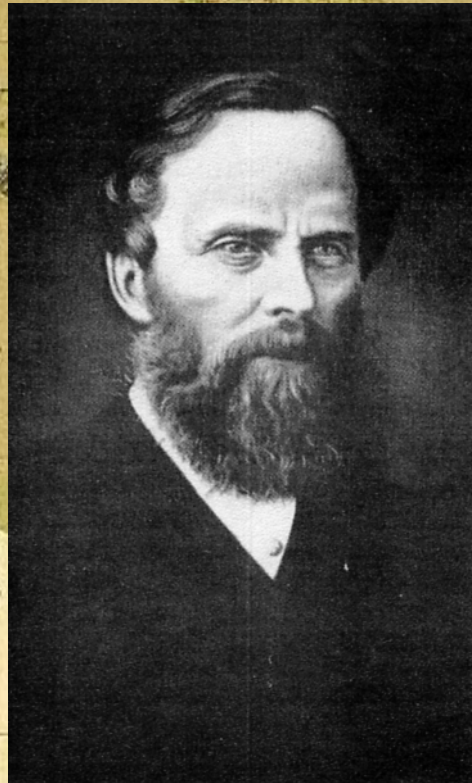


The Australian Adventures of Charles Bonney

Geological map of Australia showing various regions and geological features. The map is titled "FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF AUSTRALIA" and includes a legend for "GEOLOGICAL" and "PHYSICAL" features. The map is dated 1882.

Geological map of Australia showing various regions and geological features. The map is titled "FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF AUSTRALIA" and includes a legend for "GEOLOGICAL" and "PHYSICAL" features. The map is dated 1882.



Charles-Born in Sandon 1813. Father Rector of Sandon Church.

**1826 Charles Bonney moves to Rugeley upon
the death of his father.**



AUSTRALIA

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Charles goes to live at Rugeley Grammar School where his brother Thomas is headmaster.



Grammar School at Rugeley, Staffordshire

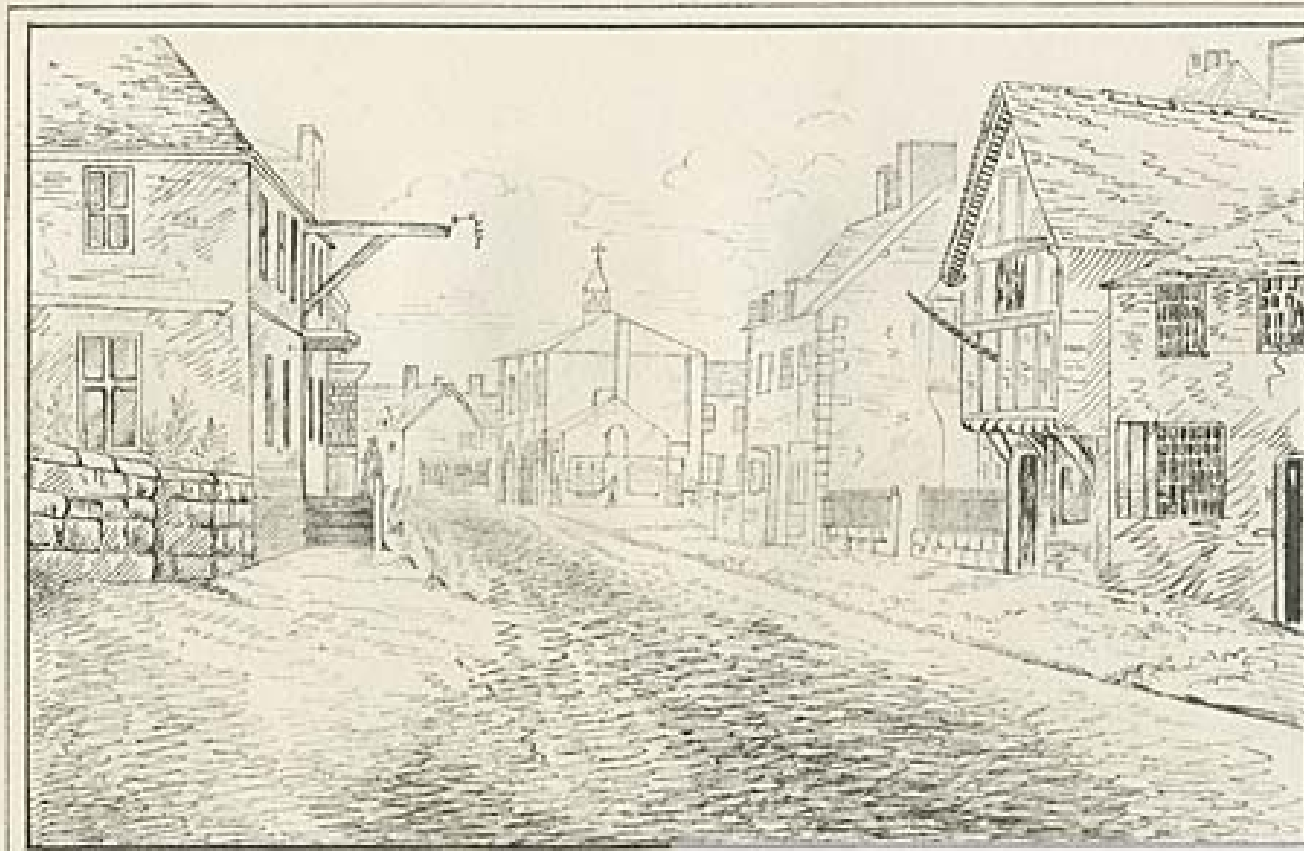


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AUSTRALIA

1874

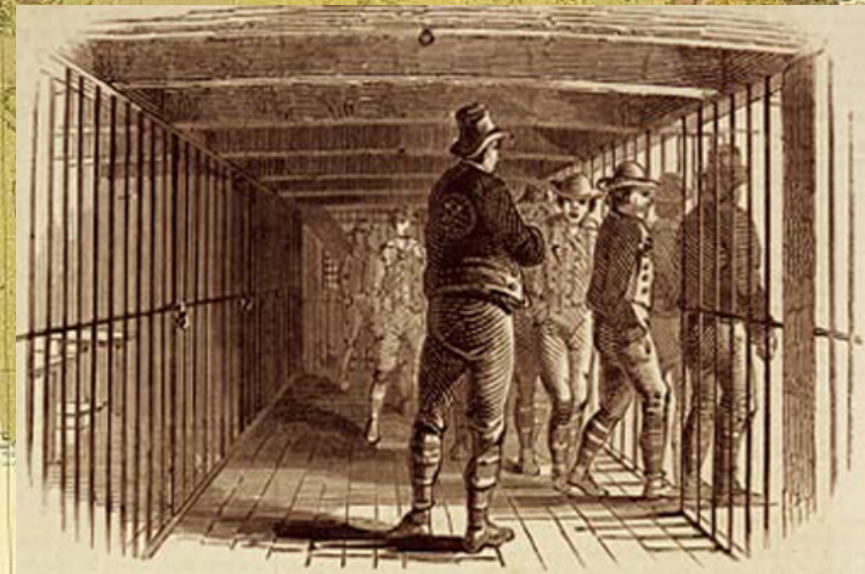
Life In Rugeley in In 1830's



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AUSTRALIA

Prison Hulks on the Thames.



See Berkegh
Journal Mar 24th 1977
17 279-280
MS exp. engels 25 April 1977
1977

FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP

AUSTRALIA

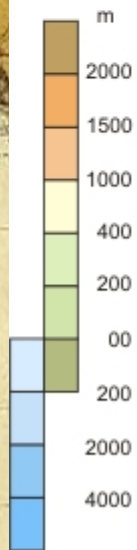
1830-1831

INDEX

LEGEND	EXPLANATION
CLIFFS	CLIFFS
CLIFFS	CLIFFS
CLIFFS	CLIFFS
CLIFFS	CLIFFS

PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA PHYSICAL



m = meters

Map not to Scale

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A means of removing the poor as well as the criminals.



See Bergh
1927-28
17 279-280
MS. exp. 25 April 1977

FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP

AUSTRALIA

1830

INDEX

LEGEND	EXPLANATION
COASTAL	Sea, Bay, River, Lake, etc.
INTERIOR	Mountains, Hills, etc.
WATER	Sea, Bay, River, Lake, etc.

Charles leaves England behind sailing in the John Craig in 1834.



FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP

AUSTRALIA

INDEX

LEGEND
CLIFFS
MOUNTAINS
RIVERS
LAKES
SWAMPY
WATER

LEGEND
CLIFFS
MOUNTAINS
RIVERS
LAKES
SWAMPY
WATER

PACIFIC

See description
of the map
17 279-280
MS. map of the 25 April 1777
1777

Sydney circa 1830.



See also
Illustration of the
1727-28
MS. copy original 25 April 1977

AUSTRALIA
1811-1812

LEGEND
1. Green
2. Yellow
3. Red
4. Blue
5. Black
6. White
7. Grey
8. Brown
9. Orange
10. Pink
11. Purple
12. Silver
13. Gold
14. Bronze
15. Copper
16. Iron
17. Steel
18. Tin
19. Lead
20. Zinc
21. Nickel
22. Cobalt
23. Manganese
24. Magnesium
25. Calcium
26. Strontium
27. Barium
28. Potassium
29. Sodium
30. Lithium
31. Rubidium
32. Cesium
33. Francium
34. Radium
35. Actinium
36. Thorium
37. Protactinium
38. Uranium
39. Neptunium
40. Plutonium
41. Americium
42. Curium
43. Berkelium
44. Californium
45. Einsteinium
46. Fermium
47. Mendelevium
48. Nobelium
49. Lawrencium
50. Rutherfordium
51. Dubnium
52. Seaborgium
53. Bohrium
54. Hassium
55. Meitnerium
56. Darmstadtium
57. Roentgenium
58. Copernicium
59. Nihonium
60. Flerovium
61. Tennessine
62. Oganesson

Charles Arrives in Sydney Dec.1834

No publication of this image in any form without permission; contact the State Library of South Australia.

