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**Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula auc.t Iud Hondio . .
. 1630**

Stock#: 74663
Map Maker: Tavernier / Hondius II
Date: 1630
Place: Paris
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: Poor
Size: 22.5 x 15.5 inches
Price: Not Available



Description:

Rare, Richly Decorated French World Map

Fine, uncommon double-hemisphere world map, first published in Paris by Melchior Tavernier in 1630.

The map is based on Jodocus Hondius the Younger's world map of 1617 or possibly Honervogt's map of 1625, with one noteworthy change. The ecliptic curves on Tavernier's map are reversed so that the line is north of the equator in the western hemisphere and south of the equator in the eastern hemisphere.

In the western hemisphere, a large North America opens to the north, reflecting the relative lack of European experience with that region. Navigators, merchants, and dreamers still hoped to find a Northwest Passage in that area, however, and several expeditions had been sent to find such a waterway. Notes near Hudson's Bay chronicle some of these explorers, including John Davis and Henry Hudson himself. The base map, by Hondius, was one of the earliest to show Hudson's Bay and the full course of the St. Lawrence River, albeit in a curious configuration.

In what is today California is the toponym *Quivira Regn*. Quivira 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 west.

In northern South America is the mythical Lake Parime. Farther south, at the tip of South America, are



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two incomplete coastlines. One is Tierra del Fuego, shown in the pointed configuration characteristic of Dutch maps of the seventeenth century. Slightly to the east is *Staten landt*, connected to a long coastline of a southern continent. It is separated from Tierra del Fuego by the *Fr. Le Maire*.

Hondius' 1617 map was one of the first world maps to show the Straits of Le Maire, as well as the islands in the Pacific discovered by Schouten and Le Maire and their explorations in New Guinea. They circumnavigated the world from 1615 to 1617. Their goal was to enter the Pacific not through the Straits of Magellan, which were subject to a trade monopoly by the Dutch East India Company, but by an alternative route. They found that route east of the one found by Magellan, crossed the Pacific—leaving Dutch toponyms as they went—and sailed near much of New Guinea before returning home via the Indian Ocean.

The coastline of the southern continent grows in the eastern hemisphere, encompassing what is today Australia. Farther north, the Strait of Anian narrowly separates North America from Asia.

A cartouche fills much of the southern portions of the eastern hemisphere, decorated with a globe-clutching dog. Another cartouche, in the south of the western hemisphere, is flanked by two Indigenous American men. It includes a note about the changeable nature of geography in the seventeenth century. Farther north, two Indigenous American women are at either side of another cartouche, this one explaining how America was encountered (Columbus) and named (Vespucci). In the seas of the world are numerous ships in full sail, men riding a sea horse, and sea monsters.

The decorative features continue outside the space of the hemispheres. There are two smaller celestial hemispheres between the terrestrial circles; they show the stars of the northern and southern skies. Each corner has a vignette of one of the four seasons, while the space next to the celestial spheres has imagery related to the four elements.

States and rarity

The present example is the first state of the map (1630). This state featured in Tavernier's *Théâtre* of 1632 and 1634. A second state was published in 1636; it was included in the *Théâtre* editions of 1636 and 1637. A third state appeared in 1638.

The map, especially in its first state, is extremely rare. Shirley mentions one example only of the first state, in the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève in Paris. Worldcat lists an example at the Université Catholique de l'Ouest.



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We note only a single example at auction or in a dealer catalog in the past forty years (Reiss & Sohn, Auction 133, October 2009, Lot 3179).

We have previously offered a second state (1636) example of the map.

Detailed Condition:

Restoration at the left and right sides, with loss of printed image at the left and the right, a portion of which has been expertly redrawn.