

Project 17: History of the Building of the Australian Nation (Preface to Chapter 2)

序

Preface

澳洲亦稱澳大利亞，位於西南太平洋，百五十年前，猶一片荒原，尚未開發，自一七八八年英人移殖後，披荆斬刺，艱苦經營，克服種種困難，奠定國家基礎，至今日而蔚然大國，既富且強，不惟英本國刮目相看，而給予自治領之地位；即世界各國，亦莫不引為驚異，肅然起敬，而樂與此南半球崛起之大國，攜手論交也。

The continent of Australia, otherwise known as simply Australia,¹ is located in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It was still desolate and undeveloped 150 years ago.² Since the commencement of British colonisation in Australia in 1788, painstaking efforts have been made and numerous difficulties have been overcome to lay the foundation of a nation. Today, this vast nation is flourishing in both prosperity and power. Britain now looks at Australia with newfound respect and has granted the country autonomy. Nations the world over have been awed by Australia's formation and have been eager to establish diplomatic relationships with this rising power in the Southern Hemisphere.

查澳洲之領土面積，共為三百餘萬英方里；而其現有之人口數目，猶不過七百萬。是以其土地面積言，正與北美合眾國之面積相等；如以其人口數目言，猶不及紐

¹ The author uses the term '澳洲' (*Aozhou*) to refer to Australia throughout this book, although Australia is also known as *Aodaliya* 澳大利亞 in Chinese. As *zhou* 洲 means continent, it should be noted that it can denote the continent of Australia rather than the country. However, in the original text, the author states here that his usage of *Aozhou* refers to *Aodaliya*, in other words the country of Australia. Besides, the author tends to use the term '澳洲大陆' (*Aozhou dalu*) to refer to the Australian continent to distinguish it from Australia as a country. As such, *Aozhou* is almost exclusively rendered as 'Australia' in this translation.

² Here the author speaks from a Eurocentric perspective that neglects the tens of thousands of years of Indigenous history in Australia. This disregard for Indigenous history was pervasive in studies on Australia's history at the time this book was published. More information regarding the history of Australia's Indigenous peoples can be found in Bruce Pascoe, *Dark Emu: Aboriginal Australia and the Birth of Agriculture* (Magabala Books, 2018).

約一市人口之多。如此地廣人稀，何以立國？政論家每引以為疑問；然夷考澳人百餘年來之奮鬥歷史，及其建國之天然優越條件，則澳洲之有今日，實亦自有其至理，決非偶然倖致之事。如澳洲今後在人口問題上，得到合理之解決，其建設前途之進步，正未可限量。所謂「今日之澳洲即明日之美國」不難達其目的，而實現此建國之理想也。

Currently, Australia has a population of less than seven million people, despite having a total area of more than three million square English miles.³ It covers an area equivalent to that of the United States, but its population is not even as large as that of New York City. As such, political commentators often ask: How can a nation be founded on such a vast yet sparsely populated landmass? Nonetheless, it is no mere accident that Australia is what it is today. In fact, its formation seems only natural once the efforts made in Australia over the past hundred or more years are examined and the natural conditions favourable to nation building are taken into account. The prospects for the further development of Australia are unlimited if it is able to find an effective way to increase its population. It is said that 'the Australia of today will be the America of tomorrow', a statement that will not be difficult for Australia to make reality.

吾國人士對於歐美各國政治經濟及社會問題，研究者頗多，著述亦甚豐富。而對澳洲問題，研究者似不多見，坊間尤罕有關澳洲之書籍出版，學者每引以為苦。余以旅奧多年，對於彼邦一般政治經濟及社會情形，索喜考查研究；尤對其百餘年來之建國事蹟，研讀之餘；深感興趣，久思一本所得，編著專書，以貢國人之參考。惟戰後回國，資料多未攜歸，而國內搜集此項資料，又非易事，故延展經年，未敢執筆，茲篇之作，實有賴於澳使艾格斯頓爵士之助，而友好多人如梁大鵬，楊覺天，鄭兆辰，任達生諸先生之鼓勵與催促，亦其重要原因也，梁任二先生對於本書原稿，皆為抽暇，詳加評閱，建議甚多，均應併此誌謝。再本書出版仍以時間關係，挂漏之處良多，錯

³ Here 'English miles' refers to English statute miles. Prior to the International Yard and Pound Agreement of 1959, there was a slight discrepancy between the miles used in the UK, the US and various Commonwealth nations. This book predates this agreement, therefore the author chose to give Australia's area in English statute miles for accuracy. Now disused, English statute miles were equivalent to 1609.341 metres, whereas today's miles (otherwise known as international miles), as stipulated under the International Yard and Pound Agreement, equate to 1609.344 metres. See Lewis V. Judson, *Weights and Measures Standards of the United States: A Brief History* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1963), 30-31.

誤在所難免，充實潤色，尚待異日也。讀者幸而教之。

There are many Chinese researchers and a wealth of Chinese writings on the politics, economics and societies of Europe and the United States. In contrast, Chinese researchers on Australia are few and far between. There is a pronounced lack of Chinese-language publications about Australia, which makes it difficult for Chinese scholars to find information about the country. Having spent many years in Australia, I find pleasure in researching and examining the general political, economic and social phenomena of the country. I am particularly interested in, and have extensively studied, the feats accomplished over the past hundred or more years to establish this nation. I have thought about compiling my knowledge into a book for a long time, to provide my compatriots with a specialist reference on Australia. Regrettably, I was unable to bring most of my materials about Australia back with me when I returned to China during the war. This, coupled with the fact that it is not easy to collect such information in China, meant that I did not dare pick up my pen for many years. This work heavily relied on the help of the Australian envoy Sir Eggleston (1875-1954),⁴ as well as encouragement and motivation from many individuals such as Liang Dapeng 梁大鵬 (1911-1998), Yang Juetian 楊覺天 (1904-1970), Zheng Zhaochen 鄭兆辰 (dates unknown) and Ren Dasheng 任達生 (1917-1947). I would like to express my thanks to Liang and Ren for taking time to review the manuscript of this book. They provided me with detailed comments and many suggestions. Lastly, I must say that this book is far from comprehensive due to time constraints relating to its publication. Errors are inevitable and can only be polished out at a later date. I look forward to being taught by readers as this book's inadequacies and mistakes are found.

民國三十三年四月一日駱介子序於重慶陪都

Preface by Luo Jiezi 駱介子 from the provisional capital of Chongqing⁵ on the 1st of April, ROC

⁴ Serving in China from 1941 to 1944, Sir Frederic Eggleston was the first diplomatic representative posted to the Republic of China by Australia. Although we have translated *shi* 使 as 'envoy' here, Eggleston was officially known as the Australian Minister to China. As an early proponent of Australian engagement in the Asia-Pacific region, Eggleston left a legacy of productive relations between Australia and China. More information regarding Eggleston, as well as other influential Australian figures in China in the 1940s and 1950s, can be found in William Sima, *China & ANU: Diplomats, adventurers, scholars* (Canberra: ANU Press, 2015).

⁵ Chongqing, formerly romanised as Chungking, was China's provisional capital (*peidu* 陪都) from 1937 to 1945.

(*minguo* 民國) 33.⁶

澳洲建國史

第一章 澳洲大陸的發現

第一節 中世紀南方大陸之揣測

History of the Building of the Australian Nation⁷

Chapter One – The Discovery of Australian Continent

Section One – Speculation of a Southern Continent in the Middle Ages

自中世紀一般地理學家，尤其是希臘羅馬地理學者，如托勒密 Ptolemy 等，確定地球形圓說之後，一般人咸謂地上氣候，其寒熱溫涼，亦隨地帶不同而有差別，例如近赤道的地方則熱，距赤道遠的地方漸涼，愈遠而氣候愈寒冷，於是乃有熱帶溫帶及寒帶地域之劃分。當時歐洲人民，從旅行貿易及居住所得的經驗，大都知道地中海沿岸各國，是在地球的溫帶上；但甚少有人由此溫帶而旅行到赤道附近的地方。因此赤道一帶氣候炎熱，是否可以居人呢？當時竟成為一般疑問。且有許多流行的傳說，謂赤道一帶，熱不可當，萬物多被蒸化，人類至此，不可以生存，因此逐無人敢往赤道一帶以探其究竟；但一般人仍相信超過赤道之南，必有南溫帶，正如北溫帶一樣，氣候當較溫和，人類亦可以繁殖，惟惜為炎熱之赤道所隔阻，致人類無法前往旅行貿易或居

⁶ This date is equivalent to the 1st of April, 1944. The calendar used by the author is the Republic of China (ROC) calendar (*Zhonghua Minguo li* 中華民國曆). Following Chinese dynastic tradition, it designates years according to the year of the ruling dynasty's reign. The ROC was founded in 1912, making 1912 the first year on this calendar, therefore ROC 33 is equivalent to 1944. Months and days under this system are identical to the Gregorian calendar.

⁷ The original title reads '*Aozhou Jianguo Shi* 澳洲建國史', which at first glance seems to be best translated as 'A History on the Founding of Australia'. However, this book is not focused on Australia's founding in 1901. In fact, it covers Australian history up until the interwar period, indicating that *jian* 建 (to build, to found, to establish) is used in a broad sense. This is consistent with historical usage of the term *jianguo* 建國, which did not necessarily denote the founding of a country until after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. As such, *jianguo* in the title refers to the building of a nation rather than the founding of a nation. Interestingly, given the formative period of Chinese history this book was written in, the author likely penned this work as an instructive reference for the development of his own country. This follows the Chinese tradition of using the past as a guide for the future, as can be seen in historical works such as *Shiji* 史記 (Records of the Grand Historian) and *Zizhi Tongjian* 資治通鑑 (Comprehensive Mirror to Aid in Government). In light of these insights, we have translated the title as 'History of the Building of the Australian Nation' as we believe this translation best encapsulates both the scope of this book and the author's motivations for writing it.

住耳。當時一般學者中，亦有人想象揣測，南溫帶正與北溫帶相同，必有高出海面之大洲，大洲之北岸，或即濱於赤道，洲上亦必有人類居住，此類居民，其風俗習慣，或與北溫帶民居有不同之處，但其繁殖於南半球之經過狀況，亦正如吾人繁殖於北半球者，亦當有其千百年之歷史。以上種種，皆中世紀人對於南方大陸 Terra Australis Incognita 即今日澳洲之想像與揣測，由於此種想像與揣測，乃引起當時一般地理學家熱烈研究之興趣，亦即為歐洲人在中世紀探求發現澳洲大陸之動機。

After geographers of the Middle Ages, particularly Greco-Roman geographers such as Ptolemy (c. 100 AD - c. 170 AD),⁸ established that the Earth was round, most people believed that the Earth's climate varied in temperature in different regions. For example, it was thought that places near the equator were hot and that places far from the equator were cool. The farther away from the equator, the colder the climate. The world was therefore divided into tropical, temperate and polar zones. Based on experiences gained from travel, trade and habitation, most Europeans of the time knew that the countries along the Mediterranean Sea were in a temperate zone. Yet few travelled from this temperate zone to places near the equator. Many therefore wondered: Is the climate at the equator too hot for human habitation? There were many popular myths at the time, telling of heat at the equator so overwhelming that almost everything had been vaporised. Humans could not survive there. Wary of these myths, no one dared to venture to the equator to see it for themselves. Nonetheless, people still firmly believed that there was a southern temperate zone south of the equator. They believed that the climate there was mild and suitable for human habitation, just like the northern temperate zone. But, unfortunately, the scorching equator formed a barrier that made it impossible for humans to travel, trade or live in the Southern Hemisphere. Back then, some scholars also surmised that the southern temperate zone was the same as the northern temperate zone. They thought that there must be a continent rising out of the sea there and on the northern shore of the continent, perhaps near the equator, there must be human inhabitants. It was thought that the customs of these people were somewhat different from those in the northern temperate zone. However, it was also thought that they had a history of development just as long as us in the Northern Hemisphere. The above are all ideas and

⁸ There appears to be an error in the original here given Ptolemy did not live in the Middle Ages. He lived in the Roman Empire several centuries before the Middle Ages. See Klaudios Ptolemy, John Berggren and Alexander Jones, *Ptolemy's Geography: An Annotated Translation of the Theoretical Chapters*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000).

speculations from the Middle Ages about *Terra Australis Incognita*,⁹ a once unknown southern continent that is today known as Australia. These ideas and speculations aroused much interest in geographers of the time and spurred Europeans to search for the Australian continent in the Middle Ages.

第二節 馬可波羅東方遊歷談

Section 2 – Marco Polo's Journey to the Orient

馬可波羅 Marco Polo 在十三世紀的時候，從其出生地威尼斯，經過歐亞大陸，前往中國，當其返歐時，乃改海道而行，由廈門海口起程，乘中國人製造之帆船，航行至波斯灣登陸，沿途所見所聞，頗為新異，例如經過馬來西亞之馬六甲海峽時，地與赤道毗近，相距不過兩度之差，氣候雖熱，未見為烈日所蒸化，向之所謂赤道不可通過之一般揣測，至是乃證其為非。又著名地理學家托勒密所揣繪之南方大陸圖，其所佔面積甚為廣大，圖之一端，在西面與非洲南部相連接，另一端在東面與亞洲東部相貫通，如是印度洋竟變為亞洲非洲及南方大陸三大洲中之一個天然大湖，東與太平洋既然隔絕，西與大西洋亦無水道可通，此皆中世紀地理學家所繪世界地圖時之普遍現象，無人敢辯證其為不確；但自馬可波羅東方歸來，沿海航行通過馬來海峽而入印度洋，是印度洋與太平洋之間顯見有水道可通，向之所謂南方大陸與亞洲東部陸地連接之揣測，至是乃為馬可波羅之航行經驗所糾正，因此遂有人更作進一步之推斷，謂南方大陸既在東面不與亞洲大陸相連接，其在西面亦未必與非洲大陸相貫通，是南方大陸應在南太平洋中獨成一洲，四面皆為海洋，即印度洋亦與太平大西兩洋均有水道可通達，不成其所謂天然大湖矣。馬可波羅在其發表之東方旅行記內，特別指出馬來半島之南，尚有國名叫爪哇，爪哇之南，猶有卡齊、澎潭、馬紐爾諸島國，此類島國，或產胡桃，或產香料，或產金玉，或產藥材，以及其他可貴之商品，舉凡人類所需要之品物，無不生產豐富云云。如是歐洲商人以南方大陸必有厚利可圖，探險家以南方大陸必有神秘可探，政治家以南方大陸必可移殖人民，藉以開拓領土。因而在十四世紀及十五世

⁹ Here the author provides the Latin alongside Chinese in his original text. However, there is a typographical error and 'Incognita' is spelt as 'Incognila'. We have rectified this mistake in our translation. As for the term itself, Latin for 'Unknown Southern Land', '*Terra Australis Incognita*' was used extensively throughout history to refer to a hypothetical southern continent. The term fell out of use after Europeans discovered the southern continents of Australia and later Antarctica.

紀中，歐洲人紛紛東來以求發現南方大陸者，絡繹不絕，此皆受馬可波羅東方遊歷後，傳述其所見所聞之影響。

In the thirteenth century, Marco Polo (1254-1324) travelled through Eurasia from Venice, where he was born, to China. He returned from China via sea in a Chinese junk, departing from the port of Xiamen and landing in the Persian Gulf. He saw and heard many things new to him along his journey. For example, although the weather was hot, he was not vaporised by the scorching sun when passing through the Strait of Malacca in Malaysia, despite it being only two degrees from the equator. Speculation that the equator was impassable was therefore disproven. The famous geographer Ptolemy depicted *Terra Australis Incognita* as occupying an immense area in one of his maps. On the western side of his map, it was connected to southern Africa, and on the eastern side it joined with eastern Asia. The Indian Ocean was therefore shown as an enormous natural lake between the three continents of Asia, Africa and *Terra Australis Incognita*, isolated from the Pacific Ocean to the east and, in the west, separated by land from the Atlantic Ocean. This was how geographers generally portrayed maps of the world in the Middle Ages. No one dared to investigate whether they were accurate or not. However, after Polo's return from the Orient, it was evident that there existed a sea route between the Indian and Pacific oceans as Polo had entered the Indian Ocean via the Strait of Malacca¹⁰. The idea that *Terra Australis Incognita* was connected to eastern Asia was thereby abandoned based on Polo's sea journey. It was subsequently inferred that *Terra Australis Incognita* was not only disconnected to the Asian continent in the east, but also separate to the African continent in the west and therefore formed an independent continent in the South Pacific. This implied it was surrounded by sea and that the Indian Ocean was not an immense natural lake, but rather a body of water connected to both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. In his published journal about his travels to the Orient, Polo specifically mentions that there was a kingdom called Java south of the Malay Peninsula and that there were island kingdoms such as Kaqi, Pengtan and Maniuer¹¹ south of Java. According to Polo, these kingdoms produced all manner of things in abundance, including walnuts, spices, precious metals and stones, medicines and other valuable commodities. As

¹⁰ The author uses the term '马来海峡' (*Malai Haixia*), literally 'Malay Strait' here. However, no such strait exists so we have translated it as 'Strait of Malacca', the Malaysian strait that Polo sailed through on his return journey to Europe.

¹¹ It is unclear what Kingdoms Kaqi (卡奇), Pengtan (澎潭) and Maniuer (马纽尔) are referring to here.

such, European businessmen believed that *Terra Australis Incognita* abounded in untold riches, explorers considered *Terra Australis Incognita* to be full of mysteries to discover, while politicians deemed the continent suitable for colonisation and expansion of their territory. Therefore, Europeans of the 14th and 15th centuries travelled eastwards one after another hoping to find *Terra Australis Incognita*, all of them influenced by Polo's reports from his journey to the Orient.

第三節 葡萄牙西班牙人之東來探險

Section Three – Portuguese and Spanish Expeditions to the East

葡萄牙人在十五世紀時，對於航海與探險事業，有偉大之貢獻，尤其與發現南方大陸有極大之關係：（一）由於葡萄牙人之勇敢冒險，乃組織探險隊，沿非洲西岸向南航行，穿過赤道而至好望角，向之所謂赤道炎熱不能越過者，至是益證其為不確。（二）由於葡萄牙人之繞過好望角，歐亞兩洲之海上行程，自此開始，向日歐人之東來者，大都長途跋涉於歐亞大陸間之出地，至是航海而來，稱便實多。（三）由於葡萄牙人之航海經驗，乃有種種重要之發明，例如改造三桿桅船，發明觀測儀器，安置羅盤指針，以及測繪海上航線等等，便利於後之航海與探險者，為功不少。葡萄牙人在一四九八年先至印度南部，一五五一年佔領馬六甲，一五一六年曾航至中國東南部海岸，一五二六年發現新幾內亞北部，三十年間，航行探險，成功甚大；但自一五二六年後則專致力於印度瓜哇馬六甲各地之建設，與貿易之發展，探險工作，遂因而停頓，素所稱之南方大陸的澳洲，則尚未被其發現，葡萄牙人之海上霸權，亦自此日趨衰落，西班牙人乃繼之而起。

The Portuguese made great contributions to navigation and exploration in the fifteenth century, which were particularly consequential for the discovery of *Terra Australis Incognita*. Firstly, driven by their adventurousness, the Portuguese organised expeditions to sail south along the west coast of Africa. By crossing the equator and reaching the Cape of Good Hope, they disproved claims that the equator was too hot to cross. Secondly, by rounding the Cape of Good Hope, the Portuguese opened a sea route between Europe and Asia. Prior to the Portuguese rounding of the Cape of Good Hope, the majority of European travellers could only make it to the East after long, arduous treks through the territories separating Europe

and Asia. The opening of a sea route made travel to the East much more convenient. Thirdly, Portuguese seafaring experiences led to a myriad of important inventions, such as the construction of three-masted ships, the invention of navigational instruments, the introduction of pointers on compasses and the charting of sea routes.¹² These were significant contributions to navigation that benefited later navigators and explorers. The Portuguese first arrived in southern India in 1498, occupied Malacca in 1551, sailed to the southeastern coast of China in 1516 and discovered northern New Guinea in 1526. Over a period over 30 years, their maritime expeditions made immense discoveries. However, from 1526 onwards, the Portuguese devoted themselves to establishing colonies in Malacca, Java, India, as well as developing trade with these areas. Exploratory missions ceased as a result. Australia, then known as *Terra Australis Incognita*, was therefore not discovered by the Portuguese. After steadily declining from then on, Portuguese maritime hegemony was succeeded by the Spanish.

西班牙人之探險，其途徑與方向，正與葡萄牙人相反，例於哥倫布之發現美洲，係自歐洲向西而行，越過大西洋而至新大陸，麥哲倫之發現摩鹿加與菲律賓羣島，亦係越過大西洋，繞南美洲而至太平洋西岸。西班牙人在南太平洋發現之島嶼甚多，例如所羅門羣島，聖大克盧斯羣島，皆為其探險家孟得拉於一五六七年所發現。又一六〇五年，西班牙人托勒士並發現澳洲與新幾內亞間之一個海峽，後即以其名稱之為托勒士海峽 Torres Strait。但自始至終，澳洲本土未為西班牙人所發現。據歐洲一般學者意見，葡萄牙人西班牙人之所以未能發現澳洲有兩大原因：一因兩國當時所發現佔領之地方甚多，不得不集中其人力財力，進行開發與建設工作；一因兩國當時探險者，每至澳洲東岸附近之海面，即為季風或西方貿易風所阻擊探險人員，犧牲不少。於是乃放棄

¹² Despite being well-versed in the navigational usages of the compass, it does not appear that the Portuguese made any significant improvements to compass technology. However, they did make important advances in the areas of ship design, navigational instruments and charting, as suggested by the author. Specifically, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, they developed a type of ship known as caravels. These ships were lightweight vessels with three or four masts, which were particularly effective at travelling up and down the African coast. They also invented the nautical astrolabe, sometimes referred to as the mariner's astrolabe, a device that could be used to determine latitude by viewing the sun or certain stars. As for charting and cartography, state-of-the-art nautical charts and detailed maps were produced as a result of extensive Portuguese maritime exploration. See Martin Elbl, *The Portuguese Caravel and European Shipbuilding: Phases of Development and Diversity*, (Lisbon: Tropical Research Institute, 1985) and Roger Crowley, *How Portugal Seized the Indian Ocean and Forged the First Global Empire*, (London: Faber and Faber, 2015).

其探求南方大陸之意念與目的。

Spanish expeditions were conducted in the opposite direction to the Portuguese. For example, Columbus' (1451-1506) discovery of the Americas was made by travelling westwards from Europe, sailing across the Atlantic Ocean until he discovered the New World. Similarly, Magellan (1480-1521) discovered the Moluccas and the Philippines by crossing the Atlantic Ocean, rounding South America and arriving on the western shores of the Pacific. Many South Pacific islands were discovered by the Spanish, such as the Solomon Islands and the Santa Cruz Islands, which were discovered by the Spanish explorer Mendaña (1541-1595) in 1567. In 1605, Torres, also a Spaniard, discovered a strait between Australia and New Guinea, which would later take his name and be known as the Torres Strait. However, Australia was never discovered by the Spanish. European scholars generally believe there are two main reasons why the Portuguese and Spanish failed to discover Australia. Firstly, these two countries had already discovered and occupied many places at the time. They were therefore compelled to focus their manpower and financial resources on development and construction in areas already under their control. Secondly, monsoonal winds and westerly trade winds struck explorers from these two countries each time they entered waters off Australia's east coast, resulting in many casualties. The Portuguese and Spanish therefore abandoned their searches for *Terra Australis Incognita*.

第四節 荷蘭人發現澳洲西北部

Section Four – Dutch Discovery of Northwestern Australia

荷蘭人自一五九五年繞過好望角至東印度一帶，發展其貿易，十年之中，即在蘇門答拉爪哇各島，建立相當基礎。一六〇五年荷人詹松由爪哇乘一小舟向東航駛，經過班達海而至新幾內亞之南岸，由此後向南航行而至澳洲之東北部，此為歐洲人之首先發現澳洲本土者；但詹松之小舟，僅沿喀盆塔利灣 Gulf of Carpentaria 一帶航行，因見陸上土人性甚暴戾，而土地又甚荒瘠，似遠不如爪哇蘇門答拉等處之宜於建設開發，遂放棄其進一步之探求，而折返東印度。一六一五年荷蘭人第一次越過大西太平洋東來探險者，為休頓與賴爾二人，彼等係繞過南美洲而越渡南太平洋；但航至澳洲東部海面，忽為暴風所阻遏，乃折而西北行，至新幾內亞再經爪哇而歸返歐洲。此役航行

頗久，發現新地無多，認為探險工作上之失敗。此後荷人東來探險者，大都經繞好望角由此直向西行至印度洋中，再北轉而至其爪哇根據地。在一六一六年至一六一七兩年中，荷人探險之船隻，航至印度洋時，先後被狂暴之西南貿易風吹送至澳洲西部與南部者為數不少，因而澳洲西南海岸一帶，荷人探險者亦常登陸，作短期間之居留；惟以地甚貧瘠，土人性少殘暴，多未能久留即去；然由於以上歷次之發現，荷蘭政府對於南方大陸之探求，甚感興趣，且認為有價值之舉動。於是在一六四二年，由荷印總督梵第門 Anthony Van Diemen 主持組織規模較大之探險隊，並以少年達斯曼 Janszoon Tasman 為首領。當達斯曼南航至印度洋中南緯度四十三度之處，再折而東駛，乃發現澳洲東南海面一大島，即稱之為塔斯馬尼亞 Tasmania，後因經營建設成為澳洲聯邦中之一邦。惟達斯曼此次航行主要目的，不在探求南方大陸，乃在為荷蘭國闢一南太平洋上之航路，以便荷人此後可由好望角直達南美洲而與西班牙人在南美洲一帶爭取霸權。故當達斯曼發現塔斯馬尼亞後，不向北面航行以探求澳洲東南部大陸，乃竟向東面航行，意在趕到南美洲而達其原來之主要目的。達斯曼向東航後，不及十日，又發現兩大海島，即今後之紐西蘭國，其為欣悅，並認為由此地前往南美洲乃輕而易舉之事，航路可通無疑，不必繼續東去，乃折而北繞新幾內亞回到爪哇報告沿途所發現之各地。荷印當局聽達斯曼報告後，認為其所發現者，甚有價值，應繼續探求，乃於一六四四年，再命其出發探查以下二事：（一）新幾內亞島與澳洲大陸之間，有無相隔之水道？（按西班牙人托勒士於一六〇五年所發現之托勒士海峽 Torres Strait 此時尚未為荷人所知）（二）澳洲大陸本身，有無水道以貫通南北？以上二事，經達斯曼探查後，其所答覆一則正確，因其謂澳洲為一整個大陸，並無水道以貫通南北；一則不正確，因其謂澳洲與新幾內亞間陸地相接，未有水道以溝通太平洋與印度洋；但自此以後，荷蘭人因致力於荷印之開發，對於澳洲本土，再無新的發現，而澳洲東部肥美膏腴之地，亦久無歐人探險者足跡一至，此或天意使然以待英人之來臨。

The Dutch first arrived in the East Indies¹³ via the Cape of Good Hope in 1595 and started developing trade operations there. Within a decade, they had established significant bases on the islands of Sumatra and Java. In 1605, the Dutchman Janszoon (1570-1630)¹⁴ took a small

¹³ Now an archaic term, 'East Indies' historically referred to the lands, primarily islands, east of India, which today comprise the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and other parts of Southeast Asia. See Ian Burnett, *East Indies* (Kenthurst: Rosenberg Publishing, 2013) for more information about the region and its colonial history.

¹⁴ Willem Janszoon was a Dutch navigator and later colonial governor in the Dutch East Indies. More information

vessel east from Java, sailed through the Banda Sea and arrived on the southern shores of New Guinea. He then continued south until he reached northeastern Australia, making him the first European to discover the Australian mainland. However, Janszoon's small vessel meant he was only able to sail along the Gulf of Carpentaria.¹⁵ Given the fierce natives he saw there,¹⁶ as well as the area's barren landscape, which paled in comparison to the readily developable land on Java and Sumatra, Janszoon eventually decided to forego further explorations of the continent and turn back to the East Indies. In 1615, after navigating around South America and through the South Pacific, Jacob Le Maire (1585-1616) and Willem Schouten (c. 1567-1625) were the first Dutch explorers to make it to the East by crossing both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. However, they were suddenly struck by storm winds when they reached waters off eastern Australia. They therefore made a course to the northwest and returned to Europe via New Guinea and Java. This expedition was considered a failure as few discoveries were made despite its length. Following this expedition, the majority of Dutch explorers to the East sailed west from the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean, before turning north to their base in Java.¹⁷ In the two years of 1616 and 1617, the vessels of many Dutch explorers were blown off course by roaring southwesterly trade winds, sending them to western and southern Australia. Consequently, Dutch explorers frequently made land and brief stays on Australia's southwest coast, although most were unable to stay for extended periods because of the inhospitable landscape and fierce natives there. These discoveries

regarding him can be found in Jan E. Heeres, *The Part Borne by the Dutch in the Discovery of Australia: 1601-1765* (London: Luzac & Co, 1899), iii-viii. It is worth noting that his name is sometimes abbreviated to Willem Jansz, and has been spelled inconsistently in English-language literature, appearing as Jansen, Janssen and Janzen. In Janszoon's time, surnames were uncommon in Holland. Instead, people generally took their father's first name combined with the Dutch word for son (*zoon*) as their second names. As such, Janszoon literally translates to 'Jan's son' and was frequently abbreviated in Dutch literature given this convention was commonplace. However, Dutch to English translators unaware of this tradition sometimes made mistakes expanding his surname during the translation process, creating many different spellings of his surname in English-language literature.

¹⁵ In this sentence, the author provides English alongside Chinese in his original text. However, there is a typographical error and 'Carpentaria' is spelt as 'Carpenteria'. This mistake has been rectified in our translation.

¹⁶ Far from just seeing Indigenous Australians, Janszoon and his men found themselves in conflicts with them, during which several of his men were killed. See Heeres, *The Part Borne by the Dutch in the Discovery of Australia*, 5.

¹⁷ The author appears to have made an error here. It is geographically impossible to sail west from the Cape of Good Hope and arrive in the Indian Ocean. Instead, you would arrive in South America. Although Le Maire and Schouten did in fact reach the East Indies via the South Atlantic and South Pacific, they did not do so via the Cape of Good Hope and their route was not adapted into a conventional sailing route. This western route to the East Indies was too lengthy and time-consuming to be a good choice for traders. Indeed, from 1616 onwards, it was compulsory for sailors of the Dutch East India Company to take the Brouwer Route to the East Indies, a route which took them not west but east from the Cape of Good Hope. See Harm Stevens, *Dutch Enterprise and the VOC, 1602-1799*, (Zutphen: Walburg Pers, 1998).

attracted much interest from the Dutch government, which saw the exploration of *Terra Australis Incognita* as a valuable endeavour. As such, in 1642, Anthony Van Diemen (1593-1645), then Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, put together a large-scale expedition team led by the young Abel Tasman (1603-1659).¹⁸ After sailing south through the Indian Ocean to the 43rd parallel south,¹⁹ Tasman swung east, discovering a large island in waters off southeastern Australia. He named this island Tasmania. It would later develop into one of the federated states of Australia. However, the main purpose of this expedition was not to explore *Terra Australis Incognita*. His primary mission was to open up a sea route in the South Pacific for the Dutch Republic²⁰ so that Dutch sailors would be able to sail directly to South America from the Cape of Good Hope, enabling them to compete for hegemony with the Spanish in South America. Therefore, Tasman did not sail north to explore the southeast of the Australian continent after discovering Tasmania. Instead, he pressed east to South America to complete his primary mission. Less than ten days after sailing east from Tasmania, Tasman discovered another two large islands, which today form the country of New Zealand. He was delighted with this discovery and decided it was unnecessary for him to continue any further east as he thought that the onward journey to South America would be straightforward and unobstructed. He thus navigated north and, after rounding the north of New Guinea, returned to Java to report the places he had discovered on this journey. After receiving Tasman's reports, the Dutch authorities in the East Indies²¹ determined his discoveries to be valuable and worthy of further exploration. Tasman was consequently dispatched a second time in 1644 to answer the following two questions: 1) Is there a strait of water separating the island of New Guinea

¹⁸ The author has spelt 'Anthony' incorrectly in the original, spelling it as 'Anthoney'. This mistake has been rectified in our translation. As for Abel Janszoon Tasman, the author refers to him as simply 'Janszoon Tasman' in the original, using his middle name – Janszoon – in place of his first name. This has also been rectified in our translation where he is referred to as 'Abel Tasman'.

¹⁹ The 43rd parallel south refers to a circle of latitude 43 degrees south of the equator. It is part of a latitude known as the 'Roaring Forties', denoting the latitudes between 40°S and 50°S, where strong westerly winds expedite eastward marine journeys. The Dutch took advantage of these winds to facilitate trade with the East Indies, such as when taking the Brouwer Route. See Anna Brassey, *In the trades, the tropics, and the roaring forties*, (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1885).

²⁰ From the late sixteenth century until the late eighteenth century, the area now known as the Netherlands was known as the Dutch Republic (and sometimes the Republic of the United Netherlands), hence the translation of '*Helanguo* 荷蘭國' as 'Dutch Republic' here. During this period, particularly from the late sixteenth century to the seventeenth century, the Dutch were the dominant world power, establishing colonies and a trade empire across the globe. For more information regarding the Dutch Republic and this period of history, see Johnathan Israel, *The Dutch Republic: Its rise, greatness and fall, 1477-1806*, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998).

²¹ The Dutch colonial authorities of the time were based in Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies. Geographically, Batavia corresponds to Jakarta, Indonesia's present-day capital located on the island of Java.

and the Australia continent? (At the time the Dutch were still unaware of the discovery of the Torres Strait by the Spaniard Luis Váez de Torres (c. 1565 - c. 1615) in 1605); 2) Is there a waterway connecting the north and south of the Australian continent? Following this expedition, Tasman concluded correctly that the Australian continent was a single landmass without a waterway traversing it from north to south. As for the first question, he incorrectly concluded that the Australian continent and New Guinea were connected, and that there was no strait connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The Dutch made no subsequent discoveries regarding Australia after this expedition as they were focused on developing the East Indies. So the fertile lands of eastern Australia remained untouched by European explorers, as if it was God's will to have the area await the arrival of the British.

第五節 英國人發現澳洲東南部

Section Five – British Discovery of Southeastern Australia

英人之首至澳洲探險者，為但披爾 William Dampier，彼在一六八七年，至東印度一帶參加專以劫掠海上商人為業之盜船工作，因而隨同夥伴，先到帝汶島 Timor。一六八八年再流至澳洲西北部，棲息於沙漠荒野之地，約兩個月之久，後又泛遊於印度洋中，次年到達印度。但披爾以與同伴在印發生齟齬，局勢甚僵，乃憤而潛歸英國，惟彼為一受有教育之青年，文筆亦其流暢，到英後即將其在東印度及澳洲西北部一帶所見所聞，描寫盡致，編印小本，流行社會，頗引起當時英國上下之注意，因而在一六九九年，英政府特派其自率探險隊員多人，前往澳洲大陸再作詳細之探查，惜彼等此行，仍僅在澳洲西北部沿海一帶考查，未深入內地，即北繞新幾內亞，發現新不列顛 New Britain 新愛爾蘭 New Ireland 羣島而已。並未由此再向東南航行，而發現今日之澳洲東部。

William Dampier (1651-1715) was the first British explorer to set foot on Australia. He arrived in the East Indies in 1687 working on a privateer ship pillaging sea merchants.²² Accompanying

²² Privateering was essentially piracy with a sovereign mandate. Specifically, privateering involved the granting of sovereign commissions to private individuals to attack foreign vessels, generally enemy vessels during times of war. Those engaged in such privateering, known as privateers, were not only authorised to seize any property or persons captured in these naval conflicts, but were also permitted to sell on for profit anything or anyone captured. Trade ships were therefore often targeted because of their bountiful cargoes. It was therefore very lucrative and was an effective way for European powers to boost their naval power. European rulers encouraged privateering for much of European history until it was effectively abolished with the Declaration of Paris in 1856,

his shipmates, Timor was his first port of call. He then travelled to northwestern Australia in 1688 where he sojourned in the desolate desert there. He sailed into the Indian Ocean two months later, arriving in India the following year. However, full of resentment after an irreparable fall out with his companions, he decided to covertly return to Britain. As a well-educated young man and talented writer, Dampier decided to pen down in detail his experiences in the East Indies and northwestern Australia after arriving back in Britain. His tales were published as a book²³ that became a popular sensation in Britain at the time. As such, in 1699 he was specially commissioned by the British government to lead a large expedition to further explore the Australian continent. Unfortunately, only coastal areas in northwestern Australia were explored during this expedition and no efforts were made to journey deep inland. The only discoveries made were two islands, New Britain and New Ireland, discovered when Dampier and his men were rounding New Guinea to the north. Dampier did not sail southeast from these islands to discover what is today eastern Australia.

因為但披爾之印行小冊，描寫南太平洋及澳洲各地景物之可愛，英國學者在十八世紀初葉，頗受其影響，亦多以寫述東印度及澳洲各地探險之事為時髦工作，其中較著名者，有達爾雲普爾 Alexander Dalrymple 彼在東印度公司任職多年，曾搜集有一六〇六年西班牙人托勒士之密存文件，內容即述說澳洲與新幾內亞間有一海峽可通，航海者可由太平洋至印度洋而無阻；但歐洲當時一般人士，因受荷蘭名探險家達斯曼報告之影響，均謂澳洲本土與新幾內亞島為一連接之大陸，其間並無海峽或水道相隔絕也。達爾雲普爾對於澳洲問題既研究有素，除寫作描寫外，並擬詳求政府准其組織探險隊親至澳洲大陸再探查其實情，無如當時英之海軍部，以彼為一尋常文人，不習水性恐其難以勝任，乃選派海軍上尉詹姆士庫克 James Cook 率領規模較大之探險隊，於一七六九年三月，向南航行，以從事於澳洲大陸之探察。

British scholars of the early eighteenth century were influenced by Dampier's book

although Prussia did engage in privateering in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. During Dampier's time, British privateers generally targeted Dutch vessels, especially during the Anglo-Dutch Wars. See Kris E. Lane, Kris Lane and Robert Levine, *Pillaging the Empire: Global Piracy on the High Seas, 1500-1750*, (Abingdon: Routledge, 2015).²³ Here the author uses the term '小本' (*xiaoben*), literally 'small book', to refer to Dampier's book, while it is referred to as a '小冊' (*xiaoce*), 'small booklet', at the start of the next paragraph. However, Dampier's book, *A New Voyage Round The World*, is hardly small. In fact, it contains over 400 pages. For this reason, and for more idiomatic English in the sentences that refer to his book, 'small' is not present in the translations of these sentences.

describing the beauty of scenery in the South Pacific and Australia. In fact, it became a trend to write about adventures in the East Indies and Australia. Alexander Dalrymple (1737-1808) was a notable author of this period who held positions in the East India Company for many years.²⁴ While searching through previously unseen documents from the Spaniard Torres' 1606 journey, Dalrymple discovered notes stating that there was a passable strait between the Australian continent and New Guinea, implying that sailors could navigate from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean unimpeded. However, most Europeans at the time, having been influenced by the reports of the famous Dutch explorer Abel Tasman, wrongly believed that the Australian landmass and New Guinea island formed one connected continent that was not separated by any waterways or straits. Dalrymple was very well-read on Australia. He not only wrote about the continent, but also drafted requests to the British government to commission him to lead an expedition to Australia to study the continent in person. However, the British Admiralty²⁵ regarded him as a simple scholar unaccustomed to life at sea. Concerned about Dalrymple's competency to lead such an expedition, the Admiralty appointed the naval lieutenant James Cook (1728-1729) to lead a large-scale mission to Australia. In March 1769, he set off south from Britain to search for the Australian continent.²⁶

當時歐洲人士仍多揣測南太平洋方面，除已發現之澳洲外，尚另有一大陸，即所謂南方大陸，或位於好望角與澳洲之間，或位於澳洲與南美洲之間，此大陸一旦發現，其中寶藏必甚豐富，探掘無窮，傳說紛紜，莫衷一是。英人由於在十七世紀末葉，艱難困苦之奮鬥，漸漸握有海上霸權，對於以上種種傳說，極感興趣，乃先後遣派探險隊至南太平洋一帶從事探求；但終無結果，而所發現者，仍為澳洲周圍之海島及紐西蘭一帶之陸地而已。

At the time, Europeans postulated that there was another continent in the South

²⁴ Like its Dutch counterpart the Dutch East India Company, the East India Company, also known as the British East India Company or sometimes the English East India Company, specialised in trade in Asia. The company seized many territories, often administering them as colonies, and at its height it accounted for half of the world's trade. See John Keay, *The Honourable Company: A History of the English East India Company*, (New York: MacMillan Publishing, 1994).

²⁵ The British Admiralty was the government body in command of the British navy – formally known as the Royal Navy – at the time. It was dissolved in 1964, when naval authority was transferred to the British Ministry of Defence. See Nicholas Rodger, *The Admiralty*, (Lavenham: Terence Dalton, 1979).

²⁶ This sentence is historically inaccurate given Cook was unaware he would be searching for the Australian continent when he departed. As outlined below, Cook's primary mission was to view the transit of Venus from Tahiti. Only after doing so did he open his secret instructions to search for the Australian continent.

Pacific in addition to the already-discovered Australian continent. Referred to as *Terra Australis Incognita*,²⁷ it was hypothesised that this continent was located between the Cape of Good Hope and the Australian continent or between the Australian and South American continents. There were a myriad of differing myths and opinions about this continent, which, if found, would supposedly provide boundless riches. Against adversity, the British gradually came to rule the seas in the late seventeenth century and were extremely interested in these tales about *Terra Australis Incognita*. They therefore sent several expeditions to search for the continent, all to no avail. They were only able to discover islands lying off the coast of Australia, the landmasses that make up New Zealand.

詹姆士庫克為當時探險隊或發現澳洲之最成功者。彼於一七六九年奉海軍部令，由大西洋南航，繞過麥雷倫海峽而至太平洋南部之大溪地，Tahiti 因彼同時奉有英國皇家學會 Royal Society 之令，在大溪地島觀測是年太白星穿過地球與太陽間之一種天文形態，彼同時並帶有科學家如班克斯 Joseph Banks 等沿途考察研究發現諸地之種種生物情形，以便詳細報告政府。按庫克當時所奉政府之密令，大概如下：

Of that period, Cook's expeditions were perhaps the most successful in finding Australia. In 1769, under orders from the Admiralty, he sailed south through the Atlantic Ocean, bypassed the Strait of Magellan²⁸ and navigated to Tahiti in the South Pacific Ocean. Cook had a mission from the Royal Society²⁹ to observe the transit of Venus from Tahiti. He

²⁷ Interestingly, Cook did not refer to the Australian continent as *Terra Australis Incognita* but as New Holland, the name given to the continent by Abel Tasman. During Cook's time, *Terra Australis* (sometimes suffixed with *Incognita*) referred to a then undiscovered landmass postulated to exist in the Southern Hemisphere. This hypothetical continent was eventually found in the nineteenth century and is now known as Antarctica. As for the term 'Australia', it was first suggested by the English explorer Matthew Flinders (1774-1814) and in the early nineteenth century colonial administrators in Sydney adopted the term to refer to the present-day Australian continent. It subsequently became easy to conflate the two continents, eventually precipitating the term 'Antarctica' to denote what was previously known as *Terra Australis*. See Matthew Flinders, *A Voyage to Terra Australis*, (London: G. and W. Nicol, 1814) for his suggestion of the term 'Australia' and Margaret Cameron-Ash, *Lying for the Admiralty*, (Kenthurst: Rosenberg Publishing, 2018) for accounts of Cook's language when referring to the landmasses now known as Australia and Antarctica.

²⁸ The middle character in the three characters the author uses for 'Magellan' is illegible. When referring to the Strait of Magellan, 'Magellan' is typically written as 'Maizhelun 麥哲倫' in Chinese, although, based on what can be seen of the original characters in this sentence, it appears that the author may have written 'Maileilun 麥雷倫' in the original. 'Lei 雷' is therefore used in the Chinese text here.

²⁹ Still operating to this day, the Royal Society was founded in 1660 after a lecture by the famed Christopher Wren (1632-1723). It is an organisation that strives to support scientific excellence and utilise science for the benefit of humanity. The Royal Society was heavily involved in astronomy at the time and therefore sent Cook on an important mission to make astronomical observations. See "History of the Royal Society," The Royal Society, last accessed June 8, 2021, <https://royalsociety.org/about-us/history/>.

had scientists such as Joseph Banks (1743-1820)³⁰ with him to investigate and study the lifeforms of all the places visited on this journey so that detailed reports could be created for the government. The secret instructions given to Cook were roughly as follows:³¹

「在南太平洋大溪地島完成皇家學會所委託觀察天文現象之使命後，應即率隊向南航行，直至南緯度約四十度處，再向西航行，以求發現傳說多年之南方大陸；倘此大陸不能發現，則沿南緯度三十五度至四十度之洋面，再向西航行，直至紐西蘭島而探查該島之東部海岸線，因荷蘭大探險家達斯曼當年所發現者，僅為該島之西岸，固未知該島全部狀況也。如果此行幸而發現所揣測之南方大陸，務將大陸之全部海岸，測繪完竣，而陸上物產狀況，亦詳細查明，並與該大陸之居民，多方聯絡，發生好感，或賜予禮物，訂結盟交，如事勢可能，即以英皇名義設立若干商務站，而奠立異日與該大陸相互貿易之基礎」。

After completing the mission bestowed upon you by the Royal Society to observe an astronomical phenomenon from Tahiti in the South Pacific, you are to command your vessel south until you reach the southern latitude of approximately 40 degrees and then sail west in an attempt to discover the long-fabled *Terra Australis Incognita*. If unable to discover this continent, you are to continue sailing west between the 35th and 40th southern parallels until you reach New Zealand.³² You are to survey this island's eastern shoreline as its full extent remains unknown given Tasman, the great Dutch explorer, only discovered its western shores. If you are fortunate enough to encounter the postulated *Terra Australis Incognita* on this voyage, you are to chart its

³⁰ As a botanist, Banks described, illustrated and collected samples of the plants he encountered on this voyage, many of which were unknown to Europeans at the time. His discoveries catapulted him to fame upon his return to Britain. Subsequently, he became the president of the Royal Society, a position he held for four decades, and even advised King George III on botanical matters. See Patrick O'Brien, *Joseph Banks*, (London: The Harvill Press, 1997).

³¹ A copy of the secret instructions given to Cook can be found at "Secret Instructions to Lieutenant Cook 30 July 1768," Museum of Australian Democracy, last accessed June 8, 2021, <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-67.html>. As the secret instructions are over three pages long, the author summarised them instead of translating them. This translation back into English is therefore also a summary of the original instructions and differs significantly from what Cook received from the British Admiralty, although the original instructions were consulted in the translation process.

³² The author uses the characters '紐西蘭' (*Niuxilan*) for 'New Zealand' in the original text. This is a dated translation of the term, which, strictly speaking, is actually a transliteration based on the Cantonese pronunciation of these three characters. Nowadays, 'New Zealand' is generally translated as '新西蘭' (*Xinxilan*), where '新' (*xin*) is a translation of 'New' and '西蘭' (*xilan*) is a transliteration of 'Zealand'. '新西蘭' is therefore a product of both translation and transliteration.

complete shoreline, while also investigating in detail the resources present there. You are also to establish contact with the peoples of this continent. You are to cultivate goodwill with them, bestow gifts upon them and form alliances with them. If circumstances allow, you are also to establish several trading posts in the name of the king to act as a bases for future trade with this continent.

庫克接奉上項密令後，即由英起程，繞過南美洲前往大溪地島，途中並未發現所傳說之南方大陸，再由大溪地向西南航行，亦未見南方大陸之蹤影，於是再向西北航行，至紐西蘭島，居留島上六月有餘，逐將全島海岸及面積地形均測繪完竣。按照英海軍部之命令，紐西蘭測繪完竣後，即可起程回國；但庫克自念遠道而來，所帶食物猶可供數月之用，應乘此際，探求尚未為他人所發現之澳洲東部，於是決定離紐西蘭島向西北航行，果於一七七〇年四月二十日，在南緯度三十七度處、遙見澳洲東部海岸，迨登陸後，即發現地質肥美，草木暢茂，宜於居人，極為欣喜，當即稱呼此地為新南威爾斯 New South Wales，其所同來之植物學家班克斯亦即稱呼登陸之處為植物灣 Botany Bay。由此再沿東岸向北航行，直至澳洲東北岸之頂角為止，全部肥沃之地，一一繪測完竣，庫克乃正式宣布凡以上所發現者，均為大英帝國所佔有之領土，亦即英國開始佔領澳洲之日。由於庫克此次探險之發現，凡在十八世前歐洲探險家均認為澳洲乃一廣大無垠之沙漠，無開墾之價值的觀念，至是始得一不正確之反證，又因庫克第二次之南來探險，往返於紐西蘭與大溪地之間，三年歲月，洋海探求，甚至航近南冰洋冰雪之區，猶未見中世紀以來歐人想像中所謂之南方大陸。於是「南方無大陸澳洲可耕種」自此之後，歐洲人數百年來之錯誤觀念，始為之糾正，而澳洲之真正發現，亦可謂成功於英人。

Cook set off from Britain after receiving the secret instructions. He sailed around South America to Tahiti, not discovering the fabled *Terra Australis Incognita*. He navigated southwest from Tahiti, still failing to see any signs of *Terra Australis Incognita*. He therefore made a course northwest until he reached New Zealand, where he remained for over six months, during which time he gradually charted the entire shorelines and topography of both the North and South Islands.³³ As per the secret instructions from the Admiralty, he could return to Britain

³³ The original text appears to suggest that Cook only mapped one island, however, in reality, he mapped both the North and South Islands of New Zealand. This has been elucidated in translation, to clarify Cook's activities.

after finishing mapping New Zealand. However, considering the distance he had already travelled, and with provisions sufficient for another few months, Cook thought he ought to take advantage of his circumstances and search for the east of the Australian continent, an area that remained undiscovered.³⁴ He therefore decided to leave New Zealand for the northwest and, from the 37th parallel south on the 20th of April 1770, he sighted the Australian continent from afar. Upon setting foot on the continent, Cook discovered fertile soil and dense vegetation. The area was suitable for human settlement. Delighted with this discovery, he proclaimed the area as New South Wales there and then. Banks, a botanist accompanying Cook, bestowed the name Botany Bay upon the place where they made landfall. From there, Cook sailed north along Australia's fertile east coast until he reached the northeast corner of the continent, mapping the shoreline as he went. Cook formally proclaimed that the areas he discovered on Australia's east coast belonged to the Great British Empire, marking the beginning of Britain's occupation of Australia. Cook's discoveries on this expedition were the first to disprove the idea that the Australian continent was a vast, boundless desert unworthy of cultivation, as was thought by pre-eighteenth century European explorers. Cook's second voyage to the South Pacific took three years, during which time he sailed between New Zealand and Tahiti. He even passed by the ice fields of the Southern Ocean, yet he did not discover *Terra Australis Incognita*, a continent that had existed in European imaginations since the Middle Ages. Cook's voyages, having disproved the existence of *Terra Australis Incognita* and discerned the arability of the Australian continent, rectified long-held yet mistaken European notions about the Southern Hemisphere. Given Cook's success, it can be said that the British were the first to truly discover Australia.

See Peter Aughton, *Endeavour: The Story of Captain Cook's First Great Epic Voyage*, (London: Cassell, 2002).

³⁴ Specifically, it remained undiscovered to Europeans. Aboriginal Australians had discovered this area thousands or perhaps tens of thousands of years before Cook did.