governor's will - demanding privileges not possible - only concern to finish tour of duty and go home. Replaced by N.S.W. Corps (3 guineas offered to each recruit - only stipulation not less than 5' 4" tall; age between 16 and 30; sound in mind and body). They followed marines in DISCONTENT. Quarrelled with Gov Phillip.

Major Francis Grose:

Commanding Officer of NSW Corps was Major Francis Grose. He and fellow officers sent ship off for supplies against Governor's orders. Anti-authority.

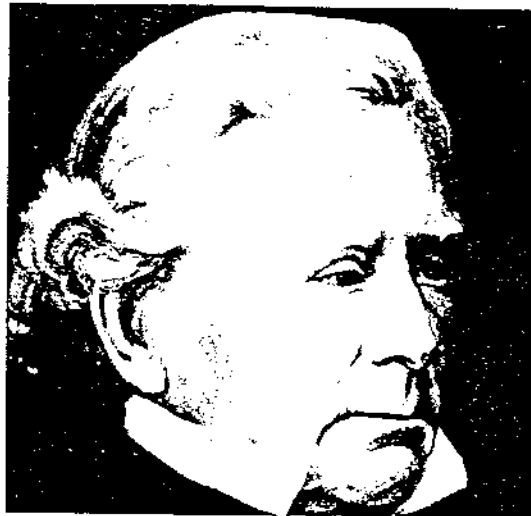
Grose took over as Lieutenant Governor when Phillip left...Phillip was worn out after 4 years.

Under Grose military became more and more interested in importing spirits. It became known as the Rum Corps. After Phillip's departure decline in religion, morality and material progress. Colony became well known, world-wide, for its 'considerable thirst'. Ships visit to bring rum and gin. First delivery by American ship 'Hope' (*bringing false hope*) - 7595 gallons @ 4/6d per gallon. Sold at between 10 shillings and a pound per gallon.

Many officers lived with convict women. Grose gave land grants to members of NSW Corps.



Mrs Caroline Chisholm, 1810-1877



Right William Charles Wentworth,
explorer and statesman.



Above Captain William Bligh, fourth
Governor of N.S.W.



Rev. John Dunmore Lang, 1799-1878

John Macarthur:

Scottish descent - his father fought for Bonnie Prince Charlie (*a losing cause POSEIDON*). He came out with the NSW Corps at age 22. Brought his wife Elizabeth with him and young son. Family life distinguished him from others in the Corps. Promoted by Grose to Paymaster of the Regt and given the use of Regimental Funds. Then appointed as Inspector of Works. A successful farmer.

Self-willed, aggressive, quarrelled with Capt Gilbert who commanded the ship that brought him out and challenged him to a duel. Quarrelled with his Commanding Officer, Capt Nicholas Nepean. Quarrelled with Gov Phillip. Later challenged and wounded Colonel Paterson, his Commanding Officer in NSW.

Governor, Captain John Hunter:

He succeeded Grose. He had no hesitation in attacking publicly the whole reputation of the NSW Corps. He charged them with encouraging indolence, indiscipline, confusion, licentiousness and held the officers responsible for the 'destruction of all order; extinction of every spark of religion, encouragement of gambling; not to speak of robbery, murder and every other crime'.

Macarthur wrote direct an angry letter to the Duke of Portland (the Colonial Secretary). The Governor wrote reporting Macarthur for interfering with the good government of the colony. The Governor seemed incapable of controlling the Corps.

Captain Phillip King:

5 Nov 1799 Gov Hunter recalled and replaced by Capt Phillip King. King had a blazing row with Macarthur. Macarthur fought a duel with his Commanding Officer who refused to give up dining with Governor King. Macarthur was arrested and sent home. Seized the chance to assure the Privy Council he could supply wool (badly needed by England). Grant of extra 5000 acres given to him.

May 1803 Governor King asked permission to come home. Granted - replaced by ex-Navy Captain William Bligh (ex 'Bounty')

Captain William Bligh:

Bligh was noted for his overbearing manner, fluency of abuse and curses. Not long before he had blistering row with Macarthur. He despised the NSW Corps because of their 'intercourse' with freed convicts 'both men and women'.

Bligh seized Macarthurs property without a warrant and had Macarthur arrested and thrown into common prison. Officers arrested Bligh and released Macarthur. Bligh had lost all authority over the colonists.

Governor Laclan Macquarie sent out to re-instate Bligh for 24 hours and then Bligh was sent home to England. So was the whole of the NSW Corps - for nominal punishment only. Macarthur was kept in England for 9 years.

Governor Lachlan Macquarie:

Arrived in 1810. Noted for adventurous building programme. Named Sydney streets. Encouraged exploration, played a part in introducing proper coinage and setting up first bank (Bank of NSW 1817). His instructions - to improve the morals of the colony. To do this he readmitted certain ex-convicts (the Emancipists) to society. He thus enraged the Exclusives who had powerful friends in London.

President of the Colony's newly founded Supreme Court refused to sit on the bench with two emancipist solicitors.

Rev Samuel Marsden:

Evangelist, successful farmer and magistrate, refused to read the Governor's proclamations publicly from the pulpit. He was renowned for his bitter opposition to Macquarie and for the severity of his punishment of convicts. He became known as the 'flogging parson'. He seems to have been a strange contradiction of a man. One with great zeal for lost souls - showing compassion for some and brutality to others. Even his friend at home, William Wilberforce, expressed grave concern over his conduct. Yet he was followed to the grave by the largest funeral procession ever seen in the Colony. (Corrupted by brutality of the colony ?)

Francis Greenway:

35 years old and sentenced to death for forging a document when practising as an architect in Bristol. Sentence commuted to 14 years transportation. As a professional established himself in private architectural practice on arrival - wife and 3 children followed him. An 'arrogant, temperamental and brilliant architect' - his graceful buildings constructed between 1816 and 1827. Apart from his quarrelsome nature, he was discredited by his extravagant design for a new Government House - became a victim of Commissioner Bigge's enquiry which also discredited Governor Macquarie. By all accounts the same Bigge was a hypocrite who accepted the Macquarie's hospitality and friendship while reporting against them.

Bigge Commission: to enquire the reason for so many convicts being emancipated and elevated in society.

Mary Reiby - First Businesswoman:

As a high-spirited 13 year old, dressed as a boy, Mary Haydock was arrested in 1790 for horse stealing and sentenced to 7 years transportation to NSW. She worked as a nursemaid and at 17 married a young Irishman, Thomas Reibey. He was the first free-settler, trader, who was not a member of the military. Widowed at 34, with 7 children, Mary continued to expand her husband's business interests (in hotel keeping, ship owning, trading and farming) and her own interests (mainly as property developer and investor). She was respected in Gov Macquarie's new Emancipist Society for her involvement with religion (became a member of St Phillips in latter years), education and charity.

Alexander Macleay:

In Sydney represented the Exclusives - their desire to reproduce the lifestyle of the English ruling classes in the colony. He was Colonial Secretary - a leader of the 'Nobs' and built Elizabeth Bay House.

William Charles Wentworth:

Born in 1790. Both his parents arrived with the second fleet. His father - D'arcy Wentworth (surgeon and magistrate) - and his mother - Catherine Crowley, sentenced to 7 years transportation for stealing. Wentworth was sent to school in England where he was admitted to the bar. He was an author, politician, explorer - founder of 'The Australian' Newspaper. A native born Australian - educated and well-to-do. A patriot and believer in parliamentary control over autocratic authority.

In 1831 The Australian reported 'upwards of 4000 people assembled at Vaucluse to partake of Mr Wentworth's hospitality and to evince joy at the approaching departure of Governor Ralph Darling'. (!!)

Rev John Dunmore Lang:

As a Presbyterian minister he established the Presbyterian church in Australia, but later quarrelled with the Presbyterians and was deposed from the Presbyterian ministry. He maintained a church of his own. As a member of Parliament he declared himself a republican and is said to have proposed rebellion. As editor and writer, founder of the weekly newspaper the Colonist, he fought many libel actions - on one occasion being sentenced to imprisonment.

He quarrelled so regularly with the masters of the Australian College, which he founded, that it was forced to close down.

Caroline Chisholm:

Arrived NSW in 1838. A legend before she was 40 through assistance to emigrants. She met every ship and supplied new arrivals with support and shelter. In 1842 when depression affected town employment, she mounted her white horse, Captain, and took unemployed emigrants from Sydney to rural areas where there was a need for labour. A Roman Catholic, she was 'one of the most influential private persons in the colony'.

Elizabeth Macarthur:

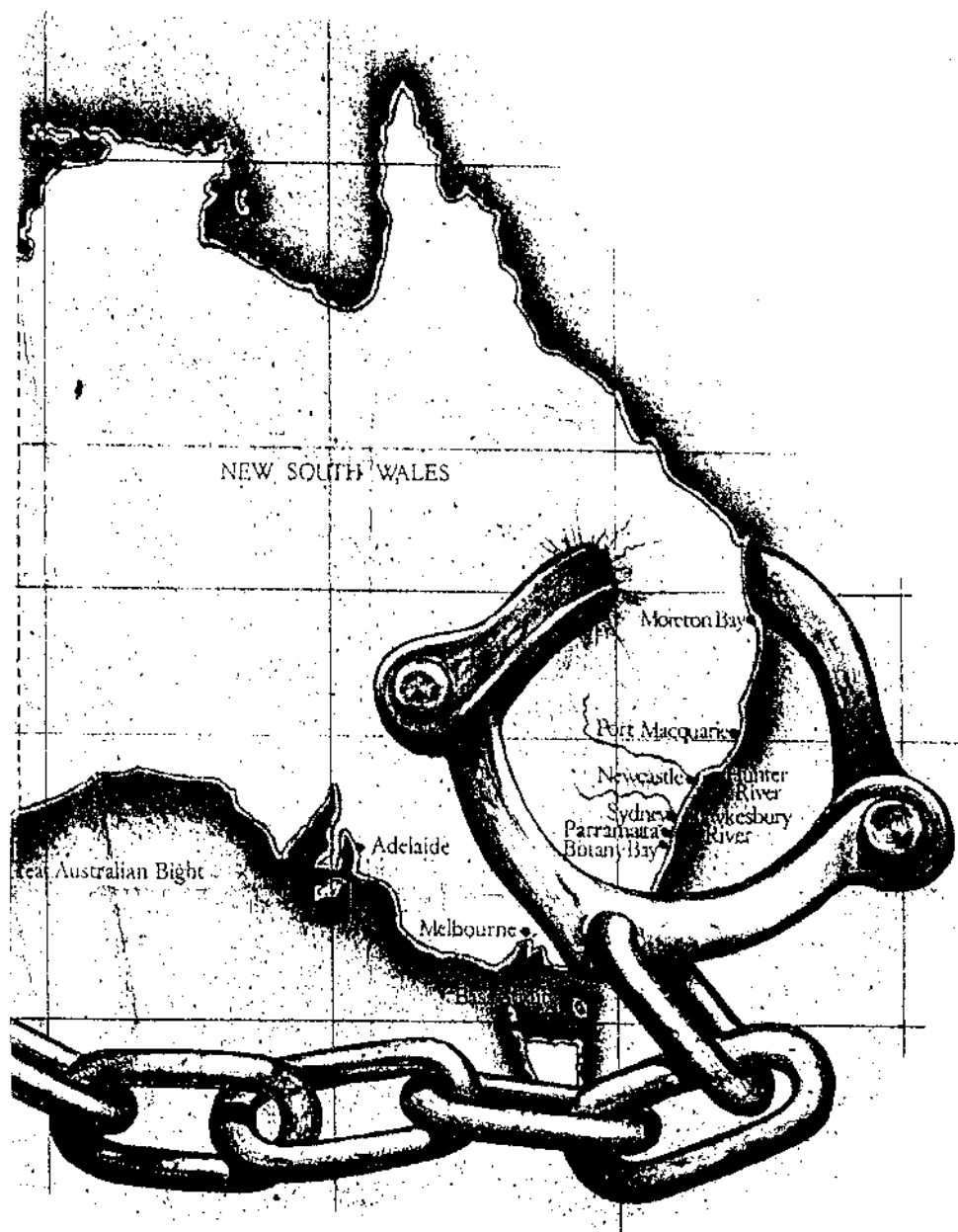
'Witty and charming; was seen as the first woman 'of education and sensitivity' to reach NSW. She held court in society, carefully nurtured her children, presided at Elizabeth Farm at Parrammatta and established extensive fruit and vegetable gardens. In 1809 became responsible for the merino flock when her husband was exiled to England because of his part in rebellion against Bligh. She was a devout Anglican. "Her intelligent and diligent care of the flock' helped found the colony's export wool industry."

When her husband returned, in his increasing fits of melancholy he became obsessed with the idea that Elizabeth had been unfaithful to him. She was to remain a devoted wife, even though the last few years of their marriage were spent in virtual separation.

Henry Dangar:

Owner of Myall Creek Station on the Liverpool Plains. He seems to have been specially unhelpful in bringing the white men to justice (or at least in his evidence) - after the horrific murder of blacks (men, women and children) on his property. The news of the slaughter did not become public until 5 weeks later. This became known as the "Myall Creek Massacre" and became one of the most famous cases in the colony's early history. The main witness was a man called George Anderson - a hut keeper on Myall Station - who would not join the whites in the murder. Henry Dangar said in court that he would not believe Anderson '.....on account of his being greatly addicted to telling lies, and on account of his general bad character'. Another witness, the former Superintendent at Myall Creek - William Hobbs - gave a different opinion of Anderson as his supervisor.....'I had no reason to doubt his oath; he was as good a servant as ever I met....' Hobbs was dismissed from his position by Henry Dangar after his submission in the investigation.

Judge Burton found the 7 men guilty. His speech was reported by the Sydney herald on 12th December 1838. The Sydney Herald reported the execution on Dec 19, 1838.....'Yesterday morning, Kilminster, Oates, Foley, Russell, Parry, Hawkins and Johnstone, convicted of killing the blacks, were executed pursuant to their sentences. They were attended in their last moments by the Rev Messrs Cowper, Murphy and Mr Hyndes.



2.4. Time Chart - Significant Events:

- 1788 (Jan18) Capt Arthur Phillip arrived Botany Bay with 11 ships, convicts & Royal Marines (a disgruntled bunch)
- (Jan 26) Sydney Cove. Raised British flag & took possession of land in name of George III.
- 1790 Second Fleet arrived - included NSW Corps to replace Marines - 100 men in Corps
- 1791 Third Fleet arrived - Irish convicts - many from Irish Rebellion.
- 1792 Major Francis Grose (NSW Corps) replaced Gov Phillip - all standards declined. Dealing in rum & spirits began.
- Francis Morgan hung at Pinchgut and his blackened body stayed swinging in the breeze for 3 years to deter others from murder and crime (he had murdered someone on the North Shore)
- 1797 Capts Waterhouse & Kent imported the 1st merino sheep from Cape of Good Hope.
Capt Macarthur bought a ram and one ewe to start a flock.
- 1798 Robert Campbell obtained lease of waterfront land and built Australia's first private wharf. He was a free settler.
- Eleven Protestant missionaries arrived - dislodged from Society Islands. Given warm welcome by Rev Samuel Marsden and Chaplain Johnson & encouragement by Governors Hunter and King.
- 1800 Johnson returned to England and Marsden became the sole Christian Minister in the colony.
- 1803 (Mar 5) First newspapers published - Sydney Gazette & NSW Advertiser - published by George Howe - ex-convict editor.
- 1804 (Mar 4) Convicts rebelled at Castle Hill - referred to as 'The Vinigar Hill Uprising'. 300 convicts rioted and marched on Parrammatta. Troops killed 9 rebels & the 6 leaders hanged. Samuel Marsden flogged one young Irishman unmercifully (see 'Marsden of Parrammatta'). His journal records said to be one of the most important document of those times.
- 1806 Governor Bligh (ex 'Bounty') arrived. Appointed Robert Campbell Magistrate and Naval Officer in charge of collection of customs in the port. He had to confiscate the illegal spirit stills imported by John Macarthur, which helped to spark off the Rum Rebellion.
- George Johnston (NSW Corps) - acting Lt Governor burst into Gov House and arrested Gov Bligh.
- Before this event Bligh had seized John Macarthur's property & had Macarthur thrown into the common prison. Rescued by the NSW Corps.

- 1807 John Macarthur shipped first merino wool from the colony to England.
- 1809 First Post Office opened in Sydney
- 1810 The NSW Corps recalled to London, including John Macarthur and Johnstone.
- (Oct 15) First official race meeting, with Governor's approval - organised by the 73rd Regiment. (Took place above tank stream area ?)
- Pre-race ball held in Simeon Lord's mansion in Macquarie Place.
- Lachlan Macquarie sworn in as Governor
- 1819 Great diversions were gambling, drinking, prize-fighting, cock fighting and bull-baiting.
- Gossip and attacking Governors was one of the most exciting political activities the Colony had.
- A great pastime with young boys was getting the aborigines drunk (with rum, the 'fighting spirit' ?) and then watching them fight and mutilate each other.
- 1820 Australia's first officially appointed Catholic priests arrived - John Therry and Phillip Conolly from Ireland.
- 1825 Thomas Hobbs Scott accepted the role of Archdeacon - became a victim of 'scurrilous' lies because of his close association with the Macarthur faction.
- 1825 Governor Darling arrived - on instructions from Lord Bathurst rebuked Marsden for 'intemperance and party spirit'.
- Gov Brisbane, before him, had accused Marsden of 'daily neglect of spiritual concerns of the parish for the sake of attending his own multitudinous temporal affairs'.
- 1831 Sir Richard Bourke arrived to take up post as Governor
- 1838 Myall Creek Massacre. 28 aboriginals murdered. Seven white men convicted and hung. First time whites punished for murdering aborigines.
- 1840 British Government agreed to stop sending convicts to NSW. By then, 80,000 convicts had landed.
- 1850 (Oct 1) University of Sydney founded. Edward Blacket (supervisor of building) much criticism - called 'Blacket's Folly'. Many believed money should have gone to roads and sewerage.
- Henry Parkes denounced University as elitist.

Many denominations of churchmen wanted a religious entrance exam. Bitterly opposed by Wm Charles Wentworth - won and clause in 1850 Act forbidding religious exam - thus became known as the 'Godless College'.

- 1893 Lord Henry Douglas Scott Montagu arrived and took part in the 'rage of Sydney at the time - table rapping, or planchette' Practised at Cleveland House with Priest Horatio Walsh of Christ Church St Laurence, and Thomas Mort at 'Greenoaks'.
- 1901 First Trade Union March - led the march for Federation.
Over 30,000 received food.
- 1938 Aboriginal day of mourning held on Australia Day.