



## Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard  
La Jolla, CA 92037

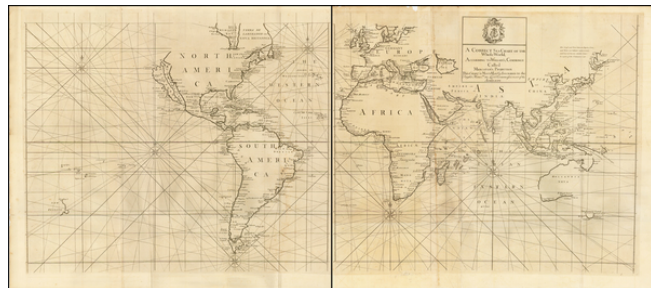
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### **A Correct Sea Chart of the Whole World, According to Wright's, Commonly Called Mercator's, Projection This Chart is Most Humbly Inscribed to the Right Hono.ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.**

**Stock#:** 38504  
**Map Maker:** Senex / Halley / Cutler  
**Date:** 1728  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 54 x 23 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



#### **Description:**

***Rare large-format sea chart of the world on Edward Wright's Projection, published in 1728, after the efforts of some of Britain's leading scientific figures, including Edmund Halley, John Senex and John Harris.***

This magnificent sea chart embraces the entire World between 60 degrees north and 60 degrees south. It is presented on Edward Wright's Projection, an ingenious modification of Gerhard Mercator's Projection, making the latter more applicable to the imperatives of practical navigation. While published in 1728, the chart is of a very modern empiricist style more reminiscent of the late 18th Century.

#### **On the Geography of the Chart**

The chart features a number of discoveries and curious cartographic misconceptions. Notably, it shows the outlines of the western two-thirds of Australia, based on the discoveries of explorers working for the Dutch East India Company (the VOC). These include Willem Jansz's discoveries in the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1606; the encounters of Dirk Hartog in 1616, the crew of the *Leeuwin* in 1622 and Pieter Nuyts in 1627, in Western Australia; Jan Cartensz and Willem van Colster discoveries in North Australia in 1623; and Abel Tasman's encounters in Tasmania and New Zealand in 1642-44. Also notable in Oceania is 'Dampeirs Strieghts' running above New Guinea, reflecting the voyages of the circumnavigating pirate-explorer William Dampier in the 1690s.

Further north in Asia, the coasts of China are relatively well formed, based on Jesuit surveys. While the bottom of Korea is labeled, it is shown to be an enigma, as the groundbreaking mapping of the peninsula from the Chinese *Kangxi Atlas* (1718-9) was yet to reach Europe. The southern main islands of Japan are



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relatively well formed, however Hokkaido ('Yedso') and the Kurile Islands (Company's Land) are vaguely and only partially delineated, after the discoveries of Maarten de Vries in 1643. A related annotation on the chart questions whether 'Yedso' is an island or part of mainland Asia, a query that would not be answered until the voyages of the Comte de la Perouse in 1787. Further to the northwest, the chart is left entirely blank.

The coasts of India, Arabia and Africa are very well formed, based on extensive navigational experience and innumerable surveys conducted by the Portuguese and the Dutch. Notably, 'I.[le] St. Mary' on Madagascar was then the pirate capital of the world and a place to be avoided by most 'legitimate' mariners. The Caspian Sea still maintains the archaic egg-like shape it had on maps until Carl van Velden's 1719-21 surveys first appeared on printed map in the early 1730s.

Turning to North America, the east coast is quite well conveyed, save that Newfoundland is too narrow, owing to confused longitudinal readings on the part of many mapmakers. Hudson's Bay reflects the recent charts drafted for the Hudson's Bay Company. To the west, California is portrayed as a massive island, in the manner of Abraham Goos's famous 1666 chart but to the north, the map is silent.

#### **On the Style of the Chart**

One of the most distinctive and important aspects of the map is its arresting, clean and clear style. Upon first glance (before analyzing the geography), one could be forgiven for mistaking the map as dating from the late 18th Century and not 1728. The overall picture is one of restrained elegance, free from any superfluous adornment yet with high quality engraving, attractively rendered. The emphasis is on visual clarity and scientific accuracy, unencumbered by distractions.

Far from being a mere artistic conceit, this emerging style had strong philosophical and cultural motivations. First, many 17th Century sea charts were heavy on artistic embellishments and were often lavishly colored. While some aimed to be accurate practical guides for mariners, this was often not the case, as chartmakers vied to make their charts as visually enticing as possible in order to appeal to clients, sometimes at the expense of utilitarian concerns. Charts would often show conjectural shorelines or features in an effort to fill negative space and to make the composition look complete and authoritative. They also included embellishments, such as sea monsters and outsized ships that, while pretty, were useless to mariners.

The ethic of the European Enlightenment, which commenced in the late 17th Century and gradually gathered currency throughout the 18th Century, valued judgments based on scientific observations and



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measurement and rejected constructs based on traditional superstition and rumor. This 'empiricist' philosophy progressively came to dominate cartography during this period.

Specifically, with respect to Great Britain, a catastrophic event caused that nation's intelligentsia to reevaluate their attitude towards navigation and sea charts. In 1707, the entire Royal Navy fleet of Sir Cloudesley Shovell was lost upon running aground on the Isles of Scilly, Cornwall. It was soon determined that the tragedy was due to the fleet's inability to correctly discern longitude at sea and the desultory quality of sea charts. In 1714, Parliament chartered the Board of Longitude to award prize money to those that could help solve the challenge of correctly finding true meridians at sea. Moreover, sea charts, based on conjecture and with visually distracting ornamentation precipitously fell out of fashion. In this respect, while the present chart includes some cartographic misconceptions (like 'California as an Island'), it generally exercises a high degree of caution and leaves areas that are unexplored blank.

Moreover, these elements dovetailed nicely with the new trends of architecture and art in Britain. Since the ascension of the House of Hanover, the British throne in 1714, the Georgian style emerged which placed emphasis on fine craftsmanship but with clean lines and restrained ornamentation.

While other maps following the 'empiricist' model were produced during the same time, the present chart takes on an exceptionally progressive form, being of a style some decades ahead of its time.

#### **On the Projection of the Chart**

The present chart was made on Edward's Wright's Projection, which became highly popular throughout the 17th and 18th Centuries. In 1569, Gerhard Mercator produced a wall map of the world that featured a groundbreaking innovation, in that the graticules of latitude and longitude were evened out to project the globe on a flat surface. This was important, as up to that time mapmakers had experimented with a variety of projections, all of which severely distorted the globe. That being said, Mercator's Projection had a downside, in that it showed the distance between meridians of longitude as being equal everywhere, regardless of the relative degree of latitude. In reality, the distance between the meridians of longitude progressively narrowed as one headed farther from the equator until they merged at the poles. Mercator's Projection thus grossly exaggerated distances in high-latitude regions such as Europe.

Edward Wright (1561-1614) was one of the leading scientific minds of Elizabethan and Jacobean England. He was a mathematics fellow at Cambridge University in 1589, when Queen Elizabeth plucked him out of obscurity, to become the navigator for the Duke of Cumberland's piratical expedition to the Azores. Over the next few years he refined his practical navigational skills as a mariner and came into contact with



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some of the leading figures of the day, including Sir Francis Drake. He was quickly confronted with the limitations of Mercator's Projection and upon his return to England, he experimented with some of his theories while working with England's first globemaker, Emery Molyneux.

Wright soon developed a series of mathematical equations, by which mariners could compensate for the narrowing of the distance between the meridians and found that by placing rhumb lines strategically on a chart, based Mercator's Projection, this could allow a mariner to apply these calculations to the chart. Wright's ideas circulated informally in London and were 'pirated' by Jodocus Hondius and first used Wright's Projection on his "Christian Knight Map" (Amsterdam, of 1597).

Wright first published his ideas on reforming projection in his book *Certain Errors in Navigation* (London, 1599), which was accompanied by a magnificent world chart, Wright's *Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection* (1599), the first large-format world map printed in Britain.

About a century later, Edmund Halley (1656-1742) who was described as "the first versatile thematic cartographer", as well as being a brilliant astronomer and practical scientist, employed Wright's Projection on a number of his own charts, including *A New and Correct Chart shewing the Variations of the Compass...* (1701), the first printed map to employ isogonals (or isolines), depicting the declinations of the compass. Halley suggested some amendments to Wright's Projection, to accord to his experiments with magnetic declination.

#### **On the Publication of the Chart**

Halley's ideas were then taken up by John Senex (1678-1740), the Royal Geographer to the King and John Harris, probably the finest mathematical instrument maker in England during the 1720s. They derived the present chart, complete with the best available geography to demonstrate Wright's Projection, as amended by Halley.

The chart became the grandest element of a sea atlas developed by Senex and Harris to compete with Mount & Page's wildly popular *English Pilot* sea series. It was published in the *Atlas Maritimus et commercialis, or A general view of the world...* (London: James and John Knapton et al., 1728) and the present chart appeared as plates 1 and 2 (together forming a single chart).

The present chart is an exceptionally fine and important early example of Enlightenment 'empiricist' cartography at its best. The map is also rare and seldom appears on the market, especially with both halves of the chart present.



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**Detailed Condition:**

Minor marginal chipping. Some discoloration along one fold. Two sheets, unjoined.