

**TABLE 1 TIMELINE OF EXPLORATION AND SURVEY  
OF THE AUSTRALIAN COASTLINE**

DATE	EXPLORER	SHIP	REGION	NOTES /SOURCE
1606	Willem Jansz (Janszoon)	<i>Duyfken</i>	Cape York, Gulf of Carpentaria	March. First authenticated European sighting of the Australian coast. Landed at Port Musgrave (Batavia River —from 1939 renamed Wenlock River), where one of his crew was killed by Aborigines. Herres 1899. Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Kenny 1995; Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003.
1606	Luis Váez de Torres	<i>San Pedrico, Los Tres Reyes</i>	Torres Strait	July/August. Determined that Quiros's assumption that Espiritu Santo Island in Vanuatu was the coast of Terra Australis was wrong, by sailing west through Torres Strait possibly sighting Australia. Sighted Long Reef off Cape York. Torres's report remained in archives till discovered in 1762 by Alexander Dalrymple. Howgego 2003; Hilder 1980.
1616	Dirck Hartog	<i>Eendracht</i>	Shark Bay to North West Cape	October. Sailing too far east enroute to Bantam, and reached the Australian coast. Hartog's plate left on Dirk Hartog Island is the oldest relic associated with Europeans yet located in Australia. Kenny 1995, Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003.
1618	Haevick Claeszoon	<i>Zeewolf</i>	North West Cape and coast	11 May. Second sighting of the west coast of Australia at 21°20'S unable to land and proceeded to Java. Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899.
1618	Lenaert Jacobszoon (Jacobs[z])	<i>Mauritius</i>	Area near North West Cape, WA (22° S)	31 July. Accompanied by Willem Jansz. Landed on an island on the WA coast. Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899.
1619	Frederick de Houtmann	<i>Dordrecht and Amsterdam</i>	Rottnest Island, Houtman Abrolhos Islands to 26° 20' S	July. Rottnest Island sighted but not landed on. Sighted and charted the 'Abri voll olos' ('beware; keep your eyes open') or Abrolhos Islands. Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Kenny 1995; Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899.
1622	Name unknown	<i>Leeuwin</i>	Cape Leeuwin area	The discovery of Cape Leeuwin was noted on a map by Hessel Gerritsz in 1627. Nothing else is known of the voyage or the master. Named by Flinders. Feekin & Feekin 1970; Kenny 1995.
1622	Name unknown	<i>Wapen van Hoorn</i>	Shark Bay area	VOC ship ran aground on reef, June 1622, but got off undamaged. Heeres 1899.
1622	John Brooke	<i>Trial (Tryall)</i>	Montebello Islands, Point Cloates	First English sighting of Australia. Survivors sailed boats north to Batavia. Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899.
1623	Jan Carstensz (Carstenszoon)	<i>Pera and Arnhem</i>	Cape York, Gulf of Carpentaria	January. Jan Carstensz left a marker at Staten River to name the place and 'Carpentaria' (also sighted Cape York). Heeres 1899; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Kenny 1995; Feeken & Feeken 1970.
1623	Willem van Coolsteerdt (Colster)	<i>Arnhem</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria, Arnhem Land	January. Van Colsteerdt in <i>Arnhem</i> , after deserting Carstensz in <i>Pera</i> , sights what became Arnhem Land, and charted Cape Arnhem (as De Caep Hollandie). Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Kenny 1995; Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899.
1623	Klaas Hermanszoon	<i>Leiden</i>	Lands south of Shark Bay	Australia's first known European birth took place. Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Schilder 1985.

DATE	EXPLORER	SHIP	REGION	NOTES /SOURCE
1624	Unknown	<i>Tortelduyff</i>	Turtledove Shoal, south of Houtman Abrolhos, WA	Sighting of the shoal was mapped by Hessel Gerritz in 1628. Howgego 2003; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995.
1626	Daniel Janssen Cock	<i>Leiden</i>	Followed coast from Zuytdorp Cliffs to Dirk Hartog Island	Second sighting by <i>Leiden</i> , but no landing. Heeres 1899.
1627	Pieter Nuyts and Francois Thijssen	<i>Gulden Zeepaard (Gulden Zeepaert)</i>	King George Sound to Ceduna	Coasted along the Great Australian Bight and charted St Peter and St Francis Islands of the Nuyts Archipelago in the eastern Great Australian Bight, and sighted the adjacent continent. Purry proposed a Dutch colony here in 1717. Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Feeken & Feeken 1970; Kenny 1995; Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899; Schilder 1976.
1627	David Pieterszoon de Vries and J. van Roosenbergh (Supercargo)	<i>Wapen van Hoorn</i>	Shark Bay area	Touched at Shark Bay en-route to Batavia. Revision of Hartog's chart of the area. Howgego 2003; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Heeres 1899.
1627	Jan Coen	<i>Galias, Utrecht and Texel</i>	Houtman Abrolhos	Damage in storm to the <i>Galias</i> off the WA coast, and reef sighted but no land. Ships were carrying Governor-General Jan Coen to Batavia, and incident prompts call for more accurate charting of the coast by VOC. Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Heeres 1899.
1628	Gerrit Frederikszoon De Witt	<i>Vianen</i>	Pilbara Coast/ North West Cape	Ship enroute on return from Batavia to Netherlands, nearly wrecked in 21°S. The area was subsequently known as G.F. de Witts Landt. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995.
1629	Adriaen Jacobszoon and Francois Pelsaert	<i>Batavia (&amp; ship's boat), and Sardam</i>	Houtman Abrolhos to North West Cape	4 June. Ship wrecked on the Houtman Abrolhos, and Pelsaert went in a boat north along the coast to Batavia, and returned in ship <i>Sardam</i> . Two men were marooned on the mainland at the mouth of the Murchison or Hutt River. Many killed on the islands by mutineers, and the base of a stone fort survives on High Island. Aborigines sighted. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995.
1635	Wijbrandt (Woolebrand) Geleynszoon De Jongh	<i>Amsterdam</i>	Shark Bay	Sighted coast in vicinity of Shark Bay, but did not land. Heeres 1899.
1636	Pieter Piertszoon	<i>Klein Amsterdam and Wessel</i>	Melville Island, north coast and Gulf of Carpentaria	Commander Gerrit Thomas Pool killed in New Guinea and Piertszoon took over exploration of Southland coast. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Kenny 1995; Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995.
1636	Antonie Caen	<i>Banda</i>	South-west coast, Bernier Island	Off the coast, apparently near Bernier Island, Caen made what has been interpreted as the first sighting of black swans. Kenny 1995.

DATE	EXPLORER	SHIP	REGION	NOTES /SOURCE
1642	Abel Janszoon Tasman	<i>Heemskerck</i> and <i>Zeehaen</i>	Tasmania, New Zealand	Named and charted Maatsuyker, Maria, Schouten and a number of other islands. Landed at Frederick Hendricx (Hendrik) Bay (now North Bay, Tasmania), and raised a flag to take possession. First circumnavigation of Australian continent. Duyker 1992; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Kenny 1995; Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899.
1644	Abel Janszoon Tasman	<i>Limmen</i> , <i>Zeemeeuw</i> and <i>Bracq</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria to North West Cape	Charted long section of WA coast. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899.
1648	Jan Janszoon Zeeuw	<i>Leeuwerik</i>	West Coast	Sent to coast northwards towards Batavia from 25°-26°S, but no voyage details are available. Heeres 1899.
1656	Pieter Albertsz (Albertszoon)	<i>Vergulde Draeck</i> (and ship's boat)	Cape Leschenault to North West Cape	28 April. Seven survivors of the wrecked <i>Vergulde Draeck</i> sailed a ship's boat north from near Cape Lechenault (north of Perth) to Batavia. 68 other survivors, including Albertsz, were left ashore, but never found again. Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899; Playford 1996; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Green 1984.
1656	unknown	<i>Witte Valck</i> and <i>Goede Hoop</i>	West coast north of Swan River	Ships sent by the Governor of Batavia to search for survivors of the <i>Vergulde Draeck</i> . Three crewmen of <i>Goede Hoop</i> disappeared ashore, and eight were lost when their boat was smashed on rocks. Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995.
1657	unknown	<i>De Vinq</i> and <i>Veenenburgh</i>	West coast north of Shark Bay	Vessels diverted from Cape of Good Hope to Batavia route to search for survivors of the <i>Vergulde Draeck</i> . Storms prevented landing and the coast was quit after four days. Howgego 2003; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Heeres 1899.
1658	Samuel Volckerts and Aucke Pieterszoon Jonck	<i>Waeckende Boey</i> and <i>Emerloort</i>	Rottneest Island to Houtman Abrolhos and north to Shark Bay	Rottneest Island explored by men from the <i>Waeckende Boey</i> searching for survivors of the <i>Vergulde Draeck</i> wreck of 1656. First known coastal views drawn. Wreckage found, but no survivors. 14 men from <i>Waeckende Boey</i> were abandoned after their boat was thought to have been lost, four of whom made their way back to Batavia under Abraham Leeman. Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899.
1658	Jacob Pieterszoon Pereboom	<i>Elburg</i>	Cape Lechenault to Geographe Bay	Dutch ship diverted from route between the Cape and Batavia to search for survivors of the <i>Vergulde Draeck</i> wreck. Took refuge from weather in 33°14'S. Sighted Aborigines. Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995.
1678	Jan van der Wall	<i>Vliegende Zwaan</i>	North West Cape to Roebuck Bay	Charted coast enroute from Ternate to Batavia. Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899.
1681	John Daniel	<i>London</i>	Houtman Abrolhos	First descriptions and charting in English of Australia, published by Dalrymple 100 years later. Chisholm 1958.

DATE	EXPLORER	SHIP	REGION	NOTES /SOURCE
1687	Abraham Duquesne-Guitton	<i>L'oiseau</i> ( <i>L'Oiseau</i> )	South West Coast	4 August 1687. Capt Duquesne Guitton in command of <i>L'oiseau</i> noted he was in sight of Eendracht Land. The ship was conveying a French Ambassador Claude Ceberet to the Kingdom of Siam, where he was to establish an embassy. Godard, Aust. Assoc. Maritime Hist. Newsletter 79 (2000).
1687	Nicolas Gedeon de Voutron	unknown	Swan River	Reported visit by unknown ship to latitude as Swan River. Voutron urged the Minister of the Navy to establish a settlement at the mouth of the river. Godard, Aust. Assoc. Maritime Hist. Newsletter 79 (2000).
1688	Captain Read, William Dampier	<i>Cygnat</i>	King Sound, WA, and 100 km eastward	Careened ship. Met with 40 Aborigines. George 1999; Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899; Dampier 1697 [1998].
1697	Willem de Vlamingh	<i>Geelvinck, Nijptangh and Weseltje</i>	Swan River to North West Cape	Searching for remains of missing VOC ship <i>Ridderschap van Holland</i> . Landed at Cottesloe north of the Swan River mouth with 86 soldiers and explored inland, and Rottnest Island. Both ships inspected the coast northwards with several shore explorations. Vlamingh removed Hartog's plate from Dirk Hartog Island, and replaced it with a new one. Schilder 1985; Heeres 1899; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Kenny 1995, Feeken & Feeken 1970.
1699	William Dampier	<i>HMS Roebuck</i>	Houtman Abrolhos to Broome, Dampier Archipelago	Named Shark Bay. Kenny 1995, Feeken & Feeken 1970; Dampier 1703.
1705	Maarten Van Delft	<i>Vossenbosch, Waijer, and Nieuw-Holland</i>	Northern Australia	Sent to pre-empt possible English exploration after Dampier. Skirted the north coasts of Bathurst and Melville Islands, and the Coburg Peninsula. Schilder 1989; Kenny 1995; Heeres 1899; Howgego 2003.
1712	Marinus Wysvliet (Wijsvliet)	<i>Zuytdorp</i>	Zuytdorp Cliffs, north of Geraldton	VOC ship wrecked, survivors reached shore and set up camps, and probably helped to find water by Aborigines, and possibly lived with and intermarried Aboriginal community. Wreck site discovered 1927. Playford 1996; Howgego 2003; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1979.
1727	Jan Steyns	<i>Zeewijk</i> (and <i>Sloepie</i> )	Houtman Abrolhos to North West Cape	<i>Zeewijk</i> was wrecked 9 June on Half Moon Reef in the Houtman Abrolhos after captain disobeyed sailing instructions and tried to anchor off Eendracht's Land. The survivors built a boat (the first known European boat built in Australia) named the <i>Sloepie</i> , and sailed it up coast and to Batavia. Howgego 2003; Heeres 1899; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995; Kenny 1995.
1756	Jean Etienne Gonzal & Lavienné Judiwijk van Asschen	<i>Rijder</i> and <i>Buijs</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria and Arnhem Land	The last of the Dutch East India Company exploration of Australia. There are no surviving maps of the voyage, and though a favourable report was made, the Company abandoned any further interest in Australia. Kidnapped Aborigines. Schilder 1989; Howgego 2003, Heeres 1899, Macknight 1969; Sigmond & Zuiderbaan 1995.

DATE	EXPLORER	SHIP	REGION	NOTES /SOURCE
1768	Louis-Antoine de Bougainville	<i>La Boudeuse</i> and <i>Etoile</i>	Bougainville Reef, Great Barrier Reef	Crossed the Pacific then west from the New Hebrides towards the east coast of Australia, but turned away at Bougainville Reef, about 200 km east of Cooktown. The first European encounter with outliers of the Great Barrier Reef. Bougainville 2002.
1770	James Cook	<i>HM Bark Endeavour</i>	East coast, Cape Howe to Cape York	Beaglehole 1955; Parkin 1997.
1772	Marc-Joseph Marion Dufresne	<i>Le Mascarin</i>	Tasmania	First European to establish contact with Tasmanian Aborigines (though one was killed). Charted section of east coast of Tasmania, including Maria Island. Howgego 2003; Duyker 1992.
1772	Louis François Alléno de Saint-Allouarn	<i>Gros Ventre</i>	Cape Leeuwin to Shark Bay and Melville Island	Separated from Kerguelen-Tremarec at Kerguelen Island, Saint-Allouarn sailed east to Cape Leeuwin area, then coasted north to Shark Bay, where he claimed possession for France and buried a proclamation on Dirk Hartog Island, then coasted north to about Melville Island. Howgego 2003.
1773	Tobias Furneaux	<i>HMS Adventure</i>	Tasmania, Bass Strait (Furneaux Islands)	Part of Cook's 2 <sup>nd</sup> voyage. Charted the east coast of Tasmania and the Furneaux Islands. Furneaux 1969; Howgego 2003.
1788	Arthur Phillip	<i>HMS Sirius</i> , <i>HMS Supply</i> , 9 merchant vessels	Botany Bay, Port Jackson	First fleet, first intentional European habitation and settlement in Australia. <i>History of NSW</i> vol. 1, etc.
1788	Jean-Francois de Galaup Comte de Lapérouse	<i>L' Astrolabe</i> and <i>Bussole</i>	Botany Bay	Arrived at Botany Bay soon after the First Fleet. Sailed off not to be found until 1828 in the New Hebrides. His discoveries north of Sydney are unknown. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003.
1788-89	William Bligh	<i>HMS Bounty</i> , <i>Bounty</i> launch	Tasmania, Barrier Reef, Torres Strait	Visited Tasmania en route to Tahiti. After <i>Bounty</i> Mutiny, sailed boat west and crossed the Barrier Reef at 12°46'S and passed up the coast and by a new passage through Torres Strait, north of Thursday Island. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003.
1789	John Henry Cox	<i>Mercury</i> (aka <i>Gustaf III</i> )	Tasmania	A nominally Swedish expedition to exploit NW coast of America, called at and charted small part of southern Tasmania /Maria Island. Mortimer 1791; d'Entrecasteaux 2001.
1791	Edward Edwards	<i>HMS Pandora</i> , <i>Pandora's</i> boat	Barrier Reef, Torres Strait	Returning with some of the <i>Bounty</i> mutineers from Tahiti, <i>Pandora</i> charted a northerly stretch of the Barrier Reef east of Torres Strait, then was wrecked on the Reef. The survivors sailed to Timor in the boats. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003.
1791	George Vancouver	<i>HMS Discovery</i> and <i>HMS Chatham</i>	King George Sound, Recherche Archipelago	Claimed possession of the south coast for Britain at King George Sound. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003.
1791-92	John McCluer	<i>Panther</i> and <i>Endeavour</i>	Arnhem Land coast	East India Company captain and hydrographer, McCluer surveyed in Palau and New Guinea before returning west to Benkulen via northern Australian coast. Howgego 2003.

DATE	EXPLORER	SHIP	REGION	NOTES /SOURCE
1792-93	Joseph-Antoine Bruni D'Entrecasteaux	<i>Recherche and Esperance</i>	Cape Leeuwin to Head of the Bight, Tasmania	Named Recherché Archipelago and Esperance Bay. Observation and garden set up at Recherché Bay, Tasmania. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003; Horner1995; Duyker & Duyker 2001.
1792	William Bligh	<i>HMS Providence and Assistant</i>	Tasmania and Torres Strait	Visited Tasmania en route to Tahiti on second breadfruit voyage. Passed through Torres Strait by a new route on his return voyage. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003.
1795-96	George Bass and Matthew Flinders	<i>Tom Thumb</i> (x2)	NSW Illawarra coast	Two voyages south of Sydney in small boats, both called <i>Tom Thumb</i> . Howgego 2003.
1797	Guy Hamilton	<i>Sydney Cove</i>	Preservation Island, Bass Strait	Wrecked on Preservation Island, and three men survived trip to near Wollongong, where picked up by boat. Major impetus for charting of Bass Strait.
1797-98	George Bass	whaleboat	Bass Strait	Discovers Western Port. Howgego 2003.
1798-99	Matthew Flinders and George Bass	<i>Norfolk</i>	Bass Strait, Tasmania, southern Queensland	Circumnavigated Tasmania. Without Bass, but with Sydney Aboriginal man Bungaree, Flinders then surveyed the southern Queensland coast in <i>Norfolk</i> . Feeken & Feeken 1970; Howgego 2003; Flinders 1966.
1800-01	John Grant	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Bass Strait, NSW coast	The first ship to have passed through Bass Strait from the west, naming Mount Schanck (after the designer of the ship), Mount Gambier and Cape Otway among others. On arrival in Sydney, Grant was sent again to Bass Strait to refine his rough survey. During this trip Ensign Barallier made the first detailed charts of the area, surveying Western Port Bay to Wilson Promontory. Grant also surveyed many sections of the NSW coast, including the mouth of the Hunter River. Feeken & Feeken 1970; Lee 1915.
1801	Peter Heywood	HM Bomb Vessel <i>Vulcan</i>	Vulcan Point (later Vulcan Island by King), Kimberley	Midshipman of Bligh's <i>Bounty</i> mutiny, became naval surveyor, visited Kimberley coast from Amboina. Hordern 1997.
1802	John Murray	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Bass Strait	Murray succeeded Grant, and was sent yet again to survey the Bass Strait and Victorian coast. He discovered Port Phillip, and encountered Aborigines there. He claimed possession there on 8 March 1802. Feeken & Feeken 1970.
1801-02	Thomas Nicholas Baudin	<i>Geographe and Naturaliste</i>	WA coast, Geographe Bay to Bonaparte Archipelago; south coast, Bass Strait to Cape Leeuwin, SE Tasmania	Ships separated at Geographe Bay, and undertook independent surveys of the WA coast (especially Shark Bay) before final rendezvous at Timor. After survey work in Tasmania, Baudin surveyed the south coast westward as Flinders sailed east, and they met at Encounter Bay. The two ships re-united in Sydney. <i>Naturaliste</i> returned to France, while Baudin in <i>Geographe</i> surveyed along the south coast. Feeken & Feeken 1970.
1801	Louis-Claude de Freycinet	<i>Naturaliste</i>	Shark Bay, Tasmania, South coast	Undertook surveys as cartographer and surveyor in Baudin's expedition, and later commander of the tender <i>Casuarina</i> , purchased in Sydney in 1802. Feeken & Feeken 1970.

DATE	EXPLORER	SHIP	REGION	NOTES /SOURCE
1801	Jacques Felix Emmanuel Hamelin	<i>Naturaliste</i>	Shark Bay, Tasmania	Undertook surveys as captain of <i>Naturaliste</i> in Baudin's expedition. Feeken & Feeken 1970.
1801-03	Matthew Flinders	<i>HMS Investigator</i>	NSW, Qld, Gulf of Carpentaria, Bight, SA Gulfs, Bass Strait	The most extensive detailed coastal surveys undertaken to that time. Flinders 1966; Feeken & Feeken 1970.
1810	Frederick Hasselburg	<i>Perseverance</i>	Macquarie Island	Discovered Macquarie Island while on a sealing voyage to the sub-Antarctic for Sydney merchant Robert Campbell. Discovered Campbell Island soon after.
1816	João Joaquim de Freitas	<i>Correio da Azia</i>	South of Point Cloates, WA	Portuguese dispatch ship, wrecked south of Point Cloates on journey from Lisbon to Macau. Survivors sailed boat to Macau, and <i>Emillia</i> brigantine sent to search for wreck. Wreck site located 2004. WA Museum information.
1818	Louis-Claude de Freycinet	<i>L'Uranie</i>	Shark Bay	Sent to continue Baudin's exploration work. Freycinet removed Vlamingh's 1697 plate and took it to France. Feeken & Feeken 1970.
1818-22	Phillip Parker King	<i>Mermaid, Bathurst</i>	Hervey Bay around the north coast to Cape Leeuwin, Tasmania	King undertook four years of survey work filling in gaps left by Flinders' surveys. Hordern 1997; Feeken & Feeken 1970.
1820	Thaddeus Bellinghausen	<i>Vostok and Mirnyi</i>	Macquarie Island	Charted a running survey of the island and produced a map. Cumpston 1968.
1822	William Langdon	<i>Lusitania</i>	Macquarie Island	Charted east coast and named Lusitania Bay, Buckles Bay, North Head and other locations. Cumpston 1968.
1831-32	John Biscoe	<i>Tula and Lively</i>	AAT, Cape Ann and Enderby Land	First to clearly demonstrate that Antarctica was a substantial land mass. Martin 1996.
1833	Peter Kemp	<i>Magnet</i>	Heard Island? AAT	Possible sighting of Heard Island, and sighting of mainland at Kemp land.
1837-43	John Clements Wickham and John Lort Stokes	<i>HMS Beagle</i>	North-west Australia, Bass Strait	Carried out detailed survey of many gaps in coastal surveys by earlier expeditions, refining surveys for commercial shipping, and discovered some of the major northern Australian rivers. Hordern 1989.
1839	John Balleny	<i>Eliza Scott and Sabrina</i>	Balleny Islands (not AAT) and Sabrina Coast	Sighted the islands and mainland Antarctica. Swan 1961. Swan 1961; Martin 1996.
1840	Dumont d'Urville	<i>Astrolabe and Zelee</i>	Terra Adelie	Landed on Terra Adelie, between sectors of the AAT. Martin 1996.
1840	Charles Wilkes	<i>Vincenne, Porpoise, Peacock, Flying Fish</i>	Wilkes Land	Disputed sighting of the Antarctic continent. Swan 1961; Martin 1996.
1842-45	Francis Price Blackwood and Charles Yule	<i>HMS Fly and HMS Bramble</i>	Coral Sea, Great Barrier Reef and Torres Strait	Blackwood undertook, with Charles Yule in <i>Bramble</i> , detailed survey of the Queensland coast, and the islands and reefs of the Barrier Reef and Torres Strait, and New Guinea (e.g. Fly River). Blackwood erected the surviving stone beacon on Raine Island in 1844. Feeken & Feeken 1970.

DATE	EXPLORER	SHIP	REGION	NOTES /SOURCE
1846-50	Owen Stanley and Charles Yule	<i>HMS Rattlesnake</i> and <i>HMS Bramble</i>	Torres Strait and New Guinea	Continued the survey work of Blackwood and Yule. Yule retained command of <i>Bramble</i> as <i>Rattlesnake's</i> tender. Company members included T. L. Huxley and Oswald Brierly. Surveys were in part to make navigation safer for the increasing steamship operations in the Inner Passage, a triangulation survey of the area between the coast and the reef being undertaken. Lubbock 1968; MacGillivray 1852.
1852-1861	Henry Mangles Denham	<i>HMS Herald</i> and <i>HMS Torch</i>	Australia and the SW Pacific	While the main emphasis of the <i>Herald's</i> work was in the south-west Pacific, detailed survey was also undertaken in Bass Strait, Shark Bay, Lord Howe Island, Sydney Harbour, King George Sound, the Great Barrier Reef, and the outer route through the Coral Sea. David 1995.
1853	John Heard	<i>Oriental</i>	Heard Island	Re-discovered Heard Island, and published its location.
1881	various	<i>HMS Lark</i> and <i>HMS Alert</i>	Queensland and New Guinea	Admiralty surveys.
1883-1904	Many commanders	<i>HMS Dart</i>	Barrier Reef, Tasmania, New Guinea and SW Pacific	The <i>Dart</i> had some distinguished commanders, including three future hydrographers of the Royal Navy: A. M. Field, C. Purey-Cust, and J. F. Parry, hydrographer during WWI and grandson of W. E. Parry, the Arctic explorer, hydrographer and Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company. She operated in concert with <i>HMS Alert</i> , <i>HMS Lark</i> and Queensland Colonial gunboat <i>Paluma</i> . Bastock 1988.
1890-1907	Many commanders	<i>HMS Penguin</i>	Australian coast, Great Barrier Reef, Solomons, New Hebrides, Fiji and New Zealand	Continued the Admiralty survey program in Australia and the south west Pacific. Bastock 1975.
1906-24	Many commanders	<i>HMS Fantome</i> (HMAS <i>Fantone</i> from 1915)	Queensland, Torres Strait, Northern Territory, New South Wales, Tasmania, New Guinea, and the Great Barrier Reef	The <i>Fantome</i> operated for the Admiralty in WA and Tasmania, with a period as an Australian warship during WWI. Bastock 1975. Her survey partner was <i>HMS Sealark</i> from 1910 to 1914.
1911-14	Douglas Mawson	<i>Aurora</i>	Commonwealth Bay and Queen Mary Land, AAT	Sledge surveys from two winter bases, covering over 1,100 km of coast. Mawson 1934.
1921-1927	K. MacKenzie & H.T. Bennett	HMAS <i>Geranium</i>	Australian coast	First vessel of the RAN Surveying Service.
1925-46	Many commanders	HMAS <i>Moresby</i>	Barrier Reef, northern Australia and Western Australia, New Guinea	Surveyed in conjunction with other survey ships including HMAS <i>Geranium</i> . Gillett 1983; Bastock 1975.
1929-31	Douglas Mawson	<i>Discovery</i>	AAT	BANZARE charted between 45° E and 108° E in two seasons. Jacka & Jacka 1988.



DATE	EXPLORER	SHIP	REGION	NOTES /SOURCE
1934	Lars Christensen	<i>Thorshavn</i>	Princess Astrid Land, AAT	Norwegians Christensen and later Mikkleson made claims to have charted Astrid Coast and Vestfold hill area, already charted by Mawson in BANZARE. Swan 1961.
1946-47	Operation Highjump	Various	AAT	Charted by air and ship-based survey and air photographed 60% of Antarctic continent, 25% of it previously unseen.

Table 1 gives a timeline of exploration and survey of the coastline.

