

THE MARITIME, MILITARY, MIGRATION AND MERCANTILE HERITAGE THE NETHERLANDS AND AUSTRALIA SHARE 1606 -2024

DACC AGM Zoom Presentation 16 October 2024

Nonja Peters



Maritime



Military



Migration



Mercantile

What today's talk is about?

- In my talk today I present,
- the main themes that emerged out of my research into the 400-year cultural heritage the Netherlands and Australia have shared since 1606, and their tangible and intangible expression.
- I present some examples, and in doing so, also look at what has been done and what needs doing to preserve this rich cultural heritage.
- I ruminate about maximizing access to what is already digitized.
- I note the plethora of local and international enthusiasts who will benefit from digitization: they include various academic disciplines, journalists, scholars, students, filmmakers, bloggers; poets, rappers, musicians, artists, sculptors, family historians & storytellers.
- I note how the diasporic story can be told through the entire spectrum of creative genre.
- For me the highest priority of digitised content of Dutch cultural heritage websites is searchability and longevity.”
- **The underlying motive for my collecting Dutch Australian cultural heritage has been to “Acknowledge the past, and sustain the present and future.**
- **LOOKING THROUGH MY ACADEMIC LENS THE DUTCH-AUSTRALIAN CONNECTION HAS FOUR MAJOR THEMES:**

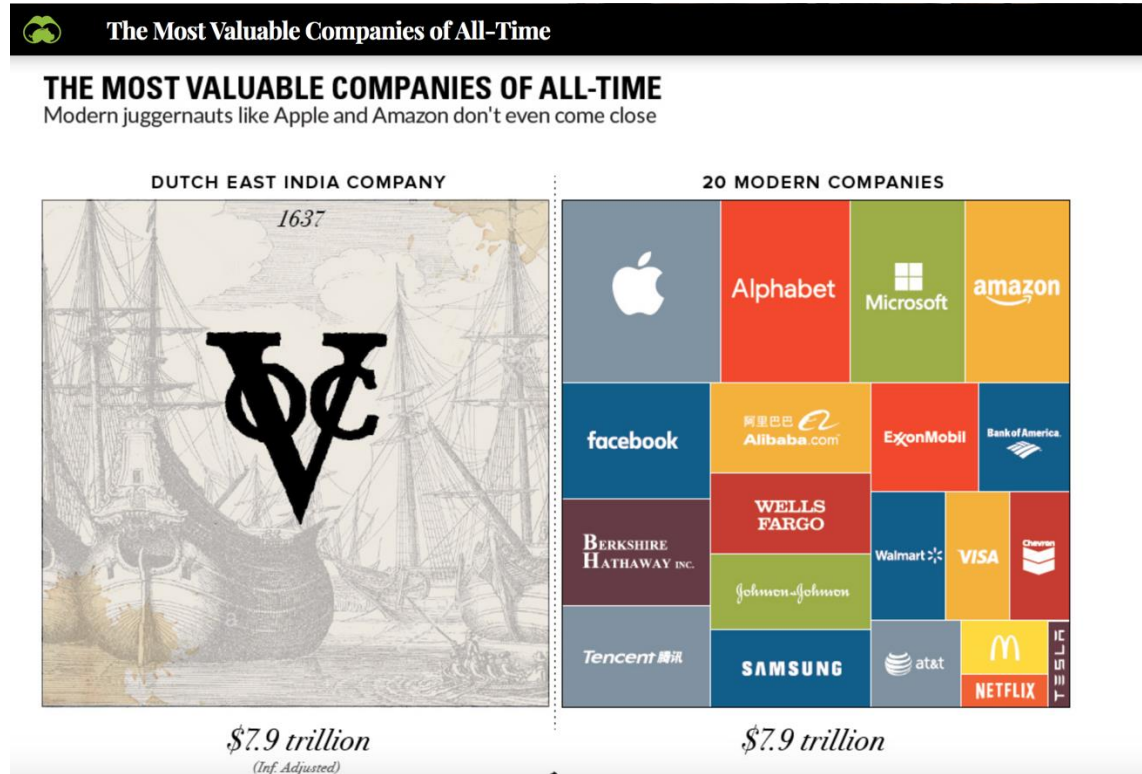
Maritime, Military, Migration and Mercantile, from which a plethora of sub-themes can derive.

MARITIME THEME

WA's Maritime Heritage is managed, conserved, and protected by Western Australian maritime cultural heritage sites under the Commonwealth Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 and the Maritime Archaeology Act 1973 (WA). 1976 Old Dutch shipwrecks act.

Australia-Netherlands Committee on Old Dutch Shipwrecks (ANCODS)

Hence the preservation of Dutch Australian maritime history is well taken care of by Australian museum and private collectors such as Kerry Stokes.'



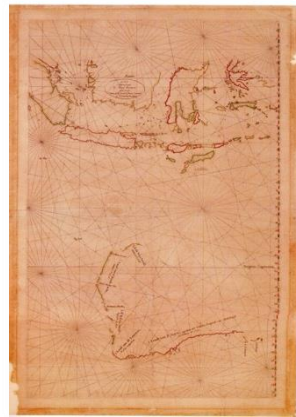
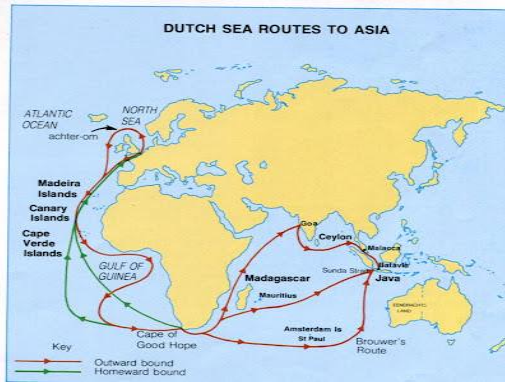
The 17th and 18th centuries are dominated by the activities of the *Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie* (VOC), which was already rich from the *Moedernegotie* – trade of all trade – in the Baltic and Mediterranean Regions since the Middle Ages

The Cartography the Netherlands shares with Australia (original and constructed maps)

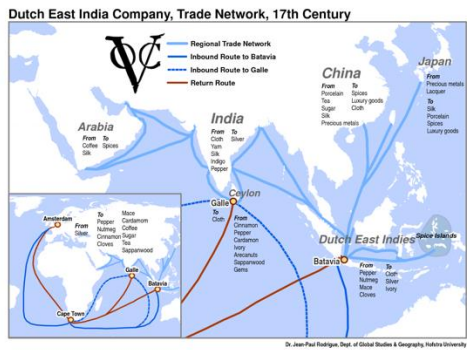
Tangible cultural heritage material comprises artefacts/objects, maps, logbooks, diaries, transport contracts, last wills and testaments, skeletal remains of Batavia victims, artworks, photographs & memorabilia.

Intangible oral histories, films, documentaries.

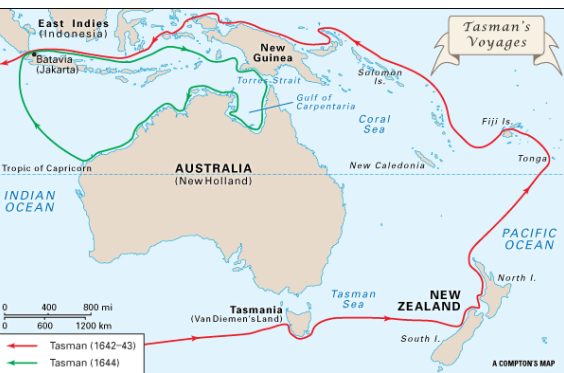
Skill sets - Dirk Drok's expertise in old Dutch script assisted Drake Brockman to locate the Batavia wreck.



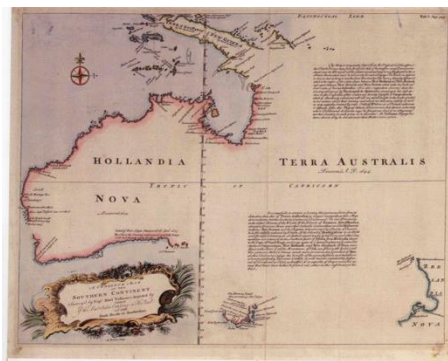
First chart of Australia by Hessel Gerritsen In 1627



Dutch trade networks



Abel Tasman's voyage



Detail from *Hollandia Nova detecta 1644; Terre Australe decouuerte l'an 1644* by Melchisedech Thevenot.

A complete map of the Southern Continent drawn by Emanuel Bowen on the instructions of the East India Company, located in the Stadt House in Amsterdam and published in 1744.

Een complete kaart van het zuidelijk continent, door Emanuel Bowen vervaandigd in opdracht van de Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie, te zien in het stadhuys van Amsterdam. Gepubliceerd in 1744.



Dutch On the Western Edge exhibition State Library WA 2016 for Dirk Hartog 400 years anniversary



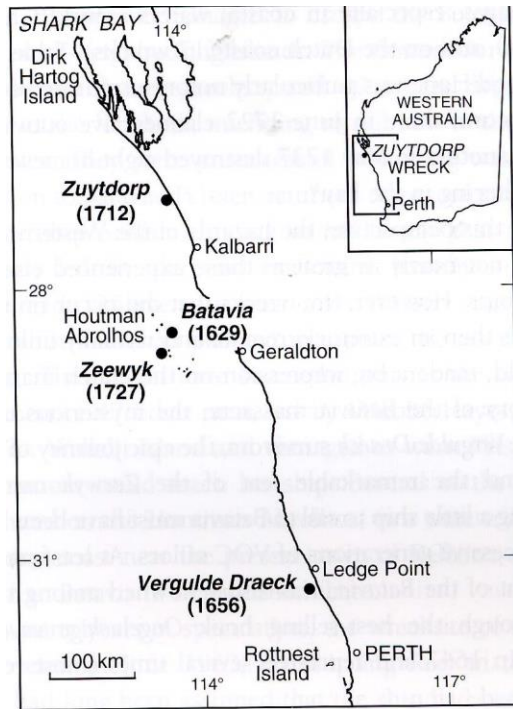
THE DIGITISATION OF VOC DOCUMENTS
STILL YIELD NEW RESEARCH

Identifying the skipper of the Leeuwin
1622

In the recently digitized diary of Arnoldus Buchelius, Director of the Amsterdam Chamber of the VOC c1619-1623, was found the name Jan Fransen or Fransz. van Hoorn various spellings are used in documents.

Finally, we identified the skipper of the Leeuwin, who chanced upon the WA shore in 1622. Many WA landmarks are named after this happenstance - Leeuwin lighthouse, Leeuwin winery, Leeuwin naval base, and a suburb.

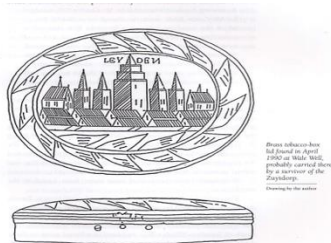
Less well-research is the possible 'cohabitation' of VOC shipwreck survivors with Indigenous Australians



Dirk Drok oral history



Batavia Port at WA Museum Geraldton



Year	Ship	Location Shipwreck/ Longboat Lost	Number Rescued	Number Marooned	Location Marooned
1629	Batavia	Shipwreck	230 survived	2 marooned	Hutt River or Witticarra Creek
		4 June 1629 Morning Reef Wallabi Group, Abrolhos Islands	125 later murdered	Wouter Loos & Jan Pelgrom de By van Bemel	
1629	Sardam	Longboat sent to Abrolhos Islands 13 October 1629	Sent to retrieve a barrel of vinegar, boat not seen again	5 missing sailors	Abrolhos Islands
1656	Vergulde Draeck	28 April 1656, the Vergulde Draeck, five kms off Ledge Point	193 on board, 75 made it to shore	68 marooned, left on the WA coastline	6 sailors made it to Batavia
1656	Witte Valk & Goede Hoop	Goede Hoop shore party travels several miles inland	Sent to find the 68 marooned from the Vergulde Draeck	11 missing 3 sailors lost inland/ 8 sent to find them	Long-boat crew lost in the ocean
1658	Waeckende Boey	26 February 1658 shore party under Abraham Leeman	Leeman & thirteen abandoned	10 Died en route to Batavia	4/14 made it alive to Batavia
1712	Zuytdorp	Zuytdorp left Cape Good Hope 22 April 1712	Zuytdorp Zuytdorp Cliffs Murchison	Estimates 200-250 on board. Officially 152	Estimated 75-150 or more marooned
1727	Zeewijk	Half-Moon Reef, Abrolhos Islands 9 June 1727	100 survived; 88 rescued after many months on Gun Island	12 missing 2 marooned	Wreck found 1927 confirmed 1959
TOTAL ESTIMATE				100 Known Marooned 75+/- assumed marooned	TOTAL 173-225 or more



Nonja Interviewing Uncle Clayton Drage, Verlander Project, 2016



West Australian Newspaper Sorry Day 2007

COHABITATION OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS WITH VOC SHIPWRECK SURVIVORS

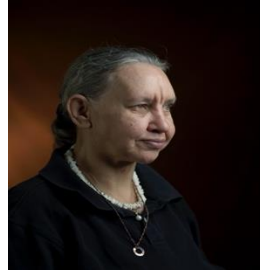
DNA STUDY – NOT YET PROVEN – THE ONLY STUDY SO FAR HAS AN ETHICS PROBLEM.



Peidence Lawson



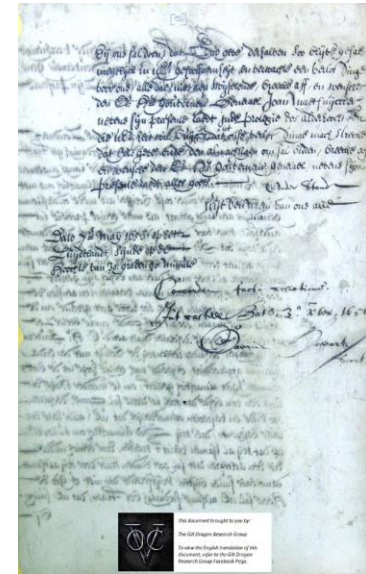
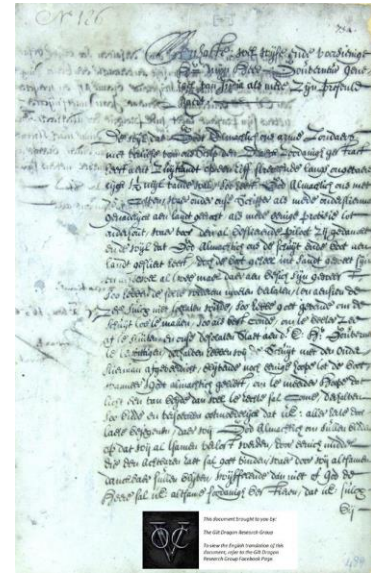
John Mallard



Bethany Mallard



17th Century rock art Bigge Island Cave between Darwin and Dampier, West-Australia. Perhaps a long boat and sailors with clay pipes?



Sisters Cathy & Lily Kickett same parents!

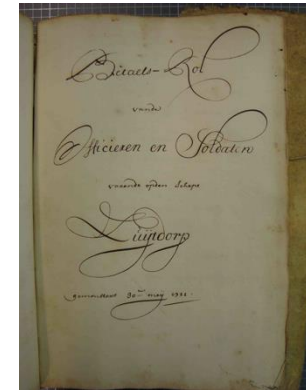
Verlander
 Research,
 exhibition &
 book
 2015-2022



Jacko Whitby
 EvC



The lands of approximately 500 diverse Indigenous Peoples living in Australia.



Zuytdorp Betaels (Pay) Role, 1712



Gilt Dragon
 Survivors letter, Noongar land Wedge Point, WA
 May 1656





MILITARY THEME

SUB-THEMES

1. WWI – 1000 Dutch Diggers
2. WW II – NEI Administration in exile Australia, Melbourne & Qld.

What they did in Australia

- A. Attack on Broome, its victims, the Dutch enclave Karrakatta, Defense cemetery;
- B. Squadron 18, Canberra, Batchelor & McDonald Airstrips NT
- b. Submarines in Fremantle Coca Cola mariners club UWA;
- c. The role of the MV Oranje hospital ship;
- d. DEMS – 30 Defensively armed ships former KPM;
- e. Australian Waterside Unions block KPM Ships who are on route to taking food to starving Indonesians; around 3 million die of starvation; Joris Ivens Indonesia Calling;
- f. The NIWOE (Netherlands Indies Welfare Organisation for 6000 Evacuees for rehabilitation in Australia, see the Fairbridge Story);
- g. The Indigenous Indonesian merchant seamen stranded in Australia in 1942 – their story;
- h. 500 nationalist prisoners from NG put in Cowra are freed by Oz Unions. They even work for the NEI administration;
- i. NEI Admin is accommodated in Melbourne and at Camp Columbia, from 1944 organise for evacuees from Java to come to Oz in 1945,
- j. Repatriation of war brides;
- k. 1949/1950 Camp Columbia becomes a migrant camp.

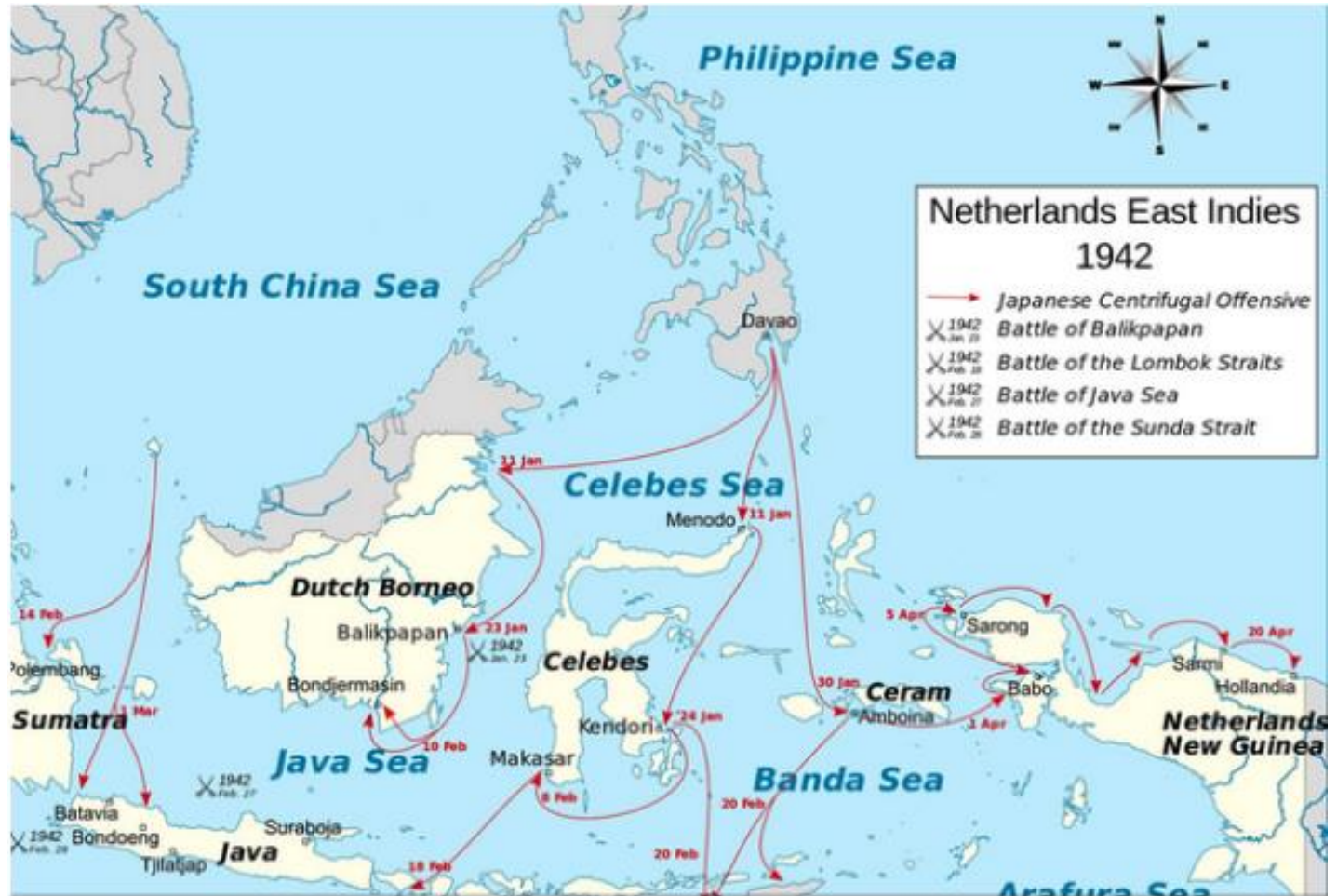
MILITARY THEME 1941-1945

Allies: Americans, British, Dutch, Australian Command (ABDACOM)

Japanese expansion in Asia, led to the attack on Pearl Harbor, on **7 December 1941**, the fall of Singapore on **8 February 1942**. It brought about a unified American-British-Dutch-Australian command, ABDACOM. Under Wavell, it was responsible for holding Malaya, Sumatra, Java & approaches to Australia. However, the Japanese had already begun their advance into the oil-rich Netherlands East Indies.

