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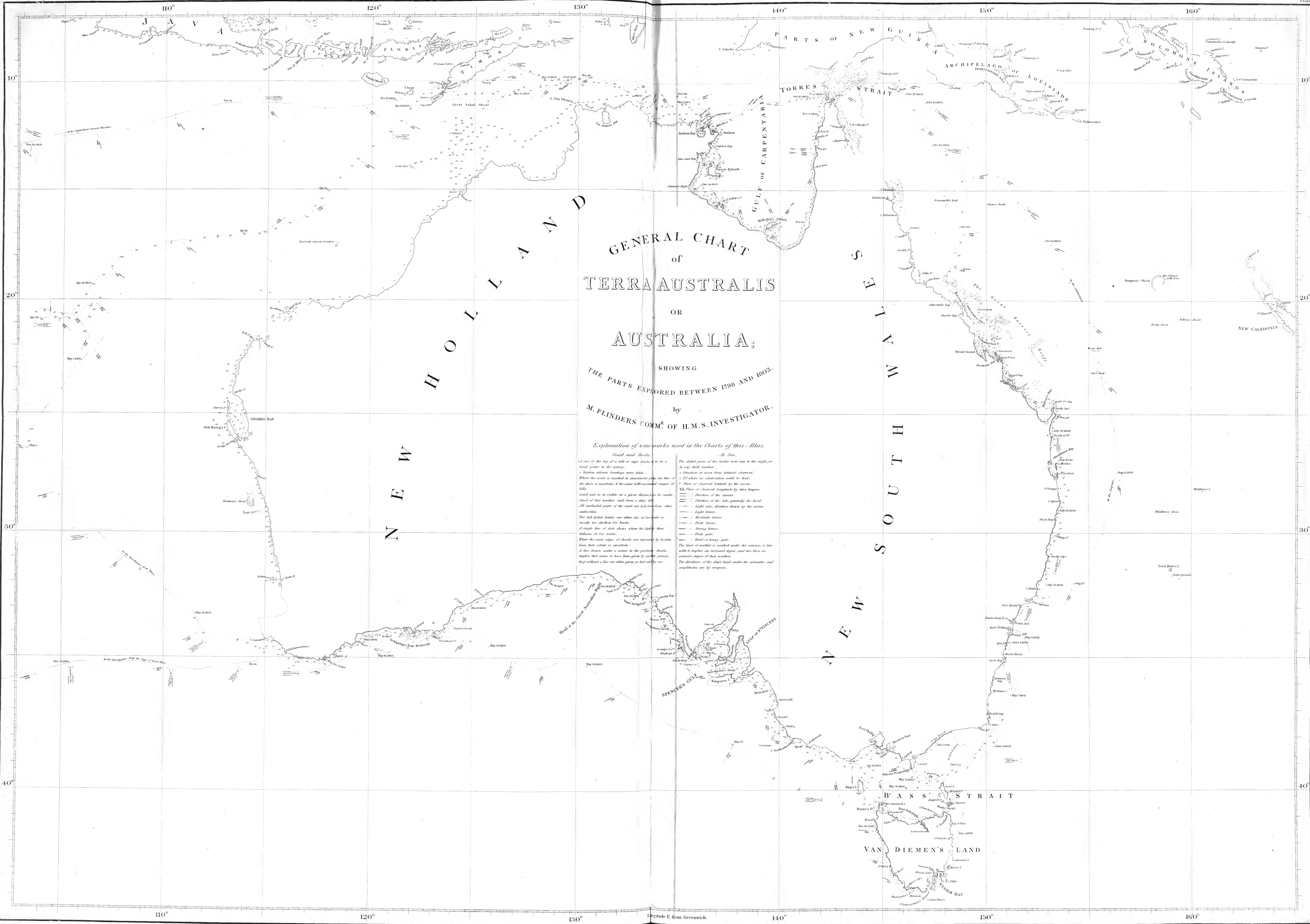


THE GIFT OF
J. D. WHITNEY,
Sturgis Hooper Professor
IN THE
MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
32.519

November 25, 1903

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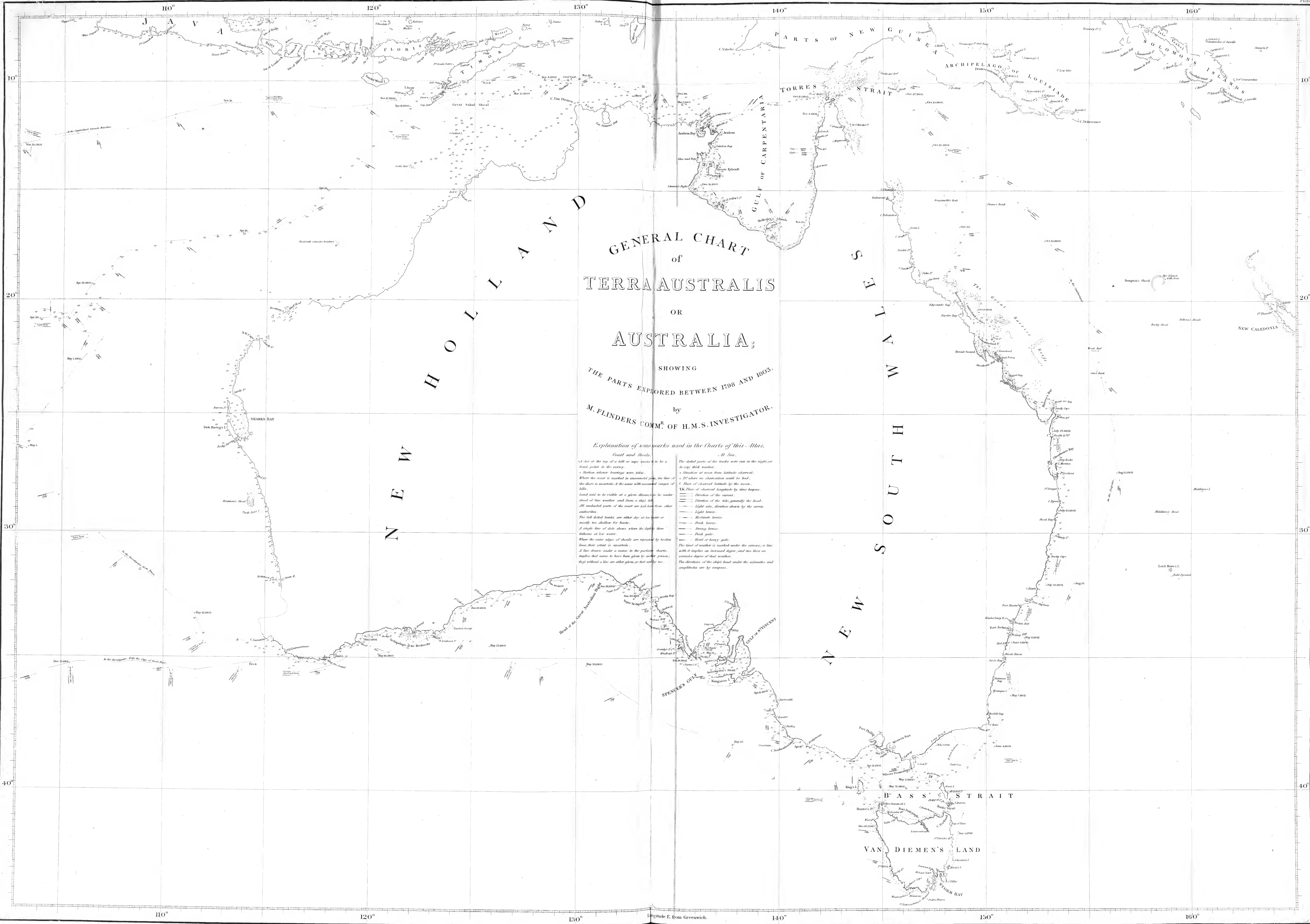


GENERAL CHART
 of
TERRA AUSTRALIS
 OR
AUSTRALIA;

SHOWING
 THE PARTS EXPLORED BETWEEN 1798 AND 1803,
 by
 M. FLINDERS COMM^{DR} OF H.M.S. INVESTIGATOR.

Explanation of some marks used in the Charts of this Atlas.

<p><i>Cast and Shoals.</i></p> <p>A dot at the top of a hill or cape denotes it to be a head point in the survey.</p> <p>A station where bearings were taken.</p> <p>Where the coast is marked in unconnected parts, the line of the shore is uncertain; & the same with unconnected ranges of hills.</p> <p>Land said to be visible at a given distance to be understood of low water and from a ship's deck.</p> <p>All unshaded parts of the coast are laid down from other authorities.</p> <p>The full dotted lines are either dry at low water or mostly too shallow for boats.</p> <p>A single line of dots shows where the depth is three fathoms at low water.</p> <p>Where the outer edges of shoals are represented by broken lines, their extent is uncertain.</p> <p>A line drawn under a name in the particular charts, implies that name to have been given by another person; they without a line are either given, or first used by me.</p>	<p><i>At Sea.</i></p> <p>The dotted parts of the tracks were run in the night, or in very thick weather.</p> <p>A situation at noon from latitude observed.</p> <p>A "P" where no observation could be had.</p> <p>A "P" where of observed longitude by time kept.</p> <p>Direction of the current.</p> <p>Direction of the tide, generally the flood.</p> <p>Light breeze.</p> <p>Moderate breeze.</p> <p>Fresh breeze.</p> <p>Strong breeze.</p> <p>Fresh gale.</p> <p>Hard or heavy gale.</p> <p>The line of weather is marked under the current; a line with it implies an increased degree, and two lines an excessive degree of that weather.</p> <p>The direction of the ship's head under the azimuths and amplitudes are by compass.</p>
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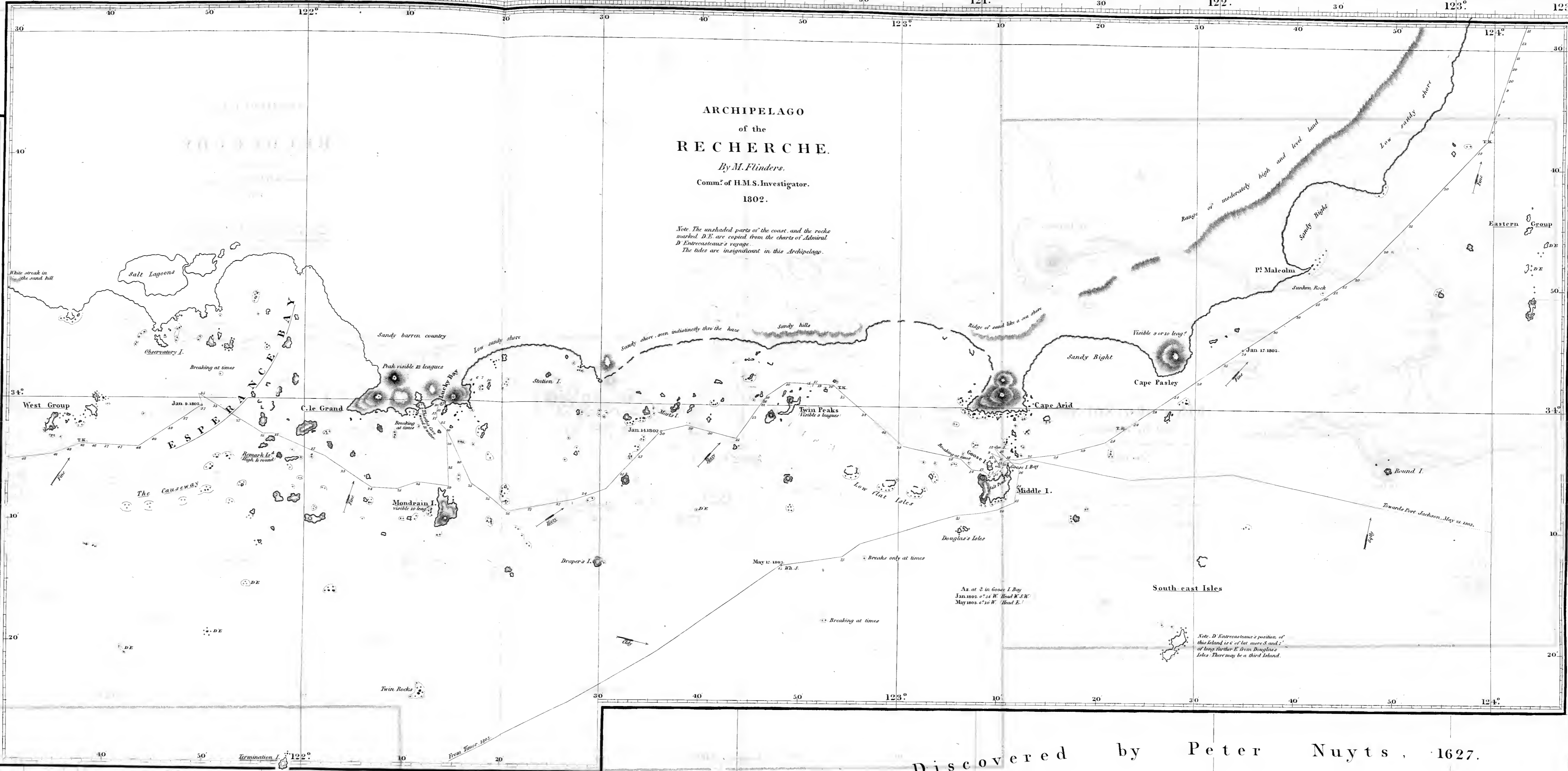
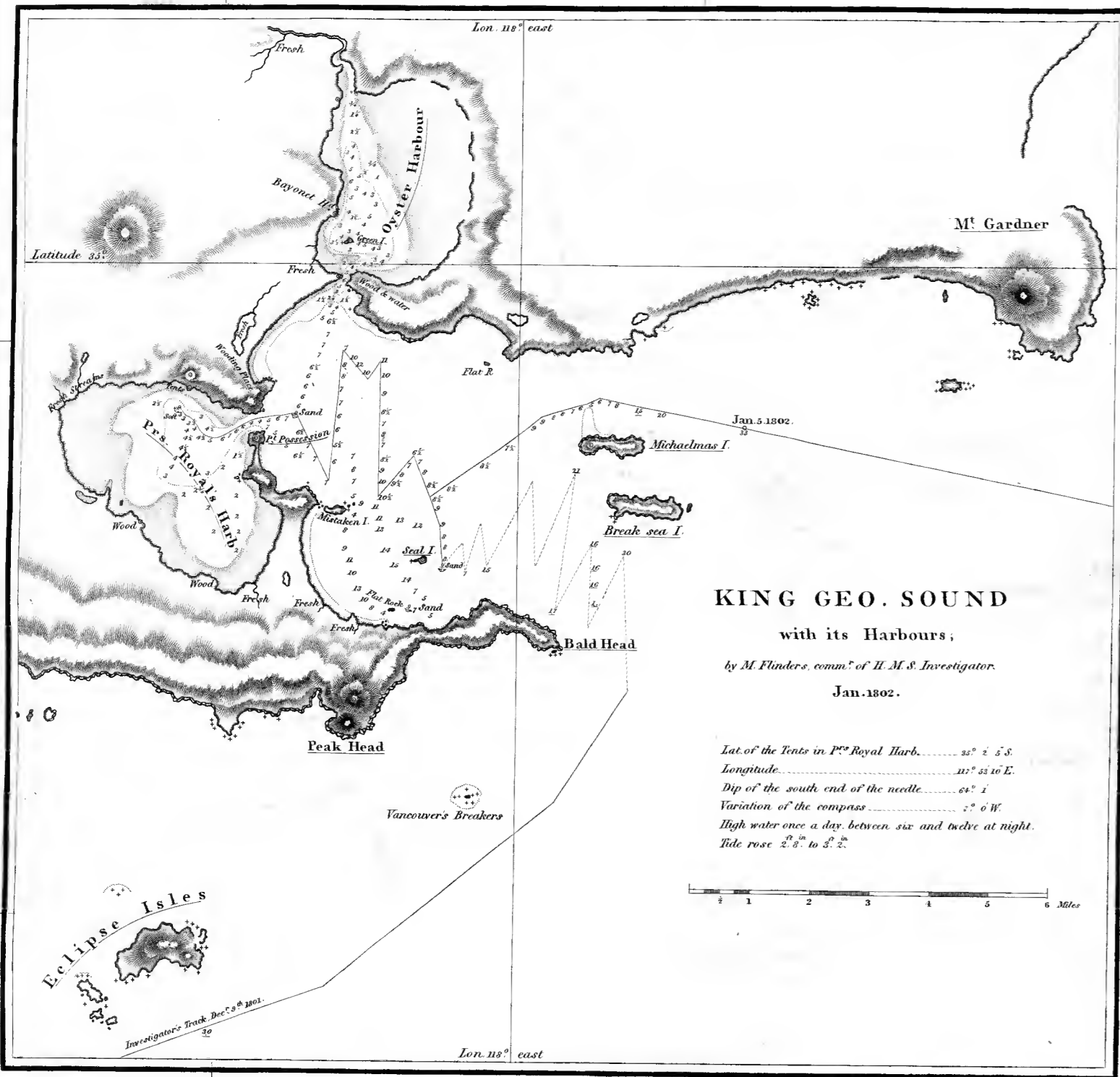


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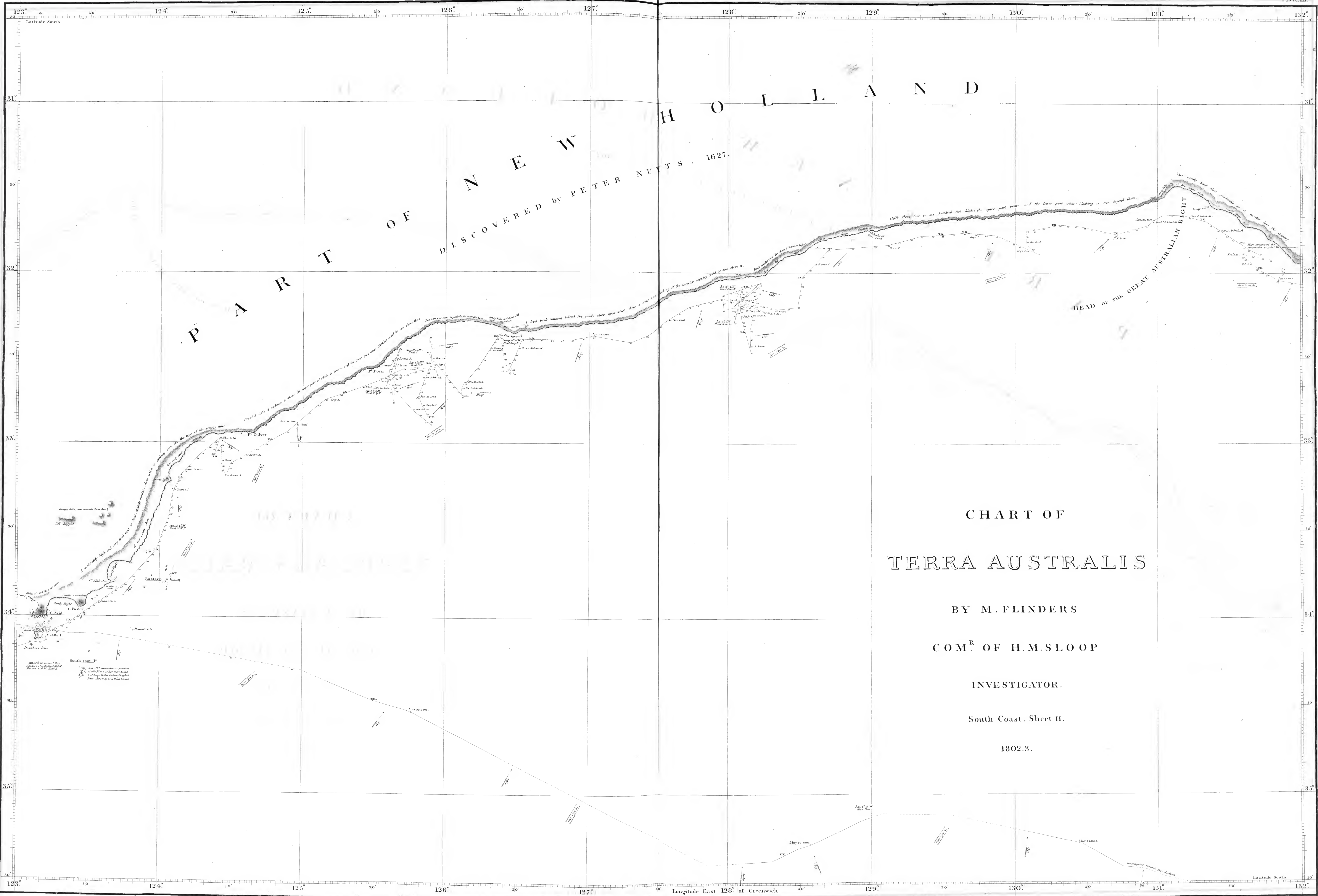


CHART OF
TERRA AUSTRALIS

BY M. FLINDERS
COM. OF H.M.S. SLOOP
INVESTIGATOR.

South Coast, Sheet II.
1802.3.

CHART OF TERRA AUSTRALIS

BY M. FLINDERS
COMM^R OF H.M. SLOOP
INVESTIGATOR.

South Coast, Sheet III.
1802.

PART OF
NEW HOLLAND
Discovered by M. Flinders, 1802.

PART OF
NEW SOUTH
WELLS
Discovered by
M. Flinders, 1802.

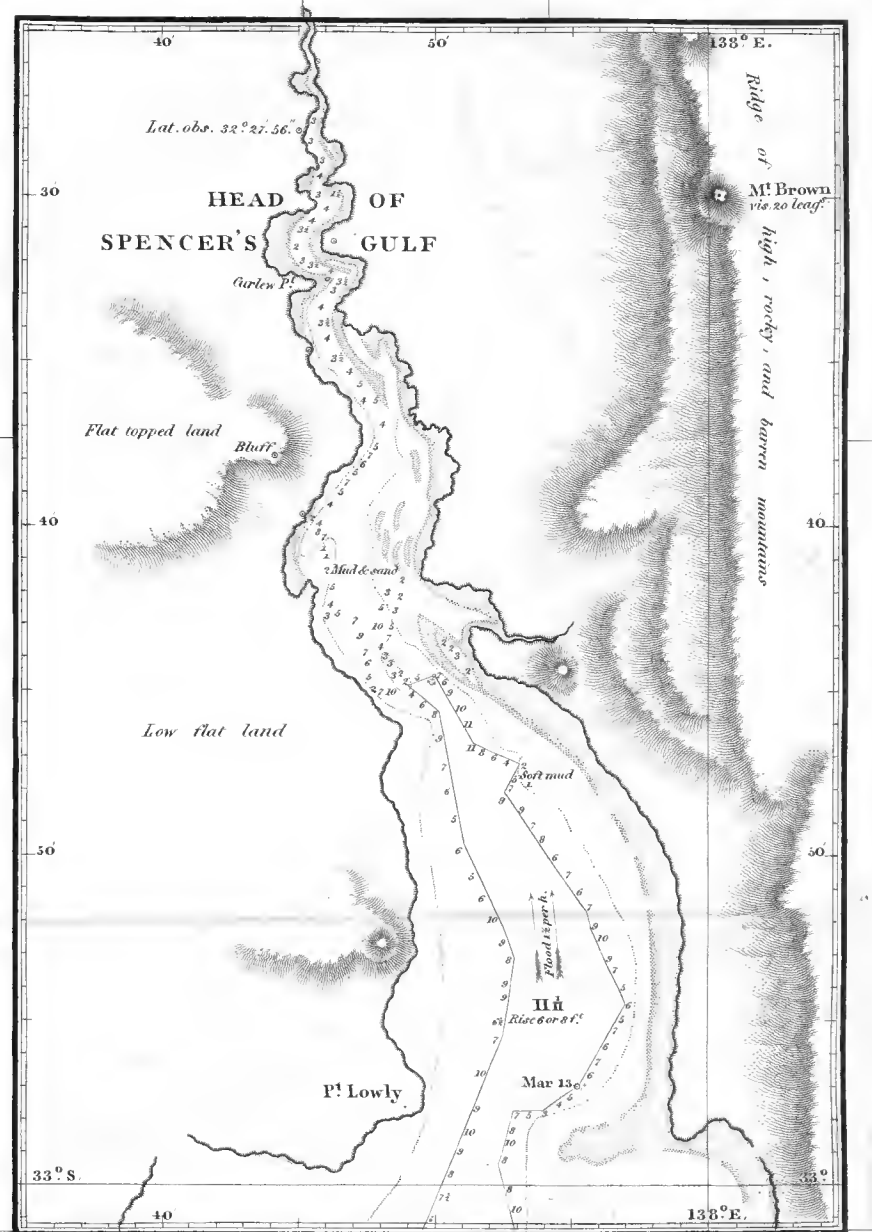
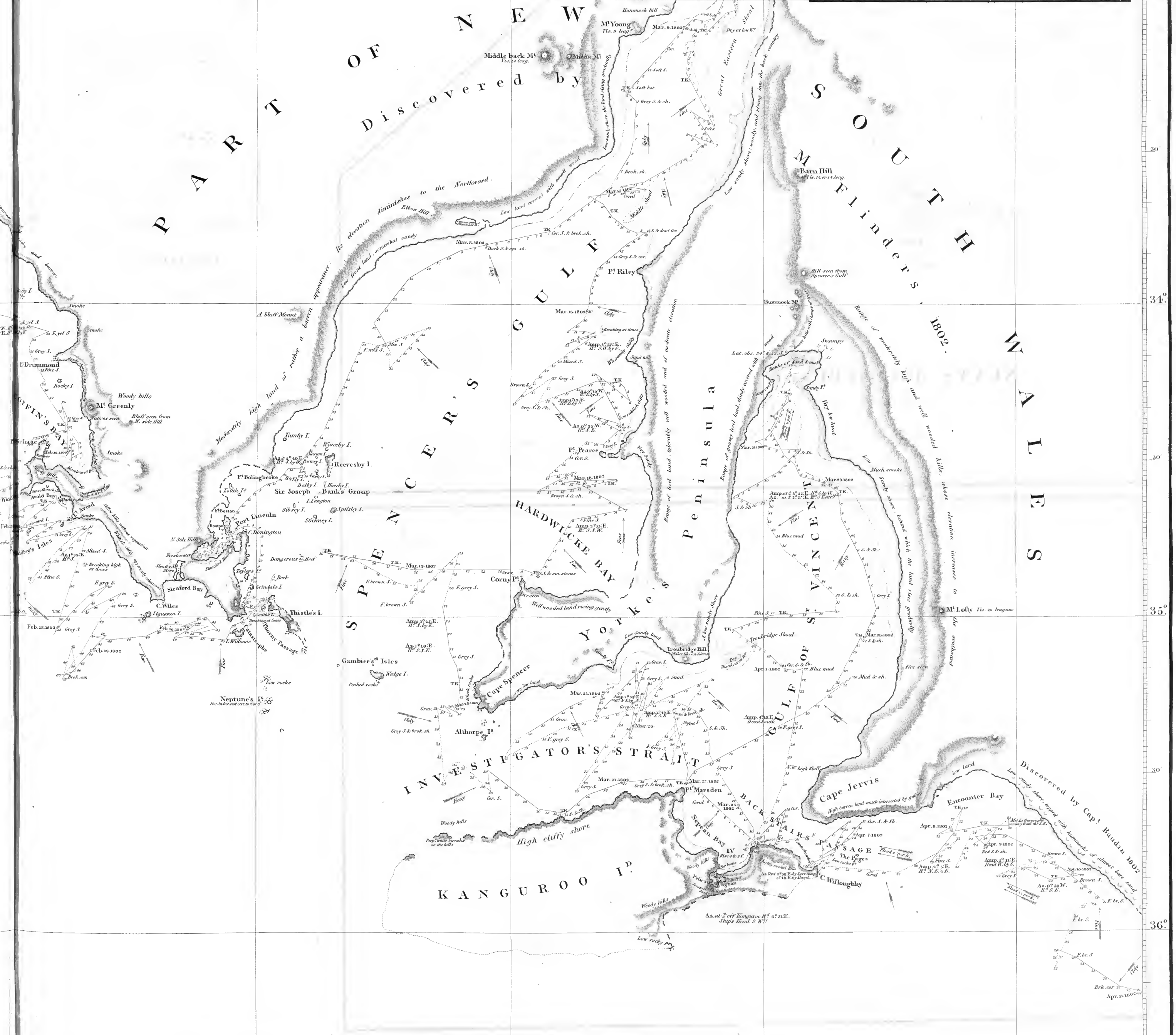
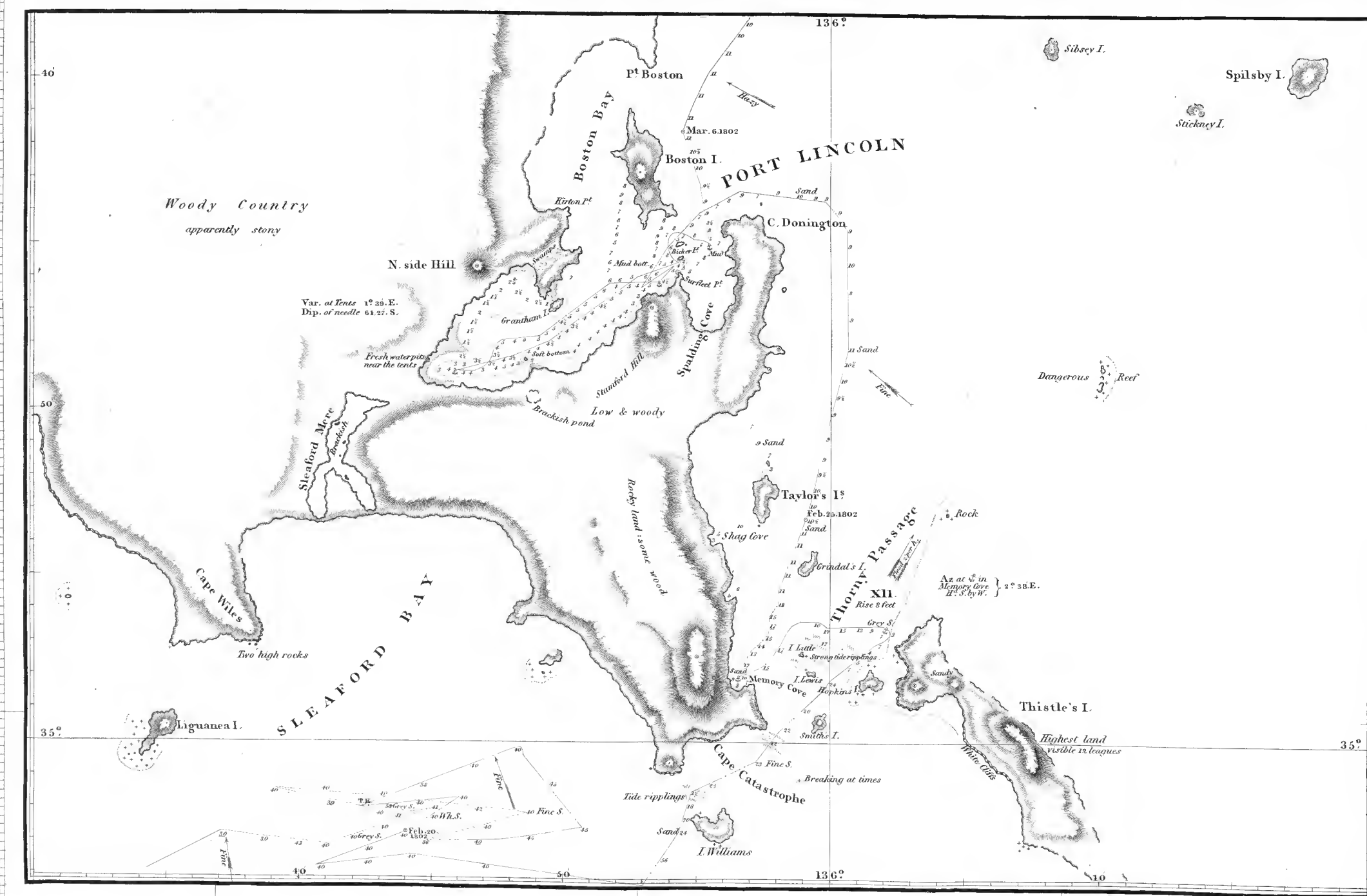
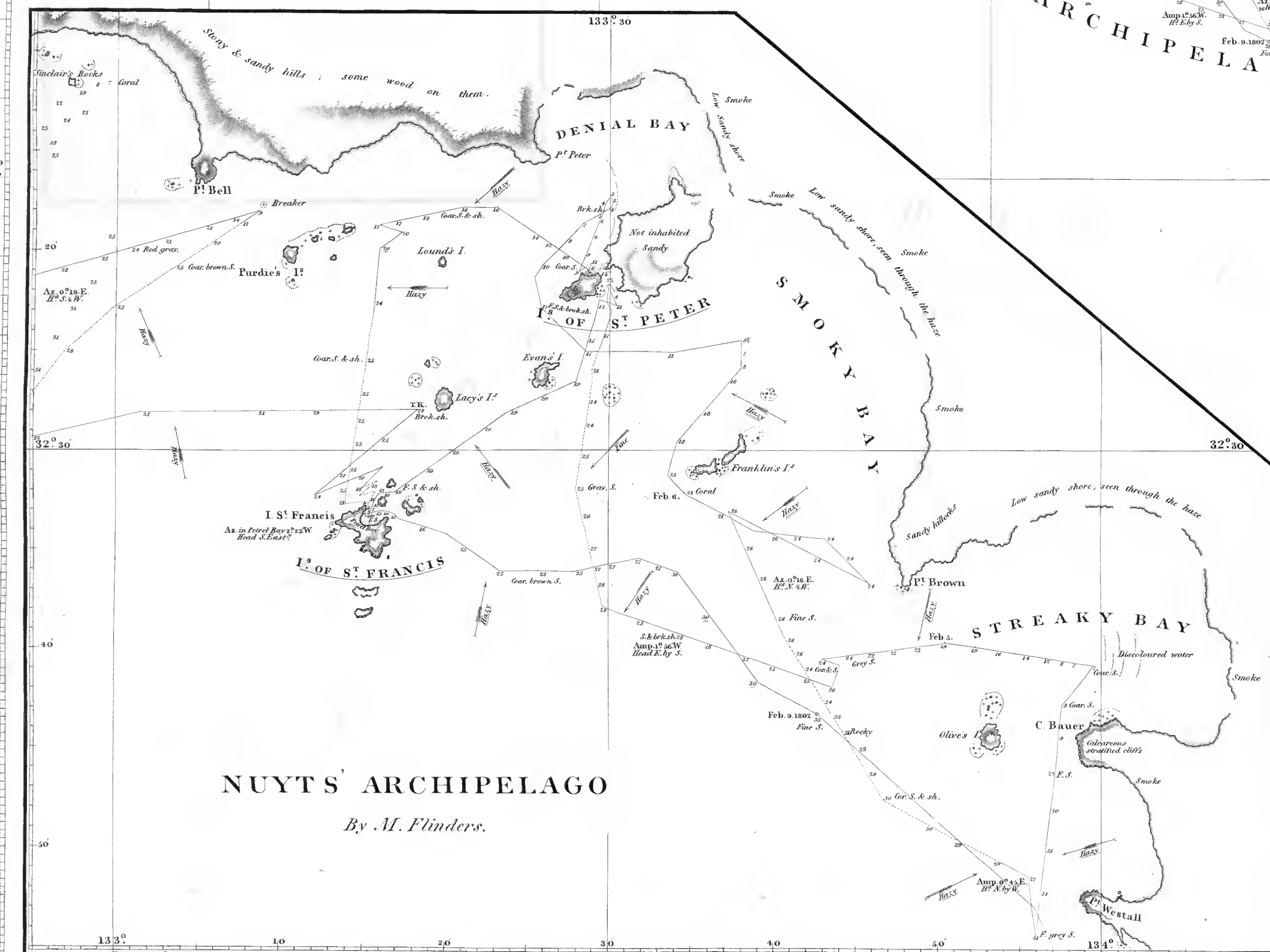
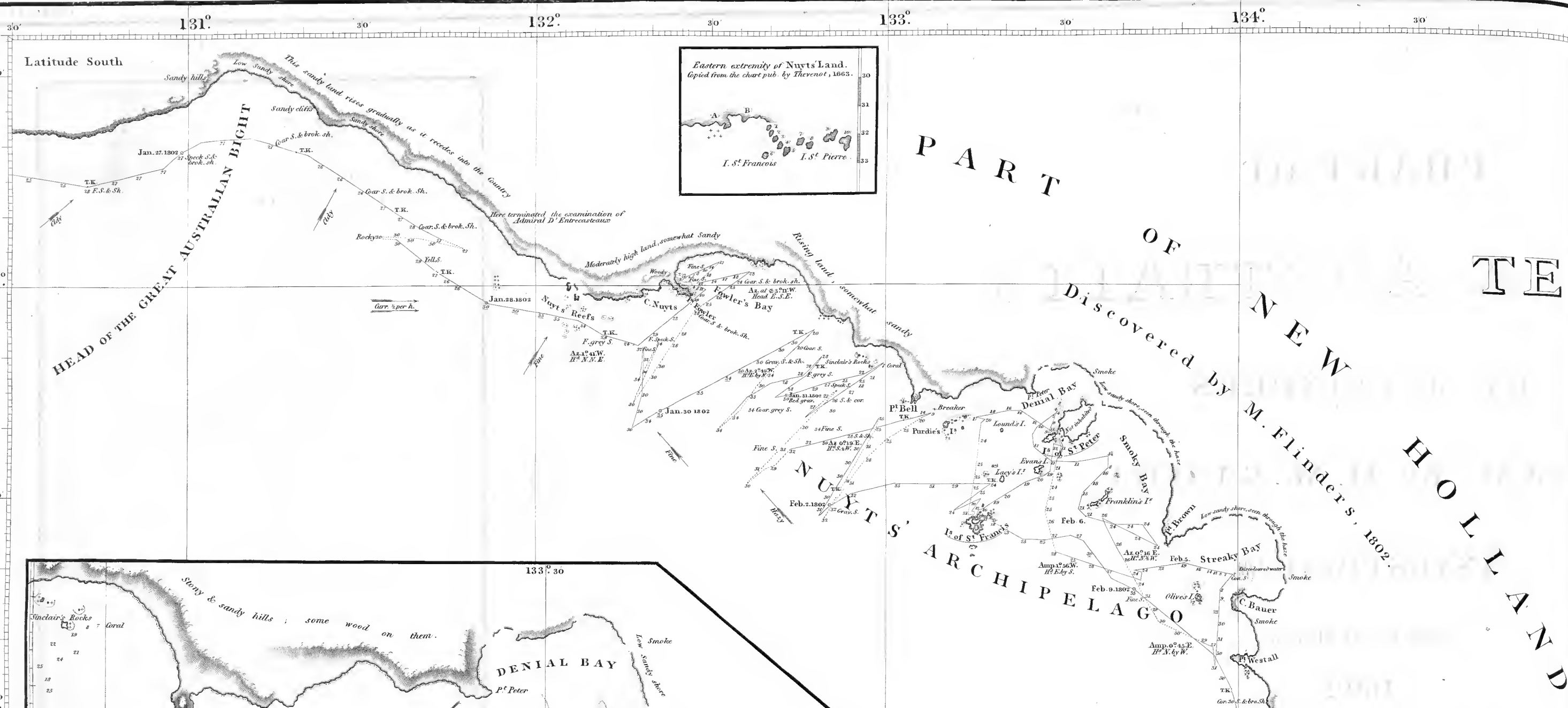
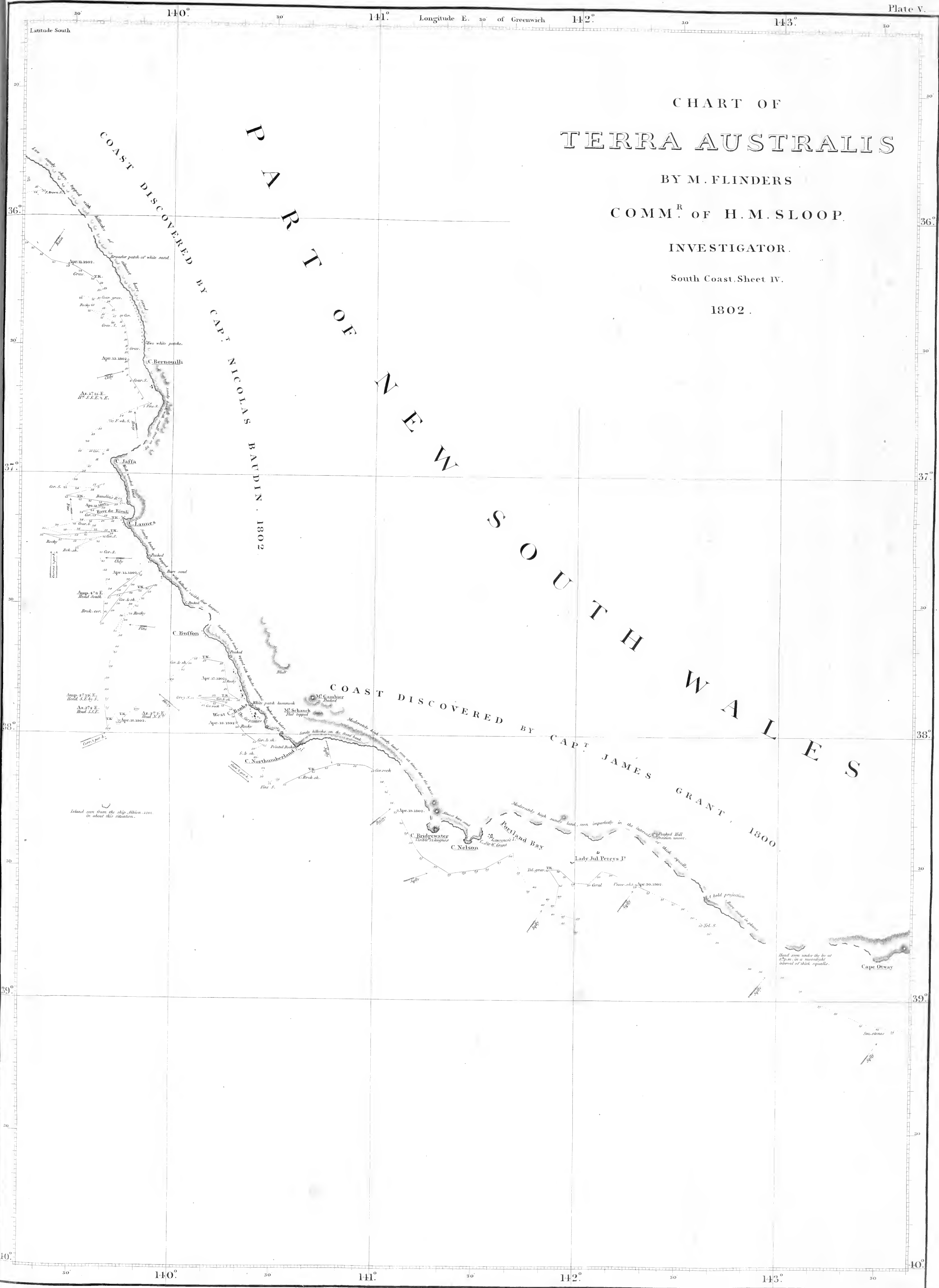


CHART OF TERRA AUSTRALIS

BY M. FLINDERS
COMM^R OF H.M. SLOOP.
INVESTIGATOR.

South Coast Sheet IV.

1802.



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CHART OF TERRA AUSTRALIS

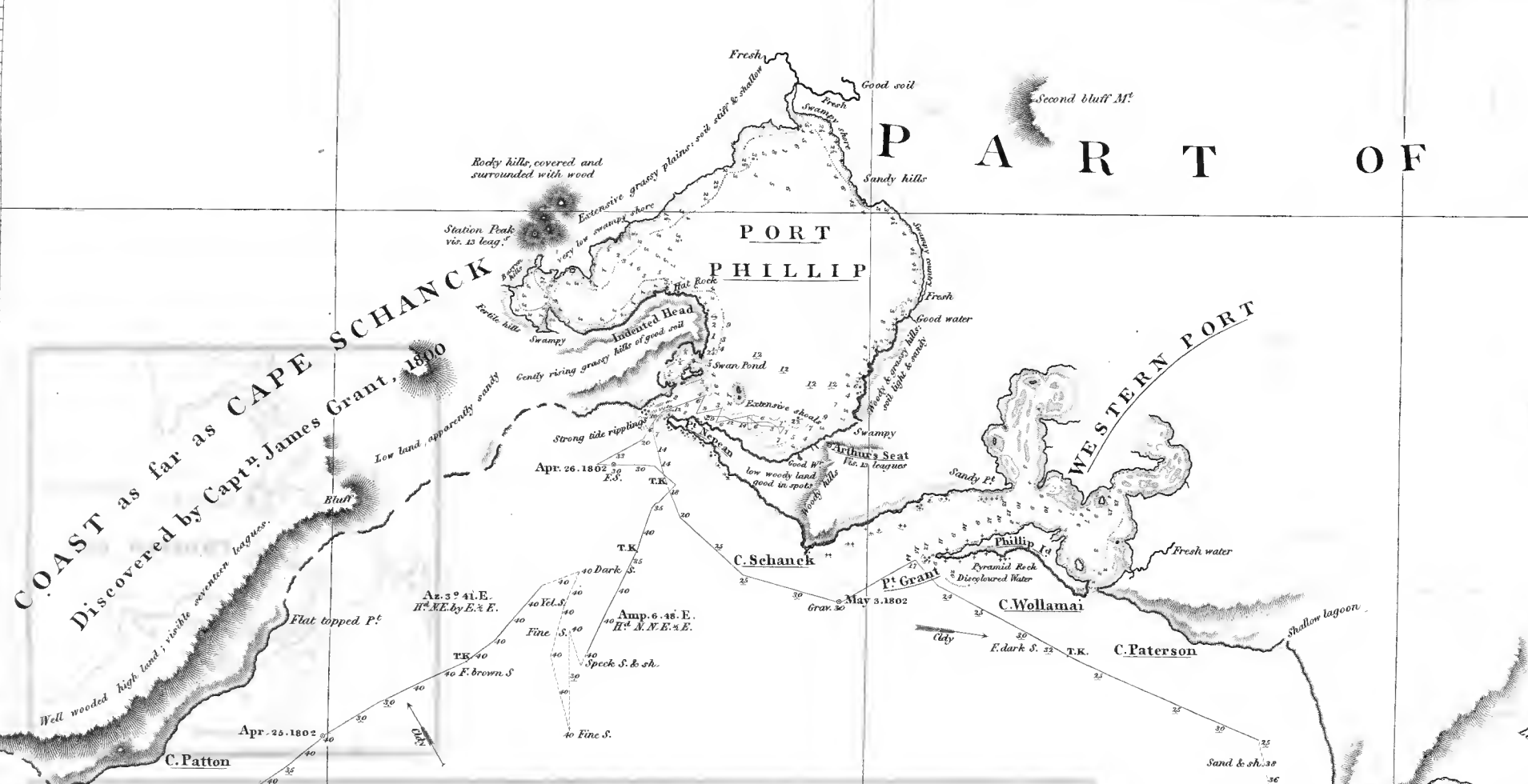
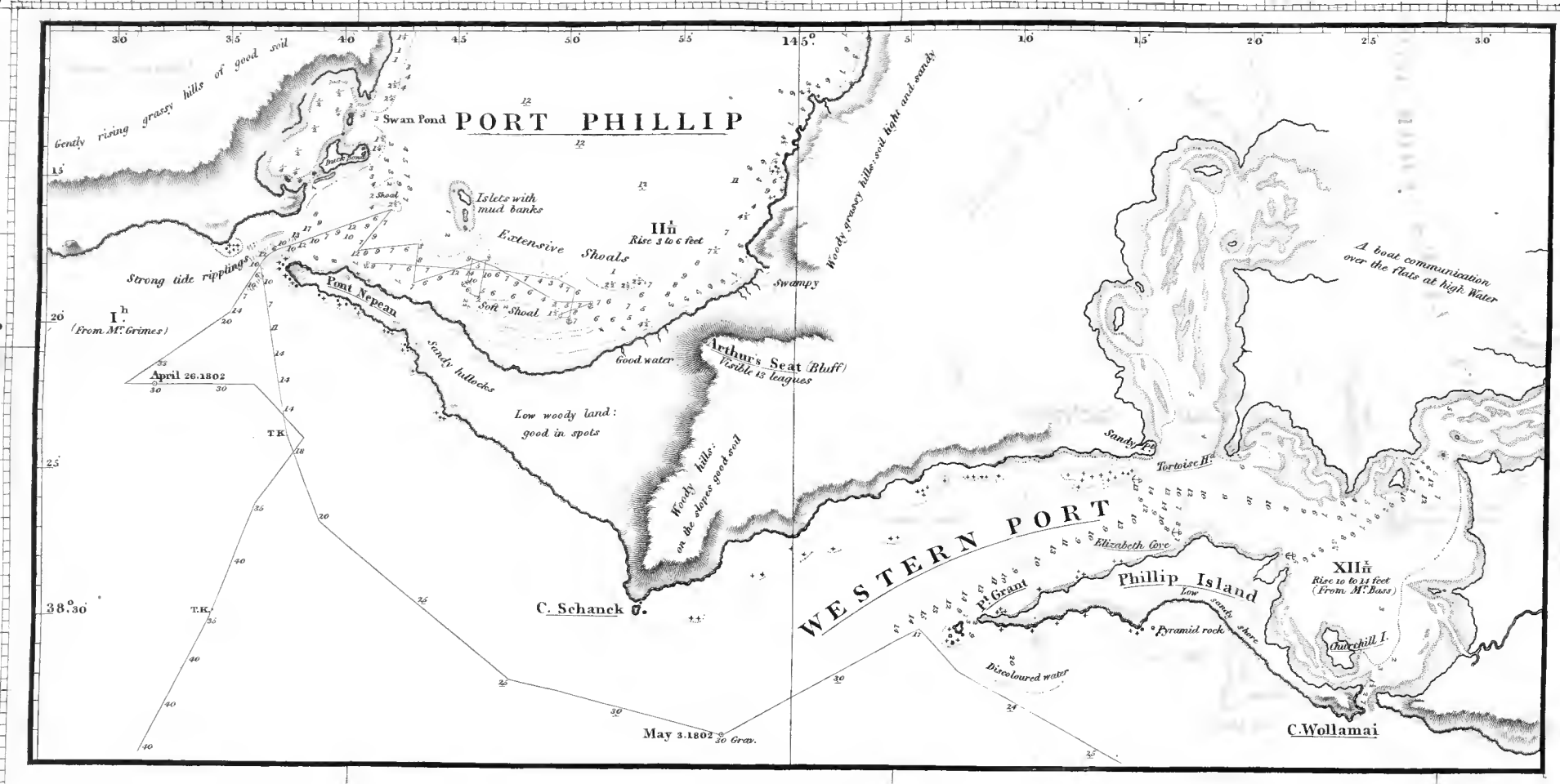
BYM FLINDERS
COMM^R. OF H.M. SLOOP

INVESTIGATOR.

South Coast. Sheet V.

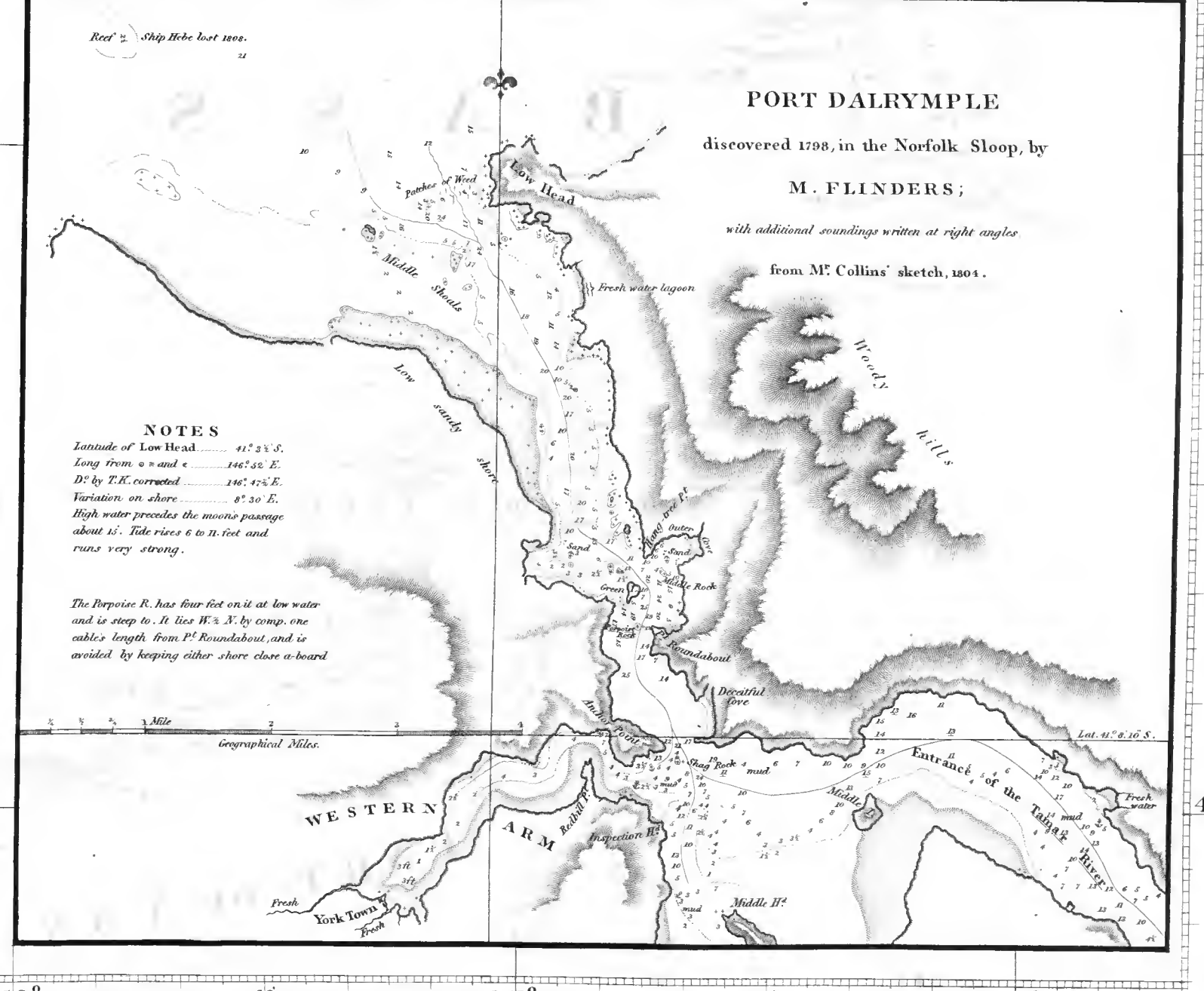
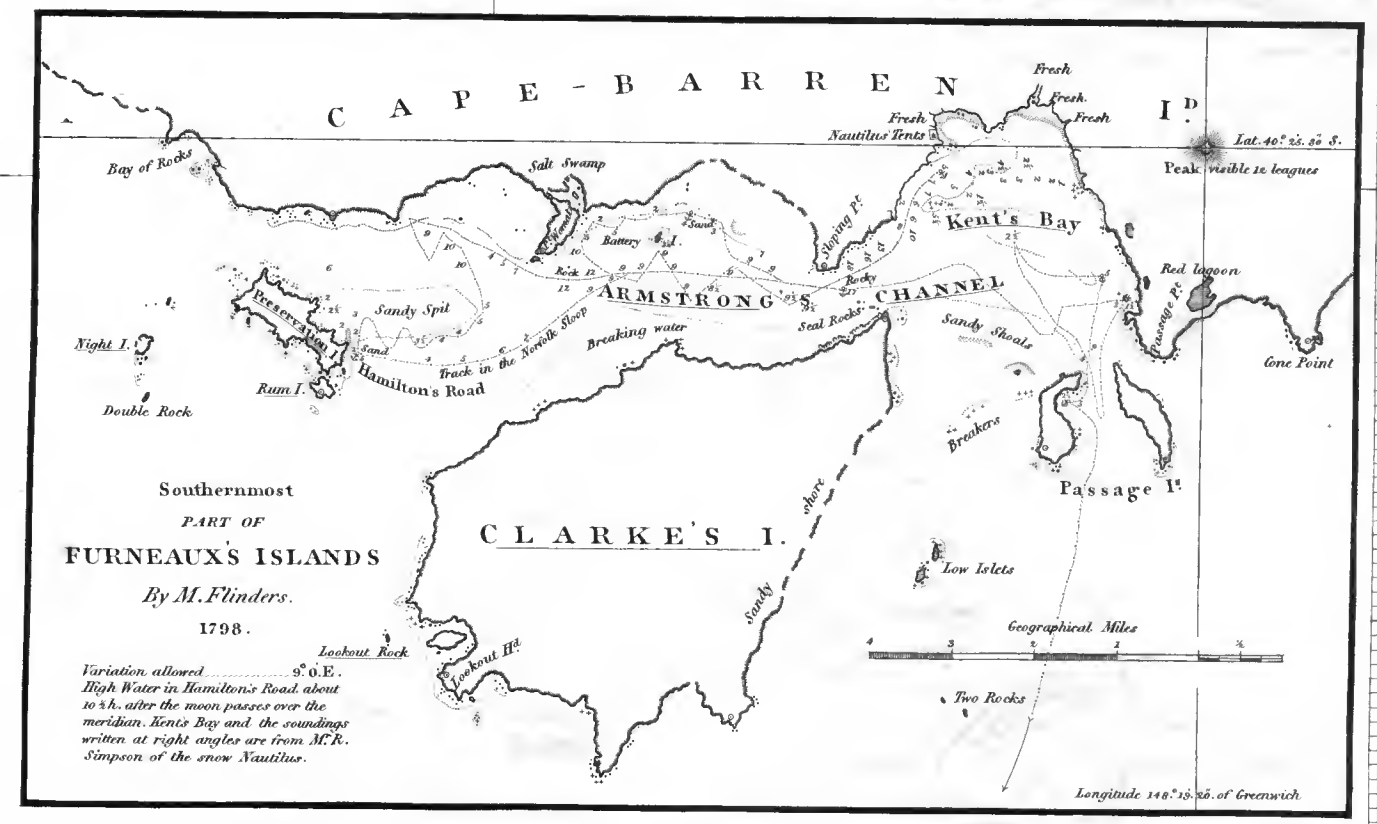
1798.1802.& 3.

NOTE
The unshaded parts of the coast and soundings written at right angles are copied from the following authorities:
Port Phillip and Kings Island — Charles Grimes Esq.
Except Sea Elephant Bay to Bay of State — Lieut. J. Murray R. N.
Western Side — Lieut. Roblin R. N.
Thames to Cape Henry — Diego Brindley
With some soundings from H. M. Frigate *Georgiana* to King Lady Wilson
East Coast of Van Diemen's Land — Cap^t. T. Furneaux R. N.
The whole being regulated to my Latitude and Longitude.



PART OF NEW SOUTH WALES
DISCOVERED BY M^r GEORGE BASS, 1798.
Bank mountains, visible in clear weather at the distance of 10 leagues.
The land for some miles behind the Long Beach is low, sandy and partly covered with bushes and small trees.

DISCOVERED BY CAPT. JAMES COOK, 1770.



NOTES
Latitude of Low Head 37° 15' S.
Long from 0 and 146° 30' E.
By T. K. corrected 146° 25' E.
Variation on shore 12° S. E.
High water prevents the soundings passing about 1/2. Tide rises 6 to 10 feet and runs very strong.

The Port Phillip Strait has four feet on it at low water and is deep to 10 fathoms. It is by some one cable length from Port Phillip and is avoided by keeping either shore close at hand.

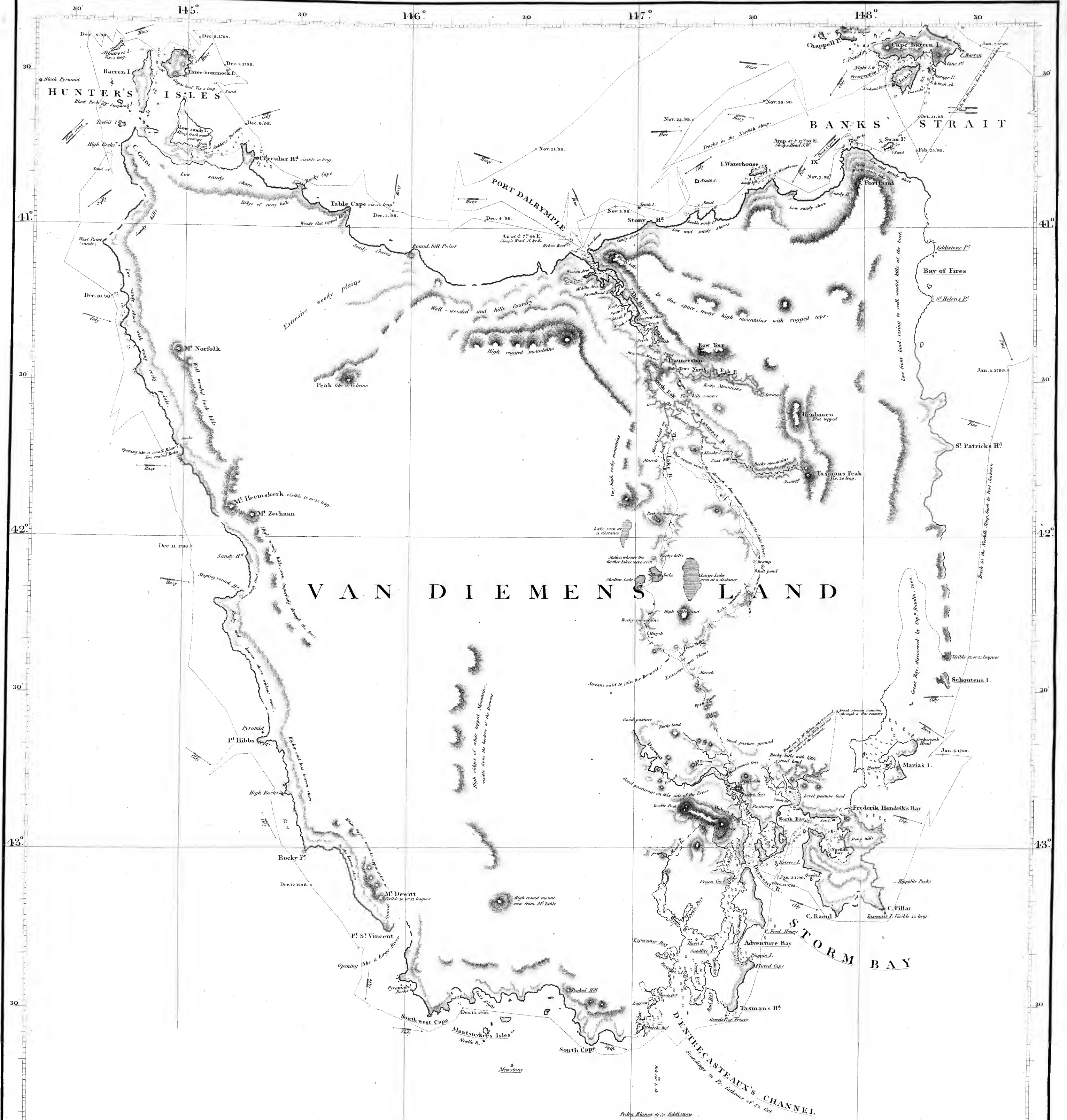


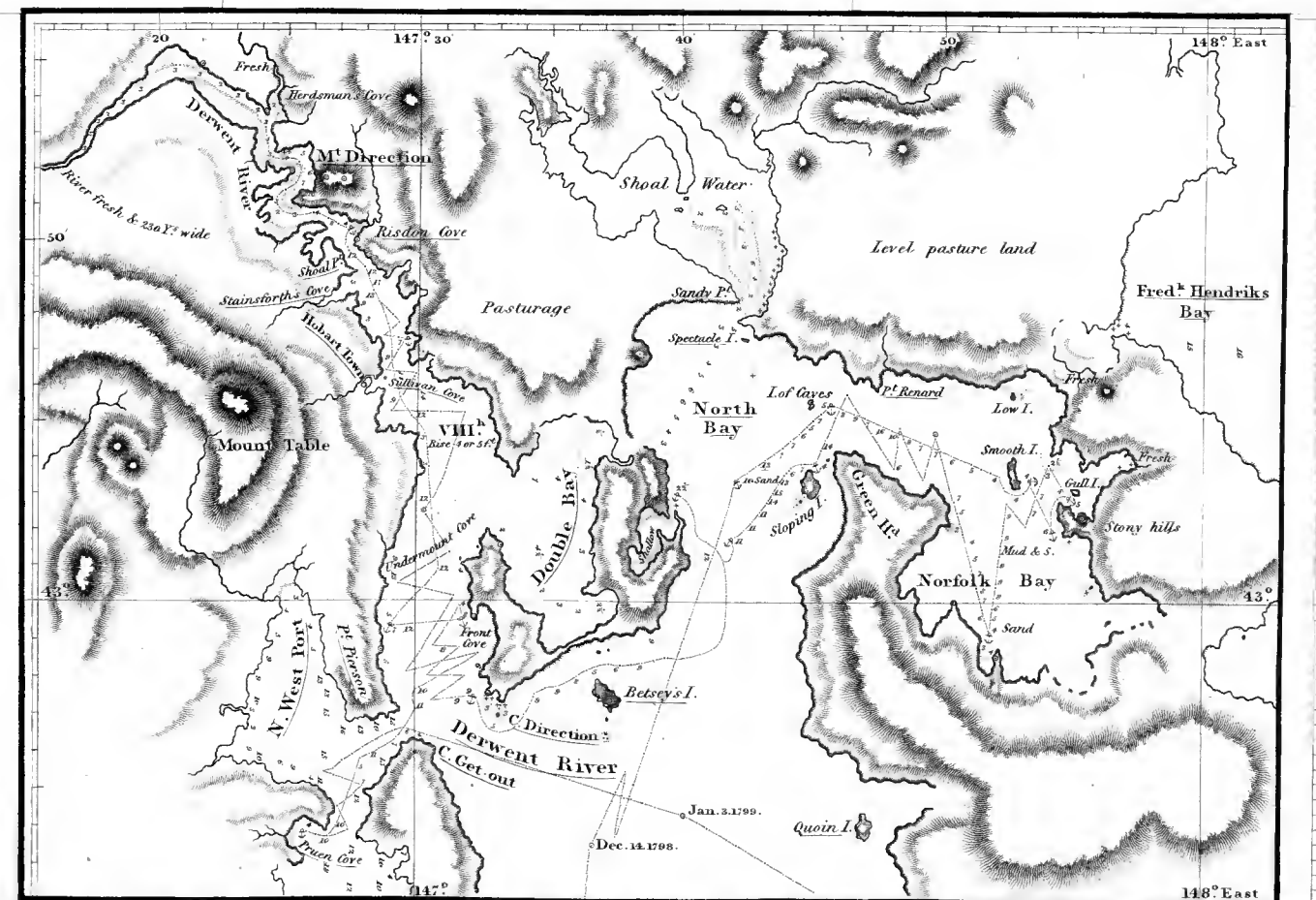
CHART OF
TERRA AUSTRALIS

BY M. FLINDERS
1798-9.

South Coast, Sheet VI.

NOTE

The unshaded parts and soundings at right angles are given upon the following authorities:
 On the East Coast..... Cap^t Furneaux
 Maria's Island..... Cap^t J. B. Cox
 Maria's Pt. to Cape Pillar, D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, and Double Bay..... Adm^l D'Entrecasteaux
 Adventure Bay..... Captain Cook
 Head of Port Dalrymple and the inland Parts to the Derwent..... Ch. Grimes Esq^r
 Head of North Bay and the Derwent with the hills and streams near them..... Mess^{rs} Harris & M'ahan, Lead Surveyors.



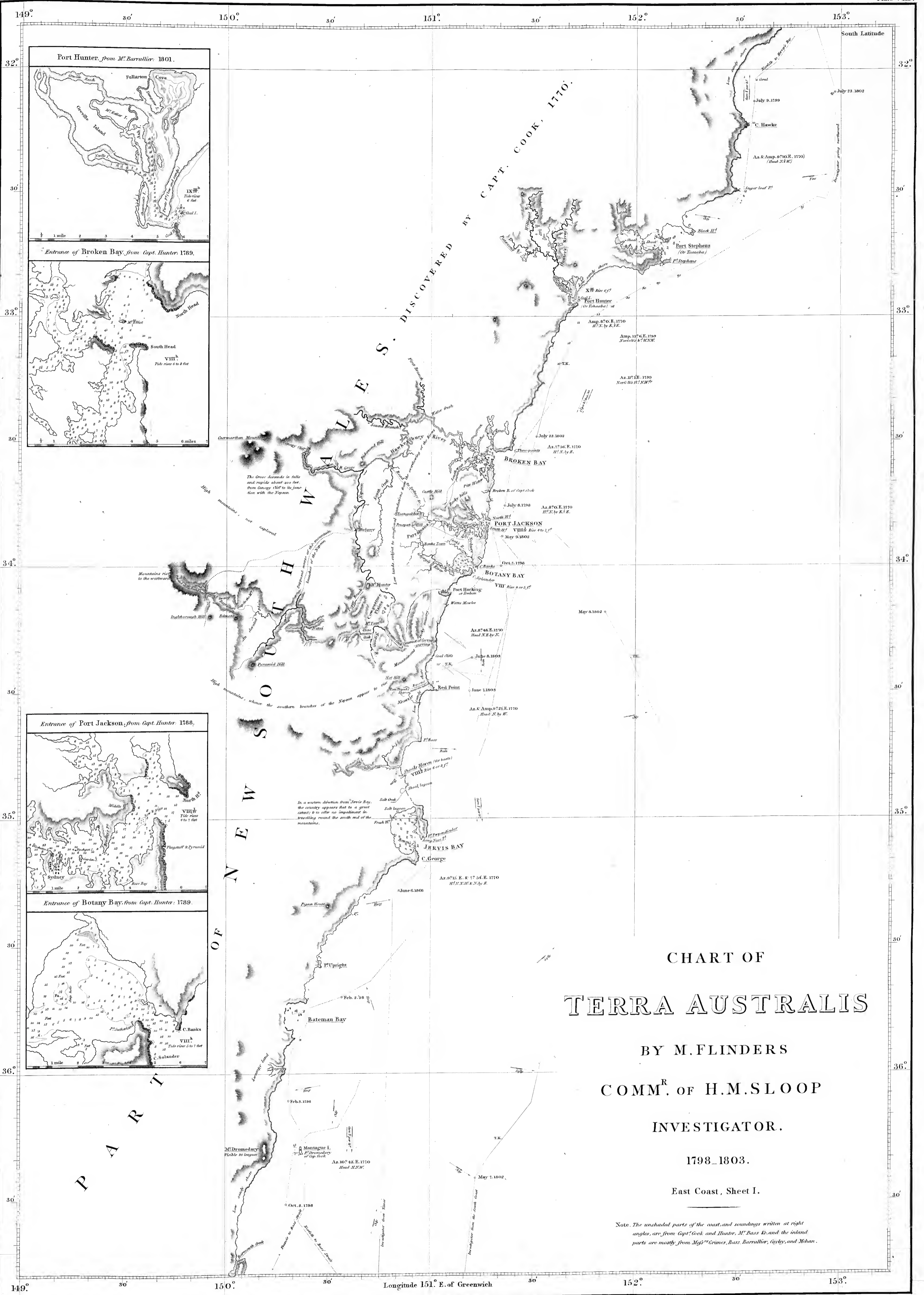


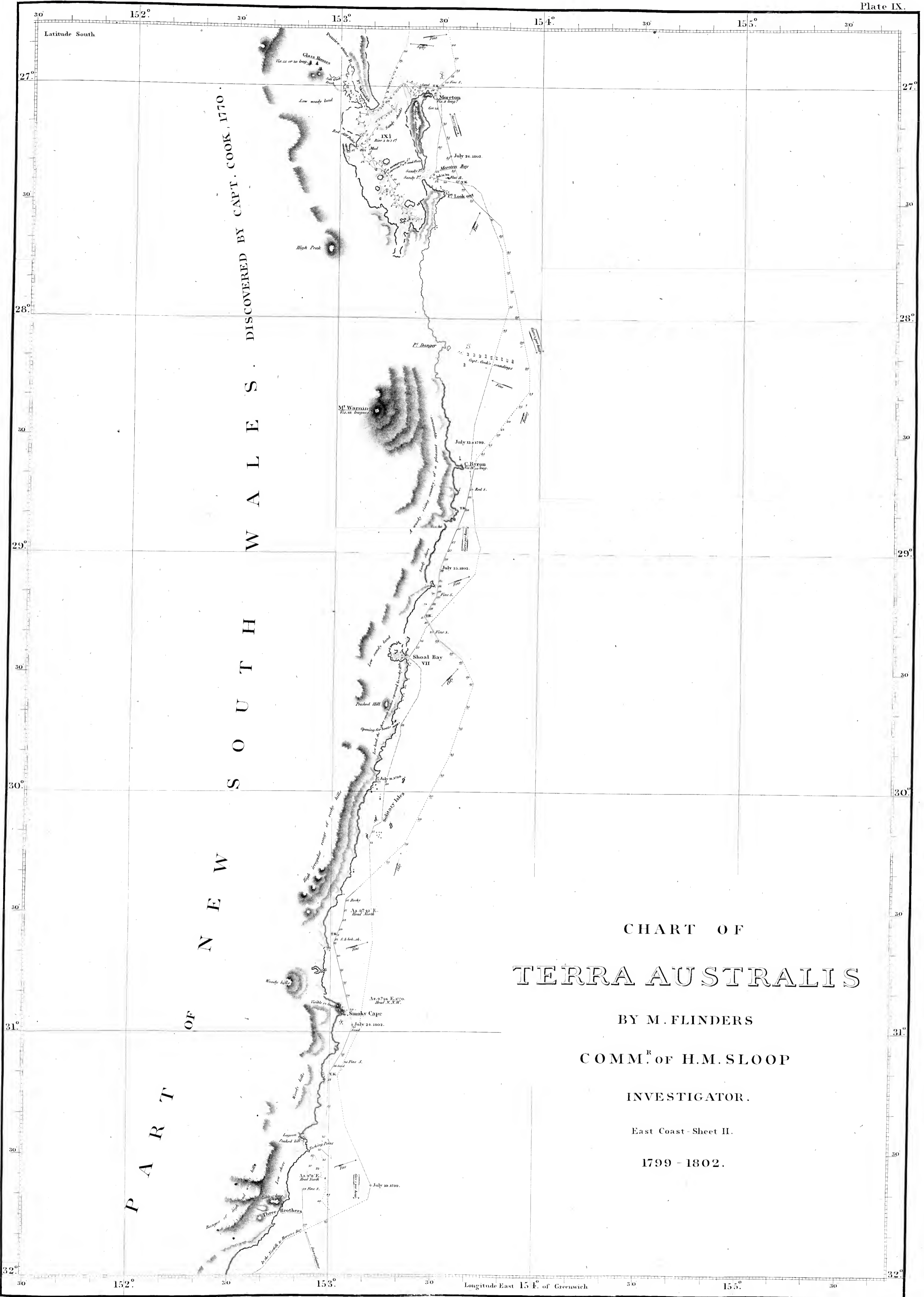
CHART OF
TERRA AUSTRALIS

BY M. FLINDERS
COMM. OF H.M. SLOOP
INVESTIGATOR.

1798-1803.

East Coast, Sheet I.

Note. The unshaded parts of the coast, and soundings written at right angles, are from Capt. Cook and Hunter, M. Bass &c. and the inland parts are mostly from M^{rs} Grimes, Bass, Barrallier, Gayley, and Mohan.



PART OF NEW SOUTH WALES DISCOVERED BY CAPT. COOK, 1770.

CHART OF
TERRA AUSTRALIS

BY M. FLINDERS
COMM. OF H.M. SLOOP

INVESTIGATOR.

East Coast - Sheet II.

1799 - 1802.

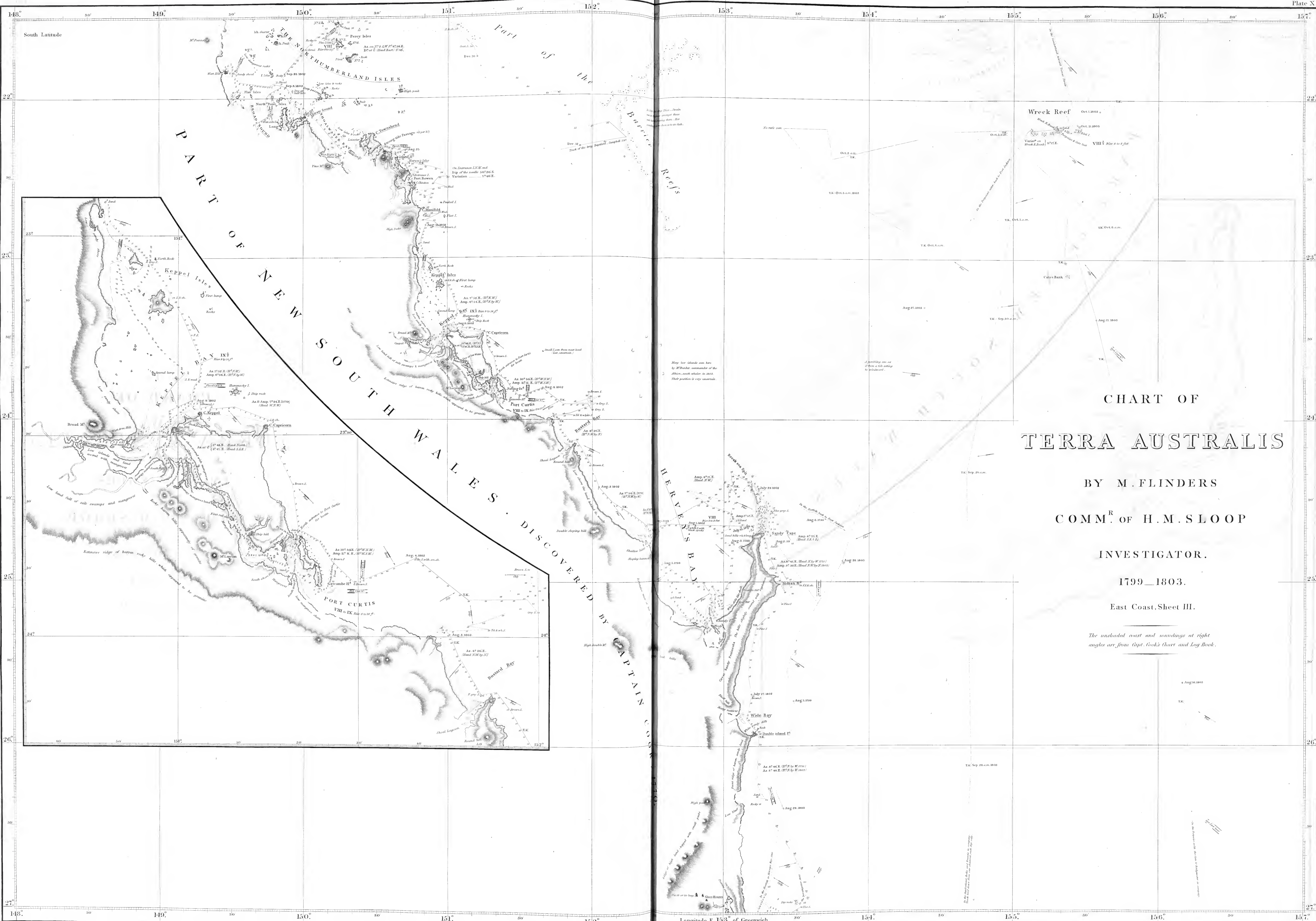


CHART OF
TERRA AUSTRALIS

BY M. FLINDERS
COMM^R OF H.M. SLOOP
INVESTIGATOR.

1799-1803.

East Coast. Sheet III.

The undulated coast and soundings at right angles are from Capt. Cook's Chart and Log Book.

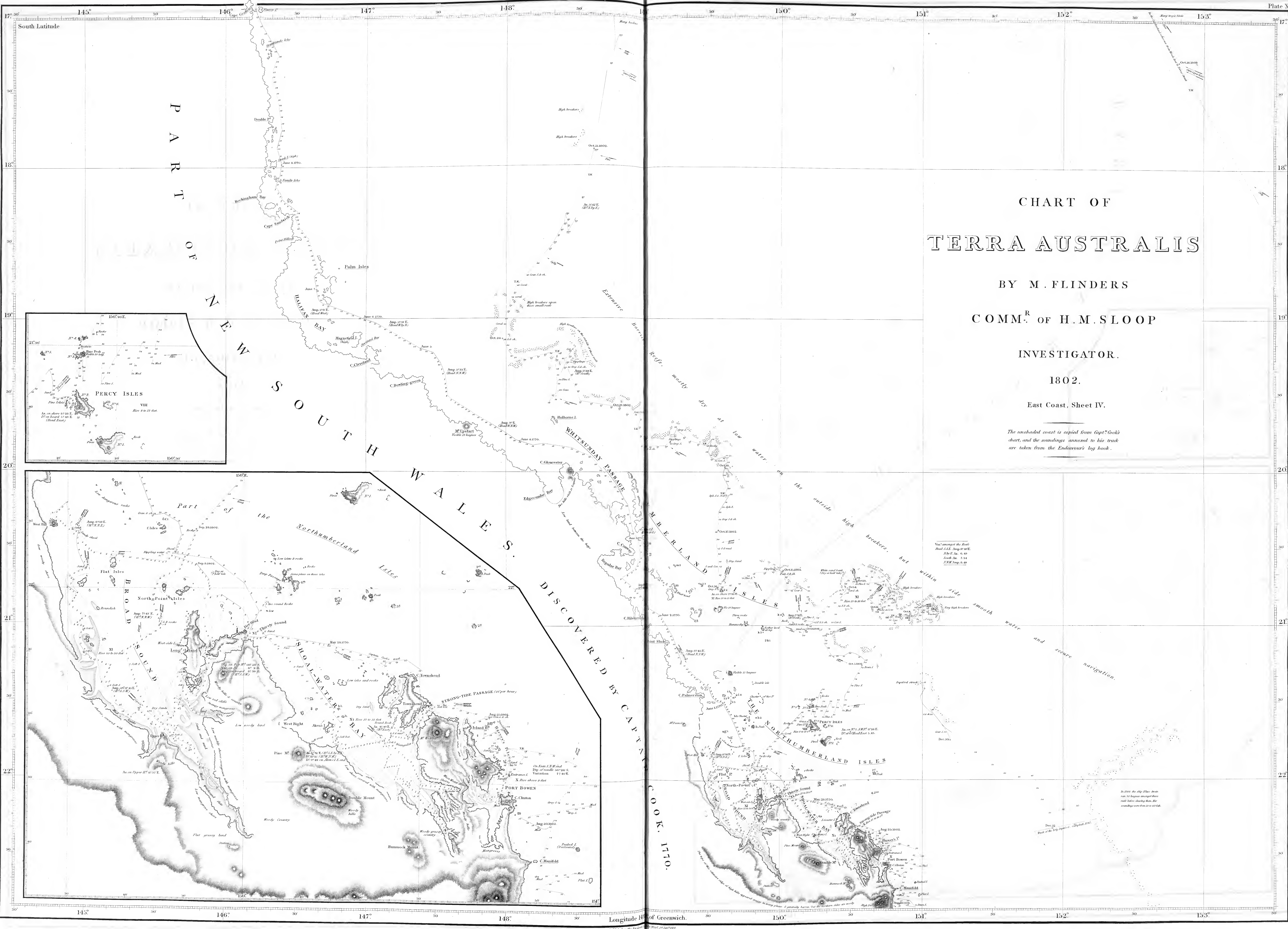


CHART OF TERRA AUSTRALIS

BY M. FLINDERS
COMM^R OF H.M. SLOOP

INVESTIGATOR.

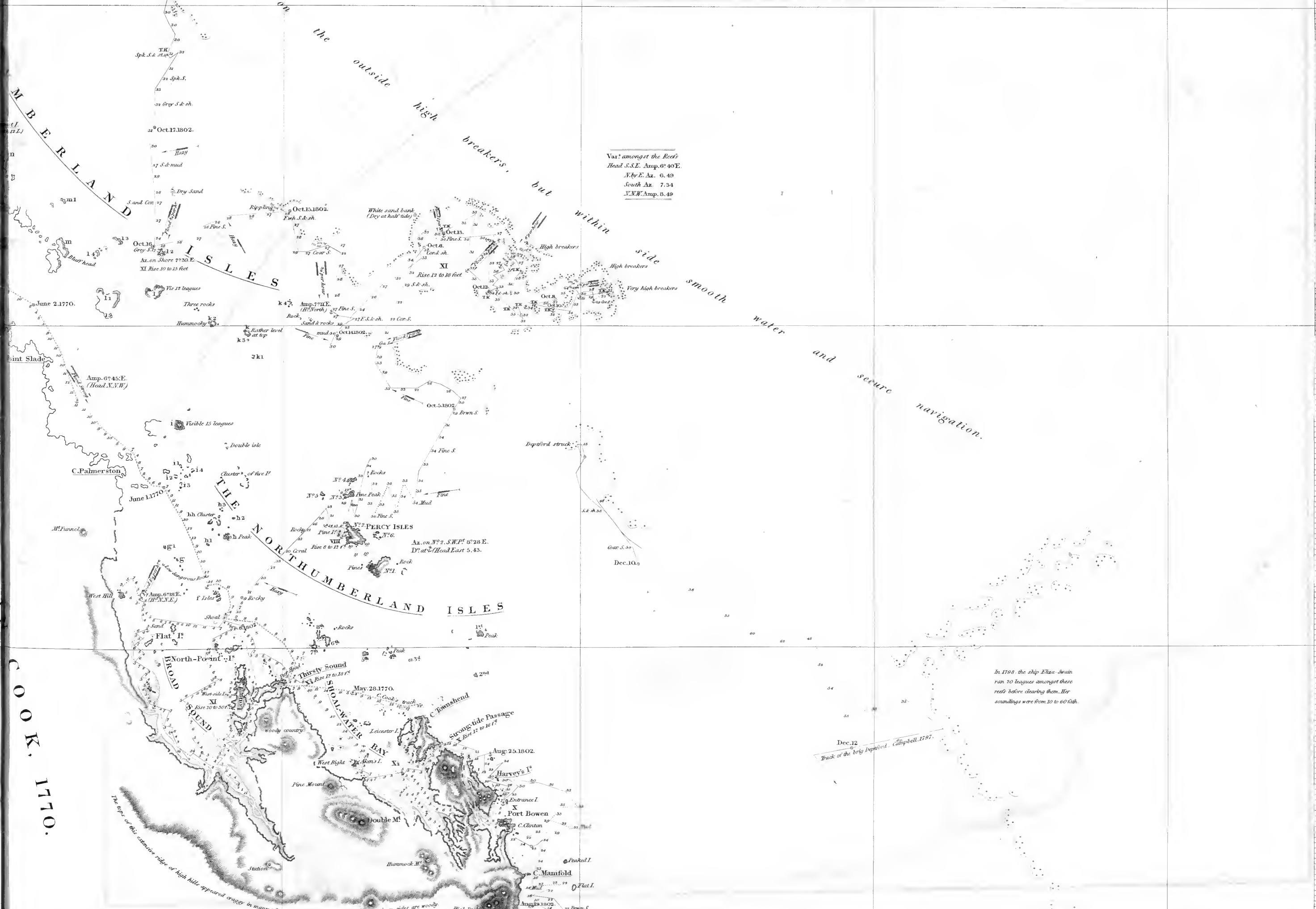
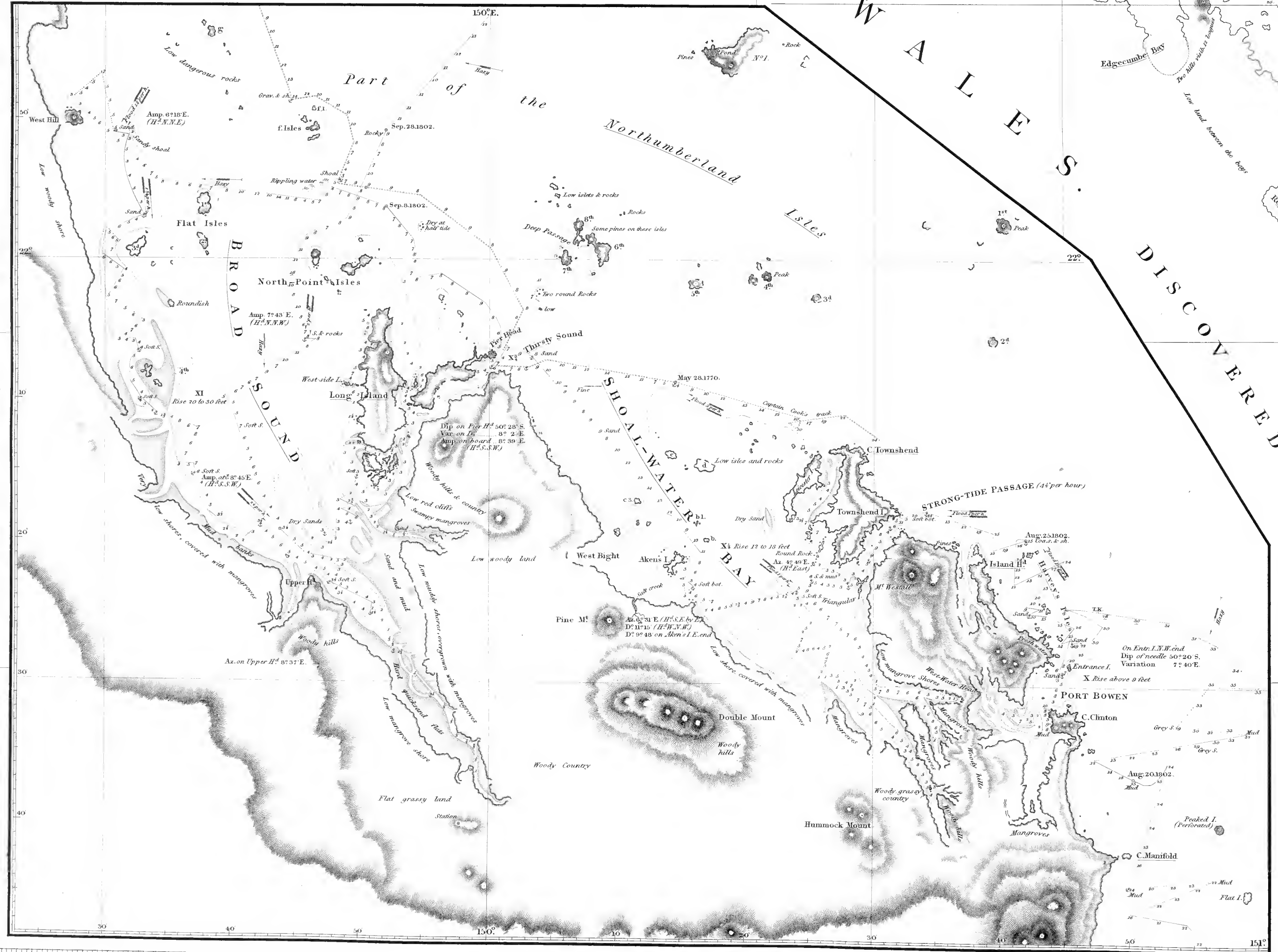
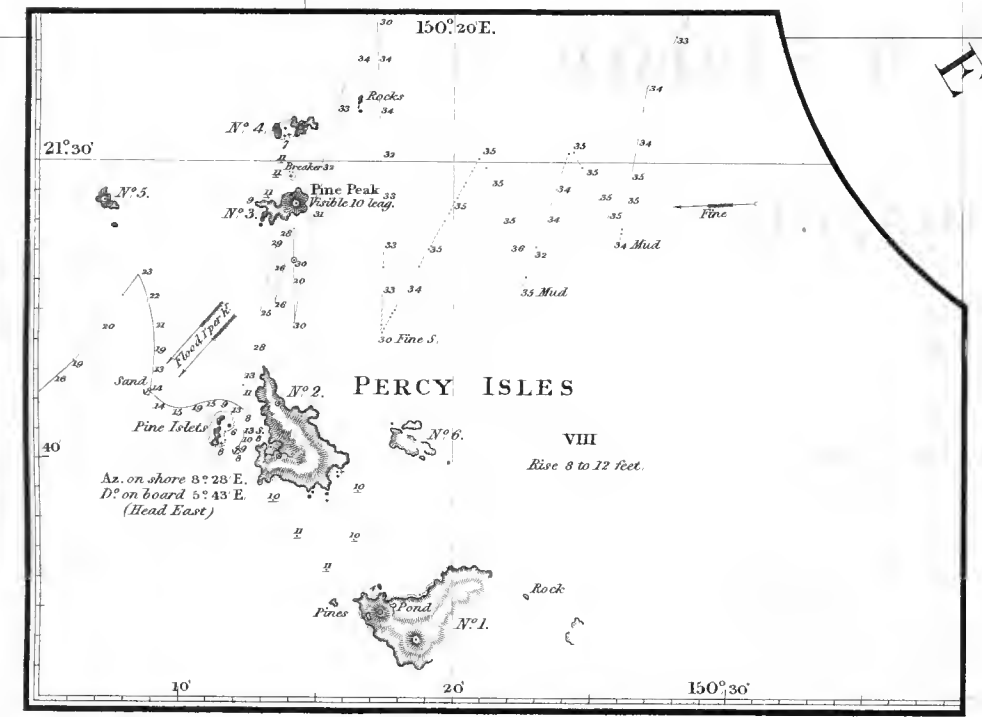
1802.

East Coast, Sheet IV.

The unshaded coast is copied from Capt. Cook's chart, and the soundings annexed to his track are taken from the Endeavour's log book.

PART OF
NEW
SOUTH
WALES.

DISCOVERED BY CAPTAIN
COOK 1770.



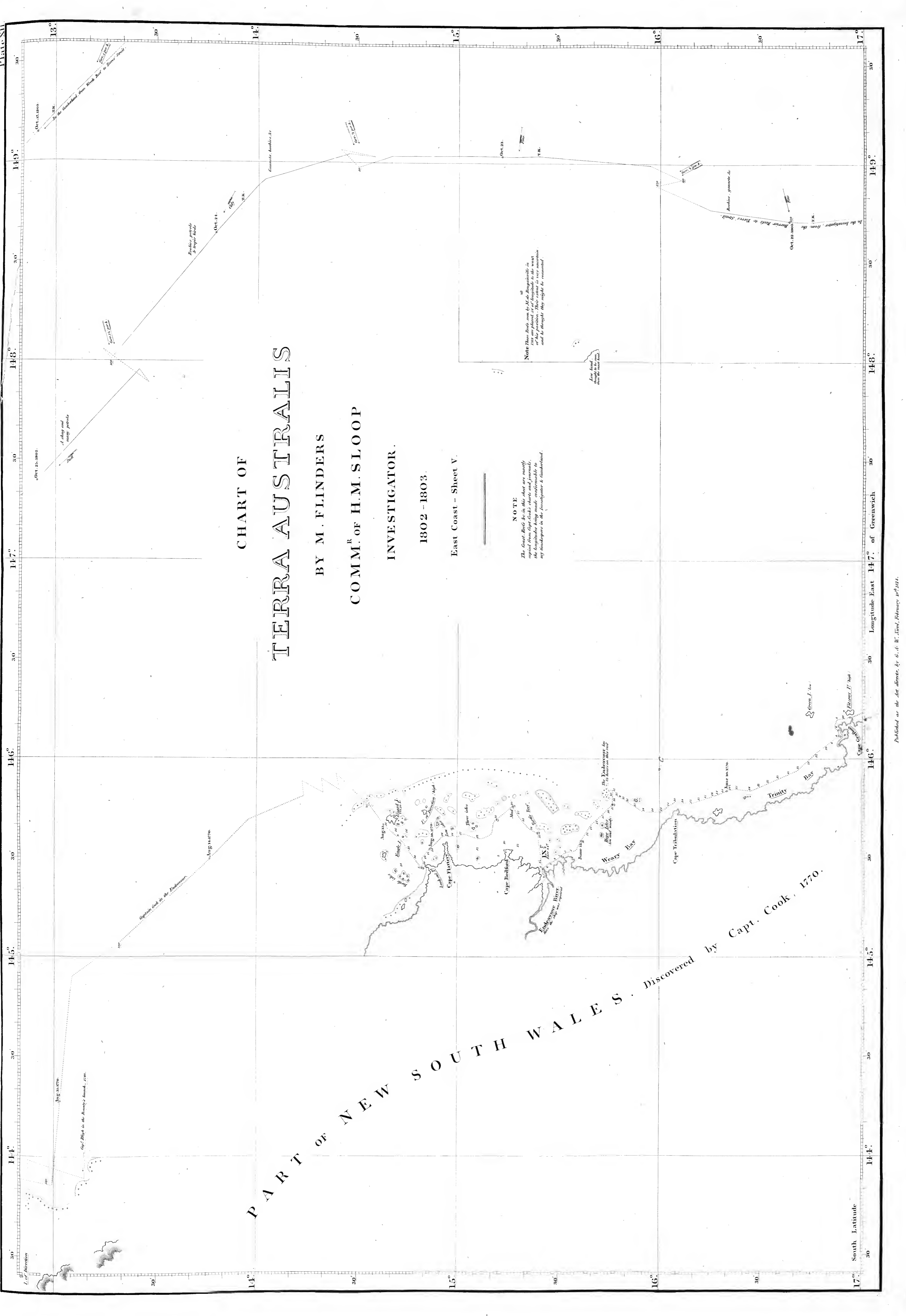


CHART OF
TERRA AUSTRALIS
 BY M. FLINDERS
 COMM^R. OF H.M. SLOOP
INVESTIGATOR.
 1802 - 1803.
 East Coast - Sheet V.

NOTE
 The Coast, Reefs &c. in this sheet are mostly copied from Capt. Cook's charts and journals, the longitudes being made conformable to my observations in the Investigator & Cumberland.

NOTE
 These Reefs, seen by Mr. Broughton in 1791, are the same as those mentioned at his position. Their extent is uncertain, and he thought they might be continued.

Discovered by Capt. Cook, 1770.

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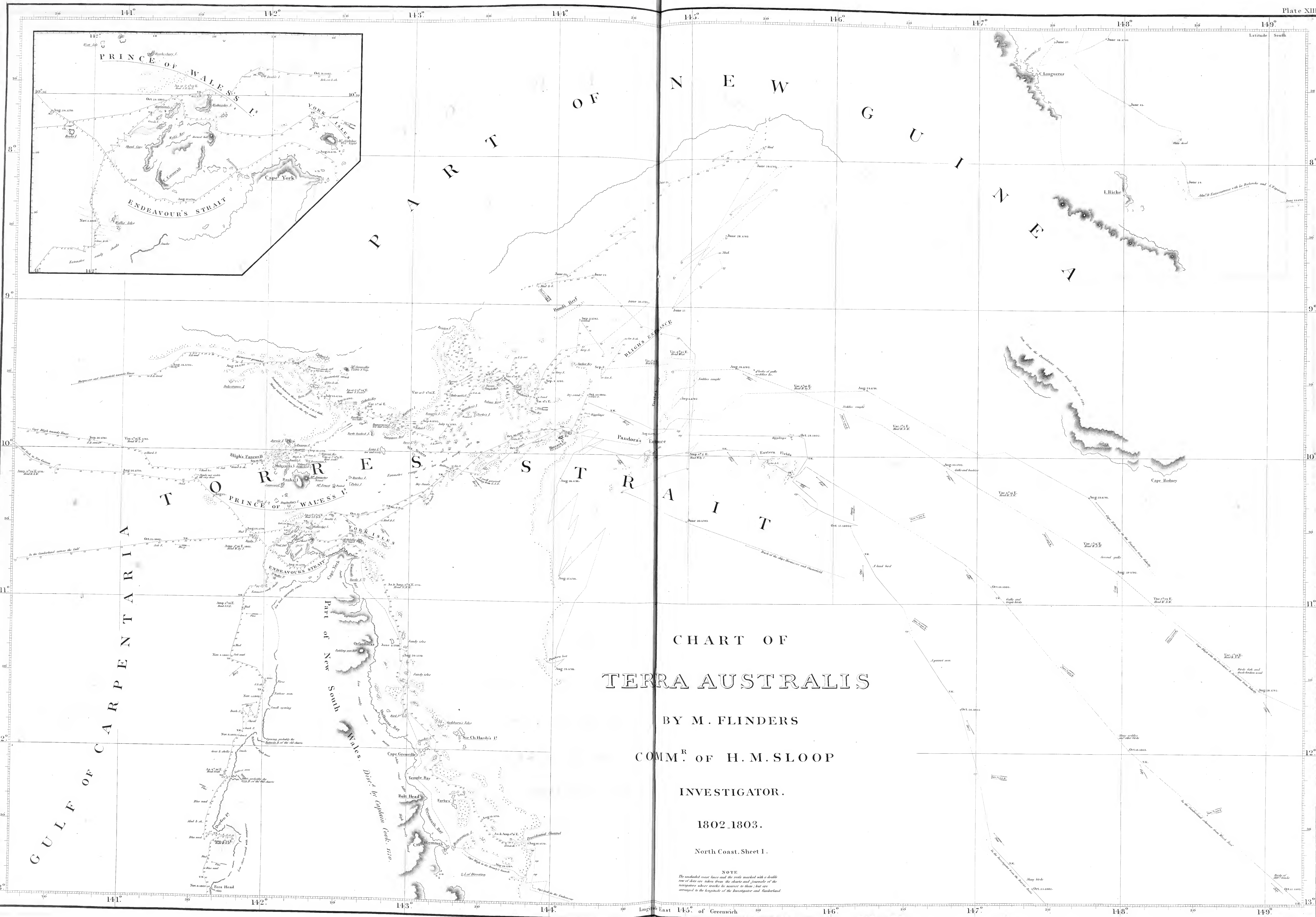


CHART OF
TERRA AUSTRALIS

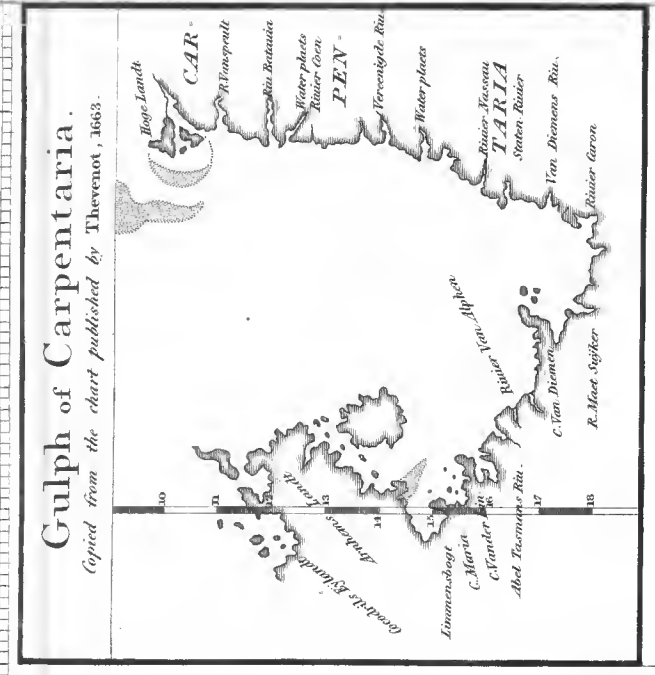
BY M. FLINDERS
COMM^R OF H. M. SLOOP
INVESTIGATOR.

1802-1803.

North Coast. Sheet 1.

NOTE
The unshaded coast line and the rocks marked with a double
row of dots are taken from the charts and journals of the
navigator whose tracks he traces in them; but are
corrected in the latitude of the barometrical and timberland

130° 131° 132° 133° 134° 135° 136° 137° 138° 139° 140° 141° 142°



Gulf of Carpentaria.
Copied from the chart published by Thomson, 1843.

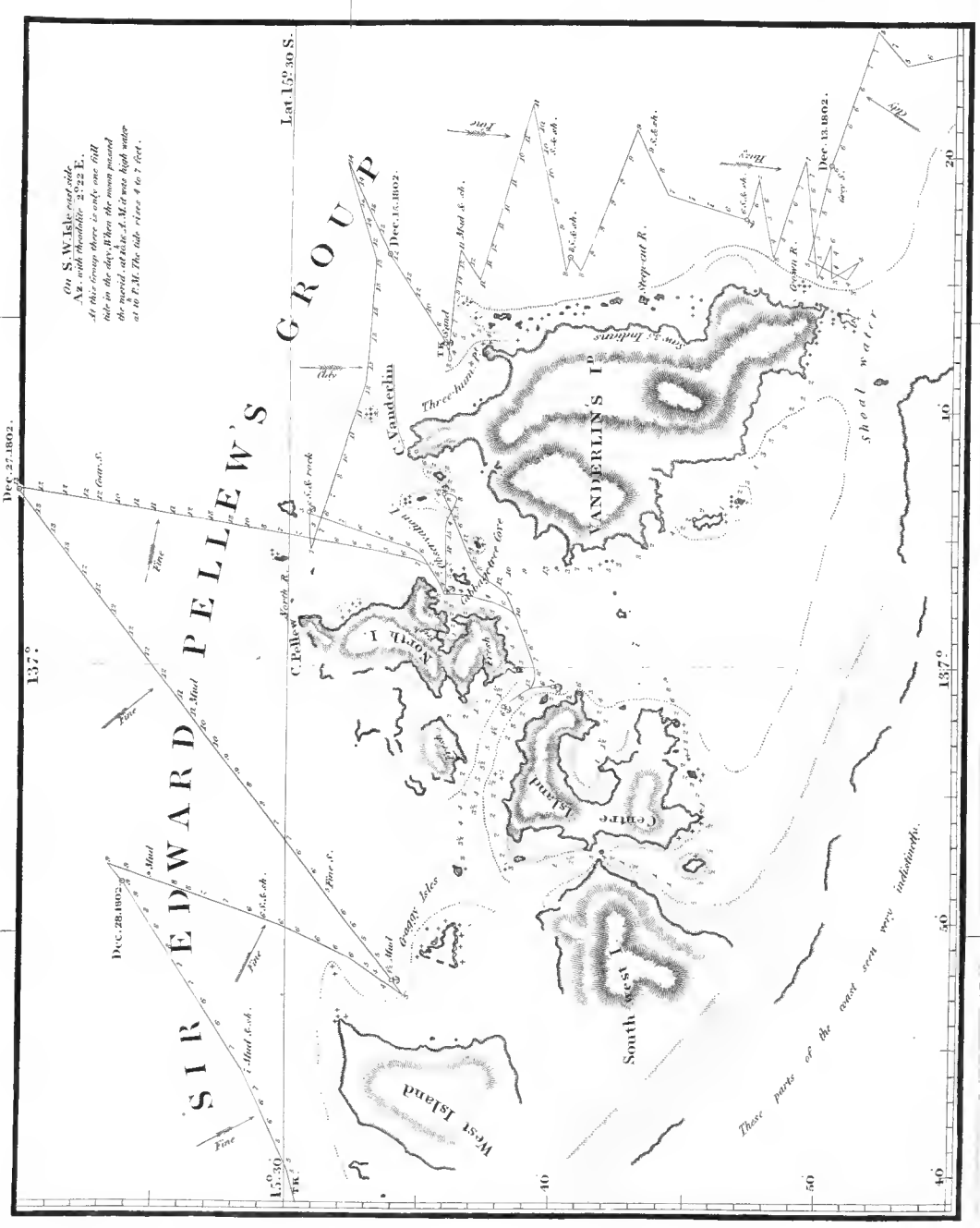
CHART OF
TERRA AUSTRALIS
BY M. FLINDERS
COMM^R. OF H. M. SLOOP
INVESTIGATOR.

1802-3.
North Coast, Sheet II.

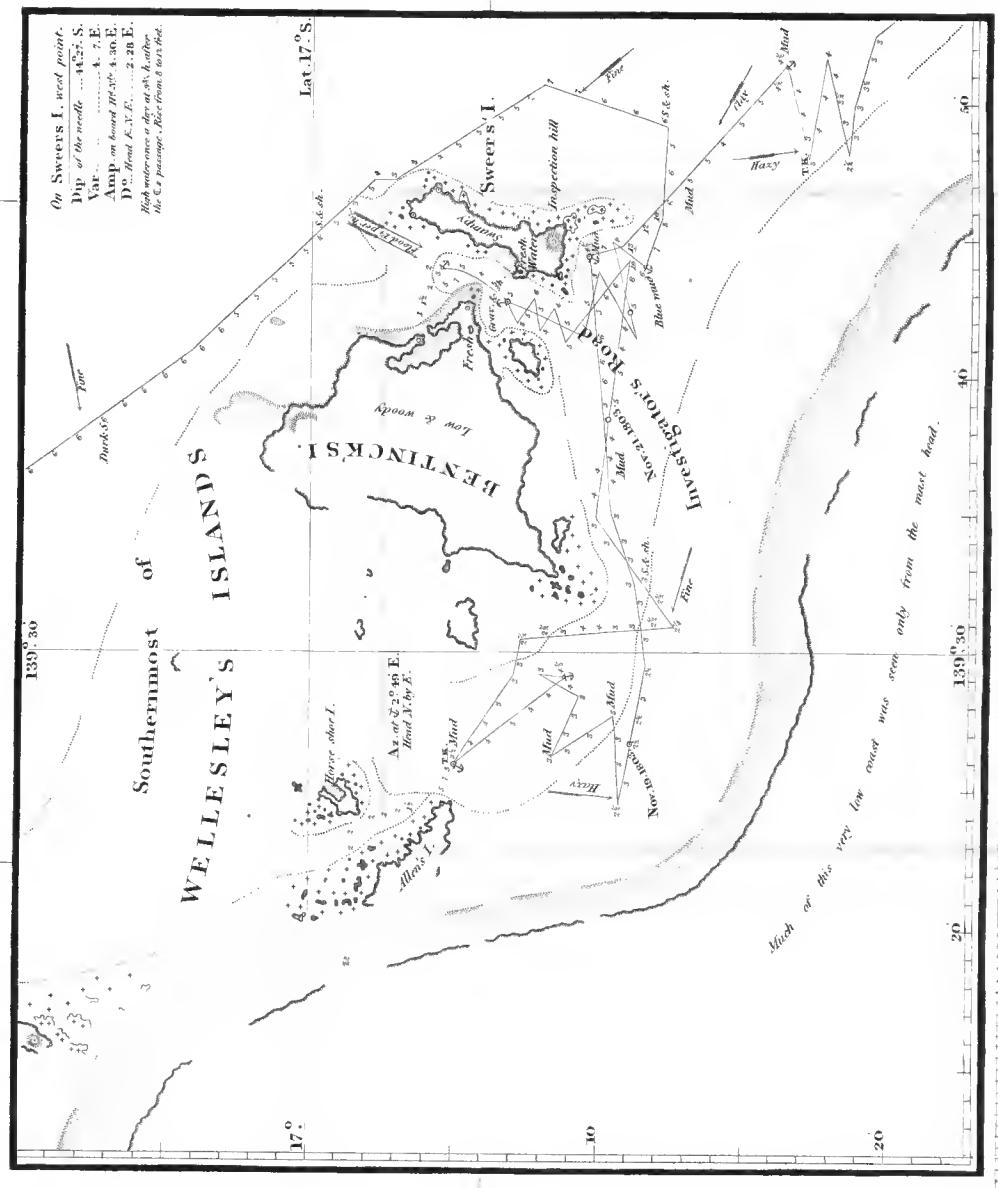
G U L F
O F
C A R P E N T A R I A

C A R P E N T A R I A

WELLESLEY'S ISLANDS



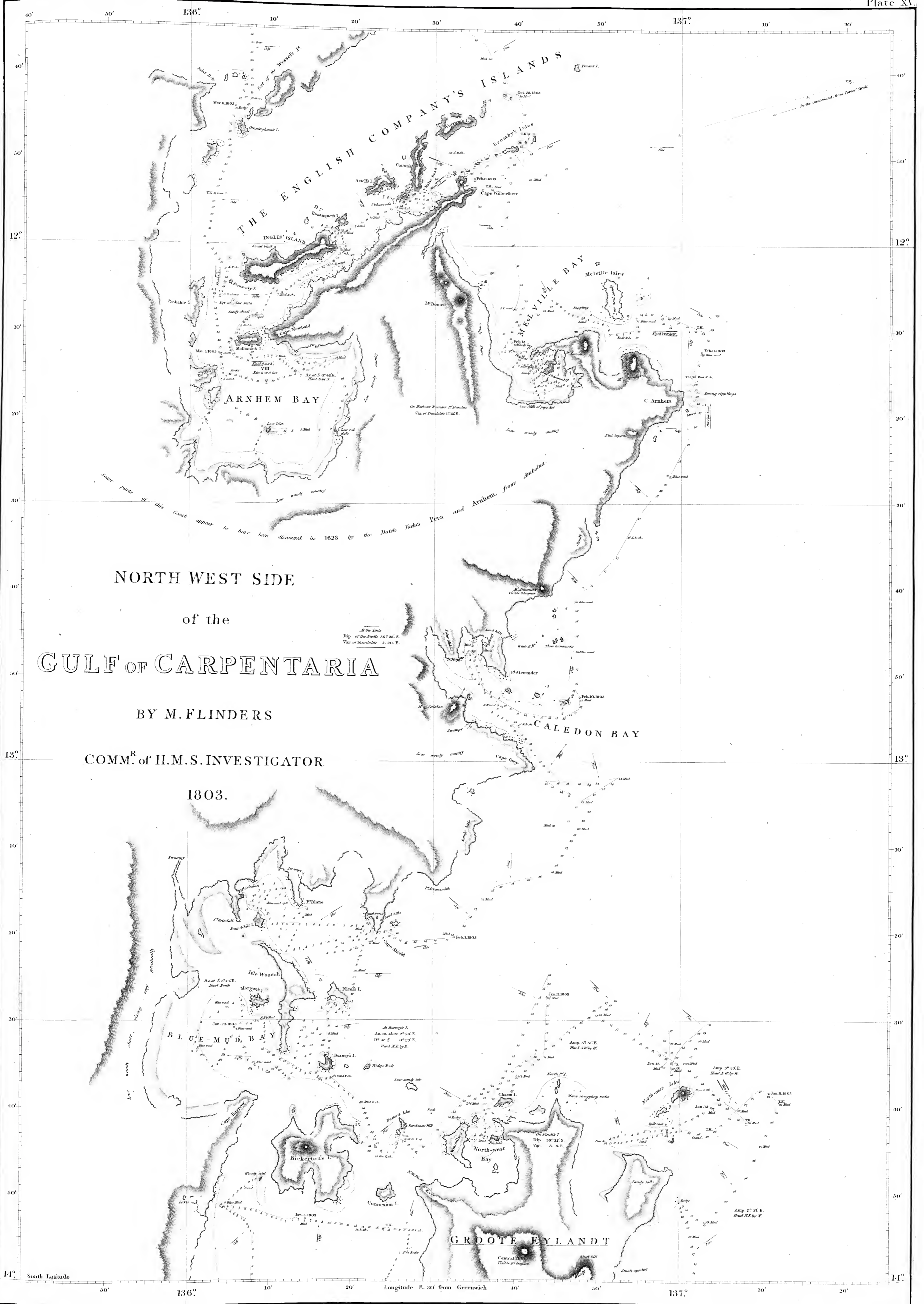
SIR EDWARD PELLEW'S GROUP



Southernmost of WELLESLEY'S ISLANDS

NOTE
The name of the Gulf, Carpentaria, was first
proposed by the English navigator, James Cook,
in the year 1770, and was afterwards adopted by
the French and Spanish navigators, who were
employed by the French Government, to
discover the Southern Continent, in the year
1791, and by the English, in the year 1802.
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1791, and by the English, in the year 1802.

136° 137° 138° 139° 140° 141° 142°



London: Published as the Act directs, by C. and H. New, Jan. 1824.

TIMOR

and some neighbouring islands;

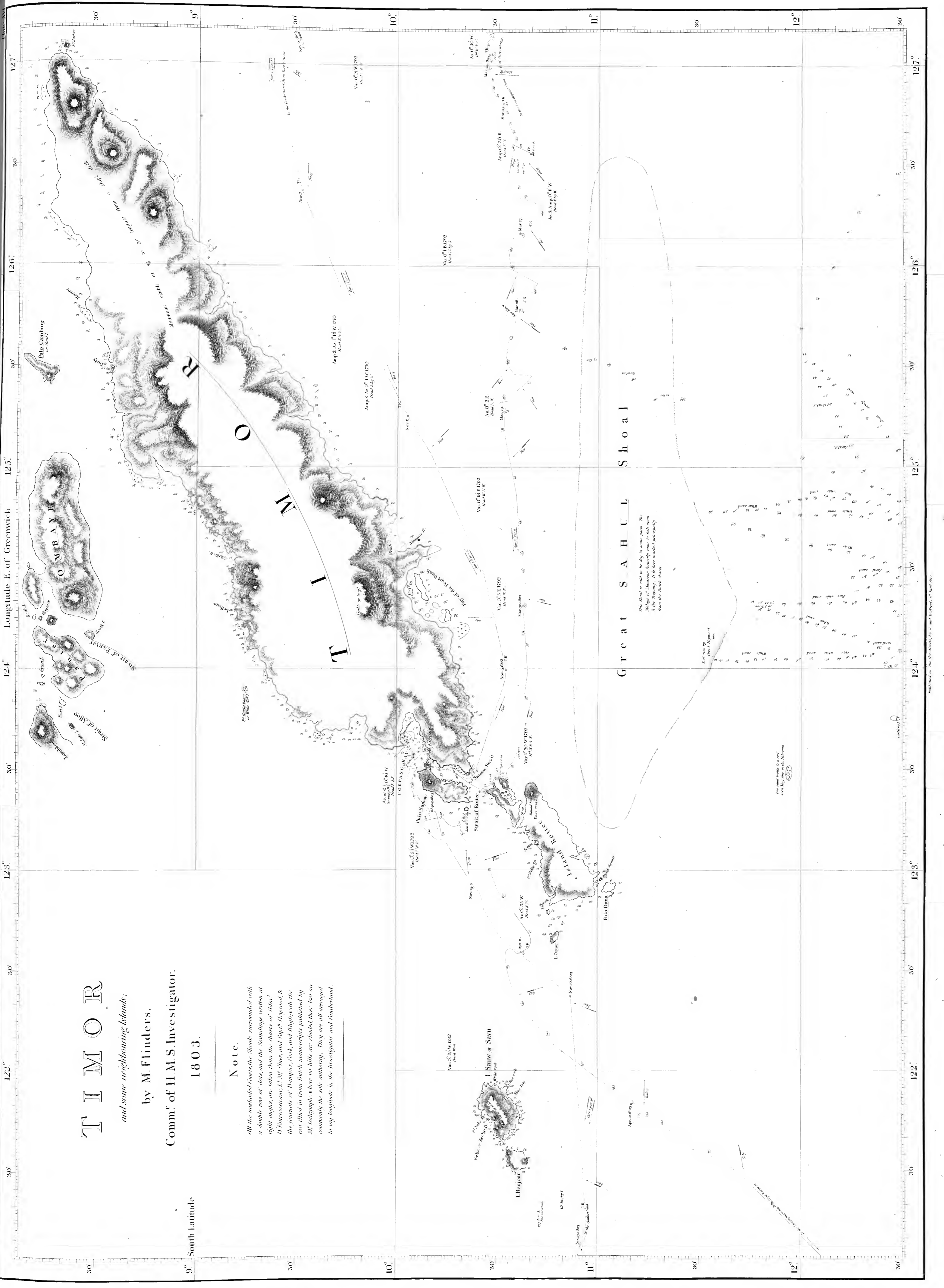
by M. Flinders.

Commr. of H.M.S. Investigator.

1803.

Note.

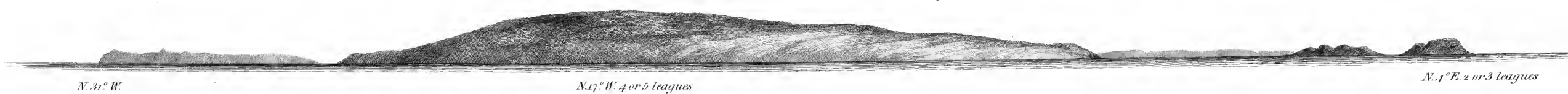
All the unshaded coast, the Shoals, surrounded with a double row of dots, and the Soundings written at right angles, are taken from the charts of *Albat*, *D'Entrecasteaux*, *L'Academy*, and *Taper*. *Leopold*, *S*, the *Soundings* of *Dampier*, *Cook*, and *Bligh*, with the rest filled in from Dutch manuscripts published by *M*, *D*, *Indragie*, where no hills are shaded, these last are commonly the sole authority. They are all arranged to any longitude in the Investigator and Cumberland.



Views on the South Coast of
TERRA AUSTRALIS.

Cape Leeuwin, the south west extremity of New Holland taken Dec. 7. 1801 at 6^h 36^m a. m.

N^o 1.



N. 31° W.

N. 47° W. 4 or 5 leagues

N. 1° E. 2 or 3 leagues

Cape Chatham taken Dec. 8. 1801 at 7 a. m.

2.

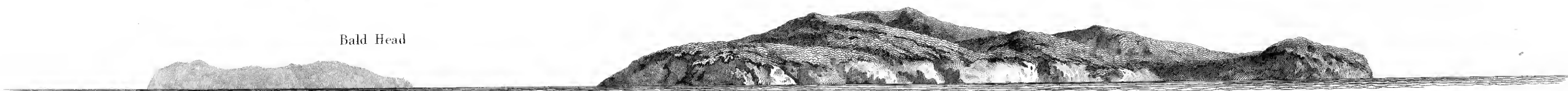


N. 43° E. 6 miles

N. 58° E. 5 miles

Eclipse Isles taken Dec. 8. 1801 at six p. m.

3.



Bald Head

N. 62° E. 2 or 3 miles

*Seal Island, in K. George's Sound taken from the *Z.* Dec. 9. 1801.*

4.



N. 55° W. 1/2 mile

Middle Island, in the Archipelago of the Recherche taken May 17. 1803 at one p. m.

5.



Cape Arid

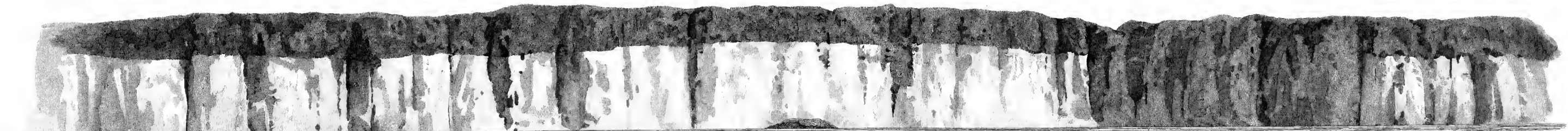
N. 59° E. 4 or 5 leagues

Douglas's Isles

N. 76° E. ten miles

Cliffs, distant 5 or 6 miles taken Jan. 26. 1802 at five p. m.

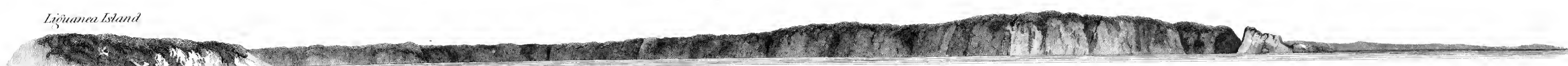
6.



N. N. E.

Cape Wiles taken Feb. 29. 1802 at 6^h 56^m p. m.

7.



Liquanea Island

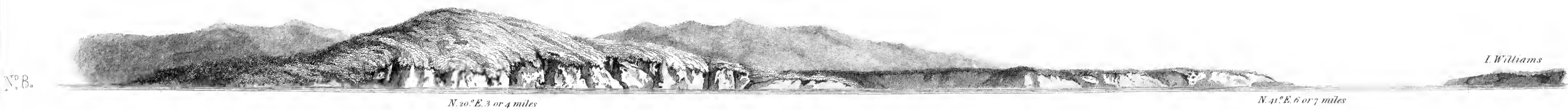
North 3 or 4 miles

N. 22° E. 7 miles

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VIEWS on the South Coast of
TERRA AUSTRALIS.

Cape Catastrophe: taken Feb. 20. 1802 at 3^h 40' p. m.



Thistle's Island: taken from the \mathcal{E} in Memory Cove, Feb. 24. 1802.



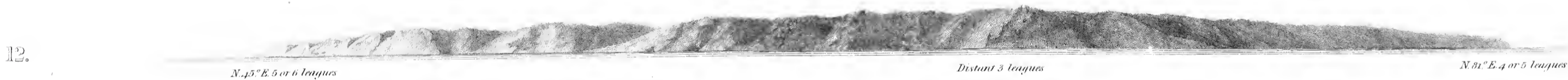
Mountains at the head of Spencer's Gulph: taken from the \mathcal{E} , March 12. 1802.



Part of Kangaroo Island: taken April 6. 1802 at 11^h a. m.



Cape Servis: taken from the \mathcal{E} near Kangaroo Head, April 6. 1802.



Entrance of Port Phillip: taken May 3. 1802 at 9^h 20' a. m.



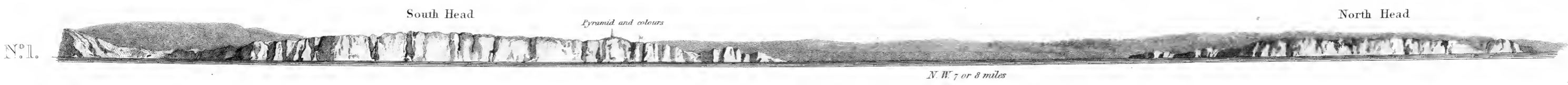
Cape Schanck: taken May 3. 1802 at 11^h a. m.



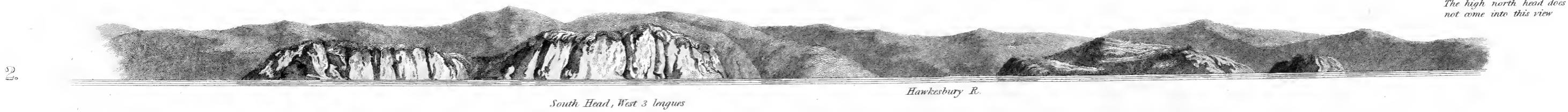
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Views on the East Coast of
TERRA AUSTRALIS.

Entrance of Port Jackson: taken May 9. 1802 at 11^h a.m.



Entrance of Broken Bay: taken July 22. 1802 at 11^h a.m.



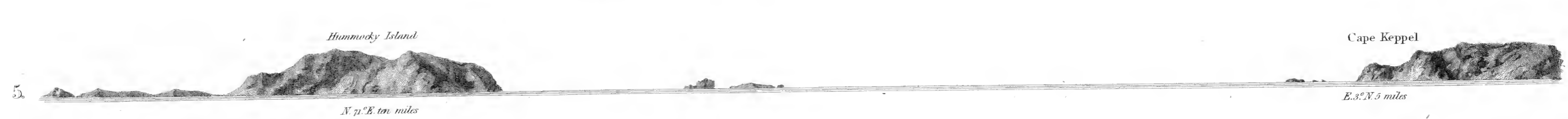
View from near Cape Byron: taken July 25. 1802 at sunset.



Part of the great Sandy Peninsula: taken July 28. 1802 at eight a.m.



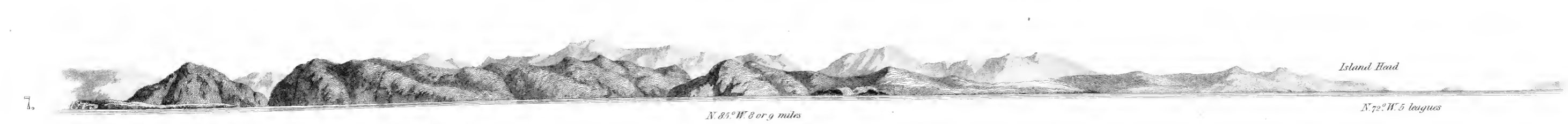
View from the entrance of Keppel Bay: taken Aug. 17. 1802 at two p.m.



Cape Manifold: taken Aug. 19. 1802 at 5^h 36' p.m.



Part of Harvey's Isles, with the main land behind: taken Aug. 21. 1802 at eight a.m.



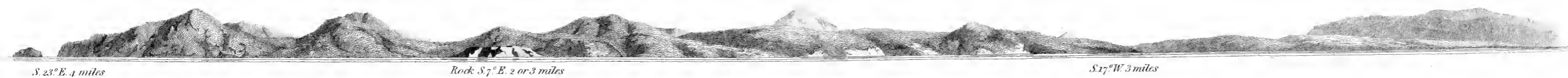
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Views on the East and North Coasts of

TERRA AUSTRALIS.

Cape Clinton, on the south side of Port Bowen: taken from the E, Aug. 23. 1802

N^o. 8.



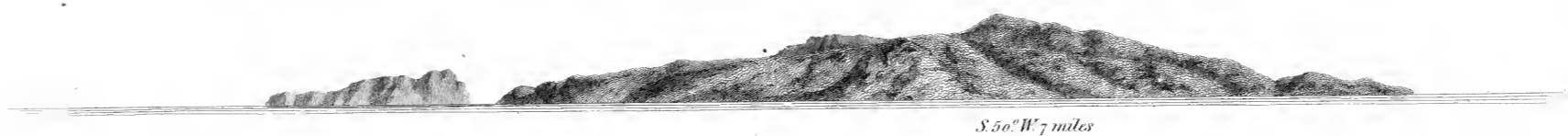
Land on the north side of Port Bowen: taken Aug. 24. 1802 at seven a. m.

9.



Murray's Isles, in Torres' Strait: taken Oct. 29. 1802 at 4^h p. m.

10.



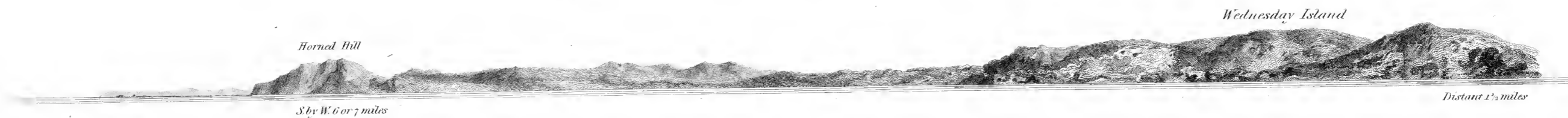
Murray's Isles: taken Oct. 30. 1802 at 9^h 40' a. m.

11.



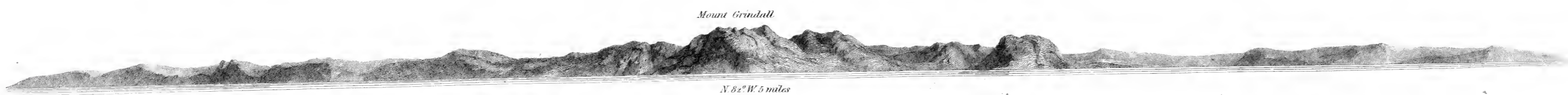
North-eastern part of the Prince of Wales' Islands: taken Oct. 31. 1802 at 3^h 15' p. m.

12.



Land on the north side of Blue-mud Bay: taken Jan. 29. 1803 at eleven a. m.

13.



Samow Strait: taken from near the north point of Rottee, March 30. 1803 at nine a. m.

Part of the great Island Timor



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Miconia australis.

For. Beauv. det.

Publ. det. in the Bot. Beechey, Voy. W. Mex., Bot. Misc. 1847, p. 292.

Elizabeth Byrne sc.

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Eupomatia laurina.

Dr. J. D. Hooker del.

PLATE 10. 1. BRANCH WITH LEAVES AND FLOWERS. 2. BRANCH WITH LEAF AND FRUIT. 3. SEEDS. 4. FLOWER. 5. FRUIT. 6. SEED. 7. SEED. 8. SEED. 9. SEED. 10. SEED. 11. SEED. 12. SEED. 13. SEED. 14. SEED. 15. SEED. 16. SEED. 17. SEED. 18. SEED. 19. SEED. 20. SEED. 21. SEED. 22. SEED. 23. SEED. 24. SEED. 25. SEED. 26. SEED. 27. SEED. 28. SEED. 29. SEED. 30. SEED. 31. SEED. 32. SEED. 33. SEED. 34. SEED. 35. SEED. 36. SEED. 37. SEED. 38. SEED. 39. SEED. 40. SEED. 41. SEED. 42. SEED. 43. SEED. 44. SEED. 45. SEED. 46. SEED. 47. SEED. 48. SEED. 49. SEED. 50. SEED. 51. SEED. 52. SEED. 53. SEED. 54. SEED. 55. SEED. 56. SEED. 57. SEED. 58. SEED. 59. SEED. 60. SEED. 61. SEED. 62. SEED. 63. SEED. 64. SEED. 65. SEED. 66. SEED. 67. SEED. 68. SEED. 69. SEED. 70. SEED. 71. SEED. 72. SEED. 73. SEED. 74. SEED. 75. SEED. 76. SEED. 77. SEED. 78. SEED. 79. SEED. 80. SEED. 81. SEED. 82. SEED. 83. SEED. 84. SEED. 85. SEED. 86. SEED. 87. SEED. 88. SEED. 89. SEED. 90. SEED. 91. SEED. 92. SEED. 93. SEED. 94. SEED. 95. SEED. 96. SEED. 97. SEED. 98. SEED. 99. SEED. 100. SEED.

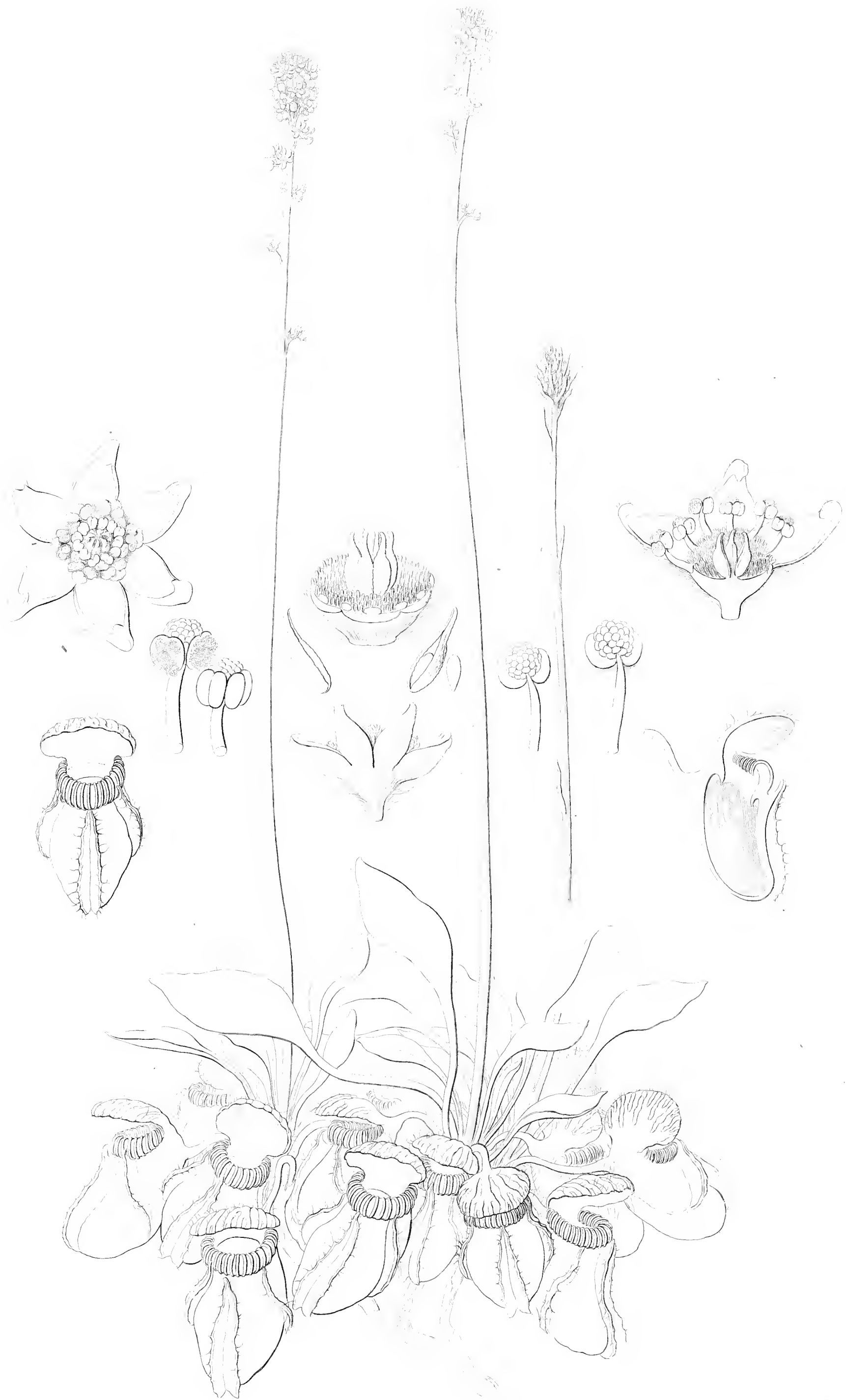
W. H. & A. S. WOODS sculp.

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Eulornia tetragona.

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Cypripedium puberulum.

Cypripedium puberulum.

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Antiaris macrophylla.

For. B. Bot. del.

Illustr. Bot. Antiaris macrophylla, Linn. 1759.

Tab. Bot. 100.



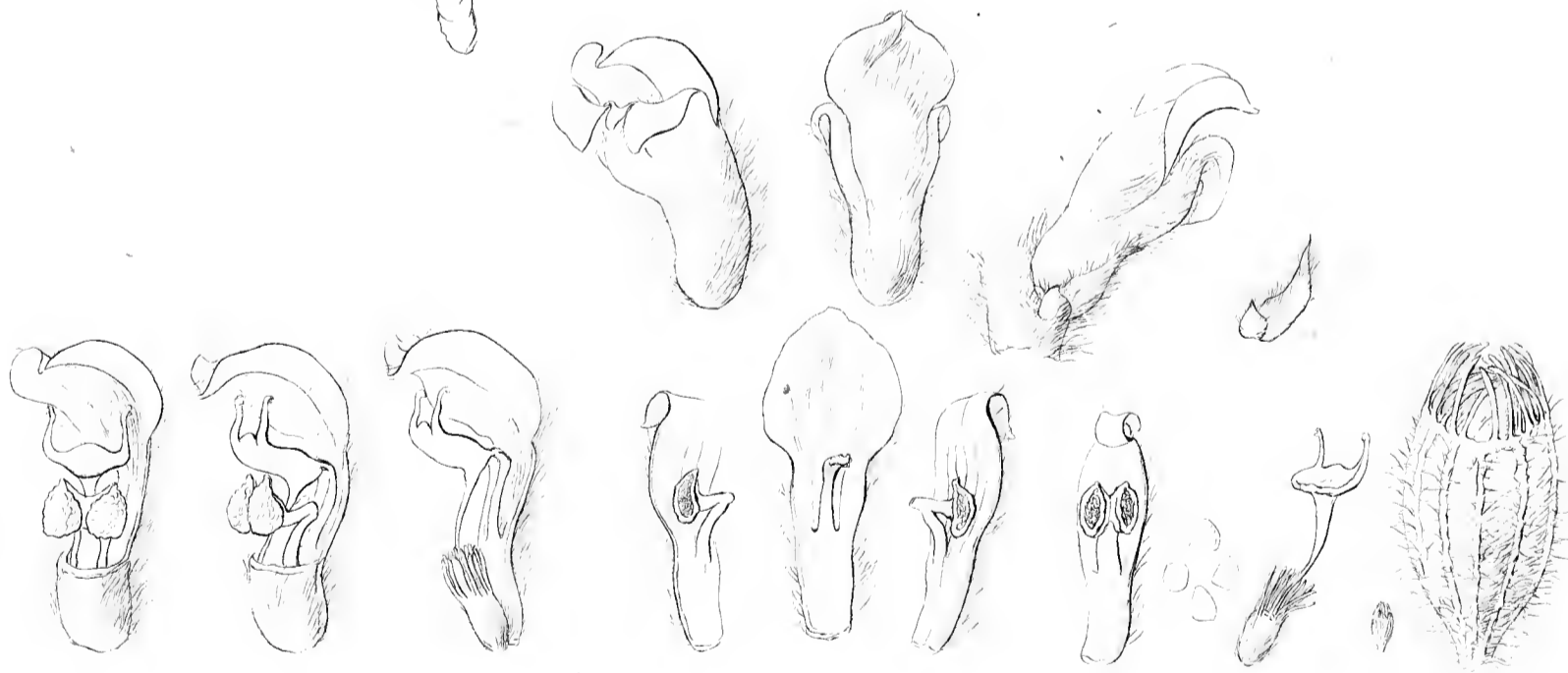
Franklandia pauciflora.

Published under the authority of the Director of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore.

Fig. 1500-1504.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

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Synophea dilatata.

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Dasypogon bromeliifolius.

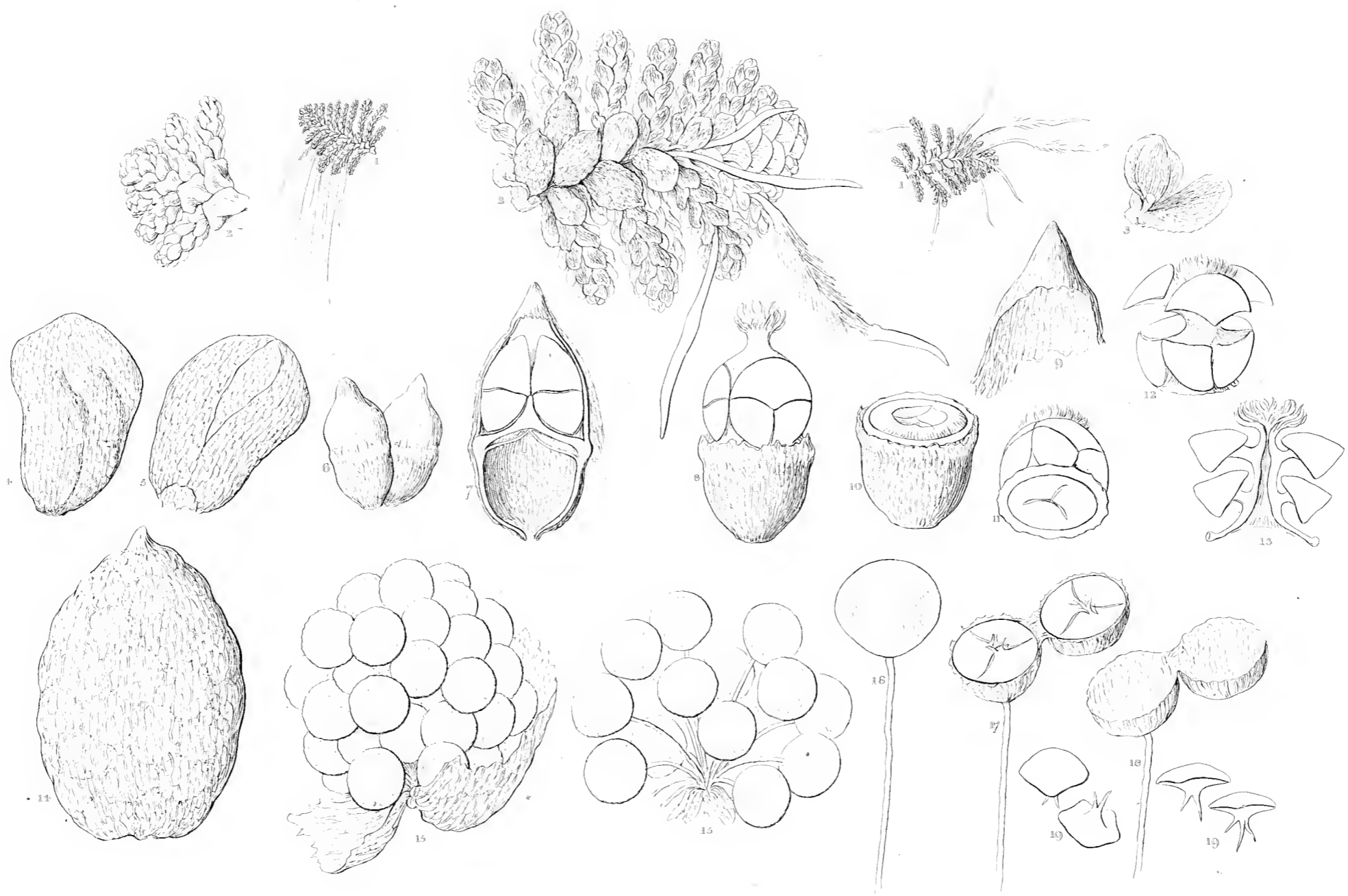
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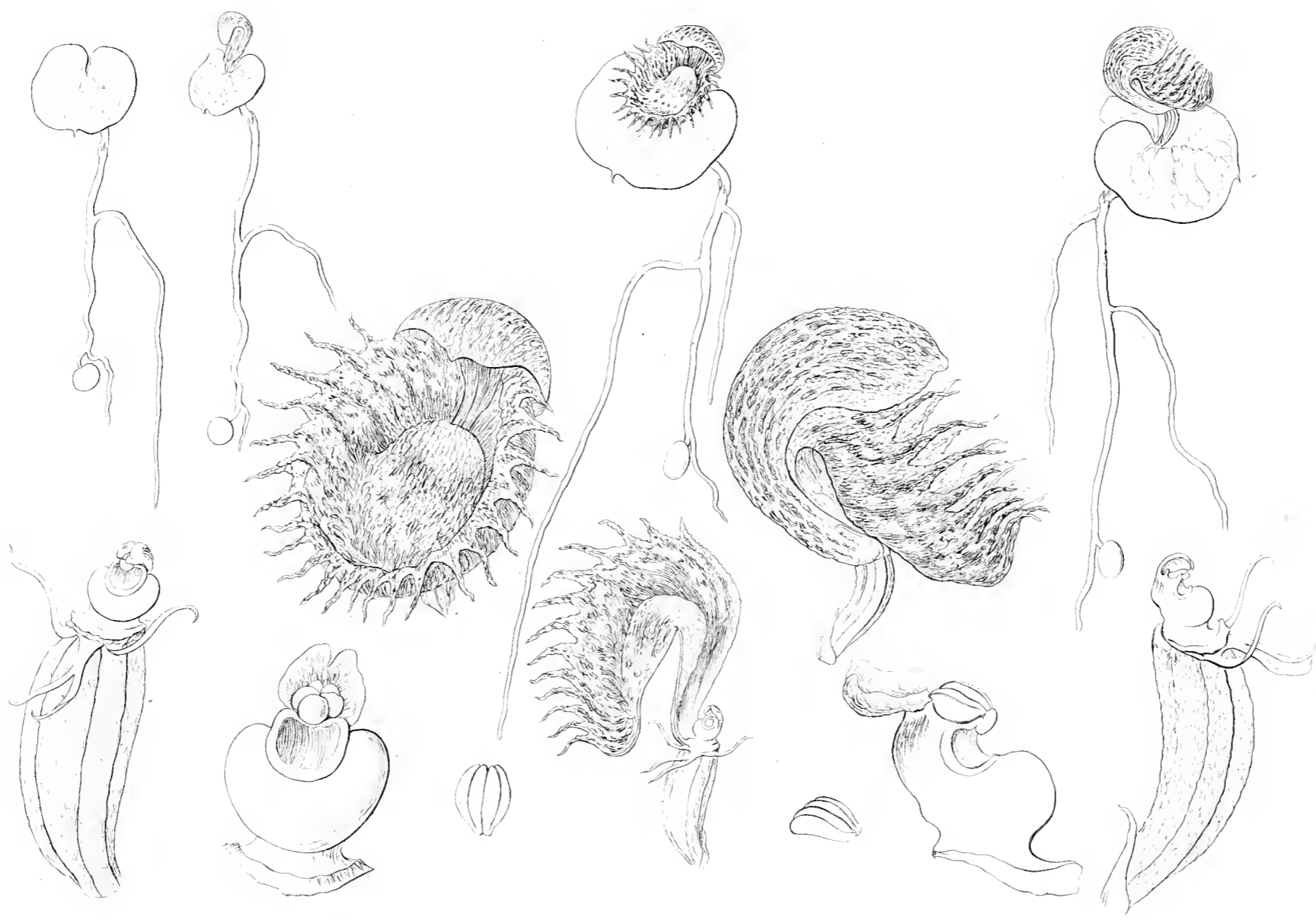
Calceolaria cyanea.

Reichenow del.

Illustration No. 14. (Faint text, likely a reference to a publication or collection.)



Azolla pinnata.



Ceratophyllum demersum.

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