

# Our Place in the Sun

## *South Australia in Maps 1658-1996*

*An exhibition to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Society*

Early Dutch atlases showing the SA west coast;  
maps of **Flinders**, **Freycinet**, **Colonel Light** and early  
explorers; associated manuscripts and artefacts.

**10am-3pm Tuesday, Wednesday • 10am -1pm Thursday, Friday**

**21 MAY – 27 AUGUST 2010**



**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY  
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC**

RGSSA Library, State Library of South Australia,  
Mortlock Wing (second level, southern end), North Terrace

WEBSITE [www.rgssa.org.au](http://www.rgssa.org.au)

## FOREWORD

From a beautiful hand coloured Dutch atlas of 1658 showing part of the South Australian coast to a photograph of the state taken by Andy Thomas, astronaut and honorary life member of the Society, this exhibition catalogue presents some highlights from the Society's collection of maps, manuscripts and artefacts.

In addition to this exhibition the Society celebrated its 125th year by hosting the Royal Presidents' dinner in the Mortlock Wing of the State Library, adjacent the Society's Rooms. This memorable occasion provided an excellent opportunity for members of other organisations with Royal status to learn about the RGSSA.



A more adventurous celebration was an 'outback odyssey' to Haddon Corner in the State's north east, to meet with members of the Royal Geographical Society of Queensland, which was also founded in 1885. Most of the South Australian contingent are pictured here at a rest stop at Menindee Lakes.



My thanks to Kevin Griffin, the Society's Library Manager, for mounting the exhibition and preparing this record of the event.

## ROD SHEARING

President, Royal Geographical Society of South Australia

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*Our Place in the Sun*  
*South Australia in Maps 1658-1996*

Exhibition mounted by **Kevin Griffin**, RGSSA Librarian

Cover image from Colom's atlas 1658

Exhibition captions are given below in alphabetical order,  
with an Appendix by **A. G. Price**, from Society *Proceedings*, 1935

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## BAUDIN, Nicolas



Nicolas Baudin, the leader of the French expedition to Australia died in Mauritius in 1803 on the voyage back to France – 18 months after his encounter with Matthew Flinders off the coast of South Australia.

The published account of the voyage was written by Francois Peron and Louis de Freycinet, both of whom virtually ignored Baudin in their accounts. (See also under PERON and FREYCINET in this list).

### MEDALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BAUDIN EXPEDITION

1. Baudin's Exploration Medal (issued 1800, both sides shown) kindly lent by Peter Lane. Baudin, following in the footsteps of Cook and La Perouse took medals with him as gifts for indigenous peoples they came across as tokens of goodwill and as tangible evidence of their visit. Baudin only left examples at King George Sound on what he believed was an Aboriginal grave. At the time that region of Australia had not been claimed by Great Britain.
2. Commemorative medal struck by the Paris Mint in 2001 to celebrate the bicentenary of the Baudin Expedition
3. Medal presented to members of the Encounter 2002 Co-ordinating Committee. Courtesy of Rod Shearing, current President of the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia (not illustrated)

## BURKE, Robert O'Hara



Part of the tree marking the grave of Robert O'Hara Burke, 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)

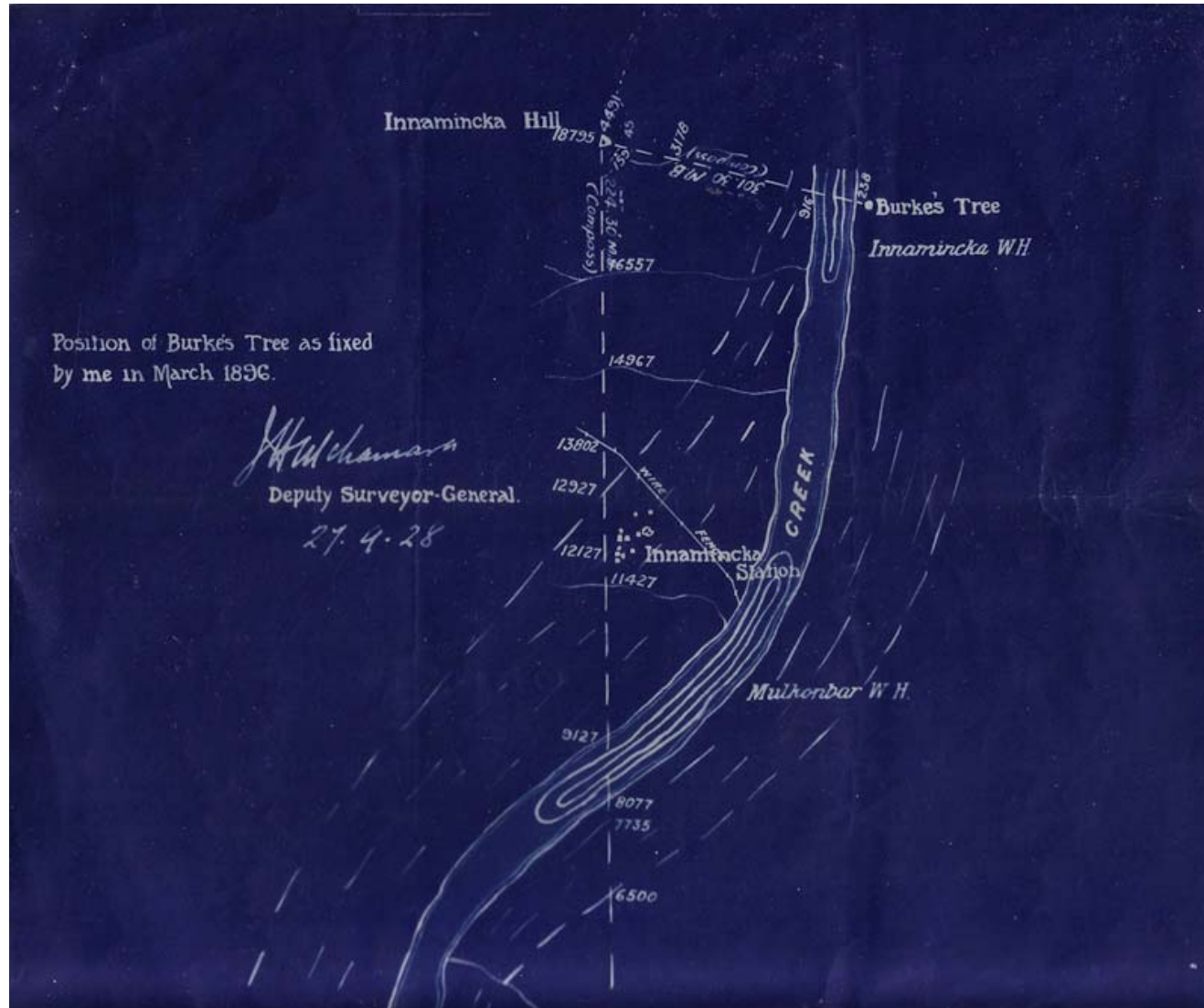
## BURKE, Robert O'Hara

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.

## BURKE, Robert O'Hara



Position of Burke's burial tree as fixed by J. H. McNamara in March 1896.

(Donated by Mr R. Piper in 1985, from his grandfather's papers. A. W. Piper was Society President, 1910-1913)



## 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 by the Society in 1905. See also the VISSCHER atlas (1690) in this catalogue.



## FLEURIEU, Charles Pierre Claret, comte de Fleurieu

Fleurieu bookplate showing the family arms.

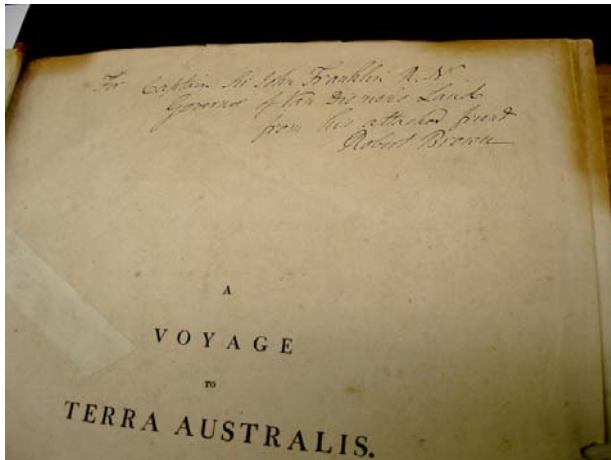
Fleurieu was a French explorer, author and politician. He was Minister of the Navy under Louis XVI. Napoleon rewarded his services by giving him a state funeral in 1810. Baudin named the Fleurieu Peninsula (south of Adelaide) after him.

From the back of the framed bookplate: '.... This bookplate was taken from a book of narratives written by the Chevalier (*Fleurieu*) on a voyage made to test the chronometer. The bookplate was presented to John Lewis Esq. MLC, CMG, President of the SA Branch of the Royal Geographical Society by the Count de Fleurieu Ambassador from France to Great Britain on the occasion of the former's visit to London in 1919.'

## FLINDERS, Matthew

General Chart of Australia or Terra Australis 1804 (framed map, facsimile), completed by Matthew Flinders while a prisoner on Isle de France (Mauritius) from December 1803 to June 1810. Sometimes described as Australia's 'birth certificate', it is the first map to apply the name 'Australia' to the continent, drawn and named by the navigator who circumnavigated it and charted most of its coastline.

Source. Facsimile purchased from the UK Hydrographic Office, Taunton, as part of the Encounter 2002 Grant. (Y 46/1 shelf Xr). (Caption by Anthony Brown)



*A Voyage to Terra Australis*, 1814. Volume 1. Opened to show inscription.

This copy is especially significant because it was presented to John Franklin by Robert Brown, botanist with the Flinders' expedition, 1801-1803.

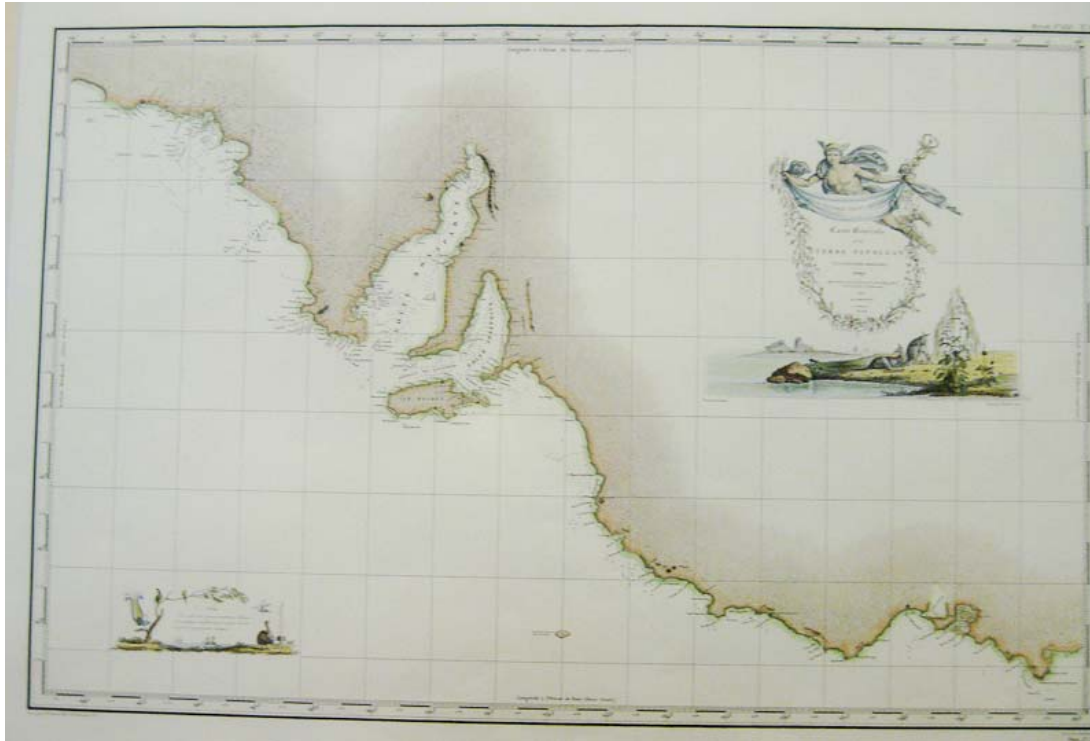
The inscription reads:

'To Captain Sir John Franklin RN, Governor of Van Diemen's Land from his attached friend Robert Brown'

The Library holds two sets of *A voyage to Terra Australis* (1814), this one from the library of Thomas Gill, the Society's first treasurer and the other from the York Gate Library.



## FREYCINET, Louis de



*Carte Générale de la Terre Napoléon*

(General Map of Napoleon Land) (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 surveyed this central section of the mainland coast in April-May 1802, and Freycinet with the geographer Boullanger charted the two Gulfs in the *Casuarina* in January 1803. He became the voyage cartographer after his return to France. Freycinet drew the map for the Atlas accompanying the history of the voyage. The cartouche is by the artist Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

Freycinet's map of this part of the south coast, named *Terre Napoléon*, is dated 1808, but did not appear until 1812. Flinders' charts of the same coast were not published until 1814, and the French were unaware of his names for most geographical features (resulting from his survey in January-April 1802). As prior discoverer, Flinders held naming rights and his names were later restored. French names remain on parts of the coast which Flinders did not chart or name.

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 Dr Sue Barker, then President of the RGSSA and a member of the Encounter 2002 planning committee, at the unveiling of a bust of Nicolas Baudin in March 2003. Dr. Barker donated it to the Society's Library. (Caption by Anthony Brown)

## FREYCINET, Louis de

*Carte de L'Ile Decrès* (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.

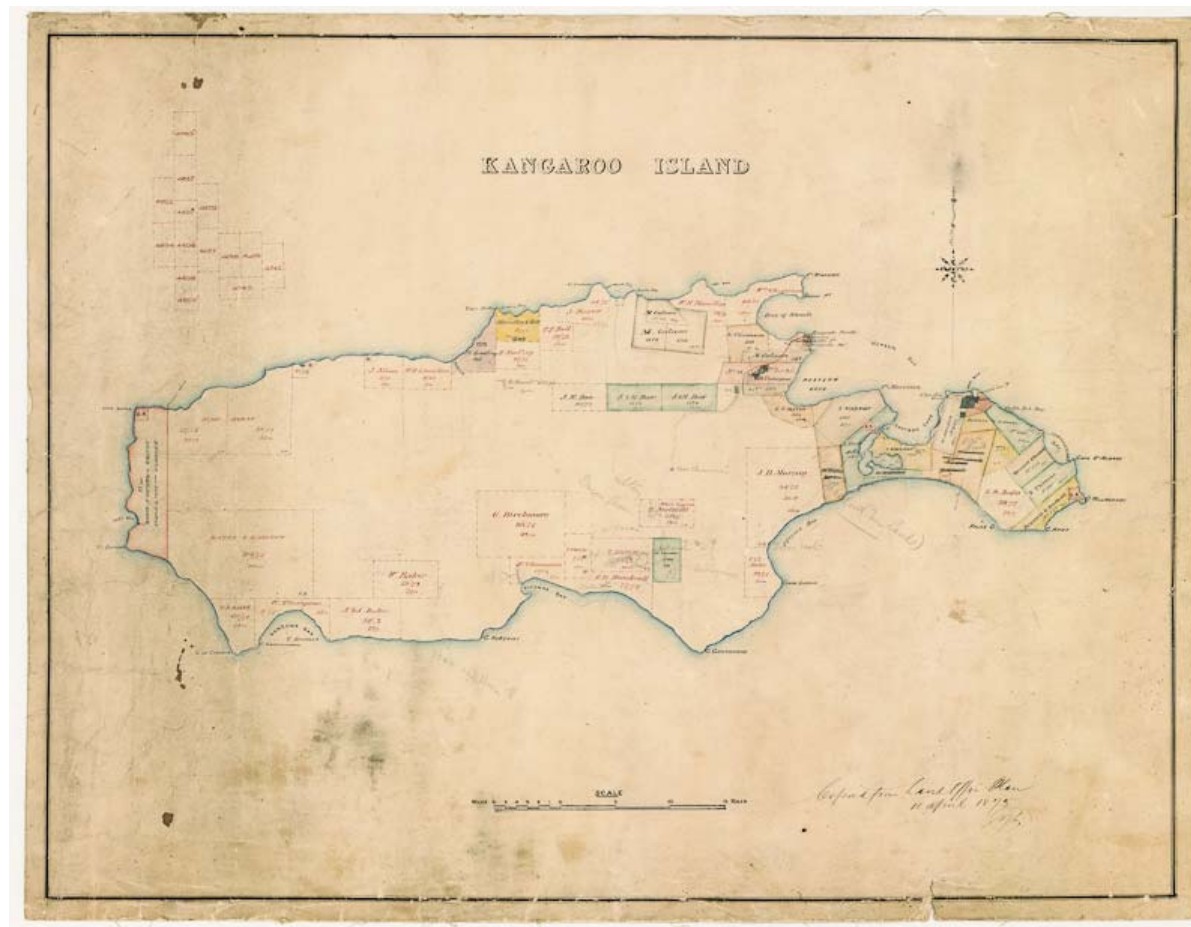
The French names on modern maps of the island were given by the French navigators who charted the south and west coasts, which Flinders had not seen. M. Michel Rocard, a former Prime Minister of France and chair of the French Terra Australis 2001 committee commemorating the bicentenary of Baudin's voyage, 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 the flagship *Géographe* and the schooner



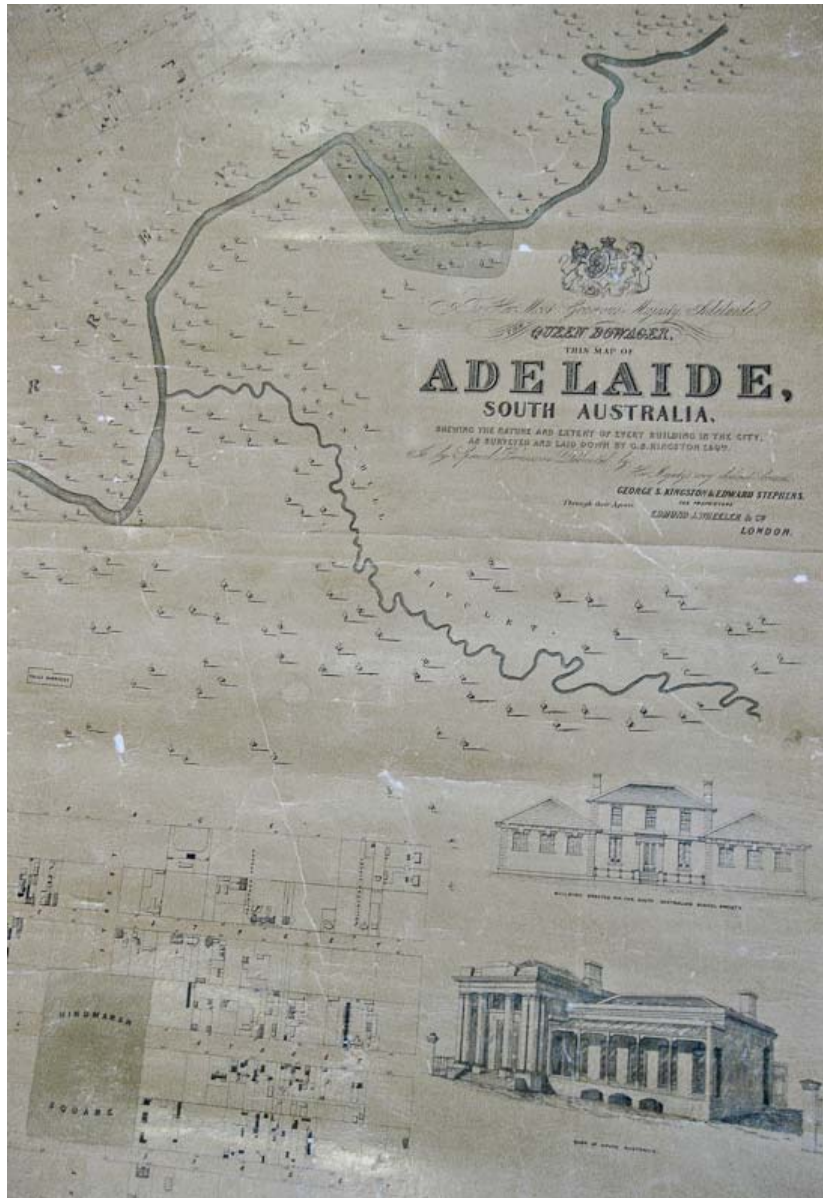


## KANGAROO ISLAND, hand-drawn map



'Copied from Land Office Plan 18 April 1873' (Copier unknown)

## KINGSTON, George



Lithographic copy of a cadastral map of Adelaide, produced in London in 1842 after a plan made by Kingston in 1840-41.

Sir George Strickland Kingston was an engineer and politician. The original surveys of the city of Adelaide were largely carried out under his supervision. Kingston died at sea on 26 November 1880 on a voyage to India for his health.

The map includes a key to construction materials and whether the building has a verandah or not. Small circles locate wells in North Adelaide. The map features 7 buildings erected in Adelaide at that time, four of which still stand, at least in part:

### 1. Holy Trinity Church

This church on North Terrace at the corner of Morphett Street was the colony's first church. The foundation stone was laid 26 January 1838.

### 2. Government House

This building was completed in 1840, and much of it still survives today.

### 3. Adelaide Gaol

Designed by Kingston, Adelaide Gaol is one of the oldest remaining buildings in Adelaide. Building began in 1840 with limestone quarried from along the River Torrens.

### 4. Government Office (Treasury Building)

Only part of a wall and an arched window, together with the vaults, furnace and well remain of the original government offices. The building, designed by Kingston was first constructed in 1839.

## LIGHT, Captain Francis



Two postcards, early twentieth century

1. Light Street, Penang, named after Captain Francis Light

2. Memorial to Colonel Light's father, Captain Francis Light, who first established the British Colony of Penang.





**LIGHT, Colonel William**



Colonel Light's Plan of the City of Adelaide  
1837

## LIGHT, Colonel William (Light's level)



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.

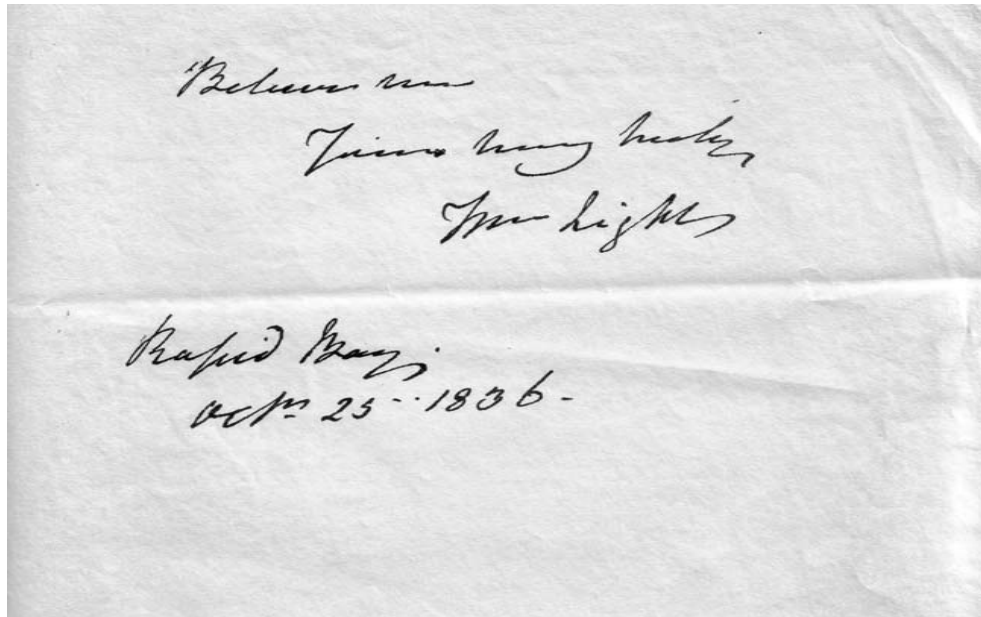
The 'improved level' was soon superseded by another instrument, the 'dumpy level'.

Donated to the Society by Hon. J H Cooke and Mrs and Miss Cooke in 1945.

## LIGHT, Colonel William



Sword and scabbard belonging to Colonel Light



Letter from Colonel Light to Thomas Gilbert advising him to leave Kangaroo Island and bring stores to Rapid Bay. (A facsimile of the original held by the Society)

Dated 25 October 1836. (The last page of the letter with Light's signature is illustrated here)

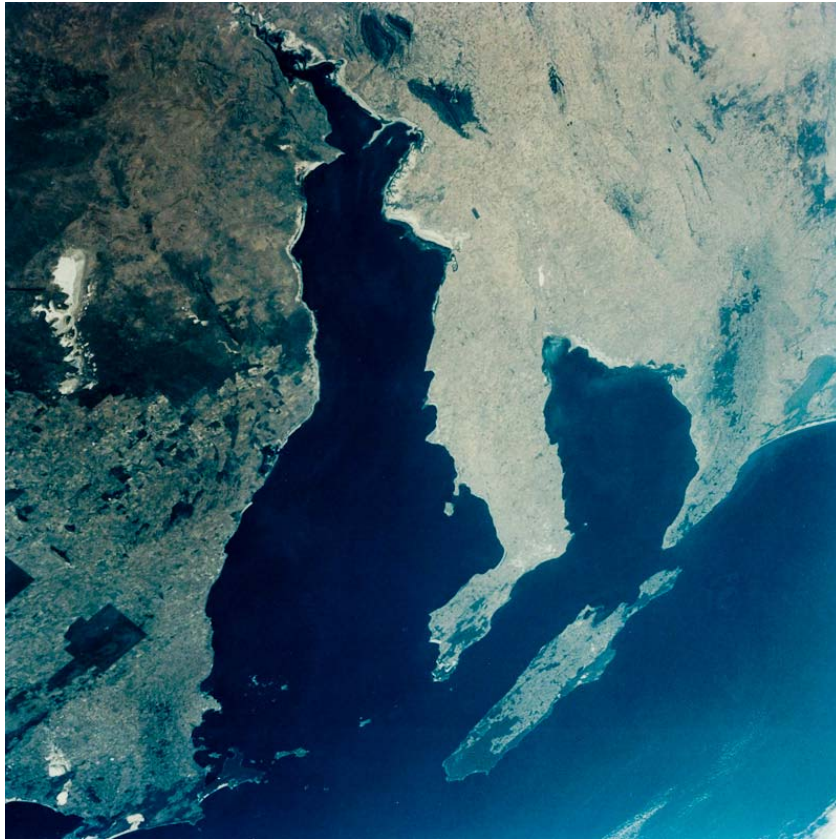


### **Artefacts relating to Colonel Light.**

1. Roof shingle and bricks from his cottage
2. Framed photograph of plaque donated in 2010 by Eileen Thompson

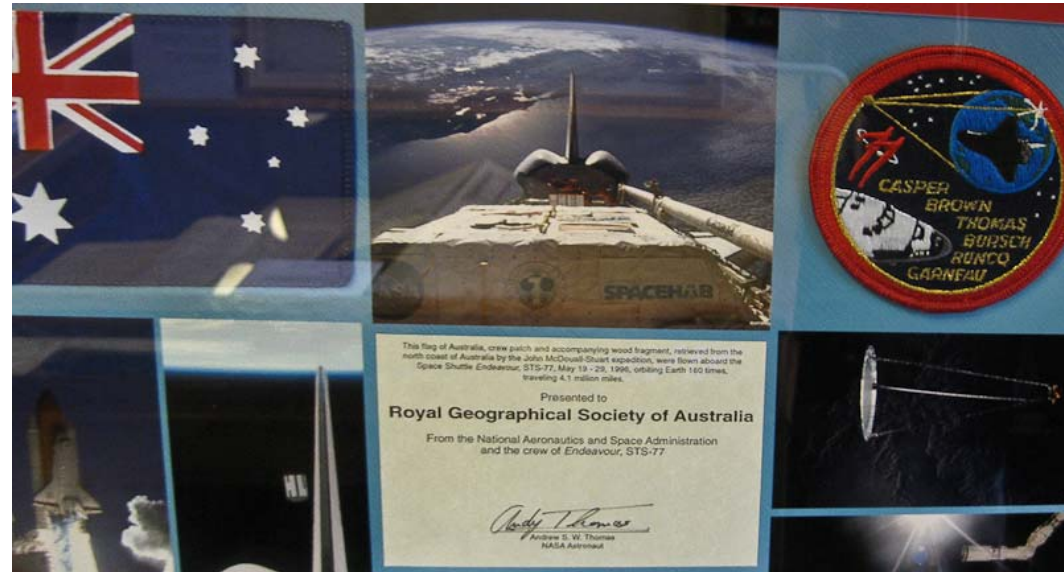
Colonel Light's cottage in Thebarton changed hands many times over the years and was demolished in 1926. In August 1927 the Mayor of Thebarton, Mr H.S. Hatwell, unveiled a memorial tablet at the site in the vicinity of Cawthorne and Winwood Streets. It has since been relocated within the grounds of the SA Brewing Company and is not publicly accessible.

### **NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)**



Photograph of part of South Australia taken from space by Andy Thomas, an Honorary Life member of the Society. Photograph courtesy of A. Thomas and NASA

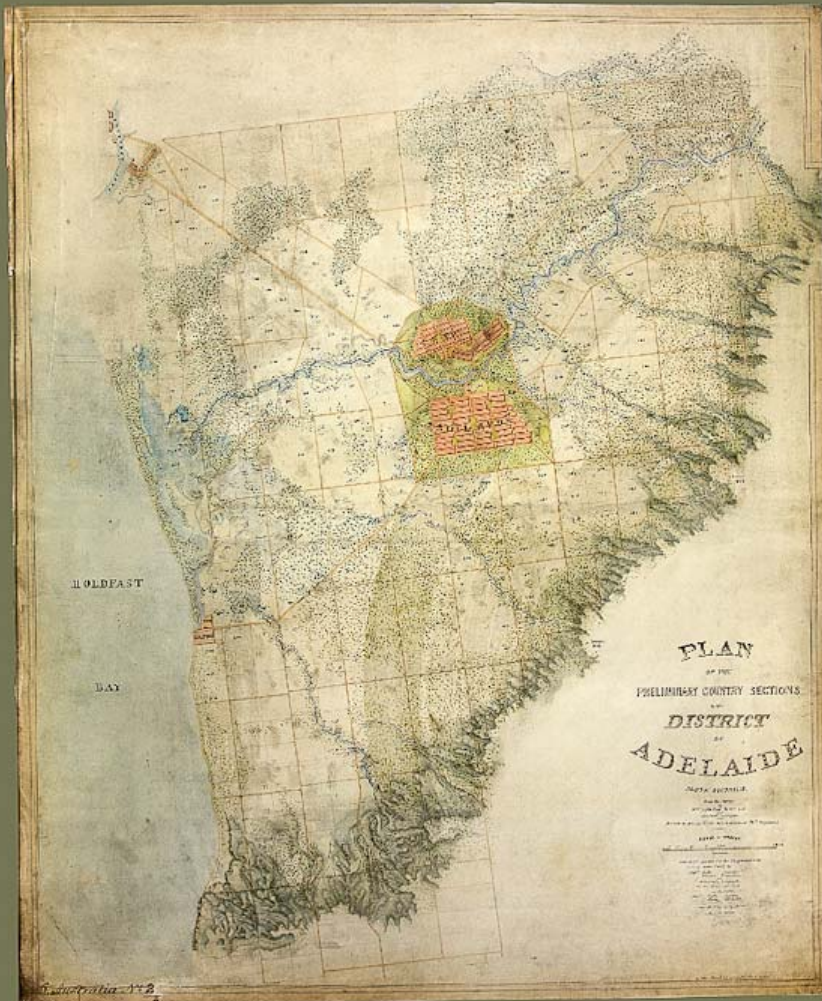
Framed montage presented to the Society by NASA in 1996 and signed by AndyThomas



The Adelaide plains from the Space Shuttle, showing Port Adelaide, the city and the Mount Lofty Ranges. (Courtesy of NASA)



## NIXON, Henry



Plan of preliminary country sections of the District of Adelaide by Henry Nixon (framed map, facsimile)

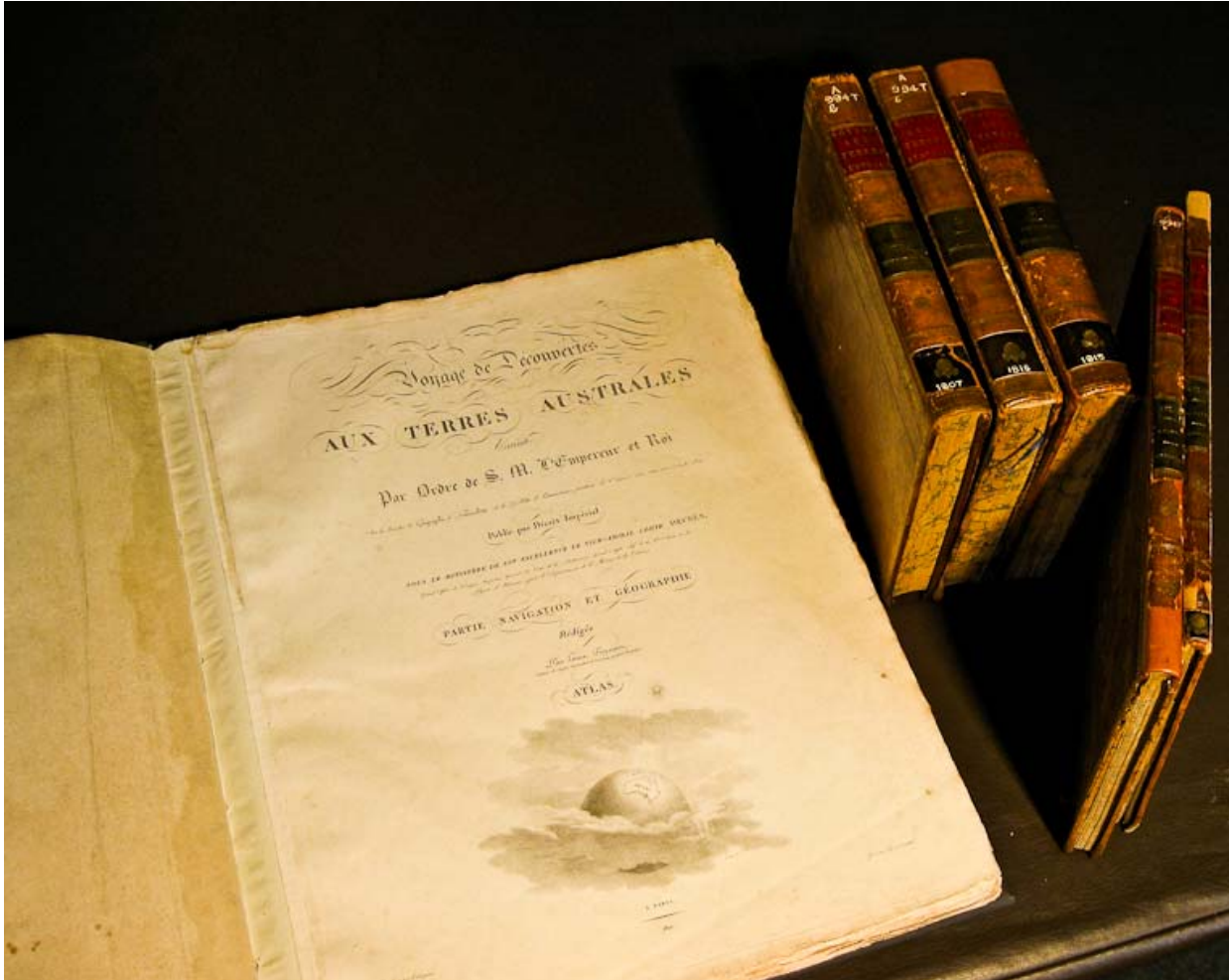
Lieutenant Henry Nixon arrived in the Province of South Australia on the Navarino in December 1837. He was appointed an assistant in the survey team of the Surveyor-General, Colonel William Light.

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 Appendix to this catalogue – in the article by A. G. Price (1935).



## PERON, François

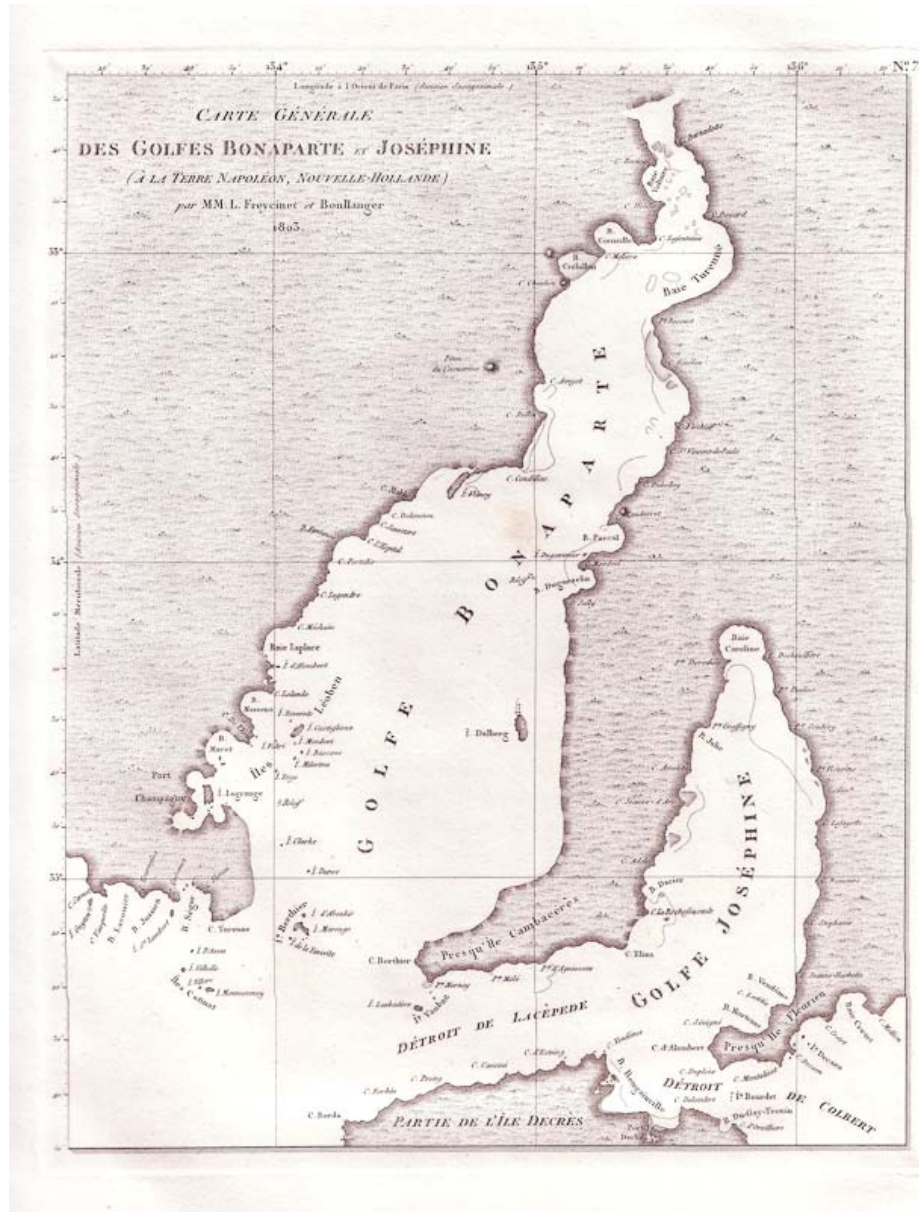
François Péron (1775 - 1810) was appointed natural historian and anthropologist in Nicolas Baudin's expedition to the South Seas (1800-1804). He wrote most of the published account of the expedition.



*Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes, exécuté par ordre de sa Majesté, l'Empereur et Roi, sur les corvettes le Géographe, le Naturaliste et la Goëlette le Casuarina, pendant les années 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 et 1804; publié par décret impérial, Paris : De L'Imprimerie Impériale, 1807-1816.*

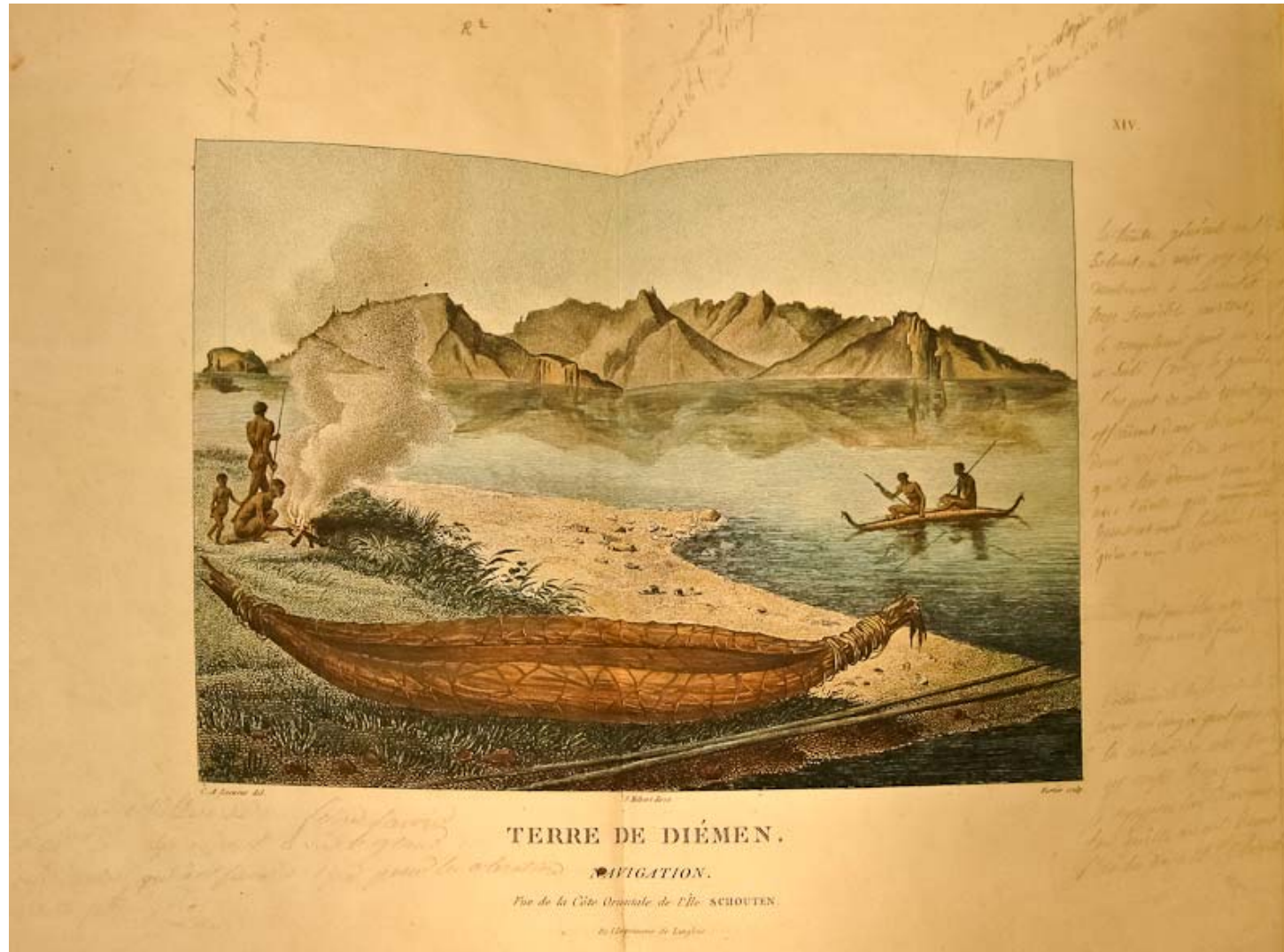
The Society holds the full set of 7 volumes, including the navigation atlas. See notes under BAUDIN above.

## PERON, François



Map of South Australia from the  
Peron volumes (Atlas, Volume 2)

## PERON, François



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:

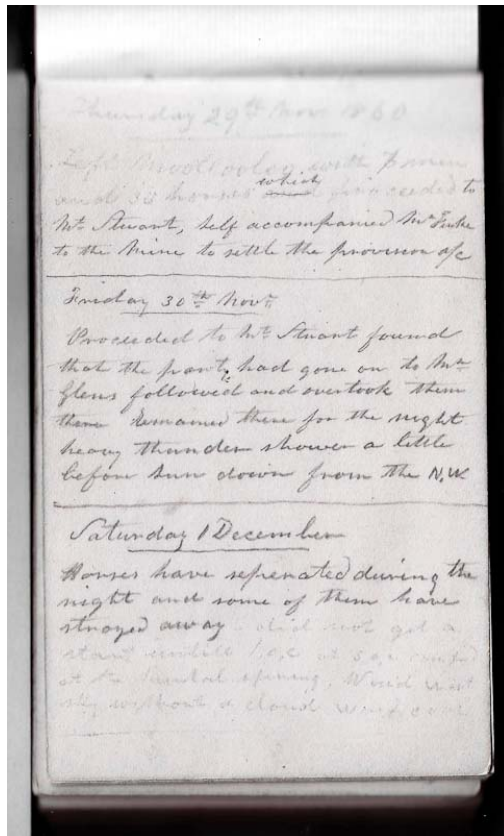
'Plate XIV of the Atlas of plates by C.A. Lesueur and M.Petit accompanying Peron's *Voyage de decouvertes aux Terres Australes*, Paris, 1807'.



## PRICE, Sir Archibald Grenfell

His article: Early South Australian maps in London ( Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch), Volume 35 1935, pp 82-92) appears as an appendix at the end of this list. In 2009, the Society scanned most of the maps referred to in this article.

## STUART, John McDouall



Stuart's manuscript diaries of his fifth expedition, 1860-1861. (2 volumes).

Soon after returning to Adelaide from this expedition Stuart headed out on his final expedition which successfully reached the northern coast of Australia in July 1862.

Despite experiencing eyesight problems because of scurvy, Stuart managed to fill his diaries with incredibly small handwriting. Also displayed: The first page of the diary as it appeared as *Parliamentary Paper* 169, HA 1861

## STUART, John McDouall



Plaster model of statue by  
Adelaide sculptor W.J. MAXWELL  
c. 1905.

Maxwell did not live to sculpt the  
full-scale version in Carrara  
marble which stands in Victoria  
Square. The photograph also  
shows part of a chair made by  
Stuart.

## STUART, John McDouall



Piece of wood from 'Stuart's tree', Chambers bay, Northern Territory, in polished wooden presentation box. In May 1996, Andy Thomas, great grandson of F.G. Waterhouse, a member of Stuart's expedition, took this piece of the tree with him on the space shuttle *Endeavour*. Together they travelled 4.1 million miles.

## THOMAS, Andrew (astronaut)

See NASA above.



## VISSCHER, Nicolaes

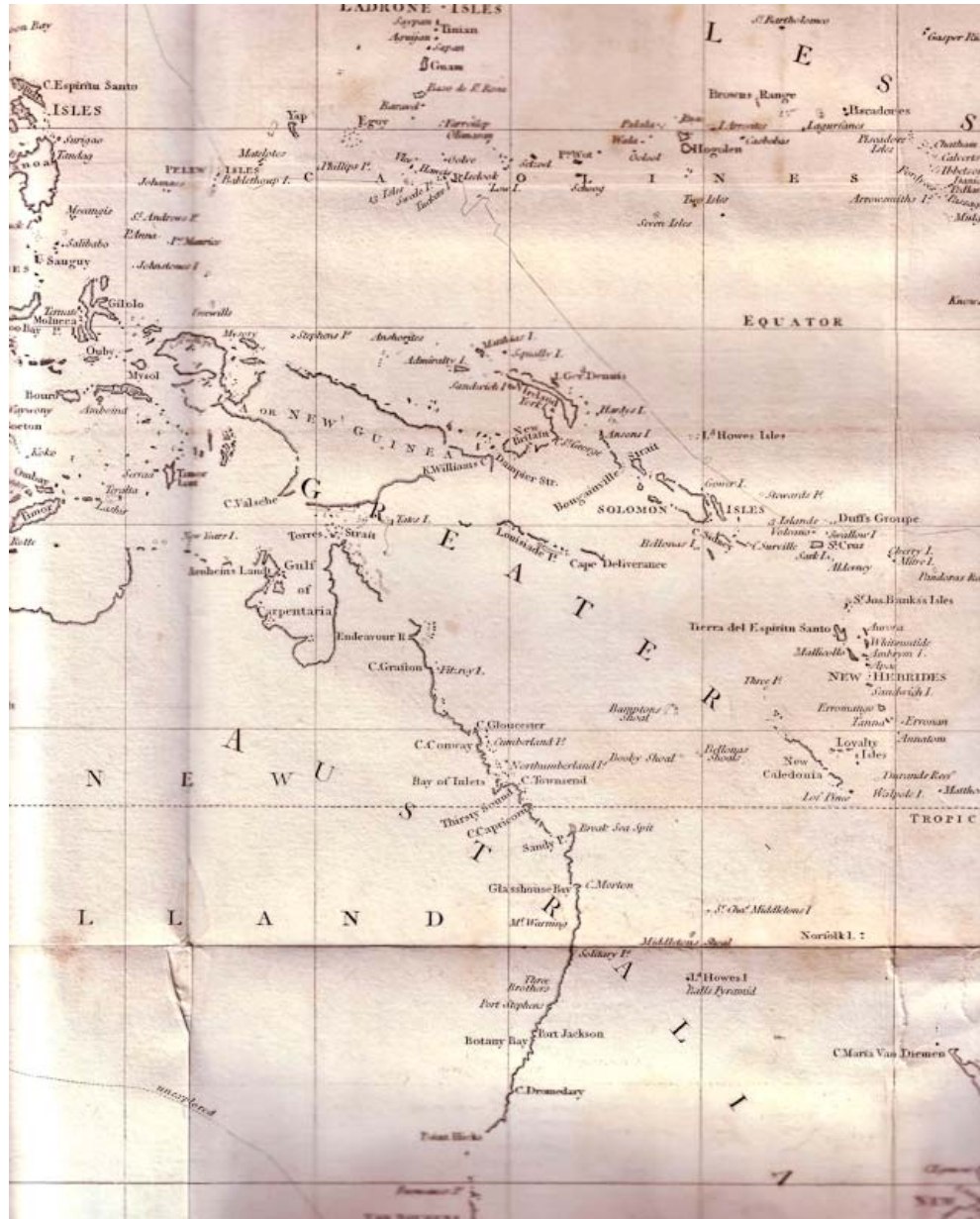


*Atlas minor sive geographia  
compendiosa qua orbis  
terrarum per paucas attamen  
novissimas tabulas ostenditur.*

*Amsterdam : ex officina  
Nicolai Visscher, [1690?]*

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) referred to above, this map includes the southern part of Van Diemen's Land which was discovered by Tasman in 1642.

## WILSON, William



*A missionary voyage to the southern Pacific Ocean... London, Printed by S. Gosnell for T. Chapman, 1799.*

Opened to show a map using the term 'Greater Australia' to describe the region to the east of Australia. However the continent itself is called 'New Holland' so Flinders' famous 1804 map referred to above is still the first to label the continent 'Australia'

## APPENDIX

38 maps of South Australia from the United Kingdom National Archives were copied by the Society in 2009. Many of the manuscript maps are referred to in the 1935 article below by Price.

Sir Archibald Grenfell Price, geographer, historian and educationalist, was Society President 1937-38 and a subscriber to the purchase of the York Gate Library in 1905.

*'Unfortunately, I did not discover the maps until my last week in England, and the following notes were made so hurriedly that many important points may have been overlooked, and some statements may be incorrect.'* (p.82 of Proceedings)

### **PRICE, Sir Archibald Grenfell CMG., DLitt., FRGS**

Early South Australian maps in London

**From: Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch), Volume 35, 1935, pp 82-92**

The burning of the Survey Offices in January, 1839, [in Adelaide South Australia] was a tragic incident for South Australia. Not only was the death of the first Surveyor-General, Colonel William Light, hastened by the loss of a life-long collection of papers, but future generations of South Australians were deprived of maps and documents which would undoubtedly have given invaluable information on the early history of the State. After Mr. R. J. Rudalls researches, however, it appeared that some of the first South Australian maps might be preserved in the Public Record Office, London, as that office contained not only the Colonial Office papers, but the records of the South Australian Commissioners who controlled for the first few years the Land Sales and Surveys of the State. Before publishing "The Foundation and Settlement of South Australia" in 1924, I had inquiries made in the Record Office without success, but when I visited England in 1933 a few sadly hurried days of research yielded better results.

It now appears that in 1907, 1908, and 1910 the South Australian maps were transferred from the Public Record Office to the Colonial Office Library, where they are preserved in some fifty cases, each containing from one to eleven documents. The maps in the later cases are for the most part printed and published works of little value, but the earlier cases, particularly cases I and II, contain some really important manuscript maps, including one or two of the missing originals by Colonel Light.



Unfortunately, I did not discover the maps until my last week in England, and the following notes were made so hurriedly that many important points may have been overlooked, and some statements may be incorrect.

There is no doubt, however, that a number of the maps throw highly valuable light on early South Australian history, and that the Royal Geographical Society would do great service both to the public and to the Centenary if, as is possible, it secured photographic copies through the Dominions Office.

The following are the details of the earlier maps in manuscript. Some are later than the fires of January, 1839, but are included in case no copies have survived in the State :—

**Case I, No. 1.**—Tinted MS. by Colonel William Light, "Sketch of Coast," Rapid Valley, 3/11/36, 5 miles to inch, mounted on canvas. This should be photographed and compared with the maps and sketches published in the early reports of the South Australian Commissioners. The sketch extends as far north as the Port Adelaide inlet, and contains notes by Light, some of which may not have been published.

**Case I, No. 2.**—MS. chart of the Anchorages in Encounter Bay, by William Light, Surveyor-General (received by the Commissioners 7/6/38), signed W.L., and marked "Copied by R. Thomas," 1½ miles to 1 inch. This map was evidently made by Light during a visit to Encounter Bay immediately after the stranding there of three of the South Australian Company's ships in December-January, 1837-8. This visit I had previously failed to trace. I do not think the map has been published, and it is extremely interesting, for it shows the location of the South Australian Company's fishery, the position of the wrecks of the South Australian Company's vessels, *Solway*, *John Pirie*, and *South Australia*, and the location of Captain Blenkinsop's fishery at "Anne Vale," the original site of what is now Victor Harbour.

The map is also very important, as it was drawn at the height of Hindmarsh's attempt to move Adelaide to Victor Harbour, despite the opposition of Light and the leading colonists. On 10th January, 1838, Hindmarsh sent the Colonial Office very favourable reports on Victor Harbour by Strangways, Hutchinson, and Lipson, and added the comment that "no earthly power can bolster (Adelaide) up to a higher rank than that of a pretty country village." On 2nd February, 1838, the Governor forwarded Light's chart of Encounter Bay with another chart of the anchorages by the officers of *H.M.S. Victor*, and again recommended the removal of the capital.

Light's comments on his chart show the strength of his feeling against Hindmarsh and Lipson. He condemned the anchorages both at Granite Island and Rosetta Head (The Bluff). Of Rosetta Head he wrote, "This anchorage I think, is not fit for anything." He added, "This Cape was called Rosetta by Mr. Stephens" (Manager of the South Australian Company) "long before Captain Crozier was there." Of Victor Harbour he stated, "Not more than three or four ships can lie at the same time; very unsafe in easterly winds, and always a great swell thrown in by westerly and southerly breezes." "Only consider for a moment that this very spot,

said by Captain Lipson, R.N., to be the finest harbour in the world, is open to the swell of the whole Southern Ocean, and it requires not much judgment to imagine what it must be in fresh breezes. It has only one spot under the island where three or four ships can anchor. What, then, is to be done with ships coming from England had this been the capital? They must either run for Kangaroo Island and wait there until there is room in Captain Lipson's finest harbour in the world for them, or they must put up with some inferior berth, and most likely be lost altogether."

Of the country surrounding Encounter Bay Light wrote, "The ground rises all the way to the hills, and is certainly not adapted for a capital. The banks above the beach are precipitous, and there is no fresh water within three or four miles, and .that not very good."

It is interesting to note that the Surveyor-General named West Island "Wright " Island, and left the present "Wright" Island without a name. He showed that the *Solway* was wrecked on the eastern side of the reef between The Bluff and the present Wright Island, and that the *South Australia* and *John Pirie* were driven on the beach close to the present township of Encounter Bay. Captain Blenkinsop's "Fishery " appears to have been close to the land- ward end of the causeway to Granite Island, and his house a few hundred yards along the shore towards the Hindmarsh River.

**Case I, No. 3.**—MS. plan of " Currency Creek " Special Survey. Sergeant W. Forest, Nov.-Dec., 1839, 2 in. to mile.

**Case I, No. 4.**—MS. Rough Chart and Survey of the Murray Mouth, Goolwa Channel, Hindmarsh Island, and western side of Lake Alexandrina. This sketch is very interesting, as it marks the point at which Sturt halted 9/1/1831," Sturt's last camping-place before returning up the Murray, and the point near which Captain Barker was killed. The landing-place of 9/1/1831 is on Hindmarsh Island, immediately opposite the mouth of the Finniss; the last camp is on the Goolwa Channel opposite the S.W. corner of Hindmarsh Island, and the location of Barker's death is on a point (now swept away) on the immediate east of the mouth of the river. The sketch includes soundings at the Murray Mouth, and states that these were taken by Sturt himself in 1838, when he attempted to navigate the mouth from within and without, but was defeated by surf either way.

**Case I, No. 5.**—MS. Plan of Encounter Bay, showing early developments of roads, preliminary sections, reserves set 1839—4 in. to mile.

