

# Map Matters



Issue 41

Winter/Spring 2021

**This is the 41st edition of *Map Matters*, the newsletter of the Australia on the Map Division of the Australasian Hydrographic Society.**



Dear Readers,

I'm pleased to provide issue 41 of Map Matters herewith. This issue contains again a variety of news and articles related to our main interest, the early discoveries by Europeans of the lands and islands in the eastern Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific.

In last issue I wrote that MM will only be published when there is enough material and happily, I did receive enough. I hope that this will continue to be the case and am optimistic about Map Matters' future.

Robert King researched the name Australia that was bestowed on our continent in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, he details historical evidence going back centuries. His article also finds some other names that had been used throughout history for our part of the globe. The in-depth article has four parts and only part 1 is in this issue. Future issues will contain more of this story.

Trevor Lipscombe provided a summary of research by members of AOTM who, over recent years, examined Cook's Log concerning errors in placements of names assigned by Cook to certain landmarks.

Recently, there have been a number of books published that relate to our areas of interest and I have listed what I could find out about them.

Please send material, news or articles for Map Matters to me at the email address at the bottom of this newsletter. You don't have to be an AOTM member to contribute.

Meanwhile I hope you will all stay healthy, get your Covid shots, and keep away from the virus. Happy Reading.

Marianne Pietersen  
Editor

## NEWS

### W.A. Maritime Museum

In addition to its permanent exhibitions, the **Shipwreck Museum** in Fremantle offers presentations on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays at 2pm, from 23 September 2021 till 30 January 2022.

The series is called [Brickwrecks: Living History](#).

You can step back in time with these Living History presentations as they bring shipwreck stories and their watery demise to life.  
Admission fees apply.

**Another special presentation will be: Shipwrecks After Dark: Lucretia's Lament**

An atmospheric evening where the WA Shipwrecks Museum is brought to life after dark. Enjoy a reimagining of the dark tale of the *Batavia* underneath the ship's timbers by local creatives Genrefonix.

This performance takes inspiration from the dramatic story of Lucretia van den Mylen, a notable young Dutchwoman travelling on board the fateful ship when it foundered on Morning Reef off the WA coast in 1629.

Light and shadow, papercuts and lace, mutiny and battle... this drama of survival is a tale for the ages.

Take a stroll through time on a candlelit tour, and take in the story of WA's most notorious shipwreck.

Date: Saturday 25 September 2021, 7pm - 9pm. Cost: Free, No bookings required.



## Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney

Following the NSW Government's announcement that the lockdown in Greater Sydney will be extended until 11.59 pm Thursday, 30th September, the museum will remain closed.

A variety of on-line activities is being offered:

*Wreck Seeker* is an innovative new on-line game where you become a modern maritime archaeologist:

[https://wreckseeker.sea.museum/?\\_ga=2.69705495.605858985.1631536068-1496893704.1624452508](https://wreckseeker.sea.museum/?_ga=2.69705495.605858985.1631536068-1496893704.1624452508)

Other activities requiring bookings:

**Rediscovering the South Australian: A graphic tale of shipwreck**

Join maritime archaeologist Dr James Hunter as he shares archaeological research related to the *South Australian*, an English barque wrecked in South Australia's Encounter Bay in 1837. Tuesday, 28 September, 4–4.45 pm

For more info and bookings go to: <https://www.sea.museum/>

## Tasman's Anchor

Tasman's anchor, lost off Tasmania in December 1642, is the subject of two articles in the forthcoming AJMA 43, the 2020 volume of the annual Australasian Journal of Maritime Archaeology, published by the Australasian Institute of Maritime Archaeology (AIMA).

p. 71-79: Ruediger Mack, "Tasman's anchor [...]: A reassessment of the anchorage location; three attempts (1994, 1996, 2005) have failed to find it.

p. 103-105: Mick de Ruyter, "The Tasman's Anchor Survey conducted by HMA Ships Diamantina and Huon in October 2005". People interested in reading these may like to contact AIMA direct; the Journal is not listed on JSTOR: [publications@aima-underwater.org.au](mailto:publications@aima-underwater.org.au)

## Aotearoa History Show on youtube

The Aotearoa History Show (Episode 3, Early Encounters) is available on youtube:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XDwH2fMsJa8>

## Polynesian Migration

Polynesian migration routes are the subject of research being carried out at the University of Auckland under the leadership of Professor Ethan Cochrane. Carbon-dating of ceramics is challenging previous research. See:

<http://www.auckland.ac.nz/en/news/2021/06/03/polynesian-migration-theories-challenged-by-new-research.html>

## International maritime trade routes in the 16th & 17th centuries

International maritime trade routes in the 16th & 17th centuries are the subject of a very recent (28 August 2021) instalment of Anton Howes' blog "The Age of Invention".

He writes about the reason for Dutch supremacy. Find it by subscribing (free) at <https://antonhowes.substack.com>

## Orphans of the V.O.C.

In 2017 an exhibition named "Verlander" was opened in the West Frisian Museum in Hoorn, Netherlands, and later toured to S. Africa, Namibia, WA and Indonesia. The subject is the 'Weeskinderen van de VOC' (Orphans of the VOC) and consists of photo portraits by Geert Snoeijer and Nonja Peters.

In 2019 the exhibition returned to Hoorn and a five-minute video about this exhibition can now be found at the link: [Vêrlander on Vimeo](https://vimeo.com/202206059). (<https://vimeo.com/202206059>). The voice-over is in Dutch, and interviewed persons speak in English, Bahassa, Afrikaans and some indigenous languages. There is some English sub-titling. Unfortunately, you have to be logged in as a Vimeo member to see the full videos, but you can listen to and see the introductory bits for free.

The book “Verlander, Forgotten Children of the VOC” by Geert Snoeijer en Nonja Peters contains the photos, quotes and background stories. 128 pp, full colour, hardcover, 170 grams Mat Art paper. 45 euro excl. mailing costs.

It can be ordered from <https://www.leicastoreamsterdam.nl/geert-snoeijer-geert-snoeijer-verlander-the-forgot.html>

VĒRLANDER 'SOMETHING OF NOTHING AT ALL'  
THE REAL PEOPLE AND THE DUITSMANNE



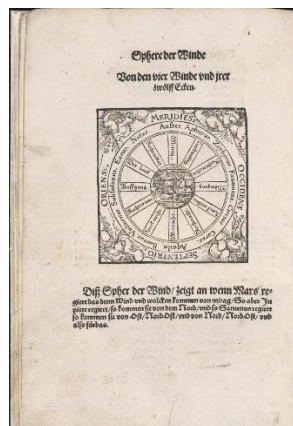
Editor

## ARTICLES

### From Antipodeans to Australians: the inhabitants of Terra Australis

Robert J King

#### Part 1: The Antipodeans



AVSTRALIA.

*Sphaera der Winde*, Cyriacus Jacob zum Barth,  
*Astronomia: Teutsch Astronomiei*, Frankfurt am Main, 1545.

It might be thought obvious that the inhabitants of Terra Australis, the “South Land”, or Australia, would have been called “Australians” but it was long before this name supplanted “Antipodeans” for them. In fact, the shape of Terra Australis itself on the map of the world changed considerably over time.

The first appearance of the name *Australia* as a designation of the Southern Continent appeared in a climatic diagram in a work published in 1545, *Astronomia: Teutsch Astronomei*, by Cyriacus Jacob zum Barth.<sup>1</sup>



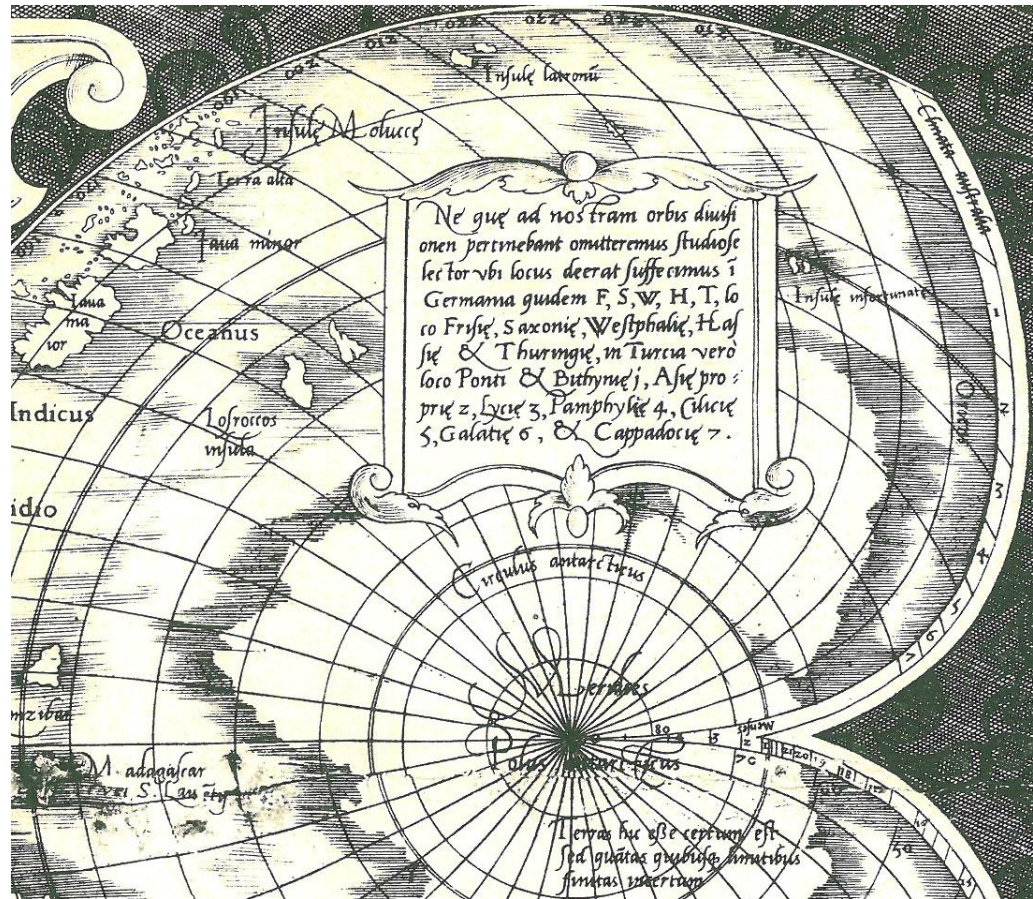
Detail of *Sphere der Winde* above.

The diagram has as its centrepiece a sketch map of the eastern hemisphere of the globe, orientated toward the South, or *Meridies/Mittag*. But the work has an astronomical, rather than geographical bent, as is made clear in the diagram, where *Australia* is governed by *Auster*, the south wind, whence came the name *Australia* (adjective, *australis*=southern). The diagram has an accompanying explanation, which makes clear its astronomical, or astrological, purpose:

Sphere of the winds: of the four winds and their twelve corners. This sphere of wind indicates when Mars rules, because the wind and clouds come from the south. But if Jupiter rules they come from the north, and if Saturn rules they come from east-north-east and north-north-east, and so on.

The term, *climata australia* was used by Gerard Mercator on his world map of 1538, to designate the southern hemisphere. For Mercator and his contemporaries, a

*clima* (plural *climata*) was a zone of the Earth between two latitudes that were at such distance from one another that the length of the longest day in each differed by half an hour from that of its closest neighbour.<sup>2</sup> The northern hemisphere was divided into seven named climates (*climata*); on his map, Mercator simply applied the omnibus term, *climata australia*, derived from the south wind, to all of the southern hemisphere.<sup>3</sup>



Mercator, *Climata Australia*, 1538

The other mapmaker who employed the term *Australia* on maps during this period was Gemma Frisius, Mercator's teacher and collaborator. He created a cordiform wall map in 1540, no copies of which survive, but what is believed to be a reduced version is contained in his 1544 revised version of *Cosmographia* published by Peter Apian. A diagram from his *Cosmographia* explaining the naming of *climata* lines appears on maps from 1545.<sup>4</sup> This book also includes an explanation of *climata* in a separate figure in the text. Both the map and the figure use the term *Climata Australia* to denote the southern latitudes for, as he said: "The old experts in the stars divided the Earth according to latitude into 7 parts, which they called *Climata*".<sup>5</sup>

A world map in the *Liber Floridus* by Lambert of Saint-Omer, which dates from around 1120, is orientated with east on top, with the northern hemisphere depicting the known continents, Asia, Europe, and Africa north of the Equator, to the left and the southern hemisphere to the right. This southern portion of the world, called *Auster*, after the south wind, is divided into the *Plaga australis temperata* (temperate austral region) where, "the philosophers assert that the Antipodeans dwell" (Hanc inhabitare philosophi antipodes autumant) and the *Zona australis frigida inhabitabilis intemperata* (the frigid, intemperate, uninhabitable austral zone).<sup>6</sup>



Auster, the Southern portion of the world in Mapamundi du Liber Floridus by Lambert of Saint Omer, ca 1120

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106–43 BC) used the term *cingulus australis* (southern zone, or belt) in the *Somnium Scipionis* (Dream of Scipio). He said the austral, or southern, climate of the Earth, whose inhabitants were Antipodes, was habitable but quite unconnected with the inhabitants of the northern zone or climate: "Two of them [the five belts or zones that gird and surround the earth] are habitable, of which the austral, where they stand with the soles of their feet pressed against yours [antipodes], has nought to do with your kind".<sup>7</sup>

Saint Augustine (Aurelius Augustinus, 354–430 AD), denied the habitability of the Antipodes with the declaration: "And that there are supposed to be Antipodeans, that is, men on the opposite side of the Earth, where the Sun rises when it falls for us, who tread their footsteps opposite to our feet: there is no reason for belief in them".<sup>8</sup>

But the poet Virgil (70–19 BC) believed the southern temperate zone beyond the Tropic of Capricorn was inhabited. He sang in the *Aeneid* of "A land that lies beyond the stars, beyond the paths of the year and the Sun, where Atlas the Heaven Bearer turns on his shoulder the axis of the world set with blazing stars".<sup>9</sup> The preceding verses said: "This, this is the man you heard so often promised—Augustus Caesar, son of a god [Julius Caesar], who will renew a golden age in Latium, in fields where Saturn once was king, and extend his rule beyond the Garamantes [in Africa] and the Indians".<sup>10</sup>

These verses of Virgil's *Aeneid* were part of the epic poem's prophecy of the expansion of the Roman Empire under the reign of Augustus to include the whole world,

extending to the Antipodes. The “paths” referred to were the Ecliptic, which marks the Sun's yearly movement along the constellations of the Zodiac, and the Equator, so that to go beyond it meant crossing the southernmost extent of the Ecliptic, the Tropic of Capricorn.

Virgil's prophecy was referred to in *De Ora Antarctica per Regem Portugallie pridem inventa* (The antarctic/southern country discovered some time since by the King of Portugal), published by Matthias Ringmann in Strassburg in 1505. This work included as an appendix the *Mundus Novus*, which described the voyage of Amerigo Vespucci, when serving under the King of Portugal, to Brazil in 1501–1502. Ringmann was impressed by the southern, or antipodean location of the new land described by Vespucci, and he wrote in *De Ora Antarctica*:

Virgil, our poet, has sung in his Aeneid of a world that lies beyond the stars, beyond the paths of the year and the sun, where Atlas the heaven bearer turns on his shoulder the axis of the firmament [the Poles] studded with blazing stars.<sup>11</sup> If, until now, anyone should wonder at a thing like this, they will certainly cease to do so when they read attentively what a great man of brave courage nor small experience, Americus Vespuccius, has been the first to relate, not falsely, of a people living toward the south, almost under the Antarctic pole.<sup>12</sup>

Ringmann collaborated with Martin Waldseemüller to produce a map of the world in 1507. One of the four corner legends of the map proclaimed that the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus and Vespucci fulfilled Virgil's prophecy made in the *Aeneid* of a land to be found in the southern hemisphere, to the south of the Tropic of Capricorn:

Many have thought to be an invention what the famous poet said, that “a land lies beyond the stars, beyond the paths of the year and the sun, where Atlas the heaven-bearer turns on his shoulder the axis of the world set with blazing stars”; but now, at last, it proves clearly to have been true. It is, in fact, the land discovered by the King of Castile's captain, Columbus, and by Americo Vesputius, men of great and excellent talent, of which the greater part lies under the path of the year and sun, and between the tropics but extending nonetheless to about nineteen degrees beyond Capricorn toward the Antarctic pole beyond the paths of the year and the sun. Wherein, indeed, a greater amount of gold is to be found than of any other metal.

The Tropic of Capricorn was the southern limit of the Alexandrian mathematician Claudius Ptolemy's *Geography*: nineteen degrees beyond Capricorn is latitude forty-two degrees South, the southernmost extent of *America* shown on Waldseemüller's map.

The Nuremberg mathematician and cosmographer, Johannes Schoener, also apparently drew upon the *Mundus Novus* for the description he gave of the antarctic, or austral continent, which he called *BRASILIE REGIONIS INFERIOR* (Region of Lower Brasilia) on a terrestrial globe he produced in 1520.





Brasile Regionis Inferioris hec existit latus, Joh Schoener, Globe 1520

Understanding of the geography of the world was changed by the first circumnavigation of the world, completed in 1522 by the *Victoria*, the sole surviving vessel of the 1519-1522 expedition of Ferdinand Magellan. The voyage was described in *De Moluccis Insulis*, a letter by Maximilian Transylvanus, secretary to Emperor Charles V, to his uncle, Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg, Archbishop of Salzburg, who had the letter published in Cologne in 1523. Transylvanus' account was drawn upon by Franciscus Monachus in the tract he composed to accompany and explain a globe made under his direction by the goldsmith Gaspard van der Heyden for John Carondelet, head of the privy council of the Imperial Netherlands. Carondelet had the tract published in Antwerp in 1526 under the title, *De Orbis Situ ac Descriptione*.

The tract was in the form of a letter to Carondelet and it constituted a summary of the revised concept of the world's geography following Magellan's expedition. The frontispiece of the published tract was illustrated by sketch map of the globe, a simple outline of both hemispheres. The southern continent occupies a large area of both hemispheres. It is separated from *AMERICA* (South America) by an unnamed Strait of Magellan (the strait is named in the text). On the other side of the strait a shore is shown with indentations, indicating, as explained in the text of the tract, that it represents a land that had been discovered. This part of the continent bears no inscription; the undiscovered part is represented on the map by three straight lines, indicating no more than a notional coastline, and is inscribed: "This part of the country that has been revealed to us by voyages has not yet been seen" (*hec pars ore is nobis navigationibus detecta nundum existit*).<sup>13</sup>

The text of the tract explains:

to the South, land has been found in two places south of America toward the South Pole, stretching in longitude 43 degrees westward, to latitude South sometimes to 54, sometimes 53, sometimes 55 degrees as the topography reveals. Moreover, in the year 1526, a land was discovered at 0 degrees longitude and 52 degrees South latitude, parts of which are empty of inhabitants. The rest of the austral coasts are still hidden in obscurity but it seems to me very likely that that part of the Earth is not covered and

overspread by the ocean. Indeed, it is conjectured and argued that vast and extensive regions and islands lie there, but because of the distances between places and the infertile nature of the soil, they are less frequented.<sup>14</sup>

This was contradictory to the teaching of Saint Augustine, a Doctor of the Church. But Franciscus, a Franciscan friar, wrote that: “Experts in nature and in mathematics deny the Antipodes, a principle put forward by Saint Augustine, in spite of the acumen of his celestial genius; but experience and the sense of our eyes clearly prove the contrary: for under the Equator and beyond, diametrically opposite, there are Antipodes, which our globe and its clearly considered description allows to be known”.

He wrote further: “Has it ever been heard of since the creation of the world that a fleet has circled the whole Earth? But this has been allowed to come to pass by the gods above under the auspices of Charles Caesar. It went so far as to glimpse the Antarctic Pole, unknown lands, seas, people beyond the Equator, the very existence of whom was not long ago a matter for continual conjecture”.<sup>15</sup>

The assertion by Franciscus that Magellan had glimpsed the Antarctic Pole was perhaps an allusion to the constellations about the Antarctic pole, the Greater and Lesser Magellanic Clouds, first described by Magellan. Rather than Virgil, he invoked the more recent prophecy of the Tiburtine Sibyl:

In the year of the nativity of Christ 1520 there was applied to our Prince, Charles, none surpassing in human excellence, the oracle of the Helvetian Sybil, verily in these words: *The confines of the Antipodes shall close the empire and to him Gaul shall bow the neck, to his knee shall suppliant Britain swim with a fleet.*<sup>16</sup> Who, I say, looking at this state of things, would not consider that what the prophet predicted is confirmed for our Caesar? Do not the Antipodes revere Caesar's rule and splendour?

In the *Opusculum Geographicum*, a tract he wrote to accompany the globe he produced in 1533, Johannes Schoener called the Antarctic continent *Brasilia Australis*, under the misapprehension that the Rio de la Plata, reached in a c.1513 Portuguese expedition, was the strait between Brazil and the southern continent. In his tract, drawing upon the description of the Brazilians in the *Mundus Novus*, he wrote:

Brasilia Australis is an immense region toward Antarcticum, newly discovered but not yet fully surveyed, which extends as far as Melacha [Malacca] and somewhat beyond. The inhabitants of this region lead good and honest lives, neither are they Anthropophages [man-eaters] like other barbarous nations. Laws they do not have, nor kings, but venerate their elders and are obedient to them.<sup>17</sup>

There is an obvious correspondence between the image of the world set out by Franciscus Monachus in *De Orbis Situ* and the globe gores known as the Stuttgart Gores (as they are held by the Landesmuseum Württemberg in Stuttgart). They have been attributed to Schoener, but is not certain that he was their author: the description he gave of the globe he made in 1523 fits the Gores and the Gilt Globe.<sup>18</sup> The Stuttgart Gores seem to have been realized in the Gilt Globe titled, *NOVA ET INTEGRA UNIVERSI ORBS*

*DESCRIPSIO*, now held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France, which may in fact be the globe made under Franciscus' direction by the Antwerp goldsmith Gaspard van der Heyden in 1525-1526 for the Chief Privy Counsellor of the Imperial Netherlands, John Carondelet.<sup>19</sup>

Magellan's discovery of Tierra del Fuego in 1520 was taken by Johannes Schoener as confirmation of the existence of the circum-Antarctic continent, the *Terra Australis*, hence the inscription on the Stuttgart Gores: *TERRA AVSTRALIS RECENTER INVENTA AT NONDUM PLENE COGNITA* (Terra Australis, recently discovered but not yet fully known). This inscription does not appear on the Gilt Globe.

On the Stuttgart Gores and on the Gilt Globe, the *Terra Australis* was inscribed with the name *Periscii*, a people described in Strabo's *Geography*.<sup>20</sup> Johannes Schoener said of the Periscii, that they were: "settled under the poles of the world; so-called for the reason that their shadows roll around them like millstones through the course of the year".<sup>21</sup> The Periscii were defined by Strabo as inhabitants of the arctic regions: Schoener applied it also to those in the Antarctic.



The Periscii on the Gilt Globe, ca 1526

The southern continent on the Stuttgart Gores and the Gilt Globe was also inscribed with the names of three regions: *Patalis Regio*, *Psittacorum Terra* (Land of Parrots) and *Brasilie Regio*. The Land of Parrots was drawn from the letter from Giovanni Matteo da Camerino, "il Cretico", secretary of the Venetian Ambassador to Spain and Portugal,<sup>22</sup> describing the discovery by Pedro Alvares Cabral of the *Nova tellus psittacorum* (new land of Parrots) during his voyage to India of 1500-1501.

The letter was published by Fracanzano da Montalboddo in Vicenza in *Paesi Novamente Retrovati*.<sup>23</sup> It was subsequently published in Latin translation by Archangelo Madrignano, where the relevant passage read:

They were borne by a southwest wind beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and reached a new land, which they called that of Parrots, for there they found birds of this kind of incredible size, as they exceeded a cubit and a half in length, multi-coloured: as proof of this we saw two of them. The sailors saw that this was an extensive land, which they believed to be a continent for, as long as they sailed along it for the space of more than two thousand miles no limit was found to such vastness. The country was inhabited by naked men, tall and very well-formed.<sup>24</sup>

Having been driven “by a southwest wind beyond the Cape of Good Hope”, it was fair to infer that the land Cabral and his companions reached was the southern continent, and so it was taken to be by readers of Madrignano’s translation, but in fact he had mistakenly translated “beyond the Cape of Good Hope they discovered a new land towards the southwest” in the original version by Fracanzano da Montalboddo, which referred to Cabral’s visit to the harbour he called Porto Seguro in southern Brazil in April 1500.

Madrignano’s Latin translation was more widely read than the Italian original, so the error persisted. The idea that the country was “inhabited by naked men, tall and very well-formed”, mentioned in Cretico’s letter, which was in fact a description of the inhabitants of Porto Seguro, was also repeated by subsequent cartographers.

The influence of Franciscus Monachus is apparent on the 1531 world map of Oronce Fine, the French King’s Interpreter of Mathematics, which had the same title as the Gilt Globe, *NOVA, ET INTEGRA UNIVERSI ORBIS DESCRIPTIO*. According to the cartographic historian Armand Rainaud, Franciscus Monachus was one of the principal sources for Fine.<sup>25</sup> And in a study of the cartography of Oronce Fine, Victor Langlois concluded that it was indisputable that the author from whom he borrowed the most was Franciscus.<sup>26</sup>

As noted by Jan Denucé, Oronce Fine’s map reflected the views of Monachus, and so was probably a fairly faithful image of his lost globe.<sup>27</sup>

This conclusion was supported by Monique Pelletier: “The great similarity between the world maps by Oronce Fine and the globe by Franciscus Monachus or its follow-up globes confirms that Fine used this as a template”.<sup>28</sup> On Fine’s map, the southern continent bears the inscription: *Terra australis recenter inventa sed nondum plene cognita* (the *Terra Australis* recently discovered but not yet fully known). The southern continent on Schoener’s 1533 globe was inscribed with almost the same words as on Fine’s map, *Terra Avstralis recenter inventa at nondum plene cognita*.

Antoine De Smet also noted the apparent influence of Franciscus’ globe on Fine and Schoener, given the representation of Asia and America as a single continent on all three and the similarity of the inscriptions on the southern continent.<sup>29</sup> It may be that the influence flowed from Schoener’s 1523 globe to Franciscus Monachus and Oronce Fine.

Caspar Vopell produced a globe in Cologne in 1536, also apparently influenced by Oronce Fine's map, on which the southern continent was inscribed, *TERRA AVSTRALIS recenter inventa sed nondum plene cognita Anno 1499*.<sup>30</sup> By implication this attributed its discovery to Amerigo Vespucci during his second voyage.<sup>31</sup>

Vopell produced a world map in 1545, on which the southern continent was inscribed: *Terra Avstralis recenter inventa anno 1497 sed nondum plene cognita* (the austral land recently discovered in the year 1497 but not yet fully known). This by implication attributed its discovery to the first voyage of Amerigo Vespucci.

Three regions were named on this southern continent: *Patalis Regio*, *Psittacorum Terra* (Land of Parrots) and *Brasilie Regio*. All three had previously appeared on the Stuttgart Gores and on the c.1524-1528 Gilt Globe. The *Patalis Regio* and *Brasilie Regio*, but not the Land of Parrots, had appeared on Fine's world map of 1531. Fine and Schoener had followed Pierre d'Ailly's 1483 work, *Ymago Mundi*, in displacing the Region of Patala from its correct location at the mouth of the Indus river to the south of the Tropic of Capricorn.<sup>32</sup>

On Vopell's map, *Brasilie Regio* bore the inscription, apparently drawn from the *Mundus Novus*, Cretico's letter and Schoener's *Opusculum Geographicum*: "The Region of Brazil: this place has a most clement climate. In this country dwell tall, naked and handsome men; they are quite without laws or kings and only their elders are venerated by them".<sup>33</sup>



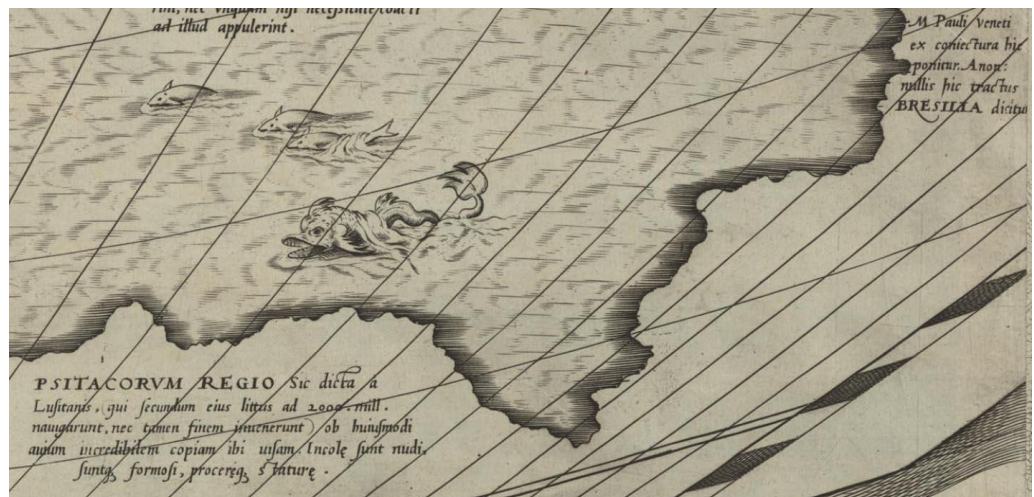
Brasielie Regio, Vopell, 1536

Hieronymo Girava Tarragones drew on Vopell's world map for a book he published in 1556, in which he declared that the Earth could be "everywhere explored

and inhabited, both under the Pole and the Equator, and that it would be possible to trade with all of them and with the Antipodes, contrary to the opinion of the ancient cosmographers".<sup>34</sup> Girava noted that Tierra del Fuego was part of the north coast of the southern continent, which had been explored as far as 60 degrees South and found to be uninhabited. He insisted, though, that it was habitable and was thought to extend far towards the Antarctic Pole.

He thought the continent reached in the west to the Moluccas and it remained the only part of the Earth to be explored. Its eastern part was called Brasilia, where men went about naked: "neither have they Kings or Lords but are governed by their elders". Its corresponding western part was called the Kingdom of Patalia. Tierra del Fuego had two principal capes by which to navigate through the strait from the Atlantic to the South Sea namely, Cape Fuegos to the east and Cape Deseado to the west, at about latitude 53 degrees South. Girava can be seen to have relied on those accounts that, as explained above, erroneously located Brasilia Inferior and the Region of Patala in Terra Australis.

Abraham Ortelius produced a world map in 1564 on which, following Vopell, he identified the *Brasilie Regio* with the *PSITTACORVM REGIO* (the Land of Parrots) "So called," he said, "by the Portuguese who, according to them sailed along its coast for 2,000 miles without finding its limit, because of the incredible size of those birds seen there".<sup>35</sup> As Vopell and, before him, Johannes Schoener, had said of *Brasilie Regio*, Ortelius said: "The inhabitants are naked, and are handsome and tall in stature".<sup>36</sup>



Psitacorum Regio, Ortelius, 1564

By the end of the sixteenth century, therefore, there had been several names used for the inhabitants of the Southern Continent, or parts thereof: the Periscians; the inhabitants of the Regio Patalis, or Patalians; those of Brasilia Inferior or the Land of Parrots; and, still most commonly, the Antipodeans. Under whatever name, they were described as naked, handsome and tall, and living freely.

RJK

**(End of Part 1, to be continued with Part 2 next issue)**

## Footnotes:

1. *Sphere der Winde*, Cyriacus Jacob zum Barth, *Astronomia: Teutsch Astronomei*, Frankfurt am Main, 1545; At: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230899009> ; Damian Cole, "Australia in 1545: Cyriaco Jacob zum Barth, *Astronomia: Teutsch Astronomei*", David Pool (ed.), *Mapping Our World: Terra Incognita to Australia*, Canberra, National Library of Australia, 2013, pp.98-99; Peter Stockinger, *A German Stargazer's Book of Astrology*, Oxford, Mandrake of Oxford, 2014.
2. George Sarton, review of Ernst Honigmann, *Die sieben Klimata und die πόλεις ἐπίσημοι* (Heidelberg, 1929), *Isis*, vol. 14, no. 1, 1930, pp. 270–276.
3. Gerhard Mercator, map of the world, 1538; downloadable at: <http://www.wdl.org/en/item/6766/view/1/1/>
4. Philip Clarke, Jacqueline Clarke, "Putting 'Australia' on the map", *The Conversation*, 11 August 2014. At: <https://findanexpert.unimelb.edu.au/news/3865-putting-%27australia%27-on-the-map>
5. "Astrorum periti apud veteres, terram secundum latitudinem in 7 partes divisere, quas Climata appellarunt"; Petrus Apian et Gemmma Frisius, *Cosmographia, siue Descriptio vniversi Orbis*, Antwerp, Beller, 1584, cap. vi, *De Climatibus*, p.15.
6. Danielle Lecoq, « La mappemonde du Liber Floridus », *Imago Mundi*, no.39, 1987, pp.9-49, pp.14, 17; *Mapamundi du Liber Floridus de Lambert of Saint-Omer*, c.1120. At: <http://www.myoldmaps.com/early-medieval-monographs/217-lambert-of-st-omer/>
7. "Duo [cingulis] sunt habitabiles, quorum australis ille, in quo qui insistent adversa vobis urgent vestigia, nihil ad vestrum genus"; Cicero, *De Re Publica*, lib.vi, cap.xx, 21. Alfred Hiatt, "Terra Australis and the Idea of the Antipodes", Anne M. Scott (ed), *European Perceptions of Terra Australis*, Ashgate Publishing, 2012, pp. 18–10.
8. "Quod vero et Antipodas esse fabulantur, id est homines a contraria parte terrae, ubi sol oritur, quando occidit nobis, adversa pedibus nostris calcare vestigia: nulla ratione credendum est". Aurelius Augustinus, *De Civitate Dei*, 16, Caput IX, "An inferiorem partem terrae, quae nostrae habitationi contraria est, Antipodas habere credendum sit" (On whether we are to believe that there are Antipodeans, who live on the opposite side of the Earth to where we live).
9. "iacet extra sidera tellus, extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum"; Virgil, *Aeneid*, VI. 795–7.
10. *hanc aspice gentem / Romanosque tuos. hic Caesar et omnis luli / progenies magnum caeli ventura sub axem. / hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis, / Augustus Caesar, divi genus, aurea condet / saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva / Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos / proferet imperium.* Virgil, *Aeneid*, VI. 795–7; Riggs Alden Smith, *The Primacy of Vision in Virgil's Aeneid*, Austin, University of Texas Press, 2013, p.87.
11. *iacet extra sidera tellus, / extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas / axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.* Virgil, *Aeneid*, VI. 795–7.
12. *Quam rem siquis forte miratus fuit hactenus, desinet certe identidem facere, ubi leget attentius quae Albericus Vesputius magni vir ingenii nec minoris experientiae de populo austrum versus sub antarctico quasi polo de gente primus non falso prodidit.* Ringmann Matthias, (1505). *De Ora Antarctica per Regem Portugallie pridem inventa* [The antarctic country discovered some time since by the King of Portugal], Strassburg, 1505, title page.

13. This inscription was mistranslated in Henry Harrisse, *The Discovery of North America: A Critical, Documentary, and Historic Investigation*, London and Paris, 1892, p.552; see Robert J. King, 'Franciscus Monachus' Southern Continent, in his own words', *The Globe*, no.81, pp.101-104.
14. Franciscus Monachus' (c.1526), *De Orbis Situ ac Descriptione* (Concerning the Situation and Description of the Globe), Antwerp, Martijn Keyzer for Roland Bollaert; translation by Robert J. King, *The Globe*, no.86, 2019, pp.43-69; and Robert J. King, "Franciscus Monachus and the c.1529 Paris Gilt Globe", *The Globe*, no.86, 2019: pp 19-42.
15. Franciscus Monachus, *De Orbis Situ*.
16. The prophecy of Sibylla Tiburtina was said to have been found in 1520, carved on a marble slab uncovered by a landslide in Switzerland; Richard Bulkeley, *Prophetical Extracts*, London, Terry, 1689, p.37.
17. Johannes Schoener, *Ioannis Schöneri...Opusculum Geographicum*, Norimberga [Nuremberg], 1533, II Pars, Cap.XX, *De Regionibus extra Ptolemaeum: Brasiliae Novae Terrae Annotatio*.
18. Johannes Schöner, *De Nuper... repertis Insulis ac Regionibus*, 1523; in Charles Henry Coote (ed.), *Johann Schöner, Professor of Mathematics at Nuremberg, a Reproduction of His Globe of 1523, Long Lost: His Dedicatory Letter to Reymer Von Streytperck, and the "De Molvccis" of Maximilianus Transylvanus*, translated by Henry Newton Stevens, London, H. Stevens, 1888, pp.53, 95-100.
19. King, *The Globe*, no.86, 2019: pp 19-42.
20. Strabo, *Geography*, Book II, chap.5, para.43.
21. Schoener, 1533: Pt.I, cap.xi.
22. Donald Weinstein, *Ambassador from Venice: Pietro Pasqualigo in Lisbon, 1501*, Minneapolis, Minnesota UP, 1960, p.29.
23. "di sopra dal capo de Bonasperanza verso garbin hanno scoperto una terra nova, la chiamano de li Papaga; per essergene di longeza de brazo i & mezo di varii colori: de li quali ne havemo visto doi: iudicando questa terra ester terra ferma perche scoseno per costo pius de do M miglia ne mai trovanoo fine: habitano homini nudi & formosi" (Beyond the Cape of Good Hope they discovered a new land towards the southwest, which they called the Land of Parrots, because some are found there which are a cubit and a half in length, of various colours. We saw two of these. They judged that this was mainland because they ran along the coast more than two thousand miles but did not find the end of it. It is inhabited by naked and handsome people); Fracanzano da Montalboddo, *Paesi Novamente Retrovati*, Vicenza, 1507, cap. cxxv.
24. "Supra caput bone spei lebegio vecti vento: nacti sunt novam tellurem: quam appellarunt psitocorum: quoniam in ibi iveniuntur alites huiusmodi incredibilis proceritatis: utpote qui bracium & dimidium longitudine excedunt: multiugi coloris: duos nos vidimus: qui fidem rei prebent. Nautae itaque ubi conspexere latam plagam: credidere continentem: propterea adnavigarunt tantisper: donec terrae spacium duum milium miliarium superarunt: nec tamen finis est repertus tante vastitatis: plagam incolunt viri nudi: & proceri formosique admodum": Fracanzano da Montalboddo, *Itinerarium Portugallensium e Lusitania in Indiam et inde in occidentem et demum ad aquilonem*, translation by Archangelo Madrignano, Mediolanum [Milan], Scinzenzeler, 1508, cap. cxxv, fol. lxxv'-lxxvvi'.
25. Armand Rainaud, *Le Continent Austral: Hypothèses et Découvertes*, Paris, Colin, 1893, p.283.
26. "Il est incontestable que l'auteur auquel il [Oronce Fine] a le plus emprunté, c'est le moine François (Franciscus Monachus)"; Victor Langlois, "Étude sur deux cartes d'Oronce Fine de 1531 et 1536", *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, vol.15, 1923, pp. 83-97, n.b. p.85.



27. Jan Denucé, "Eenige onzer minder bekende kartografen uit het begin der XVIe eeuw", *Handelingen van het eerste Taal- en Geschiedkundig Congres gehouden te Antwerpen den 17-18-19 September 1910*, Antwerpen, 1910, pp.258-267, p.260.
28. "Die grosse Ähnlichkeit zwischen den Weltkarten von Oronce Fine und dem Globus von Franciscus Monachus oder dessen Folgegloben bestätigt, dass Fine diese als Vorlage nahm"; Monique Pelletier, "Die herzförmigen Weltkarten von Oronce Fine", *Cartographica Helvetica*, Heft 12, Juli 1995, pp. 27–37, n.b. p.34.
29. Antoine De Smet, 'L'Orfevre et Graveur Gaspar Vander Heyden et la Construction des Globes à Louvain dans le premier tiers du XVIe siècle', *Der Globusfreund*, no.13, 1964, pp.38-48, n.b. pp.43-4.
30. An exemplar of Vopell's 1536 globe is held at Tenri University Library, Nara; Takeo Oda 織田武雄, "天理図書館蔵 Vopell の地球儀について" (Vopell's terrestrial globe at Tenri University Library), *ビブリア: 天理図書館報, Biblia: Tenri Library Bulletin*, 23, 1962, p.449.
31. *NOVA & INTEGRA VNIVERSI ORBIS DESCRIPTIO*, Vopell's terrestrial globe of 1536: Baltimore Museum of Art, 1952: item 109; H.P. Kraus, *Choice Manuscripts, Books, Maps and Globes Important for the History of European Civilization and the Discovery of America*, Catalogue 561951, no.5, pl.3; Leonard Korth, "Die Kölner Globen des Kaspar Vopelius von Medebach (1511–1561)," *Zeitschrift für Vaterländische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde* 42, pt.2, 1884, pp.169–78.
32. "secundum Plinium habitationem esse sub Capricorni tropico & ultra. Nam regio Pathalis insula dicitur habens portum celeberrimum ubi umbre solum in meridie cadunt, ergo habitatores ei habent semper Solem ad Aquilonem....Dico igitur frons Indie meridianus pellitur ad tropicum Capricorni propter regionem Pathalis" (according to Pliny we find there to be habitation under the Tropic of Capricorn and beyond. For the island called the Regio Pathalis has a well-known port where the Sun's shadow falls southward, therefore the inhabitants always have the Sun to their North... I say therefore that the southern side of India extends to the Tropic of Capricorn near the region of Pathalis); Petrus de Alyaco, / Pierre d'Ailly, *Ymago Mundi*, Louvain 1483, cap.xi, xv. See also Alfred Hiatt, *Terra Incognita: Mapping the Antipodes before 1600*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2008, p.182, n.103.
33. BRASILIE REGIO: Haec clementissime coeli temperiem habet. Hanc plagam incolunt viri nudi & proceri, formosique admodum legem non habentes neque regem solummodo seniores venerantur; Caspar Vopell, *Nova et Integra Vniversalisque Orbis Totivs Ivxta Germanvm Neotericorvm Traditionem Descriptio*, (A New Complete and Universal Description of the Whole World, according to the Modern German Tradition), Colonia [Cologne], 1545; the 1558 Venice re-print is on-line at: <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL:1196240?buttons=y>
34. Hieronymo Girava Tarragones, *Dos Libros de Cosmographia*, Milan, 1556, p.225.
35. Psitacorvm Regio: sic à Lusitanis appellatur ob incredibilem earum auium ibidem magnitudem, Abraham Ortelius, *Typvs Orbis Terrarvm*, Antwerp, 1570. On-line at: <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-231198238/view>
36. Abraham Ortelius, *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis juxta Neotericorum Traditiones Descriptio*, Antwerp, 1564; State Library of New South Wales, Mitchell Map Collection, M2 100/1564/1. On-line at Universität sbibliothek Basel, Kartenslg AA 6-7: [http://www.e-rara.ch/bau\\_1/content/titleinfo/3945904](http://www.e-rara.ch/bau_1/content/titleinfo/3945904)

## Lt James Cook's misplaced Landmarks of the coasts of Victoria and New South Wales, Australia

Trevor C Lipscombe

### Introduction

This article provides an account of recently published research by members of Australia on the Map, the history and heritage Division of the Australasian Hydrographic Society, much of it also appearing in earlier editions of Map Matters. A detailed summary can be found online at [www.jamescookheritagetrail.com.au](http://www.jamescookheritagetrail.com.au)

It reveals that more than 20% of the 28 land features named by Cook on the coasts of Victoria and New South Wales are not in his intended locations, and appear in the wrong place on today's maps and charts. As a result, we believe that it is only now, 250 years after Cook's voyage, that we have an accurate published record of what Cook actually saw and named on these coasts in 1770.

These findings have wider implications. Other coasts charted by Cook, and particularly that of Queensland, may harbour similar errors. And what of other navigators from an age where navigational techniques lacked today's precision? The emerging insights from the research reported here provide evidence of how such misplacements occurred, and potentially inform further enquiry.

### The Cook Bicentenary 1970 - perpetuating important misplacements

Controversy about the correct location of Cook's named land features on the coast of Victoria can be dated back to at least 1850, and 1794 in New South Wales, and many of the current misplacements date from before 1800. Perhaps the most well-known and controversial of these are Point Hicks, Victoria, and Point Danger at the New South Wales/Queensland border, the start and end points of our research. While it is a simple matter for anyone with seafaring knowledge and access to primary data from Cook's voyage to establish Cook's intentions at both these places, there is still a general belief that these names are on today's maps where Cook intended them to be.

Unfortunately, the evidence of experienced navigators and surveyors was ignored at the Cook Bicentenary 'celebrations' in 1970 and the errors at Point Hicks and Point Danger were more firmly cemented.

At today's Point Danger a Cook Memorial and Lighthouse was erected at great expense, the largest Cook memorial on Australia's coast. Cook's Journal clearly shows that his Point Danger is further south at Fingal Head.<sup>1</sup>

Recognising that the reef there represents a considerable hazard to ships, he takes considerable pains to describe its location. He describes the breakers as stretching off 6 miles from a point under which there is a small island. He helpfully names this point as Point Danger. To confirm its position, he gives a bearing for Mount Warning from

the breakers. The present Point Danger lies about 5km north from the breakers and from it Mount Warning is on a different bearing. The point Cook describes is today's Fingal Head (at Tweed Heads, New South Wales), from which Mt Warning is on the bearing that Cook gives. The small island, today's Cook Island, lies 650m offshore and north east of Fingal Head. There are no breakers or an island off today's Point Danger.

Surveyor John Oxley apparently comprehended this in 1823, but a later seaman had other ideas and placed it where it is today, another accident of history.<sup>2</sup>

At today's Point Hicks the Premier of Victoria, Sir Henry Bolte, in April 1970 on the advice of historians, and despite protests from experienced mariners, proclaimed that the point on which he stood, Cape Everard, was Cook's Point Hicks, the name it still bears. Cook put his Point Hicks out at sea, some way from real land.<sup>3</sup>

Along with many other navigators before and since, Cook had been deceived by apparent land in the form of cloudbanks, and the 'feature' he had named Point Hicks was in fact part of a cloudbank. While historians and lay persons could not believe that Cook, perhaps the greatest navigator of his time, could have made such an error, navigators, the real experts in such matters, knew what had happened.

There is plenty of evidence from Cook's era to the present day of this phenomenon, and of its enduring nature. Cook's own data shows that he was consistently deceived in the same quarters on three separate occasions between 6 a.m. and noon on 20 April 1770, the day of his first sighting of the Australian coast.<sup>4</sup>

Sadly, there is little interest today in righting these and other wrongs, and the chances of Cook's names being applied to his intended locations have receded considerably since 1970.

### **Restoring Cook's Legacy – researching and publishing the misplacements**

Research has involved close examination of primary sources from Cook's and later voyages and surveys, contemporary maps and charts, and ground and/or aerial truthing of the named land features. Of Cook's 28 named features on the coasts of Victoria and New South Wales six are in the wrong place on today's maps (Point Hicks and Ram Head in Victoria; and in New South Wales, Cape St George and Long Nose at Jervis Bay; Broken Bay, north of Sydney; and Point Danger).

Three others are in the right place on today's maps but believed by some to be elsewhere (Cape Howe, Cape Dromedary and Red Point (Port Kembla)). Black Head, north of Port Stephens, does not appear on today's maps.

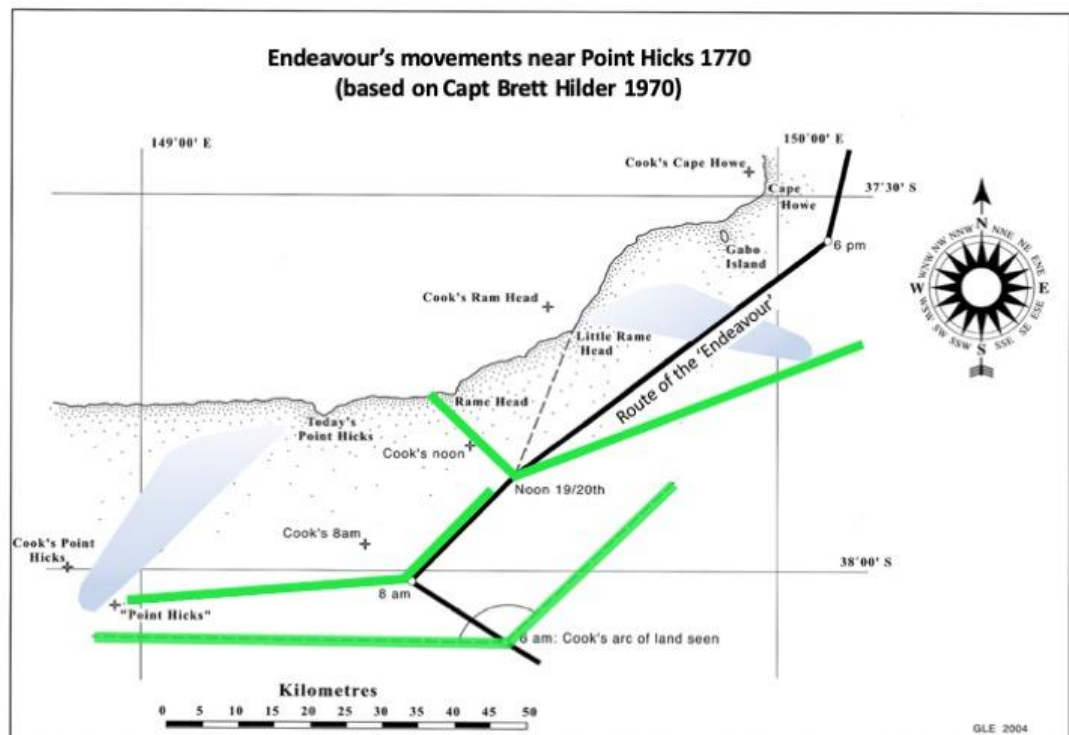
Articles tracing how each of these misplacements came about, and pinpointing Cook's intended locations, have been published without challenge in a range of journals. This research has now been brought together in one place on a website

[www.jamescookheritagetrail.com.au](http://www.jamescookheritagetrail.com.au)

This website provides the correct locations and a brief description of Cook's 28 named features and also includes several land features which Cook described but did not name (e.g. Brush Island, Bare Island). References to the published articles are included. The website encourages visits to these sites, many of which remain much as they would have appeared to Cook as he sailed by 250 years ago. They form an important and unacknowledged aspect of Australia's maritime heritage.

### How did these misplacements of Cook's named land features come about?

We have seen from the two examples already provided, Point Hicks and Point Danger, that in both these cases misplacement is a result of failure to examine the evidence that Cook provides. Cook's *Endeavour* Journal descriptions are often detailed, providing physical descriptions, bearings, coordinates, soundings, and other clues. For example, it is only recently that it has been appreciated that at Point Hicks Cook provides three vital sets of information about the extent of apparent land visible, at 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 12 noon. Together, these demonstrate that for six hours Cook was consistently seeing 'land' in the same quarters where there was no land. This evidence considerably strengthens the case for the cloudbank hypothesis, which so many non-mariners have refused to accept.



*Endeavour's* movements near Point Hicks 1770 plotted against the real coast line (Hilder, 1970).<sup>5</sup> Cook's positions for Point Hicks, Ram Head and Cape Howe are shown. These reflect minor errors in Cook's estimates of his position due to the limitations of the navigational technology of the time. Green V lines show the extent of 'land' seen at 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and noon according to the *Endeavour* Journal. Approximate areas of cloudbank or illusions of land are also shown.

A recurring theme in the misplacements is a failure to appreciate Cook's reasons for naming these land features. James Cook did not just sprinkle place names on his chart, or seek to name every headland. His practical purpose in naming land features was to assist later navigators on the coast to determine their position.

In Cook's day most captains lacked Cook's advanced navigation skills. Many rarely ventured out of sight of land, and followed coasts, relying on earlier charts and drawings of prominent features (coastal views), to ascertain their position.

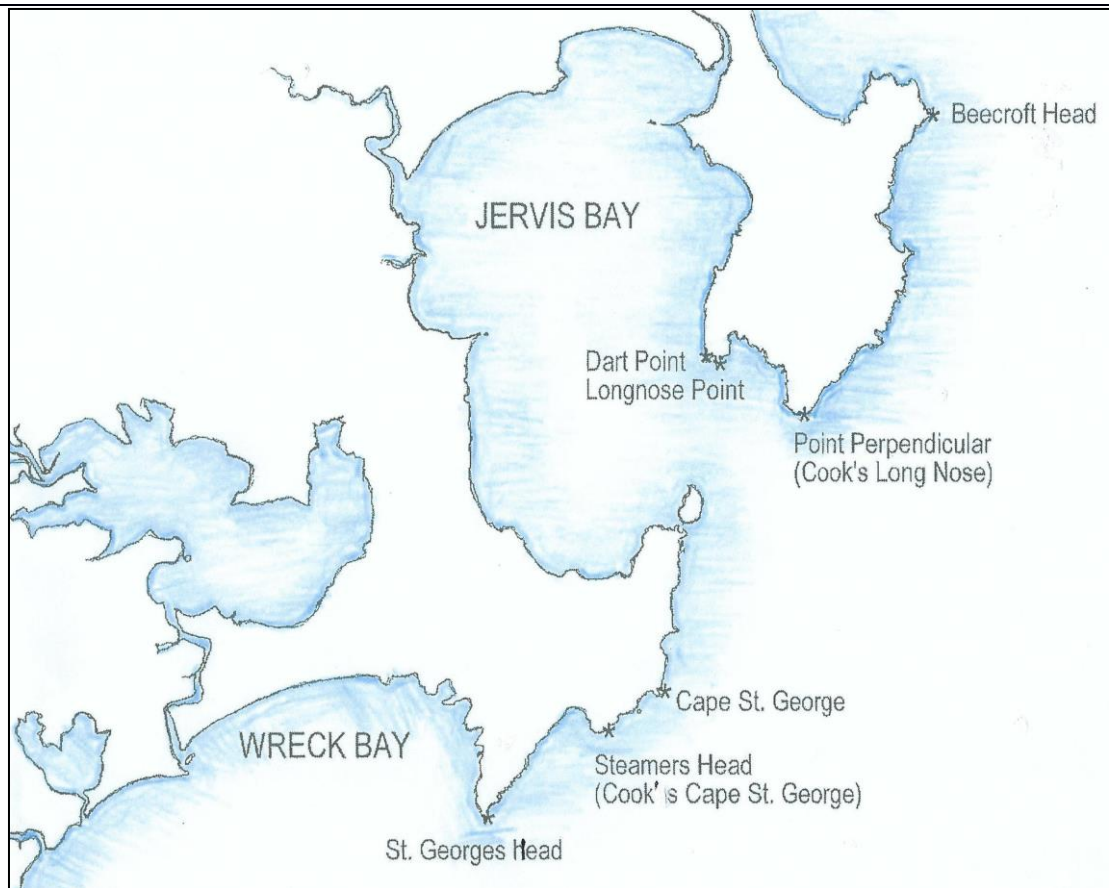
As such Cook's named features formed an important maritime safety aid. For these reasons the land features he named are prominent and usually easily recognised from well out to sea, being distinctive mountains or cliffs, notable islands or trends of the coast. These features are truly Cook Landmarks. As forerunners to the modern lighthouse or navigation light, it should be no surprise that many of them today are sites for navigation safety aids.

Other misplacements result from a failure to appreciate Cook's position relative to the named landmark when it was named. When he reached the Australian coast, Cook had been away from England for 20 months, his crew was 'sighing for roast beef', *Endeavour* was far from sea worthy, and heading to Batavia (today's Jakarta) for urgent repairs. There was no time for a detailed survey, and safety on an unknown coast decreed that he should sail well offshore, to avoid shallow waters and being driven onto a lee shore. The two misplacements at Jervis Bay, Cape St George and Long Nose are both examples that have as their cause a failure to appreciate this elementary fact.<sup>6</sup>

Today's Cape St George is a low grassy point rising to about 40m above sea level. Cook's *Endeavour* journal data show that he was 19nm out at sea when he named this Cape:

...being then by obsern in the Latde of 35 degrees 10 minutes S and Longde 208 degrees 51 minutes W. A point of land which I named Cape St George we having discover'd it on that Saints day, bore West distant 19 Miles ...

Today's Cape St George has been placed on the coast at 35.10 S, but it would not have been visible from Cook's position because of the curvature of the earth. Even if it had been visible, it is not a distinctive landmark and it is unlikely that Cook would have named it. Just to the south of today's Cape St George lies Steamers Head, a 135m sandstone cliff, and there is little doubt that, allowing for a small error of his estimation of latitude, this was what Cook named. Two days earlier, north of Batemans Bay, he had named a similarly distinctive feature at Point Upright.



**Jervis Bay place names on today's map. (Map by Shibu Dutta)**

On 25 April 1770 the *Endeavour* journal records:

About 2 leagues to the northward of Cape St George the Shore seems to form a bay which appeared to be shelterd from the NE winds but as we had the wind it was not in my power to look into it... The north point of this bay on account of its figure I named Long Nose, Latitude 35 degrees 4 minutes S.

The most distinctive feature of the entrance to Jervis Bay is the northern head, a long and sheer cliff face 80m high meeting the bay at today's Point Perpendicular. Cook's chart and journal show that he was three or four leagues offshore, between 16 and 22 kms. From that distance he would have been able to clearly see Point Perpendicular but not today's Longnose Point, a low peninsula within the bay itself, and about three kilometres to its north west.

Awareness of Cook's purpose in naming land features makes it evident that Point Perpendicular, and the sandstone cliffs extending to its north, is the feature that Cook saw and named as Long Nose.



**Point Perpendicular from the seaward with Longnose Point beyond. The far shore of the bay is just visible at the top of this photo. (Photo by Brian Kendrick, [www.lightstormphotography.com.au](http://www.lightstormphotography.com.au))**

Following his whaleboat voyage along this coast in 1797-8, sailing close to the shore, George Bass decided that today's Longnose Point was the Long Nose of James Cook:

...it must be readily granted by any one who has seen the place that when to the southward of the bay, which was Capt. Cook's situation when he speaks of Long Nose as forming its northern extremity, then Point Perpendicular has no visible appearance of a projection or point, but seems to be in a line with the rest of the cliffs; whereas Cuckold's Point, as Capt. Bowen has called it, is so conspicuous as not to fail of being remarked as a point, notwithstanding its being some distance within the entrance of the bay. It may therefore, I imagine, be fairly concluded that the Cuckold's Point of Capt. Bowen is the Long Nose Point of Capt. Cook...<sup>7</sup>

Bass's Long Nose Point (note that he has added 'point' to Cook's name) is indeed a point but it is very low lying and could not have been seen by Cook from his position far out to sea. Bass's error was perpetuated on Admiralty charts by Flinders and Stokes and has appeared on hydrographic charts to this day. The few modern accounts by historians of the area that mention the feature also accept Bass's placement of Cook's Long Nose.

### **Conclusion**

Lt James Cook named 28 landmarks on the coasts of Victoria and New South Wales in 1770. More than 20% of them are in the wrong place on today's maps, and a further 10% are correctly placed but believed by some to be elsewhere. These misplacements and misunderstandings have largely arisen from failure to examine the evidence that Cook provides for the correct location of his named land features, failure to understand

Cook's purpose in naming land features, and failure to take account of Cook's position when naming a landmark.

Given the high rate of misplacements of Cook landmarks on the coasts of Victoria and New South Wales, it seems likely that further research might demonstrate misplacements on the coast of Queensland and also in other parts of the world, both for Cook and other early chart makers. Emerging insights from the research presented here suggest methods for detecting further misplacements on maps and charts from an era when hydrographic technologies were less precise than they are today.

---

### References

1. Beaglehole, J.C. *The Journals of Captain James Cook on his Voyages of Discovery, Vol 1 The Voyage of the Endeavour*, Cambridge University Press for the Hakluyt Society. 1955. Page 302.
2. Gerritsen, R. "A Dangerous Point: Fingal Head and Point Danger" in *Placenames Australia*, September, 2013.
3. Lipscombe, Trevor. "The Point Hicks Controversy: The Clouded Facts" in *Victorian Historical Journal*. 2014, Vol. 85, no. 2. Pages 232-253; and  
Lipscombe, Trevor. "Lt James Cook on the coast of Victoria 1770" in *Victorian Historical Journal*, 2018. Vol. 89, no.1. Pages 137-151.
4. Lipscombe, Trevor. "Why has the error of Cook's Point Hicks endured? Part 1," in *Cook's Log*. 2020. Vol. 43, no. 1. Pages 33-35.
5. Hilder, Brett. "Point Hicks: Land or Illusion of Land" in *Victorian Historical Magazine*. 1970. Vol. 41. Pages 285-97.
6. Lipscombe, Trevor. "Where are Cook's Cape St George and Long Nose?" in *Cook's Log*. 2018. Vol. 41, no. 2.
7. Bass, George. "Mr Bass's Journal in the Whaleboat, between 3<sup>rd</sup> of December, 1797 and the 25<sup>th</sup> of February, 1798" in *Historical Records of New South Wales (HRNSW)*. 1895. Vol. 3. Page 332.

TCL

## BOOKS

### The Christian Slaves of Depok

AOTM member Nonja Peters has been spending a lot of time in Indonesia and Netherlands, researching and writing on this subject, which was published in August 2021. The hardcover book comes with a stunning photo cover.

This book recounts the little-known history of Cornelis Chastelein, a high-ranking official of the Dutch East India Company and the 150-200 slaves he purchased from slave markets around South-East Asia, to work his landed estates in the Batavian (Jakarta) hinterlands. It traces the making and unravelling of his dream to create a self-sustaining



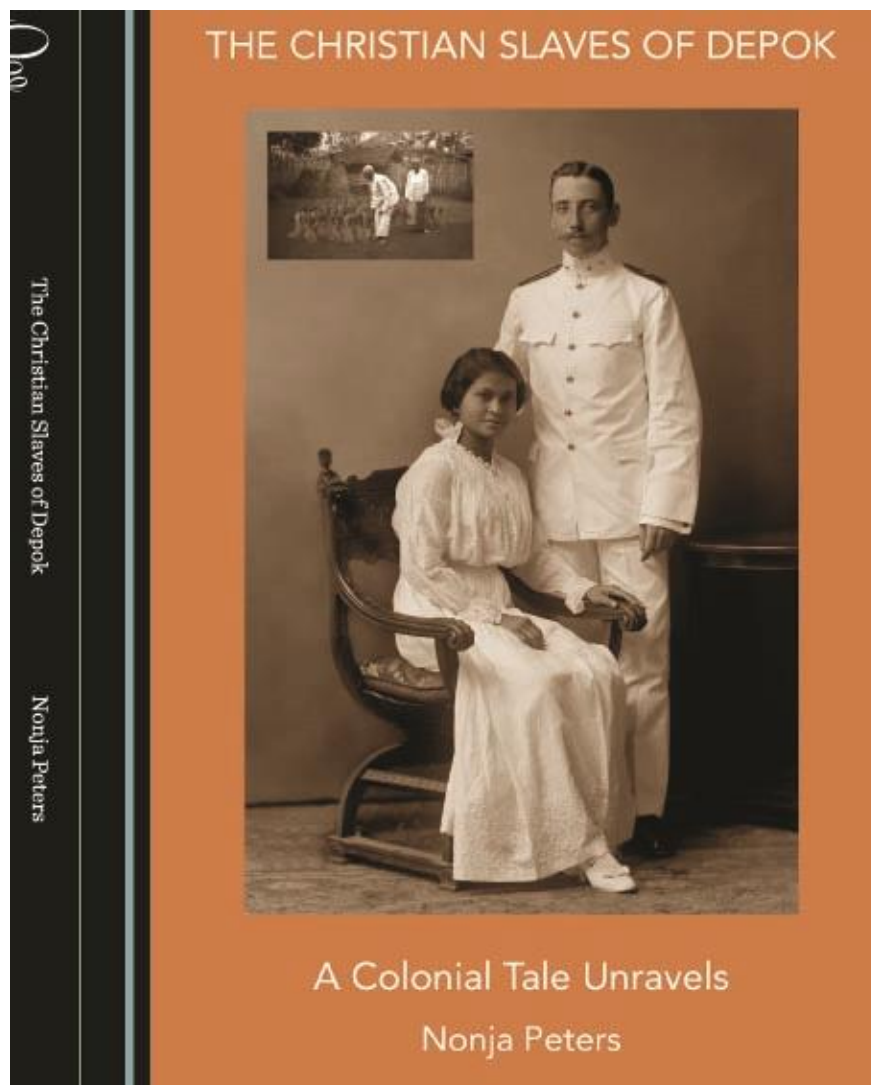
Christian community of freed slaves in the midst of a Muslim stronghold. To this end, on his death on 28 June 1714, he freed most of his slaves, and bequeathed those who had embraced Christianity, his 1244-hectare Depok estate in 'collective ownership.'

The book isolates behaviours and events that influenced these Depokers lives after Chastelein's death, such as endogamy, religion, war, revolution and diaspora. Its main characters are the missionaries bent on the Depokers Dutchification, the Japanese invaders who demanded obedience to their 'Asia for the Asians' thinking, and the Indonesian Pemuda (freedom fighters), who insisted Depokers throw their weight behind the Independence movement.

Enslavement made the Depokers inbetweeners. In the Netherlands, they were considered Indonesian, and the Dutch to whom they thought they belonged, painfully excluded them. Following the transfer of sovereignty, the Republic of Indonesia confiscated the rice fields of those that stayed and labelled them Belanda Depok (black Hollanders).

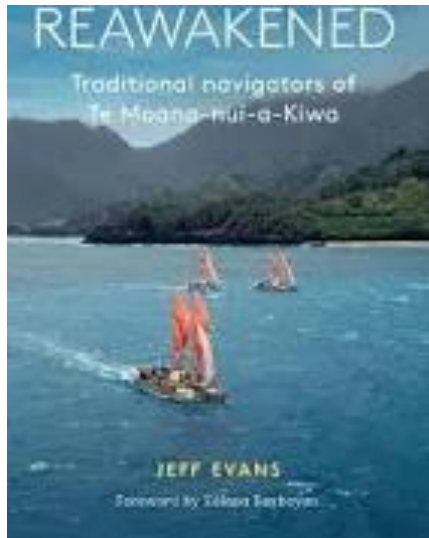
The history of the Depokers is a tale of survival in the face of adversity, that takes in the dying embers of the Netherlands East Indies and the birth of Indonesia.

*"The Christian Slaves of Depok: A Colonial tale Unravels."* Newcastle upon Tyne: UK, Cambridge Scholars Press. Inpress.



ISBN: 1-5275-7082-7  
ISBN13: 978-1-5275-7082-5  
Release Date: 5th August 2021  
Pages: 530. Price: £70.99  
Available at Google eBooks.

**Jeff Evans: Reawakened: Traditional navigators of Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa**



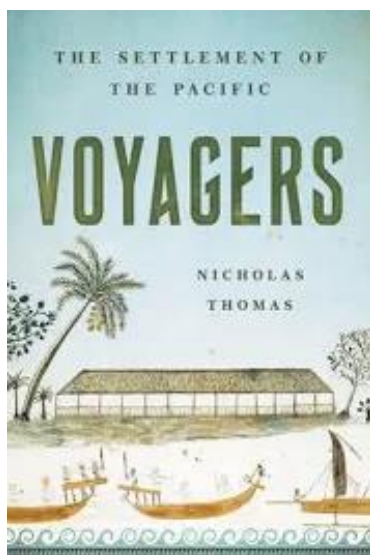
Ten navigators from Aotearoa New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Hawai'i share the challenges and triumphs of traditional wayfinding based on the deep knowledge of legendary navigator Mau Piailug.

More details and links to interviews and reviews on the publisher's website:


<https://www.masseypress.ac.nz/books/reawakened>

(Massey University Press, 2021) 256p. ISBN 9780995131804

**Nicholas Thomas: Voyagers: The settlement of the Pacific**



An attractive small book, well-illustrated, scholarly and readable. The Cambridge University anthropologist charts the course of seaborne migrations which populated the

	<p>islands between Asia and the Americas, and the later movements of Polynesian peoples even further afield. Tupaia’s map (from Cook’s first voyage) is used as part of the book design, though not acknowledged.</p> <p>(Head of Zeus, 2021) 228p. ISBN: 9781838930493  More details on the publisher’s website:  <a href="http://www.headofzeus.com/books/9781838930493">http://www.headofzeus.com/books/9781838930493</a></p> <p>The book is also available from Booktopia and Dymocks.</p>
<b>More about Cook</b>	
	<p><i>The man who showed Captain Cook the way to Aotearoa</i></p> <p>That James Cook followed in Abel Tasman’s wake, is one theme of a beautifully illustrated article by Arjan van der Boon: “The man who showed Captain Cook the way to Aotearoa” (New Zealand Memories 148, Feb/Mar 2021, p. 4-11). Arjan writes as the co-chair of the Oranjehof Museum in Foxton, New Zealand, which was opened in 2017.</p> <p>Copies of the issue can be purchased here:  <a href="http://www.memories.co.nz/newzealand-memories-issue-148-1477182">http://www.memories.co.nz/newzealand-memories-issue-148-1477182</a>  and it is also widely held in New Zealand libraries.</p>
<b>AOTM New Members welcome</b>	
	<p>Australia On The Map is open to new members. Interested persons, whether AHS members or not, are encouraged to contact the Chair, email address below.</p> <p>Committee members at present communicate electronically or by email/telephone. Map Matters is distributed in electronic format, but printed copies can be made available, upon request.</p>
<b>How to contact AOTM</b>	
	<p>Australia on the Map, Division of Australasian Hydrographic Society, 12 Wrest Street, Lyons A.C.T 2606  Chair: Paul Hornsby, <a href="mailto:paul.hornsby@me.com">paul.hornsby@me.com</a>  Editor: Marianne Pietersen, <a href="mailto:marianne.pietersen@inet.net.au">marianne.pietersen@inet.net.au</a>  130/58 Collingwood Rd, Birkdale Qld 4159. Mob 0402-008-124</p> <p>AOTM website: <a href="http://www.australiaonthemap.org.au">www.australiaonthemap.org.au</a>  facebook: <a href="http://on.fb.me/1pbripQ">http://on.fb.me/1pbripQ</a></p>

©2021 Australia on the Map Division, Australasian Hydrographic Society.