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Antique Maps Inc.**

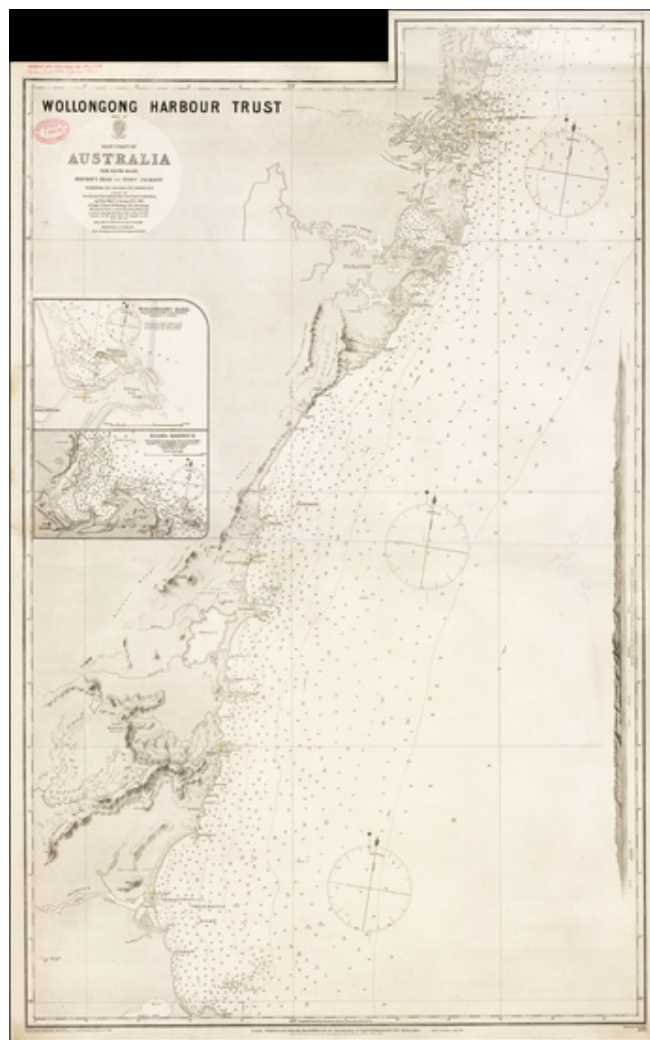
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**Sheet III East Coast of Australia New South Wales Beecroft Head to Port Jackson
Surveyed By Com. Freidr. W. Sidney R.N. . . 1867.**

Stock#: 39437
Map Maker: British Admiralty
Date: 1869 (1885)
Place: London
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG
Size: 41 x 25.5 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Highly detailed working sea chart of the area between Beecroft Head in the south and Port Jackson in the north, first published by the British Admiralty in 1869, with major revisions up to 1885.

The finely detailed chart reflects the revisions of the Admiralty over a number of years and also includes a coastal profile view and two inset plans of Wollongong Harbor and Kiama Harbor.

John Coode, the former owner of the chart, submitted a document entitled Report on Wollongong Harbour,



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by Sir John Coode in 1895, and was responsible for the early development of the Harbor.

The Wollongong Harbour Trust was established by Wollongong Harbour Trust Act 1889 and was assented to on 30 September 1889, to commence on 1 October 1889.

The purpose of the Act was to provide for the improvement, management, and regulation of the port of Wollongong and certain portions of the Tom Thumb Lagoon, and for other purposes connected therewith. Under Part one of the Act, the Harbour Trust Commission was constituted as a body corporate consisting of 12 members, known as "The Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners". The Trust was in charge to take, purchase, sell lease, and hold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods chattels and other property, for any of the purposes of the Act and subject of the provisions of the Act.

The Commissioners were responsible for the appointment and control of the Harbour Master and his assistants. They also appointed officers such as a secretary, treasurer, clerks, engineers, surveyors and collectors to enable them to carry out the provisions of the Act. The major responsibilities of the Commissioners were the management of and control of the port of Wollongong and of the shipping, lightships, buoys, beacons, moorings, wharves, docks, piers, jetties, ferries, landing-stages, slips or platforms, light-houses, and the preservation and improvement of the port generally. There were some specific duties related to the excavation and dredging of the port and the undertaking of certain other works for the protection of shipping and the promotion of trade. The Commissioners also were able to impose various license fees, tolls, rates and charges, including tonnage rates, and make regulations accordingly.

On December 2, 1895 the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commission was dissolved by the proclamation, and the Governor took control of its properties and responsibilities.

The chart was previously owned by Sir John Coode, founding member of the engineering firm of Coode Matthews, Fitzmaurice & Wilson, of 9 Victoria Street in London. In the late 19th and early 20th Century, Coode Matthews was the engineering firm which had charge of the harbor at Dover, along with the harbors at Colombo and Singapore, and were consulting engineers to the Colonial Crown Agents for a number of other British Colonial harbors, including major projects throughout Australia.

Sir John Coode (1816-1892) has been described as the most distinguished harbor engineer of the nineteenth century. He was in charge of the Portland Harbor works in 1856-72. The most famous colonial works for which he was responsible are the harbors of Table Bay and Colombo. In 1849, he was elected a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and was president from May 1889 to May 1891. He was knighted in 1872 and appointed K.C.M.G. in 1886. He served on the International Commission of the Suez



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Canal in 1884-92. He was also an active member of the Royal Colonial Institute, and chairman of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Coode first visited Australia in 1878, when he was brought out by the Melbourne Harbor Trust to report on works for improving the port. Coode recommended improvement of the existing channel in preference to the direct canal advocated by many local authorities. His recommendations form the foundation for the modern port of Melbourne. Coode was then retained by the Australian government to report on other harbors. His earliest work resulted in recommendations and improvements of Portland Harbor, Geelong, Warrnambool and Port Fairy, in South Australia. Coode also reported on navigation of the Murray River mouth.

In 1885, Coode revisited Australia and examined harbors and river mouths from Fremantle round the southern and eastern coasts, to the Gulf of Carpentaria. He reported from London in 1887-88 to the New South Wales government on the Clarence River, where he recommended the building of two moles or piers to act as breakwaters and training banks, and the removal of the rocky reef across the entrance to provide a fixed navigable entrance and reduce damage from floods and tides. At Richmond River, he recommended breakwaters and training banks to neutralize the shifting character of the river entrance. These two reports were put into effect and helped to develop the trade of rich agricultural hinterlands. At Lake Macquarie, to give better access to the collieries, Coode recommended improvement of the channel connecting the lake to the sea. In his Macleay River report he recommended two breakwaters and training banks to regulate the river entrance.

In 1887 Coode made two reports for the Queensland government; both were carried out. At Mackay, he recommended extensive training banks and the dredging of a continuous deepwater channel from the entrance of the Pioneer River up to the town. For the port of Townsville, he proposed breakwaters and dredging operations. In the same year Coode made two reports for Western Australia. He chose a site for Fremantle Harbour and reported on harbour works, but the plan was rejected. At Geraldton, he recommended a jetty with railways and warehouses to increase accommodation for loading and discharging ships. In South Australia, after personal inspection, he recommended an outer harbor for Port Adelaide.

Detailed Condition:

Bears the stamp of Wollongong Harbour Trust and the received date stamp of August 7, 1890.