



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula . . . 1630

Stock#: 38332
Map Maker: Hondius / Hoesius
Date: 1630
Place: Amsterdam
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG
Size: 15.5 x 22 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Rare separately issued map of the world, being the first printed map to depict Western Australia, first issued by Jodocus Hondius in about 1625 and engraved by Francis van der Hoeve.

This exceptional map is the earliest printed map to show the recent Dutch discoveries on the West Coast of Australia.

While Willem Jansz had become the first European known to have discovered Australia in 1606, landing on the coasts of the Gulf of Carpentaria in northern Queensland, the discovery of Western Australia was still another decade in the making.

In 1616, Dirk Hartog, captaining the Dutch East India Company (VOC) ship *Eendracht* (meaning 'Unity'), en route from the Netherlands to Indonesia accidentally went off course and encountered the west coast of the Australian mainland. He landed close to 26° South, at what is now known as Dirk Hartog Island in the Shark's Bay area of Western Australia.

Interestingly, Hartog left a pewter plate near the shore on the northern point of Dirk Hartog Island, on which he inscribed:

"1616 On 25 October arrived the ship Eendracht, of Amsterdam: Supercargo Gilles Miebaïs of Liege, skipper Dirck Hatichs of Amsterdam. on 27 d[itt]o. she set sail again for Bantam. Deputy supercargo Jan Stins, upper steersman Pieter Doores of Bil. In the year 1616."

Hartog's plate was found in 1696 by another Dutch explorer Willem de Vlamingh and replaced by another



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula . . . 1630

plate. De Vlamingh brought Hartog's plate to Amsterdam, where today it is on display at the Rijksmuseum.

After departing Dirk Hartog Island, the *Eendracht* sailed northwards along the western Australian coastline, all the while charting the Australian coastline. In honor of his voyage, he named the land "T Landt van d'Eendracht" (the Land of the Eendracht). By 1619 this name was applied in document to refer to all of Australia, a name used for the subcontinent until 1644, when it was replaced by "Nieuw Holland".

Hartog's cartography remained in manuscript form for some years, in part, because of the VOC's cartographic secrecy laws.

As noted by Rodney Shirley:

Five places are marked, corresponding to Dutch discoveries up to 1616-1619 takend from Hessel Gerritsz' manuscript map of the Indian Ocean of 1622. The discoveries of Carstensz along the Gulf of Carpentaria made in 1623 are not marked. Hondius had completely erased the large southern continent shown on his previous world map of 1617 and although there are general similarities the two hemispheres are not taken directly from the earlier map: North America, for instance, is much reduced in width and only occupies 140 degrees of longitude as its broadest point.

The map's geographical depictions in other parts of the World are also notable. The depiction of the east coast of North America bears no clear relation to any other printed map. The detailed rendering of North America's Pacific Northwest, complete with numerous fictitious place names, is also curious. South America is shown to have an usually exaggerated bulbous form.

Interestingly, the map shows an unusual land formation at the end the Indian Peninsula, which is likely due to an exaggerated reading of Jan Huyghen van Linschoten's 1596 chart of the western Indian Ocean. The depiction of East Asia is very rudimentary, as while China takes on a fairly fine form (after the early Jesuit sources), Korea is shown to be a misshapen island and southern Japan takes on a fairly crude appearance.

The map is embellished with allegorical figures depicting the seasons in the corners and the four elements in the center. In the upper center is a lengthy note to the reader.

A fascinating and enigmatic feature of the map is its inclusion of curved lines radiating from the compass roses, one located in the Pacific Ocean and the other in the Indian Ocean. While these lines may very well be an attempt to express the curvature of the earth, some have hypothesized that they are actually attempts to convey isolines, or the lines of magnetic declination. If so, they would predate Edmund



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula . . . 1630

Halley's *A New and Correct Chart shewing the Variations of the Compass...* (London, 1701) by over 75 years, thought to be the first printed map to employ isolines. While similar lines were employed on wall maps of the world issued by Willem Blaeu, Pieter van der Keere and others during this time period, we are aware of no other single sheet world map from the era that includes these lines. These curious lines are worthy of further academic investigation.

The map appeared in several states, as follows:

- Jodocus Hondius (undated, with Hondius' name in the top center).
- Franciscus Hoeius (dated 1630), who signs the plate below the celestial globe at the bottom center of the map.
- Clement de Jonghe (dated 1664).
- Johannes Van Keulen (1680s--3 different states).

The first two states of the map (Hondius and Hoeius) are exceptionally rare, this being the first example we are aware of as having appeared on the market.

The Hondius world map was soon followed by Hessel Gerritsz's *Caert van't Landt van d'Eendracht* (Amsterdam, 1627), a chart that specifically focused on the coasts of Western Australia, which also included the 1622 discoveries of the VOC galleon *Leeuwin*.

Francis van der Hoeie (aka Franciscus Hoeius, 1590-1636) worked in Amsterdam as a copper plate engraver and publisher from 1629 until his death in 1636 (Schilder, 1979). Van der Hoeie is known to have acquired and re-issued several multi-sheet world maps published originally by Blaeu and Hondius.

The map was originally conceived by Jodocus Hondius the Younger (1594-1629), whose eponymous father played a large part in the rise of Amsterdam as the dominant cartographic production center of the 17th Century. Hondius' bother-in-law, Jan Jansson (1588-1664) later transformed the Hondius firm into a powerhouse of geographical publications.

One of the rarest and most sought after World Maps for Australian collectors and a foundational map for the modern cartographic history of Australia, being the first printed map to depict an actual discovery of any portion of the Australian continent.

Detailed Condition:

Drawer Ref:

Stock#: 38332



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman
Antique Maps Inc.**

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula . . . 1630

Expert repairs along several folds, with some cracking of the paper. Some marginal repairs, one of which just enters the printed image on the left side of the map, above the word Autumnus.