Barry Lawrence Ruderman
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Typus Orbis Terrarum

Stock#: 62649
Map Maker: Ortelius

Date: 1603
Place: Antwerp
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 19.5 x 14 inches

Price: SOLD



Description:

Striking, Finely Engraved Example of the Third State of Ortelius' Landmark World Map

One of the most famous world maps ever made, "Typus Orbis Terrarum" featured in the world's first atlas, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598) included the work as the first map in his atlas and it went through three editions in the later sixteenth century.

The map includes a massive Terra Australis Nondum Cognita, a distinctive Northwest Passage below the Terra Septemtrionalis [sic.] Incognita, and other early cartographic hypotheses. The early mis-projection of Japan is prominent, as is the equally conjectural depiction of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. North America is a study in guesswork and mythical cartography, including a projection of the St. Lawrence reaching to the middle of the continent and a similar river running from the Gulf of Mexico to the same vicinity. Nova Francia is shown, although the map debuted well before the visits of Champlain and the Jesuits.

Surrounding the world projection is a border of cut-out, curving shapes, a style used across the atlas maps. In the corners, quotations from Cicero and Seneca are placed within round cartouches. In the waters of the world's seas, a ship and three sea monsters patrol the waves.

This is the third state of the map, which first appeared in 1589 and adds the new embellishments, including the strap work around the image and the medallions with the quotes. The map is based most directly upon Mercator's map of 1569, Gastaldi's map of 1561, and Diego Gutierrez' portolan map of the coastlines of the Atlantic.

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Cartographic compilation and guesswork

Although the map appears woefully erroneous to modern eyes, it actually contains some of the best compilation work of the period-a hallmark of mapmaking in the sixteenth century. Additionally, Ortelius and his colleagues corrected the map as they released new editions of his atlas; for example, the western bulge in South America was removed in the third state of the second edition of the world map.

Many other place names and geographic features remain that were based on dubious sources or hypotheses that have since been corrected. For instance, only the Straits of Magellan separate South America from the large, unknown southern continent. This was common to maps of the period, as a southern continent was thought likely to be hidden in the Pacific and near the South Pole to balance the continents of the northern hemisphere.

Points on that continent derived from sailors' stories and observations. Take, for example, Psitacorum regio, south of the Cape of Good Hope. Psitacorum regio appeared on Mercator's 1541 globe and his 1569 world map. It was supposed to have been sighted by Portuguese sailors. Farther west, a pot-bellied depiction of New Guinea is accompanied by a cautionary note, admitting that New Guinea may actually be connected to Terra Australis.

Further east on the southern continent are several place names: Beach, Lucach, and Maletur. They would be familiar to anyone who has read Marco Polo's *Travels.* These three places were regions in Java. As can be seen, a *Java minori* is near to Maletur. This conflation of Java with the southern continent stemmed from an error. Initially, Polo used Arabic usage of Java Major for Java and Java Minor for Sumatra. After a printing mistake made Java Minor seem the largest island in the world in the 1532 editions of Polo's *Travels* (Paris and Basel), mapmakers started to make a landmass to accommodate Java Minor, Beach, Lucach, and Maletur.

An intriguing place name lies in the far northwest of North America. Anian derives from Ania, a Chinese province on a large gulf mentioned in Marco Polo's travels (ch. 5, book 3). The gulf Polo described was actually the Gulf of Tonkin, but the province's description was transposed from Vietnam to the northwest coast of North America. The first map to do so was Giacomo Gastaldi's world map of 1562, followed by Zaltieri and Mercator in 1567. The Strait then became shorthand for a passage to China, i.e. a Northwest Passage. It appeared on maps until the mid-eighteenth century.

Quivira, south of Anian, refers to the Seven Cities of Gold sought by the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1541. In 1539, Coronado wandered over what today is Arizona and New Mexico, eventually heading to what is now Kansas to find the supposedly rich city of Quivira. Although he never found the cities or the gold, the name stuck on maps of southwest North America, wandering from east to

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west. Here it is used to describe the entire southwest of the North America.

Both places were en route to a clear Northwest Passage that wends its way north of what is now Canada to Europe. Similarly, there is a clear Northeast Passage over Russia. The possibility of a Northwest Passage is an idea that still transfixes geographers today; we are still revising our maps, just like Ortelius did.

Ortelius' atlas and the states of "Typus Orbis Terrarum"

The influence of this and other Ortelius maps stems from the popularity and dominance of his atlas in the European market. In 1570, Ortelius published the first modern atlas; that is, a set of uniform maps with supporting text gathered in book form. Previously, there were other bound map collections, specifically, the Italian Lafreri atlases, but these were sets of maps-not necessarily uniform-selected and bound together on demand.

Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Ortelius' atlas, outperformed competing atlases from other cartographic luminaries like the Mercator family. Between 1570 and 1612, 31 editions of the atlas were published in seven languages.

This map first appeared in the very first 1570 atlas and eventually ran through three editions with several states of each, as the plates were revised. The first was signed by Frans Hogenburg (ca. 1540-ca. 1590), a Flemish and German engraver and mapmaker who also painted. He was born in Mechelen, south of Antwerp, the son of wood engraver and etcher Nicolas Hogenberg. Together with his father, brother (Remigius), uncle, and cousins, Frans was one member of a prominent artistic family in the Netherlands.

The first plate was used in the first sixteen editions of the *Theatrum,* which included editions in Latin, Dutch, German, and French. Around 1575, the plate became cracked in the lower left-hand corner; state two shows bolt impressions, a temporary fix. Later, the plate was reworked; this revised third state of plate one ran in editions from 1579. A fourth state appeared in 1584 with the date "1584" added to Hogenberg's signature. The final state of plate one, the fifth state, has the date 1585.

The second plate had three states, the first dated 1586, the second undated, and the third with the coastline of South America fixed so as to omit the western bulge.

The third plate, dated 1587 (but not seemingly used until 1592), has medallions in the corners and a new border. A second state of plate three, dated ca. 1628, included the Strait of Le Maire near the Straits of Magellan and eliminated the previous date of 1587.

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Whatever the state or edition, this map is central to any collection of antique maps and represents a huge shift in the history of mapmaking. It is the hallmark world map of the first atlas ever published.

Detailed Condition:
Old color. Title heightened in gold.