The Royal Geographical Society of South Australia

South Australia's History Festival - May 2017

Images of the World – from Roman times to the digital age

There are records of human activity evidenced since Neolithic times through glyphs, pictograms, cuneiform, hieroglyph, runes and scripts. Humans have always wanted to leave a message for future generations. Our Aboriginal rock art being a prime traditional example of engravings and paintings

Printing began in China in 785 AD when China undertook a monumental work of cartography and geography, describing many foreign places, including present-day Japan, Korea, India, Sri Lanka, Arabian Peninsula, the Euphrates River, Baghdad of present-day Iraq, and minaret lighthouses in the Persian Gulf.

From A.D. 618 to A.D. 907, China was the richest, greatest, and most civilized power in the whole world. The effects of this refined, cosmopolitan civilization of the late T'ang period led to the beginnings of printing and paper those inventions which, above all others brought the modern world to birth. These developments were to reverberate around the world. .

In China by 1040 AD moveable type was made from porcelain china enabling the mass printing of paper in the Far East.

Europe's first account of printing was through the codex of the monasteries of the 10th and 11th centuries. Hand written accounts, mainly religious, were laboriously copied and stored in the religious centres, and often chained.

Mortlock Wing, State Library of South Australia.
North Terrace Adelaide Hours Tuesday to Friday 10am to 1pm
Phone 82077266 library@rgssa.org.au

By the 1460s the concept of moveable type had arrived in Europe and plates were made of metal or wood, which was easy to use and cheap. The best customers were still the religious centres who saw cheap type-setting and printing as the easiest ways of spreading the propaganda of the faith. It was not long before central regimes saw the advantages of this and world developments continued to reverberate.

Between 1420 and 1620 Europeans learned that all seas are one; that seamen, given adequate ships and stores, skill and courage, could in time reach any country in the world which had an ocean coast, and, what was more important, return home. By 1624 the Dutch East India Company had set up an administration in Taiwan (formerly known as Formosa). Europe began to settle the Americas, Africa, the Far East and Oceania, the Library of the RGSSA in Adelaide has the much of the printed record.

The world's printed geographical record dates from around 480BC. The Royal Geographical Society has records from 374AD to the present time on how the world was settled, and in particular Australia and its near neighbours in the Far East. Visit us to view one of the largest geographical libraries in the Southern Hemisphere that charts, from the 4th century, the discoveries of Europe, the Americas, Africa, the Far East and Oceania.

This exhibition has examples of published books, manuscripts, maps relics and photographs. Printed material dates from AD374.The exhibition details the latest technology from outer space in 1996.

Images of the world from Roman Times to the Digital Age

It is interesting to trace this chronology in print and objects and to see the world unfold from European centricity of the settled Roman based civilisations to the Ptolemaic charts, the Far East and finally from that last frontier, outer space.

Human kind has always sought geographical information from other places on where and how civilisations establish themselves, what trade may be made and this has often lead to conflicts with beliefs and status.

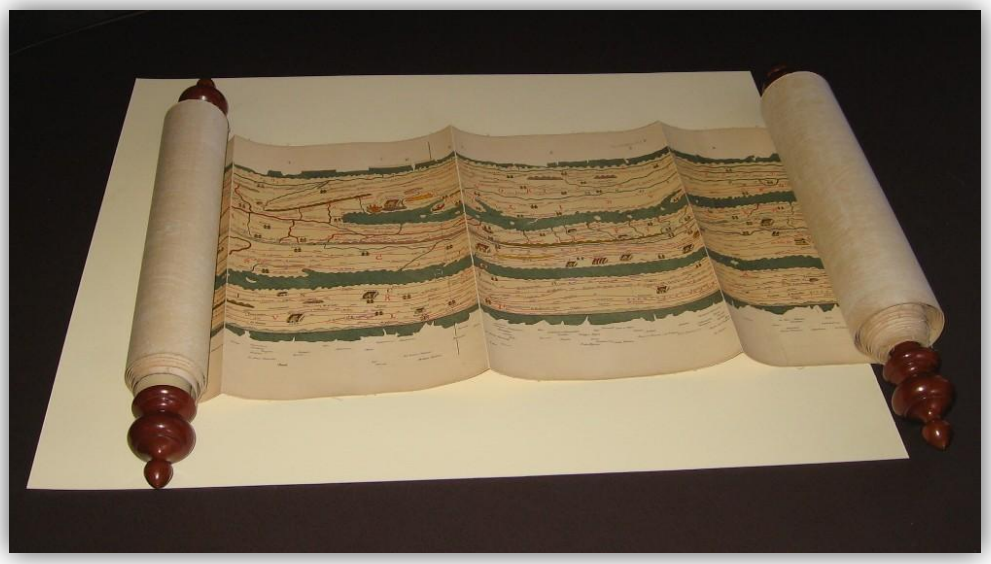
This exhibition picks up all the facets of map making, beliefs, seeking goods for trade in our region, the Far East and Oceania, and finally, the exploration and settlement of our continent.

PEUTINGER TABLE [TABULA PEUTINGERIANA]

AD 374 **Castori Romanorum cosmographi tabula quae dicitur Peutingeriana Map of the world by Castorius generally known as Peutinger's tabula : printed in colours after the original in the Imperial Library, Vienna.**

RGSSA 207 gmbd 4th cent.

The Peutinger Map is the only map of the Roman world to come down to us from antiquity. First printed in Antwerp in 1598 the map depicts the cities and roads from England (Kent and Norfolk) through to Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh and China and is in eleven sections. Parchment sections VII, IX, X and XI range from the Dardanelles through India to China.



Here, the ancient world's traditional span, from the Atlantic to India, is dramatically remoulded; lands and routes take pride of place, whereas seas are compressed. Drawn in 1265 by a monk from Colmar and made up of 11 parchments scrolls measuring approximately 34 cm high by 6,74 m. long when assembled, this document was discovered in 1494 by Konrad Meissel, alias *Celtes,* and given in 1507 to an Antiquarian of Augsburg, Konrad Peutinger.

The map is the result of successive copies and overprints carried out at various times from one or several ancient originals. The oldest information probably goes back to before 79 AD since Pompeii is indicated. Other temporal indications can be drawn from Jerusalem which is named Aelia Capitolina, the name given in 132AD, and from Constantinople (now Istanbul), the name being commonly used since the 5th century for Byzantium.

On display section XI, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, this copy is from an 1871 printing.

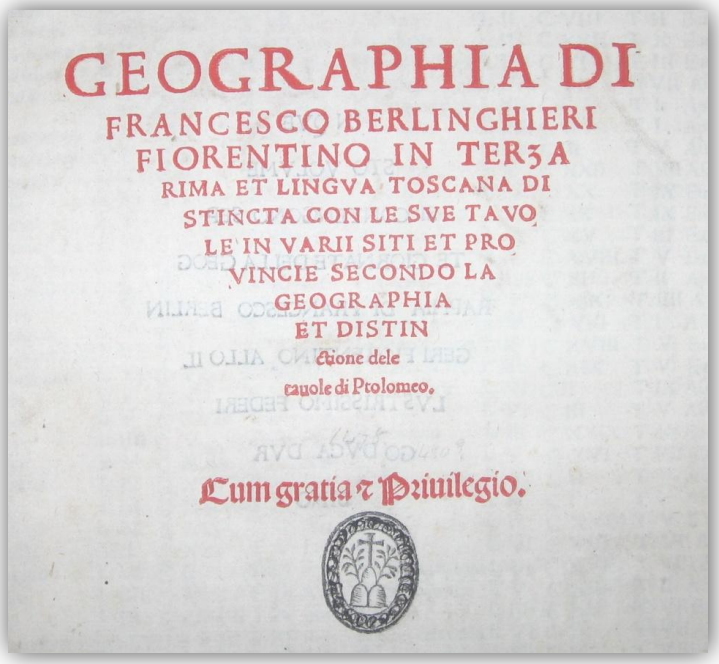
1482 Geographia : di Francesco Berlinghieri ... in terza rima et lingva Toscana distincta con le sve tavole in varii siti et pro vincie secondo la geographia et distinctione dele cauole di Ptolomeo

(RGS) 910 B515 d

The Society and the western world owe a debt to the Muslim scholars: - *Ptolemy's Projection - our Oldest Printed Work 1482*Ptolemy's works are dated from around 1482.

Claudius Ptolemaeus, known as *Ptolemy*, lived between *circa* AD 100 and AD 168 in Alexandria in Egypt. Alexandria was one of the intellectual centers of the world at that time.

Ptolemy was a mathematician and astronomer and applied these skills to map making. He based the projections of the world on the world's circumference being 18, 000 miles (28,800 kilometres) and developed a grid system base of latitude and longitude devised by *Marinus of Tyre*.


GEOGRAPHIA DI
FRANCESCO BERLINGHIERI
FIORENTINO IN TERZA
RIMA ET LINGVA TOSCANA DI
STINCTA CON LE SVE TAVO
LE IN VARII SITI ET PRO
VINCIE SECONDO LA
GEOGRAPHIA
ET DISTIN
ctione dele
tauole di Ptolomeo.
Cum gratia & Priuilegio.

Shown is the front page

Within this framework Ptolemy was able to establish the coordinates and in his major work *Geographica* he listed over 8,000 places and their respective coordinates. These were given the coordinates down to the degree, minute and second division used today. Fanatical Christians burned down the library at Alexandria in AD 390, but at least one copy of Ptolemy's works had survived somewhere and these survived in Byzantium for the next 1,000 years, developed and used by Arab Muslim scholars

From nurturing in the Moslem world the information was passed to the Benedictine monk *Nicolaus Germanus*, who slowly assembled these references so that by 1482 Ptolemy's map of the world was now in Renaissance Italy and Spain where *Geographica* was translated into Latin in the Scriptoriums. This work *contains the first printed map of France*.

In the late 1400's it was discovered that Ptolemy underestimated the circumference of the earth by about 25 percent. It seems likely that

Christopher Columbus was aware of this error and as the map was recast he was setting out on his voyage of discovery to the Americas.

The publisher - Francesco Berlinghieri , (1440–1501) was an Italian scholar and humanist who lived during the fifteenth century. He promoted the value of classical Greek learning and was one of the first to print a text based on Ptolemy's *Geographica*. Berlinghieri studied poetry under the tutelage of Cristoforo Landino.

1560 or 1555 Bible – Syriac 1506 Liber sacrosancti evangelii de Iesv Christo, domino & Deo nostro. Reliqua hoc codice comprehensa pagina proxima indicabit. Div. Ferdinandi Rom. imperatoris designati iussu & liberalitate, characteribus & lingua Syra, Iesv Christo vernacula, diuino ipsius ore cosecrata, et á Ioh. Euãgelista Hebraicadicta, Scriptorio Prelo diligeter expressa: Liber sacrosancti evangelii de Jesu Christo, domino & Deo nostro

Rgsp 225 B582

Syriac - is a dialect of Eastern and Middle Aramaic that was once spoken across much of the Fertile Crescent in the principality of Edessa, which corresponds to present day northern Syria and Iraq, and southern Turkey.

Syriac first appeared as a script in the 1st century AD after being spoken as an unwritten language for five centuries. Syriac became the vehicle of Syriac Christianity and culture, spreading throughout Asia as far as the Indian Malabar Coast and Eastern China. It was the medium of communication and cultural dissemination for Arabs and, to a lesser extent, Persians. This was the Middle East's Esperanto of its day, an internationally understood language used mainly for written work - trade and diplomacy.

Syriac is written in the same alphabet of 22 consonants as Hebrew, but also with characters of its own. Aramaic is the original language of large sections of the books of Daniel and Ezra, and is the main language of the Talmud. It is believed to have been the native language of Jesus.

Bibliographic details in the Bible. N.T. Syriac. Peshito. 1555 Widmanstetter, Johann Albrecht, 1506?-1557, Vienna, Michael Cymbermannust

Text in Latin and Syriac.

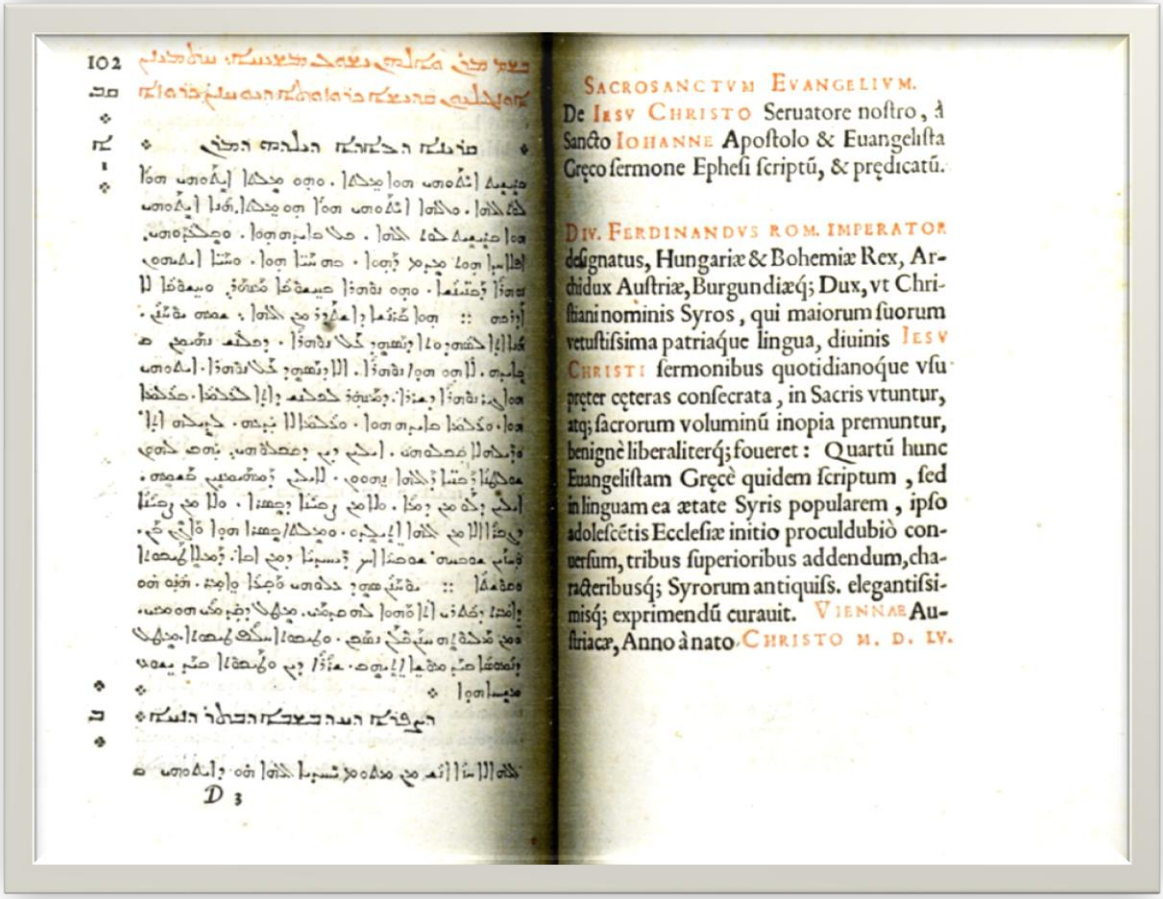
Title page at back in the Arabic custom.

Inscribed in flyleaf is: *: Ex libris Monasterii Beatae Mariae Ambroniacensis Ordinis Sti-Benedicti Congregationis Sti Mauri... Anno 1746. First edition of the New Testament printed in Syriac of the Peshito Version. And Thomas Styogor Ē*

verns possessor hujus libri 1640, And ex libri j.m. janhuzen: Provenance: York Gate Library.

Possible translation - This book belongs to Marie Ambronica, ordained to the Benedictine Order of the Congregation of St Maur[1] *(France) - 1746;* And, *The owner of this book in the spring of 1640 Thomas Stryogor,;* And, *from the book of j.m. janhuzen n.d.*

A notable scribe, John the Deacon, was recorded (through the British Museum records) as writing this record, or a similar one, at Amid, the seat of a bishop (now Diyarbakir in eastern Turkey) in 453AD.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SACROSANCTVM EVANGELIVM.
De IESV CHRISTO Seruatore noſtro, à Sancto IOHANNE Apoſtolo & Euangeliſta Græco ſermone Epheſi ſcriptũ, & prędicatũ.

DIV. FERDINANDVS ROM. IMPERATOR delignatus, Hungariæ & Bohemiæ Rex, Archidux Auſtriæ, Burgundiæq; Dux, vt Chriſtiani nominis Syros, qui maiorum ſuorum vetuſtiſsima patriaque lingua, diuinis IESV CHRISTI ſermonibus quotidianoque vſu præter cęteras conſecrata, in Sacris vtuntur, atq; ſacrorum voluminũ inopia premuntur, benignè liberaliterq; foueret: Quartũ hunc Euangeliſtam Græcè quidem ſcriptum, ſed in linguam ea ætate Syris popularem, ipſo adoleſcẽtis Eccleſiæ initio proculdubiò conuerſum, tribus ſuperioribus addendum, characteribusq; Syrorum antiquiſs. elegantiſsimisq; exprimendũ curauit. VIENNÆ Auſtriacæ, Anno à nato CHRISTO M. D. LV.

D 3

John the Deacon's record is the oldest known copy of part of this version of the Syriac Bible the books of Daniel and Ezra dated by its scribe. This 1555 imprint is probably a copy of this earlier version.

[1] *The **Congregation of St. Maur**, often known as the **Maurists**, were a congregation of French Benedictines, established in 1621, and known for their high level of scholarship. Towards the end of the 18th century a rationalistic and freethinking spirit seems to have invaded some of the French houses. The congregation was suppressed and the monks scattered at the revolution, the last superior-general with forty of his monks dying on the scaffold in Paris.*

1658 Zee-atlas. Amsterdam -Zee-atlas, ofte water-wereldt. : In houdende een Korte beschryvinge van alle de bekende zee-Kusten des aardtrycks. Nieuwelijcks uyt-ghegheven /cdoor Arnold Colom

(RGS) 912 C718 d

COLOM, Arnold
Zee-atlas. Amsterdam [1658] One of the earliest published maps of part of South Australia.
The first discovery of the South Australian coast (as far as the islands off Ceduna) was in January 1627 in the ship *Gulden Zeepaard* of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) This small piece of the South Australian coast is recorded in this atlas. This is one of the many rare atlases from the York Gate Library which was purchased the Society in 1905. See also the VISSCHER atlas (1690) in this catalogue, P8.

