



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

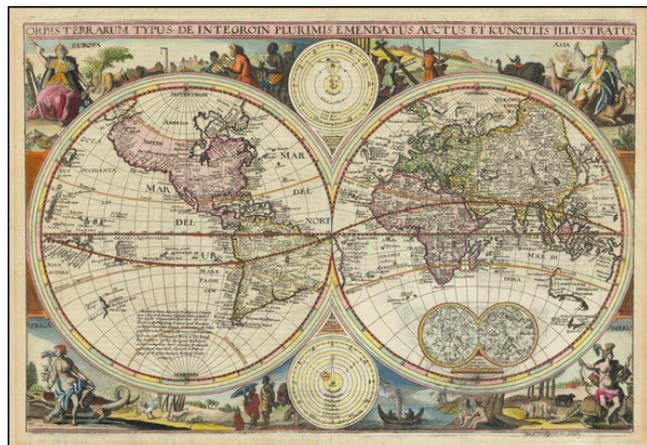
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## Orbis Terrarum Typus De Integro In Plurimis Emendatus Auctus, Et Icunculis Illustratus

**Stock#:** 82044  
**Map Maker:** Danckerts  
**Date:** 1657  
**Place:** Amsterdam  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** Good  
**Size:** 18 x 12.5 inches  
**Price:** \$ 3,800.00



### Description:

#### ***Striking World Map with Early Depictions of New Zealand and Tasmania***

Fine, rare double-hemisphere map of the world, one of the earlier maps to depict Abel Tasman's voyage to Tasmania and New Zealand.

The continents appear massive, especially North America, which extends far to the north and includes Greenland. A narrow strait, the Strait of Anian, separates it from Asia. The legendary land of *Quivira Regnum* is nearby and, interestingly, is repeated farther down the coast. The second Quivira is part of the California coast, which is shown as a peninsula. In South America is the fabled Lake Parime.

There is no mysterious *Terra Australis* in either hemisphere. Instead, in the west, is a large text block explaining significant voyages through the Strait of Magellan. The final voyage mentioned, that of Jacob Le Maire and Cornelis Schouten (1615-1617), refers to the first known voyage to round Cape Horn. Their ship's track is shown skirting Tierra del Fuego and crossing the Pacific.

In the eastern hemisphere, the southernmost latitudes are covered with a double-hemisphere celestial map showing the stars as seen in the northern and southern skies.

Some of the most significant details on this map are the coast of Tasmania, here *Avan Diemen Landt*, and New Zealand, here *Zelandia nova*. These are findings of the first voyage of Abel Tasman in 1642-3. However, there are also other Dutch voyages mentioned in the toponyms on the western and southern coasts of New Holland, which here is *Landt Van de Eendracht*.



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Outside the hemispheres, the map includes two models of the solar system. Copernicus' heliocentric system is at the top, with a Ptolemaic geocentric model at the bottom.

The corners are decorated with the four continents trope. Africa, on a crocodile, is surrounded by other exotic animals. America, on an armadillo, is near Indigenous peoples, including those keeping a fire in their canoe. Asia swings a thurible and sits on a camel. Missionaries and traders are entering her lands. Europe sits serenely while peoples of the world bring her riches. The trope is a reflection of assumed European superiority that was common amongst Europeans at the time.

The map is related to a world map featured in a bible by Nicolas Visscher (1657). This similar map is slightly bigger and adds New Zealand. It is only rarely seen on the market.

**Tasman's voyages and the Dutch encounter with Australia**

This map's innovation is an early depiction of Tasman's first voyage. However, it also chronicles earlier encounters with Australia. Whereas the Portuguese were the first Europeans to tap the lucrative resources of the East Indies, other European powers quickly joined the race. The Dutch East India Company (VOC), founded in 1602, was based in Amsterdam with a local headquarters in Batavia (Jakarta).

Dutch ships roved the waters of the Indian Ocean. A few crossed the sea at southern latitudes, taking advantage of the winds of the roaring forties, which put them on a collision course with the continent of Australia, then still unknown to Europeans. These ships were following the Brouwer Route to Jakarta, so-called because it was explored in 1611 by Hendrick Brouwer. Less than five years later, it was named the prescribed route from the Cape of Good Hope to Java and following the route was compulsory for all VOC ships, unless they were destined directly for China and Ceylon, rather than Batavia.

Ships were supposed to turn north when they sighted Amsterdam Island or St. Paul Island. However, the methods for calculating longitude in the seventeenth century were imprecise and some ships continued east, eventually running afoul of the Australian coast. The first of these to contact West Australia was the *Eendracht* in 1616, which was blown off course en route to the East Indies. It was commanded by Dirk Hartog and Hartog's landing was the first recorded European landing on the western coast of Australia. All of Australia is here labelled with the ship's name; the voyage is also marked here with *Dirck Herto dis Ree*. The crew commemorated their discovery by erecting a post with a pewter dish inscribed with their ship's information—the earliest physical record that historians have of any European landing in Australia.

Other voyages also sighted or landed in Western Australia in the 1620s. This map references that of Gerrit Fredericksz De Wit in 1628 (*Wits Landt*), of the *Leeuwin* in 1622 (*Leeuwins Landt*), and of Pieter Nuyts,

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who commanded the *Gulden Zeepaert* along the southern coast in 1627 (*P. Nuyts Landt*).

By the 1640s, the officials of the VOC were eager to know the extent of the south lands and if they included any useful resources or willing trading partners. They appointed Abel Tasman to pursue these questions. Tasman's 1642-43 voyage was the first to circumnavigate the whole of the Australasia region, thus proving it was a separate entity unconnected from a mythical, and massive, southern continent. He surveyed the south coast of Tasmania, which he called Van Diemens Land after the VOC governor of Batavia, and the western coast of New Zealand, as well as the Tonga and Fiji Archipelagos. While important for geography, his voyage was nevertheless a disappointment to the VOC, as it netted no new commercial opportunities.

His second voyage, not shown on this map, proved even less successful. He was supposed to find a passage south of New Guinea to the east coast of Australia, but he missed the strait and instead thought it a bay. He did, however, more fully chart Australia's northern coastline, which had only been sporadically encountered to that point. Previously, information for the north coast, especially for portions of the coasts in what it today Queensland, Australia, come from the voyage of the Dutch vessel *Duyfken* in 1605-06. Under the command of Willem Janszoon, the *Duyfken* explored the eastern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, just below the Cape York Peninsula, a venture which was famously the first recorded European contact with Australia.

#### **From hypothesis to myth: the Strait of Anian and Quivira**

The map is full of what we now call myths but which were at the time were viable geographic hypotheses. 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, nearby, 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.

Certain place names are based on first hand reports, however dubious, but are still difficult to place accurately. For example, the islands Las dos Hermanas, the two sisters, is on this map far to the west of the southern coast of North America. These islands, or rocks, were discovered by Bernardo de la Torre,

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who was attempting to cross the Pacific eastward from the Philippines in 1543. Torre had been part of a flotilla commanded by Ruy Lopez de Villalobos sent to colonize the Philippines. Although the colonization attempt was not immediately successful, Villalobos did give the archipelago its present name, after Philip II of Spain.

**Detailed Condition:**

Restoration to left and right sides, extending about 1 inch into the printed image on each side of the map.