Goes to work as a clerk to Judge Burton in the Supreme Court



SUPREME COURT & ST JAMES CHURCH, FROM ELIZABETH ST. 1842.
BY J. RAE.

AUSTRALIA

Political Map



Who owns Australia?



A FAMILY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOGRAPHICAL

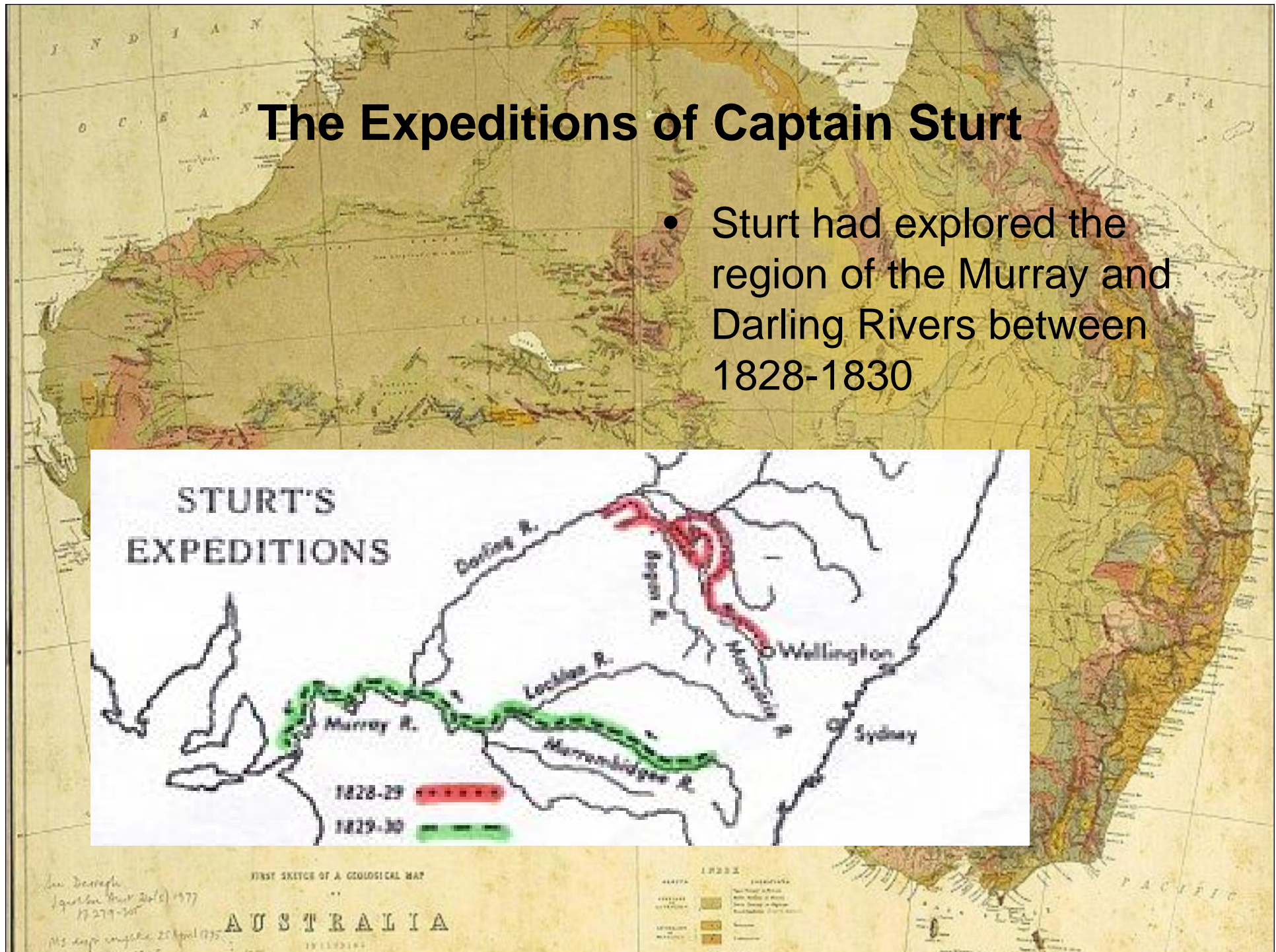
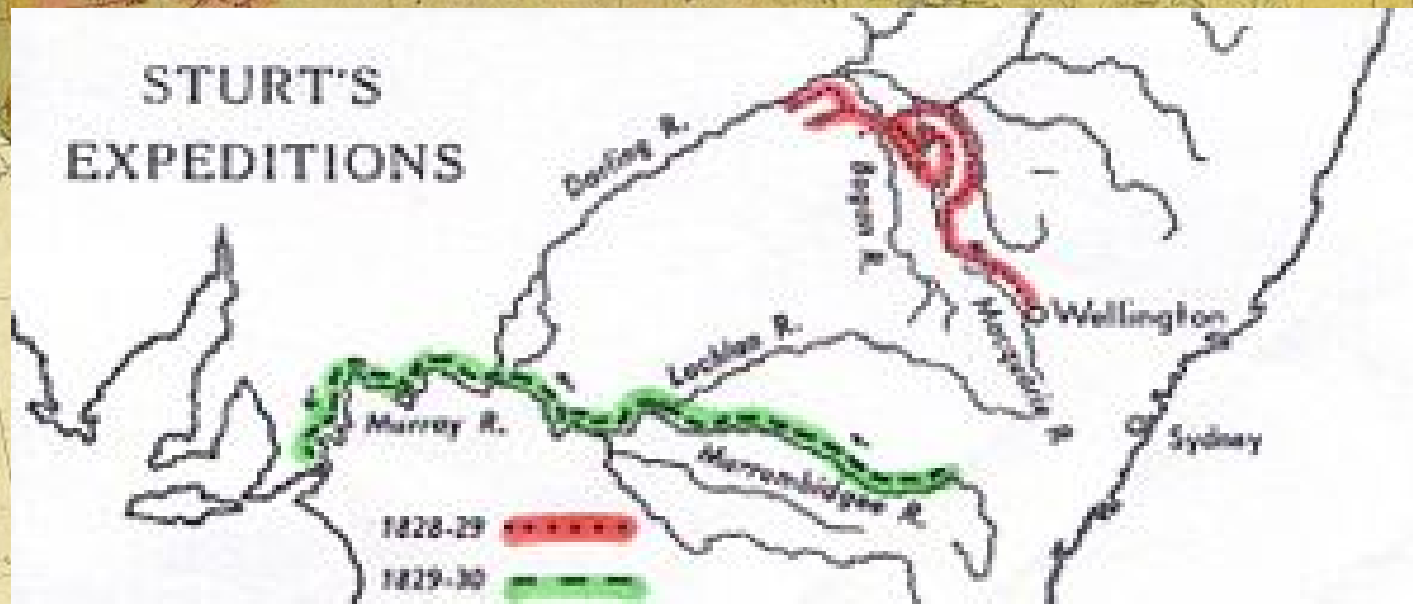
AUSTRA

See description
of the first sketch (1977)
17 279-280

MS. description 25 April 1977

The Expeditions of Captain Sturt

- Sturt had explored the region of the Murray and Darling Rivers between 1828-1830



Sturt discovers the Murray but encounters Aboriginal hostility on the river.



Sturt's encounter on the Murray in which tension was relived by the intervention of a friendly chief.

AUSTRALIA

Sir Thomas Mitchell

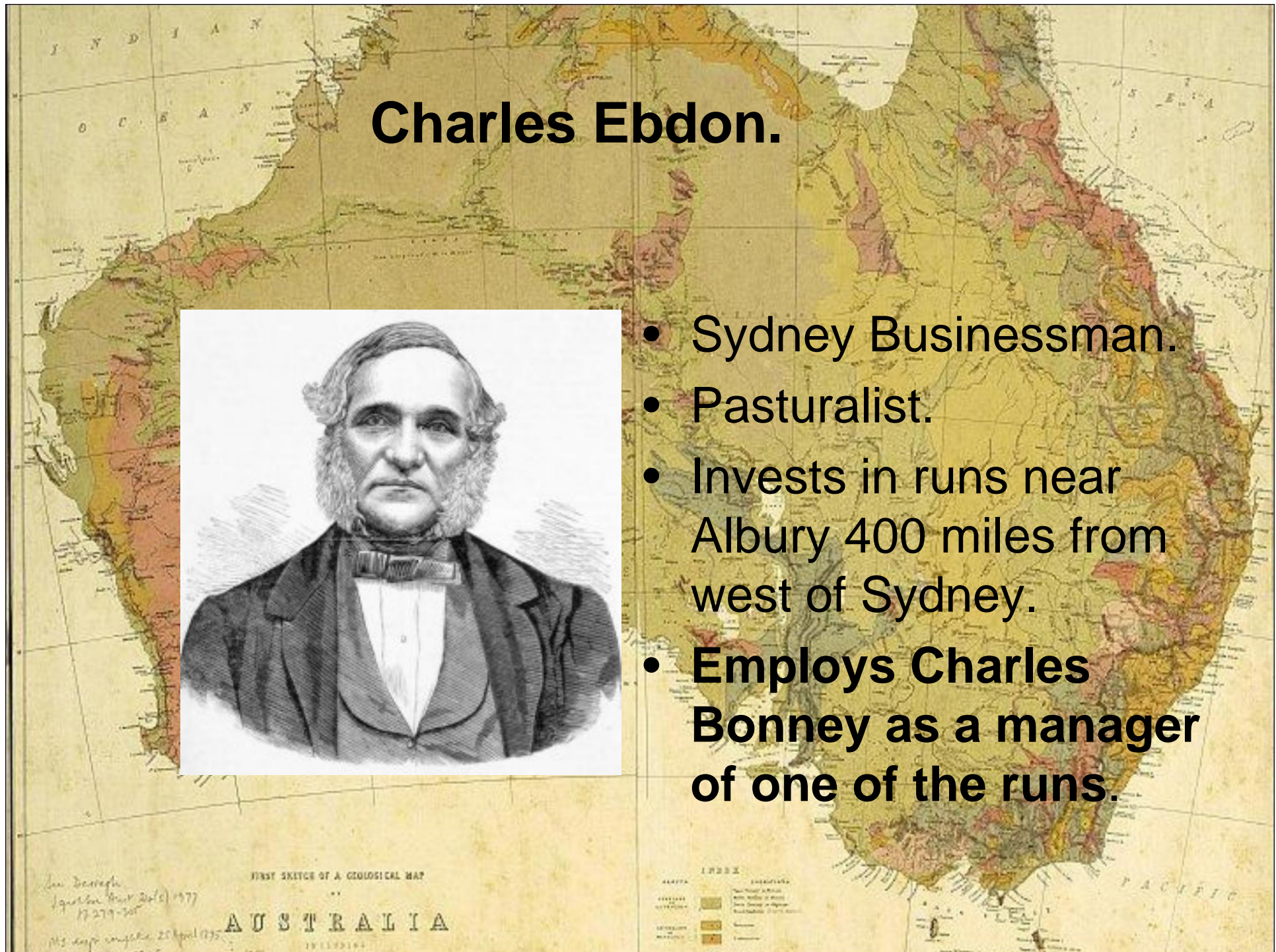
- Between 1830 and 1834 Mitchell continued to explore the region of the Darling River and the Murray River in search of a great inland sea. He proved that no such sea existed.



Charles Ebdon.

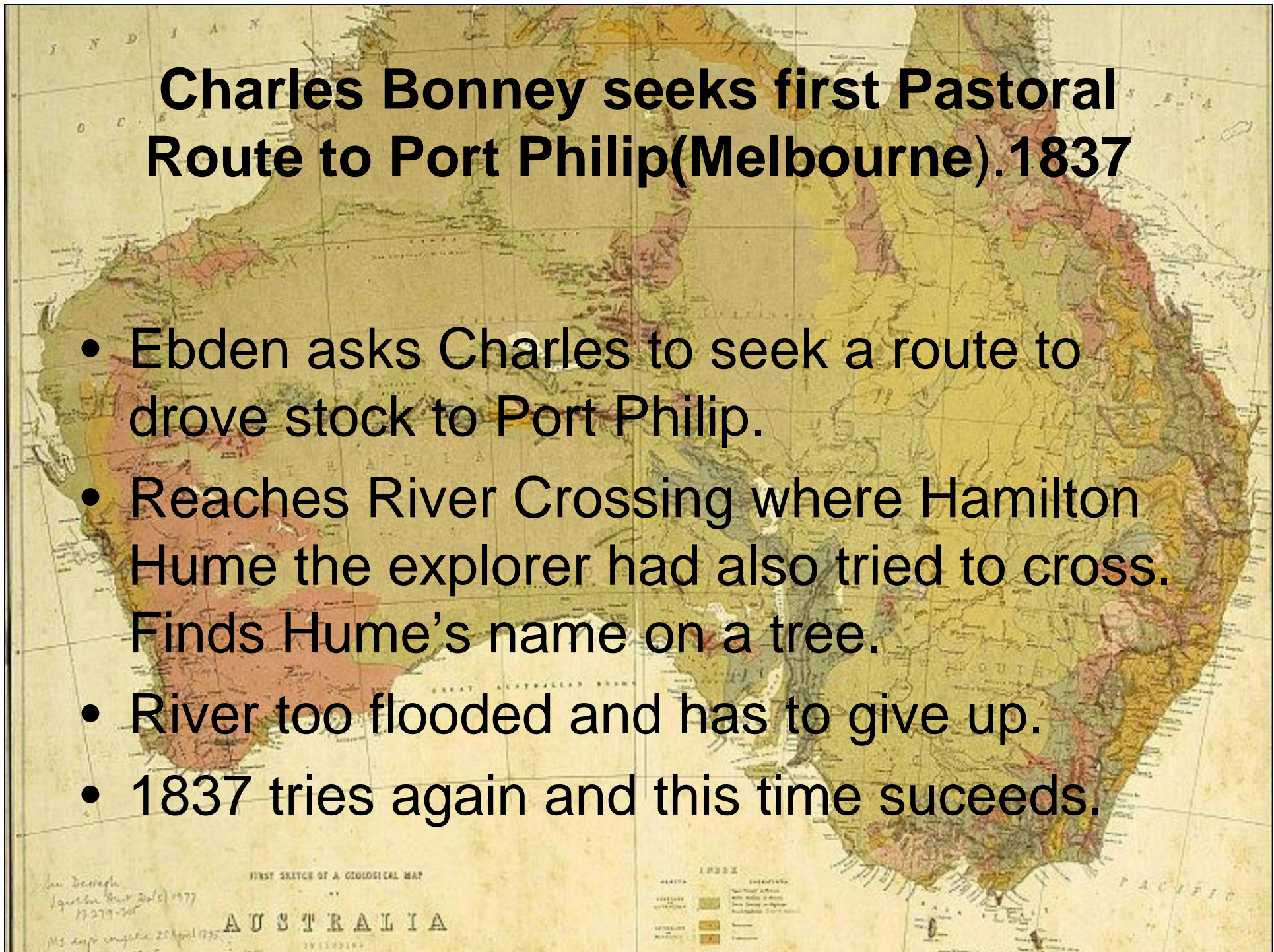


- Sydney Businessman.
- Pastoralist.
- Invests in runs near Albury 400 miles from west of Sydney.
- **Employs Charles Bonney as a manager of one of the runs.**



Charles Bonney seeks first Pastoral Route to Port Philip(Melbourne).1837

- Ebdon asks Charles to seek a route to drove stock to Port Philip.
- Reaches River Crossing where Hamilton Hume the explorer had also tried to cross. Finds Hume's name on a tree.
- River too flooded and has to give up.
- 1837 tries again and this time succeeds.

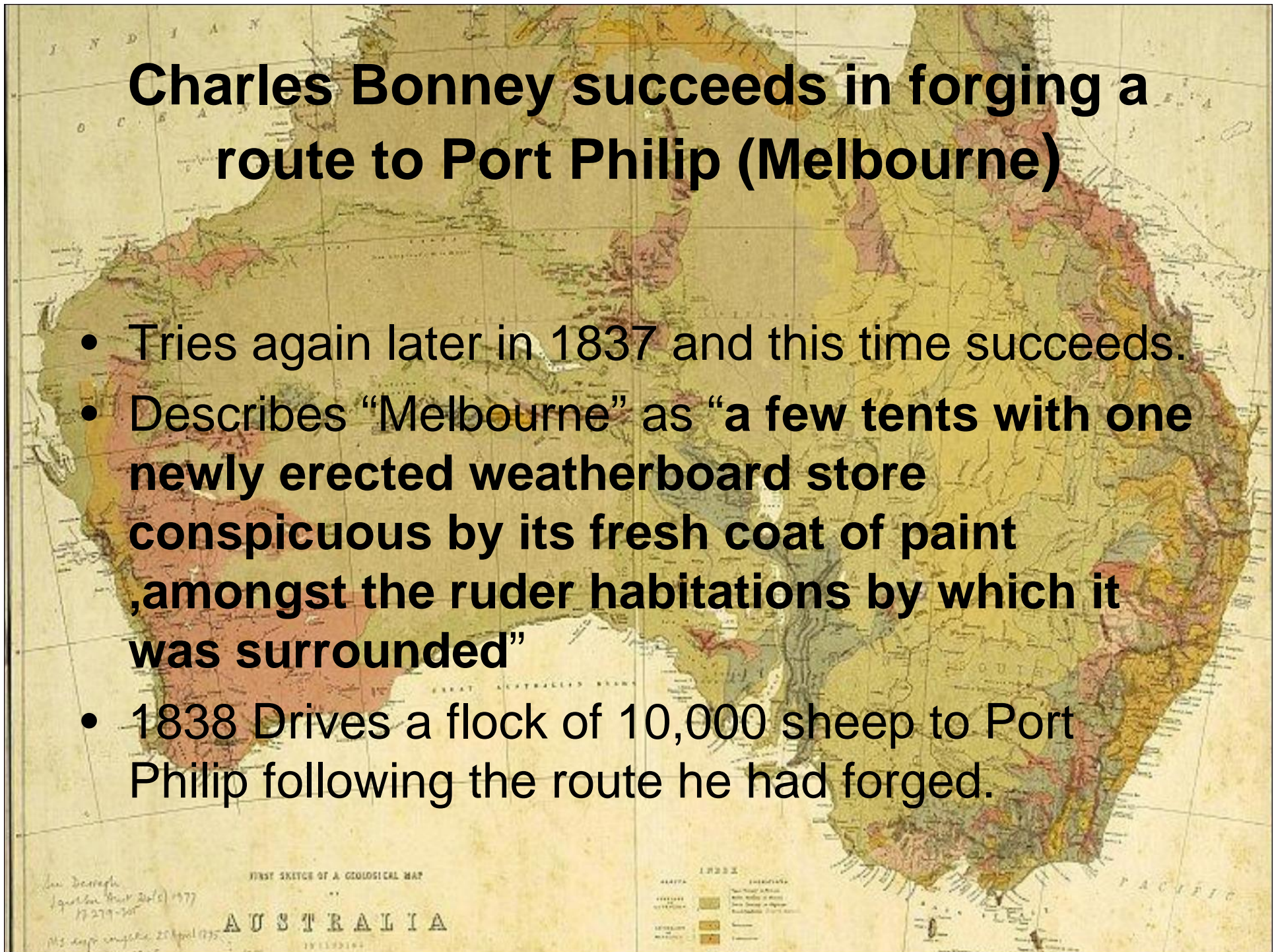


Charles Bonney encountered Hamilton Hume's initials on a tree at a crossing on the Murray River.

A photograph of a man standing next to a large tree trunk. The man is wearing a white t-shirt, light-colored shorts, and a shoulder bag. He is pointing towards the tree trunk with his right hand. The tree trunk is thick and has a rough, textured bark. The background is a dense green forest.

Charles Bonney succeeds in forging a route to Port Philip (Melbourne)

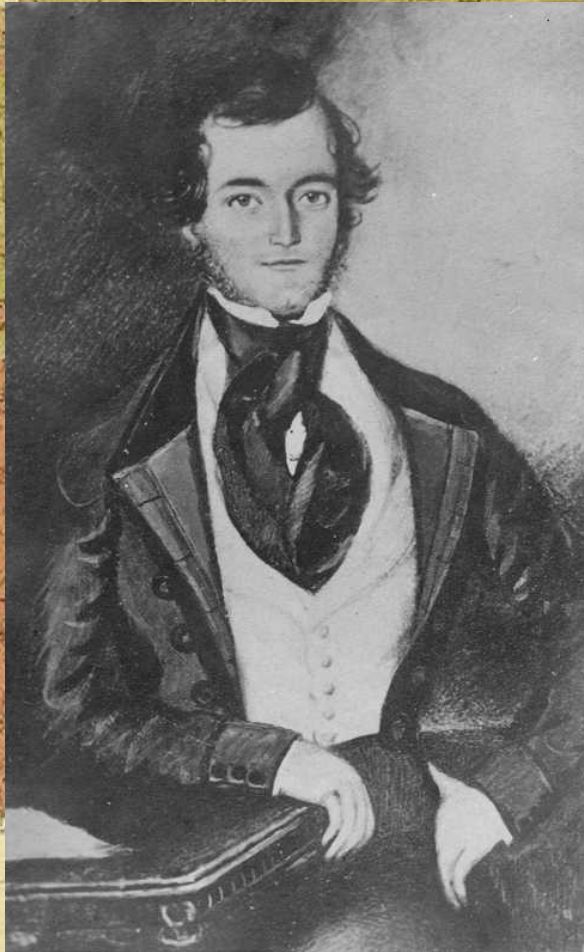
- Tries again later in 1837 and this time succeeds.
- Describes “Melbourne” as “a few tents with one newly erected weatherboard store conspicuous by its fresh coat of paint ,amongst the ruder habitations by which it was surrounded”
- 1838 Drives a flock of 10,000 sheep to Port Philip following the route he had forged.



Albury to Port Philip (Melbourne)



Joseph Hawdon approaches Charles for help.



- Joseph Hawdon. Englishman .
- Wants to drive stock from his brother's station at **Howlong to Adelaide.**
- Asks Charles Bonney to accompany him.

FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP

AUSTRALIA

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LEGEND

LEGEND

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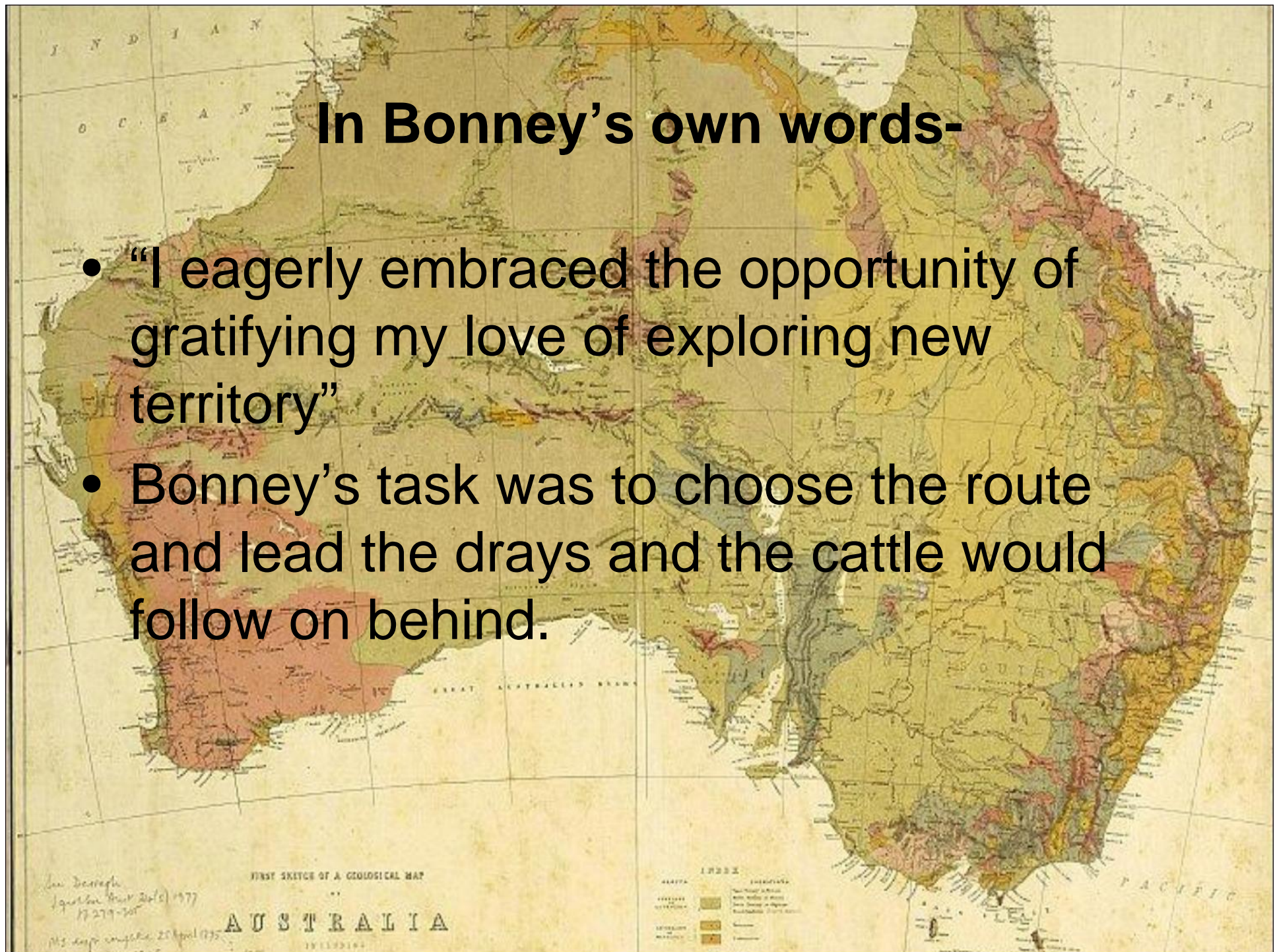
LEGEND

