Blue Mountains Association of Cultural Heritage Organisations Inc.

HERITAGE
AND THE
INTERNET

Occasional Papers Number 1

Cover Design
Peter Hughes & Barrie Reynolds

CONTENTS

HERITAGE & THE INTERNET

Workshops Teaching staff

Alan Foster
Peter Hughes
Barrie Reynolds

Seminar Speakers

Michael Lech, Historic Houses Trust
Assoc Professor Carol Liston, Univ. of Western Sydney
Dr. Peter Rickwood, Univ of New South Wales

Project Coordinator: Professor Barrie Reynolds
Editor: Dr Peter Rickwood

HERITAGE AND THE INTERNET

Barrie Reynolds
(past Honorary Secretary of BMACHO)
40 Hume Avenue
Wentworth Falls NSW 2782
barrie.r@bigpond.net.au

Introduction

In May 2012, BMACHO hosted a Seminar on Heritage and the Internet at Wentworth Falls, in the Blue Mountains. The aim was to increase awareness of the potential of the Internet for locating historical sources and what is involved in the online publication of material of this nature. It marked the culmination of a series of practical workshops introducing researchers from the societies and museums of the Blue Mountains region, to the basics of Internet research and use. The attendance was 35.

The presentations of the three speakers at the Seminar are published here in slightly amended form for a wider audience. Each speaker addressed a key aspect of the subject and, as will be seen, provided a list of sources on which participants (and now readers) could draw. It is expected that readers will extend their interest well beyond these basic lists and add to them other sources that they find useful.

Presenters

Associate Professor Carol Liston, of the University of Western Sydney, has a wide range of experience of online heritage work across New South Wales and draws on this experience to discuss documentary sources, probably the prime focus of historical researchers. She investigates some key websites for Australian historians and looks at how they work. Carol also considers the question of reliability, always an issue with unrefereed material.

Michael Lech, of the Historic Houses Trust of NSW, is a specialist in the history of houses, interiors and domestic furnishings. He too draws on his own experiences with the Internet to provide helpful advice on researching artefacts and collections of objects online. His paper will be of particular interest to museum curators.

Dr Peter Rickwood, of the University of NSW, is a geologist with strong interests in the history of Blackheath in the Blue Mountains where he lives. He is also the Editor and creator of the online Blue Mountains History E-Journal of BMACHO. He has very direct experience of the benefits of this form of publication and, of course, the problems that can arise in the process of editing. A limited number of hard copies of the E-Journal are also printed for the benefit of those readers who lack access to computers. As Peter has found, this dual product for the Journal creates issues of its own.

These three key areas of online work each present their own problems. Assessing the reliability of the data, whether documentary, photographic or artefactual, is critical to any research in the field of historical research. Publishing the results raises interesting questions of a similar nature. How far should one go to confirm information offered in an E-Journal? What form should the references take and how detailed should they be? What is the value of an unreferenced article?

These are some of the questions that beset those of us who undertake online research and publication. With the plethora of material now increasingly available online from our major international archives, museums and research institutions, we are finding the inadequacies of their records and the need to be very careful in the assessment of data they provide.

As a researcher interested in material culture, I have always been cautious in the acceptance of catalogue information on artefacts, even those in our most distinguished museums in Australia and overseas. We can all recount examples we have found of museum bloopers in such records. Fortunately, online

publication of these records enables us to help correct the worst of them. Perhaps this opportunity to correct and expand records will be one of the great achievements of the Internet explosion. At the same time we must be careful not to create too many new errors in the process!

Barrie Reynolds
18 October 2012

"The language of the internet is rapidly changing. New words are being coined and existing words redefined. Uniformity of spelling, even of basic terms such as website (web site; web-site) and online (on line; on-line), has still not been achieved. Normally, an editor corrects such variations but, in this collection of papers, we have chosen a more flexible approach, allowing each contributor to use the version he or she prefers."

DOCUMENTS TO DIGITAL - USING THE INTERNET FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Carol Liston
School of Humanities and Communication Arts
University of Western Sydney
Locked Bag 1797
Penrith South DC
NSW 2797
c.liston@uws.edu.au

Abstract
Successful Internet searching requires some pre-planning, a basic knowledge of the tools, and record keeping of sources tried. Some search strategies are suggested and hints are given on using various features of Google, Trove, and the catalogues and eresources of the National Library and the State Library of NSW.

Key Words: Internet research, search strategy, eresources

Research Method

Everyone's research interests are different and this means that there will be specific skills that you will need to acquire to follow your interests; however, some basic research principles apply to all projects. Whether your research method is in a traditional library or archive using documents, or on-line using digital resources, the research techniques are the same. You need to do the same background work and follow the same discipline to keep track of where you looked and what you found. Homework always pays off, so spend the time doing the basic research around your interest.

What is the topic?
You need to define your topic to get the vocabulary to use to look things up. Whether you use a library card catalogue or a computer search engine, both need words so you can start searching. Think of alternative words. Unlike a library catalogue that uses a controlled vocabulary, most computer searches use the keyword that you nominate. It will look for education – but not school. If you search on school, you will get a different result.

What else has been done on the topic?
You need to read around the topic and get some idea of the books - or the web sites - already written.
What has been done before?
It is a waste of your time - and money – if you do not stand on the shoulders of those who have done the preliminary work on your topic.
What sources have they used?
What resources have not been 'mined' for new information about the topic?
Refine the question you want to research based on the resources you can find for the topic.

Your research is like trying to build a sandcastle. Obscure topics, like individuals, need to be put in the context of time and place.
What sources would people use to trace a middle-aged immigrant from northern Europe to South Australia?
Family history is hard to research. Your ancestor is like a grain of sand anywhere on the planet. Local history and heritage are easier because local history has many different names, people and events - it's a Beach you can find.

What resources have been used?
For some topics there is only a narrow range of sources.
What hasn't been used?
In Australian history, overseas sources may not have been used by earlier researchers because the sources were too far away and expensive to access in person. Now digital methods may make them available on the Internet. Maybe a source wasn't used in the past because there was no index but once it is on the Internet as text, keyword searches may turn up just the information you need.

What do you want to know?
Asking for everything isn't useful as you will drown in information that will take time to sift through – and if you don't know what you want to know, how will you determine what is relevant?

Research is a jigsaw puzzle. It is often the case that you found a piece but didn't recognise it. Whether using a library of books or on-line sources, keep records of what you find and where you found it. It is easy to forget what you have found. Keep notes of where you looked, the key words or issues that you looked for.
Where did you find it?
Note the library call number or web site – and when you looked at it as it may not be there next time if the web site has been redesigned.

Understand historical sources
Primary sources are created at the time of the event. They use the vocabulary of what things were called then.
Primary sources can include:
> Documents (printed or handwritten)
> Pictures
> Maps and plans
> Places and things

These all tell stories from the time of a particular event. Place names can change in subsequent years; words change meaning for later generations. These traditional sources exist on the Internet as well as in a library, perhaps as digitized primary sources.

Secondary sources are created after the event, when people reflect, when they tell the stories or myths of what happened. They can include books, journal articles or newspapers with reminiscences, or even sound files.

Start with the secondary sources to get the background, and then move to primary sources when you understand the big picture. Follow the clues in the footnotes of the secondary sources. If a web site on the Internet is your secondary source, consider whether it provides the source of the information, as this is the only way you can check the authenticity of the information. If there are no sources, move on.

Know your computer
What operating system are you using – Windows? Mac OS?
All researchers end up using a variety of computers in libraries so try to become familiar with different ones.

What browser are you using – Explorer, Safari, Firefox, Opera?
They search differently, not just with different menus and commands, but in the software codes behind that design and the priority order for searching. Look at the screen and take the time to learn it – because it always changes.

Look at different search engines (the computer equivalent to a library catalogue). Google, Yahoo, Bing all search differently.

Can you trust the source?
Understand the computer web addresses. www.xxxx.? Learn to distinguish if it is a commercial site, an educational site or the lifetime work of a private researcher – or the enthusiastic ramblings of someone who has just discovered the topic and thinks that everything is of equal interest.

.com – purchased domain name, initially for commercial purposes but now could be a private individual.

.org – usually community organizations that are not a commercial entity.

.edu or .ac – schools and universities in USA or Australia (.edu.au) or UK (.ac).

.gov – government, usually trustworthy but this depends on what you are looking for, and which government!

.net – an organization that has dispersed components. This network might be a community group or a government agency, e.g. Historic Houses Trust which though a government department uses a non-government indicator - .net – as its web address.

-~fredspages – ~ (written as tilde) is a symbol that indicates a private user with a web site attached to their account with their Internet provider. They have not purchased a domain name, but have taken advantage of their Internet provider offering subscribers a free website. These sites are usually hobby sites that are a variable feast of the fabulous and trash. If the author of the web site changes their Internet provider then their site won't be at the ~ address.

Computers don't do research – people do it!
• Define your topic and identify keywords.
• Identify potential sources.
• Use a logical research process. Start from the known – i.e. from what you have identified from your background reading.
• Move to the unknown with searches using keywords to identify possible sources.
• Understand the advanced search menu of your favourite Internet sites. Whether a search engine or a library catalogue, most will have a simple search as the first search, but will also have an advanced search screen that allows you to define your search more effectively, limiting by combinations of words or dates.
A simple search is usually 'Any of' so a search for John Smith of Katoomba will produce results for John, Smith, Katoomba, and even lots of useless results.
In advanced search the option of 'All of' will produce a result that includes all the words John Smith Katoomba so will be more focused.
Searching the 'Exact phrase' John Smith of Katoomba will not turn up references to Mr. Smith of Katoomba, nor J. Smith of Katoomba.
You can often limit your search by date or source type. This gives a more focused result for your search.

In the beginning there is …Google (www.google.com.au)
Google is a company that has developed a very powerful computer program that searches the Internet. It is not the only search engine, but it is one of the best known. There are many ways of searching using Google because within the search pages are specially designed approaches to particular types of sources.

A general search is tuned to contemporary materials, sponsored links and the modern world. It is not always the most useful search to find historical information, unless using very particular vocabulary. The main search page also allows you to search visually using the image search, or geographically, using the map search. If using the general search page at google.com.au and searching for the words 'Zigzag Railway', Google brings up links to contemporary sources such as tourism links, maps and pictures and Wikipedia on-line encyclopedia (Figure 1).
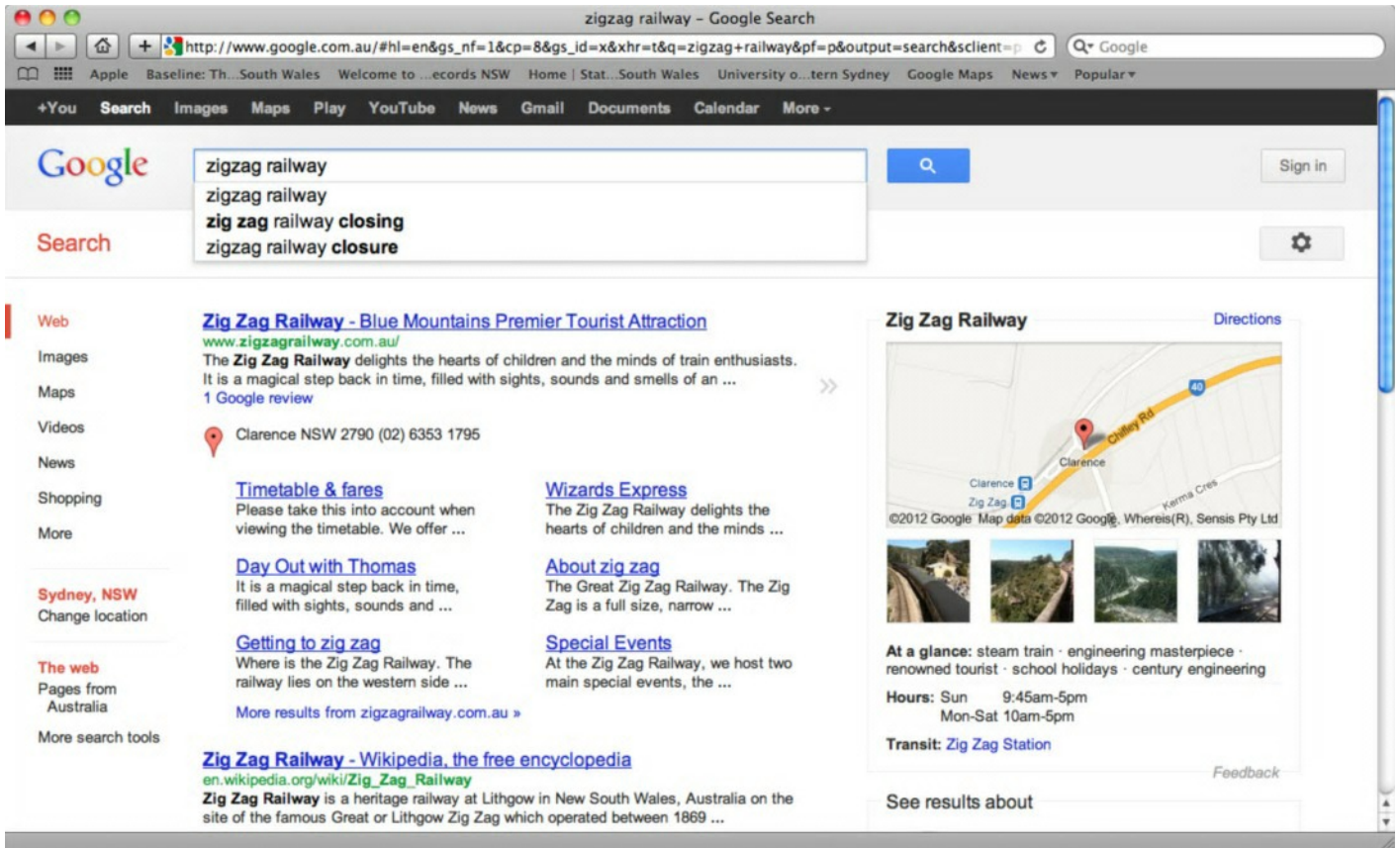
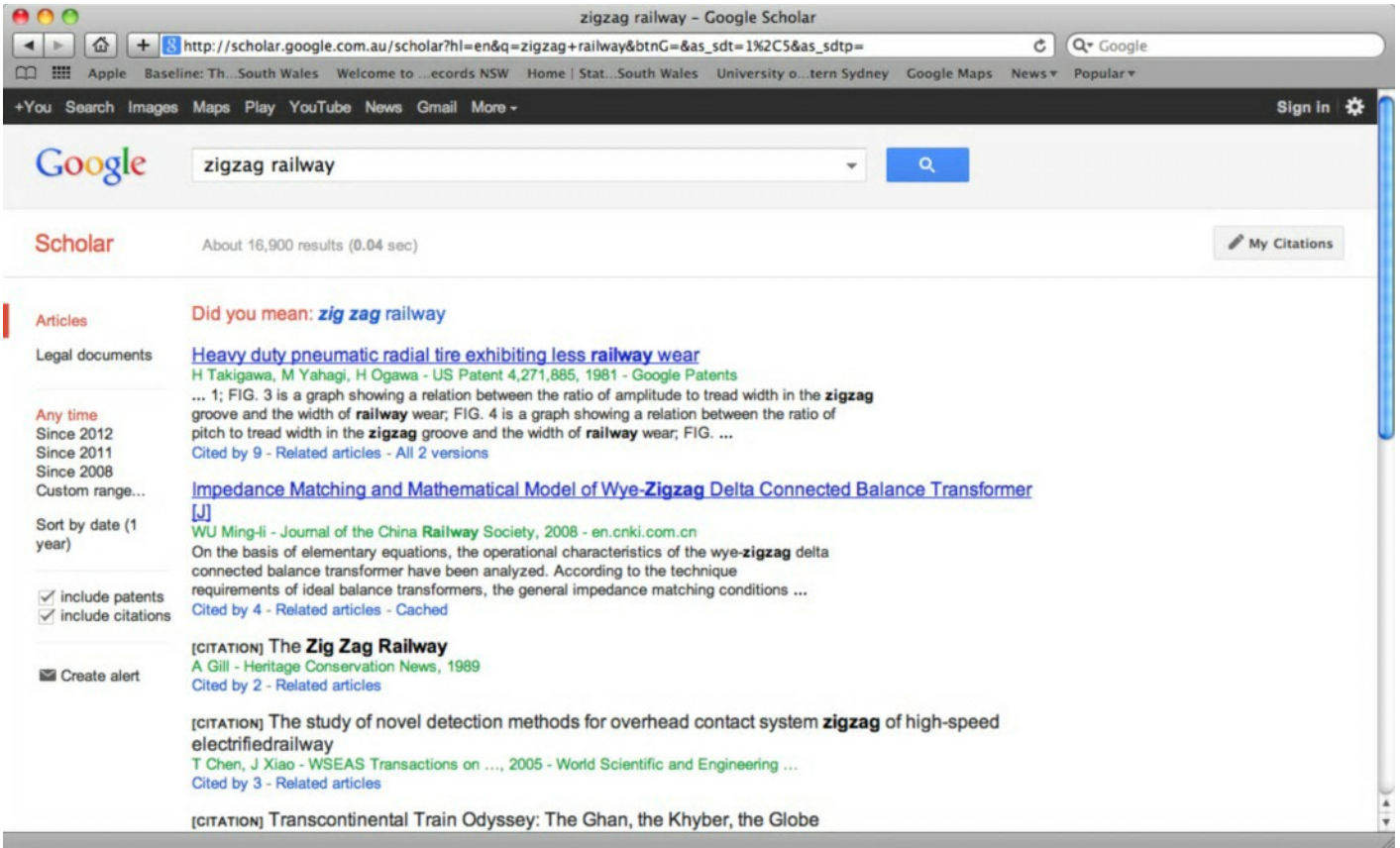**Figure 1.** A Google general search for 'Zigzag railway'.

The **Google More** Menu is found either at the top of the page, or in the menu on the left hand side. In the Google More menu, you can search **Google Books** (Figure 2). This is a particularly good source of early historical reference material and travellers' tales. Google has digitized books from several of the world's great libraries so many obscure and difficult resources may appear instantly on your computer. The search engine works on keywords, and you can turn up some amazing resources for your research. Some books can be downloaded in full, while others are only snippet views because of copyright restrictions, but there are usually links to libraries and bookstores where you can get the full text. The same search for 'Zigzag railway' brings up slightly different results to the first search. In this search it brings up a reference to W.A. Bailey's work on the railway.
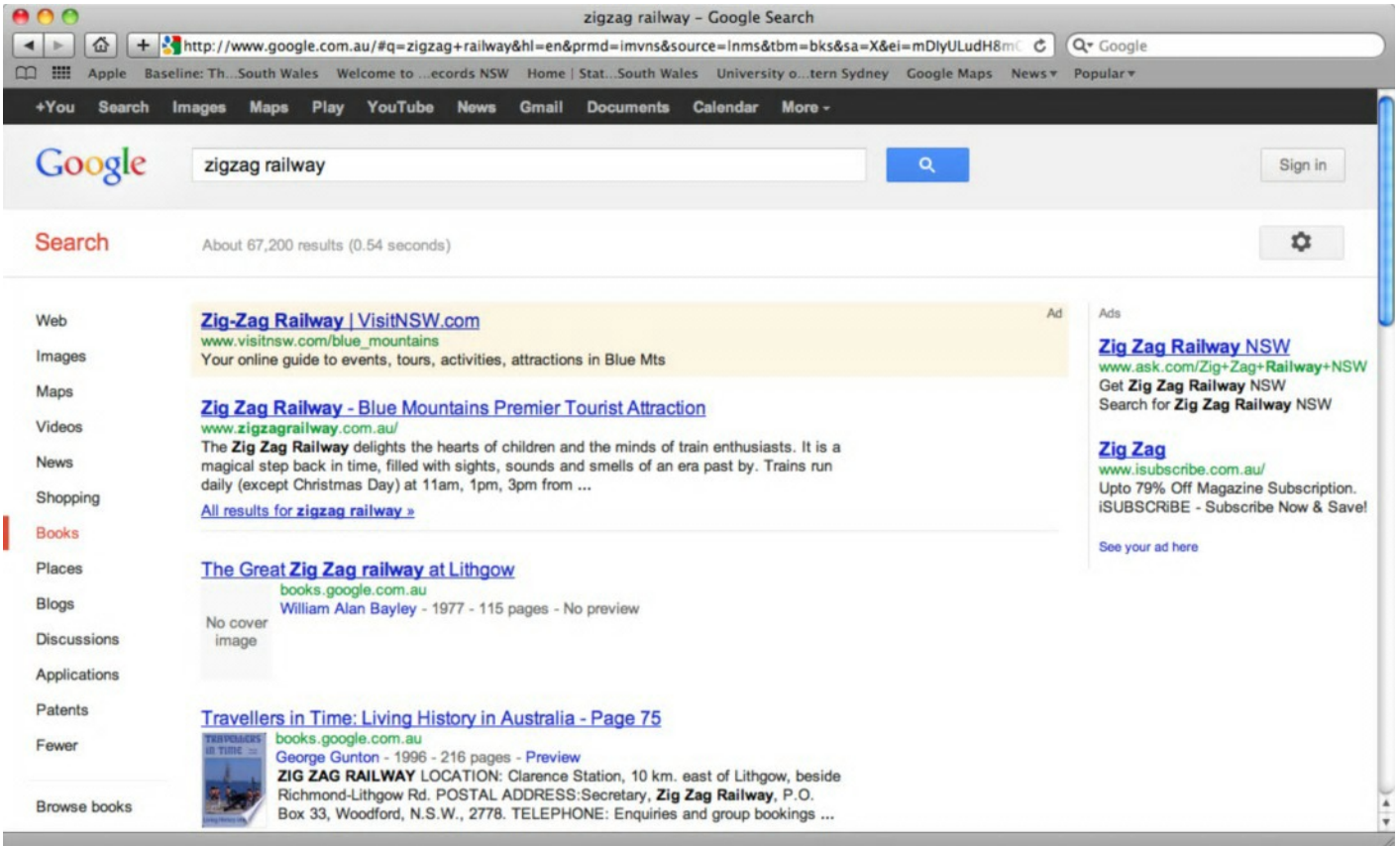
Figure 2. A Google Books search for 'Zigzag railway'.

On the Google home page top menu click on 'More' and get a drop down menu; select the bottom entry 'Even more' and that opens a long list of other Google tools. Towards the bottom of those tools look for the section ' Specialized Search' within which you will find **Google Scholar** (Figure 3)**.** This search engine looks particularly for academic references that are often buried in journals and book chapters in library databases or expensive library subscription sources. With Google Scholar you can identify the location of this information and get your library to access it from their databases or interlibrary loans. The search for 'Zigzag railway' in Google scholar brings up references to engineering patents which use these words in their text, as well as a reference to a heritage conservation report on the Zig Zag Railway.

Figure 3. A Google Scholar search for 'Zigzag railway'.

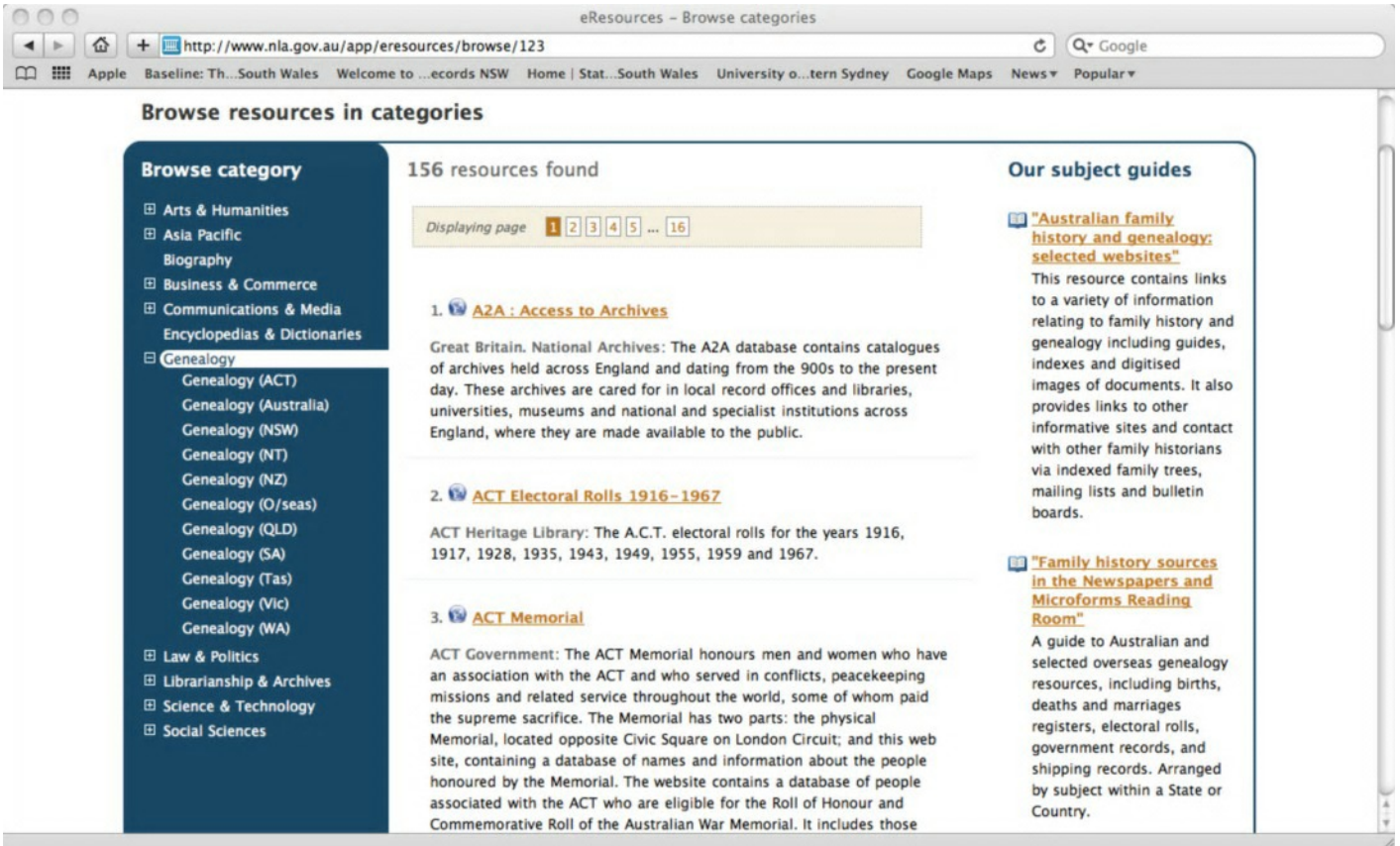**National Library of Australia (www.nla.gov.au)**
The National Library provides wonderful resources for the on-line researcher. These resources go beyond the expected catalogue of the library's own resources and include portal sites to several special search sites and free access to a wide range of subscription services. You do not need to go to Canberra to use these resources.

On the home page there is a link to **eresources** (Figure 4). Any citizen with a permanent address in Australia can apply for a free reader's ticket with a password for remote log in from home. This will give access to the licensed databases, indexes and full text journals including overseas newspapers. These resources are arranged by subject categories such as arts and humanities, biography, genealogy, social sciences (Figure 5). Within the arts and humanities section there are 166 resources, further arranged by topics such as architecture, art, book reviews, history, images.
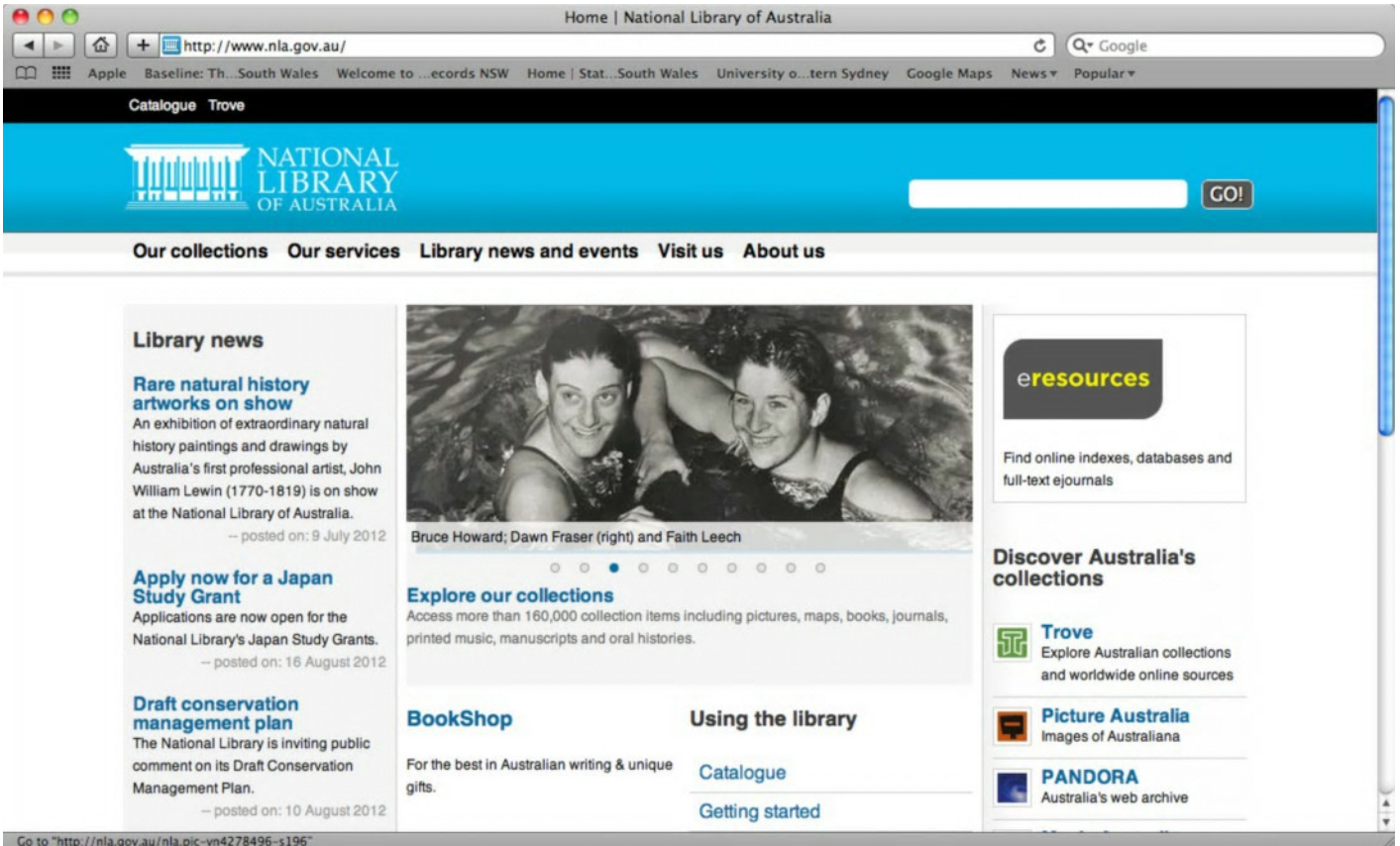
Figure 4. Home page for the National Library of Australia website.

Figure 5. eresources categories on the National Library of Australia website.

Also on the National Library home page are links to the 'portal' sites that link to free resources in and beyond the library collections. **Trove** is a wonderful gateway to digitized copies of Australian newspapers and the Australian Women's Weekly but also goes beyond these resources to identify diaries, books, pictures and on line resources around the world with one search. Searches can be limited by record type or decade. The **Picture Australia** portal provides a gateway to images held in library, art gallery and museum sites around Australia and is now part of Trove.

Web sites survive only until the next marketing manager is appointed and useful web sites can disappear with the push of the corporate delete button. The National Library portal **PANDORA** provides an archive of Australian web sites that include information likely to be of long-term interest. It is arranged by topic categories, as well as offering a search capacity.

State Library of New South Wales (www.sl.nsw.gov.au)
The State Library of New South Wales includes the Mitchell Library collections. Its home page is rearranged frequently and the pull-down menus disappear quickly if you move the mouse while reading them so it takes a little patience to find your way around it.

Like the National Library of Australia, the State Library of NSW has a free **eresources** section which can be accessed from the Home page (Figure 6); it has a remote access option that you can apply for to use from home. While some of the databases are the same, there is a different mix, so it is worth checking both library collections for your research.
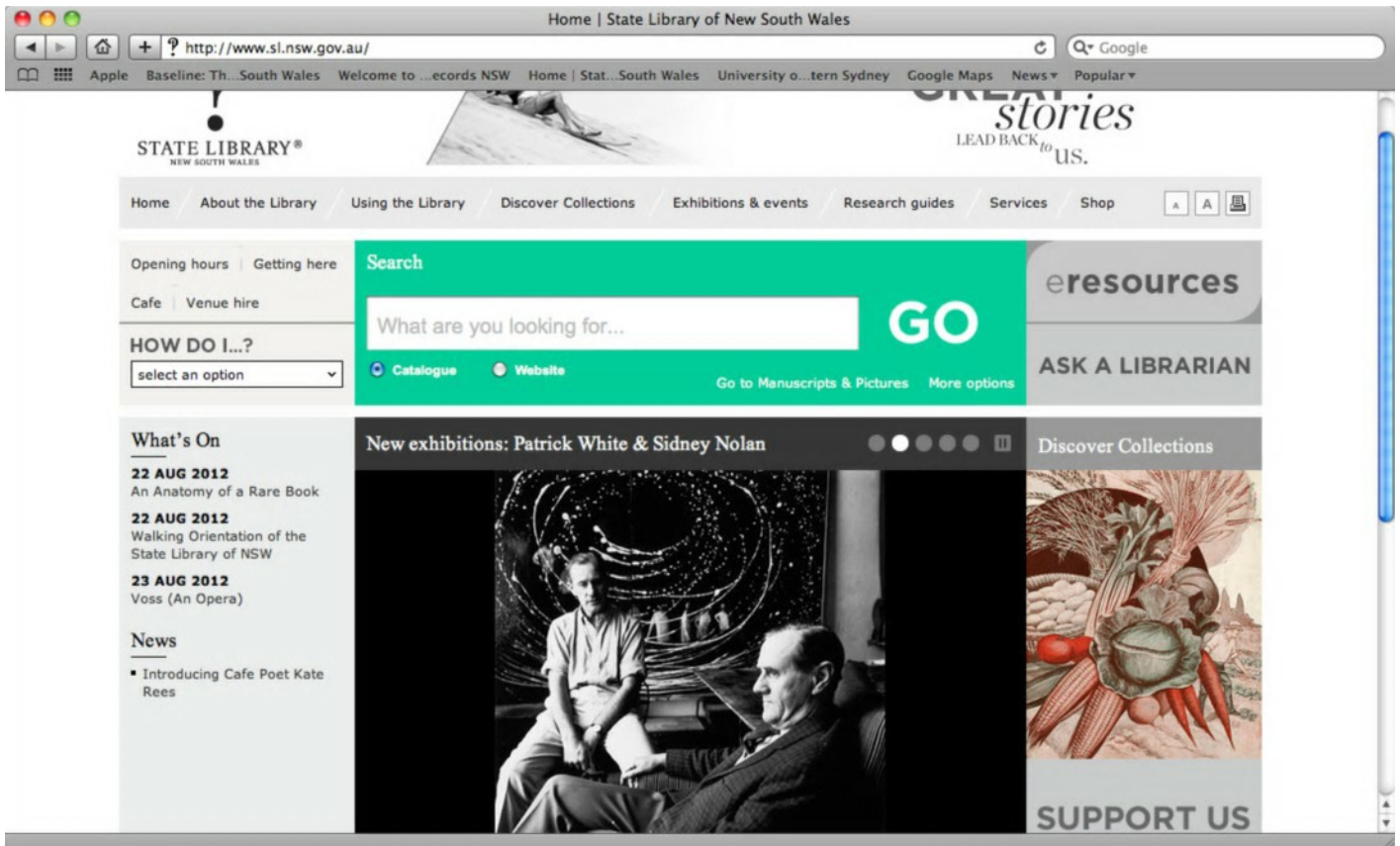
© State Library of New South Wales 2012

Figure 6. Route to eresources on the Home page of the State Library of NSW website.
http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au <accessed 9 September 2012>

The Mitchell Library is part of the State Library of NSW. The State Reference Library is the main general library while the Mitchell Library specializes in Australian materials, therefore each library has a different catalogue and researchers should look at both. The State Library of NSW home page default search option looks at the **Catalogue** of the State Reference Library. If you look closely underneath this search box there is an option to go to **Manuscripts & Pictures** (Figure 6), which will take you to some of the Mitchell Library collections, and a link to other search options.

An alternative is to use the pull-down menu headed Using the Library, then Search our Collections, and you get the options to search the different catalogues. These searches include the earlier SRL hand written card catalogue as scanned images. It is important to remember for historical research that many of the resources may have been acquired before the computer catalogue started and so will be on the old cards.

The Mitchell Library's **Manuscripts, oral history & pictures** catalogue (Figure 7) is not a complete catalogue of the collections, and work is proceeding on adding earlier items. The advantage of using this catalogue is that it is possible to search for references that include images, which include scanned documents and manuscripts as well as pictures. Collections that have been only available on microfilm are slowly being digitized and can be read anywhere with access to a computer. This is particularly important for smaller communities where there is no microfilm reader. Because the image can be enlarged and rotated on the computer it is easier to read than the microfilm.

Figure 7. The specialised electronic catalogue of the Mitchell Library.
http://acms.sl.nsw.gov.au/search/SimpleSearch.aspx <accessed 9 September 2012>

Who has what?
Knowing which institutions collect particular types of historical records helps when it comes to working out which web site or institution the researcher has to visit.

Government records are usually found in Archives, such as the National Archives of Australia and State Records NSW. Unlike libraries that have a catalogue that lists all the books the library holds, archives do not usually provide complete catalogues to their collections. Archives are usually arranged by department and function, so the researcher needs to understand the branch of government that is likely to deal with the issue being researched. On-line finding aids often index file titles but these databases usually do not come up in Google, so you need to go to the web site of the particular archive and then search its collection. These archives hold thousands of files, and only a small proportion will be indexed by title, and it may be necessary to visit the premises of the archive to consult the old paper guides.

Diaries are personal items, so will not be part of government records. Private papers are most likely to be found in libraries that collect manuscripts, pictures and other personal items such as the Mitchell Library and the National Library of Australia. These libraries may have separate catalogues for the different formats in their collections, and may not have integrated all of the old finding aids into on-line access catalogues.

Searching on the Internet opens up exciting possibilities of sources for historical and heritage work, but it takes patience and practice, because only you know what you are looking for! The world of digital research is changing constantly, presenting an exciting challenge for the researcher.

FROM NET TO KNOWLEDGE: MUSEUM OBJECTS, MATERIAL CULTURE AND THE INTERNET

Michael Lech
Curator, Collections online
Historic Houses Trust of NSW
The Mint, 10 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000
michl@hht.net.au

Abstract

The internet has opened up a whole range of new sources of information for those researching, documenting and cataloguing museum objects. This paper will examine how to use the internet as a tool to undertake good historical research about Australia's material culture - it will look at what information is available online and how to find and interpret that information.

Key Words: material culture, museum objects, Internet research, linoleum, felt base

Introduction

> "Facts… are like fish swimming about in a vast ... ocean; and what the historian catches will depend, partly on chance, but mainly on what part of the ocean he chooses to fish in and what tackle he chooses to use – these two factors being, of course, determined by the kind of fish he wants to catch." (Carr 1961, p.23)

The advent of the internet has not changed the facts available to the historian or the ways they can be investigated, but it has provided new and sometimes easier ways to catch these fishy-facts. Even in the last five years, it has altered the way I do my work as a museum curator – and it has greatly helped both the dedicated research-trawler and the casual angler.

I first read E.H. Carr's '*What is history?*', like many other history undergraduates, at Sydney University about 20 years ago. However, what I did not read in my history courses was any in-depth account of objects and very seldom if ever did I come across studies that incorporated the analysis of objects or artifacts in a serious way. However, my courses in fine arts were the opposite – the object (a painting, sculpture etc.) was at the centre of our study. And if I had taken courses in other disciplines like archaeology or to a lesser extent, anthropology, I would have found it almost impossible to avoid the study of objects and material culture. It has been observed that in the USA before the 1960s or 1970s, object–related studies were not conducted by professional historians but largely by folklorists, anthropologists, connoisseurs or antiquarians (Hood 2009, p.188) – the latter especially in the fine and decorative arts.

Today, historians are becoming more familiar with object–centred studies but many still shy away from this type of research.

Artifacts

One of the first advantages I see when documenting or dealing with museum objects, compared to most text based sources of research, is the immediate sensory experience – the sheer physicality of the artifact: its shape, size, media, texture, weight, pattern and perhaps even its smell. Art historian, Jules David Prown, expanded on the advantages of studying objects:

> "By undertaking cultural interpretation through artifacts, we engage the other culture [that made the artifact] in the first instance not with our minds, the seat of our cultural biases, but with our senses. Figuratively speaking, we put ourselves inside the bodies of the individuals who made or used these objects; we see with their eyes and touch with their hands. To identify with people from the past or from other places emphatically through the senses is clearly a different way of engaging them than abstractly through the reading of written words." (Prown 2000, p.26)

Some historians of material culture have also observed that objects can be relatively 'democratic'. That is, while everyone produces, uses or owns material artifacts, only a few of us leave written records (Pickett 1988, p.80). Material culture studies can, therefore, allow a more inclusive view of our history than if we relied on documents alone.

The main object of research for this paper will be three lengths of a hard-surfaced floor covering (Figure 1), possibly linoleum, from the Historic Houses Trust of NSW's Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection.

Figure 1. Hard-surfaced floor coverings, used in a house built in 1954 in Wentworth Falls, NSW. [Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection, Historic Houses Trust of NSW.]

Upon viewing these lengths, the vivid pattern or design is both enticing and confronting – this will also be the case in many examples of decorative arts, or even everyday household items. The pattern, or design, can tell us much but it can also be misleading or result in us to make hasty conclusions about dating or even describing an object, especially if we are not accustomed to dealing with such categories of objects. In other words, it is advisable to look first at other physical aspects of the object before examining the pattern or design.

The reverse side of these floor coverings reveals two things - firstly, that they do not seem to have been made the same way – the grey-pattern floor covering has a woven fabric backing while the others have a flat 'bitumenised' backing. In other words, they may well be different objects with different names – which raises the question: what are these objects called? Sometimes the exact name of an object is lost over time as technology changes and it becomes redundant; sometimes the name of an object is difficult to determine if the item comes from a different culture or is used in a specialist trade (perhaps a tool or fitting); and sometimes the name of the object changes across time or it could be known by two or more names. Finding the correct possible name or names for an item is vital, not just for your documentation procedure, but for any electronic search. The second piece of information we can garner from the reverse of the grey-patterned floor covering is text stamped in light blue: 'NAIRN – AUSTRALIA' (Figure 2). Immediately we are able to tell that this item was possibly made or distributed by an Australian company with 'Nairn' in the name.

Figure 2. Front and reverse of a hard-surfaced floor covering.
The reverse is stamped 'NAIRN – AUSTRALIA'.
[Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection,
Historic Houses Trust of NSW.]

In addition to the physical attributes of these floor coverings, it is also essential to see if information was perhaps collected at the time of acquisition, maybe from a donor, about an object's uses, history or provenance. In the case of these floor coverings, they came from a house built in 1954 at Wentworth Falls in the Blue Mountains. When the donor moved into the house in 1982, the carpet obscured all sight of any other floor coverings - these hard-floor coverings only came to light under a layer of carpet that was removed many years later.

Artifacts and research

But before we go any further, it is important to emphasise three points - although I will be focusing on researching objects or artifacts on the internet:

1. There is still a place for the hard copy: physical books, articles and other documents can still be essential elements in research where there are gaps in information on the internet.
2. The internet has not made any of us smarter. It has simply given us easier access to many sources and has sometimes provided us with new material.
3. The questions we should ask about our research topic, about our objects or artifacts in this case, and the areas we target for research, are generally no different with the internet as they would be if no internet existed.

The physical evidence above provides us with a start for research, but as most museum professionals will tell you, objects (like documents) rarely speak for themselves – instead, they need to be interpreted. And not only interpreted, but also placed in context: be it historical, social or economic. To use the words of cultural historian Richard Grassby:

"Artifacts cannot reveal underlying cultural values without other evidence." (Grassby 2005, p.599)

In other words, researching objects requires an analysis of a variety of sources including documentary or text sources.

Information on subjects like floor coverings or linoleum can, of course, be obtained online by typing a keyword into any search engine like 'Google'. Searching on an array of different words and varying phrases can produce different results. However, this type of search is to some extent untargeted – it is perhaps akin to throwing a net into the ocean in an attempt to catch fish, only the net has lots of big holes in some parts and smaller ones in other parts. As a result, you are never sure what you will catch. In effect, you are just as likely to pull in a poisonous puffer fish as good-eating snapper or barramundi. And just as some documentary sources may be unreliable, not every website is of equal value – it is, therefore, most important to understand the source of the information you are reading on the net. *Wikipedia*, for example, is often the first site you encounter when you do a general search on the internet. It can be very valuable to the researcher, but its worth varies considerably from topic to topic and its sources should always be checked. In addition, a Google search cannot find all the best fishing holes i.e. search engines like Google cannot interrogate deep into all databases so each user must call up individual sites to begin their interrogation.

If the history and design of floor coverings was a new area of research, it may also be worth trying to get some context by perusing books or articles on the subject. Searching library catalogues on-line is now easy, be it local libraries, the State Library of NSW or the National Library of Australia. The advantage of searching the State Library of NSW or National Library of Australia is that you will most likely encounter a greater array of possible sources than your local library. Another library catalogue worth trying is WorldCat, which enables searching across multiple library collections around the world, both in Australia and overseas. The advantage of WorldCat is that you may come across sources to investigate in specialist contributing libraries you would not have thought of visiting. Searching on the keyword terms 'Nairn linoleum' on WorldCat results in a number of hits including references to 'Nairn's Australian made linoleum', many of these sources held at the library of Historic Houses Trust of NSW – the Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection.

Some books can even be viewed online. Two of the best sites are Google Books and HathiTrust. Both allow full text searching of a large number of books and many, though not all books, can be read online –

copyright restrictions prevent a number of more recent releases appearing. By selecting advanced search, you can set more parameters. For example, by looking for linoleum references pre-1900, one of the first sources found on Google Books is *The year book of facts in science and art* from 1865, which is not an obvious source to use for this topic and yet provides excellent introductory text to the subject of linoleum.

The National Library of Australia's catalogue, Trove, is of course, not just about books – one is able to search across a wide variety of other sources like: maps, photos, diaries & archives and of course, newspapers. A simple keyword search on 'Nairn Australia' reveals a series of possible articles to investigate: the first few listed help us understand the origin of a company called Michael Nairn & Co (Australia) Limited, manufacturers of linoleum – this company seems a highly likely candidate to be the maker of one of our floor coverings. Amongst other things, the articles state that the Australian company was a subsidiary of the Scottish firm, Michael Nairn & Co and had acquired the business of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company of Australia in 1927 (Figure 3).
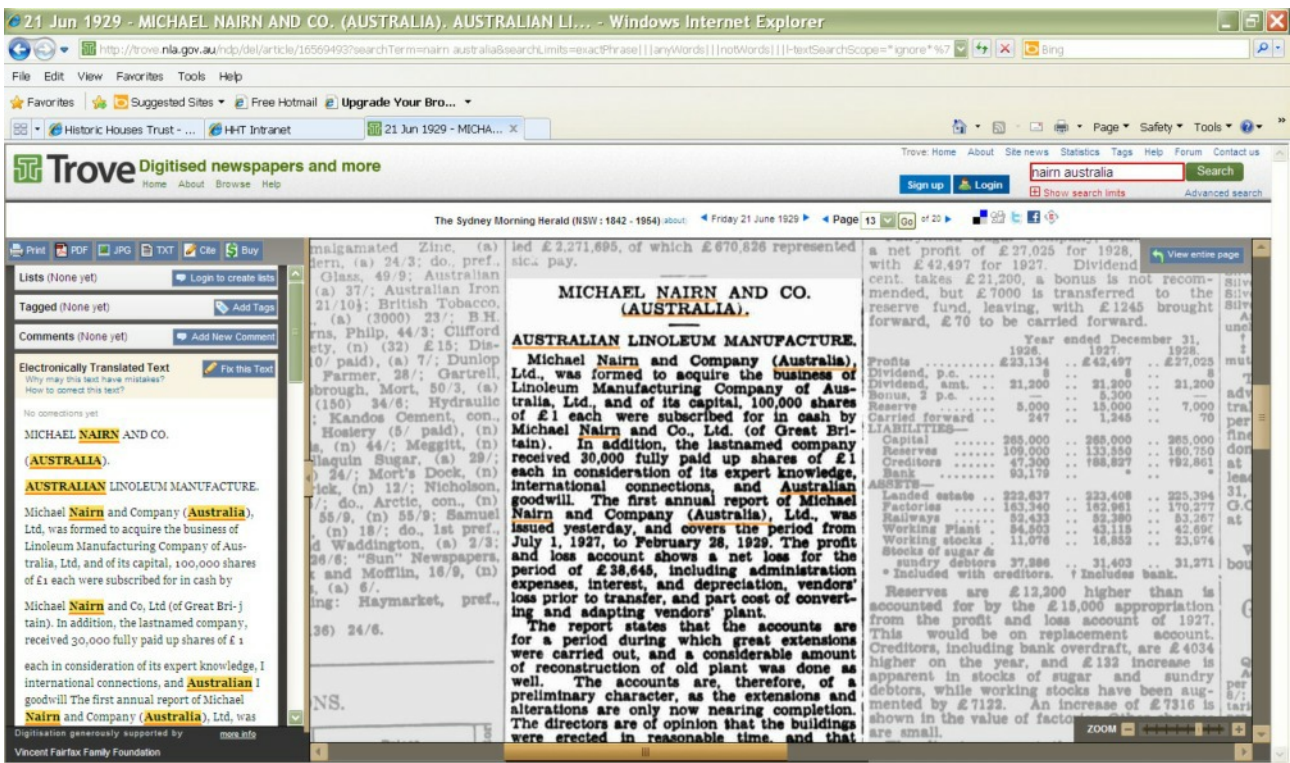

Figure 3. Screen grab of 'Trove', the National Library of Australia's multi-faceted database.
A search on newspaper sources using the keywords 'Nairn Australia' revealed a number of useful results such as: Nairn and Co. (1929).

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16569493

Company records occasionally exist in manuscript form and can be found in the National and state libraries, though many Australian firms have disappeared leaving virtually no trace that they existed. Both the Australian National University (Noel Butlin Archives) and the University of Melbourne have swum against the trend to collect company archives, while the State Records of NSW has registers of some companies as well as other sources – listings of all these companies can be found online, but to see the contents of the archives, one must visit in person. In addition, the National Archives of Australia hold patent records of local companies – researchers can request that particular records be scanned and placed online.

Comparing like objects is one of the most important facets of researching material culture. In fact, one of the greatest advantages of researching objects over documents is the ability to compare and contrast similar types of artifacts. Finding like-objects in a museum collection may help you to better understand your own object – it may provide answers to everything from the name of the maker and/or designer, date and place of manufacture to how common or rare an object may be and even a deeper understanding of its social history.

Museums throughout the world are placing more of their collections online. The larger museums like the V&A in England or the Smithsonian in the USA have a vast cavalcade of objects in their collection, some of which (but not all) can be viewed online. However, if you are researching a slightly esoteric category of objects like floor coverings or linoleum, it is possibly best to use a search engine to find the right museums. Another 'Google' search on the terms 'historic linoleum collections' resulted in two museum hits: one for the Powerhouse Museum and the other for the Historic Houses Trust of NSW (Figure 4).
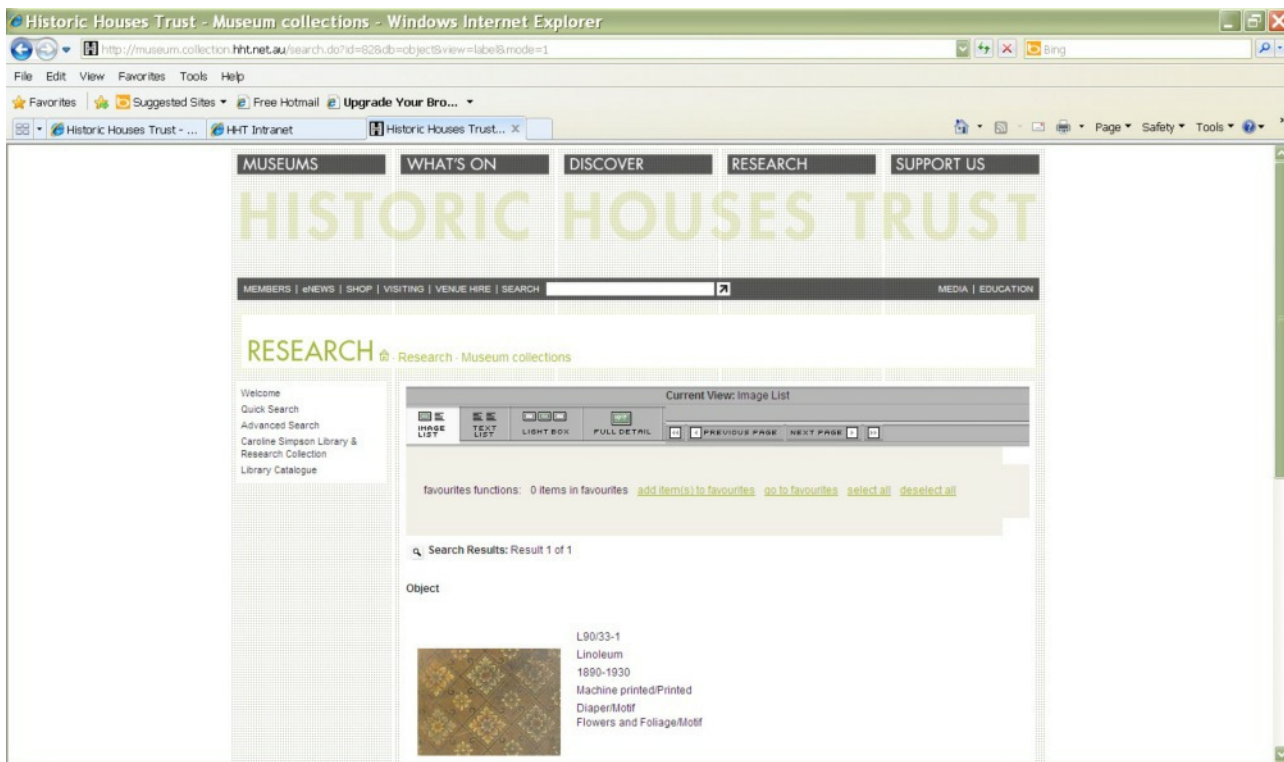
Figure 4. Screen grab of the Historic Houses Trust of NSW's 'Museums Collections' database, which includes a section on floor coverings.

http://www.hht.net.au/research/museum_collections<accessed 4 May 2012>

In addition to museums, many individuals, interest groups and historical associations are adding their knowledge about particular subjects or manufacturers to the internet. The **'Oldcopper.org'** website, run by an enthusiast who spent a lifetime working with industrial copper and copper alloys, not only includes images of a vast array of old domestic brass and copper ware, it has a wonderful section on makers' marks which you are unlikely to encounter in this detail in any printed reference source. For each maker, there is a potted history, photographs of trade and brand marks and background history of various metal trades. Similar sites exist for a vast array of object categories though the quality will vary.

Registration numbers and marks can also be of assistance to the researcher. Some objects may have a maker's identification mark while others may be more official, denoting the registration of a design. For example, in the United Kingdom from 1842, designs of all types of commercial products could be registered to prevent copying by a rival. To denote that a design was registered, a mark or number may be printed or stamped on an object: until 1883, this was known as a diamond mark as the registration stamp took the form of a diamond with letters or numbers in each of the corners representing dates, type of objects, etc; while after 1883, a simple consecutive numbering system was adopted. Researchers nowadays are able to accurately determine the year of registration of these objects, though uncovering the name of the manufacturer requires a visit to the British National Archives office in London. Because so many objects used in Australia during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were made in the United Kingdom, the above registration system is highly relevant to this country (Figure 5).

Figure 5. The British design registration mark on this wallpaper from Rouse Hill House in Sydney indicates that it was registered on 17 September 1855 by English manufacturers Haworth, Snape and Greenwood.
[Rouse Hill House & Farm, Historic Houses Trust of NSW.]

Names of makers can change over time as can their trademarks – both of these facts can help date an object in your collection. Together with registration numbers, an overview of comparanda in other collections and known provenance information, you will often be able to approximate the date of manufacture of an object. Using physical evidence and provenance information to determine the date an object was manufactured is practised by even the most seasoned professionals and is infinitely superior to basing your assessment solely on pattern or design. Regarding our pieces of linoleum-like floor covering we are able to deduce from the provenance that the house was built in 1954 and so being a commercial product, the design probably dates from around that period. We also know that the objects cannot be older than 1982 when the donors moved into their house. Looking at the Historic Houses Trust website reveals that the company ceased trading around 1970; while examining online comparanda reveals that the design is more likely to be 1950s than 1960s.

One problem that we have not solved is the actual name of the floor coverings – they could be linoleum or are they something else? Both the general texts on floor coverings (written or online) plus a study of comparanda may have answered our question already. But now that an approximate date of manufacture has been determined for our floor coverings, we may be able to focus our research a little more. Being a commercial product, contemporary advertisements for linoleum and other floor coverings can show us the range of products available. Again the online newspapers and journals through Trove may provide some answers if you reduce your search to a limited time period. Catalogues of furniture and furnishing companies, most of which will not be online in full text mode, may also provide answers. In fact, both sources show a long list of different types of floor coverings for sale in the mid-twentieth century including linoleum, felt base, rubber, linoleum tiles, Feltex, etc. (Figure 6). Based on these sources, as well as comparanda and general books on floor coverings, it is possible to deduce that the grey-patterned floor covering with the woven back is linoleum, while the other ones are 'felt base', sometimes known by their brand name, Congoleum. These two products have their own separate histories and are produced using different ingredients and different manufacturing techniques. More importantly, now that the names of our objects have been confirmed, research can begin again surrounding a new set of terms including 'felt base' and 'Congoleum'.

Figure 6. Various hard floor coverings for sale as featured in Morley Johnson Ltd. (1958).

Material Culture

We have now started to go beyond what the physical qualities of objects can tell us and have entered into the realm of 'material culture'. To use the words of Jules David Prown, material culture is simply: "the study of material to understand culture…" (Prown 2000, p11). Sometimes the term 'material culture' is used interchangeably with 'object' or 'artifact', but according to US academic, Karen Harvey:

> "Unlike 'object' or 'artifact', 'material culture' encapsulates not just the physical attributes of an object, but the myriad and shifting contexts through which it acquires meaning. Material culture is not simply objects that people make, use and throw away; it is an integral part of… human experience." (Harvey 2010b, p.3)

Although Harvey is right to make a point about the importance of material culture, physical qualities of objects or artifacts should not be completely separated from material culture studies as the physical often provides a springboard for a deeper understanding of how the objects being studied fit into our wider culture.

Figure 7. A sandwich of nine wallpapers from a worker's cottage in Pyrmont, Sydney, c1850-1885.
[Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection, Historic Houses Trust of NSW.]

The Historic Houses Trust holds hundreds of wallpapers in its Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection.

Many of these are fragments or lengths removed from walls of houses at some point of change – a renovation, conservation or demolition. On a number of occasions, there have been found multiple layers of wallpaper stuck one on top of the other on the one wall of a house. For example, in a modest-sized worker's cottage in the inner Sydney suburb of Pyrmont, 11 layers of wallpaper were uncovered from behind timber joinery in one room (Figure 7) and nine layers were found in another room, the wallpapers dating between the early 1840s and around 1880.

This redecoration, around once every three or four years, may have been encouraged by damage from coal fires and fly spot or possibly a quick way to spruce up some of the rooms of this rental accommodation. On the other hand, it may simply have been the changing tastes of the owner or tenant. However, the discovery of multiple layers of wallpaper has prompted us to ask a number of questions. One thing that is certain is that following the mechanization of wallpaper production in 1839, what was once a semi-luxury item became affordable for almost all socio-economic groups. English architect, C. Bruce Allen, claimed in 1854 that

> "the commoner sorts of paper now being so cheap – and with greater simplicity of pattern … the walls of every cottage living-room, at least, should be covered with it, as conducing so much to the cheerfulness and comfort of the inmates." (Allen 1854, p.39).

Allen's book can be accessed in full-text mode on the HathiTrust website (Figure 8).
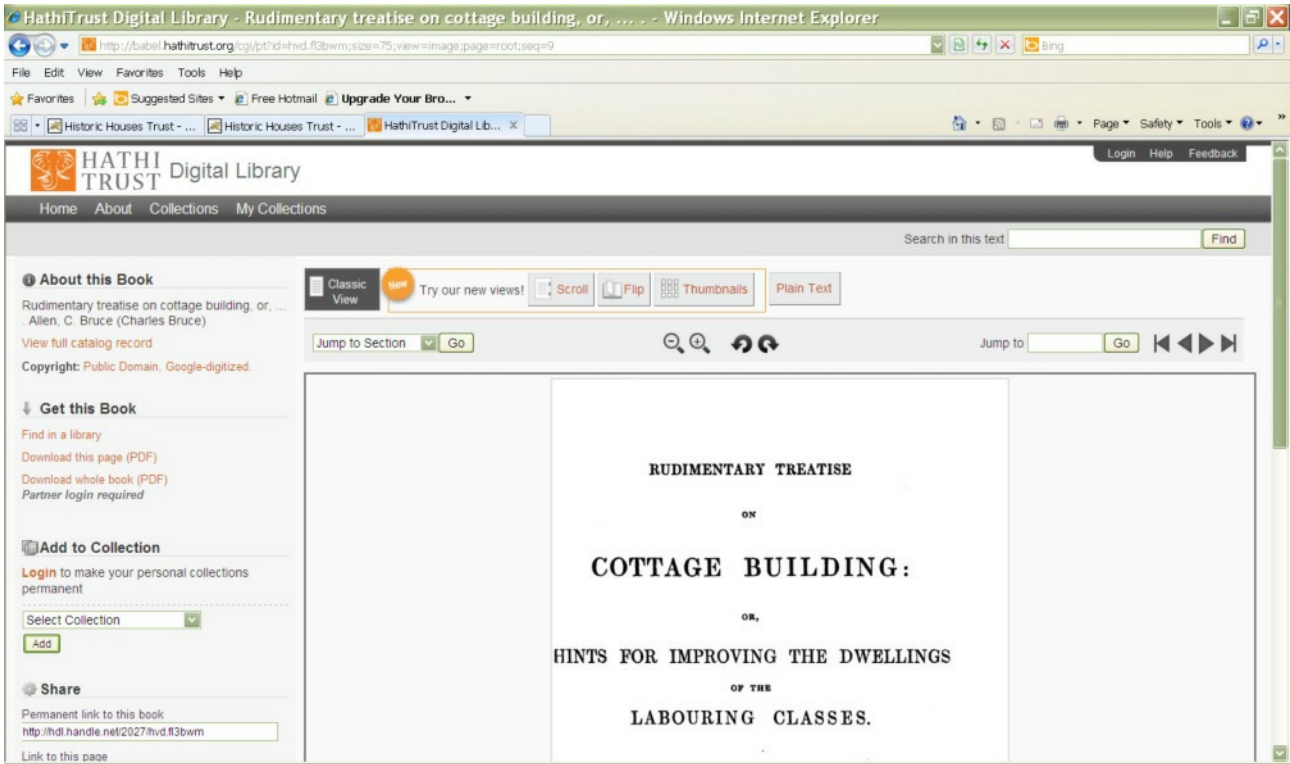
Figure 8. Screen grab of the HathiTrust Digital Library showing the cover of the book by C. Bruce Allen (1854). [Courtesy of HathiTrust.]

Returning to the practice of repeatedly pasting a new layer of wallpaper on top of the old, evidence from Australian newspaper reports verifies that it was common. According to members of the Painters Union in Sydney in 1909, as reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, as many as 30 layers of wallpaper had been discovered pasted one on top of the other in some homes and one painter claimed that "were the paper scraped off the walls in some instances the rooms would be quite a foot larger". (Anonymous 1909).

In effect, the physical qualities of the wallpaper have begun to give us a better understanding of how and why wallpaper was used in Australia. The same is true of our linoleum and felt base examples. For example, if anyone were to consider linoleum nowadays, or the product that superseded it - vinyl floor covering, it would usually be associated with use in kitchens or wet areas in the home. However, the design of our examples does not seem consistent with use in a kitchen. In fact, linoleum was used in a much greater variety of rooms in the home in both the mid-twentieth century and earlier. Contemporary sources can all prove this, be they advertisements, magazines, books like domestic advice manuals (the forerunners of today's house and garden magazines), or photographs (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Linoleum and felt bases were not designed just for the kitchen but used in many rooms of mid-twentieth century houses, as featured in Michael Nairn & Co. (1955).

Pictures and other images can be wonderful sources of information, especially for people studying how some objects were used in the past. In their book, Terence Lane & Jessie Serle (1990) mostly used

photographs to tell the story of how Australians lived in their homes up to 1914. Most of the photographs that they used, plus many others, can be accessed online through both the National Library of Australia's Trove and through the State Library of NSW's 'Manuscripts, Oral History and Pictures' catalogue.
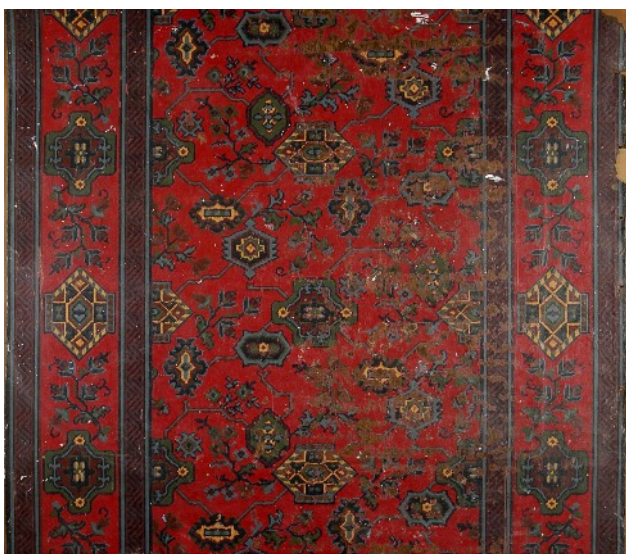
A huge range of journal articles can also be accessed online, some in full text, if more general information on your subject is still required. There is more than one source for articles, but possibly the best is the State Library of NSW's e-resources (Figure 10).
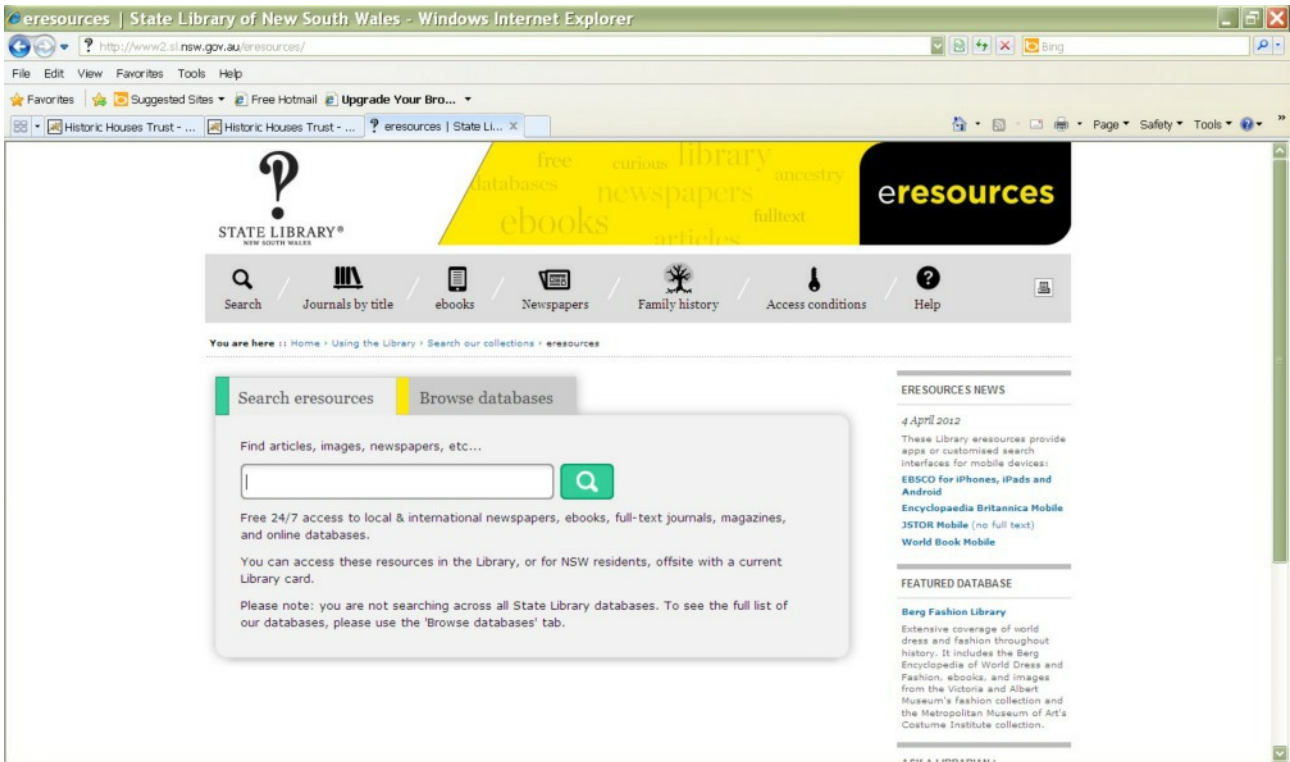
Figure 10. Screen grab of the State Library of NSW's eresources webpage.
http://www2.sl.nsw.gov.au/eresources <accessed 4 May 2012>

Figure 11. Felt base floor covering designed to imitate an Oriental carpet runner, c1925-1940. [Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection, Historic Houses Trust of NSW.]

Any resident of NSW who has a SLNSW reader's card and password can search a large number of databases from the comfort of their own home. Such sources would probably tell us that carpets were relatively expensive to buy until after World War II when prices reduced for two reasons: new man-made fibres were developed that were cheaper to produce and a simpler technique for making carpets, called tufting, was devised. In addition, trade restrictions on the importation of floor coverings into Australia ceased around 1960. Linoleum and other floor coverings like felt were a cheap (and practical) alternative until the mid-twentieth century. It is perhaps no surprise then that linoleum designs have, since they were invented in 1860, often imitated more expensive floor coverings like tiles, carpets, mosaics etc. (Figure 11).

Conclusion

To some extent I have only started us on the way to research and I have only provided a taster of the type of object and material culture research that can be done online. I have not examined the history of the owners of the property and how they may have personally interacted with the floor coverings. There still remain a number of questions to be raised and answered about the linoleum and felt base analysed in this paper. However, we have begun the process of understanding the world from which our objects were derived. According to material culture historian, Bernard Herman:

"for us to derive meaning from material culture we must reconnect objects to their historical contexts." (Harvey 2010b, p.11)

From here you can all explore more for yourself; find your very own fishing holes to pull in the best fish, the best quality information on your research topic.

Abbreviations

V&A = Victoria & Albert Museum, London.

References

Allen, C.B. (1854) *Rudimentary treatise on cottage building: or, hints for improving the dwellings of the labouring classes*. John Weale, London. 123pp.
[http:// babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=dul1.ark%3A%2F13960%2Ft93786g7s <accessed 4 May 2012>]

Anonymous (1909) The plague: shocking charges by Painters' Union. *Sydney Morning Herald* 24 March 1909, p.11, col.1.

Barber, S. & Peniston-Bird, C. (editors) (2009) *History beyond the text: a student's guide to approaching alternative sources*. Routledge, New York. 208pp.

Carr, E.H. (1961) *What is history?* Macmillan, London. 160pp.

Grassby, R. (2005) Material culture and cultural history. *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, xxxv(4): 591-603.

Harvey, K. (2010b) Practical matters. pp.1-23 in Harvey (2010a)

Harvey, K. (editor) (2010a) *History and material culture: a student's guide to approaching alternative sources*. Routledge, London. 210pp.

Hood, A. (2009) *Material culture: the object.* pp.176-198 in Barber (2009).

Lane, T. & Jessie S. (1990) *Australians at home: a documentary history of Australian domestic interiors from 1788 to 1914*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne. 449pp.

Local History Co-ordination Project (N.S.W.) (1988) *Locating Australia's past: a practical guide to writing local history in New South Wales.* Kensington, N.S.W., Local History Co-ordination Project, School of History, The University of NSW. 270pp.
[UNSW Library S 994.40072/1 B]

Morley Johnson Ltd. (1958) *Everything for the home*. Sydney. 24pp.
[Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection, Historic Houses Trust of NSW.]

Nairn and Co. (1929) Michael Nairn and Co (Australia): Australian linoleum manufacture. *Sydney Morning Herald* 21 June 1929, p.13, col.3.
[http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1194766 <accessed 4 May 2012>]

Nairn & Co. (1955) *Nairn floor and wall coverings*. Sydney.
[Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection, Historic Houses Trust of NSW].

Pickett, C. (1988) *Interpreting material culture.* pp.79-84 in Local History Co-ordination Project (N.S.W.) (1988)

Prown, J.D. (2000) *The Truth of material culture: history or fiction?* pp.11-28 in Prown and Haltman (2000).

Prown, J.D. and Haltman, K. (editors) (2000) *American artifacts: essays in material culture*. Michigan State University Press, East Lansing. 255pp.

Appendix 1: Some questions to ask when documenting and researching material culture

- Examine the object closely – are there any markings or symbols?
- What are the Materials/Media?
- What is it called?
- Provenance: where and when was it used; by whom was it used?
- What does the pattern/design tell us?
- Comparanda: can we compare it to other like-objects in our collection or other collections?
- Was it common or unusual?
- Was it cheap to buy or expensive? Was it home-made or commercially bought?
- What does its style indicate?
- What do historically contemporary sources say about the object?
- How and where was this type of object commonly used and how does this differ from what we know about this object?

Appendix 2: List of possible websites to consult when documenting and researching objects and material culture

Library catalogues:
National Library of Australia (Trove) - http://trove.nla.gov.au
State Library of NSW - www.sl.nsw.gov.au/using/search
World Cat - www.worldcat.org
Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection (Historic Houses Trust of NSW library) - http://collection.hht.net.au/firsthht

Full text book search and viewing:
Google books - http://books.google.com.au
HathiTrust - www.hathitrust.org

Online newspapers: htttp://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper

Company archives & company-related information:
Noel Butlin Archives (Australian National University) - www.archives.anu.edu.au/nbac/html
University of Melbourne archives - www.lib.unimelb.edu.au/collections/archives
National Archives of Australia - www.naa.gov.au/collection/using/search
The National Archives, England - www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/research-guides/reg-design-diamond.htm
State Records of NSW - www.records.nsw.gov.au

Object collections online:
Victoria & Albert Museum - http://collections.vam.ac.uk
Smithsonian - http://collections.si.edu/search
Powerhouse Museum - www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database
Historic Houses Trust of NSW - www.hht.net.au/research/museum_collections
OldCopper (Domestic brass and copper) - www.oldcopper.org

Journal articles on-line:
State Library of NSW e-resources - http://www2.sl.nsw.gov.au/eresources
Google Scholar - http://scholar.google.com.au/schhp?hl=en
Australiana Society Inc (listings only) - http://www.australiana.org.au/Default.aspx?pageId=515711

Photographs/pictures online:
National Library of Australia (Trove) - http://trove.nla.gov.au/picture?q=
State Library of NSW (Manuscripts, pictures etc) - http://acms.sl.nsw.gov.au/search/SimpleSearch.aspx

THE INTERNET FROM AN EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

Peter C. Rickwood
Editor of the Blue Mountains History Journal
Public Officer and past-President of the Blue Mountains Historical Society
& Visiting Senior Research Fellow
BEES, University of New South Wales
Sydney NSW 2052
p.rickwood@unsw.edu.au

Abstract

Lessons learned whilst publishing a journal both online and in print form are discussed. An editor spends a great deal of time checking the references cited by authors so the means for doing that on the Internet are detailed.
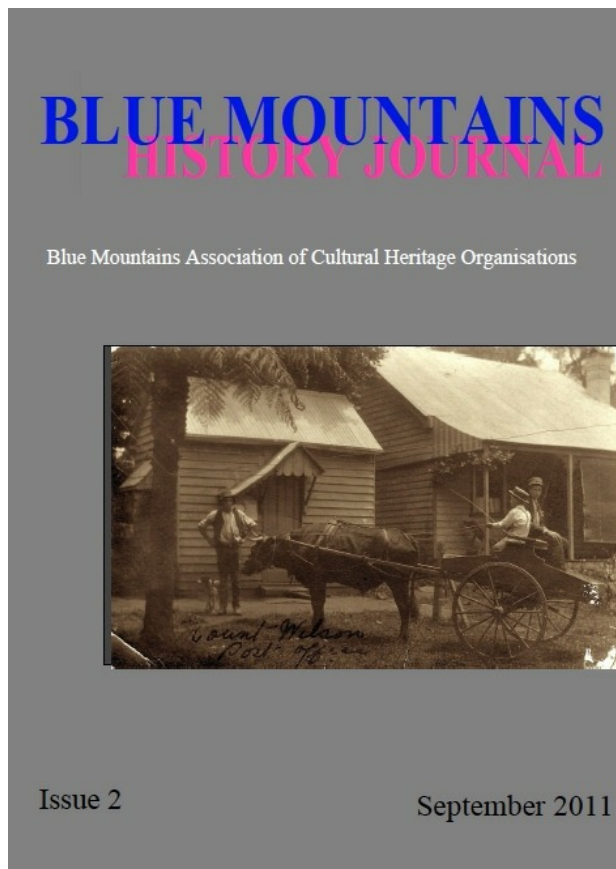
Key Words: editing, references**,** newspapers, Trove

Introduction

Publishing online is made less painful if the Webmaster is cooperative, competent and fast. But even so the load falls on the Editor to ensure that the manuscripts comply with the format that the publishing authority has adopted. My experience is mostly related to the Blue Mountains History Journal (Figure 1).

Competition

Figure 1. The Blue Mountains History Journal. Cover of Issue 2.

The journal has to have a specific purpose and our stated aim has been to publish papers relating to the Blue Mountains that are peer reviewed and fully referenced. If the sources of the information are not properly specified, then in later years when someone needs to check particular details they have to do the research all over again - what a waste of time and effort. But we did not wish to take articles that otherwise might be published in various Newsletters so a minimum number of words was set at 1,500 i.e. about three A4 pages. That way we avoided the ire of Newsletter editors.

An advantage of an online journal is that we accept virtually any number of photographs etc. and can publish them in full colour. For this we need images scanned at least at 300 dpi in order to get reasonable resolution for online readers will want to enlarge some images to a great extent and we do not want them to pixellate at too low an enlargement. Our Webmaster has had problems with tiff files that have been generated on some computers so now he will only work with jpg files of the highest quality. Images of maps are the most challenging; when printed at A4 size all of the relevant labels have to be legible hence most often only parts of the original maps are used.

Authors

Those of us who write for journals know how little effort is needed to regurgitate the efforts of others compared to how much effort goes into doing primary research to produce a paper of the type that we aim to publish. But it is unreasonable to ask anyone to invest weeks of their time thoroughly researching and writing a paper that could well become mere ephemera. Sadly, the long-term existence of a Journal on a website is by no means guaranteed. Hence there is a need to find a way to archive the papers and still the best way is in printed form.

So in order to entice authors to write for a website journal it is advisable to obtain an ISSN number for being assigned an ISSN number carries the obligation to lodge a hard copy of each issue of the Journal at the National Library and that gives potential authors assurance that their papers will be permanently archived. In addition, that official numbering gives the journal both status and credibility in the eyes of many, including potential authors.

Online version

_____

| ISSUE No. 2 | SEPTEMBER 2011 | ISSN 1838-5036 |

_____

Printed version

_____

| ISSUE No. 2 | SEPTEMBER 2011 | ISSN 1838-5028 |

_____

N.B. The National Library issue **different ISSN numbers** for these two formats.

But that is the minimal approach and we chose to be more cautious to ensure longevity of the work by lodging print copies with:
1. The National Library of Australia,
2. The State Library of NSW.
3. Royal Australian Historical Society Inc.
4. The Local Studies Library, Springwood.
5. The Lithgow Regional Library.
6. The Blue Mountains Historical Society Inc.

where they will remain available for consultation. But in addition there is a set with
7. The Hon. Secretary of BMACHO, although these will not be so readily available.

Certainly this brings a financial burden on the publishing group but without this there is little to attract people to research and write for you. It is a good investment.
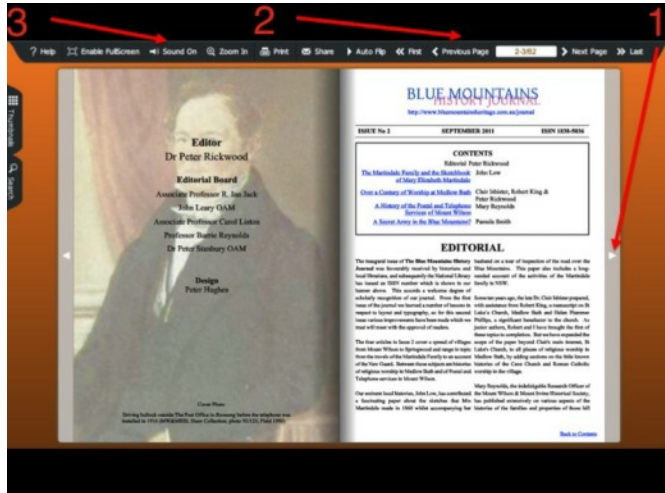
Format

The Blue Mountains History Journal is available in three formats. The first is the printed version which was discussed above, then online and immediately available is a second version and downloadable as a pdf file is the third (Figure 2 - item 2).

The most used of these is the Internet turning-page version (Figure 2 - item 3). There are two ways to turn the page (Figure 3 - items 1 & 2) and if the sound proves annoying then it can be turned off! (Figure 3 - item 3).

I will first deal with the layout in an electronic format and then the detail of the work of the Editor to get the text into an acceptable form. The layout work is essentially in the hands of the Webmaster for he not only has to ensure that the online version looks good but also that the printed form will be acceptable.
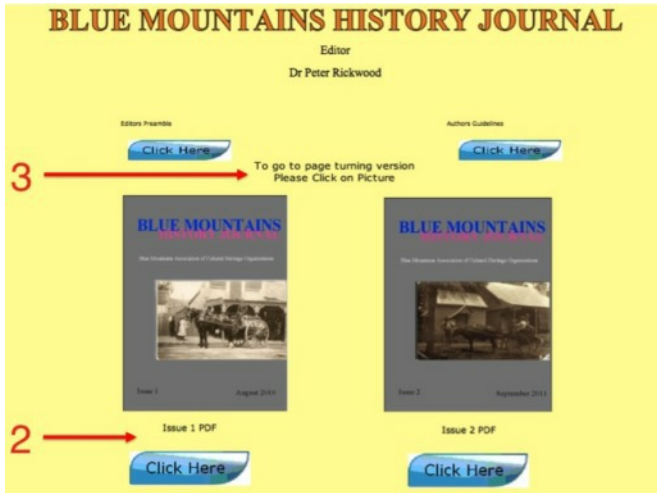
Figure 2. Online entry to the Blue Mountains History Journal.

Figure 3. Page Turning and Silencing.

Two Columns.

Paragraphs seldom work out nicely to give columns of even length (Figure 4 - item 1). Insertion of extra blank lines look ugly, and the situation often would not be improved if the next paragraph were carried over onto this page – because only one line would be needed to fill this page (Figure 4 - item 2). Orphaned lines look atrocious and have to be avoided at all costs; one blank line at the end of a column is unattractive (Figure 7 - item 3) but sometimes unavoidable, and it is best to carry text over from the next page to fill two blank lines for these look odd (Figure 8 - item 3).
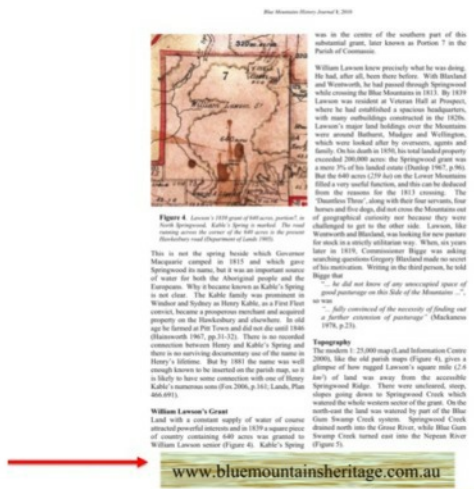
Figure 4. Two Column Format - alignment problems.

Attempts to fill empty spaces at the bottom of columns with a 'banner' were deemed unsightly and distracting so this practice was abandoned (Figure 5). So often quite large vacant areas at the bottom of a page are unavoidable because they defy attempts to fill satisfactorily by moving text. This is often caused by images that have to go at the top of a page because they need to be large enough so that lettering within them can be read - as in this paper! Advancing subsequent text to the vacant space may make the image too removed from the in-text reference to it, and similar references to later images may even be within the text that is moved forward so causing the associated images to clump together.

Authors love to include handwritten documents but unless the handwriting is particularly neat these do not reproduce well (Figure 6) and many readers may be unable to read them.

Figure 5. Unsightly Banner.

Figure 6. Handwriting.

Underlining can be unattractive (Figure 7 - item 1) and large paragraphs in italics were abandoned as they do not look good (Figure 7 - item 2); only Latin names are now printed in italics and underlining is kept to a minimum.
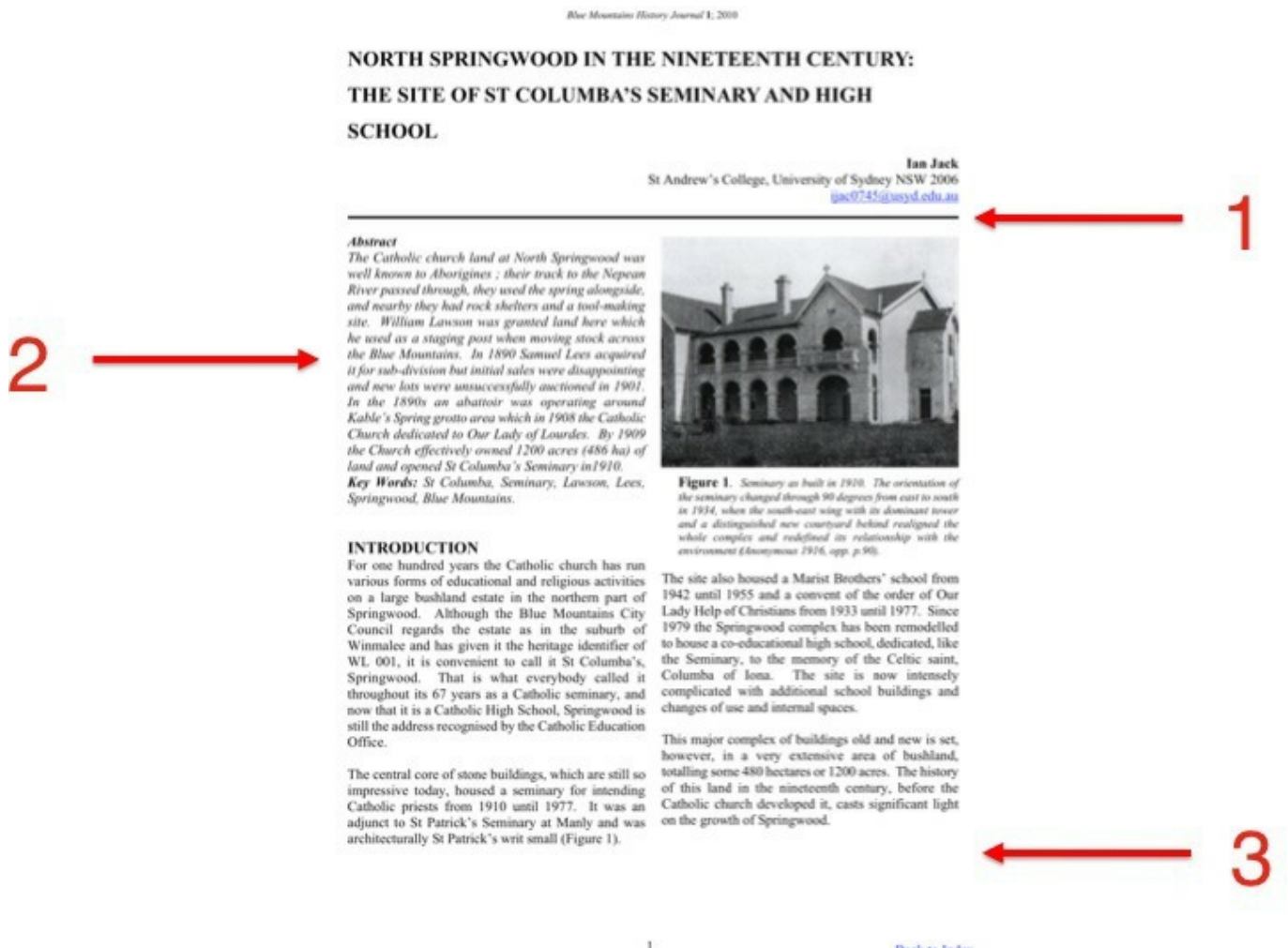

Figure 7. Underlining & Italics.

In the main, images were big enough if made only one column wide, but maps sometimes have to be larger in order for critical labels to be legible, and then if the map does not fill two columns there is a layout problem (Figure 8 - item 1). Sometimes this causes lines in partly occupied columns to be too short (Figure 8 - item 2) and the vertical gap to the picture too small (Figure 9 - item 1) and at times the white space below an image can become too great (Figure 9 - item 2).
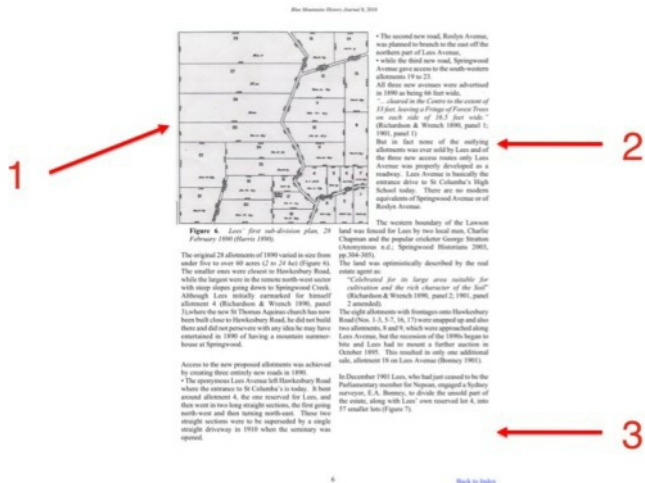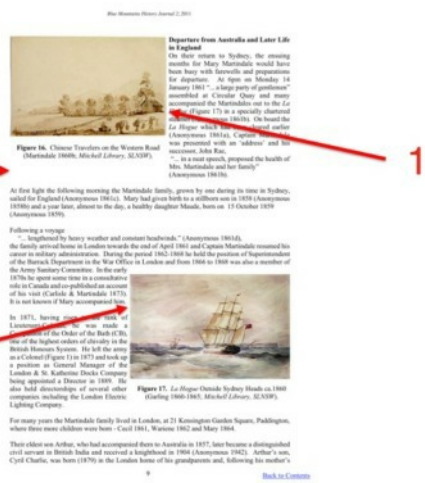
Figure 8. Image Width.

Figure 9. Image Surrounds.

In summary, two-column layout was a headache so we abandoned it! and gained much more flexibility to include 'awkwardly' shaped images (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Single Column Flexibility.

Figure 11. Guillotining Problem.

Printed Copy

One thing that we learned with the latest issue is that the cover has to have printing well indented to allow for guillotining which is normally done after the book has been stapled and closed (Figure 11). It should result in a neat vertical right hand edge.

Images are mostly in colour so printing is costly and there is generally a minimal number of c.20 copies that is economically viable. With the obligatory copies that we have to lodge, and one that is given to each author (even if a paper has multiple authors) there will not be many excess copies. Sales of printed copies have been barely worth the effort involved.

Editorial Work

In a sense the Editor is the Ring Master having to organise the distribution of submitted papers to referees, ensuring that the comments of the referees are sent back to the authors, and if necessary going around that circuit a second time. Only when that organisational work has been completed, and the paper has been accepted for publication, does the main work of the Editor commence. Sometimes one has tactfully to decline a paper and authors do not take kindly to that.

Proof reading, spell checking and formatting are fairly routine tasks and I have found that it is best to do those activities sequentially, applying each to every one of the papers planned for inclusion in a particular issue of the journal before starting a new activity. In that way one gets better uniformity across the issue.

Despite elaborate instructions being made available, most authors either never read them or do not follow them so the Editorial work can be very time consuming. I have an Excel Spreadsheet on which to monitor my progress with these checks. I have always indicated that I was willing to assist with this work so as not to miss out on an otherwise interesting paper that the author did not have patience to bring into the desired condition.

References

But making these checks happens after the references have been checked and that has proven to be the main Editorial work. Not only does the editor have to check that the listed sources have all been cited with none being surplus (these usually having been written by the author of the submitted paper - perhaps in an attempt to get an increased citation index!), but also it is necessary to ensure that there are no omissions of cited sources.

Most authors will have one or more references incorrect in ways that can make a reader fail to be able to find them. Hence each cited item has to be checked to see if the title and source are as provided by the author and that is where the Internet can be so helpful.

First I try to find items using the information provided and if there is no success I try guessing what was intended and experience helps in that regard. When both of these approaches do not work I throw the responsibility back on the author but to do so delays progress considerably.

So please get the details right when you have the original work in your hands for it makes for a more peaceful existence as authors can become quite annoyed when told by an Editor that there is something amiss!
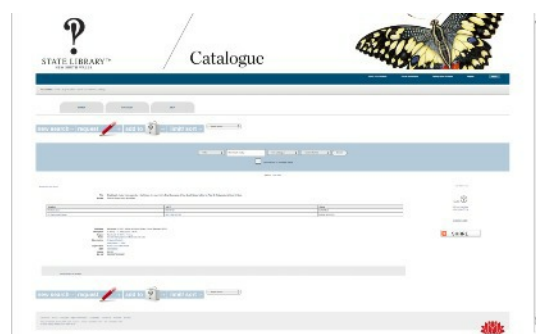
Quotations

Text that is quoted from another publication requires particularly careful scrutiny to ensure that it is exactly the same as the original. That means that not only have the words to be the same but also the punctuation and capitalisation. To do this I first search for a copy of the cited work on the Internet, and if it is not available - and that most commonly is the case - I endeavour to handle an actual print copy. So there can be a lot of time spent in the Mitchell Library gaining access to cited materials.

Books

e.g. Author(s) (Year) *Title*. Publisher, Location. Total number of pages.
Brooks, B. (editor) (2006) *Blue Clouds*. Brian Smith, Bathurst, NSW 2795. 319pp.

I particularly depend on the catalogues of the State Reference Library (which includes the Mitchell Library) (Figure 12).


If you need to see the book - maybe to check a quotation - then the book has to be ordered from the storage shelves. If the catalogue entry has a RED PENCIL then the book has to be ordered on-line no matter where you are at the time but the advantage is that this can be done before you visit the library so the item can be ready for you as soon as you arrive. When there is no red pencil then a paper order form has to be lodged at the enquiry desk and there will be a 20-30 minute wait before the item is brought to that desk from the stacks which go downwards for about seven levels.

© State Library of New South Wales 2012

Figure 12. State Reference Library Catalogue.
http://library.sl.nsw.gov.au/search/ <accessed 14.2.12>

Search for a book title (Figure 13 - item 1) yields book bibliographic details (Figure 13 - item 2) and call numbers (Figure 13 - item 3) (one of which I provide if the item is somewhat rare). The onus is on the author to make it as easy as possible for a reader to be able to get to the cited sources and hence it is essential to provide adequate bibliographic detail.
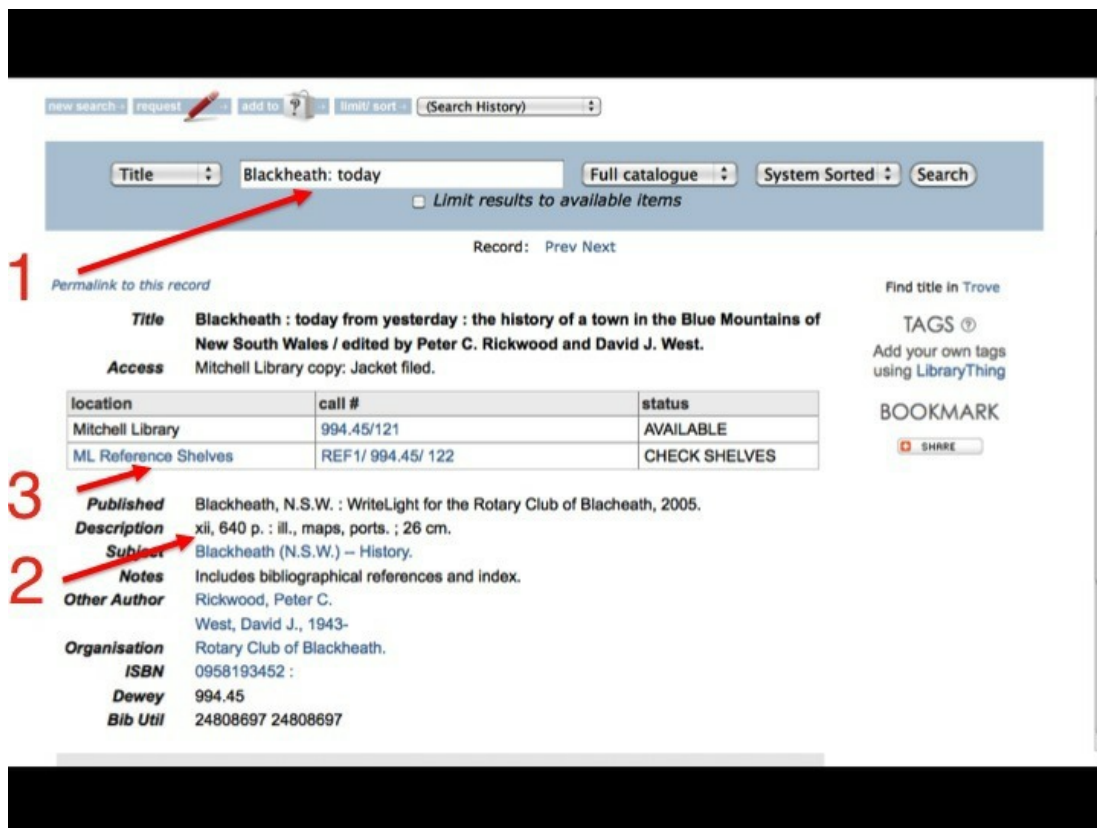
Figure 13. Cataloguing Details.

http://library.sl.nsw.gov.au/search~S2?/XBlackheath%20today&searchscope=2&SORT=D/XBlackheath%20today&searchscope=2&SORT=D&SUBKEY=Blackheath+today/1%2C2%2C2%2CE/frameset&FF=XBlackheath%20today&searchscope=2&SORT=D&1%2C1%2C <accessed 14.2.12>

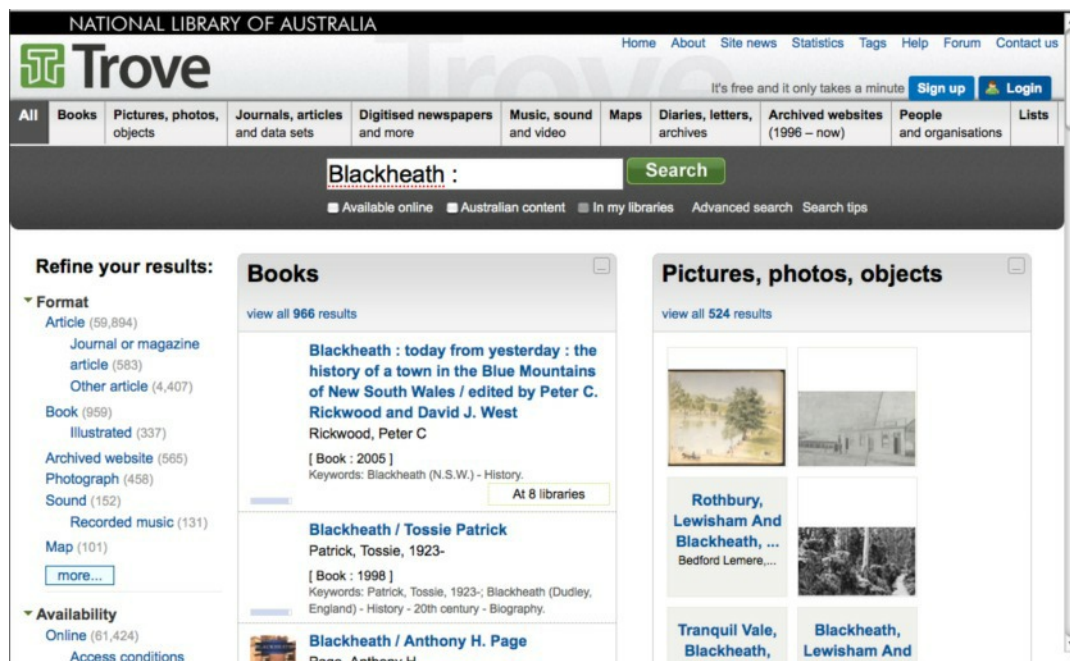If these catalogues fail to include the desired item then I use Trove. (Figure 14)

Figure 14. Entry page to 'Trove'; the search application of the National Library of Australia.

http://trove.nla.gov.au/result?q=Blackheath+%3A <accessed 14.2.12>

There are several parts to Trove which can be searched in unison or separately e.g. Books, Newspapers (see below for details), Pictures etc. Trove is a compilation of catalogues from numerous libraries so why not use Trove alone? As a developing site it still has deficiencies for some libraries have submitted only part of their catalogue information, and some have not contributed at all (e.g. Blue Mountains City Library). Thus it does not necessarily yield all of the desired information nor a call number in a convenient library where a NSW resident might be able to access the item (Figure 15 - item 1). This example exists in a single edition (Figure 15 - item 2)
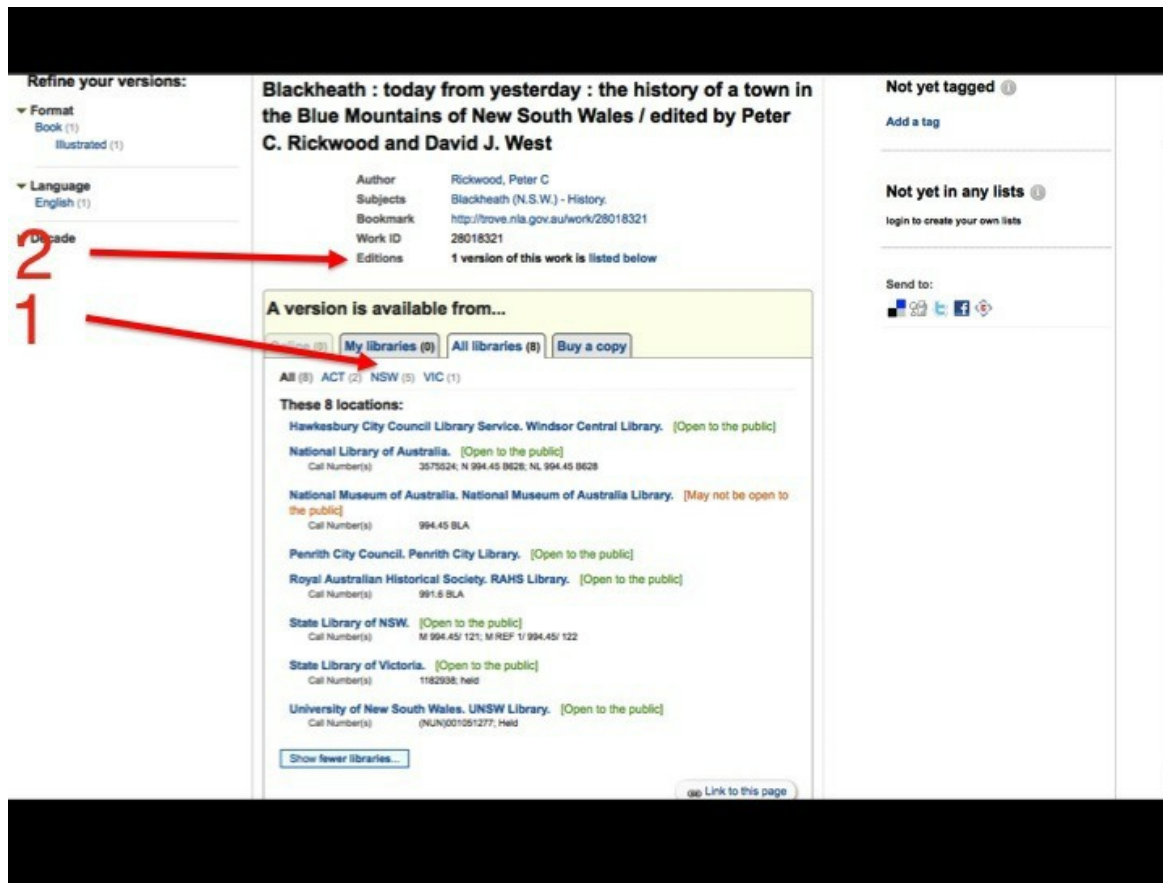

Figure 15. NSW Availability.
http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/28018321?q=Blackheath+%3A&c=book <accessed 14.2.12>

but Trove can be a most useful source when a book comes in multiple editions that may not necessarily all reside in NSW libraries (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Multiple Editions.
http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/28859883?q=Upper+blue+Mountains+geographical+encyclopedia&c=book <accessed 14.2.12>

Some useful sites for very old books are:

http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/index.jsp;jsessionid=4E54C6266331B0BB85E4FD0BD3D79AE3?page=home&database=ozlit <accessed 14.2.12>

http://setis.library.usyd.edu.au/oztexts/index.html <accessed 14.2.12>

http://gutenberg.net.au/pgaus.html <accessed 14.2.12>

http://freeread.com.au <accessed 14.2.12>

Many old books have been digitised by organisations and institutions in the USA - they have lots of money I assume! e.g.

http://www.archive.org/details/biodiversity <accessed 14.2.12> (e.g. Search for Cook)

If looking for such items you might try Trove and click "Available online" or Google by the Boolean method using the *title* AND 'digital' (uppercase AND intended and 'digital' is a single word that has to be entered). But do not depend on one search engine - try several if the first fails as they all use different algorithms and search strategies.

Some early books appear in several forms - the original, a facsimile which should be an exact copy of the original but often comes with added notes, and transcriptions which are easily detected because of a typeface that is too modern! The latter are unreliable for the transcribers are prone to adjust spellings, punctuation, and even to omit sections that they deem incorrect or unnecessary. **As an example, some sources for the journals of the 18th Century explorers are listed in the Appendix.**

Giving the total number of pages in a book helps the reader to decide whether finding a particular item within that book might be a task that is too heroic. Thus a quote consisting of a sentence or two without a page number may well prove to be essentially 'lost' if the book is huge and not indexed, whereas if the source is a slim volume then it might be reasonable to attempt to locate the quote by flipping the pages. All quotes need to be checked to ensure that the author has transcribed them exactly as they are in the original publication, and often that cannot be done on the Internet.

Articles within Books
e.g. Author(s) (Year) Title. page span in Source

Stockton, E. (2009c) Baiame. pp.239-245 in Stockton & Merriman (2009).

At times authors provide confusing references and if the author of the source document is not correctly stated then these articles can be hard to locate. I have found it necessary to check the page span of each of these citations and that usually cannot be done from a website - it is a hands-on operation.

Reports
These may be classified as books by some cataloguers but often they have few pages and are deemed as equivalent to pamphlets. Most are issued by a specific authority and that name may well be considered to be the 'author'.

Commonly, I have to use the catalogues of the Australian National Library, NSW State Records or specialist libraries like the Department of Mineral Resources (DIGS) to locate reports.

http://digsopen.minerals.nsw.gov.au/ <accessed 14.2.12>

http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/minerals/geological/heritage-maps <accessed 14.2.12>

Old Government documents are held by NSW State Records.

http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/ <accessed 14.2.12>

the National Archives of Australia

http://naa.gov.au <accessed 14.2.12>

and the City of Sydney Archives

http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/AboutSydney/HistoryAndArchives/Archives/Default.asp <accessed 14.2.12>

But there are many more similar sources.

Newspaper Articles
e.g. Author or Anonymous. Title. *Gazette* 26 August 1879, p.1818, col.1.
Desiatnik, S. (2004) Time running out for century-old church. *The Blue Mountains Gazette* 28 April 2004, p.7 cols.1-3.
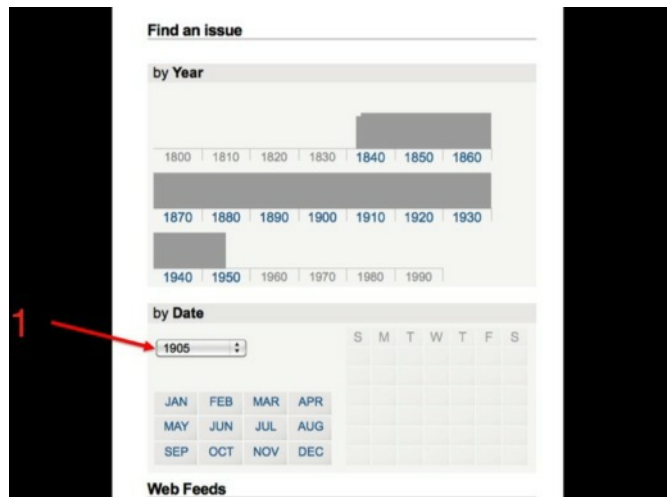
• Search by Citation
I have found it desirable to try to find each cited newspaper article via the National Library of Australia website, the same information being available via either
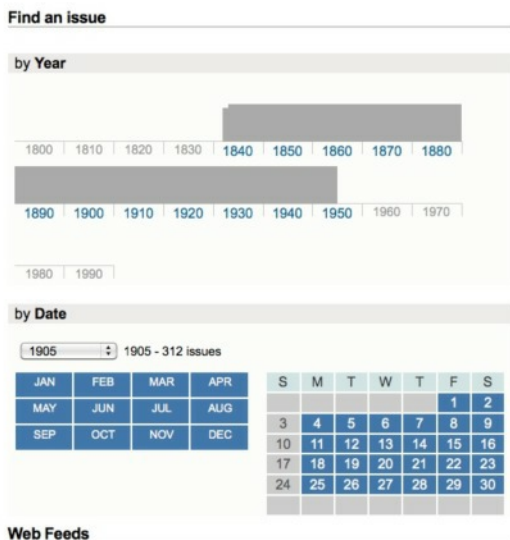http://newspapers.nla.gov.au/ <accessed 14.2.12> or
http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper?q= <accessed 12.3.12>
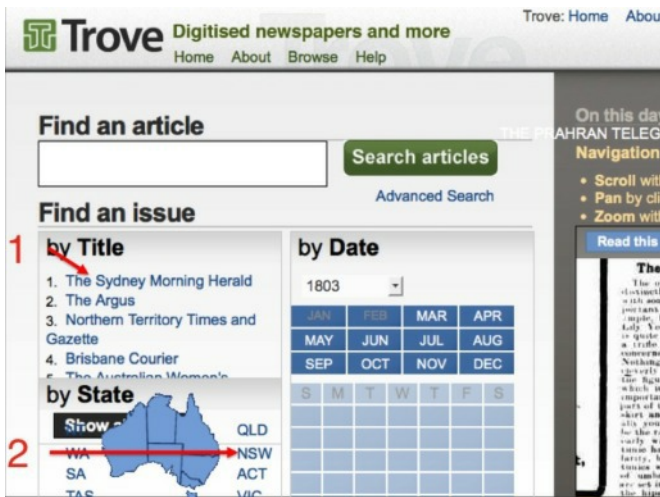
Figure 17. Digitised Newspaper Search.
http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper

Figure 18. Finding an Issue.
http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/title/35

Select a newspaper title (Figure 17 - item 1); at first only a small list of the most common titles is displayed but the entire listing can be revealed or just those published in a particular State (Figure 17 - item 2). When the title has been selected then specify a year (Figure 18) and a calendar for that year will appear (Figure 19). You need to select the month of the issue that has been cited and then when you click on the relevant day that particular issue of the newspaper is displayed. But up it comes at the first page but with all of its pages accessible (Figure 20) (e.g. 16 pages in this example) and you have to go to the cited page and hunt for the particular reference - it can be tedious!

Figure 19. Calendar for the specified Year.
http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/title/35
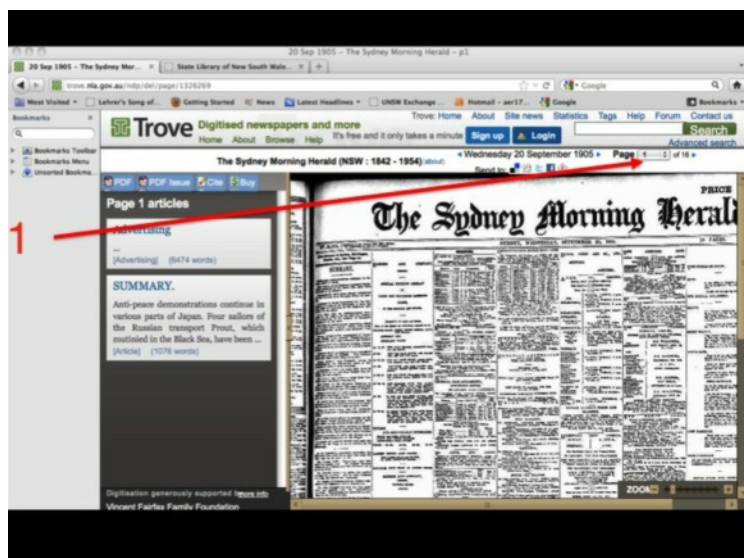
Figure 20. The Specified Issue - Page 1.
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1326269

Sometimes it is possible to type a specific word into the digitised text FIND box (Figure 21 - item 1) to get that word highlighted in the 'Electronically Translated Text' (Figure 21 - item 2); if that does not work then it is probable that the article carried on to one or more other pages so select the next page of the newspaper and try again. When the required word is highlighted in the left hand panel (Figure 21 - item 2), click on the line above or below it to be taken to the exact part of the page in the newspaper image.
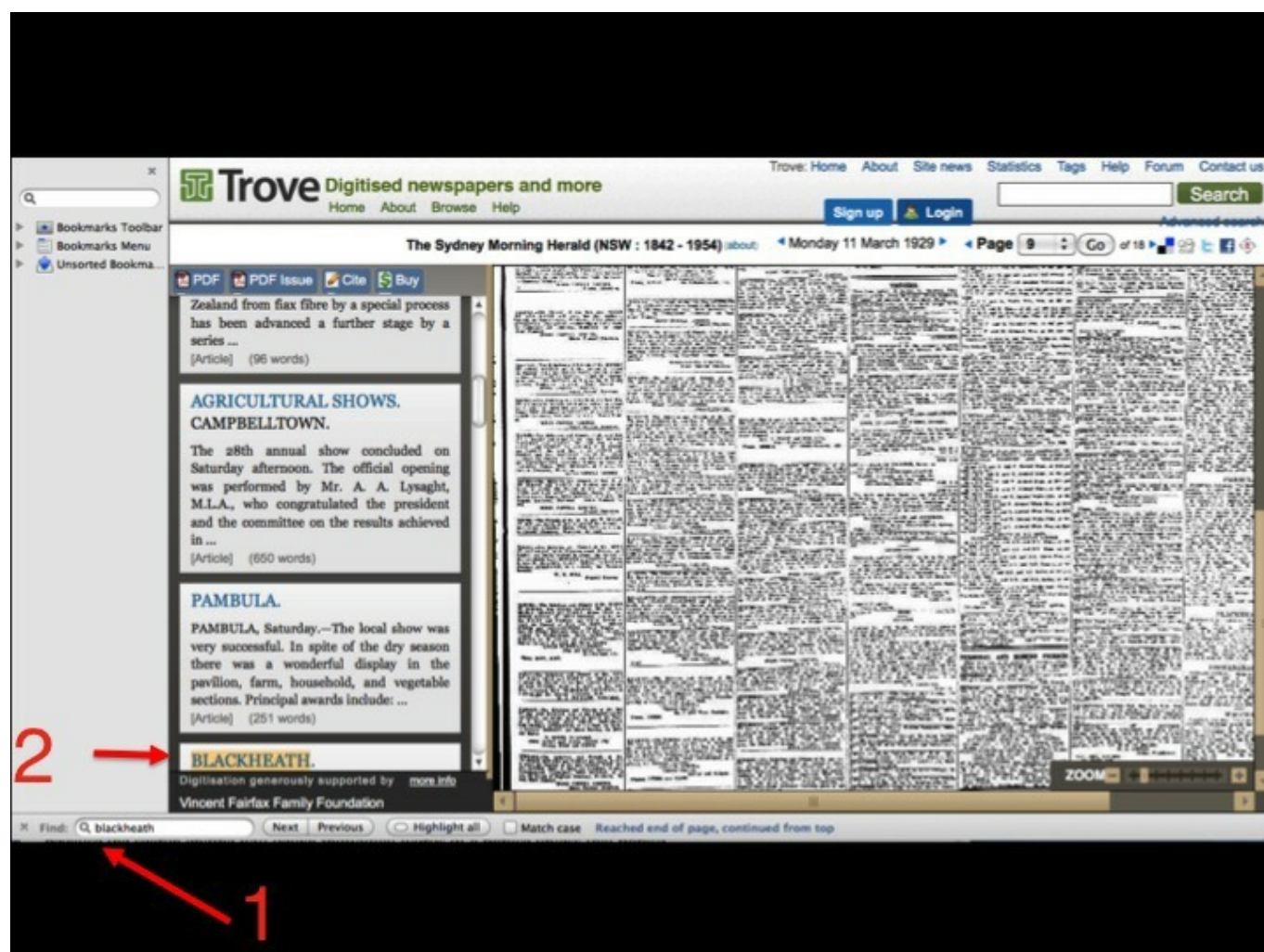

Figure 21. Searching the Electronically Translated Text.
http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/page/1196831?zoomLevel=1

However, it may be easier to approach the problem from the topic.

   • **Search by Topic**
There are some recommendable search strategies. Thus you can search by State by clicking on the relevant part of the map (Figure 22) or the abbreviation of the State name (Figure 17 - item 2), or by typing some few words into the search box (Figure 23 - item 1) but these can lead to an overwhelming number of 'hits' (Figure 23 - item 2).
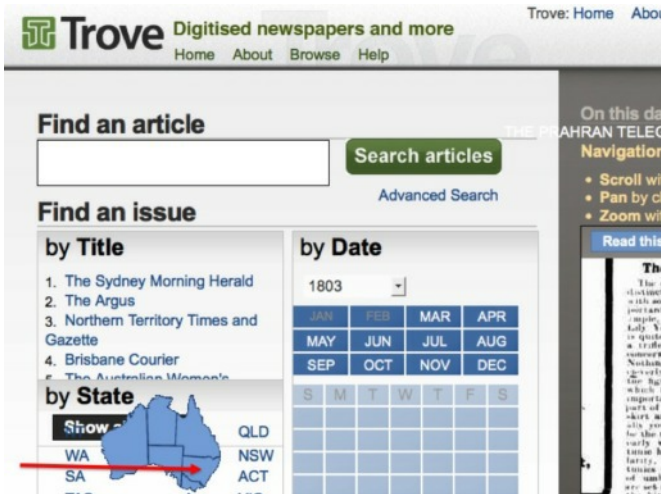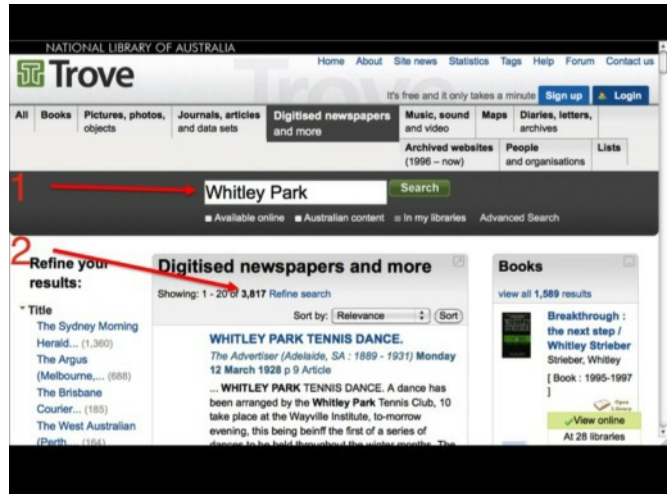
Figure 22. State Search for Newspaper Titles.
http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper?q=

Figure 23. Topic Search.
http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?q=Whitley+Park
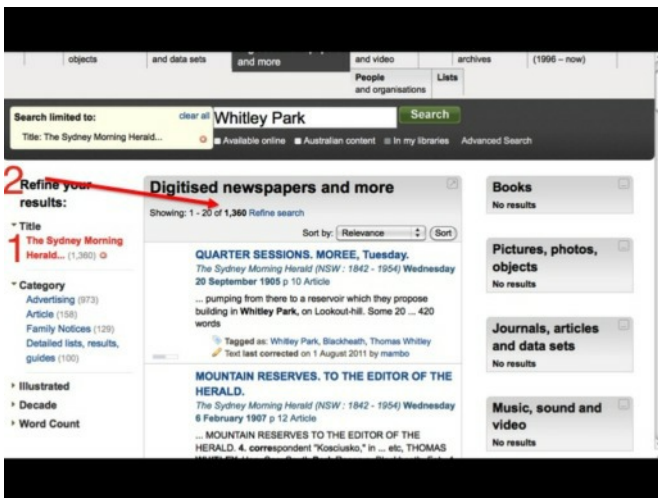
Figure 24. Specify a Newspaper Title.
http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?q=Whitley+Park&l-title=35
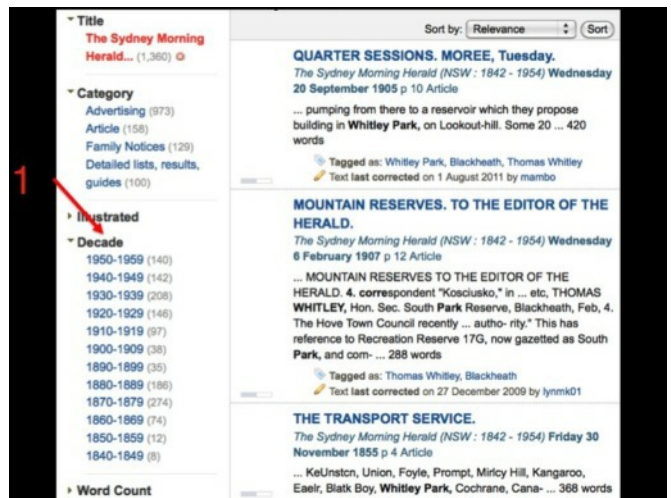
Figure 25. Select a Decade.

The author generally names the newspaper so why not start there (Figure 24 - item 1) to reduce the number of 'hits' (Figure 24 - item 2); then gradually reduce the number further by selecting a decade (Figure 25 - item 1; Figure 26 - item 1) and even a particular year (Figure 26 - item 2)?

Figure 26. Select a Year. A

Figure 27. Search by a Phrase. B

A   http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?q=Whitley+Park&l-title=35&l-decade=190&l-year=1905
B   http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?q=%22Whitley+Park%22&l-title=35&l-decade=190&l-year=1905

That may reduce the 'hits' to a 'manageable' number (Figure 26 - item 3) but at that stage you do have Use your initiative and ignore items that seem irrelevant (Figure 26 - items 4). Irrelevancy can come about because the search engine will detect individual words of a phrase unless that phrase is placed within inverted commas (Figure 27 - item 2), an action that causes the number of 'hits' to be drastically reduced

Figure 28. Displaying a Page.
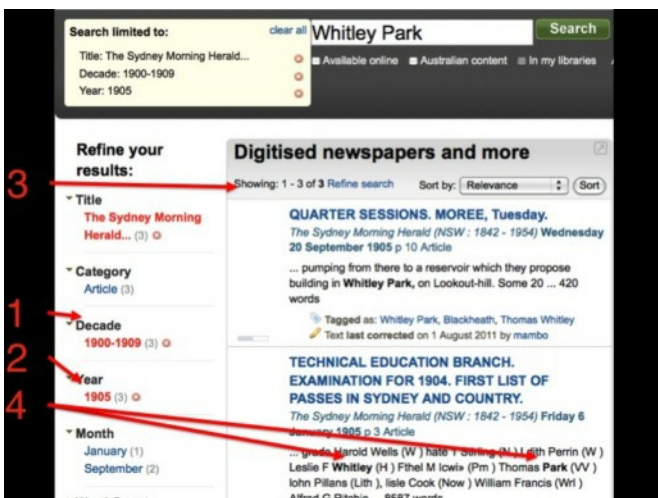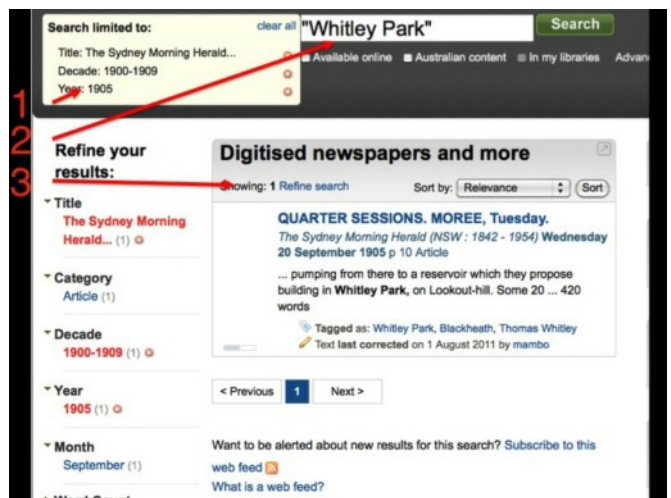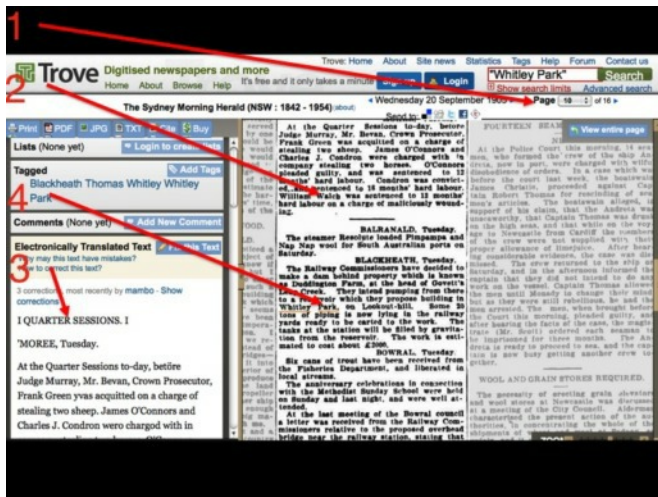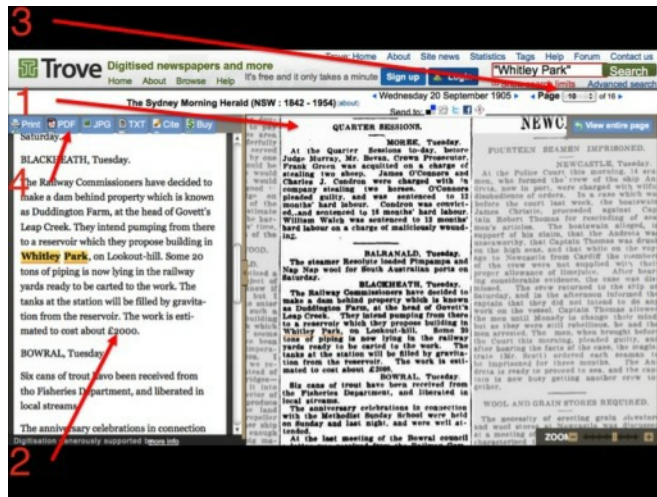http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article14720013

Figure 29. Reveal the Desired Phrase.

Finally you will arrive at a few specific items and then when you click on one of them the website takes you to the specific page (Figure 28 - item 1). But then you learn that rather more than the specific item has been accessed; i.e. not 'grayed-out' will be all items (Figure 28 - item 2) under a particular heading (Figure 28 - item 3; Figure 29 - item 1) that may not have much relevance to the topic you seek! The item that you want will be a phrase within all that material and it will be underlined (Figure 28 - item 4) and/or highlighted (Figure 29 - item 2). Note that the column number is not stated (Figure 29 - item 3) so at this stage you need to count the columns back to the start of the page - it takes just a few seconds.

If the material you seek is within an advertisement then a large number of such items will be regarded as a single 'article' with the title 'Advertisements' and you may have to manually hunt for the highlighted item.

You can print out the 'article' (Figure 29 - item 4) and I have found a **pdf** file the most convenient format. Note that in the output the entire text under the 'Article Title' is downloaded (Figure 30 - item 1) but the search phrase is NEITHER highlighted NOR underlined (Figure 30 - item 3), and although the source is included (Figure 30 - item 2) it does NOT include the column number which is why you need to obtain that manually before you select an output option. But be cautious about making a paper copy, for if the sought item is an advertisement then you will get a large amount of irrelevant material under the heading 'Advertisements'.

Note that electronic searching is done on the version of the text that has been produced by Optical Character Recognition (OCR) a technology that is not infallible. So when checking references, particularly quotes from same, it is essential to use the optical version and not the electronic.

If the particular newspaper cited has not been digitised then the next line of attack is to go to the State Reference Library where a microfilm has to be ordered.

Figure 30. pdf Output.

In the last four years (2008-2011) the National Library has digitised 6.6 million pages of newspapers but none of them were from old Blue Mountains newspapers! Indeed only 220 titles of the approximately 7,700 newspaper titles published in Australia were included - just 2.8% - and in 2012-2013 only another three titles will be digitised. The reason is cost which currently is $2 per page. Thus the 9 May 2012 issue of the *Blue Mountains Gazette* has 64 pages, plus another eight of a supplement, so would cost $144 to digitise or about $7,500 for the issues in a whole year. Realistically, the Blue Mountains newspapers are not going to be digitised in the near future because newspapers from more populated areas like Newcastle are being prioritised and even they are not advancing very rapidly to the head of the queue.

So at present, searching Blue Mountains newspapers for references claimed to be in them is a manual-checking task for only the copies of the *Blue Mountains Gazette* issued from 2000 have been digitised: http://www.bluemountainsgazette.com.au/news/archive/ <accessed 14.2.12>
The State Reference Library has a complete set of Blue Mountains newspapers on microfilm so they can be seen there. Both the Springwood Library and the Blue Mountains Historical Society also have good collections of microfilms of the Blue Mountains newspapers - but not those of Sydney and elsewhere.

Very often authors get dates wrong or just say a month and year; these failings can lead to a lot of time expenditure to actually find the stated article. Most annoying is when an author cites from an article and then just gives an issue date so leaving the reader to hunt through a whole issue of a newspaper; if it is a large one then that can be a lot of work. Compared to scientists, historians often are imprecise with references and are particularly careless with their referencing of newspaper articles as this extract (Figure 31) from a recently published, and otherwise excellent book, shows.

9 *Daily Telegraph*, 18 December 1915.
10 *Grafton Argus*, 26 March 1916.
11 *Daily Examiner*, 24 March 1916.
12 *Casino and Kyogle Courier*, 22 March 1916.

Figure 31. Some Newspaper Citations with inadequate detail.

In these examples there are no titles and no page numbers and as these particular newspapers have not been digitised it could be a long hunt to find the items referred to in the text, particularly for the Daily Telegraph which even then was fairly voluminous. The author has to have accessed the particular articles to be able to provide information from them so it is inexcusable that the full bibliographic details have not been provided, but most other historians are likewise remiss!

Microfilms
e.g. Author, name of publication etc. [Mitchell Library, A624, pp.339-340; CYReel 881, Frames 10-39]
Hillier, A.J. (1945) The Birth and Romance of Blackheath.
[Mitchell Library MSS 986 Item 1/ CY REEL 423 Frames 1-234.]

A single microfilm may cover several publications, a large span of issues of a newspaper, or numerous Government files. Newspapers have their own referencing system - the date - so they are not a problem, but for the others it is helpful to cite the Frame numbers and mostly those can only be obtained manually. Pagination restarts with each document on a microfilm hence page numbers are not very helpful.

Personal Details
Checking personal details like life spans can be done in many ways.
If the individual has been prominent in Australian life then the Australian Dictionary of Biography should be the first approach.
http://adb.anu.edu.au/ < accessed 12.3.2012 >
For NSW residents the Births Deaths and Marriage indexes are online at
http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/Index/IndexingOrder.cgi/search?event=births <accessed 14.2.12>

This URL (address) brings up a search page for Births (Figure 32) but clicking appropriate buttons allows that to be changed to either Deaths or Marriages. Be sure to indicate which of these three indexes contained the information you cite. Note that privacy issues restrict access to birth records BEFORE 1912 (100 year gap to present), death records BEFORE 1982 (30 year gap to present) and marriage records BEFORE 1962 (50 year gap to present).

© Copyright - State of NSW -
New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages
Figure 32. NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages.

Contemporary death notices may be found in the Ryerson Index (all States)
http://www.ryersonindex.org <accessed 14.2.12>
or notices published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* in the last week at
http://tributes.smh.com.au/obituaries/smh-au <accessed 14.2.12>or
http://www.smh.com.au/obituaries <accessed 14.2.12>

Current Blue Mountains death notices can be viewed at

http://www.bluemountainsgazette.com.au/classifieds.aspx?category_list=2&pub_list=11&subclass_list=119 <accessed 14.2.12>

and Births etc via

http://www.bluemountainsgazette.com.au/classifieds.aspx?category_list=2&pub_list=11 <accessed 14.2.12>

But for more extensive genealogical checks use Ancestry

http://ancestry.com.au <accessed 14.2.12>

Figure 33. An *Ancestry.com* Family Tree.
http://trees.ancestry.com.au/tree/9183473/family?fpid=-841679552
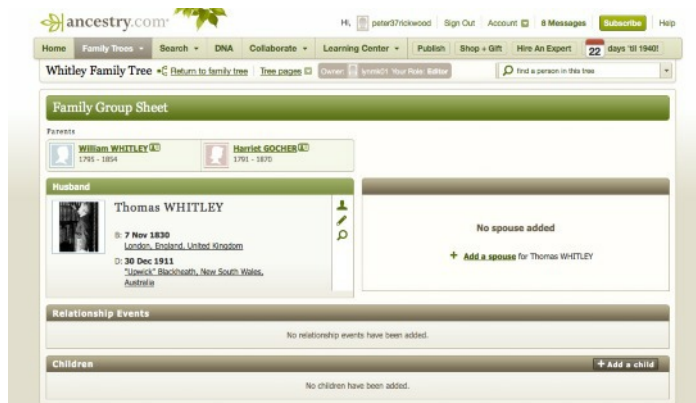
Figure 34. Details of an Individual Person.
http://trees.ancestry.com.au/tree/9183473/family/familygroup

[Courtesy of Ms Lyn Keily, University of Newcastle]

You can search for a family tree (Figure 33) and click on an individual (Figure 34) to get more detail. Advice from members of a Family History Society may well save you a lot of time so consider that option. This is a commercial site with stiff charges but it can be used in many public libraries without a cost.

Websites

e.g. URL <accessed 6 February 2010>
http://ancestry.com.au <accessed 14.2.12>

My main task is to check that the cited sites still exist and that the particular material of interest is still online. So all website addresses (URLs) have to be accessed and the date when last entered should be stated so that the reader has an indication of the currency of the site.

Maps

e.g. Cartographer (Date). Map Title. Publisher. [Availability]
Pollitzer, S. (1891) Belgravia Estate, Medlow, Blue Mountain. For Auction Sale by Richardson Wrench Auctioneers, on the Ground Boxing Day 26th. December 1891. S. Pollitzer, Engineer & Licenced Surveyor.
[Mitchell Library NSW Towns Subdivisions: Medlow Bath ZTP M3/16]
and
Department of Lands (1914) Map - Parish of Coomassie, County of Cook, Land District of Penrith, Blue Mountains Shire. Eastern Division N.S.W. 5th ed. Department of Lands, Sydney, N.S.W. Febry. '14.
PMapMN 01 14004001 http://parishmaps.lands.nsw.gov.au/pmap.htm <accessed 12.8.10>

Maps could be the subject of a whole seminar by themselves, so I can only give a brief account of them today. Often the most useful for historians are the old Parish Maps (Figure 35) (for much of this section I will be using Portion 334 as the example for built on it was St. Luke's Church). These archived Parish Maps are available on

http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm < accessed 12.3.2012 > or
http://parishmaps.lands.nsw.gov.au/pmap.html <accessed 14.2.12>

Some Parish Maps can be difficult to date so hunt in the corners for details such as the Edition number, the date and the issuing authority.
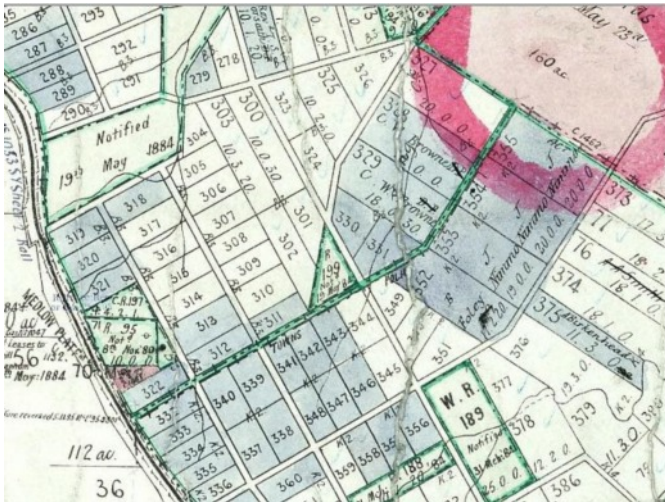
© Land and Property Information (2012).

Figure 35. Map of the Parish of Blackheath.
Third Edition, 1890: Medlow Bath.
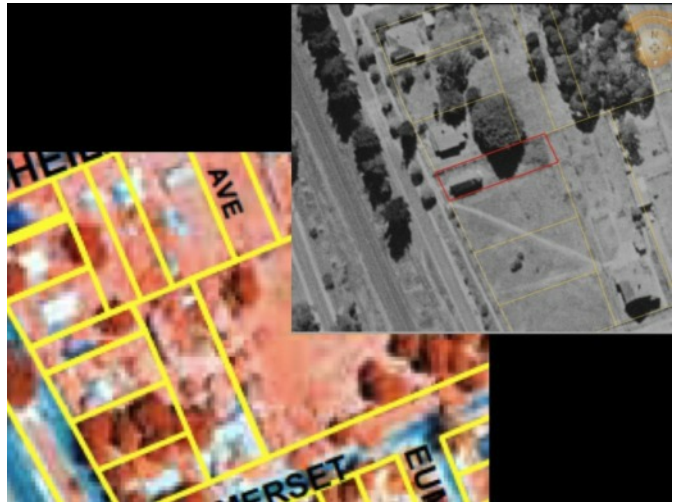
Blue Mountains City Council © 2009
1943 AUSIMAGE © Sinclair Knight Merz Pty Ltd

Figure 36. Medlow Bath:
LEP 2002, Infra-red Image Aerial Photograph 1943
(St. Luke's Church outlined).

Figure 36 - top right   http://lite.maps.nsw.gov.au/
< accessed 12.3.2012 >.

Most Parish maps are now out of copyright as too are the 1943 Aerial Photographs which are also useful to historians and can be viewed with the 'spatial viewer' SixLite on the Land and Property Information site. This particular example shows a well worn path across a paddock from the church to the house of a church official in a nearby street.

It is worth mentioning that for our particular area the Blue Mountains City Council site can be most helpful having an array of maps, but the aerial imagery (Figure 37 - top right) is not comparable to that obtainable at both Google Maps and SixLite (Figure 38).

Locality

Public Land
- National Park
- Crown Land
- Council Operational Land
- Council Community Land
- Council Unclassified Land

Roads
- Road Reserve
- Unformed Road
- Unformed Road (Subject to Investigation)

General
- LGA Boundary

Aerial Photography
Colour 2007 Aerial Photography
Source: SKM Ausimage 2007

General
- Land Parcel Boundary (approx position only)
- LGA Boundary

General Information:

Subject Parcel Address :	St Luke's Church
	40A Railway Parade
	MEDLOW BATH NSW 2780
Subject Lot/Sec/DP :	L 1 DP 931571
Approx Area m2 :	561.99
Parcel Count 1 of :	1
Property Key :	175574

General Information:

Subject Parcel Address :	St Luke's Church
	40A Railway Parade
	MEDLOW BATH NSW 2780
Subject Lot/Sec/DP :	L 1 DP 931571
Approx Area m2 :	561.99
Parcel Count 1 of :	1
Property Key :	175574

Figure 37. St. Luke's Church, Medlow Bath: Blue Mountains City Council Maps
Locality (left)   Aerial Photography (right) Maps
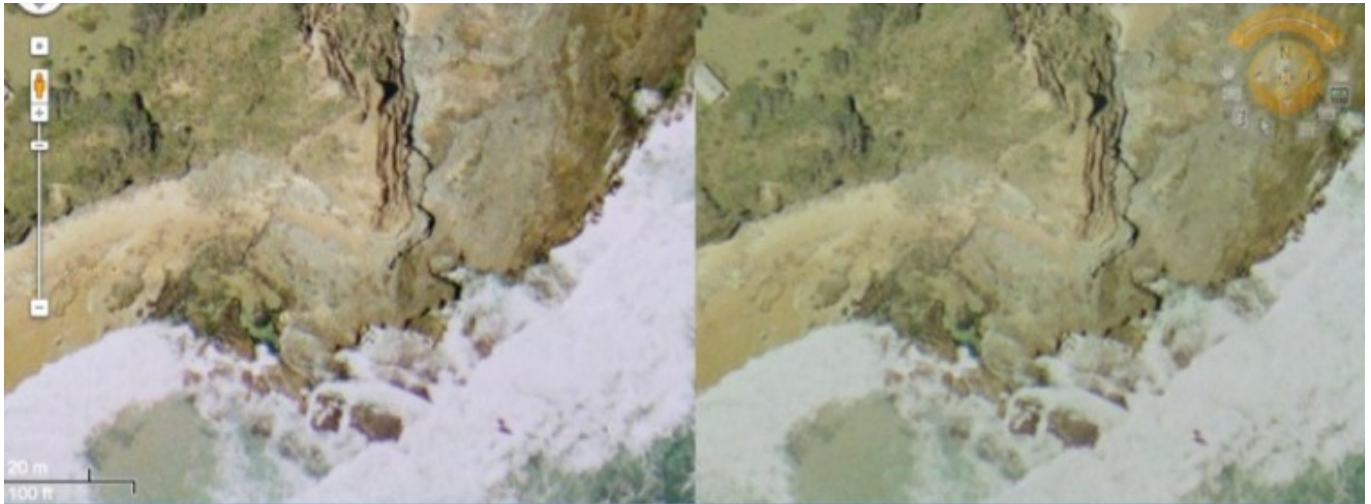
Figure 38. St. Luke's Church, Medlow Bath: Aerial Photographs
Google Maps (left)   SixLite (right)

Even though both are said to have come from the same imagery set, the image from Google Maps (Figure 38 - lower left) seems to me to have slightly better resolution as these examples of St. Luke's Church show; that seems confirmed when a coastal area is examined (Figure 39 -left).

Google Maps   *Map data ©2012 Google* SixLite *© Land and Property Information (2012)*

Figure 39. Aerial Photographs - Mid Era Point, NSW: 34.180ºS 151.55ºE

The Land and Property Information 'spatial viewer' Six seems to produce images barely better than those on SixLite! but be warned - Six is not compatible with Apple computers! [These viewers are in the process of being replaced - see http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au for a beta release]

The BMCC site also has a straight Interactive Digital map section
[http://www.bmcc.nsw.gov.au/bmccmap/parcel_search.cfm <accessed 14.2.12>]
in which properties can be sought by address and not only are they revealed on a map but also the Section, Portion and Lot numbers, as well as the DP number and the area of the property, are provided in most cases (Figure 37).

The Deposited Plan number (DP) for St. Luke's Church has six digits so indicating that it relates to a modern subdivision. Those written details of the land can be helpful if a search of the Rate Records is contemplated. (Searches of the Blue Mountains Rate Records can be done by the Research Officer of the Blue Mountains Historical Society Inc. for a very reasonable cost.) Similar cadastral information can be obtained via the Land and Property Information 'spatial viewers' Six and SixLite.

But there are also the Local Environmental Plans (LEP) which are a bundle of 12 different maps for every Blue Mountains City Council area. These can be downloaded from
 http://www.bmcc.nsw.gov.au/sustainableliving/localenvironmentalplans/lep2005emp2002maps
 <accessed 14.2.12>
I have found that "Panel D - Infra-Red Aerial Photography (December 1999)" can be particularly helpful as it reveals buildings (Blue) amongst thick vegetation even though it does pixellate at too low an enlargement (Figure 36 - lower left).

Other old maps that have been scanned and uploaded onto the Internet are few and far between at present. Essentially it is necessary to go to a library and access original paper copies or photocopies.

Abbreviations
DP = Deposited Plan
LEP = Local Environmental Plan
OCR = Optical Character Recognition
Six = Spatial Information eXchange.
URL = Uniform Resource Locator

Appendix: **Journals of Early Coastal Explorers - download sources**

Whilst it may not be common for residents of the Blue Mountains to have the need to browse the journals (or diaries) of the 18th and 17th Century coastal explorers, when they do so then printed copies are usually only available in distant libraries. But to some extent this problem has been eased due to the release of many full text versions on various websites. However some of these sites can be difficult to locate so provided here are the URLs for many that I have hunted down whilst researching in recent months.

Unfortunately, not many first editions have been digitised and the printed copies are of such high value that few regional libraries have been able to afford them; hence often they can only be consulted in the Mitchell Library.

Facsimile copies are usually authentic versions of the originals but with an added preface or introduction giving background information about the author or subject matter. They are reliable.

Transcriptions are usually reasonably accurate but at times editors have been known to change spellings, mostly to correct the work of semi-literate writers; e.g. in one case 'staid' was corrected to 'stayed'. One such editor admitted to having amended inconsistent punctuation and to have broken up over-long paragraphs, etc. Such cavalier action can result in the author's meaning being altered so if a nuance is important then it is wise to consult the first edition of the journal or diary.

Secondary sources can be helpful but caution is needed as authors tend to paraphrase the original words of an explorer. Be particularly careful not to rely on Wikipedia!

In the listings below, accounts of the different expeditions have been separated by a blank line.

PRIMARY SOURCES

17th Century

De Torres 1606
    translation http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks06/0600361h.html

Carstens 1623
    translation Heeres http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks05/0501231h.html

Tasman 1642
    translation http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks06/0600571h.html
    transcription http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks04/0400771h.html
    secondary http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks06/0600551h.html

de Vlamingh 1696-1697
    P. E. Playford, *Voyage of Discovery to Terra Australis* (Perth, 1998)

Dampier 1699
    transcription http://freeread.com.au/ebooks/e00046.html

18th Century - pre Settlement

Cook 1770
  transcription http://freeread.com.au/ebooks/e00043.html
  transcription http://southseas.nla.gov.au/journals/cook/17700429.html
  http://southseas.nla.gov.au/journals/cook/contents.html
Cook 1770
  http://www.archive.org/details/threevoyagesofca02cook
  pp.67-228
Banks 1770
  transcription http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks05/0501141h.html
  transcription http://southseas.nla.gov.au/journals/banks/contents.html
  http://adc.library.usyd.edu.au/view?docId=ozlit/xml-main-
  texts/p00021.xml;chunk.id=d1393e152;toc.depth=100;toc.id=d1393e147;database=;collection=;brand
  =default
Parkinson 1770
  http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31822002235067;page=root;view=image;size=100;seq=1
  transcription http://southseas.nla.gov.au/journals/parkinson/contents.html

Furneaux 1773
  http://www.archive.org/details/threevoyagesofca03cook
  pp.121-128

Cook 1777
  http://books.google.com.au/books?id=d6w-
  AAAAYAAJ&pg=PR38&lpg=PR38&dq="james+cook"+voyage+resolution&source=bl&ots=fGnrE
  O7L-
  f&sig=eao2O5TT9dt55Qqe8cqYJzIlFL8&hl=en&ei=gVi0TsSYPOLtmAWH3JS_Aw&sa=X&oi=boo
  k_result&ct=result&sqi=2&redir_esc=y - v=onepage&q="Book I pp.1-421(see p.93+)
Cook 1777
  http://www.archive.org/details/threevoyagesofca05cook
  pp.172-197

18th Century - Settlement & post Settlement

Phillip 1788
  transcription http://purl.library.usyd.edu.au/setis/id/phivoya
  transcription http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/15100
  http://freeread.com.au/ebooks/e00063.html#ch-02
Bligh 1788
  transcription http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/15411
  transcription http://freeread.com.au/ebooks/e00041.html
Bradley 1788
  facsimile & transcription http://purl.library.usyd.edu.au/setis/id/brajour
Hunter 1788
  transcription http://setis.library.usyd.edu.au/ozlit/pdf/hunhist.pdf
King 1788
  transcription http://purl.library.usyd.edu.au/setis/id/kinjour
Tench 1788
  transcription http://purl.library.usyd.edu.au/setis/id/p00039
  transcription http://freeread.com.au/ebooks/e00083.txt
  transcription http://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/t/tench/watkin/botany/complete.html

White 1788

    transcription http://purl.library.usyd.edu.au/setis/id/p00092

    transcription http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks03/0301531h.html

Worgan 1788

    transcription http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks04/0400181.txt

    transcription http://purl.library.usyd.edu.au/setis/id/worjour

Lapérouse 1788

    The Journal of Jean-François de Galaup de la Pérouse 1785–1788, translated and edited by John Dunmore. London : Hakluyt Society, 1994-1995. 2 v. (ccxl, 613 p.) : ill., maps; 23 cm.
    [State Reference Library N910.92/L311/1 SET v.1/2]

D'Entrecasteaux 1792-1793

    Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, *Voyage to Australia and the Pacific, 1791-1793*
    edited and translated by Duyker E. & S.*,* Carlton: Melbourne University Press, 2001, 440 pages
    [Mitchell Library REF 1/ 919.04/ 25]

Tench 1793

    transcription http://www.archive.org/details/acompleteaccount03534gut

    transcription http://purl.library.usyd.edu.au/setis/id/p00044

      endnote numbers are not identifiable in the unpaginated text

    transcription http://freeread.com.au/ebooks/e00084.txt

Malaspina and team stayed at Sydney Cove in March-April 1793, and he is reported to have written about the area. p.141+ in
    King, R.J. (1990) *The secret history of the convict colony : Alexandro Malaspina's report on the British settlement of New South Wales*.[translated by Robert J. King].
    Sydney : Allen & Unwin, 1990. 179 pp.
    [Mitchell Library REF 1/994.402/28]

Bass 1797-1798

    "Mr Bass's Journal in the Whale Boat between the 3rd of December 1797 and the 25th of February, 1798"
    [M.L. Ref. C211 now CY 1270, Frames 6-24]
    transcription pp. 312-333 in Bladen, F.M. (ed) (1895) Historical Records of NSW, Volume III, Hunter. 1796-1799. Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer. 856pp.
    http://www.archive.org/stream/historicalrecor02walegoog#page/n10/mode/2up

Flinders 1799a

    "A Journal in the Norfolk sloop ..."
    [M.L. Ref. C211 now CY 1270, Frames 26-47]
    http://acms.sl.nsw.gov.au/album/albumView.aspx?acmsID=395200&itemID=823213

Flinders 1799b

    "Narrative of the expedition of the Colonial sloop Norfolk from Port Jackson through the strait which separates Van Diemen's Land from New Holland; ..."
    [Mitchell Library C211 now CY 1270, Frames 49-97]
    http://acms.sl.nsw.gov.au/item/itemdetailpaged.aspx?itemid=153831

19th Century - Early

Flinders 1801-1803
   Volume 1 http://freeread.com.au/ebooks/e00049.html
   transcription Volume 1 1814
    http://www.archive.org/stream/avoyagetoterraau12929gut/12929.txt
   transcription Volume 2 1814
    http://www.archive.org/stream/avoyagetoterraau13121gut/13121.txt
   Observations on the coasts of Van Diemen's Land on Bass's Strait and its islands 1801
   http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks09/0900121.txt

Collins 1802
   Book 1 Second Edition 1804
   http://books.google.com.au/books?id=Yx0QAAAAYAAJ&pg=PR1&dq=%22an+account+of+the+english+colony%22+%22second+edition%22&hl=en&ei=W9LVTsePEM3nmAXRy6Rr&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22an%20account%20of%20the%20english%20colony%22%20%22second%20edition%22&f=false
   transcription Book 1
   http://www.archive.org/details/anaccountoftheen12565gut
   transcription "An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales, Volume 2"
   http://www.archive.org/details/anaccountoftheen12668gut

SECONDARY SOURCES

Early Voyages to Terra Australis, now called Australia. Author: R H Major
   http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks06/0600361h.html
   translation De Torres 1606
   secondary report of Pelsart 1629
   extracts relating to
      Hartog 1616
      De Edel 1619
      Carstens 1623
      Nuyts 1627
      the Vianen. 1628
      de Vlamingh 1697
      and others

Flinders - **Prior Discoveries in Terra Australis**
   http://www.gutenberg.org/files/12929/12929-h/12929-h.htm
   North Coast
      De Torres 1606
      Zeachen 1618
      Carstens 1623
      Pool 1636
      Tasman 1644
      and others
   West Coast
      Hartog 1606
      Edel 1619
      the Leeuwin 1622
      the Vianen. 1628
      Pelsert 1629
      de Vlamingh 1696-1697

    Dampier 1699
    and others
  South Coast
    Nuyts 1627
    and others
  Tasmania
    Tasman 1642
    Marion 1772
    Furneaux 1773
    Cook 1777
    and others

The Dutch In The Discovery Of Australia 1606-1765 – Heeres, J.E.
  http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks05/0501231h.html

Great Southern Land: The maritime exploration of Terra Australis – Pearson, M.
  http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/publications/about/great-southern-land.html
  p.20+ - most explorers