



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman
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**[Hunter Island / Tasmania] Carte Trigonometrique des Iles Hunter dressee Par L.
Freycinet, Commandant le Casuarina -- December 1802 (Rare Separately Published
Example)**

Stock#: 53937
Map Maker: Freycinet
Date: 1812
Place: Paris
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 24 x 16.5 inches
Price: \$ 1,600.00



Description:

Rare Separately-Issued Example of Freycinet's Trigonometric Survey of Hunter Island, off the Coast of Tasmania, the Earliest Detailed Charting of the Area

Rare separately published example of this fine intricately detailed chart of the waters off Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, which focuses on Hunter Island.

The survey was led by Louis Claude Desaulses de Freycinet while part of the Baudin expedition. It was published in his celebrated and very rare hydrographic atlas, part of the official account of the expedition. This example is special in that it is a separately issued sheet from the French Hydrographic Office, sold for 1.5 francs.

The chart shows a portion of the Bass Strait, which had only recently been discovered when Freycinet was there in 1802-3. The hydrographic atlas included two charts of Hunter Island. The first, which preceded this in the atlas and was number 8 (this chart is number 9), is a chart showing the coastline and routes of the *Causarina*.

This chart, by contrast, shows the triangulation that Freycinet calculated in order to ascertain the position of the island and its features—a rare and fascinating glimpse into surveying practice at work. Those points measured at sea are shown with an anchor and partial routes of the ship are marked to show directionality and order.



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The title of the chart, enclosed in an oval frame, explains that the survey was undertaken by Freycinet in the 29-foot *Casaurina*. The Baudin expedition had two larger ships, the aptly-named *Geographe* and the *Naturaliste*, but bought the *Casaurina* during the voyage so that the talented Freycinet could command his own surveying forays.

The chart contains little adornment; it was meant to simply and clearly communicate the extensive survey undertaken by the French despite the presence of another British voyage, that of the British Royal Naval officer Matthew Flinders, which was also surveying Australia at the time.

European exploration of Australia, the Bass Strait, and Hunter Island

This is one of the earliest and certainly the most detailed map of the north of Van Diemen's Land and its surrounding area to have been published. The region had already been visited by several European expeditions, all trying to accurately portray the islands and waterways.

Although the first European ships to sail along the south coast of Australia were Dutch, the first detailed surveying was done by Tobias Furneaux. Furneaux was one of the first men to circumnavigate the world in both directions. He went round Cape Horn with Samuel Wallis (1766-8) and round the Cape of Good Hope with Cook on his second voyage (1772-5). He was the first European to set foot on Tahiti, where he hoisted the pennant. It was with Cook, however, that he visited New Holland. As commander of the *Adventure*, Furneaux was separated from his commander and took to surveying the coast south of Botany Bay. He got as far west as Van Diemen's Land and the Furneaux Islands.

Cook sailed to the south of Van Diemen's Land on his third expedition, thus leaving the Bass Strait uncharted. Another near miss happened on Antoine Bruni d'Entrecasteaux's voyage to find out the fate of the celebrated French explorer La Perouse. D'Entrecasteaux left France in October 1791 and arrived off Van Diemen's Land in April 1792. He stayed in the vicinity for five weeks, surveying and charting in the south of the island, which was then still thought to be part of the mainland. He returned in 1793 and started a systematic search of the southern coast, laying claim to first discovery of that area, but was forced to sail for a known port in Van Diemen's Land due to lack of water. If he had continued east, perhaps the Bass Strait would be named for d'Entrecasteaux.

As it is, the strait bears the name of George Bass, but it owes its charting to Flinders. Flinders first came to Australia in 1795 as a young naval officer on a voyage to deliver John Hunter to serve as the Governor of New South Wales. On that voyage he met Bass, the ship's surgeon. Once in Port Jackson, the two men set out on two surveying voyages in two tiny vessels, both named *Tom Thumb*. This established their



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reputations as skilled hydrographers and navigators.

In 1798, now Lieutenant Flinders was charged with command of the *Norfolk* and ordered to sail west of Furneaux's islands to see if a strait did indeed exist, as there were recent rumors from a shipwrecked crew that a strait was a possibility. If confirmed, the discovery of a strait would change the shape of Australia on all maps and cut the voyage to New South Wales short by several crucial days.

Flinders did confirm the suspected passage in 1798-9, when he and Bass circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land. Flinders suggested naming the strait after his good friend, which the Admiralty accepted. He also discovered and named Hunter Island after the Governor of New South Wales he had accompanied. Three Hummock Island, nearby, is also a Flinders toponym.

Boullanger Bay is named for Charles-Pierre Boullanger, a midshipman and hydrographic engineer who also served on the Baudin expedition. On the other chart of Hunter Island, Freycinet credits Boullanger with the observations used to create the chart.

Louis Freycinet and the Baudin Expedition

This chart featured in the rarest of the volumes to come out of the Baudin expedition. When Nicolas Baudin left Le Havre in the *Geographe* and the *Naturaliste* in October 1800, he was embarking on a voyage meant to survey the shores of Australia. At this time, the British had established their presence in eastern Australia, but the western and southern portions of the continent remained unexplored and not necessarily claimed by the British. In other words, although ostensibly a scientific expedition, the French were also open to possible overseas expansion if the opportunity arose.

In the *Naturaliste*, commanded by Captain Hamelin, was Louis Freycinet, then only 21 years old. He had joined the French Navy in 1793 and was accompanied on this voyage by his brother, Louis-Henri, who would go on to become an admiral.

Initially the ships, sometimes separated, made their way north up the western coast of Australia from Cape Leeuwin to Timor. They then went south again, but were separated a second time. Baudin and the *Geographe* made for Van Diemen's Land and then returned toward the west. En route, they encountered Flinders in the *Investigator*. Flinders, on his third Australian surveying mission, was heading to Sydney, from where he would begin a clockwise circumnavigation of the Australian continent, the first such voyage to ever do so. Flinders named the place where he and Baudin met Encounter Bay.



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Baudin and Hamelin were reunited in Sydney, where both ships had come to recuperate in late 1801. While there, Baudin purchased a 29-foot vessel. He named it *Casuarina* and placed Freycinet, who had proved himself an adroit hydrographer under Hamelin, in command. With his new charge, Freycinet was to perform inshore surveys.

During the course of 1802, the *Naturaliste* and the *Casuarina* surveyed the southern coast of Australia (the *Naturaliste* had been sent back to France). They then sailed round the west coast to Timor, then back to Mauritius, where Baudin died. It was also where the *Casuarina*'s career ended, as the ship was abandoned in favor of consolidating the crews on the *Geographe*. The ship returned home on March 25, 1804.

The publication of the voyage accounts and atlas

This map chronicles the work of the *Casuarina* in 1802 and was part of the rare hydrographic atlas published in 1812. Although the French were largely repeating work already done by Matthew Flinders, some of the French toponyms survive today. This is due in large part to the fact that this map was finished before Flinders could produce his own account of his Australian circumnavigation. He had published several charts of his 1798 expedition, which were used by Freycinet in making this chart, but Freycinet's work shows a much larger and more complete area, lending it importance and primacy.

Why did Flinders take so long to publish his own findings, yielding the novelty of publishing the charting of the Australian coastline to the French? Flinders left New Holland in 1803 and arrived in Mauritius to water and repair his leaky vessel on December 15, 1803. Unfortunately, word had reached the French-controlled island only three weeks prior to his arrival that the British had ruptured the fragile Peace of Amiens; the French and British were at war once again. The French governor, General Decaen, detained Flinders after the British officer was not entirely polite. Flinders was kept against his will on the island for six and a half years, returning to England only in October of 1810. Additionally, the French seized his papers, including the ships logs, though they were eventually returned in part.

Freycinet, meanwhile, had returned to France in 1804. Since Baudin had died in Mauritius, the naturalist Francois Peron and Freycinet were directed to prepare for publication the official account of the voyage, with an accompanying atlas. Baudin was not generally well liked by his fellow sailors, a fact borne out by the limited reference made to him or his discoveries in the narrative and maps of the voyage. The French maps also do not recognize the prior claims of first discovery by men like Flinders, in an attempt to give France more prominence. However, Freycinet did likely have access to copies of Flinders' documents seized when he was imprisoned, improving the detail of his charts.



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The official account appeared over ten years and in four volumes. The first narrative of the voyage, primarily by Peron, was published in 1807. The second narrative volume was published in 1816 and was written primarily by Freycinet. Peron had died in 1810. The first part of the Atlas, which contained 40 engraved plates, two of them folding, appeared in 1807. The second atlas, was published in 1811 with 14 engraved charts, two of them double-page. These double-page maps include a map of the Australian continent, the first map to show the continent in its entirety and made partially from Flinders' papers.

The map shown here was part of the rarest of the volumes prepared by Freycinet, the hydrographic atlas dated 1812, although it was not distributed until 1814. It contained 32 engraved charts, 25 of them double-page. An accompanying text volume was published in 1815, also by Freycinet.

By contrast, Flinders' narrative and atlas of his own account appeared only in 1814, almost a decade after the first maps of the Baudin expedition were published and three years after the completion of this chart.

Freycinet's later career

His publications stemming from the Baudin expedition would have been enough to secure the fame of Louis Freycinet. However, he is perhaps best known today for his second voyage to the Pacific, one he commanded in the *Uranie*. From 1817 to 1820, Freycinet cruised the Pacific performing experiments and, of course, making detailed charts. He was accompanied by his wife Rose.

Although the *Uranie* was wrecked in the Falklands on the return journey, the natural historical specimens and geographical notes were saved. They were published in 13 volumes with 4 additional volumes of plates and maps between 1824 and 1844.

The voyage secured Freycinet a place in the *Academie des Sciences*. He also went on to help found the Paris Geographical Society, the first such group of its kind. Louis Freycinet died in 1841.

Rarity

The hydrographic atlas is the rarest of the Baudin publications, many times rarer than the narrative, and it is seldom on the market. This separately issued print is very rare, especially in such good condition.

Detailed Condition: