



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman  
Antique Maps Inc.**

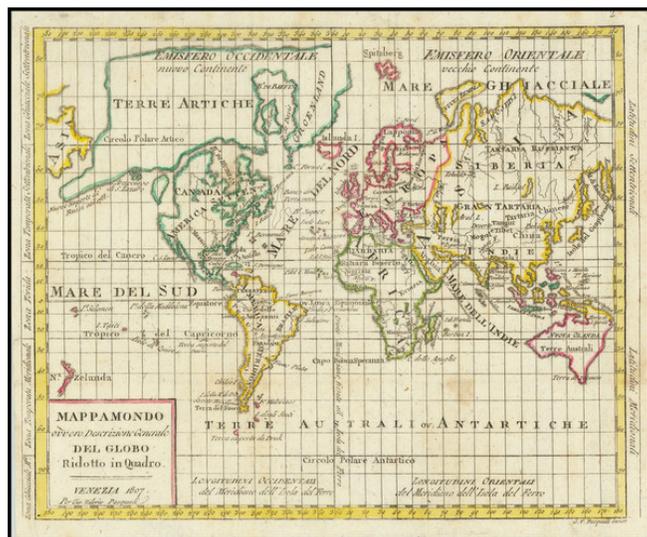
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**Mappa Mondo ouvero Descrizione Generale del Globo Ridotto in Quadro . . . 1807**

**Stock#:** 81581  
**Map Maker:** Pasquali  
**Date:** 1807  
**Place:** Venice  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 8.5 x 7.25 inches  
**Price:** \$ 295.00



**Description:**

***Intriguing Venetian World Map***

Fascinating world map showing an antiquated geography for its publication date of 1807. Many of the map's details appear outdated for the turn of the nineteenth century, which was a feature of most of Pasquali's work.

On a Mercator Projection, the most noticeable feature is the massive *Terre Artiche*. Although a Northwest Passage is still possible, and Greenland is attached to Canada, the imposing continent looks nearly impossible to skirt. There is a peninsula in the west that resembles Alaska, but it is much rougher than other contemporary maps.

The Pacific Northwest of North America includes an odd cutout, suggesting a sea or bay, much like earlier iterations of the Sea or Bay of the West. Interestingly, the findings of the third Cook voyage (1776-1780) and the Vancouver expedition (1791-1795) are not integrated in the North Pacific, but the outline of New Zealand, delineated on Cook's first voyage (1768-1771) is shown.

Another odd-holdover is the amalgamation of Australia with Pedro Fernandes de Quiros' *Austrialia de Espiritu Santo*, which is actually Vanuatu, and New Guinea. On Cook's first voyage, he sailed through the strait between New Guinea and Australia, which is called the Torres Strait after Luís Vaz de Torres, Quiros' second-in-command, who sailed through it in the early seventeenth century. The Spanish suppressed Torres' report in the hopes of maintaining power via geographic secrecy. The strait was only

Drawer Ref: Small Maps -  
World

Stock#: 81581



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rediscovered by Alexander Dalrymple in 1762, when he was researching documents captured from the Spanish in the Philippines during the Seven Years' War.

As for Pasquali's *Terra di S. Spirito* in Australia, Quiros had contacted Vanuatu on his second Pacific voyage of 1605. He thought it was part of a continent and told officials in Europe as much. He died before he could mount another expedition, but his ideas were reprinted in prominent voyage collections into the eighteenth century.

Cartographically, there was variation in the placement of a hypothetical eastern Australian coastline that included *Espiritu Santo*. One of the earliest maps to show this depiction seems to have been [Guillaume Delisle's 1714 map of the southern hemisphere](#). The map shows *Espiritu Santo* with the Jordan and San Salvador rivers at roughly 185°E (from an Atlantic prime meridian), but it is not connected to New Holland. Others also adopted the idea of an Australian continent stretching to *Espiritu Santo*, including Richard Cushee in his 38 cm. diameter terrestrial globe of 1731.

The idea of a hypothetical eastern coast, evident in the famed Bonaparte Tasman map, was revived in the 1740s and 1750s. One of the [world maps in John Campbell's collection, by Emmanuel Bowen](#), shows *T. de St. Espirit* at 150°E (Greenwich meridian) as part of a suggested eastern coastline for Australia.

In 1753, [Bellin](#) connected Van Diemen's Land to *Espiritu Santo* (145°E, Paris meridian), but added a note explaining the link as unproven. [Robert de Vaugondy's map of 1756](#) also connects the two into a large continent with New Holland (*Espiritu Santo* at 170°E, with an Atlantic meridian). Interestingly, the latter map was included in De Brosse's voyage collection, wherein De Brosse expressed his belief that *Espiritu Santo* was insular.

The depiction largely died out by the end of the eighteenth century, due to Cook's first voyage and subsequent voyages by traders and explorers. Its inclusion here is certainly an oddity.

#### **Detailed Condition:**