

Dutch mapping of the Indo-Pacific 1550 - 1750 (with emphasis on the mapping of Australia)



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**Abel Tasman Museum, Lutjegast
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Dutch Australian Cultural Centre



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Dutch mapping of the Indo-Pacific 1550 - 1750

(with emphasis on the mapping of Australia)

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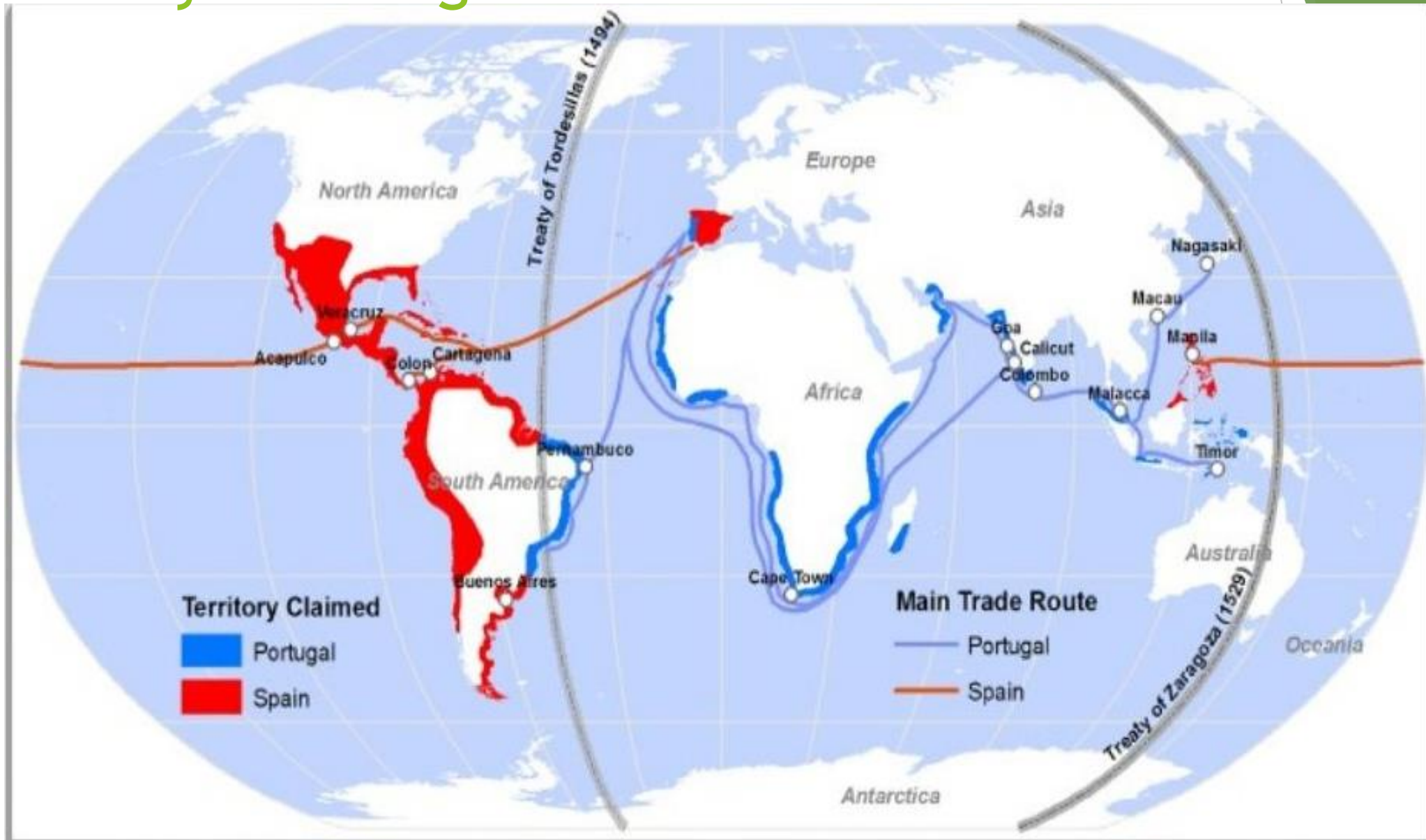
1. Exploration and Trade to the East Indies - Pre Dutch Involvement
2. How the Dutch managed to get involved in the Spice Trade
3. VOC Organisational Excellence
4. Exploration on the back of profitable trade
5. Map building in the 17th Century
6. Display Versions of World Maps

1. Exploration and Trade to the East Indies - Pre Dutch Involvement



Treaty of Tordesillas 1494

Treaty of Saragossa 1529



Vasco da Gama 1460 - 1524



Da Gama leaving Lisbon July 1497

Portugal breaking
the monopoly of
Venice

Da Gama
arriving in
Calicut July
1498



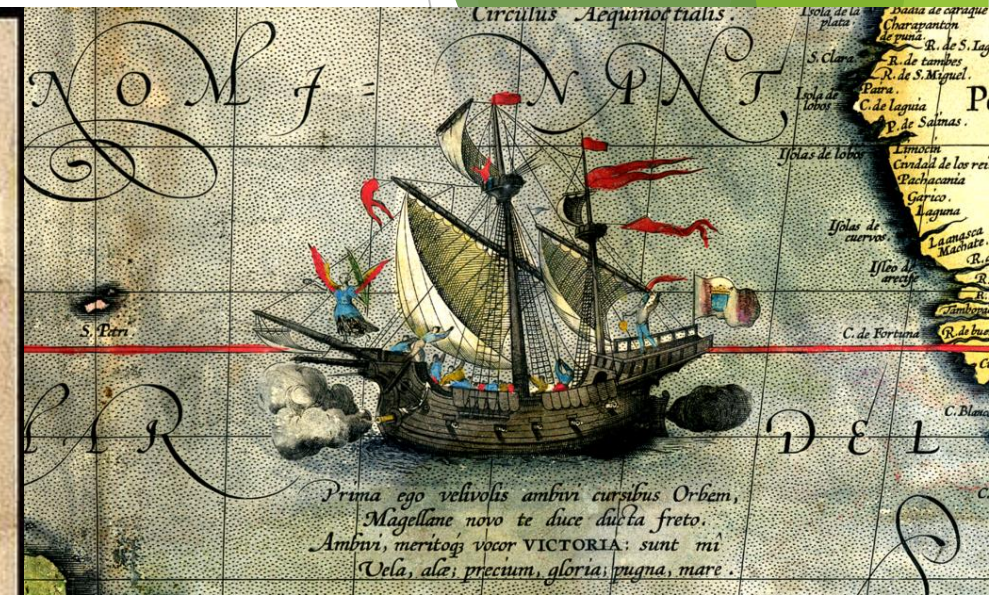
Portuguese Exploration around 1500



Vasco Balboa sighting the Pacific Ocean - 1513



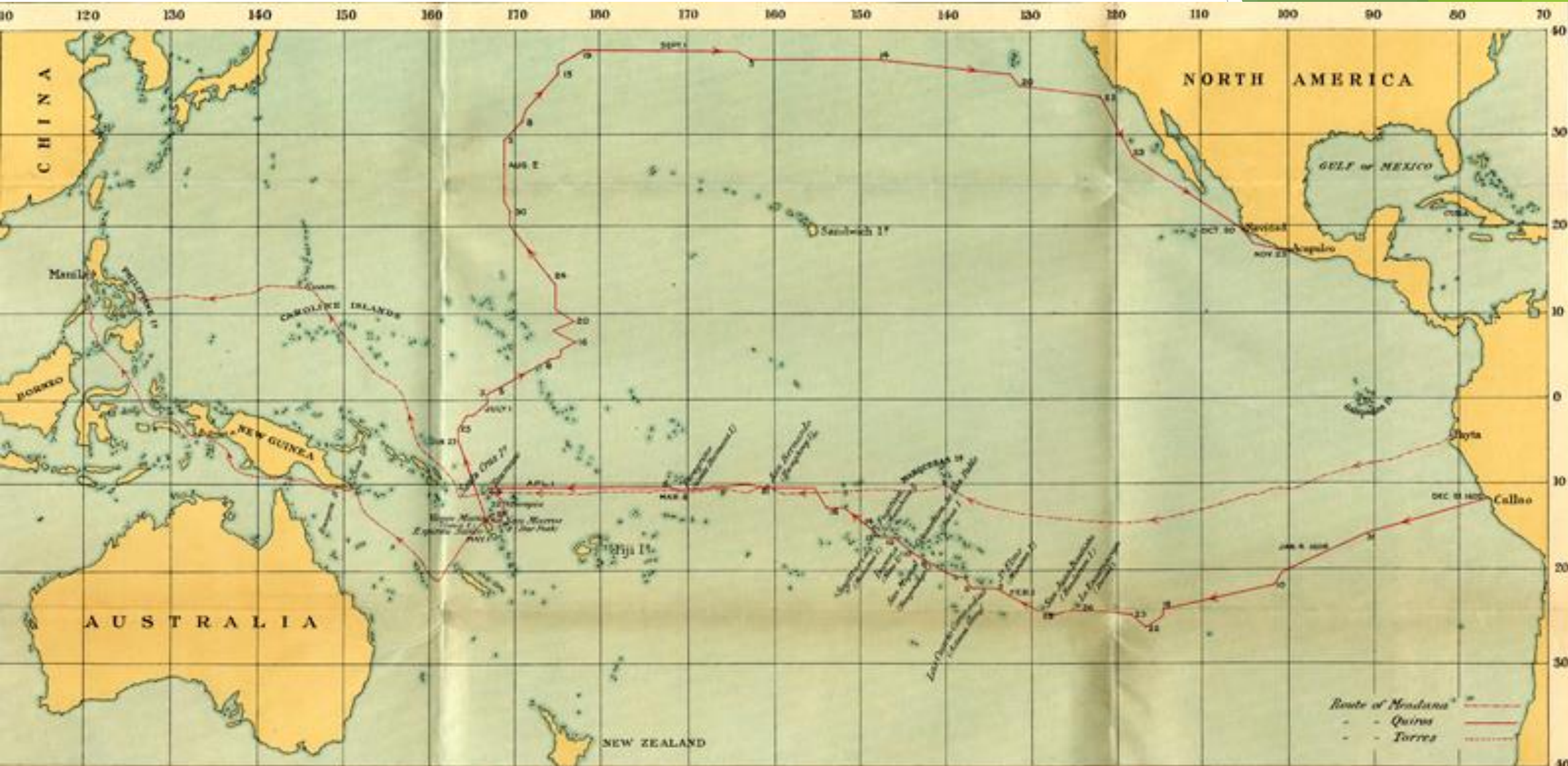
Magellan (Elcano) - First circumnavigation - 1520 - 1522



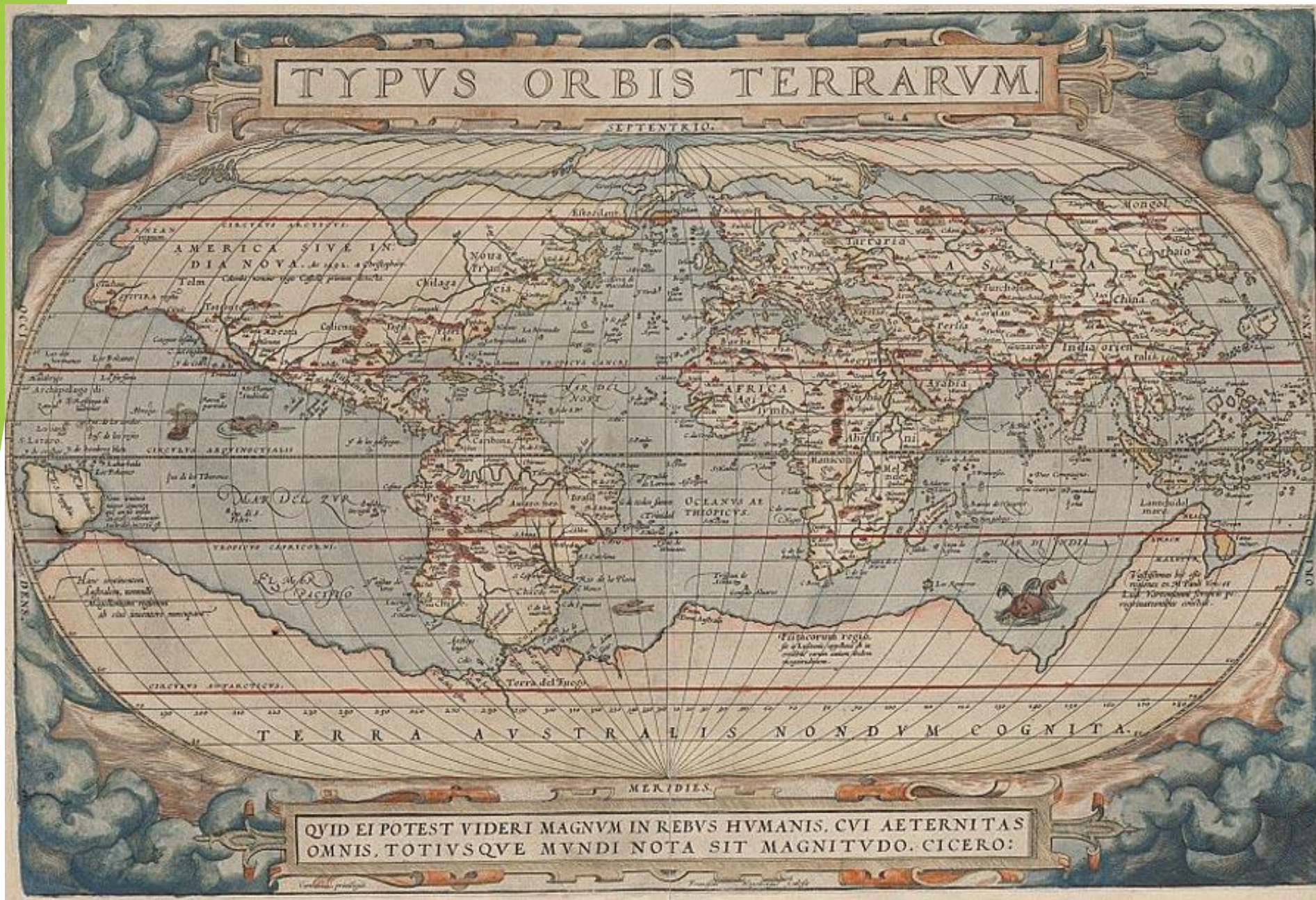
5 ships - 270 men
Magellan killed in Philippines
1 ship and 18 of original men
returned.

Voyages by Mendaña, Queirós and Torres 1567 – 1606

Edited version of *The Voyages of Pedro Fernandez de Queiros* – London



Abraham Ortelius - 1570 (Antwerpen)



Notes:

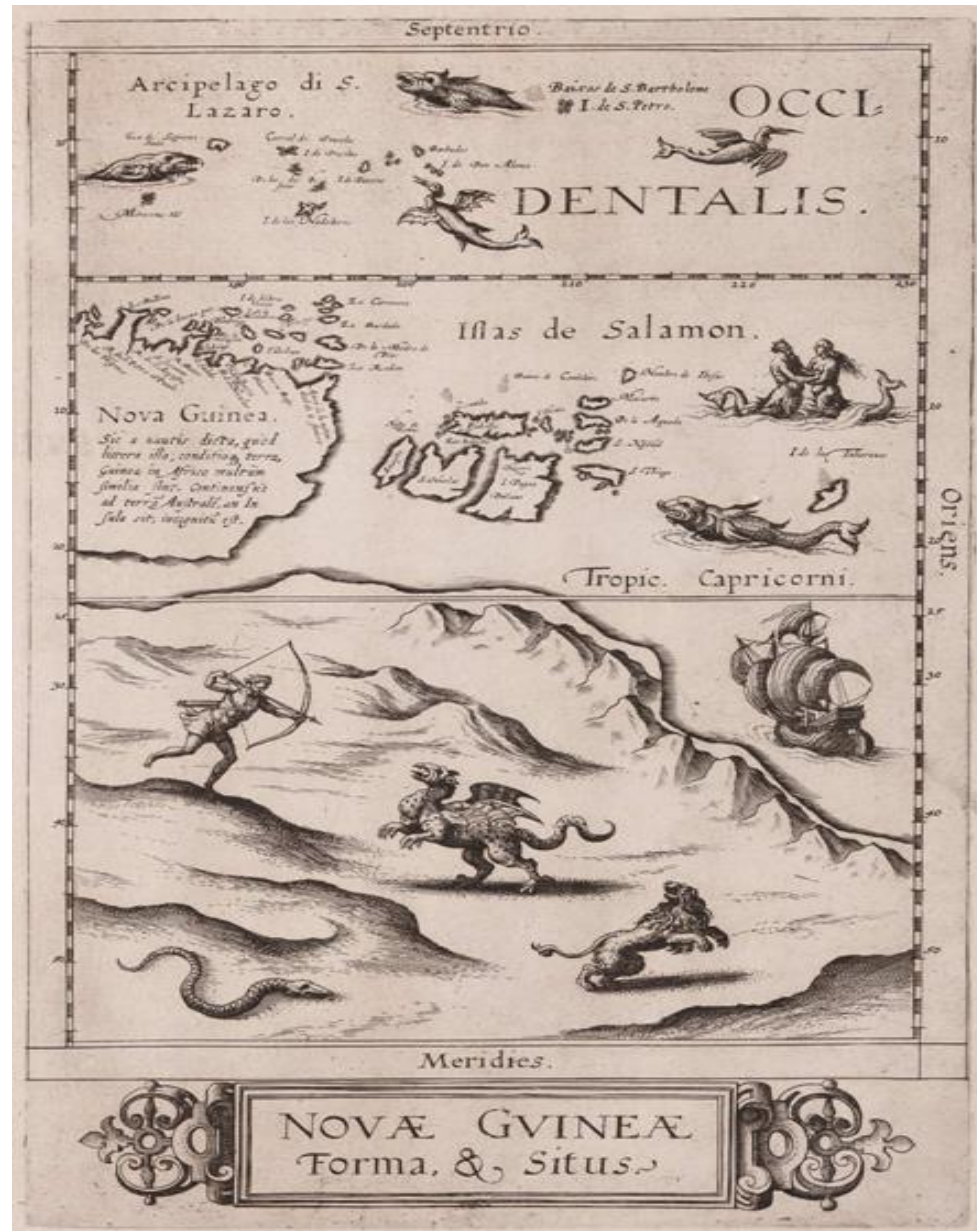
- Antwerpen as Centre of Excellence of Cartography
- the huge “Terra Australis Nondum Cognita”
- Magellan Street
- New Guinea as an island
- Part sharing of knowledge between countries
- but not all details.

Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio

Rumold Mercator - 1587 (Antwerpen) – son of Gerard Mercator.



Novae Guineae Forma & Situs Cornelius de Jode - 1593 (Antwerpen)



Sea between New Guinea and Southland. Unknown where this comes from.

Maris Pacifici (quod vulgo Mar del Zur) Abraham Ortelius 1589 (Antwerpen)



Ship of Magellan.
Lots of place names on
America coast - Spanish
names
Strange shape of N
America
Great South Land
New Guinea and
Solomon Islands
Sea between New
Guinea and South Land

2. How the Dutch managed to get involved in the Spice Trade



80 Year War 1568 - 1648



Philip II leaving The Netherlands in 1559. “No los estados, ma vos, vos, vos”

Peace of Munster 1648



1581 - Spain and Portugal united

End of Dutch trading in Lisbon



Portuguese looked down on merchants and traders - they left that to the Dutch
Dutch incognito in Lisbon to steal secrets of spice trade and sailing routes

Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1563 - 1611

1583-1588 Secretary of
Archbishop in Goa.
1596 published "Itinerario"
publishing maps he secretly
copied from the Portuguese.



World Centre of Excellence for Cartography

Antwerpen



1585

Amsterdam



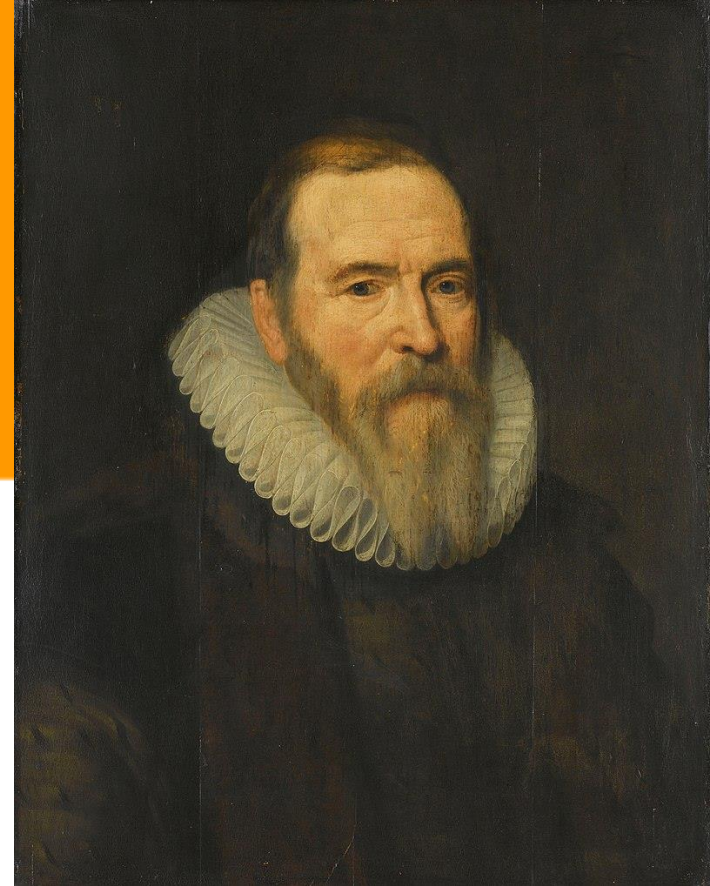
Unie van Atrecht
en Unie van
Utrecht 1579



Return of the second Asia Expedition of Jacob van Neck in 1599 (painting by Cornelis Vroom)



