CHAPTER FIVE

FIGURES

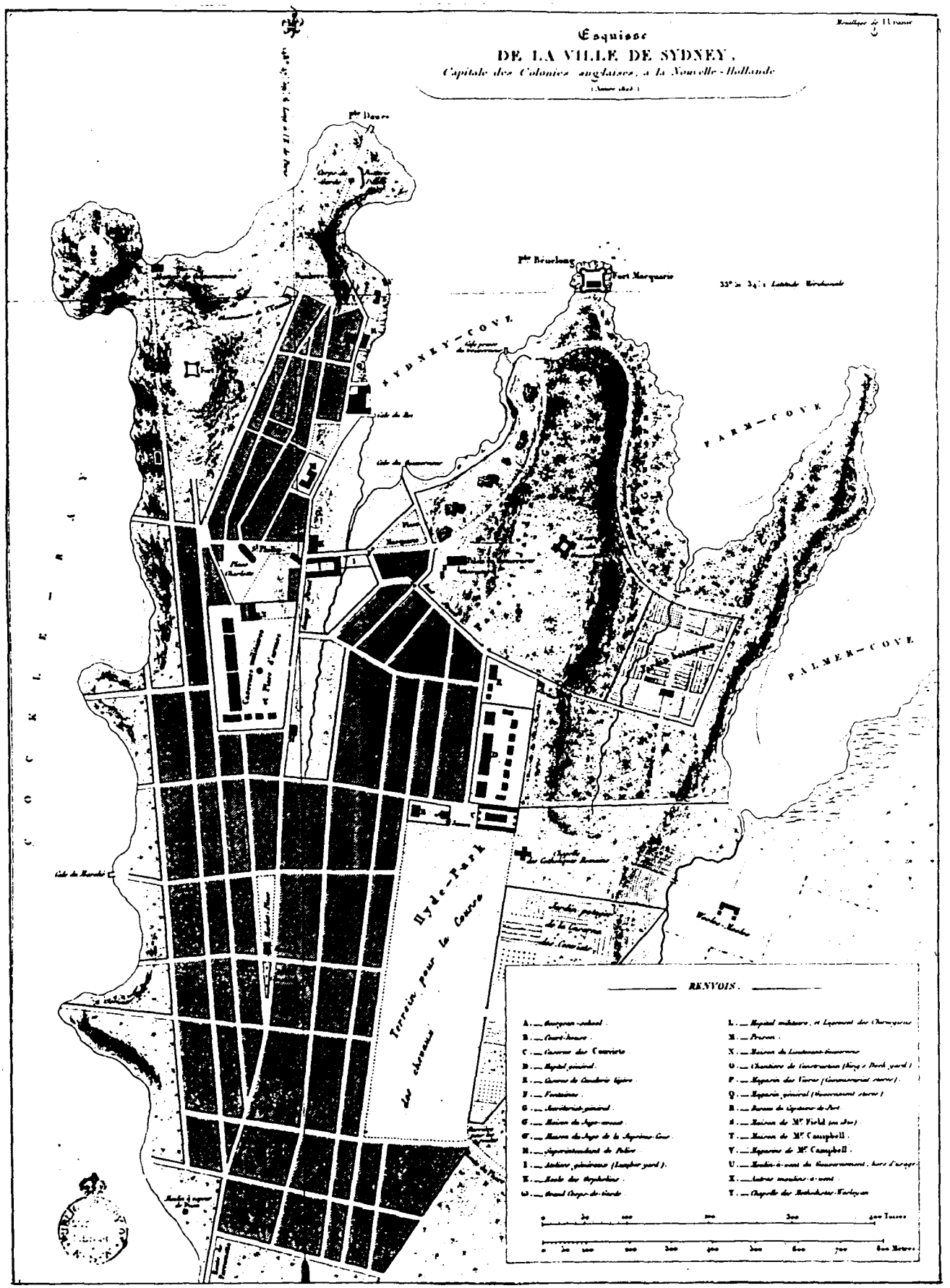


Fig.5.1 Esquisse de la Ville de Sydney, engraved by a French cartographer, 1823, and published in 1825 in Captain Louis de Freycinet, Voyage Autour du Monde. The French were exploring the coast of Australia, and his ship, 'L'Uranie', was at Sydney for some months in 1819.

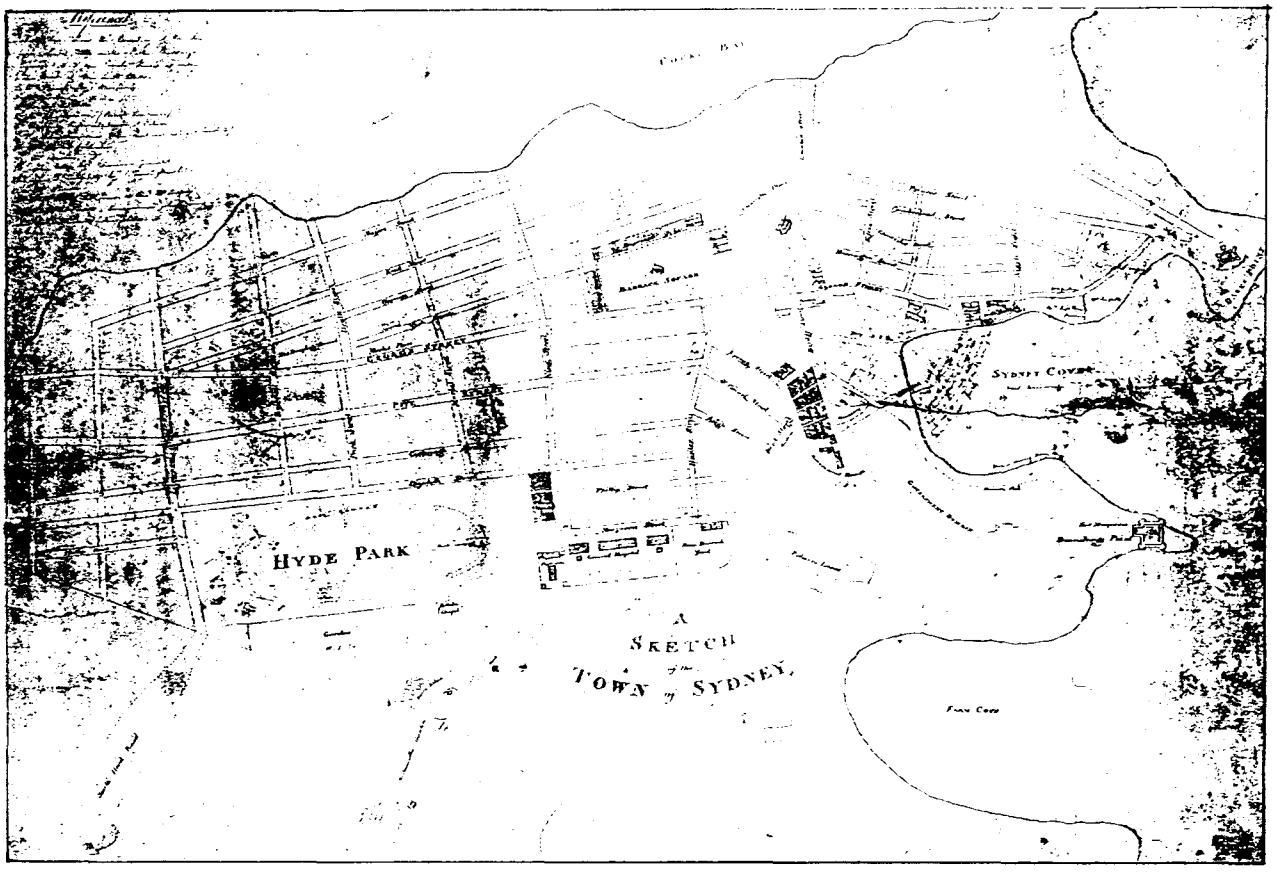


Fig.5.2 A sketch of the Town of Sydney, c.1821, not signed. manuscript map, Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. The main public buildings are shown marked in red, but the Government House Stables are omitted. Phillip's town boundary line is shown, and the racecourse in Hyde Park is marked out.

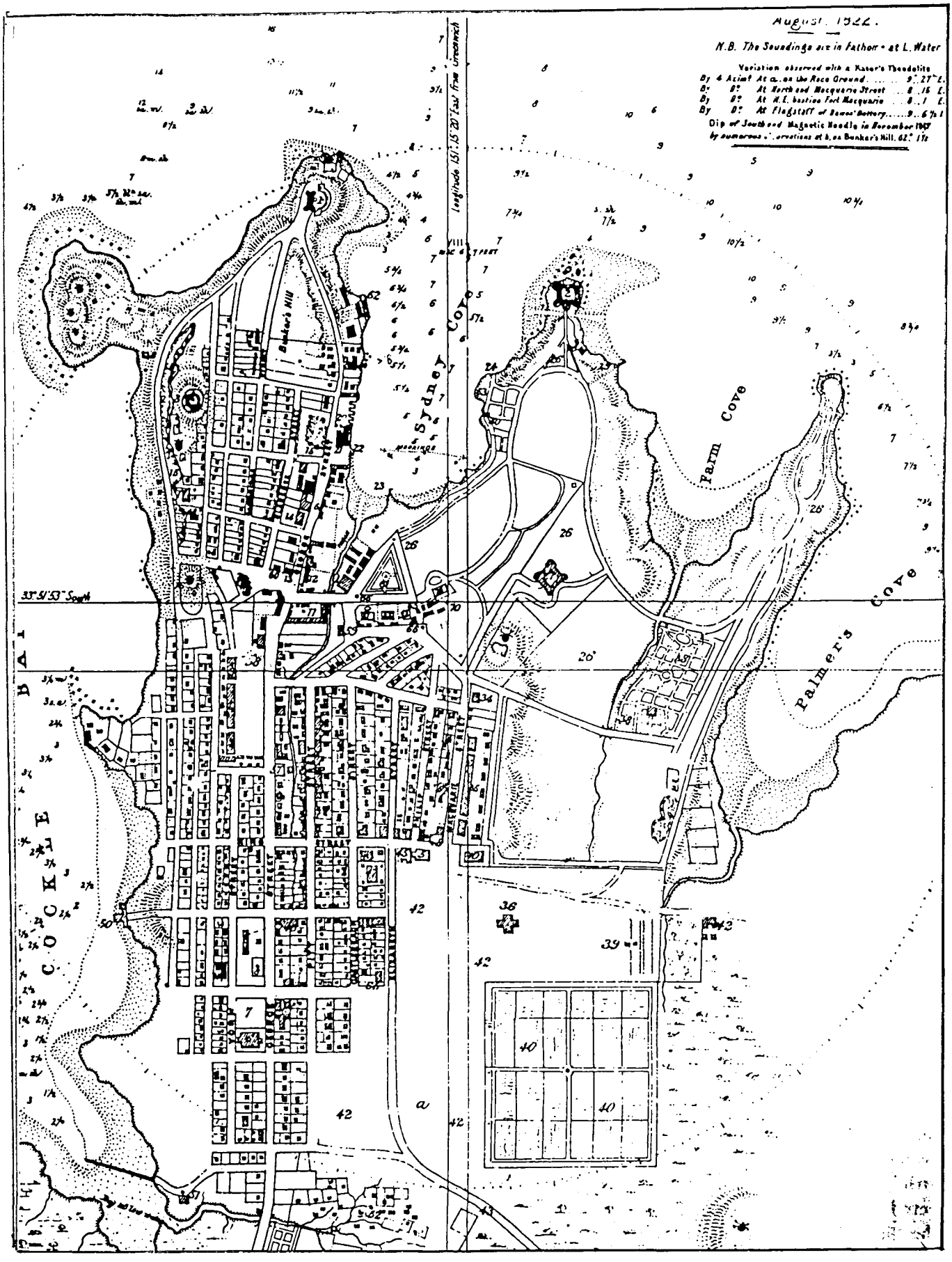


Fig.5.3 Plan of the Town and Suburbs of Sydney, August 1822. Lithograph (Detail). Author, possibly a naval officer, and place of publication unknown. Soundings in the harbour are shown, and variation observed with a Kater's theodolite. A key to 70 numbered buildings and sites is appended.

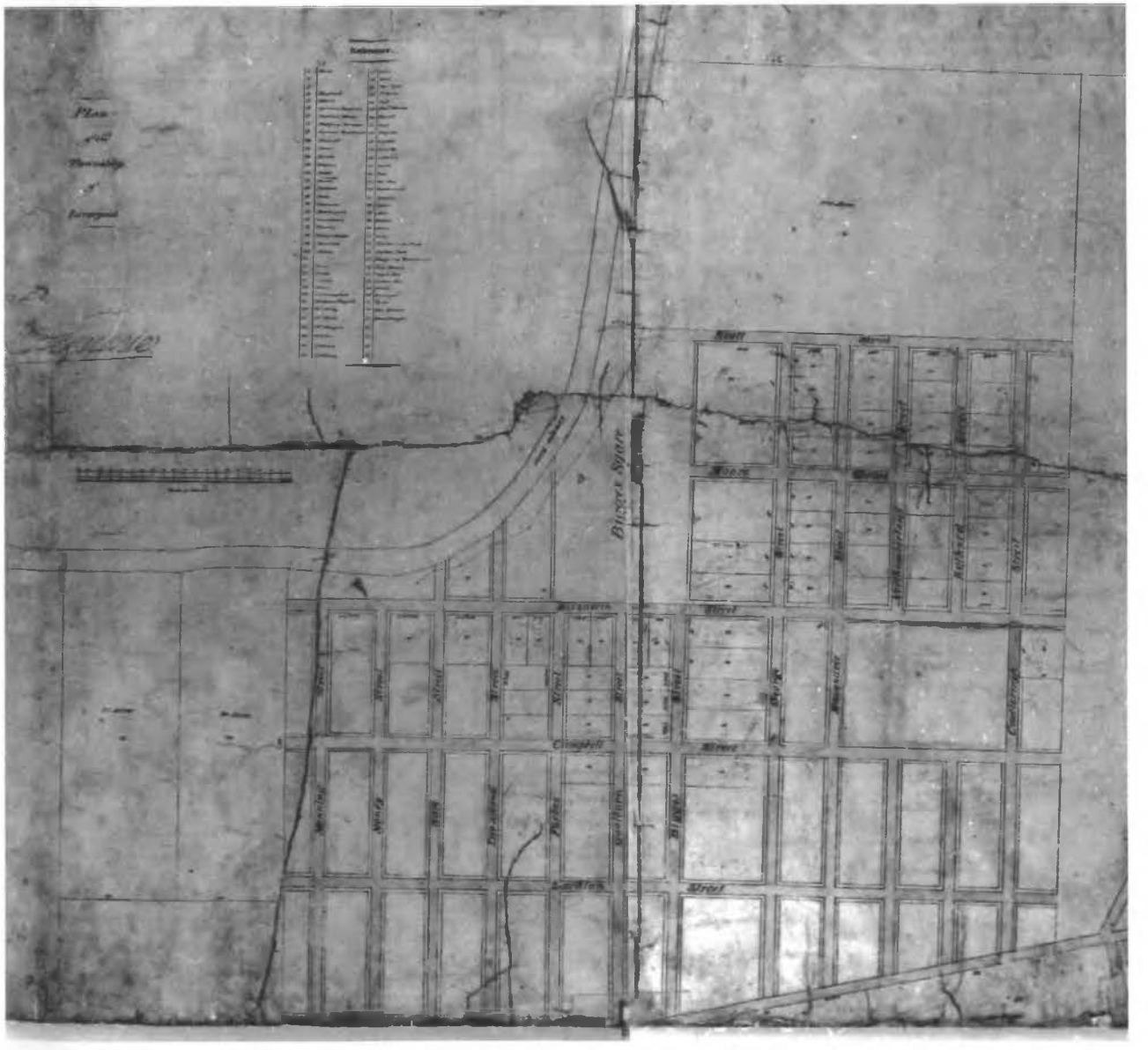


Fig.5.4 Plan of the Township of Liverpool, signed by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, August 1819. An ambitious plan, with large town allotments and a list of landholders' names, public land set aside for public buildings and a church, and a central park, Bigges Square, fronting the Georges River. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.SZ 293.

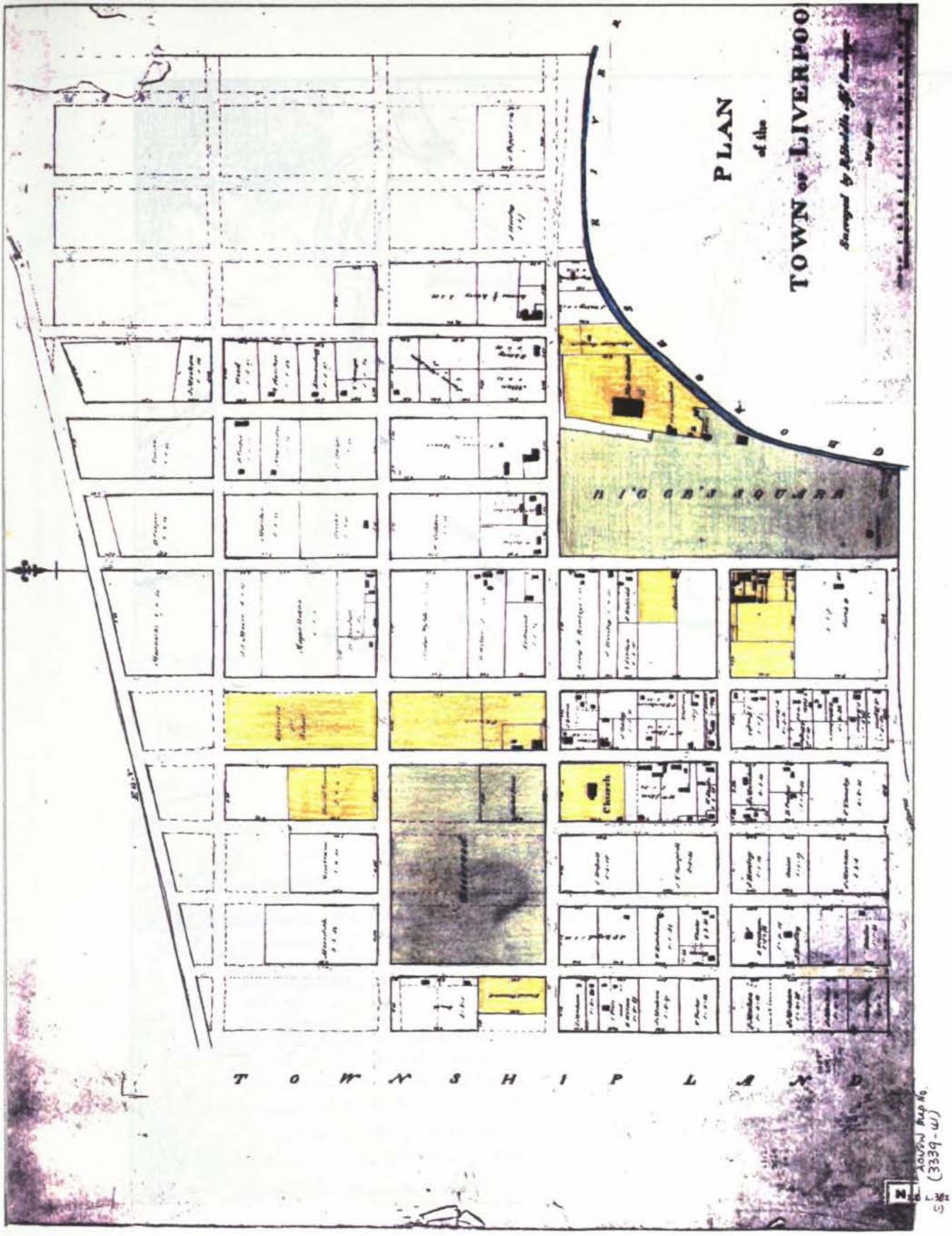


Fig.5.5 Plan of the Town of Liverpool, Surveyed by R. Hoddle Asst Surveyor, May 1827. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.3339. The land reserved for public purposes is shown yellow, and Bigge's Square and the Market Place Reserve is in green (filled in by the writer). This plan is substantially the same as that signed by Macquarie. The high proportion of public land within the context of the allotments granted is evident here.

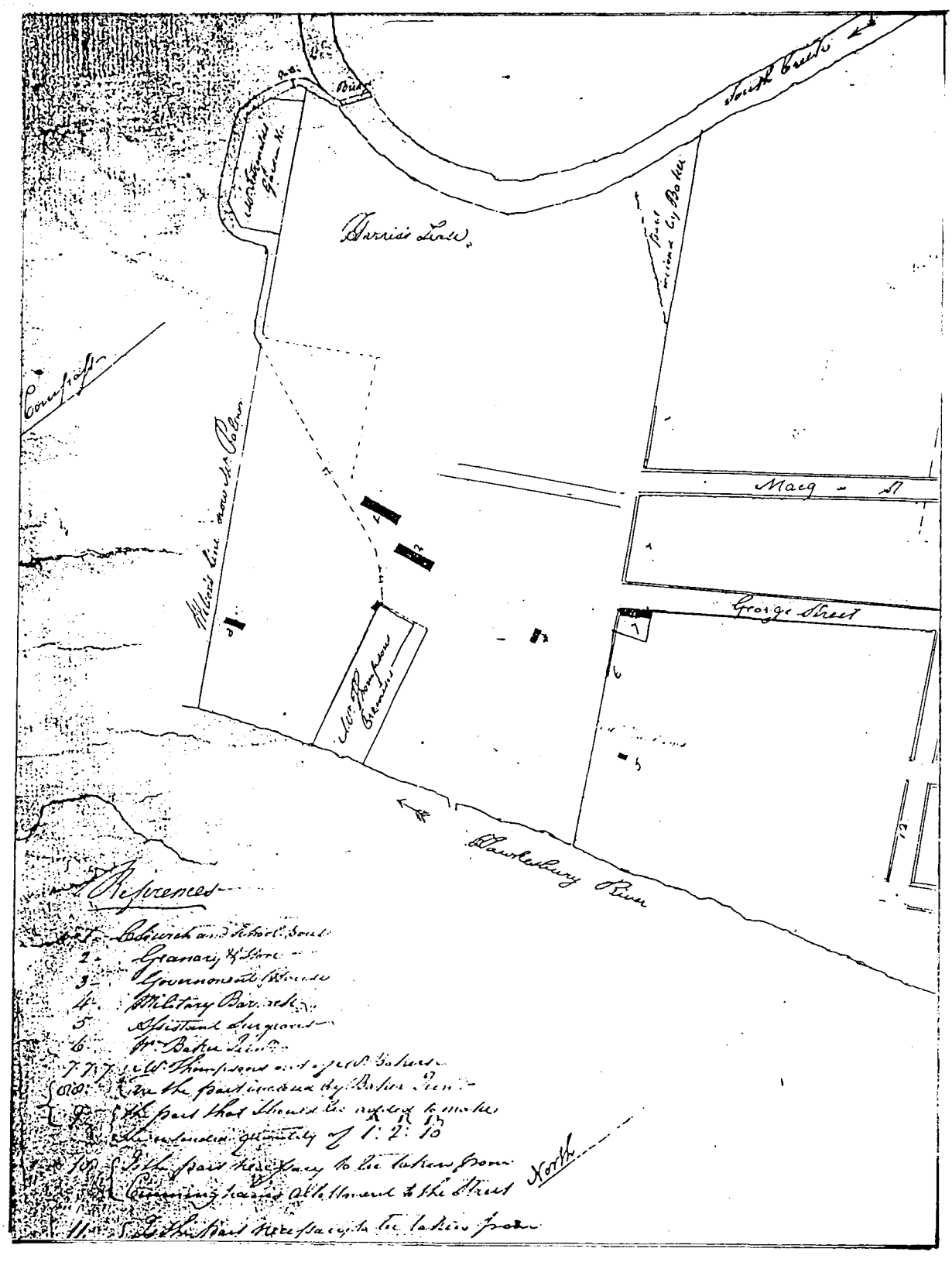
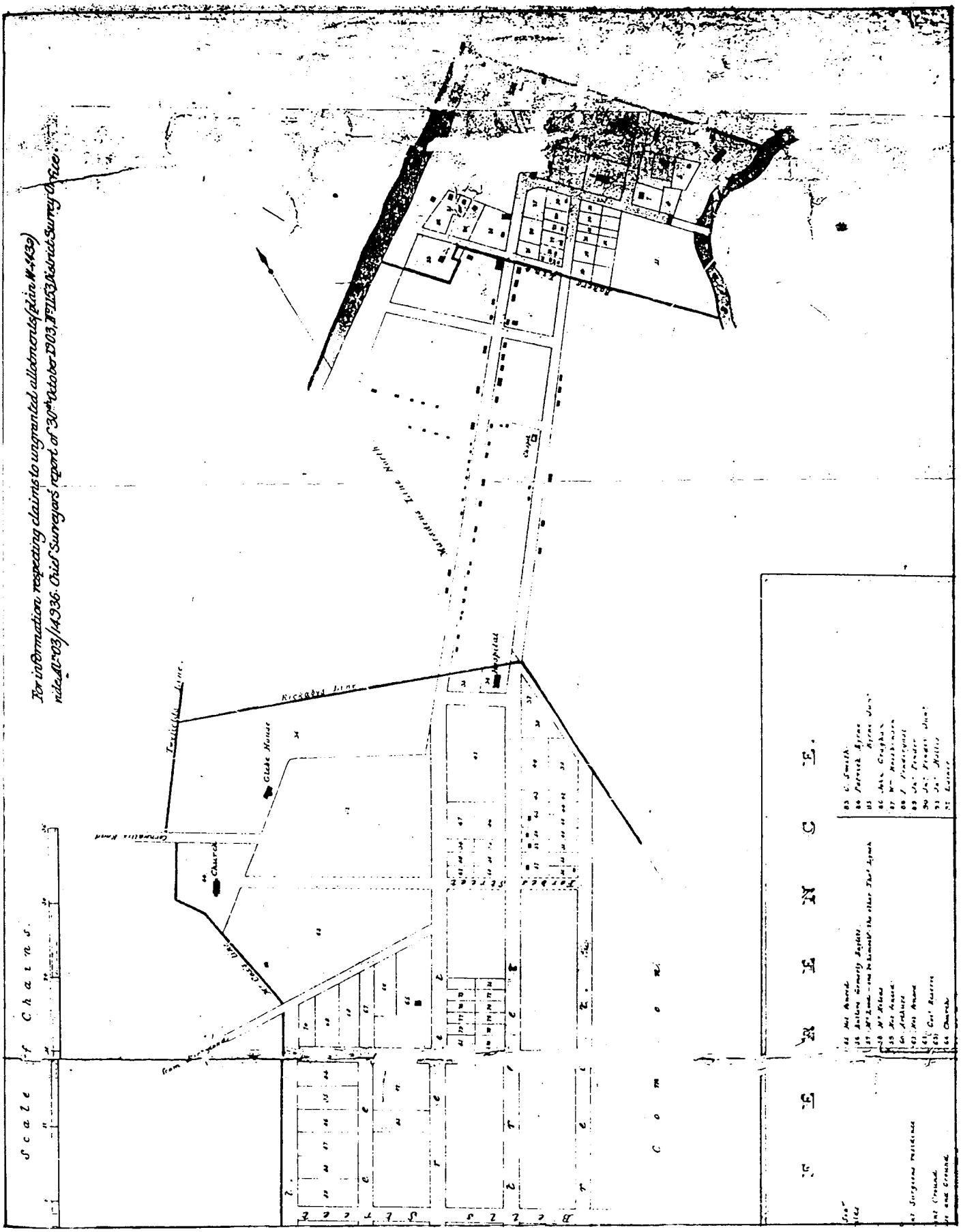


Fig.5.6 Detail of an early Map of Windsor approved by Lachlan Macquarie in 1810. Archives Office of NSW, Map No. SZ529. The two main streets are marked out, and some of the buildings already built by this time are indicated in the Key. In conjunction with the topographical views painted by George William Evans in 1807, this map gives an idea of the town evolving on the Hawkesbury.


For information respecting claims to ungranted allotments (plan No.1439)
vide No.11-703/14936. Chief Surveyor's report of 30th October 1903, Windsor District Survey Office
Scale of Chains.
Church
Glebe House
Church
Hospital
Kickabye Lane
Wilberforce Lane North
Commonwealth Bank
Terrace
Commonwealth Bank
Terrace
Commonwealth Bank
Terrace

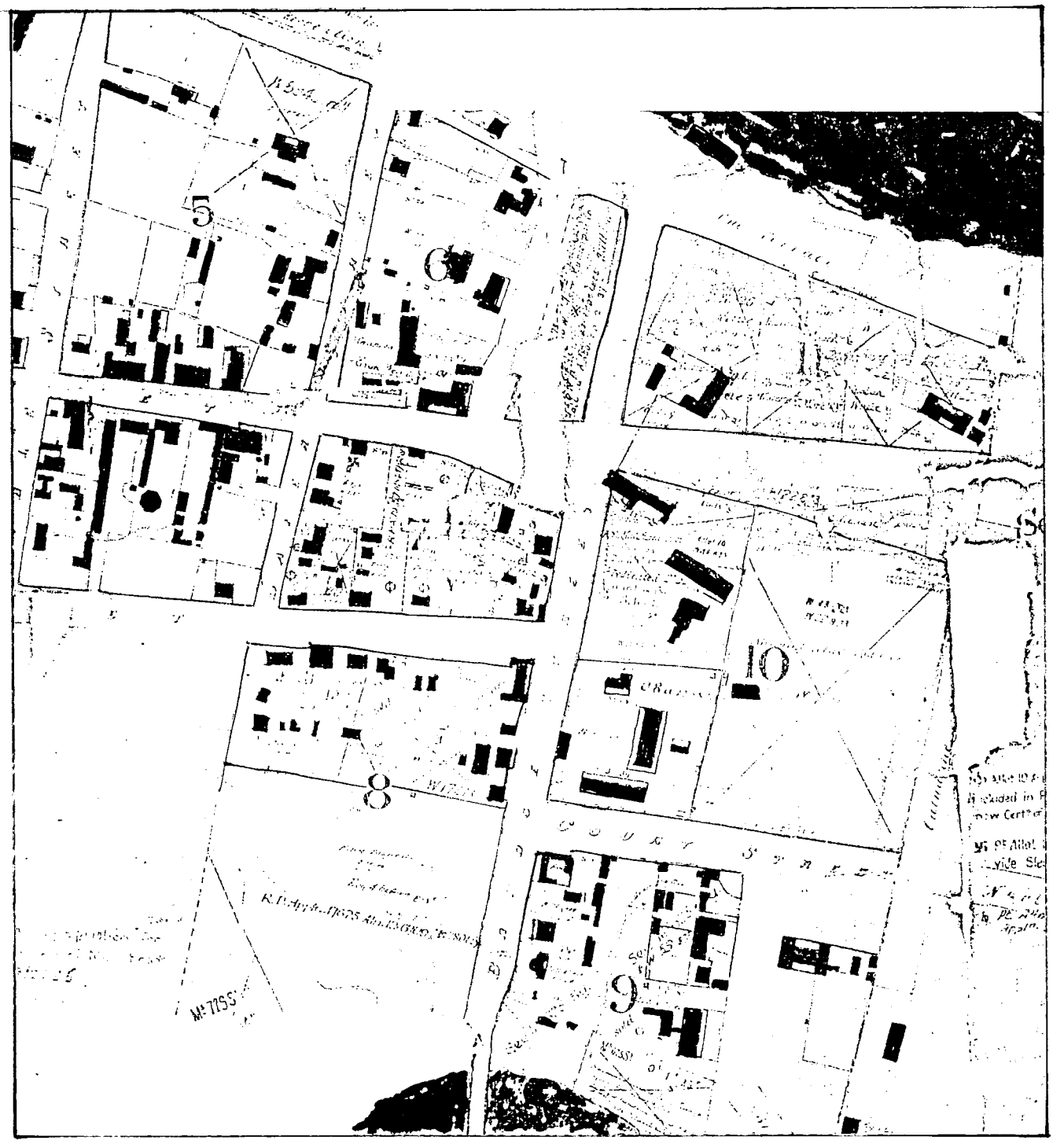


Fig.5.8 Detail of a manuscript Map of Windsor, 1835, (later coloured) showing the streets and buildings at that time, from the bridge over South Creek to the Hawkesbury River. This Lands Department Map can be compared with Archives Office Map No. 5967-8. The buildings of the town are compactly built along the ridge, with Court House at one end of the town, Church at the other, and wharf at Thompson Square, which is marked as a Reserve.

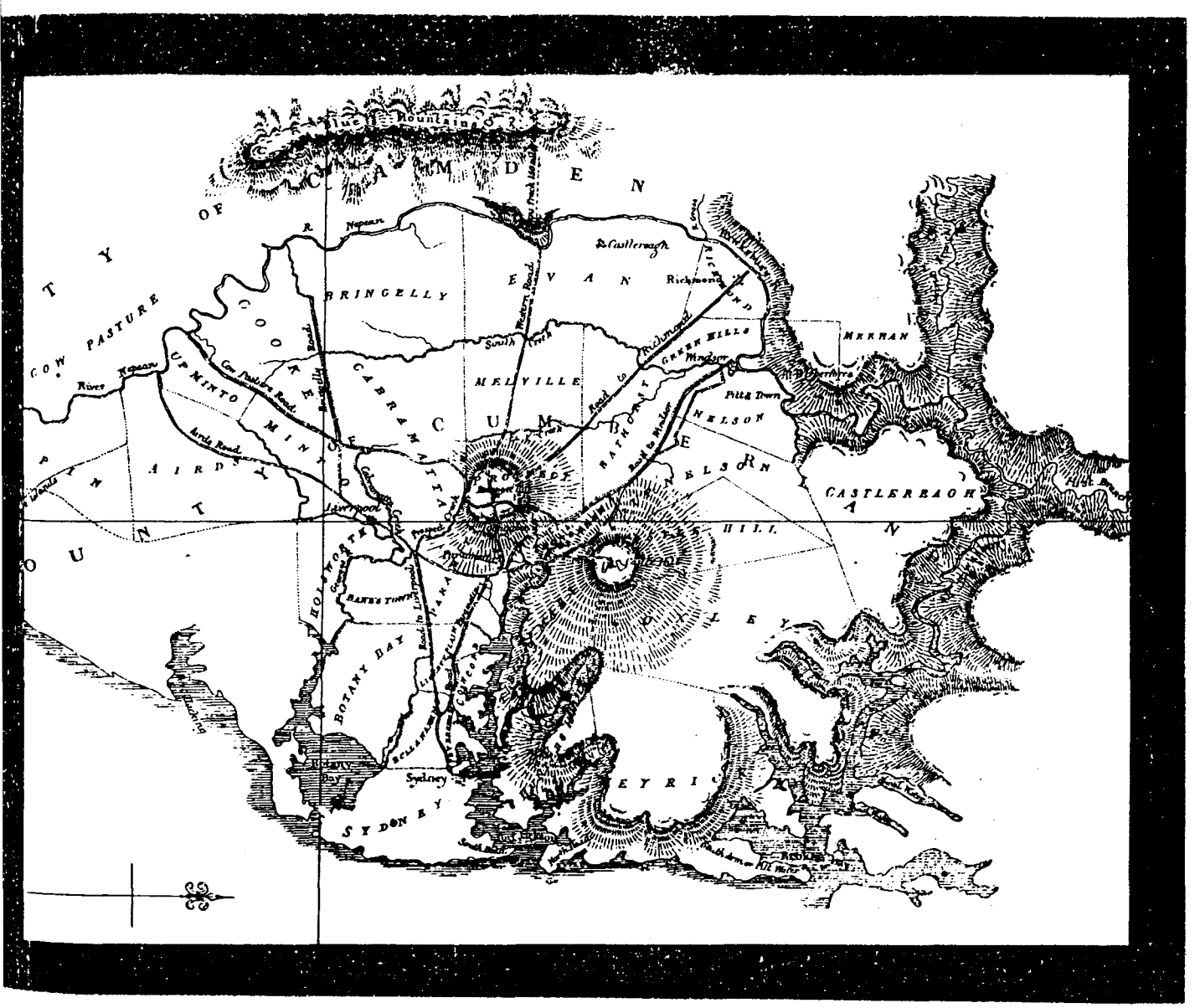


Fig.5.9 Part of 'An Outline Map of the Settlements in New South Wales, 1817,' published by Jas Wyld, London, Archives Office of NSW, Map No.1123. The five Macquarie Towns are shown clustered at the Hawkesbury River; also Liverpool, Castle Hill, Parramatta and Toongabbee. Can be compared with the Map published in 1802 by Cadell and Davies, Strand, London, and included in David Collins, An Account of the English Settlement in New South Wales, second edition, London, 1804.

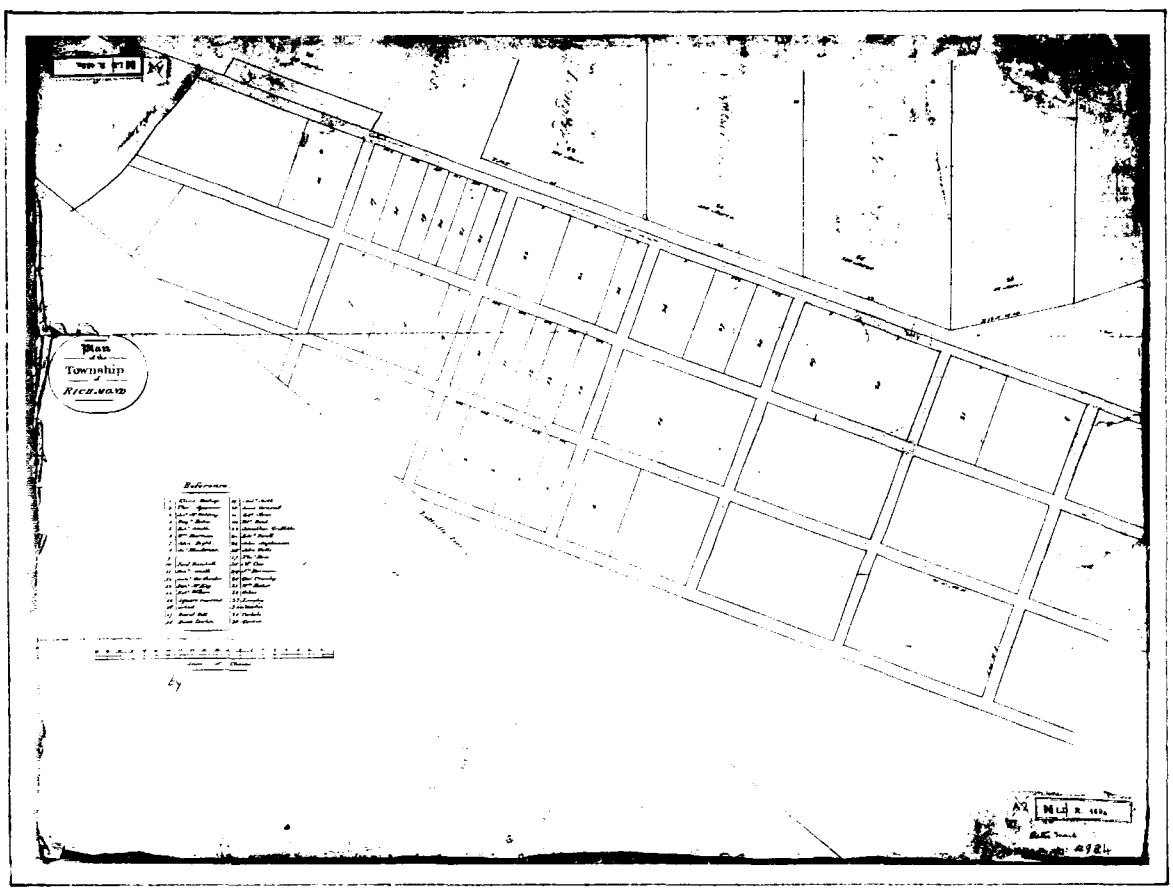


Fig.5.10 Plan of the Township of Richmond, New South Wales, n.d., circa 1820. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.4984. The map is referenced with the names of 36 grantees taking up allotments in the town, who had as well small farms in the vicinity. A scale is given. Note the small farm lots bordering the north side of the town.

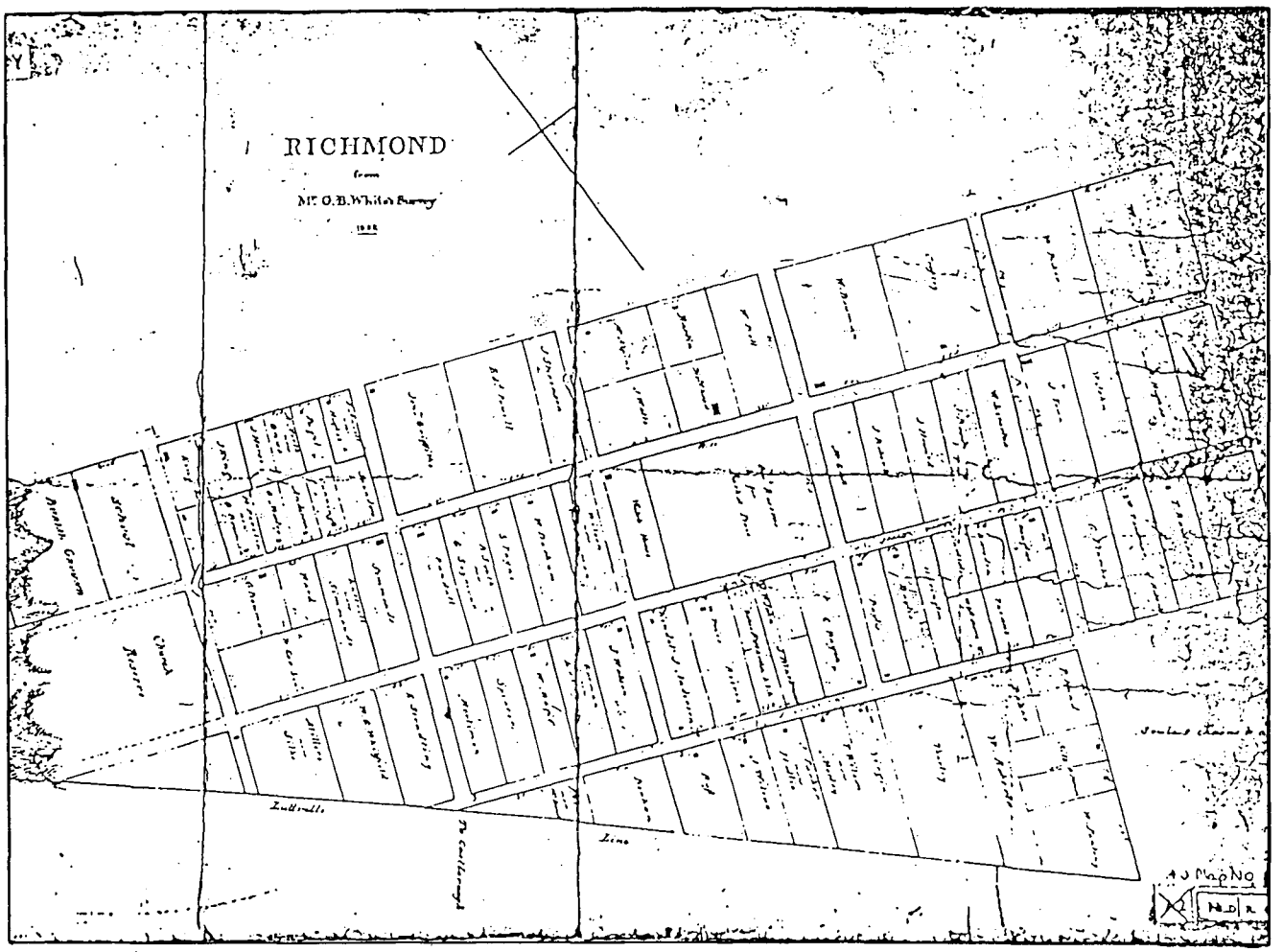


Fig.5.11 Map of Richmond from G.B. White's Survey, 1827. This plan shows the three long east-west streets, and the rectangular town blocks. Houses have been built on most of the town allotments, which were distributed according to the landholders who had been granted rural land around the town. Note the central reserve for a Market Place, the Church Reserve, and land for a School and a Burial Ground. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.4985.

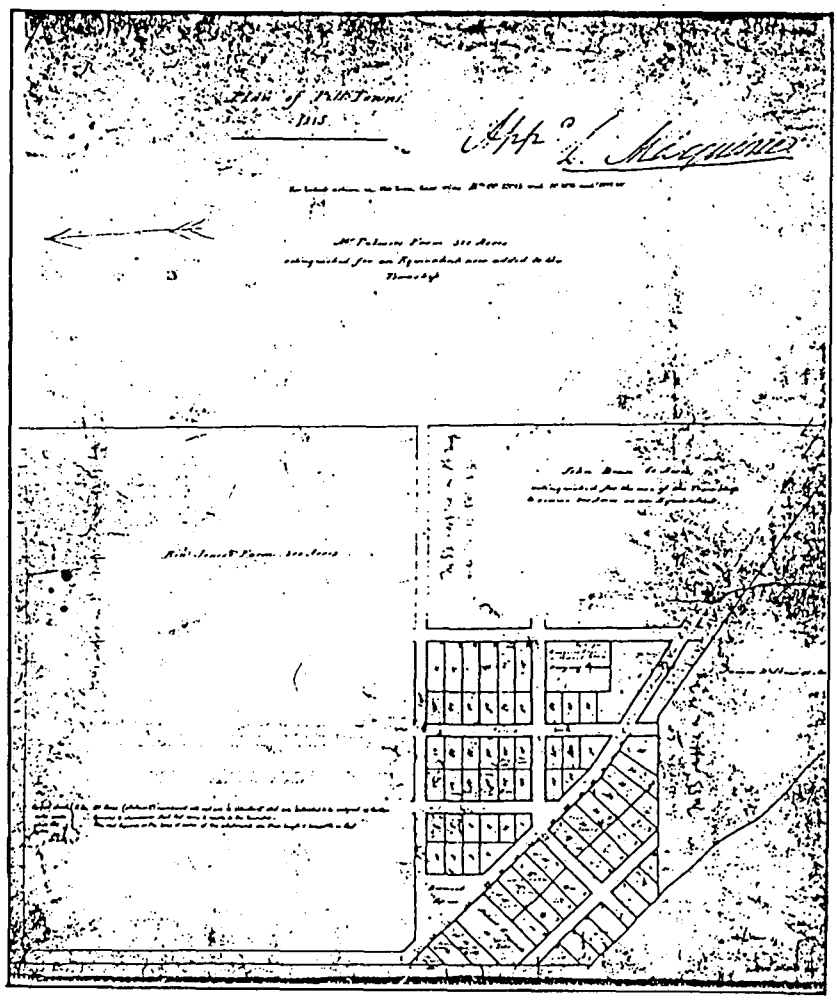


Fig.5.12 Plan of Pitt Town, 1815, approved and signed by Governor Macquarie. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.4796. The unusual configuration of the plan was dictated by the topography and the established route of the road northwards to the river crossing and punt. Land in the village was set aside for a church, school, burial ground, and village reserve; in addition, adjacent land granted to John Benn was relinquished for future urban growth.

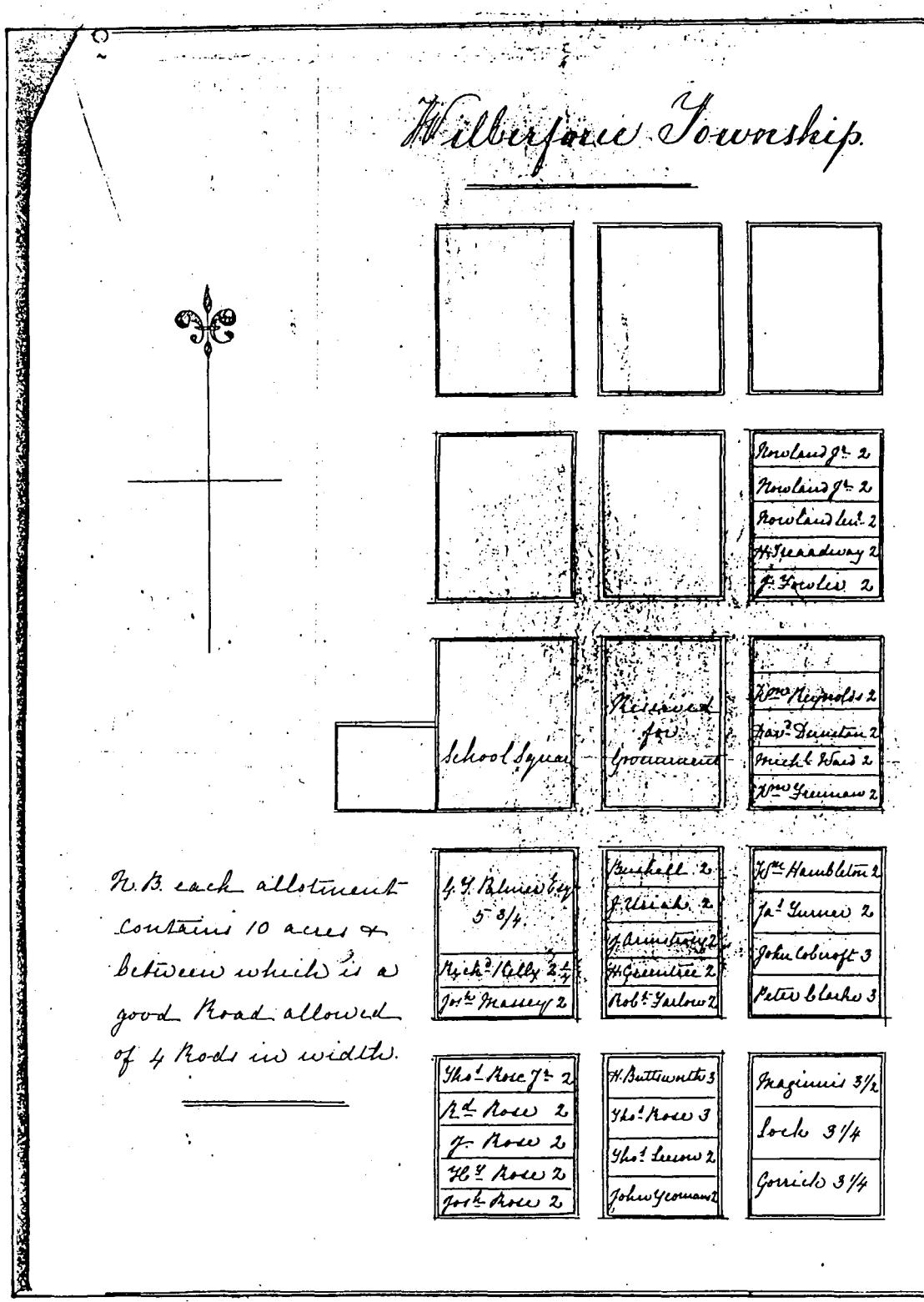


Fig.5.13 Plan of Wilberforce Township, 1820, from the Bigge Appendix, Bonwick Transcripts, Box 3, Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. Each allotment (or block) contains 10 acres, and between each a good road is allowed of 4 rods in width. Central squares are 'Reserved for Government' and for a School. Individual allotments for farmers, who were also granted agricultural land from 20 to 40 acres in the flood plain adjacent to the village, average 2 acres in area.

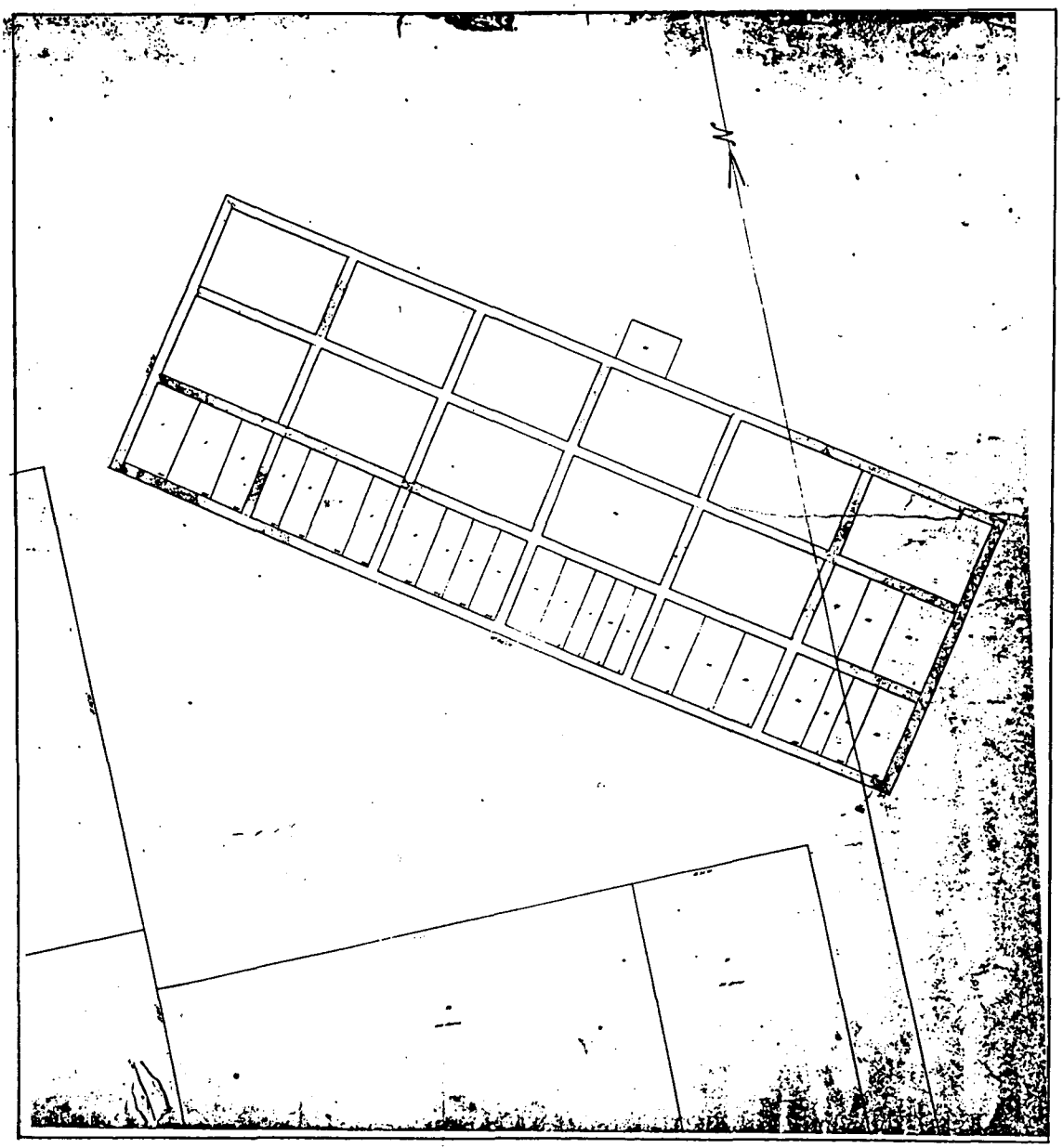


Fig.5.14 Map of Castlereagh, undated, Archives Office of NSW, Map No. 1655. Again modelled on the Richmond plan, the village of Castlereagh, elevated from the river, attracted a boys' school run by the Rev Henry Fulton, and a district graveyard, but was too distant from water to compete with Penrith, founded later. When the punt over the Nepean River started operation, and a court house was located there in 1827, Penrith grew as a long village strung along the Great Western Road by 1839.

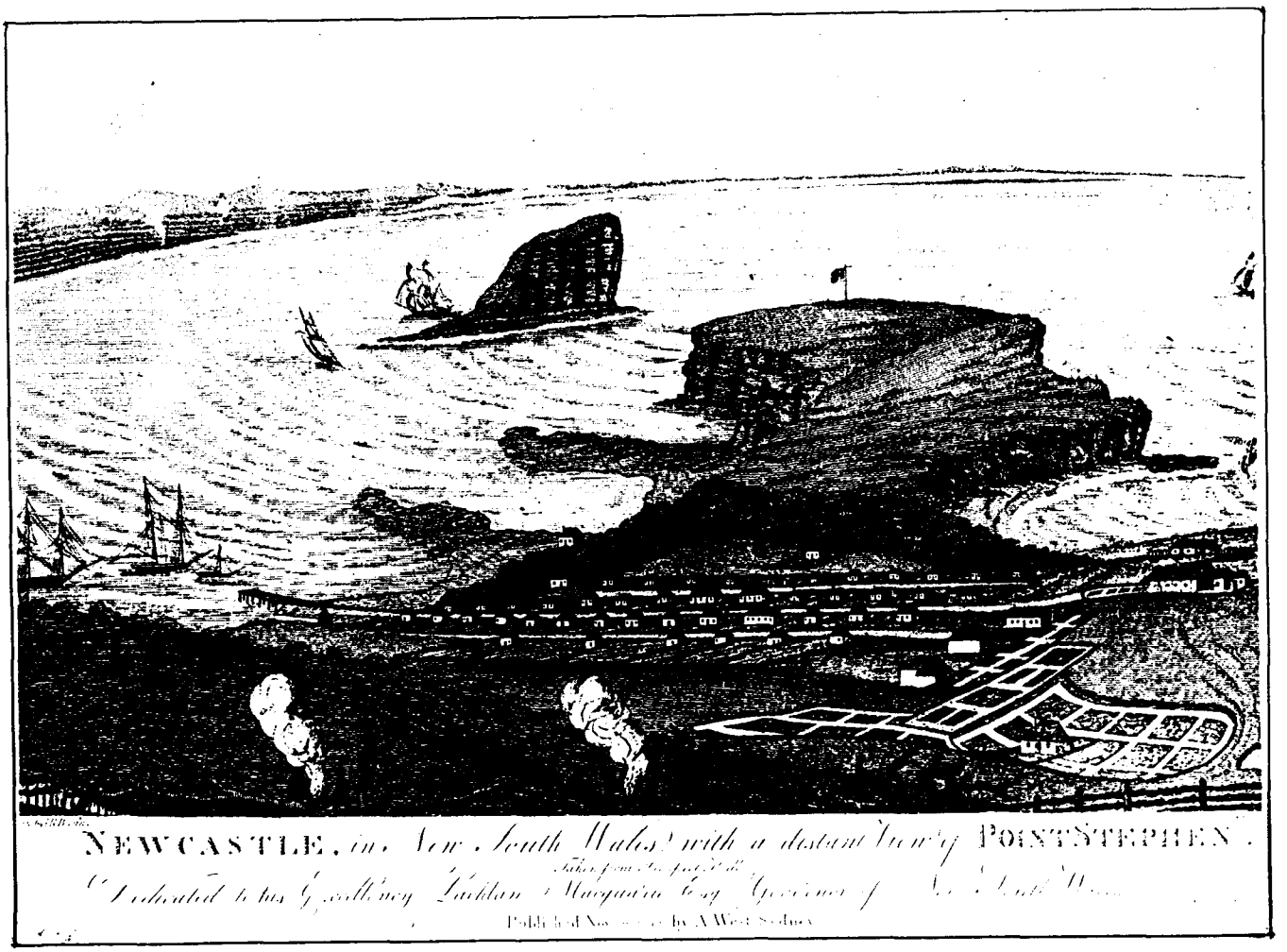


Fig.5.15 Newcastle in New South Wales, with a distant view of Port Stephen. Taken from Prospect Hill, Dedicated to his Excellency Lachlan Macquarie Esq, Governor of New South Wales. Drawn by I.R. Brown, Engraved by W. Preston, Published Novr.30th 1812, by A. West, Sydney. Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. The convict outpost appears with a formal town layout. Joseph Lycett, another ~~other~~ convict artist, also produced several bird's-eye views of Newcastle circa 1824 from this vantage point. Bird's-eye views were popular in the colonial period, and several fine ones appeared depicting Sydney, King George's Sound, Freemantle, Hobart, and Melbourne.

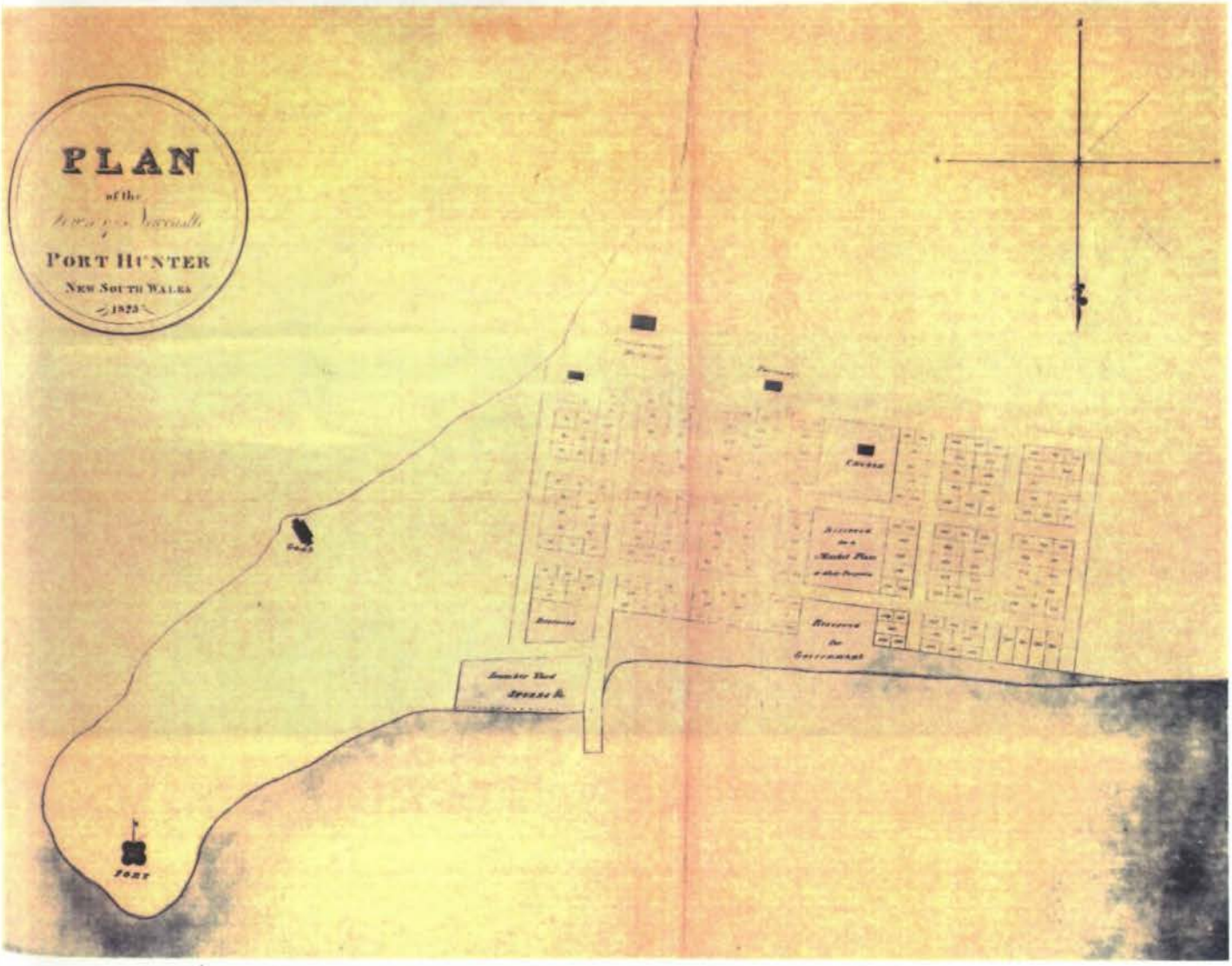


Fig.5.16 Plan of the Town of Newcastle, Port Hunter, New South Wales, 1823. William Dangar. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.SZ 319. Shows numbered lots, Officials' Houses, Church, Gaol, Fort, Lumber Yard, Wharf, and land for Market Place. All land fronting the Hunter River is reserved for Government use. Can be compared with the views by I.R. Brown of 1812, and Joseph Lycett's 'Inner View of Newcastle'.

Fig.5.17 Joseph Lycett, 'Inner View of Newcastle', oil, 6.096 x 9.144 cm, c.1818. Newcastle City Art Gallery. Lycett here transforms a topographical bird's-eye view into a a fine, detailed painting, showing a precisely laid-out regimental town over-looking the Hunter River estuary. This is arguably one of the finest topographical view of a town within its setting painted in the early colonial period.

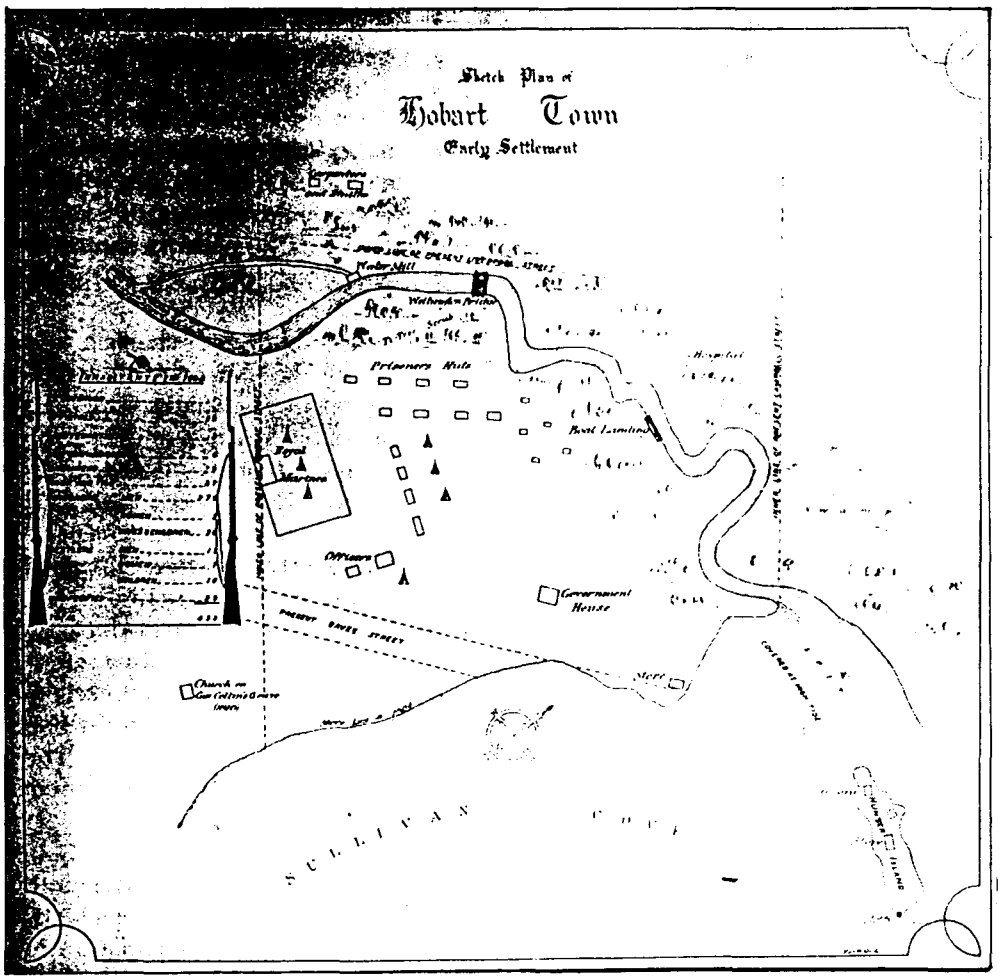


Fig.5.18 Sketch Plan of Hobart Town in 1804. Taken from Lloyd Robson's chapter on Hobart in Statham, The Origins of Australia's Capital Cities. (Map in private hands). The camp site for 411 inhabitants occupied the land fronting Sullivan Cove. Hunter Island was reached by a sandy strip covered at high tide; later it was made part of the wharf development.

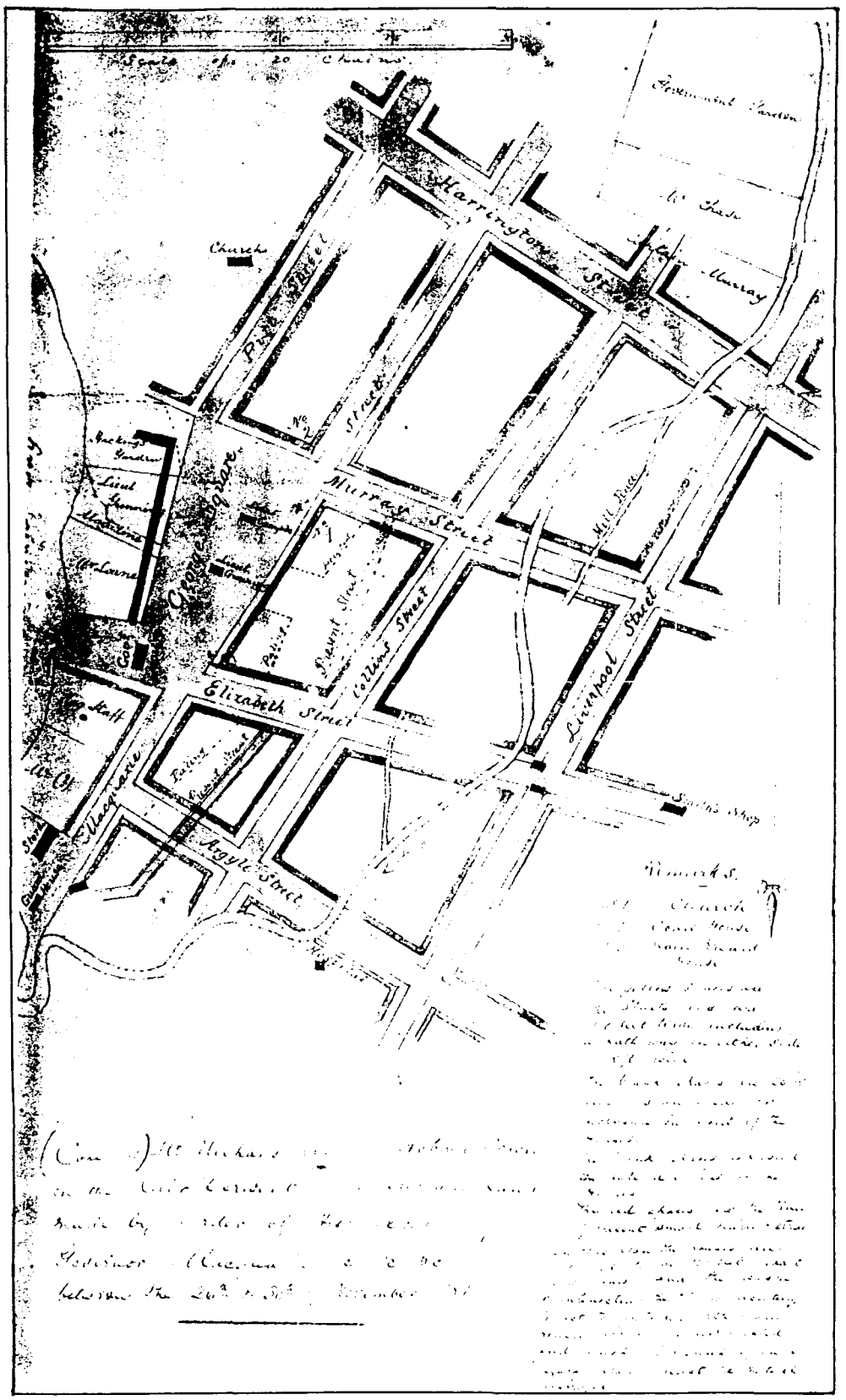


Fig.5.19 Mr Meehan's plan of Hobart Town on the River Derwent, Van Diemen's Land, made by Order of His Excellency Governor Macquarie & & & between the 26th and 30th November 1811. (Contemporary Copy). In the Remarks it is noted: 'The yellow spaces are the Streets and are 60 ft wide including a path way on either side of 8 ft wide.' Department of Environment and Planning, Hobart.

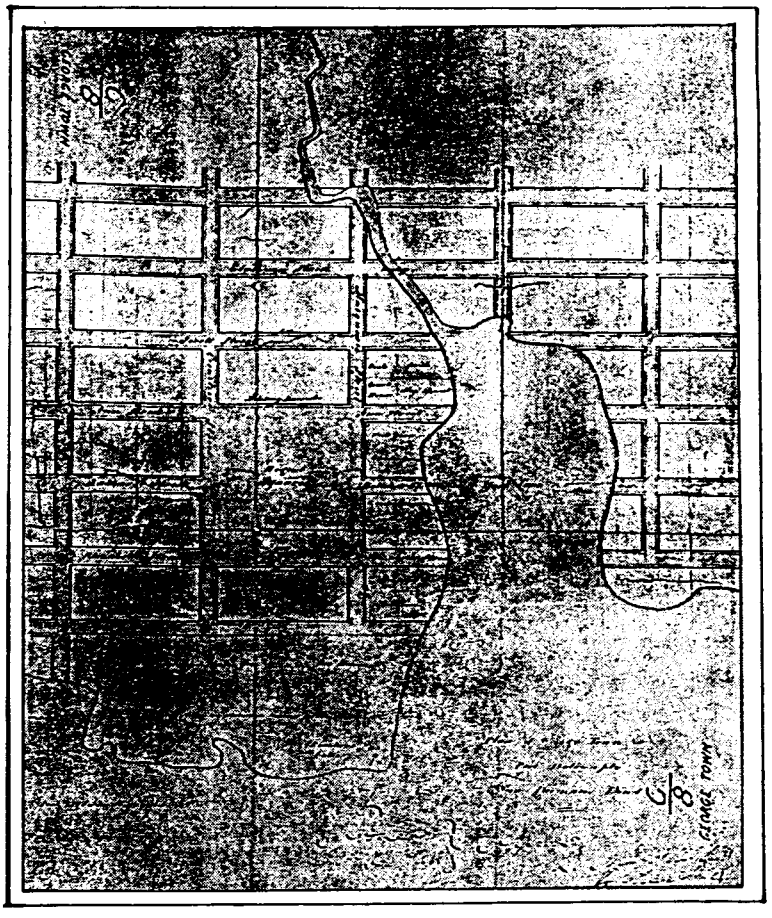


Fig.5.20 Plan of George Town on the Tamar River, Van Diemen's Land, approved and signed by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, December 1, 1813. Plan G/8 Land and Surveys Dept Hobart. The plan was marked out by James Meehan, who was travelling with Macquarie. The settlementon the Tamar was dogged by indecision about the site of the main town. George Town, although favoured by Colonel Paterson and Governor Macquarie, proved less attractive to the settlers than Launceston, with its safer anchorage. When Commissioner Bigge concluded that George Town should be abandoned in favour of Launceston, headquarters for the north of the island were transferred between 1824 and 1825.

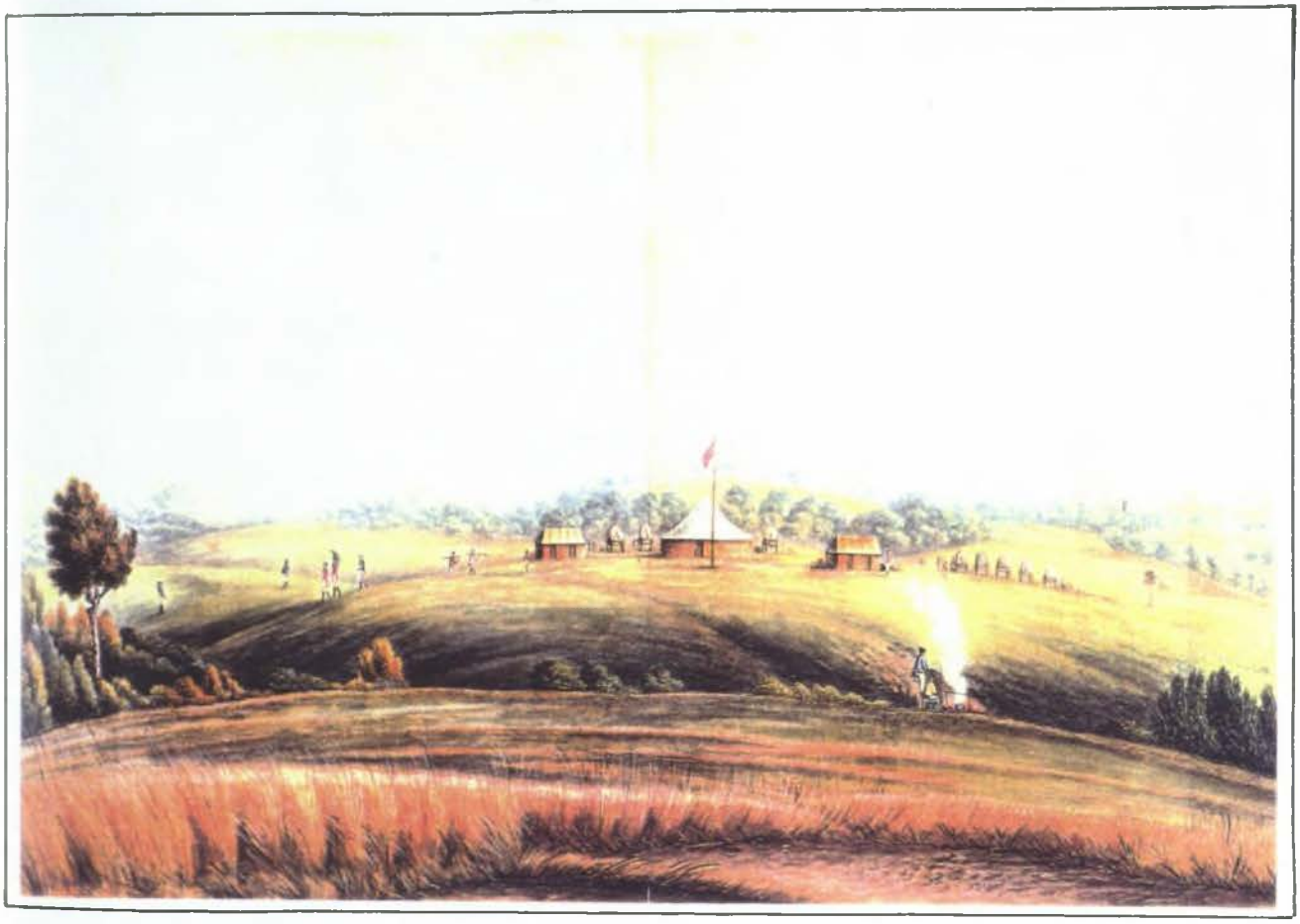


Fig.5.21 The founding of Bathurst, May 1815, watercolour attributed to John Lewin, who accompanied Governor Macquarie, with his large entourage, in the crossing of the Blue Mountains by the new road to the transalpine country to the west. Held in the Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. In his journal, Capt Henry Antill wrote: 'The spot chosen for the Governor's large tent was upon a little rising ground about three hundred yards from the men's huts; a small tent was placed on each side with a clear space in front upon which a small flagstaff was erected.' The official plan of the town of Bathurst, however, was not drawn up until 19 January 1833, when it was signed by T.L.Mitchell. At the river, a site for the Flagstaff is marked on the plan, presumably where the original flag was hoisted in 1815. (See Fig.0.6 and Fig.7.12)

CHAPTER SIX

FIGURES

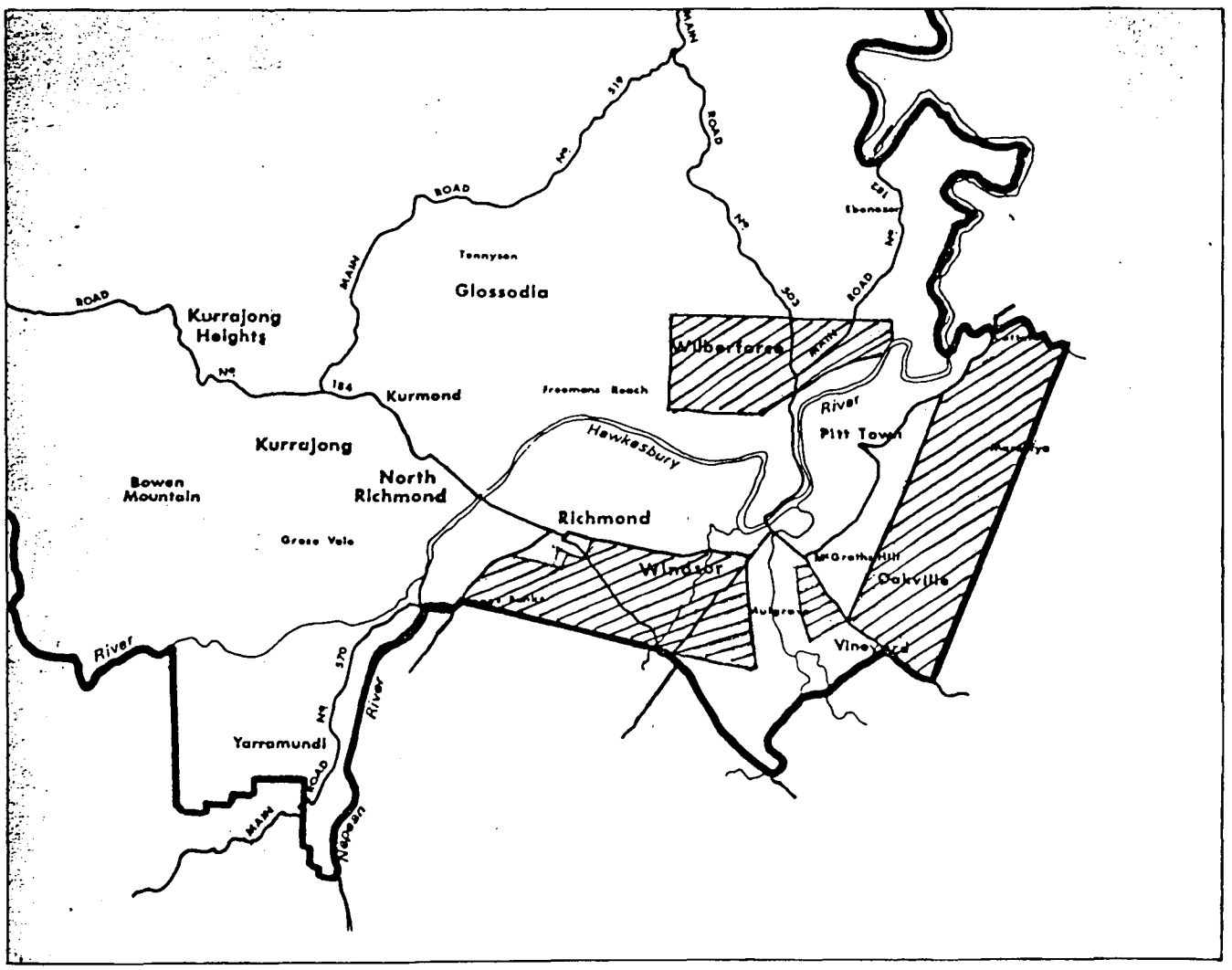


Fig.6.1 The southern part of the Hawkesbury Shire, showing the three Hawkesbury Commons: the Windsor Common (later Ham Common), the Pitt Town Common, and the Wlberforce Common. These were marked out in 1804 to enable the small settlers to depasture stock on land close to their small grants close to the river, or if they held town allotments. Macquarie later declared the town sites of Windsor, Richmond and Wilberforce to be taken from the land included in the Commons. From H. Proudfoot, "The Hawkesbury", report for the Hawkesbury City Council, 1987.

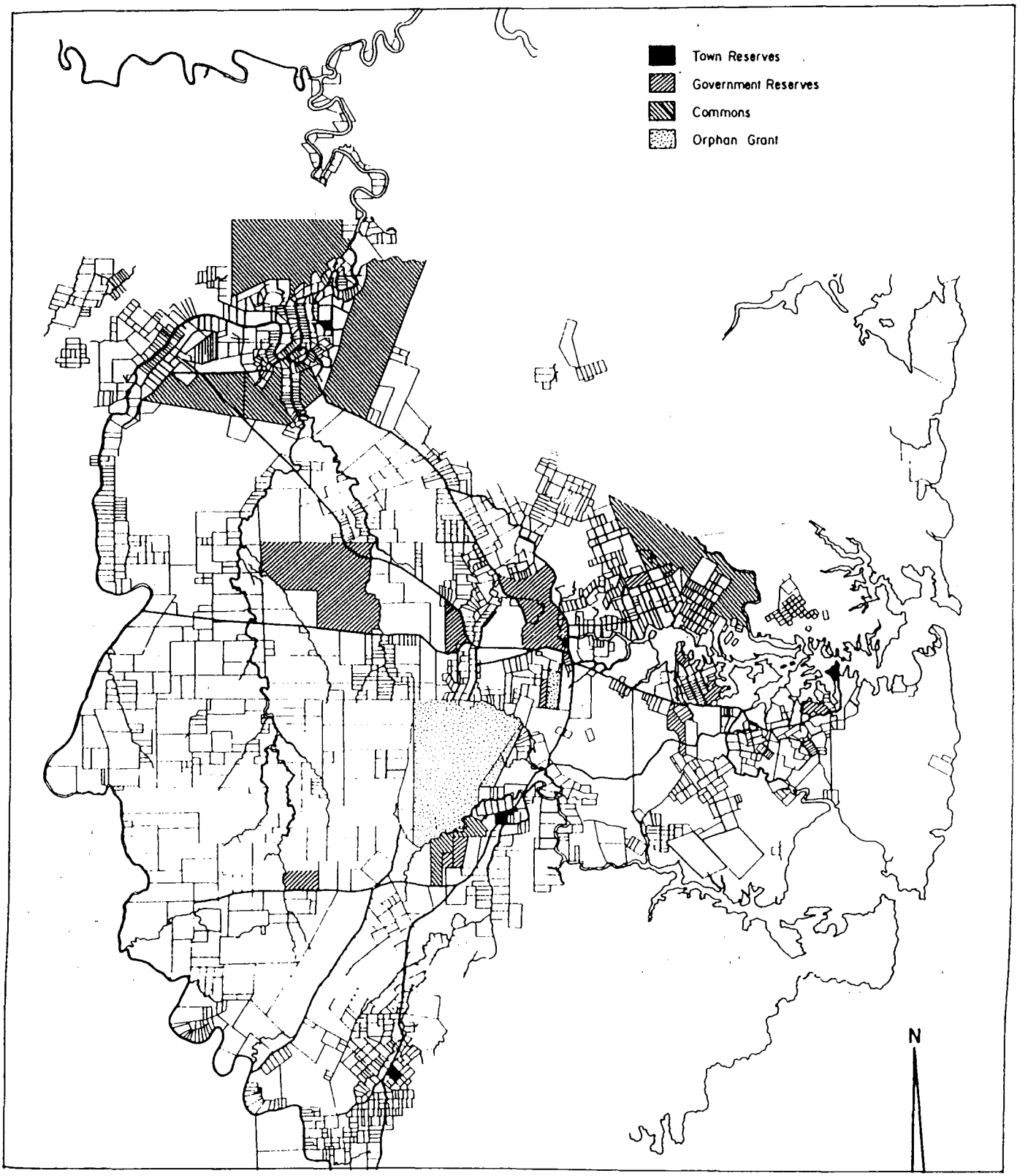


Fig.6.2 The land alienated in the County of Cumberland up to 1821. The Hawkesbury Commons are shown hatched on the top left side of the map, and other Commons are also shown, the Field of Mars Common, the smaller Liverpool Common, but not the Sydney Common. From Lynne McLoughlin, 'Landed peasantry or landed gentry' in Sydney Before Macquarie, ed. G. Aplin, New South University Press, 1988, Fig.7.1.

Fig.6.3 C. Cartwright's Map of the Governor's Demesne Land in Sydney, surveyed in the year 1816. The cartographer is not known by any other work in Australia, which suggests that he was a visiting artist, or else made a copy in England from an original sent back from the colony. The main elements of the map are clearly seen: the Government House, a wooded ridge extending along the Cove, a walkway along the shore line, the early gardens and plant nursery, and Mrs Macquarie's road to Woolloomoolla (sic) Point. Mitchell Library Sydney.

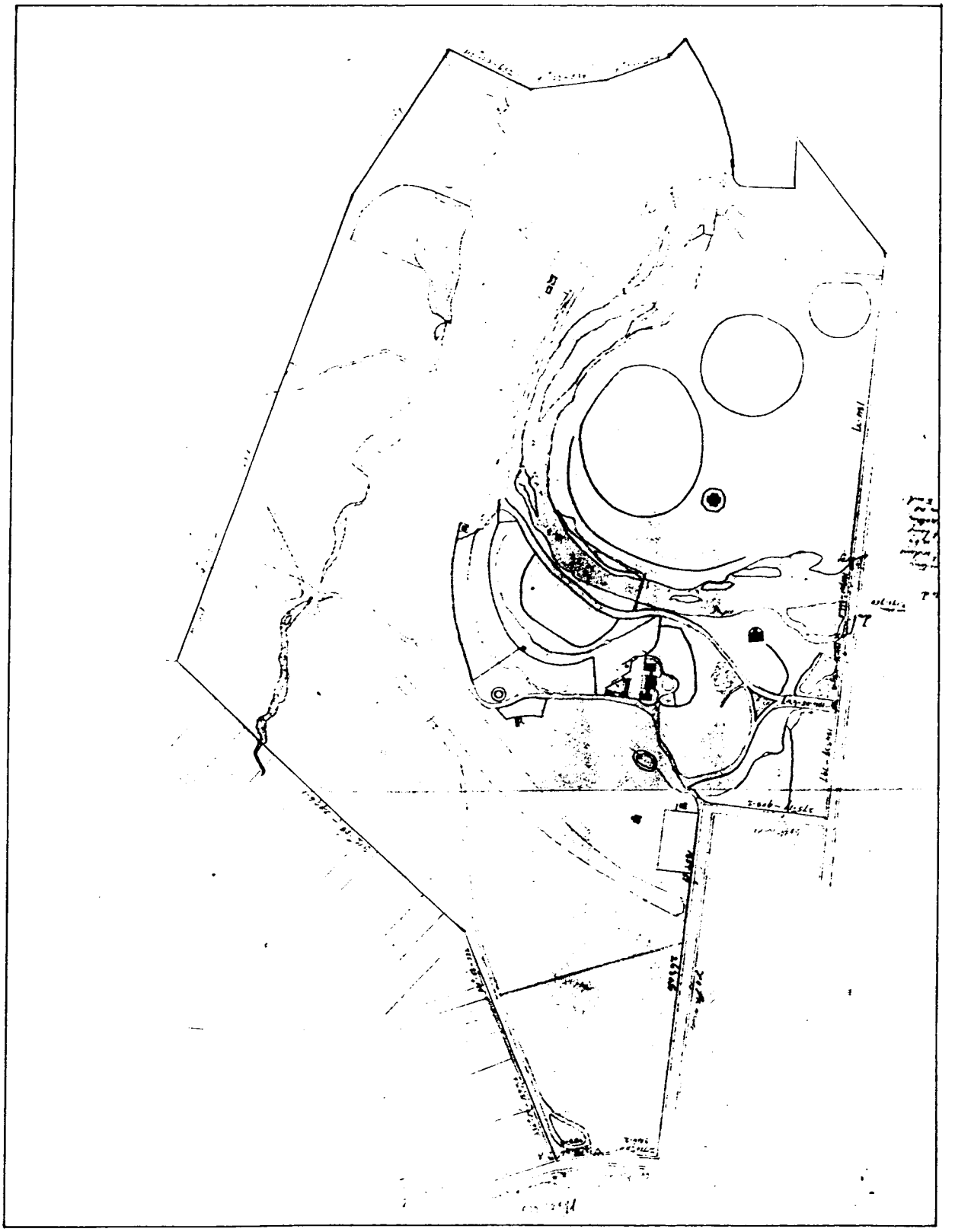


Fig.6.4 The Government Domain at Parramatta, much reduced in size after the boundary change in 1857, when it passed out of State Government hands and was taken over by Parramatta Council. Survey by Edward Ebsworth, 1887. Mitchell Library, Sydney.

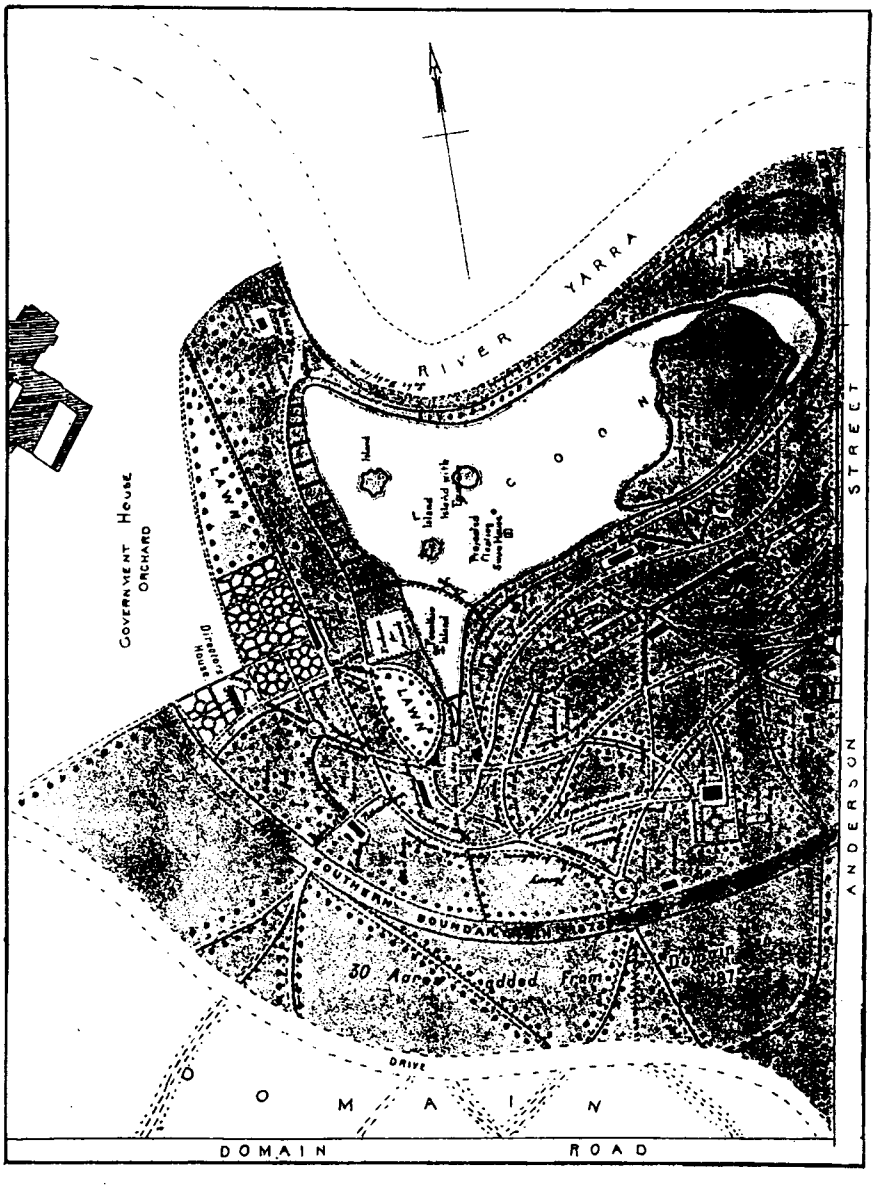


Fig.6.5 Plan of the Botanic Gardens at Melbourne, as they were in 1870, before von Mueller's retirement. They were adjacent to the Melbourne Domain and the grounds of the new Government House. Emerald Hill, set aside for new immigrants to pitch their tents or erect a tempoaray shelter near the river, was to the west; it became South Melbourne later on.

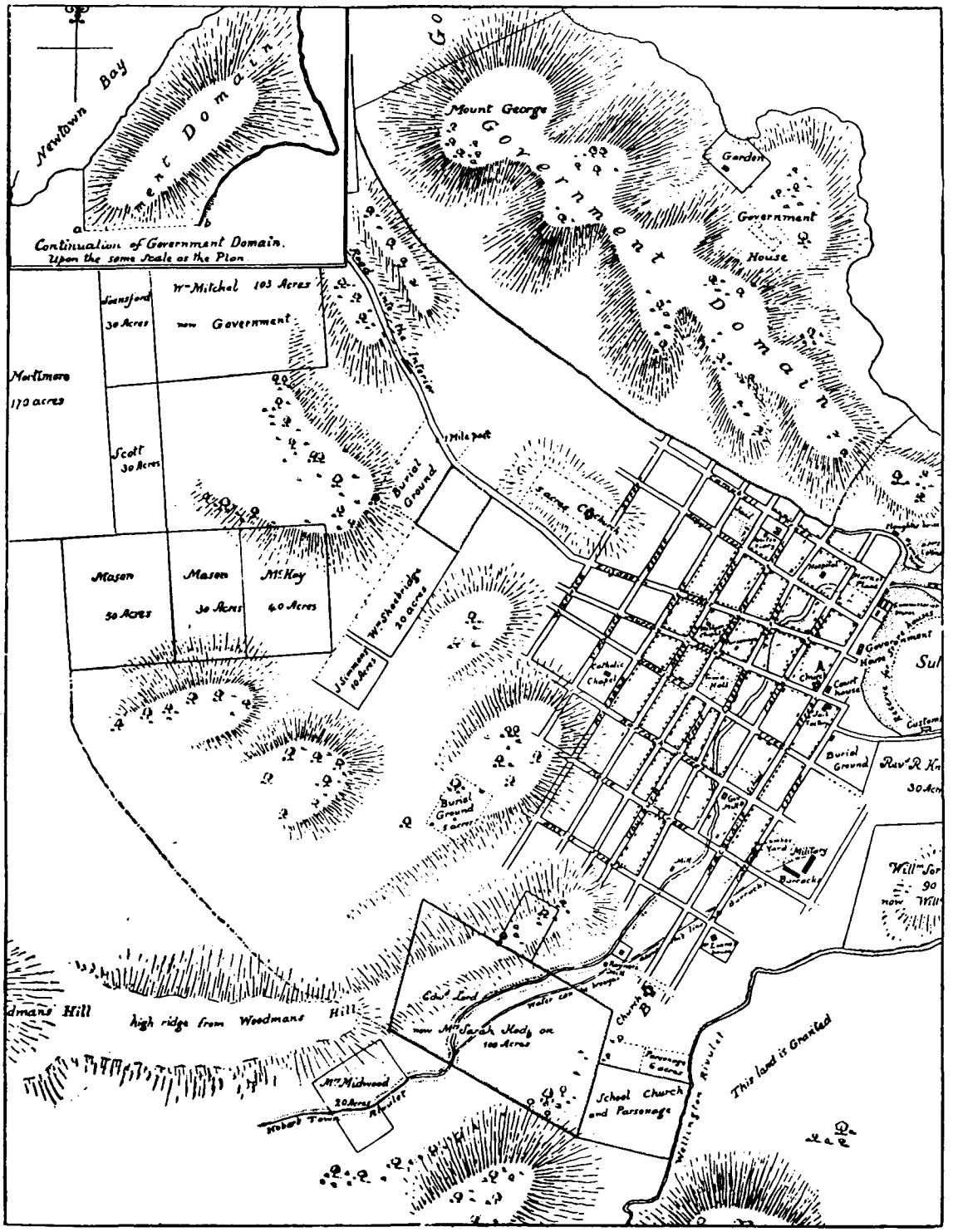


Fig.6.6 Map of Hobart Town which was attached to the Report made by the Survey Commissioners in 1826, redrawn by D.C. Pearse from C. Craig, 'Early Town Planning in Hobart', Journal of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1944, p.101. Three Survey Commissioners reported to Governor Arthur two years before Governor Ralph Darling in Sydney appointed his Board to consider the form of newly laid out towns in New South Wales. In Hobart, the Commissioners reported on eligible situations for planned public buildings and on desirable reservations for public purposes, including the Government Domain. (See top of map).

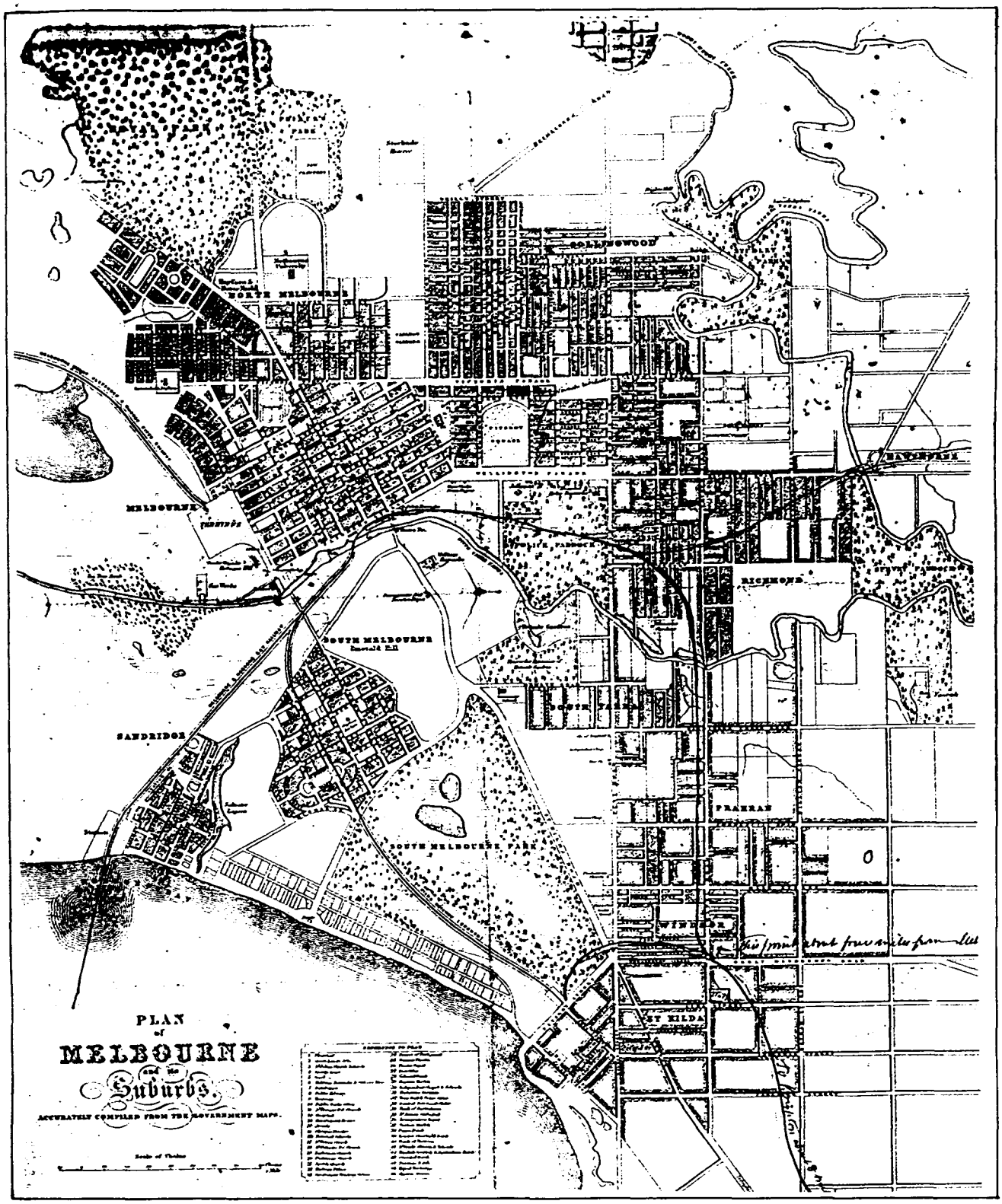


Fig.6.7 Melbourne parks and public gardens, 1857. These parks are clearly mapped on the 'Plan of Melbourne and its Suburbs', 1857, G.Slater, held by the Royal Geographical Society, London, reproduced here from Gillian Tindall, 'Existential Cities', p 88 in R.Fermor-Hesketh, Architecture of the British Empire, Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London, 1986. There is a simplified version in R.Wright, op cit, p.36. The parks form a loosely connected ring around the central core area of the growing city.

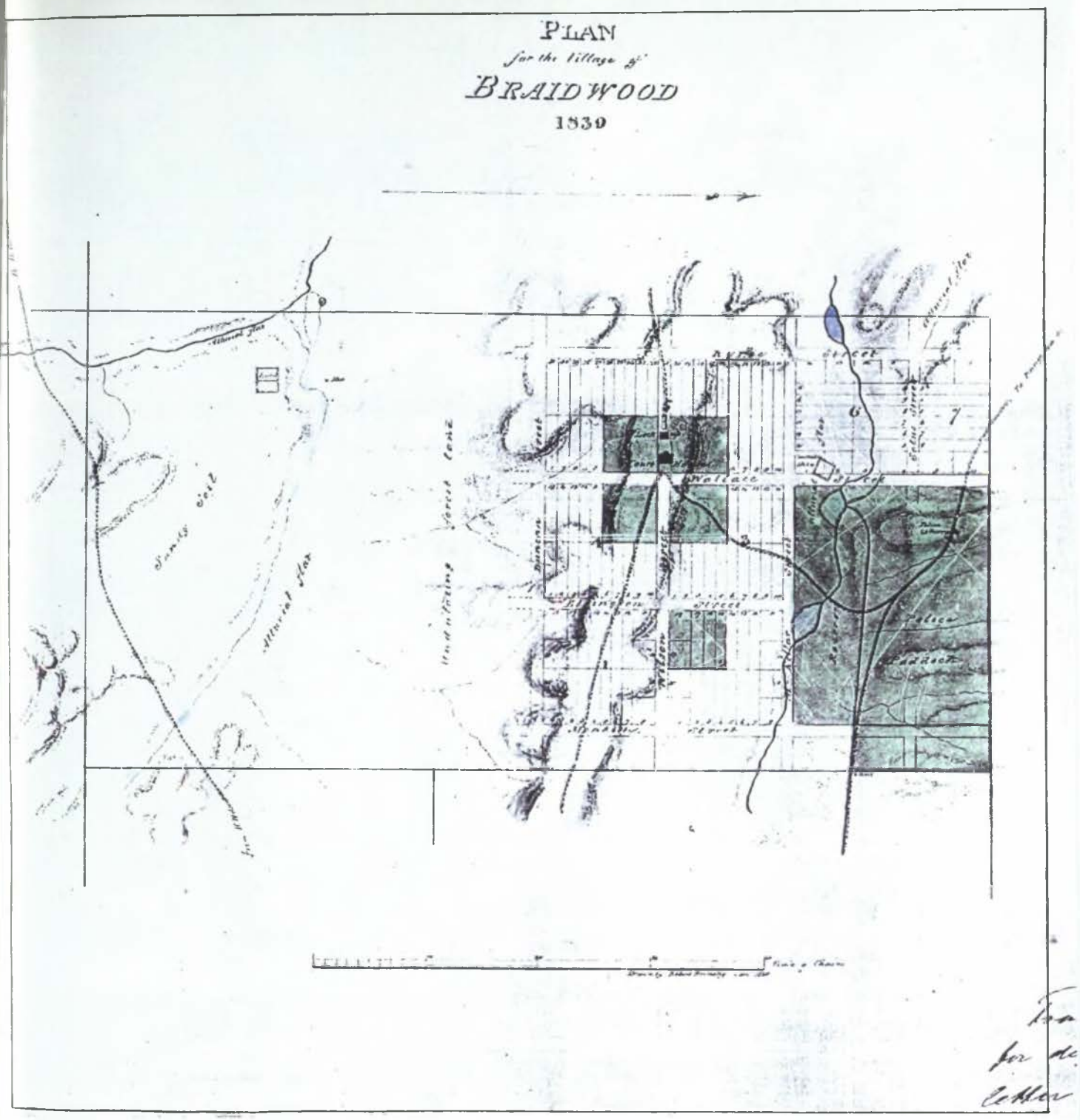


Fig.6.8 Plan of the Village of Braidwood, 1839. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.1453. The district was opened for survey in 1828 when Surveyor Hoddle surveyed the land around the present site of the town. The village was surveyed in 1839; it appears that John Brindley and John Larmer both had a hand in the design of the final plan of seven sections, and as an adjacent landowner, Dr Thomas Wilson, had a substantial building erected as a court house, a generous reserve was planned around it. Other sites were reserved for churches and schools, and land near the stream was reserved for recreation and a police paddock. The village became a boom town when gold was discovered at Araluen in 1852. The ratio of reserved land to land for sale was generous in Braidwood.

CHAPTER SEVEN

FIGURES

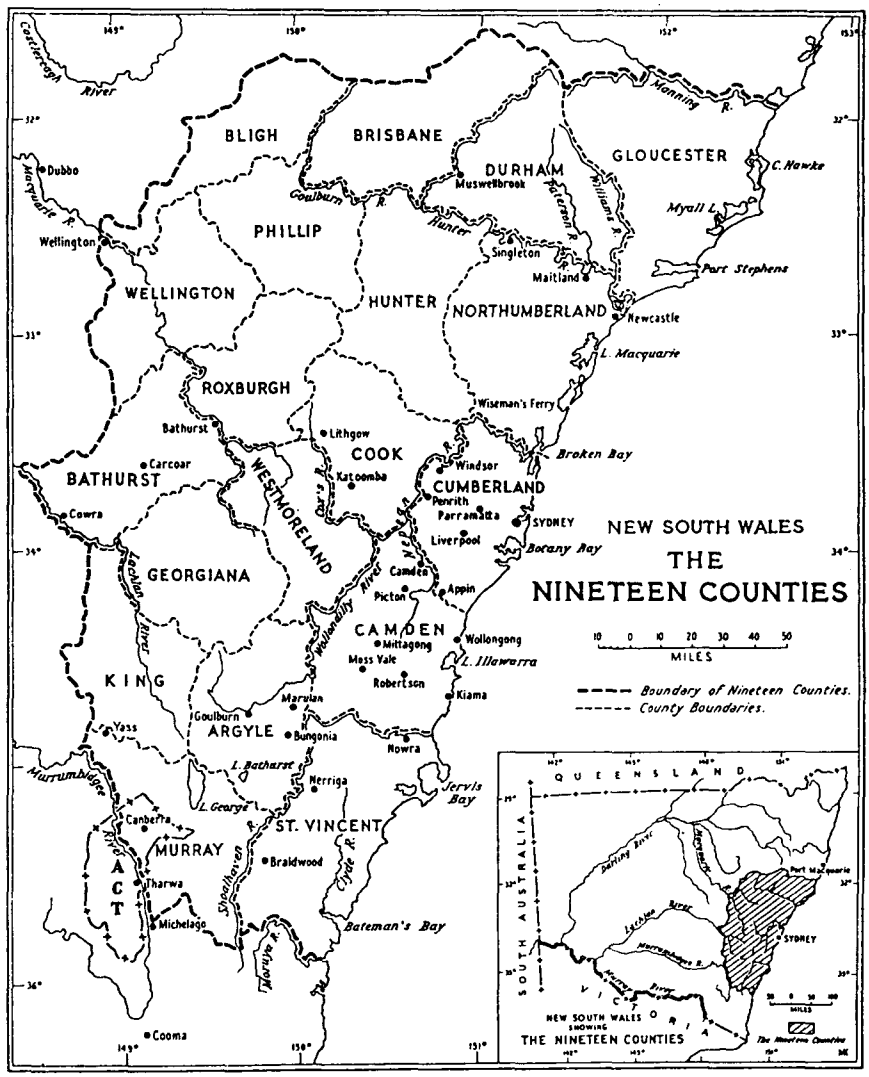


Fig.7.1 New South Wales: the Nineteen Counties. These boundaries were imposed on 5 September 1826, reviewed by Governor Darling, and published in the Sydney Gazette on 17 October 1829. This map was taken from T.M. Perry, Australia's First Frontier, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1963, p.8.

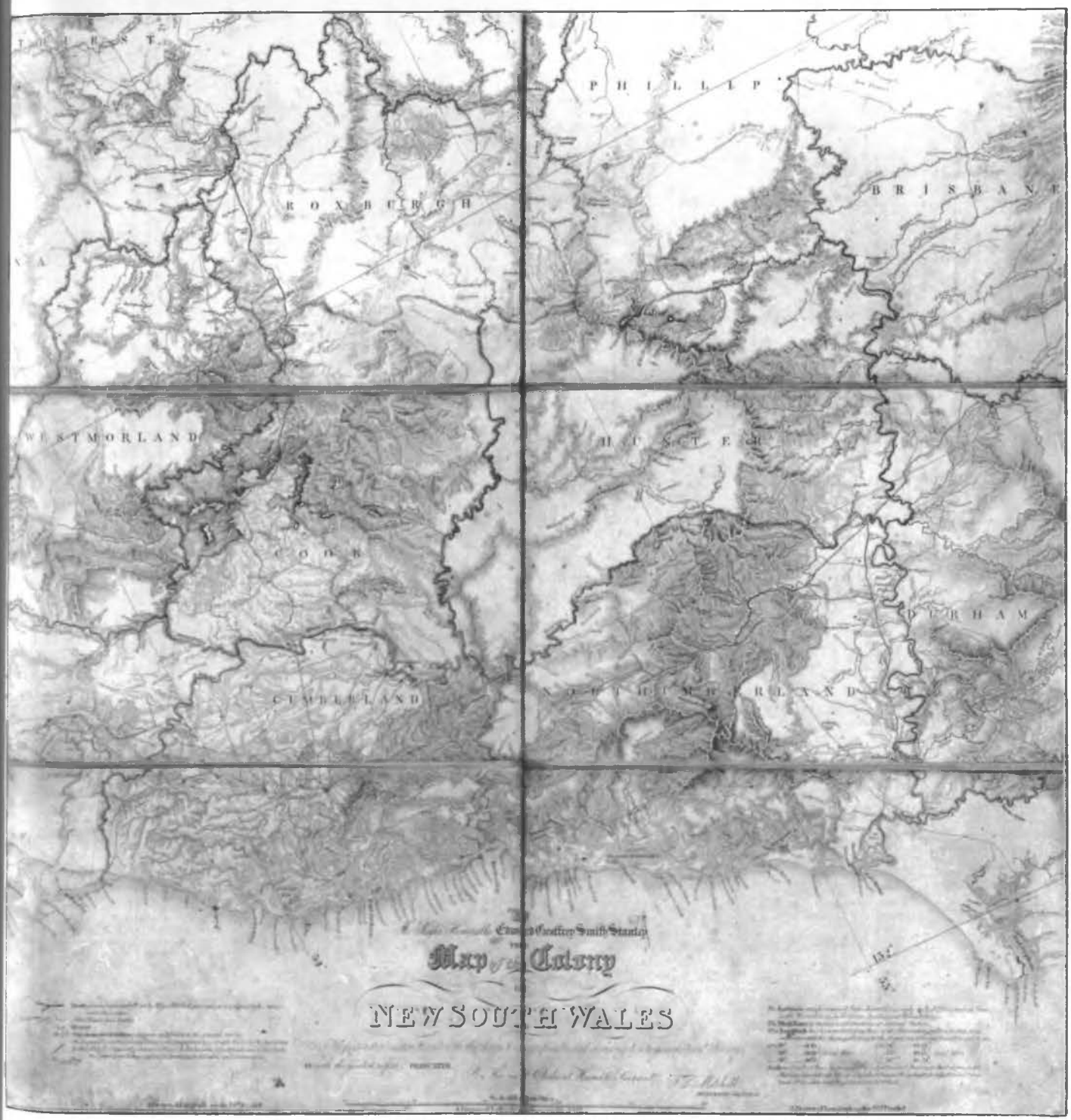


Fig.7.2 T.L. Mitchell, Map of the Colony of New South Wales, dedicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies E.G.S. Stanley, 'compiled from actual measurements, with the chain and circumferenter, and according to a trigronometrical survey.' Scale of 10 miles to an inch. Drawn by T.L. Mitchell, Engraved by John Carmichael in Sydney, republished in London, 1834. Detail. A further copy was printed in 1884, then in 1977. Mitchell had insisted, against opposition from the Colonial Office, that a full trigonometical survey was necessary, but Bourke was critical of the small scale of the map, and of Mitchell's attitude, while acknowledging that it was a work of 'no ordinary merit'.

Fig.7.3 Robert Dixon, Map of the Colony of New South Wales, published without permission in London by J.Cross 1837. The land alienated in coloured, the squatting stations are marked with red dots. Mitchell Library (MC811/gbbd/1837/1) State Library of NSW.

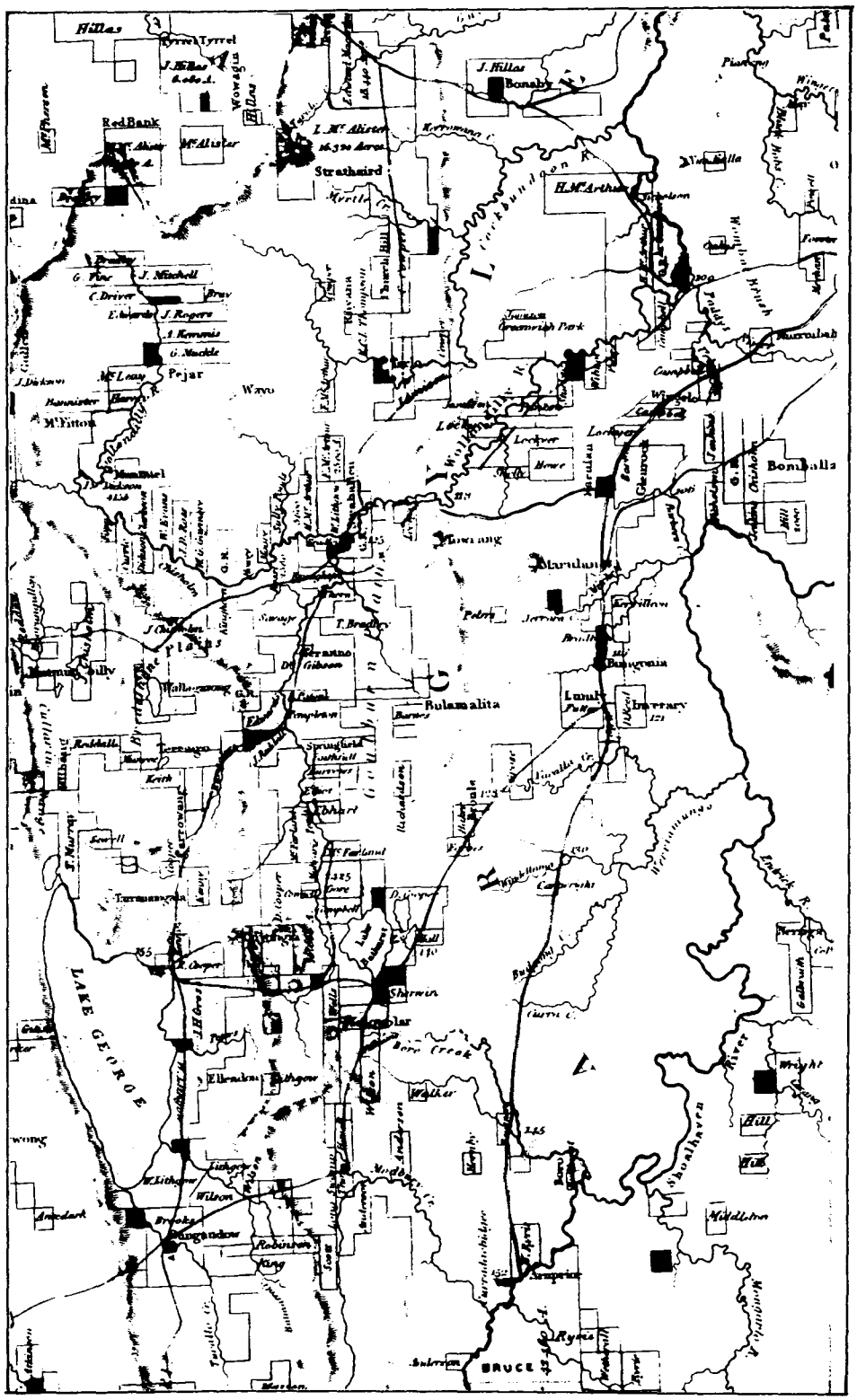


Fig.7.4 Robert Dixon, ibid. Detail of the southern highlands. The map was sold in the colony by W. Baker, Engraver and Stationer, 19 King-street, Sydney. It was advertised with Mitchell's official map 'either mounted, colored, or for the pocket'. Dixon marks the village and town reserves clearly, other Government Reserves, and land taken up either by grant or purchase. Compared with Mitchell's map of 1834, which pays more attention to topographical features, Dixon's map is easier to read, and would have been more useful as a practical guide.

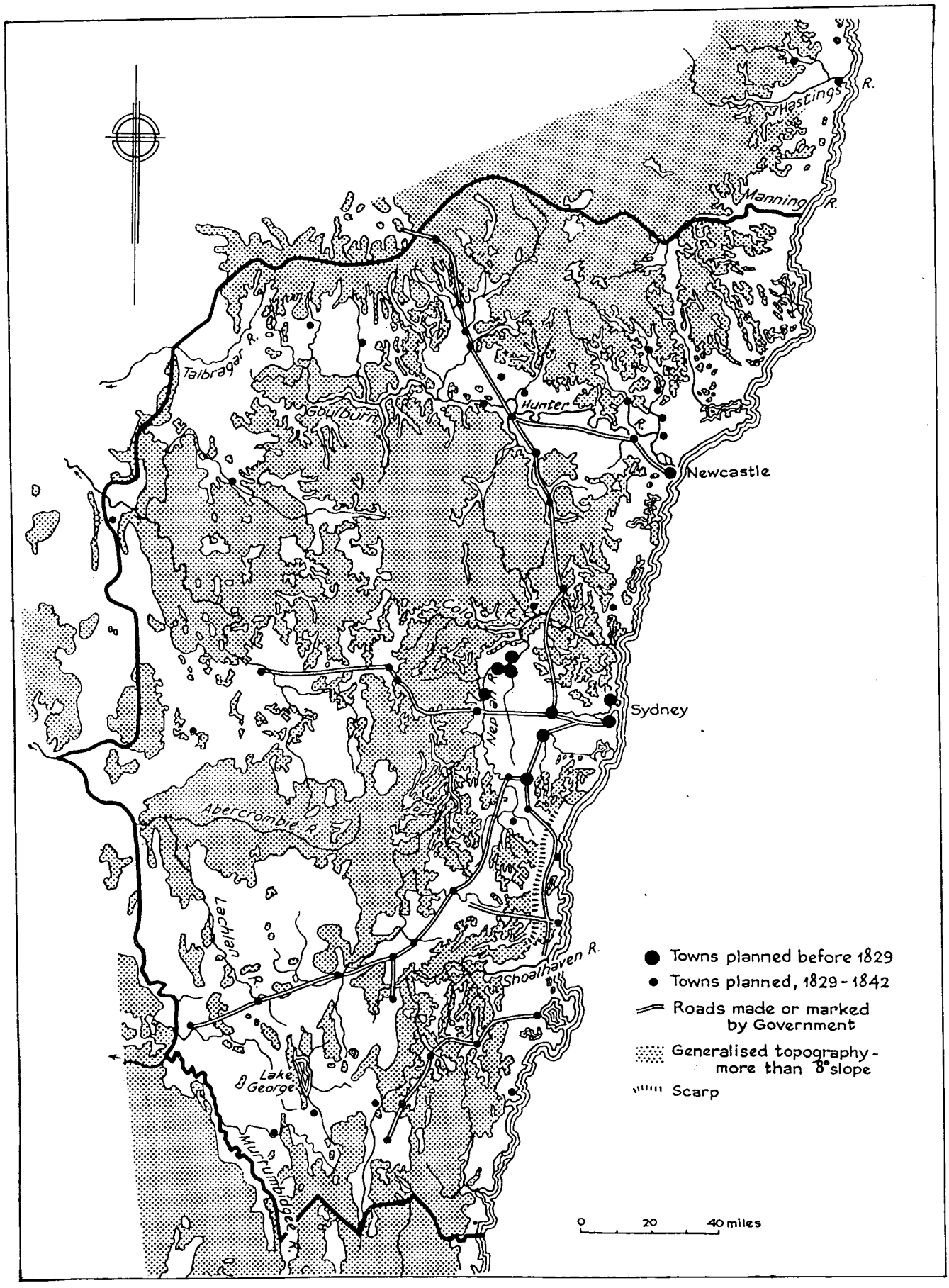


Fig.7.5 Location of towns planned by Government within the 'Limits of Location' up to 1842. From Denis Jeans, 'Town Planning in New South Wales 1829-1842', Australian Planning Institute Journal, vol 3 no 6, October 1965, p.188.

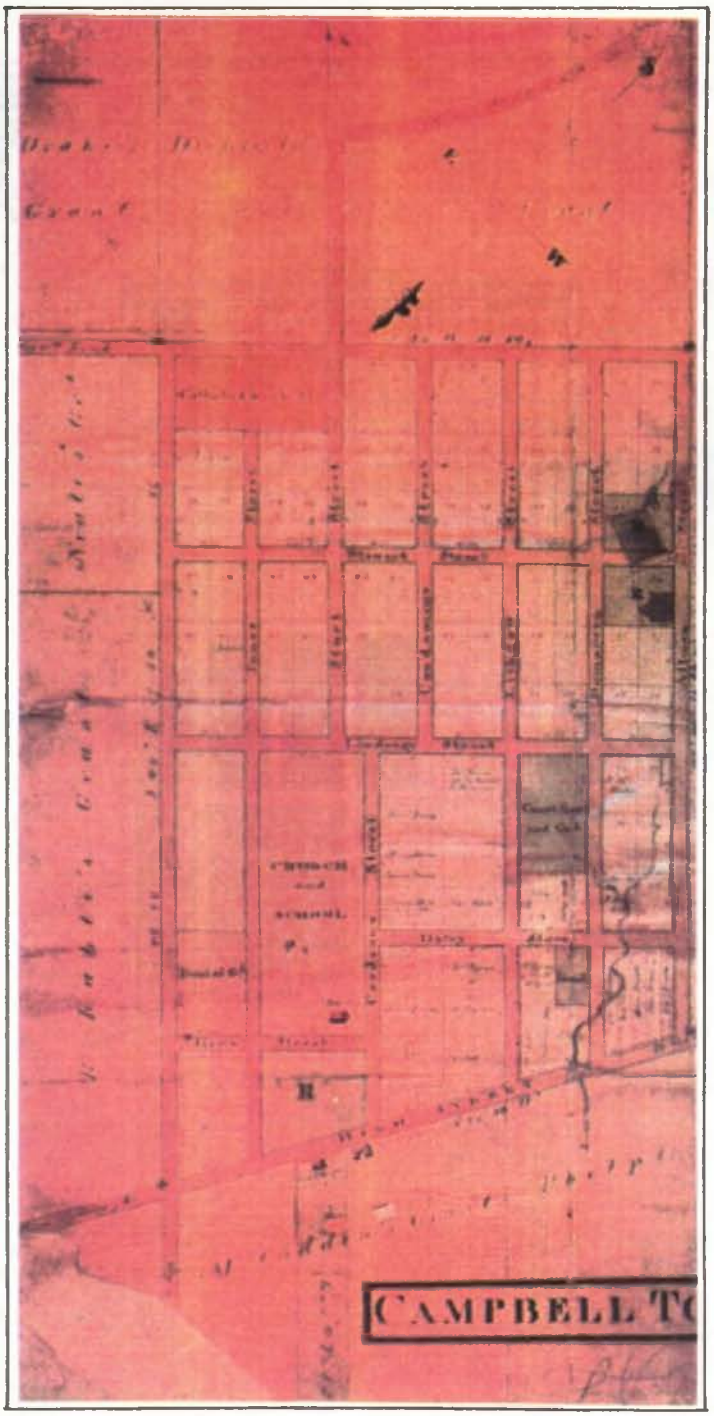


Fig.7.6(a)Plan of Campbell Town, c.1844, Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society. The urban lands reserved for churches, school, court house and water-supply are marked. From Carol Liston, Campbelltown, Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1988, opp p.116.

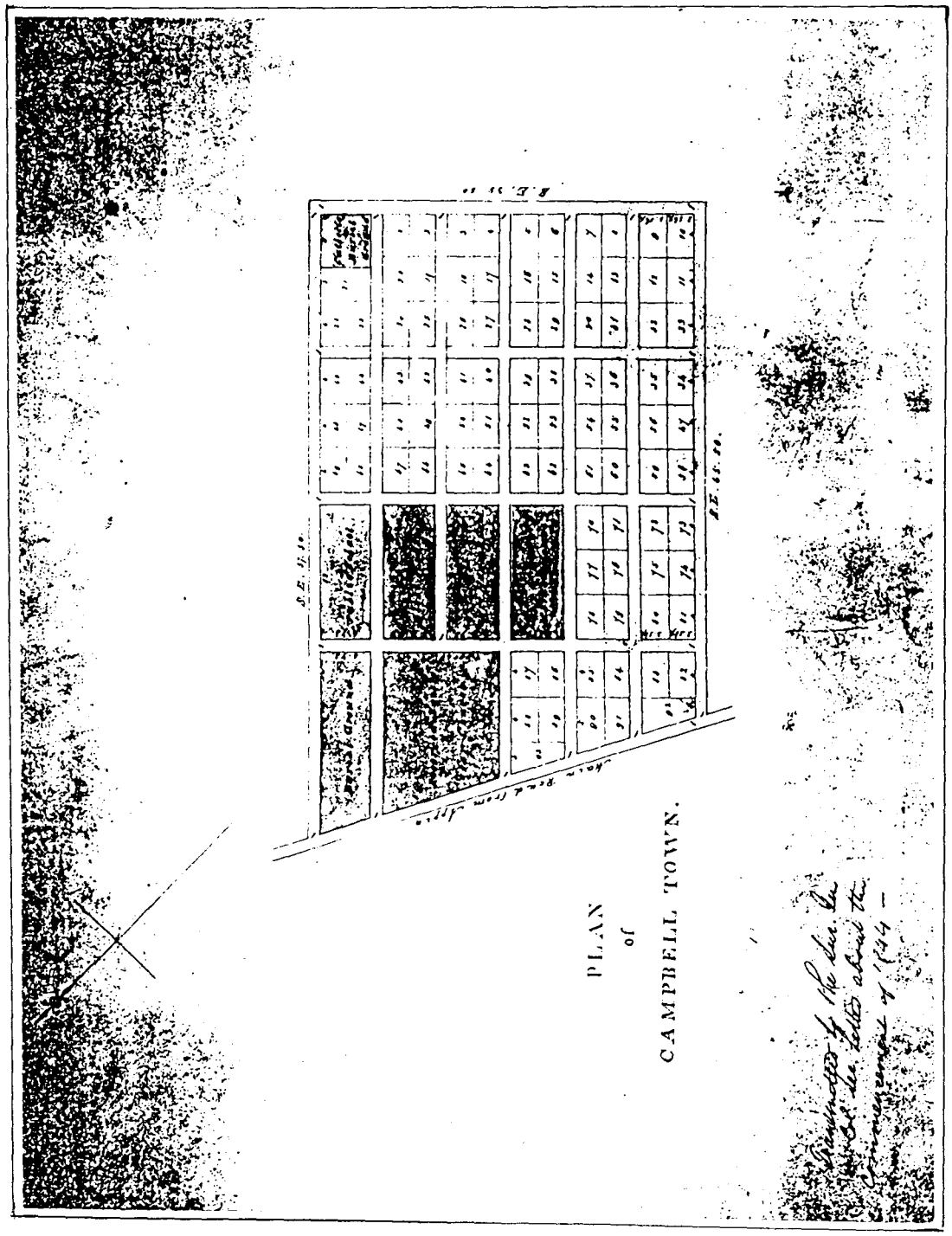
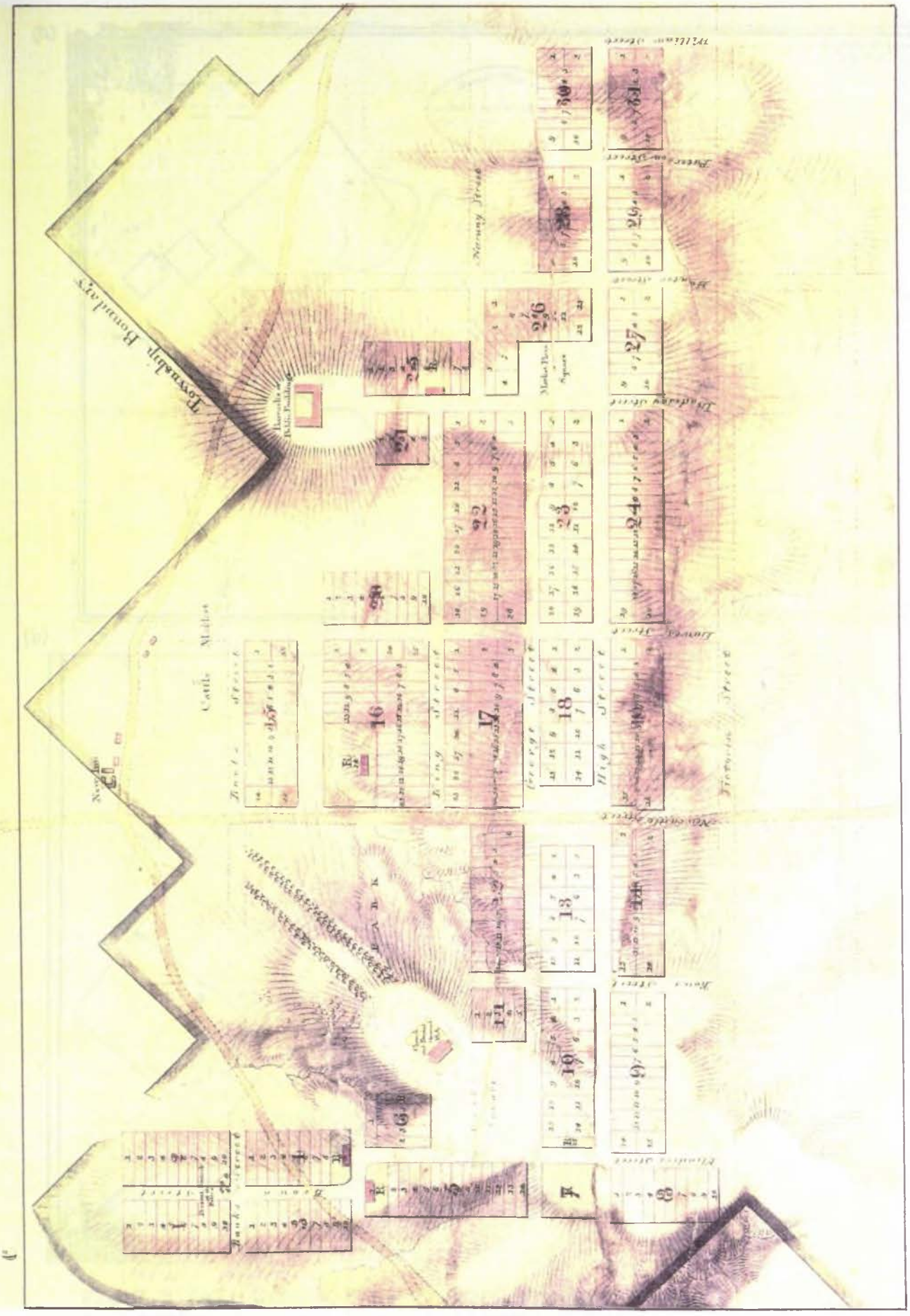
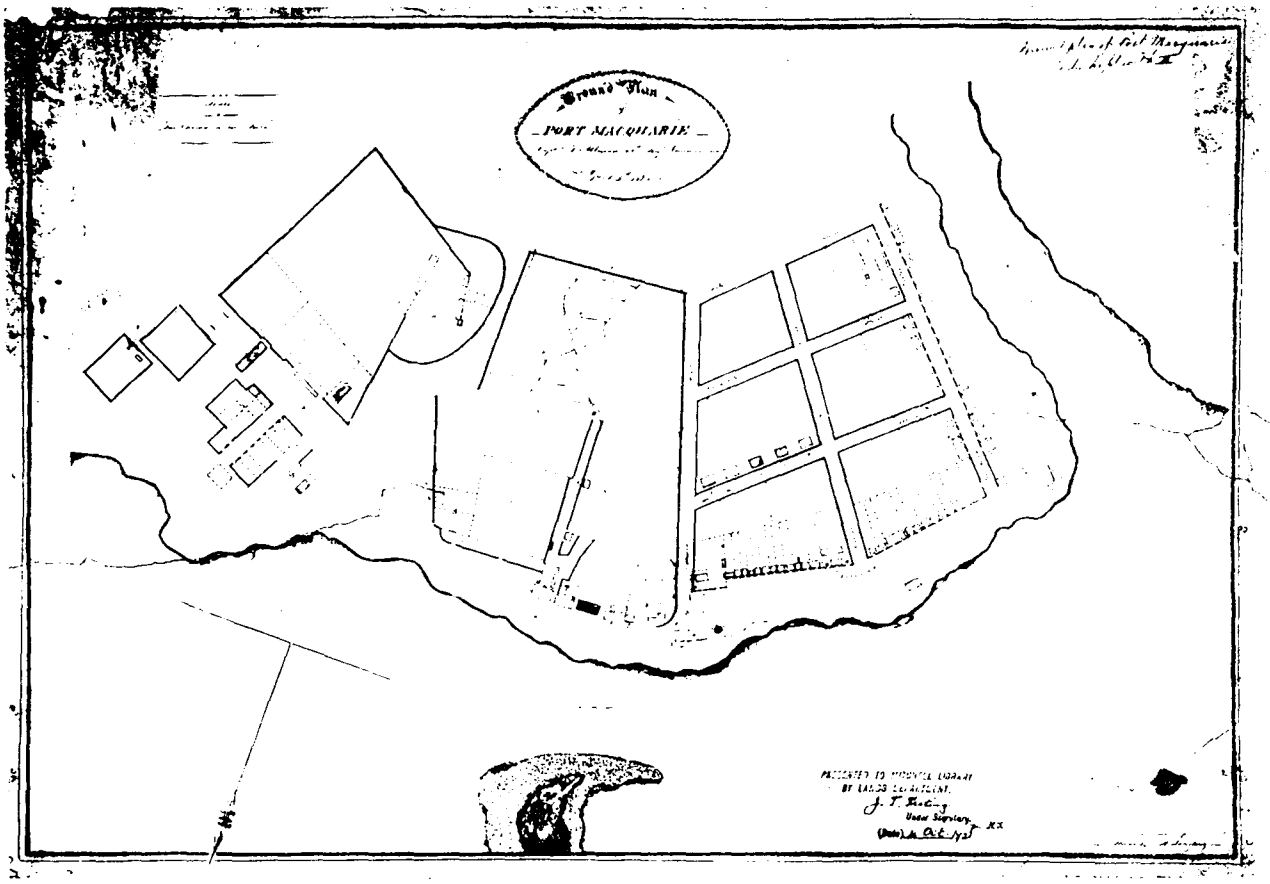


Fig.7.6 (b) Plan of Campbelltown, 1844, apparently one which was rejected in favour of the preceeding amended plan of Fig.7.6(a). This plan is notable for its high proportion of land (shown shaded) reserved for public uses: church, burial grounds, school, court house, and market house. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.2281.


Castle Street
Trinity Street
George Street
High Street
Victoria Street
Parsnip Boundary
Norway Street
Market Place
Square
Public Buildings
Hunter Street
Bridge Street
Lawrence Street
Brisbane Street
Elizabeth Street
Mary Street
Queen Street
Wallis Street
Bank Street
Church Street
Wallis Street
Hunter Street
Bridge Street
Lawrence Street
Brisbane Street
Elizabeth Street
Mary Street
Queen Street
Wallis Street
Bank Street
Church

(a)



(b)

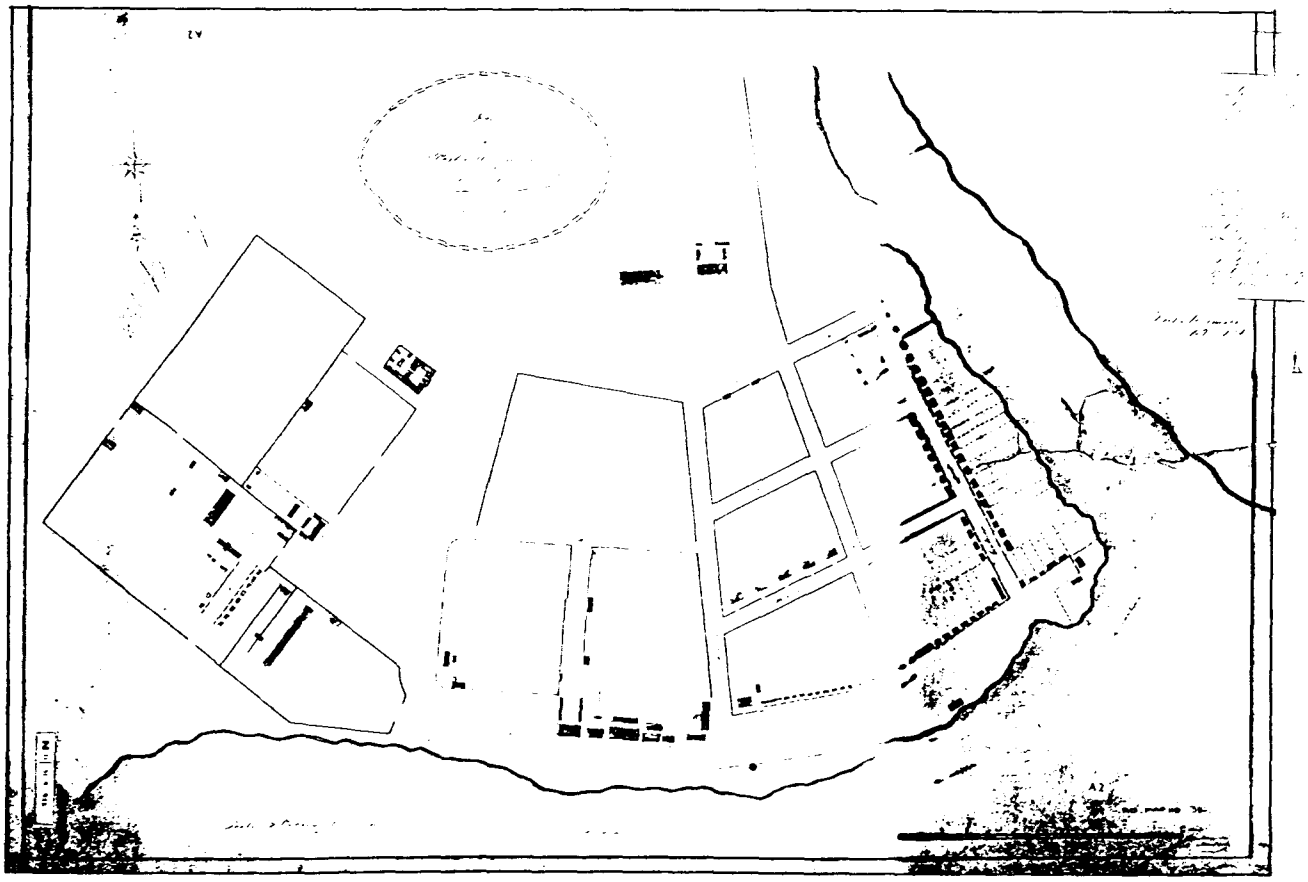


Fig.7.8 (a) Ground Plan of Port Macquarie, prepared by H. Langdon for Capt Francis Allman, 8 April 1824. A preliminary survey was done by James Meehan. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.74.
Fig.7.8 (b) Plan of Port Macquarie by Capt Wright, March 1826. Archives Office of NSW. Based on the above plan, more buildings have been added, including a gaol, a substantial church, hospital, and granary.

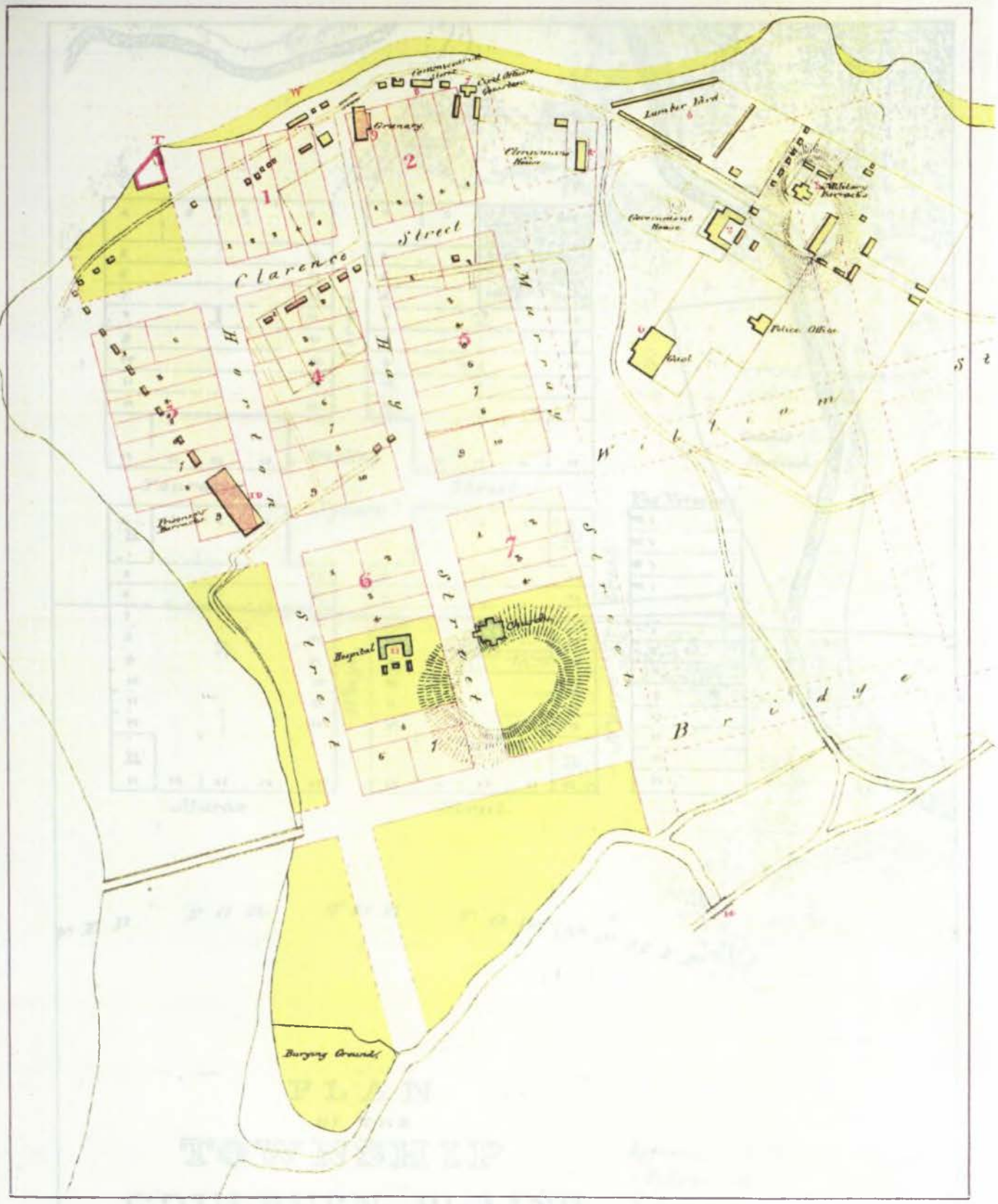


Fig.7.9 Plan of Port Macquarie, April 1831. Showing a new arrangement of streets according to the regulations. Prepared by Surveyors Ralfe and D'Arcy and signed by T.L. Mitchell. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.3679. Facsimile by the Central Mapping Authority of NSW, 1986. A Key not included here refers to the buildings on the plan. The new plan is laid over the existing buildings to signal that the convict station was to be acknowledged as a regular town with the opening of the district for free settlement. Compare with Figs.7.8 (a) and (b).

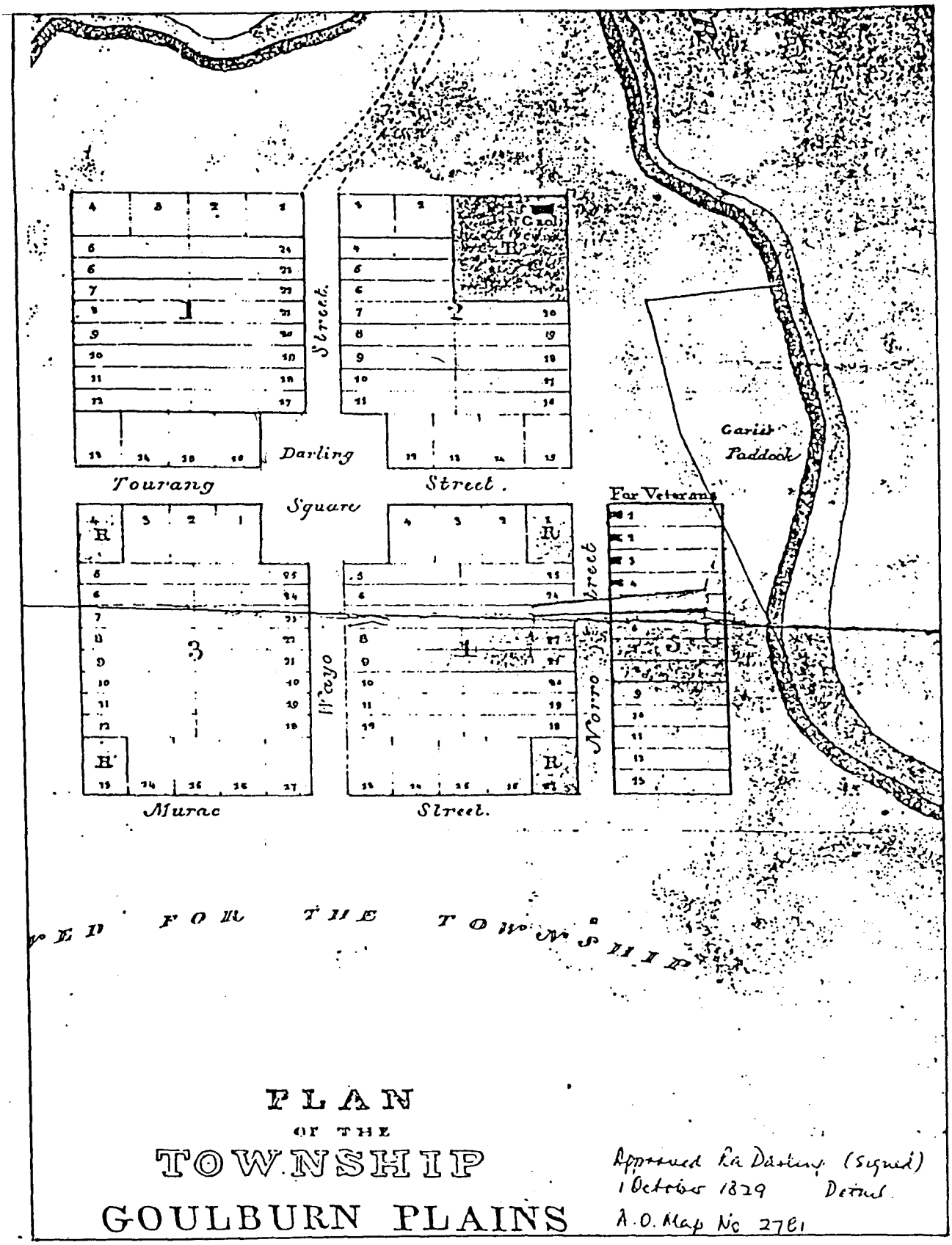


Fig.7.10(a) The first plan of Goulburn, approved by Governor Darling 1 October, 1829. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.2781. Detail. The plan is centred on Darling Square, articulated with a variation of the standard section design, (See Fig.7.12). When Governor Bourke visited the site of the town in 1833, he suggested a larger design for the town, more in keeping with its role as a 'gateway' to the grazing lands of the Southern Highlands.(See Fig.7.10(b) following).

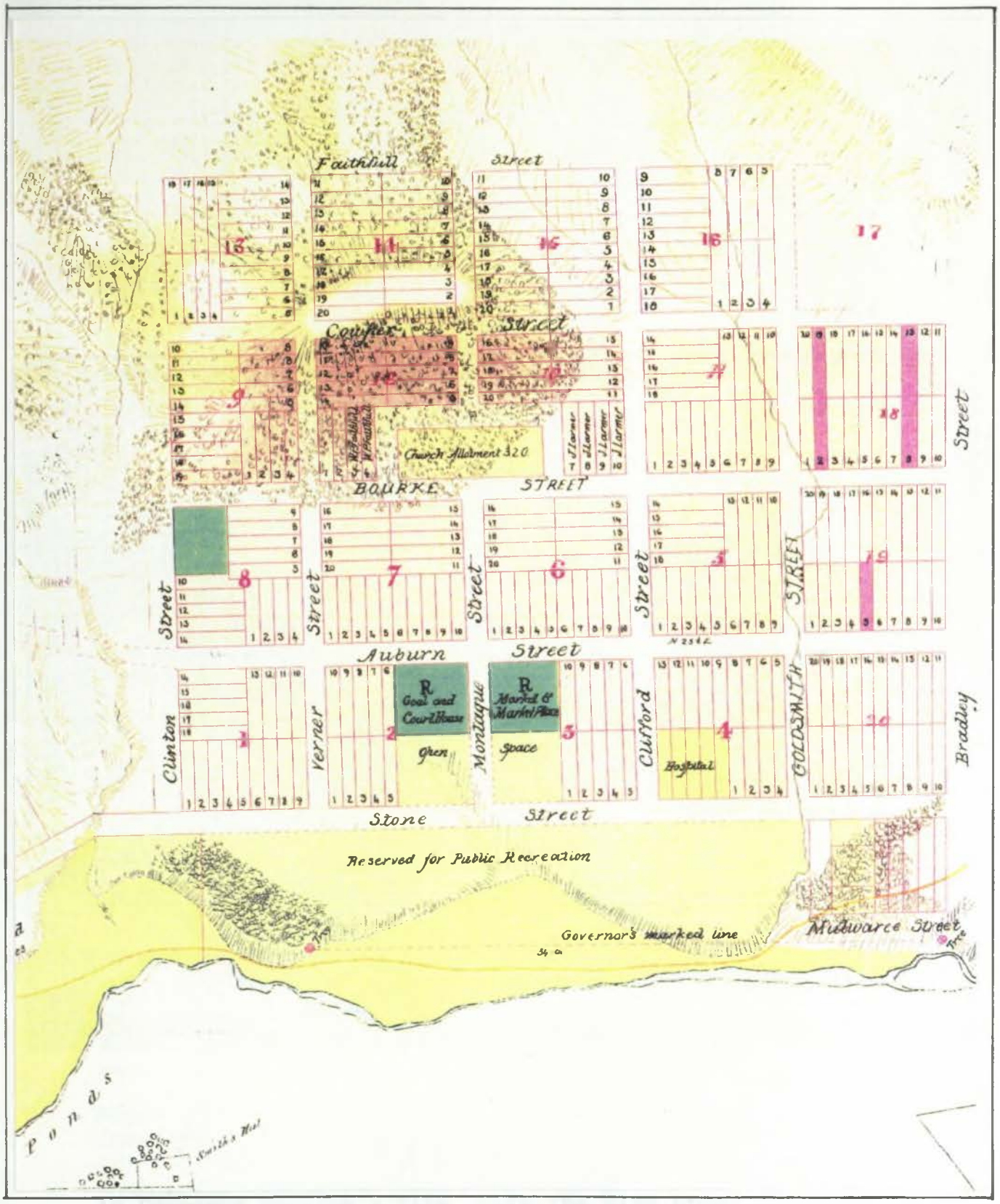
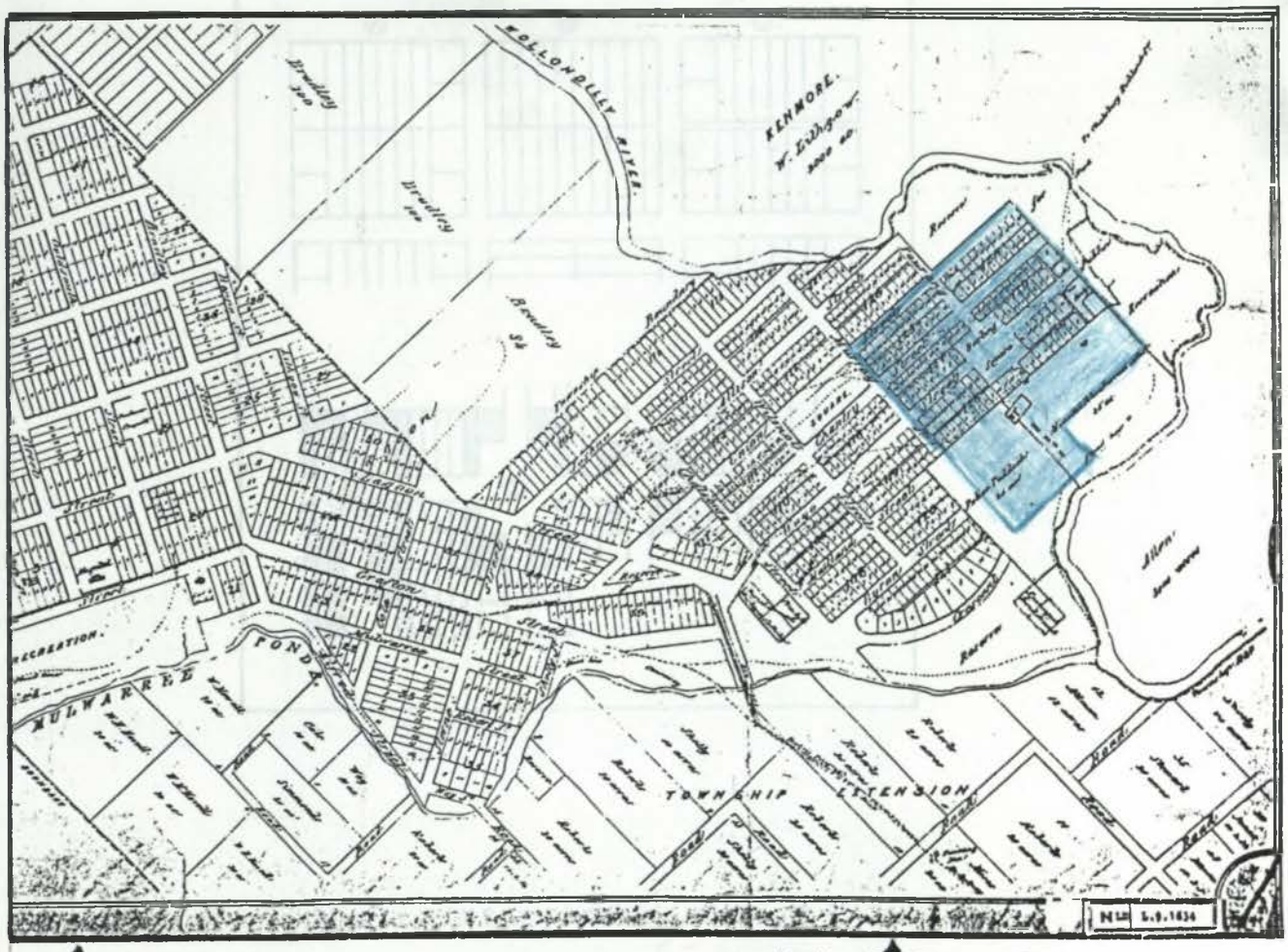


Fig.7.10(b) Plan of the Town of Goulburn, 9 June 1833, initialed by Mitchell with the note 'Transmitted to Surveyor Hoddle...33/41.' Facsimile plan from the original in the Archives Office of NSW, issued by the Central Mapping Authority of NSW, 1986. Governor Bourke had the town site moved about one kilometre westward of the earlier plan of 1829 and considerably extended. See also Fig.7.11. AONSW Map No.2789.



↑ second plan original ↑ town plan

Fig.7.11 Plan of Goulburn including the old Township, compiled by E.H. Arnheim 1839. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.3483. This map shows the junction of the 'old' town plan, situated in the bend of the Wollondilly River in Governor Darling's time, with the plan under Governor Bourke, laid out to the west of the earlier town and north of the 'Governor's line' which Bourke himself rode over and marked out. It is interesting that the earlier plan already shows a different grouping of town allotments to the standard square sections; Darling Square is left clear of buildings, but laneways are provided at the back of the allotments. The first plan has a very clear cardo-decumanus orientation, with streets laid out north-south and east-west.

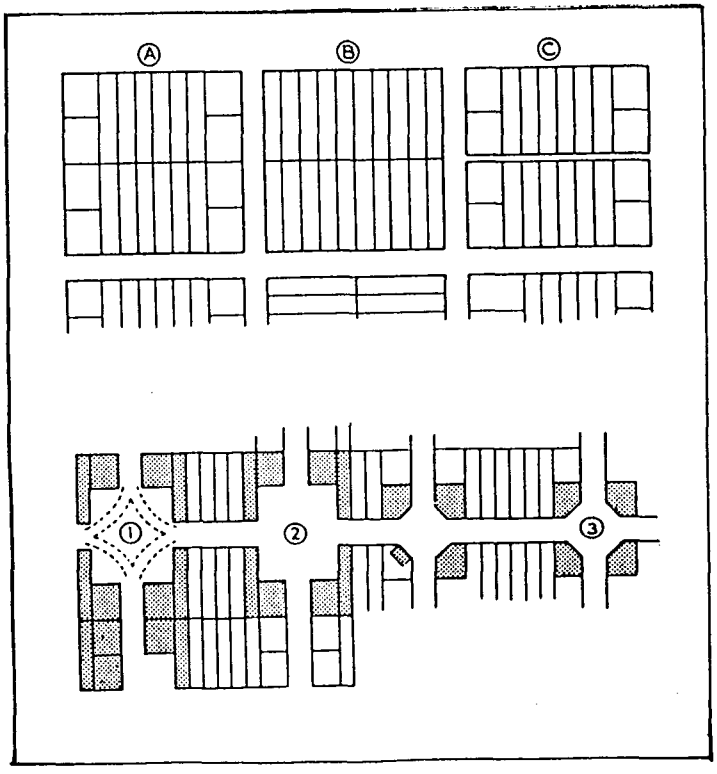


Fig.7.12 A. The standard section or block brought into ubiquitous use by the 1829 Town Planning Regulations. This section was used, with slight variations, in most official town plans in Australia during the rest of the century. It was also used in some of the towns founded by private land owners. B. and C., variants. 1, 2, and 3, variations used in the two Goulburn plans. D.N.Jeans, 'Town Planning in New South Wales 1829-1842', Australian Planning Institute Journal, October 1965, p.192.

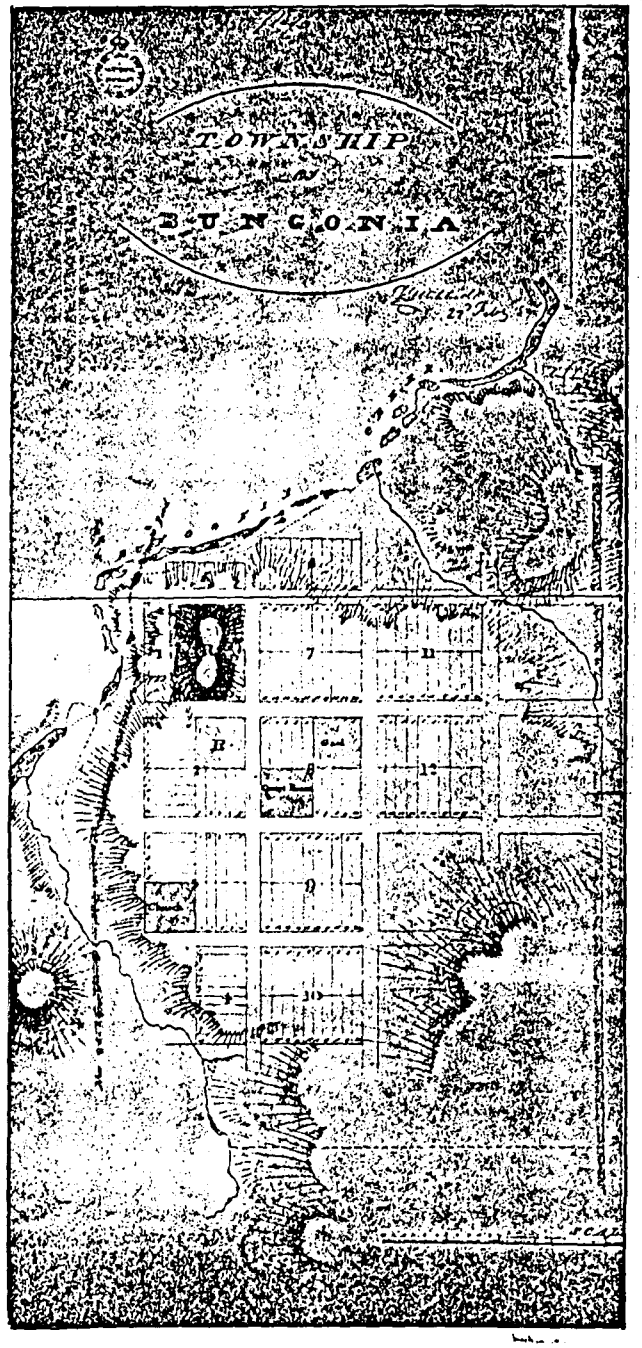
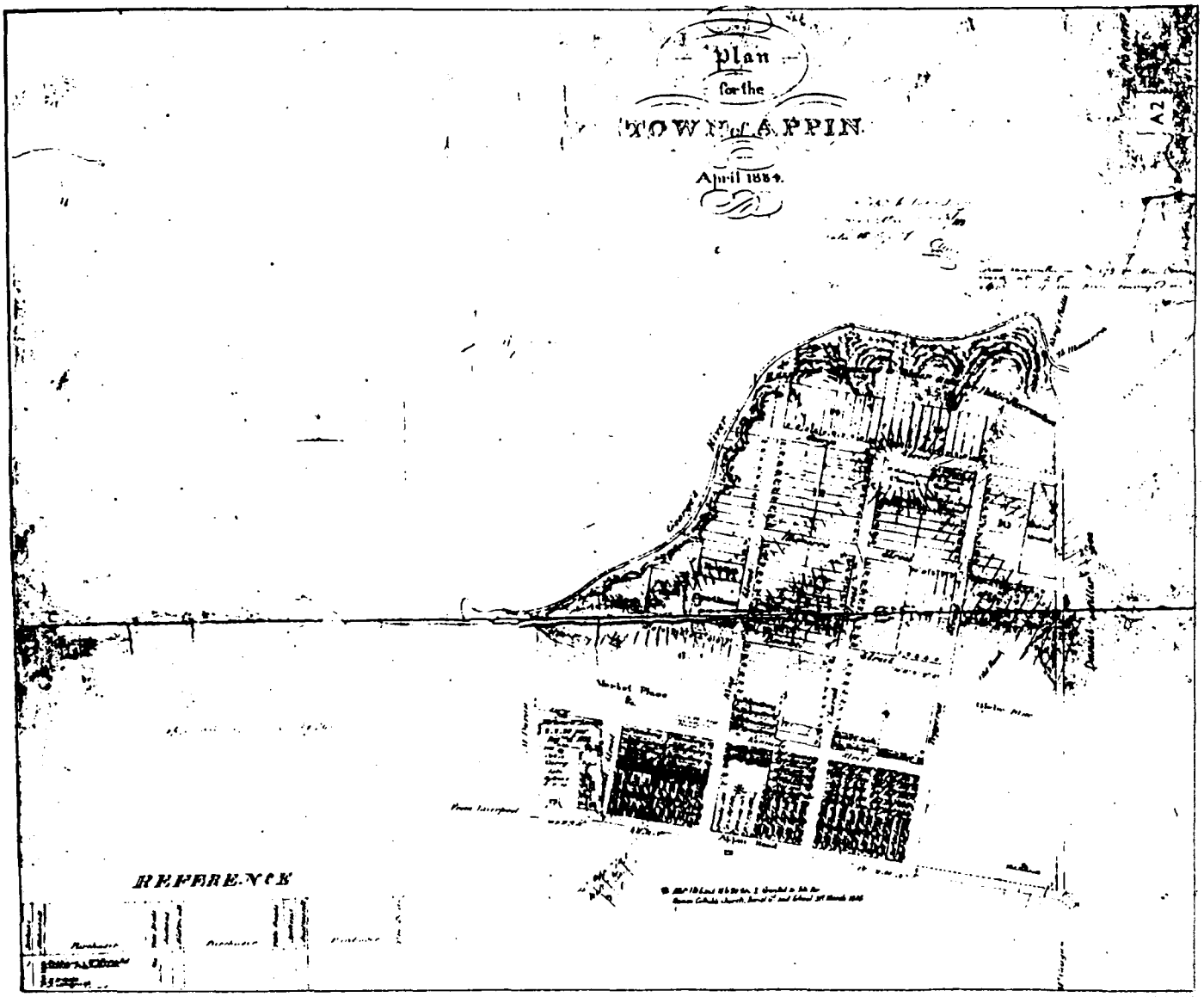
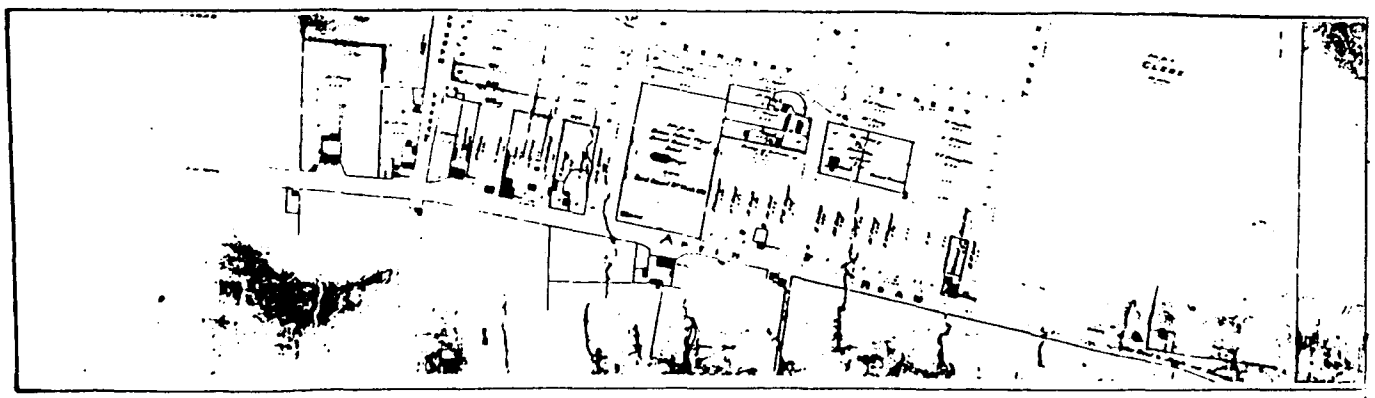


Fig.7.13 Township of Bungonia, plan signed by T.L.Mitchell, 22 February 1833, and in his meticulous drafting style. Copy held at the Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. The streets are uniform in width, the different dimensions between the main and cross streets are ignored and also the cross street allotments. A simple plan of 12 sections, bordered by Bungonia Creek, with reserves for court house, goal and church, and recreation.



(a)



(b)

Fig.7.14 (a) Plan for the Town of Appin, April 1834. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.1170. Though 14 blocks were marked out bordered by the road from Campbelltown to Wollongong and the George's River, the town buildings clung to the road, forming a long one-street ribbon development village.
Fig.7.14 (b) Plan of Appin, October 1842. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.1171. Detail. Eight years later, buildings bordering the road. Campbelltown also exhibited a similar pattern at the same time.

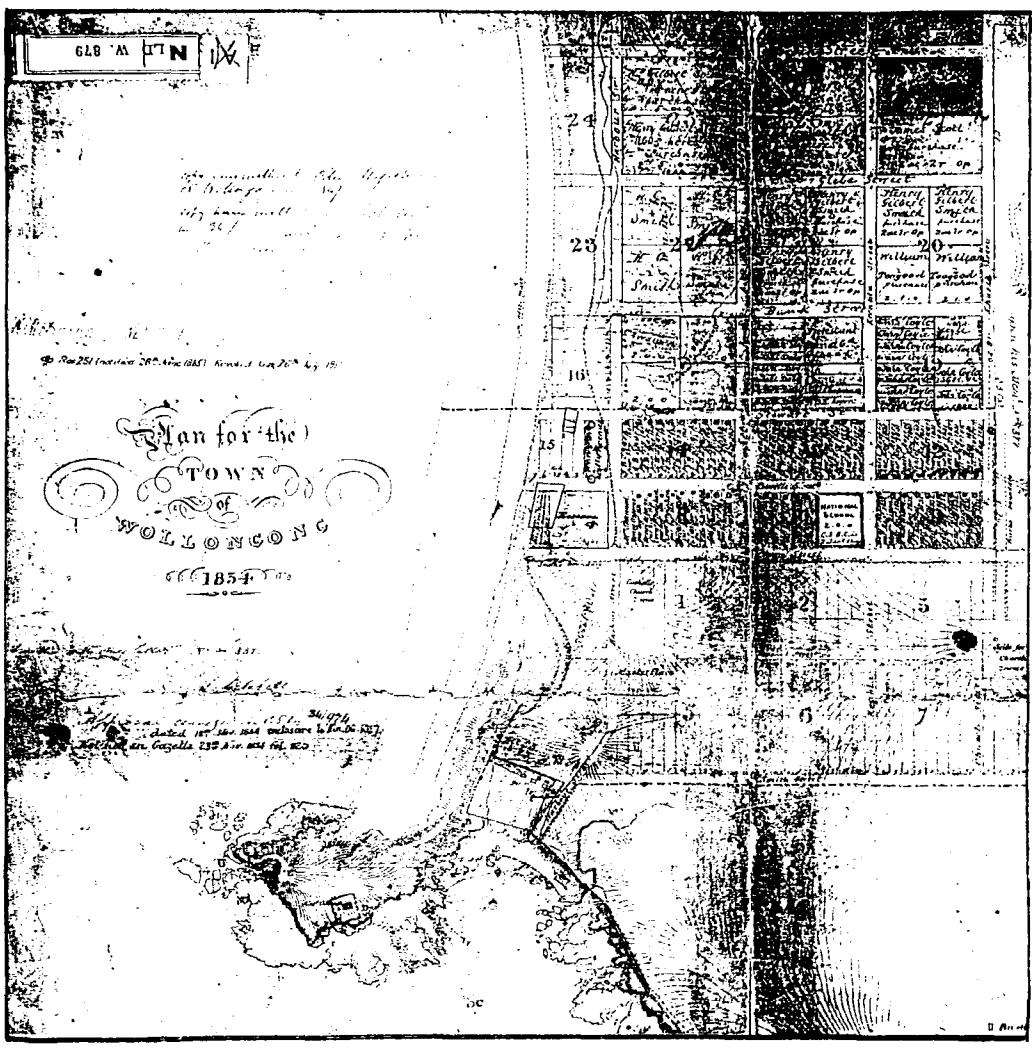


Fig.7.15 Plan for the Town of Wollongong, 1834, Archives Office of NSW, Map No.5963. Detail. In the original plan of eight sections, near the little promontory and lighthouse, sites for two churches, a market place, a customs house, and glebe land were reserved from sale. Tbe first town extension was in 1837, sections 9 to 14, and other sections were added later, 20 to 27 being suburban allotments of up to 5 acres (2 ha) in size. This particular map is a good example of a 'working copy' retained by the Surveyors Office, where additions were made to the original plan over a period.

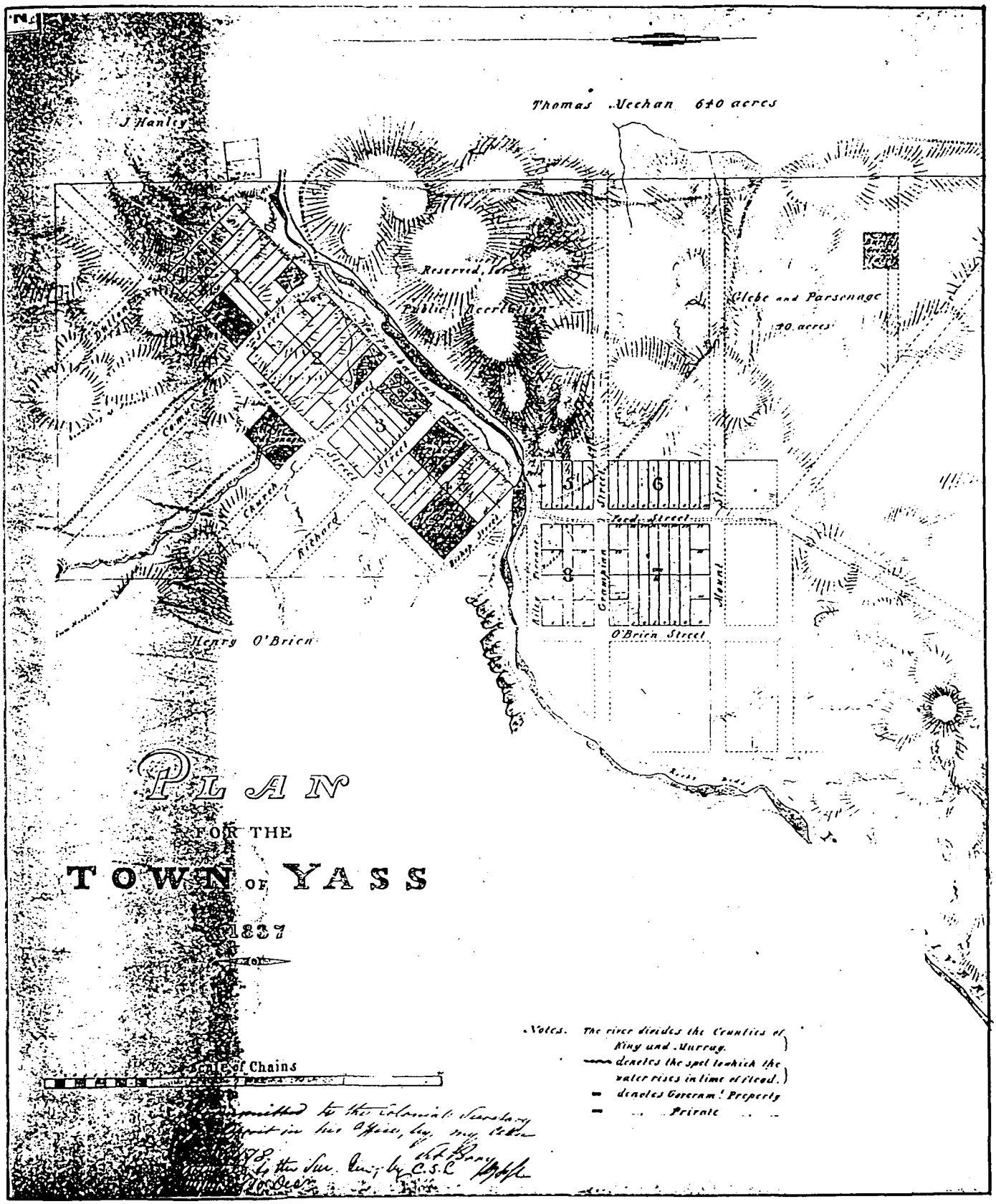


Fig.7.16 Plan for the Town of Yass, 1837. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.6138, signed by S. Perry. The town is contained within a Township Reserve. Urban land reserved for public uses and churches is shown shaded.

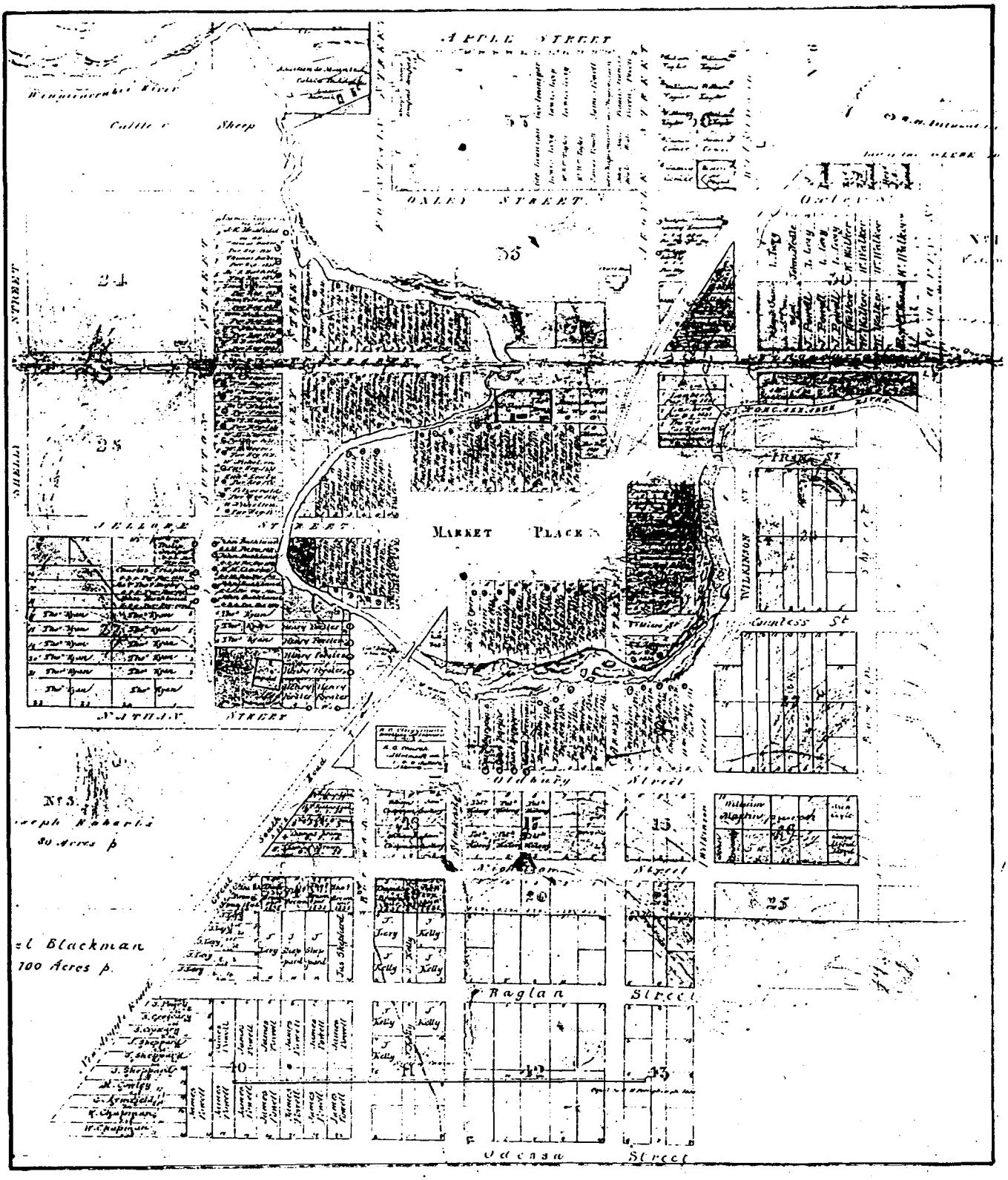


Fig.7.17 Plan of Berrima Township, Sept. 1838. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.1376. Surveyor Fernyhough. The main road south from Sydney (later the Hume Highway) passed through Berrima and a fine Court House, 1836-41 and large Gaol was built there. A Market Place was located in the centre of the town and a modest complement of colonial houses, inns and churches were attracted.

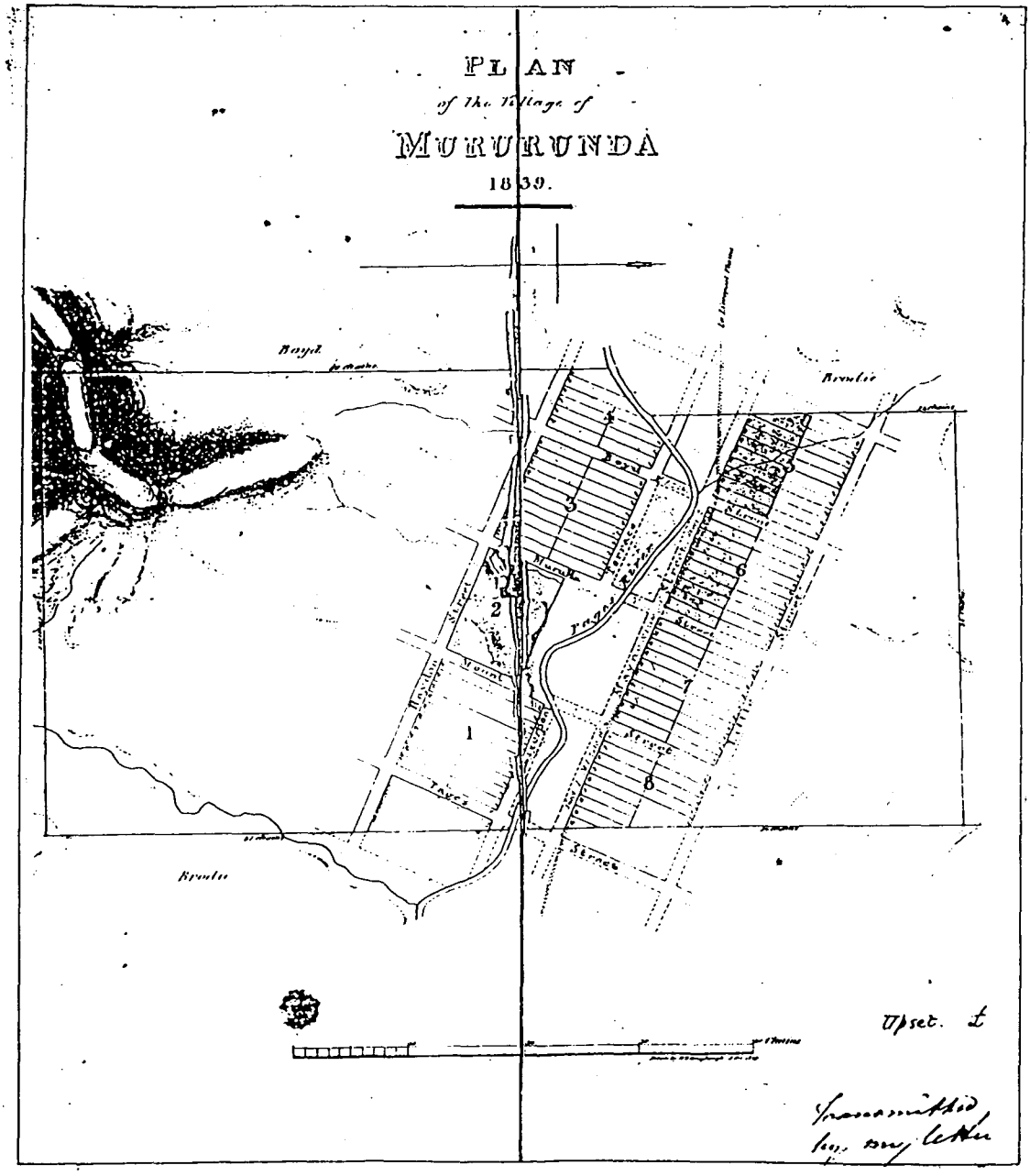


Fig.7.18 Plan of the Village of Mururunda (sic), 1839. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.3942. Note the boundaries of the Village Reserve containing the village, the sites for urban public land, including those around the river, and the route of the established road to the Liverpool Plains.

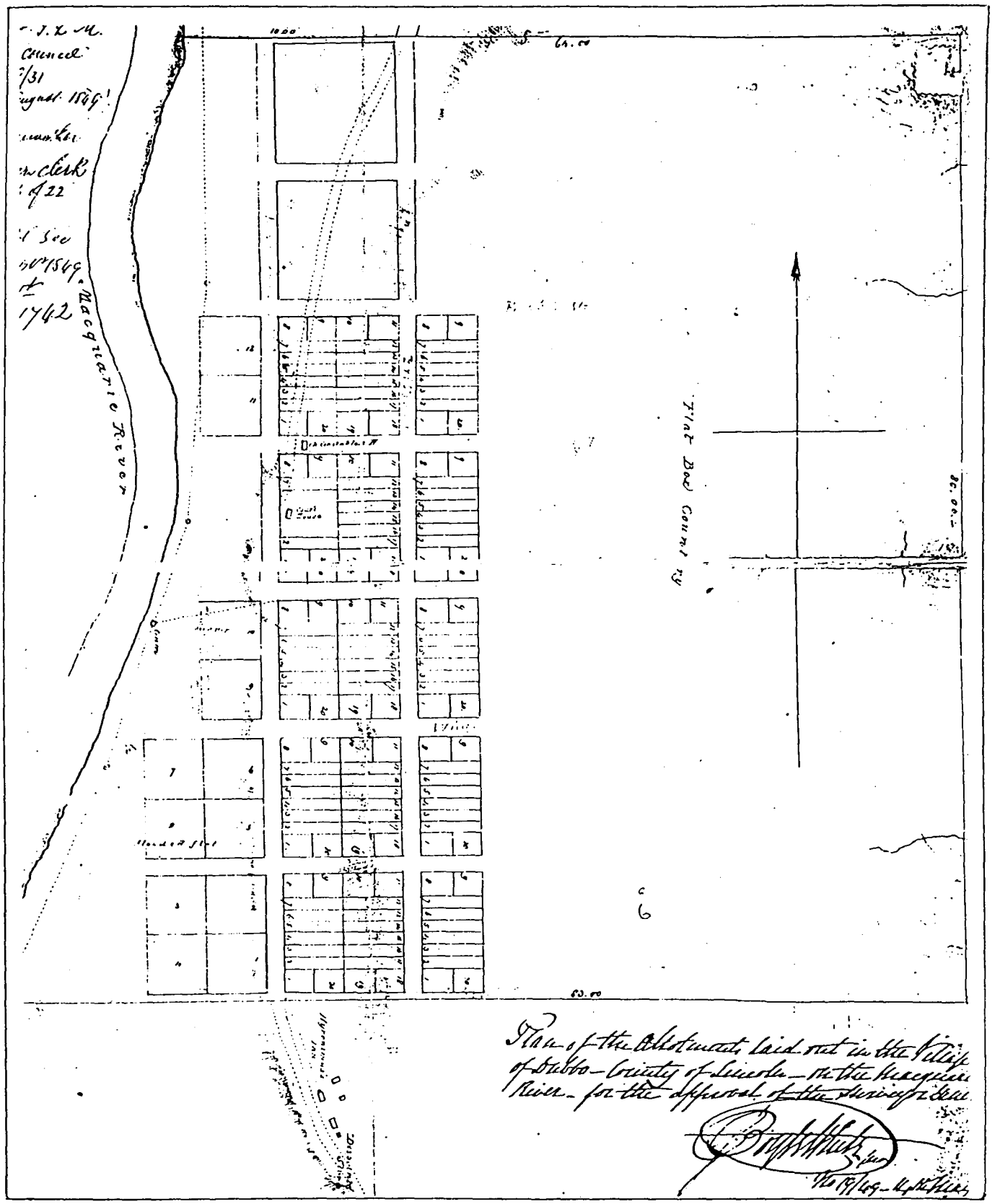


Fig.7.19 Plan for the Village of Dubbo, 1849. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.2617. The standard sections are interrupted only for a site for a court house.

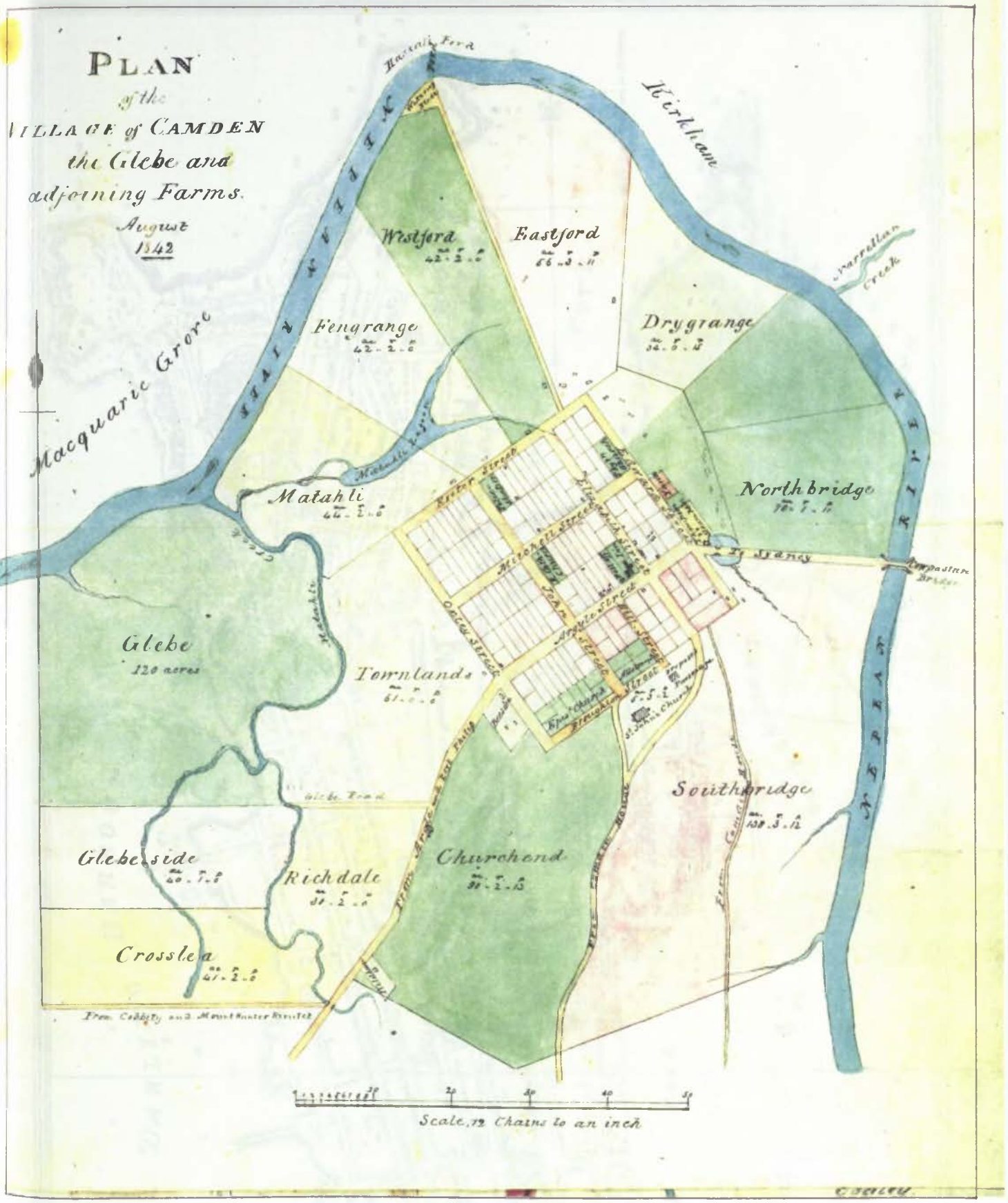


Fig.7.20 Plan of the Village of Camden, the Glebe and adjoining farms, August 1842. A private village planned by James and William Macarthur. Macarthur Papers, A4217, Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, by permission.

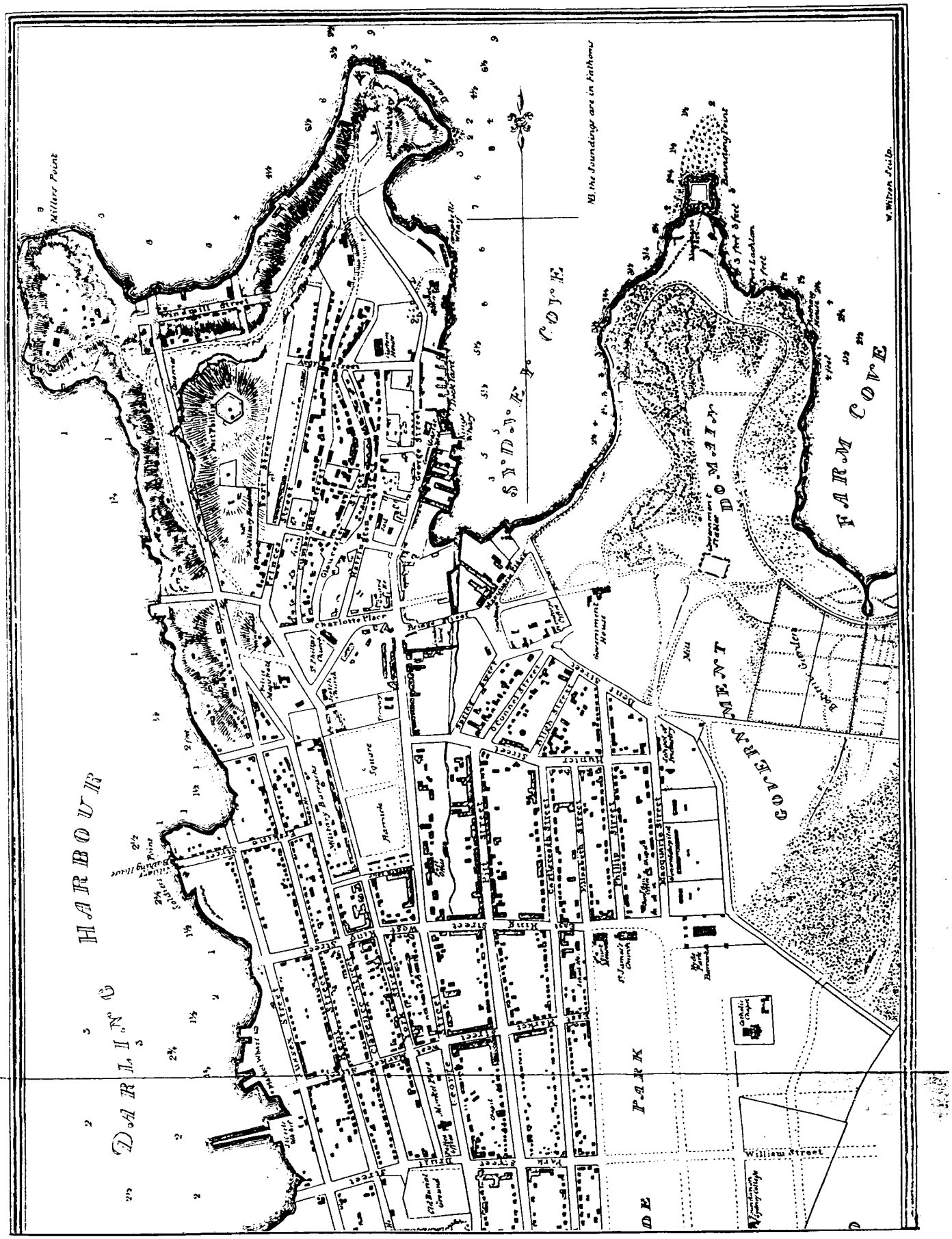


Fig.7.21 Part of the Map of the Town of Sydney, 1831. Drawn and engraved for the New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory, W. Wilson, by permission from the Surveyor General.

CHAPTER EIGHT

FIGURES

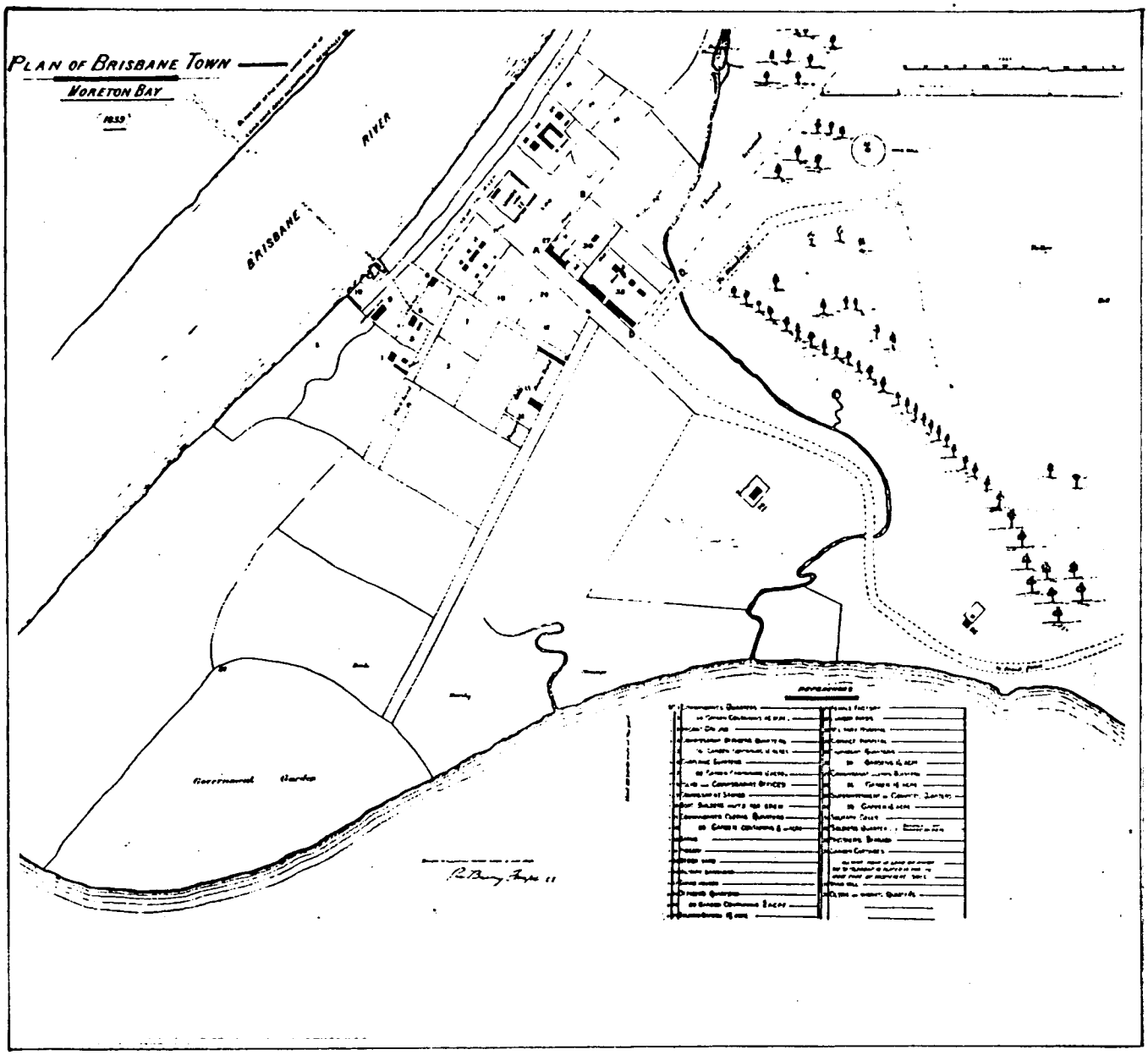


Fig.8.1(a) Plan of Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay, 1839. Dixson Library, State Library of NSW. The buildings are grouped facing a reach of the Brisbane River, charted by John Oxley in 1823. It seems that only the main structures are marked. There is a key to the plan, a scale, but no north point.

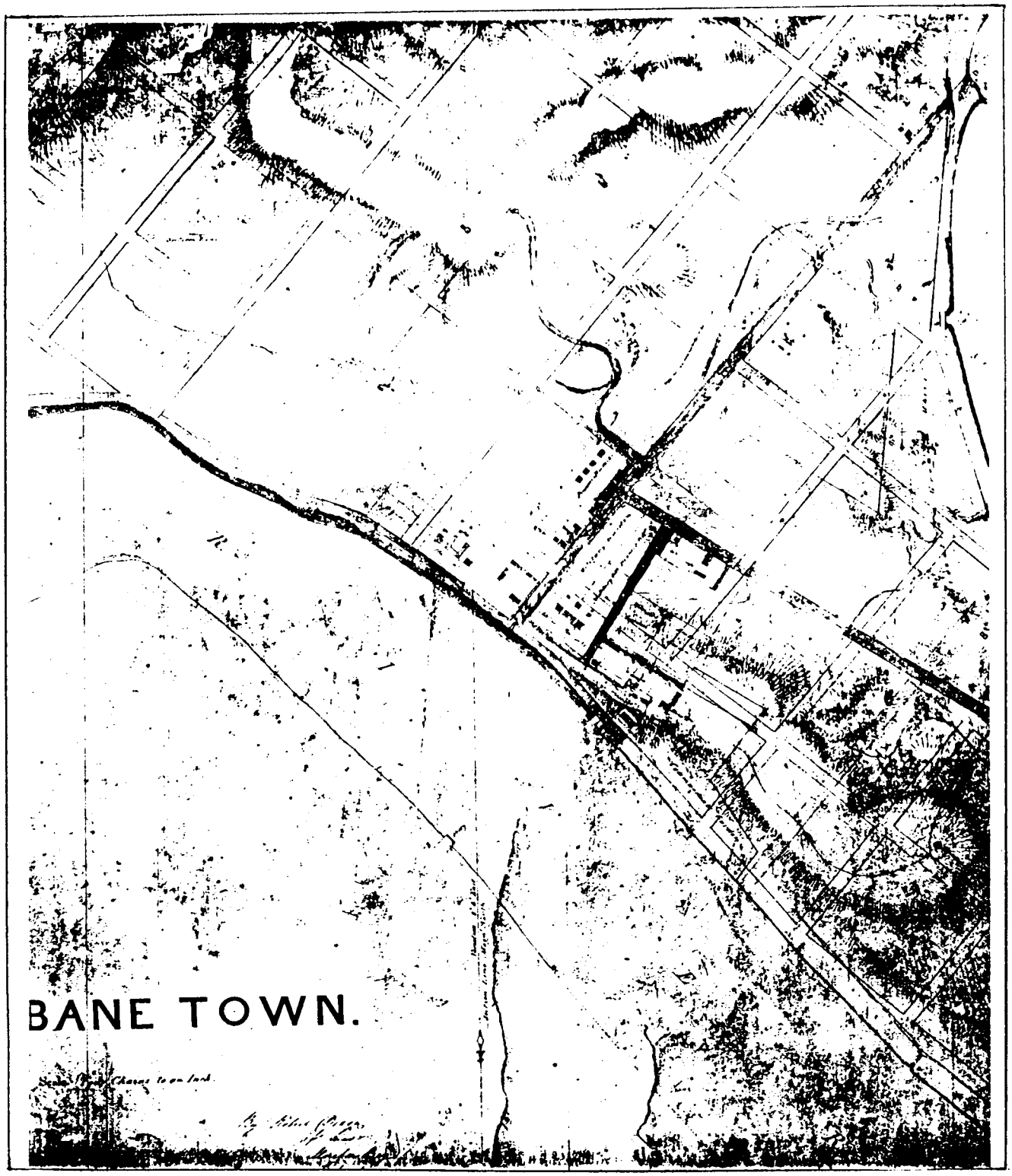


Fig.8.1(b) Brisbane Town, Map by Robert Dixon, Surveyor, Moreton Bay. c.1845. Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. Taking the main parade space in front of the principal building, the Prisoner's Barracks, as his starting line, at 45' to the north-south cardo, Dixon has laid a square grid over the site, disregarding the other smaller structures. Compare to the new plan for Port Macquarie, 1831, Fig.7.9.

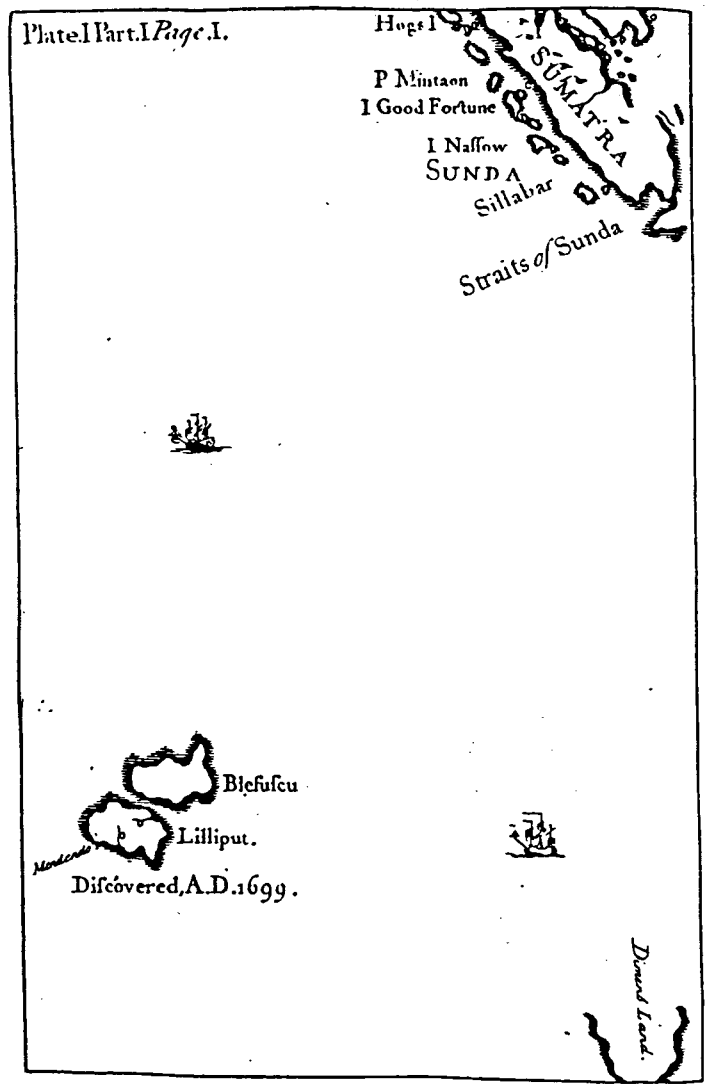


Fig.8.2 The position of Lilliput, located by Jonathan Swift north-west of Van Diemen's Land and south from Sumatra, roughly where the Colony of South Australia was later settled. From J. Swift's Gulliver's Travels, vol.I, p.1, London, 1727.

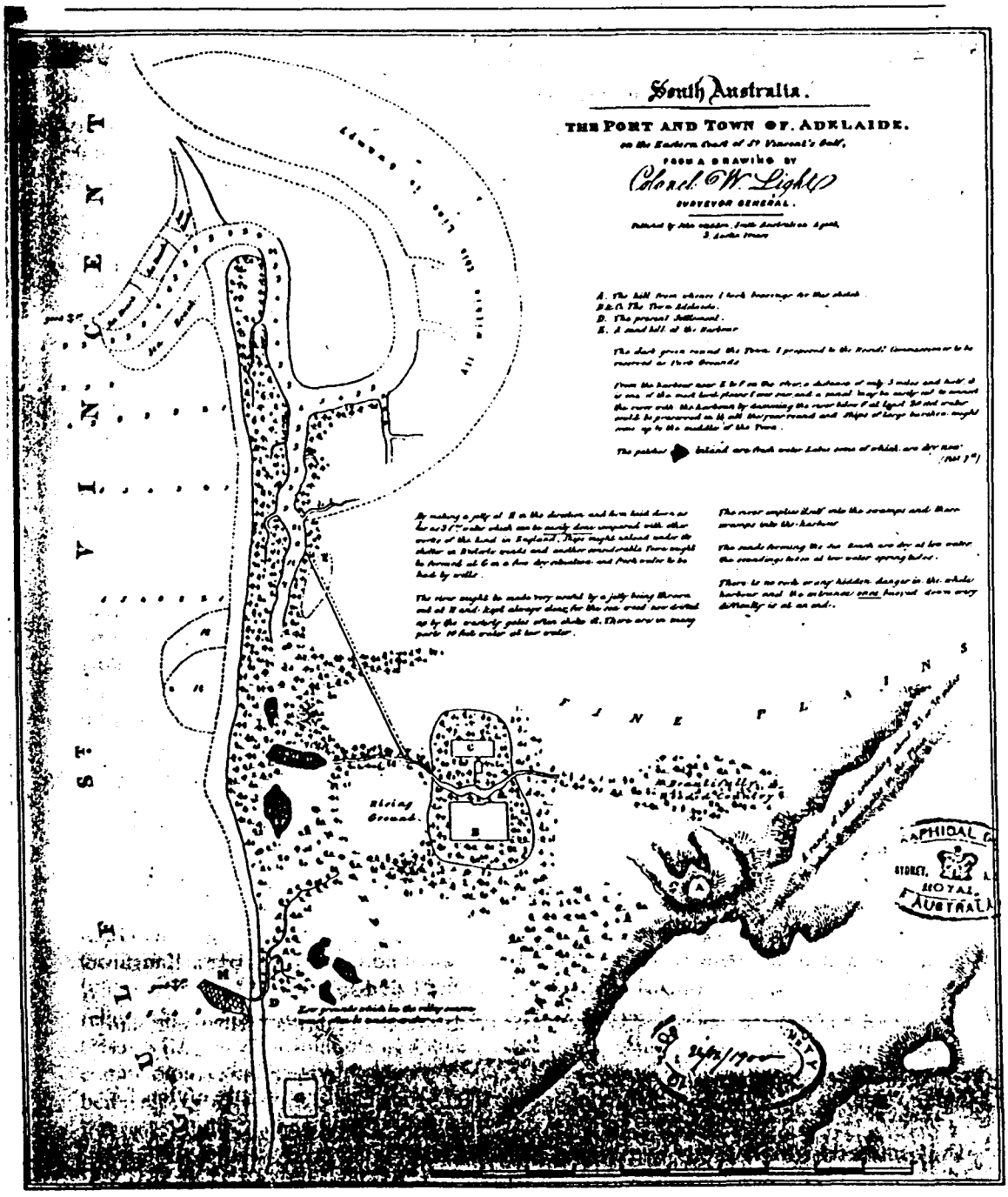


Fig.8.3 South Australia, The Port of Adelaide, on the eastern coast of St Vincent's Gulf, from a drawing by Colonel W. Light, Surveyor-General. 1837. Mitchell Library, State Library of N.S.W. The initial settlement was proclaimed at Glenelg off Holdfast Bay, by Governor Hindmarsh, but Light insisted that the site of the capital should be on a rise adjacent to the Torrens River. His map of the district, composed from the vantage point of Mount Lofty, locates Adelaide within surrounding Park Lands. He also proposes a canal to be built from the designated harbour to the city, marked on the map across the level plain for three and half miles.

Adelaide

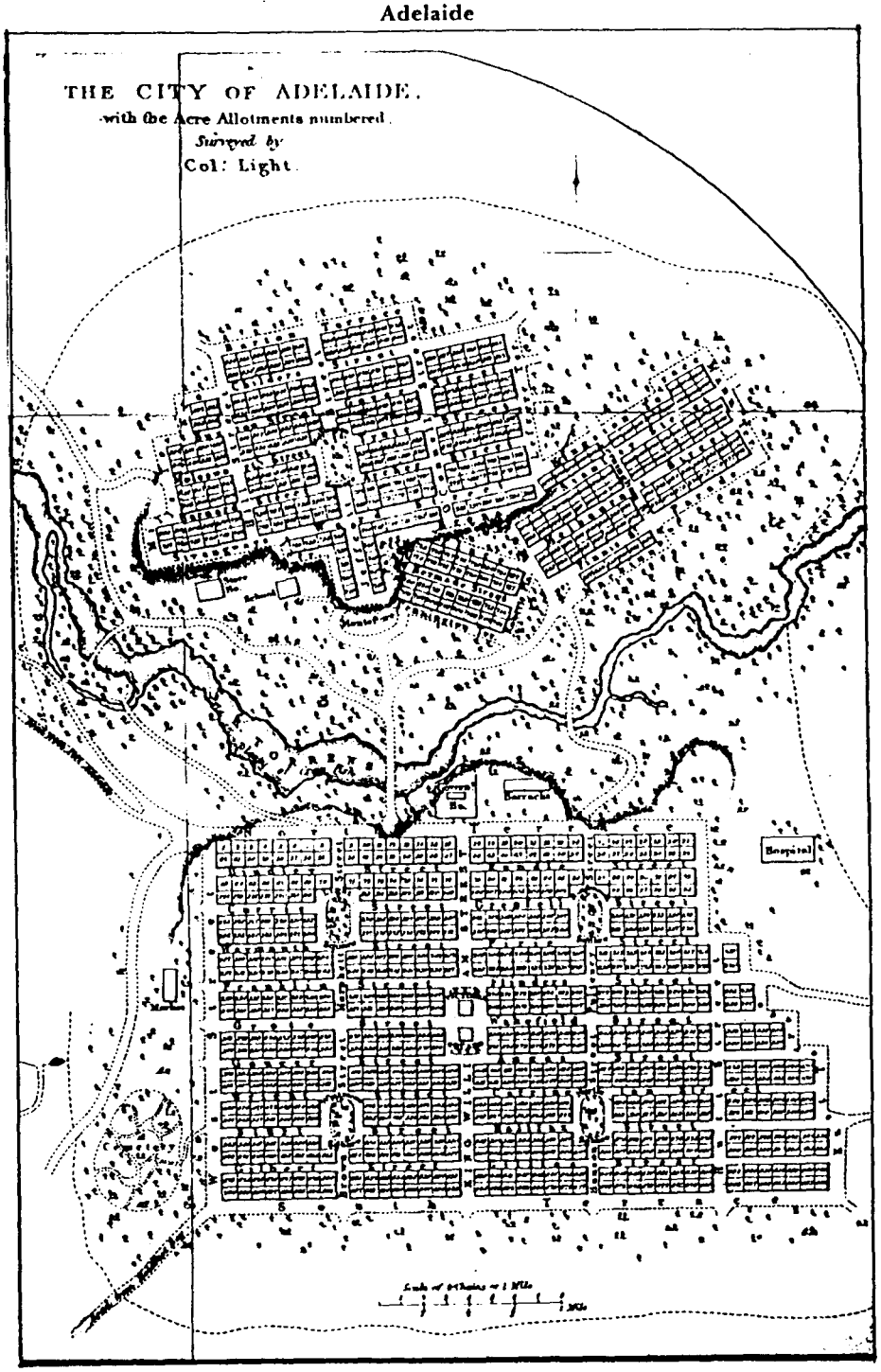


Fig.8.4 The City of Adelaide, with the Acre Allotments numbered. Surveyed by Colonel Light. The surrounding parkland is marked only by a dotted line. The Formal distribution of the squares is clearly indicated within the informal Parkland. The Government House, Barracks, Hospital, Market Place and Cemetery are situated within the Parkland itself. Mitchell Library, State Library of N.S.W.

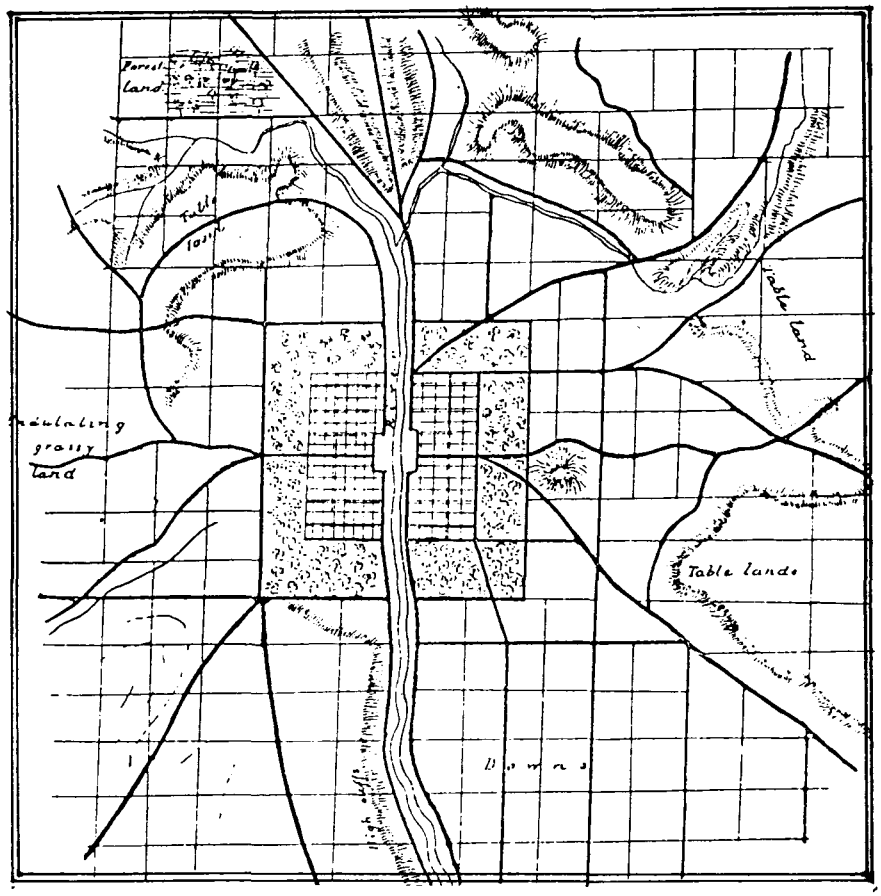


Fig.8.5 G.W. Goyder's Sketch for a Parkland Town, prepared for his surveyors, which served as a model for the parkland country towns in South Australia between 1865 and 1909. The gradation of smaller farms near the town to larger ones further out, as articulated in the New South Wales country towns by 1840 was not followed here. Diagram from M. Williams, 'The Parkland Towns of Australia and New Zealand', p.63, from J.M. Powell, (ed) The Making of Rural Australia, 1974.

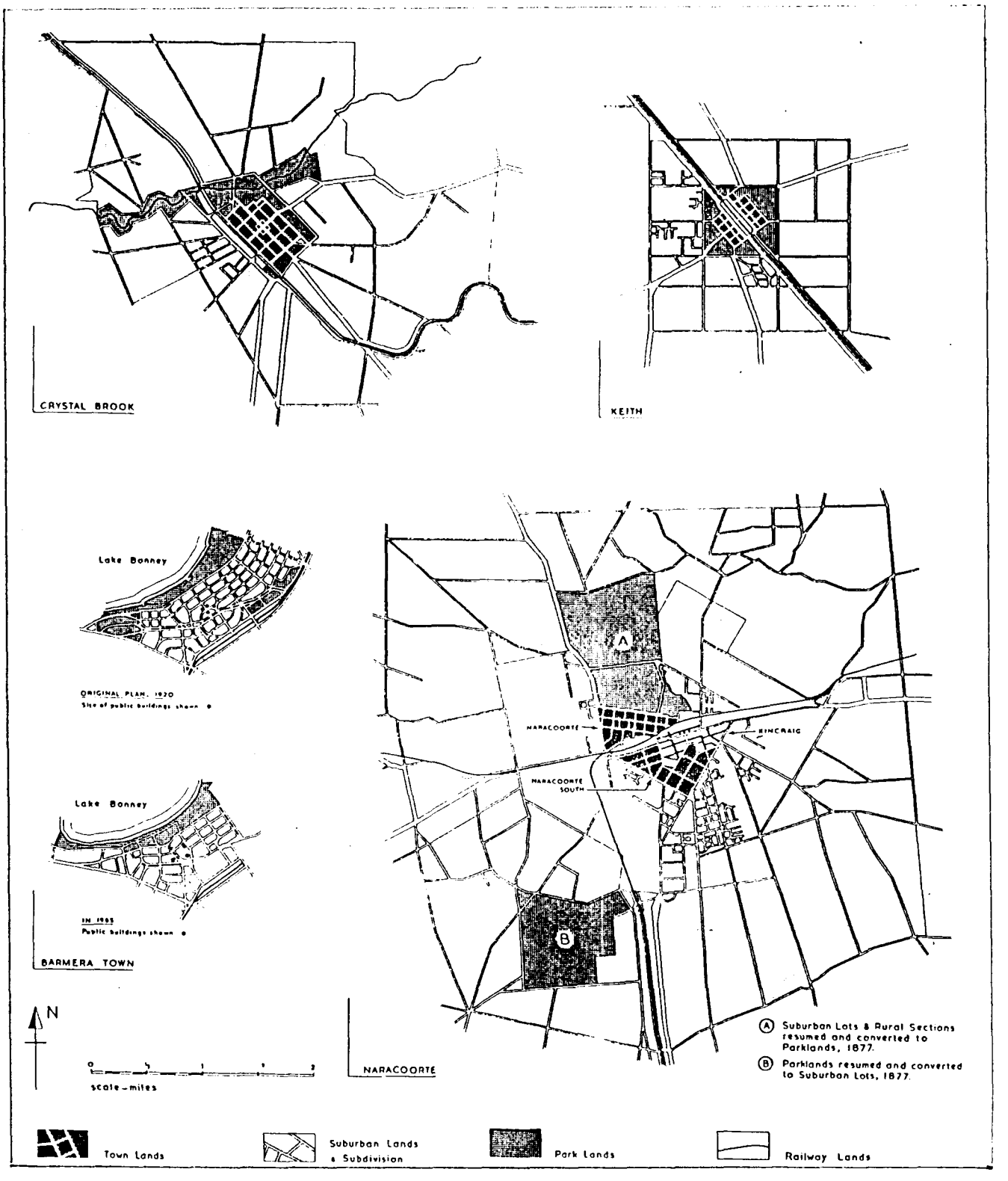
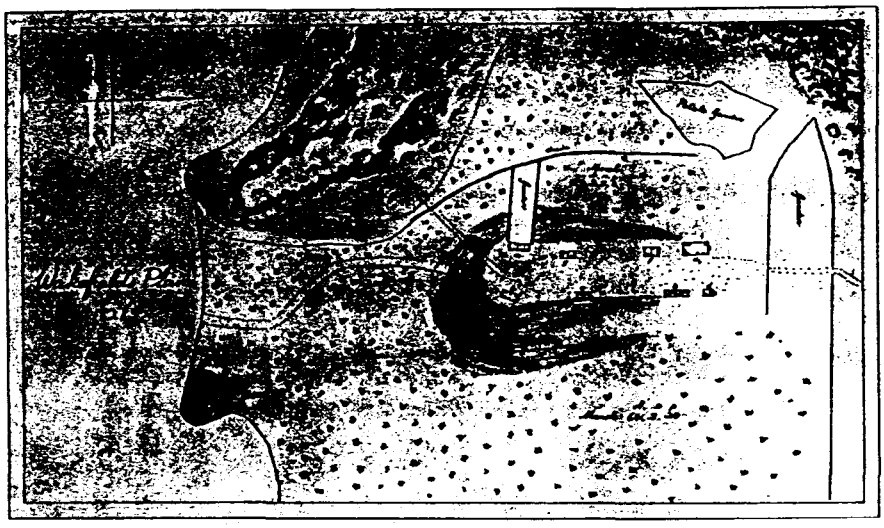


Fig.8.6 Examples of South Australian Country Towns, from Michael Williams, 'Early Town Plans in South Australia', Australian Planning Institute Journal, vol 4 no 2 April 1966. The towns studied here are Government Towns, and Williams compares these with the earlier Private Towns ringing Adelaide. Illustrated are Crystal Brook (1874), Keith (1885), Naracoote (1847), and Barmera (1920).



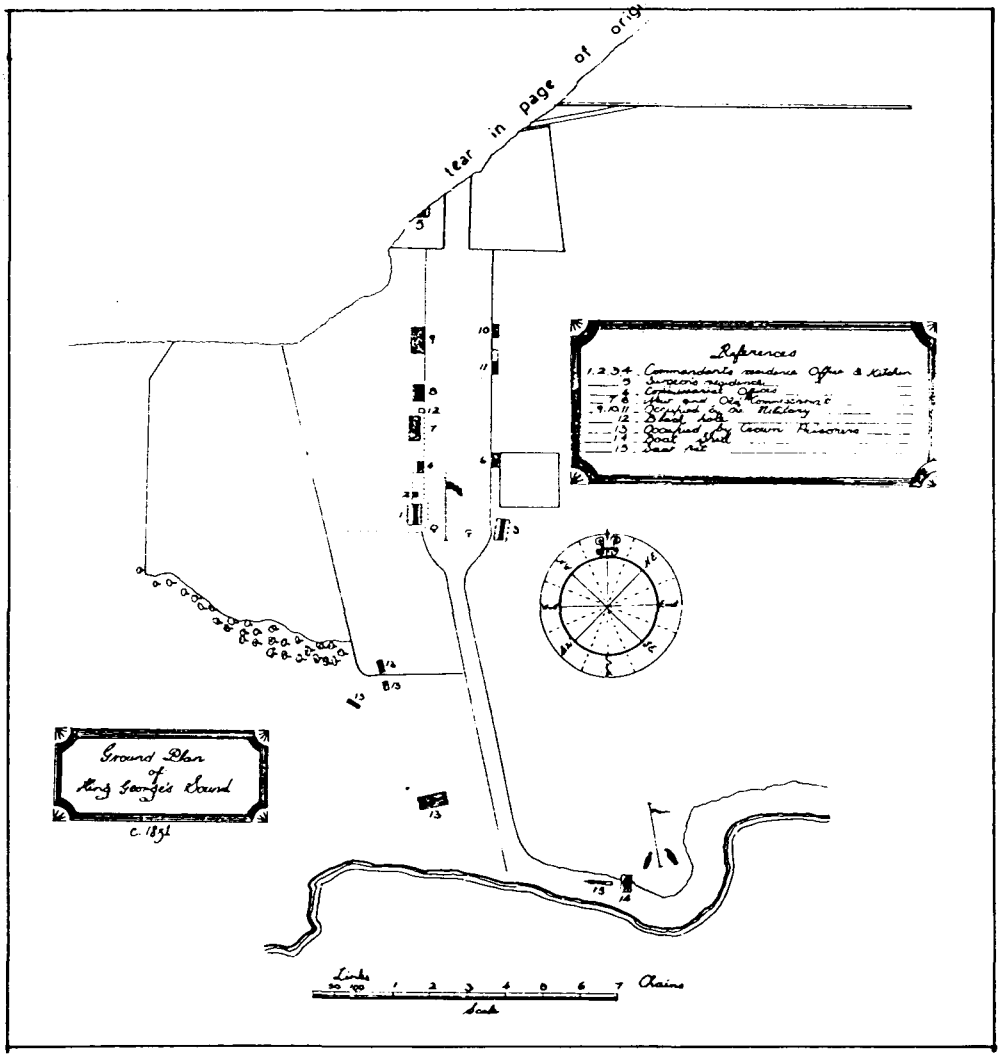
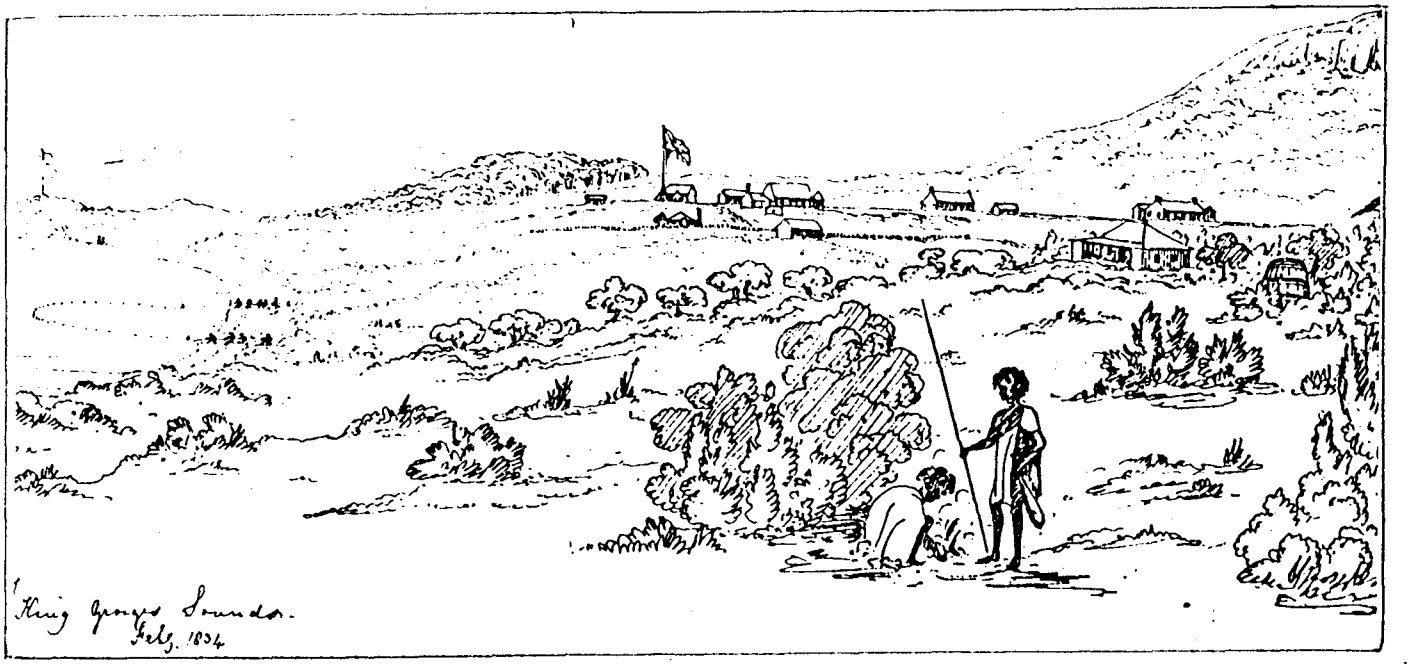


Fig.8.7 (a) King George's Sound, Western Australia, Wakefield's Plan, 1827. From the original in the Colonial Secretary's Papers, Archives Office of NSW, redrawn for D. Garden, Albany, 1977.

Fig.8.7.(b) Ground Plan of King George's Sound, c.1831. From the original in the Battye Library, Perth, redrawn for D. Garden. Note that the Parade Ground was the first defined opening, 2 chains (40.23 m) wide, and the permanent buildings are shown grouped around it.



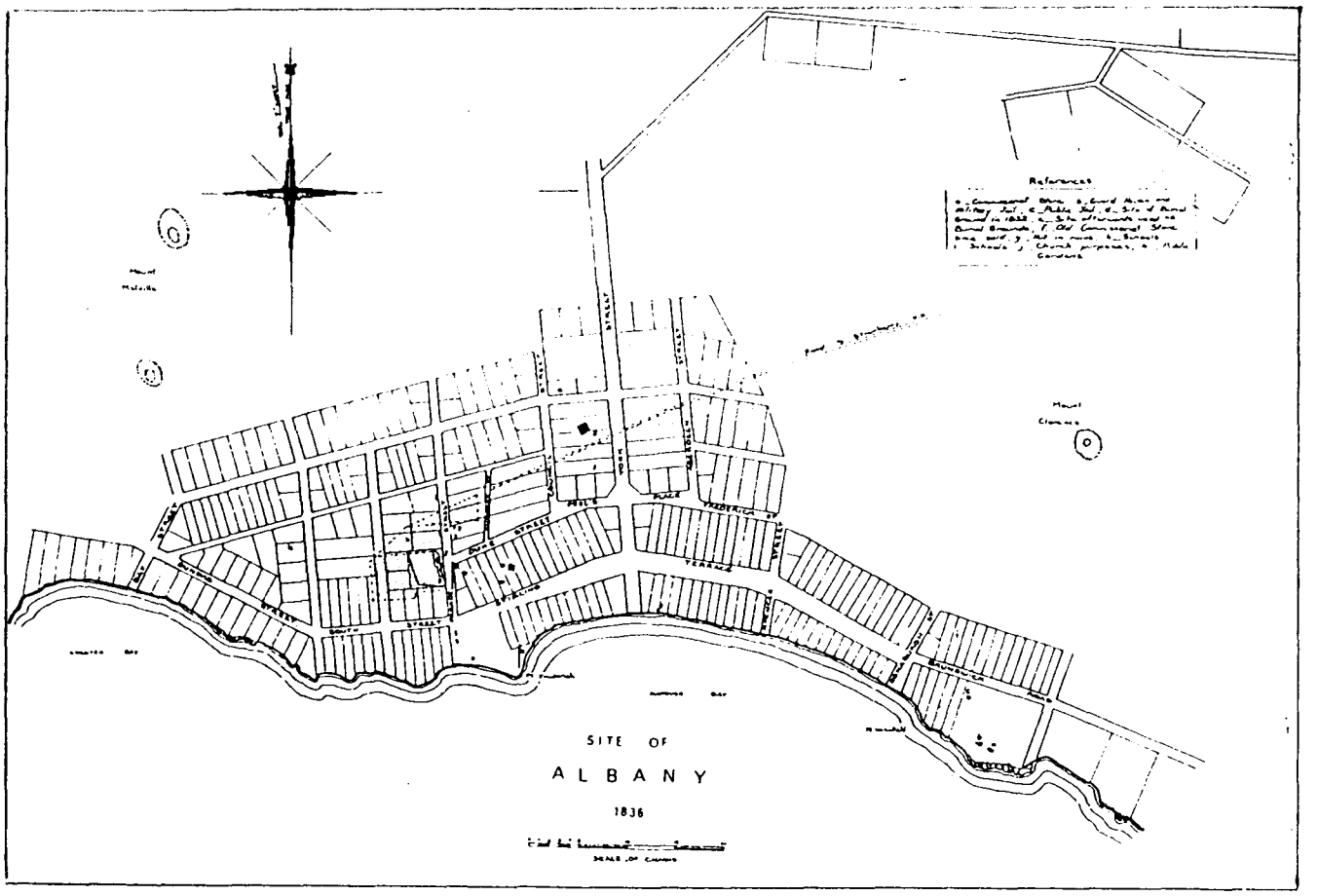


Fig.8.8 (a) Albany, King George's Sound, July 1834. Anonymous sketch, Dixson Galleries, State Library of NSW. The parade ground is shown in the middle distance, with flag flying, echoed by another flag on the point. The men at the shore-line are hauling in a fishing net.

(b) Site of Albany, c.1836. From a map, 1831, by Raphael Clint, and another one, 1836 by Alfred Hillman in the Public Record Office, London. Redrawn for D. Garden. The parade ground has been changed into a north-south street leading off from a square at the water, and the wider main road north is now York Street.

cleared parade ground at Albany

track along the crest of the ridge

native huts

Fig.8.9 Lieut Robert Dale, Panoramic View of King George's Sound, Part of the Colony of Swan River. Tinted Aquatint engraved by R. Havell, London, 1834. Printed in four parts measuring 274.5 cms across, with two of the four shown here. Dale arrived in Western Australia in 1829 and carried out survey work near Albany before he was posted to India. This stunning panorama of the Sound exhibits an interesting contrast between the tentative beginnings of the white settlement at Albany in the far distance, on the left, and a group of native huts in the right foreground with a track leading along the crest of the ridge. Nan Kivell Collection, National Library, Canberra.

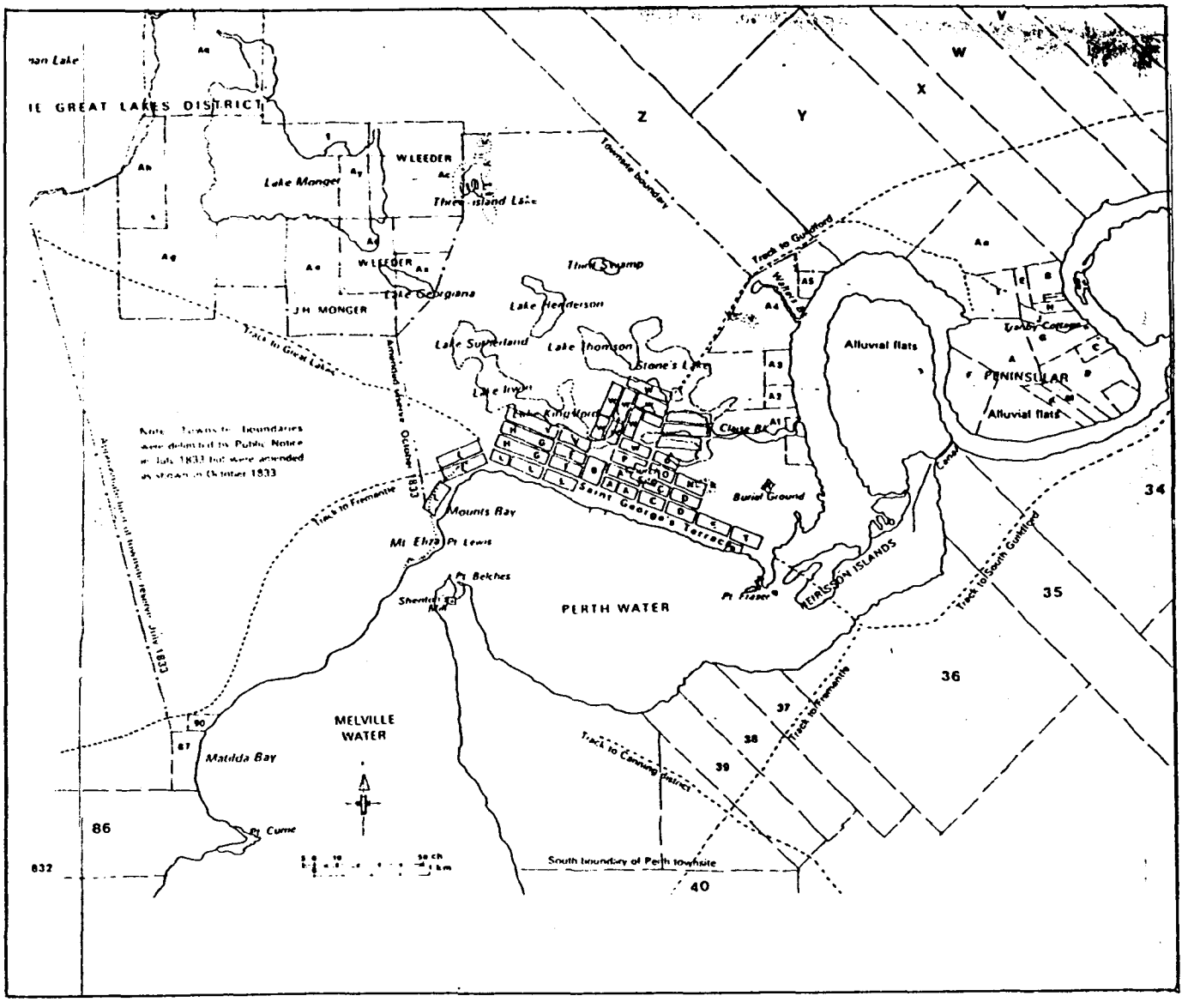


Fig.8.10 The earliest map of Perth Township, 1832. Redrawn from deteriorating originals by Margaret Pitt Morrison. From the Department of Architecture, Univeristy of Western Australia, in Geoffrey Bolton's 'Perth: a Foundling City', in P. Statham, op cit.

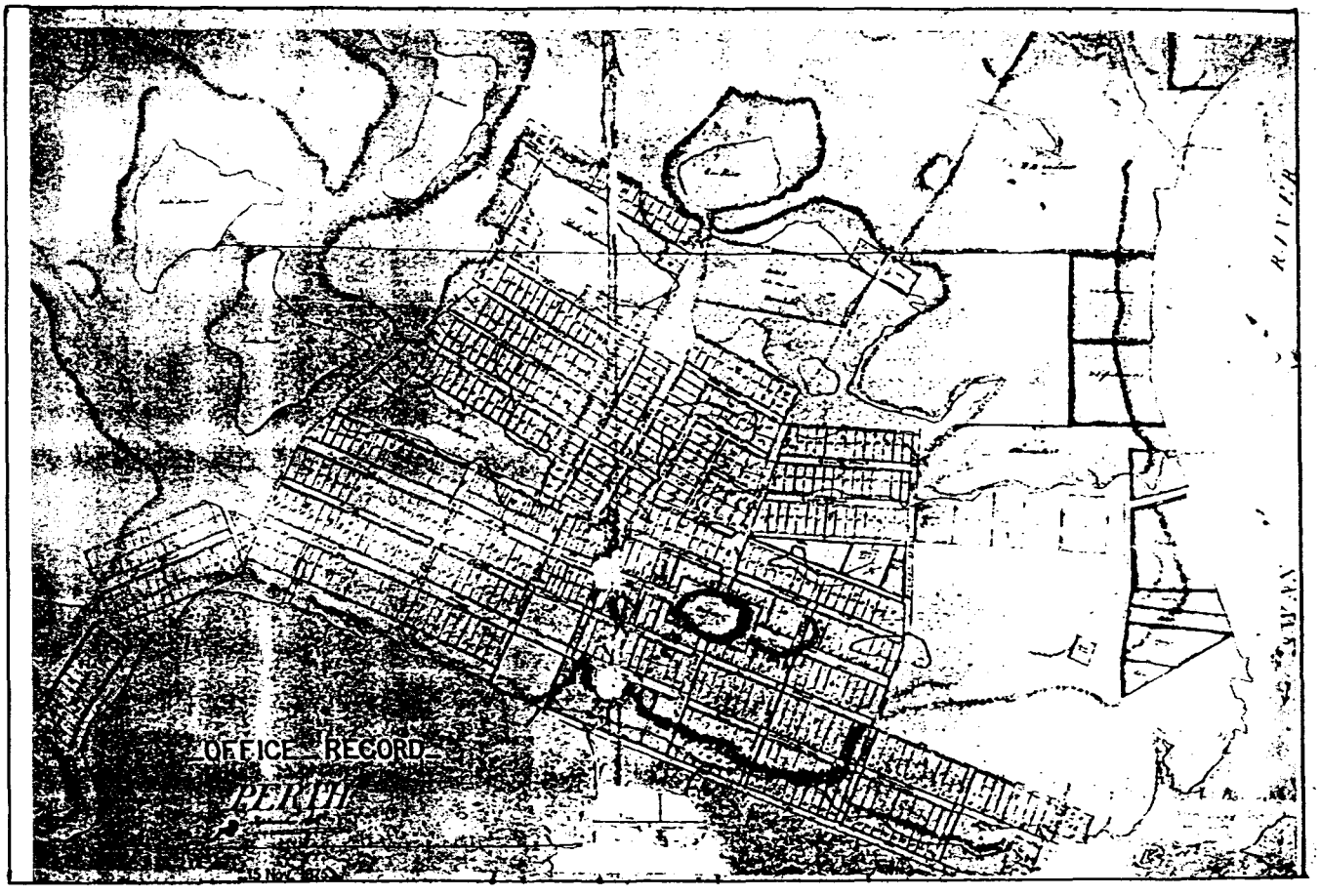


Fig.8.11 Alfred Hillman, Map of Perth, 1838. Department of Lands Administration, Perth, Western Australia.

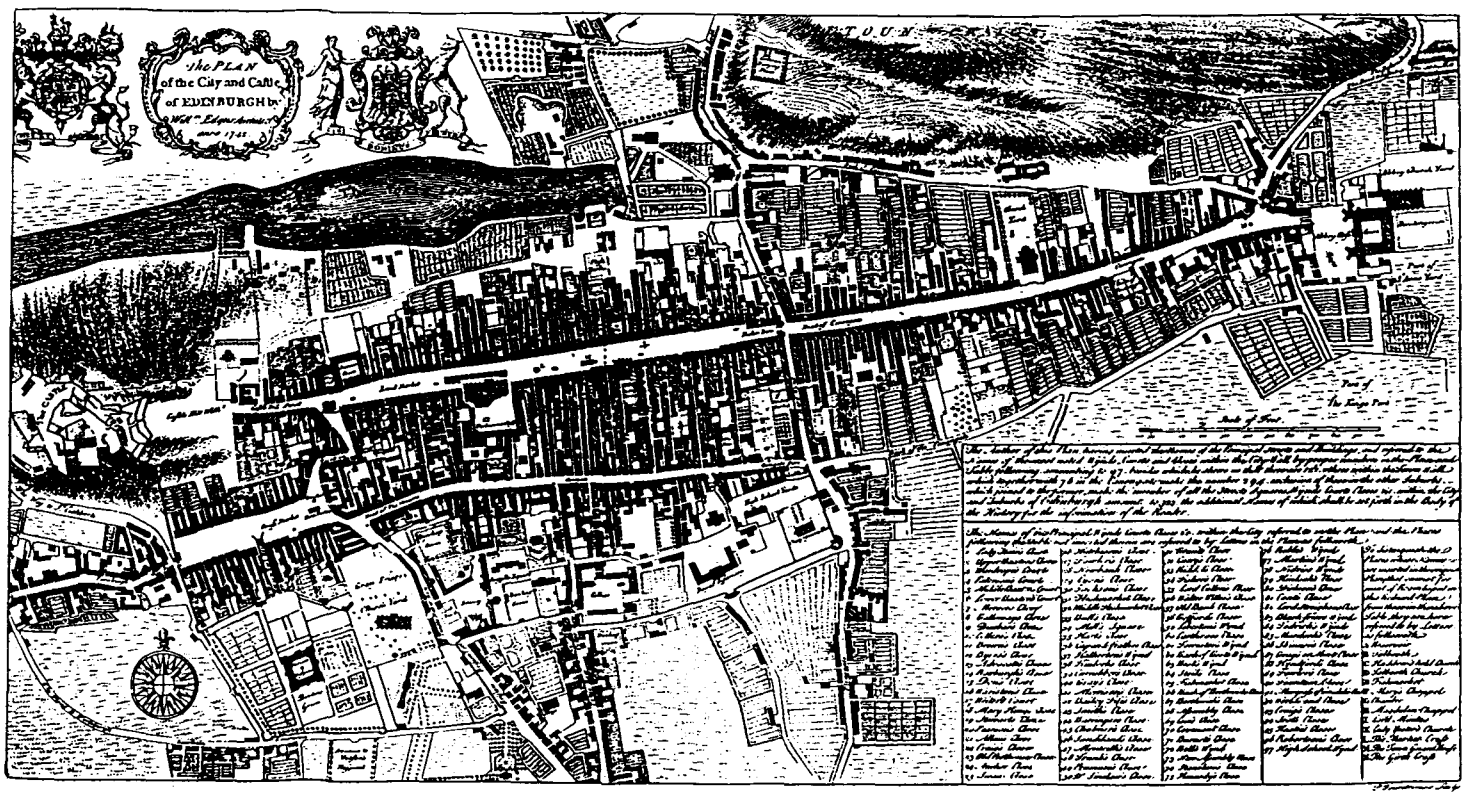


Fig.8.12. This is the first comprehensive plan of Edinburgh, executed for the Town Council by William Edgar in 1742, before the expansion from the confines of the fortified walled town northward across the loch to the site of the New Town. Old Edinburgh took the form of a long ribbon development between the Castle on the west and the Abbey of Holyrood on the east; the 'cardo' following the city walls, and the 'decumanus' the long mile, later called the Royal Mile. As a contrast, the New Town, built between 1765 to 1822, took on the decorous Georgian form of spacious streets interspersed by green squares.

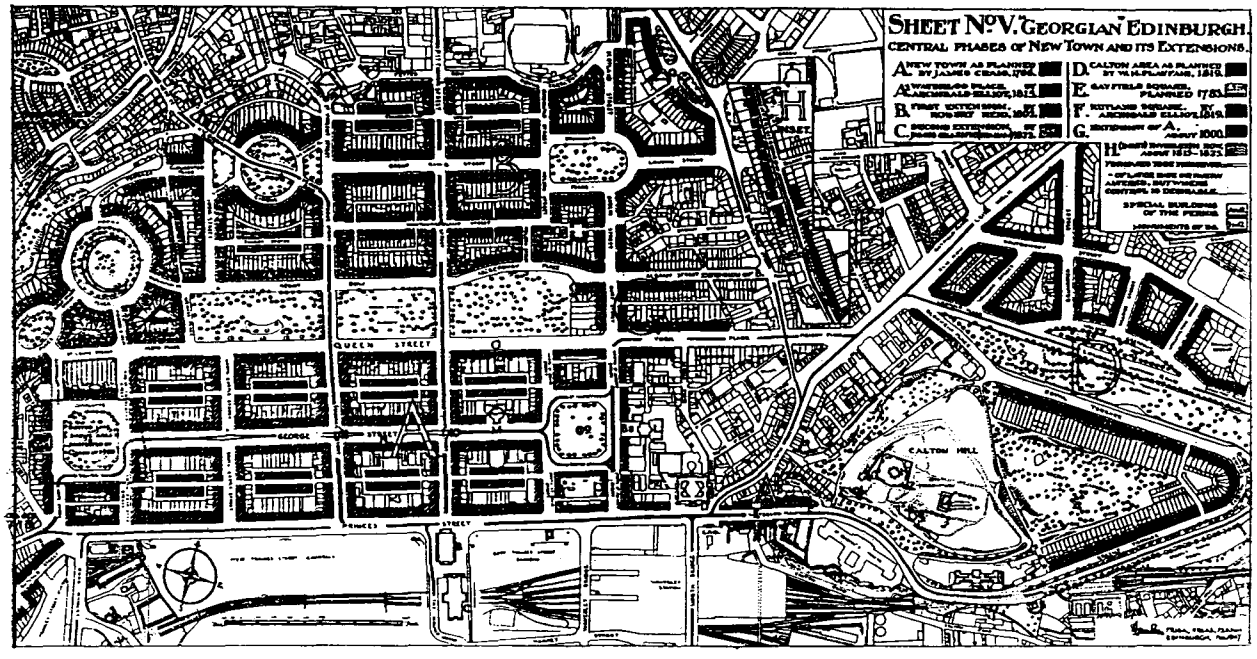


Fig.8.13 The New Town of Edinburgh, as it developed between 1765 and 1822, north of Princes Street. James Brown acquired the land for George Square and made a start. The City Fathers held a Competition which was won by James Craig, marked A on the Plan here; Robert Reid extended it in 1802, marked B; the second extension by James Gillespie, marked C, was designed in 1822. The blocks were grouped around a series of open spaces, and their design inspired other builders to do likewise in the expansion of the City. The New Town of Edinburgh became the model which other cities could emulate. From P. Abercrombie and D. Plumstead, Civic Survey and Plan for the City of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, 1947, p.12.

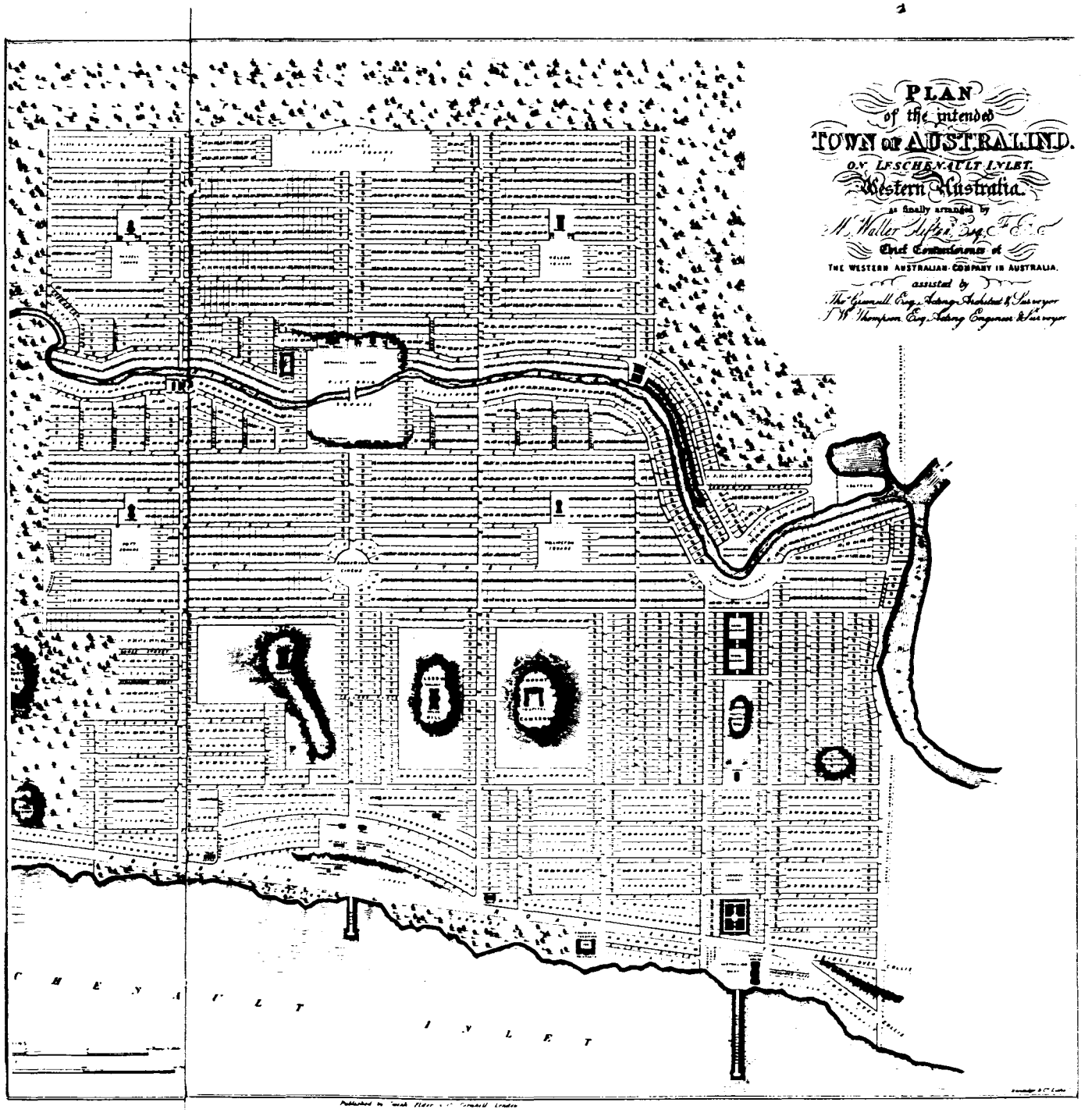


Fig.8.14. Plan of the intended Town of Australind on Leschenault Inlet Western Australia. 1840. A text-book example of over-confident planning, Australind was floated in London as the centre of a migration scheme but failed to materialise on the ground. It had all the proper reservations, a green belt, ample squares and crescents, etc. The plan was published by Smith Elder & Co, Cornhill London.

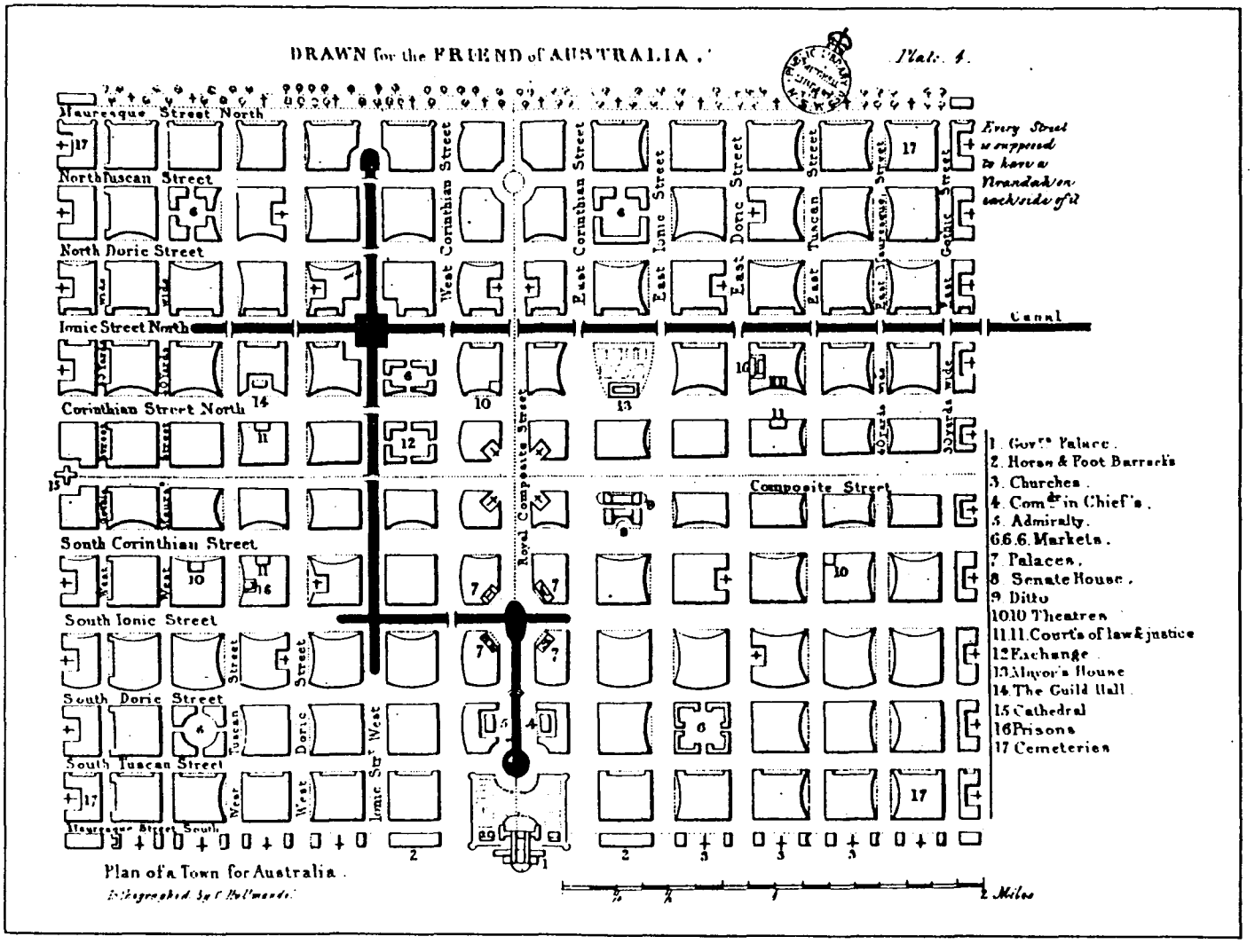


Fig.8.15 T.L. Maslen, Plan of a Town for Australia, lithographed by C. Hullmandel, from his book, The Friend of Australia: or, a Plan for Exploring the Interior, published in London in 1830. A curious text-book plan inspired by experience in Asian, probaby Indian, cities. Maslen advocated a hierarchy of streets fort the accommodation of different classes of people and different functions. He named his streets after the Greek classical Orders, and verandahs were to line every street. There were sites set aside for a range of official buildings and many churches. A canal was introduced to serve as a source of water, and the town was to be surrounded by a belt of parkland.

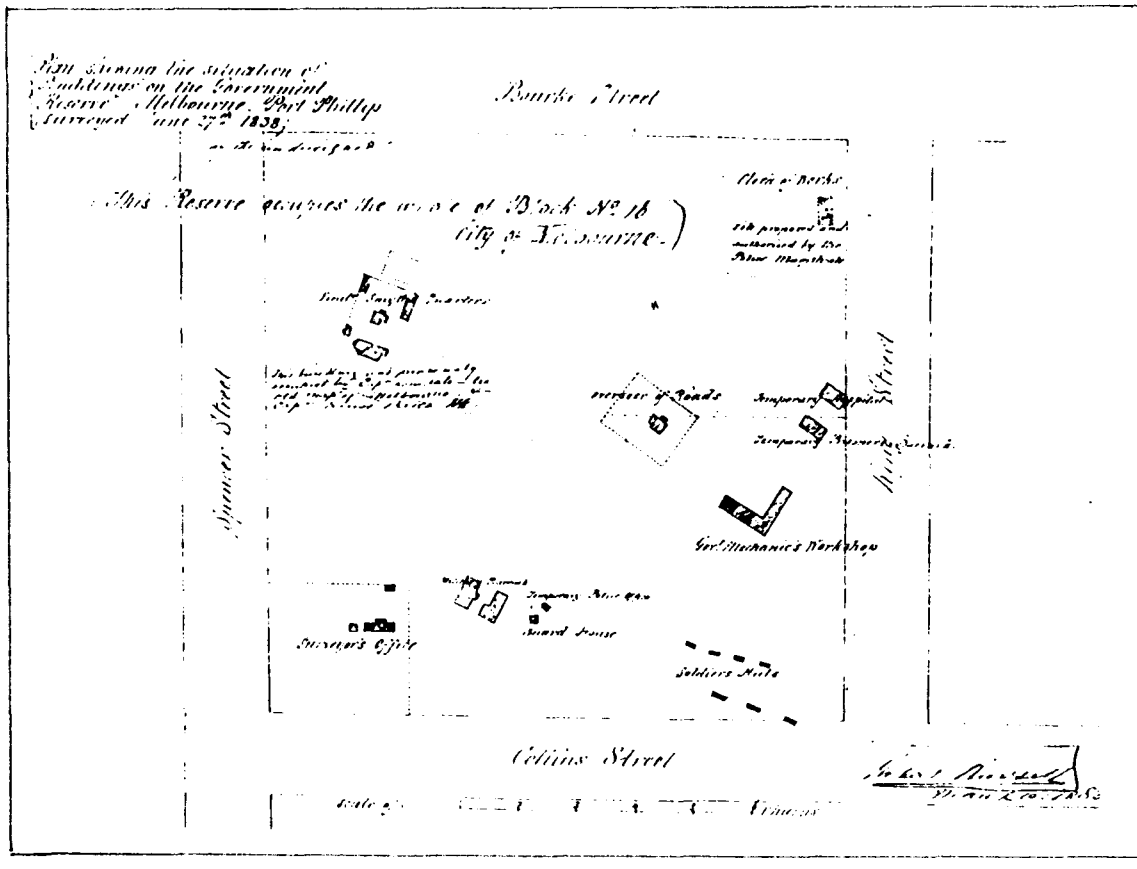


Fig.8.16 Robert Russell, Government Camp at Port Phillip, established 1836, surveyed 27 June 1838. Signed and dated 10 March 1883, La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria, H24513. Russell has noted that this Government Reserve occupied the whole of Section 16 in the Hoddle Plan.

Fig.8.17 Robert Russell, Map shewing the site of Melbourne and the position of the Huts & Buildings previous to the foundation of the Townhip by Sir Richard Bourke in March 1837. La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria. This copy from Liardet's watercolours of early Melbourne, ed Susan Adams and Weston Bate, Melbourne University Press, 1972.

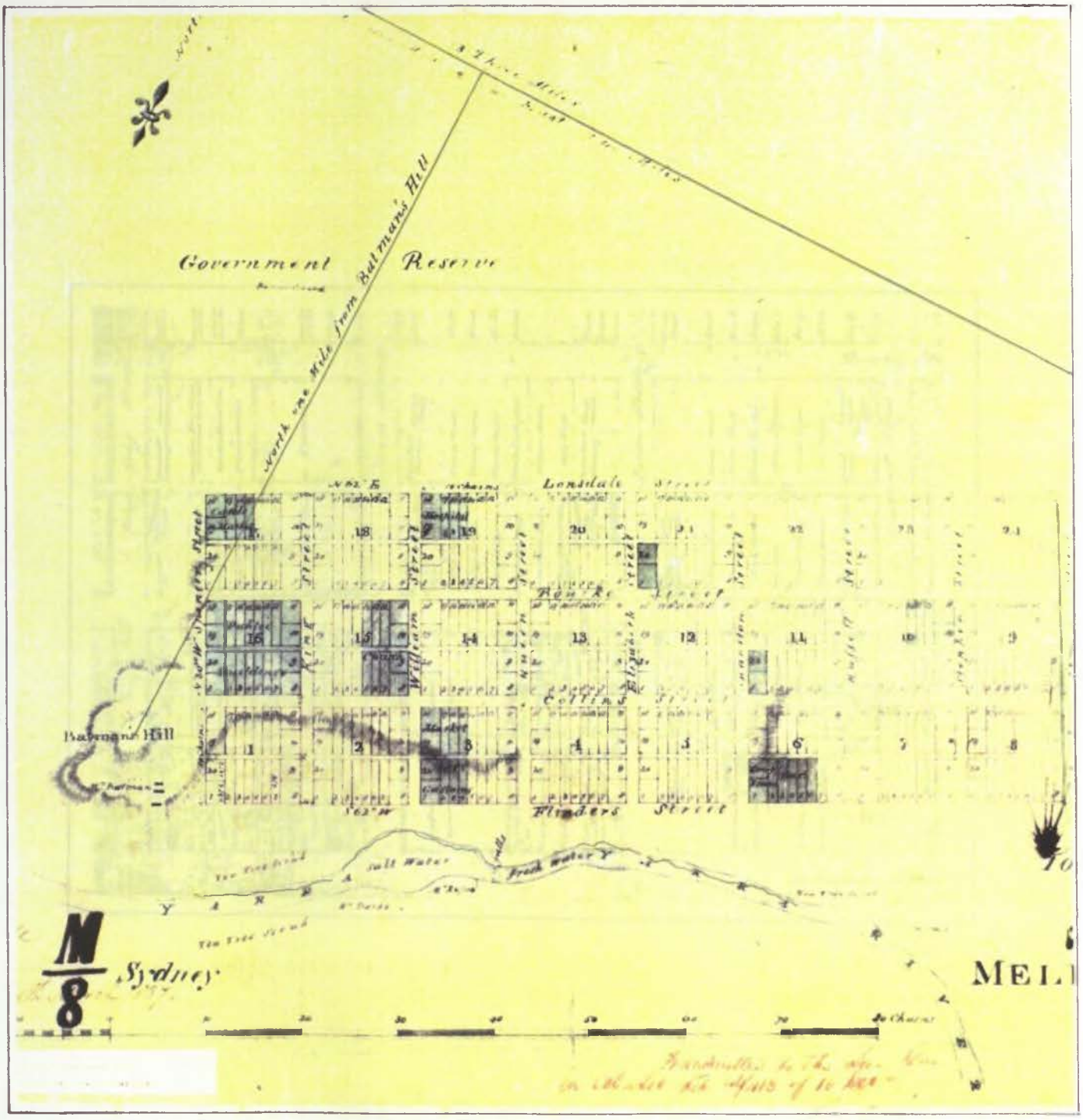


Fig.8.18 Robert Hoddle, Town of Melbourne, 25 March 1837. Original held in the Central Plan Office, Melbourne: Sydney M8. The Township Reserve was defined by Hoddle by an east-west boundary line one mile north of Batman's Hill and a north-south line two mile to the east. The Yarra River on the south and the Mooney Ponds on the west formed natural boundaries. Twenty-four blocks or sections, each 10 chains by 10 chains (10 acres of 3.2 ha) were surveyed and the corners of the street marked with trenches. The major streets were 99 feet wide; back lanes of 36 feet were introduced. Land reserved for public purposes and open space within the grid is coloured green.

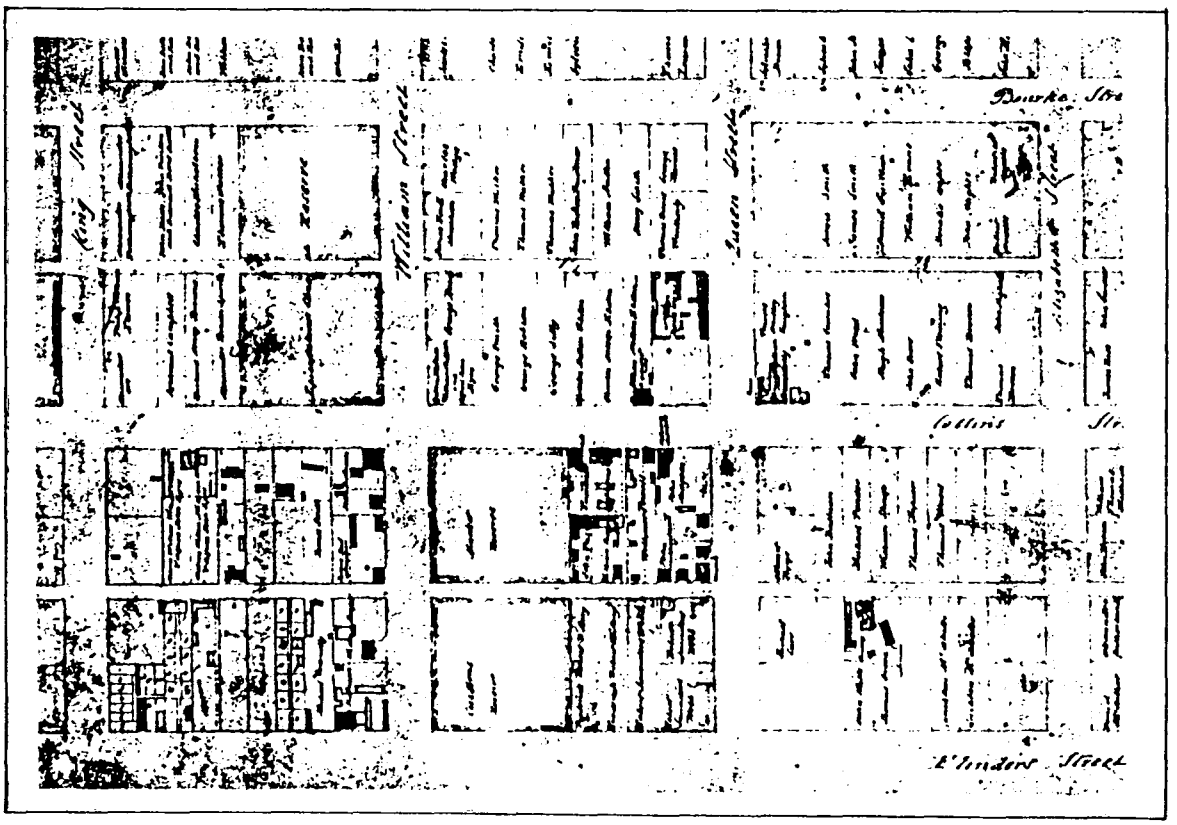


Fig.8.19 Early subdivisions of Melbourne allotments, 1840. From Plan of the township of Melbourne shewing the arrangement of the 24 sections originally marked out by Sir Richard Bourke, the present extent of the town, the name of purchasers and price paid for each allotment, c.1840. Detail. Pen, ink and pencil, unsigned, undated, State Library of Victoria, 821.02 BJE 1840. This map can be compared with the plan of Central Melbourne, 1837, printed by George Philp and Sons, London Geographical Institute, used by H.G. Turner, History of the Colony of Victoria, London, 1804.

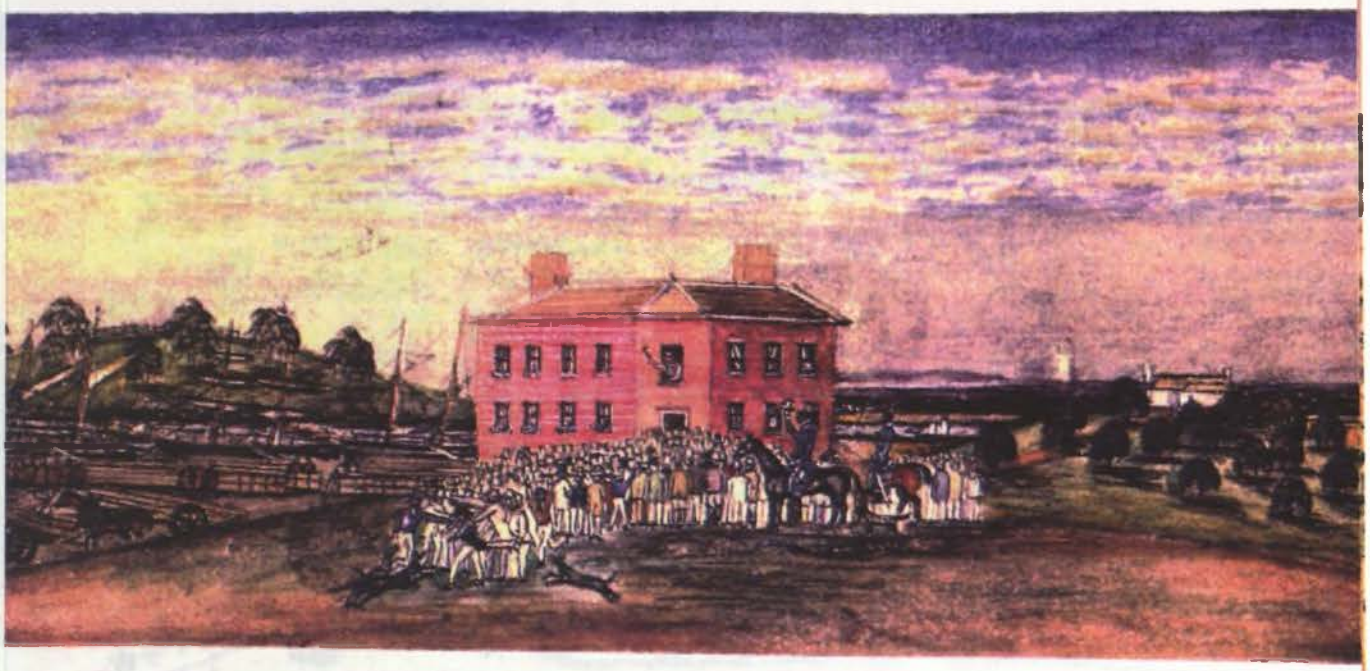


Fig.8.20 W.E.F. Liardet, Government Land Sale at Melbourne, June 1838. This was held at the Melbourne Auction Company's chambers and was attended by a large crowd. The drawing was made later by Liardet, recollecting the scene, and was published with his other water-colours of early Melbourne, in 1972 by Melbourne University Press (eds. Susan Adams and Weston Bate). It is notable that at this auction Superintendent La Trobe purchased the Jolimont estate in competition with the other buyers.

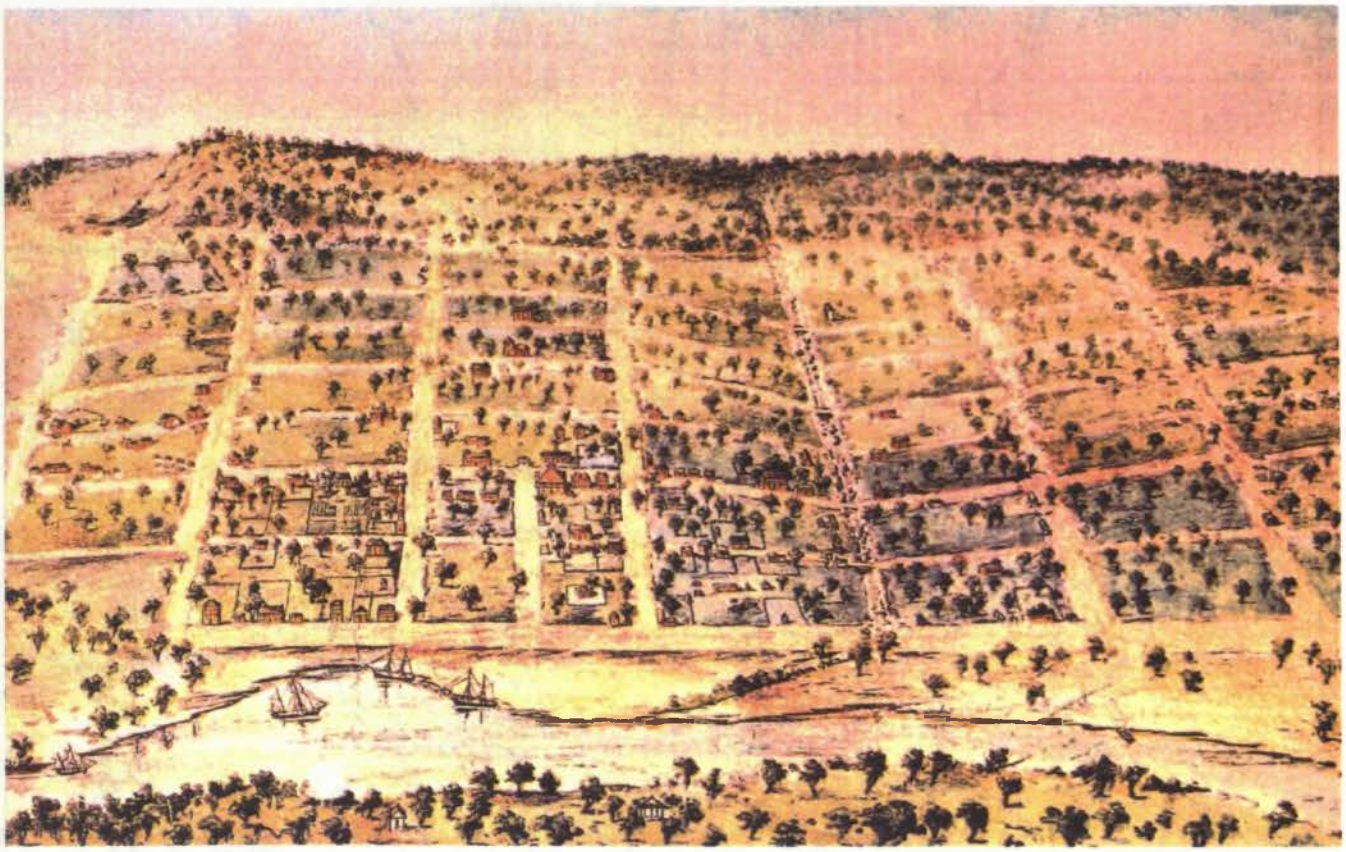


Fig.8.21 Melbourne in 1838 from across the Yarra Yarra. A bird's-eye view over the river. La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria. The streets are boldly marked out, and cleared of the timber which covers the remainder of the site. The creek bed along Elizabeth Street is visible, and Flagstaff Hill rises gently to the north-west. Small ships could pull in near Flinders Street. This view was a forerunner of many panoramic views depicting Melbourne from the south bank of the river.

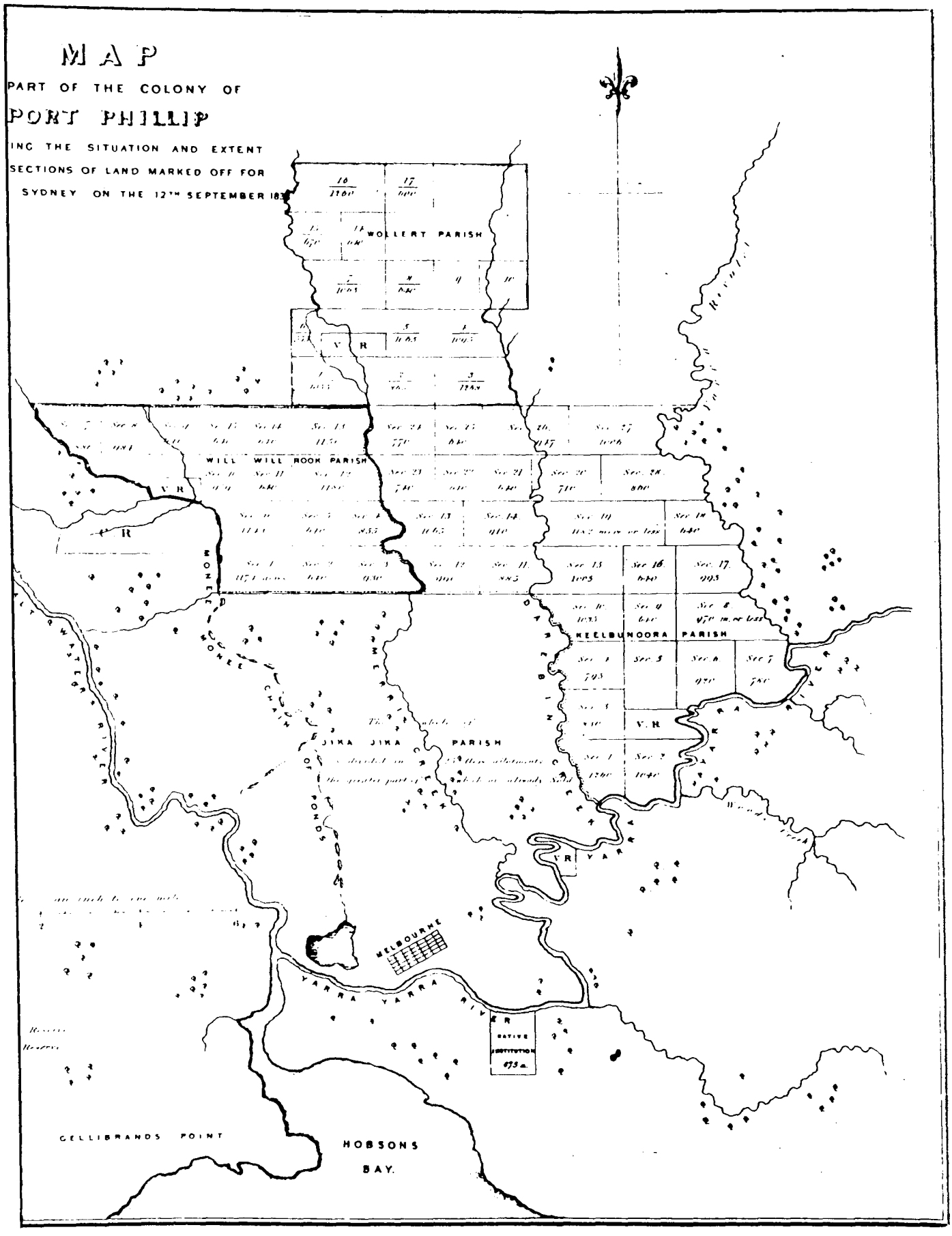


Fig.8.22 Map of part of the Colony of Port Phillip, showing land marked off for sale at Sydney 12 September 1838. Three Village Reserves, one Crown Reserve, and the Native Institution are marked out. Between the town blocks and the larger rural sections, a intermediate parish of land is divided into 25 acre parcels. From E.&E. Kunz, A Continent Takes Shape, 1971.

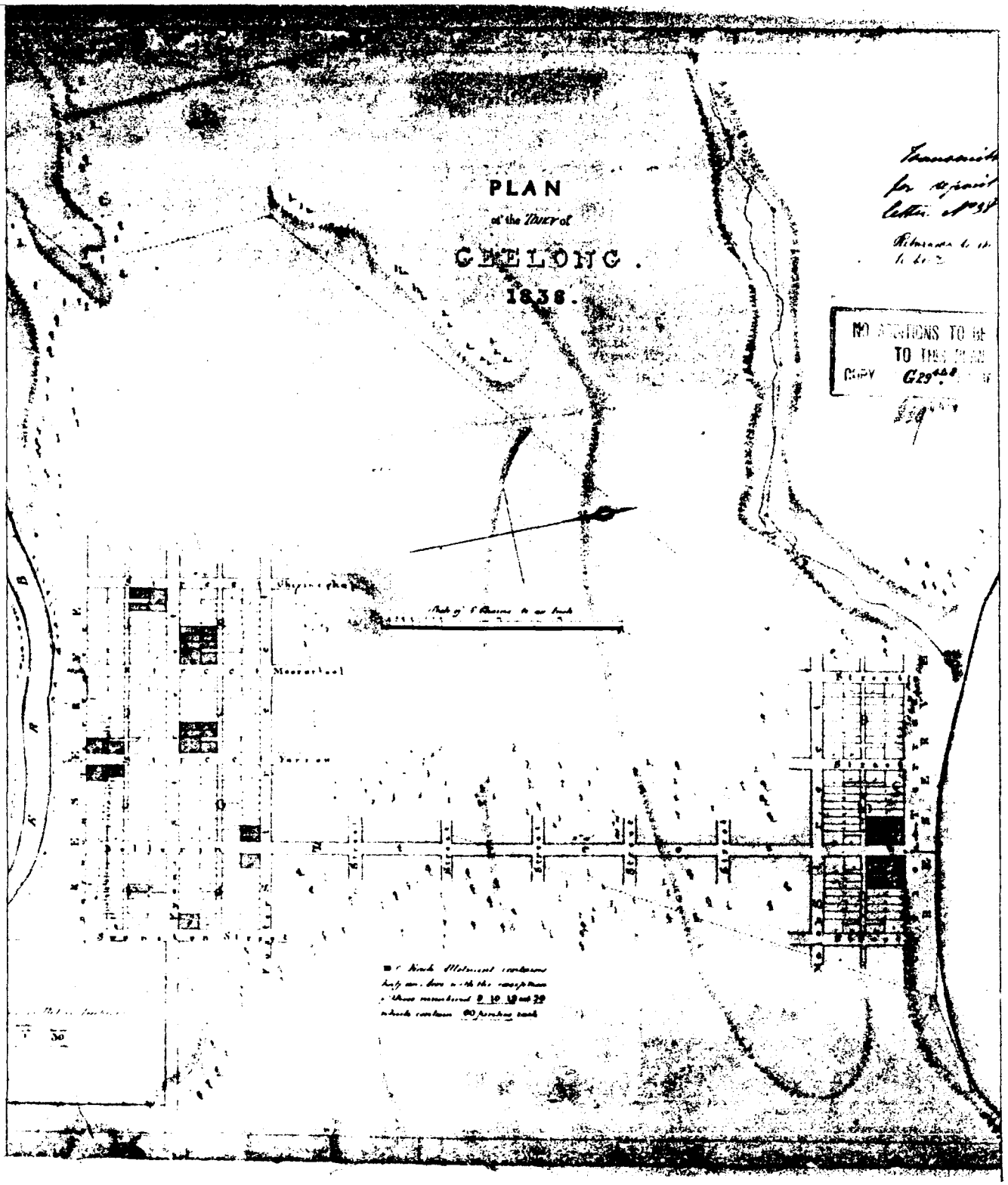


Fig.8.23 Plan of the Town of Geelong, 1838. Under Robert Hoddle's direction, a grid township was laid out between the harbour front of Corio Bay and the River Barwon, with eight sections on the river, three at the Bay, and a connecting grid between them. A Town Council was appointed in 1842. Most allotments contained half a acre. The land reserved for public purposes and open space is coloured green. Central Plan Office, Division of Survey and Mapping, CPO Sydney G15. This plan and that of Melbourne were photographed by Vic Image, Melbourne.

