



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## Western Hemisphere [and] Eastern Hemisphere

**Stock#:** 77454  
**Map Maker:** Thomson  
**Date:** 1815  
**Place:** Edinburgh  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 20 x 20 inches - (each map)  
**Price:** \$ 575.00



### Description:

#### *Fine Atlas World Map, in Two Hemispheres*

Striking double-hemisphere map of the world in two sheets.

The map was drawn for inclusion in Thomson's influential *New General Atlas*, first published in 1817.

The eastern hemisphere shows Africa, Asia, and Europe. Africa's most distinct feature is a mountain range near the center of the continent. These are the Mountains of the Moon, long thought to be the source of the Nile, which supposedly rose from two lakes in the mountains. Here, the Mountains of the Moon are farther north than usually shown.

Hokkaido is labeled as Jesso. While here it is recognizable as part of Japan, it varied on maps from a small island to a near-continent sized mass that stretched from Asia to Alaska.

Australia, or New Holland as it still is here, has some of the early Dutch toponyms. In the north of Australia is Carpentaria, so named in 1623 by Jan Cartensz after Peiter de Carpentier, the VOC governor of the East Indies at that time. Carstensz was not the first Dutchman in this area, however, as Willem Janszoon visited what is today Queensland on his voyage of 1605-6, the first European to encounter Australia. Arnhems Land, just to the west, refers to the *Arnhem*, a Dutch East India ship and one of the two ships that sailed with Carstensz, which sighted the area in 1623.

Farther west is G F de Witts Land, which recalls Gerrit Frederikszoon de Witt, captain of the *Vianen*, which sailed in 1628. Next is Land of Endracht. The *Endracht* was the second recorded European ship to contact Australia (1616), and the first in western Australia. The *Eendracht* was blown off course en route



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to the East Indies in that year. It was commanded by Dirk Hartog, whose name is on an island here. 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.

Edels Land is named for Jacob d'Edel. In the *Amsterdam*, along with Frederik de Houtman in the *Dordrecht*, d'Edel came within sight of the western coast and called the stretch of land *d'Edelsland*.

The south of Australia has been redrawn, however, thanks to the recent voyages of George Vancouver, whose track is included, and those of Baudin and Flinders, whose tracks are not here but whose maps had recently been published.

The western hemisphere shows the vastness of the Pacific Ocean. In the north, Alaska's outline is evident but still partial. The northern coastline of North America is left unfinished; the many voyages in search of the Northwest Passage and Franklin's lost expedition would fill in this part of the world. To the south, Antarctica is left undrawn.

The geography of the map is augmented by the tracks of recent expeditions. These include those of Captains James Cook (with Gore), George Vancouver, and Le Prouse.

**Detailed Condition:**