**Case I, No. 6.**—MS. Lipson Cove and Lipson Island, with Lipson's soundings, by T. Burr, 16/4/1840. Scale in yards.

**Case 1, No. 7.**—MS. Plan of Sections at the Mouth of the Inman. Surveyed by Captain Moulton, Royal Sappers and Miners, 15/6/1840. Drawn by T. Burr, and signed by Surveyor-General Frome.

**Case I, No. 8.**—MS. Plan of Sections in the Vale of the Inman. Surveyed by Corporals Baker and Ide, R.S., under direction of Frome, 23/6/1840.

**Case I, No. 9.**—MS. Chart of Thorny Passage, between Thistle Island and Main. Enlarged from Flinders by T. Burr, and sounded by T. Lipson. ½-in. to mile. 1840.

**Case I, No. 10.**—MS. Large and interesting map of the country from the Coorong to St. Vincent Gulf. Signed by Surveyor-General Frame [Frome?] , 1840. Many quaint spellings of names.

**Case I, No. 11.**—Plan of Wellington, on the Murray, laid out as a town. J. C. Hailes, 8 chains to 1 in.

**Case II, No. I.**—MS. " Site of Adelaide," 7th February, 1837, apparently the original map drawn by Light and received by the South Australian Commissioners in London, 7th August, 1837. The whole map is covered with notes in Light's handwriting, and should be photographed for comparison with published copies. The map includes the hills; the proposed town of North and South Adelaide; the park lands (coloured deep green) ; a sandhill at the harbour (old Port Adelaide) ; the Port River, with soundings and with comments by Light; the site of the old Holdfast Bay settlement, and part of the plains. Light's notes are of great historical interest.

1. He calls the Mt. Lofty Ranges "a range of hills extending about 25 or 30 miles, where it terminates in the plain"—a clear indication of the pioneers' fallacious belief that to the north of Adelaide lay a level route to the Murray.

2. In the hills (probably about Green Hill) he marks the point, " whence I took bearings for this sketch."

3. He marked the foothills as "beautifully wooded country."

4. Around the site of Adelaide he drew the Park Lands in green, with the well-known comment, " The dark green round the town I proposed to the Resident Commissioner to be reserved as Park Grounds."

5. He marked old Port Adelaide, the Port River, and North Arm, and noted: " From the harbour to the river " (i.e., from the old Port to about Hindmarsh on the Torrens) "is a distance of only five miles and a half, is one of the most lovely plains I ever saw, and a canal may be easily cut to connect the river with the harbour. By damming the river (below Hindmarsh) at least 20 feet of water could be preserved in it all the year round, and ships of large burthen might come up to the middle of the town." (To this fallacious idea of Light's South Australia owes the reservation of the broad strip of land which enables the Port Road to be a wide single highway in both directions.)

6. Even at this date Light had formed a high opinion of Port Adelaide, and was beginning to quarrel with Hindmarsh over that question of the harbour, which was soon to convulse the early settlement. In a long note at the foot of the map the Surveyor-General wrote: " Many complaints have been made about landing



stores on the beach at Hold fast Bay on account of the surf when the westerly breezes set in. To them I have replied:—"No ships now have any business there. They ought to go up and anchor opposite the harbour (if not in it), where they can land goods if it blows half a gale of wind, but notwithstanding this the *Buffalo* remains there for all other ships to bring up by. Captain Duff, of the *Africaine*, I can never praise too much. He was determined to see everything himself, and took his ship at once up the harbour in spite of all reports, and is highly satisfied with its safety and capabilities." Of the harbour. Light wrote, "There is no rock nor any hidden danger in the whole harbour, and the entrance once buoyed down, every difficulty is at an end."

7. The map shows the site of the early Holdfast Bay settlement about a mile inland and a mile S. of the Patawalonga Creek. Light, as shown in his journal, had a good opinion of the Patawalonga and noted: "By making a jetty at H. (the mouth of the creek) in the direction and form laid down is three fathoms of water, which can be easily done compared with other works of the kind in England, ships might unload under its shelter in westerly winds, and another considerable town might be formed at G (about two miles south) in a fine dry situation, and fresh water to be had by wells."

**Case II, No. 2.**—MS. Outline Plan of Adelaide, 1837, showing squares, roads, etc.

**Case II, No. 4.**—MS. Plan of Preliminary Country Sections in District of Adelaide, from the surveys of Light and Assistant Surveyors. Drawn by H. Nixon, 2 in. to mile. A note at the bottom states: "The first points for the Trigonometrical Survey were fixed by Messrs. Light, Ormsby, Finniss, and Cannon. In the town Mr. Jacob. In the field Messrs. Pullen, Lindsay, Hardy, Simmonds, and Mr. Winser (Winter?), lately arrived from the Adelphi. The map is coloured. (*Curator's note: This map has been reproduced by the Society under Licence with National Archive Office UK and is available for sale from the Society*)"

**Case II, No. 5.**—MS. Plan of the old and the new port, together with the plan and section of the Company's new road to Section A. G. S. Kingston, Adelaide, March, 1840.

**Case II, No. 6.**—MS. Plan of the intended new Port Adelaide, from the original design by Colonel Gawler. T. M. Hastings (shows New Port and North Arm, the Company's Port and the Old Port), 20 chains to 1 in.

**Case III, No. 1.**—MS. Plan of the district of Adelaide. H. Nixon, July, 1838. 2 in. to mile. (Glenelg by then was laid out as a town, the Torrens marshes were surveyed, and the O'Halloran Hill area was called the ("Downs").

**Case III, No. 2.**—MS. Sketch of Encounter Bay by B. T. Finniss, April, 1838, by order of W. Light. (This map shows the sections from, the Murray to Cape Rosetta. with Captain Crozier's soundings taken in the brig, *Victor*. Two town sites are shown, the first at the head of the saltwater on the Hindmarsh River, the second on the coast from the present Victor Harbour to The Bluff.)

**Case III, No. 3.**—MS. Plan of W. H. Dutton's Survey at Mt. Barker, copied from the original by J. M. Hastings,

30/11/39. (This map shows the site of the "German village," sections taken on the Onkaparinga, and sections at Mt. Barker.)

*Case III, No. 4.*—MS. Tracks of T. Burr and I. Hill on Spencer Gulf, signed by Surveyor-General Frome.

*Case III, No. 5.*—MS. Plan of Yankalilla, surveyed by Kentish and Poole, 2 in. to mile, 25/6/40.

*Case III, No. 7.*—MS. Para Special Survey, G. O. Ormsby, undated.

*Case VI, No. 1.*—MS. Copy by G. H. Moulton of E. J. Eyre's Route from Port Lincoln to Point Bell, around the north of the Gulfs, and up the Flinders Ranges dated 13/12/1839.

*Case VI, No. 2.*—MS. by J. G. Hughes, Victor Harbour, discovered by the Adelaide Survey Association, showing the towns of Spencer on Point Pearce and Victoria.

*Case VI, No. 3.*—MS. G. Schroder, Map of Districts North of Adelaide, from sketches by Light and Finniss, 1837. 7½ miles to 1 in. Adelaide, 1839.

*Case VI, No. 4.*—MS. E. J. Eyre's Route into the Interior June-September, 1840. 15 miles to 1 in.

*Case VII.*—MS. J. McLaren, Plan of District South of Adelaide, 1840.

*Case X, No. 1.*—MS. R. Counsel, "Three Brothers" Survey.

*Case X, No. 2.*—MS. G. Gawler, Port Lincoln to Franklin Harbour.

*Case X, No. 3.*—MS. R. H. Moulton, Part of the Murray.

*Case XIII.*—ME. Sketches of country south of Adelaide / from O'Halloran Hill to the "Unkaparinga" River.

*Case XVI.*—MS. T. Burr, Country between Flinders Range and Darling River, showing Frome's track, August-September, 1843; November, 1844.

*Case XVIII.*—MS. R. Counsel, Post Offices in South Australia, Adelaide, 1846.

*Case XIX.*—MS. R. Counsel, Plan of Eastern Boundary of South Australia, as surveyed by Mr. Wade.

The remaining cases contain later and published maps. The brief notes above indicate that the Society would do valuable service if it made a request through the South Australian Government and Dominions Office for photographic copies of Maps and Sketches I□, I□, I□, and II□, together with any other maps which are of value and have -neither been published nor are in the possession of the South Australian Lands and Survey Departments.

(NOTE: the article as it appears in the Society *Proceedings* contains copies of three maps)