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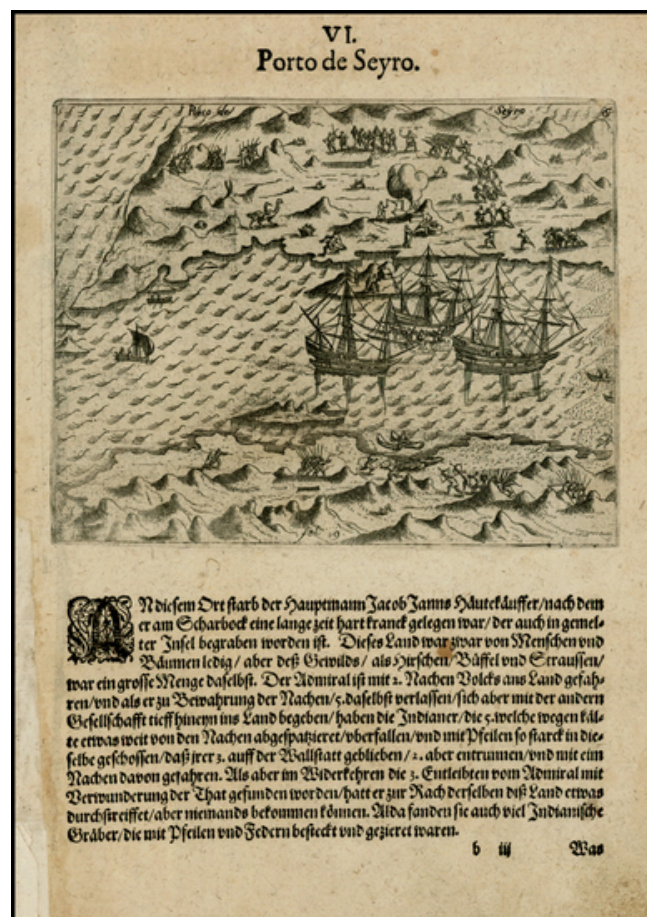
7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Port de Seyro (Patagonia)

Stock#: 26754
Map Maker: De Bry / Van Noort
Date: 1603
Place: Amsterdam
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG
Size: 7 x 10 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Theodore De Bry's edition of this rare view of Porto de Seyro (Port Desire), which originally appeared in Olivier Van Noort's *Description du Penible Voyage Faict entour de l'Univers ou Globe Terrestre*, published by Cornelis Claes in 1602.

This is a view showing a battle among Van Noort's crew and the local Patagonians, which resulted in the death of Captain Hydecooper at Port Desire in Patagonia. The port was so named by the English privateer (pirate) Thomas Cavendish who visited in 1586 on his flagship, "Desire". Puerto Deseado is located in Patagonia in the Santa Cruz Province of Argentina.

Van Noort's map, engraved by Dutch master engraver Baptista Van Deutecum, is one earliest depictions of Rio De Janeiro. The image shows Van Noort's 3 ships invading the harbor, with the Portuguese



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Fortifications, town and troops along the shoreline and in row boats. The map and Van Noort's account are rare, this being the first example of the map to appear on the market in more than 25 years.

Olivier van Noort (1558-1627) was the first Dutchman to circumnavigate the world. Van Noort left Rotterdam on July 2, 1598 with four ships and a plan to attack Spanish possessions in the Pacific and to trade with China and the Spice Islands. He initially landed at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, but was driven back, and along the coast suffered many losses by the attacks of the Indians. He resolved to winter in the deserted island of Santa Clara, then set sail again on June 2, 1599.

On June 29, 1599, he discovered an island near the coast of Patagonia, and stopped there to repair damages. On November 23, 1599, he entered the Strait of Magellan, and landed on the northern coast, where he was attacked by the Indians and again suffered many losses. Soon afterward he anchored among the Penguin islands, and subsequently he discovered the bays of Olivier, Mauritius, and Henry, but could not explore the latter on account of the ice.

On February, 1600, Van Noort and the remaining crew left the Strait of Magellan, and, entering the South sea, sailed along the Chilian and Peruvian coasts, pillaging and burning as he went, and capturing several Spanish ships. The viceroy, Luis Velasco, sent a fleet to capture him, but Noort had already set sail across the Pacific in the direction of the Ladrone Islands. He pillaged the Philippines, visited Java and Borneo, and, sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, arrived back in Rotterdam in August 26, 1601.

Van Noort returned to Rotterdam with only his last ship, the *Mauritius*, and 45 of his original crew of 248 men. The venture barely broke even, but was the inspiration for more such expeditions. The United Dutch East India Company (VOC) was formed a few months later. Van Noort's *Description du Penible Voyage Faict entour de l'Univers ou Globe Terrestre*, provides his account of the voyage, including a detailed account of the coasts of Brazil, Argentina, the Straits of Magellan, Chile, Peru and the subsequent Trans-Pacific Crossing.

Detailed Condition: