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Antique Maps Inc.**

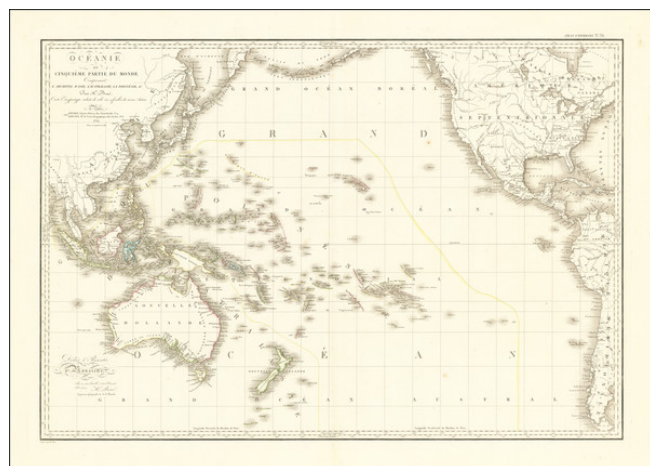
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**Océanie ou Cinquieme Partie Du Monde Comprenant L'Archipel D'Asie, L'Australasie et
La Polynesie 1814. Revue et augmentee en 1816.**

Stock#: 68945
Map Maker: Brué
Date: 1817
Place: Paris
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 31 x 21 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Striking Map of the Pacific, the Origin of the Toponym Oceania

Fine example of A.H. Brué's distinctive map of the Pacific Ocean, first published in Paris in 1814 and here updated to 1816.

The title in the upper left corner indicates that this map shows the fifth part of the world, *Océanie*. This name for the islands of the Pacific was first used by Brué in his Pacific maps, including this one. By the 1830s, the term was in wide use around the world.

This example is a reduced version of the larger four-sheet map—a more conveniently-sized item, and yet a still immensely-detailed view of the world's largest geographic feature.

The Americas, Asia, and Australia ring the Pacific, which is shown from the mid-60 degrees of latitude, north and south. The Aleutian Islands stretch nearly to Kamchatka, while the "*Grand Ocean Austral*" is open, with New Zealand as the only landmass so far south. Filling the bottom left corner is a dedication to a "*Monsieur*," although which specific mister is unknown.

Dashed lines mark out large regions, linking islands and archipelagos together. Farther west is *Grand Archipel*, or Maritime Southeast Asia, containing Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and New Guinea. Taking up the central area of the ocean is Polynesia, stretching from the Carolines and Marianas to the Marquesas and Easter Island, the most remote inhabited island in the world. The final region is *Australase*.



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These regional divisions predate the popularity of the still-used regional monikers of Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia. These were coined by French explorer Jules Dumont D'Urville, who commanded the *Astrolabe* on a Pacific voyage from 1826 to 1829, and were based on arbitrary racial classifications.

Regional names flank the coasts, which often point to the imperial power which claimed that area. For example, in the Pacific Northwest of North America, the ongoing colonization of the area is evident. To the north is *Amerique Russe*, a nod to the Russian settlements and fur trading outposts. Further south is *Nouvelle Hanovre* and *Nouvelle Georgie*, indicating British claims, largely those made by George Vancouver on his Pacific voyage of 1791-95. Elsewhere, other explorers' presence is noted; James Cook named the Sandwich Islands, or Hawai'i, after Admiralty official Lord Sandwich while on his third voyage (1776-1780).

The only other information shown inland on the land masses are rivers. These are abundant in the Americas and the part of Asia not covered with the title cartouche. In Australia, however, they are non-existent, revealing how little was known about the interior of the continent.

Charting Australia ca. 1800

By contrast, the shores of Australia are thickly labeled and finely drawn. This is thanks to a series of voyages that charted Australia. The most prominent of these were those of Nicolas Baudin and Matthew Flinders around the turn of the nineteenth century. Indeed, Brué served on the Baudin expedition as a teenager and would have been intimately familiar with the hydrography and cartography of the voyage.

When Nicolas Baudin left Le Havre in the *Geographe* in October 1800, he was embarking on a voyage meant to survey the shores of Australia. He was accompanied by the *Naturaliste*, commanded by Captain Jacques Felix Emmanuel Hamelin, whose crew included the young naval officer Louis Freycinet. 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.

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 British naval officer Matthew Flinders in the *Investigator*. Flinders had initially begun his charting of Australia in the southeast in the mid-1790s, where he surveyed and named the Bass



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Strait. By the time he met Baudin, Flinders was on his third Australian surveying mission. He was heading to Sydney, from where he would begin a clockwise circumnavigation of the Australian continent, the first such voyage to ever do so.

Baudin and Hamelin were reunited in Sydney, where both ships had come to recuperate in late 1801. During the course of 1802, the *Geographe* and the *Casuarina*, a survey vessel purchased by Baudin and commanded by Freycinet, 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.

Flinders was not so lucky. On his homeward voyage to Britain in late 1803, Flinders was forced to stop in French-controlled Mauritius due to the poor condition of his ship. As Britain and France were then at war, the governor of the island arrested Flinders, detaining him (in relative comfort) for seven years (1803-1810).

Flinders worked on his charts of Australia while in Mauritius, but he was unable to publish them in full. Instead, the first map of the continent, which would have been a source consulted by Brué, was by Freycinet. It appeared in an atlas of the Baudin expedition, released in 1811.

Charting Australia in the seventeenth century

However, Brué's map also includes older Australian toponyms. These, which are used to describe coastal regions demarcated by dashed lines, are Dutch in origin. The Dutch were the first Europeans to encounter western Australia, in large part due to being blown off course by the roaring winds of the higher latitudes.

In the north of Australia is *Terre D'Carpentarie*, so named in 1623 by Jan Cartensz after Peiter de Carpentier, the VOC governor of the East Indies at that time. Carstensz was not the first Dutchman in this area, however, as Willem Janszoon visited what is today Queensland on his voyage of 1605-6, the first European to encounter Australia. *Terre D'Arnhem*, just to the west, refers to the *Arnhem*, a Dutch East India ship and one of the two ships that sailed with Carstensz, which sighted the area in 1623.

Farther west is *Terre de Witt*, which recalls Gerrit Frederikszoon de Witt, captain of the *Vianen*, which sailed in 1628. Next is *Terre D'Endrath*. The *Endracht* was the second recorded European ship to contact Australia (1616), and the first in western Australia. The *Eendracht* was blown off course en route to the East Indies in that year. It was commanded by Dirk Hartog, whose name is on an island here. The crew commemorated their discovery by erecting a post with a pewter dish inscribed with their ship's



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information—the earliest physical record that historians have of any European landing in Australia.

Terre D'Edels is named for Jacob d'Edel. In the *Amsterdam*, along with Frederik de Houtman in the *Dordrecht*, d'Edel came within sight of the western coast and called the stretch of land *d'Edelsland*. *Terre de Leuwin* is named for the *Leeuwin*, whose crew charted some of the southwest coastline in 1622; Flinders would later name Cape Leeuwin (here *C. Leuwin*), the southwestern-most point on the Australian mainland, after the ship. The final Dutch name for a stretch of coast is *Terre de Nuyts*; Pieter Nuyts, a Dutch navigator, commanded the *Gulden Zeepaert* along the southern coast in 1627.

Detailed Condition: