



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman  
Antique Maps Inc.**

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**Mappe-Monde Geo-Hydrographique, ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et  
Aquatique en Deux Plans-Hemispheres, ou Sont Exactly Remarqueses en General  
Toutes Les Parties De La Terre et de L'Eau, Suivant les Relations Les Plus Nouvelles . . .  
1719**

**Stock#:** 36428  
**Map Maker:** Jaillot  
**Date:** 1719  
**Place:** Paris  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 25 x 18 inches  
**Price:** \$1,400.00



**Description:**

***Fine Double-Hemisphere World Map—Jaillot's Final World Map***

Fine example of Hubert Jaillot's final double hemisphere map of the world, first published in 1695.

This is the later state of the map; the primary difference between this and the early state is that California is corrected to be shown as (nearly) a peninsula, and the large horizontal shore stretching across the North Pacific has been removed. The later state can also be identified by the addition of "*Geographe de sa Majesté*" in Jaillot's title.

The original map was made for the *Atlas François* and was first published in 1695 and reprinted in 1696, 1698, 1700, and 1706. Geographically and aesthetically, the 1695 map is very similar to Jaillot's larger world map of 1674, which was based on the work of Sanson.

In the eastern hemisphere, Africa, Asia, and Europe are thick with inland details of mountains, lakes, rivers, cities, and political units, such as empires. Madagascar is slightly arced to the east, which is a typical depiction for the time. In the Arctic are the open coastlines of Greenland, Spitsbergen, and Nova Zemla [sic.]. In Maritime Southeast Asia, *Terre de Papous* has a sharp, elongated appearance, the conglomeration of several islands whose precise outlines were still unknown.



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### **Mappe-Monde Geo-Hydrographique, ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique en Deux Plans-Hemispheres, ou Sont Exactly Remarquees en General Toutes Les Parties De La Terre et de L'Eau, Suivant les Relations Les Plus Nouvelles . . . 1719**

Australia is unfinished to the east, but has several toponyms along its shores. These originate from Dutch encounters with the continent as they sailed to trade with Southeast Asia. They include *Terre de Arnhem*, in reference to the *Arnhem*, a Dutch East India ship, which sighted the area in 1623. *Witlande* recalls Gerrit Frederikssoon de Witt, captain of the *Vianen*, which sailed in 1628. De Witt ran aground near what is now Port Hedland. He managed to free his ship by offloading cargo and coasted southward. *Houtmans* and *Edels Eyl* both refer to the same voyage. Jacob d'Edel, in the *Amsterdam*, along with Frederik de Houtman in the *Dordrecht* came within sight of the western coast in 1619. Also here is *Terre de Nuitz*; Pieter Nuyts, a Dutch navigator, commanded the *Gulden Zeepaert* along the southern coast in 1627.

In the western hemisphere, California appears to be a peninsula again, although closer inspection shows it to be not actually attached via the Gulf of California. In the late-seventeenth century, many mapmakers had adopted the island depiction. However, others were questioning its existence, such as Guillaume Delisle. Jaillot hedged his bets here, approximating California as a peninsula while not actually connecting it near Mexico.

New Guinea is a massive island adrift from its neighbors. Nearby is an unfinished, finger-like landmass called *Terr de Quir*, an approximation of Vanuatu that was encountered during Quiros' 1605 voyage in search of a Pacific paradise. Farther north, an exaggerated Hokkaido, usually shown as an island of varying sizes on maps of this period, creates a large peninsular bulge to far northeastern Asia. Farther south, the short, open shores of Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand are included; they were both sighted by Abel Tasman on his 1642 voyage.

Running across both hemispheres are long coastlines that, though unconnected, suggest a continent between them. The southern continent was a long- and much-hoped-for geographic chimera. It was thought that a continent-sized landmass had to exist in the southern hemisphere to balance out the continents of the north. Cook disproved the idea of a large, temperate southern continent on his second voyage (1772-5), but, in the late-seventeenth century, the hunt was still on for *Terra Australia Incognita*.

There are decorative details where the hemispheres join. Above are triumphant angels framing a cartouche with the King's coat of arms. The map is dedicated to the French King, which was Louis XIV when the map was originally published. Below, mermaids and sea monsters guard a cartouche with the publication details.

#### **Detailed Condition:**



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Expertly repaired tears and folds splits at lower centerfold.