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[Albay, Luzon] La Baye la Baye

Stock#: 67059
Map Maker: Van Noort
Date: 1602
Place: Amsterdam
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG
Size: 8.5 x 5.5 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

De Bry's edition of this rare early map of Albay in southern Luzon province of the Philippines, first issued in 1602 in Olivier Van Noort's *Description du Penible Voyage Faict entour de l'Univers ou Globe Terrestre*, published by Cornelis Claes in 1602, the first printed account of Van Noort's voyage, which would later be reprinted by De Bry.

The map shows Albay Bay on the Southeast Coast of Luzon, with the northern tip of Samar in the lower right. The mountains rising in the upper left lead to Mayon Volcano, which soon became an important landmark for sailors. The map illustrates the voyage of Olivier van Noort, which Chirino states is the "first scene of Albay in southern Luzon province, where Admiral van Noort paused on route to Manila." (Chirino, *Cartography of the Philippines* p.20) The map shows a galleon in the harbor. The land is shown dotted with mountains and trees, with the "Straet van Manille" to the bottom right corner of the print. According to Lach, this account contains "the earliest first-hand Dutch descriptions of the Ladrones (Marianas), the Philippines, and Borneo."

In October 1600, van Noort and his ships reached Albay Bay. They used Albay as a base for attacking incoming junks from China and Japan with goods intended to be traded with the Spanish as part of the Manila-Acapulco trade. In December 1600, Spanish ships under Antonio de Morga engaged the Dutch in battle just outside Manila Bay. The Spanish flagship sank and 19 of Van Noort's crew were captured and executed. The wreck of Morga's ship, the *San Diego*, was discovered off Fortune Island in 1992 and archaeological finds—mainly Chinese porcelain—are now at Manila's Museum of the Filipino People and Museo Naval in Madrid.

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



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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 Chilean 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. The maps and views, engraved by Baptista Van Deutecum and Benjamin Wright, are among the earliest regional printed images of the areas shown.

Detailed Condition: