

Tabled 27/4/2023  
#928

## MACQUARIE POINT - A FITTING PROPOSAL.

### BACKGROUND ISSUES

#### A. HEALTH.

There is widespread criticism of Tasmania's health services. Common complaints include emergency response services, wait lists, lack of health workers and of regional services and hospital emergency response services.

However, a critical element of delivery of health services is often overlooked; the concentration of certain health and medical services in Hobart causing Tasmanians residing outside Hobart to travel.

Whilst the services are available, the Tasmanian Government has failed to fairly and equitably provide and fund patients and their carers travel, including travel costs, accommodation and meals. There are some reimbursements, but they fail to meet real expenses. Many of the patients are from financially-challenged households; paying accommodation, meals, parking, fuel and so on needs to be paid upfront, prior to reimbursements.

Patients travelling from Smithton, Sidmouth, Scottsdale or St Helens should not be out-of-pocket any more than those resident of Moonah or Mt Stuart. Health services should be based upon fairness, equity and social justice, not upon where you live; and, an analysis of population statistics (2022) indicates only 35% of Tasmanians live in greater Hobart (Hobart, Kingborough, Clarence and Glenorchy municipalities) - 65% live outside Hobart.

Document 1 expands on this.

APPROPRIATE ACCOMMODATION FOR PATIENTS AND CARERS IS REQUIRED CLOSE TO THE ROYAL HOBART HOSPITAL. VACANT LAND IS JUST 3 BLOCKS OF THE R.H.H. TO CONSTRUCT THAT ACCOMMODATION, INCLUDING CAR PARKING :- THE MACQUARIE POINT SITE

That accommodation should be modelled upon the Ronald McDonald House concept which already provides facilities for young people.

## B. HERITAGE AND HISTORY

Macquarie Point holds a significant place in Tasmania's history, especially from early colonial times. The designated "stadium" site has been vacant for some years. Prior to 1804 when the first British convict ship landed, the land now known as Macquarie Point was Aboriginal country - for 60,000 years.

In 1804 the ships "Ocean" and "Lady Nelson" arrived and disembarked their human cargo of British military personnel and convicts. The disembarkation was via Hunter Island to the southern end of what is now Macquarie Point.

Extracts from the colony's chaplain's diary indicate that the land was inhabited by Aboriginal people. Rev. Knopwood recorded, on February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1804:

"Very fine weather. Many fires of the natives around but none come to the camp-----"

This is, possibly, the first account of the interaction between *Tasmanian's* indigenous people and the British colonists.

Over the coming years, that interaction extended Statewide; the effects upon Tasmanian aboriginal people were devastating; a resolution has yet to be established.

Document 5 expands upon the history of indigenous people in Tasmania.

Document 5 also contains, as an addendum, a bibliography, many of which address the Black Wars which, in Tasmania/*Tasmanian*, began in February, 1804 at Macquarie Point.

It is appropriate that a memorial to the history of aboriginal Tasmania be established at Macquarie Point.

As outlined in Document 4 (Convict Truth-Telling) and in Document 5 (History and Heritage issues) the history of those sent to Tasmania as convicts needs to be reviewed. The role of rich British landholders was critical in establishment of convictism. It was them who instituted the Enclosures Act(s) which effectively denied British poor of access to fundamental needs resources - food, clothing and, in some instances shelter.

### HERITAGE AND HISTORY (cont)

It was the same British wealth which then imposed excessive penalties on the dispossessed poor, resulting in some 50,000 being transported to van Diemens Land. The first convict ship's arrival to van Diemens Land arrived at Macquarie Point in February, 1804.

From there the often brutal regime inflicted upon spread across Tasmania. Like the mistreatment of Aboriginal people, the brutality imposed upon the convicts began at Macquarie Point in February, 1804.

Macquarie Point is the appropriate place to acknowledge the role of convicts in Tasmania's development and to remember the brutal treatment of them by the British.

### C. A FITTING AND APPROPRIATE PROPOSAL FOR THE MACQUARIE POINT SITE

A memorial parkland should be established at the Macquarie Point site to recognise the history and heritage of Aboriginal Tasmanians, persecuted British poor sent to van Diemens Land as convicts.

It is suggested that the design of that parkland be via a collaborative approach between representatives of Tasmanian Aboriginal peoples, of descendants of convicts and, because the site adjoins the Hobart cenotaph, representatives of the Tasmanian Branch of the RSL.

It would seem appropriate to incorporate suitable memorabilia into those parklands to acknowledge the history and heritage of each of these elements.

Given the Statewide significance of this park, that low-rise buildings be constructed to cater for patients and carers who are required to travel to Hobart for health/medical services. It is suggested that the accommodation be styled upon that of Ronald McDonald House, but be Government-funded.

Consideration should also be given to having the site Heritage-listed to acknowledge history and heritage issues.

HERITAGE AND HISTORY (cont.)

Such a parkland would provide a fitting place to quietly reflect on the past, to acknowledge the harshness and brutality of post-colonial history, and introduce some greenery to a precinct currently concrete and steel. There is an international trend towards "rewilding" urban areas.

Photo #2


- Provision of much-needed health facilities;
- Recognition of the issues associated with Aboriginal Tasmanians;
- Recognition of the brutality and contributions of convicts;
- Greening of urban Hobart

Suggestions of a football coliseum and/or a "fun park" are inappropriate for this area. Should this suggested project proceed, it would be like dancing on the graves of our ancestors.

This proposal is accompanied by several supporting documents:-

- Document 1\*: Fairness in Tasmanian Health Services
- Document 2: Hobart - Different from other State capitals
- Document 4\*: Convict Truth-Telling
- Document 4a\*: Macquarie Point - Background
- Document 5: Macquarie Point - History & Heritage  
includes references/bibliography

Support is sought for this proposal

yours faithfully,  


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April, 2023

Tasmania: Fairness in Health: Macquarie Point's Role.

Restoring fairness in Delivery of Tasmanian Services.

In recent decades there has been an increasing trend in concentration of health, medical and social services in Hobart.

This appears to have the greatest impact upon the aged, the poor and families of the young.

Increasingly, people living outside Hobart are required to travel to Hobart for services. Often travel is needed for several days, necessitating vehicular travel, accommodation and meals for patients/clients and their families, carers and partners.

Currently there is some Government contribution to costs, but the subsidies fall short. Many of the clients and their families are aged, young or commonly poor.

About 12 years ago I required heart bypass surgery in Hobart. Hospitalisation occurred for about a week at R.H.H. My wife accompanied me for support.

Upon release from hospital, I was wheelchaired to the door and told to go home - about 250 km to Westbury. I was not ready/prepared. Another week or so in rehabilitation before travel would have been appreciated.

I have spoken to others from remote locations who have expressed similar views.

It is my firm belief that the costs associated with procedures which have been concentrated in Hobart should cost the patient/family the same regardless where they live: almost all those who reside in greater Hobart live within about 10 km of Royal Hobart Hospital. Most can return home relatively easily.

There is an option to cater for those outside Hobart.

The venue is Macquarie Point

Three blocks from Royal Hobart Hospital ; a greenfields site with plenty of room to erect a "Ronald McDonald House" concept building with adequate vehicle parking.

Accommodation for patients and clients and family support should be provided in comfortable premises free of charge for those out of town.

Such a facility would provide a convenient facility based on fairness. If Government authorities wish to concentrate services, then geographical fairness within the state should be fundamental.

What is the demand? That could be quickly calculated. Inspect patient records for the past several years for patients needing to access specialist services, which are concentrated in Hobart, then look at their residential postcodes. All Tasmanian addresses have 4 figure postcodes :- those starting with 70-- are in Southern Tasmania ; all others are north and north-west

The State Government's option is to duplicate services in other parts of Tasmania!

I seek the support of Tasmania's elected representatives. - at local, state and Federal levels, and community groups

Thankyou in anticipation

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Hobart - different from all other State Capitals.

The municipality of Hobart has just 48,000 of Tasmania's 571,000 people (just 8.4%). Even if the people of Kingborough, Glenorchy and Clarendon are added, greater Hobart still only has 203,000 or just over  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the State's population. The remaining 65% Tasmanian people live outside Hobart, mostly in the North and North-west.

The next smallest State capital city is Adelaide, nearly 7 times bigger than Hobart and is geographically central for South Australia's 1.77 million people.

Melbourne is central demographically to Victorians and is 30 times more populous than Hobart.

Similar arguments can be applied to Perth, Brisbane, Sydney; In comparison, Hobart's size hardly "flicks the scale".

Hobart is also not demographically nor geographically central in (and to) Tasmania. It is at the extreme south (east) of Tasmania.

Other State capitals: 80% + of state population; Hobart 35%.

Economic, social and other imbalance in Tasmania.

Economic activity in Tasmania is dominated in several spheres in the north and north-west.

Primary industry particularly in dairy, beef, pork, poultry, viticulture, cropping, including downstream processing (cheese, alkaloid processing, spirits, etc) is dominant in the north-west and north. Forestry is particularly prevalent in the north, north-west and east coast.

Mining is dominant on the west coast.

Most of the State's maritime industry operates via the dominant ports of Burnie, Devonport and Bell Bay. Hobart's contribution is largely through tourism and Antarctic studies (significantly Government-funded).

Secondary industry is significant in the north and north-west.

Hobart's manufacturing is dominated by Cadbury (raw material largely road-freighted from Burnie/N.W. coast, and electrolytic zinc processing (raw material largely mined at Rosebery) heavily government subsidised.

Electricity is generated in the north, north-west and west and

distributed via Bell Bay (north). Bell Bay is scheduled to be one of the world's largest green-hydrogen producers. Hobart - electricity production: nil.

Hobart's economic services are mostly "service" activities and almost entirely government-based.

For example, although most Tasmanians reside outside Hobart, govts. have chosen to concentrate many services at the southern extremity - Hobart. For example, health, medical and emergency services are concentrated in Hobart.

Tasmanians are forced to travel to Hobart for specialist medical services. Whilst there is some travel subsidy, it is unfair and time considerations are not part of the equation. Document 1: Tasmania: Fairness in Health: Macquarie Point's Role enlarges upon this and is enclosed.

Whilst UTas refers to itself as "University of Tasmania", it is more accurately University of Hobart.

The Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra is funded about 90% by state and Federal Govt. funding. In 2022 there were 34 full orchestral performances - 4 in the north, 30 in the South - in its own government funded concert hall!

Many municipalities provide museums, public parks, etc. But not Hobart. Hobart's museum, Art Gallery, Botanical gardens, etc are funded by Tasmanian taxpayers.

Indeed, it is difficult to see where Hobart is funded from, except from taxpayers - directly or indirectly.

Most Government senior, highly-paid, decision-making <sup>jobs</sup> in the state are Hobart-based. Guess what advice governments get? And private investors?

Bias and parochialism in alive and well - in Hobart; when you're on a good thing, stick to it!

The capital of Tasmania should be 'T' for Tasmania or 'L' for Lutruwita. "Hobart" is no longer appropriate.



CONVICT TRUTH-TELLING : A (DRAFT) ESSAY.

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Introduction:

The role of the British wealthy upper class in creating, and then implementing, one of the most brutal systems upon Britain's poor cannot be under-estimated. This group instituted the Enclosures Acts which stripped commoners of their very limited assets including miniscule land holdings and even shelter.

These Acts forced the common people into a fight for survival - leading to a search for sustenance, including theft if needed.

The wealthy landed gentry (men) then established and implemented harsh laws and punishments, including transportation.

Once in Van Diemen's Land, many were subject to unimaginable cruelty and brutality, including at Port Arthur and Sarah Island.

This is my interpretation of van Diemen's Land convict origins which began in February, 1804 at Hunter Island, Macquarie Point, Hobart

"I was the convict  
sent to hell,

To make in the desert  
the living hell.

I split the rock;

I felled the tree -

The nation was  
because of me."

Dame Mary Gilmore (1918)

## Convicts as criminals?

It could be strongly argued that the people, mostly males, shipped from England to van Diemens Land were not criminals, at least with the understanding of 20<sup>th</sup> century Australian society.

An analysis of the 1804 "convicts" into Hobart Town confirms this impression. These individuals were predominantly lower class people who had been convicted in English courts and then transported, as a penalty, on board H.M.S "Calcutta" firstly to Sorrento, Victoria, and later, in 1804 via "Ocean" to Sullivan's Cove, Hobart Town.

In a London Court just before Christmas, 1800 12 year-old William Jones was sentenced to seven years transportation. He was described in the court records as 3ft. 11 in tall, having a dark complexion and very crooked legs. His crime? Stealing cloth. William spent 2½ years aboard the hulk "Trudentia" before boarding "Calcutta" destined for van Diemens Land.

Nine year-old William Appleton joined him on "Calcutta" for 7-years' transportation. He stole an apron and 7 shillings.

For stealing bacon valued at 1/6 (15 cents) John Davis (14) was also destined to spend 7 years in van Diemens Land.

21 of the 308 "Calcutta" convicts were minors - almost all their 'crimes' were for theft of food and/or clothing, or of items which could be used to trade for food or clothing.

These young children were separated from their parents and extended families and sent thousands of kilometres to an unknown land on the other side of the world. They were destined to live under a harsh and frugal regime, many never to return home.

An analysis of the "Calcutta" convicts shows that 90% of those convicted committed crimes in order to survive - food and clothing were the main targets. This figure is consistent with that cited by Barnard<sup>2</sup>.

Most of the charges laid against those on board "Calcutta" were mainly

petty crimes; very few involved violence, no "large" crimes.

136 of the crimes related to self-preservation - theft of food, clothes or material to make clothes. A further 33 convicts stole small numbers of domestic animals - poultry, sheep, pigs and cattle: for food. Theft of items for survival constituted at least 55% of the "crimes".

Another 20% of crimes involved relatively small amounts of money or goods - which could be exchanged for survival items - especially food and clothing.

Less than 10% of the crimes may have led to confrontation.

Joining these convicts were a bigamist, one who "cohabited" and 8 who were deserters or mutineers from the marines at Gibraltar. 17 others were convicted of unknown felonies or "suspicion of theft."

The question is why, not what, "convict" crimes.

However, the question is not what these people, including children were said to have done, but why?

For centuries Britain had operated as a segregated society - the rich, landed class who had voting rights (males) and parliamentary access - and the poor, commoners with little access to land and other assets.

The commoners typically served as slaves (also known as serfs, or vassals). Britain was also predominantly an agrarian society where the serfs worked on the estates of the rich. Following long days of work on the estates, they typically returned to their basic abodes in small villages.

Villages were typically surrounded by town commons which could be used by villages to grow food, graze a "house cow", raise animals for food, and so on.

Towards the end of the 1600's, the industrial revolution began /4

to develop; machines capable of replacing labour began to appear.

The political system was much different from now; political power was firmly entrenched with the wealthy (male) land-owners. The common-people did not have voting entitlement, let alone ability to sit in parliament.

About the mid-1700's, the wealthy landowners started replacing their labourers with machines. Critically they started to recognise opportunities to "steal" the land to which the commons had access. By passing the Enclosures (or Inclosures) Acts, the wealthy estate owners extended their land titles to encompass the town commons, etc.

The result, Britain's poor lost access to land to produce food. In some cases shelter was denied. Where could they obtain food, and even find shelter? They were forced to steal - for preservation of themselves and their dependants.

**THE WEALTHY HAD EFFECTIVELY CREATED AND THEN CRIMINALISED POVERTY.**

And who made the laws and created and controlled the judiciary? And the inordinately harsh, unreasonable and brutal penalties? The wealthy class - the landowners / estate owners!

When these "convicts" arrived in van Diemens Land the British administration and officers instituted brutal procedures on at least some of them. Nowhere else in Australia, and perhaps the rest of the world, did the British aristocracy inflict such brutality. The horrors culminating in Port Arthur and Sarah Island were not seen elsewhere in Australia.

The real criminals were the British aristocracy

It was the British aristocracy which effectively stole the British common people's minimal resources, created poverty, criminalised and then entrenched poverty. They instituted a penal system which was

excessive and brutal.

The aristocracy's representatives and Tasmanian indigenous people.

Once these (inherited) wealthy Britons, via their military officers, inflicted their barbarism on their own (lower class) people, they proceeded to inflict their cruelty on lutruwita's indigenous people.

This followed their invasion of van Diemen's Land - commencing at Macquarie Point via Hunter Island. When the passengers from "Ocean" came ashore at Hunter Island, there were indigenous Tasmanians living at Macquarie Point. Extracts from Rev. Robert Knofwood's diary read :-

" Feb 23, 1804 AM: Very fine weather ---. The convicts employed in preparing a wharf at the landing place ---.

Feb. 24, 1804 AM: do wr. Many of fires of the natives around ---.

Feb. 26, 1804 AM: At 10 the military paraded; 1/2 past all the convicts, settlers assembled --- " 3.

Clearly the British invaded van Diemen's Land, firstly at Point Macquarie/Hunter Island in February, 1804.

Their treatment of Tasmania's indigenous people was inhumane. British practices are well-documented. Cruelty, included murder. The treatment of indigenous people was worst in Tasmania amongst all Australian states and Territories.

And it started at Macquarie Point.

Memorialisation at Macquarie Point

The excesses of the British (aristocracy) in lutruwita/Tasmania began in 1804 at Macquarie Point.

The need for society to acknowledge the historical excesses

upon indigenous Tasmanians should be a given; Macquarie Point, as the significant first contact point, is the logical memorialisation site.

There needs to be a societal shift in attitudes towards convicts. It is clear that the British aristocracy is responsible for the excessive bastardry of the British poor. Those practices and outcomes are in need of memorialisation - if only to correct common opinions of convicts - as outlaw criminals who had undertaken unthinkable deeds. The excesses of the British aristocracy need to be highlighted.

Macquarie Point is the logical place for memorialisation.

Given the juxtaposition of the Hobart Cenotaph to the Mac. Point site, the area determines the need to develop as a memorial to our forebears - indigenous, convict founders of European settlement, and diggers.

To construct an entertainment venue / football stadium on the site would be tantamount to dancing on the graves of our ancestors.

PS. The whole area should probably be heritage listed

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(pp. 44, 45)

Addendum:

For some unknown reason, several notable Tasmanian historians seem to have overlooked the pre-eminent significance of the (British) Enclosures Acts.

These Acts, and the British Class System; are the *raison d'être* for convictism.

Macquarie Point is the logical place to record the background to, and the implementation of, arguably the world's most barbaric penal system.

Society must record all of history, including those bits it may not like; This so we don't repeat the past.

LEST WE FORGETThe Author

This essay was prepared by Bob Richardson.

He is a direct descendant of (convict) William Richardson who was aboard "Ocean" when it unloaded its passengers at Sullivan's Cove in February, 1804.

William was a servant of Rev. Robert Knopwood for many years.

Bob is a keen amateur historian and has been a teacher, association manager and small business owner. He has been extensively involved in community affairs, business, professional and sporting organisations (all in a voluntary capacity) and a local councillor for nearly two decades.

Comment by Bob Richardson, July 2022.

## Macquarie Point Site.

### Background History - A Personal Comment.

For 40,000 (60,000) years the island of Ulrawita (Tasmania) was the homeland of several indigenous groups. These traditional owners of the land were hunters and gatherers and reports are that they lived a hard but peaceful existence.

Towards the end of February, 1804 all that was about to change. The square-rigger sailing ship "Ocean" arrived with 178 passengers from Britain, via Sorrento, in Victoria. That ship contained mostly men from Britain who had been termed criminals by British land-owning aristocracy (The real criminals were the aristocracy themselves who by passing, in Parliament, Enclosures Act(s) stole these "criminals" meagre resources, principally their town commons). For centuries they had been slaves, or serfs, to the wealthy aristocrat landowners. By stealing their land, these commons could no longer grow their vegetables nor have their house cow. They were forced to poach and steal. The British aristocracy effectively criminalised poverty.

And the penalties imposed by these wealthy aristocrats were brutal/savage. These commons were accompanied on "Ocean" by British troops/marines - servants of the British aristocrats.

The 178 personnel, led by Lt. Gov. David Collins and chaplain Rev. Robert Knopwood, disembarked "Ocean" via Hunter Island to establish a settlement at Sullivan's Cove. (Hunter Island was at the south-west corner of the Macquarie Point site.).

From this beginning began the worst of Australia's "Blackdays" and the most barbaric treatment of the so-called "convicts".

These events must not be forgotten - in case people are tempted to repeat such inhumane, barbaric behaviours.

LEST WE FORGET



## MACQUARIE POINT : HISTORY AND HERITAGE ISSUES

The area around and in the vicinity of the land in question has a significant link with Tasmania's early history.

Several maps and illustrations are attached :-

Map D : Hobart 1811 : Surveyor-General's Map. Indicates several important early locations, including Hunter Island, Government House, hospital, etc.

Map A : Hobart 1811 : Compiled by Frank Bolt (refer to Bibliography). Indicates sites of significant buildings (similar to Map D. However additional sites (to Map D) are shown. For example land allocated to the surgeon and assistant surgeon (Messrs. Bowden and Hopley) are indicated near the hospital and dispenser. Land allocated to "Mr. Collins" is also shown.

Map C Already-listed heritage areas are shown in blue. The land in question at Macquarie Point (shown as "open ground") is surrounded on three sides by existing heritage-listed properties. It also shows the close proximity to the Royal Hobart Hospital and the Hobart Private Hospital.

Map B Sourced from Hobart Street Directory (Carto Plus), 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2002.

It indicates a (near) current map of the area in question.

Photo #1 This artist's impression of the precinct shows the proximity of the proposal to the cenotaph, together with the relative scales of the cenotaph and the proposed stadium. It also shows where the first "permanent" landing of officers and convicts occurred in February, 1804.

It can also be seen that road access will be very limited, as will car parking if this model were to proceed.

### Discussion of History and Heritage

Macquarie Point is central to Tasmania's early indigenous and colonial history; it is not confined to Hobart and Southern Tasmania.

Already a significant proportion of Macquarie Point and its nearby vicinity has been recognised for its importance in Tasmania's early history; Map C, sourced from Tasmania's Heritage Council (Heritage Tasmania) indicates that the majority of the Macquarie Point and surrounding area is already listed as being of heritage significance.

## Macquarie Point: History and Heritage Issues (cont.)

Reference to Maps A and D indicate several other sites which may be considered for listing. For example, the early hospital and dispensary would extend the listed area from that already heritage listed.

Map A also <sup>shows</sup> that in 1811 land connected with the colony's surgeon (Mr. Bowden) and assistant surgeon (Mr. Hopley) existed - land also not yet heritage listed. It also shows land parcels associated with "Mr. Collins", probably Lt. Governor Collins.

Maps A and D also have several other sites noted which were associated with early colonial settlement.

Both maps (A and D) also show Hunter (or Hunters) Island. This island is where the passengers (military and convict) were disembarked from the ships "Ocean" and "Lady Nelson" in February, 1804. Photo #1 shows where the colonials first permanently landed in Van Diemens Land. Over the coming decades, there were numerous additional landings

The land upon which the British settlers landed had been indigenous country for 60,000 years. There are those who would contend that it is still aboriginal land. Rev. Knopwood recorded in his diary on 20 Feb. 1804 that when the "Ocean's" passengers came ashore that "native" camp fires were burning; presumably there were "native" camps in the area.

From here (Macquarie Point) the well-recorded brutality and excesses of the British upon aboriginal people throughout Tasmania began - at Macquarie Point. The Tasmanian brutality was the worst in Australia.

Macquarie Point is also the place where the ill-treatment of convicts in Tasmania began. The excesses and, in many cases, brutality inflicted upon these convicts started when they were driven ashore at the southern end of Macquarie Point. Document 4 of this submission discusses the convict in greater detail.

The brutal treatment extended statewide from Macquarie Point. The convict excesses in Australia were worst in Tasmania, and they began at Macquarie Point.

## Macquarie Point: History and Heritage Issues (cont)

Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) early colonial history was characterised by brutality; Tasmania's aboriginal people were treated inhumanely. That needs to be recognised. Macquarie Point presents a real opportunity to do that - at a very public venue.

Similarly, the downtrodden and bastardised British poor. It is time to acknowledge the excesses inflicted upon them by the British rich. Macquarie Point presents an opportunity to develop appropriate development to acknowledge the excesses.

The construction of a football coliseum/entertainment "fun park" seems inconsistent with the history and heritage of the site:

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April, 2023

Encl. References/Bibliography

Maps and Photo.

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These publications are from my private collection.

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**MAP A**  
 (Map courtesy Frank  
 Belt - refer to  
 Bibliography)



Note: this map attempts to sketch the layout of Hobart town ca.1811, and was compiled from a number of sources. Because of its limitations the picture it portrays is not complete, nor is it necessarily entirely accurate.

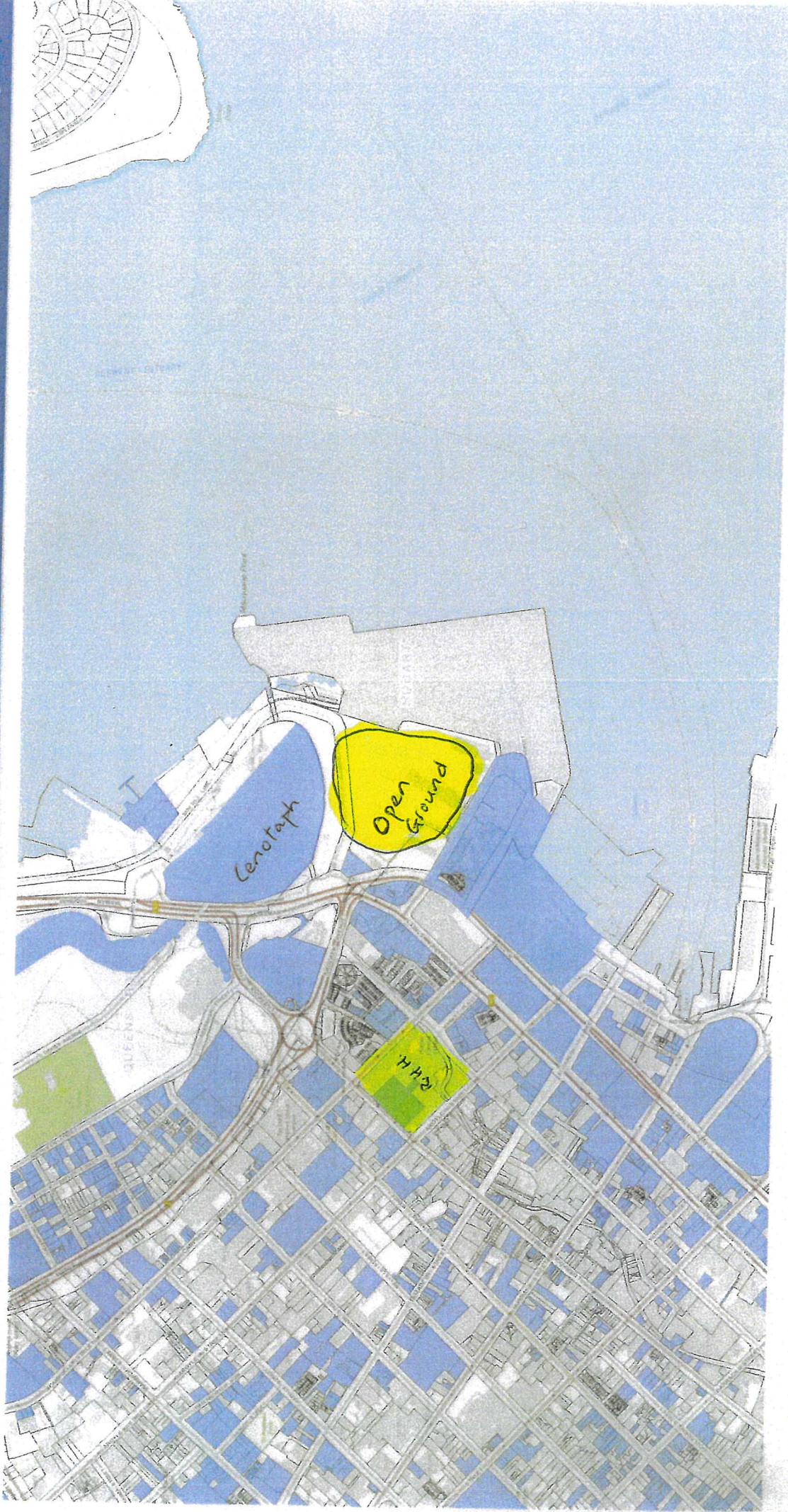
HOBART CITY A

MAP B D

Scale 1:10 000 250m

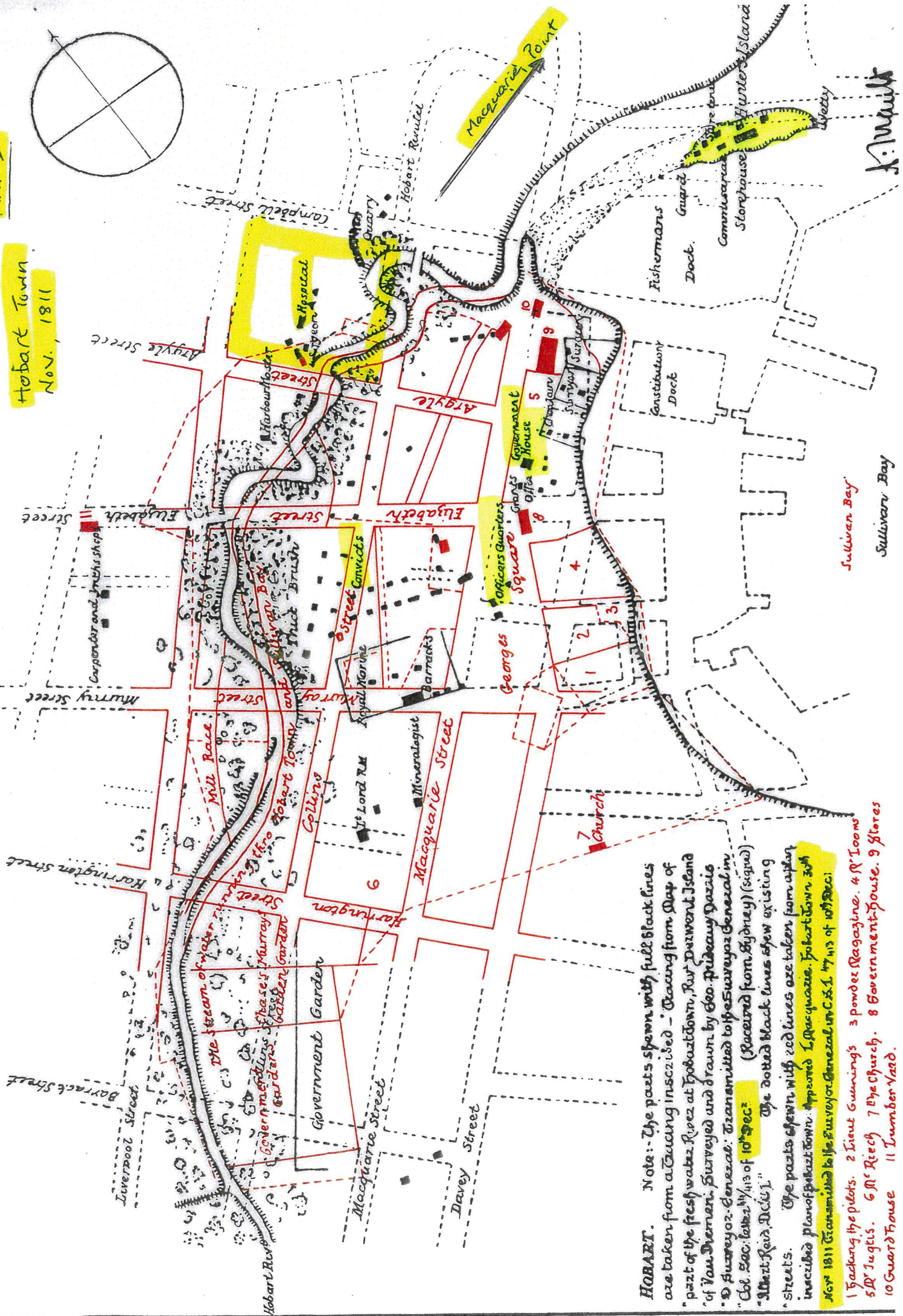
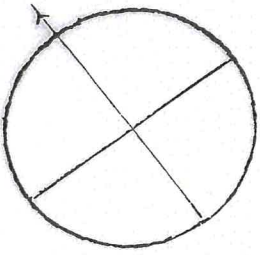






MAP D

Hobart Town  
Nov. 1811



Sullivan Bay  
Sullivan Bay

K. Munk

**HOBART.** Note: The parts spewn with full black lines are taken from a tracing inscribed - Being from Map of part of the fresh water River at Hobart Town, Riv<sup>d</sup> Parson's Island of Van Diemen. Surveyed and drawn by Geo.璞雷敦 Dazis D. Sweeney. General: Transmitted to the Surveyor General in Col. Sec. late 17<sup>th</sup> of 10<sup>th</sup> Dec. (Received from Sydney) (signed) "Wartford, Dec 17". The dotted black lines shew existing streets. The parts spewn with red lines are taken from a plan inscribed plan of Hobart Town. Approved L. Macquarie. In the town 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov 1811 (transmitted to the Surveyor General in C. S. L. 17<sup>th</sup> of 10<sup>th</sup> Dec.)

1 Factory the pilots. 2 Trent Gunning's 3 powder Magazine. 4 R<sup>d</sup> Looms 5 M<sup>r</sup> Inglis. 6 M<sup>r</sup> Rich 7 The Church. 8 Government house. 9 Stores 10 Guard House 11 Lumber Yard.

Photo #1

# MACQUARIE POINT

English landing place (via

Hunter Island)

February, 1804

Source: The (Hobart) Mercury 31/3/2023

Canopy:

Landing Place:  
Feb. 1804

Road access? ?  
Parking? ?

An artist's impression of what Hobart's new AFL stadium at Macquarie Point could look like. Picture: Supplied by AFL.

