

A COMPENDIUM OF MEMORIALS HONOURING GOVERNOR ARTHUR PHILLIP, FOUNDER OF AUSTRALIA



The Founding of Australia, oil painting by Algernon Talmage

This painting, held by the Tate Modern, UK, was commissioned for the 150th anniversary of the landing of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove. With his hand held high, **Governor Arthur Phillip** (centre, in blue coat and tricorne) is toasting the health of King George III. The principal figures are: At right, Captain David Collins (with his foot at tree-stump) – first Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania, and Lieutenant Henry Ball - Commander of the Brig *Supply*. Group from left to right are: Midshipman Stephen Donovan, Lieutenant Newton Powell, David Blackburn, Master, all from *Supply*; Lieutenant Philip Gidley King of *HMS Sirius*; and Lieutenant George Johnston, later Administrator of the Colony. <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/talmage-the-founding-of-australia-1788-n04877>

“PHILLIP’S PROMISE”

*Good people . . . I am a man of vision.
And I do not doubt that this country will prove the most
valuable acquisition Great Britain ever made.
We have come today to take possession of this fifth great
continental division of the earth, on behalf of the British
people, and have founded here a State which we hope will
not only occupy and rule this great country, but also will
become a shining light among all the nations of the
Southern Hemisphere.
How grand is the prospect which lies before this
youthful nation.
I give you . . . success of the Colony.*

Phillip

Address by Capt. Arthur Phillip R.N., Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, Sydney Cove, 26th January, 1788.

Distributed by the First Fleet Re-enactment Committee, January 1981. Sponsored by Myer Typesetting by All Graphic Industries. Printed in a limited edition of 300.

Courtesy of Fellowship of First Fleeters.
See *Founders*, Volume 45, Issue 5, October/November 2014, page 5.

<http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/founders/2014founders45i5.pdf>

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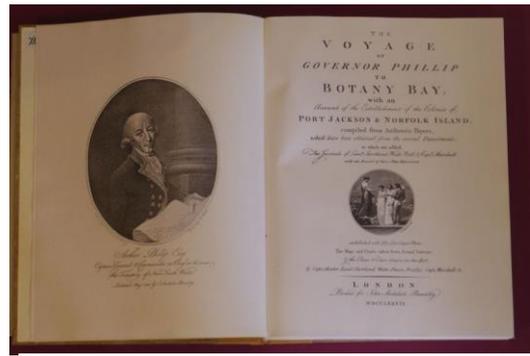
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Phillip, suburb of Canberra; Federal electorate of Phillip, both in ACT.	

ABOUT THE COMPENDIUM OF MEMORIALS FOR GOVERNOR PHILLIP

INTRODUCTION & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

In order to identify memorials honouring **Admiral Arthur Phillip**, this project was commenced by Sally Kalina, FFF #1164 and member of Arthur Phillip Chapter (at the time the Chapter Librarian). Her research documents were passed to Gillian Doyle who offered to digitise the information, add newly found memorials, and to produce a Compendium of Memorials. Many thanks to proof reader, Judy Greer, whose input and comments are greatly appreciated.



*Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay ***

Captain David Collins of the First Fleet wrote ... *taking leave of his own government ... Governor Phillip quitted the charge with which he had been entrusted by his Sovereign, and in the execution of which he had manifested a zeal and perseverance that alone could have enabled him to surmount the natural and artificial obstacles which the country and its inhabitants had thrown in his way.* (Collins, *Account of the Colony*, Vol 1, p. 208).

NOTE:

1. This collection is for research and study of Admiral Arthur Phillip by family and social history enthusiasts with the inclusion of an appropriate acknowledgement to this work. This consent does not extend to full replication of the author's Compendium.
2. Depending on the phase of his career, Phillip may be designated Captain, Commodore, Commander, Rear-Admiral or Admiral.
3. If you know of any plaques, memorials or other recognitions for Arthur Phillip, please email details to the author, Gillian Doyle, e.g. location, description, photograph/s and a digital link or source, if available, to be added to the Memorial list. Email: gdoyle2851@gmail.com

SOURCES:

Initial references supplied by Sally Kalina:

- Valmai Phillips (Watsons Bay Sketchbook)
- Edwin Wilson (The Wishing Tree Royal Botanic Gardens)
- Beryl Henderson (Monuments and Memorials 1988)
- Dr Anne Whitaker (President of RAHS), historian and author
- Phillip Stanley; Clive Jensen; Tom Richmond (Brooklyn Historian)

Digital research by Gillian Doyle, FFF #3152, Research Director for the Fellowship of First Fleeters, committee member of the Arthur Phillip Chapter:

- Internet data and images: Google Search; <https://www.monumentaustralia.org.au/>
- Photographs: Selected images courtesy of Peter F Williams; *HMS Sirius* by Frank Allen, courtesy of FFF website; John Blair; Gillian Doyle.

** The image above is a **facsimile** of the 1789 edition of *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay*, with Appendix listing the routes of the First Fleet vessels with weather remarks, Charts, Passengers list and more. Phillip's Journal can be downloaded for free from:

https://www.google.com.au/books/edition/The_Voyage_of_Governor_Phillip_to_Botany/WenBAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PP5&printsec=frontcover



COMMANDER OF THE FIRST FLEET FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Captain Arthur Phillip and the First Fleet

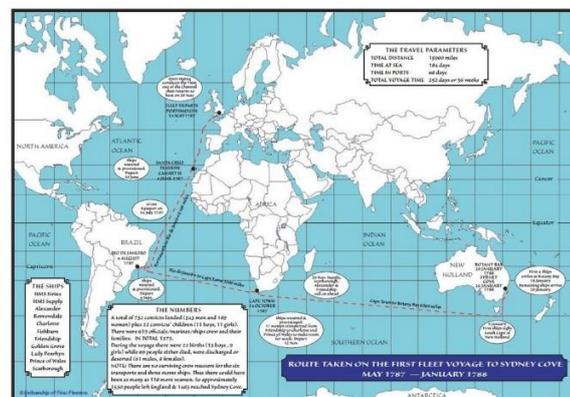
As the guardian gunship and flagship of the First Fleet, *HMS Sirius* accompanied the ten other ships during the seven month voyage from England to Australia under the command of **Captain Arthur Phillip**. The arrival of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove was an important historical event, the founding by the British of a settlement that was to become, Australia, on 26th January 1788. As Commander of the First Fleet on board *HMS Sirius*, Captain Arthur Phillip guided the eleven ships of the First Fleet, some no bigger than a Sydney ferry, on a voyage that in part had never been sailed before.



Captain Arthur Phillip

Portrait of Admiral Arthur Phillip R.N., First Governor 1788 to 1792, by artist Francis Wheatley, held by National Portrait Gallery London. A copy hangs at Government House, Sydney, presented by the Royal Empire Society N.S.W. branch on the 150th Anniversary of the Foundation of N.S.W.

<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw04984/Arthur-Phillip>



Left: Flagship *HMS Sirius* - <http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/ships.html>

Right: Route of the First Fleet 1787-1788 - <http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/route.html>

MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS

Quintus Horatius Flaccus (65 – 27BC), known in the English-speaking world as Horace, was the leading Roman lyric poet during the time of Caesar Augustus. In one of his odes Horace observed that when we present a poem or plant a tree we lay claim to our own small share of immortality. Buildings, statues, fountains and plaques similarly exist as memorials to the lives of individuals.

Governor Phillip's memorials can be as elusive as the character of the man himself. It has been an interesting reconnaissance finding these sometimes hidden monuments – a treasure hunt of tributes to a great man. Phillip lives on thanks to the people who made these memorials possible.

SYDNEY

Governor Phillip's statue and fountain in the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney

The statue and fountain by Signor Achille Simonetti was unveiled in 1897 by the NSW Governor Viscount Hampden during the Diamond Jubilee (60 years) celebrations of the reign of Queen Victoria. The bronze figure of Governor Phillip was cast in Florence. In his left hand he grasps the British flag, while in his right hand he holds a half opened scroll. The bronze reclining figures represent commerce, agriculture, navigation and mining. Three marble bass reliefs on the central column represent justice, patriotism and education; the fourth side bears the inscription plate.

<https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/people/government---colonial/display/23146-captain-arthur-phillip>

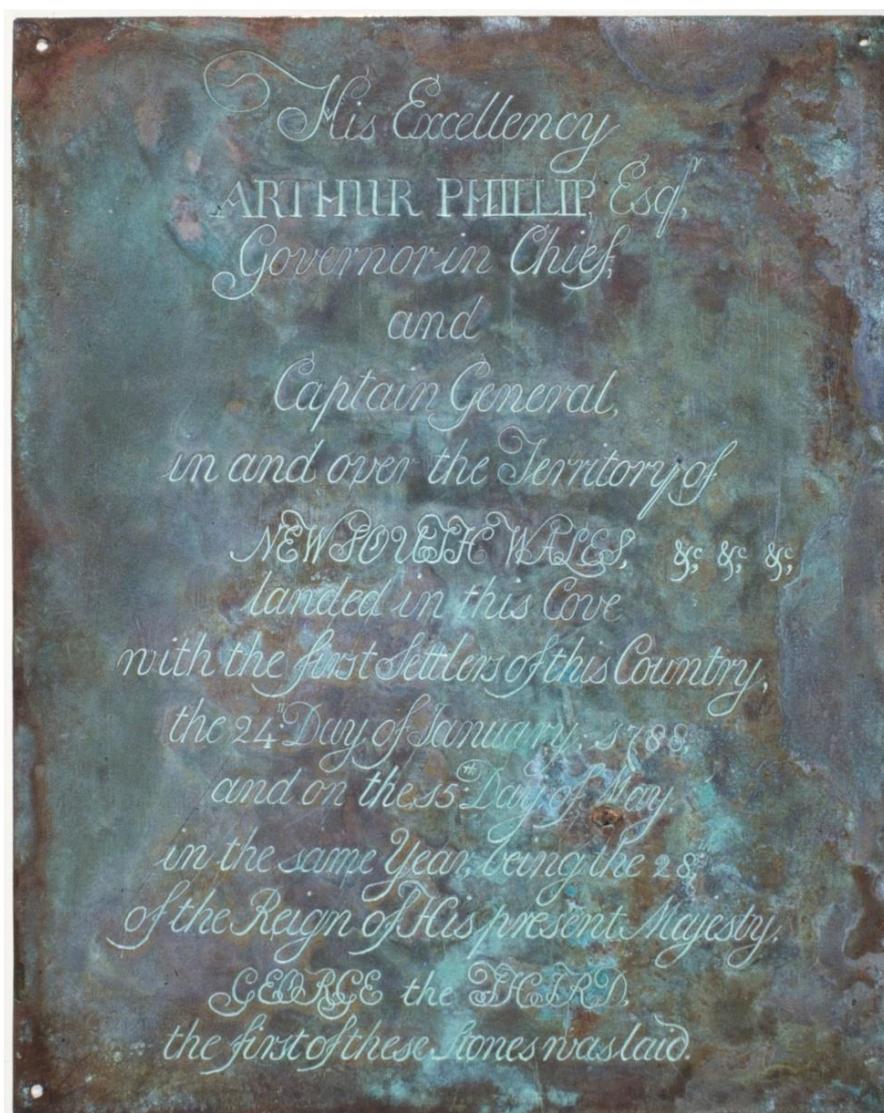


Foundation plate for First Government House, Sydney

This inscribed copper plate was placed between two sandstone blocks. These blocks marked the position of the south-east corner of the original house which was located near the present day corner of Bridge and Phillip Streets. The plate was discovered in 1899 by Mr Robert James McCann, a telephone linesman, some 50 years after the house and all its outbuildings had been demolished.

Mr McCann was quoted in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Wednesday 8 March 1899, page 7:

Whilst working in the tunnel...I came across two flat stones, one on top of the other. On clearing the earth I saw there was a piece of copper lying between them...as soon as I raised the top stone I saw that the copperplate was a fairly large one, and that there was writing on it.



On the opening of the Museum of Sydney on the site of first Government House in 1995, the foundation plate was officially transferred from the State Library of New South Wales to the Historic Houses Trust. The foundation plate now sits on public display within metres of where Governor Phillip had laid it in 1788.

<https://sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/stories/first-government-house-foundation-plate>

In the early days of the settlement, **Governor Arthur Phillip** lived in a leaky portable canvas ‘tent’ of timber-framed panels covered with oilcloth. A more permanent house was built in a commanding position overlooking the settlement, highly visible to all. The conservation of the archaeological relics were incorporated into the Museum of Sydney. This plaque was installed to mark the years that the First Government House was located on this site.



http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/9monuments/slides/08_ms_plaque.html



The plaque (left) is installed at the site of The Old Sydney Burial Ground at Sydney Town Hall, George St, Sydney. The site was chosen by Governor Phillip and the Reverend Richard Johnson in September 1792 for the burial of convicts and free people - the first in the NSW colony,. The FFF plaque is viewed above the arched doorway that leads to the basement located between the Town Hall and St Andrews Cathedral. By 1820 the cemetery was full so a designated area was developed at Brickfield Hill as the colony’s new cemetery.

<http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/plaquesydneytownhall.htm>
<https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/history/old-sydney-burial-ground>

Sydney Central Railway (no image) was built over the site of the Brickfield Hill Cemetery, later known as Sandhills or Old Devonshire Cemetery. Persons representing those buried in the Devonshire Street Cemetery had an allocated time to arrange for exhumation and relocation of remains to a cemetery of their choice. About 30,000 unclaimed remains were relocated to the purpose-built Bunnerong Cemetery in Matraville (now Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park). A plaque, erected in memory of First Fleeters who were buried here, is situated at the main pedestrian entrance to Sydney Central Railway, corner Elizabeth Street and Eddy Avenue, Sydney. The State Rail Authority organised its position and erected the plaque. Unveiled on 16th October, 1988.

<http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/founders/1988newsletter19i6.pdf>
[https://www.rahs.org.au/devonshire-street-cemetery/;](https://www.rahs.org.au/devonshire-street-cemetery/)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devonshire_Street_Cemetery



The plaque (above) commemorates the people who sailed to Australia on the eleven ships of the First Fleet, led by **Captain Arthur Phillip** (later Admiral). The plaque is located at George Street, Steps leading to First Fleet Park, The Rocks, Sydney.

<https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/98801-first-fleet>

Governor Arthur Phillip bust on the forecourt of the Museum of Sydney

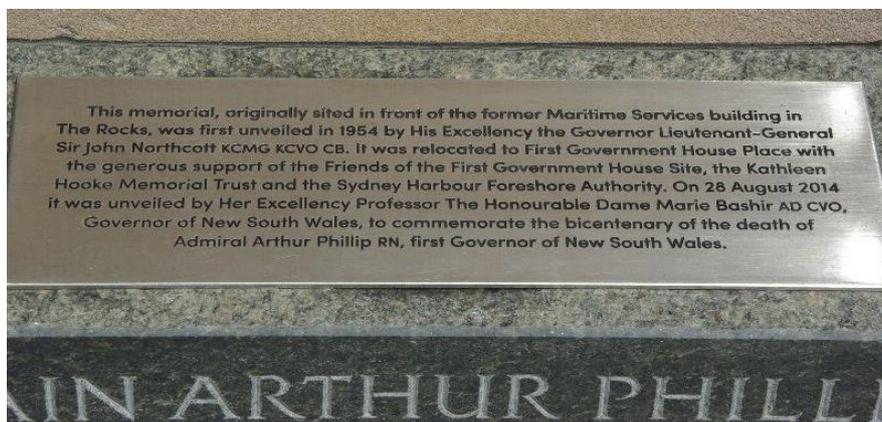


This memorial for **Governor Arthur Phillip** was reinstalled on 28 August 2014 on the forecourt of the Museum of Sydney on the site of first Government House – to coincide with the bicentenary of Phillip's death on 31 August 1814 and to commemorate Phillip's long legacy of achievements. The memorial consists of a bronze bust of Phillip that sits on top of a dressed sandstone plinth with plaques applied.



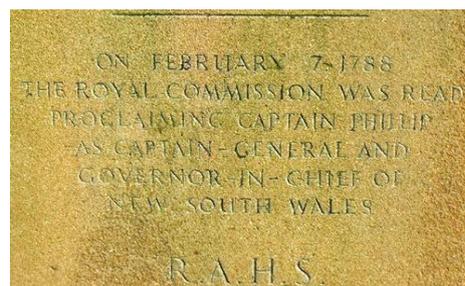
As indicated by the above plaque, the memorial (at left) was originally installed in 1954 in the front of the Maritime Services Building at Circular Quay, which today houses the Museum of Contemporary Art.

<https://sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/museum-of-sydney>



Above: Rededication plaque. Below: Plaque for the reading of Phillip's Royal Commission

<https://www.monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/people/government---colonial/display/23145-captain-arthur-phillip-/photo/3>



Cairn at Yarra Bay marking the first landing of Captain Arthur Phillip



The first ship to reach Botany Bay was *HMS Supply* with Phillip on board. They set up camp on the Kurnell Peninsula on 18 January 1788. The monument commemorates the place where **Captain Arthur Phillip** first set foot on Australian soil. Erected in 1995 by RAHS, the monument is located at Koorngal Avenue, Yarra Bay Bicentennial Park, Phillip Bay, near La Perouse.

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/22780-landing-of-captain-arthur-phillip/photo/1>

Commemorative sandstone obelisk at Camp Cove, 1927. RHAS.

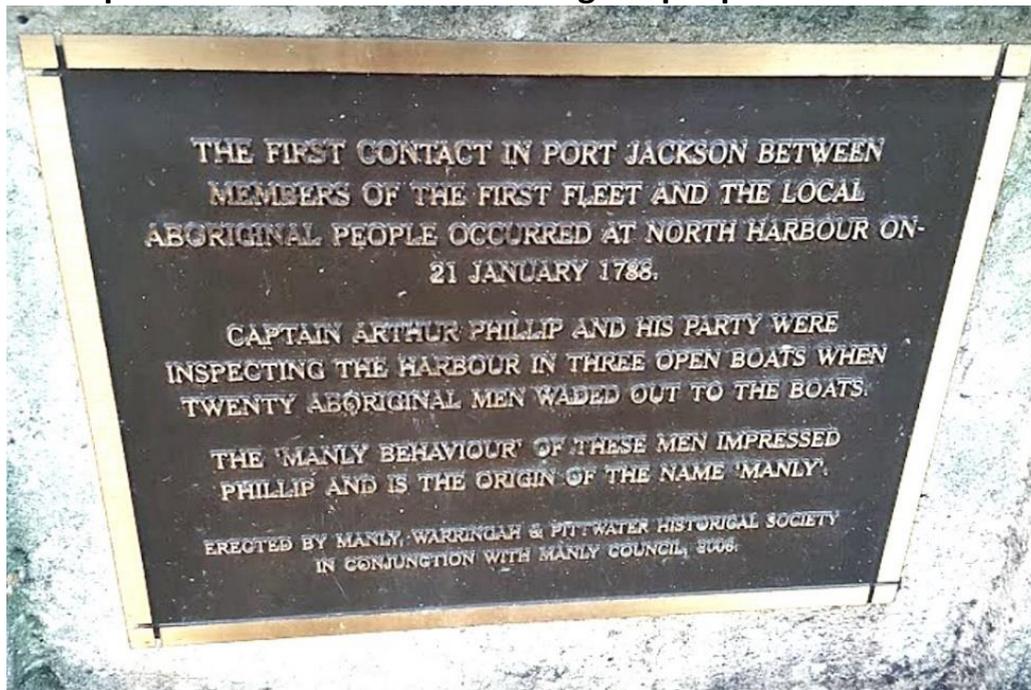


Captain Arthur Phillip assessed that Botany Bay was unsuitable for settlement because of its sandy soil and the lack of a permanent stream of water. He led a party of officers from the First Fleet on an expedition north to investigate Port Jackson, marked on the charts of Captain James Cook in 1770. The party stepped ashore at Camp Cove inside the heads of Port Jackson and camped there on the night of 21 January 1788, hence the cove's name. That evening they enjoyed the first summer beach picnic in Port Jackson with a few sticks of wood for a camp fire and water

from a nearby stream. As an indicator to the harbour entrance, a makeshift flagstaff was forced into the sandstone blocks on South Head. Delighted with this magnificent waterway, the following day Phillip sailed up the harbour and selected Sydney Cove as the site for the new colony. In 1927 the RAHS in conjunction with Vaucluse Council erected a commemorative sandstone obelisk at Green Point, a headland at the southern end of Camp Cove at Watsons Bay.

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/23696-landing-of-governor-arthur-phillip>

Governor Phillip's first contact with the Aboriginal people of Port Jackson



The above plaque is located at the end of the cul-de-sac of Kings Street, Forty Baskets Beach, North Harbour Reserve, Balgowlah. https://www.tripadvisor.com.au/Forty_Baskets_Beach-Balgowlah_Manly_Greater_Sydney_New_South_Wales.html

175th Anniversary of first settlement - 1788 – 1963 plinth and plaque

To mark the 150th anniversary of the foundation of Australia by **Governor Arthur Phillip**, three trees were planted on 25th January 1963 by the Premier of NSW in Hyde Park near College Street. In attendance were His Excellency the Governor of NSW, and the Mayor of Sydney.



<https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/99588-175th-anniversary-of-first-settlement/photo/4>

Flagstaff Hill / Windmill Hill / Fort Phillip / Observatory Hill

In the early days of first settlement the sighting of a ship by the Sentry Watch at South Head was communicated by the lighting of a beacon; immediately the flag at **Flagstaff Hill** was raised. For more than a century flagpoles were used to pass messages from the flagstaff at South Head (which replaced the beacon), to Flagstaff Hill and then relayed via signal stations to as far away as Parramatta, received before the approaching ship had sailed through the heads of the harbour.



Windmill Hill and Fort Phillip

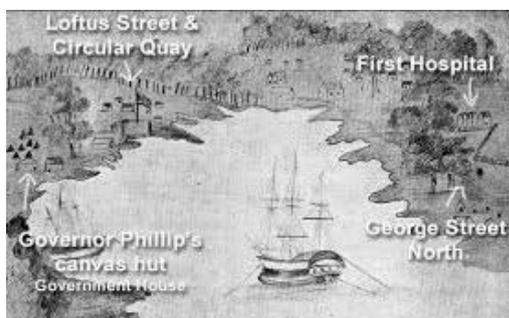


Flagstaff at Observatory Hill

Illustrated above: Flagstaff Hill was replaced by **Windmill Hill** after the construction in 1797 of a grinding windmill. This was replaced in 1803 by Fort Phillip, a purpose fort built to defend the settlement against possible attack by rebellious convicts. In 1825 a section of the fort was converted to a signal station. In 1848 a new signal station was built on top of the fort wall. Seven years later, the British Government agreed to fund a full-sized observatory next to the signal station. Today the area is known as Observatory Hill.

Left: https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/windmills_of_sydney

Right: <https://www.maas.museum/event/flag-staff-and-time-ball/>



Internet images: Arthur Phillip's early Sydney town layout

NEW NAMES OF STREETS.	OLD NAMES OF STREETS.
1. GEORGE STREET.	{ High Street, Spring Run, or Sergeant Major's Row.
2. PRINCE STREET.	.. Windmill Row.
3. YORK STREET.	.. Barnack Street.
4. CLARENCE STREET.	.. Middle Soldiers' Row.
5. KENT STREET.	.. Back Soldiers' Row.
6. CUMBERLAND STREET.	.. (No Name).
7. SUSSEX STREET.	.. (No Name).
8. CAMBRIDGE STREET.	.. (No Name).
9. FITT STREET.	.. Pin's Row.
10. CASTLEBAGH STREET.	.. Chapel Row.
11. PHILLIP STREET.	.. Back Row East.
12. HUNTER STREET.	.. Bell Street.

Back Row East renamed Phillip Street



nsw/1788-1856/

Governor Phillip's log of HMS Sirius. In 1788 the Governor chose the harbour island as the site for a garden for the crew of *HMS Sirius*, as it was isolated from the settlement. His entry in the log reads that he ... *sent an officer and party ashore to the garden island to clear it for a garden for the ship's company.* Phillip's name for the island remains to this day. The garden was used by the *Sirius* crew until the ship was lost off Norfolk Island in 1790. <https://www.navyhistory.org.au/naval-heritage-sites/garden-island-nsw/1788-1856/>

Memorial for the first ceremony to honour ‘saluting the Union Flag’



The Memorial plinth and plaque



Flagpole bearing the Australian flag

The memorial commemorates the place where the first ceremony was held for ‘saluting the Union Flag’. The flag was flown from this flagpole now mounted on a sandstone plinth. The Union Flag (also called the Queen Anne flag) is a replica of the one raised on Foundation Day, 26 January 1788. The memorial is located at Loftus Street, opposite Jessie Street Gardens, Sydney.

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/98877-first-ceremony-of-saluting-the-union-flag/photo/1>

St Phillip’s Church, Sydney: First Fleet memorial plaque, Lang Park



The original church named for Governor Arthur Phillip



Commemorative plaque on top of the plinth



Memorial plinth and plaques at St Phillips Church which originally stood on the site, commemorates those who arrived on the First Fleet in 1788, the first church service, and those who were buried at the first St Phillips Church. The Fellowship of First Fleeters plaque shares the memorial plinth.

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/99474-first-fleet-memorial>

<https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/collection-items/series-01-australian-paintings-jw-lewin-gp-harris-gw-evans-and-others-1796-1809-3-1>; <https://www.churchhillanglican.com/visit-us>

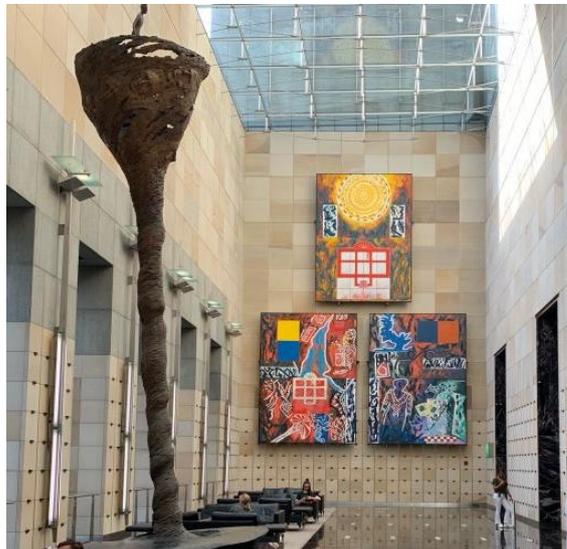
First Fleet Memorial – Bonds of Friendship



This memorial was unveiled on 17 September 1980 in the Jessie Street Gardens, Sydney. It commemorates the ships of the First Fleet which carried the first European settlers to Australia under the command of **Captain Arthur Philip**. It has a companion piece at Portsmouth Harbour, England – both symbolise the bonds of friendship between Britain and Australia. The sculpture at Portsmouth has a dull surface to denote the ‘old country’; the links of the chain in Sydney (at left) are highly polished brass, representing ‘new country’.

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/23178-first-fleet-memorial-%22bonds-of-friendship%22->

Governor Phillip Tower



Governor Phillip Tower, above left, is located at 1 Farrar Place with the northern end facing Bridge Street, the site of the First Government House. The primary tenant is the New South Wales Government including the Premier's Office. At right is the quirky statue in honour of the Tower's namesake, **Governor Arthur Phillip**: <http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/9monuments/gallery.html>
<https://www.sydney.com/destinations/sydney/sydney-city/city-centre/attractions/governor-phillip-and-macquarie-towers>; <https://foursquare.com/v/governor-phillip-tower/>

St James's Anglican Church, Sydney



This plaque was installed at St James's Church to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of **Admiral Arthur Phillip**. During the dedication service on 31 August 2014 the congregation was addressed by Michael Pembroke, author, historian and former judge of the New South Wales Supreme Court. The plaque is a replica of the one laid in Westminster Abbey for the corresponding memorial service in London.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Phillip_Memorial_-_St_James%27_Church,_Sydney.JPG

First Fleet Park monument, Circular Quay



This monument is located on the edge of First Fleet Park, adjacent to the waterfront promenade along west Circular Quay. The paved and grassed area offers panoramic views of the Sydney Opera House, the Harbour Bridge and Circular Quay. The inscription encircling the oval map quotes from the famous dispatch of **Governor Arthur Phillip** addressed to the British Home Secretary, dated May 15, 1788.

We got into Port Jackson in the afternoon and had the satisfaction of finding the finest harbour in the world, in which a thousand sail of the line may ride in the most perfect security.

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Sydney-New-South-Wales/History>

HMS Sirius anchor and cannon at Macquarie Place, Sydney

This wrought iron anchor belonged to *HMS Sirius*, flag ship of the First Fleet. It stands at 3.2 metres high, is set on a 1.2 metre granite and unpolished marble base along with a plaque which credits Sir Frank Suttor with the discovery of the wreck in 1905. The *Sirius* had been carrying supplies and convicts to Norfolk Island when it was wrecked on 19 March 1790 on a reef at Point Ross, Norfolk Island. The memorial was erected in 1907.



The bronze cannon is approximately 2 metres in length and sits on a four-wheeled timber carriage. A brass inscription plate reads:

This Gun is believed to have formed part of the armament of the HMS Sirius, the flag ship of the first fleet, which entered Port Jackson in 1788. The gun returned to Sydney after the Sirius was wrecked at Norfolk Island in 1790 and used as a signal gun at south head. This gun was placed here (Macquarie Place) in 1907.

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/>

Left: <https://www.visitsydneyaustralia.com.au/history-5-first.html>

Right: <https://www.cityartsydney.com.au/artwork/sirius-cannon/>

GOVERNOR PHILLIP'S EXPLORATIONS

The naming of Looking Glass Bay



Looking Glass Bay was given its name when **Governor Phillip** and Lieutenant Bradley made an early expedition up the Parramatta River on Friday 15 February 1788. When the party landed here, the Governor gave an Aboriginal man a hatchet and a looking glass (a mirror). In his diary Lieutenant Bradley commented that the Aboriginal man quickly conceptualised the notion of reflection by comparing the looking glass with his reflection in the water, signifying they were similar.

The sculpture of **Governor Arthur Phillip** and the Aboriginal man was unveiled on 21 September 2013 by Dame Marie Bashir, NSW Governor. Erected by Parramatta City Council at Punt Street, Gladesville.

<https://visitsydneyaustralia.com.au/looking-glass-bay.html#>

Plaque in Meditation Park, Gladesville for the landing of Governor Arthur Phillip

This plaque commemorates the landing of **Governor Arthur Phillip** and his party. The Governor's official diary described a friendly encounter with the local Wallumedegal People:

We stopped at a neck of land for breakfast. We were soon met by a native armed. He laid down his spear as soon as he joined us and had more curiosity than any we had met with. He examined everything attentively and went into all our boats from one to the other.



<https://www.gladesvillechamber.com/history-of-gladesville>

The northern shores of Port Jackson



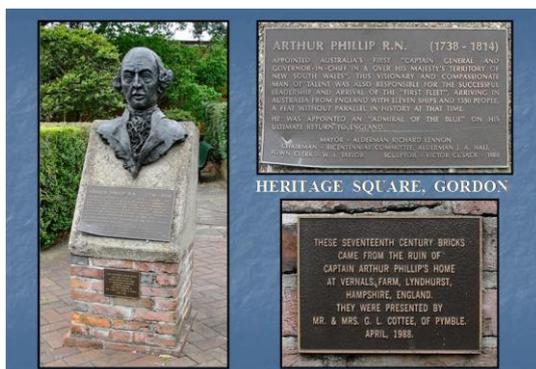
THE ARTHUR PHILLIP MEMORIAL BOWER (left)

The 'Phillip Bricks' were retrieved by Mr & Mrs Geoffrey L. Cottee of Pymble from the remnants of Phillip's Vernalls farmhouse at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, England, demolished in the 1950s. Most of the numbered face bricks and the original backing bricks were used for this feature brick wall in the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, abutting a paved area with two teak seats of 'Cotswold' design.

On its completion, Mr and Mrs Cottee found there was a quantity of left-over 'Phillip bricks'. As part of the Bicentennial celebrations, these remaining bricks were laid at 'Phillip' memorials at Gordon and Pymble in Ku-ring-gai; at Windsor; The Spit at Mosman; Beacon Hill; Balgowlah; Manly; and Norfolk Island. A 'Phillip brick' memorial, known to be at Parramatta, has not been not uncovered despite internet searches and enquiries to local historians.

GARDEN ISLAND BRICKS FROM THE HOME OF CAPTAIN ARTHUR PHILLIP, RN. The following clipping from *The Log* dated May 1977 was submitted by a naval source: *The Garden Island Naval Dockyard Museum has been presented with 58 bricks from the home of ... Captain Arthur Phillip at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, U.K. The bricks have been set up as a low wall in the foyer of the Museum. (Governor Phillip made a number of visits to Garden Island between 1788 and 1791.)* The bricks were displayed in the old Garden Island Museum until its closure. The bricks may have been moved to Spectacle Island (Building 41) – to date they have not been located.

GOVERNOR ARTHUR MEMORIAL AT HERITAGE SQUARE. There are two plaques on the Gordon memorial. The major one acknowledges Phillip's character and achievements; the second plaque refers to the 'Phillip' bricks used for the plinth base.



Plinth and bust now removed from Heritage Square

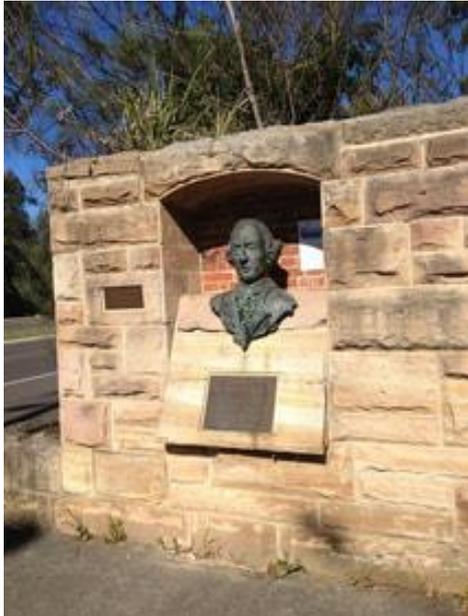


Phillip's bust at Pymble

Relief bust and plinth: Ku-ring-gai Council decided in 2020 to remove the bust and plinth from Heritage Square, Gordon (pictured left) to make way for the planned development of St John's Avenue into an 'eatery street'. Once the current upgrade of the building is complete, the council plans to reinstate the bust and plinth outside and to the right of the heritage KMC Council Chambers, Pacific Highway, Gordon. Pictured right is a replica of the bust located at **Pymble Soldiers Memorial Park** on Mona Vale Road, near the junction of Telegraph Road, Pymble NSW. <https://www.monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/people/government---colonial/display/21314-governor-arthur-phillip>

GOVERNOR ARTHUR PHILLIP MEMORIAL, Beacon Hill Lookout, NSW

Starting from Manly, **Governor Phillip** led his first exploration from 15 to 18 April 1788 searching for the source of water supplying Middle Harbour. Phillip led a group westward but whether the party reached Beacon Hill is the subject of debate. To commemorate Phillip's expedition a monument and brass directional plate was commissioned by the Manly Warringah-Pittwater Historical Society in 1929. The commemorative wall at the Warringah Road entrance incorporates bricks from Phillip's farmhouse *Vernalls* in Hampshire, England. The bronze bust was added in 1991. <https://arthurphillipchapter.weebly.com/governor-phillip-lookout--memorial-at-beacon-hill.html>

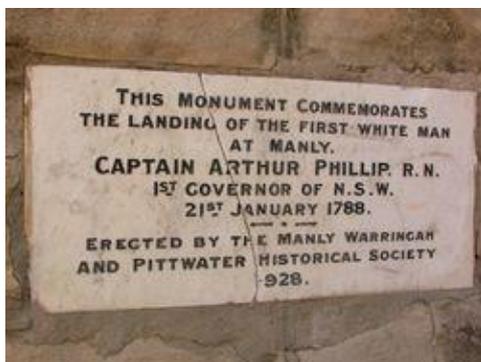


The cairn, bottom right, commemorates **Governor Phillip** and his party's first overland journey from Manly towards Pittwater in August 1788. The location of the cairn at Beacon Hill was named Governor Phillip Lookout in 1934.

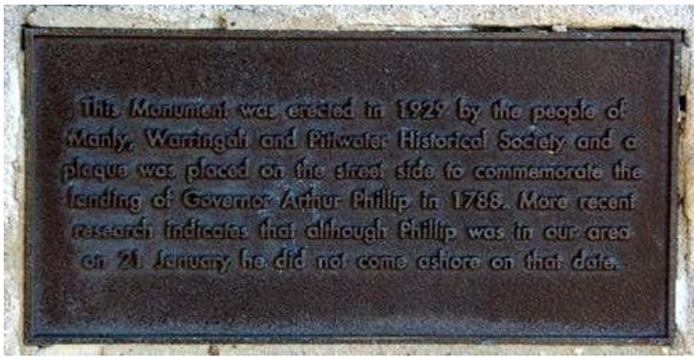
<https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/exploration/display/20267-governor-arthur-phillip-expedition>

Captain Arthur Phillip's memorial for his Manly landing site

The monument was erected by the Manly Warringah and Pittwater Historical Society to commemorate Phillip's landing at Manly on 21 January 1788.



<https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/22022-captain-arthur-phillip%60s-landing-site>

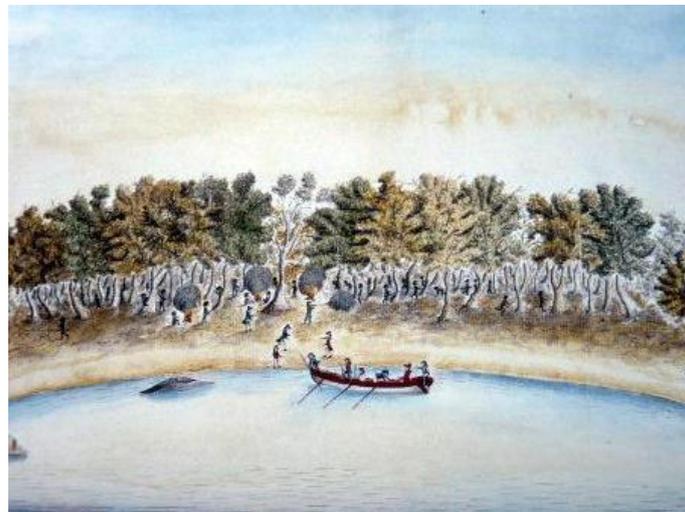


The plaque at left commemorates the landing of **Governor Phillip** and states that further research indicated that Phillip was in the area on 21st January 1788 but did not come ashore.



The plaque at above right recognises that **Governor Phillip** was speared at Manly Cove rather than at Collins Flat Beach as originally thought; and that Phillip made a full recovery. The plaque was unveiled in March 2007 on the Stone Pillar near Manly Wharf.

<https://www.monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/22022-captain-arthur-phillip%60s-landing-site>



The Governor attempting to return to his boat after spearing, by William Bradley RN. Courtesy of University of Sydney. <https://historyofaboriginalsydney.edu.au/central/governor-attempting-return-his-boat-after-spearing-william-bradley>

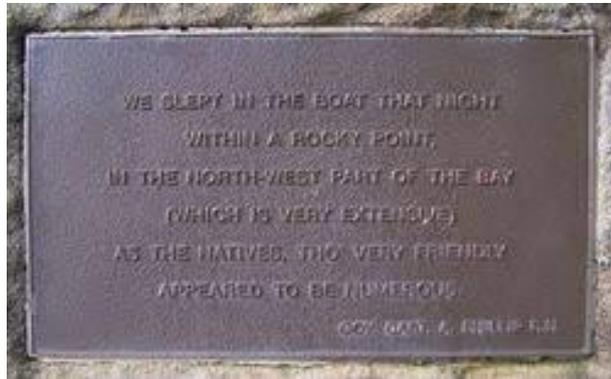


Historic plaque at Green Point Foreshore Reserve, Gosford.

In 1789 **Governor Phillip** led another expedition in search of suitable farm land. The party explored as far as the northernmost branch of Brisbane Water, east of Gosford. Governor Phillip was accompanied by Captains Hunter and Collins, Lieutenant Johnston and Surgeon White. Installed by several local Rotary Clubs in 1988, the plaque is located at the western end of Orana St, Green Point. <https://playinginpuddles.com.au/green-point-foreshore-reserve/>

Plaque at Pearl Beach Waterfront Reserve, Pearl Beach, Gosford

Erected in 1988 as a Bicentennial project, this sandstone boulder commemorates the visit of **Governor Phillip** to Pearl Beach off Broken Bay on 2 March 1788. The plaques reproduce extracts from journals of Lieutenant William Bradley and Governor Phillip. Four bronze plaques and a relief representing the Bicentennial logo are mounted on the face of the sandstone boulder.



Plaque 1: *Pearl Beach. Visited 2 March, 1788*

Plaque 2: *At 9 at night moored the boats in a cove on the N. side of the bay off which the surf broke violently. They were met by a great number of native men, women and children ... They were all friendly. Lieut. W M. Bradley, R.N., March, 1788.*

Plaque 3: *We slept in the boat that night within a rocky point, in the north-west part of the bay (which is very extensive). As the natives, tho' very friendly appeared to be numerous. Gov. Capt. A. Phillip R.N.*

Plaque 4: *This plaque was unveiled on 2nd March, 1988 to commemorate the visit to Pearl Beach by Captain Phillip & party on 2nd, March 1788.*

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/exploration/display/22759-captain-arthur-phillip-expedition>

Memorial at Mosman for Governor Arthur Phillip's flag ship, *HMS Sirius*

Below left is a memorial in the Sydney suburb of Mosman that pays tribute to the urgent repairs undertaken between June and November 1789 on *HMS Sirius*; with pumps manned continuously, the leaking ship had limped back into port after returning from the circumnavigation of the globe, purchasing vital stores at Cape Town for the starving colony. The *Sirius* memorial is located near Mosman Wharf; Sirius Cove Road is also located in Mosman. Below right is the chart by Captain John Hunter (later Vice-Admiral) of the cove on Sydney Harbour's north shore which he named Careening Cove, later known as Sirius Cove and now Mosman Bay.



Left: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Nick-D>

Right: <https://mosmanhistoricalsociety.org.au/blogs/mhs-blog/hms-sirius-the-mosman-connection>

Governor Phillip Park, Palm Beach



On 2 March 1788 **Governor Phillip** sailed north *with a long-boat and cutter to examine the broken land mentioned by Captain Cook, about eight miles to the north-ward of Port Jackson ...* Phillip explored the southern arm of Broken Bay and declared it *the finest piece of water I ever saw*. Pittwater was the first place in Australia formally named by Governor Phillip on 3 March 1788, named in honour of William Pitt, then Prime Minister of England.

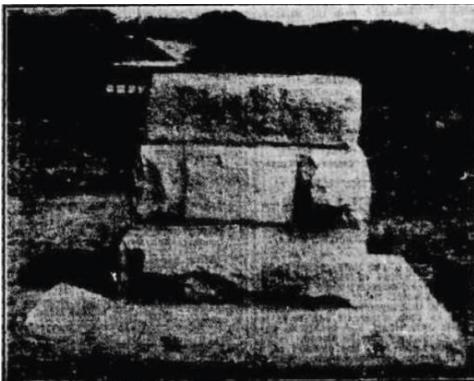
After they slept in the boat overnight the next day they ...

entered a very extensive branch, from which the ebb tide came out so strong that the boats could not row against it in the stream; and here was deep water. Immediately round the headland that forms the southern entrance into the bay there is a branch, which I think the finest piece of water I ever saw, and which I honoured with the name of Pitt Water.

It was while attempting to land at Broken Bay that Phillip and his crew were given assistance by two local Aboriginal people, *an old man and a youth. They had seen us labour hard to get under the land, and after pointing out the deepest water for the boats, the two local men brought the weary explorers fire and even showed the Englishmen a cave where they could shelter from a storm, recorded the Governor. When the old man saw us prepare for sleeping on the ground, and clearing away bushes, he assisted,* Phillip wrote. Lieutenant William Bradley, who accompanied Phillip on the journey, noted they found local people *all the way up* Broken Bay.

<https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/exploration/display/93433-governor-arthur-phillip-expedition> / <http://www.pittwateronlinenews.com/>

Marker and cairn for Governor Phillip at Barrenjoey Headland, Palm Beach



This cairn has been erected on the Pittwater shore between Palm Beach and Barrenjoey to commemorate Governor Phillip's naming of the water March 3, 1788.

On 28 September 1929 a marker was erected beneath Barrenjoey Headland in Governor Phillip Park to honour the naming of Pittwater by Phillip on 3 March 1788. In January 2012 a cairn at Barrenjoey was unveiled to commemorate the event.

<http://www.pittwateronlinenews.com/govphillipexplorationofbrokenbay-by-sandgchampion.php>

Governor Phillip crosses Narrabeen Lakes in August 1788

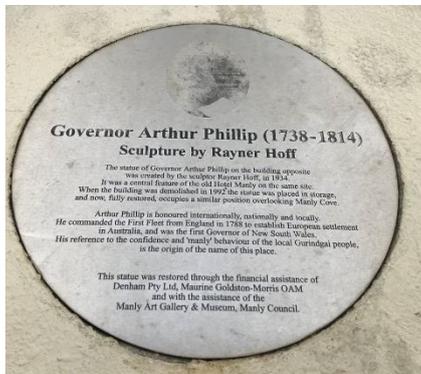


On 17 September 1932, this monument was unveiled in the grounds of the Narrabeen Lakes Public School, Pittwater Road, Narrabeen, with image on the right showing W L Ross, the former Headmaster of Narrabeen Public School. The rough-hewn sandstone block is mounted vertically with incised lettering on a dressed cut away section of the face. It commemorates **Governor Phillip's** crossing of Narrabeen Lakes on 22 August 1788. Courtesy of the Manly Warringah and Pittwater Historical Society. <https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/6459?keywords=>
<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/22457-governor-arthur-philip>

Governor Arthur Phillip sandstone statue at The Quest, Manly NSW



This little known statue of **Governor Phillip**, carved out of sandstone by sculptor Raynor Hoff, is located on the façade of the Quest Hotel on West Esplanade, Manly. The hotel was originally opened in 1924 and was sold in 1993 at which time the hotel was demolished, Hoff's statue removed and kept in storage. The Grande Esplanade serviced apartments were built on the site and Phillip's statue was reinstated to occupy a similar position overlooking Manly Cove. The new development was completed in 1996. The building is now known as the Quest Manly. A related memorial was later erected near the building opposite.



The memorial bears a plaque on top of the plinth describing the statue of Governor Arthur Phillip and the esteem in which he was held. A plaque at the front states: *These ... bricks came from Captain Arthur Phillip's home at Vernalls farm Lyndhurst, Hampshire, England. They were presented to the Manly Warringah & Pittwater Historical Society by Mr. Geoffrey Cottee in 1989.*

Photos courtesy of Arthur Phillip Chapter member, John Blair.
<https://hellowmanly.com.au/listing/governor-arthur-philip-statue/>

The following two pages are from Central Coasts Chapter's *Boora Boora* No 43 May - July 2019, with thanks to the publishers.

Boora Boora No 43 May 2019 - Jul 2019

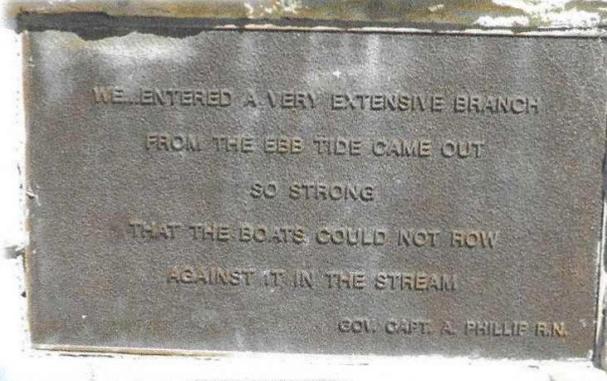
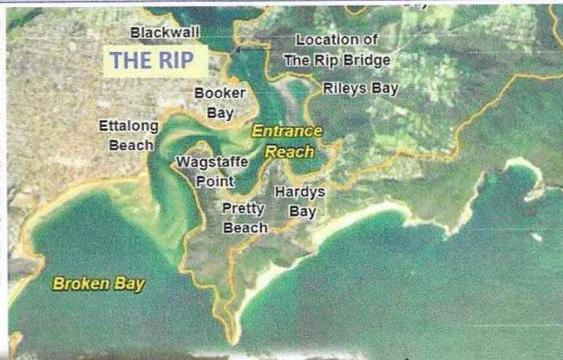
THE RIP and BRIDGE, BROKEN BAY

I wonder how many of us comprehend the journal entries of William Bradley regarding Arthur Phillip and crew tackling their row up the North Arm of Broken Bay on 3rd March, 1788?

William Bradley, one of the officers who accompanied Governor Phillip on his exploration of Broken Bay in March 1788 in search of agricultural lands records on Monday 3rd March "at daylight, went into the N. branch of the harbour which has a shoal and narrow entrance ... proceeded up this branch after passing a very flat shoal and 2 or 3 coves, we found the ebb tide set out so strong that we could not pull ahead through between 2 projecting points.."

The coves to which he referred were later called Pretty Beach, Hardys Bay and Rileys Bay. The passage between the projecting points is now the Rip between Daley's Point and Booker Bay. By 1825 the north branch of Broken bay had been named Brisbane Water in honour of the incumbent Governor.

School holidays gave us the opportunity to share First Fleet history with our granddaughters right here on our doorstep.

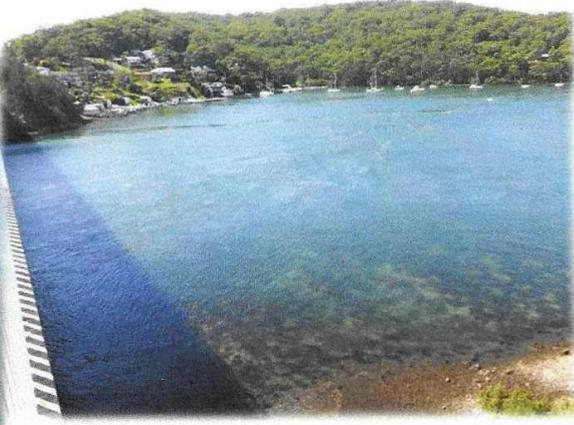
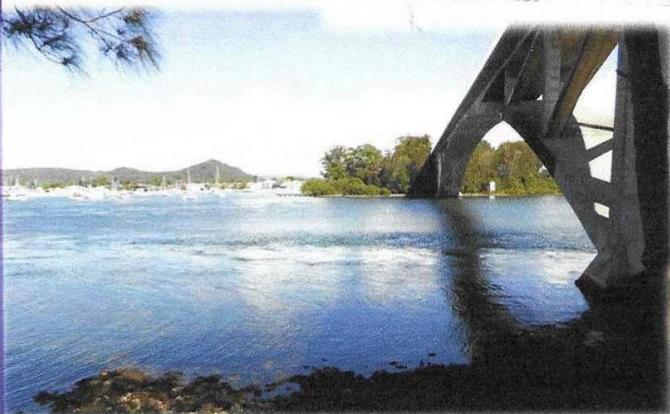


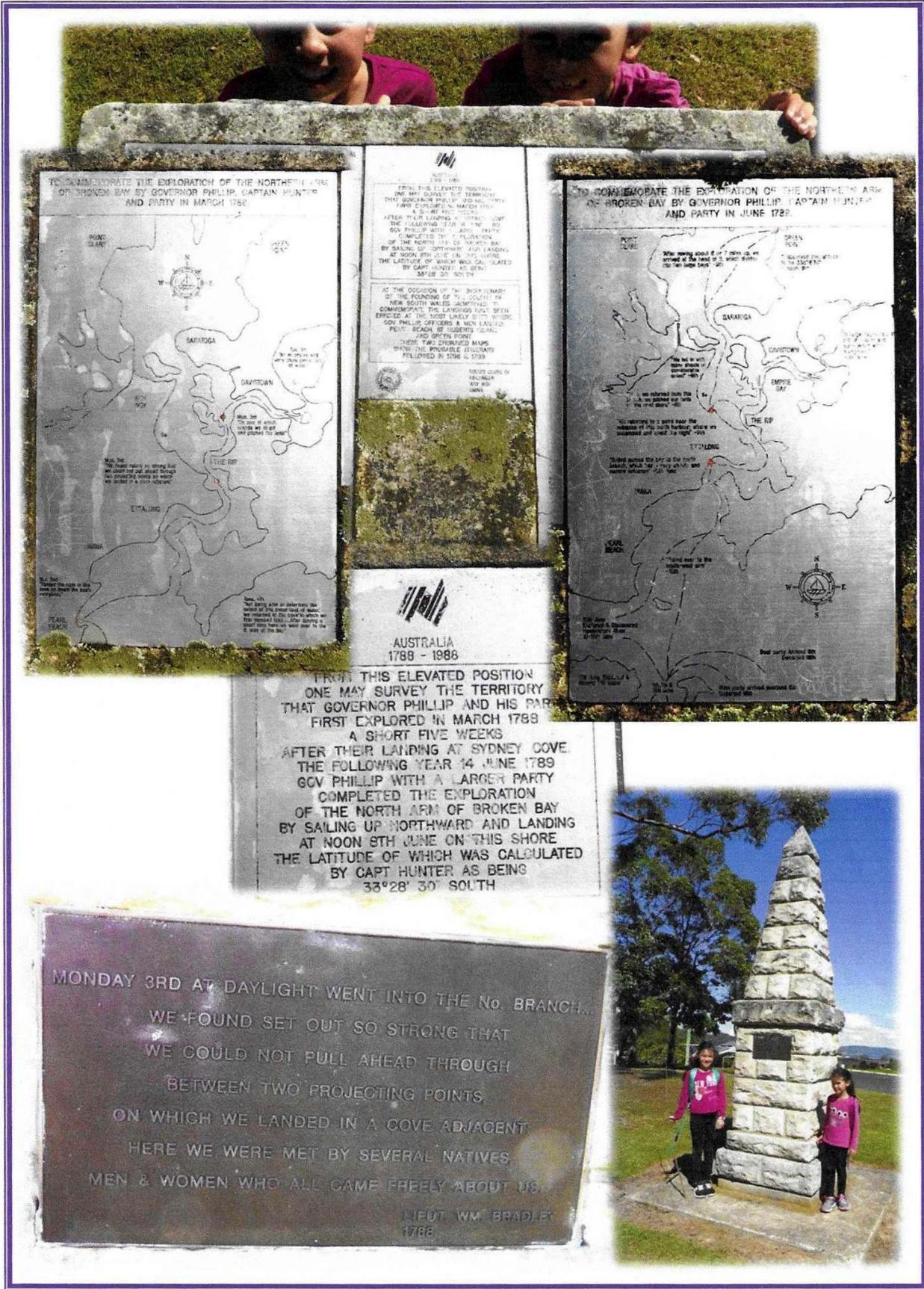
We hadn't appreciated what Phillip and his team had faced but it became very evident to us just how difficult this section of water would have been to row in when we could clearly see the extensive rip from above and to see a motorised boat battling to get across it. Much faster and stronger craft today

have no problem but the smaller less powered efforts still struggle to negotiate the section of water.

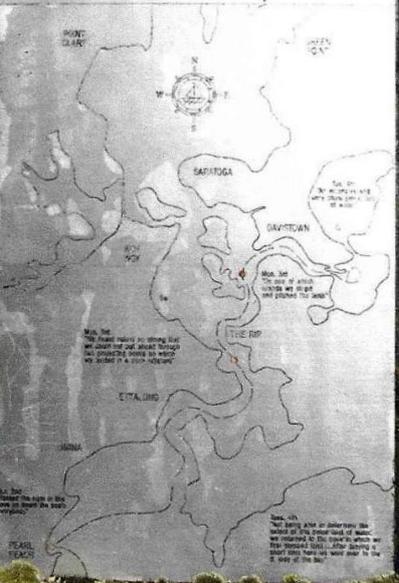
I wonder what effects this had on our local Aboriginal families and what legends and warnings they created because of its power.

**EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY
NORTH ARM OF BROKEN BAY
MARCH 3 1788**





TO COMMEMORATE THE EXPLORATION OF THE NORTHERN ARM OF BROKEN BAY BY GOVERNOR PHILLIP, CAPTAIN HUNTER AND PARTY IN MARCH 1788



FROM THE ELEVATED POSITION ONE MAY SURVEY THE TERRITORY THAT GOVERNOR PHILLIP AND HIS PARTY FIRST EXPLORED IN MARCH 1788 A SHORT FIVE WEEKS AFTER THEIR LANDING AT SYDNEY COVE THE FOLLOWING YEAR 14 JUNE 1789 GOV PHILLIP WITH A LARGER PARTY COMPLETED THE EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH ARM OF BROKEN BAY BY SAILING UP NORTHWARD AND LANDING AT NOON 8TH JUNE ON THIS SHORE THE LATITUDE OF WHICH WAS CALCULATED BY CAPT HUNTER AS BEING 33°28' 30" SOUTH

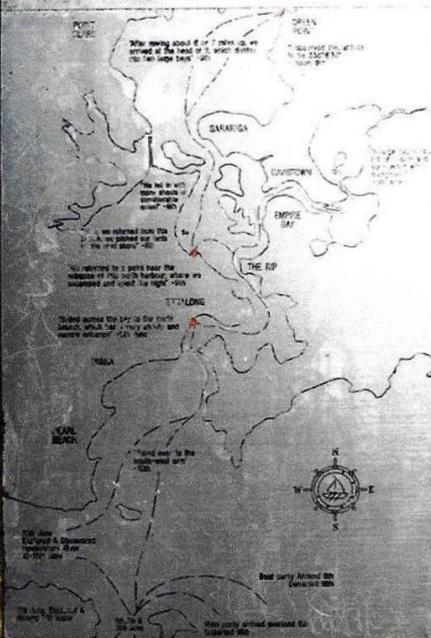
AT THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES ARRANGED TO COMMEMORATE THE LANDINGS MADE BY GOV PHILLIP, OFFICERS & MEN LANDING POINT BEACH BY TUGBOY AND GREEN POINT



THESE TWO ENGRAVED MAPS SHOWING THE PROBABLE ITINERARY FOLLOWED IN 1788 & 1789

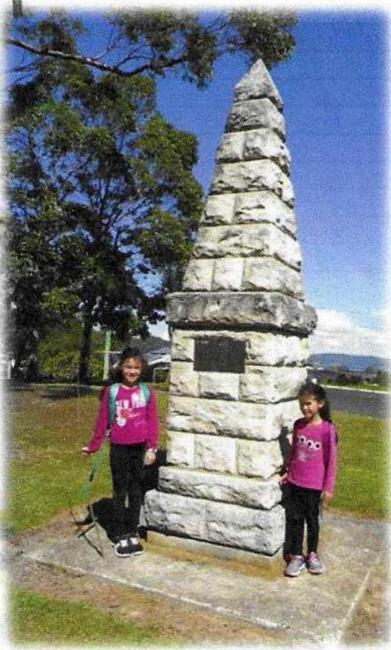
AUSTRALIA 1788 - 1988

TO COMMEMORATE THE EXPLORATION OF THE NORTHERN ARM OF BROKEN BAY BY GOVERNOR PHILLIP, CAPTAIN HUNTER AND PARTY IN JUNE 1789



FROM THIS ELEVATED POSITION ONE MAY SURVEY THE TERRITORY THAT GOVERNOR PHILLIP AND HIS PARTY FIRST EXPLORED IN MARCH 1788 A SHORT FIVE WEEKS AFTER THEIR LANDING AT SYDNEY COVE THE FOLLOWING YEAR 14 JUNE 1789 GOV PHILLIP WITH A LARGER PARTY COMPLETED THE EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH ARM OF BROKEN BAY BY SAILING UP NORTHWARD AND LANDING AT NOON 8TH JUNE ON THIS SHORE THE LATITUDE OF WHICH WAS CALCULATED BY CAPT HUNTER AS BEING 33°28' 30" SOUTH

MONDAY 3RD AT DAYLIGHT WENT INTO THE No. BRANCH... WE FOUND SET OUT SO STRONG THAT WE COULD NOT PULL AHEAD THROUGH BETWEEN TWO PROJECTING POINTS ON WHICH WE LANDED IN A COVE ADJACENT HERE WE WERE MET BY SEVERAL NATIVES MEN & WOMEN WHO ALL CAME FREELY ABOUT US
NEUT WM BRADLEY 1788



Governor Phillip memorials at Rip Bridge and St Huberts Island, Brisbane Waters



Installed by several local Rotary Clubs for the 1988 Bicentenary, the memorial is located in a small reserve on Maitland Bay Drive at Booker Bay, west of Rip Bridge. The monument commemorates Phillip's eight-day exploration of the north arm of Broken Bay. Early in March 1788, the party sailed north from Port Jackson searching for reliable water and arable land. They explored both sides of Broken Bay, including a tributary initially known as 'the north arm', eventually named Brisbane Water. The plaques describe this first expedition from March to June 1788, quoting from the diary of Lieutenant William Bradley:

Plaque no 1: *Australia 1788 - 1988 From the State Govt., Gosford City Bicentennial history Subcommittee & the St. Huberts Island Residents Association an Australian Bicentennial project to commemorate the nation's Bicentenary in 1988.*

Plaque no 2 at Long Arm Parade: *Monday 3rd March, 1788 When the tide had slacken'd we picked up and found several small inlets between mangroves on one of which island we stop'd and pitch'd the tents: had a very hard rain all the morning Lieut. Wm Bradley March, 1788.*

Plaque no 3: *Tuesday, 4th While the tents and clothes were drying... a crab was caught and proved very good AM, at day light proceeded up... we found natives all the way up. Lieut. Wm Bradley March, 1788.*

Plaque no 4: *This plaque was laid on the 3rd of March 1988 to commemorate the landing in this vicinity of Gov. Phillip, Lieut. Hunter and their party on 3rd March 1788.*

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/exploration/display/103890-governor-arthur-phillip-expedition>

<https://sthubertsisland.nsw.au/history/discovery/>



Sandstone obelisk at Brooklyn

The obelisk commemorates the discovery and naming of the Hawkesbury River by **Governor Phillip** in 1789.

The Hornsby Council restored the historic monument after it was attacked by vandals. The Hawkesbury region is rich in Australian history and historian Tom Richmond said:

It is a really significant Obelisk. It is pre-World War 2 and commemorates the discovery and naming of the Hawkesbury River by Governor Phillip. What people don't realise is that Governor Phillip landed on Dangar Island after the settlement of Sydney.

<https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/council/noticeboard/media-releases-archives/2014/brooklyn-monument-again-standing-tall>



Plaque at Dangar Island Park 1988

Erected by Hornsby Shire Council to commemorate the landing of **Governor Phillip** on Dangar Island on 7 March 1788, the pillar has variously sized rough-hewn blocks of sandstone with a plaque in metal with incised letters mounted vertically.

<https://www.monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/exploration/display/20572-captain-arthur-phillip-expedition>

Governor Phillip Walk, Garigal National Park

Named in honour of **Governor Arthur Phillip**, the walk follows his April 1788 expedition when his party sailed up Middle Harbour to the headwaters of Middle Harbour Creek. The walk starts at the end of Ferguson St, Forestville, follows Carroll Creek down to the official start of the Governor Phillip Walk. For the most part, this walk follows a bush track along Middle Harbour Creek to the **Stepping Stones Crossing** (bottom right).

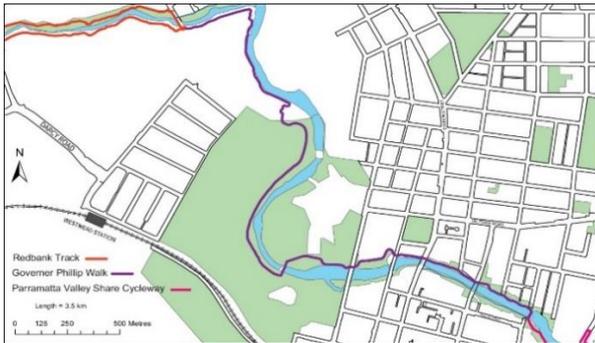
Bungaroo: Governor Phillip described this section of the river as where *the flowing of the tide ceased*. Phillip's party of nine camped here while looking for land suitable for farming. John White (Surgeon General) described it as *the most desert, wild and solitary seclusion that the imagination can form any idea of*. The track joins **Founders Way** and emerges at Hunter Street, St. Ives.



<https://arthurphillipchapter.weebly.com/exploration-of-middle-harbour-creek.html>

On the foreshore at The Spit, Middle Harbour. Located here is an innocuous piece of bricklaying with the inscription, no image available: *Originally these bricks were part of a 17th Century house at Vernalls Farm, Lyndhurst in Hampshire, England. **Captain Arthur Phillip** lived there before leading the First Fleet to Australia. The bricks are a gift from Mr Geoffrey Cottee ... [for] the Beauty Point Foreshore Walk & Bicentenary Trail to commemorate Phillip's exploration of Middle Harbour in 1788. 15 October 1988.* Courtesy of Fellowship of First Fleeters, *Founders* page 12: <http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/founders/2008founders39i4.pdf>

Governor Phillip Walk, Parramatta



Governor Phillip Walk is a peaceful 3.8km walk through some of Australia's oldest Government lands. The walk completes the last leg of the greater Toongabbie Creek Walk and runs from the confluence of Toongabbie Creek and Darling Mills Creek which forms the head of Parramatta River. The walk follows the river through Parramatta Park and along the river foreshore of Parramatta CBD to the Ferry Terminal.

<http://sydneyfun.com.au/governor-phillip-walk-parramatta-river/>

Arthur Phillip High School



Arthur Phillip High School is a co-educational public high school established in 1960 in buildings that had been used continuously as a school since 1875. It is named for **Governor Arthur Phillip**, the first governor of New South Wales. The secondary classes were separately established as Arthur Phillip High School. The Old School House building, now a museum, contains photos and items pertaining to education in Australia's early colonial era and beyond.

The Old School House is the oldest continuously used educational building in Sydney.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Phillip_High_School

Arthur Phillip Park

A popular Northmead Park with plenty of opportunities for outdoor fun for the whole family. The park features two sporting fields used by a variety of sporting clubs, schools and community groups.

Arthur Phillip Park Master Plan Renewal, Northmead.



The Arthur Phillip Park Master Plan was adopted by Council on 26 July 2021 ... in community consultation. The master plan considers the important roles that the park currently plays in the community, looking to cater to new uses and create a better user experiences. The renewed master plan for Arthur Phillip Park will provide a long-term vision and statutory requirement to fund new district level recreational facilities and amenities.

<https://participate.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/arthur-phillip-masterplan>

St John's Cemetery, Parramatta

With St John's Cemetery Trust's approval, a plaque was unveiled on Sunday, 29 November 1998 (no image available): *THIS PLAQUE IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE WHO CAME TO THIS COUNTRY WITH **CAPTAIN ARTHUR PHILLIP** IN THE FIRST FLEET IN 1788 AND WHO WERE BURIED IN THIS PLACE FELLOWSHIP OF FIRST FLEETERS 1998.*

<http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/founders/1998newsletter29i6.pdf>

Old Government House, Parramatta



The first convict settlement at Parramatta occurred on 2 November 1788. Old Government House was built between 1799 and 1816, which is contrary to the wording on this memorial stone:

*This stone commemorates the hundred and twenty -fifth anniversary of the erection of the First Government House in Parramatta by **Captain Arthur Phillip** First Governor of New South Wales. [Nov 2 1913]*

<https://firstfleetfellowship.org.au/stories/arthur-phillip/>

Sentry Box



This contemporary artwork is located on the Parramatta River foreshore, near the Gasworks Bridge, Parramatta. 'Sentry Box' was created by historian Michael Flynn with artists Susan Milne and Greg Stonehouse in 2009. The sculpture is an interpretation of a small wooden sentry box which stood near here in the early days of the colony. The Governor's red coat soldiers were stationed on the river at the entry to Parramatta watching over the river, keeping order and disciplining convicts.

<https://sydney-city.blogspot.com/2011/09/parramatta-sentry-box.html>

Parramatta Centennial Fountain



The Fountain commemorates the centenary of the settlement of Parramatta and the founding of the Colony in 1788. The design was in the form of a sandstone drinking fountain and clock in the Victorian Free Classical style, incorporating a four-dial clock. The foundation stone was laid on Thursday 26th January 1888, as reported in the *Argus* on Saturday 4 December 1909:

*On Sunday 2 November 1788, **Governor Phillip** took a detachment of marines along with a surveyor and, in boats, made his way upriver to a location that he called *The Crescent*, a defensible hill curved round a river bend, now in Parramatta Park. As a settlement developed, Governor Phillip gave it the name "*Rose Hill*" after British politician George Rose.*

On 4 June 1791 **Phillip** changed the name Rose Hill to Parramatta which comes from the Aboriginal word Baramada or Burrumatta, meaning *the place where the eels lie down or head of waters*.

<https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/22725-parramatta-centennial-memorial-clock>

First Contact memorial at Windsor and Pitt Town

Commemorates the first contact between the Darug people of the area and an expeditionary party led by **Governor Phillip**. The aim of the party was to discover whether the waterways already named the Nepean and Hawkesbury were in fact the same river. The meeting occurred on the banks of Deerubbin on 14 April 1791.

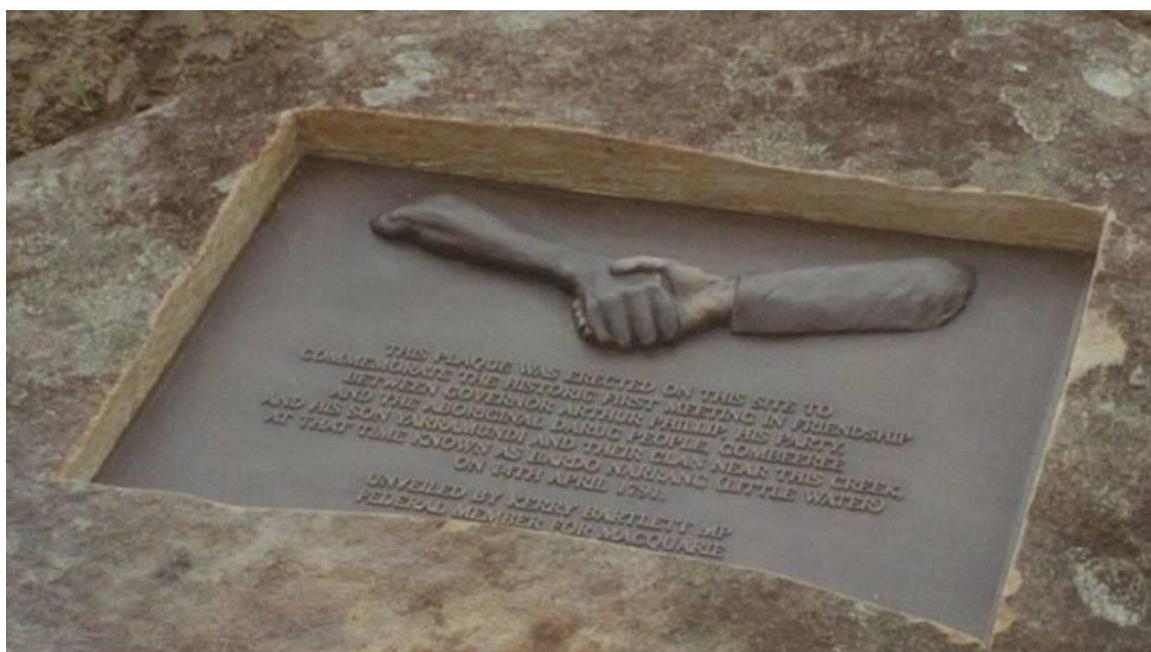
<http://www.simplyaustralia.net/1st-contact-memorials/>



Governor Phillip welcomed by Hawkesbury Aboriginal tribal leaders at Richmond Hill

On the second expedition to explore the Hawkesbury River by boat, **Governor Phillip** was accompanied by Captains Hunter, Collins, George Johnston and Surgeon White. On 5th July 1789, near the completion of their journey, Phillip reached and named Richmond Hill. When Governor Arthur Phillip's party arrived on their land, Aboriginal tribal leaders called together the Darug people to welcome Governor Phillip to their land in friendship at Bardenarang Creek – known at the time as Bardo Narang (meaning *little water*) – at Pitt Town Bottoms. The tribal leaders' names were Gombeeree and his son Yellowmundi – the latter being the namesake of the suburb of Yarramundi.

Below is the Friendship plaque representing the first meeting between the local Darug people and Governor Phillip - installed at the Friendship Bridge, Pitt Town Bottoms in 2001.



Governor Arthur Phillip had previously explored what he named the Hawkesbury River, from Broken Bay to Richmond Hill at the confluence of the Grose River in July 1789, one year after settlement by the English when the first fleet arrived in January 1788. A local historian John Miller said. He decided to try and find Richmond Hill by travelling overland in 1791 from Parramatta.
<https://www.hawkesburygazette.com.au/story/3690007/traditional-landowners-recognised/>

Captain Watkin Tench recorded in his diary that Governor Phillip, along with two Sydney Aborigines Colebee and Boladeree who acted as guides, led a party of men to the Hawkesbury via Baulkham Hills, through Maraylya and Cattai, to Pitt Town Bottoms and then to the Hawkesbury River.

When they reached the river they saw aborigines coming along in canoes. Governor Phillip thought that they were going to be attacked and sent the two guides to go and parlay with them, said Miller. When they came ashore, leader of the group, Combeeree, presented Governor Phillip with two spears and two stone axes as a sign of friendship. They were not aggressive nor did they show signs of fear.

Extract from the book by Captain Watkin Tench, *Sydney's First Four Years 1788-1791*



Hawkesbury River notice of recognition
 Mary Groves and William Douglass arrived in Australia on the First Fleet in 1788. Mary and William were married on the first day of June, 1788, with the permission of **Governor Arthur Phillip**. In 1794 they were chosen to be part of a group of 22 families to be settled on the banks of the Hawkesbury River, at Pitt Town Bottoms.
<https://greataustralianstory.com.au/story/pitt-town-bottoms>



Governor Phillip Park, Windsor
 Governor Phillip Park is a spacious park in historic Windsor on the banks of the Hawkesbury River. It offers covered picnic areas, children's playground, toilets and electric barbecues. There is plenty of open space for families to enjoy. Visit in November when the Jacaranda trees are flowering, a perfect time to take a photo.
<https://www.sydney.com/destinations/sydney/sydney-north/windsor/attractions/governor-phillip-park>

First Fleet monument, Brighton-le-Sands, NSW

THE VOYAGE OF THE FIRST FLEET

PORTSMOUTH to TENERIFE
 13th May - 3rd June, 1787

TENERIFE to RIO DE JANEIRO
 10th June - 5th August, 1787

RIO DE JANEIRO to CAPE TOWN
 4th September - 13th October, 1787

CAPE TOWN to BOTANY BAY
 13th November, 1787 to 20th January, 1788

BOTANY BAY to SYDNEY COVE
 25th - 28th January, 1788

NOTE : NAMES ARE SHOWN UNDER THE SHIP ON WHICH IT IS UNDERSTOOD THE FIRST FLEETERS SPENT THE MAJORITY OF THEIR VOYAGE. THIS MAY NOT NECESSARILY BE THE SHIP ON WHICH THEY ARRIVED IN BOTANY BAY.

REFERENCE : FELLOWSHIP OF FIRST FLEETERS ARCHIVES

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY THE ROCKDALE BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ROCKDALE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND FUNDED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES BICENTENNIAL COUNCIL.

SCULPTORS : FINEART BRONZE FOUNDRY



First Fleet monument at Brighton-le-Sands commemorates the arrival of the First Fleet at Botany Bay in 1788, led by **Captain Arthur Phillip**. The names of all those new arrivals, the first European settlers to Australia, are engraved on this monument flanked by a couple of old cannons.
<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/101546-first-fleet-monument>

First Fleeters Memorial Park – memorials of early pioneers

Opened on 13th May 2016, the First Fleeters memorial is located in the Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park, Matraville, overlooking Botany Bay, the stepping stone for Australia's modern history in 1770 and 1788. Eleven granite panels on the perimeter are etched with the ships' names, each listing the names of those who sailed with the Fleet. There are twelve First Fleeters reinterred here and each has a panel relating their individual stories. The life-like statue of **Admiral Arthur Phillip** is seated on a granite bench at the stern of the *Friendship* along with one of his greyhounds, *Chara*. A full size granite replica of the anchor of the *HMS Sirius* is also featured together with a ship's wheel, the centre of which is a map showing the route of the First Fleet. The First Fleet memorial area is a poignant place to honour Arthur Phillip and the First Fleeters.

<https://www.smcns.org.au/eastern/memorialisation/unique-memorials/first-fleeters-memorial>

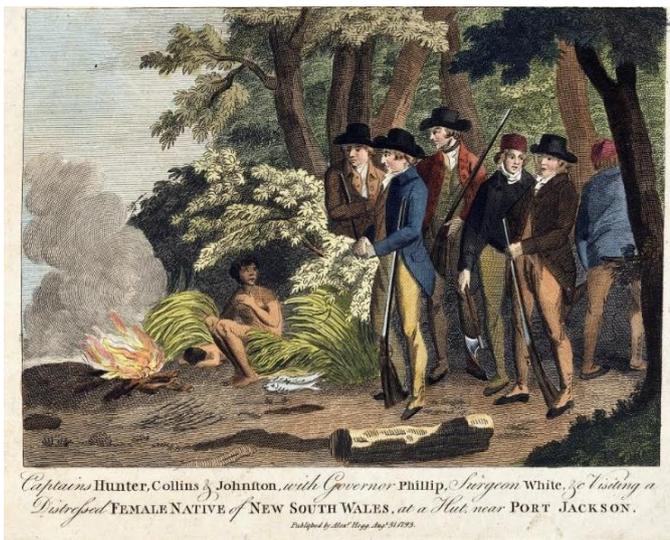


Admiral Arthur Phillip



His pet greyhound, Chara

An example of Governor Phillip's concern for the welfare of Aboriginal people



Captains Hunter and Collins, Lieutenant Johnston, Governor Arthur Phillip, and Surgeon White visit an Aboriginal woman living in a hut at Port Jackson.

This engraving from the State Library of NSW appears as a vignette on the title page of *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island*, published in 1793 by Captain John Hunter. The Governor is not identified but he could well be the gentleman in the blue jacket at the forefront.

At the time of the settlement **Governor Arthur Phillip** declared:

To endeavour by all possible means to ... live in amity and kindness with them.

<https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/arabanoo>

REGIONAL AREAS

The Arthur Phillip Bell at St Saviour's Cathedral, Goulburn, NSW

The colonial government made land grants to free settlers in the Goulburn area from about 1820. It was proclaimed as *Australia's first inland city* through letters patent by Queen Victoria in 1863. The present-day Cathedral Church of Saint Saviour was designed by Edmund Thomas Blacket.

In 1984 a grant of \$1,000,000 for the completion of the tower and spire was announced by the Premier of New South Wales; the Diocese of Canberra and Goulburn provided additional funds; and the **Fellowship of First Fleeters** contributed \$100.00 toward the 13 bells. The Tower was completed as a bicentennial project in 1988 and the first eight bells were acquired. In 2005 two new Trebles were added, named *Endeavour* and *Borrowdale*. The spire was never completed.



St Saviour's Cathedral, Goulburn



Arthur Phillip Bell inscription

The Arthur Phillip Bell: The final bell, the Flat 6th, was added to enable a combination of eight of the lighter bells to be rung and to sound musically correct. It was dedicated to **Governor Arthur Phillip** and those who sailed with the First Fleet at a Blessing Service on Sunday 13 May 2005.

<https://firstfleetfellowship.org.au/first-fleet-fellowship/arthur-philip-bell/>

First Fleet Memorial Gardens, Wallabadah, NSW

The park consists of eleven circular gardens, representing the ships of the First Fleet within a large garden in the shape of Australia. Each garden is surrounded by sandstone tablets inscribed with the names of the persons who sailed on that ship, including **Arthur Phillip** on *HMS Sirius*. Within each garden is a stone tablet featuring the name and a pictorial sketch of that particular ship. The Second Fleet gardens consist of two gardens with stone tablets arranged by ship. Both gardens have interpretative signage largely sourced from logs and memoirs of First Fleeters.

<https://arthurphillipchapter.weebly.com/wallabadah-first-fleet-park-nsw.html>



LIVING MEMORIALS FOR GOVERNOR ARTHUR PHILLIP AND THE FIRST FLEET

Carpinus Betulas Hornbeam

A very common garden plant in England. It is an attractive deciduous feature tree with a broad-domed crown and smooth pale grey bark. Its leaves are distinctively ribbed and serrated; it is monoecious, meaning male and female catkins are found on the same tree. It provides autumn interest as it changes from dark green to yellow. The wood of the trunk is extremely hard and can be polished until it resembles horn (hence its common name). The timber can be used to make oxen yokes. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpinus_betulus



A young tree



Attractive leaves



Flowers

The commemorative tree (above) was planted by the Hon Neville Wran, Premier of NSW in the lawn garden of the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney. It is dedicated to **Governor Arthur Phillip R.N.** whose father was from Germany. Presented by the Committee celebrating the Centenary of Australian German Institutions in Australia.

Common English Oak (Quercus robur) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quercus_robur

The old English Oak supports more life than any other native tree species in the UK; even its fallen leaves support biodiversity. Flowers are long, yellow hanging catkins which distribute pollen into the air. In 1985 Mr Geoffrey Cottee collected seed from **Governor Phillip's garden at Vernalls**, Lyndhurst in the New Forest which he donated to the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney. A tree grown from this seed was planted in the bed adjacent to the Governor Phillip Wall in 1988 - it no longer exists as a nearby branch fell and decimated it. Another tree from the same seed collection was also planted in a large garden bed at Mount Tomah Botanic Gardens in the Blue Mountains where the climate is more favourable for English Oaks. In *Founders* February/March 2015 issue it was reported the President of the FFF had located the tree now flourishing in the good basaltic mountain soils. The President proposed that a plaque and leading path be installed to mark its provenance and cultural heritage in a public 'no-go' area where no access path currently exists.



INCIDENTALS

First Fleet & Norfolk Islanders memorial, Tasmania



The monument is located in St David's Park, Davey Street, Hobart, Tasmania. It commemorates the First Fleeters and Norfolk Islanders who came to Tasmania during the evacuation of Norfolk Island between 1807 and 1813. It was unveiled to mark the 185th anniversary of the arrival in the Derwent River of the *HMS Lady Nelson* carrying the settlers from Norfolk Island.

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/70357-first-fleet-and-norfolk-islanders-memorial->



1988 Bicentenary plate celebrating Australia's Bi-centenary year

1988 Bi-centenary year celebrated events throughout Australia, being 200 years since the First Fleet arrival. The tall ships re-enactment drew crowds in major ports throughout their journey particularly on Sydney Harbour for the Australia Day celebrations.

Photographed in the Charleville Historical Museum Queensland 2010 (courtesy of C Timbury).

<https://victorianweb.org/sculpture/hartwell/4.html>

Phillip's movements in England

- July 1763 married Margaret Denison, a widow 16 years his senior, and moved to Glasshayes, Lyndhurst, Hampshire.
- Circa 1765 - Came to Lyndhurst at *Vernalls* farm in Hampshire. Acquired Glasshayes, Black Acres (or Blackares) and Coleman's and established a farm there. He was Overseer of the Poor.
- 1766 to 1768 - Harsh winters, heavy snowfalls, flooding destroyed crops in rural southern England and West Country. He resigns from being Overseer of the Poor.
- Mid 1768 - Leaves district.
- 1769 - Formal separation from wife, Margaret.
- 1792 Phillip's estranged wife, Margaret, dies.
- 1794 Phillip married Isabella Whitehead.
- 1798 to 1806 - Lived in a house at Lymington High Street cnr. Ashley Lane rented from Dr Nike.
- Sent to Portugal as Supreme Commander of English and Portuguese Navy, commanding several ships in Mediterranean. Delicate and diplomatic mission in Lisbon. Was recalled because of the increasing threat of Napoleon's incursions.
- 1 January 1801 was promoted to Rear-Admiral.
- Commander of Hampshire Sea Fencibles to stop Napoleon landing on English soil.
- 1803 - Became Inspector of both the Impress Service and the whole Sea Fencibles Force. Travelled from London to Scotland, East Anglia and Kent to Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. Made reforms and improvements in the Service.
- October 1801 and April 1803 – Two letters of this date to Isabella found in Bath in lady's leather glove under the floorboards of the house in Great Pulteney Street.
- 1804 - Isabella moves to Bathampton.
- 1805 – Phillip retires.
- December 1806 - buys 19 Bennett Street, Bath.

A SELECTION OF ARTHUR PHILLIP MEMORIALS LOCATED IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND



<http://princevulpinelondonchurches.blogspot.com/2013/04/st-mary-le-bow.html>

Archaeological evidence indicates that a church existed on this site in Saxon times. A medieval version of the church was destroyed by the London Tornado of 1091. The church, known as “St Mary de Arcubus”, was rebuilt and, with its distinctive steeple, became a landmark of London - considered the second most important church in the City of London after St Paul's Cathedral. St-Mary-le-Bow was burned in the Great Fire of London of 1666 and was one of the first churches to be rebuilt by Christopher Wren and his office in the baroque style between 1671 and 1673.

The Australian connection



Located in the south-west corner of St Mary-le-Bow is a bust (pictured at left) that commemorates Admiral Arthur Phillip, who was born in the parish and became the founder of the settlement at Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour). The 'Australian Corner' at St Mary-le-Bow is completed by a banner, depicting the emblem of the Order of Australia and was dedicated on 18 September 1990 along with the explanatory plaque:

In honour of Admiral Arthur Phillip, Citizen of London, founder and first Governor of Australia. Baptized All Hallows Church Bread Street 1738. Entered the Royal Navy 1755 and died 31st August 1814.

To his indomitable courage, prophetic vision, forbearance, faith, inspiration and wisdom was due the success of the First Settlement in Australia at Sydney on Saturday 26th January 1788. ... To the citizens of London and the people of Australia as an enduring link between the Motherland and the Great Island Continent of Australia.

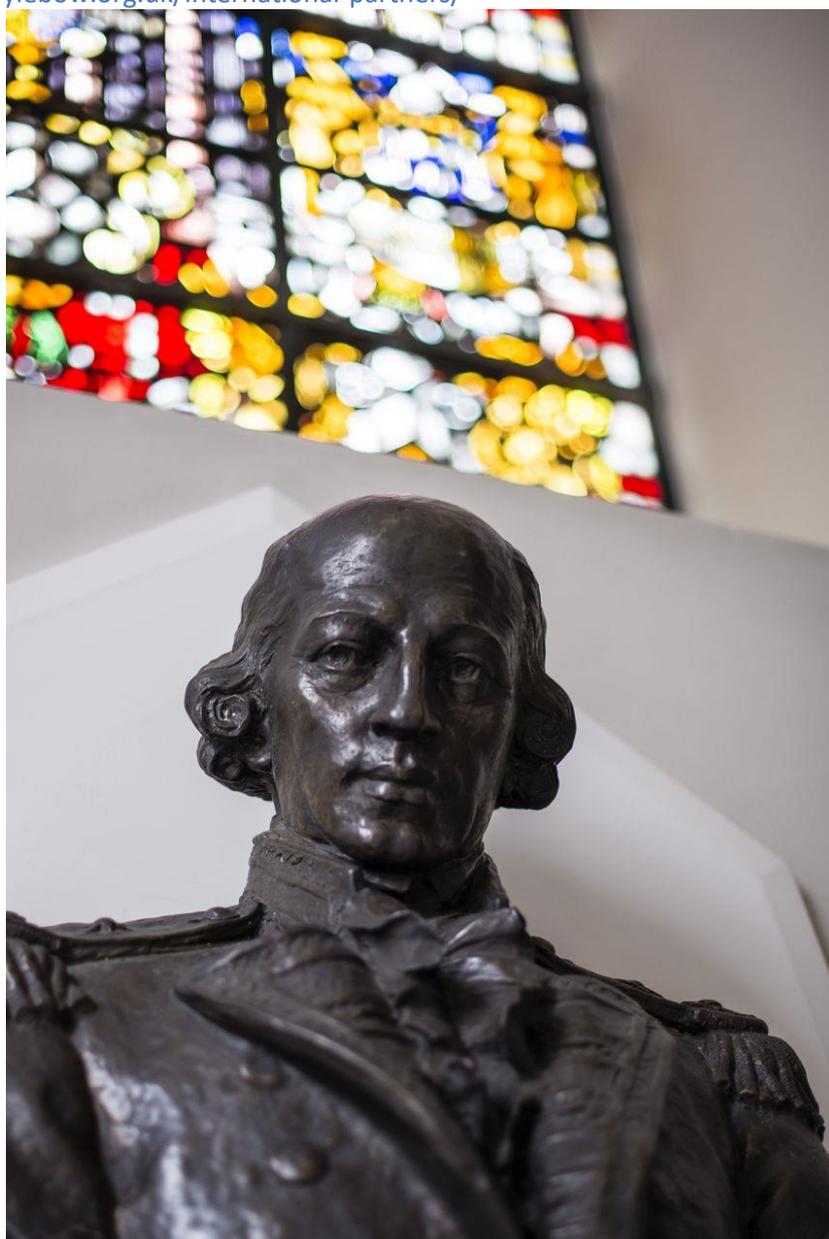
Much of the current building was destroyed by a parachute mine during the Blitz on 10 May 1941 but the bronze bust was salvaged from the ruins. Restoration began in 1956 and the Memorial re-erected by the Britain-Australia Bicentennial Trust.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bust_of_Arthur_Phillip_in_Mary-le-Bow_Church

Annual memorial service: Admiral Arthur Phillip is commemorated annually with a service and wreath-laying on a convenient date near to Australia Day. At the Admiral Arthur Phillip Commemoration service on the 27th January 2005, an ensign and plaque were dedicated to the memory of the 5,488 men of the Royal Australian Air Force lost over Europe during the Second World War. A banner of the RAAF hangs above the plaque.

On the opening page of this website are listed previous addresses delivered at the annual Admiral Phillip Commemoration Service from 2014 to 2020 which are a very interesting read:

<https://www.stmarylebow.org.uk/international-partners/>



<https://www.stmarylebow.org.uk/>

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/St_Mary-le-Bow#/History



Arthur Phillip Monument, Westminster Abbey, London

On Wednesday 9th July 2014 about thirteen First Fleeters and more than forty Australians were among the 600-700 guests who gathered at **Westminster Abbey, London**, for the Memorial honouring the 200th anniversary of the death of **Admiral Arthur Phillip**. Several of the Australian group were seated in the front row of the first section of the Abbey. Just a few seats away was Prince Phillip, now the late Duke of Edinburgh, who was first to lay the bright red wreath below the memorial stone that had been installed in readiness for the occasion. Members of the Arthur Phillip Chapter, on behalf of the Fellowship of First Fleeters, laid the green and gold wreath above memorial stone. Speeches followed during which Admiral Arthur Phillip was honoured with many words of esteem and admiration.

<https://arthurphillipchapter.weebly.com/westminster-abbey-memorials.html>

<https://arthurphillipchapter.weebly.com/westminster-abbey-memorials--citation.html>



CNB_AbbeyASLIVE_1007_512k[3].mov

Click icon at left to view ABC vimeo, Westminster Abbey memorial service.

Monument to Admiral Arthur Phillip, founder and first Governor of Australia



At the western end of Watling Street by St Paul's Cathedral is this fine early 20th Century bust dated from 1932. Phillip's memorial was originally at St Mildred's Church Bread Street but was lost to bombing in World War 2. The bust and accompanying plaques were salvaged from the ruins. One plaque recorded that Phillip was born in the City of London in Bread Street Ward. Below are two examples of the plaques displayed on the sides of the monument:



<http://www.speel.me.uk/mon/phillipmonwatling.htm>

http://knowledgeoflondon.com/arthur_phillip.html

BATH



Bath Abbey



Phillip's memorial tablet

On the interior left-hand wall of the nave of Bath Abbey is this permanent large tablet, inset with a bronze relief portrait of **Admiral Arthur Phillip**, the whole surmounted by the Australian Coat of Arms and the Australian Flag.

<https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/335799715944901608/>

Admiral Phillip Memorial - the unveiling of the armillary sphere

A civic reception was held in the Great Octagon Room of the Bath Assembly Rooms in Bennett Street. The Assembly Rooms are owned by the National Trust but are administered by the Council. The rooms are adorned with the original Whitefriars crystal chandeliers and house portraits by Gainsborough, Ramsey and Hoare. The memorial is outside the Bath Assembly Rooms in the garden near the northeast corner of the building. **Admiral Arthur Phillip** lived for 8 years on the other side of Bennett Street and would have visited the Rooms on many occasions. The commemorative bronze armillary sphere, mounted on a carved Bath stone base, was unveiled on Saturday 12 July 2014 with the addition of a permanent bronze plaque set in stone.



http://bath-heritage.co.uk/phillip_globe.html

<https://bathnewseum.com/2014/07/13/new-link-with-australia-unveiled-in-bath/>

Phillip's home in 19 Bennett Street, Bath



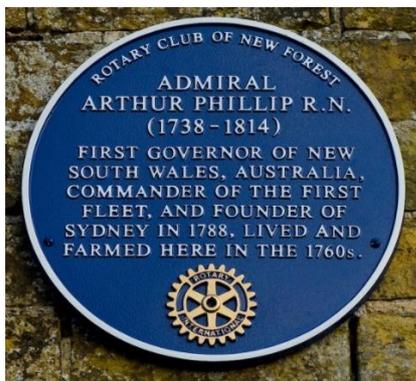
"Here lived Admiral Phillip 1806 - 1814"

"Founder of Modern Australia"

After years of suffering from the poor diet from years of severe food rationing while governing the colony, Governor Phillip was given permission to return to England. On 11 December 1792 Phillip sailed for England on the *Atlantic*. On regaining his health he was appointed to a shore-based position. On 1 January 1799 Phillip was appointed as **Rear-Admiral of the Blue**. In 1805, aged 67, he retired from the Royal Navy and spent the rest of his life mostly at 19 Bennett Street, Bath. Though he did not realise all of his objectives for the New South Wales colony, he carried out his governor's responsibilities with optimism and fortitude. His many achievements were highly commended.

<http://bath-heritage.co.uk/phillip.html>

LYNDHURST AND THE NEW FOREST



Left: Blue plaque to commemorate Captain Philip's residence in Lyndhurst. The ceremony was held on 29 January 2017 at Goose Green, Lyndhurst. Courtesy of Rotary Club of New Forest.

<https://www.rotary-ribi.org/clubs/page.php?PgID=622174&ClubID=664>

Right: To read the leaflet, click on the image or this link:

<https://www.rotary-ribi.org/clubs/page.php?PgID=622174&ClubID=664>

LYNDHURST PARK HOTEL displays the plaque below, mounted on a slab of sandstone and positioned on a masonry pedestal – *courtesy of Ron Withington*.

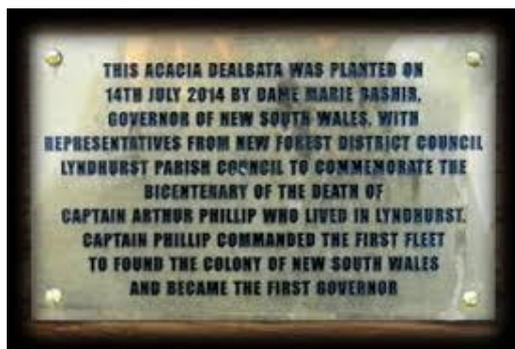
**IN HONOUR OF
CAPTAIN ARTHUR PHILLIP R.N.
A FORMER RESIDENT OF LYNDHURST
AND SOMETIME FARMER OF GLASSHAYES
COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENARY
OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS
FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES
ON 12TH OCTOBER, 1786
AND IN MEMORY OF
HENRY EDWARD DODD**

A RESPECTED SERVANT OF PHILLIP, WHO HAD WORKED ON THE LYNDHURST FARMS AND ACCOMPANIED PHILLIP WITH THE FIRST FLEET TO BOTANY BAY. HE BECAME THE FIRST AGRICULTURIST IN THE INFANT COLONY AND DIED AT PARRAMATTA, NEW SOUTH WALES 29TH JANUARY 1791



At *Vernalls*, **Phillip** lived the life of a country gentleman, farming about 32 acres between Beechen Lane and Southampton Road - valuable experience for his future task of setting up a colony. Phillip's *Vernalls* was demolished in 1955 and a modern house was built close to the site. Bricks from the demolition were used to make garden walls and it is from the left-overs that the 'Phillip bricks' were brought to Australia and used for various memorials. *Vernalls*, Lyndhurst 1869 by Sabina Wilmot. Lyndhurst-pc.gov.uk

LYMINGTON



While based in Lymington **Rear-Admiral Arthur Phillip** was in charge of the Sea Fencibles, responsible for guarding England's coastline. By 1803 Phillip was Inspector for the whole of the Sea Fencibles Service and Inspector of the Impress Service. He brought to Admiralty's attention that the groups were under-resourced in weapons and competing for the same pool of men. The Admiralty acted on his advice and the two services were amalgamated.

<http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/founders/2015founders46i1.pdf>
<https://www.lyndhurst-pc.gov.uk/the-new-forest-and-australia-connections/>

Since leaving his governorship: While fully occupied with his shore-based responsibilities, Arthur Phillip retained a close interest in the developments in the New South Wales colony, Norfolk Island and the new colony at Sullivans Cove in Van Diemen's Land (later known as Hobart and Tasmania respectively), settled in 1804 under the authority of Lieutenant-Governor David Collins R.N.

BATHAMPTON

Burial place of Admiral Arthur Phillip – St Nicholas Parish Church



The Australia Chapel (left) located within St Nicholas Parish Church (right)

Admiral Arthur Phillip died on 31 August 1814 and was buried in the Parish Church. There are two plaques in his memory: *Underneath lie the Remains of Arthur Phillip Esq, Admiral of the Blue who died 31st August 1814 in his 76th year.* The gravestone is highlighted by a carved wooden memorial screen at the base of which a plaque was installed in 1985 by the **Fellowship of First Fleeters**. The Register reads: *ARTHUR PHILLIP, Bennett Street Bath, 76 years, Thos Hale. Curate.*

In recent years an annual wreath-laying ceremony has been conducted on the date of Phillip's birth, 11 October. The **Fellowship of First Fleeters** was an early responder to an appeal for funding for a permanent memorial for Admiral Arthur Phillip. The Australia Chapel was dedicated on 26 January 1975 with these words carved into the Memorial Screen:



ARTHUR PHILLIP, 1738 – 1814

FOUNDER of AUSTRALIA and FIRST GOVERNOR of NEW SOUTH WALES

Tributes for the new Chapel came from all parts of Australia, e.g. flooring, seating, the memorial screen, kneelers, and two windows above the sanctuary were re-glazed and carry the coat-of-arms of the Federal Government and the six Australian States. A plaque on the south wall of the Chapel commemorates the Dedication service in these words on 26th January 1975. <http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/arthurphillip.htm>
<https://arthurphillipchapter.weebly.com/phillips-early-years.html>

Below L: Phillip's connection to the New Forest R: Journal of memorial events held during 2014
 (Click the images to open)

Admiral Arthur Phillip (1738-1814)
 Founder of New South Wales and the first Governor of Australia
 First Fleet
 Connection to New Forest (Woodcut and Lamination)

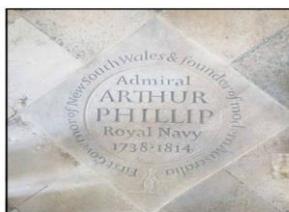


Arthur Phillip's ornamental garden at Glass Hayes



Plaque at Lyndhurst Park Hotel (Doidge served in memory of Captain Arthur Phillip R.N. and Henry Edward Doidge, secretary of Arthur Phillip and first agriculturalist in the colony, Henry Doidge sailed on the "Sirius" as a Seaman)

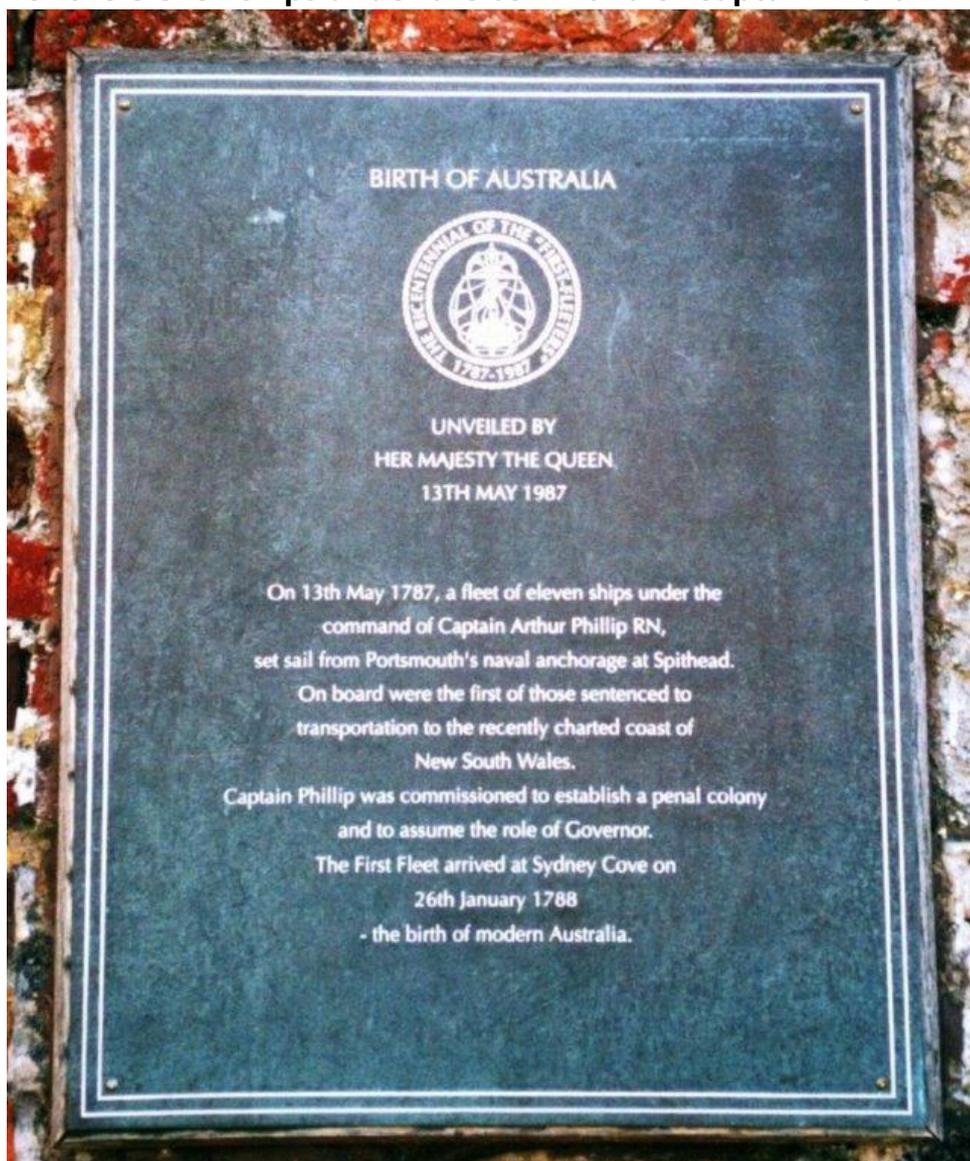
THE BRITAIN-AUSTRALIA SOCIETY
 Peerless Pilgrimage



Journal of a trip to Great Britain mainly to attend the dedication of memorials in Westminster Abbey, Bath and the New Forest on the 200th anniversary of the death of Admiral Arthur Phillip

PORTSMOUTH - First Fleet Memorials

For the eleven ships under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip



First Fleet Memorial at Portsmouth, England.



<http://www.memorialsinportsmouth.co.uk/old-portsmouth/settlers.htm>



From left: Falkland Memorial; 1787 First Fleet Departure Bicentennial Memorial; Matthew Flinders Memorial; First Fleet Bicentennial Re-enactment Memorial



Left: The Bonds of Friendship Memorial, companion to the Sydney-based memorial, is located near the Sally Port at Portsmouth Harbour through which **Captain Arthur Phillip** and many of his fellow voyagers passed on their way to embark on the First Fleet. Unveiled by Her Majesty the Queen on 11 July 1980, part of the inscription on the memorial at right reads:

This sculpture, featuring the flag ship of the First Fleet HMS Sirius, commemorates the courageous voyage of the Fleet, which departed from Portsmouth on 13th May 1787 and arrived in Sydney on Australia's Foundation Day, 26th January 1788.

<http://www.memorialsinportsmouth.co.uk/old-portsmouth/settlers.htm>

Portsmouth & the 1st Fleet - AUSSIE PLACES IN BRITAIN & IRELAND (weebly.com)

Arthur Phillip's final rank in the Royal Navy - Admiral of the Blue

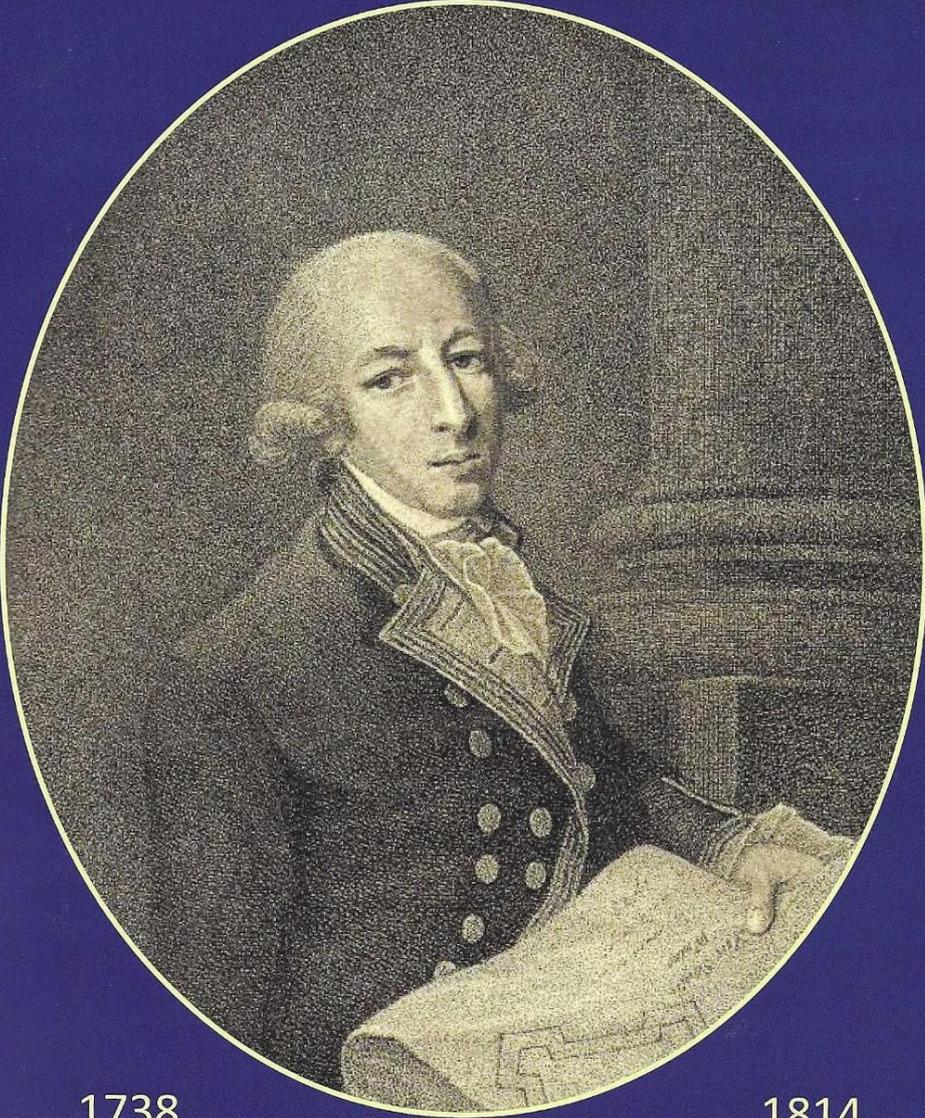


The Admiral of the Blue was a senior rank of the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom. From 1805 this rank was fourth in order of precedence. The command flag for an Admiral of the Blue is a plain blue flag. **Arthur Phillip** was promoted to Admiral of the Blue three months prior to his death on Saturday 31 August 2014.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Admiral_of_the_Blue

Britain-Australia Society Education Trust

ADMIRAL ARTHUR PHILLIP ROYAL NAVY SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS



1738

1814

To celebrate the life of Admiral Arthur Phillip Royal Navy,
first Governor of NSW and founder of modern Australia

The Enduring Legacy

Admiral Arthur Phillip Scholarships and Grants

The Admiral Arthur Phillip Scholarships will celebrate the values of the rule of law, humanity, scientific enquiry, maritime studies, languages and foreign relations which were defining characteristics of Governor Arthur Phillip, a man of the Enlightenment, and inspired him in the creation of Sydney and what was to become modern Australia.

These values now bind forever the peoples of The United Kingdom and The Commonwealth of Australia.

This open-ended appeal for an endowment for the Arthur Phillip scholarships, a living and lasting tribute, coincides with the bicentennial celebrations of the life of Arthur Phillip in July 2014 in Westminster Abbey, Bath and the New Forest.

Actual funds raised will create an enduring legacy to Admiral Arthur Phillip. The size of that endowment will determine the amount which can be made available on an annual basis by the trustees to fund scholarships or grants.

It is proposed that UK students will be awarded Admiral Arthur Phillip Scholarships for master's study or equivalent at an Australian university, and Australian students for master's study or equivalent at a university in the UK. Admiral Arthur Phillip scholars will demonstrate a commitment to his civic ideals, and will carry them forward in their lives, thereby strengthening the UK-Australia relationship in the future.

For more information or to donate please contact:
The Britain-Australia Society Education Trust
phillip@britain-australia.org.uk +44 (0)20 7630 1075

Registered with the UK Charity Commission, number 803505., Chairman Sir Christopher Benson, DL

<https://britozwest.org.uk/arthur-phillip-history/>
<https://governorphillip.org/the-scholarship/>
<https://governorphillip.org/>

A Memorial Tribute to an Anglo-Australian hero.

Admiral Arthur Phillip Royal Navy (1738-1814)
is an under-sung British hero.

Widely admired in Australia, as Commander of the First Fleet
and first Governor, he founded New South Wales in 1788,
introduced the rule of law and established the new
colony in the face of horrendous obstacles.

Phillip, a Royal Navy Captain in 1788, attained the rank of
Admiral for his naval service, but was otherwise unrecognised. It
is more than time that he was nationally and fully recognised in
his own country.



Phillip's leadership of the First Fleet was inspired: all on board were humanely
treated and kept healthy, and his navigation was superb. His establishing of
the colony was an extraordinary achievement. As a farmer himself he
recognised the enormous potential of this new country and encouraged
others to believe in it. Phillip was the architect of modern Australia.

Arthur Phillip was born in the City of London where he is commemorated in
the church of St Mary- le-Bow, where there is a small commemorative bust, at
an annual service. In Watling Street close by there is a small, mostly
unremarked, memorial to him. In Bath are plaques affixed to his house and in
Bath Abbey and St Nicholas Church, Bathampton, his final resting place, he is
commemorated by an Australia chapel, stained glass windows and a small
tablet erected by his widow.

His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Patron of the Britain-Australia Society,
stated "As the Captain commanding the First Fleet and then as the first
Governor of New South Wales at a crucial period in the development of
Australia, his selfless service fully deserves the Memorial stone which the
Britain-Australia Society Education Trust will lay in Westminster Abbey, and
the memorial which it is intending to establish in July, in his home city of
Bath."

We should properly honour this modest, self-made yet world-class seaman,
linguist, patriot, espionage agent against the French, sometime commodore in
the Portuguese Navy, and above all humanitarian and effective first Governor
of New South Wales. He overcame extraordinary odds to lay the foundation
of the Australia we know today, the successful and highly-regarded nation and
major ally of Great Britain.

THE FIRST FLEET

AUSTRALIA'S HERITAGE IN STAMPS





Captain Arthur Phillip

Maritime Topics On Stamps : - The First Fleet -



Australia Day

This list is not exhaustive, just representative.

Between 1788 and 1850 the English sent over 162,000 convicts to Australia in 806 ships. The first eleven of these ships are today known as the First Fleet and contained the convicts and marines that are now acknowledged as the founders of Australia.

During the 18th century the population of the British cities sky-rocketed. Most people were poor and made their living with robberies and other small crimes. The overall crime rate climbed to new record highs, the jails became heavily overcrowded. In 1770 Captain Cook had charted the east coast of Australia and categorized it as a good area for settlement. After reviewing his reports the British Crown decided to found a penal colony there.



The First Fleet consisted of two navy ships (*Sirius*, *Supply*), three supply ships (*Friendship*, *Borrowdale*, *Golden Grove*) and six transport ships for convicts (*Alexander*, *Charlotte*, *Fishburn*, *Lady Penrhyn*, *Prince of Wales* und *Scarborough*). They were under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip, see above, stamp to the left. We can see the *HMS Sirius* and *HMT Supply* on the stamps to the right, and the *Charlotte* to the left on the souvenir sheet.

Some specifications about these three ships:

HMS Sirius, man of war / flagship, 540 tons, L - 110 ft, B - 32, 14 guns

HMT Supply, armed tender / brig, 170 tons, L - 70 ft, B - 26 ft

Charlotte, transport ship / barque, 335 tons, L - 105 ft, B - 28 ft



All in all there were 759 convicts aboard these ships, 568 male and 191 female. In addition the crew consisted of sailors, marines and some civil officers, who were supposed to stay at the colony until it became self-sufficient. The documents listing crew, livestock and provisions have survived over the centuries. A lot of animals were aboard as well e.g. horses, calves, sheep, geese, hogs, ducks, fowls, turkeys and rabbits. All in all the supplies were supposed to last for two years.

On the stamp to the left you can see the loading of the ships, to the right the fleet with the 'Sirius' up in front.



The First Fleet left the British port of Portsmouth on May the 13th, 1787. Its destination was the Botany Bay at Australia. In 1987, in memory of the 200th anniversary of the voyage, Australia issued the following five stamp-rows. The first stamp row is named 'Departure'. Beginning from the left you can see embarkation of the convicts, a navy officer with his wife and some sailors, who are loading goods and transporting them to the ships. On the stamp to the right you can see the *Supply* in the foreground, and the *Sirius* in the back. After leaving the English Channel the fleet had to fight heavy gale and high seas for 10 days.



On June the 3rd, 1787 the fleet entered the port of Santa Cruz on Teneriffe, part of the Canary Islands. Fresh water and vegetables were loaded aboard. The Spanish governor welcomed the captains and officers and invited them to dine with him during their stay. One convict escaped from the *Alexander*, but he was captured on the following day. On the three stamps named 'Teneriffe' you can see a boat with a fresh water barrel, local fishermen with flying bonitos and to the right the arrival of the fleet with the *Sirius* in the foreground.



After a short stay the fleet left Teneriffe and crossed the Atlantic Ocean, heading for their next port of call, Rio de Janeiro, which was named San Sebastian in those days. The course was chosen to sail along the Northeast Trade Winds and to avoid tack courses against the Southeast Trade Winds off the coast of West-Africa. The voyage took eight weeks, and by August the 6th, 1787, the fleet dropped anchor in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro. Captain Phillip was saluted with gunshots because he had served in the Portuguese Navy in earlier days. On the stamps to the left you can see the arrival, in the middle a market place with a procession and to the right the fleet leaving the harbour.

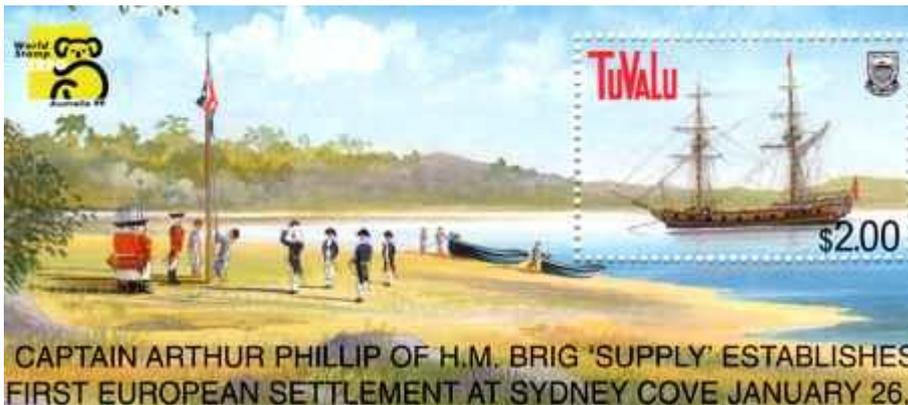


After leaving Rio the fleet ran into strong gales and some of the ships were damaged. On board of the *Alexander* a mutiny was cast down, aboard the *Friendship* a brawl among the officers broke out, and the crew of the *Sirius* discovered several layers of rotted wood in the hull. Finally, on the morning of October the 13th, 1787, land was sighted, and by dark all eleven ships were safely anchored in Table Bay. Cape Town was a Dutch colony to supply the ships of the East-Indian Company. The First Fleet took on fresh water, fresh meat, vegetables and some cattle aboard.

On November the 12th the voyage continued. On the stamps named 'Cape of Good Hope' you can see an officer checking the cattle, in the middle the loading of the ships and to the right two ships off the South-African coast.



In Cape Town Captain Phillip went aboard the *Supply* and together with three fast transport ships *Alexander*, *Friendship* und *Scarborough* sailed ahead. His plan was to seek out the best possible site for the proposed settlement before the main fleet arrived. It was an uncomfortable and stormy voyage lasting over eight weeks. The *Supply* reached Botany Bay on January the 18th, 1788, The three transport ships took a day longer and the rest of the fleet arrived on January the 20th. The British were very surprised to sight the French ships *L'Astrolabe* and *La Bodeuse* of La Perouse at the entrance of Botany Bay. On the stamps labelled 'Arrival' the *Supply* is depicted entering the Botany Bay. They are observed by the natives, the so-called Aborigines and some kangaroos. To the middle landfall and to the right crew members hoisting the British flag (see next paragraph).



Captain Phillip decided Botany Bay was not suitable for a settlement because they found not enough fresh water. So the fleet sailed north and found Port Jackson, 'one of the finest harbours of the world'. It was the bight of what today is called Sydney (Sydney Cove to be precise). The settlement was established at the site of today's famous opera house. On January the 26th the whole fleet dropped anchor and on the same day the flag was hoisted. This date marks the foundation of the Australian nation and is celebrated annually as the Australian Day. Captain Arthur Phillip became the first governor of the colony.



23 convicts died on the voyage to Australia. That was a small number in comparison to later voyages. On the stamp to the left you can see a convict lying on the floor. Chains are attached to his feet and some women are attending him. Besides the mutiny aboard the *Alexander* another vain mutiny attempt happened aboard the *Scarborough*.



Besides the sailors and the convicts a small detachment of marines sailed with the First Fleet. Their duty was to guard the prisoners and to protect the settlement against natives and other outer influences. On the stamp 'landing at Sydney Cove' you can see the marines in red jackets. The sailors wore blue jackets.

Then there was a group of civilians aboard - women and children of the marines and the convicts. Among them doctors, a chaplain and government authorities.

It was a difficult start for the settlers. The main problem was food. The soil was poor, only few plants were eatable and the convicts were only moderate fishermen. They depended on the supplies brought by the ships. Everyone, from the convicts to Captain Phillip was on rations. Rats, dogs, crows, and the occasional kangaroo were used to supplement the menu. During 1788 all the ships, except the *Sirius* and the *Supply*, left for England and China.



In October 1788 the *Sirius* was sent to Cape Town to purchase provisions. She returned in May 1789, but during this time the *Supply* shipped a small contingent of convicts and marines to Norfolk Island to set up another penal colony. She sailed on to Batavia to get supplies. The settlers had two difficult years until the first ships of the second fleet arrived in June 1790. The first free settlers reached Australia in 1793.

The *Sirius* ran on a reef off Norfolk Island, depicted on the stamp. For this event several dates exist throughout the literature: February 19th, March 19th, April 14th, 1790 and only 1791.

The Aborigines were treated like 'Indians' by the settlers. This attitude created a problem, which is not really solved up to today. To the right you can see the former Coat of Arms of Sydney. We see an Aborigine and a British sailor on both sides of a shield with a ship. Underneath the motto: 'I take but I surrender'. In 1996 this Coat of Arms was dropped for another design, showing a shield with an anchor and a crown without the two persons.

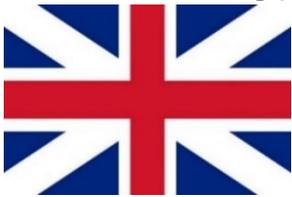


The topics of the five 'Arrival' stamps are also issued from the post authorities of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Island. On her homeward voyage the *Charlotte* entered the islands of Kiribati to load fresh water. The souvenir sheet shown above was issued in memory of that date.

There are a lots of stamps more about the *Supply* and the *Sirius* than depicted here (issued from Australia and Norfolk Island).

<https://seemotive.de/html/ffleet.htm>

The First Union Flag (1770 – 1801) also called the Queen Anne Flag.



On 29 April 1770 Lieutenant James Cook raised the First Union Flag at Botany Bay. On 22 August 1770 Cook planted this same flag on Possession Island in the Torres Strait, North Queensland, thus proclaiming the whole of the eastern portion of Australia as British territory. This was the flag flown by the ships of the First Fleet and was the flag that **Captain Arthur Phillip** raised on the shores of Sydney Cove in 1788. When the new design was proclaimed by Queen

Anne by the Act of Union of 1707 which unified England and Scotland, she indicated that it was to be used by both the Royal Navy and ships owned by 'our loving subjects'.

Britain's current Union Jack dates from 1 January 1801 when the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merged to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The new design added the cross of Saint Patrick, representing Ireland.

<https://www.anfa-national.org.au/australian-red-ensign/first-union-flag/>

The Australian flag 1901:



Australia's first Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Sir Edmund Barton, announced an international competition to design a flag for the new Commonwealth of Australia. The flag was flown for the first time on 3 September 1901 at the Exhibition Building in Melbourne, then the seat of the newly formed Federal Government. The inclusion of the Union Jack within the Australian flag is a reminder of the importance of Britain's Royal Navy and **Admiral Arthur Phillip's**

contribution to the early history of the Commonwealth of Australia.

<https://www.pmc.gov.au/government/australian-national-flag>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/flag-of-Australia>

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Vice President, on behalf of the Fellowship of First Fleeters

06.01.2022

