



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

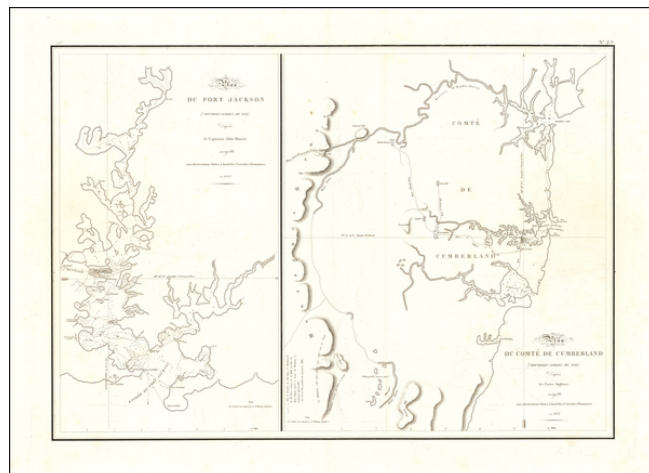
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## **Plan du Port Jackson (Nouvelle-Galles du Sud) d'apres le Capitaine John Hunter assujetti aux observations faites a bord des corvettes Francaises en 1802 (and) Plan du comte de Cumberland (Nouvelle-Galles du Sud) d'apres les cartes Anglaises . . . 1802**

**Stock#:** 64899  
**Map Maker:** Freycinet  
**Date:** 1811  
**Place:** Paris  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 30 x 19 inches  
**Price:** \$ 2,700.00



### **Description:**

#### ***One of the Earliest Maps of Port Jackson - From the Expedition of Nicholas Baudin***

The two maps reflect one of the earliest scientific surveys of Port Jackson and the area around Sydney Harbor, undertaken by the French in 1802. During Nicolas Baudin's scientific expedition to complete the French survey of Australia's coast, Baudin's colleague Louis de Freycinet created these maps around Port Jackson and undertook soundings supplementing the earliest English surveys of the region.

The waters around Sydney were first charted by William Dawes, William Bradley and John Hunter, following the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788. As noted in the Dictionary of Sydney (on line):

*Hunter's main task on arriving in Sydney was the surveying of the local rivers and harbours. By 6 February 1788, Bradley and Hunter had surveyed Port Jackson from the Heads to 'The Flats' (present day Homebush Bay), plus Middle Harbour and the lower Lane Cove River. In the following year, Bradley surveyed Parramatta River from The Flats to Rose Hill (present day Parramatta). He also did a detailed survey in 1789 of a cove on the north side of the Harbour (present day Mosman Bay), where the Sirius was refitted. A sketch map by Dawes, with soundings taken by Hunter, has a different set of soundings from those in Bradley's map of March 1788. Bradley undertook various other short surveys and recorded various observations of the local Aboriginal people. He, with Hunter, also surveyed Norfolk Island after the Sirius was wrecked there.*



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Freycinet's survey was the next significant survey of the harbor, adding to and improving the work of Hunter, et al. The map appeared in the atlas which accompanied the Atlas volume (volume 3) of Freycinet's *Voyage de decouvertes aux terres Australes* . . . Using the outline of the Bay by Hunter, Freycinet adds a

*detailed contemporary representation of the colony. The map of Port Jackson offers a closer view than the maps upon which it seems to have been based and therefore includes additional details such as the names of numerous points and covers along the coastline, location of fresh water sources and Sydney Harbour's point of longitude from Paris. The map of the County of Cumberland shows the roads linking each of the colony's townships, indicating the size and shape of each town, as well as features such as waterfalls and rivers at the edge of the mountains and some notes about the fertility of land at different points near the mountain range.*

Baudin Napoleon and the Exploration of Australia, Nicole Starbuck (2013).

**Detailed Condition:**