



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

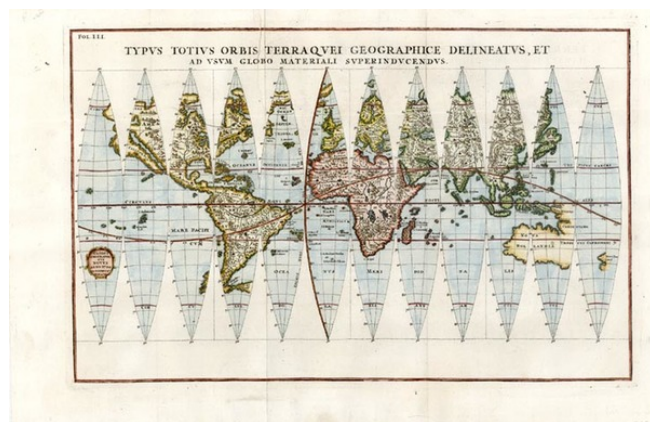
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## Typus Totius Orbis Terraquei Geographice Delineatus, Et Ad Usum Globo Materiali Superinducendus

**Stock#:** 11556  
**Map Maker:** Scherer  
**Date:** 1702  
**Place:** Munich  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 12.5 x 8.5 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

#### *Dynamic Set of Globe Gores Showing California as an Island*

Fine example of Heinrich Scherer's globe gores, included in his eight-volume atlas of 1703. The world map includes California as an island and a hypothetical depiction of Australia.

The twelve globe gores depict the world centered on the Atlantic Ocean. North America is stretched east-to-west in the north, a typical depiction for the time. A Northwest Passage is suggested, as open water flows around the Arctic waters into the Pacific. There is also an open river flowing into the interior of the continent, suggesting an interior passage as well. California is separated from the continent as an island, again a common depiction for the time (see below).

Tierra del Fuego, at the tip of South America, is shown in a curious way. The lands of Patagonia are exaggerated in the southwestern portion of the continent. The Straits of Magellan, first navigated by Ferdinand Magellan in 1520, are shown. Tierra del Fuego is not labeled as due south of the Straits, but as to the east of it, where Staten Land usually is shown on other maps.

Staten Land was discovered when a Dutch voyage, led by Schouten and Lemaire, sought to find an alternative route to the Pacific than the Straits of Magellan. The Straits had been claimed for the sole use of the Dutch East India Company, shutting out other merchants. Schouten and Lemaire angled their expedition between Staten Land and the continent, which led their ships around blustery Cape Horn.

In Asia, the north of Japan is large and bulbous, labeled as "T. Iedso." Iedso is a reference to Jesso, a feature included on many seventeenth and eighteenth-century maps. Historically, Eso (Yeco, Jesso, Yedso,



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### **Typus Totius Orbis Terraquei Geographice Delineatus, Et Ad Usus Globo Materiali Superinducendus**

Yesso) refers to the island of Hokkaido. It varies on maps from a small island to a near-continent sized mass that stretched from Asia to Alaska.

Farther south, New Holland, or Australia, is outlined. The Dutch had been encountering western Australia for a century by the time this map was made, but western Australia remained a mystery to Europeans until the late eighteenth century; here eastern Australia is left open and blank to show this ambiguity. Farther east, the western edge of New Zealand is shown. This was contacted by Abel Tasman in the 1640s, but would not be seen again by Europeans until Captain Cook's first voyage, which set out in 1768.

#### **California as an island**

Contrary to previous, and correct, belief, California was often thought to be an island by the early eighteenth century, as this map shows. From its first portrayal on a printed map by Diego Gutiérrez, in 1562, California was shown as part of North America by mapmakers, including Gerard Mercator and Abraham Ortelius. In the 1620s, however, it began to appear as an island in several sources.

This was most likely the result of a reading of the travel account of Sebastian Vizcaino, who had been sent north up the shore of California in 1602. A Carmelite friar who accompanied him later described the land as an island, a description first published in Juan Torquemada's *Monarquia Indiana* (1613) with the island details curtailed somewhat. The friar, Fray Antonio de la Ascension, also wrote a *Relacion breve* of his geographic ideas around 1620. The ideas spread about New Spain and, eventually, most likely via Dutch mariners and perhaps thanks to stolen charts, to the rest of Europe.

By the 1620s, many mapmakers chose to depict the peninsula as an island. These included Henricus Hondius, who published the first atlas map to focus solely on North America with the island prominently featured in 1636. Hondius borrowed his outline of California from another widely-distributed map, that of Henry Briggs and printed in Samuel Purchas' *Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes* (1625). Tavernier is thought to have worked with Hondius.

Other prominent practitioners like John Speed and Nicolas Sanson also adopted the new island and the practice became commonplace. Father Eusebio Kino initially followed along with this theory but after extensive travels in what is now California, Arizona, and northern Mexico, he concluded that the island was actually a peninsula. Even after Kino published a map based on his travels refuting the claim (Paris, 1705), California as an island remained a fixture until the mid-eighteenth century.

#### **Detailed Condition:**