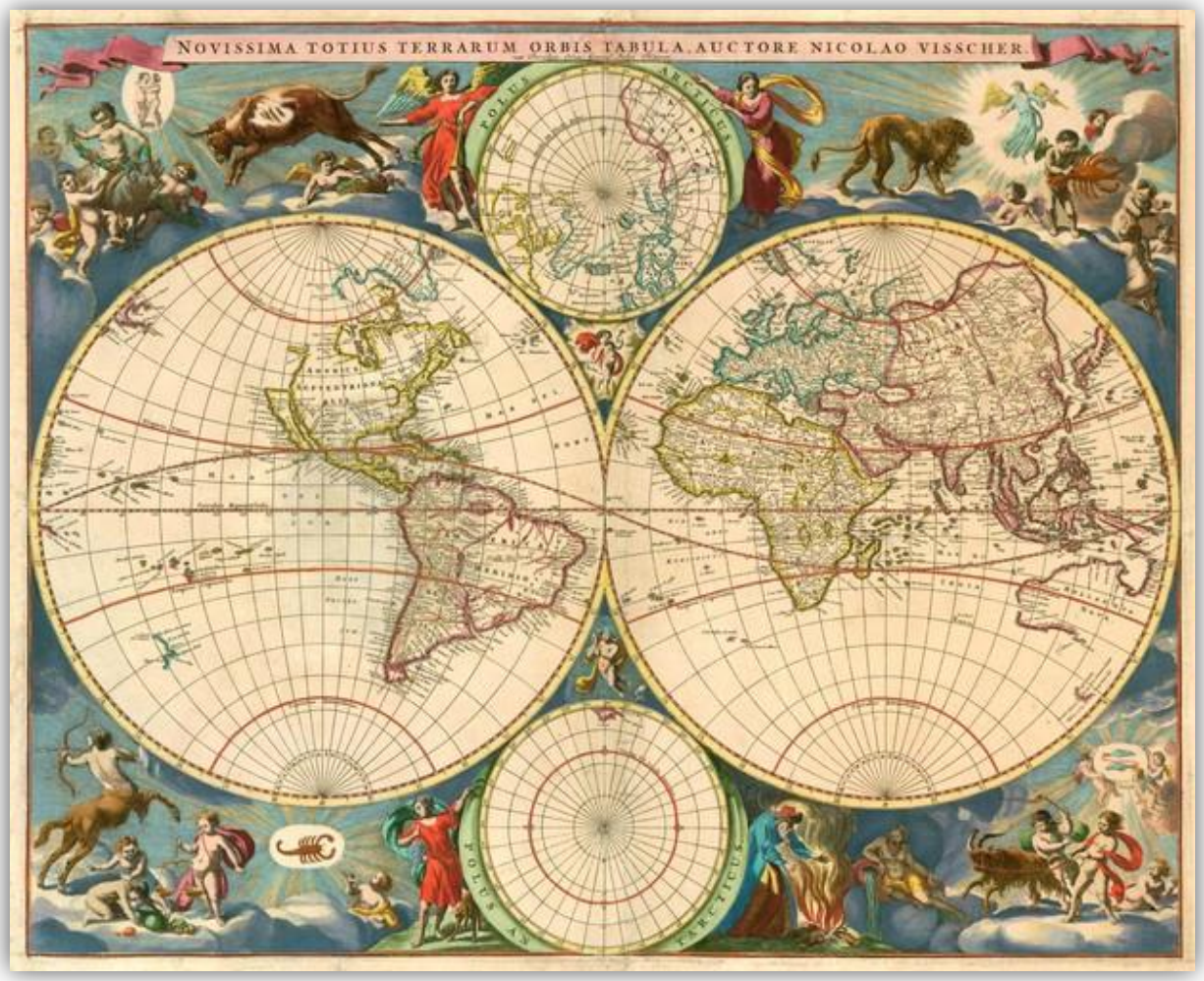
Early 17th century Australia is not shown. Maps had also incorporated works of art.

1690 Atlas minor sive geographia compendiosa qua orbis terrarum per paucas attamen novissimas tabulas ostenditur.

Amsterdam : ex officina Nicolai Visscher,

rgsp 912 V833 d

The maps in this impressive leather bound atlas are mostly of Europe but the globe map of the world at the front shows New Holland including part of the South Australian coast. Unlike the COLOM map (c1658), this map includes the southern part of Van Diemen's Land which was discovered by Tasman in 1642.



The map of the coast line of Australia starts to appear in the late 17th century in Europe

1781 **An account of a voyage to the Spice-Islands, and New Guinea**

rgsp 915.985 S699 *The naming of exotic plants and animals*

Pierre Sonnerat (18 August 1748 – 1814) was a French naturalist and explorer.

Sonnerat was the nephew of the botanist Pierre Poivre. He made several voyages to Southeast Asia, visiting the Philippines and Moluccas between 1769 and 1772, and India and China from 1774 to 1781. He was the first person to give a scientific description of the south Chinese fruit tree the lychee. He is the person who misinterpreted the call of a helpful Malagasy guide who had spotted a lemur and shouted "indri!" ("Look!" in Malagasy). Sonnerat took this to be the animal's name, and it is still known as an Indri (*Indri indri*) today (the actual Malagasy name is *babakoto*). The birds *Dacelo novaeguineae* and *Pygoscelis papua*, neither of which is found in New Guinea (Papua), were also misnamed due to Sonnerat.

His books included *Voyage à la Nouvelle-Guinée* (1776) and *Voyage aux Indes orientales et à la Chine, fait depuis 1774 jusqu'à 1781* (1782). The standard botanical author abbreviation **Sonn** is applied to plants he described. His name is used in the specific name of the Grey Jungle fowl (*Gallus sonneratii*).

Pierre Sonnerat spoke out against the prevalent racism in the European circles of his time. During his visits to Asia he marvelled at the rich culture of the Indians. In one of his books Sonnerat writes *"Ancient India gave to the world its religions and philosophies: Egypt and Greece owe India their wisdom and it is known that Pythagoras went to India to study under Brahmins, who were the most enlightened of human beings."*

Pierre Sonnerat in Asia

1795 An account of an embassy to the Kingdom of Ava in the year 1795.

rg 959.2 T a *A look at the East's beliefs of the 18th century*

".....The laws of the Birmans; like their religion, are Hindoo; in fact, there is no separating their laws from their religion. Divine authority revealed to Menu the sacred principles in a hundred thousand alocas, or verses. Menu promulgated the code. Numerous commentaries on Menu were composed by the Munis, or old philosophers, whose treatises constitute the Derama Sastra, or body of law.

The Birmana [Burmese] generally call their code Derma Sath, or Sastra; it is one among the many commentaries on Menu. I was fortunate as to procure a translation of ·the most remarkable passages, which were rendered into Latin by Padre Vincentius Sangermano, and, to my great surprise, I found it to correspond closely with a Persian version of the Arracan code, which is now in my possession. ..."

[Symes further adds the Arracan [Arakan] code was originally from Ceylon now Sri Lanka]

Michael Symes (1753 -1809) was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the East India Company Army in 1780, as a cadet in the Bengal Army. On furlough in 1786 as a lieutenant, he re-enlisted in 1787. He went to India again in the following year, with the newly raised 76th Regiment of Foot. He served as aide-de-camp to Thomas Musgrave, 7th Baronet at Madras in 1791, became captain in 1793 and lieutenant-colonel in 1800. In 1795 Symes was sent by Sir John Shore, the Governor-General of India, on a mission to Burma. He obtained from King Bodawpaya, then known to the British as King or Emperor of Ava, a royal order permitting a British agent to reside at Rangoon to protect the interests of British subjects. Francis Buchanan-Hamilton accompanied him, as botanist. When Hiram Cox went as agent, however, he found the situation other than he had understood, and there were recriminations against Symes.

