



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard  
La Jolla, CA 92037

[www.raremaps.com](http://www.raremaps.com)

(858) 551-8500  
[blr@raremaps.com](mailto:blr@raremaps.com)

## [Pacific Ocean] Zuyd Zee

**Stock#:** 89554  
**Map Maker:** Van Keulen  
**Date:** 1704 circa  
**Place:** Amsterdam  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 24 x 20.5 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

#### *The Vast South Seas, with Mythical Lands and California as an Island*

Geraard Van Keulen's striking chart of the Pacific Ocean, including California as an island.

The chart stretches from New Guinea to western Brazil, and from Japan and the far North Pacific—which is filled with hypotheses and chimeras—to Aotearoa/New Zealand. The east coast of North America and the Caribbean are also included, a reference to the connection of trade in the two oceans via New Spain and the Isthmus of Panama, as well as around the south of South America.

The world's largest ocean is peppered with islands, some confirmed and some conjectural. New Zealand is shown only as a stretch of coastline, that seen by Abel Tasman during his voyage of 1642 to 1644. He also charted southern Van Diemen's Land on that voyage; the landmass is now known to be the island of Tasmania.

The coast of New Guinea is labeled with toponyms from the circumnavigation of Le Maire and Schouten from 1615 to 1617. That same voyage was the first to round Cape Horn, proving that Tierra del Fuego is an island and providing an alternate route into the Pacific other than the Strait of Magellan.

The North Pacific has ghostly coastlines that are unfamiliar to the modern eye. These are based on voyages in search a land supposedly seen by Juan de Gama (see below). The other strange island is a very familiar one, California, which was briefly a feature on maps in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries





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(see below).

Another strange landmass looms near New Zealand. It is labeled as, "*Het Onbekende Zuyd Land*," or the unknown south land. Early modern European geographers subscribed to the idea that there had to be a southern continent that balanced out their northern counterparts. The search for such a continent fueled many voyages over the centuries. The coastline shown here was supposedly seen by Hernando Gallego, the pilot on the first voyage of Alvaro de Mendaña (1565-7), which visited the Solomon Islands.

A tiny island near what is today Argentina is labeled as Pepys Island. Samuel Pepys was a British naval administrator and served as President of the Royal Society. This island was named for him in the 1680s by a buccaneer and lingered on maps for a century before naval explorers like John Byron and James Cook confirmed that it did not exist.

### Quiri Regio

Near to New Guinea is *Quiri Regio*. This toponym refers to the speculative coastline of the voyages of Pedro Ferdinand de Quiros at the turn of the seventeenth century. Quiros was a skilled pilot who accompanied Alvaro de Mendaña on his second voyage to the Solomons in 1595-6 (the first voyage took place in 1567-9).

After returning to Spain, Quiros convinced authorities that he could find *Terra Australis*, the southern continent, if they gave him ships and supplies. He set out in 1605 and eventually landed in Vanuatu. He mistook one of the islands for the fabled continent and called it *Austrialia de Espiritu Santo*. The largest island in the chain is still called *Espiritu Santo* today. This is the island of *Quiri Regio* shown here.

Quiros intended to set up a colony on the supposed continent. He performed a series of elaborate possession rituals and founded a city he called *Nueva Hierusalem*. The "city" was nestled between two rivers which Quiros called the Jordan and the San Salvador (likely today's Jordan and Vitthié Rivers). However, his crew forced him to leave. Quiros returned to Mexico, but his second-in-command sailed west, through the strait now bearing his name. Due to state secrecy, however, the strait remained largely unknown until the 1760s.

Upon his return, Quiros revved up his campaign, lobbying once again for a voyage to return to his supposed southern continent. To gain support, Quiros wrote at least fifty memorials to advertise his successes and lay out his plans. Fourteen of these were printed between 1607 and 1614.

The most widely circulated was the *Eighth Memorial*. In it, he describes *Austrialia de Espiritu Santo* to be as wide as Europe, Asia Minor, the Caspian Sea, and Persia combined, "in its outline it quarters the entire





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Globe." Printed in Madrid in 1608 and Seville in 1609, the *Eighth Memorial* was reprinted in 1612 by Dutch cartographer Hessel Gerritsz in his *Detectio Freti Hudson*. It continued to be use as a source for mapmakers well into the eighteenth century.

**States of the chart**

The chart includes the name of Gerard van Keulen, who took over the van Keulen firm in 1704. It was included in editions of volume V of the popular *De nieuwe Groote lichtende zee-fakkel*.

According to McLaughlin, this is a second state of the chart, as it includes New Guinea and *Quiri Regio*.

**Detailed Condition:**

Several repaired worm tracks.