ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
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Paul Bouke works courtesy of Shipwrecks of the Roaring Forties: A Maritime Archaeological Reassessment of some of Australia's Earliest Shipwrecks (ARC Linkage Project LP130100137 (Lead Investigator A. Paterson)).

LIST OF WORKS

Batavia 4th June 1629 (night of my sickness), 2017, oil on canvas, three panels each 180 x 120cm
Batavia 4th June 1629 (night of my sickness) II, 2017, oil on canvas, two panels each 180 x 120cm
Batavia (1629) notebook to the void, 2017, artist's book in seven sections; digital cover; silkscreens and dry-points on copper on kozo paper, 49 x 70cm
Batavia skull (camera obscura I), 2015, photo-print on aluminum, 15 x 12cm
Batavia skull (camera obscura II), 2015, photo-print on aluminum, 15 x 12cm
Batavia skull (camera obscura III), 2015, photo-print on aluminum, 15 x 12cm

7 black-glass teeth molded from selected Batavia victims using lost wax process and 7 pieces of coral from Beacon Island, approx. 4 x 2.5 cm (variable with each piece)

Cornelisz’ foot, on the day 2 October 1629, 2017, oil on wood panel, 28.2 x 36.0cm
Profile of Cornelisz, 2017, oil on canvas, 21 x 17cm
Jan Pelgrom’s hand – he begged ‘that he should be allowed to kill someone, because he should rather do that than eat or drink’, 2017, oil on canvas, 37 x 29.5cm
Storyboard, scenes for a movie - Andries Jonas, Jan Hendricxsz and Wouter Loos, 9 July, 2017, oil on wood panel, 29 x 38cm
Storyboard, scenes for a movie - Jan Hendricxsz and his concubine, 2017, oil on wood panel, 37.5 x 29.8cm
Storyboard, scenes for a movie - Jan Hendricxsz, Mattys Beer and Jan Pelgrom, 2017, oil on wood panel, 37.2 x 28.2cm
Wallabi skull – vanitas, 2017, oil on wood panel, 18 x 18cm
Arm and Seascape, 2017, oil on linen, 60 x 50cm

PAUL BOURKE

Beacon Island flyover of the digital model pre building demolition, 2017 2 minutes (looping video) video, full HD resolution, ambient audio track. Suitable for projector or large scale digital panel.

Photographic 3D reconstruction of two Batavia victims in a shared grave, 2017 30 seconds (looping track) video, full HD resolution, no audio track. Projection onto sand on the floor.

JEREMY GREEN

Panorama of the excavation site on Beacon Island, 2016 digital panorama take on iPhone
Drone video, excavation on Beacon Island, 2016, digital video

CORIOLI SOUTER

Fragments of Batavia’s daughters, 2017 artefact installation and digital narrative app.

JAN ANDRIESSE & MAARTEN DE KROON


Cover image: Paul Uhlmann, Batavia 4th June 1629 (night of my sickness) (detail), 2017, oil on canvas, three panels each 180 x 120cm

LAWRENCE WILSON ART GALLERY
OPEN TUES - SAT 11AM - 5PM FREE ADMITTANCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WA, Australia 6009 P +61 (0)8 6488 3707 W lwag.uwa.edu.au CRICOS Provider Code: 00126G @LWAGallery

BATAVIA GIVING VOICE TO THE VOICELESS
LAWRENCE WILSON ART GALLERY
1 October – 16 December 2017
The exhibition

The exhibition presents a series of works focused on the crew and history of the Dutch ship Batavia and its voyage from the Netherlands to the East Indies in 1628-1629. The exhibition features material from an archaeological dig on Beacon Island, the site where the ship wrecked and 100 souls were lost. The exhibition aims to re-examine how our understanding of history is framed through the work of the archaeologists at the National Maritime Museum in the UK and the Batavia Journals.

The History of the Batavia

In 1628, six years after the Dutch East India Company (VOC) was granted a monopoly over the trade to the East Indies, the ship Batavia, carrying approximately 1,000 passengers, set sail from the Netherlands to the East Indies. The ship was captained by Ariaen Jacobsz and had a crew of 341, including the mutineer Jeronimus Cornelisz. The Batavia was a twin-screwed ship, designed to travel faster and more efficiently than other VOC vessels. The ship was commissioned for the VOC's interests and profit.

The Batavia Journal

The Batavia journal of Francios Pelsaert, a lieutenant on the Batavia, documents the voyage and events leading up to the ship's destruction. The journal provides a rare glimpse into the minds of the crew and their experiences on the voyage. Pelsaert's journal is a valuable source of information about the ship and its crew, and has been used by scholars to understand the events that led to the ship's destruction.

The wreck of the Batavia

The Batavia was wrecked on the Morning Reef in the Houtman Abrolhos Islands off the coast of Western Australia on 4 June 1629. It was the first VOC ship to be lost off the coast of the Southland (as Australia was then known), although evidence of the wreck was not found until 100 years later. The loss of the Batavia was a significant event in the history of the VOC and its interaction with the Australian continent.

References


Batavia skull (camera obscura III), Batavia skull (camera obscura I), 15 x 12cm

Photo-print on aluminum

The work has revealed the remains of at least 14 victims of the wreck of the 200 individuals who died on Beacon Island. On 4 June 1629, the Batavia was wrecked on a coral reef near Recherche Archipelago, off the coast of Western Australia. The ship's remaining crew was stranded, and led to National Heritage Listing.

The Libertine Painter

The libertine painter Torrentius was considered a heretic, remained unrepentant, and was imprisoned for root ideological cause to these cold-blooded murders and the mass murder of over 100 souls. Only 115 of the 341 people who left the Netherlands arrived, and the mutineers were duly captured. Of the original 316 listed people, only 115 survived. Pelsaert died the following year, never to know how the fame of the story grew over the centuries. Meanwhile, another world away, travellers only 115 survived. Pelsaert died the following year, never to know how the fame of the story grew over the centuries. Meanwhile, another world away, travellers never to know how the fame of the story grew over the centuries.

Archaeological Discourse

The site, where the wreck of the Batavia occurred in 1629, is currently undergoing an archaeological dig. Professor Alistair Paterson, ARC Future Fellow, has revealed the site where seven mutineers were executed. The work has revealed the remains of at least 14 victims of the wreck of the 200 individuals who died on Beacon Island. On 4 June 1629, the Batavia was wrecked on a coral reef near Recherche Archipelago, off the coast of Western Australia. The ship's remaining crew was stranded, and led to National Heritage Listing.

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