The Allies' desperate attempt to intercept the Japanese invasion fleet was defeated in the seven-hour **Battle of the Java Sea on 27 February 1942**, with the loss of five Allied warships. One Japanese destroyer was damaged.

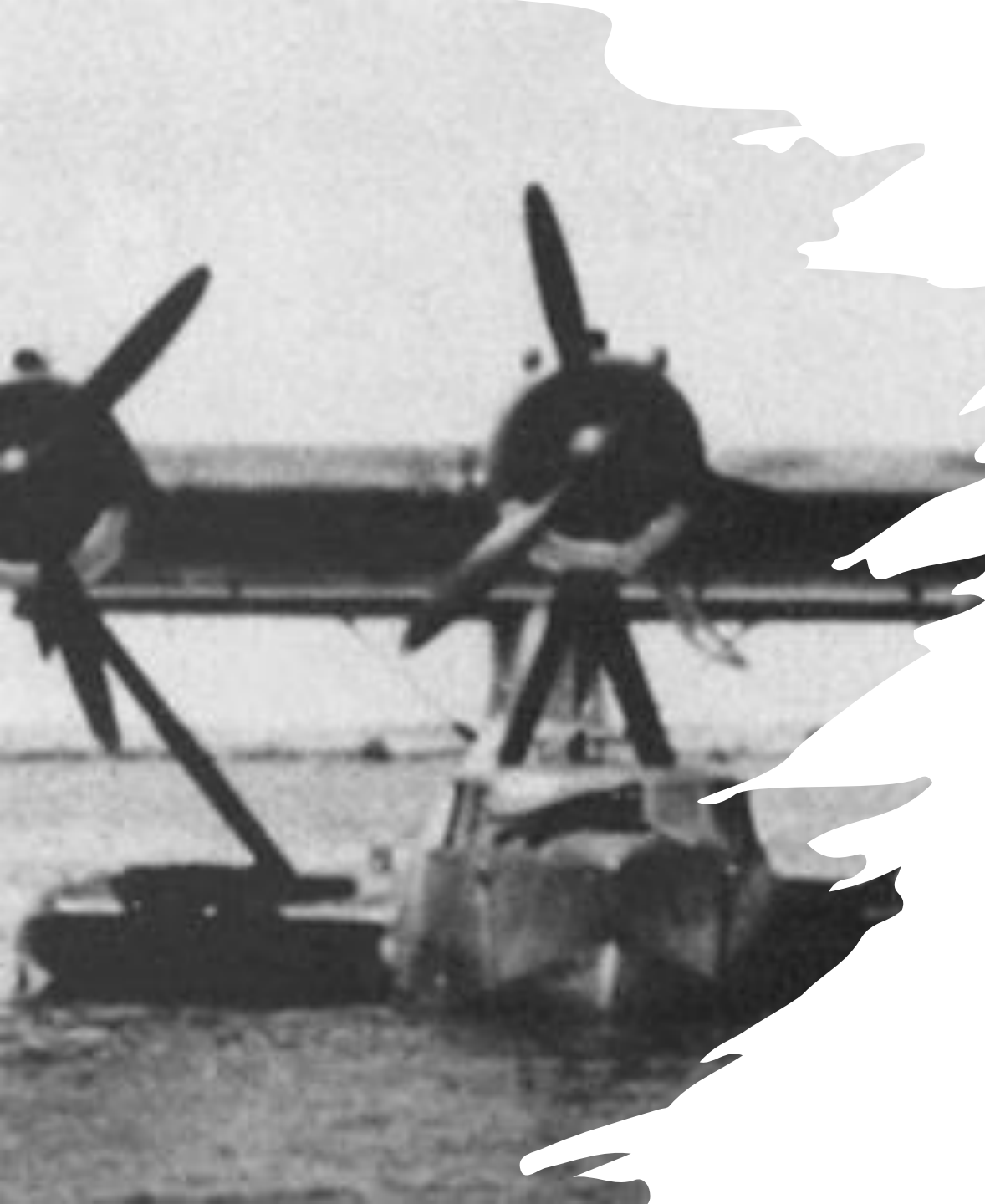
3000 died. March 9, the **20,000 Allied troops on Java surrendered to the Japanese.** They and all Caucasian Dutch were interned by the Japanese for the next three and a half years.



Map of Japanese Advance in the Netherlands East Indies December 1941–April 1942

THE EVACUEES FROM THE NEI & OTHERS

- 1. The Dutch East Indies Administration in exile under Hubertus van Mook comprised bureaucrats, clerical workers, airmen, army & navy personnel & some civilian refugees.**
- 2. They joined the 3000-5000 Javanese, Menadonese and Ambonese merchant seamen on KPM (Royal Packet Company) ships stranded in Australian ports when Japan occupied the NEI.**
- 3. THE NEI Administration also brought 500 nationalist prisoners from Tanah Merah, NG into Australia, fearing they would assist the Japanese. They were initially incarcerated in Cowra camp with 'enemy alien's: Italians, Germans and Japanese. The Australian Waterside Workers and other unions united to free the Indonesian but not the others.**
- 4. The nationalist established a Merdeka committee in Mackay, which Australian Unions also supported.**
- 5. During the Revolution for Independence, Oz unions blockaded Dutch KPM ships filled with much needed food supplies for the starving Javanese population. C4 million died of starvation.**
- 6. Joris Ivens makes the film 'Indonesia Calling.' He'd been employed by the NEI Admin, to produce re-education films for the Indonesians to re-accept Dutch rule.**
- 7. Many Dutch in the NEI were killed gruesomely during the Bersiap – research on Fairbridgeans and Depokkers.**
- 8. Australian politicians – Evatt & Chifley -have ambition to be on the ground floor of the UN, hence no support for the NEI Dutch.**
- 9. November 1945-1946, Australia accepts 6000 severely depleted NEI Dutch from 3½ years incarcerated in Japanese internment camps for rehabilitation.**



AIRLIFT OUT OF JAVA OF NEI ADMINISTRATION IN EXILE IN AUSTRALIA 1942-1945

The greatest number of the Dutch present in Australia during World War II, were the bureaucrats and military personnel who were evacuated from the Netherlands East Indies (NEI (Indonesia), in front of the Japanese occupation.

Numbers are contentious. Figure banded about range from 5000 to 8000.

They were transported by a collection of aircraft from different nations, RAAF, USN, RAF, KLM, USAAF and the MLD using Catalina, Dornier and 'C' Class Empire flying boats, plus B17, B24, DC3 bombers and transports. Specifically chosen for their skills-sets, their brief was to continue the war effort from Australia.

Around 2000 are purported to have entered Australia via Broome in the two weeks prior to the capitulation of the NEI on 8 March 1942.

Hence our shared military heritage!

HOW THE EVACUEES WERE DEPLOYED IN AUSTRALIA

MS ORANJE hospital ship



Major-General Hein ter Poorten (far left) standing next to Australia's prime minister, Robert Gordon Menzies on board the SS ORANJE II. Behind ter Poorten is his secretary Captain A Zimmerman (personal secretary) and to the right, Consul General for the Netherlands to Australia, Mr T. Elink-Schuurman.



The MS Oranje hospital ship carried more than 32,000 sick and wounded Allied patients on over 40 voyages.

On 28 June 1941, after a refitting at Cockatoo dock, Prime Minister Menzies hoisted a Red Cross flag on the Dutch liner ORANJE. The ceremony marked the handing over of the vessel from the Dutch NEI Administration to the Australian and New Zealand Governments to be used as a hospital ship.

When she joined the Allied shipping pool, she sailed under the Dutch flag with a Dutch crew and Dutch, New Zealand, Australian and British hospital staff.



Nora Heysen's Portrait of Adine Elink-Schuurman Archibald Prize 1938

THE JAVA- BROOME EVACUATION ROUTE

FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1942

Nonja Peters Adjunct Professor Curtin & Edith Cowan University

Civic Reception 80+1 years anniversary of the attack on Broome Broome Golf Club 2 March 2023



Charles and Joan Beltz NL c1949.



Wedding photo of Joy and Ary Jongelien in Perth, Western Australia, WA Museum, MHA4531/27.



Margaret Stokes and Klaas Kruijink - 22 December 1943.

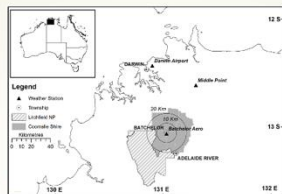
The story of Dutch-Australian shared heritage doesn't end here.

Many of the Dutch military personnel came back to Australia after being demobilised to marry their wartime Australian sweetheart.

Some Australian women went to the Netherlands with their Dutch husbands.

The Australian women who married Indonesians, however, had to leave the country with them, due to the White Australia Policy.

No.191 Squadron ground crew prepare a Mitchell for a bombing raid. Batchelor, NT Australia, 1943



No.18 Squadron was a joint Dutch and Australian bomber squadron formed in Canberra in April 1942. The squadron was staffed by a mixture of Dutch and Australian personnel and placed under Royal Australian Air Force operational command.

Initially it undertook anti-submarine patrols on the east coast of Australia, before moving to the Northern Territory and taking part in operations against the Japanese in the NEI from Batchelor base and McDonald airstrip.



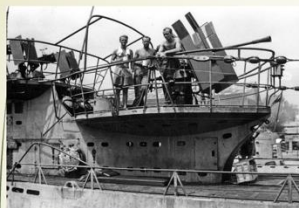
A group of young Dutch airmen evacuated into Australia from the Netherlands East Indies to keep up the war effort in 1942. Stationed at Batchelor NT, 1942



Inside B Mitchell Bomber.

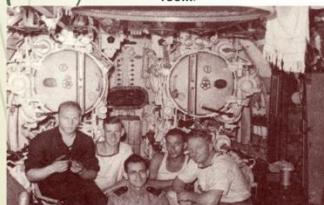


Dutch Submarines, Fremantle



Dutch submariners on board a captured but unidentified Nazi German submarine at Batavia (Jakarta) - Ary Jongeljan.

Crew of HNMS O21, Willem Broeijes in the forward torpedo room.



On 3 March 1942 when the Allied Navies' Southeast Asian submarine fleets began arriving, Fremantle was totally unprepared for its role as the Allies' largest submarine base outside of Pearl Harbour. By 10 March, there were twelve submarines being repaired and serviced there.



HMAS Stirling, Garden Island, WA. Dutch submarine Naval Base, Crawley Bay, Nedlands, WA on 5 March 1947. Coca Cola Club

The naval personnel evacuated to Fremantle to continue the war effort in early March 1942 were all boarded with local families.

Defensively Armed Merchant Ships or DEMS, had Australian gun crews on board.

After the Japanese Occupied the NEI, the surviving 30 freighters, most of which belonged to the country's major shipping line, Royal Packet Company (KPM), were placed under the control of the US army, via the Allied Consultative Shipping Council. In Australia they were converted to "Defensively Armed Merchant Ships", or DEMS.

Transport vessels were at a premium, and the Dutch vessels became an essential part of offensive operations from Australia. During 1942-43 the vast majority of all supplies reaching Allied troops in New Guinea were carried by these Dutch ships.

In May 1942, the Australian 14th Infantry Brigade was taken to Port Moresby by a convoy of the KPM ships Bantam, Bontekoe, VanHeemskirk, and VanHeutz.

Reinforcements for Milne Bay were carried by Bontekoe, Karsik, Swartenhondt, Tasman, Japara, VanHeemskirk, VanHeutz and s'Jacob.



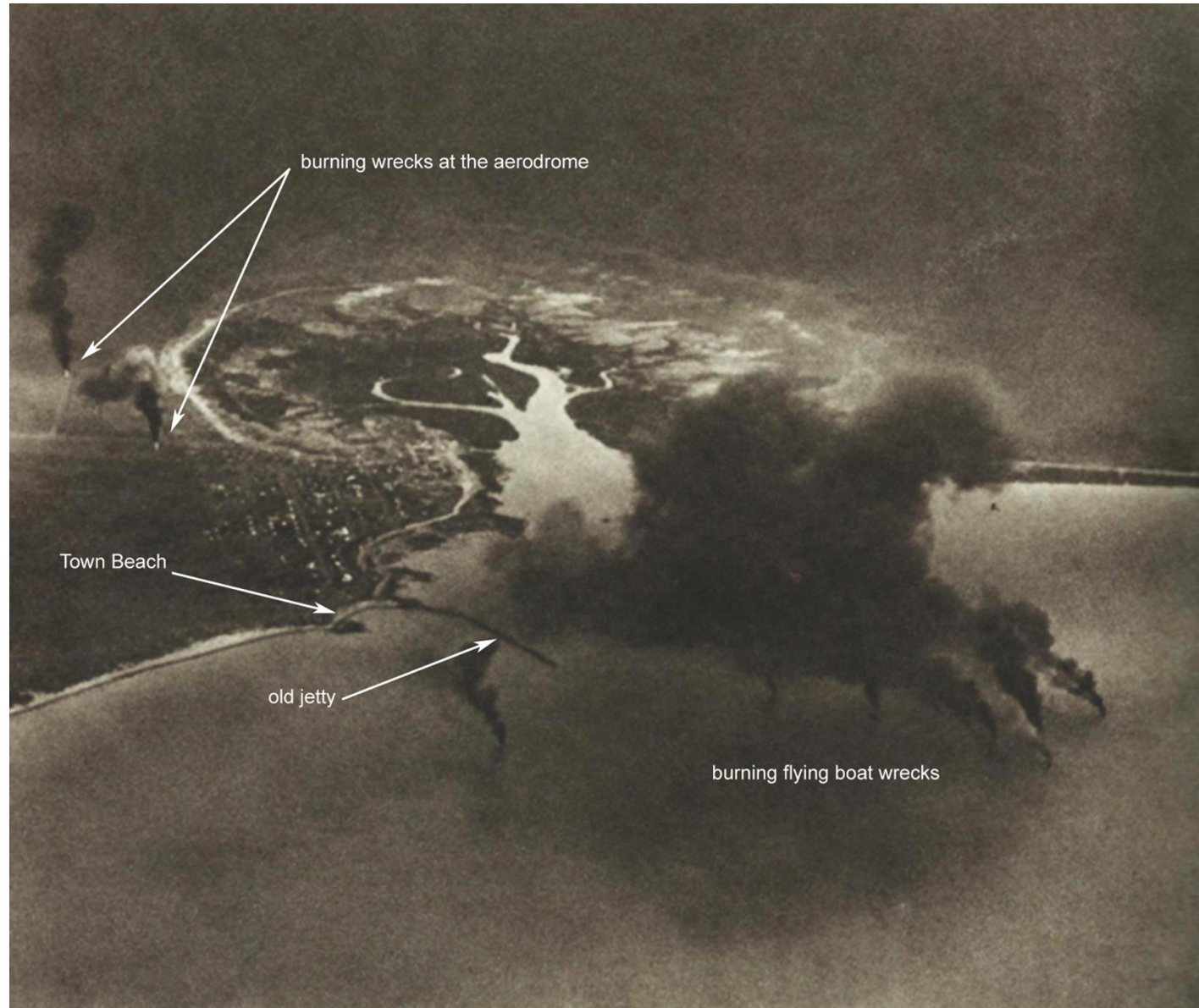
JAPANESE ATTACK ON BROOME

MARCH 3, 1942

Silvano Jung

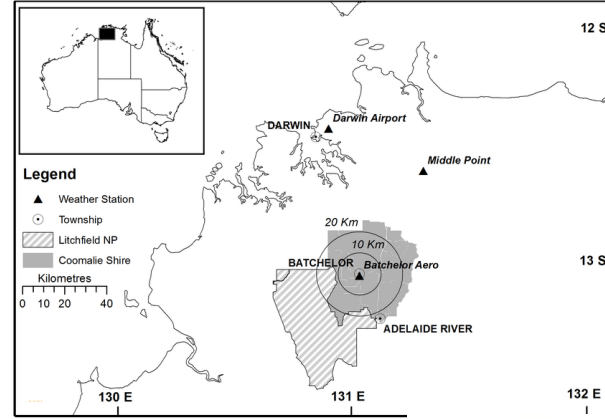
9 Japanese Zeros and a reconnaissance aircraft based in Kupang (Timor) with long-range tanks descended on Broome Western Australia. 20 minutes later 48 of the 161 Dutch people on board the flying boats that day were killed; 16 were children. Entire families were forever fractured. The burns unit at RPH was established.

Those who were burned and fell into the ocean fared better. The total number of deaths in Dutch and US flying boats in Roebuck Bay, Broome is estimated at around 100.



This photo was taken by one of the 9 Japanese pilots

No.191 Squadron ground crew prepare a Mitchell for a bombing raid. Batchelor, NT Australia, 1943



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Squadron 18 at Batchelor & MacDonald airstrip, Northern territory 1942-1945.



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Major-General Hein ter Poorten (far left) standing next to Australia's Prime Minister, Robert Gordon Menzies on board TSS ORANJE II. Behind ter Poorten is his personal secretary Captain A Zimmerman, and to the right, Consul General of the Netherlands to Australia, Mr T. Elink-Schuurman.



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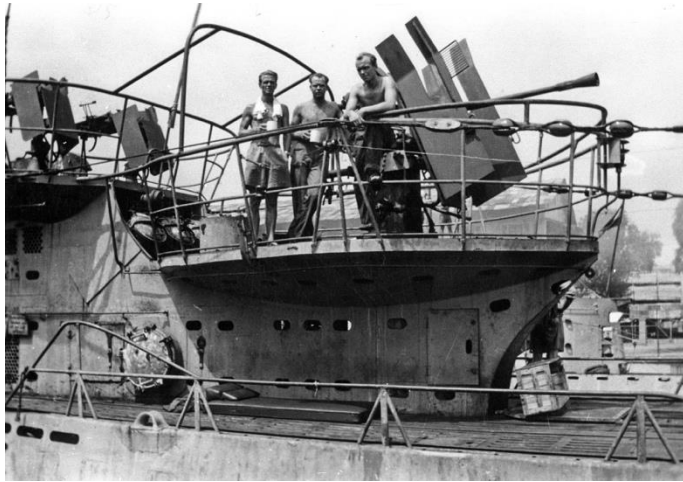
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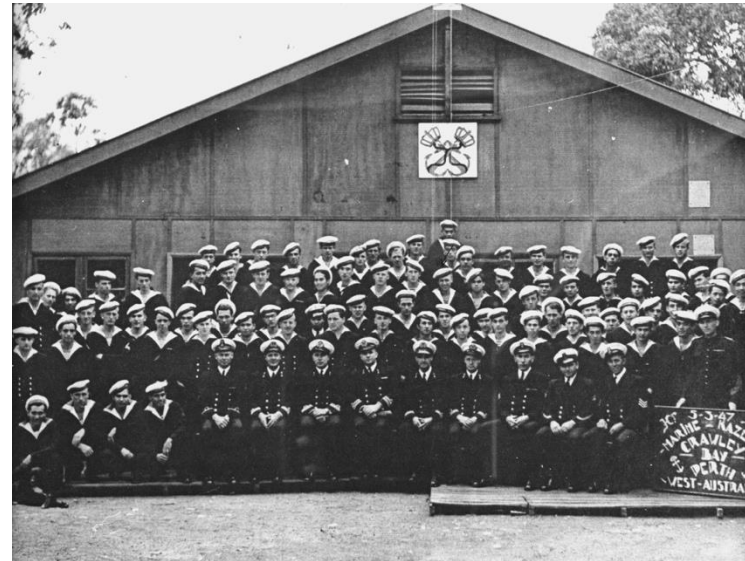
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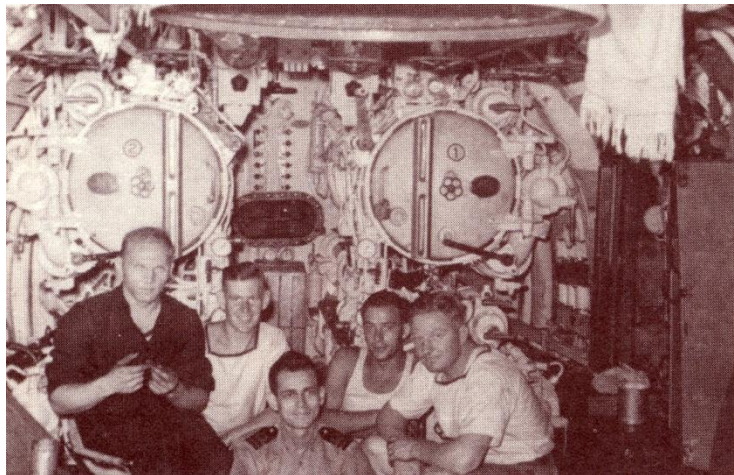


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Crew of HNMS O21. Willem Broetjes in the forward torpedo room..



HMAS Stirling, Garden Island, WA. Dutch submarine naval base, Crawley Bay, Nedlands, WA on 5 March 1947. Coca Cola social club at UWA

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30 KPM Ships survived the Java Sea Battle.

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IN 1944, NEI ADMINISTRATION TAKES OVER CAMP COLUMBIA WACOL, QLD FROM THE US ARMY. HUBERTUS VAN MOOK IS IN CHARGE.



Australian Army Medical Women's Service (AMWOS) of the 21st Australian General Hospital creating with Royal Netherlands Army Medical Corps personnel while waiting for transport to their camp after disembarking from the Australian vessel MV Janneken, 12 September 1945.



Leden van de Australian Army Medical Women's Service (AMWOS) van het 21ste Australische Generaal Hospital aan de pier met leden van de Nederlandse geneeskundige troepen terwijl ze wachten op transport naar hun kamp na hun vertrek van de Australische MV Janneken, 12 september 1945.

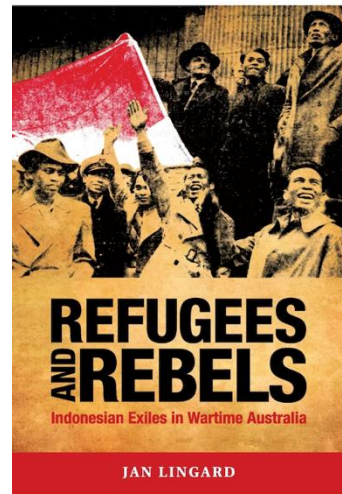


WOMEN CORP. RECRUITED FROM AROUND AUSTRALIA & US

Women's Corp is recruited from around Australia and the USA.



Wacol barracks



Noel Butlin Archives ANU

Fake news!

Many Women's corp. members marry men they met at Camp Columbia.

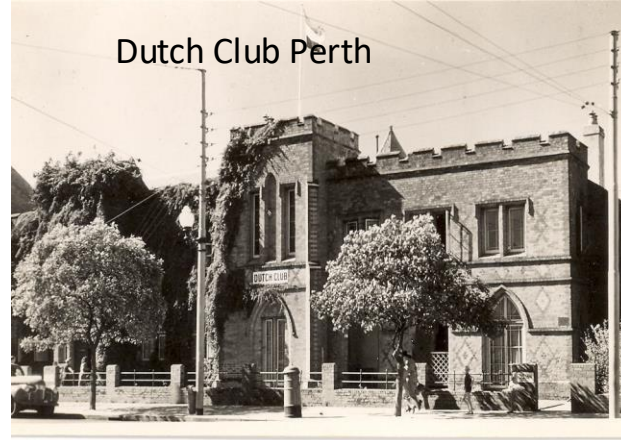


Watched by a small boy waving an Australian flag, troops of the Netherlands East Indies Army march along Swanston Street, Melbourne on United Nations Flag Day, 14 June 1943.

Een jongetje zwaait met een Australische vlag naar troepen van het Koninklijke Nederlands-Indische Leger die op 14 juni 1943 marcheren door Swanston Street, Melbourne tijdens de UN Flag Day March.

Japan capitulates 15 August 1945

Sukarno declares Independence 17 August 1945.



1945-1946 - Dutch Evacuees from Japanese internment camps on Java, in Western Australia were accommodated at Fairbridge Farm and orphanage for British children To restore their health.



118



NEI Cars to pick up evacuees.



Mevrouw Kollmann vo
Dick en Adri Geertje



Irwines van Wolve Collage
1. H. Greeuw, 2. H. van der Vloed, 3. W. Beenen, 4. E. Tacoma, 5. J. Jensen,
6. E. Kollmann, 7. H. de Jong, 8. H. Jansen, 9. W. Plink, 10. E. Boesink,
11. L. Plink, 12., 13. D. Bodean, 14. D. Scholte, 15. E. Lulleman,
16. C. Verkeeg, 17. mevrouw Kollman, 18. Mevrouw Verkeeg

Reman onderzoek

Pemuda Merdeka Bersiap 1945-1946

Gurkhas protected the children from Japanese concentration camp to the MS Oranje bound For Perth. Australia took 6000 for Rehabilitation instead of the 50,000 In desperate need (W. McMahan Ball 1945)



Forced labour project

THE NETHERLANDS IS LIBERATED, MAY 1945



Many Dutch migrants to Australia had been forced labour in Nazi Germany

Food parcels NL Hunger winter.

ARBEIDEINSATZ saw many Dutch stranded in Germany when war ends. 500,000 had been abducted 30,000 died.



NL liberated from the Nazis May 1945.

Jan Jacobus Petrus Peters
 Born: 9 August 1920, Cimahi, Java.
 WWII: 1st Regiment Wielrijders.
 Action: Alblassardam, NL.
 Nazi Forced Labour: Strasbourg, Alsace.

Jan & Joanna Peters with son Jan Jacobus and his Babu (nurse).

Called-up, age 19, when Hitler invaded NL, May 1940.

Married Dec. 31, 1942.

Jan playing in Wim Doomenb's band till April 1943, when Kultur Kamer stamps 'stod'.

Strasbourg, Alsace 1943 Johanna is forced labour at Comessa, a Nazi munition factory. She is pregnant. Jan is at Schiltigheim steel factory. He is forced to live in the Nazi Labour camp nearby.

Wielrijders call-up for forced labour.

Band goes to play music in Hanover, Germany.

Liberation Tilburg 25/8/1944 Jan plays music For the Canadian and Scottish Liberating forces.

Jan army April 1940 age 19.

Johanna is allowed to live on a farm on the outskirts of Strasbourg

tilburg bezet.... bevrijd

40-45

een periode van angst, leed en vreugde

tentoonstelling van zaterdag 27 oktober t/m donderdag 22 november 1984
geopend maandag t/m vrijdag: 9.00-17.00 u op zaterdag: 11.00-16.00 u op koopavonden 18.00-21.00 u
plaats de burgerhal van het stadhuis ingang: bij de fontein
samenstelling afd. geschiedenis en de aud.vis.dienst van het molleninstituut gem. archiefdienst, gem. informatie-centrum

MIGRATION THEME

Sub-themes

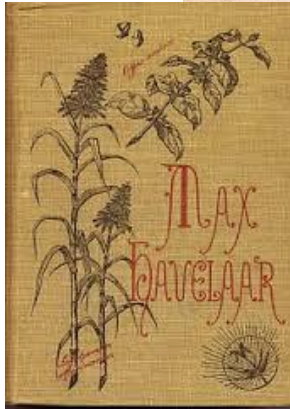
- **Pre-WWII Pioneers**
- **Postwar Mass Migration**
 - Impact of **religion** ie Tasmanian Dutch, Armadale & Albany Dutch.
 - Impact of Calvinism on resettlement (invisible Dutch?)
 - The **myth of the assimilated Dutch** – we changed to integration when we realized that ‘assimilation’ was impossible. The Dutch characteristically created a private and public persona.
 - Recruitment of skills-sets for the Australian economy
 - Gender differences in migration re-settlement
 - Return migration
 - Homesickness (quote).
 - Being an ‘inbetweener’ (quote).

SNAPSHOTS: DUTCH PIONEERS IN AUSTRALIA 1788-1923

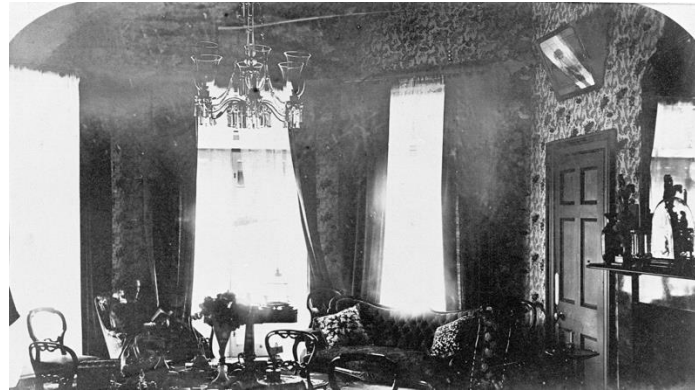
Willem Siebenhaar & Ferdinand Domela Nieuwenhuis Jr.



Perth, Western Australia 5. 2. 96
 20/9/96
 Dear Sir,
 Solution Problem No 48 from the
 mention W. D. King: ~~Siebenhaar~~
 Whatshamp's work
 Keyname: K² - K³B
 Yrs. truly
 W. Siebenhaar



D.H. Lawrence Foreword



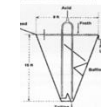
Johanna Bruce-Herklots Family from Ireland & Chinsura, West Bengal

1000 Dutch Diggers
 WWI.



Guillaume Daniel Delprat (1856 - 1937)

- Born in Delft, Holland, son of an army general
- Apprenticeship as an engineer in Scotland
- Migrated to Australia, GM of BHP 1899 to 1921
- Developed Broken Hill, Whyalla, Newcastle
- Discovered flotation with CV Potter in 1903
- Bubbles generated by acidification of weathered lead ore
- Died Melbourne 1937
- A great engineer, metallurgist and industrialist



Butler Family from Goes, NL to Wickepin WA



Dutch pioneers QLD in DDU

First fleet convicts & sailors 1788

Dutch Paquita Delprat wife of Antarctic explorer Douglas Mawson, also OAM



Harvest Wickepin farm



My Dutch Australian family of prize-winning Dutch writers, Gerard Reve & Karl van het Reve. Their mother, Janetta Doornbusch is great great great Oma of my grandchildren



MASS MIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA POST-WWII

At the end of World War II, the Australian population was just over seven million with approximately 90 percent of the population Australian-born. By 1995, mass migration and the abolition of the 'White Australia Policy', the population mix was 74 percent Anglo-Celtic, 19 percent other European and 4.5 percent Asian. 2024: Europe 57.%; Oceania 33.8% & Asian 17.4%. Current top countries: India, China, NZ and UK.

At the peak of the migration years, around 160,000 Dutch people left for Australia due to push and pull propaganda from both governments. About 25-30% would eventually return.

The 2016 Australian Census recorded 70,165 Dutch-born people in Australia, while 339,549 of respondents claimed Dutch ancestry.

Three discernible waves of Dutch Migration to Australia align Australia's economic needs.

1. 1949 – 1960: Trades, semiskilled operatives and unskilled labour
2. 1970s – 1999: First business migrants, second generation in small –medium sized bus
3. 2000s- highly skilled professionals usually working for Dutch companies in Australia



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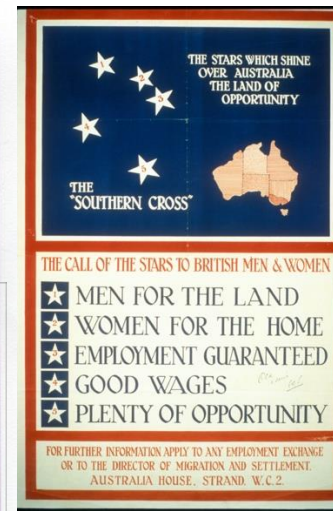
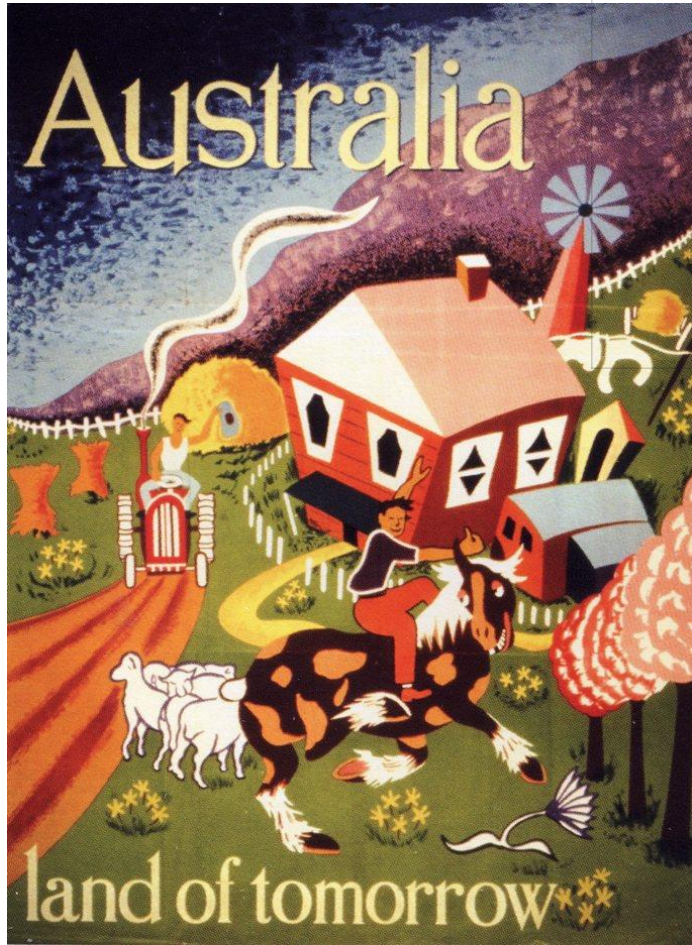
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Lured to Australia with an assisted passage and promises of owning your own home, car and white goods



EMIGRARE NECESSE EST!

Prime Minister Drees says: go seek A FUTURE ELSEWHERE!

The Dutch government opens 300 offices to help Dutch people exit NL.



Overpopulation cartoon c1950.



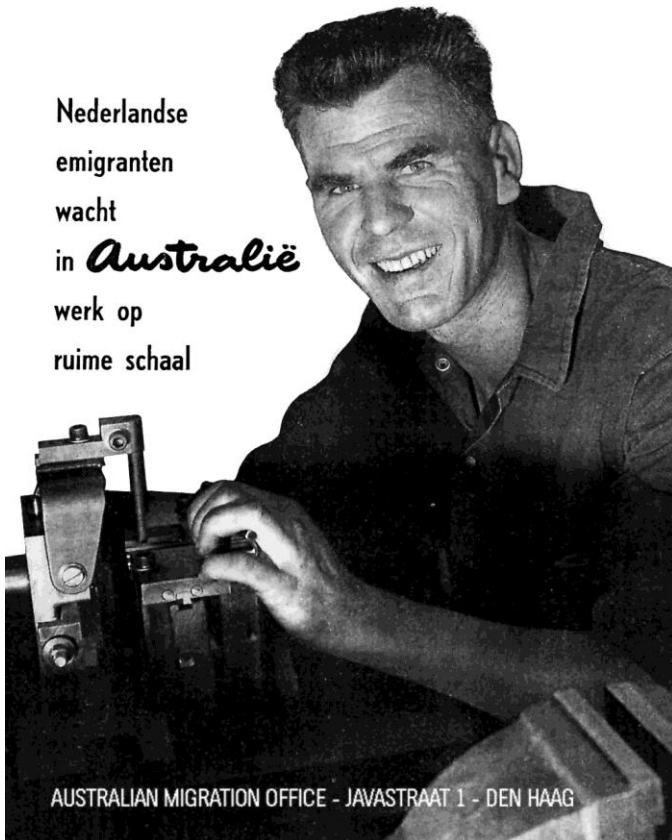
Dutch citizens are told that the Netherlands is overpopulated!

rganise
: mid

National Archives of
Australia Collection,
C3939/1, N1957/75/106
PT 2

First wave - Australia recruits trades, semi-skilled operatives and unskilled labour for its economy

- Recruitment criteria:
- Age
- Health, Skills
- Security
- White Australia



National Library of Australia

nla.pic-an23135110-v

	Requisition of 9/10/51 covering Dutch and Italian	Requisition of 20/12/51 covering Italian	Present requisition	Total
Building and Construction Trades				
Bricklayer	45	30	30	105
Carpenter	400	40	200	640
Joiner	20	-	-	20
Plumber	50	20	50	120
Painter	40	-	27	67
Spray Painter	7	7	6	20
Plasterer	15	15	15	45
Woodmachinist 1st Class	1	1	7	21
Shipwright (General)	20	-	-	27
Chainman	20	10	-	30
Rigger (Steel scaffolding)	13	7	-	10
Bridge Carpenter (General)	20	-	-	10
Crane Driver (Tramway)	5	5	10	50
Builders' Labourer	150	-	-	10
Electrician (B. & C)	30	3	-	150
Bricksetter	-	6	-	33
Brickburner	-	-	20	6
Brickdrawer	-	-	20	20
Brickmaker (Lithocorinum)	21	-	-	21
Clayholeman	13	-	-	13
Machineman	-	-	10	10
Brick & Pottery worker	27	-	10	20
Dragger (brick drawer)	13	-	20	34
Cement-plant operators	-	-	50	15
Rural workers				
Married couples (450)	250	250	100	600
Farm Hands (with horse bled)	-	-	3537	900
Domestics for farms	100	130	-	3537
Forestry workers				
Timber fallers and getters	-	-	318	230
Bush sawmill hand	-	-	130	318
Slespercutter (Italy)	100	-	265	200
Tom sawmills hands	-	-	450	330
Tailor out and benchman	28	10	50	715
Sawyer	16	10	-	100
	350	124	1100	100
Process workers				
Iron & Steel	20	-	20	49
Agricultural machinery	50	-	47	97
Amitions	40	-	34	74
Aircraft	-	-	100	100
Fertilizers	-	-	10	10
Electrical machinery & Equipment	30	-	30	95
Railway equipment	-	-	10	10
Factory Hands				
Fertilizers	15	5	15	35
Chemicals	20	20	20	60
Bricks & Tiles	10	7	10	27
Electrical machinery	5	4	5	14
	50	36	50	136

How the Australian govt sold migration to Aussies : "They will do jobs you don't want to do; they look like us and will become Australian ASAP (Assimilation policy (1937). We will help by calling them 'New Australians'.

NOT WELCOME!

The White Australia Policy



The Hillebrand family Joyce (back row, 2nd from right) is accepted as a migrant, her front row) is not accepted by Australian migration officials in 1961.

PERSONAL ARCHIVE, JOYCEHILLEBRAND

Indo-Dutch who wanted to migrate to Australia before the mid to late 1960s had to prove that they were at least 51% white 😱!
Photos of their four grandparent's.



MIGRATION AGREEMENTS

FARMERS, ALLIED EX-SERVICEMEN 1948; NAMA 1951

In the fifties you were not allowed to take money with you from the Netherlands.

The assisted Passage was severely means-tested

In NL until the mid 1950s.

Then akin to £10 POMS.



The intention was that post-war migration would be a permanent solution to the problem of overpopulation promoted by the NL Government and the Monarchy.

Passage Assistance

Assistance ensured employment for 2 years wherever govt wanted to send you.

EXPECTATION – Assimilation

Abandon your origin culture and language and become “Australian.”

Public Migration Art Fremantle Wharf



The good trip
was on a
P&O-liner

The bad trip
on a hastily
refurbished
troop ship on
which males
and females
were
separated.
Single
migrants were
expected to
work on the
ship to reduce
staff costs.



KONINKLIJKE
ROTTERDAMSCH E LLOYD
ROTTERDAM

S	NAAM NAME		DATUM DATE	DATUM DATE
	PER S'S			
	NAAR TO			

BAGAGERUIM
BAGGAGE ROOM

IM
M



Housing crisis in Australia like back home.

First homes in Australia were hastily refurbished military camps.





Migrant
Camps
in WA
& Vic.



Australia's housing crisis,
meant most new arrivals
went to migrant camps
until they could find
accommodation outside.



FIRST 'OWN HOMES' IN AUSTRALIA

Propaganda promised in Australia you would own your own home, filled with white goods and own car.

They forgot to say that it was DIY!!!



The house in which Nonja grew up until the age of 15 when they build on some rooms.



The one car garage where the Berens family lived with 5 people for many years.



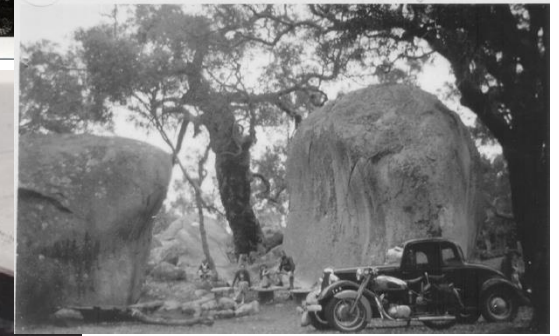
First Homes



Austin A 30



First cars



Austin A 30
Buick runner boards
Ford with Dinky seat
Willys Knight Ute

Cleaning bricks. Mixing cement to lay bricks



Kerosine fridge



Iceblock cooler



A new electric fridge deserved a photo home to NL

House built from 200 Imported Dutch doors by the Wieman family of 13 children.



Migrant Children, Assimilation, Education & Identity

Dutch clubs, sink or swim education policy, being a 'New Australian', lunches, not being welcomed -
Mental health problems, loss of Dutch language, out-marriage!

FACT -the invisible Dutch; Myth of the assimilated Dutch. 30% returned to NL

Stigma the Dutch are 'arrogant & opinionated.'

Parents & kids no common experience of school e.g. Metric Versus avoirdupois



Weak intergenerational transmission of culture has similarities to the 'stolen Aboriginal children.' The same assimilation policy was vested on both. But migrant kids were not removed from their families. Hence not as dramatic.

AANPASSEN & INVISIBILITY
Characteristics: the Dutch developed a 'public' & 'private' persona. Private stayed Dutch, public tried to be Australian.



"We were ashamed to be Dutch!"



MERCANTILE THEME

In the 1980s - 2000s Italians, Dutch, Greeks had the highest self-employed profiles of all migrant groups in Australia

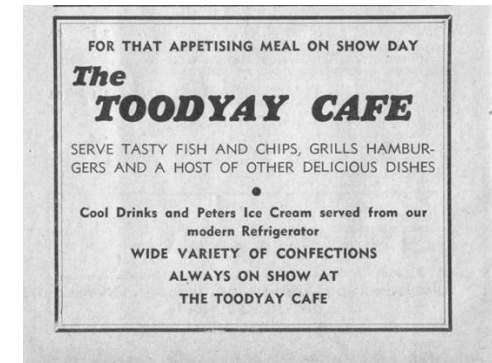
1999 PhD

Trading Places: Greek, Italian, Dutch and Vietnamese Enterprise in Western Australia

Sample of 260 interviewed. These comprised first and second generation before and after WWII.

Some Dutch business owners I interviewed around Australia in 2005

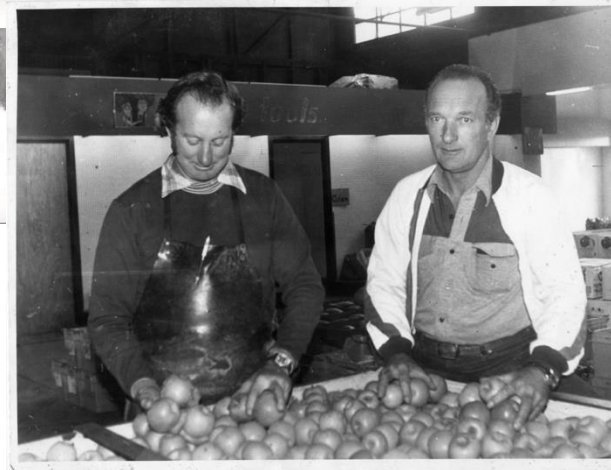
Tasmania



Toodyay, WA



Collie WA



Albany



Tasmania

Tesselaar VIC



John van Lieshout: (QLD) 1.3 Billion - Property tycoon.

Justin Hemmes (NSW) is an Australian businessman, heir to the House of Merivale family fortune and principal of the Merivale Group that owns approximately 100 pubs, hotels, restaurants and other venues across Australia. 1.3 Billion.

Dick Dusseldorp: Lendlease
Worth 1988 was 1.4 Billion.



Floraco's owner was a Dutch business migrant

Dutch Business in Australia

Small & medium-sized family enterprises, billionaires and business migrants

Austal Ships: Ferries

Navy Frigates in AU & USA
billionaire's yachts



Some more Dutch migrants who made it big in business in Australia.

John Rothwell **WA** – shipping

In WA
ASI Ships sold out to
Transfield ASI

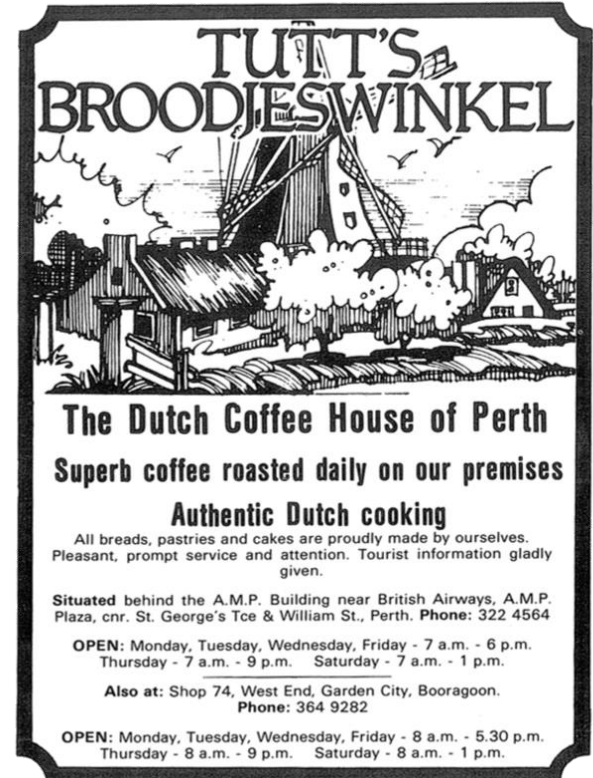
Circa 27% of
Canberra
builders
postwar, were
Dutch
tradesmen
recruited
specifically to
help build up
Canberra.

• Study Sample

- First generation
- Second generation
- First and second wave Dutch migrants
- Business migrants

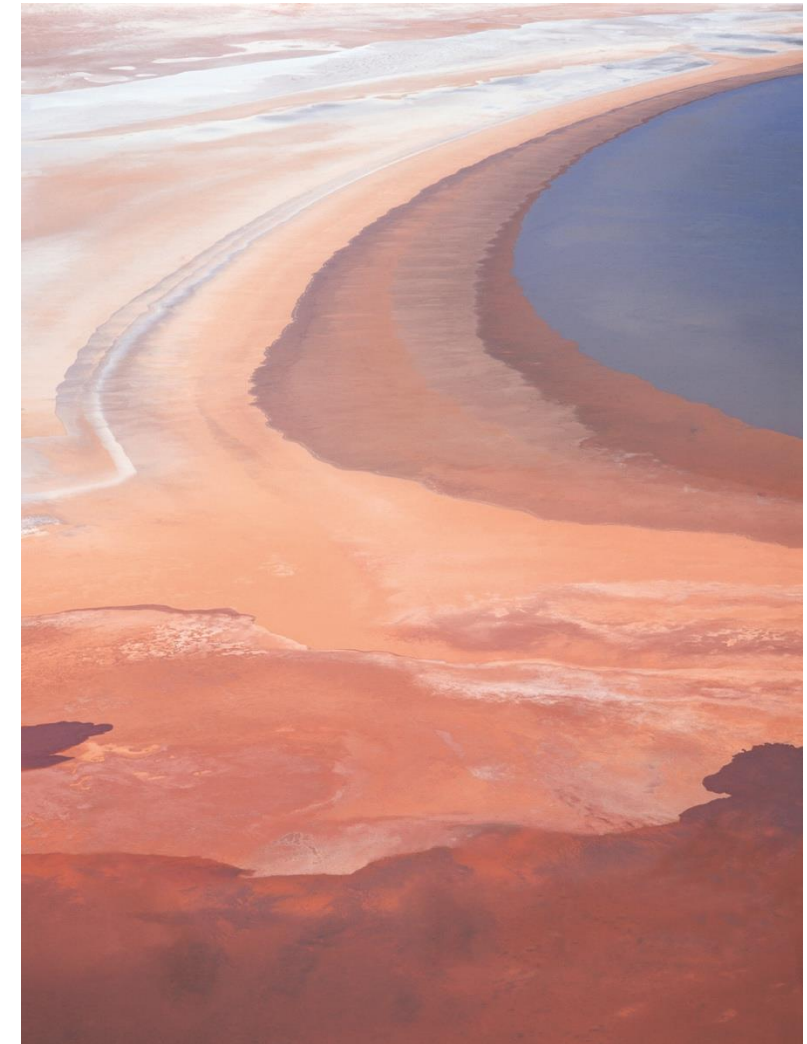
NL big businesses in Australia:

- Rabobank
- ING Bank, Unilever,
- Asko Nobel, Mining - Fugro
- Boskalis Australia



Family Business

Dutch Artists in Australia & the Indian Ocean Region



Exhibitions

1. Transpositions Dutch Australians' art in context.
2. Dutch Indonesian Australian Frances Larder Masters in Creative Industries, Curtin University. We need to photograph to preserve images of it?
3. Aerial photography of Richard Woldendorp.



Y-59 oblique aerial (Photo: Jung, 28 October 2003)



It took WA Museum staff 10 long hard years of lobbying and research to have the flying boats acknowledged as a heritage



CURRENT CONCERNS

- Elderly care! Is it changing as the children of 1950s migrants age?
- 2. The digital preservation of the cultural heritage of Dutch Australians and Dutch Indonesian Australians. Integrate the history and heritage of Dutch and Australians from around Australia onto one digital site for use by researchers, journalists, family historians and other enthusiasts.
- 3. Oral history project with Dutch migrants who were children when their families migrated to Australia. They entered an Australia driven by the 1937 Assimilation Policy to which they lost the intergenerational transmission of their homeland culture
- 4. Connecting with later arrivals and younger Dutch – Neerlandia Perth do this very well!
<https://dutchaustralian.com/contact/>
- <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/web/australia/themes/culture/dutch-clubs-organisations>; <https://dutchlink.com.au/>
- <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/web/Australia>; <https://ncca.com.au/members>



Digitisation Workshops, Exhibitions, Conferences, Master Classes, & Scholarly Exchanges

SYDNEY, LEIDEN, CANBERRA, PERTH, Exhibition in NL, Indonesia, and around Australia supported by the Dutch and Australian embassies in NL, Indonesia, South Africa & Namibia.



Our research organisations Huygens ING, KNAW Humanities Cluster Amsterdam and School of Arts and Humanities, Edith Cowan University Western Australia have been collaborating on the Migrant, Mobilities and Connection project (MIGRANT) since 2014. MIGRANT is devising methods to connect worldwide distributed migrant cultural heritage collections and concentrating on digital collection evaluation and accessibility.

It participates in the Dutch-Australian Shared Cultural Heritage Project in which the National Archives The Hague and the National Archives Australia are digitizing migrant heritage. The collaboration between Peters and Van Faassen actually started already in 2006, during the 400 years Dutch-Australian Friendship-celebration. That year, the emigrant registration system, which is pivotal for connecting the Dutch Australian migrant heritage was physically handed over to the National Archives The Hague.

The People Movement Stories is a **hybrid in-vivo** and **online exhibition** showcasing how the migratory movement between the two countries changed over the last 80 years and the way oral history can enrich migrant heritage that is dispersed over different collections in different countries and vice versa. **The in-vivo exhibition is one of the events marking the anniversary of 80 years of full diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Australia.** It will travel to Perth and Canberra later this year.

Dutch Embassy generated events

Plethora of events 2006 Hans Sondaal; 70 years anniversary since the Broome attack, Press conference & exhibition (Willem Andreas 2012). Dutch in Australia and NZ conference, Melbourne 2013 (Annmieke Rugrok).

Digitisation workshops 2006, 2007, 2015, 2016, 2018; Depok research exhibition NL x 2 plus 2 books;

Moving People Stories exhibitions Australian and Dutch Embassies, Huygens Institute, NA The Hague. Current Forced labour project with CGM.

Pandora NLA website archive.

CURATOR TEAM

Dr Marijke van Faassen



Historian and Senior Researcher at Huygens ING. She coordinates the project Migrant, Mobilities and Connection, a collaboration between Dutch and Australian historians and literary scholars of Huygens ING and Edith Cowan University, Perth. Previously she has been editor in chief of various analogue and digital source publications, amongst other on the Documents on Dutch Foreign Relations 1940-1945.

Dr Rik Hoekstra



Digital Historian at KNAW Humanities Cluster. He has a historical background in the colonial history of Mexico and has been focusing on the publication of historical information on the internet since the 1990s. At Huygens ING he contributed to and devised and supervised numerous digital publications, including the correspondence of William of Orange, the Resolutions of the States-General and the Dutch Biographical Portal.

Professor Nonja Peters



Chief Investigator and Project Manager for this project. Anthropologist, Historian and Curator affiliated with the centre of Digital Humanities and Social Sciences, and the Centre for Global Issues at Edith Cowan University in Western Australia. Peters curated many exhibitions and is affiliated to Huygens ING as guest researcher from July 2020 till July 2022.

PMS exhibition utilises digitised documentation via QR Codes

DIGITAL PRESERVATION OF MIGRANT CULTURAL HERITAGE

See the history of the card's rescue on the [DACC website](#)

National Archives The Hague 51,525 registration cards of emigrants covering the period 1946-1982.

The cards have information for c135,000 Dutch emigrants (approx. 87%) of all Dutch who emigrated.

Dutch privacy policy is a hurdle.



AUSTRALIA and the NETHERLANDS PEOPLE MOVEMENT STORIES 1942-2022

FRANCES LARDER/ BENDELER/ DE BREY Multiple Migrations

From: Bandung, Java, 5 November 1947
Working life: Artist & painter
Migration: Child migrant, three migrant, Java - Netherlands - Java - Queensland, Australia. Also much internal migration within Queensland.



Frances Larder and the crew of the Dutch boat 'De Bont' (1952) on board of Batavia (left) (2) - (Image not available)



Being in Singapore in an Embassy (left) (2)

Childhood and war: "Until age four, when Japan invaded and occupied Java, my life was normal. The Japanese took my father whom I was close to, and I never saw him again. In 1942, a victim of the Bataan Railway line. My mother and children, some of us under Japanese house arrest. She helped the resistance by manufacturing pills written on rice paper to bring. When Japan capitulated on 15 August 1945, she got a job to feed us children. Eventually she re-married a Dutchman who had survived slave labour in Japan's mines."

Movement: "In 1947, the family went to the Netherlands for my stepfather's long service leave. In 1948, we returned to Java in 1948, and I attended high school at Batavia (Dagang). We wanted to stay there but the violence of the Revolution for Independence in 1949 forced us to leave for Europe and India (first stop). We migrated to Australia in 1952. In 1954, my stepfather's farming job had a constant on the move, we never stayed anywhere long enough to make lasting friendships. I felt very lonely."



From the photo album of Frances Larder



Frances Larder

Working Life: "At 17, I started working in a shop. I went my wages home to help the family budget. I stayed until the money was used up - 'You lovely New Australians, you come without money and take all our jobs...'. My stepfather informed Mother I was leaving. At 17 I was expected to earn my training, I had English comprehension when I had neither text nor interview. I got work in a textile factory a head and an adult woman, before deciding to join the navy."

Family Life: "I met my Australian husband in the navy. We have four children. Sadly he now has Alzheimer's"



Frances Larder with her husband in the navy (left) (2)



The Dutch women children working under a Dutch woman (left) (2)

An Career: "I started an education in the USA during my husband's naval posting there. I always wanted to be an artist, my mother wanted me to marry. I have a BA and an MEd. In Sydney, I studied for 'Cherry Quills' group project with more Dutch women. It took five years to complete. The working together was therapeutic. We shared experiences of childhood in western Netherlands or the Netherlands that India and resettlement in Australia."

Government expectations: "Coming to Australia as a child was difficult with my meagre education. We children had no stability in our lives. On arrival, the government expected us to speak English immediately. How to do that was for us a mystery! Making friends with Australians was hard to achieve, even with in-laws. The Americans I met were nice and accepting."



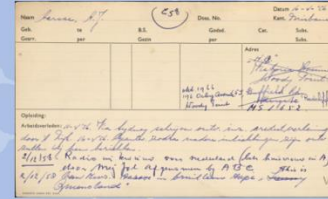
Being in Singapore in an Embassy (left) (2)

Identity: "I have got multiple identities! I have two maiden names, as an Australian, Dutch, woman. I have grown up Dutch citizenship. I feel I have fully adapted to the Australian identity, but I miss some typically Dutch things that also represent a great part of my identity. Visits to Batavia and the Dutch home village. The traditions of my youth was gone."

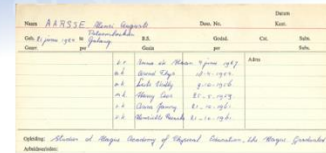
Digital - Migration Informatie

Persoonlijke migratie-informatie in archieven in Home & Hostland!

Klazina Nelly Aarse-Smit (NAA, item BP25/1) = spouse of Aarsse, A.J



Henri Auguste Aarsse (NAA, item BP25/1) = brother of Aarsse, A.J.



Aarsse-Schoggers, Henriette J. (NAA, item BP299/1) = mother

Huygens institute, Nationaal Archief & National Archives Australia; State Libraries Libraries & Museums.



www.daaag.org



AUSTRALIA and the NETHERLANDS PEOPLE MOVEMENT STORIES

A hybrid in vivo and online exhibition

Why this exhibition?

In this exhibition twelve people who migrated at various times between 1953 and 2014 to Australia or the Netherlands tell us their stories.

What motivated them to move? When and how did they migrate? What drivers best illustrate the moves in a given period? Were they looking for a better life or afraid of the Cold War? Did they choose for Australia or the Netherlands and why? Was it a fantastic overseas job; joining a husband or, the 'Grand Tour' that becomes the 'Love story'?

We include the children's perspective - who had no say in the matter of their migration. Many were subject to their parents' housework, letters and some migration - from Australia then to the Netherlands, or frequent internal shifts. For the first time ever, we also have a spotlight on the reverse process, that is people movement from Australia to the Netherlands. In our example it was the 'love story' which starts as both directions and ending in a new country. Among our protagonists, the 'Grand Tour' preceded the 'love story' in every instance. However, unlike in the past, when it was the province of the wealthy - our interviewees were budget-driven backpacking 'Grand Tour' adventures. How this relates to policy is explained on line.



The Migration Paper Trail



Migrating people leave behind paper traces in local, state and national, sight and sound archives in both their countries of departure and destination. We show how these mechanical oral history interviews, a family film and photographs in the family album can be digitized. Or vice versa - how these private collections and historical documents play a role in research.

The long-term advantage of this online process and presence is the possibility to keep adding more information to stories into perpetuity than shelving the original experience from all kinds of perspectives. Visitors can navigate between our online and in vivo stories using the QR code on each banner.



Credits

This exhibition is a project of the Dutch/Australian Shared Cultural Heritage collaboration between Dutch Consulate in Sydney, Dutch Consulate in Australia and the Huygens Institute, Amsterdam. It is funded by the Australian Government via the Hague and the Dutch Embassy in Canberra.



THE SEARCH-ABLILITY OF OUR DIGITAL COLLECTIONS

So! Why did I trundle through so much research material?

1. To invoke a discussion on digitized collections' searchability. I had such a conversation recently with the WA State Librarian, pointing out that migrant groups need their collections searchable internationally. This is important for my collection in the State Library.

2. To explain to you that the 4 Ms: Maritime, Military, Migration, Mercantile were conceptualized to enhance the search-ability of my research.

On another tack,

The Ms, other than – maritime - would gain greater legitimacy if we had a “**Virtual Dutch Research Centre**” supported by a Dutch and Australian University.