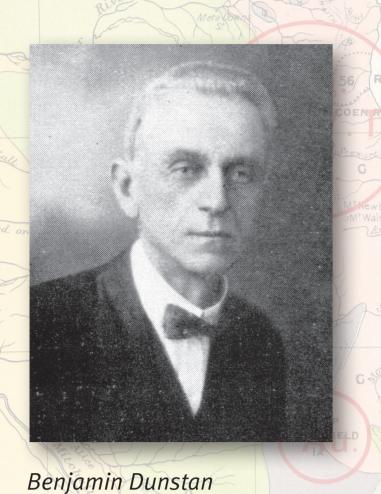
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SHOWING MINERAL LOCALITIES PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF B. DUNSTAN F.G.S.



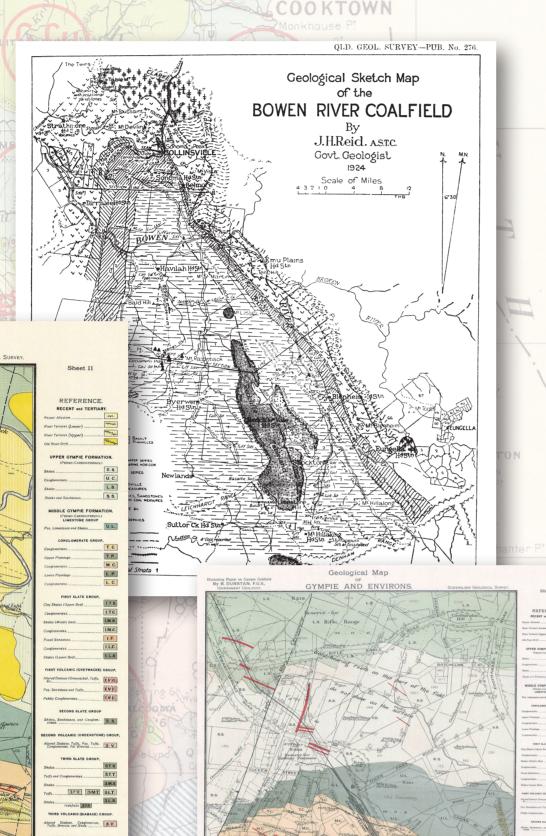
GYMPIE AND ENVIRONS

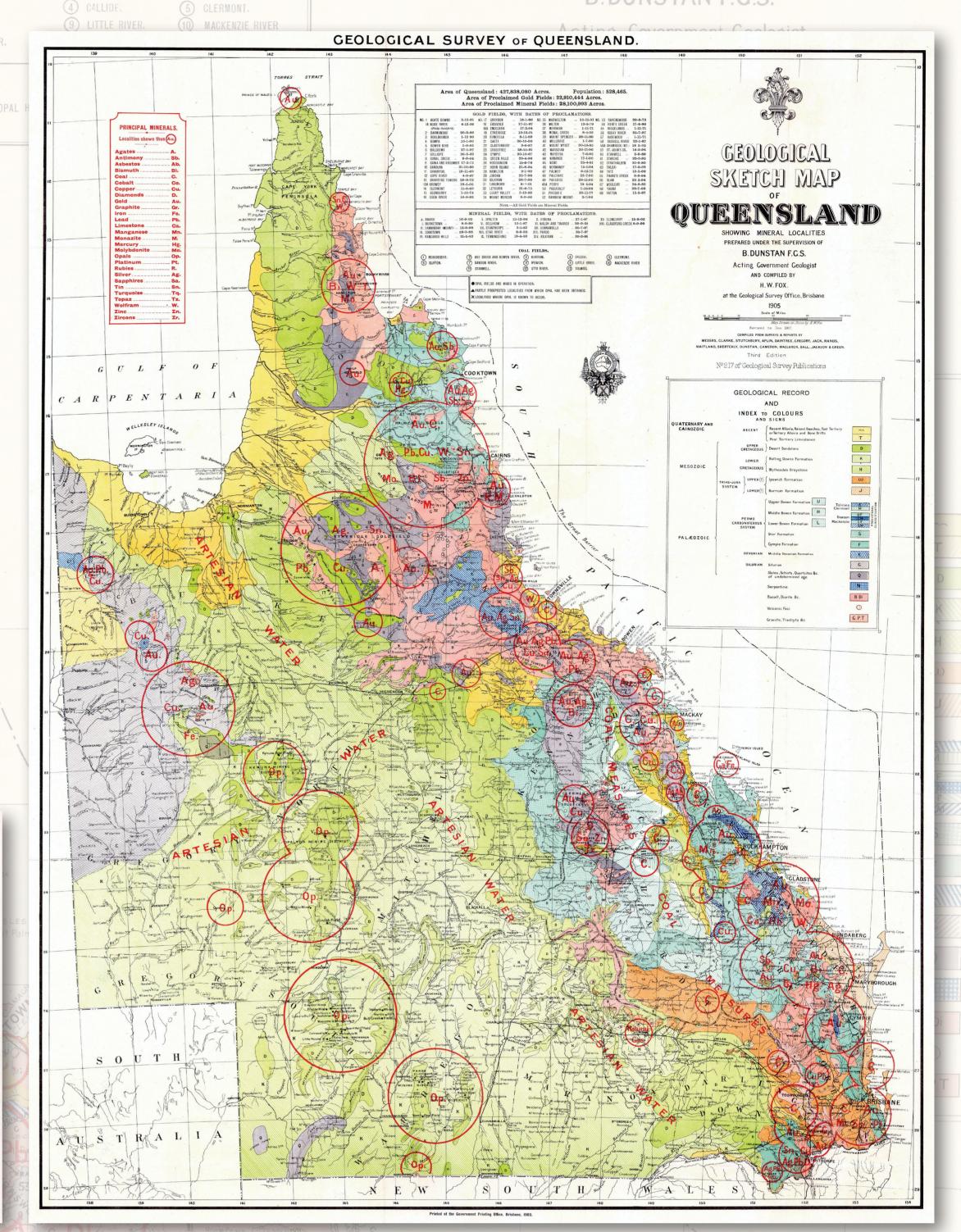
STRAIT

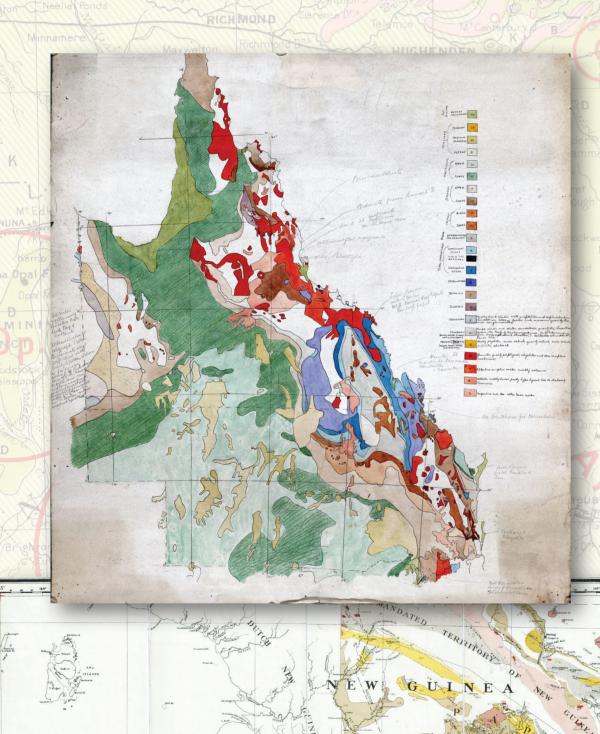
Jack resigned as Government Geologist and head of GSQ in 1899 after supervising a revision of his 1892 map. He was succeeded initially by Rands until 1902, when Benjamin Dunstan became Government Geologist remaining head of GSQ until 1930. Dunstan published a new geological map at a scale of 40 miles to an inch (about 1:2 500 000) in 1903, and revised it in 1905 and again in 1908, adding mineral localities.

GSQ staff undertook considerable mapping but it was not systematic and was directed at particular basins or mineral fields, e.g. detailed mapping of the major goldfields such

as Gympie and JH Reid's work on the Bowen Basin.





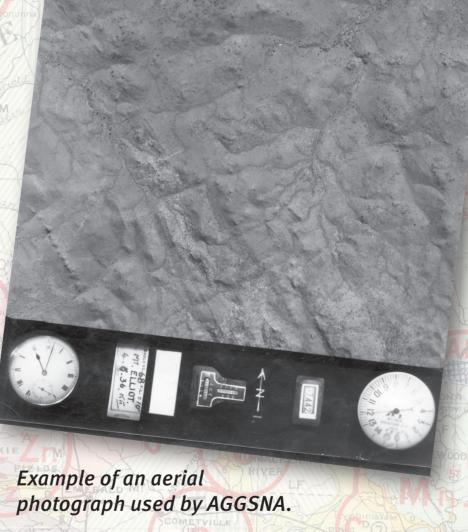


In 1928-29, JH Reid, under instruction from Dunstan, produced a revised draft of the map of Queensland. However, it was never published as a stand-alone map, and instead was incorporated into the Geological Map of the Commonwealth of Australia, published in 1931 by T Edgeworth David in 4 sheets at about 1:3 000 000 scale. The inset is a preliminary compilation by David with annotations by GSQ staff.

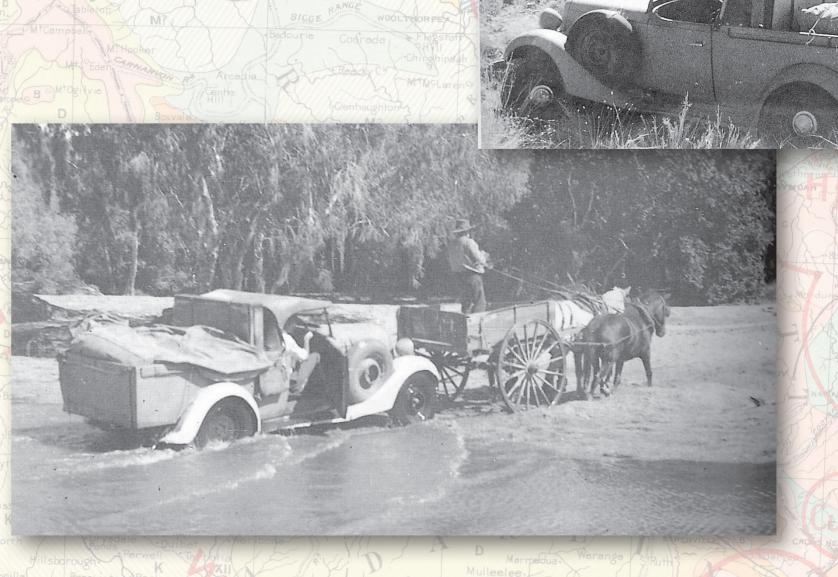


14-7

In 1934, the Aerial, Geological and **Geophysical Survey of Northern** Australia (AGGSNA) was formed, under State and Commonwealth control, to search for ore deposits north of the 20th parallel. Although work was still concentrated around known mineral fields, an important aspect was the convincing demonstration that aerial photography was an exceptionally powerful tool for rapid geological mapping. However, World War 2 curtailed the work.



Motor vehicles used by AGGSNA for access found the terrain challenging without four-wheel drive.



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14-3