LEGEND

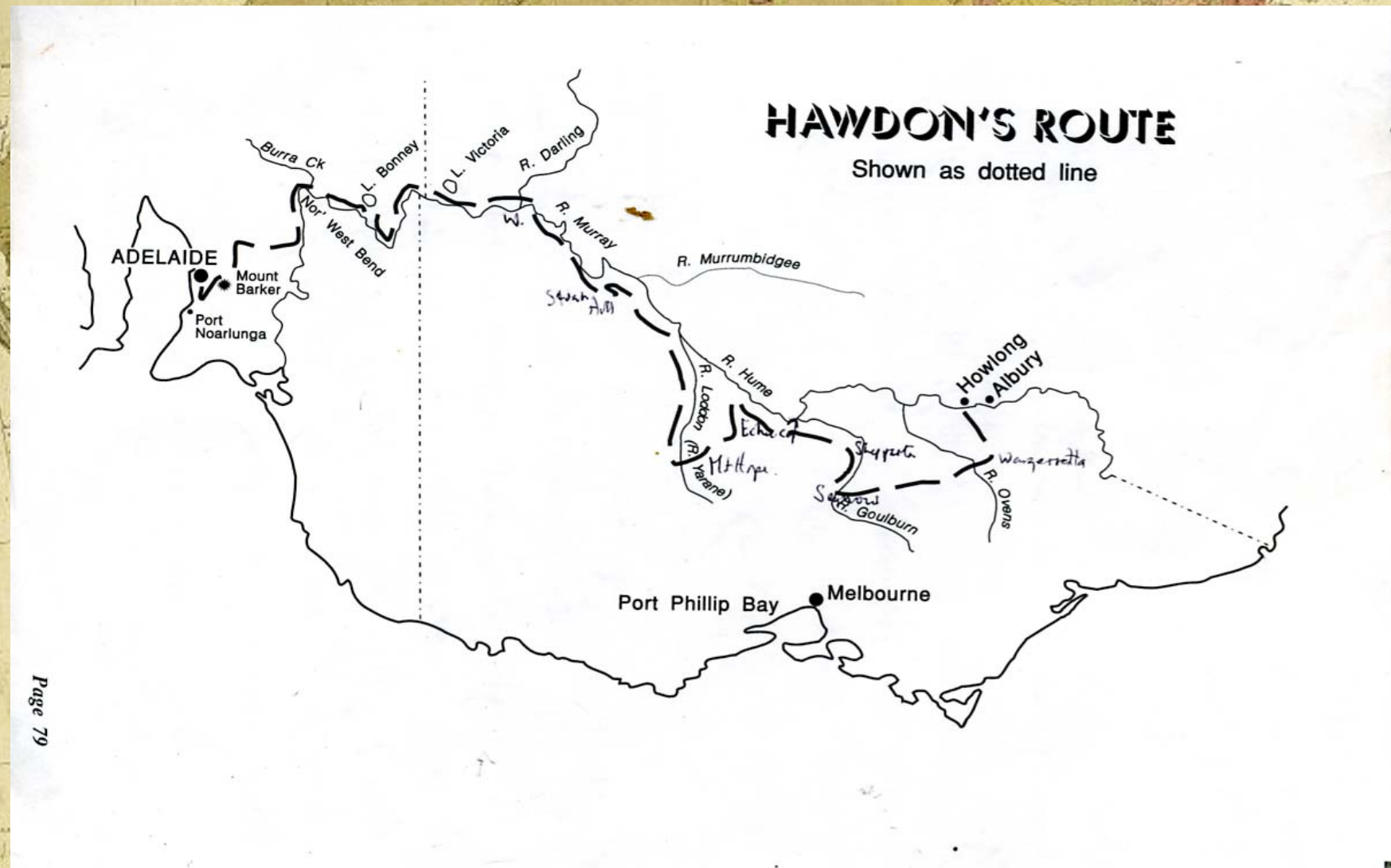
LEGEND

In Bonney's own words-

- “I eagerly embraced the opportunity of gratifying my love of exploring new territory”
- Bonney's task was to choose the route and lead the drays and the cattle would follow on behind.



Hawdon and Bonney's route from Howlong to Adelaide.



Hawdon started from his brother's station at Howlong with 310 cattle. Bonney joins them at the Gilbourn river.



**They carried on upriver to the junction
with the Murray and made camp at
modern day Echuca.**



See Berkegh
Journ. Austr. 24(5) 1977
17 279-280
MS. exp. 25 April 1977

FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP

AUSTRALIA

1911-1912

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Their journey is commemorated on a plaque in Echuca.




**Echuca became famous in the 1860's as
a steamboat port.**



17279-205
MS. exp. copies 20 April 1972
1911-1914
AUSTRALIA

By now Bonney appears to be leading the expedition and making all the decisions.

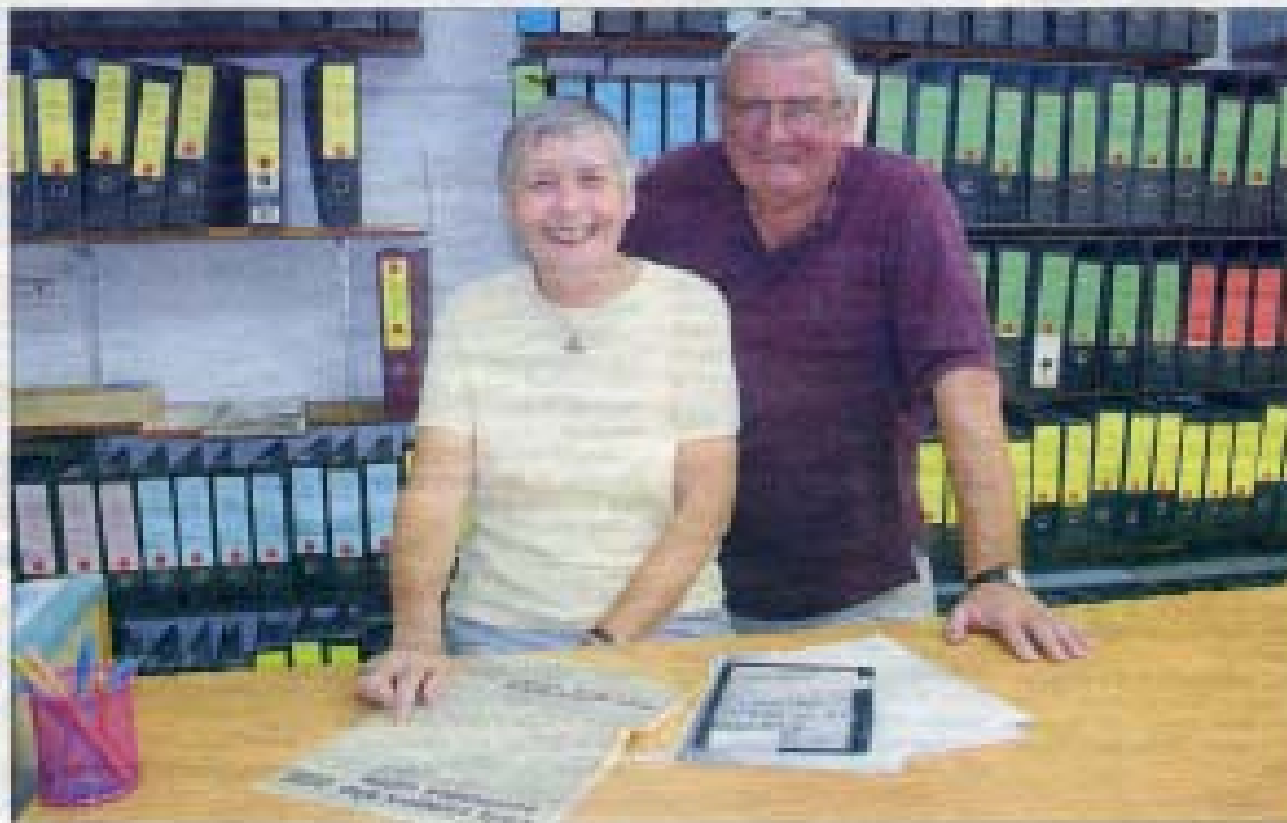


**Following the Murray westwards they
then came to what is modern day Swan
Hill.**



2010 overlanders at Swan Hill!

Following the overland



RESEARCH: Gill and Stuart Sykes at the library on Tuesday.

THE Swan Hill Geographical and Historical Society had visitors from England this week.

The chairman of the Colton Historical Society

in Staffordshire Gill Sykes and her husband Stuart are following the first overland route from Hadding to Adelaide.

The route was first travelled

with cattle in 1808 by Joseph Hurdson and Charles Hume.

Hurdson and Hume started their trip 172 years ago on January 1 heading in

Adelaide on February 11 the same year.

While in Swan Hill, Mr and Mrs Sykes visited the society to gain information on their trip.

A U S T R A L I A

On to Wentworth and the meeting of the two mighty rivers.

Commemorative Plaque at Wentworth.



HAWDON'S FORD
ON MARCH 14, 1868, JOSEPH HAWDON AND CHARLES MCNETT CROSSED
THEIR CATTLE AT THIS SPOT ON THEIR DROVING THE FLOCK FROM ADELAIDE
TO ADELAIDE. TWO MONTHS LATER, JOINED BY JOHN FIVE, THEY USED THE
SAME ROUTE TO BE FOLLOWED BY A HERD OF CATTLE TO THE CITY OF ADELAIDE.
BOTH WITH A HERD OF CATTLE TO THE CITY OF ADELAIDE.
THEY TRAVELED AS THE FIRST OF THE "CATTLE DRIVERS".
ERECTED BY THE TOTARY CLUB OF WENTWORTH AS A MEMORIAL PROJECT

FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP

AUSTRALIA

1871-1872

The type of terrain they were passing through.

The photograph shows a typical Australian outback landscape, characterized by its flat, arid terrain and sparse vegetation. The ground is a mix of reddish-brown soil and sand, dotted with small, scrubby bushes and trees. The horizon is flat and extends to the edge of the frame. The sky is a clear, pale blue. This image is presented as a visual example of the terrain encountered during the expedition, with the text 'The type of terrain they were passing through.' overlaid in a large, bold, black font. The background of the entire slide is a historical geological map of Australia, which includes a legend and the title 'FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF AUSTRALIA'.

Hawdon names Lake Victoria.

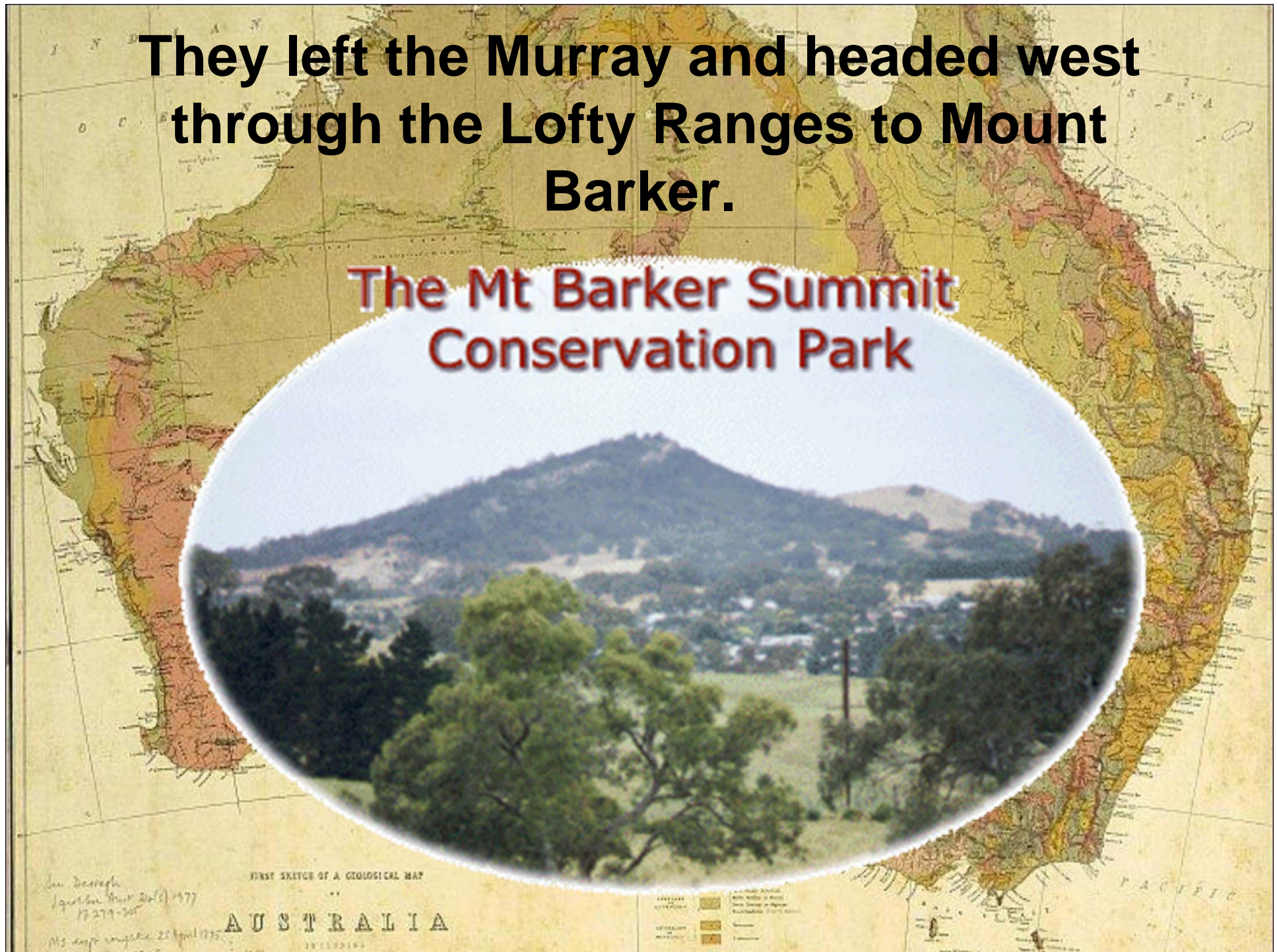
[illegible]

**Ignored Mitchell's Route and followed an
Aborigine who took them west along an
old aboriginal track.**

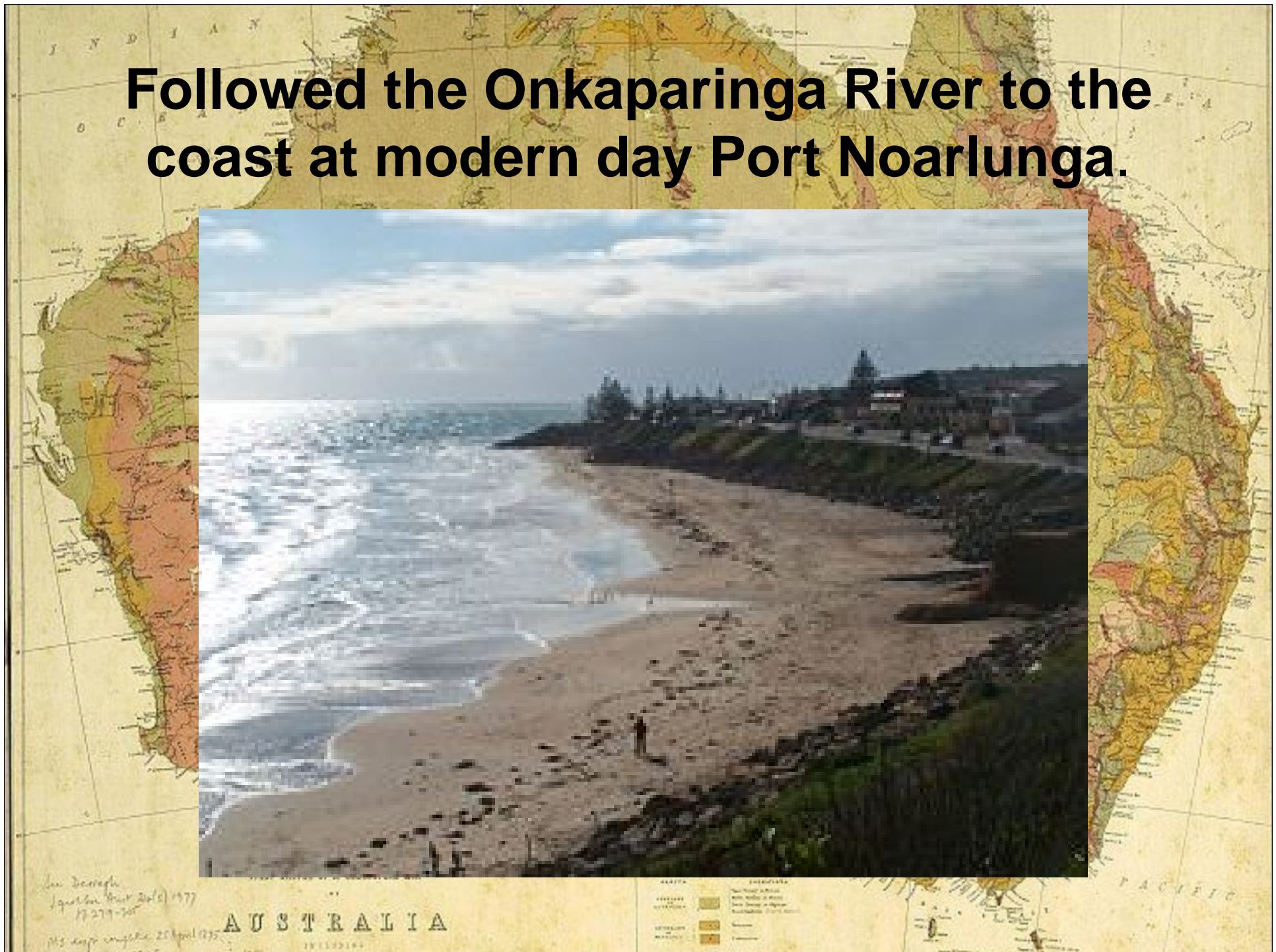


**They left the Murray and headed west
through the Lofty Ranges to Mount
Barker.**

**The Mt Barker Summit
Conservation Park**



Followed the Onkaparinga River to the coast at modern day Port Noarlunga.



The route they forged on a modern map.





Hawdon invited to dine in Adelaide to commemorate his achievement.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. HAWDON

A number of persons having expressed a desire to testify their sense of the spirited and enterprising conduct of Mr. HAWDON in bringing CATTLE overland from *New South Wales* to *Adelaide*, it is proposed

PUBLIC DINNER

THAT A

PIECE OF PLATE

Shall be given to that gentleman, and that a

Shall be presented to him in commemoration of the event, and as a Testimony of the feeling of the Colonists.

Persons desirous of evincing their sentiments are invited to record their Names in a paper left for this purpose at the **POST OFFICE**.

N. B. An early day will be fixed for the DINNER, of which due notice will be given.

Adelaide, 4th May, 1838.

Printed at the office of the *Southern Australian*.

FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP

63

AUSTRALIA

1838

See description
Adelaide, 4th May 1838
17279-301

MS. map. original 25 April 1838

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Adelaide, 4th May, 1838.

Printed at the office of the Southern Australian

FIRST SKETCH OF A GEOLOGICAL MAP

A U S T R A L I A

63

Adelaide. A small settlement only 16 months old. Inhabitants living on Kangaroo meat.

- Arrived in Adelaide with all their stock in pretty good condition
- The journey had taken just under three months
- They had travelled approximately 1400 miles.



Hawdon and Bonney's achievement.

- New overland route through to Adelaide.
- Saved the colony of Adelaide.
- Inspired other exploratory trips.
- Peaceful interaction with the Aborigines.





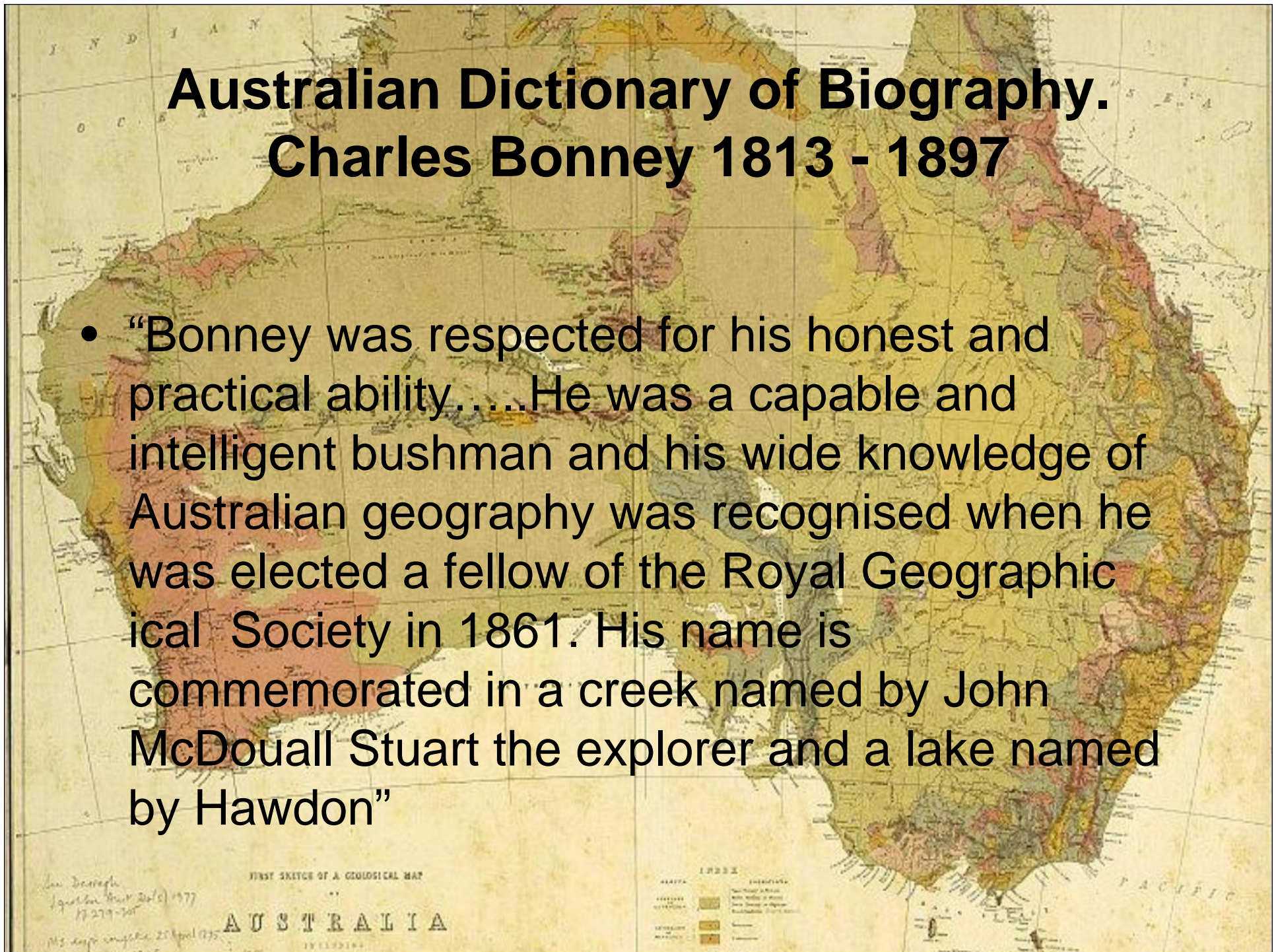
Charles Bonney Further Achievements.

- Second overland trip to Adelaide.
- Raised money for the exploration trips of Edward Eyre.
- Became Mayor of a new area of Adelaide.
- Became Commissioner for Crown Lands.
- Member of House of Assembly for South Australia.

- 
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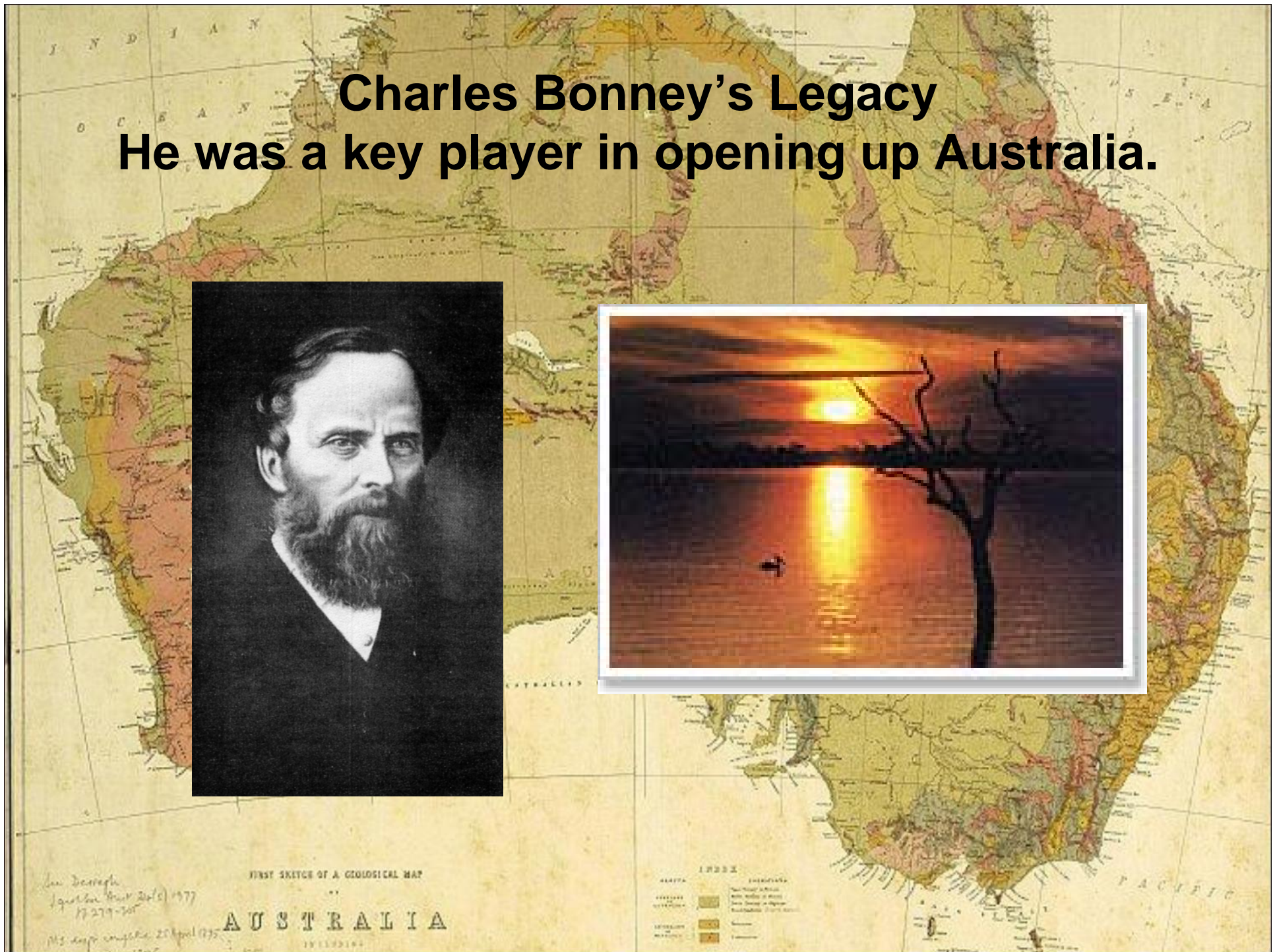
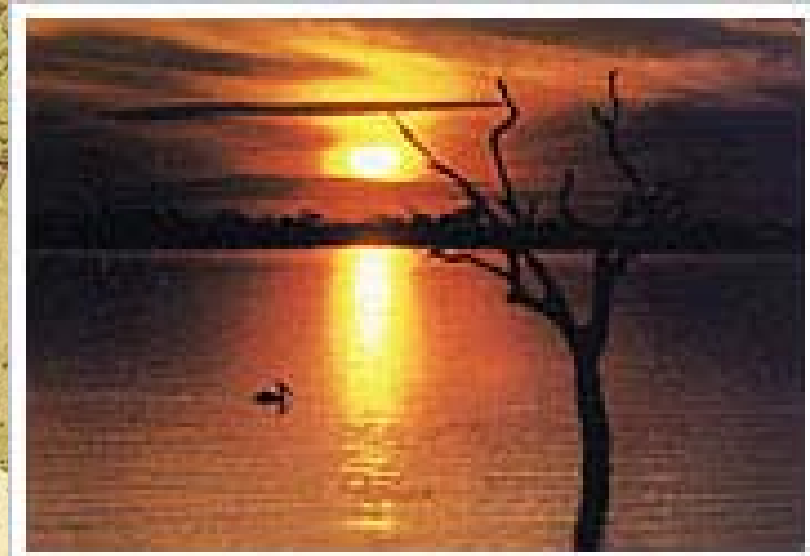
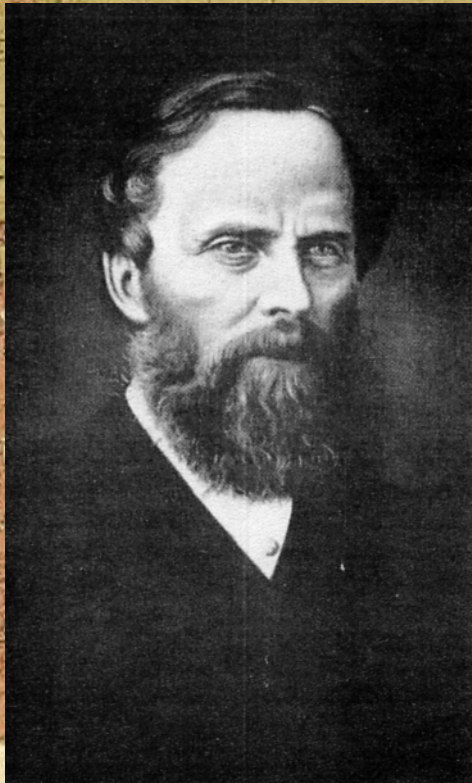
Australian Dictionary of Biography. Charles Bonney 1813 - 1897

- “Bonney was respected for his honest and practical ability.....He was a capable and intelligent bushman and his wide knowledge of Australian geography was recognised when he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1861. His name is commemorated in a creek named by John McDouall Stuart the explorer and a lake named by Hawdon”



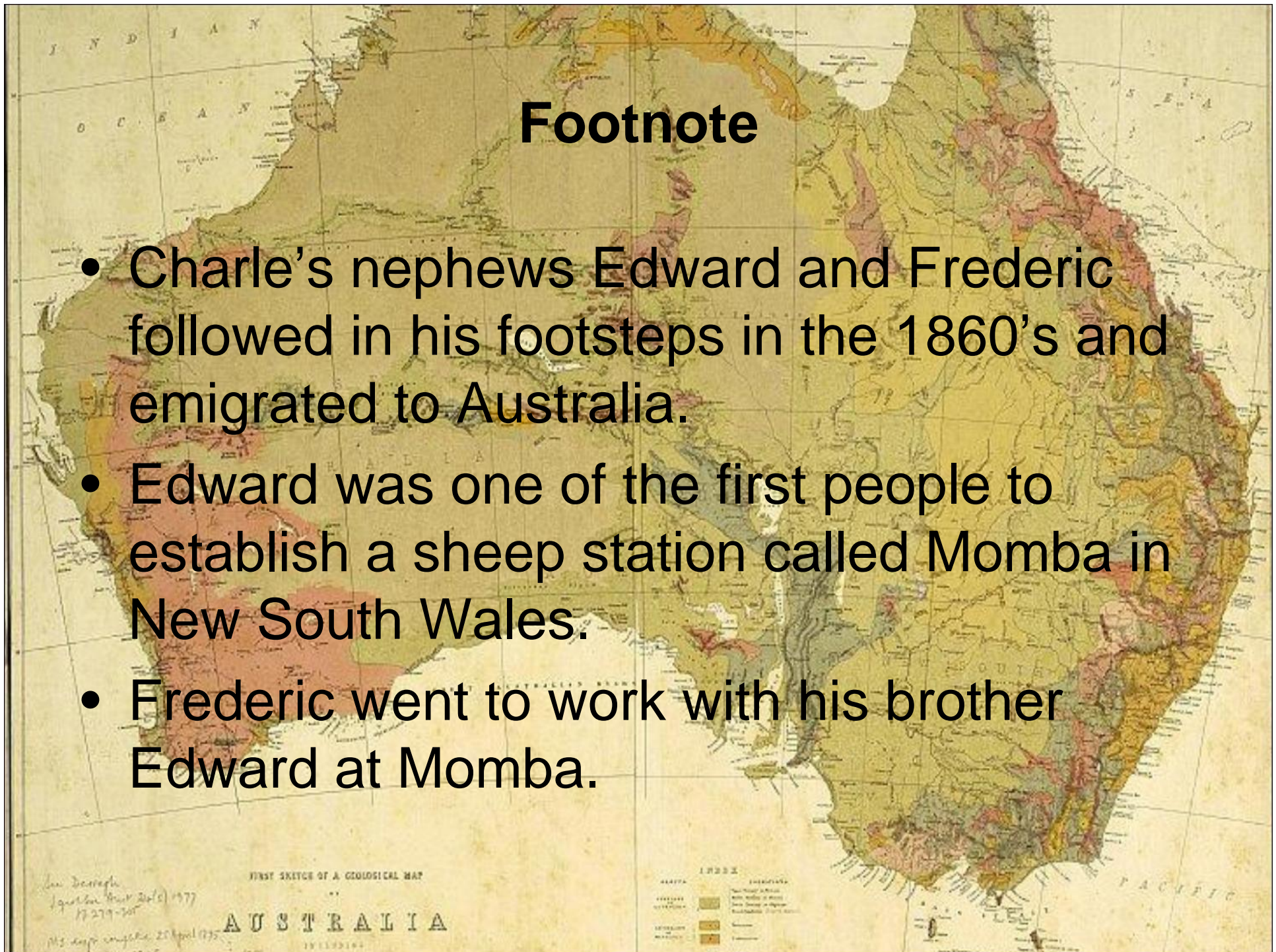
Charles Bonney's Legacy

He was a key player in opening up Australia.



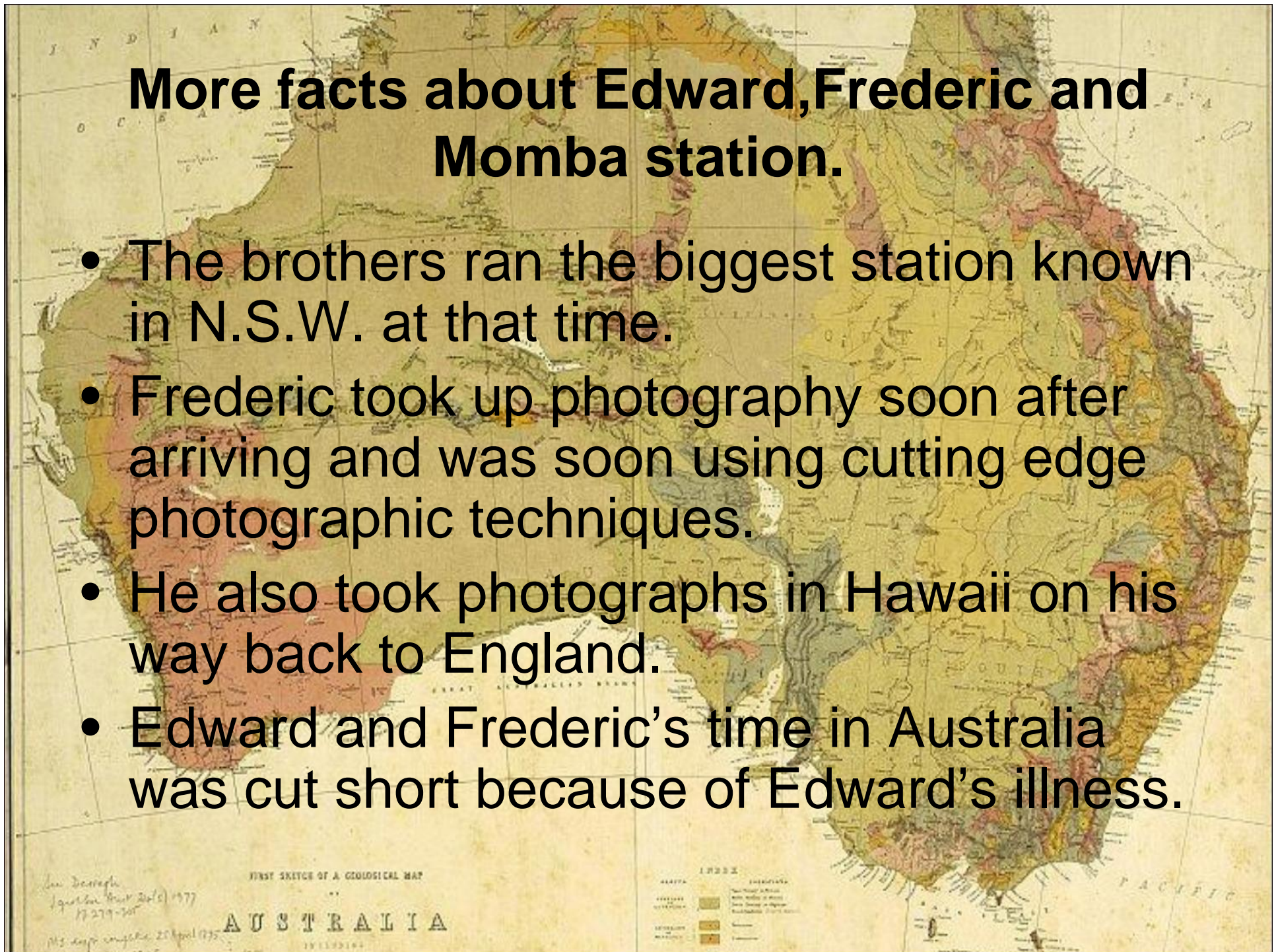
Footnote

- Charle's nephews Edward and Frederic followed in his footsteps in the 1860's and emigrated to Australia.
- Edward was one of the first people to establish a sheep station called Momba in New South Wales.
- Frederic went to work with his brother Edward at Momba.



More facts about Edward, Frederic and Momba station.

- The brothers ran the biggest station known in N.S.W. at that time.
- Frederic took up photography soon after arriving and was soon using cutting edge photographic techniques.
- He also took photographs in Hawaii on his way back to England.
- Edward and Frederic's time in Australia was cut short because of Edward's illness.



Frederic and Edward outside Momba House.



National Library of Australia

nla.pic-an24460144-v

AUSTRALIA

Frederic Bonney's Legacy.

- Frederic had a great regard for the Aborigines who lived and worked on Momba station.
- He studied their rituals and lifestyles making copious notes and recording them in photographs.
- His collection of photographs are considered to be some of the earliest taken of the Aborigines of N.S.W. and life in the outback.

