

# 19 Rare and Important Maps



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## 1. BLAEU, WILLEM JANZOOM

### *Tabula Magellanica qua Terrae del fuego cum celeberrimis fretis a F. Magellano et I. Le Maire detectus novissima et accuratissima descriptio exhibetur*

Copper engraved map, from a French edition of Bleau's 'Le Theatre du Monde', contemporary hand colour, decorative title cartouche, 'chequerboard' scale indicating how, with Mercator's projection, distances are increased towards the poles, embellished with figures that represent the Patagonian Giants, a fleet of seven ships in the ocean, coat of arms of D. Constantino Hugenio, three compass roses, rhumb lines, central vertical fold, French text on verso, Amsterdam, Johannes Blaeu, c.1640

£500

A most attractive example of Bleau's famous map of the Tierra del Fuego, Strait of Magellano and Patagonia. An important route to the Pacific during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, this was the foundation for many other maps of Tierra del Fuego.

The inclusion of Cape Horn as a peninsula in particular would be adopted by other mapmakers including Jans Janssonius, John Ogilby, Pieter van der Aa, and Emanuel Bowen.

The unusual peninsula to the south, resembling a sharply angled triangle, was the result of the unclear reports from the Le Maire and Schouten expedition. Sponsored by independent

Dutch merchants, they circumnavigated via Cape Horn from 1615-1617. The new-found strait provided a new route for ships from all nations to enter the Pacific which avoided the treacherous Straits of Magellan.

Even though Blaeu was the official hydrographer of the VOC, he too was caught up in the excitement about the new passage, as shown by his use of celebrated in the title of this map. It is a nice example of this highly desirable map and would be a central part of any collection of Patagonia, South America, or exploration.



## 2. BLAEU, WILLEM JANZOOM

### *Nova Hispania et Nova Galicia*

Copper engraved map, from the French edition of Bleau's 'Le Theatre du Monde', contemporary hand colour, decorative title cartouche with the Royal Spanish arms, figureheads, parrots and other adornments, compass rose, rhumb lines, central vertical fold, French text on verso, Amsterdam, c.1640.

£485



An attractive example of Bleau's map of Mexico, extending from just north of Mazatlan to Acapulco and from Tehuacan to Sierra Madres, showing Mexico City situated on a large lake below the elaborate title cartouche. Several gold and silver mines are located in the central region with a diamond-shaped icon, and a central mountain range has a Latin note indicating that there are large amounts of silver to be found there. A crisp impression of a highly decorative map.



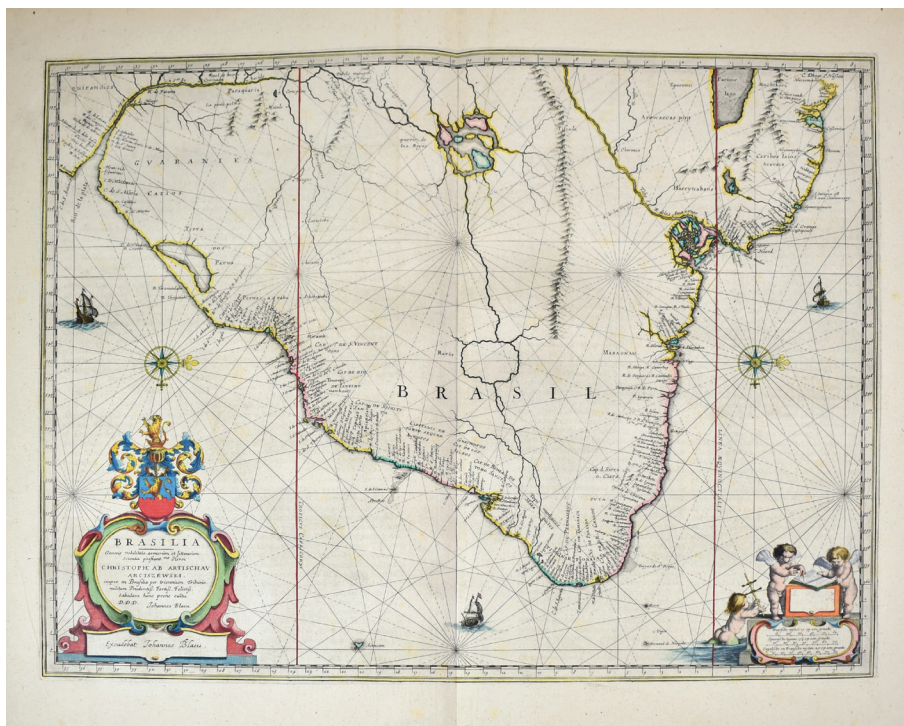
### 3. BLAEU, WILLEM JANZON

#### *Brasilia...*

Copper engraved map, from the French edition of Bleau's 'Le Theatre du Monde', contemporary hand colour, decorative title cartouche, scales embellished with cherubs, two compass roses, rhumb lines, central vertical fold, French text on verso, Amsterdam, Johannes Blaeu, c.1640

£650

A detailed map of the Brazilian coastline, with numerous place names. North is orientated to the right. A fine example of Blaeu's second map of Brazil.





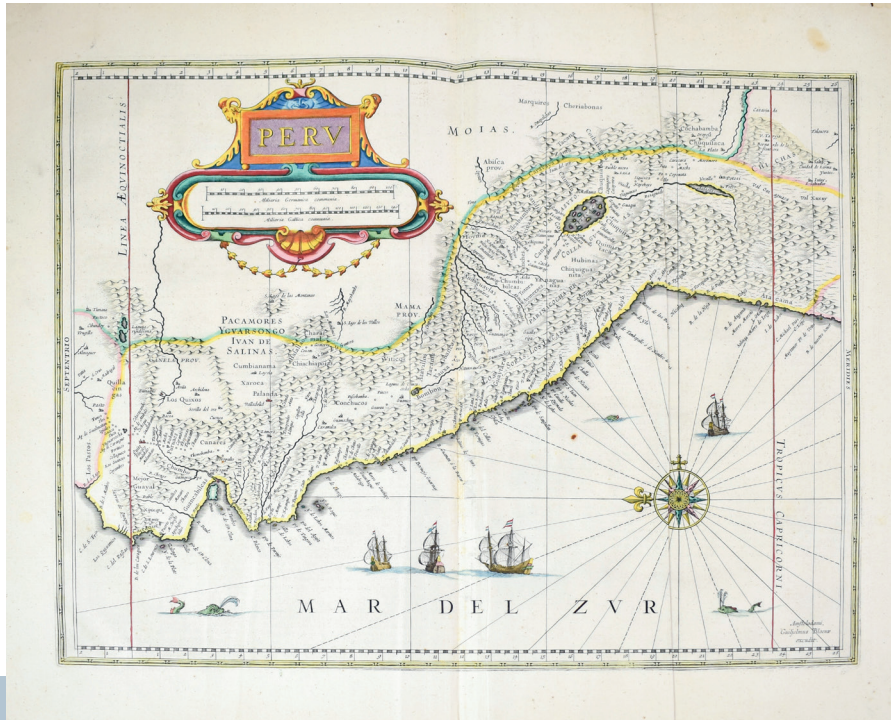
## 4. BLAEU, WILLEM JANZOOM

### *Peru*

Copper engraved map, from the French edition of Bleau's 'Atlas Novus', contemporary hand colour, large decorative title cartouche, ocean embellished with ships and sea monsters, referencing the thriving sea port Callao, compass rose, rhumb lines, central vertical fold, french text on verso, Amsterdam, Johannes Blaeu, c.1640.

£485

An elegant and sought after map of Peru. This is one of the two earliest atlas maps to focus on Peru, along with the map by Henricus Hondius. North is orientated to the left, the map includes numerous place names, lakes, rivers, political boundaries and the area's famous mountain terrain. Formally a much larger entity, the map shows portions of Ecuador and Chile in addition to what is now Peru.



## 5. British Admiralty

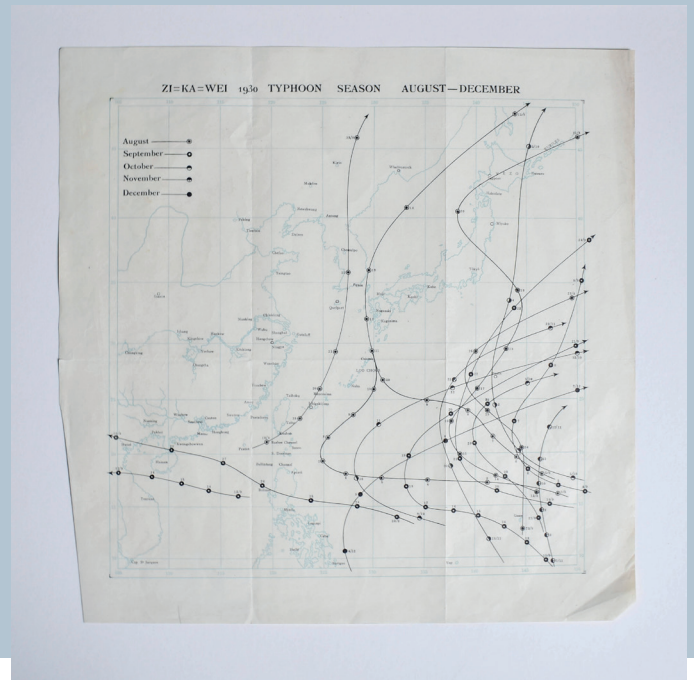
### *Typhoon Tracks*

Four charts showing the movement of typhoons in the South China seas, three printed, 1 manuscript, closed tear to one, fold creases, marginal tears to one map, preserved in original wrapper, 1930.

£380

The methods for forecasting tropical cyclones have changed over time. The first known forecasts in the Western Hemisphere were made by Lt. Col. William Reed in Barbados in 1847, basing his forecasts on barometric pressure. Forecast and warning systems were introduced in Havana in the 1870s. These were based on cloud cover changes and tide movements. In 1895, it was noted that cool conditions with unusually high pressure preceded tropical cyclones in the West Indies by several days. Before the early 1900s, most forecasts were done by direct observations at weather stations, which were then relayed to forecast centers via telegraph. It was not until the advent of radio in the early twentieth century that observations from ships at sea were available to forecasters. Despite the issuance of hurricane watches and warnings for systems threatening the coast, forecasting the path of tropical cyclones did not occur until 1920.





## 6. CORONELLI, VINCENZO MARIA

***Two Fine Maps of China: Chekiang e Kiangsi Provincie dell'China & Iunan Queicheu e Quangs Provincie della China.***



Venice. [c.1690], Large Folio (460 x 610mm), two engraved maps, each with a large ornate, decorative cartouche and dedication.

£1,500

Two fine engraved maps of the six issued detailing the thirteen provinces of China. Wonderful maps of Zhejiang and Jiangxi; and the Chinese provinces of Iunan (Yunan), Queicheu (Guizhou), e Quangs (Guangxi). With highly decorative titles and mileage-scale cartouches. Demographic descriptions and statistics about the featured provinces

Coronelli (1650-1718), was a Franciscan Friar and appointed General of the Order in 1701. He was cosmographer to the Republic of Venice and founder of the *Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*, the world's first geographical society (1680).





## 7. DE JODE, CORNELIS

### *Hemispheriu ab Aequinoctiali Linea, ad Circulu Poli Arctici. Hemispheriu ab Aequinoctiali Linea, ad Circulu Poli Atarctici.*

£38,000

One of the Finest Sixteenth Century World Maps.

Fine dark impression of Cornelis De Jode's double hemisphere map of the world on a polar projection, First Edition, Antwerp 1593, [520 x 320mm]

De Jode's map is one of only a few 16th Century maps of the world drawn on a twin polar hemisphere projection. Richly annotated with contemporary geographical knowledge (accurate and myth), much of the geography is largely based on the Italian maps of the Lafreri School. It is thought that De Jode acquired these source maps from agents of Venetian and Roman mapmakers at one of the annual gatherings of the Frankfurt Book Fair.

While De Jode's Lafreri sources were groundbreaking, as (in sum) the first maps to, in detail, show all of the world as it was then conceived by Europeans, the present map naturally shows both the amazing breadth and limitations of contemporary knowledge. While the Lafreri mapmakers were able to gain access to a number of, often 'pirated', original source maps, the policies of 'cartographic secrecy' employed by the Portuguese and Spanish governments, the prime movers of exploration during the 16th-century, placed a limitation on available sources. That factor, and the reality that much of the world had not yet been explored by Europeans, let alone charted, was responsible for enduring cartographic misconceptions.

It is worth noting that the fascinating twin polar hemisphere projection had the effect of excessively attenuating the landforms located near the Equator, or near the margins of the hemispheres. As seen on the left, or Northern Hemisphere, North America and Asia are separated by the mythical Strait of Anian, placing Japan very close to the Northwest Coast of America. The coastal details in East Asia are derived from Lafreri maps, pre-dating the information disseminated in the works of Rughesi and Plancius. The coast of China does not bulge outwards, as it does in reality, but here sweeps diagonally upward, with no sign of Korea (either island or peninsula). The Philippines are also not yet shown in any coherent fashion, as the mapping is still based on Pigafetta's rudimentary reports.

While the Malay Peninsula is easily identifiable, and notes the Portuguese trading base of Malacca (secured in 1511), Sumatra is incorrectly identified as "Taprobana", the archaic name for Sri Lanka.

The Indian Subcontinent takes on an unfamiliar, bulbous form, although Sri Lanka correctly





appears off of its southeastern tip. The delineation of the coasts of the Arabian Peninsula and Africa are quite fine for the time, emanating from Portuguese sources.

In the Americas, California is named, and the mythical cities of Quivira and Civola are also labeled.

The mapping of Eastern Canada and the American Atlantic Seaboard is quite rudimentary.

Newfoundland is shown, although Labrador is depicted as an island. The St. Lawrence River is shown to be of an exaggerated breadth, although 'Stadcona' (Quebec City) and 'Hochelaga' (Montreal), are noted, as well as Algonquin towns discovered by Jacques Cartier, from 1534 to 1541. Further south towards Florida, the coasts are bereft of accurate detail, as the map predates

John Smith's mapping of Chesapeake Bay and New England.

Turning to the Southern Hemisphere (to the right), a massive 'Terra Australis Incognita' dominates the projection. The Straits of Magellan separate this apocryphal continent from South America, a misconception that would remain in place until Le Maire rounded Cape Horn in 1615. South America is shown on a very wide projection, retaining the bulge made famous in the first edition of Ortelius' map of America. In the eastern seas, Terra Australis is shown to extend upwards into the eastern reaches of the Indonesian Archipelago.

De Jode's map is one of the great icons of map collecting. The map is based upon the now lost first edition of Guillaume Postel's wall map of the World (1581), and a unique set of Globe Gores measuring 2.4 meters x 1.2 meters from circa 1587, known in 1 copy (Bibliothèque Nationale de France), attributed by Marcel Destombes to engravers Antoine Wierix and Adrian Collard, who likely made the map for Cornelis De Jode (referred to by Destombes as the Antwerp Unicorn).

As noted by Rodney Shirley:

The map is an interesting adaptation of Guillaume Postel's 1581 world map with some curious features reminiscent of the large anonymous gores probably published in Antwerp in about 1587.

In both maps we have the same configuration for the northern coasts - the Gulf of Merosro in North America, the placing of Ter. d Labrador and Nova Zembla, and the odd junction of the eastern part of Asia with one of the large arctic masses. Japan is to be found only a few degrees from the west coast of America, and in the delineation of South Africa and South America there are further features strongly suggesting a common source.

Shirley 184; Skelton, 'De Jode Speculum Orbis Terrarum' (Introduction) pp.



## 8. HONDIUS, HENRICUS

### *Asia recens summa cura delineata*

Hand coloured engraved map, decorative title cartouche, dedication to philosopher, mathematician and theologian, Eilhard Lubben, embellished with sailing ships and sea monsters, central vertical fold, slight toning, English text on verso, bottom of fold line reinforced, overall size 440 x 570mm, Amsterdam, 1631 [1633]  
£1000

An attractive example of an important map of Asia. Extending from the Arabian peninsula through to Japan, with Africa and Europe on the peripheries. Korea is shown as a peninsula, with the Great Wall of China clearly depicted. The Philippines and Southeast Asia are very detailed but Japan is an odd group of islands, with the island of Hokkaido completely absent. This map was the base for many maps throughout the 17th-century. It was published in the Hondius & Janssonius Atlases. A rare English text edition of this highly decorative and important map.



## 9. HONDIUS, HENRICUS

### *Africae nova Tabula*

Hand coloured engraved map, decorative title cartouche, ocean heavily embellished by ships, sea monsters and mermaids, central vertical fold, English text on verso, slight overall toning, fold reinforced, overall size 440 x 550mm, Amsterdam, 1631 [c.1633]  
£600

A highly decorative map of Africa, a classic example of Dutch cartography. Embellished inside the continent with lions, tigers and elephants, and in the ocean with seven sailing ships, sea monsters, flying fish and Neptune. Originally engraved by Jodocus Hondius Jr. (1593-1629), as part of a set of four continent maps to be offered in his brother Henricus Hondius' Atlas published in 1631. The copperplates of the map continued to be held within the family and were used by Jodocus' brother-in-law, Johannes Janssonius (Jan Jansson), in his Atlas Novus published from 1646-1657.

Hondius' map follows the general geography of Willem Blaeu's wall map of 1608 and folio map of 1617. The coastline in particular shows considerable knowledge and the general shape of the continent is far more accurate than Hondius' previous maps. Geographical improvements include a more rounded southern Cape, the naming of the Rio de Spiritu Santo and of the Cuama River, the insertion of Zimbaos and alteration in the shape of Madagascar. However, the interior of the continent reveals European ignorance that will last until the 19th century. The map is filled with



fictitious rivers and mountains inherited from 2nd Century Alexandrian geographer Ptolemy. For example, the source of the Nile is shown to be the twin lakes Zaflan and Zaire and the Niger is shown to be running in the wrong direction. A rare English text edition of this highly decorative and important map.



## 10. HONDIUS, HENRICUS

*Europa exatissime descripta auctore*





Hand coloured engraved map, ornate title cartouche, dedication to King Louis XIII, sea embellished with seven sailing ships and a sea monster, central vertical fold, English text on verso, reinforced along fold, overall size 430 x 550mm, Amsterdam, 1631[c.1633].

£600

A highly decorative map of Europe, stretching up to Greenland, with the coasts of Africa and Asia in the peripheries. A few coastal places are named along the African coast but most of the space is instead dedicated to a pride of lions. Originally engraved by Jodocus Hondius Jr. (1593-1629), as part of a set of four continent maps to be offered in his brother Henricus Hondius' Atlas published in 1631. The copperplates of the map continued to be held within the family and were used by Jodocus' brother-in-law, Johannes Janssonius (Jan Jansson), in his Atlas Novus published from 1646-1657.

A rare English text edition of this example of Dutch cartography in the 17th century.

## 11. HONDIUS, HENRICUS

### *America noviter delineata*



Hand coloured engraved map, decorative title cartouche, ocean embellished with seven sailing ships and 3 sea monsters, central vertical fold, English text on verso, wide margins, reinforced along fold, overall size 495 x 590mm, Amsterdam, 1631 [c.1633]

£2,500

A highly decorative map of America, with inset maps of Greenland and the South Pole. The decorative vignettes surrounding the map have been removed by Henricus shortly after his father's death in 1629. This was probably to adapt the former map to an atlas format while retaining the insets. Hondius' map follows the general geography of Willem Blaeu's version published in 1608 and 1617. Mapmakers in the Age of Discovery competed constantly to have the most accurate maps using the latest information. This resulted in the frequent reuse and modification of plates to include reports from the most recent voyages and data from competing publications.

California has been established as a peninsular, with the North West coast of America stretching out towards Asia. Both coasts are packed with place names. The Great Lakes are missing, along with Long Island. South America is bloated and similar in shape to Africa. On the verso a 2 page description of America recounts Columbus' discovery of America, Magellan's circumnavigation, the origin of Native Americans in Asia and a host of other interesting details on America. A rare English text edition of this example of Dutch cartography in the 17th century.





## ***A Topographicall Description and Admeasurement of the YLAND of BARBADOS in the West INYDAES With the Mr.s names of the Severall plantacons***

£2,500

FIRST EDITION, engraved map from Ligon's "True and Exact Historie of the Island of Barbadoes", illustrated with camels, chivalric knights on horseback, stylised figures of indigenous men as well as cows, boards and sheep, fold lines, slight repairs including to title with slight loss, light staining, overall size 520 x 390mm, London, Humphrey Moseley, 1657.

First edition of the earliest printed map exclusively of the island of Barbados. Ligon based his map on information given him by Captain John Swan, the island's leading surveyor of the time. The map depicts the island's outline fairly accurately, but makes it about a third longer than its correct length. It identifies 285 plantations by the owner's name. The majority of the plantations are along the south and west coasts. Four churches are shown and there are fortifications at Carlisle Bay protecting the island's principal town, Bridgetown. In the middle of the map is the notation, "the tenn Thousande Acres of Lande which Belongeth to the Merchants of London." This is a reference to the land leased by Lord Carlisle to a group of merchants after Charles I rescinded the original grant of the island to Sir William Courteen. Scattered throughout the interior, most of which was overgrown with primeval forest, are quaint vignettes of the island's inhabitants and wildlife. There are knights in full armor, indentured servants, and a scene of a plantation owner chasing runaway slaves. The animal life is also illustrated; cattle, sheep, asses, wild hogs and even camels. Besides the hogs, which had been introduced to the islands by the Portuguese in the 16th century, the other animals had been brought to the island by the English settlers, including the camels that were used



as beasts of burden on the plantations. According to Ligon, “several planters imported these beasts and found them useful in Barbados, but did not know how to diet them.”

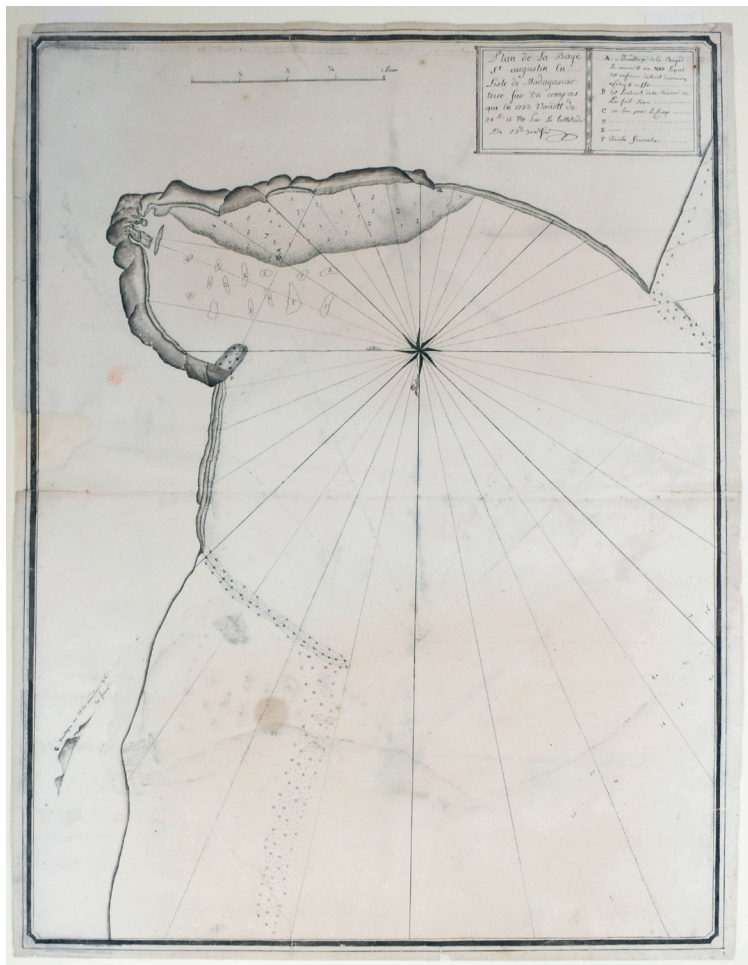
### 13. MADAGASCAR MANUSCRIPT PLAN

#### *Plan de La Baye St Augustin In L'isle de Madagascar tiree Suv un compass qui un 1733....*

Large Folio Manuscript Chart,[ c.1740] , 700 x 500mm, a fine chart drawn in ink and watercolour on paper, with compass rose and manuscript legend.

Manuscript Plan of the Bay of St Augustin, Madagascar, with Ms Title and Legend.

£2,000



This large chart captures the bay from a southwest-oriented perspective, with the start of the Mozambique Channel on the right. The nautical information is extremely detailed, with numerous bathymetric soundings, and other aspects identified by symbols described in the legend at the top of the chart. Of great importance are the locations of recommended anchorages.

St. Augustin's Bay was perhaps the finest natural anchorage along the Madagascar side of the Mozambique Channel. Since the passage was traversed by Europeans for the first time by Vasco da Gama, in 1498, during the first European sea voyage to India around Africa, it has been one of the most important shipping lanes in the world. While sheltered from the open Indian Ocean, it was a very dangerous passage, as it featured difficult winds and currents, along with several especially tricky nautical hazards. Beyond that, it also left ships vulnerable to attacks by pirates or vessels of enemy nations, and a lack of knowledge of the navigation ensured that one would become easy prey.

This extremely rare and excellent sea chart depicts St. Augustin's Bay (Malagasy:

Anantson' o), an excellent natural harbour along the southwestern coast of Madagascar (immediately to the south of the modern day city of Toliara), that was for centuries a key waypoint for ships making the navigation between Europe and India, and beyond, to Southeast Asia and the Far East.

Bands of pirates established a variety of bases on Madagascar. Usually each was under the command of a single pirate referred to as a king. The primary enclaves included Ranter Bay, Saint Augustine's Bay, Réunion Island, Mauritius, Johanna Island, Fort Dauphin, and Île Sainte Marie. The last proved very popular with pirates, and by 1700 around 1,500 of them lived there and seventeen vessels made it their home port. Within five years, the pirates were well-entrenched, so much so that European nations began to worry about the effect buccaneers like Thomas Tew, Henry Every and Captain Kidd were having on trade.

### 14. MERIAN, MATTHAUS

#### *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula*



Copper engraved map from Merian's *Theatrum Eurpaeum*, dedication to Christopher Columbus, two roundels showing north and south polar regions, ocean decorated with ships and sea monsters, central vertical fold, overall size 385 x 325mm, Frankfurt, 1638  
£1,100

A strong impression of Merian's edition of Blaeu's famous map of the world, also using the Mercator projection and adding German gothic script under the title and within the map. The oceans are decorated with numerous ships and sea monsters and there is a large note about Columbus and the discovery of the New World in place of modern day Canada. To the south a large mythical landmass, Magallanica, spreads across the south encompassing Antarctica and Australasia. New Guinea is attached to Magallanica but partially mapped. Tierra del Fuego is separated from the landmass but pre-dates the discovery New Zealand. North America is separated from Asia by a narrow Strait of Anian. The East Coast is still very primitive, whereas on the West Coast California is shown as a peninsula. Korea however is shown as an island, next to vague Japan and an oversized Philippines. In Europe, the prospect of an open Northeast Passage to the Pacific is still prominently shown, with the coastlines of Nova Zembla, etc., still only partially charted.

Matthäus Merian, the famous Swiss publisher and engraver, began his career in Zürich where he learned the art of copperplate engraving. Merian went on to study and work in various cities throughout France. In 1616 Merian moved to Frankfurt to work for the publisher Johann Theodor de Bry. Merian later married de Bry's daughter. He was also the father of Maria Sibylla Merian, one of the greatest natural history artists of the late 17th and early 18th centuries.



## 15. Maritime Charts. British Admiralty

### *A Collection of Maritime Coastal Charts of Arabia and The Red Sea.*

A Collection of 25 Maritime Charts of Arabia and the coast of the Red Sea, copper engraved, mostly double-page, many with coastal profiles, vignettes, inset charts, former working maps, cancelled stamp from the Admiralty on some charts, some wear and position markings, London, published by the Admiralty, [1828- 1936] Updated c.1930s



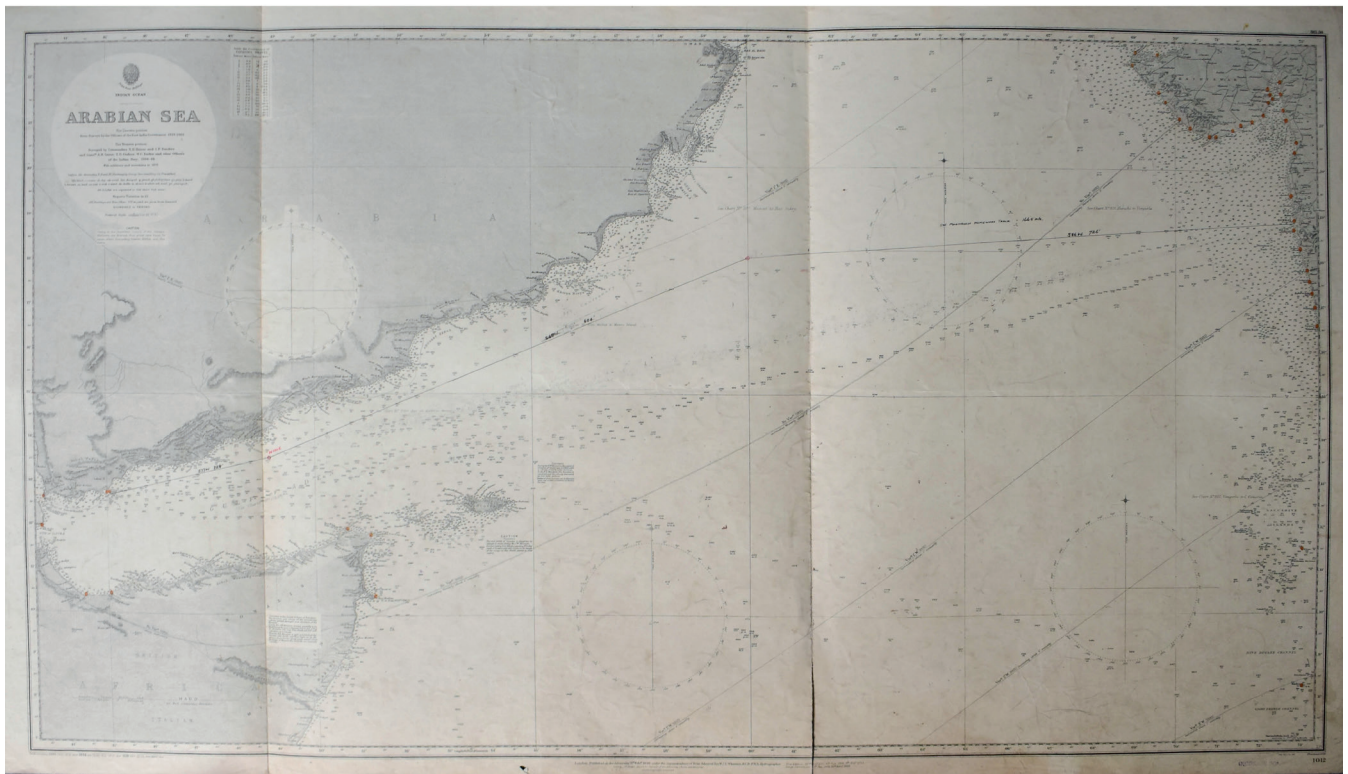
£2,500

These surveys are by some prominent officers and hydrographers. Some ships that took part in the surveying include H.M.S. Ormonde, H.M.S. Rambler, H.M.S. Fawn, H.M.S. Endeavor, H.M.S. Stork, H.M.S. Newport, H.M.S. Shearwater and H.M.S. Myrmidon.

Comprising of: Arabian Sea, 1828-63; Gulf of Aden, 1836-48; Gulf of Aden, 1836-48; Gulf of Aden, including Socotra Island, 1836-48; Suez Bay, 1870; Gulf of Suez, 1871-72; Strait of Jubal, 1871-2; Perim Island and Bab-El-Mandeb Small Strait, 1874; Islands in the Southern Portion of the Red Sea, 1881-2; Red Sea, 1884; Harbours and Anchorages in the Red Sea, 1885; Straits of Bab-El-Mandeb and Approaches, 1891-1900; Harbours and Anchorages in the Red Sea, 1895-6; Perim Island to Aden, 1900; Port Sudan, 1904; Aden Harbour, 1906; Aden Harbour and Approach, 1906; The Red Sea, 1917; Kamaran Passage and Southern Approach, 1899; Approaches to Port Sudan, 1927; Approaches to Port Sudan, 1927; Jabal At Tair to Perim Island, 1935; Ports Ibrahim and Thewik, 1936; Red Sea - Sheet 4, 1936; Red Sea - Sheet 3, 1936.

These Admiralty charts or hydrographic charts were produced by the British Admiralty. The Hydrographic Office was established as a sub-department of the Admiralty in 1795 and issued its first officially published Admiralty chart in November 1800.

Most Admiralty charts delineate the coastline and high and low water marks, and record the depth of water as established from soundings. They record navigational hazards such as reefs and wrecks, and navigational aids, such as lights, buoys and beacons. Most charts have a compass indicator,



often an elaborate compass rose. They also have some indication of scale, either a scale bar or representative fraction, or a border showing degrees of latitude and longitude.

One of the characteristics of an Admiralty chart is that it is continually updated and corrected.

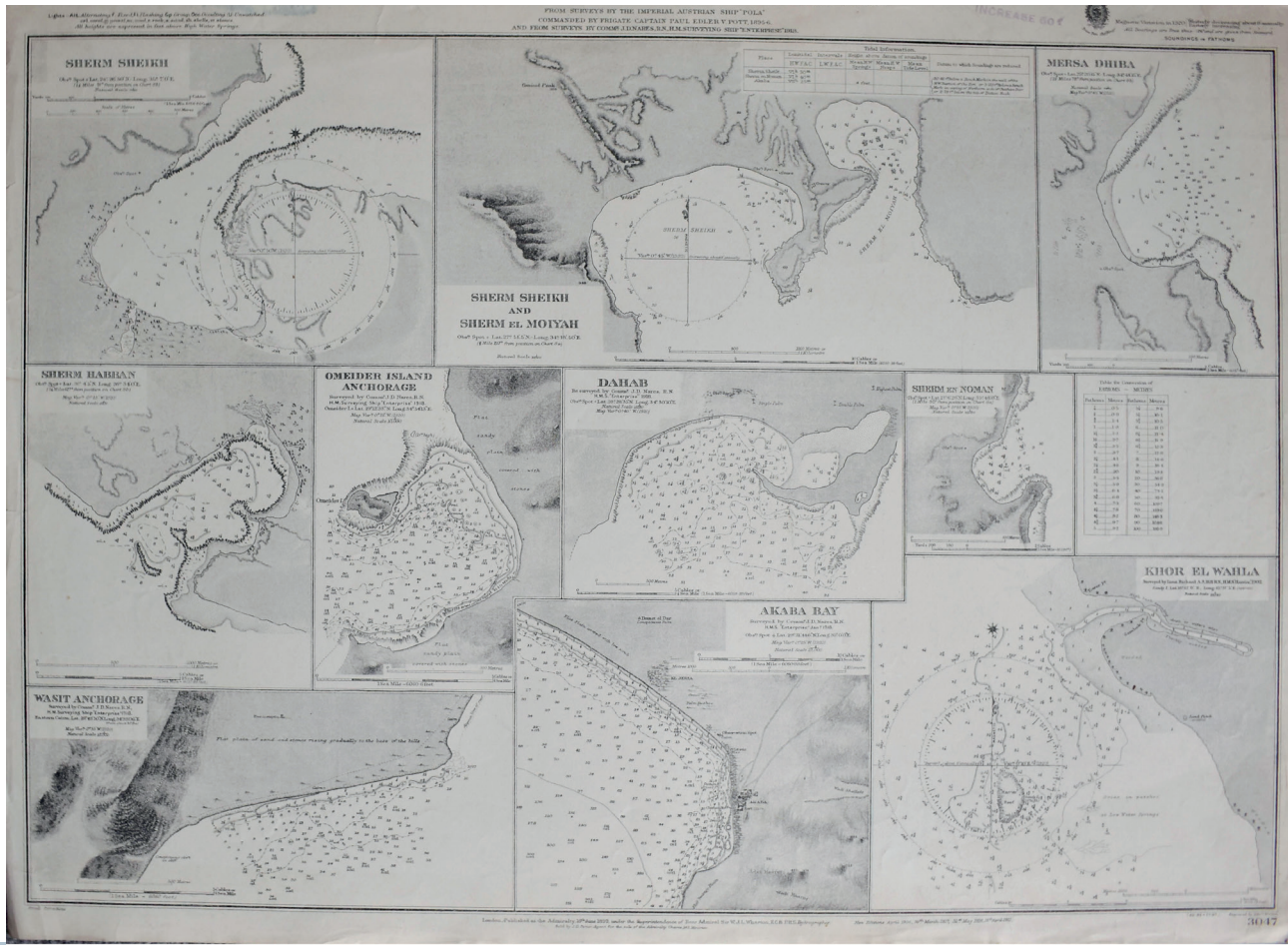
Obsolete charts were regarded as dangerous and were to be destroyed because they presented a potential navigational hazard. Dates of survey and compilation are minutely recorded, as are those of the corrections continually made to maintain the accuracy and utility of the chart. These

