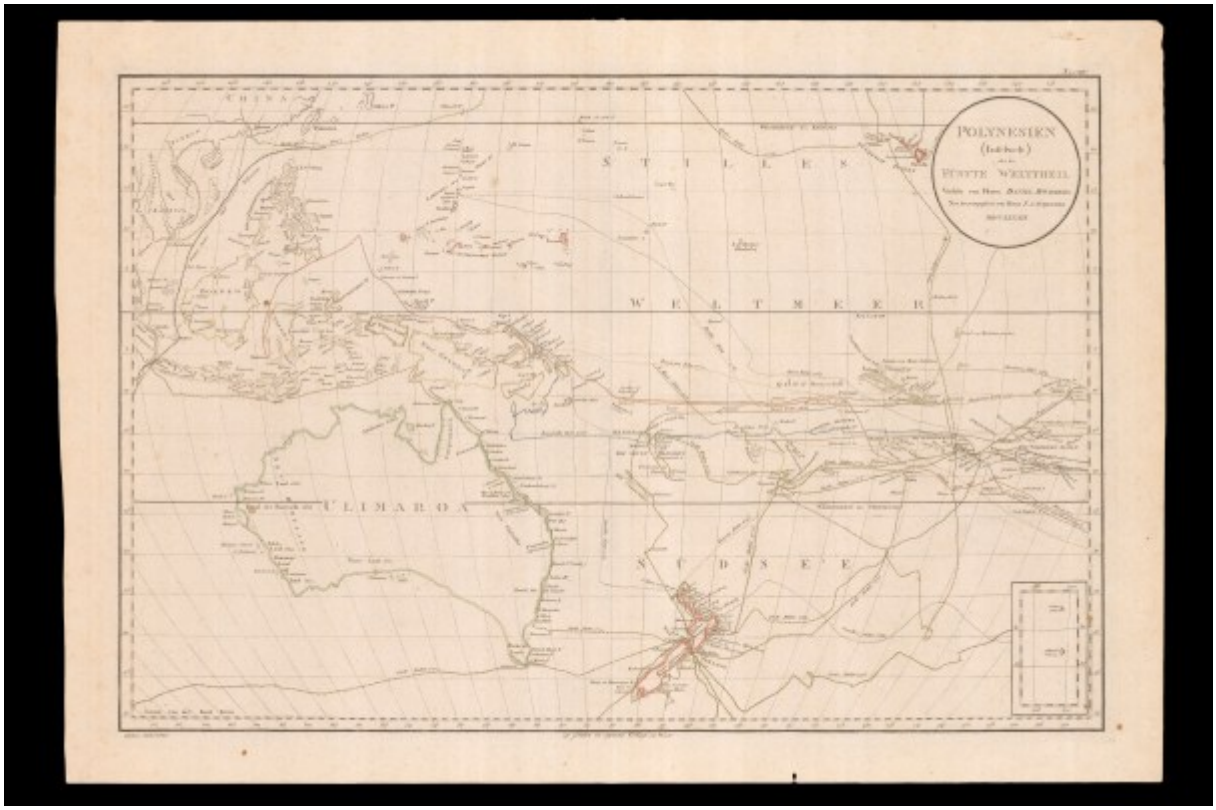


First issue, plate “No. CXIV” upper right. Double-page engraved chart, with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

WITH THE TRACKS OF ALL THE EXPLORERS

Polynesien (Inselwelt) oder der fünfte Welttheil verfasst von Herrn Daniel Djurberg; neu herausgegeben von Herrn F.A. Schrambl, MDCCLXXXIX.

Author
SCHRAEMBL, Franz Anton; [after] DJURBERG, Daniel

Publication date
1789.

Publisher
zu finden in eigenem Verlage,

Publication place
Vien,

Physical description
First issue, plate “No. CXIV” upper right. Double-page engraved chart, with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
472 by 712mm (18.5 by 28 inches).

Notes
Map of Oceania showing Australia as “Ulimaroa”, was first used to name Australia by Daniel Djurberg in his earlier chart, ‘Karta över Polynesien eller femte delen af jordklotet’ (1780). It may, or

may not, depending on which source you read, be derived from a Maori word, “Olhemaroa”, and may mean “Long Hand”, referring to Australia as “Grand Terre”, or “Big Red Land”…

The principal difference between the earlier chart and the current one, is that this chart shows the tracks of all major explorers to the area, from the second half of the sixteenth century onwards, culminating with Captain James Cook’s three voyages of discovery, and the other “grand voyages” of the eighteenth century: Jacob Roggerwien [Roggeveen], 1721-1722, discoverer of Easter Island, and the “last important Dutch explorer in Polynesia” (Hill); John Byron “Foul-weather Jack” 1765; Philip Carteret, here as “Charteret”, 1767, who re-discovered the Solomon Islands, and Pitcairn Island (for the first time); Samuel Wallis 1767, who commanded HMS ‘Dolphin’ when it stopped at Tahiti for the first time; Louis Antoine Bougainville, 1768, first official French circumnavigator; Jean-Francois de Surville, 1769, who so very nearly discovered the eastern coast of Australia; Charles Clerke, 1779, who commanded the ‘Discovery’ during the third voyage of Captain Cook, and then of the expedition after Cook’s death; and John Gore, who sailed with Byron, Wallis and Cook, and is most famous for being the first to shoot and kill a kangaroo…

The outline of Australia is shown as complete, with Tasmania joined to the eastern and southern coastlines. Papua New Guinea is shown as two islands.

The map was first published, as here, in Vienna in 1789, as plate no. CXIV in P.J. Schalbacher’s ‘Allgemeiner Grosser Atlass’ (1786-1800).

The mapmakers
Daniel Djurberg (1744-1834) “was a Swedish geographer and a member of the Cosmographical Society of Uppsala. He was one of the first to publish Capt. Cook’s discoveries in Sweden and the first to adopt the native name “Ulimaroa” for the Australian Continent” (Tooley).

Franz Anton Schraembl (1751–1803) was a Viennese cartographer who, in conjunction with his partner Franz Johann Joseph von Reilly, was renowned for his “Allgemeiner Grosser Atlas,” the first Austrian commercial world atlas, published in 1800. Despite financial hardships, he influenced Austrian mapmaking. His widow and family continued his publishing legacy after his death.

Bibliography
Literature: Clancy, ‘So Came They South’, page 128; Clancy, ‘The Mapping of Terra Australis’, 6.38, 1780 edition; Hill, ‘The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages’, 1481; Tooley, ‘The Mapping of Australia’, 447.

Provenance

Price: £2000

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