

Australia on the World Map

1. [Copy of 1606 Map of path of the Duyfken](#)



Map of the islands in Banda Sea and the Nova Guinea region showing the tracks of the Duyfien in 1606. Depth shown by soundings. At foot of map: The discovery of Australia by the yacht Het Duyfien, 1606 - from the secret atlas of the East India Company, c. 1670.

2. [1627 Map of the Land of Eendracht, by Hessel Gerritsz](#)



Gerritsz was the Cartographer in Ordinary to the East India Company, and this map covers the extent of Dutch discoveries 1616-1622 from Cape Leeuwin to Tryal Rocks and Exmouth Gulf detailed from the documents of the Company.

3. [1639 map of SouthEast Asia by Hendrik Hondius](#)



Map of South and Southeast Asia. Northern coast line of New Guinea, southern coast line of Japan and tip of northern Australia is shown.

4. [1647 Map of the Moloccan Islands by Willem Blaeu](#)



The Moloccan Islands were significant Spice Islands to the Dutch as Ternate, Tidore and Gilolo supplied cloves. Bachian provided the Dutch naval base in these islands to maintain their monopolistic control over this spice. Reflecting the area's commercial importance, the seas display both European and local ships, two of which are engaged in battle.

5. [1658 Map of India, by Jan Jansson, taken from Hendrick Doncker Atlas](#)



This map is taken from a very rare sea atlas by the Dutch cartographer, Hendrick Doncker. This copy in the National Library of Australia's collection, of the 1659 edition of Doncker's sea atlas is the only known copy in a public collection. Doncker was a bookseller and publisher in Amsterdam during the 17th Century.

6. [1663 Map, Archipelagus Orientalis, sive Asiaticus by Apud Ioannem Blaeu](#)



Large scale wall-map of Tasman's voyages of 1642-43 and 1644, on which subsequent mapping of Australia was based until James Cook successfully mapped the eastern coast. As well as the more established mapping of south east Asia. The map includes the first sighting of Tasmania by Europeans, specifically the crew of the *Zeehaen*, and the first mapping of New Zealand.

7. [1673 Map from the Typus orbis terrarium, or Ortelius Atlas](#)



Abraham Ortelius was a Flemish cartographer recognised as the creator of the first modern atlas, the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Theatre of the World). He was also the first person to propose that the continents were joined together before drifting to their present positions.

8. [1744 Complete Map of the Southern Continent by Emanuel Bowen](#)



A Complete map of the Southern Continent surveyed by Captain Abel Tasman and depicted by order of the East India Company in Holland in the Stadt House at Amsterdam.

9. [1745 Map of Sunda Strait by Isaac de Graaff](#)



Every VOC ship sent to the Sunda Strait in the Far East had to follow a prescribed route. First they had to sail due south from Holland to the Cape of Good Hope where they carried out minor repairs, supplement their stores and gave the crew some rest. Then they set sail into the Westerlies, continuously blowing trade winds from the west between 36th and

42nd southern parallels, to sail due east 850 miles before turning either due north or north east towards the Sunda Straits.

10. [1751 Map by Sutton Nichols](#)



Double hemispherical map of the world showing Australia and New Zealand charted as a result of Tasman's 1642-43 and 1644 voyages. The east coast of Australia is uncharted. A description signed by "Mr. Witsen Phil. Transact No. 245" warns of the inhospitableness of the known Australian continent.

11. [Map depicting "The part borne by the Dutch in the discovery of Australia 1606-1765"](#)



Whilst this map was published by the Royal Dutch Geographical Society in commemoration of the XXVth anniversary of its foundation, it depicts the Dutch contribution to the discovery of Australia in the Seventeenth century.

12. [1814 Map of Australia by Matthew Flinders](#)



Map showing tracks of Investigator, Cumberland and Porpoise, 1801-03, and meteorological information.