



## Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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### Mar di India [Rare Late State with Updated Australia]

**Stock#:** 72990  
**Map Maker:** Jansson  
**Date:** 1664 circa  
**Place:** Amsterdam  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** Good  
**Size:** 22 x 17.5 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



#### Description:

#### ***Rare Late Edition of Jansson's Map of the Indian Ocean with Updated Information in Australia***

Important and rare second state of Jansson's important sea chart of the Indian Ocean, showing early Dutch encounters with Australia with the addition of Tasman's voyages.

The most interesting changes to this version of the map can be found in Australia, which has a complete northern coastline. The first state had none of the toponyms along the northern coast and only showed the encounters of Dutch ships with the Cape York Peninsula and the western shore. This state connects the names stemming from Tasman's second voyage in 1644 in the north with these earlier shipwrecks and chance encounters to the west. Additionally, van Diemen's land, spotted by Tasman on his first voyage (1642-3) is in the south.

The chart was updated in 1664 for Jansson's *Atlas Maior* in a commercially unsuccessful attempt to compete with Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Maior*. Jansson's *Atlas Maior* is of the greatest rarity. The last example offered at auction was in the Sotheby's auction in 2005-2006 of the illustrious Lord Wardington collection of atlases.

The chart extends from Cape Horn to a nascent outline of what is now Australia. From south to north it stretches from the empty ocean at 50 degrees south latitude to Japan and Korea. Japan is shown in a horizontal position, a typical representation of the islands during the seventeenth century. Korea is described as an island (see below).



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In the Indian Ocean, Madagascar curves slightly to the east. The sea is dotted with islands, sand banks and bars, and reefs.

Rhumb lines criss-cross the watery spaces, suggesting the vast volumes of trade that sailed the Indian Ocean in the seventeenth century. Two compass roses are set in the lower third of the chart. Between them is the title cartouche, which is framed by two indigenous peoples with bows and arrows (left) and two Asian traders (right). Five putti perch on the decorative cartouche housing the scale in the upper left corner.

#### **The Dutch Golden Age and the expansion of trade**

The Dutch experienced what is referred to by historians as a Golden Age in the seventeenth century, although this was achieved via investment and participation in the human slave trade. The term can apply to the extraordinary volume and quality of Dutch art in this period, to the prominence of Dutch traders in international commerce and finance, as well as to the dominance of Dutch geographers and publishers, who led the European map and atlas trade throughout the century.

The focus on the Indian Ocean in this chart is prescient, as trade with the Indian subcontinent and the East Indies was a central focus for the Dutch when the chart was made. The Moluccas, just west of Papua, were of importance for they were the vaunted Spice Islands, originally the only source in the world for nutmeg, mace, and cloves. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to gain power in the East Indies, trading for spices in the Moluccas and controlling the spice market in Europe.

The Dutch wanted in on the lucrative trade, but they also had to contend with the Portuguese. The first Dutch expedition, led by Cornelis de Houtman in 1595, avoided India, the Strait of Malacca, and the Moluccas—Portuguese strongholds—in favor of the Sunda Strait. The Dutch set up their trade centers on the island of Java, at Bantam and, later, Batavia; both are labeled here. After Houtman, the second Dutch expedition (1598-1600) quickly set sail for the East Indies. It was followed by five others. In 1602, the most powerful of these merchants and the Dutch government, the States General, created the Dutch East India Company (VOC), a monopoly to control the East Indies trade.

#### **Dutch exploration south of the East Indies**

Unfinished coastlines on the islands east of Java suggest the unknown lands still to be encountered by Europeans. New Guinea is a long thin island that extends nearly into the eastern edge of the chart. It is very close to another coastline that we now know as the Cape York Peninsula in Australia. Although Torres had sailed through the strait now named for him in 1606, the Spanish government suppressed news of the voyage.



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Janssonius based this portion of the chart on an earlier chart of the East Indies by Hondius, first published in 1636, which in turn was based on a slightly earlier chart by Blaeu. Like Hondius before him, Janssonius does not quite connect New Guinea and the coast to the south. There is a note, outlined in manuscript hand here, that says that part of the island, known as "*Terra d'os Papous*" was named by Jacob le Maire. Le Maire was part of a very important voyage from 1615 to 1617. Not only did he and his fellow Willem Schouten (whose name is on an island off the coast of *Papous*) circumnavigate the world and give many Pacific islands Dutch names, they also passed round Cape Horn via a strait that now bears Le Maire's name. As the Strait of Magellan had been under a VOC monopoly, Schouten and Le Maire's voyage provided Dutch traders and those of other nationalities freer access to the Pacific.

