

Pearson Australia
(a division of Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd)
20 Thackray Road, Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207
PO Box 460, Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207
www.pearson.com.au

Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide
and associated companies around the world
Copyright © Pearson Australia 2012

(a division of Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd)
First published 2012 by Pearson Australia
2015 2014 2013 2012
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Reproduction and communication for educational purposes
The *Australian Copyright Act 1968* (the Act) allows a maximum of one chapter or 10% of the pages of this work, whichever is the greater, to be reproduced and/or communicated by any educational institution for its educational purposes provided that that educational institution (or the body that administers it) has given a remuneration notice to Copyright Agency Limited (CAL) under the Act. For details of the CAL licence for educational institutions contact Copyright Agency Limited (www.copyright.com.au).

Reproduction and communication for other purposes
Except as permitted under the Act (for example any fair dealing for the purposes of study, research, criticism or review), no part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, communicated or transmitted in any form or by any means without prior written permission. All enquiries should be made to the publisher at the address above.
This book is not to be treated as a blackline master; that is, any photocopying beyond fair dealing requires prior written permission.



Author: Liz Flaherty
Commissioning Editor: Sabine Bolick
Project Editor: Rachel Davis
Editor: Anne McKenna
Designer: Anne Donald
Cover Designer: Glen McClay
Copyright & Pictures Editors: Katy Murenu, Julia Weaver
Printed in China

National Library of Australia Cataloguing-in-Publication entry
Author: Flaherty, Liz, 1963-
Title: First fleeters / Liz Flaherty.
ISBN: 978 1 4425 5970 7 (pbk.)
Series: First Fleet
Notes: Includes index
Target Audience: For primary school age.
Subjects: Great Britain. Royal Navy. Fleet, First – Juvenile literature.
First Fleet, 1787-1788 – Juvenile literature. Convict ships – Juvenile literature.
Australia – History – 1788-1851 – Juvenile literature.

Dewey Number: 994.02

Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd ABN 40 004 245 943

Acknowledgements
We would like to thank the following for permission to reproduce copyright material.
The following abbreviations are used in this list: t = top, b = bottom.
Alamy Ltd: Gary Hutchings/LatitudeStock, p. 25.
Allen, Frank: p. 21b. Painting reproduced with permission from Frank Allen. You can visit Frank's website at: www.frankallen.com.au.
Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society Inc.: p. 21.
DK Images: Geoff Brightling/DK Images, p. 28.
Flickr: Lynette Holmes, www.flickr.com/photos/misschicken: p. 22; SerenityF, www.flickr.com/photos/48807079@N00: p. 27b.
National Library of Australia: nla.pic-vn3579224, p. 7t; nla.pic-an4563834-s10, p. 11t; nla.pic-an6332110, p. 11b; an23796165, p. 15.
National Maritime Museum: © National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, pp. 17t, 29.
News Limited Images (Newspix): © Newspix/News Ltd/3rd Party Managed Reproduction & Supply Rights, p. 18.
Old Bailey Proceedings Online, www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 6.0, 16 January 2012: July 1784, trial of JOSEPH TUSO (t17840707-13), p. 14.
Shutterstock: Cover.
State Library of NSW: a1528366/Mitchell Library, p. 7b; a4907001/Mitchell Library, p. 9b; a1528032/Mitchell Library, p. 17b; a673005, p. 19; a1085008/Mitchell Library, p. 23; a1528245/Mitchell Library, p. 27t.
The Picture Desk: Auguste Pugin and Thomas Rowlandson/The Art Archive/Eileen Tweedy, p. 9t.
Every effort has been made to trace and acknowledge copyright. However, if any infringement has occurred, the publishers tender their apologies and invite the copyright holders to contact them.

Disclaimers
The selection of Internet addresses (URLs) provided for this book was valid at the time of publication and was chosen as being appropriate for use as a primary education research tool. However, due to the dynamic nature of the Internet, some addresses may have changed, may have ceased to exist since publication, or may inadvertently link to sites with content that could be considered offensive or inappropriate. While the authors and publisher regret any inconvenience this may cause readers, no responsibility for any such changes or unforeseeable errors can be accepted by either the authors or the publisher.

Some of the images used in *First Fleet: First Fleeters* might have associations with deceased Indigenous Australians. Please be aware that these images might cause sadness or distress in Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities.

Thank you to all the wonderful First Fleet descendants who shared their stories and time.

Contents

The First Fleet	4
George Raper	6
George Johnston and Esther Abrahams	8
John Palmer	10
Henry Kable	12
Joseph Tuso	14
Edward Whitton	16
Edward Miles	18
Jane and Henrietta Langley	20
Olivia Gascoigne	22
Edward Parkinson	24
James Bloodsworth	26
Elizabeth Hayward	28
Timeline	30
Glossary	31
Index	32
Find Out More	32

Words that are printed in bold, **like this**, are explained in the Glossary on page 31.

The First Fleet

More than 200 years ago, in 1787, about 1500 people set sail on the First Fleet to set up a new **penal colony**. It was a long and sometimes terrifying voyage from England to a country they knew nothing about – New Holland.

The Voyage

The voyage was filled with danger and hardship. Amazingly, most people survived the voyage, and the 11 ships that made up the First Fleet arrived safely on the shores of New South Wales.

About half of the people on the First Fleet were convicts. They were separated from family, friends and their homeland. Most would never return to England. The rest of the fleet was made up of officers, **marines**, seamen, wives and children.

All of these people needed to be brave and tough for the voyage and the settling of the new colony.

Australia Now

Thousands of **descendants** of the First Fleet live in Australia today.

A New Life

Even when things went against them, many of the **colonists** worked hard to make a new life for themselves in very difficult conditions. Their **perseverance** helped to shape the nation of Australia. This book looks at some of their stories.

The Naming of a Country

A Dutch explorer, Abel Tasman, named Australia 'New Holland' in 1644, after his home country of Holland.

English explorer Captain James Cook claimed the east coast of Australia in 1770 and named it 'New South Wales'.

In 1805, Matthew Flinders, an English **navigator**, suggested the name 'Australia', which came from the Latin term 'Terra Australis', which means 'southern land'.

Historical Records

Very few convicts could read or write in the 18th century. Most of the records of the First Fleet come from letters and journals written by the officers.

The *Sirius* was the **flagship** of the First Fleet. There were 11 ships in the fleet.



This map shows the route of the First Fleet.



George Raper

George Raper was a **midshipman** on the **flagship** *Sirius*. He joined the navy as a captain's servant when he was 13 years old.

George, the Artist

George had always been a talented artist with a good eye for detail and colour. Before setting off on the voyage to New Holland, he stocked up on painting supplies. He used his watercolour paints immediately, painting scenes of what he saw throughout the voyage. He also drew charts and maps along the way.

He painted **exotic** birds, animals and plants that he saw at Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope, where the fleet stopped to get supplies.

John Hunter was the captain of the *Sirius*, and he admired George's painting skills. Hunter gave George time to paint, and also copied many of his paintings.

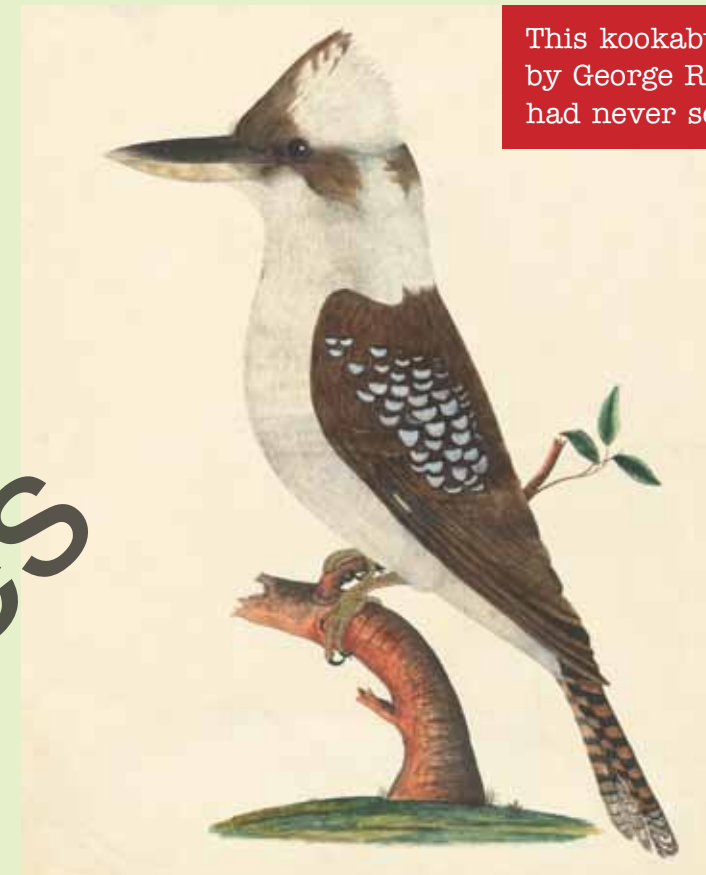
An Important Record

There were no professional artists on the fleet, so George's paintings are an important record of 18th century animals and plants.

Many of George's paintings ended up with collectors or his family. One collection lay forgotten until 1991 when 56 unsigned watercolours were discovered in a storage shed. It took another ten years for the paintings to be carefully examined, to make sure they were George's work. Eventually, it was confirmed that they were painted by George, and they were in nearly perfect condition.

George's Work

Some of the birds and animals George painted are now extinct.



This kookaburra was painted by George Raper. The settlers had never seen such a bird.



This picture of the *Sirius* in a storm off the coast of Australia was painted by George Raper in 1791.

George Johnston and Esther Abrahams

Lieutenant Colonel George Johnston was a **marine** who fell in love with Esther Abrahams, a convict.

The Voyage

George served on the ship the *Lady Penrhyn*, which carried female convicts and some children. There, he met and fell in love with Esther Abrahams. Esther and her baby came from Newgate Prison in England.

Esther's Crime

Esther Abrahams was convicted in 1786 at the Old Bailey, London's criminal court, for stealing some black lace from a shop. Even though no one actually saw Esther take the lace, she was sentenced to seven years **transportation**.

Life in the Colony

After arriving in Sydney, George was made **aide de camp** to Captain Arthur Phillip, the first **governor** of New South Wales.

In 1788, Phillip sent George to set up a new settlement at Rose Hill where the soil was better than in Sydney. Food grown at Rose Hill helped save the **colony**, which had quickly run out of food.

By 1801, George and Esther had established a successful farm at Annandale House and owned 7 horses, 27 horned cattle, 136 sheep, 85 goats and 29 hogs. George and Esther were married in 1814 and had seven children.

Rose Hill

Rose Hill was renamed Parramatta after the Indigenous name 'Baramada' or 'Burramatta'.



Many criminals received sentences of transportation at the Old Bailey, London's main criminal court.



Annandale House

John Palmer

John Palmer joined the Navy as a captain's servant when he was only eight years old.

The Voyage

John worked his way up through the navy ranks. At 21, he served on the ship the *Richmond* against America in the **War of Independence**. John was captured with the rest of the crew and made a prisoner of war.

In America, John met and married Susan Stilwell. They moved to England after the war.

John was ordered to work as a purser on the *Sirius* in 1787. His job involved dealing with the ship's money and documents.

A Long Life

John was the last surviving First Fleet officer in Australia. He died in 1833.



Life in the Colony

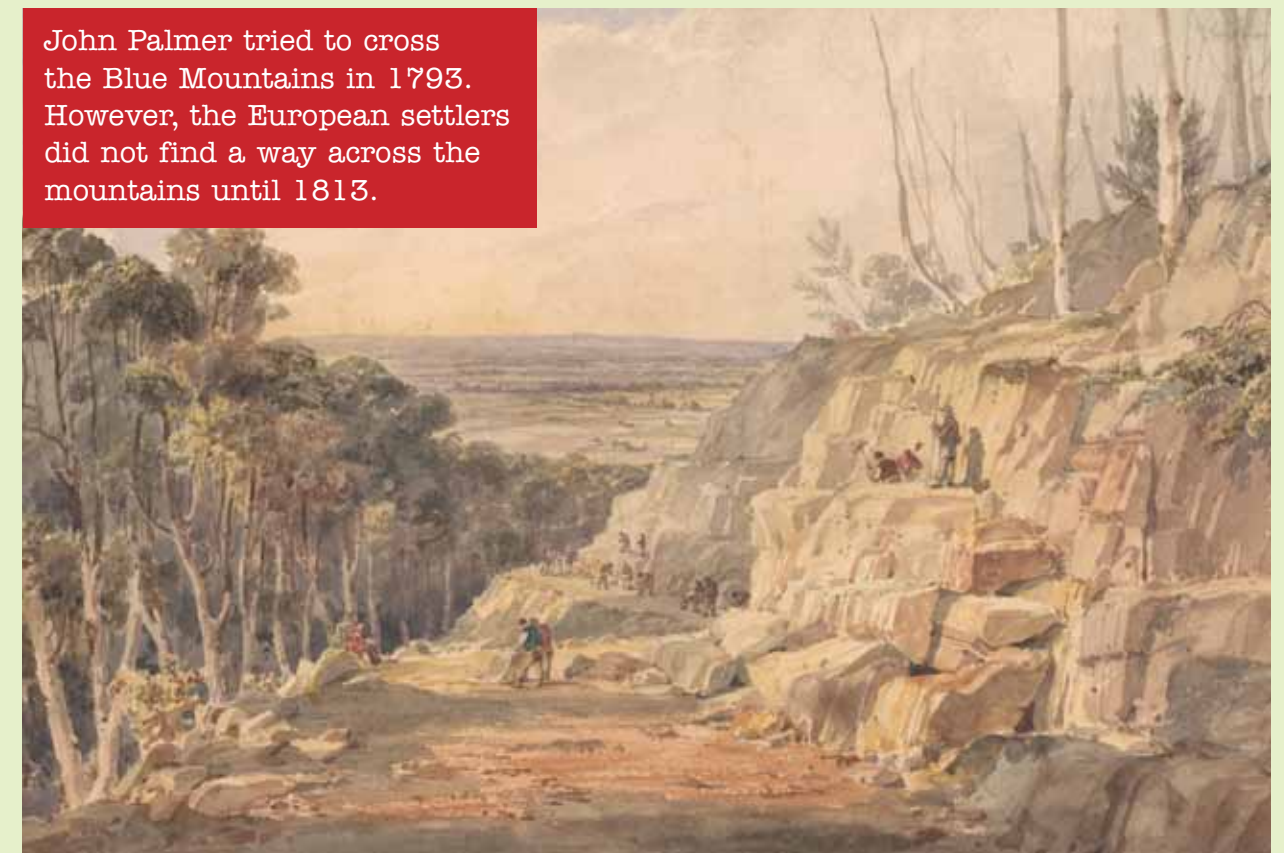
John became very well known in the new **colony**. He was made Commissary General of the Colony in 1791. This job was important, as he was responsible for buying and handing out government stores, such as food, tools and clothing.

In 1793, he received a large **land grant**. His property became known as Woolloomooloo.

John joined a group who tried to find a way over the Blue Mountains, but the massive mountains were too difficult to pass. John decided to stay in Sydney. He became richer and more successful as he was given more land grants and went into business. He owned four ships for trading, windmills and a bakery.



This painting shows John Palmer's property at Woolloomooloo.



John Palmer tried to cross the Blue Mountains in 1793. However, the European settlers did not find a way across the mountains until 1813.