Symes was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1800. In 1802, when his regiment was at Kanpur, Symes was sent by Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley on a second mission to Ava. On this occasion it was to protest against the demand made by the Burmese governor of Arakan for the surrender of fugitives, who had sought refuge in the British district of Chittagong. In the capital, he obtained a verbal assurance that the demand should be withdrawn. On the journey back to Calcutta, where he arrived in February 1803, he was affronted by the Burmese governor of Rangoon. Symes was sent in 1808 to Spain where on the retreat to Corunna, he died on the way home, on board the transport *Mary*, on 22 January 1809. He is buried in St. Margaret's Church Rochester

Henry Glassford Bell (1803 – 1874), was a Scottish lawyer, poet and historian who assisted authors to publish works.

1799 A voyage round the world: performed in the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, by the Boussole and Astrolabe, under the command of J.F.G. de La Perouse
Charts and plates to La Perouse's voyage

rgsp 910.41 L311 c|rgsp 910.41 L311 d *The hunt is on for the South Lands of the World.*

Jean-François de Galaup La Pérouse (1741 - 1788) was born near Albi, France He studied in a Jesuit college and entered the naval college in Brest when he was fifteen. In 1757 he was posted to the *Célèbre* and participated in a supply expedition to the fort of Louisbourg in New France. La Pérouse also took part in a second supply expedition in 1758 to Louisbourg. He participated in a 1762 attempt by the French to gain control of Newfoundland, escaping with the fleet when the British arrived in force to drive them out. La Pérouse fought against the Royal Navy off the American coast in August 1782 and he made his name by capturing two English forts (Prince of Wales Fort and York Fort) on the coast of Hudson Bay. He allowed the survivors, including Governor Samuel Hearne of Prince of Wales Fort, to sail off to England in exchange for a promise to release French prisoners held in England.

La Pérouse was appointed in 1785 by Louis XVI and his Minister of the Marine, the Marquis de Castries, to lead an expedition around the world. The expedition's aims were to complete the Pacific discoveries of James Cook (whom La Pérouse greatly admired), correct and complete maps of the area, establish trade contacts, open new maritime routes and enrich French science and scientific collections. His ships were the *Astrolabe* (under Fleuriot de Langle) and the *Boussole*, both 500 tons.

Copying the work methods of Cook's scientists, the scientists on this voyage would base their calculations of longitude on precision watches and the distance between the moon and the sun followed by theodolite triangulations or bearings taken from the ship, the same as those taken by Cook to produce his maps of the Pacific islands. As regards geography, La Pérouse decisively showed the rigour and safety of the methods proven by Cook.

He visited Chile, Hawaii, Alaska, California, Macau, Philippines, Korea, Japan, Russia the South Pacific and Australia.

La Pérouse wrote that he expected to be back in France by June 1789, however neither he, nor any of his men, were seen again.

In 1826 evidence of ship wrecks were identified at Santa Cruz, Vanikoro, and confirmed as the two ships in 2008.

La Perouse discussed his plans with Louis XVI and his Minister of the Marine, the Marquis de Castries 1785

1803 Carte de L'Ile Decrès FREYCINET, Louis de (wall mounted map)
(Map of Ile Decrès, or Kangaroo Island) (Framed map, facsimile) Louis de Freycinet, a junior officer on Nicolas Baudin's expedition to New Holland in 1800-1803, commanded the schooner Casuarina on the return voyage in 1803. Baudin was the first to circumnavigate the island in January 1803, with Freycinet and the geographer Boullanger in the Casuarina responsible for the charting.
Freycinet became the voyage cartographer after his return to France. He drew the map for the Atlas accompanying the history of the voyage. Admiral Decrès was Napoleon's Minister of Marine at the time of publication (ca. 1812).
Matthew Flinders surveyed the island's north coast in March 1802. His charts were not published until 1814, but the French were aware from their meetings with him at Encounter Bay and later at Sydney of his decision to name it Kangaroo Island. As first discoverer, the naming rights were his, and this name was restored in later versions of the map.

The French names on modern maps of the island were given by the French navigators who charted the south and west coasts, which Flinders had not seen. M. Michel Rocard, a former Prime Minister of France and chair of the French Terra Australis 2001 committee commemorating the bicentenary of Baudin's voyage, presented this map, printed from the original plates, to Anthony Brown, historical adviser to Encounter 2002 and a member of the RGSSA Council, at the unveiling of a bust of Nicolas Baudin in March 2003. Mr. Brown donated it to the Society's Library.
N.B. The Baudin expedition officially terminated with the arrival of the flagship *Géographe* and the schooner *Casuarina* at Ile de France (Mauritius) in August 1803. Captain Baudin died on 16 September 1803.

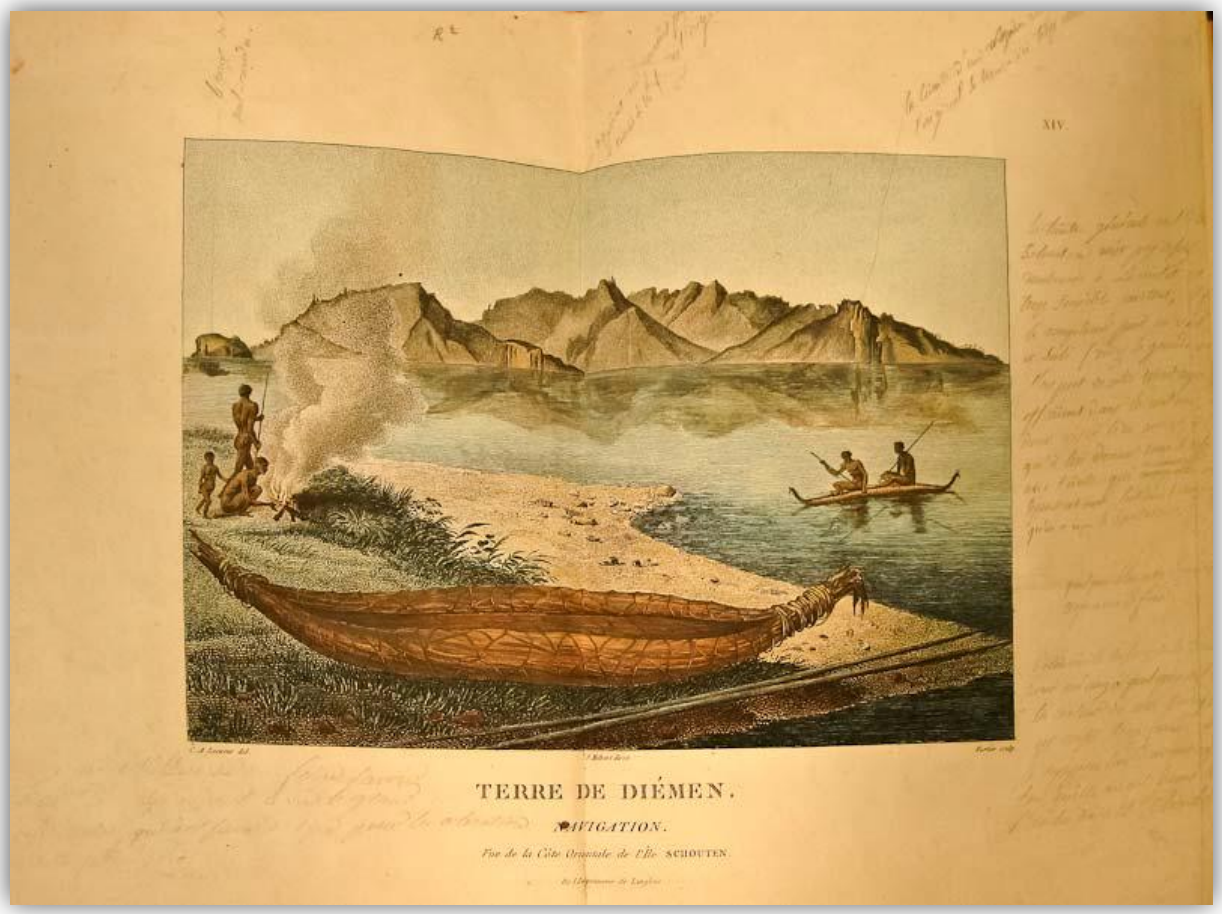
1807 PERON, François Origonal manuscript

[Plate XIV of the Atlas of plates by C.A. Lesueur and N.M. Petit, accompanying Peron's 'Voyage de Decouvertes aux Terres Australes', Paris, 1807.] [manuscript]

MS 21a

A rare Peron manuscript item consisting of Peron's pencil notes asking J. Milbert, Director of the preparation of the plates, to have certain alterations made, are written around the view:

'Plate XIV of the Atlas of plates by C.A. Lesueur and M. Petit accompanying Peron's *Voyage de decouvertes aux Terres Australes*, Paris, 1807'.



Original printer's proof s of plates by C.A. Lesueur and M. Petit 1807

This Society petitioned the State Government in to retain many of the French place names long the coast of Australia - Council Minutes 1901-1952 page 20.

1818 Account of a voyage of discovery to the west coast of Corea and the great Loo-Choo island ...
A vocabulary of the Loo-Choo language

rgsp 910.45 H174 c *Europe's first accounts of Korea*

Basil Hall, 1788-1884, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, UK. He was educated at the Royal High School and joined the Royal Navy in 1802, being commissioned a Lieutenant in 1808, and later rising to the rank of Captain.

Hall commanded many vessels, while serving aboard HMS *Endymion*, Hall witnessed Sir John Moore being carried dying from the Battle of Corunna.

Hall explored Java in 1813 and in 1817 interviewed Napoleon who had been at school with his father on St. Helena.

From the beginning of his naval career he had been encouraged by his father to keep a journal, which later became the source for a series of books and publications describing his travels. These included *Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea* (1818), which was one of the first descriptions of Korea by a European.

Lieutenant Herbert John Clifford was allowed by the Admiralty to accompany Basil Hall on half pay and he compiled a vocabulary of the languages from the trip.

It says in the preface that 'Nothing respecting the west side of Corea (sic) has hitherto been accurately known to Europeans.' The area covered by this publication is the coast between Inch'on and Mokp'o. The volume also contains an account of Captain Broughton's visit with the local people of the area and has a reproduction of an account sent to Chinese Emperor Kang Hi (1654-1722) through the Chinese ambassador during Kan Hi's reign.

1836 Lights Level
LIGHT, Colonel William (Light's level)

R 49 *Settlement and mapping of South Australia*

When William Light arrived in South Australia in 1836 to carry out the surveys necessary for the sale of the land, he brought with him all of the equipment he needed including this 'Troughton's improved level'.
The level would have been used in conjunction with a chain for measuring distances. With the compass mounted on the level, the surveyor could also do a rough survey of the land using the compass bearings from his survey pegs or other marks.
The 'improved level' was soon superseded by another instrument, the 'dumpy level'.
Donated to the Society by Hon. J H Cooke and Mrs and Miss Cooke in 1945.

This dumpy level was used to Colonel Light create the map on Page 17

1837 Nixon's Map Public Record Office Kew

Settlement and mapping of South Australia

Plan of preliminary country sections of the District of Adelaide by Henry Nixon
On wall -framed map, facsimile
Lieutenant Henry Nixon arrived in the Province of South Australia on the Navarino in December 1837. He was appointed an assistant in the survey team of the Surveyor-General, Colonel William Light.
This map has not previously been published and the Society is pleased to offer quality copies for $35 ($30 for members). The map is reproduced under licence from the National Archive Office UK. (453mm x 594 mm). This map is referred to in *The Proceedings* in an article by A. G. Price (1935).

Map shown mounted on the wall

1861 Part of the tree marking the grave of Robert O'Hara Burke

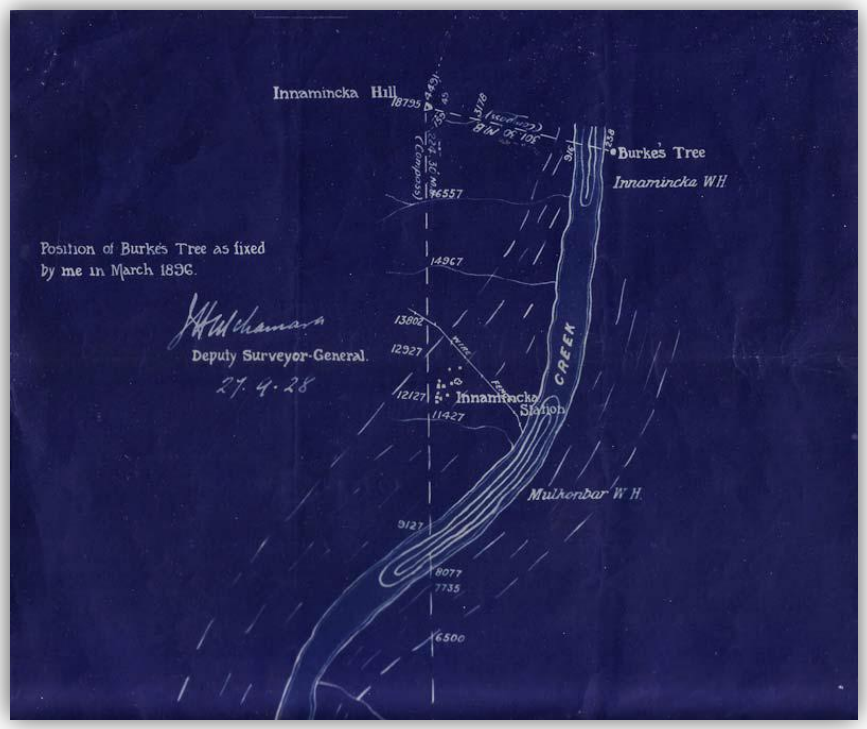
BURKE, Robert O'Hara R 12 *Settlement and mapping of Australia*

Leader of the unsuccessful Victorian attempt to cross the continent from south to north and return. Burke and William John Wills died near Cooper's Creek in June 1861. Carved into the tree are the initials of Alfred Howitt whose search party found the bodies of Burke and Wills in September 1861. The date 21/9/61 is carved into the tree and R O'H B indicating that this is Burke's gravesite (hence the engraved 'DIG'). Howitt later returned to this site to retrieve the remains of Burke and Wills and take them back to Melbourne. John McKinlay, who led the South Australian Relief Expedition found the tree marked by Howitt in December 1861 and added his initials. (The engravings appear to be copies of the originals on the main trunk of the tree)

BURKE, Robert O'Hara

MAP: John McKinlay's location of Burke's grave *(from SA Parliamentary Papers, HA no. 12, 1862)*

McKinlay carved his initials in the 'burial tree' in December 1861.



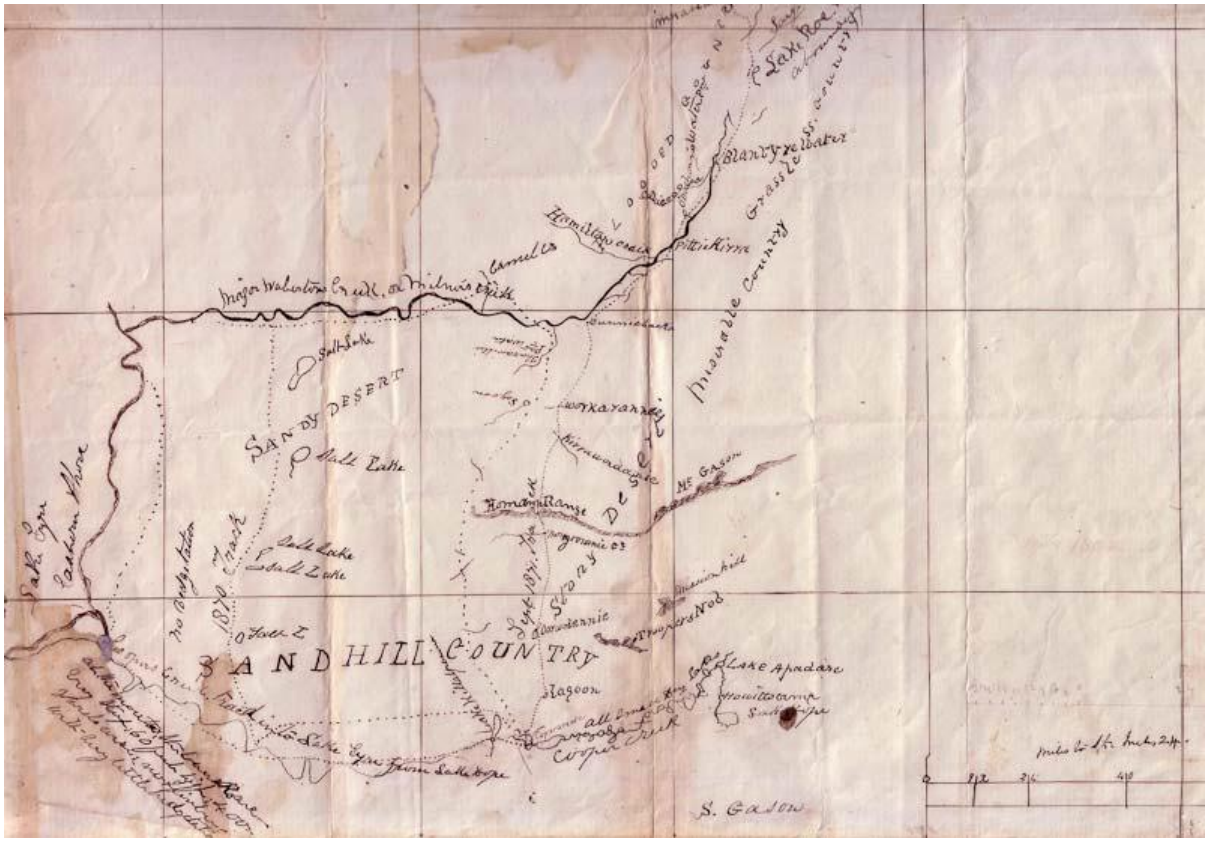
Map of Burke's burial tree as fixed by J. H. McNamara in March 1896. (Donated by Mr R. Piper from his grandfather's papers. A. W. Piper was Society President, 1910-1913)

1873 Map of the Birdsville Track GASON,Samuel

Drawn by Samuel Gason in 1873 (manuscript)

Settlement and mapping of Australia

Gason was the first police officer on the Birdsville Track. In 1866 he suggested to the Lutheran missionaries that they establish a mission at nearby Killalpaninna. The southern portion of the map is illustrated here.



Birdsville Track 1873

Map of the Birdsville Track drawn by Samuel Gason in 1873 (manuscript)
Gason was the first police officer on the Birdsville Track. In 1866 he suggested to the Lutheran missionaries that they establish a mission at nearby Killalpaninna. The southern portion of the map is illustrated here.

1877-85 Photographs Japan and Tibet

RGSSA-P 4. Views and costumes of Japan

Settlement records of the Far East

An album of 101 photographs c. 1877-1885, either taken by Baron Von Stillfried or from Beato negatives bought by the Baron. There are possibly some photos in the collection from other sources such as Farsari. Handwritten index sheets are included. Also in the box is a photocopied 1996 article on 19th Century Japanese tourist photographs and a photocopied biography of Von Stillfried. [box inscription: Japan – views and costumes]. Von Stillfried was official European representative in Japan for several European Nations. These business connections perhaps enabled him to have access to communities and these candid shots. Such access would not have been encouraged as a matter of course. Japan had only been 'officially open for business' with outsiders from 1853 for the second time in its history.

Japanese Ladies circa 1878.

Baron von Stillfried: 1839-1911) After leaving behind his European military career, von Stillfried moved to Yokohama, Japan, where he opened a photographic studio. He formed a partnership with Hermann Andersen and they bought up the stock and studio of Felice Beato.

(Beato was an Italian photographer, who was famous for his photography of Oriental locations and people at a time when the western population was largely unfamiliar with these subjects. He also worked as a war photographer. He particularly excelled at landscape and street photography, portraiture and hand-tinting for colour photos. It is very likely he trained Stillfried in the craft.)

Stillfried and Andersen carried on the tradition established by Beato but their partnership broke up in 1885 and Stillfried left Japan.

1903-04 RGSSA-Tibet.

Younghusband Expedition, 1903-04 *Settlement records of the Far East*

RGSSA-P 37/1 -4: Album 1 contains 27 b&w photos taken by Francis Younghusband in 1903-04 and developed from original "lost" plates lent to the Society by R.D. Farquharson. Includes handwritten index sheets, a reprint of article from RGSSA proceedings by Farquharson and some correspondence.

In 1928 in London, amateur photographer (and then Society member) Reg Farquharson obtained a number of undeveloped rolls of film. The films were developed and Reg Farquharson discovered, much to his surprise, a remarkable set of 27 photographs which he believed were from the highly controversial 1903-4 British Expeditionary Mission to Tibet, led by Lieutenant Colonel **Sir Francis Edward Younghusband**, KCSI, KCIE (1863 – 1942).

Younghusband was a British Army officer, explorer, and spiritual writer.

Images shows the Patola Lhasa - Tibet

He is remembered for his travels in the Far East and Central Asia; especially the 1903 - 1904 British expedition to Tibet, which he led in 1903 under orders from Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and viceroy of India. **Younghusband** was head of the Tibet Frontier Commission jointly with John Claude White, the Political Officer for Sikkim, led the British expedition to Tibet, whose putative aim was to settle disputes over the Sikkim-Tibet border; the expedition controversially became (by exceeding instructions from London) a de facto invasion of Tibet. About one hundred miles inside Tibet, on the way to Gyantse, thence to the capital of Lhasa, a confrontation outside the hamlet of Guru led to a victory by the expedition over 600-700 Tibetan militia, largely monks.

He is also remembered for his writings on Asia and foreign policy.

Younghusband held positions including British commissioner to Tibet and President of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

RGSSA-P 37/2;3;4:

Album contains b&w copies of 27 photographs taken in Tibet by Colonel Francis Younghusband in 1904. Also includes copies of documentation re provenance of these photos.

Tibetan village near Sikkim

1996 NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)

Satellite technology now creates digital mapping records

Photographs of part of South Australia taken from space by Andrew Thomas AO, an Honorary Life member of the Society.Photographs of South Australia are courtesy of Andrew Thomas AO and NASA.

Dr Andrew Thomas a graduate from Adelaide University was Australia's first astronaut into space in 1996. He has a Bachelor of Engineering degree in Mechanical Engineering (with First Class honors).

See Montage on the wall.

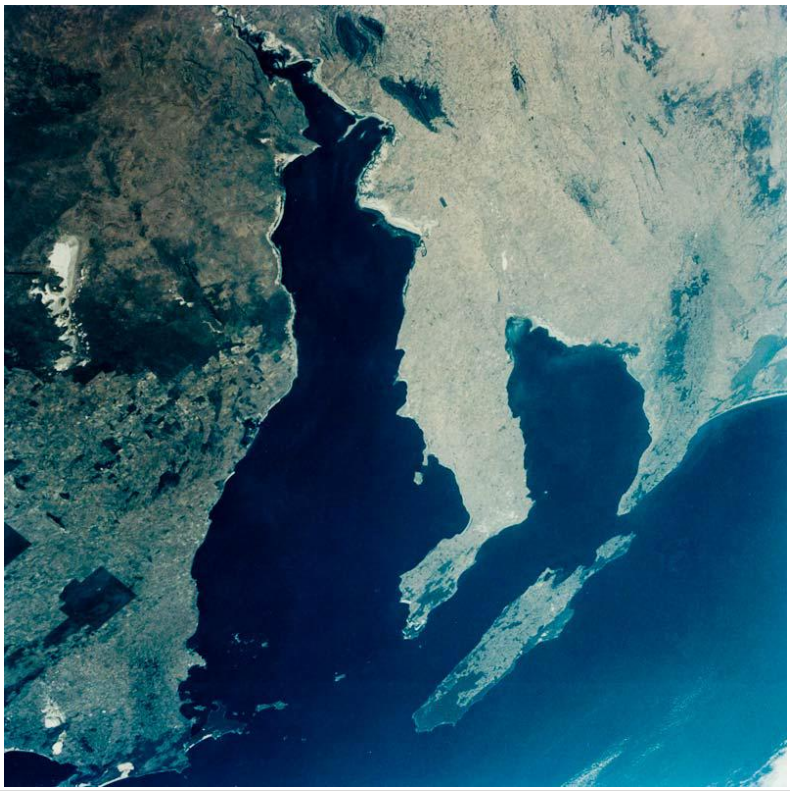
Before the trip he asked for a piece of Australiana to take into space as the Americans all had some memorabilia to commemorate their trips.

See boxed piece of Stuart's Tree, relics collection ref R103.

This Society sent to him a piece of tree that was taken from the 1862 crossing from South to North of this continent, when his great grandfather F G Waterhouse was the scientific advisor.

These images of his home state were taken as the space shuttle Endeavour orbited the earth travelling in orbit as he travelled 6.5 million kilometers in orbit. Copies of these images were presented to the Society by Andrew Thomas AO in

The Gulfs of South Australia



Adelaide Plains from the Shuttle, compare this with the 1837 map on page 17

The Space shuttle orbiting planet Earth.

Exhibition curated by the Library Committee of the Royal Geographical Society of S.A. in. Enquiries welcome for volunteers to work with our volunteer librarians one or more days per week.

Front page - 1932 Lands Department map of South Australia's settled areas