

ARTHUR PHILLIP

1738 – 1814



Photo of portrait by Wheatley 1786 (A.P aged 48)

Notes for KC talk at First Fleet Fellowship 25 May 2014

Attached :

- **TIMELINE** re A. Phillip's life/career, with numerical links to **EVALUATIONS**.
 - **EVALUATIONS** (on pink sheets) of A. Phillip by his Seniors, Peers and various history authors.
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ARTHUR PHILLIP - TIMELINE

1738 – 1753 The Boy

- [1, 2] Born in Bread Street Ward of City of London. Mother – Elizabeth (Breach, Herbert RN), Father – Jacob Phillip (a Language teacher, a German Jew denizen).
- [3, 4] Student at Greenwich Hospital Charitable School 1751-1753.

1753 – 1755 The Apprentice

- [5] Apprenticed to North sea whaler and coastal trader W Readhead.

1755 – 1757 Royal Navy I

- [6] Admitted to the Royal Navy at age 17 in 1755. He moved quickly through roles as Officer's Servant, Able-Bodied Seaman, Yoeman Corporal, Clerk, and Mid-shipman.

1757 Ashore I

- [7] Discharged as unserviceable (ie of no use).

1758 – 1761 Royal Navy II

- [8] He resumed at 1757 cut-off stage; by completing roles as Mid-shipman, Ordinary seaman, and Captain's Mate, and because he had served on 14 different vessels including action in many sea battles, he was qualified for appointment as a Lieutenant. He was provisionally appointed Lieutenant in July 1761; it was confirmed twelve months later after a significant sea battle victory.

1762 – 1774 Ashore II

- [9, 10] He married Charlotte (Tybott) Denison in July 1763 and they farmed two properties in Hampshire; by 1769 they were probably estranged.
- [11] In 1766 A.P was 'Overseer of the Poor'. (a County appointment).

1775 – 1778 Captain in Portuguese Navy

- [12] A Phillip accepted appointment (with approval of British Admiralty) as a Captain in the Portuguese Navy to assist in that country's battling with Spain. He quickly showed high sailing skills and effective leadership.
- During a lull in naval battles he commanded a frigate loaded with ~400 criminals from Lisbon to Buenos Aires.

1778 – 1780 Royal Navy III

[13] A.P rejoined the English Navy as First Lieutenant on HMS ‘Alexander’ on 9 October 1778

[14] On 2 September he became Commander of a Fire Ship in the Channel Fleet.

1780 – 1781 Ashore III

[15] He applied for Royal Navy service in any part of the world whatsoever but was left on the traditional half-pay for 16 months.

1781 – 1784 Royal Navy IV

He was Commander of the 64-gun ship ‘Europe’.

1784 – 1786 Ashore IV

England and France were at peace again and A.P, on post-Captain half-pay for 2½ years, spent a year in France and would have noted that the English government was thinking seriously about transporting convicts from overcrowded gaols and hulks to form a new Colony at NSW as found and claimed for England in 1770 by James Cook.

[16] He probably would also have noted recent developments in French ‘Enlightenment thinking’.

[17] A.P was doing some survey work during 1786 for the British Admiralty.

1786 Selected

[18] Arthur Phillip was offered position of Commander of the eleven vessel Fleet being prepared to transport convicts to NSW in 1787, and to be Captain of the Flagship ‘Sirius’.

[19] On 12 October he was appointed by the English Government to be Governor of NSW, including the new settlement when it began.

1786 – 1787 Preparations

[20, 21, 22] A.P planned much detail for the Fleet, the Voyage, and the Settlement to be at NSW. He corresponded extensively with Lord Sydney and other key people in the Admiralty and in the Government; he corresponded with Joseph Banks and other prominent citizens. Banks was quite generous with information, especially about Botany Bay and the natives there.

[23] By late January 1787 most of the eleven vessels were on the ‘Mother Bank’ at Portsmouth.

- [24] During February most of the stores and equipment provided were loaded on to the appropriate vessels. The vessels were :
 King's Ships - Sirius and Supply
 Storeships - 378 ton Fishburn, 375 ton Golden Grove, and 275 ton Borrowdale
 Transports - 452 ton Alexander, 333 ton Lady Penrhyn, 350 ton Prince of Wales, 335 ton Charlotte, 430 ton Scarborough and 274 ton Friendship.
- [25] The huge task of loading the diverse and often difficult people was completed by 12 March. The ~1420 personnel included :
 ~30 Senior Officials, 252 Troopers (Guards), 250 Naval Marines, 30 wives and 12 children, 53 volunteers, ~710 men convicts, ~70 women convicts and 13 children.

1787 – 1788 The 'First Fleet' Voyage

- [26] The 'First Fleet' of eleven vessels plus the frigate 'Hyena', which was to be a temporary escort, left Portsmouth on 13 March 1787.
- [27] The route had been defined as south to Tenerrife (in Canary Islands), then south- westerly to Rio de Janero (on Brazil coast), then south-easterly to Capetown (on Cape of Good Hope), then easterly past Van Diemen's Land, then north to Botany Bay on east coast of NSW (formerly New Holland).
- [28, 29] The Fleet had a serious shortage of supplies by the time it reached Rio; A.P through his good will from his time in the Portuguese Navy was able to negotiate the purchase of enough goods to get the Fleet to Capetown.
 At Capetown the Dutch were adamant, no supplies were available. No details were found but A.P must have argued very toughly to obtain basic supplies to get the Fleet to Botany Bay.
- [30] There was some misconduct during the 36 week voyage, including serious incidents. Two Officers had been given judicial powers by the English government so traditional formal penalties were applied. A.P advised Lord Sydney that the threat of a death penalty did not seem to worry the most incorrigible but they were concerned at the suggestion of off-loading to another vessel and delivery to New Zealand or Africa as food for the natives there.
- [31] He also expressed his opinion to London that capital punishment should be reserved for treason or wilful murder.
- [32] Towards the end of the voyage he obviously was enjoying the adventure and the command he had; but there was also evidence of his growing awareness of the multitudinous problems yet to be solved in setting up the envisaged settlement.
- [33] By the end of the voyage deaths at sea had included 24 convicts, one marine, and two others.

January 1788 Arrival at NSW

- [34] On 18 January Supply with A.P on board and Sirius sailed into Botany Bay and landed on the north shore. Early on 19 January three of the transports arrived and later in the day the other six vessels arrived.

- [35] Some officers were directed to examine the land around Botany Bay and to assess its suitability for a settlement site; A.P expressed his misgivings about it.
- [36] He and several trusted Officers with a minimal crew of marines on Sirius made the one day trip north to Port Jackson on 21 January to judge its suitability for a settlement site. They were most impressed with {Sydney Cove} on the south side of the large harbour, and the land along the sides of the {Parramatta River} flowing from the west; they returned to Botany Bay on 24 January.
- [37] The decision was taken, the little unpacking that had occurred was reversed and the Fleet set sail for {Sydney Cove} on 25 January. The French explorer La Perouse with his two ships entered Botany Bay as 'our' First Fleet left that bay.

26 January 1788 Arrival at {Sydney Cove}

- [38,39] To the north, through the night, through {The Heads} of Port Jackson, and moored at {Sydney Cove} with the {Tank Stream} for fresh water.
- [40,41] Tents and bedding (in preplanned areas and arrangements) set up for the first night onshore in {Australia}.
- [42] Arthur Phillip established a cautious but friendly contact with the local aborigines.
- [43] Records indicate that 1350 persons went ashore :
598 men convicts, 138 women convicts, 294 marines and civil officers, 27 wives and 37 children, plus troopers and volunteers.

27 Jan – 9 Feb The New Settlement {Sydney}

- [44] Shelters were built for stores (even though they were in serious shortage at this stage) and for equipment.
- [45] Gardens were dug for vegetables, fruit trees were planted, plots were prepared for timely sowing of grains, pens and shelters were constructed for the farm animals, and other needs such as freshwater and firewood collection were solved.
- [46] And 'That Speech' on 7 February. The Governor ...addressed the convicts in a short speech, extremely well adapted to the people he had to govern and who were then before him. In summary - among many circumstances that would tend to their future happiness and comfort, he recommended marriage, assuring them that indiscriminate and illegal intercourse would be punished with the greatest severity and rigour. Honesty, obedience, and industry, he told them, would make their situation comfortable, whereas a contrary line of conduct would subject them to ignominy, severities, and punishment.

1788 Governor Arthur PHILLIP

- [47] His powers were absolute; eg to remit sentences, to decide all disputes both executive and legislative, but he did have the two officers appointed from London with judicial powers to hear more serious cases at A.P request.

[48,49] The great distance of NSW from London and the apparent indifference of the Home Office increased A.P.'s responsibilities and the pressure on him to perform well in all of his duties.

[50] In February 1778 A.P. in accord with instructions received before departure from England, sent P G King with a small group of troopers and 15 selected convicts to Norfolk Island to claim it for England and to begin preparations for a settlement there but they soon returned. He also sent John Hunter and several other Officers down to Botany Bay to exchange pleasantries and information with La Perouse and his men.

1788 – 1789 The NSW Colony Grows and Matures

[51] A Government House had been erected, farming and some residence had extended to other Coves around the beautiful {Sydney} Harbour, some exploration along the 'western river' to {Rosehill} and {Parramatta} had been carried out efficiently.

[52,53] But some difficulties persisted from the continuing defeatism of some Officers from the Marines, the Military and even from those whose official roles were planned to support the Governor. They occasionally opposed A.P.'s efforts and several letters went to the Home Office recommending that the settlement be abandoned. Major Robert Ross was allegedly one such frequent protester; he was a leader of the marines and had been appointed Lt-Governor before departure from Portsmouth.

[54] A.P. wrote detailed letters to the Home Office explaining his reasoning in the contested issues and making pertinent comments about individual protesters.

[55] He was personally giving most of the directions to convicts re their work and other activities. Late in 1788 he moved some convicts to Parramatta as {Sydney's} agricultural shortcomings became clear.

[56] He repeatedly requested (as he had done before departure) that freemen be allowed to migrate to NSW, receive Land Grants and generally assist in the development of a balanced society (re convicts, ex-convicts and freemen). His ardent requests were not heeded at this stage.

[57] He often had to intervene when Fleet personnel were in dispute with natives; he had made some progress in helping the natives feel that they were part of the NSW Colony so he could and did resolve most disputes positively.

1790 - 1792 Different Things

[58] Early in 1790 the Governor sent a group of people under leadership of Major Robert Ross to Norfolk Island to resume the establishment of a settlement there.

[59] In March the Sirius was wrecked at Norfolk Island.

[60] On 3 June 1790, the 'Lady Juliana' a large ship from London arrived at {Sydney} fully laden with supplies.

[61] Later in June a 'Second Fleet' arrived. Most of the passengers were convicts and A.P. was shocked at their poor condition; and there were no free settlers on board.

- [62, 63] In 1791 and 1792 there were several exploratory expeditions to the west of {Sydney}. There were some puzzles about the relationships between the large rivers ({Hawkesbury} and {Nepean}) and about the nature of the extensive areas of water ({Brisbane Water} and {Pitt Water}). There was also great interest in the possibility of there being arable land beyond the encircling mountain ranges.
- [64] At one stage in 1791 settlement food supplies were in extremely short supply; A.P ruled and insisted that all rations, including his own, be pooled and then shared equally.
- [65] In October 1791 there were 213 acres of crop in the settlement and 126 head of farm animals. By October 1792 there were 1017 acres under crop including better grains but the community was still vitally dependent on overseas supplies for most needs, but survival was now generally thought possible.
- [66] A ‘Third Fleet’ arrived late in 1792 with a helpful load of supplies but again no free settlers; and again most of the new convicts were in poor condition.

Now back to Arthur Phillip.... “Our Governor Gone”

- [67, 68] By 1792 he knew that his plans for Parramatta and Rosehill had not been followed but he had enjoyed the westerly explorations and finding solutions to the various puzzles. He had continued solving settlement problems and guiding developments but health problems were becoming increasingly significant. He had several debilitating ailments and left {Sydney} on 11 December 1792; it was agreed that he return after curative treatment.
- [69] Doctors advised A.P and the Home Office that he should not return to the role of Governor in NSW. He resigned from his position as Governor of NSW as from 12 October 1792.

1793 – 1795 Ashore V

- [70] A.P still aspired to naval service and actively sought an RN commission.
- [71] He continued to offer general advice to the government about the NSW Colony eg the potential harm of rum in the Colony and the individuals making fortunes at the expense of the Crown.
- [72] In 1794 he married Isabella Whitehead; her father had moved his family to Bath in hope of health benefit from the famous waters. Arthur spent much of his time at Bath for the same reason. It is anticipated that he and Isabella met in the Bath Library.

1796 – 1797 Royal Navy V

- [73] A.P gave active service as Captain of two battleships, including battles, patrolling and escorting.
- [74] Early in 1797 amidst much unrest about terms and conditions throughout the seamen of the Navy, A.P when faced with threat of mutiny from his then crew, negotiated a pact which was accepted by the crew.

- [75] On 9 June 1797 Admiral Lord Nelson inspected Phillip's ship; he reported to Admiralty that the crew were healthy and disciplined, and that the ship was in excellent order and fit for any service.

1798 – 1804 Ashore VI

- [76] A.P remained in Admiralty service; he was much involved in training of 'Seafencibles' and in negotiating with wrongly 'Pressed' recruits.
- [77] In 1799 he was promoted to Rear-Admiral 'of the Blue'.
- [78] A.P and two others inspected ships and hospitals at three English naval bases in March 1801 and the reports were severely critical.
- [79] In 1802 he lent his charts of several South American harbours to the Hydrographic Office in London.
- [80] A.P declined an offer of Admiral in the Leeward Isles in 1802 and also an offer of Commander of all warships based in Ireland in 1803.
- [81] A.P in 1803 submitted his detailed report (which he had been considering for ~15 months) on the Seafencibles and the Impress Service; it emphasised planning and the best arrangements (probably amalgamation) for the future.

1805 – 1814 Retirement and d.1814

- [82] In 1805 Arthur Phillip was promoted to Rear Admiral of 'White Fleet', but by the end of the year he had been relieved of all duties (at age 67) and he was very disappointed.
- [83] In 1806 Mr and Mrs Arthur Phillip purchased a house in Bath.
- [84] A.P had a stroke in 1808. P G King and other former colleagues visited him over the following years and all concerned reportedly enjoyed the visits.
- [85] In July 1810 A,P was promoted to Vice Admiral of the Red,
- [86] In ~May 1814 A.P was promoted to Admiral 'of the Blue'.
- [87] Arthur Phillip died on 31 August 1814 at age 75 leaving a modest estate of ~£20,000; he had had an income from his service allowances but had never received any of the large 'cash prizes' sometimes awarded for very notable Naval service.

ARTHUR PHILLIP - EVALUATIONS

A.P Age

- Born 1738
- [1] Who would have thought that a man of no great family and without any connections should be appointed Commodore of the eleven ship Transport Fleet and Governor of a new English Colony in New Holland.
- [2] Some of the strengths and special abilities of German and Jewish people are probably reflected in Arthur Phillip's abilities, as well as many of the best British characteristics.
- 12 y.
- [3] This School was famous for excellent training for boys in Nautical Astronomy and modern Navigation.
- [4] Most of young Arthur's experiences from 1738 to 1753 prepared him with skills, understandings and attitudes for a seafaring life; he completed the School program relatively quickly but thoroughly. A very able student.
- 17 y.
- [5] He was ready for RN appointment after 3 years apprenticeship rather than the traditional 7 years. He was keen to absorb the whole craft of Seamanship.
- [6] Progress through specified skills and stages was closely monitored in the RN and accreditation was often hard to get due to niggardly senior officers.
- [7] Unserviceable.
- 20 y.
- [8] Determined. Resumed at cut-off point. Highly qualified at 22.
- 24 y.
- [9] Relatively normal.
- [10] Very relevant farming experience.
- 28 y.
- [11] Very community minded and willing to help solve problems.
- 37 y.
- [12] Thoroughly worthy of a Command. High sailing skills and leadership. Outstanding control of load of criminals. Portuguese authorities judged A.P to be brave, honest, obedient, self-sacrificing, of sensitive nature which did not harden under pressure, reliable and trustworthy.
- 40 y.
- [13] Competent Seaman and Leader.

- [14] Shades of Nelson ?
- 42 y.
- [15] Genuine motivation to serve in the Navy. An excellent navigator, strategic fighter and leader of men.
- 47 y.
- [16] Enlightenment type thinker.
- [17] Not an idler. Very capable and with wide range of abilities.
- 48 y.
- [18] Cousin Arthur ?
 He has voyaged further than most of his contemporaries – to the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Caribbean.
 A.P has doubled every Cape, navigated every sea, been severely tossed, and been longer on the sea than on the land.
 From inauspicious beginnings he had risen by his own merits, attracting commendations from those he served under and over.
- [19] He was selected as Governor of the proposed NSW Colony by the Home Department (Lord Sydney) and approved by the Government and the Sovereign.
 To some, the prospect of a British settlement in {Australia} seemed every bit as extraordinary as sending a man to the moon seemed almost two centuries later. But A.P was a man of great vision, imagination, passion and humanity.
- 49 y.
- [20] A.P planned all details of the voyage and the NSW settlement with meticulous zeal. He was incredibly diligent in communication with individuals in authority, making clear what and when arrangements and supplies were required.
- [21] Made for the purpose; never did man better know what to do nor have determination to see it done.
- [22] A.P proposed to treat the aborigines kindly and to establish harmonious relations with them. He resolved to reform as well as discipline the convicts.
- [23] As time for sailing drew near and potential causes of chaos emerged, A.P remained calm and effective in managing the problems.
- [24] He maintained his temperate disposition and persistent diligence and thoroughness through much turmoil, excitement, and disinterest from some of his Officers.
- [25] Most RN Captains are competent men but Arthur Phillip is the ‘one in a thousand’ of them for this unique and huge task of getting the Fleet to NSW and forming a Colony based mainly on ‘thieves’. One other report commented that in Arthur Phillip, but not generally in other Captains, is blended the Gentleman, the Scholar and the Seaman.

- [26, 27] One smallish vessel from Sydney to Botany Bay via the ‘roaring forties’ and the Southern Ocean would be a big challenge but eleven such vessels ! ?
A.P must have been deeply trusted by the other Captains that his calm, impressive leadership and effective decision making would see them safely to Botany Bay. He must have been brilliantly persuasive.
- [28, 29] He used his personal goodwill to obtain supplies at Rio for his rather special ‘family’ of ~ 1400 people. But the Dutch at Capetown posed a completely different challenge; they would have been cantankerous about the English taking over ‘New Holland’. A.P would have had to muster all of the strength and toughness in his personality to persuade the merchants or officials at Capetown to sell supplies to him.
- [30, 31] At this stage he encouraged the ‘Judges’ to impose the full penalties of English law on transgressors and he ensured they were enacted.
- [32] He had regular discussions with groups of Officers, groups of Marines, groups of Troopers, and groups of Convicts about the work to be involved in establishing the settlement at NSW; he listened to ideas of others and some of the ‘family’ were quite impressed with his approach and attitude.
- [33] A.P’s planning of dietary supplies and attention to health aspects of the ships probably kept the number of voyage deaths relatively low.
- [34, 35] The Commander of the Fleet was elated when all vessels were at anchor in Botany Bay. He was concerned that the surrounding land did not appear to be suitable for the envisaged settlement.
- [36, 37] A.P and several other Officers were amazed at the Harbour (‘perhaps the best in the world’) in Port Jackson, and with several Coves in which ships could be unloaded from both sides, and the land apparently suitable for settlement. The decision was made promptly to move the Fleet to {Sydney Cove}.
A.P courteously waved to Frenchman La Perouse as their ships passed in the entrance to Botany Bay.
- [38, 39] Phillip had shown great initiative and very effective strategic decision making skills over the past few days.
- [40, 41] His detailed planning resulted in an efficient setting up of the Camp at {Sydney Cove} for the ‘First Night’ onshore on 26 January 1788.
- [42] He issued a set of rules covering interaction by Fleet personnel with local aborigines and penalties for breaches of those rules.
- [43] A.P had made impressive progress towards knowing all Fleet personnel individually and encouraging them to set goals for themselves.
- [44] He had complained strongly to London about the shortfall in quantity and quality of supplies and equipment, but he encouraged and praised improvisation by Fleet personnel.

- [45] A.P had to give most of the instructions to the convicts about what they were expected to do.
- [46] On 7 February 1788 he made that remarkable speech : ‘The Governor addressed the convicts in a short speech, extremely well adapted to the people he had to govern and who were then before him. In summary – among many circumstances that would tend to their future happiness and comfort, he recommended marriage, assuring them that indiscriminate and illegal intercourse would be punished with the greatest severity and rigour. Honesty, obedience, and industry, he told them, would make their situation comfortable, whereas a contrary line of conduct would subject them to ignominy, severities and punishment.’
He was said to be wise, persuasive, realistic and a lateral thinker.
- [47] He was critical of transgressors but very humane. He was not easily fooled.
- [[48, 49, 50] A.P enjoyed the remoteness; it gave him a freedom to follow his overwhelmingly and thoroughly practical plans. The whole control and management of the settlement was committed to the care of a discreet Naval Officer who showed loyal concern for ‘his’ Colony right through.
He tried to be rational, scientific, tolerant of other views, and fair.
- [51] His encouraging manner ‘welded’ effective working groups. 50 y.
- [52, 53, 54] He was careful and thorough in explaining issues by mail to London.
- [55, 56] His willingness to work, and care in making effective decisions, was starting to impress some of the previously indifferent Officers, and also some of the more thoughtful convicts, marines and troopers.
- [57] A.P had given the natives some understanding of punishment for offences.
- [58] Careful.
- [59] A.P would have been very sad at the loss of ‘an old friend’; Ross was probably fortunate that Phillip did not have a vicious temperament.
- [60, 61] A.P amazed at helpfulness and critical disregard for the Colony within a few days.
- [62, 63] Indefatigable, and a good Geographer. 52 y.
- [64] Egalitarian.
- [65] Careful and effective 53 y.

- [66] Amazed again – support and destruction at same time.
- [67, 68] Disappointed, disabilities and pain.
Several convicts openly lamented the ‘loss of our Gov’ and many
farewelled the departing ship.
- [69] Arthur Phillip resigned from his position as Governor of NSW as from
12 October 1792; the timing being very fair to other senior Officers. At departure
he had expected to return. 54 y.
- [70] A true naval man.
- [71] Still ‘his Colony’ ! ?
- [72] Gender normal. 55 y.
- [73] Still capable of leading and fighting on the water.
- [74] Good communicator and persuader of seamen.
- [75] Effective Ship Captain.
- [76] Strongly committed to Admiralty service; very effective in training
matters and righting recruitment injustices. 60 y.
- [77] Disappointed ?
- [78] Reactionary, or, honest and fearless ?
- [79] Generous.
- [80] Wary ?
- [81] An appreciated analyst. 65 y.
- [82] Probably frustrated.
- [83] Probably pleased. 70 y.
- [84] Good bonds with some former colleagues.
- [85] What was the point ? 75 y.
- [86] At last !
- [87] Valé Arthur Phillip, d. 1814.

**SUMMARY OF EVALUATIONS OF
ADMIRAL ARTHUR PHILLIP
BY VARIOUS AUTHORS**

Watkin Tench – virtually no comment.

Alan Frost – Maybe not a colossus like Drake, Cook, Banks and Nelson but his great achievement in a unique and extremely difficult task warrants him having great status. His imagination, passion for his vision, and humanitarian principles have earned him recognition as the greatest ‘Coloniser’ the world has seen.

George Mackaness – In Australian History : 1. Cook the discoverer 2. Banks the Naturalist 3. Phillip the founder 4. Macquarie the builder.

Indomitable courage in the face of grave difficulties, unswerving loyalty to those who trusted him with the task of establishing an English Colony in NSW, and his clear vision of the goal were big factors in his success; he deserves fame equal to Cook, Banks, and Macquarie.

He features in Archives in Australia, Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, USA, Argentina and South Africa.

B H Fletcher – He lobbied hard for NSW to become a Colony of free men and women, probably at risk of his own future benefits. Despite numerous frustrations he retained optimism to the end, displaying fortitude and sense of duty that carried him through periods of great difficulty including physical pain towards 1792.

Michael Pembroke – Sailor, Mercenary, Governor, Spy.

Ken Clements – He was a ‘Powerhouse’ in planning detail, in negotiating through difficulties, and in maintaining optimism under severe negative pressures. His genuine egalitarianism and effective creating thinking are fine examples for world leaders.

Truncation of his Governorship probably prevented an appropriate expression of commendations; an outstanding achievement in just five years.

First Fleet Fellowship - Using a Semantic/Numeral Scale :

- 7 - Yes
- 6 - Probably Yes
- 5 - Maybe Yes
- 4 - Middling
- 3 - Maybe No
- 2 - Probably No
- 1 - No.

<p>“Was Arthur Phillip a very successful Governor of the new (1788) Colony in NSW ???”</p>

SOURCES

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