



**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)

**(Globe Gores etc.) Typus Totius Orbis Terraquei Geographice Delineatus, Et Ad Usum  
Globo Materiali Superinducendus (and hemisphere rings, etc.)**

**Stock#:** 93149  
**Map Maker:** Scherer  
**Date:** 1702  
**Place:** Munich  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 13.5 x 8.75 inches (each sheet)  
**Price:** \$ 1,100.00



**Description:**

***Dynamic Set of Globe Gores Showing California as an Island***

Fine example of Heinrich Scherer's globe gores (with additional sheet to be cut out to use on the globe furniture), included in his eight-volume atlas of 1703. The world map includes California as an island and a hypothetical depiction of Australia.

The twelve globe gores depict the world centered on the Atlantic Ocean. North America is stretched east-to-west in the north, a typical depiction for the time. A Northwest Passage is suggested, as open water flows around the Arctic waters into the Pacific. There is also an open river flowing into the interior of the continent, suggesting an interior passage as well. California is separated from the continent as an island, again a common depiction for the time (see below).

Tierra del Fuego, at the tip of South America, is shown in a curious way. The lands of Patagonia are exaggerated in the southwestern portion of the continent. The Straits of Magellan, first navigated by Ferdinand Magellan in 1520, are shown. Tierra del Fuego is not labeled as due south of the Straits, but as to the east of it, where Staten Land usually is shown on other maps.

Staten Land was discovered when a Dutch voyage, led by Schouten and Lemaire, sought to find an alternative route to the Pacific than the Straits of Magellan. The Straits had been claimed for the sole use of the Dutch East India Company, shutting out other merchants. Schouten and Lemaire angled their expedition between Staten Land and the continent, which led their ships around blustery Cape Horn.

In Asia, the north of Japan is large and bulbous, labeled as "T. Iedso." Iedso is a reference to Jesso, a



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feature included on many seventeenth and eighteenth-century maps. Historically, Eso (Yeco, Jesso, Yedso, Yesso) refers to the island of Hokkaido. It varies on maps from a small island to a near-continent sized mass that stretched from Asia to Alaska.

Farther south, New Holland, or Australia, is outlined. The Dutch had been encountering western Australia for a century by the time this map was made, but western Australia remained a mystery to Europeans until the late eighteenth century; here eastern Australia is left open and blank to show this ambiguity. Farther east, the western edge of New Zealand is shown. This was contacted by Abel Tasman in the 1640s, but would not be seen again by Europeans until Captain Cook's first voyage, which set out in 1768.

**Detailed Condition:**

Discoloration at centerfold.