

# MEMOIR CONCERNING THE CHAGOS AND ADJACENT ISLANDS, BY A DALRYMPLE pdf

## 1: Dieppe maps - Wikipedia

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The argument for a Portuguese discovery of Australia in the sixteenth century rests, to a large extent, on the evidence of a series of French maps, produced in the middle of the sixteenth century, known as the Dieppe maps. The most important maps in the series are those by Nicolas Desliens , , Jean Rotz , Nicolas Vallard , Pierre Desceliers , , and the so-called Dauphin map 1 , also thought to be by Desceliers. There is general agreement amongst scholars that the place names on these maps are of Portuguese origin, most probably derived from a common source such as a Portuguese world map. Each of the Dieppe maps depicts a large landmass, Java La Grande, situated to the south of Java and separated by a narrow strait. Amongst nineteenth century writers, it was R. Major, Keeper of Maps in the British Museum between and , who first championed the theory of Portuguese discovery in his publications *Early voyages to Terra Australis*, now called *Australia* London, and *The discovery of Australia by the Portuguese in London* But, in *Australia*, it was the resolute George Collingridge, an artist and self-taught historian, who did more than anyone else to lay the foundations of the Portuguese theory in his monumental work on early Australian cartography *The discovery of Australia* Sydney, Hayes Brothers, *Beside the Dieppe maps*, advocates look to the Mahogany Ship as the next best piece of evidence to support the theory of a Portuguese discovery of Australia. The wreck of this ship was sighted in the sandhills near Warrnambool on numerous occasions between and before being permanently covered by sand dunes. Early descriptions of the wreck have led to the theory that it may have been a Portuguese caravel. Extensive searching in the region of the original sightings has not, however, to this date, uncovered any remains of the wreck. A second expedition, again under Mendana, set out in from Peru in order to establish a settlement in the Solomon Islands. The expedition, however, failed to refind the Solomons and the settlement was made instead on the island of Santa Cruz. It was during the exploration of *Australia del Espiritu Santo* that the ships of the expedition became separated and Luis Vas de Torres, continuing westward, made his celebrated passage through the straits that bear his name. It was long held that Torres voyage between the southern coast of New Guinea and Cape York Peninsula remained unknown until Alexander Dalrymple brought to light the Arias Memorial in Here he spent the last years of his life issuing memorials, some fifty in all, to the King of Spain describing his discoveries and urging for funds to continue his exploration of the southern continent. He was finally sent to Peru in but died at Panama during the voyage. An English edition of the eighth memorial, *Terra Australis incognita, or A new southerne discouerie, containing a fifth part of the world. Lately found out by Ferdinand de Quir*, was published in The Chilean lawyer Juan Luis Arias continued to petition for a mission to the southern lands until the s but it was already too late. In the *Duyfken*, under the command of Willem Jansz, sailed from Bantam, a company trading post, to explore the southern coast of New Guinea. Jansz followed this coast to the east and, failing to sight the passage through Torres Strait, continued sailing down the west coast of Cape York Peninsula believing it to be part of the same landmass. Short of supplies, and having encountered hostility from the local aborigines, the *Duyfken* turned back after four months at sea at a cape named Keerveer turn again. Without his having been aware of it, Jansz became the first recorded European to have sailed the coast of Australia. By , however, it was being recommended to Dutch captains that they sail east after rounding the Cape of Good Hope as far as the longitude of the Sunda Straits before navigating north for Batavia. Between and the *Zeewolf*, *Mauritius*, *Durdrecht*, *Amsterdam*, and *Leeuwin* all made sightings of the west Australian coastline. In the *Golden Zeepaerdt*, commanded by Frans Thyseen with Pieter Nuyts, a high-ranking Company official, on board, became the first Dutch ship to sail the south coast of Australia. The map carries the inscription: *Nuyts, discovered by the Golden Zeepaerdt of Middleburgh, 26 Jan.* An earlier Dutch voyage, which failed to sight the Australian coastline, was that undertaken by *Le Maire* and *Schouten* in 1641. This latter they believed to be part of *Terra Australis* and it was not until that *Hendrik Brouwer* proved it to be an island. The expedition then

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sailed across the Pacific in search of the southern continent. Had the arguments of Le Maire, who endeavoured to maintain a westerly course, prevailed, the Dutch may have reached the east coast of Australia years prior to Cook. After having sailed sixteen hundred miles across the Pacific without sighting Terra Australis, however, Schouten declared the plan unsafe and steered instead a course for the north coast of New Guinea, which they then charted for the first time in detail. Accounts of the voyage of Le Maire and Schouten, published in Amsterdam as early as , were greeted with great excitement. The expedition, however, proved to be the last of the seventeenth century to search for the South Land from the east. The voyage of the Pera and Arnhem, commanded by Jan Carstensz in , further charted the coastline first discovered by the Duyfken. On the return voyage, the two ships became separated and the Arnhem came upon the east coast of what is now Arnhem Land. In June the Dutch ship Batavia was wrecked on the Houtman Abrolhos, a group of dangerous shoals lying off the west Australian coastline. The remainder were taken back to Batavia for trial. The text is accompanied by six woodcuts which graphically illustrate scenes of the massacre and the subsequent torture and execution of Cornelis and his men. In the new Governor General of Batavia, Anthonie Van Diemen, sent two ships, commanded by Gerrit Thomasz Pool, to explore the coastline which lay between those discoveries made by the Pera and Arnhem around the Gulf of Carpentaria and Arnhem Land, and those discoveries made on the west coast. The expedition, however, was a failure. Pool and three of his men were killed by natives during a landing on the coast of New Guinea. The two ships, under the command of supercargo Pieter Pietersz, ran into weather difficulties and, after making no more than a superficial investigation of Melville Island and Arnhem Land, returned to Banda. Detail of hand coloured facsimile of the Dauphin or Hauphan map. Portraits of Tasmanian aborigines.

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### 2: Theory of the Portuguese discovery of Australia - WikiVisually

*Memoir concerning the Chagos and adjacent islands, by A Dalrymple. [Alexander Dalrymple] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press.*

Attributed to Nicholas Desliens, world chart, c National Maritime Museum , Greenwich. Because many of the inscriptions on the Dieppe maps are written in French , Portuguese or Gallicised Portuguese, it has often been assumed that the Dieppe school of mapmakers were working from Portuguese sources that no longer exist. It has been assumed that Portuguese cartographers were bribed for information of the latest discoveries, despite the official Portuguese *Politica de sigilo* policy of silence. The Cantino map of not a Dieppe school map shows evidence of second hand Portuguese sources, and this has been taken by some as supporting evidence for this assumption. However, the maps are best understood as works of art, clearly intended to be spread out on a table, and containing information on the latest discoveries, side by side with mythological references and illustrations. For example, the Desceliers map carries descriptions of early French attempts to colonise Canada , the conquests of Peru by the Spanish and the Portuguese sea-trade among the Spice Islands. On the same map can be found descriptions of legendary Cathay , king Prester John in Ethiopia , and the race of Amazons in Russia. As with other maps made before the 17th century, the Dieppe maps show no knowledge of longitude. While latitude could be marked in degrees as observed by astrolabe or quadrant , easting could only be given in distance. Most of the Dieppe maps depict a large land mass entitled *Jave la Grande* , between what is now Indonesia and Antarctica. In the English-speaking world particularly, academic and popular interest in the Dieppe maps over the last years has focused largely on this feature of the maps. However, the most recent academic writings on the Dieppe maps by Carile , Brunelle and King have suggested that the maps need to be considered in their entirety, and consideration needs to be given to what they reveal about various influences on the mapmakers, as well as French aspirations. This group of writers argue that the maps are not necessarily literal records of voyages of exploration. Similarly, on the *Carte cosmographique ou Universelle description du monde* of Jean Cossin, an originator of the sinusoidal projection , this feature is called *Terre de lucac*. Brunelle of California State University has argued that, although the Dieppe school of cartographers was active for only a generationâ€”from about to â€”the cartographers associated with it were acting as propagandists for French geographic knowledge and territorial claims in the New World. The decades when the Dieppe school was flourishing were also the decades in which French trade with the New World was at its 16th century height, in terms of the North Atlantic fish trade, the still fledgling fur trade, and, most important for the cartographers, the rivalry with the Portuguese for control of the coasts of Brazil and the supplies of lucrative Brazilwood. Brunelle states that the Dieppe cartographers accessed cartographic skills and geographic knowledge from Portuguese mariners, pilots, and geographers working in France, at the same time as they were producing maps meant to emphasize French dominion over the New World, both in Newfoundland and in Brazil, that the Portuguese also claimed. French historian Frank Lestringant has said: In these charts, Le Testu drew the outlines of an enormous Austral continent which covered the southern part of the globe and filled a considerable part of the Indian Ocean. According to the Portuguese historian Paolo Carile , the attitude of Le Testu reveals a cultural conflict between the old cosmographic beliefs and the demands of an empirical concept of geographical and ethnographical knowledge, influenced by the rigour of his Calvinist faith. Carile notes that while on the iconographic side Le Testu depicts an Austral Continent with strangely tropical conditions incorporating beasts drawn from fantasy and old legends, on the other side he nullifies these leaps of imagination by his admission that the land shown as part of the *Terra Australis* was still unknown and what was marked out on his map was based solely on imagination and surmise. His world map was published in in the *Novus Orbis Regionum ac Insularum*. Albert Anthiaume wrote in *Kattigara* or

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Cattigara was understood by the 2nd-century Alexandrian geographer Ptolemy to be a port and emporium on the eastern side of the Sinus Magnus "Great Gulf", the actual Gulf of Thailand. His country, eliminated from colonial competition in the New World after a series of checks at the hands of the Portuguese and Spanish, could only thenceforward orient her expansion toward this "third world". We know nothing of so fine, so great a country, which can have no less of wealth nor other properties than the Old and New Worlds". He was apparently ignorant that Francis Drake sailed through open sea to the south of Tierra del Fuego in , proving it to be an island and not, as Magellan had supposed, part of Terra Australis. Debates over the theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia[ edit ] Main article: Theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia Newspaper article of 4 February Discussion of the Dieppe maps in contemporary Australia is exclusively confined to the Jave la Grande feature. The first writer to put these maps forward as evidence of Portuguese discovery of Australia was Alexander Dalrymple in , in a short note to his Memoir Concerning the Chagos and Adjacent Islands. Metz noted the absence of New Guinea and the Gulf of Carpentaria , and pointed out that a chart that recorded the voyage of navigators who had gone as far as the southern extremity of the east coast of Australia could not have failed to indicate the breadth of sea that separated Australia from Java, whereas the Rotz map showed only a narrow channel between the two. McClymont believed that "Jave la Grande" on the Dieppe maps was a theoretical construct and not the result of an actual discovery of Australia. In , he drew attention to the similarity of the "Jave la Grande" of the Dieppe maps with the outline of the coasts of South America and noted the placement on it of American place names such as Baye bresill, and presented this as proof of "the complete absence of all 9connection between the theory of a Terra Australis and the geographical fact of the Australian continent". His lament was that, "to this day a confusion exists between these distinct phenomena, which blurs the outlines of early Australian history". Some say that it is islands but from what I have seen of it, it is a continent [terre ferme] That which is called Jave Mynore is an island, but la Grand Jave is terra firma. It was not used. He pointed out that "a difficulty arises from the necessity of supposing at least two separate voyages of discovery, one on each coast, though absolutely no record of any such exists". This should surely make us hesitate to base so important assumption as that of a discovery of Australia in the 16th century on their unsupported testimony". De Costa drew attention to a large unnamed land mass depicted on it in the southern part of the eastern hemisphere and suggested that this land represented Australia. If so, he said, "it would be necessary to conclude that, although misplaced upon the Lenox Globe, Australia was known to the geographers of that early period. That is, the maker of the globe depicted South America twice on the globes, in opposite hemispheres, an indication of uncertainty as to its true location resulting from alternative measurements of longitude and of the size of the earth. He argued that while intriguing, the Dieppe maps alone could not be accepted as evidence the Portuguese had a knowledge of Australia in the 16th century. He actually attributed names to the teeth of the saw as if they were real capes, and showed rivers flowing into the gaps between. He produced a pretty and mysterious-looking map, which geographically was a hoax. There is no land where Desceliers marked those capes and streams. There is no continent stretching from Java to South America on the one side and to the south of Africa on the other. Arnold Wood, Professor of History at the University of Sydney, gave several reasons in his authoritative Discovery of Australia for regarding with suspicion the claim advanced on behalf of the Dieppe maps. He said it seemed exceedingly unlikely that voyages took place during this period that would have enabled cosmographers to draw maps of the western, northern, and eastern coasts of Australia. There was no record, no hint, in contemporary narratives, of a single voyage of discovery on those coasts: Java was an island that had for centuries enjoyed the reputation of being the largest and most magnificent island in the world, an island of from three thousand to seven thousand miles in circuit. To the south of Java, Marco Polo had been understood to say, was "an extensive and rich province that forms a part of the mainland. Mercator wrote upon it that anyone who had read certain chapters in Polo and Varthema would easily believe that very vast regions here existed. But to the Norman cartographers who were aware that the Portuguese had actually visited Java, it may have appeared that a better interpretation could be suggested. Polo and Varthema had not only spoken of a

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continent south of Java; they had also spoken of Java itself as Java Major, the greatest island in the world. Was it not likely that Java extended far southward? Was it not possible that, like Tierra del Fuego and perhaps New Guinea, it was a tip of the Austral continent with a centre in the South Pole? Perhaps the "extensive and rich province that forms part of the mainland" was really continuous with Java Major, and might connect it with "the Austral Land not yet wholly discovered. In , Professor Andrew Sharp suggested that the Dieppe cartographers had mistakenly reassembled original unscaled Portuguese charts of Java, resulting in "Jave La Grande". The separation of Jave la Grande from Jave by the strait of R. Portuguese ventures years before Captain Cook. This book achieved widespread publicity in Australia. It remains the best known of the books attempting to prove that Jave La Grande is Australia. McIntyre attributed discrepancies in "Java la Grande" to the difficulties of accurately recording positions without a reliable method of determining longitude , and the techniques used to convert maps to different projections. Afonso and the crew then travelled by land or boat up the east coast to the latitude of Rockhampton, where he met up with the crew of the Portuguese, Gomes de Sequeira, who had been exploring the Moluccas. While admitting the evidence for this was circumstantial, she suggested that perhaps a Dieppe cartographer such as Jean Rotz may have accompanied the expedition. He also suggested some of the Dieppe map illustrations found on "Jave la Grande" may relate to Australia. Menzies suggested the Dieppe mapmakers worked from Portuguese charts of Australia, which were in turn copied from Chinese sources. In his survey of mapping of the Pacific, Thomas Suarez suggests Jave La Grande is most likely a "whimsy sparked by medieval texts, which suggested a vast Java He also suggested some of the illustrations and embellishments on "Jave La Grande" may relate to Australia. Since Richardson has written more than 20 articles on the "Jave La Grande" question for academic journals. Richardson has also criticized Gavin Menzies assertion the Dieppe maps provide clues as to a possible Chinese discovery of Australia. The Jave La Grande inscriptions was published. Richardson devotes much of this book to considering the "Jave La Grande" connection to Australia and in particular the information that toponymy the study of placenames can provide in identification. His conclusion is that "Jave La Grande" is unmistakably connected to the coast of south-west Java and the southern coast of Vietnam. Grande or to its east coast. Emeritus Professor Victor Prescott argued that Richardson "brilliantly demolished the argument that Java la Grande show s the east coast of Australia. Yet, he says, it has not been treated as such by the scholarly community, but has found "a warm reception among experienced researchers". He notes that "Syllacap", with a sibillant initial and a "c" is an improbable derivative from Chilachap. He concludes that not one place name on the west coast invites identification with the south of Java and that, if part of Java is represented, both scale and orientation are grossly in error. He notes that comparing Jave la Grande with any map of Vietnam, the disparity of scale may quickly be seen. South Vietnam could only have been mistaken for Jave la Grande by an early sixteenth century cartographer if there were no indications on the prototype chart of what in the world it represented. On the east coast, he says of the explanation of Cap de fremose as a corruption of Cabo decamboja: Both other letters stay the same. In six easy steps of this magnitude, you can derive any name you see from a name you would rather see". In fact, the Norman cartographers themselves refer to these regions as ones of "land not at all discovered," and in his Cartographie universelle Le Testu is even clearer on the matter when he says that he includes imaginary lands so as to alert navigators to the political dangers that might lie ahead in these unknown seas [folio 34]. King argued like Scott in that Jave la Grande was a theoretical construction, an artifact of 16th century cosmography. The Dieppe world maps reflected the state of geographical knowledge of their time, both actual and theoretical. Accordingly, Java Major, or Jave la Grande, was shown as a promontory of the undiscovered antarctic continent of Terra Australis. He claims the origin for these maps were the Macassans, who were hunting turtle shell in the pre-trepan era.

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## 3: Alexander Dalrymple | Open Library

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Historiography[ edit ] Development of the theory in the 19th century[ edit ] Although Scotsman Alexander Dalrymple wrote on this topic in , [9] it was R. Major , Keeper of Maps at the British Museum , who in first made significant efforts to prove the Portuguese discovered Australia before the Dutch. However, there is widespread agreement today that his approach to historical research was flawed and his claims often exaggerated. Major published a retraction in , but his reputation was destroyed. Arnold Wood and Ernest Scott publicly criticised much of what he had written. Professor Edward Heawood also provided early criticism of the theory. In he noted that the argument for the coasts of Australia having been reached early in the 16th century rested almost entirely on the supposition that at that time, "a certain unknown map-maker drew a large land, with indications of definite knowledge of its coasts, in the quarter of the globe in which Australia is placed". He pointed out that "a difficulty arises from the necessity of supposing at least two separate voyages of discovery, one on each coast, though absolutely no record of any such exists". I found its central argument In , McIntyre expressed pleasure that his theory was gaining acceptance in Australia: The important thing is that They in due course become teachers and The central plank of the theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia suggests the continent called Jave la Grande , which uniquely appears on a series of 16th-century French world maps, the Dieppe school of maps , represents Australia. He stressed this to point out "that the Mahogany Ship , and the Geelong Keys , and other things of that sort, are not part of the proof that the Portuguese discovered Australia. It is the other way around. The Dieppe maps prove sic that the Portuguese discovered Australia, and this throws a fierce bright light on our mysteries such as the Mahogany Ship". Brunelle and Robert J. King also concentrate on the "Jave la Grande" landmass of the Dieppe maps see below. Richardson argues that Jave la Grande as it appears on the Dieppe world maps is at least partly based on Portuguese sources that no longer exist. In the late s, mathematician Ian McKiggan developed his theory of exponential longitude error theory to explain discrepancies, [33] although he modified this position after a public exchange of opinion with W. In , McIntyre suggested that the writings of Pedro Nunes supported his interpretation of the distortion that occurred on the Dieppe Maps. Barros and other Portuguese sources do not mention a discovery of land that could be Australia, but McIntyre conjectured this was because original documents were lost in the Lisbon earthquake , [47] or the official policy of silence. Carl-Georg von Brandenstein, [53] approaching the theory from another perspective, claimed that 60 words used by Aboriginal people of the Australian north-west had Portuguese origins. Such borrowings must presumably date to the early Portuguese interception of the Pilbara coast, and indicate that the Portuguese did communicate with the Aboriginal people of the Pilbara coast. Again, however there is no evidence that the contacts were intensive or extensive enough to give rise to any contact language. Nick Thieberger, modern linguistic and archaeological research has not corroborated his arguments. Martin Woods of the National Library of Australia commented: Peter Pridmore of La Trobe University has suggested the marginalia depicts an aardvark. Kenneth McIntyre argues the animal in the bottom right corner is a kangaroo. Other texts originating from the same era represent a land to the south of New Guinea , with a variety of flora and fauna. The latter creature features a marsupial pouch containing two offspring, and the characteristically bent hind legs of a kangaroo or another member of the macropod family. However, as macropods are found in New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago these include the Dusky pademelon , Agile wallaby , and Black Dorcopsis wallaby , this may have no relevance to a possible Portuguese discovery of Australia. Another explanation is that the animal is based on a North American opossum. It was a potentially catastrophic event and the ship immediately began to take water. However, over the next four days the ship managed to limp along, searching for safety. In , McIntyre suggested that Cook had been able to find a large harbour Cooktown

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harbour because he had access to a copy of one of the Dieppe maps. McIntyre acknowledged in his book that Cook may have been told this by the lookout or boat crew, but added it was a "peculiar remark to make. Between and , 40 people [78] recorded that they had seen an "ancient" or "Spanish" wreck. Whatever it was, the wreck has not been seen since despite extensive searches in recent times. Johns concludes these wrecks were of early 19th-century Australian construction and are unrelated to Portuguese maritime activity. Geelong Keys In , at Limeburners Point, near Geelong , Victoria , Charles La Trobe , a keen amateur geologist, was examining shells and other marine deposits revealed by excavations associated with lime production in the area. A worker showed him a set of five keys he claimed to have found the day before. La Trobe concluded that the keys had been dropped onto what had been the beach around " years before. Since the keys have been lost, however, their origin cannot be verified. According to geologist Edmund Gill , and engineer and historian Peter Alsop , the error by La Trobe is quite understandable, given that in most Europeans thought the world was only years old. Since these guns were erroneously thought to be carronades , the small island was named Carronade Island. The claim that one of the guns displays a Portuguese "coat of arms" is incorrect. However, sand inside the gun was dated to McIntyre also identified the date 15? The local Protector of Aborigines , George Augustus Robinson , wrote about the commencement of the building in July The building was left unfinished at the time of the death of two of the three brothers in and Other visitors and writers including Lawrence Fitzgerald [95] have been unable to find the 15? Writing in Beyond Capricorn in , Peter Trickett suggests the date McIntyre saw may be random pick marks in the stonework. Trickett also suggests the Indigenous Australian name for the area may have Portuguese origins. It may, at the same time, be admitted, that a part of the west and north-west coasts, where the coincidence of form is most striking, might have been seen by the Portuguese themselves, before the year , in their voyages to, and from, India". If the Dauphin is not the record of real exploration, then what is it? R Bill Richardson, who has written 20 articles relating to the topic since The case for an early Portuguese discovery of Australia rests entirely on imagined resemblances between the "continent" of Jave La Grande on the Dieppe maps and Australia. There are no surviving Portuguese 16th-century charts showing any trace of land in that area, and there are no records whatsoever of any voyage along any part of the Australian coastline before Advocates of the Portuguese discovery theory endeavour to explain away this He argues taking that approach, "Jave La Grande" could be re-assembled to look like anything. Emeritus Professor Victor Prescott has claimed Richardson "brilliantly demolished the argument that Java la Grande show s the east coast of Australia. Ariel, who argued McIntyre had made serious errors in his explanation and measurement of "erration" in longitude. Ariel concluded that McIntyre erred on "all navigational If the Portuguese did in fact map the northern, western and eastern coasts, this information was hidden from general knowledge The Dieppe maps had no claimed sources, no "discoverer" of the land shown In this sense the maps did not really expand European knowledge of Australia, the portrayal of "Jave La Grande" having no greater status than any other conjectural portrayal of Terra Australis. Brunelle of California State University argued that the Dieppe school of cartographers should be seen as acting as propagandists for French geographic knowledge and territorial claims. The decades from about to when the Dieppe school of cartographers flourished were also the period in which French trade with the New World was at its 16th-century height, in terms of the North Atlantic fish trade, the fur trade, and, most important for the cartographers, the rivalry with the Portuguese for control of the coasts of Brazil and the supplies of lucrative brazilwood. The bright red dye produced from brazilwood replaced woad as the primary dyestuff in the cloth industry in France and the Low Countries. The Dieppe cartographers used the skills and geographic knowledge of Portuguese mariners, pilots and geographers working in France to produce maps meant to emphasize French interests in and dominion over territory in the New World that the Portuguese also claimed, both in Newfoundland and in Brazil. Brunelle noted that, in design and decorative style the Dieppe maps represented a blending of the latest knowledge circulating in Europe with older visions of world geography deriving from Ptolemy and mediaeval cartographers and explorers such as Marco Polo. King has also argued that Jave la Grande on the Dieppe maps is a theoretical construction, reflecting 16th-century views

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of cosmography. The Dieppe world maps reflected the state of geographical knowledge of their time, both actual and theoretical. Accordingly, Java Major, or Jave la Grande, was shown as a promontory of the undiscovered antarctic continent of Terra Australis. This reflected a misunderstanding of where Marco Polo had located Java Minor and confusion regarding the relative positions of parts of East and Southeast Asia and America. In an argument similar to Professor Gayle K. He believes it does not represent Australia discovered by unknown Portuguese voyagers.

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### 4: Naming of the Two New Zealands

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November There is much controversy over who first discovered the big southern continent of Australia – long called Terra Australis Incognita. The first discovery has been officially credited to the Dutch navigator Willem Janszoon, who made landfall in what is now northern Queensland in . But others have also laid claim to the feat – including seafarers from China, Spain, France and most notably Portugal. Also cited is the influence of the Portuguese language on Aboriginal tribes in the Pilbara region in western Australia. One proponent of the theory is Peter Trickett, a Canberra-based historian and journalist who was given the Order of Merit of the Portuguese Presidency in . He has published an extensive study on what he considers to be the documented proof of the Portuguese arrival in Australia. That island is Australia. And that is unquestionably what they found. It was produced by Nicholas Vallard in Dieppe in northern France in . Or at least that appears to be the case, as Trickett argues, if the maps are placed correctly. He quotes from recently unearthed documents relating to the Portuguese in Mozambique and central Africa, which count as a further record of these trips. The documents came to light thanks to an EU-funded project to digitise Portuguese world heritage archives. Pedro Nunes, who was in Cochin at the time, names and describes the four ships and names their captains. The others are poor, of inferior quality in terms of details and names. And when we compare them to the coast of Australia, they correspond beautifully to the entire east coast, a large part of the south coast and the west coast. We can identify places, harbours, headlands, islands – the majority in Portuguese and some in French. Under orders from the Portuguese king, Eanes commanded a ship in the vast armada of 18 vessels that sailed from Lisbon towards India in . Secret Voyages As to why there are no references in Portuguese historical archives to the discovery of Australia, Trickett points to the secrecy that surrounded Portuguese voyages at the time information was bought and sold among rival naval powers, such as Spain and the destruction caused by the great earthquake and tsunami in Lisbon. He also points to the nature of the maps themselves and how they came into the possession of the French. Trickett explains that Portuguese shipboard charts were drawn not on paper but on animal hides, normally goatskin, which was of limited size and not large enough to accommodate a large area. The skin was stretched until the hide ended. The cartographer would then continue on another hide and so on. Trickett explains that on a coast such as that of eastern Australia, up to four hides may have been used and later joined together. On the question of how the hides came into the possession of the French, Trickett asserts: As there were no navigation instructions on the charts of the time – so as to protect their secrecy – when the Vallard cartographer tried to join the hides he used his intuition but might have made a mistake. Trickett also refers to the work of an emeritus professor of history at the Australian National University in Canberra, John Molony, who completed a detailed study of the names of Christian saints appearing at eight sites indicated in the Vallard map that resemble places along the east coast of Australia. Based on their results, Molony concludes that there can be no doubt that the names assigned to these places were the work of Portuguese sailors, and that the Vallard map relies, therefore, on Portuguese charts. Contesting Theories The confusion over who the first foreigners were to reach Australia is as much a result of the attitude the naval powers had at the time as of the quasi-patriotic defence of theories arguing for one or another discoverer. While there have been strong debates on which European power reached Australia first, there have also been increasing references to the possibility that Chinese navigators explored long before the Europeans. Critics, including Trickett, dismiss these claims, arguing that evidence has been made to fit the theories rather than the other way round. They also argue that the Dieppe maps can be considered propaganda to further territorial claims. Trickett is not by any means the first person to stand up for the Portuguese discovery of Australia. In , Alexander Dalrymple, a Scottish geographer, published a short note to his Memoir Concerning the Chagos and Adjacent Islands, which puts forward the Dieppe maps as evidence

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of the Portuguese achievement. In the last few decades there has also been growing debate over the existence of what, some argue, could anecdotally be final proof of the Portuguese arriving in Australia long before Janszoon in or Captain Cook in . Treasure hunters have long searched for the so-called Mahogany Ship, supposedly a shipwreck hidden somewhere in the Armstrong Bay area, off the coast of Warrnambool in southwest Victoria. Some say it is the remains of a Portuguese ship, and that possibility has led to several debates, arguments and searches in the waters there. McIntyre was very influential in putting forward the case that the Portuguese discovered and mapped much of eastern Australia. He believed those maps showed the eastern and southern coasts of Australia as far as Warrnambool, mapped by the Portuguese in the 16th century. Many years passed, and many voyages to these shores of ours were undertaken by the leading maritime nations of Europe, before the problematic and mysterious Terra Australis Incognita of the ancients became known, even in a summary way, and its insularity and separation from other lands positively established. So speculation about who first discovered Australia will certainly continue. It remains a mystery which, as with other conundrums, warrants further research and analysis and, perhaps, new discoveries.

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## 5: Theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia

*Memoir concerning the Chagos and adjacent islands, by A Dalrymple by Alexander Dalrymple 1 edition - first published in A reply to a "Letter from Andrew Stuart, Esq; to the Hon. the directors of the East-India Company," by Alexander Dalrymple.*

Historiography Development of the theory in the 19th century Although Alexander Dalrymple wrote on this topic in [9] it was R. Major, Keeper of Maps at the British Museum who first made significant efforts to prove the Portuguese discovered Australia before the Dutch, in Today there is widespread agreement that his approach to historical research was flawed and his claims often exaggerated. Major published a retraction in , but his reputation was destroyed. Arnold Wood and Ernest Scott publicly criticised much of what he had written. Professor Edward Heawood also provided early criticism of the theory. I found its central argument In , McIntyre expressed pleasure that his theory was gaining acceptance in Australia: The important thing is that They in due course become teachers and Carl-Georg von Brandenstein, [34] approaching the theory from another perspective, claimed he had found 60 words used by Aboriginal people of the Australian north-west that had Portuguese origins. Nick Thieberger has noted, modern linguistic and archaeological research has not corroborated his arguments. Dieppe maps The central plank of the theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia suggests the continent called Jave la Grande, that uniquely appears on a series of 16th century French world maps, the Dieppe school of maps, represents Australia. He stressed this to point out "that the Mahogany Ship, and the Geelong Keys, and other things of that sort, are not part of the proof that the Portuguese discovered Australia. It is the other way around. The Dieppe maps prove sic that the Portuguese discovered Australia, and this throws a fierce bright light on our mysteries such as the Mahogany Ship" [39] Later writers on the same topic take the same approach of concentrating primarily on "Jave La Grande" as it appears in the Dieppe maps, including Fitzgerald, McKiggan and most recently, Peter Trickett. Richardson, also concentrate on the "Jave la Grande" landmass of the Dieppe maps see below. Jave la Grande as it appears on the Dieppe world maps is widely agreed to be at least partly based on Portuguese sources that no longer exist. In the late s, mathematician Ian McKiggan developed his theory of exponential longitude error theory to explain discrepancies, [31] although he modified this position after a public exchange of opinion with W. In , McIntyre suggested that the writings of Pedro Nunes supported his interpretation of the distortion that occurred on the Dieppe Maps. Barros and other Portuguese sources do not mention a discovery of land that could be Australia, but McIntyre conjectured this was because original documents were lost in the Lisbon earthquake, [50] or the official policy of silence. Kenneth McIntyre argues the animal in the bottom right hand corner is a kangaroo. Other texts originating from the same era represent a land to the south of New Guinea with a variety of flora and fauna. There is a horse to represent Europe, a camel to represent Asia, a lion for Africa, and another animal that resembles a kangaroo to represent another continent. This creature features a marsupial pouch containing two offspring and the characteristically bent hind legs of a kangaroo or one of the family of macropods. However, as members of the Macropod family are found in New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago including the Dusky pademelon, Agile wallaby and Black Dorcopsis wallaby this may have no relevance to a possible Portuguese discovery of Australia. Another explanation is that the animal may be based on a North American Opossum. It was a potentially catastrophic event and the ship immediately began to take water. However, over the next four days the ship managed to limp along, searching for safety. In , McIntyre suggested that Cook had been able to find a large harbour Cooktown harbour because he had access to a copy of one of the Dieppe maps. Between and , 40 [69] different people recorded that they had seen an "ancient" or "Spanish" wreck. Whatever it was, the wreck has not been seen since despite extensive searches in recent times. Johns concludes these wrecks were of early nineteenth century Australian construction and are unrelated to Portuguese maritime activity. Geelong Keys In , at Limeburners Point near Geelong, Victoria, Charles La Trobe, a keen amateur geologist, was examining the shells from a lime kiln when a worker

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showed him a set of five keys he claimed to have found. La Trobe concluded that the keys were dropped onto the beach around 150 years before. Since the keys have been lost, however, their origin cannot be verified. Also, given that in most people thought the world was only years old. Makassan contact with Australia Two bronze cannons were found on a small island in Napier Broome Bay, on the coast of Western Australia in 1791. Since these guns were erroneously thought to be carronades, the small island was named "Carronade Island". The claim that one of the guns displays a Portuguese "Coat of Arms" is incorrect. Kenneth McIntyre first suggested the stone ruins at Bittangabee Bay were of Portuguese origin in 1845. The ruins are the foundations of a building, surrounded by stone rubble that McIntyre argued may have once formed a defensive wall. McIntyre also identified the date 1500. The local Protector of Aborigines, George Augustus Robinson, wrote about the commencement of the building in July 1845. The building was left unfinished at the time of the death of two of the three brothers in 1845. Other visitors and writers including Lawrence Fitzgerald [84] have been unable to find the 1500. Writing in *Beyond Capricorn* in 1880, Peter Trickett suggests the date McIntyre saw may be random pick marks in the stonework. Trickett also suggests the Indigenous Australian name for the area may have Portuguese origins. If the Dauphin is not the record of real exploration, then what is it? By far the most prolific writer on this theory, and also its most consistent critic, has been Flinders University Associate Professor W. R. Bill Richardson, who has written 20 articles relating to the topic since 1980. The case for an early Portuguese discovery of Australia rests entirely on imagined resemblances between the "continent" of Java La Grande on the Dieppe maps and Australia. There are no surviving Portuguese 16th century charts showing any trace of land in that area, and there are no records whatsoever of any voyage along any part of the Australian coastline before 1600. Advocates of the Portuguese discovery theory endeavour to explain away this. He argues taking that approach, "Java La Grande" could be re-assembled to look like anything. Emeritus Professor Victor Prescott has claimed Richardson "brilliantly demolished the argument that Java la Grande shows the east coast of Australia. Ariel, who argued McIntyre had made serious errors in his explanation and measurement of "erration" in longitude. If the Portuguese did in fact map the northern, western and eastern coasts, this information was hidden from general knowledge. The Dieppe maps had no claimed sources, no "discoverer" of the land shown. In this sense the maps did not really expand European knowledge of Australia, the portrayal of "Java La Grande" having no greater status than any other conjectural portrayal of Terra Australis. Brunelle of California State University argued that the Dieppe school of cartographers should be seen as acting as propagandists for French geographic knowledge and territorial claims. The decades from about 1500 to when the Dieppe school of cartographers flourished were also the period in which French trade with the New World was at its sixteenth century height, in terms of the North Atlantic fish trade, the fur trade, and, most important for the cartographers, the rivalry with the Portuguese for control of the coasts of Brazil and the supplies of lucrative brazilwood. The bright red dye produced from brazilwood replaced woad as the primary dyestuff in the cloth industry in France and the Low Countries. The Dieppe cartographers used the skills and geographic knowledge of Portuguese mariners, pilots and geographers working in France to produce maps meant to emphasize French interests in and dominion over territory in the New World that the Portuguese also claimed, both in Newfoundland and in Brazil. Brunelle noted that, in design and decorative style the Dieppe maps represented a blending of the latest knowledge circulating in Europe with older visions of world geography deriving from Ptolemy and mediaeval cartographers and explorers such as Marco Polo. King has also argued that Java la Grande on the Dieppe maps is a theoretical construction, reflecting 16th century views of cosmography. The Dieppe world maps reflected the state of geographical knowledge of their time, both actual and theoretical. Accordingly, Java Major, or Java la Grande, was shown as a promontory of the undiscovered antarctic continent of Terra Australis. This reflected a misunderstanding of where Marco Polo had located Java Minor and confusion regarding the relative positions of parts of East and Southeast Asia and America. In an argument similar to Professor Gayle K. He believes it does not represent Australia discovered by unknown Portuguese voyagers.

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### 6: Dieppe maps - The Full Wiki

5 Alexander Dalrymple, *Memoir Concerning the Chagos and Adjacent Islands* (London, ), p. 4; Roger Hervé, *Découverte fortuite de l'Australie et de la Nouvelle Zélande par des navigateurs portugais et espagnols entre*.

Attributed to Nicholas Desliens, world chart, c National Maritime Museum , Greenwich The Dieppe School of mapmaking Because many of the inscriptions on the Dieppe maps are written in French , Portuguese or Gallicised Portuguese, it has often been assumed that the Dieppe school of mapmakers were working from Portuguese sources that no longer exist. It has been assumed that Portuguese cartographers were bribed for information of the latest discoveries, despite the official Portuguese Política de sigilo policy of silence. The Cantino map of not a Dieppe school map shows evidence of second hand Portuguese sources, and this has been taken by some as supporting evidence for this assumption. However, they are best understood as works of art, clearly intended to be spread out on a table, and containing information on the latest discoveries, side by side with mythological references and illustrations. For example, the Desceliers map carries descriptions of early French attempts to colonise Canada , the conquests of Peru by the Spanish and the Portuguese sea-trade among the Spice Islands. On the same map can be found descriptions of legendary Cathay , king Prester John in Ethiopia , and the race of Amazons in Russia. As with other maps made before the seventeenth century, the Dieppe maps show no knowledge of longitude. While latitude could be marked in degrees as observed by astrolabe or quadrant , easting could only be given in distance. Most of the Dieppe maps depict a large land mass entitled " Jave la Grande ", between what is now Indonesia and Antarctica. In the English-speaking world particularly, academic and popular interest in the Dieppe maps over the last years has focused largely on this feature of the maps. However, the most recent academic writings on the Dieppe maps by Carile , Brunelle and King have suggested the maps need to be considered in their entirety, and consideration needs to be given to what they reveal about various influences on the mapmakers, as well as French aspirations. This group of writers argue that the maps are not necessarily literal records of voyages of exploration. Brunelle of California State University has argued that, although the Dieppe school of cartographers was active for only a generationâ€”from about to â€”the cartographers associated with it were acting as propagandists for French geographic knowledge and territorial claims in the New World. The decades when the Dieppe school was flourishing were also the decades in which French trade with the New World was at its sixteenth century height, in terms of the North Atlantic fish trade, the still fledgling fur trade, and, most important for the cartographers, the rivalry with the Portuguese for control of the coasts of Brazil and the supplies of lucrative Brazilwood. Brunelle says that the Dieppe cartographers accessed cartographic skills and geographic knowledge from Portuguese mariners, pilots, and geographers working in France, at the same time as they were producing maps meant to emphasize French dominion over the New World , both in Newfoundland and in Brazil , that the Portuguese also claimed. She noted that, in design and decorative style the Dieppe school maps represented a blending of the latest geographical and nautical knowledge circulating in Europe and the portolan style of depicting coastlines , with older conceptualizations of world geography deriving from Ptolemy and mediaeval cartographers and explorers such as Marco Polo. French historian Frank Lestringant has said: In these charts, Le Testu drew the outlines of an enormous Austral continent which covered the southern part of the globe and filled a considerable part of the Indian Ocean. According to the Portuguese historian Paolo Carile, the attitude of Le Testu reveals a cultural conflict between the old cosmographic beliefs and the demands of an empirical concept of geographical and ethnographical knowledge, influenced by the rigour of his Calvinist faith. Carile notes that while on the iconographic side Le Testu depicts an Austral Continent with strangely tropical conditions incorporating beasts drawn from fantasy and old legends, on the other side he nullifies these leaps of imagination by his admission that the land shown as part of the Terra Australis was still unknown and what was marked out on his map was based solely on imagination and surmise. His country, eliminated from colonial competition in the New World after a series of checks at the

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hands of the Portuguese and Spanish, could only thenceforward orient her expansion toward this "third world". We know nothing of so fine, so great a country, which can have no less of wealth nor other properties than the Old and New Worlds". He was apparently ignorant that Francis Drake sailed through open sea to the south of Tierra del Fuego in , proving it to be an island and not, as Magellan had supposed, part of Terra Australis. Debates over the theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia Main article: Discussion of the Dieppe maps in contemporary Australia is exclusively confined to the Jave la Grande feature. Dalrymple was intrigued enough to publish copies of the Dauphin map. These include; 19th and early 20th century writers R. McClymont was of the opinion that the placement of "Jave la Grande" on the Dieppe maps was a theoretical construct and not the result of an actual discovery of Australia. In , he drew attention to the similarity of the "Jave la Grande" of the Dieppe maps with the outline of the coasts of South America and noted the placement on it of American place names such as Baye bresill, and adduced this as proof of "the complete absence of all connection between the theory of a Terra Australis and the geographical fact of the Australian continent". His lament was that, "to this day a confusion exists between these distinct phenomena, which blurs the outlines of early Australian history". Some say that it is islands but from what I have seen of it, it is a continent [terre ferme]â€œThat which is called Jave Mynore is an island, but la Grand Jave is terra firma. Professor Edward Heawood noted in that the argument for the coasts of Australia having been reached early in the sixteenth century rested almost entirely on the fact that "early in the sixteenth century a certain unknown map-maker drew a large land, with indications of definite knowledge of its coasts, in the quarter of the globe in which Australia is placed". He pointed out that "a difficulty arises from the necessity of supposing at least two separate voyages of discovery, one on each coast, though absolutely no record of any such exists". This should surely make us hesitate to base so important assumption as that of a discovery of Australia in the sixteenth century on their unsupported testimony". He argued that while intriguing, the Dieppe maps alone could not be accepted as evidence the Portuguese had a knowledge of Australia in the sixteenth century. Portuguese ventures years before Captain Cook. This book achieved widespread publicity in Australia. It remains the best known of the books attempting to prove that Jave La Grande is Australia. McIntyre attributed discrepancies in "Java la Grande" to the difficulties of accurately recording positions without a reliable method of determining longitude , and the techniques used to convert maps to different projections. While admitting the evidence for this was circumstantial, she suggested that perhaps a Dieppe cartographer such as Jean Rotz may have accompanied the expedition. He also suggested some of the Dieppe map illustrations found on "Jave la Grande" may relate to Australia. Menzies suggested the Dieppe mapmakers worked from Portuguese charts of Australia, which were in turn copied from Chinese sources. In his survey of mapping of the Pacific, Thomas Suarez suggests Jave La Grande is most likely a "whimsy sparked by medieval texts, which suggested a vast Java He also suggested some of the illustrations and embellishments on "Jave La Grande" may relate to Australia. Since Richardson has written more than 20 articles on the "Jave La Grande" question for academic journals. Richardson has also criticized Gavin Menzies assertion the Dieppe maps provide clues as to a possible Chinese discovery of Australia. The Jave La Grande inscriptions was published. Richardson devotes much of this book to considering the "Jave La Grande" connection to Australia and in particular the information that toponymy the study of placenames can provide in identification. His conclusion is that "Jave La Grande" is unmistakably connected to the coast of south-west Java and the southern coast of Vietnam. Emeritus Professor Victor Prescott has claimed Richardson "brilliantly demolished the argument that Java la Grande show s the east coast of Australia. King argued that Jave la Grande is a theoretical construction, an artifact of 16th century cosmography. The Dieppe world maps reflected the state of geographical knowledge of their time, both actual and theoretical. Accordingly, Java Major, or Jave la Grande, was shown as a promontory of the undiscovered antarctic continent of Terra Australis. Was Australia charted before ? The Jave La Grande inscriptions. Canberra, National Library of Australia, P. Translated by John Dunmore. Palmerston North, New Zealand. The Dunmore Press, P ISBN 0 4. Brunelle, "Dieppe School", in David Buisseret ed.

## MEMOIR CONCERNING THE CHAGOS AND ADJACENT ISLANDS, BY A DALRYMPLE pdf

### 7: Theory of the Portuguese discovery of Australia | Revolvly

*The first writer to put these maps forward as evidence of Portuguese discovery of Australia was Alexander Dalrymple in , in a short note to his Memoir Concerning the Chagos and Adjacent Islands. Dalrymple was intrigued enough to publish copies of the Dauphin map.*

No actual settlement or even ceremonial possession may have followed but by naming a discovery, and charting it, a prior claim to land or seaway could be made at a later time if it was expedient to do so. This was emphasised by Alexander Dalrymple, the first hydrographer of the British Navy, in a debate as to whether unknown European voyagers had discovered the east coast of Australia before James Cook, thereby excluding any English claim for the planned settlement of Botany Bay. He bemoaned the poor quality of marine charts and he criticised those voyagers who failed to observe simple naming procedures because "Great confusion arises from the application of different names to the same islands, and of the same names to different islands. But be that as Dalrymple and other hydrographers may have wanted, the reality was that explorers continued to name their geographical discoveries as they, not an hydrographer sitting comfortably in a distant homeland, saw fit. In general, one can see how given names often reflected the type of voyage undertaken. Apart from monarchs, whom most explorers memorialised, discoveries made by naval vessels invariably honoured naval dignitaries and often members of the crew. Through the West Indies and across the Pacific, sixteenth and early seventeenth century Spanish voyagers charted a catalogue of saints. Ships too, of course, were often memorialised throughout maritime history. That place names were sometimes duplicated was inevitable and an interesting instance of this concerns New Zealand. In the same year the Portuguese lost their foothold in the Moluccas, Jan Verschoor, the director in charge of the Bantam factory, authorised the small three-masted yacht Duyfken to sail on an exploratory voyage to search for gold and silver rumoured to be found in the uncharted lands southeast of the Spice Islands. A coloured manuscript chart of the voyage, bound into the folio-sized Atlas van der Hem, clearly shows the discovery as one of several small stretches of coast drawn like pieces of incompletely mapped islands. Preliminary research suggests it was usually mapped to the north of Kee Island which is just to the west of Aru Island. Tasman commanded another of the voyages of exploration sent out from Batavia, this time by the ambitious, undischarged bankrupt, Governor-General Anthony Van Diemen. In addition, he was to see if there was an alternative route back to the Netherlands by sailing round the southern continent and east across the Pacific into the south Atlantic via the Cape Horn route discovered in by Jacob Le Maire and Willem Cornelius Schouten. As he continued his easting he decreased latitude. Contrary to popular belief, although the nation state of New Zealand was named after the province of Zeeland in the Netherlands, the name New Zealand was not given by Abel Tasman. Tasman named the country Staten Landt after surmising its shores might well be the western limits of the same Staten Landt which Le Maire and Schouten had discovered off the southeast coast of South America in . At the time it was believed that Staten Landt was part of the southern continent which encircled the globe or extended northwest to southeast across the Pacific almost as far as present day New Zealand. But how the change occurred has always been something of a puzzle. Andrew Sharp and B. Slot suggest the alteration was probably made in the chambers of the VOC in Amsterdam because of an important coincidence. The West India Company was anxious to see if it could get a foothold in the gold-rich lands of Chile and Peru at a time when the native indians were at loggerheads against the Spanish. Hendrik Brouwer was to command. Brouwer reached the Cape Horn region in time for the summer of at about the same time that Tasman was heading toward New Zealand. Brouwer had no option but to hug the land, however it suddenly came to an end and he found his ships once more confronted by open sea. It was not part of a southern continent. More important, Brouwer established there was no continent stretching from Staten Landt west across the Pacific toward New Zealand. Therefore another name would have to be given. McCormick thought the naming of New Zealand was tied up with the early naming of Australia as *Hollandia Nova* possibly about the time when that name was applied to

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the whole continental mass. Just as the two Dutch provinces Holland and Zeelandt were neighbours separated by the sea, so too the lands of Hollandia Nova and Zelandia Nova were sea-bound neighbours, albeit on a much larger scale, which McCormick saw as a geographical parallel, "For the sake of symmetry and to honour the second great Maritime province of the Netherlands, is it not possible that Zeelandia Nova was selected to describe the other southern land However, it could well be the case that the re-naming exercise was not important enough in itself to warrant a formal decision by the Directorate. On the other hand, perhaps secrecy may have played a part for the Company feared foreign competition. This type of information was best kept amongst as few people as possible. Whatever new land Tasman had found the first step was surely to map it and name it unequivocally for the VOC thereby establishing Dutch priority of discovery. Parry, *The Age of Reconnaissance. Parry, Trade and Dominion*. Frank Cass, London p. The Harleian map is the subject of much debate. I, Hakluyt Society, London pp. Clarendon Press, Oxford, For a good summary of Dutch activities see C. Boxer, *The Dutch Seaborne Empire* This large map is rather difficult to reproduce effectively in a book, however, see the double page plate 3. *An Illustrated History of Cartography*. Rand McNally, pp. Boxer, *Dutch Seaborne Empire*. Sharp, *Voyages of Tasman* pp. The few notes here are part of a larger project in progress. I can be contacted at robinjwatt clear.

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## 8: The Search for the Big Southern Continent | Macao Magazine

*This important collection, published in two volumes in and reissued here in one, contains accounts of notable Iberian and Dutch voyages in the southern hemisphere, translat.*

Copy held by the National Library of Australia [18]. This is part of an copy of one of the Dieppe Maps. Copy held by the National Library of Australia. The theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia claims that early Portuguese navigators were the first Europeans to sight Australia between and , well before the arrival of Dutch navigator Willem Janszoon in on board the Duyfken who is generally considered to be the first European discoverer. This is based on the following elements: The presence of Portuguese colonies in Southeast Asia from the early 16th century, particularly Portuguese Timor "approximately kilometres from the Australian coast" c. Major , Keeper of Maps at the British Museum , who in first made significant efforts to prove the Portuguese discovered Australia before the Dutch. However, there is widespread agreement today that his approach to historical research was flawed and his claims often exaggerated. Major published a retraction in , but his reputation was destroyed. Arnold Wood and Ernest Scott publicly criticised much of what he had written. Professor Edward Heawood also provided early criticism of the theory. In he noted that the argument for the coasts of Australia having been reached early in the 16th century rested almost entirely on the supposition that at that time, "a certain unknown map-maker drew a large land, with indications of definite knowledge of its coasts, in the quarter of the globe in which Australia is placed". He pointed out that "a difficulty arises from the necessity of supposing at least two separate voyages of discovery, one on each coast, though absolutely no record of any such exists". I found its central argument In , McIntyre expressed pleasure that his theory was gaining acceptance in Australia: The important thing is that They in due course become teachers and The central plank of the theory of Portuguese discovery of Australia suggests the continent called Jave la Grande , which uniquely appears on a series of 16th-century French world maps, the Dieppe school of maps , represents Australia. He stressed this to point out "that the Mahogany Ship , and the Geelong Keys , and other things of that sort, are not part of the proof that the Portuguese discovered Australia. It is the other way around. The Dieppe maps prove sic that the Portuguese discovered Australia, and this throws a fierce bright light on our mysteries such as the Mahogany Ship". Brunelle and Robert J. King also concentrate on the "Jave la Grande" landmass of the Dieppe maps see below. Richardson argues that Jave la Grande as it appears on the Dieppe world maps is at least partly based on Portuguese sources that no longer exist. In the late s, mathematician Ian McKiggan developed his theory of exponential longitude error theory to explain discrepancies,[33] although he modified this position after a public exchange of opinion with W. In , McIntyre suggested that the writings of Pedro Nunes supported his interpretation of the distortion that occurred on the Dieppe Maps. Barros and other Portuguese sources do not mention a discovery of land that could be Australia, but McIntyre conjectured this was because original documents were lost in the Lisbon earthquake ,[47] or the official policy of silence. Carl-Georg von Brandenstein,[53] approaching the theory from another perspective, claimed that 60 words used by Aboriginal people of the Australian north-west had Portuguese origins. Such borrowings must presumably date to the early Portuguese interception of the Pilbara coast, and indicate that the Portuguese did communicate with the Aboriginal people of the Pilbara coast. Again, however there is no evidence that the contacts were intensive or extensive enough to give rise to any contact language. Nick Thieberger, modern linguistic and archaeological research has not corroborated his arguments. Martin Woods of the National Library of Australia commented: Peter Pridmore of La Trobe University has suggested the marginalia depicts an aardvark. Kenneth McIntyre argues the animal in the bottom right corner is a kangaroo. Other texts originating from the same era represent a land to the south of New Guinea , with a variety of flora and fauna. The latter creature features a marsupial pouch containing two offspring, and the characteristically bent hind legs of a kangaroo or another member of the macropod family. However, as macropods are found in New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago these include the Dusky

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pademelon , Agile wallaby , and Black Dorcopsis wallaby , this may have no relevance to a possible Portuguese discovery of Australia. Another explanation is that the animal is based on a North American opossum. It was a potentially catastrophic event and the ship immediately began to take water. However, over the next four days the ship managed to limp along, searching for safety. In , McIntyre suggested that Cook had been able to find a large harbour Cooktown harbour because he had access to a copy of one of the Dieppe maps. McIntyre acknowledged in his book that Cook may have been told this by the lookout or boat crew, but added it was a "peculiar remark to make. Between and , 40 people[78] recorded that they had seen an "ancient" or "Spanish" wreck. Whatever it was, the wreck has not been seen since despite extensive searches in recent times. Johns concludes these wrecks were of early 19th-century Australian construction and are unrelated to Portuguese maritime activity. A worker showed him a set of five keys he claimed to have found the day before. La Trobe concluded that the keys had been dropped onto what had been the beach around " years before. Since the keys have been lost, however, their origin cannot be verified. According to geologist Edmund Gill , and engineer and historian Peter Alsop , the error by La Trobe is quite understandable, given that in most Europeans thought the world was only years old. Since these guns were erroneously thought to be carronades , the small island was named Carronade Island. The claim that one of the guns displays a Portuguese "coat of arms" is incorrect. However, sand inside the gun was dated to McIntyre also identified the date 15? The local Protector of Aborigines , George Augustus Robinson , wrote about the commencement of the building in July The building was left unfinished at the time of the death of two of the three brothers in and Other visitors and writers including Lawrence Fitzgerald[95] have been unable to find the 15? Writing in Beyond Capricorn in , Peter Trickett suggests the date McIntyre saw may be random pick marks in the stonework. Trickett also suggests the Indigenous Australian name for the area may have Portuguese origins. It may, at the same time, be admitted, that a part of the west and north-west coasts, where the coincidence of form is most striking, might have been seen by the Portuguese themselves, before the year , in their voyages to, and from, India". If the Dauphin is not the record of real exploration, then what is it? R Bill Richardson, who has written 20 articles relating to the topic since The case for an early Portuguese discovery of Australia rests entirely on imagined resemblances between the "continent" of Jave La Grande on the Dieppe maps and Australia. There are no surviving Portuguese 16th-century charts showing any trace of land in that area, and there are no records whatsoever of any voyage along any part of the Australian coastline before Advocates of the Portuguese discovery theory endeavour to explain away this He argues taking that approach, "Jave La Grande" could be re-assembled to look like anything. Emeritus Professor Victor Prescott has claimed Richardson "brilliantly demolished the argument that Java la Grande show s the east coast of Australia. Ariel, who argued McIntyre had made serious errors in his explanation and measurement of "erration" in longitude. Ariel concluded that McIntyre erred on "all navigational If the Portuguese did in fact map the northern, western and eastern coasts, this information was hidden from general knowledge The Dieppe maps had no claimed sources, no "discoverer" of the land shown In this sense the maps did not really expand European knowledge of Australia, the portrayal of "Jave La Grande" having no greater status than any other conjectural portrayal of Terra Australis. Brunelle of California State University argued that the Dieppe school of cartographers should be seen as acting as propagandists for French geographic knowledge and territorial claims. The decades from about to when the Dieppe school of cartographers flourished were also the period in which French trade with the New World was at its 16th-century height, in terms of the North Atlantic fish trade, the fur trade, and, most important for the cartographers, the rivalry with the Portuguese for control of the coasts of Brazil and the supplies of lucrative brazilwood. The bright red dye produced from brazilwood replaced woad as the primary dyestuff in the cloth industry in France and the Low Countries. The Dieppe cartographers used the skills and geographic knowledge of Portuguese mariners, pilots and geographers working in France to produce maps meant to emphasize French interests in and dominion over territory in the New World that the Portuguese also claimed, both in Newfoundland and in Brazil. Brunelle noted that, in design and decorative style the Dieppe maps represented a blending of the latest knowledge circulating in

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Europe with older visions of world geography deriving from Ptolemy and mediaeval cartographers and explorers such as Marco Polo. King has also argued that Java la Grande on the Dieppe maps is a theoretical construction, reflecting 16th-century views of cosmography. The Dieppe world maps reflected the state of geographical knowledge of their time, both actual and theoretical. Accordingly, Java Major, or Java la Grande, was shown as a promontory of the undiscovered antarctic continent of Terra Australis. This reflected a misunderstanding of where Marco Polo had located Java Minor and confusion regarding the relative positions of parts of East and Southeast Asia and America. In an argument similar to Professor Gayle K. He believes it does not represent Australia discovered by unknown Portuguese voyagers. National Library of Australia. Retrieved 2 March The year China discovered the world. Histoire des navigations aux Terres Australes. In the early 20th century, Lawrence Hargrave argued from archaeological evidence that Spain had established a colony in Botany Bay in the 16th century. Phantoms of the Tryall. North Western Australia - cartographic material: Manoel Godinho de Heredia. Parceria Antonio Maria Pereira, , Vol. Revised and Abridged Edition, , reprinted Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Board. The Age 6 January and Baskett, S. Java La Grande p. Helen Wallis, John Rotz: By an edict of the Portuguese king in , it was punishable by death to disclose any discoveries or plans of exploration. Between ad there were no publications in Portugal relating to discoveries by Portugal. Studies in the history of Australian linguistics.

9: Mapas de Dieppe – Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre

*An interesting aspect of cartographic history is how and when names were given to far off places discovered and exploited during the aptly named Age of Reconnaissance and the period of Trade and Dominion. 1 To discover a new land and name it was essentially a political action.*

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