Pastoral Settlement In Northern Victoria

John Ormond Randell

Frontierland and Homeland on the Northern Plains of Victoria, 1841. Pastoral settlement in Northern Victoria
Research in northern Kenya presents evidence that livestock herding remains the most important income activity for households in pastoral settlements, even though non-livestock income activities constitute a significant proportion of household income. This paper explores the socio-economic determinants of pastoral income diversification using rural household data collected from three pastoral settlement in Isiolo County, northern Kenya. This study is concerned with the patterns and determinants of participation in non-pastoral income-earning activities (NPIs), including emerging household strata The first white settlement of the Northern Territory occurred in 1824 when the British Government established a military and trading post named Fort Dundas on Melville Island. Other settlements soon followed—Fort Wellington at Raffles Bay (1827) and Fort Essington on the Cobourg Peninsula (1838). Augustus Charles Gregory explored the Northern Territory’s interior from Victoria River in 1855 and travelled through Elsey Creek to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The much speculated inland sea and fertile tablelands, however, were not located. By 1858 South Australian pastoral interests were seeking more land, and they pressed the Government to explore the region as far north as the nominal border at the 26th parallel of latitude.