



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Typus Orbis Terrarum

Stock#: 81636
Map Maker: Bertius - Hondius
Date: 1616 circa
Place: Amsterdam
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 5.5 x 4 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Striking World Map from a Miniature Atlas

Fine world map from Petrus Bertius' miniature atlas, framed by decorative strapwork details. It bears a Latin inscription that translates to, "the Earth and the fullness of it is the Lord's."

The world is shown on an oval projection. Africa has both the Nile and the Gambia Rivers. Asia includes Goa, where the Portuguese had a trading colony, and the islands of Southeast Asia, where the Dutch and English East India Companies were both in operation. Japan is depicted as a single, rectangular island.

The Moluccas, or the Spice Islands, are tucked near the eastern edge of the projection. Nearby, a larger coastline extends into the frame and emerges from the western edge as well. This is New Guinea, which is not connected to the huge southern continent—*Terra Australis nondum cognita*, or the South Land not yet discovered—which stretches across the entire southern side of the map.

Terra Australis includes Tierra del Fuego, on the south side of the Straits of Magellan, first encountered by Ferdinand Magellan on his crew's pioneering circumnavigation of 1519 to 1522. The other toponym on the Southern Continent is *Psittacorum Regio*. This name refers to an area supposedly densely populated with parrots. This place name appeared on Mercator's 1541 globe and his 1569 world map. It was supposed to have been sighted by Portuguese sailors but was never verified in terms of size or location.

South America is criss-crossed by the Amazon and the Rio de la Plata, which are connected here. North America balloons in the north, disappearing toward the North Pole and connecting to Greenland. Several of the toponyms are familiar, like California (here a peninsula), Virginia, and Florida. Less familiar are

Drawer Ref: Small Maps -
World

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Anian, with its allusions to a Northwest Passage, and Quivira.

The latter 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.

This map appeared in Petrus Bertius' miniature atlas, first published in 1616, and titled, *Petri Bertii Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum Libri septem*. . . There was also a double-hemisphere world map in the atlas. The oval-projection map is similar to a world map by Jodocus Hondius the Elder, published in 1598, and itself patterned on a map in Ortelius' *Epitome* (1588). Interestingly, Hondius' signature does not appear on the oval projection while his son's, Jodocus Hondius the Younger's, signature is prominently displayed on the double-hemisphere map. The miniature atlas containing this map was issued in 1616 (Latin text), then three times in 1618 (one Latin and two French editions), and once in 1637 (Latin text).

Detailed Condition: