

Deceptio D. Franc. Draci qui s. narius prope fructus, ex Anglia glovis 11 Decembris anni 1577. terrarum orbis aequitum, circumnavigans, unica tantum navi, ingenti cum gloria, septem parva militum, parum fultibus correptis, in Angliam rediit 27 Septembris 1580.

ADDITA SECTIO *est etiam iuxta delineata navigatio: Thomae Caundish, nobilis Angli, qui eundem Dracem cursum fere tenuit etiam ex Anglia per universum orbem: Id moris dantis & temporis: Quia: vigesima-primo anni Julij 1586 naves confectas: & decimo quinto Septembris 1588 in portu portu Plimouth, unde prae exierat: magnis discessit & cum omnium admiratione reversus est.*

Iudocus Hondius.



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Illustrated on Cover: Item 26, The Hondius-Drake Broadside Map



The Very First Printed Map

1. ISIDORE OF SEVILLE, Saint [Augsburg, 1472] *Untitled*, Woodcut T-O Map of the World. Map alone: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 27 x 27 cm; text including map: 8 x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 20.3 x 12 cm. Fine condition. \$100,000

A fine example of the first edition of a cartographic landmark. As rudimentary as this work is, it was not only the first printed world map but also the first geographic image of any kind to be produced in the then very new medium of printing. Its format—the so-called T-O configuration—was one of two* paradigms for virtually all world maps produced from the 7th century A. D. until the beginning of the 15th century. Much larger and infinitely more detailed works such as the 13th century Ebstorf and Hereford maps were still just more elaborate variations of the basic T-O format.

On the Isidore map, the “T” divides the three continents, with Asia at the top, Europe at bottom left, and Africa bottom right. The “O” represents the oceans that were thought to surround the lands of the world. The staff of the “T” is the Mediterranean, which is so-named on the map. The cross bar of the “T,” also representing water, is a much greater geographical stretch, as it was meant to be, at once, the Don River, Sea of Azov, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmara, the Aegean, and the Nile River. In each of the continents appears

the name of the son of Noah believed to be responsible for the repopulation of that area after the Flood. The only other information given on the map is the cardinal directions outside of the oceanic band.

Clearly this map and the many variations of it—some with different divisions of the earth—served purposes other than conveying geographic reality. Much has been written about the rich symbolism attached to maps of this kind, most notably by P. D. A. Harvey in the *History of Cartography*, as cited below. What is inescapable, of course, and the natural starting point in the discussion of the symbolic aspect of the map, is the cruciform format that so dominates its presentation of the world. Although the cross, as it appears on this and most maps of its type, is of the tau shape or *crux commissa*, it is unmistakably a cross and in one way or another was meant to convey a sense of the world as infused with Christianity. One can think of these maps as amulets that serve to remind the viewer that the physical world and Christ are inseparable. These world maps took on a cruciform shape for much the same reason that the floor plans of gothic cathedrals did. In the much more elaborate versions of the T-O map, such as the Hereford map, what is symbolic in the Isidore map is made more overt by an image of Christ atop the map and place names that were stopping points on the routes of pilgrimages. Even though the T-O map may have originated as early as the first century A.D. with Roman geographers, one can easily see how its format proved irresistible to medieval Christian writers. Certainly the many known examples of the type in manuscript testify to this.

Campbell describes Isidore, the Bishop of Seville (599-636 A.D.), as “*the last great thinker of the classical period and, simultaneously, as the first notable scholar of the Christian era.*” Thus, it is logical that he would have taken a geographical image fashioned in the Roman period and transmuted it to the highly Christianized icon it would become in the centuries to follow. The book in which this map appeared, the *Etymologiae*, was a type of encyclopedia based on both classical and medieval sources. It was the first work in Germany printed in roman type.

Lastly, this map raises the question as to whether it presents the earth as spherical or flat. Viewed without prejudice, it could support either view: its circular format could suggest sphericity, while the surrounding ocean band could be the outer limits of a disc, denoting a flat earth. It should be remembered, as Suarez suggested (see reference overleaf), that the dominance of

a flat earth concept during the Middle Ages has been “overstated” and that Isidore himself in his text seems to assume the sphericity of the earth. The question, however, was most likely irrelevant to both the makers and viewers of these maps, which were charged with such potent symbolism for them.

While there were numerous printed editions of this map, they are readily distinguishable from each other, as illustrated in Campbell, figures 1-15.

*The other template for medieval world maps also presented the earth as a circle but divided by seven, horizontal, climatic bands; the best known printed versions of this type are the ones found in the many editions of Macrobius.

Shirley 1; Campbell, *Earliest Printed Maps*, no. 77, fig. 7; Harvey, P. D. A. *History of Cartography*, Vol. One, pp. 334-343 and elsewhere; Harvey, *Medieval Maps*, pp. 19-20; Suarez, T. *Shedding the Veil*, Map 1.





*The First Acquirable, Realistic, Printed Map of the World
In the Very Rare, True First Edition*

2. World. PTOLEMY, C. [Rome, 1478] *Untitled Copperplate-Engraved World Map*. 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Two joined sheets, mounted on old paper; manuscript title in upper margin in an early hand; slight wear along centerfold, no loss, few small wormholes including one in the centerfold; expected finger soiling in corners and light toning, still overall an excellent, untrimmed example. Museum-mounted & framed: \$175,000

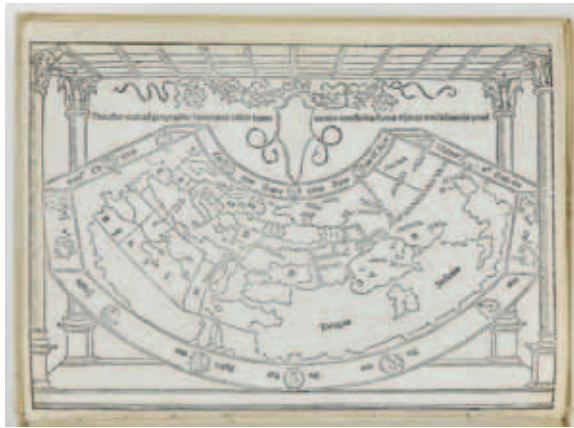
A foundation cartographic document of the Renaissance in the very rare first edition: the first acquirable, printed world map that attempted an accurate depiction of the world. The printed world maps that preceded it--the essentially unacquirable map from the 1475 *Rudimentum Novitiorum* and the 1472 Isidorus T-O map--were crude or diagrammatic woodcuts that functioned primarily as religious icons. (The world map from the 1477 Bologna edition of Ptolemy, which is discussed below, can also be considered unacquirable.) Not only is the example offered here a true 1478 edition, as

validated by the crossbow within a circle watermark on the paper, it is also altogether uncropped, with ample margins on the sides, which is very rare with this map, regardless of edition. Moreover, the first edition of the Rome Ptolemy has been documented to be of much greater rarity than any of the subsequent editions, which appeared 1490, 1507, and 1508.

The Rome edition has been widely judged by authorities to be the most accomplished of all the early Ptolemaic world maps. In fact, most scholars feel that in regard to both geographic sophistication and quality of design and printing, the Rome edition was not exceeded until Mercator's definitive edition, published much later, in 1578. Also, among the early editions of Ptolemy, only the Rome has a documented and significant connection to Columbus. He is known to have owned an annotated copy of the 1478 Ptolemy atlas, and Ptolemy's considerable underestimation of the earth's circumference, which is visually expressed on this map, supported Columbus's argument that one could reach the East Indies with relative ease by sailing west.

The Rome edition of Ptolemy was also an important landmark in the history of printing. One of its printer/publishers, Conrad Sweynheym, set up the first press in Italy in 1464. (Sweynheym died in 1477, and the work was published under the imprint of his partner, Arnold Buckinck.) It is believed that work on the project began in 1474 or even earlier, so that the plates were most likely prepared prior to those of the 1577 Bologna edition, which is considered the earliest printed Ptolemy by virtue of publication date alone. Moreover, the Rome edition is regarded as the vastly superior work. Skelton (see reference below) argues that the Rome edition was finer in all respects: fidelity to Ptolemy's text and quality of both engraving and printing. *"The cleanness and precision with which geographical details are drawn; the skill with which the elements of the maps are arranged according to their significance, the sensitive use of the burin in working the plates—these qualities, in strong contrast to the careless design and crude cutting of the Bologna maps, seem to point to the hand of an experienced master"*—Skelton. He further suggests that its superiority as a printed object was due to the greater skills of the printers. He points out that printing from a copperplate as opposed to from movable type was still a new process at the time in Italy, and that Sweynheym was one of the few who had mastered it.

Shirley 4; Skelton, R. A. Introduction to Facsimile edition of 1478 Rome Ptolemy, v-xiii; Suarez, T. *Shedding the Veil*, pp. 20-23.



With the First Published Map to Reflect

Voyages of the Age of Discovery

3. World Map/ Early Discovery/ Classical Geography. POMPONIIUS MELA. [Venice, **1482**] *Cosmographi Geographia*. [Including: DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES, *De Situ Orbis*. Tr. Priscianus.] [Venice, Erwin Ratdolt, **1482**]. 4to. [7 ½ x 5 ½ inches], (48) ff., (A-F8), including one full-page woodcut map of the world on verso of a1, first leaf printed in red and black, and 2 large and 7 small woodcut initials in text. Bound in stiff later vellum with author and title gilt on spine. Two margins of map extended with restoration to edges, title slightly darkened and spotted, final leaf remargined and mounted with some discoloration. Light toning to edges of text leaves, which are numbered in an early hand; minor waterstaining in lower corners of final quire, not affecting text. Very good overall. \$65,000

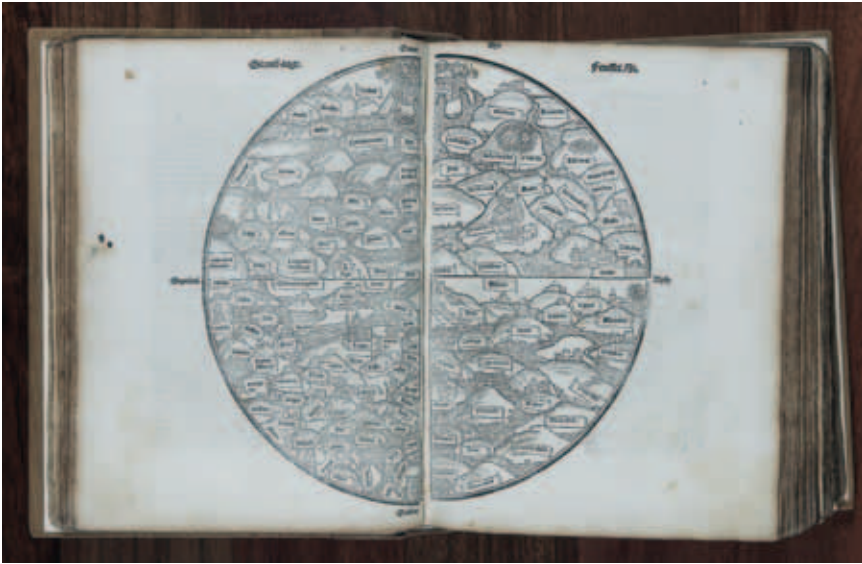
The very scarce incunable edition of the most widely accepted classical cosmography in Europe, published ten years before the discovery of the New World. It was the only Latin geographical treatise to survive from antiquity and contains the first (and only) map published in the incunable era to reflect voyages that took place during the Age of Discovery. The map is the second woodcut map to be published in Italy and the earliest world map (other than a schematic T-O map) to appear in a geographical book rather than an atlas.

As one of the earliest printed books to document the epoch-making progress of the Portuguese overseas empire, the work has long been regarded as a landmark text of the Discovery Period and is the first item in two of the most prestigious collections of Americana formed in the last century by Church and Streeter (see below).

The present edition, the first in which this map appeared, was printed only three years after the 1479 Treaty of Alcacovas, in which Portugal secured the Guinea coast, the Azores, the Madeiras and Cape Verde Islands. Accordingly, the map modified the traditional Ptolemaic rendering of western Africa to depict for the first time on a printed map a more accurate, up-to-date coast that embodied Portuguese discoveries from the 1460s and 1470s. As Campbell observes, these discoveries also revealed a clear southeastern trend along the coast of West Africa, reflected for the first time in the present world map. “*No earlier printed map recognized this important step towards the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope in 1488, and no map in the incunable editions of Ptolemy reflected this knowledge*” (Campbell).

The maker of the map is unknown, but it has often been credited to the printer Ratdolt. Mela’s printed *editio princeps* appeared in 1471 without a map, as did the four subsequent editions. The map was copied for a Salamanca edition of 1498 as well as for Schedel’s *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493).

Church 1; Streeter 1; Goff M-452; Shirley #8; Nordenskiöld p. 26, plate 31; GW M34876; BMC V.286; Sotheby’s May 9, 1978 (Broxbourne Copy); Campbell, *Earliest Printed Maps*, 91.

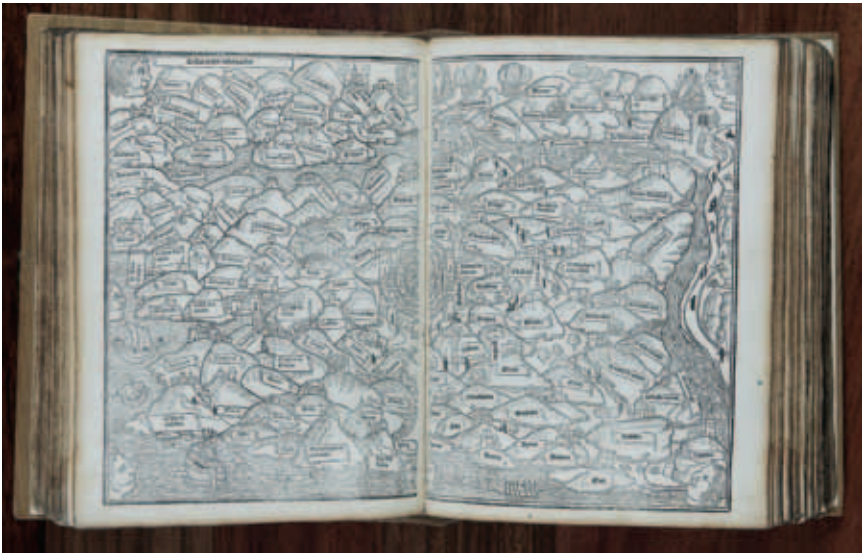


With a Large Medieval World Map

A Rare Incunable Edition

4. World Map/ Incunable. [Lyon, 1491] [*RUDIMENTUM novitiorum*]/*Mer des Histoires...*Lyon, Jean Dupré, 1491. Folio [13 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches] in 2 parts. Part I: (9) ff., 204 ff. Part II: 214 ff., half of (1) f. (CCXV). Total of 227 leaves (including the last half-leaf). The volume is missing a total of 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ printed leaves as follows: (1) f. title-page to Part I; and (7 $\frac{1}{2}$) ff. of text, (23) ff. martyrology ("Martyrologe des saintz"), and (7) ff. index at the end of Part II. Bound in modern quarter-suede with wooden boards and brass clasp. Text rubricated in red and blue throughout, early marginal annotations to scattered leaves. Repair to corner of first leaf, scattered marginal staining, occasionally heavy but rarely touching text or illustrations, some light soiling; final leaf torn (half present). Despite defects, contents generally in good, genuine condition; world map with some scattered staining but generally very good. \$65,000

Rare incunable edition (second, first 1488) of this copiously illustrated Re-



naissance world history, containing two double-page woodcut maps, one of which is a large T-O world map. This medieval-styled *mappamundi* descended directly from one of the first printed world maps, which appeared in the *Rudimentum Novitiorum* of 1475. It was an improved re-cutting of the intermediary edition that appeared in 1488: “Whereas the earlier *La Mer des Hystoires* map of 1488 remained close to the *Rudimentum Novitiorum* prototype, this second (and reduced) derivation of 1491 betrays the work of a thinking individual... The map was to be reused for a number of sixteenth-century editions ... until at least 1555” (Campbell).

The world map includes over 100 place names, and it depicts countries and regions as individual hills, often surrounded by water and surmounted by castles; there are also houses, exotic animals, monarchs and, in the case of Rome, the Pope. As Campbell points out, “it is unlikely that the mapmaker intended his readers to treat too literally the relationship of distance and direction between one country and another... Crete and Cyprus, for example, are shown to the northeast of France and Rome is to the south of it.” Rather, the map provides an early, comprehensive depiction of Europe’s medieval conception of the world.

The volume’s double-page map of Palestine *Cedar et ses tabernacles* is an edition, the third, of “the earliest printed modern map,” which first appeared in 1475. It was the first map to depict an area in which places are shown in a relationship to each other that approximates reality. The map presents an aerial

view of the Holy Land with Jerusalem in the center and the Mediterranean Sea in the foreground; it names over 130 towns, villages and bodies of water.

This magnificent vernacular incunable work is rightly famous for its illustrations. In addition to the two maps, it contains 54 full-page illustrations, 38 elaborate woodcut borders, six very large historiated initials (e.g. the famous “S with dragons”), 19 half-page illustrations, 162 small square woodcut illustrations, and 22 yet smaller cuts. The present copy is also nicely rubricated in red and blue throughout. Five illustrations are believed to be metal cuts (according to Claudin who reproduces 3 of the 5) of the lives of Christ and the Virgin, possibly based on a Book of Hours.

The *Mer des histoires* is a French translation of the Latin *Rudimentum novitiorum*, an abridged world history first printed at Lübeck in 1475. Although the present copy is missing text leaves as mentioned above, only 8 of the 16 copies cited in ISTC are complete.

Shirley 17; Copinger, 3992; Pellechet, Lyon, 413; Brunet III.1640-1; Claudin, III.493-502; Campbell (Maps), 217-218; Baer, *Illustrierten Historienbücher*, 113-117, xl-xliv; Hind, *Introduction to a history of woodcut*, II.612-7; Martin, *Livre illustré en France au XV^e siècle*, 159; Goff R347; Sheppard 6647. ISTC IR00347000; Goff R-347 (3: LC, NYPL, Illinois. Pt. II only in Univ. of Illinois); Pellechet/Polain 7841 (7779); Sheehan Vaticana R-132; Cp. Mortimer French 467-469 (3 later eds.).





A Magnificently Bound Nuremberg Chronicle

5. SCHEDEL, Hartmann. [Nuremberg, 1493] *Liber cronicarum cum figuris et ymaginibus...* 12 July 1493. Imperial folio [17 x 12 inches], (20) ff. including title and T.O.C., 266 ff., (5) unnumbered ff. and (1) f. blank [the Samaritan supplement, quire 55], 267-299 ff., (1) f. with colophon on verso, (1) f. blank. With the text in 2 columns, 64 lines, in a rotunda type expressly designed for it. 1,809 woodcut illustrations from 645 blocks, of which 31 are double-page; spaces left blank for larger initials. Bound in contemporary blindstamped pigskin over beveled wooden boards with 8 diamond-shaped brass corner-guards and two brass centerpieces, two brass clasps intact. Some scattered marginal soiling, minor marginal tears to foot of a handful of leaves (not affecting text); faint waterstain to head of last few quires. Double-page map of Europe with early? hand color; world map slightly soiled with small marginal tear (1 cm) to foot of both leaves, but otherwise excellent; overall an excellent copy. \$225,000



First edition and a magnificently bound copy of one of the first illustrated world histories. Published at the dawn of the Age of Discovery, it contains one of the earliest obtainable world maps, which presented the world as seen just prior to Columbus' voyage and the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope by Dias. Although the general contours of the map are chiefly derived from the most important geographical work of antiquity, Ptolemy's *Geographia*, the map does update the west coast of Africa based on Portuguese explorations. Of additional interest are the 21 illustrations on the map—seven to the left of the map and 14 on the verso—depicting the grotesque, semi-human figures that were believed to inhabit the remotest corners of the earth. These were derived from the works of Pliny, Solinus and Herodotus as well as from medieval travellers' tales. The map itself is encircled by twelve wind-heads, and in the corners are the three sons of Noah, symbolizing the volume's ambitions as a comprehensive chronology of mankind from its origins to the present day.

Indeed, the *Nuremberg Chronicle* offers nothing less than a history of the world, and in its own fashion it expanded its readers' knowledge of local cities and states just as the transatlantic voyages expanded the boundaries of the world. As a representative picture of 15th century geographical and historical knowledge, the work is unsurpassed among incunables, in which books of a religious and liturgical nature predominate. A milestone in the history of



printing as well, Schedel's monumental work contains more illustrations than had ever appeared in a printed book.

The handsome woodcut city and town views (of which 31 are double-page) are in most cases the first printed depictions of the places they represent. Many views, such as the important double-page woodcut of Jerusalem, were based on the most up-to-date reports of travellers. The colophon credits the artists Michael Wolgemut and Wilhelm Pleydenwurff for execution of the woodcuts—a detail of some import, since Albrecht Dürer was at this time an apprentice in their workshop.

The work's author, Hartmann Schedel (1440-1514), was a physician and an important humanist, whose outstanding library provided many of the research materials for this work. (Today Schedel's private library is among the most precious collections of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich.) A German edition of the *Liber cronicarum* followed later the same year.

Goff S-307; Hain Copinger 14508; BMC II.437; Schreiber 5203; Wilson, *The Making of the Nuremberg Chronicle* (1976); Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, 19; *The World Encompassed* 44.

The First General Work with an Account of Columbus

Illustrated with Many City Views & the Famous Tower of Babel Cut

6. Columbus/ City Views/ Biblical History. [BERGOMENSIS] FORESTI, Jacobus Philippus. *Novissime hystoria omniu[m] noviter [editae]...que Supplementum Chronicaru[m] nuncupantur.* [Venice, Albertinus de Lissona Vercellensis, **4 May 1503**]. Fo-

lio [31.5 x 21.5 cm], (462) ff. including final blank, with woodcut Pallavicini arms in red and black on title, numerous floriated initials, red capital strokes throughout, printed marginalia and timeline in



gutter, 4 full-page woodcuts in ornamental borders, and 89 woodcut city views in text. Thoroughly annotated in margins in a contemporary hand. Bound in half calf and marbled paper over boards – somewhat scuffed and bare; paper letterpiece on spine. Title entirely re-margined, with some thumbing and soiling, early ownership inscription at lower margin; next seven leaves re-margined at outer edge, with some waterstaining and repairs at lower gutter. Some repairs to last nine leaves including one index leaf with significant text loss. Diminishing mild waterstaining to upper edge of first dozen quires, and some pale staining to lower gutter of later leaves, else crisp and bright; good. \$9,500

First 16th century edition of this illustrated world history by the Augustinian monk Foresti, notable for being the first edition to contain an account of Columbus' voyage of 1492-1493, and the second to contain Albertino's full-page woodcut of the construction of the Tower of Babel. This was also the first account of the discovery of America to appear in a general work (rather than a news report or pamphlet), testifying to the rapid absorption of the discovery in Italian literary culture. The work's remaining full-page woodcuts, newly

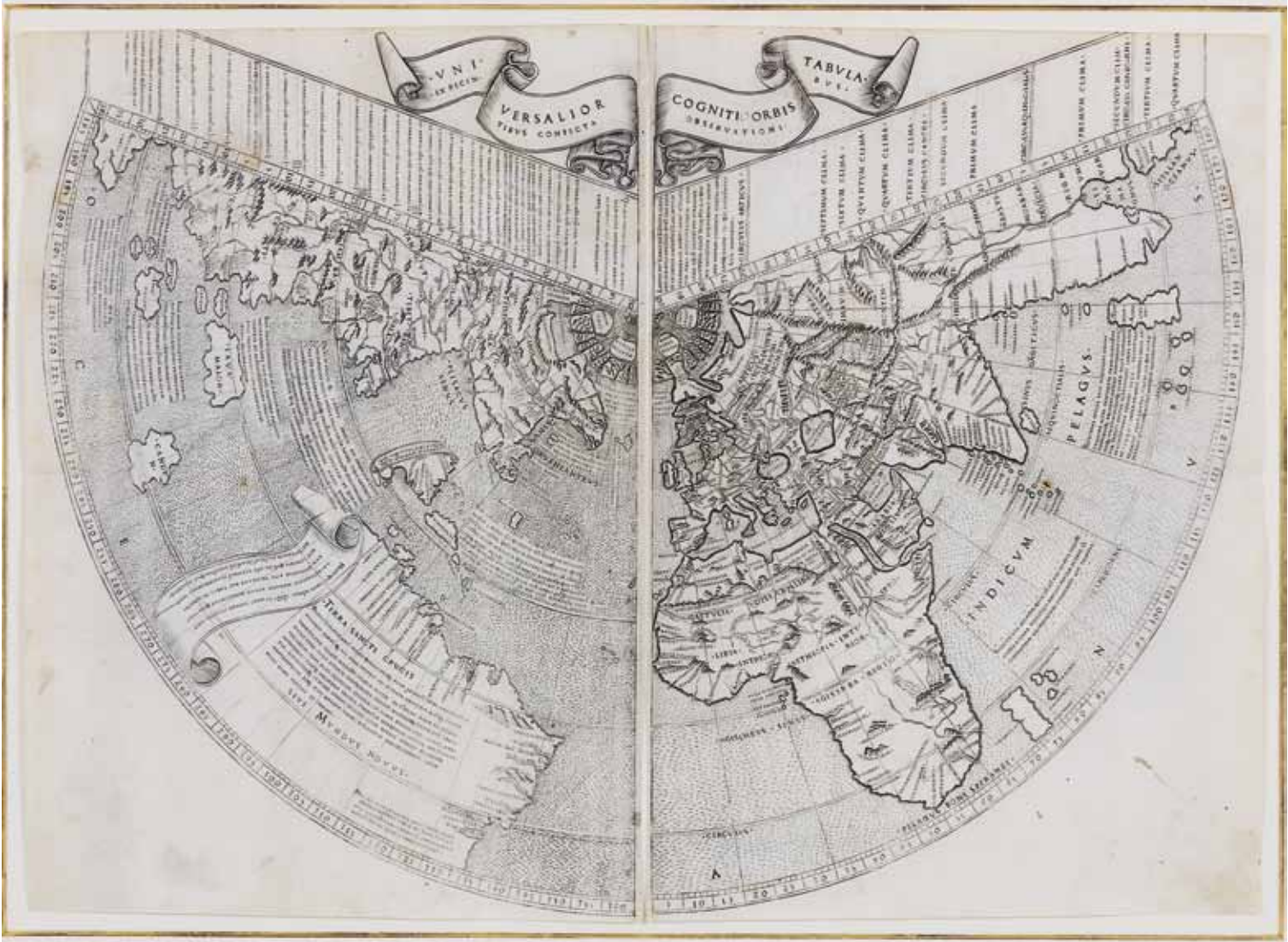
made for the present edition, illustrate the Creation, Expulsion, and Murder of Abel by Cain.

The work contains 89 woodcuts of European city views, including large views of Milan, Genoa, Rome, Venice and Verona. A majority of these are topographically specific—not simply generic or imaginary views. A classic of High Renaissance Venetian book illustration, the work is included in the most prestigious collections devoted to the graphic arts (Mortimer, this edition). From the standpoint of the History of the Book, the work’s first illustrated edition (1486) shows the increasing importance of illustration in genres which traditionally lacked pictures. The culmination of this trend is certainly Schedel’s *Nuremberg Chronicle*, of which the present work is considered a forerunner.

Foresti’s compendious, 16-book chronicle (in a single volume here) traces the history of the world from the Creation to the present day, concluding with a short chapter on the events of 1503. In addition to its 4 full-page plates of Biblical scenes, its 5 large woodcuts of Italian cities have been updated and improved from earlier editions: the city-view of Milan is newly enlarged from a block first used in 1490, and the views of Rome, Venice, and Florence are copied directly from the 1490 edition.

The full-page Tower of Babel woodcut, which first appeared in 1490, depicts a hexagonal brick tower in the midst of construction, surrounded by scaffolding and clusters of diligent laborers. Along with the Temple, the Tower was the most architecturally significant structure in the Bible.

Adams F-748; Mortimer *Italian* 195; Brunet I.787; Sander I.920; Harris p. 87. The present edition is the fifth; it was preceded by editions of 1483, 1485, 1486 and 1490, the first two being unillustrated.



The Earliest, Acquirable Map to Show America

An Excellent Example

7. World/ America. RUYSCH, Johann [Rome, 1507] *Universalior Cogniti Orbis Tabula. Ex Recentibus Confecta Obserationi.* 15 3/8 x 21 inches. Two unjoined sheets; very slight cropping at top, else a fine example with a strong impression. Price on request.

Very rare. One of the holy grails of map collecting--the earliest, acquirable map to show America. Moreover, the Ruysch was “the first published map made by an actual explorer of the New World” (Suarez).

It appeared the same year as the legendary Waldseemuller wall map of the world*, hailed as the first map to name “America.” As great as this latter map is, the Ruysch is an overall more accurate work in its mapping of both America and most of the rest of the world.

The Ruysch map suggests by the sheer mass of South America it presents that indeed a new continent had been found in the Western Ocean. Thus, it represents the first cartographic support of Amerigo Vespucci’s *Mundus Novus*, published in 1504, and indeed seems to have been directly informed by the pamphlet. So, in a sense, the Ruysch can be viewed as a cartographic endorsement of the honor conferred on Vespucci in the naming of the New World after him. While both the 1506 Contarini (the only, earlier printed map to show America) and the Ruysch apply Cabral’s name for South America (“*Ter-ras Crucis*” and “*Terra Sancte Crucis*” respectively) only Ruysch uses Vespucci’s term “*Mundus Novus*” “the first reference to a ‘new world’ on a printed map” -- Suarez.



Overall, the Ruysch is a boldly original work. In spite of its Ptolemaic projection, Ruysch systematically broke with Ptolemaic tradition in virtually every area it was possible, doing so with the benefit of remarkably fresh information. The map shows a clearly recognizable South America with twenty-eight place names along its coast, including “*R.DE.BRASIL*,” the first use of that name to appear on a printed map. The first land in Brazil spotted by Cabral, “*MÔTE PASQVALE*,” is illustrated and named. Newfoundland (“*TERRA NOVA*” on the map) is fairly well detailed and includes seven place names along the coast. It is possible that some of these details were the result of direct observation by Ruysch himself. In a commentary in the 1508 Ptolemaic atlas in which this map appeared, it is said of Ruysch that he “‘...sailed from England westward...bearing a little northward, and observed many islands.’”

In the Ruysch map, we witness the intellectual struggle of a talented geographer responding to the onrush of new information, attempting to integrate it into an imperfect template. Ruysch’s mapping of newly discovered areas reveals that he wrestled with the question as to whether these were part of Asia or a new continent altogether. Very telling in this regard is a note near Hispaniola (“*Spagnola*”), in which Ruysch confesses that he does

not know where to locate Japan but concludes that “*Spagnola*” must be the Japan (“*Sipangu*”) as described by Marco Polo. Also, Newfoundland (“*Terra Nova*”) is appended along with Greenland to the Asian continent. In this area is also “*In[sulas] Baccalauras*,” one of the first references on a map to the cod fishing industry.

Shirley points out that “*Ruysch’s map is the first to show many parts of Asia in the light of the latest Portuguese discoveries.*” Ruysch even notes a Portuguese voyage to East India dated the very year of the map’s publication. For the first time on a map, India approximates its actual shape, and both Madagascar and Sri Lanka have been adjusted to correspond more closely to reality than previously shown. However, Ruysch compromised with tradition by still including *Taprobana*, the erstwhile, greatly inflated Sri Lanka, but moved it away from India.



A factor that speaks persuasively to the independence of Ruysch’s sources is how different this map is from the Contarini-Rosselli map. There are superficial similarities: Both mapmakers used Ptolemy’s conic projection, and both showed significant open water between the Caribbean and North America. In struggling to reconcile Ptolemy’s notion of the size of the globe with the evidence presented by the new discoveries in the Western Hemisphere, both mapmakers underestimated the distance between Europe’s western shores and Asia’s eastern reaches, to the point of conflating Newfoundland with Asia. Both maps reveal confusion with regard to the location of Japan: As mentioned, Ruysch postulates that Marco Polo’s *Sipangu* might be the island of Hispaniola, while Contarini puts Japan itself close to Cuba. But overall, Contarini’s essentially Ptolemaic geography as opposed to Ruysch’s reliance upon modern exploration resulted in very different maps.

The Ruysch map is of considerable and documented rarity. McGuirk’s census uncovered 63 examples of the map. He estimated, however, the total number of extant examples is more likely in the area of 100, still a relatively small number. Of the examples located by McGuirk, about three quarters of them are in institutional collections. Thus, only about 25 examples of the map are in private collections and could ever conceivably change hands.

This map appeared in some copies of the 1507 Rome edition of Ptolemy’s *Geographia*,



but it must have been a late addition to this edition, as it does not even appear in the table of contents. Most extant examples of the map appeared in the 1508 edition of the atlas. The map would not be re-published in any later works. Five states of the map have been identified. Sixty per cent of the examples surveyed by McGuirk are of the fifth state, as is the present example.

*The Waldseemuller map, known in a single example, was acquired by the Library of Congress in 2003 for ten million dollars. Only one other printed map precedes both the Waldseemuller and Ruysch maps in showing America—the Contarini-Rosselli (Shirley 24) of 1506, which is known in a single example (in the British Library).

Shirley 25; McGuirk, D. L. *Ruysch World Map Census*; Fite & Freeman 9; Nordenskiöld, pp. 63-7; Suarez, *Shedding the Veil*, no. 12.





“The Admiral’s Map” in a Beautiful Example

8. World. WALDSEEMULLER, M. [Strasbourg, 1513] *Orbis Typus Universalis Iuxta Hydrographorum Traditionem*. 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Several small filled wormholes, not visible on printed side, else excellent. \$115,000

Rare. An outstanding, untrimmed example of one of the most important world maps of the Discovery Period. This was one of the earliest, obtainable world maps to present the greatly expanded picture of the known world that resulted from the explorations of Columbus, Vespucci, Cabral, da Gama, Dias, and others. In fact, the maker of the map, Martin Waldseemüller, was the first to suggest the name “America” and is considered to have been the greatest geographer of his age. This is the only acquirable world map by him that includes the new discoveries. Interestingly, between the time of Waldseemüller’s naming of America in 1507 and the publication of this map, he withdrew his support for the use of the term “America,” which explains its absence from this map.

To fully appreciate this map, one must realize how early its geography

actually is. This and the other maps in Waldseemüller's atlas are believed to have been cut in 1505 and 1506 and then set aside, perhaps for financial reasons, and not published until 1513. The fragmentary delineation of America on this map certainly supports this dating.

The excellent general shape of Africa on the map indicates that Waldseemüller had fully absorbed the Portuguese explorations of Dias, da Gama, and others. Portuguese sources are also in evidence in the mapping of the western portion of India, but most areas farther east are still based on Ptolemy. Although Waldseemüller here emphatically opted to show Asia and America as separate landmasses—East Asia possesses a clear, unbroken coastline—this, of course, was pure speculation. The separation of the continents would not be validated until the end of the 18th century.

Students of this map have not commented, to our knowledge, on the close proximity of the New World to the Old as depicted on it. It is not known whether this was a deliberate distortion enforced by the simple miscalculation of having a map on too large a scale for the size of the paper, or whether it was based on what was believed as fact.

The map is called "The Admiral's Map," because it was believed at one time to have been the work of Columbus, who was often referred to as the Admiral. This, however, was most likely the result of an erroneous reading of the introduction to Waldseemüller's atlas, in which the Admiral is merely mentioned as one of the sources of the map.

Shirley 35; Suarez, T. *Shedding the Veil*, no. 11; cf. *The World Encompassed*, no. 56.

*Albrecht Dürer's Magnificent,
Large-Scale World Map*

*Within a Portfolio of Rare Wood-
cuts, Many by Dürer*

9. DÜRER, Albrecht/ BARTSCH, Adam Von [Vienna, 1781] *Sammlung verschiedener alter Holzschnitte, grossentheile nach Albrecht Dürers Zeichnungen, wovon sich kie Originalplatten auf der K. K. hofbibliothek befinden. Wien, auf Rosten und im Verlage Josephs Eblen von Rurzbed, K. K. illnrisch und orientalischen hofbuchdrudern. 1781.*



Folio in original, blue publisher's wrappers. 13 woodcuts including frontis-portrait of Dürer, of which 6 are single sheet, 2 appearing on a 1 sheet, the remaining 5 are folding and/or multi-sheet works. World Map on two large, joined sheet: 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches (65.5 x 85.7 cm.), some fold wear, few stains, near excellent. Portrait cropped to printed margin, chipped, mounted, top and bottom margins extended as issued; light toning on some single sheet cuts; few folding plates including world map with fold reinforcements and the occasional stain; large royal genealogy plate partially toned; ms. inscription inside of back cover dated 1795; overall excellent or nearly so. Price on request.

An extremely rare portfolio of woodcuts by, attributed to, or associated with Albrecht Dürer, the centerpiece of which is the large, arresting world map. Aside from Waldseemüller's wall maps of 1507 and 1516, Dürer's was the largest and visually most impressive, early, woodcut world map. What makes this work so striking is that in it one witnesses a first rate artistic imagination confronting the centuries-old problem of transferring a three-dimensional sphere to a flat surface. The result is the only early world map that

actually looks like a globe. Technically, the map was one of the first to use the stereographic projection, which produced the above-described effect. Although the map is dated 1515 (as well as 1781), the only surviving examples are of the 1781 issue and a few strikes pulled in 1864. Likely fewer than ten impressions in all survive; OCLC lists five copies (see below), none in the United States. The woodblocks for the map and the other woodcuts in this portfolio have survived and are at the National Library of Austria.

The portfolio, including the world map, was published by the Austrian scholar and artist, Johann Adam von Bartsch (1757-1821), who would later produce a catalogue of Old Master prints, one of the cornerstones for the study of old master prints. In 1781 Bartsch was on the staff of the Royal Court Library in Vienna (becoming Head Curator of its print collection in 1791), when woodblocks by or associated with Dürer were found at the Castle Ambras in the Tyrol and at the former Jesuit College in Graz, Austria. At the time of the publication of the impressions in this portfolio from these blocks in 1781, many were already known as great rarities with no impressions from the 16th century extant. With the financial help of the publisher, Joseph Elden von Kurzbeck, this portfolio was published in a very limited edition. In complete form the portfolio consists of 14 woodcuts with an introduction by Bartsch. While this example lacks one woodcut and the introduction, of the five copies in OCLC and the sixth at K. K. Hof Bibliothek in Vienna, it appears that only two are complete, with some being very incomplete. No copies are known in American libraries, and we are aware of only one other copy that has been on the market; no copies have come to auction.

The magnificent world map was produced in collaboration with Johann Stabius, court astronomer Emperor Maximilian. Stabius' arms appear in the lower left of the map, and at upper left are the arms of Stabius' patron, Cardinal Matthaus Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg, to whom the map was dedicated. Although the map's geography is mostly derived from Ptolemy, most commentators believe that it was updated after the Behaim globe of 1492, most noticeably in its oddly shaped Africa that has a water passage along its southern edge reflecting Portuguese discoveries. Shirley states that the world map was issued as a companion to a pair of star charts also published in 1515 in collaboration with Stabius. It is tantalizing to consider that Dürer's world map, which by virtue of its projection is a map of just half the globe, was in fact one of a pair, the other of which was of the Western Hemisphere. There is

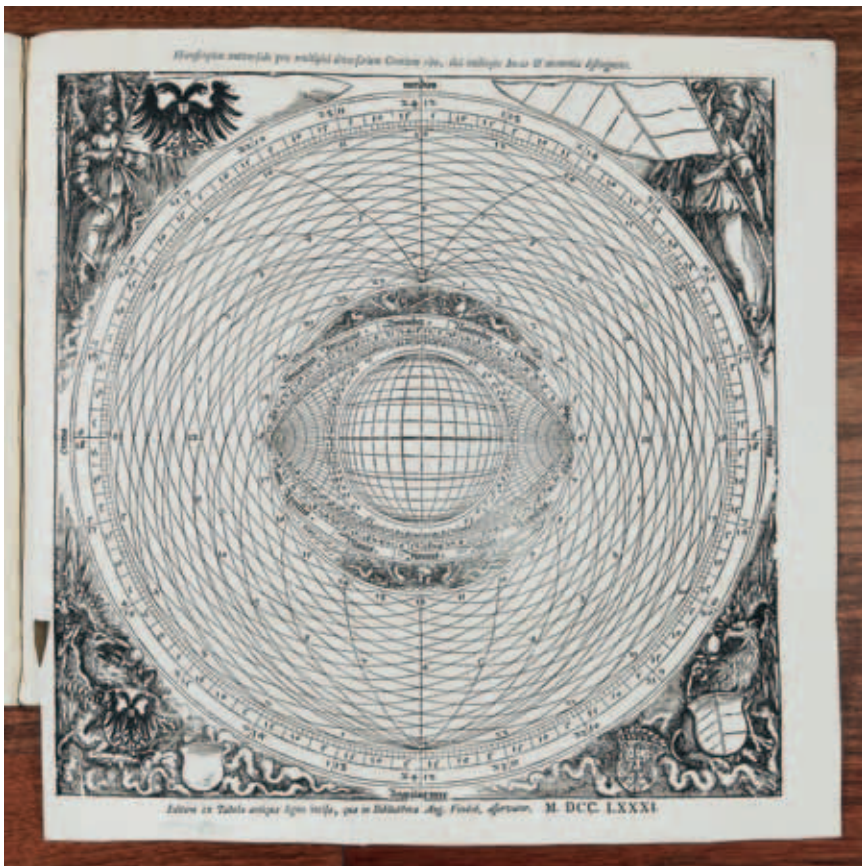


no evidence, however, that this might have been the case. If such a companion existed, it would explain why this work makes no attempt to map beyond western Europe and eastern Asia. The map's striking windheads suggest the distinctive force and character of Dürer's art in their highly individualized faces and in the delightful conceit of the heads with peacock feather representing gentler winds, while those with spiked features symbolizing fiercer winds.



What follows is a list of the other woodcuts in the portfolio:

1. The frontispiece is a portrait of Dürer, which is believed to be a copy of an original by Dürer.
- 2.& 3. Two versions of the coat-of-arms of Stabius, both by Dürer. Kurth 322. Both not published until 1781. Both are single page.



4. Arms of the Archduke Charles by Dürer. Single sheet.
5. *Horoscopion omni generaliter* (Attributed to Hans Springinklee). The horoscope of Stabius. Dated 1512; no 1781 date, thus possibly the original edition.
6. & 7. On single sheet: A. Judith with the head of Holofernis. From a copper etching by Isaäus von Mecheln. B. Small, fine woodcut of the visitation of a saint. With unidentified monogram, TB, and initials G P. P.
8. Arms of Jacob Bannissis by Dürer; described by Bartsch as the finest arms in the collection. Kurth 321.
9. *Horoscopion universale pro multiplici diversarum Gentium...* Another horoscope, perhaps also for Stabius. Described by Bartsche as very rare and with workmanship of very high quality. Large, single sheet folding plate.
10. *Culminatoriuum Fixarum*. Astronomical diagram used to determine the time of night from the positions of the stars. With two coats-of-arms,



including those of Stabius at lower left.

11. The World Map

12. *Horoscopion generaliter congruens climati*. A horoscope, as above. Large folding plate of two joined sheets.

13. Family Tree of the Hapsburg-Austrian line from Rudolph I to Maximilian I. Very large (43 ½ x 44 inches), multi-sheet folding plate.

There is a manuscript inscription on the inside of the back cover stating that the work was the gift of Count Joseph Charles Dietrichstein (1764-1825), an Austrian military officer and diplomat.

OCLC copies: Herzogin Ann Amalia Bibliothk; Staats Bibliothk Zu Berlin; Bibliotheque Nationale De France (possibly just text); Danish Union Catalogue & National Library; British Library.

Kurth, Dr. Willi *The Complete Woodcuts of Albrecht Dürer*. World Map: Kurth 297-298; Shirley 39; *The World Encompassed* 50, pl. XIII; Nordenskiöld, *Periplus*, pp. 151-52



A Key Document in the Naming of America:

The Earliest Obtainable Map To Contain the Word “America”

10. World. APIANUS, P./ WALDSEEMULLER, M. [Vienna, 1520] *Tipus Orbis Universalis Iuxta Ptolomei Cosmographi Traditionem Et Americi Vesputii* 11 ¼ x 16 ⅞ inches. Excellent example with full margins and all directional words present; strong impression; reinforced lower centerfold, else excellent. \$125,000

Very rare; sole edition. A superb example of one of the key cartographic documents of the Age of Discovery: the earliest, acquirable map with the place name, “America.” A fine, untrimmed example with a rich, dark printing impression.

Apianus’ map played a crucial role in the remarkable story of the ultimate acceptance of a form of Amerigo Vespucci’s name for the New World. Martin Waldseemuller first suggested the use of the term “America” in his pamphlet *Cosmographiae Introductio* in 1507, and in the same year, produced a wall map of the world bearing the name. The map was for centuries only known in legend, until a copy was discovered in Wolfegg Castle in Germany at the end

of the 19th century.* Remarkably, “America” would not appear on a printed map again until Petrus Apianus published this map in 1520. Fittingly, Apianus’ map is a reduced version of the Waldseemuller great wall map of 1507. So not only is Apianus’ map the earliest collectible one with the name “America” on it, but it also provides the collector with his only opportunity to possess a form of the 1507 Waldseemuller map. Even Waldseemuller’s own 1513 atlas map of the world is a far different and cruder production.

As Amerigo Vespucci’s achievements became more suspect, Waldseemuller retreated from his use of “America” for the New World. For example, his later wall map of the world of 1516, the *Carta Marina*, did not have the term, nor did his 1513 atlas maps of America and the world. Hence, when Apianus’s map appeared, “America” as a place name was about to fade from use. Since Apianus was a highly regarded scholar and teacher, his map can fairly be said to have resuscitated the place name. An interesting element of this story is that Laurent Fries was a pupil of Apianus and is believed to have been the woodcutter of this map; his initials appear at lower right. Fries would go on to publish his own edition of Waldseemuller’s atlas in 1522, and one of the world maps in this edition would indeed include the name “America,” no doubt influenced by this map.

To note in passing, although the use of a form of Vespucci’s name for the Western Hemisphere has always been bemoaned as a cruel injustice to Columbus, it is not without a rationale. Although there is some uncertainty on this point, Columbus appears to have believed to his dying day that what he had discovered was part of the East Indies and not a truly New World. Vespucci, on the other hand, did practically from the first insist that he had found a new continent. So, in a sense Vespucci was awarded by posterity for the correctness of this perception, while Columbus was denied greater glory for his discovery due to his misinterpretation of it.

Although Apianus’ map is modeled almost exactly after Waldseemuller’s, there is a quite startling difference in their depictions of South America. On the Waldseemuller, the southern portion of the continent is not shown. As would be consistent with geographical notions of the time, the presumption embodied in this map was that South America merged with the enormous Southern Continent, then believed to exist. Apianus, however, clearly terminated the southern limit of South America well above the south polar regions. The mysterious part of this is that such a conception of South America was

made possible by Magellan's voyage around the continent through the straits named after him. Magellan, however, was still under sail when this map was published. The explanation may lay in the fact that Apianus was working from a medieval geographic model that insisted on a balance of landmasses in the world. With this change made by Apianus, the southern extremes of South America and Africa now correspond.

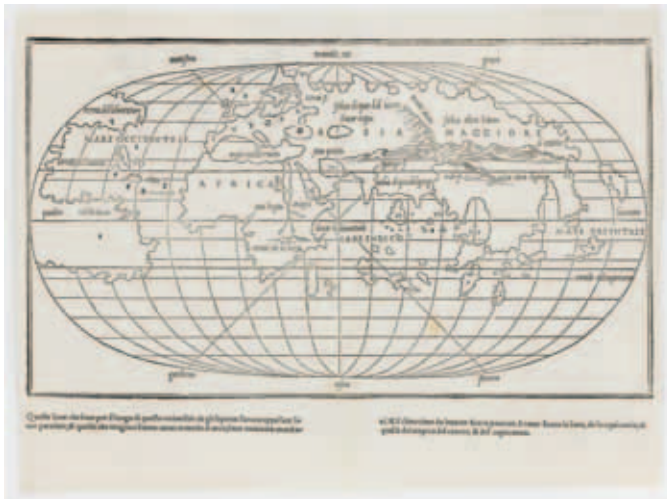
Most copies of Apianus' map appeared in a 1520 geographic work by Solinus, which was an archaic text based on medieval ideas. This example, with its especially dark impression, almost certainly did so. The map also appeared without change in a similar work, Pomponius Mela's 1522 *De Situ Orbis*.

Petrus Apian (1495-1522) astronomer, mathematician and professor at Ingolstadt and Vienna, produced the most popular textbook on astronomy in the 16th century, the *Cosmographicus Liber*.

*This map was acquired by the Library of Congress in 2003 for ten million dollars after a century-long struggle to obtain it.

References: Shirley 45; Nordenskiöld, Facsimile Atlas pp. 6-7, 88, 99, 101, 112, pl.xxxvii; The World Encompassed, #61, pl.xxiii.





An Early World Map with an Influential Projection

11. World. BORDONE, Benedetto di. [Venice, 1528/ 1547] *Untitled*. 9 ½ x 14 ¾ inches. One light stain, else excellent condition. \$7500

Elegant world map from the second, printed *isolario* (book of islands). It is an early example of an oval-shaped world map, thought to be based on the extremely rare Roselli map of c. 1508. It particularly resembles the Roselli in the distinctively distended shape of South America and in calling the most prominent part of North America “*labortore*.” There are, however, important updates on the Bordone: America is shown as a single landmass (or nearly so); Japan is surprisingly well located (compare with Munster’s world map, for example); and the Southern Continent has been eliminated. This world map was included in Bordone’s *Isolario* to aid in finding those islands whose locations would have been unfamiliar to the 16th century reader. These islands, including Japan and newly discovered ones in America, are keyed to the text of the atlas.

The *isolario*, or ‘book of islands,’ was a cartographic form introduced and developed in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries. Like the *portolano*, or pilot-book, to which it was related, it had its origin in the Mediterranean as an illustrated guide for travelers in the Aegean Archipelago and the Levant. While Bordone’s *Isolario* was the second such work to be printed, it was the first to give prominence to the transatlantic discoveries. Skelton, in the intro-

duction to a facsimile edition, quotes Almagia as saying that it was, in fact, “the earliest complete work of its kind to have been produced by the printing-press in Italy or anywhere else.”

Benedetto Bordone (1460-1531), a Paduan illuminator and wood engraver, was apparently established in Venice by 1494.

Shirley 59.



One of the Great Collections of Discovery Literature

With the Richly Evocative World Map Attributed to Holbein

12. Discovery Literature/ World Map. [GRYNAEUS, S./ HUTTICHIUS, J.] [Basel, 1537] *Novus orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incognitarum una cum tabula cosmographica...* Basel, Johann Herwagen, 1537 [Colophon: 1536.] Folio [31.5 x 20 cm], (24) ff., 599 pp. (i.e. 601 pp., pp. 583/4 repeated), (3) pp. including printer's device. 4 woodcuts in text and printer's mark on verso of last leaf, and with the Holbein world map. Bound in near-contemporary blindstamped vellum over boards with beveled edges, "1548" stamped on front cover. Both covers elaborately ruled and blind-tooled with decorative flora and allegorical figures, both brass clasps fully intact.

An excellent, clean, broad-margined copy. Save for a few reinforced separations, map in fine condition. \$75,000

An early, augmented edition and fine copy of Grynaeus's *Novus Orbis*, the most influential collection of early travel literature of the period, with the famous woodcut world map often attributed, at least in part, to Hans Holbein the Younger in a fresh, well-inked, and virtually flawless example. The accounts of voyages and explorations compiled in this work are a virtual "Who's Who" of the Age of Discovery, with Columbus, Vespucci, Cortez, and Magellan among those represented.

The world map is *"from the artistic point of view one of the most interesting of the many world maps turned out in the sixteenth century. The world is shown on an oval projection surrounded by scenes of the outlandish animals, people and customs of the distant parts of the globe. The masterful delineation of these scenes, as well as the ships and sea-monsters which embellish the oceans, has caused the design of the map to be attributed to the renowned Hans Holbein the Younger, who had many relationships with Basel publishers"* (*The World Encompassed* 65). The realism of the map's imagery and the grace and fluidity of its line certainly support this attribution. In the corners of the map each of the continents is represented by flora and fauna associated with it during the Age of Discovery: pepper, nutmeg, and cloves for Asia; an elaborate tableau of cannibalism for America; and for Africa, exotic creatures and indigenous people. North America is presented as a tall, slen-



der island that is called "*Terra de Cuba*," while Cuba itself has the early name "*Isabella*." Japan appears just off the west coast of North America. The map's cartography is based primarily on Waldseemüller's 1507 wall map of the world (for its depiction of America) and on the 1502 Cantino Planisphere.

An unexpectedly modern feature of the map are the angels above and below the earth turning crank handles, thus illustrating the concept of the earth spinning on its axis. Such an image would have undermined the Ptolemaic conception of the solar system that posited the stationary earth at its center. The concept of a heliocentric solar system that is implied by this map would have been roughly concurrent with Copernicus' development of this concept though 11 years prior to his publication of his *De Revolutionibus*.

Besides accounts of three voyages of Columbus, the text of the work includes, among others, those of Petrus Alonzo and Pinzo, three of Vespucci's four voyages, and Peter Martyr's *De insulis nuper inventis*. According to Borba, the present edition is the first to contain the Letter of Maximilian of Transylvania reporting the news of Magellan's voyage (p. 585 ff.). This edition is also augmented by the second and third letters of Cortez and selected letters of Juan Zumarraga, the first Archbishop of Mexico. Though the account of Magellan's voyage was originally published in 1522 in a 16-leaf ephemeral edition of a letter addressed to Charles V, its appearance in Grynæus' collection of voyages marks the first time it appears in an historical work side by side with those of Columbus, Vespucci, and the Portuguese navigators. Therefore, by virtue of this work, Magellan enters the universal historical record. The present work was first published in Basel in 1532 with the same map; a Paris edition with a different map, by Oronce Finé, followed the same year. Next was this Latin edition.

Church 123; HARRISSE 223; ADAMS G-1337; BURMEISTER 62; BORBA I; SABIN 34,104; BAGROW, *Kartographie*, 72; SHIRLEY #67.



*The Extant Works of Macrobius
With a Zonal World Map after Parmenides*

Exquisitely Bound

13. World Map/ Classical Geography. MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Theodosius. [Lyon, 1532] *In Somnium Scipionis libri II, Saturnaliorum libri VII.* Lyon, Sebastian Gryphus, 1532. 8vo. [15.5 x 10 cm], (24) ff. index, 590 pp., (1) ff. gryphon printers' device. With several woodcut diagrams in text, including a half-page world map. In a fine sixteenth century southern Italian armorial calf binding, produced for Nicolas, Duke of Planca-Incoronati, elaborately gilt on front and back covers with the Planca arms surrounded by gilt-tooled cherubs, flowers and pointillé volutes, in a double frame of gilt fillets and fleurons. Spine in six decorative compartments, head and foot worn and slightly wormed; without clasps. Few mended holes on t-p, slight foxing to a handful of leaves, else excellent. \$5,500

An early 16th century edition in a splendid armorial binding of the two extant works of the Neoplatonist philosopher, Macrobius (395–423 AD): his

Saturnalia and the commentary on Cicero's *Dream of Scipio*, the latter containing a woodcut of a zonal world map with climatic zones labeled according to Parmenides. Macrobius's work was "the most satisfactory and widely read Latin compendium of Neoplatonism that existed in the Middle Ages, and his concepts of astronomy and the organization of the globe dominated thinking on world geography in the Middle Ages" (DSB).

The map depicts the world in two hemispheres separated by a horizontal body of water (*Alveus Oceani*). Europe, Africa and Asia are shown in the upper hemisphere, with a vast southern continent (*Antipodum Nobis Incognita*) in the lower hemisphere. Each of the hemispheres is then divided into three climatic zones: a frigid zone (*frigida*) near the pole, a temperate zone (temperate), and a torrid zone (*perusta*) along the equator. Macrobius' world map has been described as "the archetype of one of the commonest styles of medieval map-pae mundi cartography" (Stahl). Its geography was drawn from both Greek scholars (Pythagoras, Posidonius) and Roman geographers (particularly Pomponius Mela).

JCB I.99; Adams M63; Panzer VII.661; Baudrier IX.65; DSB IX.1; Stahl, "Astronomy and Geography in Macrobius," Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association, v. 73, pp. 232-258; also see Harley & Woodward, "Medieval Mappaemundi," from *The History of Cartography*, pp. 286-364.



A Landmark in the History of the Atlas

The First to Include Regional Maps of the New World

14. Atlas/ Americana.

PTOLEMY, Claudius/
GASTALDI, Gia-
como, ed. [Venice,
1548] *La Geografia...
con alcuni comentii &
aggiunte fattevi da Se-
bastiano Munstero, con
le tavole non solamente
antiche & moderne solite
di sta(m)parsi, ma al-*



*tre nuovo aggiuntevi di Jacopo Gastaldo, ridotta in volgare Italiano da Pietro
Andrea Mattiolo. Venice, G. B. Pedrezano, 1548 [Colophon: N. Bascarini,
1547]. 8vo. [17.3 x 11 cm], (8) ff. including woodcut title and $\frac{3}{4}$ wood-
cut of Ptolemy, 214 ff. (including 8 woodcuts in text), (2) ff. (colophon
and integral blank), 64 ff. index, 120 ff. including 60 double-page en-
graved maps. Total 408 ff. Bound in 19th century vellum with red let-
terpiece. Title faintly foxed and toned; lighter foxing to some leaves and
a handful of plates; map of Cuba, weakly printed, has been replaced
with a stronger strike pasted over; overall very good. \$45,000*

First and only edition of the most important atlas published between Waldseemüller's 1513 edition of Ptolemy and Ortelius' *Theatrum* of 1570 (discounting the Le Frères *atlas factices*) and called by Nordenskiöld "*the very first atlas of the New World*," as it was the earliest to contain a series of separate maps of parts of the Americas. Gastaldi's was also the first small-scale atlas.

Nordenskiöld also notes that with this atlas "*copper-engraving was reintroduced into the service of cartography*," as it was the first atlas in the 16th century to use this process (excluding the later editions of the 1478 Rome Ptolemy). A



number of maps were copper-engraved in the 15th century, but the method fell into disuse until this remarkable volume appeared. One might add that this atlas also demonstrated the special appeal of small scale maps when well-engraved. Finely executed atlases in small format would become in the latter part of 16th century something of a sub-specialty of Italian map publishers. Not only would there be numerous world atlases in smaller format, but also *isolarios* and city atlases as well.

Everywhere in this atlas are indications of Gastaldi's effort to use the current information. The legendary "*Tierra Nueva*" map of the North American coast from Florida to Labrador is considered the earliest, acquirable map to focus on this part of North America. It was also one of the earliest printed maps to embody both Verrazano's and Cartier's explorations. One of the two world maps in the atlas, the "*Universale Novo*," is a reduction of Gastaldi's extremely



rare folio world map published just two years earlier, “one of the most important maps of the sixteenth century” (Tooley). Borri provides a thorough analysis of both general maps of Italy, noting the extent to which they depart from previous models. Also, Gole described “*Calecut Nova Tavola*” as “the first separate map of the Indian peninsula.”

Although only one edition of this atlas is known, it in fact enjoyed a long publication life through a somewhat enlarged edition first published by G. Ruscelli in 1561, which was re-issued in this format five more times by various publishers through the end of the century.

Adams P-2234; Mortimer, *Italian* 404; Harrisse BAV 285; Streeter I.17; Phillips 369; Norden-skiöld 28; Karrow, *Mapmakers of the 16th century*, pp. 220ff; Burden 16 & 17; Shirley 87, 88, cf. 85; Borri 31, 32; Gole, *S. India Within the Ganges*, p. 47.



One of the Great Atlases of its Age

In a Superb, Finely Bound Example

15. Atlas/ Early Illustration. MUNSTER, Sebastian. [Basel, 1552] *Cosmographiae universalis Lib. VI in quibus, iuxta certioris fidei scriptorum tradi-*



tionem describuntur, . . . Autore Sebast. Munstero. Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1552. [Colophon:] *Basileae Apud Henrichum Petri, . . . M.D. LII.* Small folio [12 ¼ x 8 inches], (12) ff. including title, half-page woodcut portrait of Munster, dedicatory preface and index, 14 double-page atlas maps (28 ff.) including two world maps, 1163 pp. including 34 double-page, 3 folding three-page woodcut maps and city-plans, and c. 970 smaller woodcuts in text, (1) p. printer's device. Bound in 17th-century calf, spine in seven decorative compartments, covers and spine richly tooled in gold in a diamond pattern of fleur de lis, front and back covers stamped with the ecclesiastical arms of a cardinal. Some wear and expert restoration at extremities of binding. Text ruled in red. Top edge of t-p slightly cropped, bottom remargined; repair to top margin of pp.220-221 affecting headline and partially obscuring first line of text on p. 222. Light toning or light foxing, but generally excellent. \$75,000

An outstanding copy of one of the great atlases of the 16th century: The *Cosmographiae* "taught nearly three generations of laymen most of what they knew about the world beyond their native places" (Strauss). It was also one of the most copiously illustrated, early books, containing over 1000 woodcuts. Among its many folding and double-page maps are the first separate, printed maps of



the Western Hemisphere and of Asia as well as very early continental maps of Africa and Europe. It contains two world maps and a full complement of regional maps, both Ptolemaic and “modern.”

The volume also includes scores of city plans and views, which were prepared especially for this work, some by prominent artists of the day. *“They were based on first-hand information gathered from the local officials of each town or place described, and were some of the earliest large-scale plans of cities to be published... It has been said that the Cosmography of Sebastian Munster ‘will remain an important source for the history of civilization of the period’”* (*The World Encompassed* 272). Other woodcuts in this compendium of knowledge illustrate industries and mechanical devices of the day as well as several notable figures.

The present edition was the most complete published during Munster’s lifetime; he died the year of its publication. Munster’s wide-ranging learning made him ideally suited to produce such a compendious work. In addition to his mastery of geography, cartography and astronomy, he was also a linguist, Hebraist and theologian. He carried on a correspondence with leading scholars of many nations, from whom he received maps and information on the various areas described in this work.

R. W. Karrow, Jr. *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century*, pp. 410-34; Burmeister 88; G. Strauss, *A Sixteenth-century Encyclopedia: Sebastian Munster’s Cosmography and its Editions*, p. 159.



An Extremely Rare, Early Woodcut World Map

16. World. GIRAVA, J. De [Milan, 1556] *Typo De La Carta Cosmographica De Gaspar Vopellio Medeburgense*. 11 x 16 inches. Very minor fold wear, else a fine example with a strong impression. \$45,000

A superb example of a very rare and striking, cordiform, woodcut world map. Although rudimentary in execution, it is nevertheless one of the earliest acquirable world maps to show a much expanded North America, though here clearly merged with Asia. As if to make absolutely clear the mapmaker's conviction that America and Asia comprise a single landmass, the place name "Asia oriental" can be seen just west of "Tierra De Bacalaos." A tantalizing note in the Southern Continent states it was sighted in 1499, giving rise to, as Shirley points out, much speculation as to its source. Another note in the South Pacific refers to Balboa's discovery of that ocean in 1513.

Girava based this work on a now lost, multi-sheet, 1545 wall map by Caspar Vopell, as acknowledged by Girava in the legend below the map. This map employed the same cordiform projection used on Waldseemuller's great wall of the world of 1507, which was acquired by the Library of Congress in recent years. The Girava is one among relatively few, obtainable early maps using this projection. The Girava also appears to have been stylistically influenced by the Waldseemuller. At top center of the Girava is the same *motif* of two geographers holding the tools of their trade as found on the Wald-

seemuller map. On the former, these figures have been identified as Solinus to the left and Strabo to the right. The map is surrounded by twelve well-cut windheads, and constellation charts adorn the lower left and right corners.

Shirley 101; *The World Encompassed* 122; Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile Atlas*, p. 88a, plate XLV (4).

An Attractive Woodcut World Map in the Rare Issue with Text

17. World. FRISIUS, G./ APIANUS, P./ DU PINET, A. [Lyons, 1544/ 1564] *Carte Cosmographique* . . . 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fine condition with a bold strike. \$5500



A superb example of this lively woodcut world map distinguished by its striking, early representation of North America as a slender landmass. From the first block (of three), this work is one of the few early maps to call North America *Baccalearium* or Land of the Cod, a reference to the cod fishing that had long been associated with the area. The name indirectly suggests how little acquainted Europeans were at the time with North America itself. Frisius here repeats the use of the heart-shaped or cordiform projection found on his very rare, earlier world map of 1520, which is the earliest, obtainable map with the place name America on it.

The imperial figure above the map has on his breastplate the double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire and is likely a representation of Emperor Charles V. The border features representations of the constellations. The map is surrounded with clouds and well-executed wind-heads. The three representing the south winds are depicted as death's heads, as the winds of the south were believed to carry plague.

While most issues of the map were published in Apianus' cosmographical textbook, this one appeared in a botanical work and is the only issue with text below the map. The text describes winds and notes their affects on plants and humans.

Shirley 96, Block 1, illustrated pl. 70.



A Great Rarity From Two Towering Cartographic Rivals

18. **World.** JODE, G. DE/ ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1571/1578] *Universi Orbis Seu Terreni Globi in Plano Effigies...* 13 ¼ x 20 ½ inches. Fine condition. \$125,000

A very rare, striking map of the world, in superb condition. Both geographically and aesthetically this map was among the first to herald the shift of cartographic dominance from Italy to the Low Countries. The attractive and elegant cordiform projection – bordered with wind-heads and clouds, and flanked by terrestrial and celestial globes – was crafted for De Jode by the famous Doetecum brothers, “*who so skillfully etched most of the maps that they appear to be engraved*” (Shirley).

The earliest obtainable of De Jode’s world maps, this is also the only acquirable glimpse of the first cartographic work of his greatest rival, Abraham Ortelius. De Jode’s map is a very faithful reduction of the younger Ortelius’ wall map of 1564, whose execution was “*of a high standard and indicative of the new school of map making in the Low Countries that was to surpass the Italians over the next 150 years*” (Shirley). De Jode initially named his source in this map’s original title, but by the time this map was included in the 1578 *Speculum*, the

formerly apparently cooperative Ortelius and De Jode were embroiled in a fierce rivalry centered on their competing atlases. It is unsurprising therefore that the name of De Jode's competitor would no longer appear on this map.

While Shirley suggests Mercator's 1541 globe have been the key source for the 1564 Ortelius map, much of its cartography in fact drew upon Gastaldi's 1561 world map. Most notably, both the De Jode and its predecessor map followed Gastaldi in showing a distinct strait between North America and Asia; Gastaldi's map was the first to do so. De Jode's is the only acquirable map to reflect this early stage of the mapping of the Pacific Northwest. The northeastern portion of North America appears to be quite unique, showing a broad Northwest Passage opening beyond a confused rendering of Maritime Canada. Ortelius' cartography would be quickly supplanted by that of Gerard Mercator, thanks largely to a great reliance upon Mercator's work in Ortelius' own *Theatrum*. Hence the vision of the world presented in this map is among the most unique available to the collector, and it is one that speaks to the dynamism of the earliest stages of Dutch mapmaking.

Shirley 124, State 3.

De Jode's Rare, Mercator-like World Map

19. World. JODE, G & C. DE [Antwerp, 1589/ 1593] *Totius Orbis Cogniti Universalis Descriptio*. 13 ¾ x 20 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$35,000

This is one of two world maps that appeared in the second and final edition of Gerard and Cornelis De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. It was engraved by the younger De Jode in 1589 yet was not published in the atlas until 1593 after the elder De Jode's death. The 1593 edition introduced several new maps to replace those in the earlier edition that had been executed by other cartographers. These new maps attempted to keep the *Speculum* up-to-date with the rapid changes taking place in the European view of the world in the late 16th century.

The large, primary map in this engraving appears at first glance to employ the Mercator Projection, first introduced in 1569, but which would not become applicable until explicated by English mathematician, Edward Wright in 1599. While the Mercator Projection increases latitude near the poles to cor-



rect for the Earth's curvature, the lines of latitude on De Jode's map are of uniform distance from each other. This projection has been attributed to Marinus of Tyre, a predecessor of Claudius Ptolemy, who developed the idea of meridians and parallels.

The engraving also includes two hemispherical projections in the upper left and right hand corners. The Southern Hemisphere is dominated by a vast Terra Australis Incognita, which includes Tierra del Fuego. South America appears in the "potato" form made familiar by Mercator and Ortelius. North America is heavily speculative: the fictional regions of Anian and Norumbega appear prominently. Legendary cities of wealth such as "Quivira" and "Cevola" (both of which Coronado sought) are also noted on the map.

The De Jodes had the misfortune of attempting to enter the atlas market at the same time as the highly successful Abraham Ortelius, whose *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* would be issued in thirty-seven editions. In spite of the quality of the De Jode atlas, commercially it was no match for Ortelius'. The lack of success and resulting rarity of the De Jode atlas are often attributed to his rival's superior political and business connections. De Jode's efforts to secure a license for his atlas were fruitless for many years. There is evidence that Ortelius actively maneuvered to have De Jode's application for ecclesiastical and

royal imprimatur delayed until his own expired. In any case, the first copies of the *Speculum* were not sold until 1579, nine years after Ortelius' work was first published.

It was not until 1593 that the second and final edition of the atlas appeared under the aegis of the son, Cornelis, featuring its many new maps. After Cornelis' death in 1600, the plates for the *Speculum* were purchased by Jan Baptist Vrients, who was then publishing Ortelius' atlas, but there were no later printings of De Jode's maps. This seems to have been a measure to finally remove the De Jode atlas as competition.

Shirley 165.



One of the Most Striking World Maps of the 16th Century

In a Beautiful, Dark-Impressed Example

20. World. JODE, C. DE [Antwerp, 1593] *Hemispheriū Ab Aequinoctli Linea, Ad Circulū Poli Arctici... Ad Circulū Poli Ārtarctici*. 13 x 20 inches. Strong impression with complete margins; fine condition.

Museum-mounted & framed: \$70,000

This rare, double-polar projection world map, published in only a single edition, is visually one of the most arresting maps of the 16th century; so much so that it graces the dust jacket of the canonical work on early world maps by Rodney Shirley. The *Hemispheriū* appeared only in the second and final edition of Gerard and Cornelis De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*, published in 1593, following the elder De Jode's death. The 1593 edition replaced several maps in the earlier edition that had been executed by other cartographers, this world map being among them. These new maps attempted to keep the *Speculum* up-to-date with the rapid advances in geographic knowledge occurring in late 16th century.

Geographically, the map is as striking and unusual as it is in its layout and design. A possible reason for this is that De Jode sought to differentiate his maps from those of Ortelius. So instead of using the much more common prototype derived from Mercator's 1569 wall map of the world, De Jode, as Shirley points out, relied primarily on the more recent 1581 map by Postel and a set of anonymous gores dating from 1587, resulting in several unusual delineations. The northeast coast of North America is highly distorted, featuring a unique, large bay in the general area of present-day New York. There is an embryonic Great Lakes system and a large, fictional lake in the northern interior of Canada. East Asia is shown connected to one of the four mythical landmasses of the Arctic, and Japan is but a few degrees from North America. The Southern Hemisphere is dominated by a vast *Terra Australis Incognita*, which includes both Tierra del Fuego and New Guinea.

See the previous description for an account of the difficulties faced by the de Jode atlas in the commercial marketplace.

Shirley 184; Skelton, R.A., De Jode *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* (Introduction) pp. V-x; in *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Second Series of Atlases in Facsimile*.

*With Mercator's World Map
In its First Issue*

21. Geography/ World Map.

STRABO / CASAUBON, Isaac.

[Geneva, 1587] [Title in Greek]

Strabonis Rerum Geographicarum

Libri XVII. Isaacus Casaubonus re-

censuit...ac Commentariis illustavit.

Eustathius Vignon Atrebat, (Geneva),

1587. Folio [34.5 x 21.5 cm], (4) ff.

including engraved title, 602 pp.,

(1) f. blank; (4) ff. including en-

graved title, 223 pp., (1) p. blank, and with the folding engraved Mercator world map dated 1587 [platemark 28.5 x 52 cm]. Bound in contemporary calf, rebacked with spine in five decorative compartments and with early title-piece in red morocco stamped in gold; covers gilt-ruled with heraldic crest embossed and gilt on front and back; punctures from missing clasp at foredge of covers. T-p with light scattered staining and soiling; first 3 leaves reinforced at gutter; marginal waterstaining to first few quires (including title), repair to top corner of one leaf (Oiiii) with slight loss, restoration to minor worming in margin of 7 leaves (Yiii-Ziii); overall very good. World map in excellent condition. \$18,000



First edition of Isaac Casaubon's edition of Strabo's *Geography*, containing for the first time Gerard and Rumold Mercator's influential and beautifully engraved world map, which was often reprinted and copied until the early 1630's. It is today the only acquirable world map with current as opposed to Ptolemaic geography by Mercator. The map is a condensed double-hemispherical version, prepared by the master's son, Rumold, of Mercator's great world map of 1569 (known in only 3 copies), called by Lawrence Wroth "*the most important map of modern times.*" The 1569 map introduced the projection



bearing Mercator's name, and it enabled navigators for the first time to plot courses across open seas.

Ironically, despite the present map's high geographic merit in its day, perhaps its most influential feature was a notable inaccuracy: Mercator chose to depict a broad water passage across the northern reaches of the Americas, Asia and Europe, which encouraged European promoters of exploration to sponsor efforts to discover the Northwest and Northeast Passages.

Strabo's *Geography* has been described as "*the most important work on that science which antiquity has left us. It was, so far as we know, the first attempt to collect all the geographical knowledge at the time attainable, and to compose a general treatise on geography*" (Encyclopedia Britannica). First published by Sweynheym and Pannartz in Rome in 1469, it later appeared in an Aldine edition of 1516, which was based on a corrupt manuscript. This Casaubon edition, derived from entirely new manuscript material, was a great improvement over the former and remained the basis of subsequent editions until the 19th century.

Shirley 157; *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11th ed, vol. 25, pp. 973-4. J.F.Bell Library Catalogue, S-558.



The Prevailing View of the World

In the Early Years of the Colonization of North America

22. World. ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1587] *Typus Orbis Terrarum*. 14 ¼ x 19 ¼ inches. Fine original color; some reinforcement and rubbing along centerfold, else excellent condition. \$10,500

An excellent example in full original color. In the latter part of the 16th century, fresh geographic information concerning the Americas and other areas poured into Europe at an accelerated rate. In response, Ortelius introduced many new maps into his atlas, this being one of them. A completely new production, this work supplanted the world map that appeared in Ortelius's atlases from 1570 to 1586. (A new edition with minor changes was introduced in 1586, but it was used in only a single edition of the atlas.) New ornamentation, featuring an elaborate strap-work border and quotations from Roman authors in the corner roundels, was also provided for this work. In relation to the map this one replaced, this one corrected the shape of South

America, added the Solomon Islands (as well as a redrawn New Guinea), and provided greater detail along the west coast of North America and in Mexico. Shirley 158; Wagner, *Northwest Coast*, pp.69-71.



A Scarce, Cartographic Visual Aid

23. World. SAVIGNY, C. de. [Paris, 1587] *Geographie* . . . 16 x 12 ¼ inches.
Fine condition. \$4,500

A most attractive and unusual cartographic work. This map of the world, after Ortelius' 1570 *Typus Orbis Terrarum*, is surrounded by a logic diagram describing the discipline of Geography. It appeared in Savigny's *Tableaux Accomplis De Tous Les Arts*, which supplied descriptions of grammar, rhetoric, dialectics, geometry and others disciplines with similar "logic trees."

Shirley 159.



Plancius' Earliest Folio Format World Map

24. World. PLANCIUS, Petrus [Amsterdam, 1590] *Orbis Terrarum Typus De Integro Multis In Locis...* 11 ¼ x 20 inches. Fine hand color; lightly toned, else excellent. \$6,000

The first state of one of the first published cartographic works by a key figure in the beginnings of Dutch overseas commerce. Although a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church, Petrus Plancius became an expert in navigation and cartography and, in fact, was appointed the official cartographer of the Dutch East India Company in 1602. Even in this early work, there is ample evidence of his skills. While at first glance it appears to be an imitation of the Mercator world map of 1587, which it certainly resembles in graphic design, it improved considerably on that work, which was published only three years earlier. From the 1587 Ortelius world map, Plancius adopted a more accurate South America than is found on the Mercator world map and also updated the Solomon Islands. Moreover, as Shirley points out, "*Plancius has introduced yet further changes of his own, based on the latest Portuguese information regarding the far west coast of America and the west coast of Asia.*" Also, for the first time on a map, Japan is shown as four islands though still in quite distorted fashion.

This example exactly matches the one pictured in Shirley (pl. 144), which is identified as the first state. The map appeared in a Dutch bible.

Shirley 177.



A Landmark World Map of Great Beauty in a Fine Example

25. World. VRIENTS, J. B./ PLANCIUS, P. [Antwerp, **1596**] *Orbis Terrae compendiosa Descriptio Ex peritissimorum totius orbis Gaeographorum operibus desumta. Antverpiae, apud Joannem Baptistam Vrient.* 15 ½ x 22 ½ inches. Minor fold wear, else fine condition with strong impression. \$35,000

Rare. Arguably the most finely engraved, folio-format world map to date, in a superb example. The Plancius/ Vrients and its 1594 predecessor were the first world maps to combine the double-hemisphere configuration with elaborate border ornamentation. However, comparing the two maps, Shirley says, “The overall engraving by the brothers Arnold and Hendrik van Langren [on the Vrients edition] is even finer than that of the earlier map by their fellow-craftsman Jan van Doetecum.” The Vrients edition is also considerably rarer than its predecessor, receiving an R rating in Shirley.

Although the two maps are very close geographically, they are far from identical. The Vrients added a crucial place name not found on the original — “Banda” — for the island group in the East Indies that was the best source

for spices, the most sought after commodity of the age. Also, the mapping of Nova Zembla, the northern coast of Asia, and the North Sea are significantly different on the two maps. Both maps share a particularly up-to-date mapping of Asia, where, for example, Korea is correctly shown as a peninsula, and Japan is well drawn for the period. In North America, "Virginia" appears at a relatively early date.

Petrus Plancius, though a clergyman, was one of the most active proponents of Dutch overseas commerce in the East Indies. He literally tutored Dutch pilots in navigation and sought out the charts from returning pilots to prepare some of the best maps of his day.

The border tableaux of the map are more artistically composed in the Vrients edition than on the 1594 version, eliminating the regional divisions in the lower area that give the latter a somewhat cluttered look. However, both maps can be credited with pioneering a decorative *motif* followed by scores of Dutch world maps, in which female figures astride animals represent the continents.

The Vrients edition appeared in only the 1596, first edition of Linschoten's *Itinerario* and in a few copies of the 1599 edition. On the other hand, the 1594 edition did not appear in the *Itinerario* until 1599 but was included in the numerous editions thereafter.

Shirley 192.



The Hondius-Drake Broadside World Map

A Cartographic Rarity of Singular Beauty

26. World Map/ Drake. HONDIUS, Jodocus [London and/or Amsterdam, c. 1589-1595] *Vera Totius Expeditionis Nauticae...Jodocus Hondius*. 15 x 21 5/8 inches. Close but intact margins, minor mend in centerfold, fine otherwise with a rich, strong impression. Price on request.

A separately published map of extreme rarity and importance and one of the triumphs of Dutch map engraving. The celebrated Hondius Broadside World Map presents the best contemporaneous cartographic record of one of the most consequential achievements of the Discovery Era--the circumnavigation of Sir Francis Drake. Cavendish's circumnavigation is also shown. It can also be said that the map's small inset of Drake's anchorage on the California coast ("Portus Nova Albionis") spawned the centuries-old debate regarding the location of this key stopping point. This inset map constitutes the only contemporary cartographic evidence regarding this question.

Shirley estimates there to be only seven or eight extant examples of the map; four are given in OCLC, one or more of which may be reproductions of some

type. An indication of the map's rarity is that the Library of Congress only acquired its copy in recent years. It was donated from a private collection and probably was the last privately owned example until the present one came to light.

Exactly when and where the map was published have not been established. Since it includes Cavendish's circumnavigation, which returned in 1588, the map was published after this date. And since the map is so focused on the Drake and Cavendish voyages and their significance, a date too much beyond the time of the voyages does not make sense. Shirley (see below) reviews the evidence pertaining both to dating and place of imprint. He cites persuasive evidence that the map was published in both London and Amsterdam. We would only add that it appears logical that it was indeed published in both places rather than one or the other. Since Hondius seems to have been both the engraver and publisher of map, hence the owner of the plate, and since he lived and worked in London from about 1584 to 1593 and after this in Amsterdam, the publication in both cities seems the most likely case. Moreover, both cities were in Protestant, strong anti-Spanish countries, whose citizens would have found the core message of the map, which is elaborated below, most congenial.

In a larger sense, the Hondius Worldwide is powerful icon of the beginning of the rise of England as a world power. Specifically, it celebrates what might be the most important implication of Drake's (1577-1580) and Cavendish's (1586-1588) voyages--the opening up of the New World to non-Iberian Europe. The map reinforces this point through various aspects of its design. In unprecedented fashion, the map sets in relief the two voyages by eliminating nearly all place names and details not germane to the voyages and details not germane to the voyages. With great clarity, therefore, the tracks of the voyages can be seen girdling Spanish America. Also, the map's unconventional format, which divides the two hemispheres through America, was done in order to highlight the new territories touched by the voyages and has the effect of splitting



asunder the New World. In this sense, the map makes a clear statement as to English presence on the world's stage. Moreover, the richness and elegance of the engraving, with the English royal arms as the central decorative *motif*, certainly reinforces the map's role as an expression of national aspiration.

Also, in regard to the map's cartographic importance, Schilder suggests that "*Hondius was the first to see the true implication of Drake's discovery*" relative to the Southern Continent. On the map, the islands comprising Tierra del Fuego are clearly distinct from the Southern Continent. Although Hondius was tentative about this delineation, as indicated by a note on the map, it was nevertheless one of the first significant ruptures in the portrayal of a massive southern land mass and the first indication on a map of the true nature of what lay to the south of South America.



Fite and Freeman point out another crucial, graphic element of the map: "*The five engravings (of Drake's ship, 'The Golden Hind') are probably the only representations of the famous ship in existence.*" It is very likely that Hondius' depictions of the ship were based on first hand observation. It is known that after Drake's return, *The Golden Hind* was on display to the public at Dartford on the Thames at a time when Hondius would still have been residing in London.

A few copies of the map are known with text and engraved portraits attached to them. However, it is generally believed that the map was not issued with these additions. As stated in monograph prepared by the British Museum on the map in 1927, "*as the map and the text have, however, clearly been pasted together, there is no proof that they were issued at the same time or that they have any connexion with one another beyond their subject-matter.*"

This example of the map is in truly remarkable condition, particularly for a separately published broadside; it is also notable for the rich intensity of its printing impression. It had evidently been bound into a book for a considerable portion of its existence, which would account for its splendid condition.

Shirley 188; Fite and Freeman Map 15; Schilder, *Australia Unveiled*, p. 116, Map 15; "*Sir Francis Drake's Voyage Round the World 1577-1580 Two Contemporary Maps*" British Museum Publication, 1927; Hanna, W.L. Lost Harbor pp. 123-125; Wagner, *Northwest Cartography* 176; not in Kraus, H. P. *Sir Francis Drake A Pictorial Biography*.



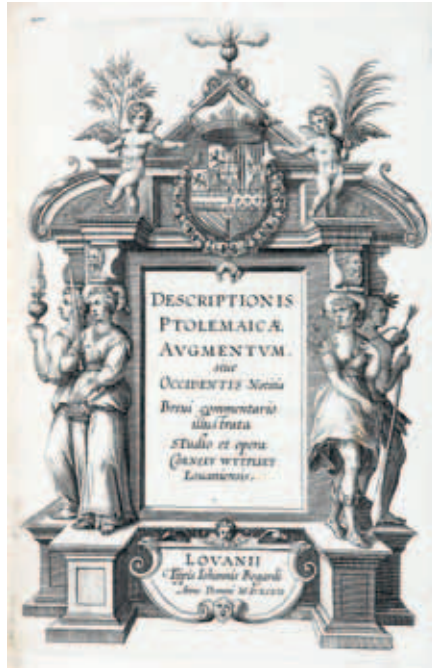
Scarce, Delicately Engraved World Map

27. World. ANDREAS, L. [Cologne, 1596] *Typus Orbis Terrarum* . . . 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fine condition. \$6,500

An elegant, attractively engraved map in beautiful condition. Owing in large part to Ortelius' adoption of it, Gerard Mercator's 1569 map had become the dominant delineation of the world for the late 16th and much of the 17th century. This elegant engraving attributed to Lambert Andreas is a testament both to Mercator's influence and Ortelius' role in spreading it. The map uses a projection visually evocative of Mercator's. The text of the map includes a quote from Cicero – "Who can consider human affairs to be great, when he comprehends the eternity and vastness of the entire world?" As apt as the quote may be in its own right, its presence here appears to be an oblique reference to Ortelius who included the quote on his 1570 world map.

In spite of its presence in several works, the map remains scarce; according to Shirley, "*Examples of Andreas' world map are rarely offered for sale.*"

Shirley 190



In the Extremely Rare First Issue

A Fine Copy

28. Atlas/ Americana. WYTFLIET, C. [Louvain, 1597] *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum sive Occidentis Notitia Brevi commentario illustrata Studio et opera Cornely Wytfliet Louaniensis. Lovanii Tjppis Iohannis Bogardi Anno Domini M.D.XCVII* Small folio. (3) p.l., 104 pp. (numeration corrupt—95 actual pp) (1) blank & 19 double page, numbered maps interleaved in text (world map unnumbered as called for). In handsome, later, brown morocco binding by Alix; a.e.g.; title in gilt on spine; marbled end papers, internally few faint stains, else fine throughout. \$285,000

A legendary rarity: the true first edition and the first complete copy on the market in well over twenty years of the first atlas specifically devoted to the Americas. All told only nine complete copies of the first edition have been located: Alden cities two (NYPL and Huntington); five additional institutional



copies are noted in OCLC* (U. of Minn., Lehigh, John Carter Brown, Newberry Library, U. of Chicago); and Gallup cites two in private collections. One of these latter is the copy reproduced in the TOT facsimile atlas; this same copy is also described by Koeman.

Two distinct editions of this atlas appeared in 1597. They can be easily distinguished by pagination: the first edition has 104 pages, and the second edition, which was reset, has 191 pages. Our copy conforms to the 1597 'A' edition described by Skeleton, including the numerous errors in page numeration recorded by Skeleton and Gallup and even in the presence of the final blank. (The maps in this copy are interleaved in the text rather than placed together after the text, which in all likelihood was done in the process of re-binding.) The true first edition is recorded neither by Phillips nor Sabin; both cite the 191-page edition issued the same year. In the last ten years, two incomplete copies of the first edition have come to market - one at auction and one in a dealer's catalogue - both selling for substantial sums.

"As the first general geography of America, the text of Wytfliet's work may, at least in some degree, have contributed to dispel many of the errors regarding the New World . . . In the history of early cartography, the maps in Wytfliet's Augmentum play the same part for the New World as Ptolemy's do for the old hemisphere, and they give us . . . a valuable summary of the early cartography of America" (Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile Atlas*.) Many of Wytfliet's 19 maps are among the earliest regional maps of North America. The map of California, for example, is the earliest separately printed map of that area; "Anian Regnum" of the Northwest Coast



and Alaska is the first to focus exclusively on the area. Wytfliet's "Norumbega" is "the most accurate antecedent to Joannes de Laet's 1630 "Nova Anglia, Novvum Belgium et Virginia" (Schwartz, *The Mapping of America*, p. 83). The map of the Southeast has a distinctive delineation of Florida that influenced later maps.

*Several other 1597 editions of the atlas are cited in OCLC, but only the ones mentioned above are true first issues of the first edition.

Skelton, R. A. Introduction to TOT Facsimile edition; this edition not in Sabin, Phillips; Alden 597/70; Koeman Wyt 1 A (copying Skelton collation); *The World Encompassed*, 204; Gallup, D. "The First Separately Published Atlas..." in *PBSA* Vol. 76, no. 1; (Maps:) Burden 100-107.





*One of the Earliest General Maps of America
Engraved in England*

29. Western Hemisphere/ Pacific. HONDIUS, Jodocus/ LE CLERC, Jean [London, 1589; Paris, c. 1602] 1589 *Americae Novissima Descriptio* I. Hondius inuen. I. le Clerc excu. 1602. 12 ¾ x 18 1/8 inches. Fine hand color; considerable restoration, though primarily to margins or areas near margins, occasional losses with fascimilization to engraved area; fair condition. \$15,000

A separately published, significant cartographic rarity of striking beauty. The map appeared at a pivotal moment in English history--a year after the defeat of the Spanish Armada and at the very beginning of the English colonial enterprise in America. Just a few other maps of America were produced in England prior to this one. Hondius' map is also among the earliest to incorporate information gleaned from Drake's circumnavigation of 1577 to 1580. Moreover, it is one of the very first works produced by one of the great Dutch

mapmakers and is certainly his earliest map relating to America. (See *The Map Collector* reference below.)

The map is of extreme rarity. No copies of the original Hondius issue are known. Thus far, we have located only copies of the le Clerc issue in institutions (see below) and would therefore estimate that there are fewer than ten copies extant.

Jodocus Hondius, who fled the Netherlands to escape religious persecution, launched his career as a map engraver in London from 1584 to 1593, a period of dramatic developments in England. As a result, there is information in this map that could only have been available to Hondius by virtue of his residence in London in the 1580's. As mentioned above, it was one of just two or three maps produced in the 16th Century to include information gathered on Drake's momentous circumnavigation. An indisputable incorporation of Drake material can be seen in the group of islands in the Tierra del Fuego area. Here Hondius clearly refers to Drake with the note: "*Insulae Reginae Elisabethae ab Anglis detectae Anno 1579*:" (The Islands of Queen Elizabeth, discovered by the English in 1579). Hondius' delineation of this area also signals the first breach in the long held concept of the Southern Continent. For the first time on a map, open sea can be discerned below the islands of Tierra del Fuego.

Another note on the map indicates a Spanish source that Hondius had access to, perhaps as a result of a map captured by English privateers. Again, Hondius would have been aware of this only because of his residence in London. Along the coast of the Southern Continent are the words: "*Insulas esse ab Noua Guinea usque ad Fretum Magell, nuper patuit ex descriptione Harnandi Galegi, qui ad eas explorandas missus fuerat Anno 1570.*" (The islands from New Guinea to the Magellan Strait, recently revealed from the description of Hernan Gallego, who was sent with the purpose of exploring them in 1570.) Gallego, born 1517?, a pilot, accompanied Alvaro de Mendana on the voyage which discovered the Solomon Islands. He drew an important manuscript chart, which Hondius clearly knew of, but which is now lost.

Reflecting Hondius' awareness of the important work of his prominent countryman, Abraham Ortelius, much of this map is an intelligent conflation of two then-recently published maps of the master. One is the 1587 edition of the Americas map, *Americae Sive Novi Orbis Nova Descriptio*, and the other is the 1589 *Maris Pacifici*. The influence of the excellent Pacific map is clearly seen in the delineation of the west coast of North America and in its overall

coverage and design.

Another noteworthy feature of the map is the appearance of *Port Royal* in South Carolina, the French settlement destroyed by the Spanish in 1565. This is apparently its earliest inclusion on a printed map. This would have been particularly pertinent information to English proponents of colonization, who at the time the map was published were engaged in trying to keep alive the Roanoke settlement, the first English attempt at colonization in North America. Also, the mouth of the Mississippi River is located with relative accuracy on the map, something very unusual for the period.

Hondius' map was re-issued in 1602 by Jean Le Clerc as part of a set of world and four continent maps. The other four, like this one, are known only in their 1602 states. Following his return to the continent, Hondius sold the plates of these maps to the Parisian publisher, Le Clerc. The survival of the few copies of the 1602 issues is largely attributable to Le Clerc's inclusion of them in few copies of his composite atlases and in his *Theatre Geographique du royaume de France*.

Lastly, the map's robust visual style, characterized by dense stippling in the oceans and sharply engraved decorative details, indicates that Hondius had developed a distinctive manner of engraving quite early in his career. A similar style can be found on the equally rare and beautiful Boazio maps illustrating Drake's voyage to the West Indies. It has been suggested that Hondius was the engraver of these maps, and the similar graphic styles found on them and this map seem to bear this out.

Copies Located: BL, Map Library, K.117.4; BL, Map Library, Maps c.7. c.24 in Le Clerc's *Theatre*, 1621; Maritiem Museum "Prins Hendrik," Rotterdam: W. A.; Engelbrecht Collection, no. 701; Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, Be D 8027; two in private collections noted by Burden.

References: Burden 145; Wagner, H. *Cartography of the Northwest Coast* no. 232; MCS No. 2 ("Maps of Antarctica") no. 11, pl. iv; cf. *The Map Collector* No. 59 (Summer 1992) p. 44.



An Early, Rare French Atlas in Original Color With Five World Maps

30. World Maps/ Atlas. BERTIUS, Petrus/ TAVERNIER, Melchior. [Paris, 1630] [Supplied:] *Geographia vetus ex antiquis, et melioris / notae scriptoribus nuper collecta, / per clarissimum virum P. Bertiu, Regis galliorum Chri / stianissimi geographum, nunc prodit, & prostat, / Lutetiae Parisiorum, / apud Melchiorum Tavernerum, sculptorem in aes Regium, in / insula palatij sub signo spicae aureae 1630. Oblong quarto in contemporary vellum. [10 x 7 ½ inches], (21) leaves comprising 20 maps trimmed to engraved surface and mounted on blank leaves with text mounted on verso, except for first leaf of text and last map which have blank recto and verso respectively. Wanting title-page. Vellum a bit scuffed & stained; book block loosening. Maps with fine original color; faint waterstaining to upper margin and gutter of leaves, not affecting text or plates, else excellent. \$9,500*

Rare first edition (see below) of an extremely early French atlas of both the ancient and modern world. By Petrus Bertius, the Flemish theologian, historian and geographer, the atlas contains 20 maps engraved by Melchior Tavernier (1594-1665), whose workmanship in this atlas Shirley describes as “*extremely precise and neat.*” The work also functioned as an instructional manual for creating maps.

The atlas begins with three classical world maps after Pomponius Mela, Poseidonius and Ptolemy respectively. Following are two contemporary double-hemisphere world maps: the first using a north and south polar projec-

tion, and the second using an east-west equatorial projection. The remaining 15 maps depict various countries and land-masses according to classical authorities: the British Isles after Ptolemy and Iberia according to Pliny the Younger, as well as maps of Africa, the Black Sea, Turkey, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and the Arabian Peninsula. Each map is preceded by a full page of explanatory text by Bertius.



Although this example of the atlas is without a title page, four of the nine copies cited by Pastoreau also lack title pages. Also, this copy was customized, most likely when originally bound, in having the text and corresponding map facing each other. According to Pastoreau, Tavernier first printed the atlas in 1628, and then again in 1630 with an altered title-page but with the engravings still bearing the original date of 1628. But with the title-page lacking here, it is impossible to determine whether this particular copy was issued in 1628 or 1630.

Melchior Tavernier (1564-1644), born in Antwerp, was part of a large family of printers and engravers who settled in Paris. He engraved and printed a number of cartographic works, particularly city plans and navigational maps of coasts throughout France. His pupils included the great printmaker, Abraham Bosse.

Petrus Bertius (1565-1629) was a professor of mathematics and librarian at Leiden University. In addition to his work on the present volume, he also contributed to editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia* (based on Mercator's edition of 1578). In 1618 he was called to Paris to work as a cosmographer at the court of Louis XIII.

Pastoreau p. 65-66; Goffart 554. Misbound according to Pastoreau: last five plates and last five pages of text, comprising Pastoreau #16-20, are present here in the following order: 19, 16, 18, 20, 17; Shirley 321, 322.



“One of the Finest Large-Scale World Maps to be Produced”--Shirley

31. World. NOLIN, J. B./ BOCQUET [Paris, 1700/ 1755?] *Le Globe Terrestre Represente En Deux Plans-Hemispheres . . . A Paris . . .* 44 ¼ x 58 ½ inches. Exclusively original color, somewhat faded; expertly conserved & re-mounted on new linen; toned; occasional though relatively minor areas of loss, especially along top and bottom, good condition overall.

\$75,000

Rare, separately published wall map. In quality of engraving and beauty of design, this wall map compares favorably with comparably sized masterworks of the Dutch Golden Age that preceded it. Moreover, as Shirley notes, Nolin’s wall map provided *“a fitting bridge between the geographical and artistic skills of the seventeenth century and the century to come.”*

Shirley also notes that, geographically, the map is *“particularly interesting”* in the areas of North America and Australia. In fact, this edition of the map dramatically updates North America when compared with the 1700 edition

pictured in Shirley. (It appears our edition is from 1755, though the 1 and 7 are rubbed away.) Most notably, this edition has a largely accurate and complete Mississippi River. And while the Northwest is still quite eccentrically drawn, with an unusual double-bay configuration, the large Sea of the West has been dispensed with. This edition retains the tentative east coast of Australia of the 1700 edition, still awaiting the voyage of Cook in the 1770's for confirmation. Also, more Pacific islands and an expanded Solomon Island group were added to this edition.

Much of the map's artistry was the work of the French painter, Bocquet. The primary subject of its dramatic ornamentation is the story of the Creation. In the center of the two hemispheres, God is shown creating the heavens and planets, while in the corners, other phases of the Creation are dramatized. Surrounding the map are 16 vignettes containing famous episodes from the Bible.

Shirley 605.