Like the Spanish, the Dutch also kept geographic knowledge secret. However, they employed official hydrographers who simultaneously ran commercial print shops, thus providing a channel for geographic knowledge to reach a wider public. However, some information was successfully suppressed; for example, the results of Tasman's voyages in Australia were not included in the first state and were only added here in 1680.

#### An early outline of Australia

Janssonius includes a rough outline of Australia, or New Holland and *Terre del Zur* as written here, chronicling the Dutch voyages that tentatively sailed along the western coast of the continent. The information for portions of the coasts in New Guinea and northern Queensland, Australia come from the voyage of the Dutch vessel *Duyfken* in 1605-06. Under the command of Willem Janszoon, the *Duyfken* explored the eastern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, just below the Cape York Peninsula, a venture which was famously the first recorded European contact with Australia.

The toponyms on the northern coast stem from the work of Abel Tasman. The VOC wanted to know if the reports of Australian coastal encounters indicated the discovery of the southern continent or were just smaller islands. To answer this question, Tasman sailed from west to east in 1642-3, from the East Indies into the Indian Ocean, along the southern coast of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), out to New Zealand, then north through Tonga and the Solomons and New Guinea. Here, this first voyage is represented by the Van Diemen's Land coast. In 1644, Tasman took to the seas again, circling the East Indies and coasting from the Cape York Peninsula west along the entirety of the northern coast of Australia.

Tasman had sailed prior to the creation of the first state of this map for the *Atlas Maritimus* in 1650. However, news of the voyages' findings trickled only slowly into print and onto maps in the mid-to-late seventeenth century. The VOC was not particularly impressed with Tasman's findings and they did not promote his voyages.



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Further west on this map is *G.F. de Wits*, which refers to the 1628 voyage of Gerrit Fredericsz De Wit to the western coast of Australia. The largest label is *t'Landt vam d'Eendracht 1616*. The *Eendracht* was blown off course en route to the East Indies in that year. It was commanded by Dirk Hartog and Hartog's landing was the first recorded European landing on the western coast of Australia. It is marked here as well, *Dirk Hartogs ree*. The crew commemorated their discovery by erecting a post with a pewter dish inscribed with their ship's information—the earliest physical record that historians have of any European landing in Australia.

Slightly west, out to sea, is a tiny geographic feature called *Trial*. These refer to the rocks struck in the dead of night by the English ship *Trial*. The survivors of the wreck managed to sail in two small craft to Batavia in July 1622 and report the dangerous, but hard to locate, obstructions. These details of the *Duyfken*, *Eendracht*, and *Trial* were all included in the earlier Hondius chart.

Farther south, Janssonius has also included other Dutch voyages. *Houtmans Abrolhos* and *I. de Edells landt det. 1619* refer to the same voyage. Jacob d'Edel, in the *Amsterdam*, along with Frederik de Houtman in the *Dordrecht* came within sight of the western coast and called the stretch of land *d'Edelsland*. The *Houtmans Abrolhos* are an archipelago, as shown here, named for the navigator who sighted them, or at least it was Houtman who reported the islands to the VOC. The name *Houtmans Abrolhos*, as used on this chart, was first used in Hessel Gerritszoon's 1627 chart *Caert van't Landt van d'Eendracht*. Also included on Gerritszoon's chart is the shoal sighted by and named for the *Tortelduyf*, which is labeled here.

Along the southern coast, *'t Landt vande Leeuwin det 1622* is named for the *Leeuwin*, whose crew charted some of the southwest coastline in 1622. *'t Landt van P. Nuyts 26 Jan 1627* is named for Pieter Nuyts, a Dutch navigator who commanded the *Gulden Zeepaert* along the southern coast in 1627.

Interestingly, though, Jansson has not included several details. For example, there is no mention of the well-known wreck of the *Batavia* on the *Houtman Abrolhos* in 1629.

### **Rarity**

The first state of the map was included in the *Atlas Maritimus*, widely considered the first true sea atlas; it was the fifth volume of Janssonius' *Atlas Novus*, first published in 1650.

This state of the map is considerably rarer than the first. OCLC lists only six institutional examples of the second state: National Library of Singapore, State Library of Queensland, National Library of Australia, State Library of New South Wales, State Library of Victoria, and the Alexander Turnbull Library at that National Library of New Zealand.



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This is the first time we have featured the second state in the past 25 years.

**Detailed Condition:**

Remnants of gold leaf. Old color, with oxidation, cracking and areas of loss, which have been expertly repaired on the verso, with areas of facsimile added in the Celebes, New Guinea and Korea, most notably. Color retouched.