Vc



3. VOC Organisational Excellence

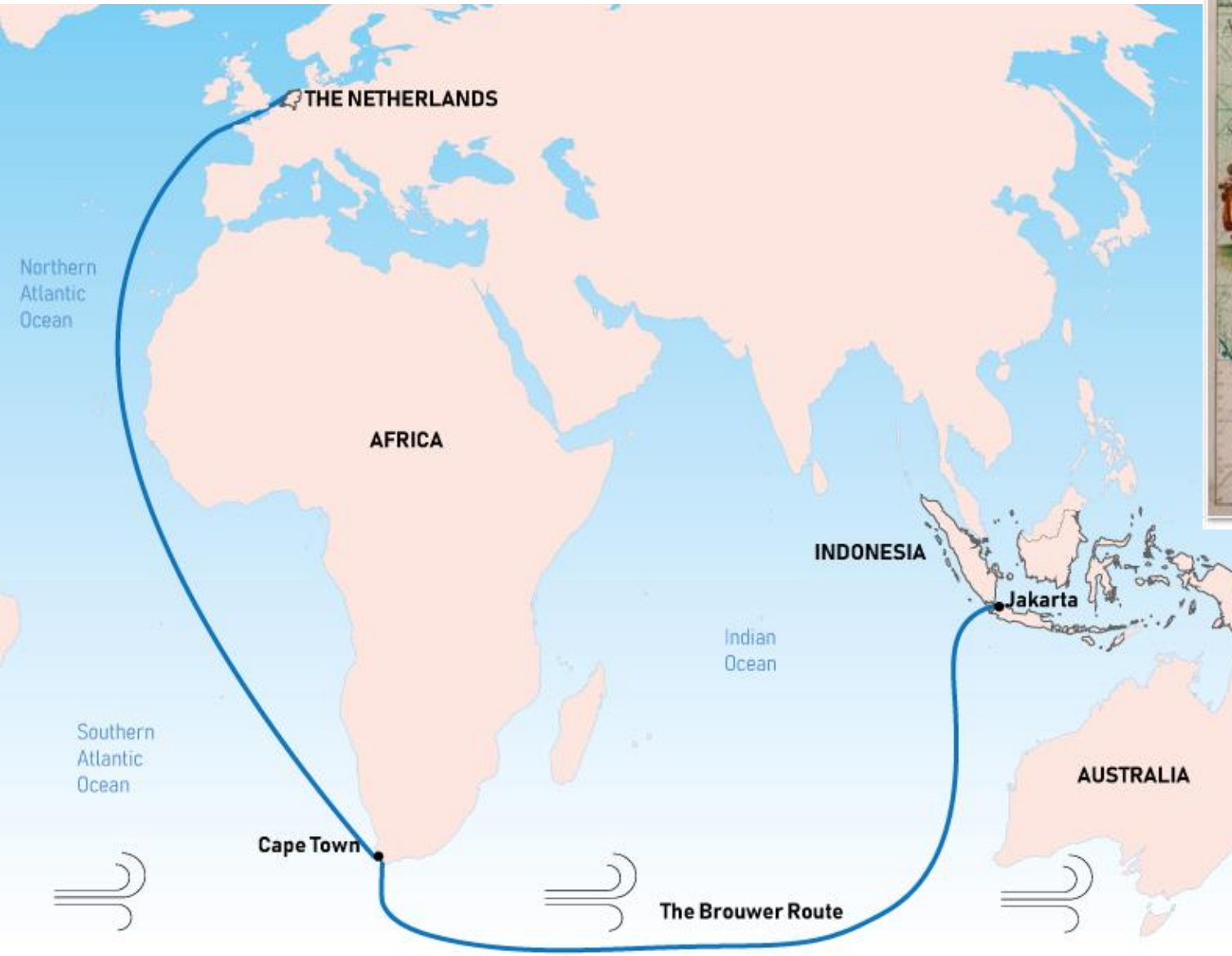


Mar del Sur - Hessel Gerritsz, 1622



Hessel Gerritsz was the Chief Geographer and Cartographer of the VOC collecting and implementing all available information on maps. Ship Masters equipped with all up to date maps.

Hendrik Brouwer Route (1611)



4. Exploration on the back of profitable trade



Battle of Bantam - 27 December 1601



A. Hollandsche Vloot ghecomen inde strate van Sunda.
B. Een Chinesische Pirat die de voorste Vloot adverticeer vande Poortugese Armade.
C. Die Hollinders comende by hare Vyanden.
D. Armade vande Poortugesen, soo die Hol-

landers die eerst ingheseyt, ende ghecalboerdeert hebben.
E. Die voorste Poortugese Armade, loefwaert leggende vande Hollandsche, poocht met brand-schepen die schilde te debruken.

F. Die Hollandsche Armade, kwart vande Poortugese gheleghen, en waer vande brand-schepen met beschietende.
G. Die Poortugesen verlatende Bantam ende het eylandt Iava, nemen met haere overgebleven Galleen ende Schepen die vucht naer die Molucken.

H. Die welke vande Hollinders een tijdt lang verscheefte ende mee groff ghuethet versloet zijn.

5 Dutch Ships under leadership of Walter Harmensz

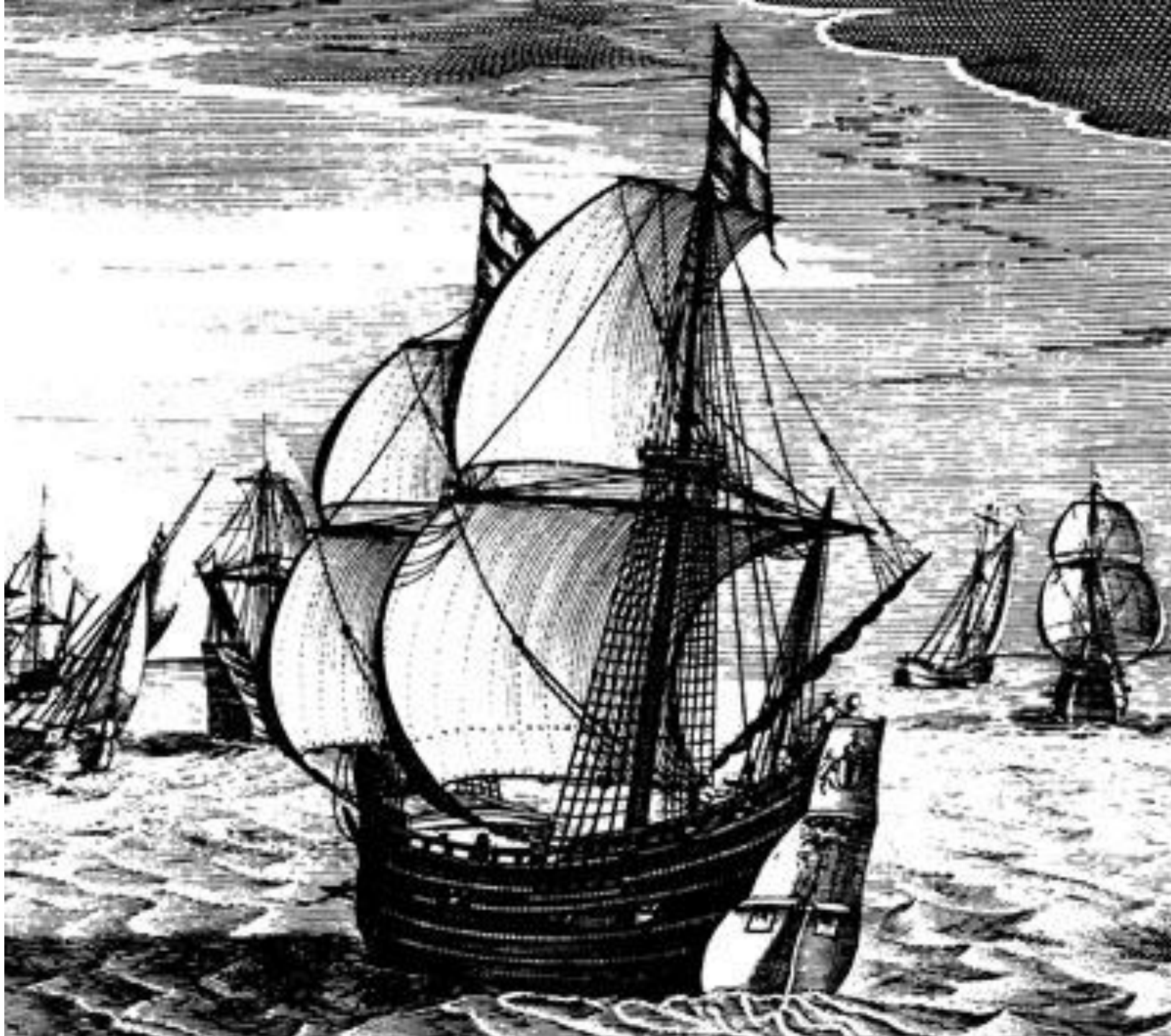
- Gelderland
- Zeelandia
- Utrecht
- Wachter (yacht)
- Duyfken (yacht)

Portugal under Andre Furtado de Mendonca

- 30 vessels
- 8 Galleons
 - 22 other ships

Duyfken

1595 - 1608



First visit by Willem Janszoon 1606 (in Duyfken)

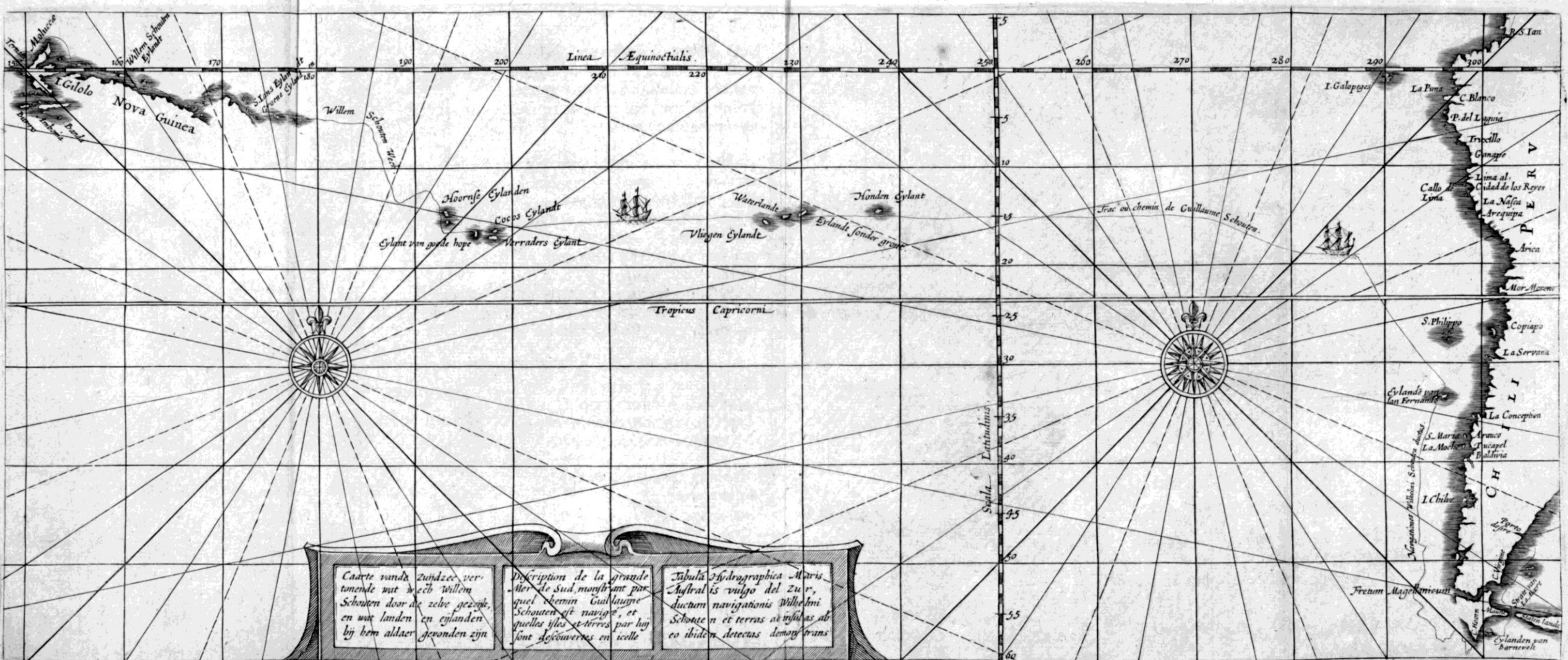


1606 - Duyfken under Willem Jansz
Later in 1606 - Torres
(Maps remained unknown to W Europeans)

Duyfken (replica)

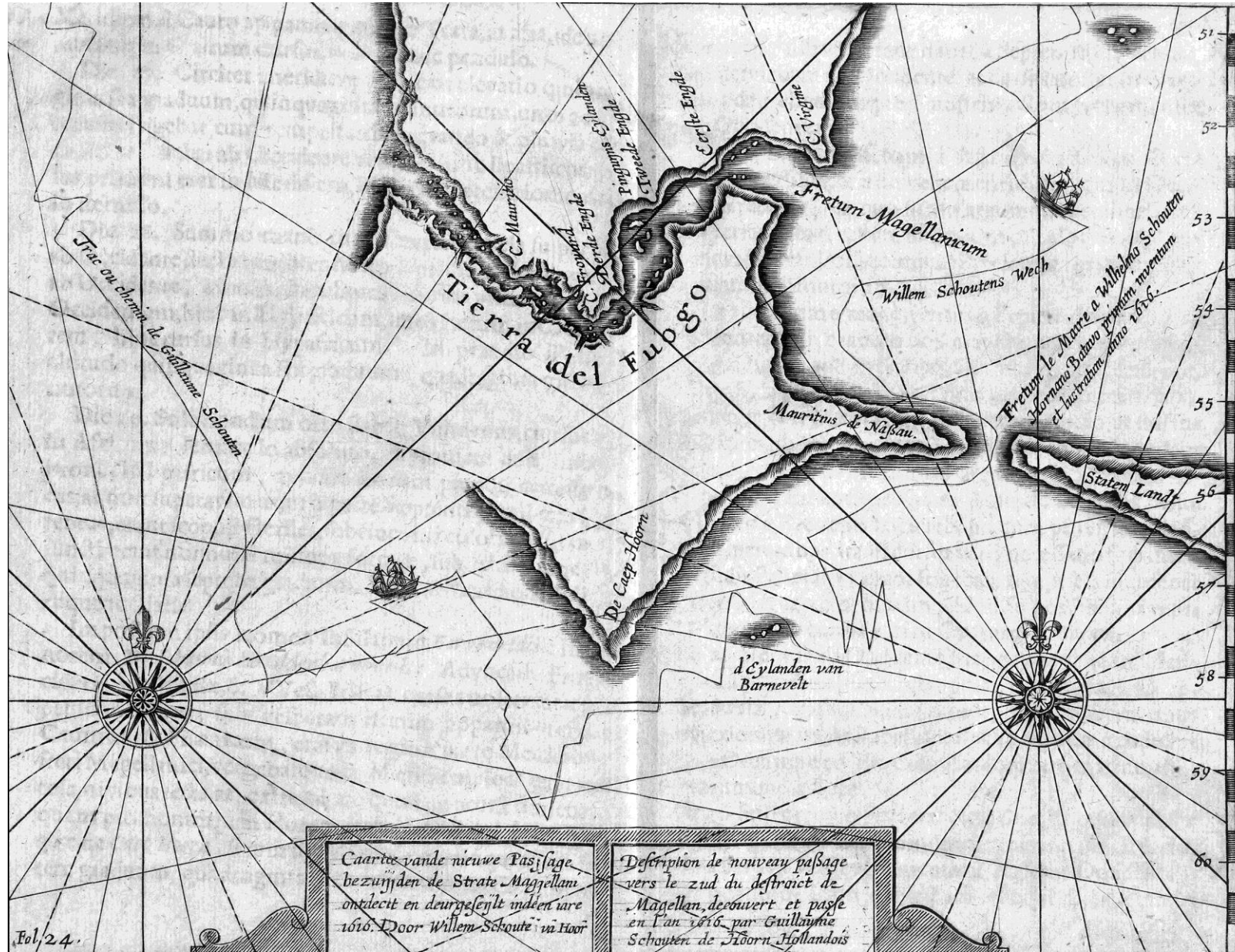


Map showing Schouten and Le Maire's route across the Pacific Ocean from Cape Horn on the *Eendracht* 1616. From Schouten's *Diarium vel descriptio laboriosissimi, & molestissimi itineris . . .* (Amsterdam, 1619). Trying to break the VOC monopoly. Map by Jacobus Hondius (Amsterdam 1635)



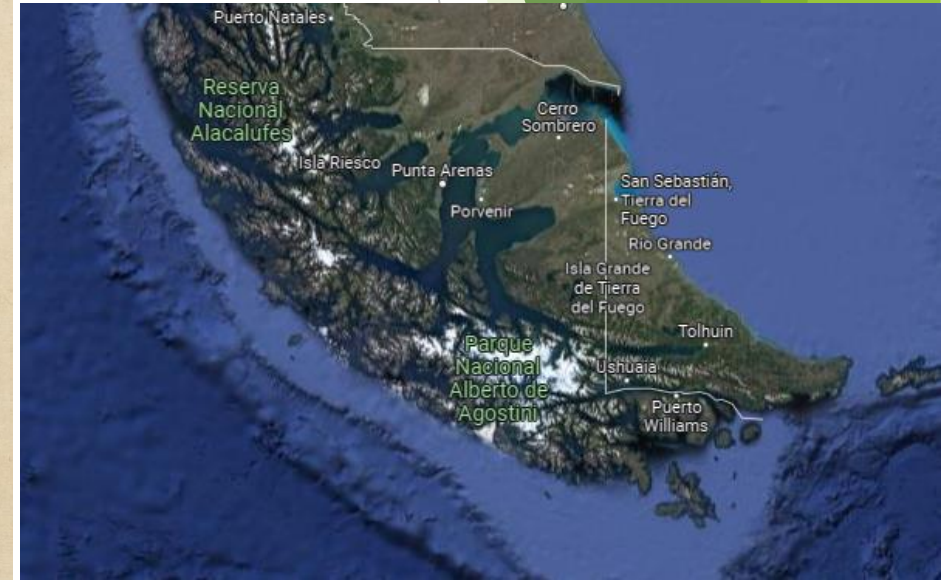
<p>Caerte vande Zuidzee ver- tonende mit deech Willem Schouten door de zelve gezeght, en wat landen en eylanden bij hem aldaer gevonden zijn</p>	<p>Description de la grande Mer de Sud, monstrent par quel chemin Guillaume Schouten est navigé, et quelles yles & terres par luy sont decouvertes en icelle</p>	<p>Tabula Hydrographica Maris Australis vulgo del Zur, ductum navigationis Wilhelmi Schouten et terras ab ipsis ab eo ibidem detectas demum trans</p>
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Schouten's Novi freti, a parte meridionali freti Magellanici, in Magnum Mare Australe detectio . . . (Amsterdam, 1619).



“Freti Magellanici ac novi freti vulgo Le Maire exactissima delineatio.”

Magellan Strait and Cape Horn - Jodocus Hondius (Amsterdam 1635)



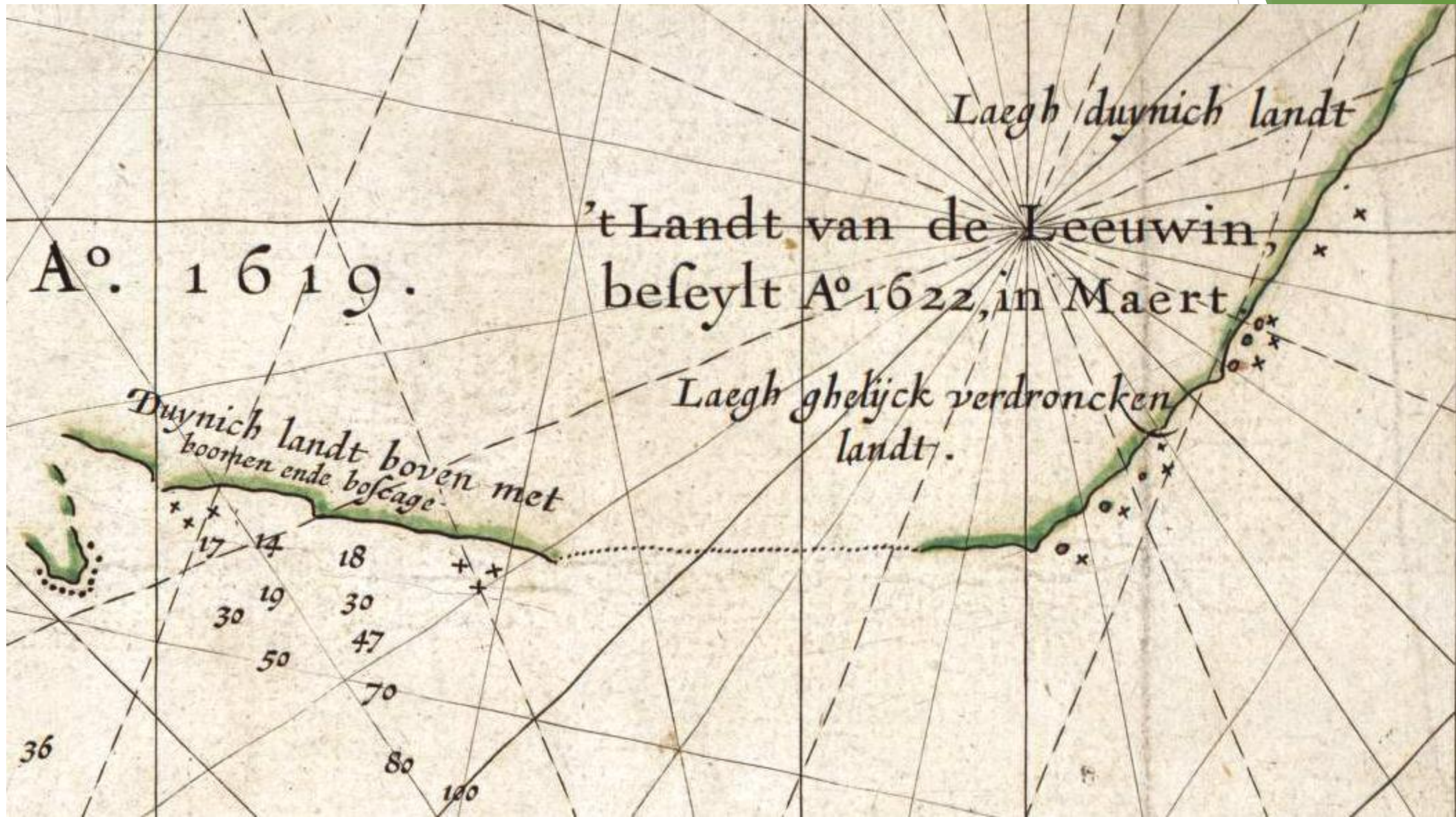
1616 On 25 October arrived the ship Eendracht, of Amsterdam: Supercargo Gilles Miebais of Liege, skipper Dirch Hatichs of Amsterdam. On 27 d[itt]o she set sail again for Bantam. Deputy supercargo Jan Stins, upper steersman Pieter Doores of Bil.



Hessel Gerritsz 1627

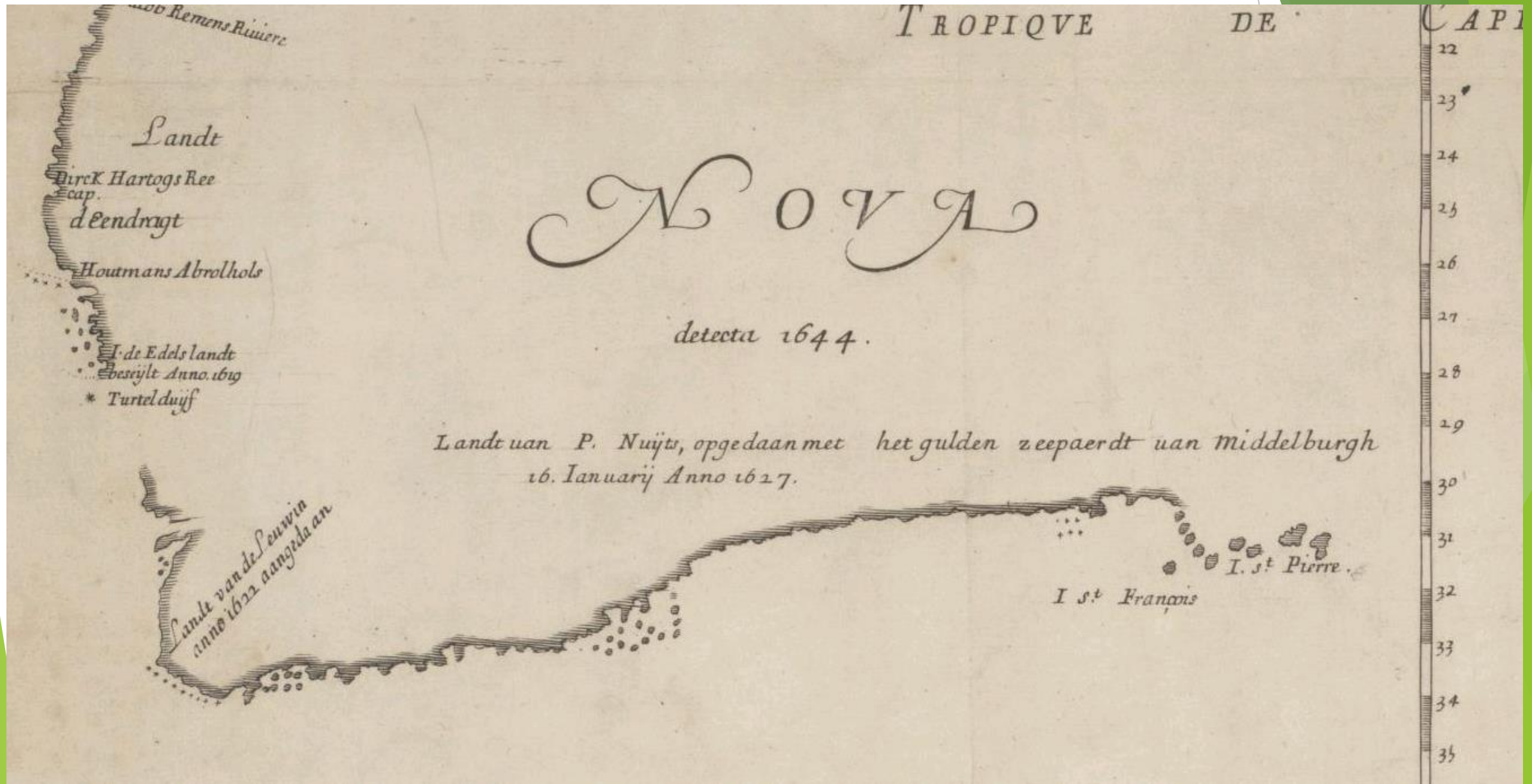
Detail of map “'t Landt van d'Eendracht”

Coastline discovered by the VOC ship de Leeuwin 1622

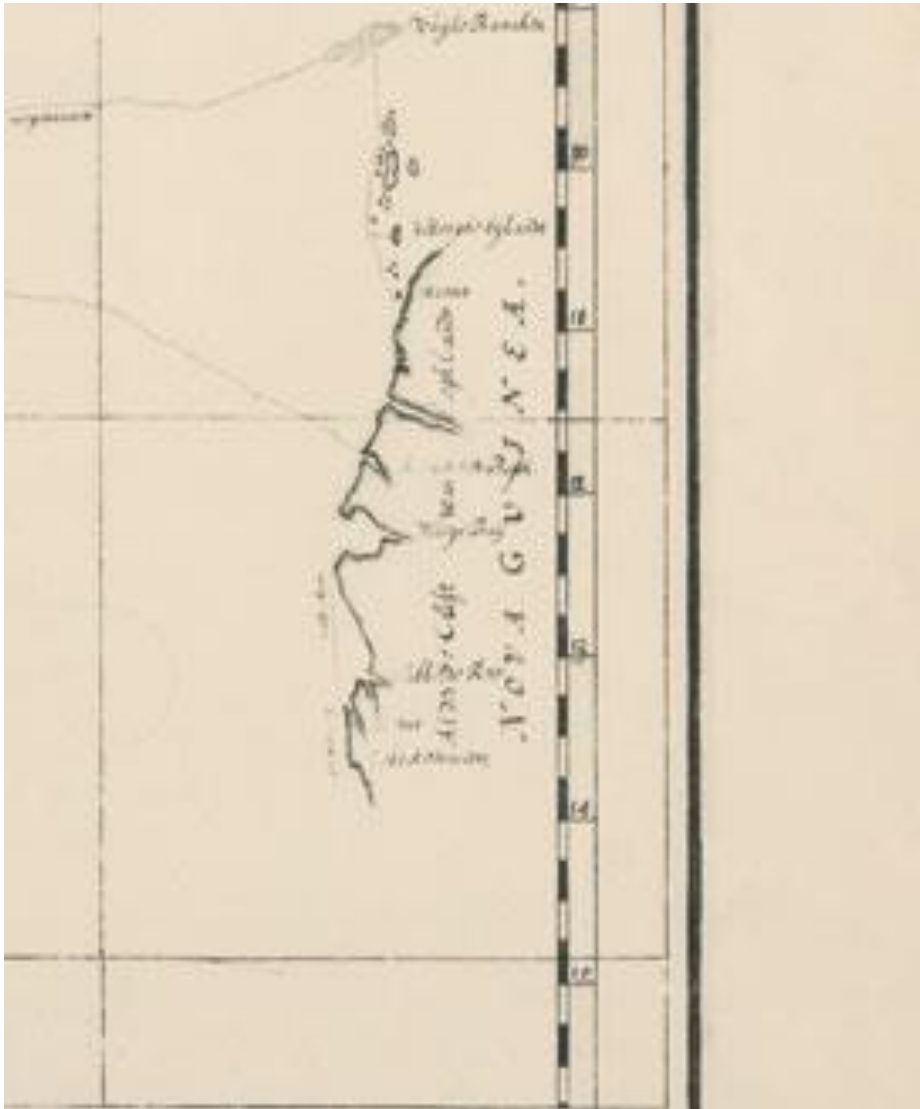


Pieter Nuyts on “het Gulden Zeepaerdt” 1627

Thevenot map 1644 detail



Jan Carstenszoon on the ship Pera West coast of Cape York, 1623

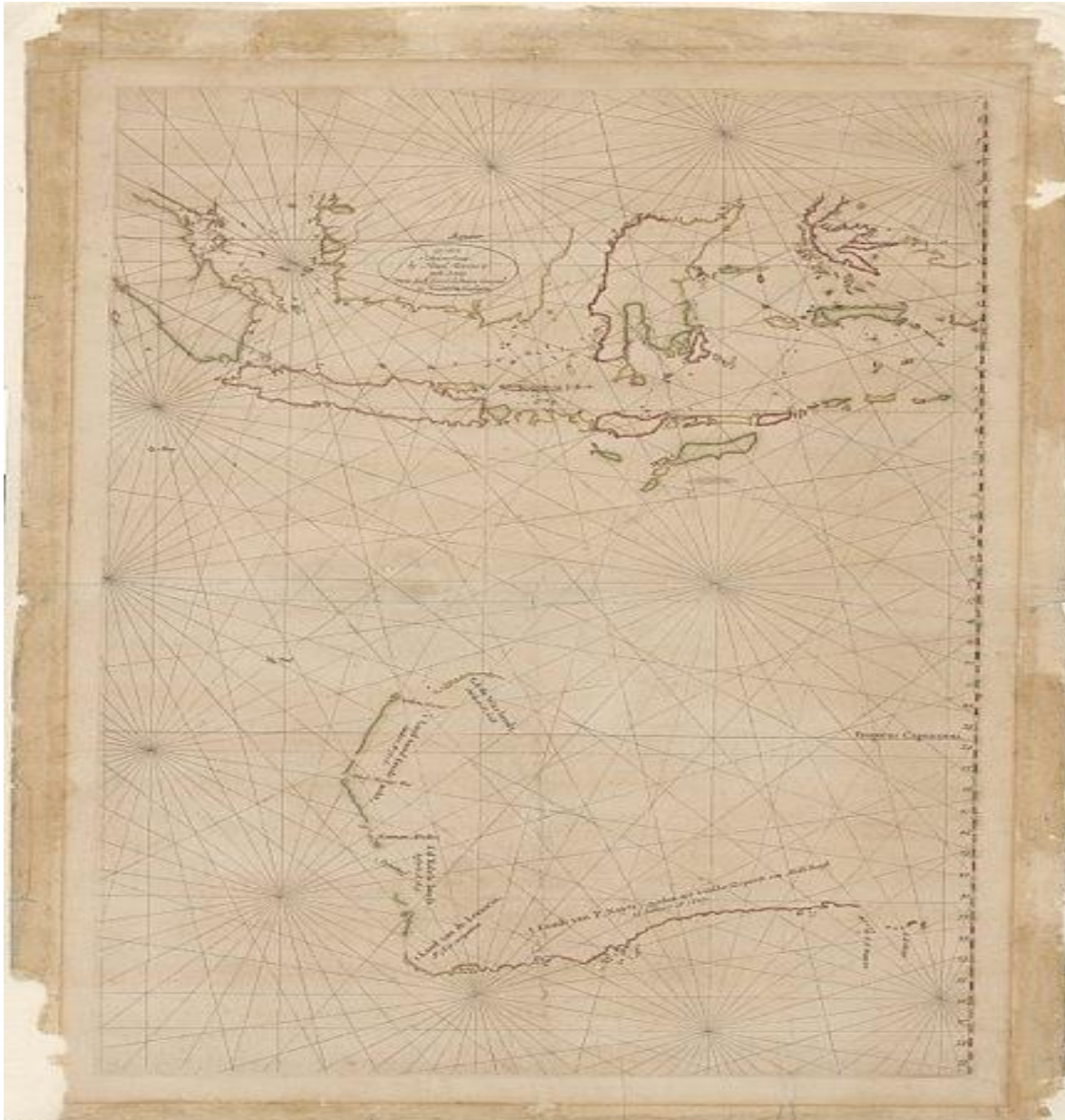


They were in the possession of the map of the voyage of the Duyfken of 1606. (and rumours about Torres voyage)

This map records the voyage of Jan Carstenszoon on the ship Pera along the west coast of Cape York, in 1623. Revisit, 17 years after the Duyfken. Dutch still of the view that this is part of New Guinea.

The second ship, Arnhem mapped part of the Australian coast further to the west – still Arnhemland

Chart of the Malay Archipelago and the Dutch discoveries in Australia Hessel Gerritsz. 1628 (1581? – 1632)



Coastline mapped by VoC ships:

- Land van Edels
- Houtman Abrolhos
- Leeuwin 1622
- Peter Nuyts 1627



Note that in 1656 the VOC had already lost 168 ships

Batavia



1629 The mutineers attacking the other survivors of the wreck of the Batavia, Francisco Pelsaert



ABEL JANSZOON TASMAN

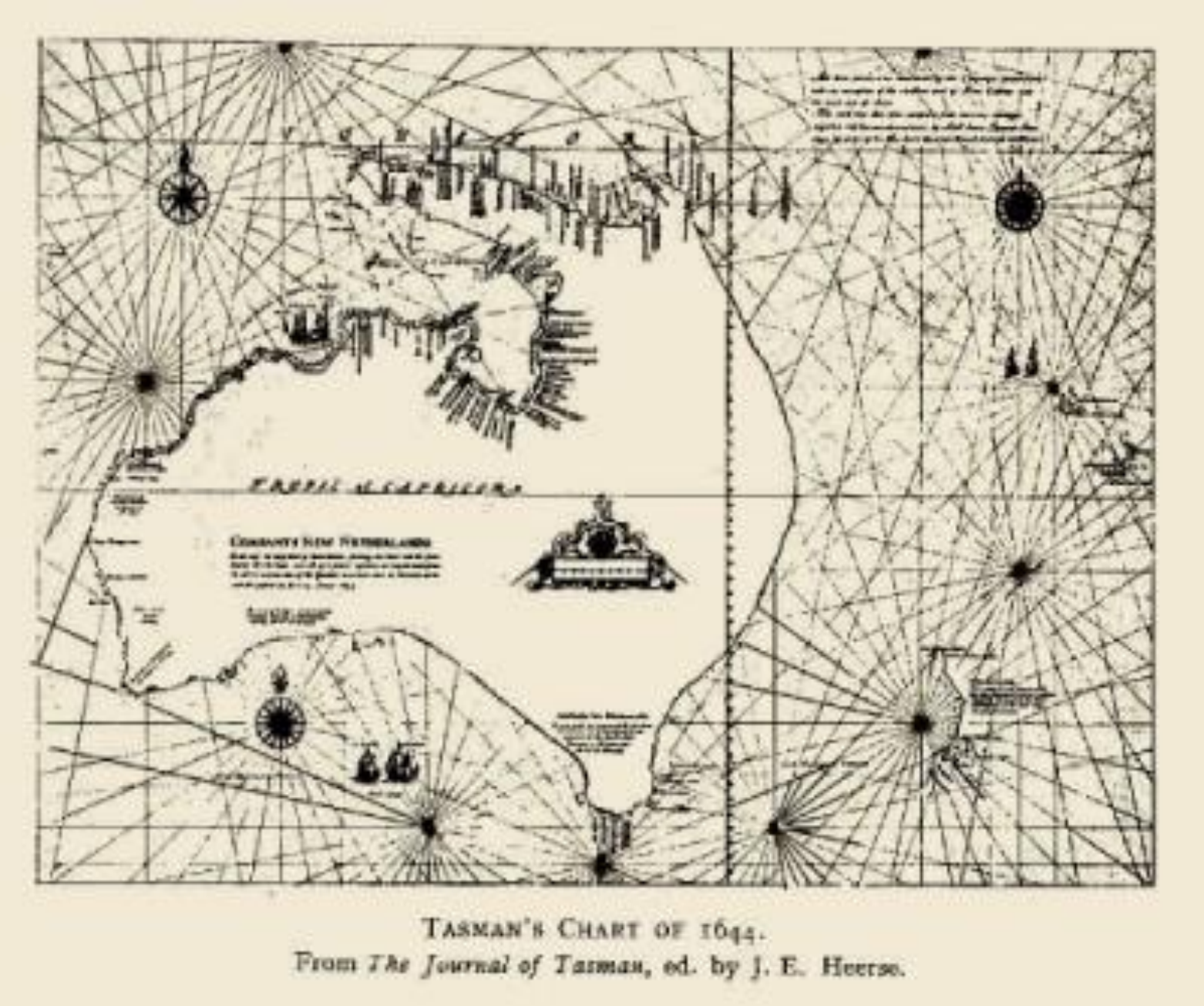
The first European to discover Tasmania, New Zealand and confirm Australia as an island. And Van Diemen's drive to explore



Hollandia Nova Detecta - Based on map by Joan Blaeu 1663

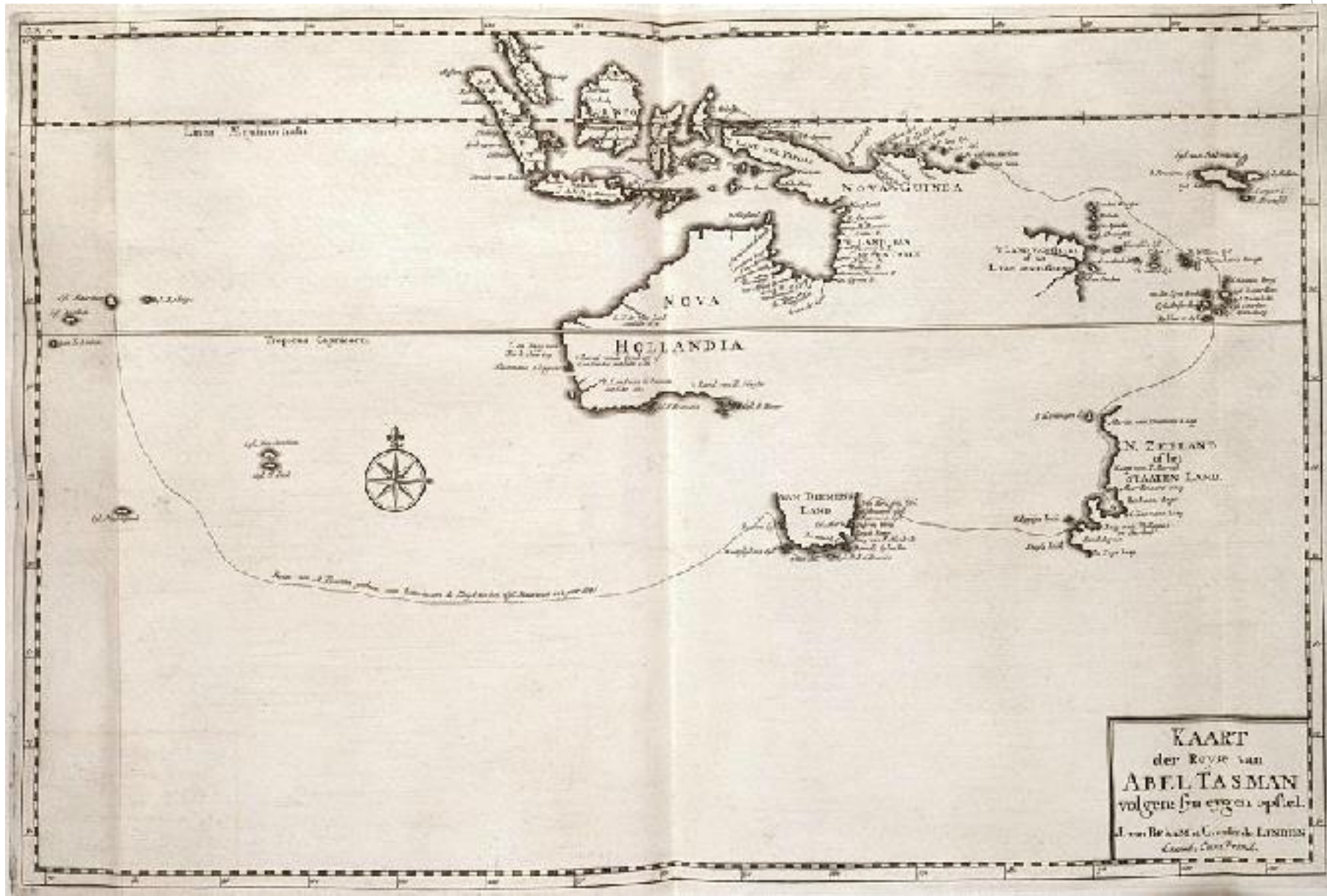


1644 Abel Tasman's Incomplete Map of Around New Holland



Abel Tasman's voyage 1642

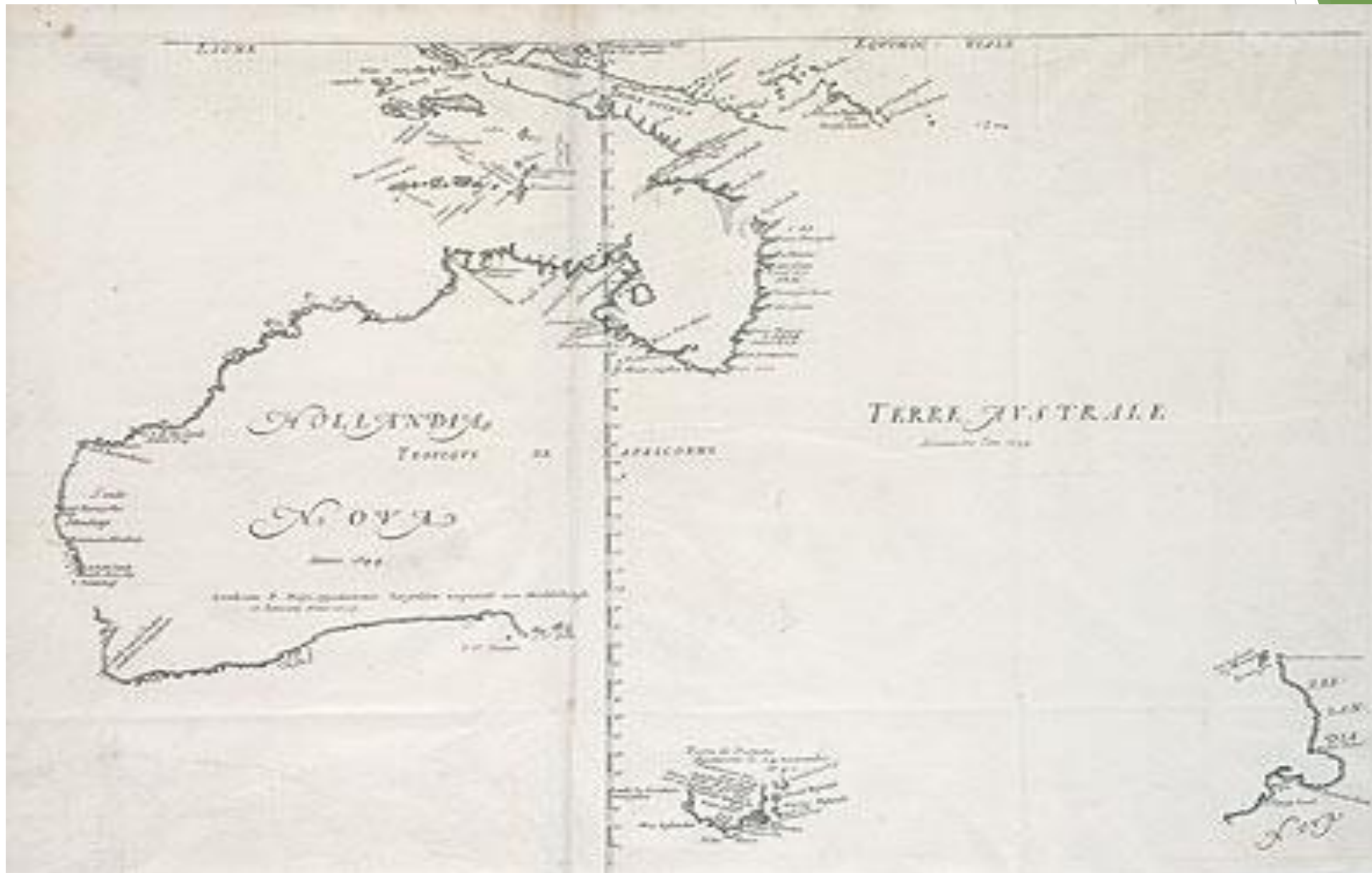
Mauritius, Van Diemensland (Tasmania), Nieuw Zeeland, Tonga, back to the Indies



Bonaparte Map by Tasman 1644

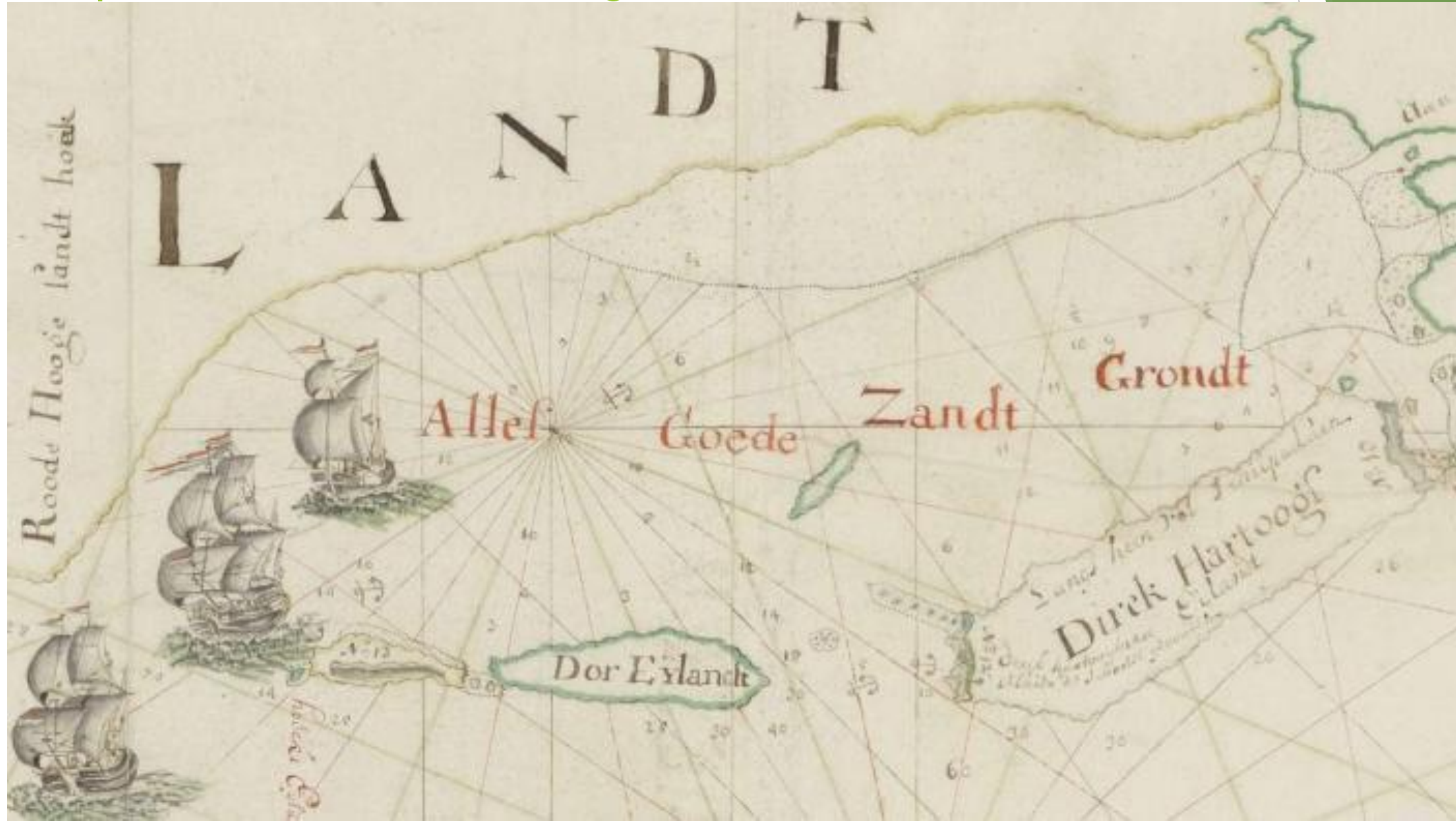


Tasman Map - 1644 – After his second journey starting in Gulf of Carpentaria

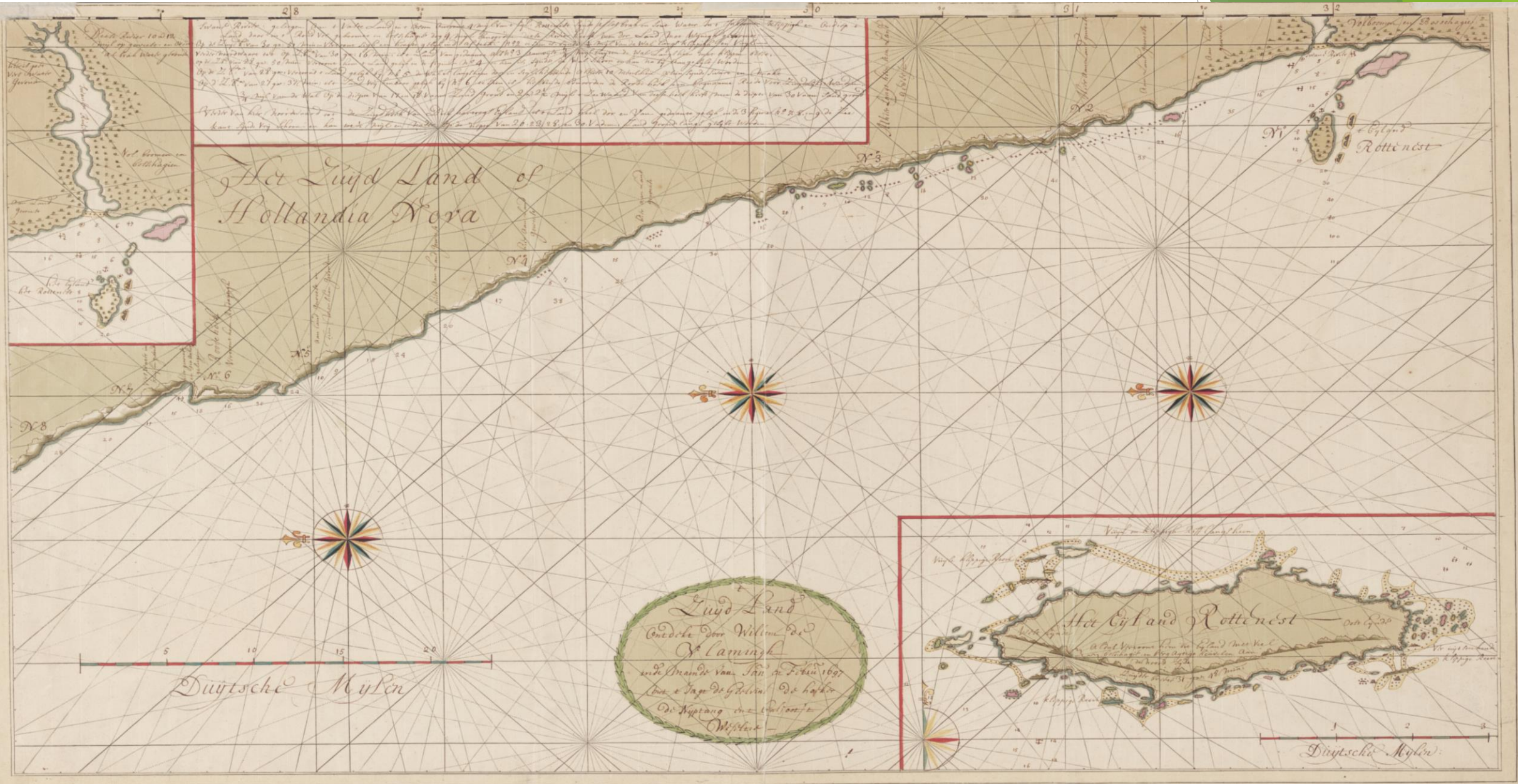


Victor Victorsz - Detail of Willem de Vlamingh's expedition to the South Land - 1697

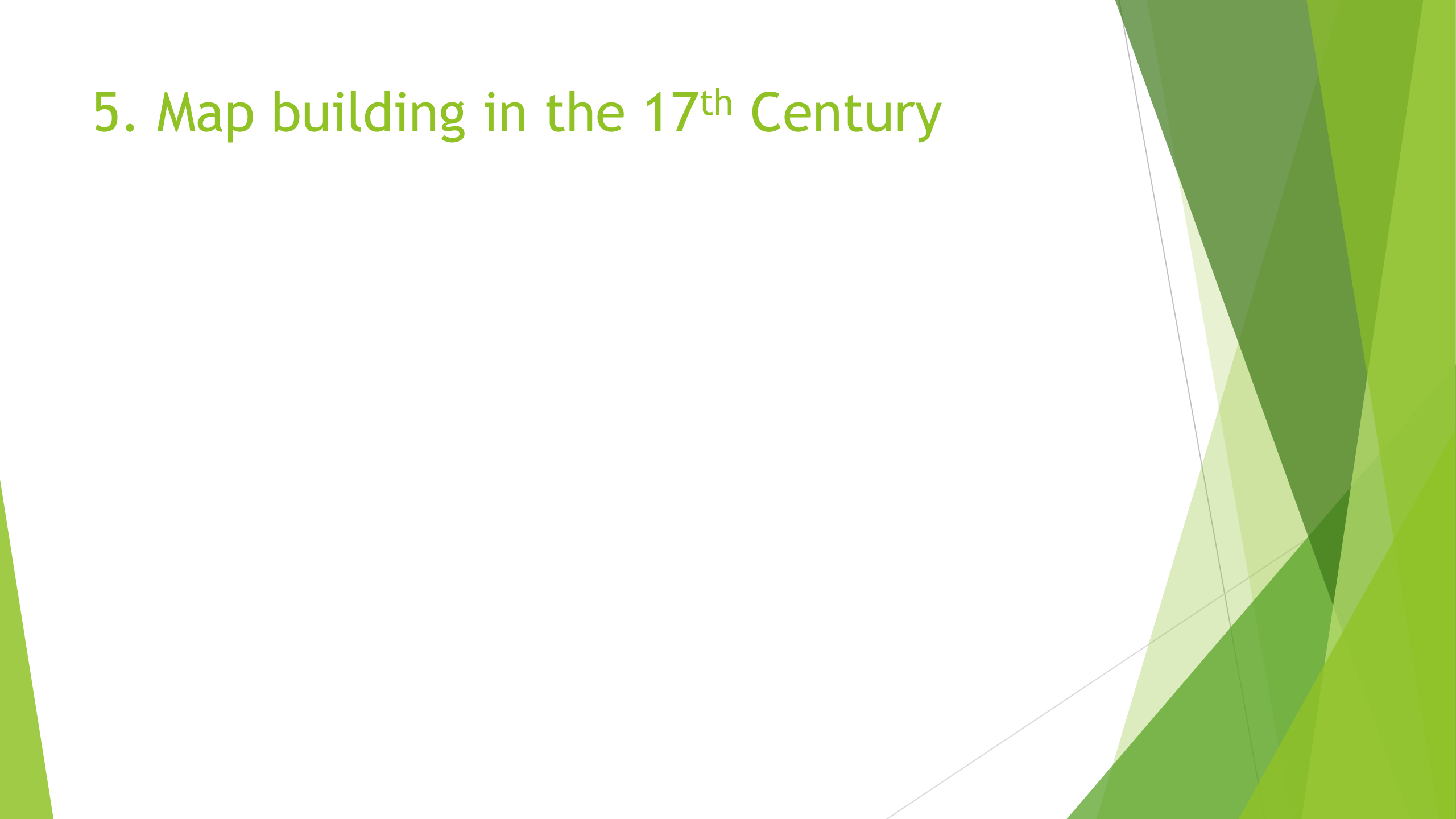
Inscription "Alhier de schotel gevonden"



Willem de Vlamingh - second chart



5. Map building in the 17th Century



Mar del Zur Hispanis Mare Pacificum Jan Jansson 1650 (Amsterdam)



- Exchange of information between Spain and The Netherlands
- No Tasman map info on this map
- Southland depicted as a string of islands
- Pacific Islands as discovered by Schouten and Le Maire on map
- California as an island (only in 1747 by royal decree of King Ferdinand VI of Spain that it was not an island)

“Moluccæ insulæ celeberrimæ.”, Willem Janszoon Blaeu (Amsterdam 1640)



Equator runs through Tidore
Inset map shows Bachian Island,
showing Fort Barneveld (taken
from Spain in 1609).

“De Molukkische Eilanden, Celebes, Gilolo enz” - Sanson, (Utrecht 1683)



Equator has moved south
Vogelkop is now an island

Pieter Goos - 1660 (Amsterdam)



Nicolas Visscher - 1657 (Amsterdam)



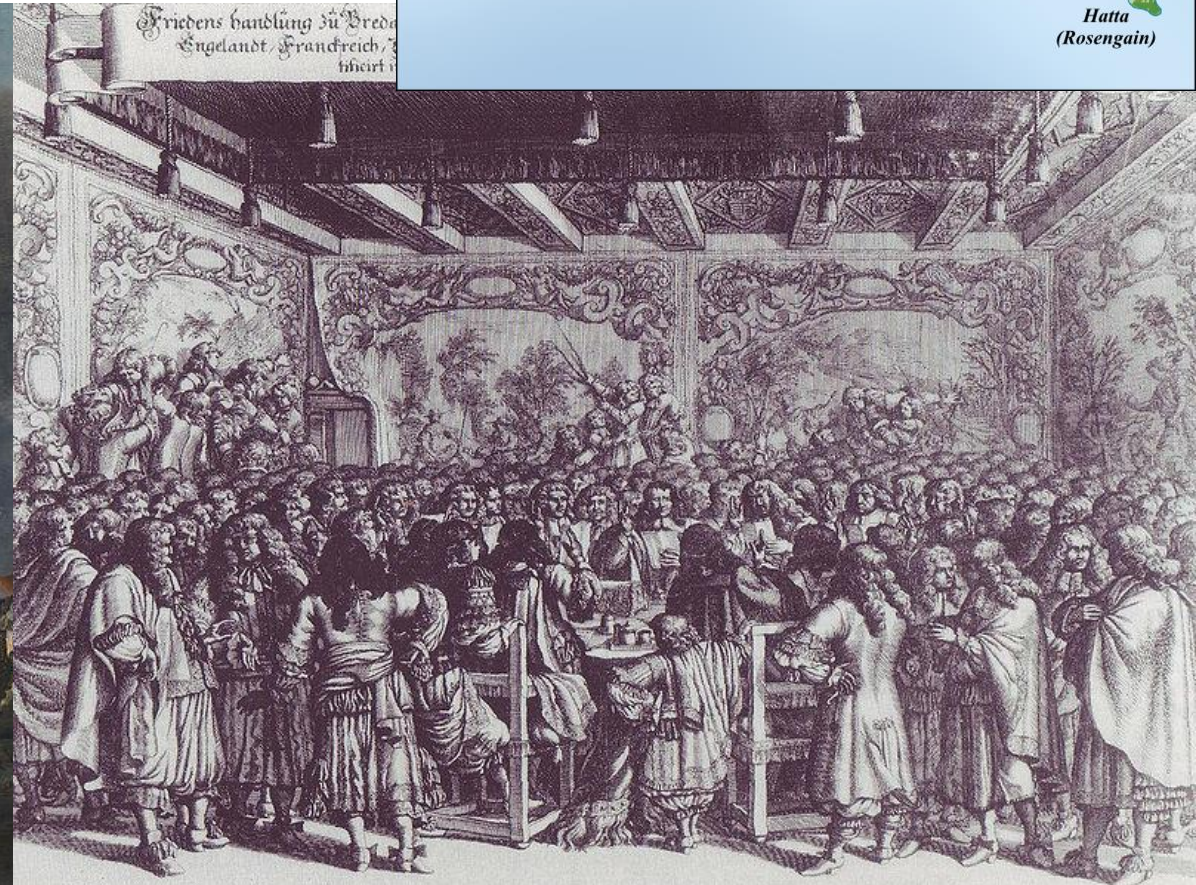
1667 - Ending competition with the English

Last English possession in the Spice Islands (Run) in VOC hands



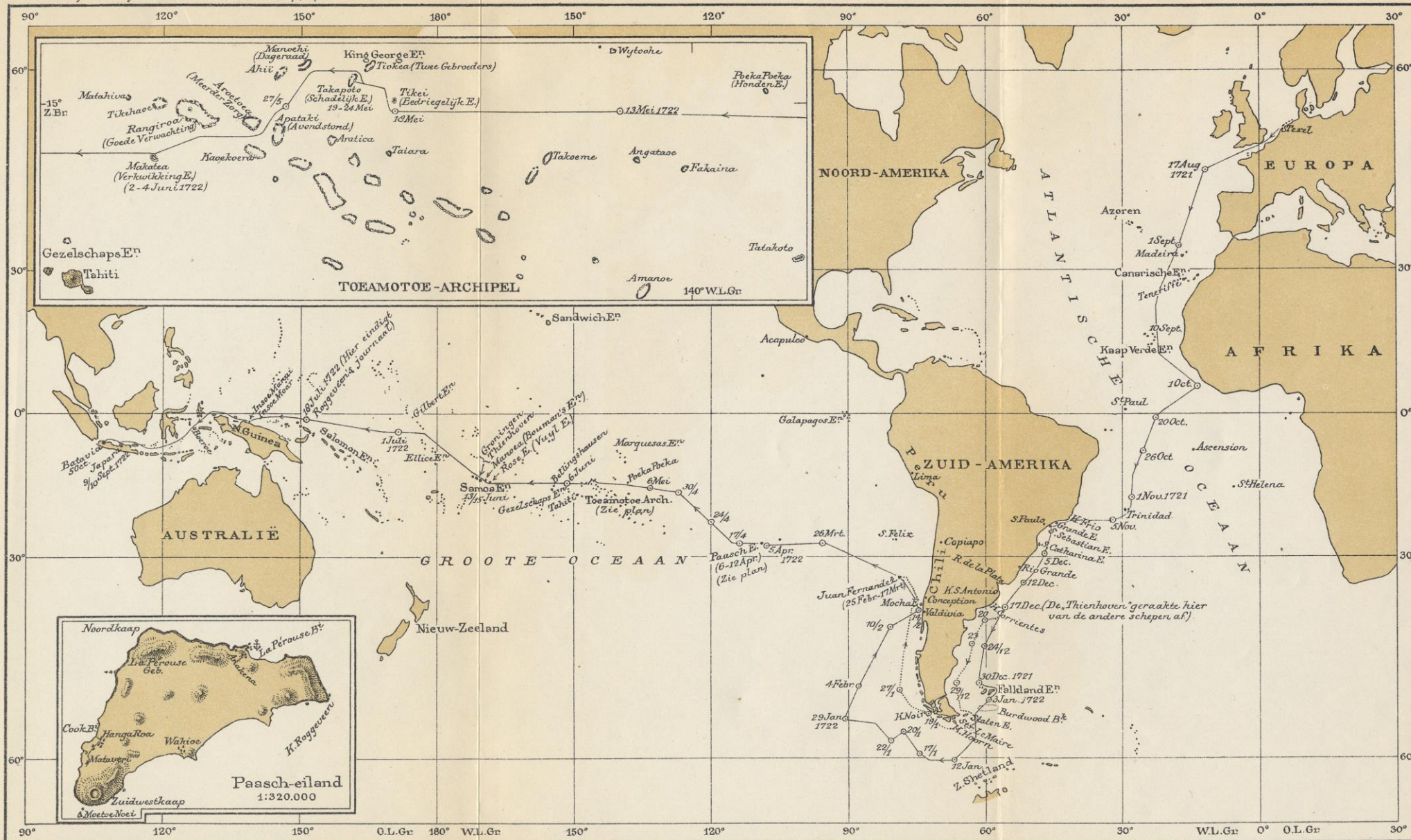
► Raid on the Medway (Tocht naar Chatham)

Peace of Breda



Route of Roggeveen 1721-1722 - Map: Laakhout (Den Haag) 1911

Behoort bij: Archief van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap, 1911.



Jacob Roggeveen
(Middelburg) - on
behalf of GWC
search for
Southern Continent
Three ships:
Afrikaansche Galey
Arend
Thienhoven

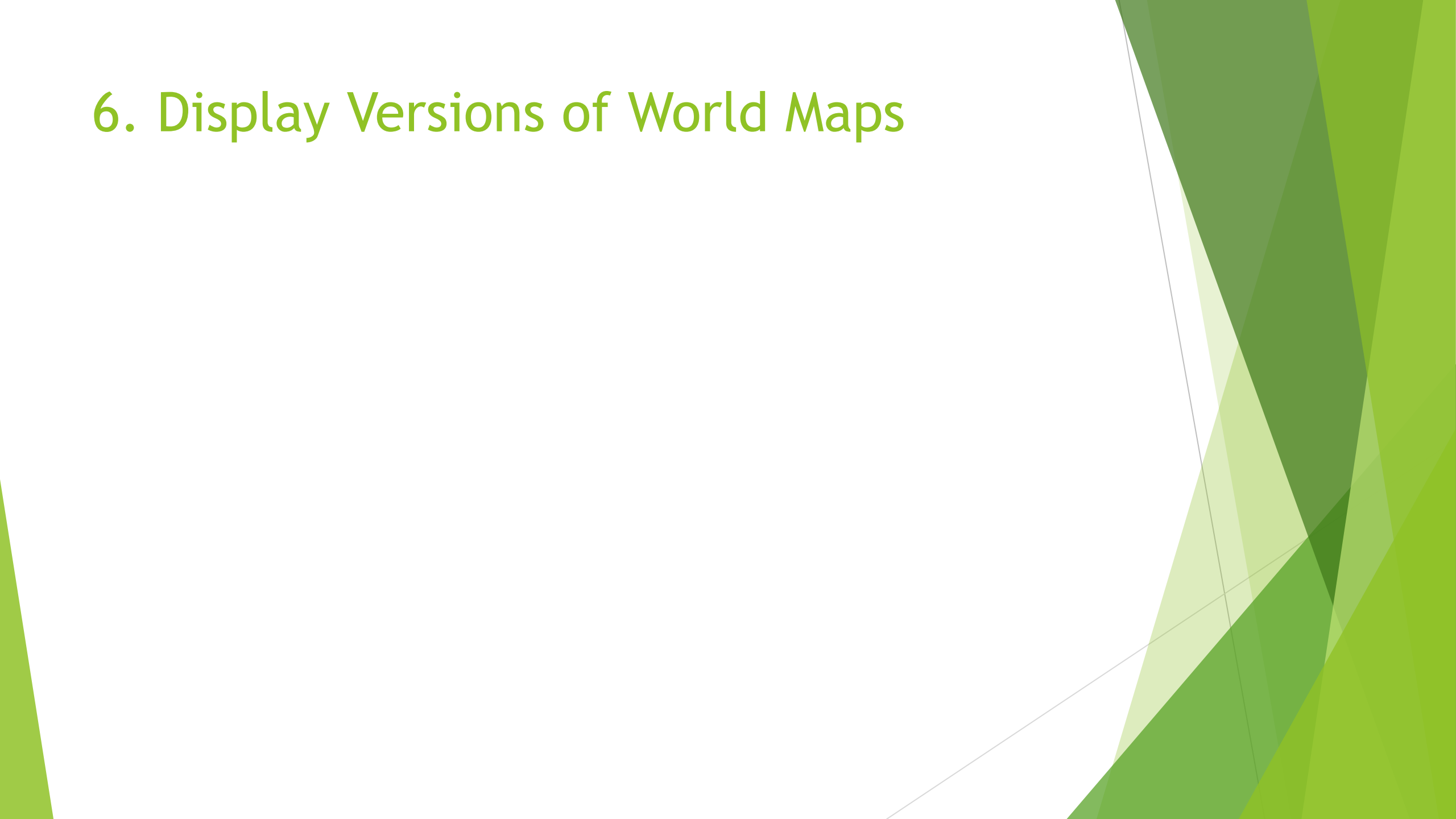
In search of the
Southern Continent

Discovered:
Easter Island
Bora Bora
Maupiti
Samoa

Roggeveen on Easter Island (5 April 1722)



6. Display Versions of World Maps



Claes Jansz Visscher - 1639 (Amsterdam)



Pieter Goos - 1666 (Amsterdam)



Ioannes van Keulen - 1680 (Amsterdam)



Carel Allard - 1696 (Amsterdam)



Hugo Allardt (appr 1628-1691) 1665.



Joan Blaeu (1596-1673) - 1662

Nova et accuratissima totius terrarum orbis tabula,



Nicolaas Visscher (1618-1679) 1658

Orbis Terrarum Nova et Accuratissima Tabula



Hendrik de Leth (1692-1759) Amsterdam, 1730

Carte nouvelle de la mer du sud

Lots of detail
Shows indecision at
that time





Johannes de Ram,
1683

BACK-UP



New Guinea and the Salomon Islands

Map by Corneille Nicolas (Den Haag, ~1600)