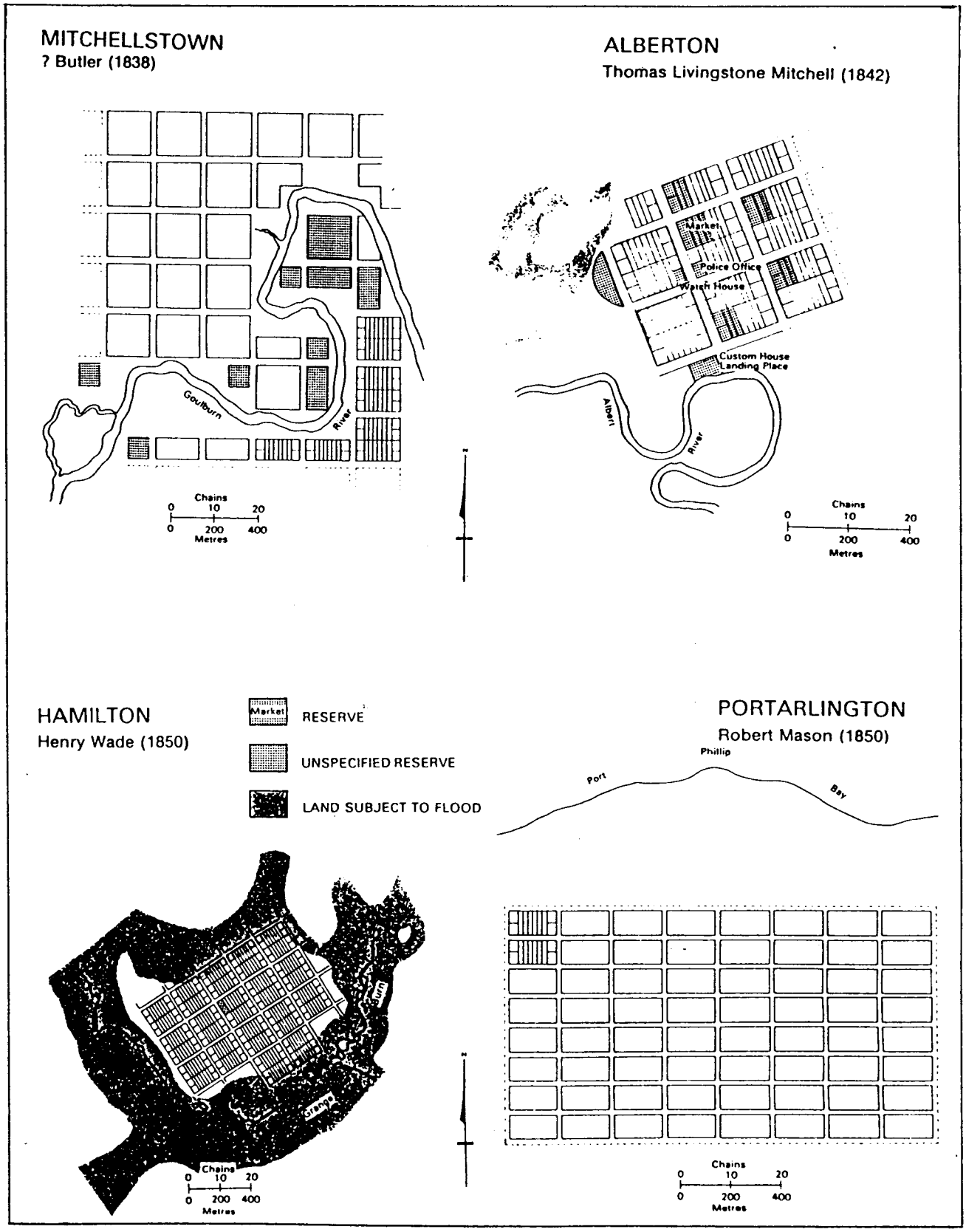


Fig.8.24 Town Plans in Victoria, shewing the continuing use of the basic grid plan in the newly founded towns of Mitchellstown (1838, Alberton (1842), Hamilton (1850), Portarlington (1850). Reproduced from Raymond Wright, The Bureaucrats' Domain, 1989. Sources: After Sydney Plans B5, A2, P3, G2, Dept of Property and Services, Melbourne. Compare with town plans in New South Wales.

CHAPTER NINE

FIGURES

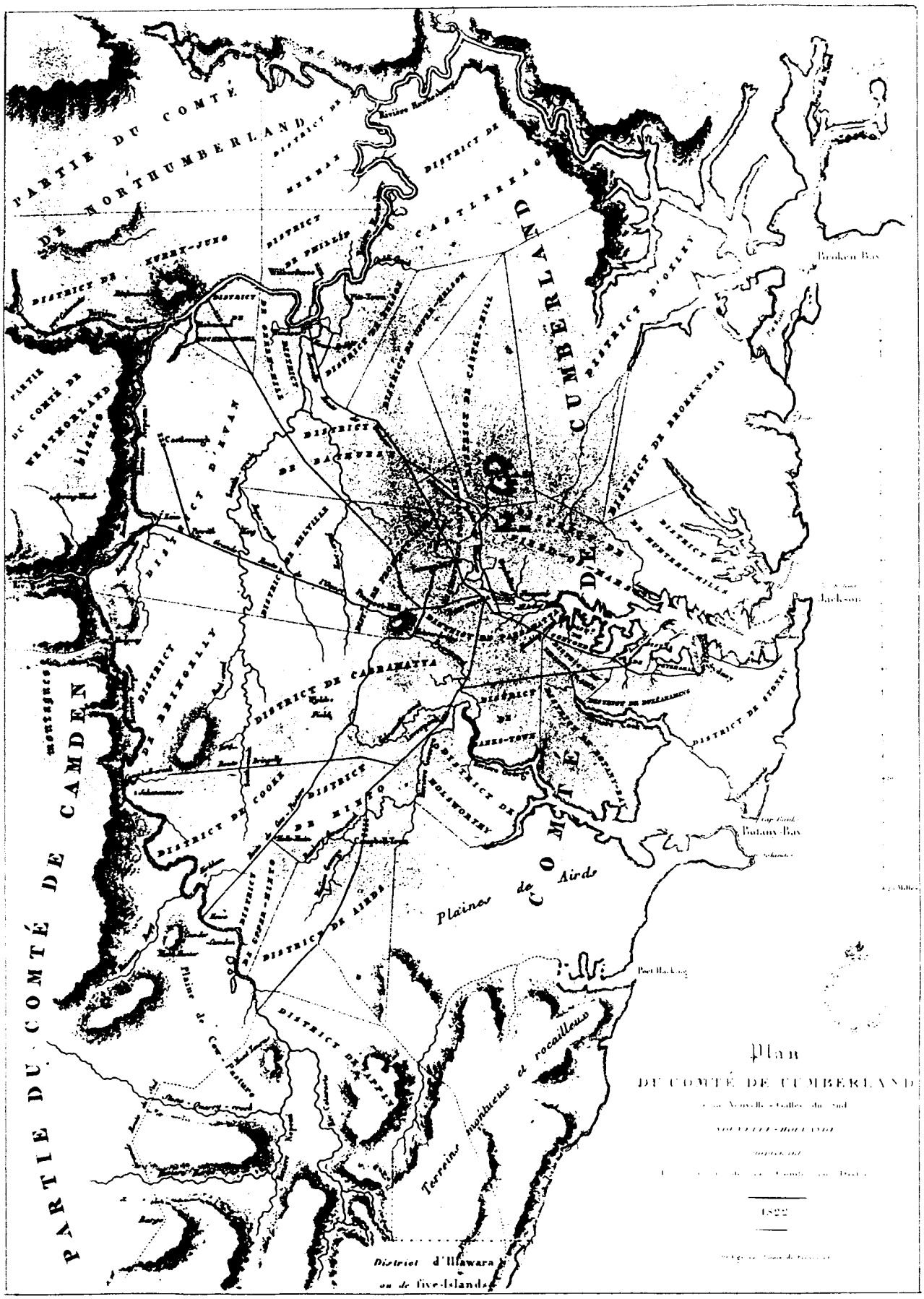


Fig.9.1 Plan du Comte de Cumberland, a la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 1822, from Louis de Freycinet, Voyage autour du Monde...sur les corvettes de S.M. 'l'Uranie' et la 'Physicienne', during the years 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, Paris, 1825. Atlas. An interesting map of the County of Cumberland, showing the roads out from Sydney, the towns, and the terrain.

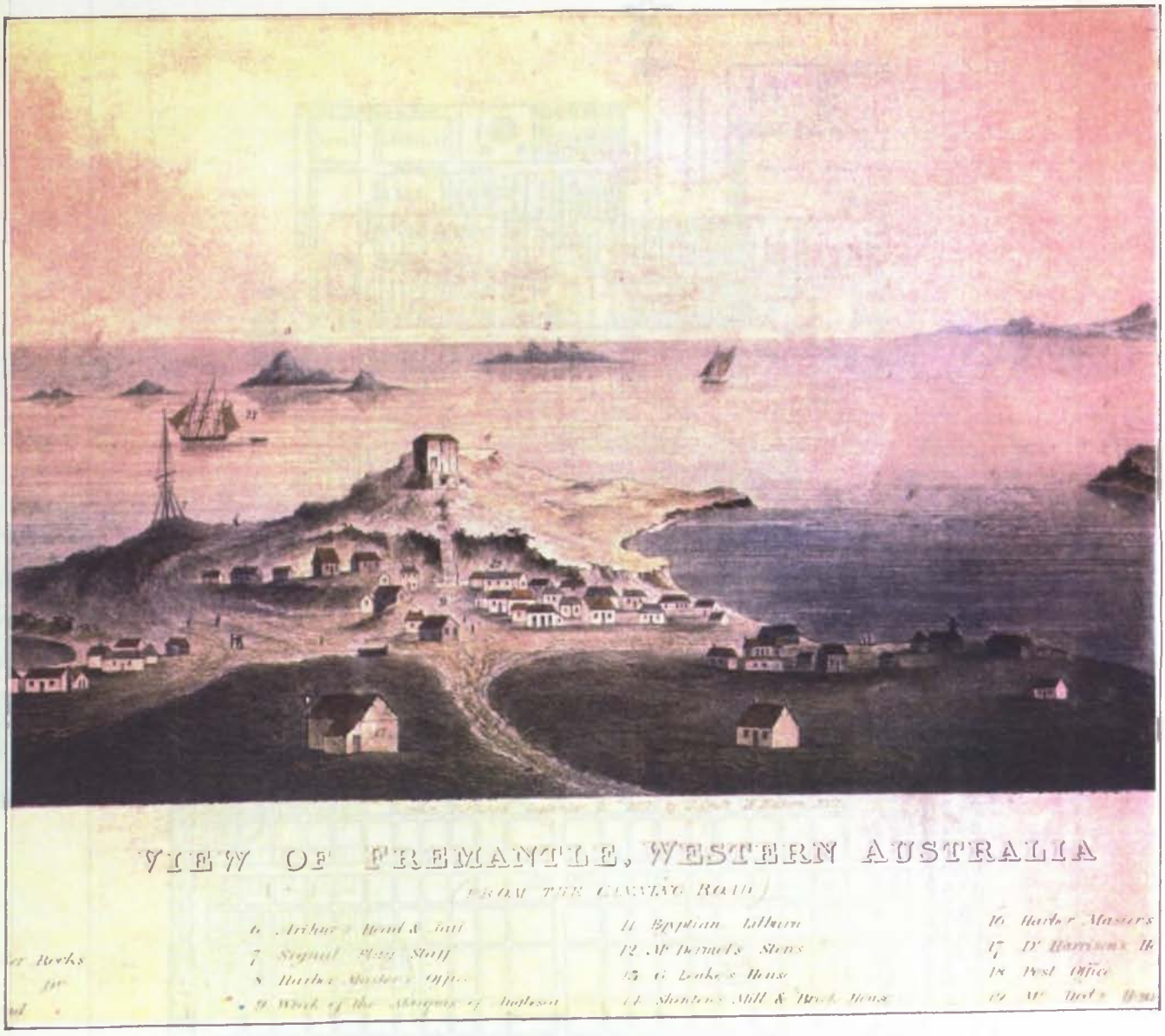


Fig.9.2 View of Fremantle, Western Australia, from the Canning Road, Aquatint (hand coloured), London, September 20th 1832. The print is a copy of a watercolour by John Buckler in the collection of the Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. The artist's name is given wrongly on the print as W. Bickley, the engraver and publisher was J.Cross. The print shows the settlement at Fremantle in its infancy. The central wide parade space of the little town is clearly seen, and the flag-staff dominates the shore line.

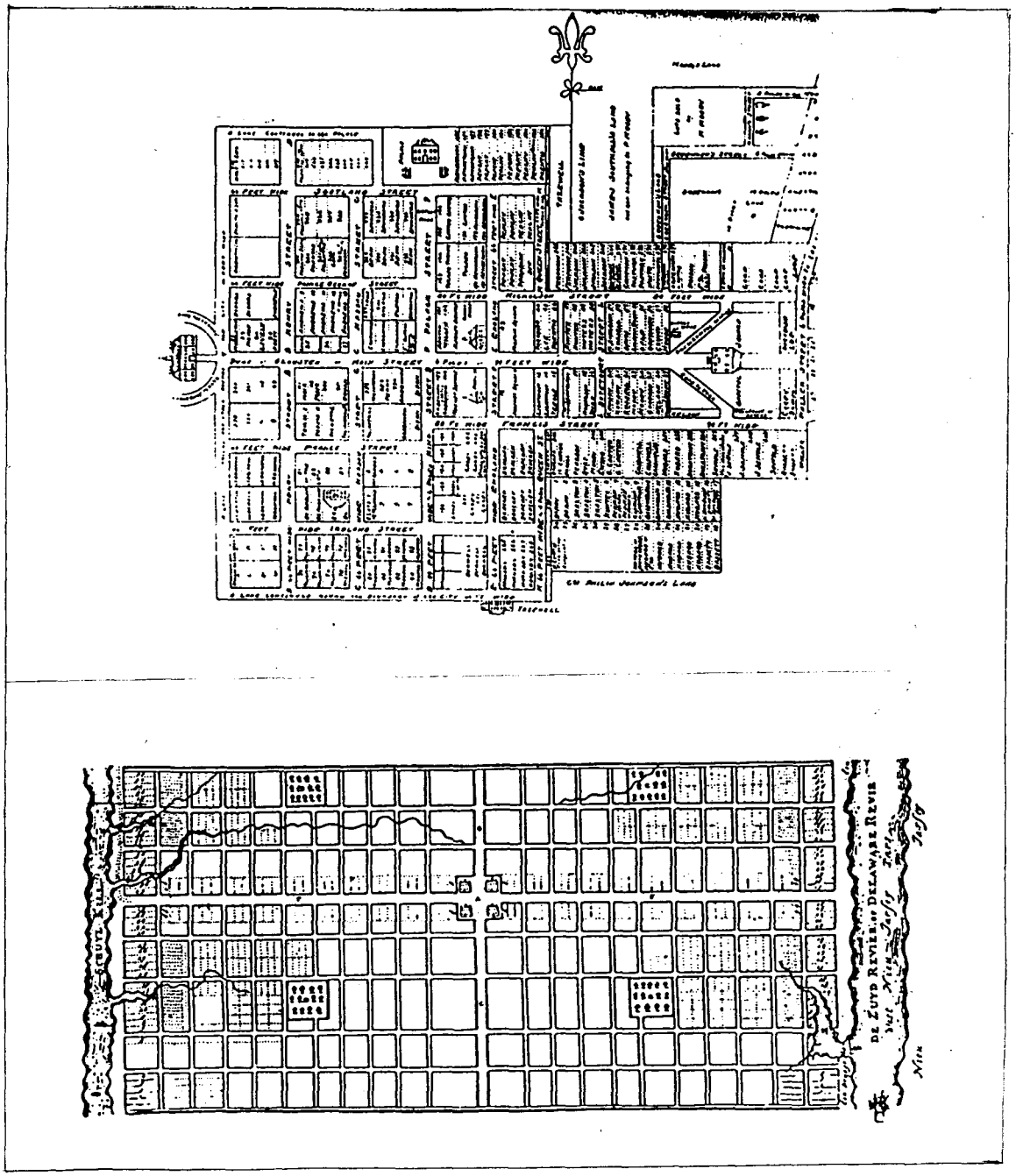
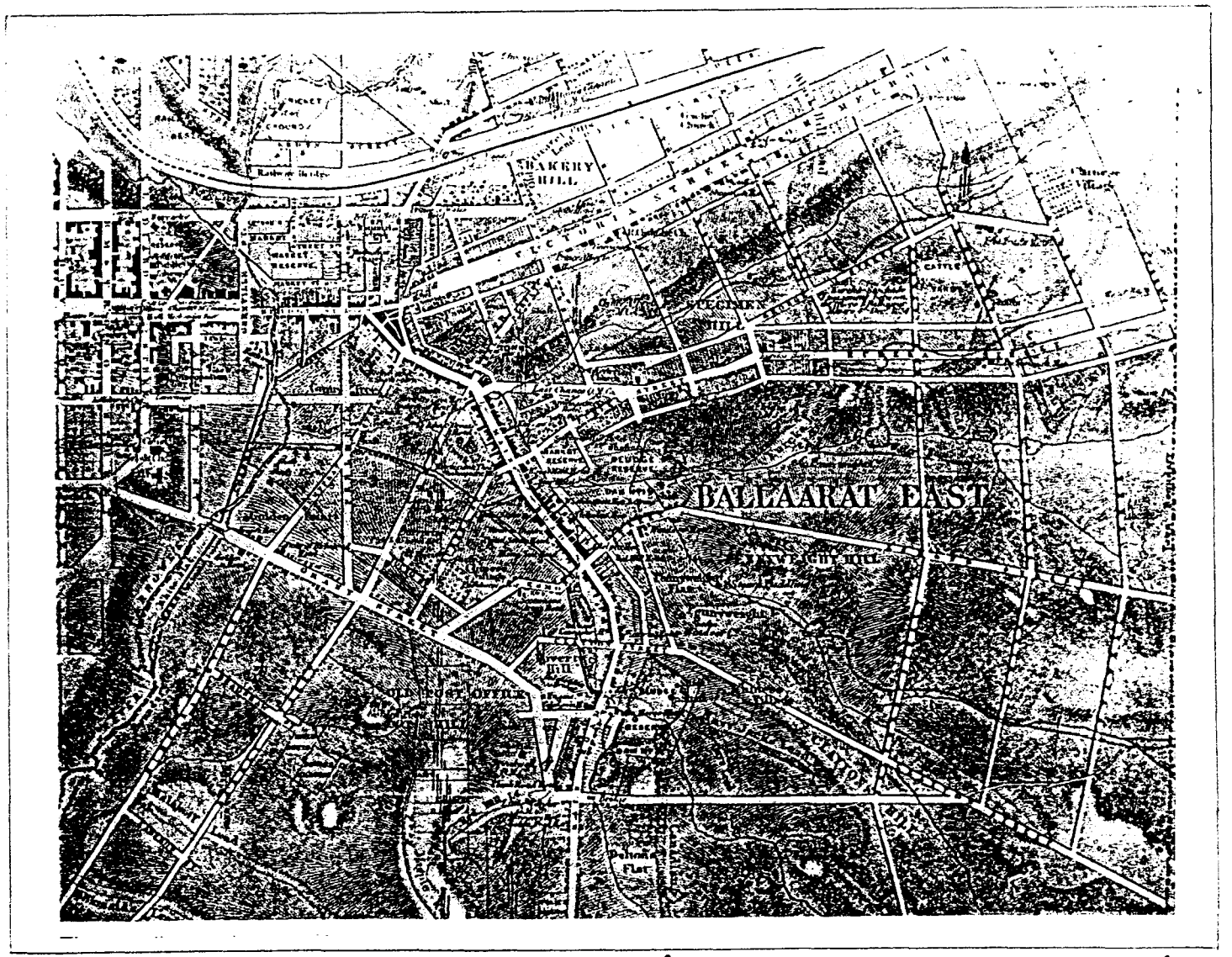


Fig.9.3(a) Plan of Williamburg, Virginia, c.1800. From Vincent Scully, American Architecture and Urbanism, Thames and Hudson, London, 1967, p.34.

Fig.9.3 (b) Ibid., p.33. Plan of Philadelphia, Pennsylanvania. William Penn's plan of 1682.



Ballaarat West Ballaarat East Town Boundary Line

Fig.9.4 Map of part of Ballaarat East (sic), showing the pattern of roads and topographical features in 1861. Map compiled from information supplied by the mining surveyors, in the Ballarat Municipal Library. From Weston Bate, Lucky City, Melbourne University Press, 1978, p.168. The town plan at Ballaarat East encodes the gold diggings and contains them in quite orderly streets within Town Boundary Line on the left margin. Ballaarat West is coventionally planned adjoining the diggings in a formal grid pattern, with streets at right angles, and the basic square section is here split in two. This map can be compared with F.W. Niven's map printed in the 1880s, where Ballarat extends westward to Lake Windouree, which has by this time been dammed as part of the town's open space system.

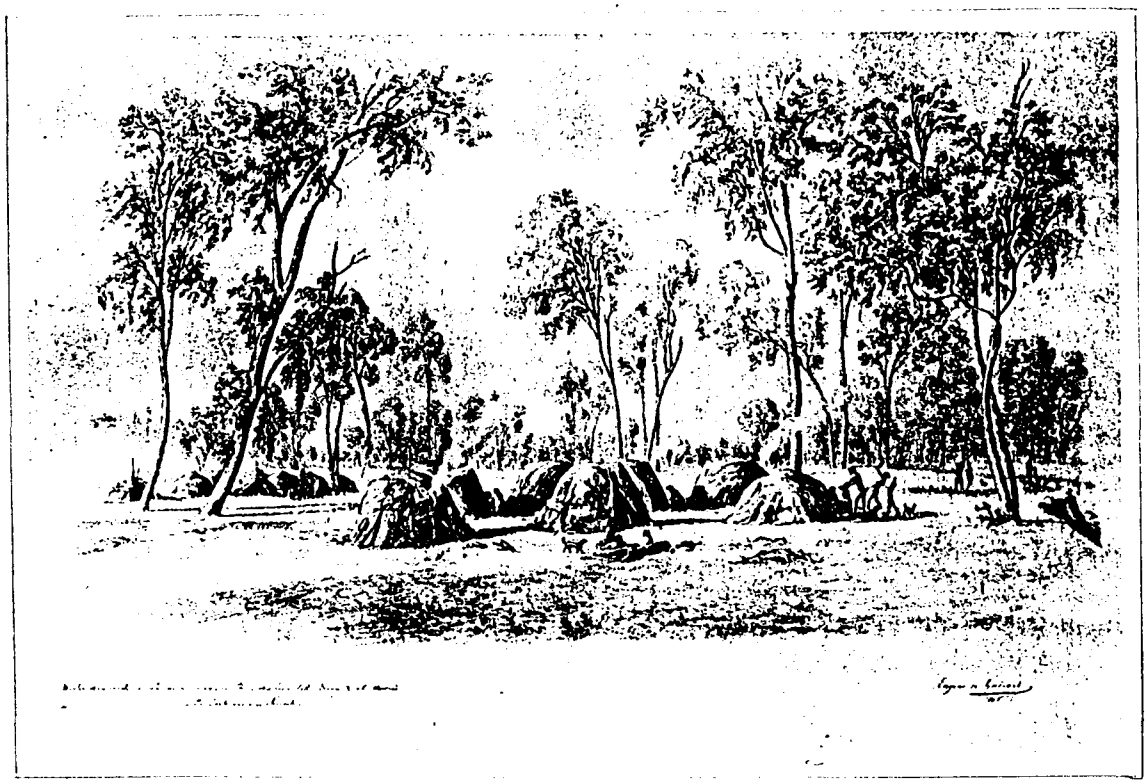


Fig.9.5 Eugen von Guerard, 'Winter Encampments in Wurlies of divisions of the Tribes from Lake Bonney and Lake Victoria in the Parkland near Adelaide', 1858. Pen, ink and wash drawing. Collection, Melbourne Art Gallery, reproduced in B. Whitelaw, Australian Landscape Drawing 1830-1880, Melbourne 1976.

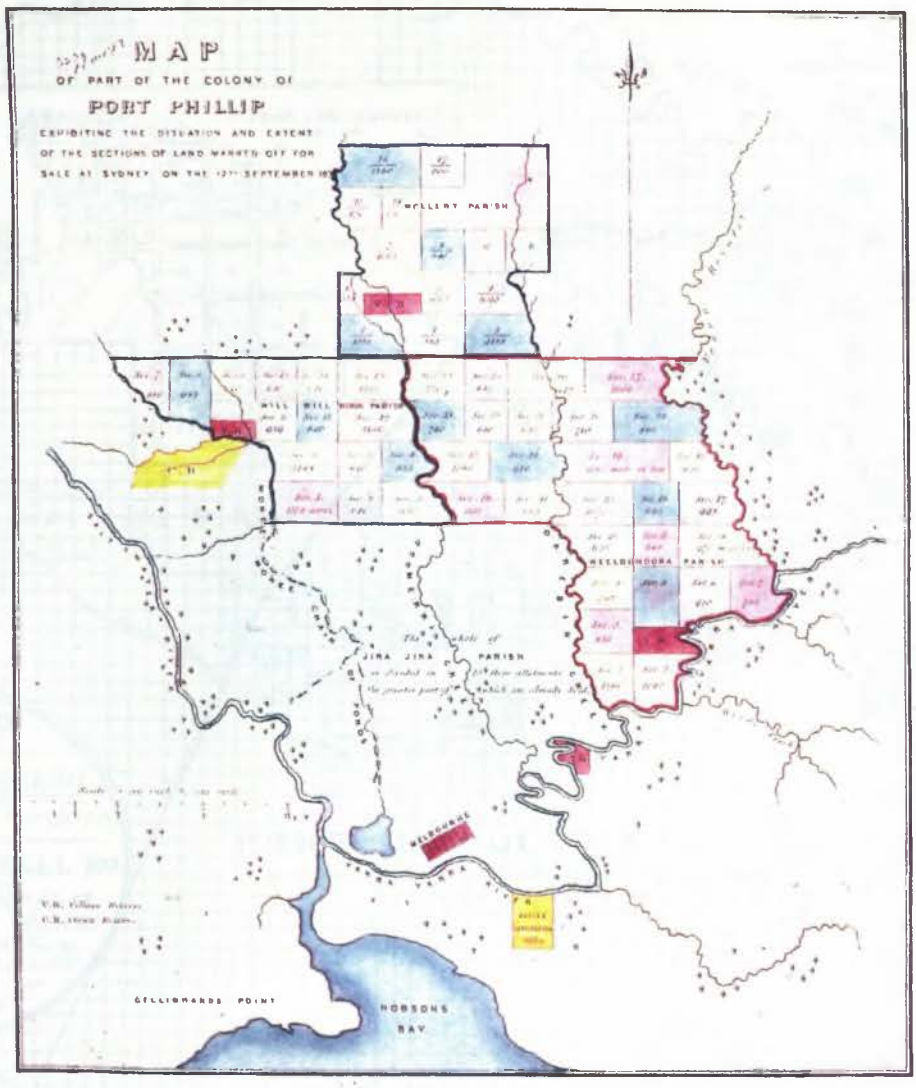


Fig.9.6 Map of Part of the Colony of Port Phillip, exhibiting the situation and extent of the sections of land marked out for sale at Sydney, on the 12th September 1839. Coloured Engraving published by J. Crofts, 1839. State Library of Victoria. Four village reserves are shown marked in red, as potential sites outside Melbourne.

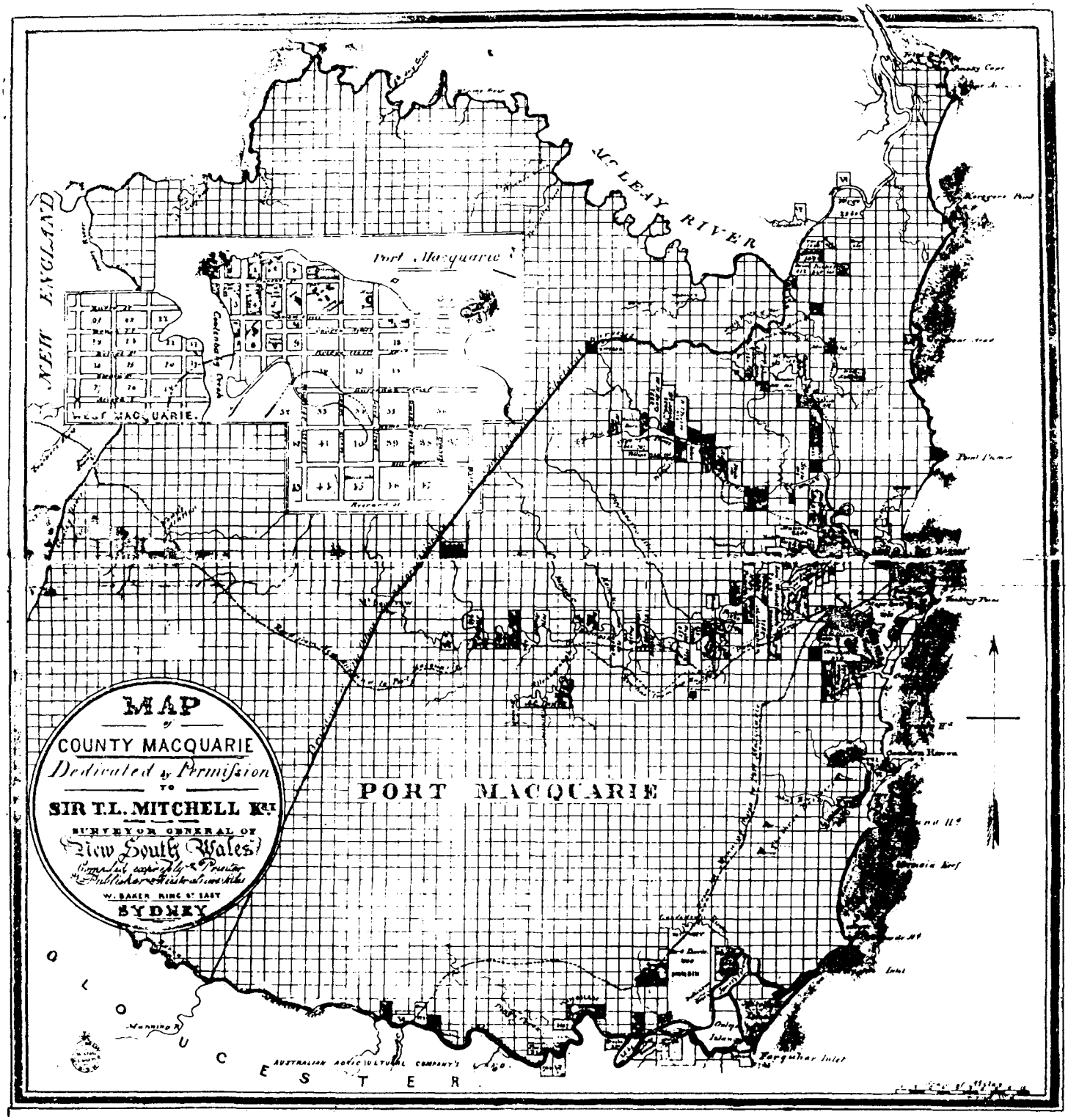


Fig.9.7 County Macquarie, from Baker's Australian County Atlas, published by William Baker, Hibernian Press, Sydney, 1843-46. Baker used a grid over the map to locate the lands granted, purchases, and unlocated lands. An extension of the town plan of Port Macquarie is in the inset, based on the standard square section.

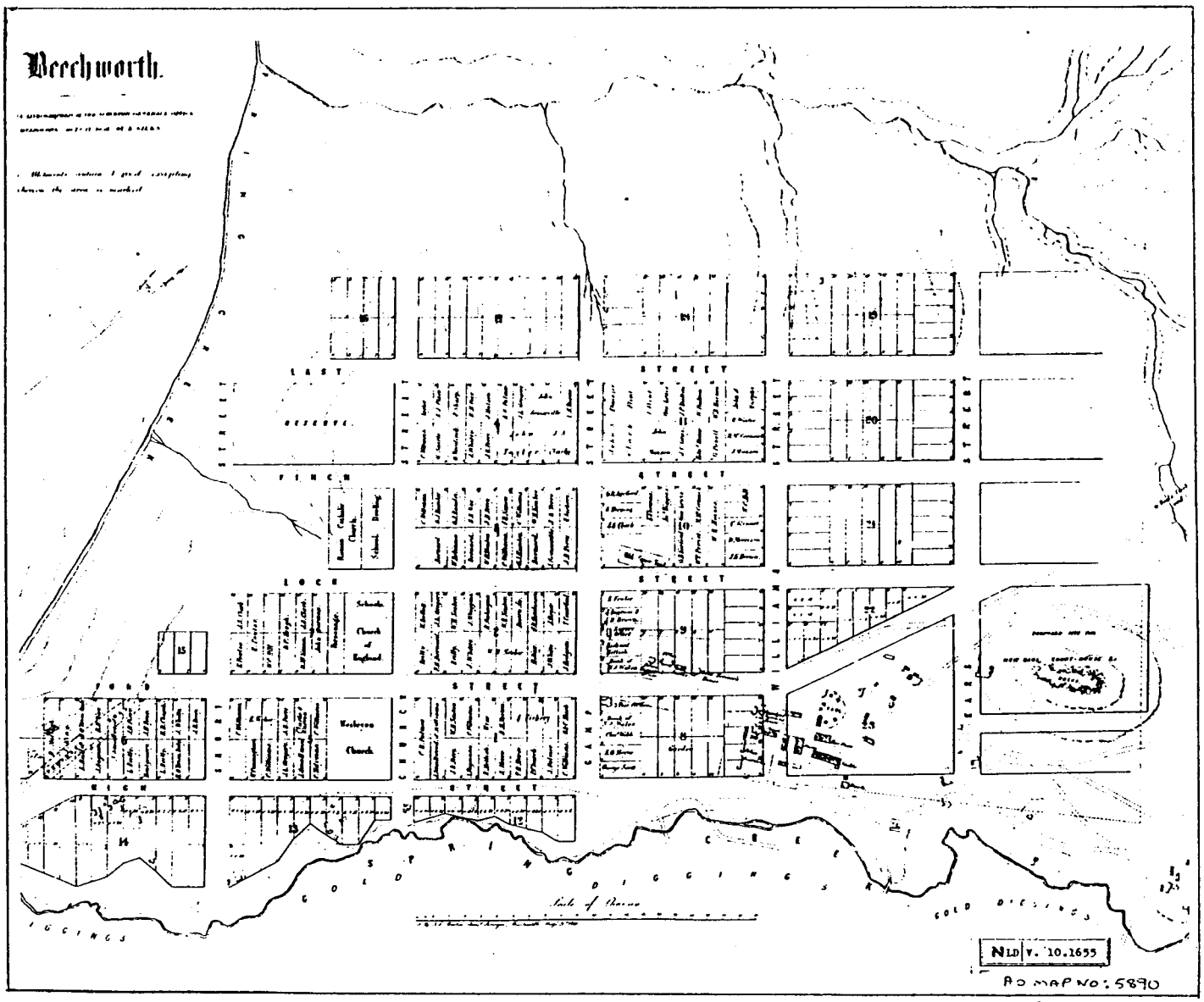


Fig.9.8 Lithograph showing the plan of the Township of Beechworth, 1856. Surveyed by A.L. Martin, lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, Melbourne. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.5890. Beechworth started off as a gold field, but the town was quickly surveyed within the first few years. The diggings concentrated along Spring Creek and the early buildings can be seen at the bottom of the map with the new plan superimposed over them. The town sections have allotments of one rood; their form is based on the standard grid. Reserves were made for churches, schools, public buildings, and some urban open space.

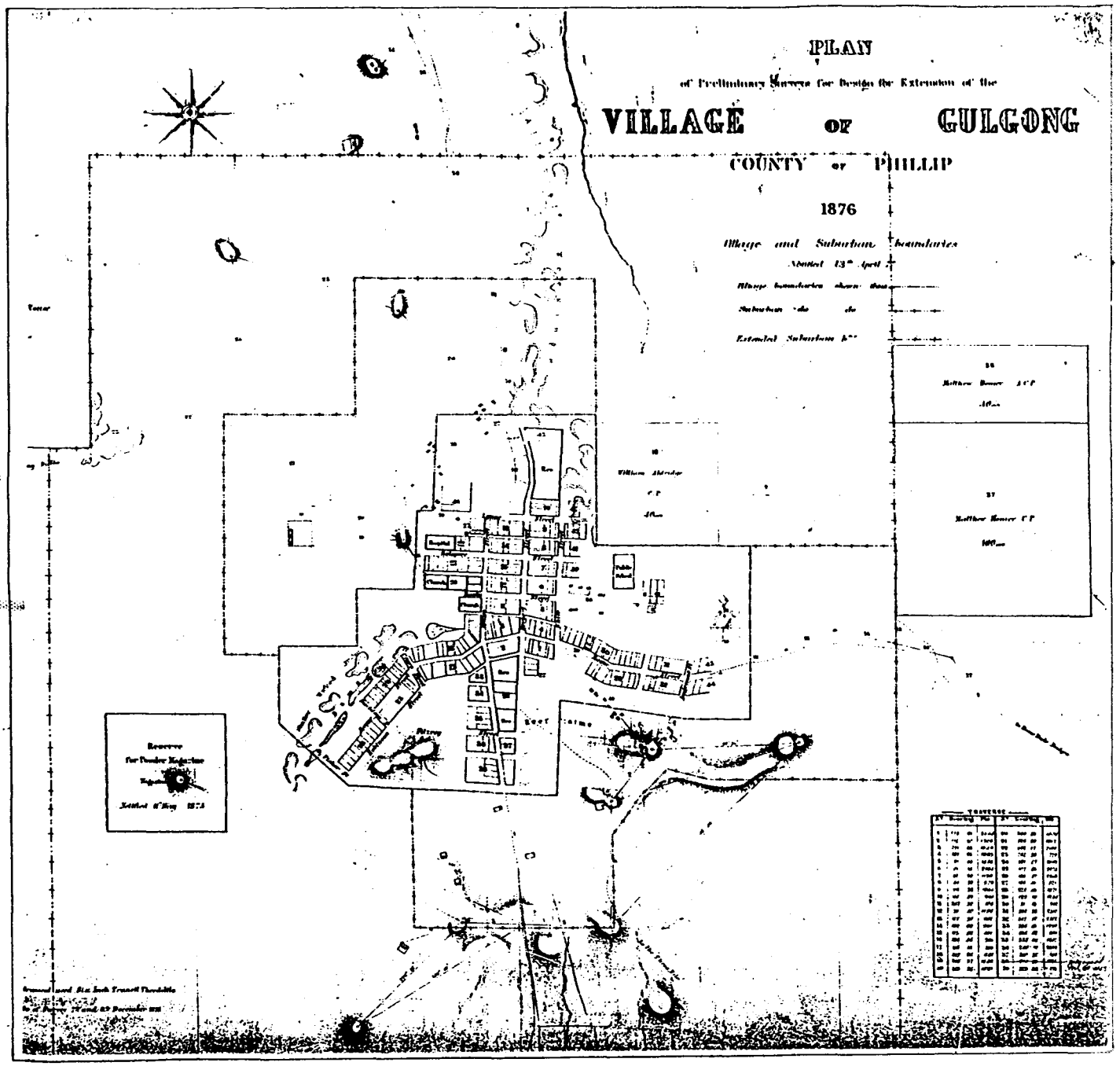


Fig.9.9 Plan of Preliminary Surveys for the Design of the Extension of the Village of Gulgong, 1876. J.C. Dalgish. Archives Office of NSW, Map No.2922. Gulgong, a gold town in central New South Wales, retains its curving Mayne Street bordered by sections of single allotments, but the sections are plotted in an orderly fashion to the north. Here, in contrast to Beechworth, the topography decided the form of the town even after the gold mining subsided, but its form is not typical of the towns built near the gold fields. The surveyor's grid was more useful when the community settled down to building permanently.