corrections were often made by amending the existing copper plates on which the chart was engraved and re-publishing it as a new edition; in other instances, the chart was completely redrawn. However, in the early years of the Hydrographic Office, published Admiralty charts were drawn on earlier surveys. In extreme cases this means that some charts may be based on surveys made more than a century earlier. For example, Admiralty chart 751, the chart of Maculla Bay which was listed in the first published catalogue of 1825, bears a survey date of 1703. They are also numbered in manuscript to record when they were updated.

Some Admiralty charts contain little information on areas inland of the foreshore other than that required to assist in making a landfall. Others include extensive representations of land features



and may also have coastal elevations and topographic views as insets. Nineteenth-century charts in particular may include ground plans of sites of archaeological interest, or details of coastal forts and other defences, as well as pictures of natural features. Some insets contain detailed charts of harbours. Admiralty charts record names given to coastal features and include many names no longer in use today. In many instances they also provide the best and most easily accessible maps of small oceanic islands. Some charts record surveys of navigable rivers. This collection of charts records the date of the survey, the captain, officer and in many cases the ship or ships that took part.



## 16. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM

### *[Spice Islands] Indiae Orientalis Insularumque Adiacentium Typus*

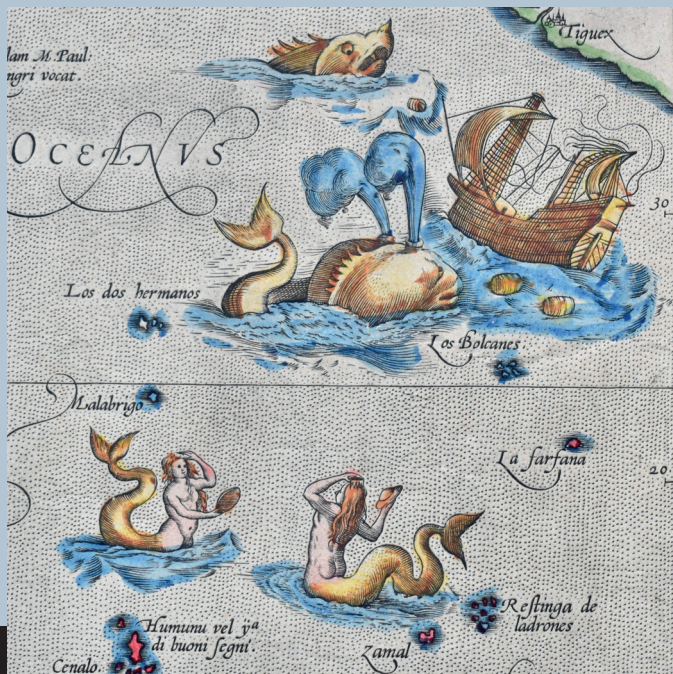
Copper engraved map, from Ortelius' 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', hand coloured, strap work title cartouche, heraldic crest of Portugal, ocean stippled and embellished with mermaids, sea monsters and ships, central vertical fold, good margins, French text on verso, overall size 405 x 550mm, Antwerp, 1572

£2,800

An attractive example of Ortelius' map covering the Malay Archipelago, Persia, India, China, Japan, the coast of New Guinea, and the coast of North America. The highly decorative map features two mermaids unconcerned about a nearby sea monster wrecking a ship, based on Diego Guterrez's map of America. However, the geography of the map has particular importance to Europeans of the 16th century. These islands, known as the Spice Islands, were the source of the rapidly expanding spice trade and a huge source of financial profit. An inscription near the Moluccas explains, "Of the famous Moluccas islands there are next to Gilolo five, exporting all over the world a great abundance of fragrant spices, namely Tarenate, Tidore, Motir, Machia and Bachia."

Another inscription on an enlarged New Guinea reads "New Guinea, which seems to be called Piccinaculus land by Andreas Corsalis. Whether this is an island or part of the South Land is uncertain." The existence of a large island was presumed on the assumption that the hemispheres





needed to be balanced. This assumption is what drove many explorers and geographers until the end of the 18th century.

Sumatra and Java are shown as oversized, but the Philippines is incomplete, lacking the Island of Luzon. A small amount of the West Coast of America is shown, with only three coastal cities named; Tiguex, Cicvie and the mythical Quivira. Although mostly unknown, this coast is based on Mercators world map of 1569, the most complete understanding to date.

This map is a splendid example of the combination of aesthetics and accurate cartography Ortelius is famous for. An interesting and important map.

Keoman: Ort. 4 No.48

## 17. RITTER, FRANZ

### World Map

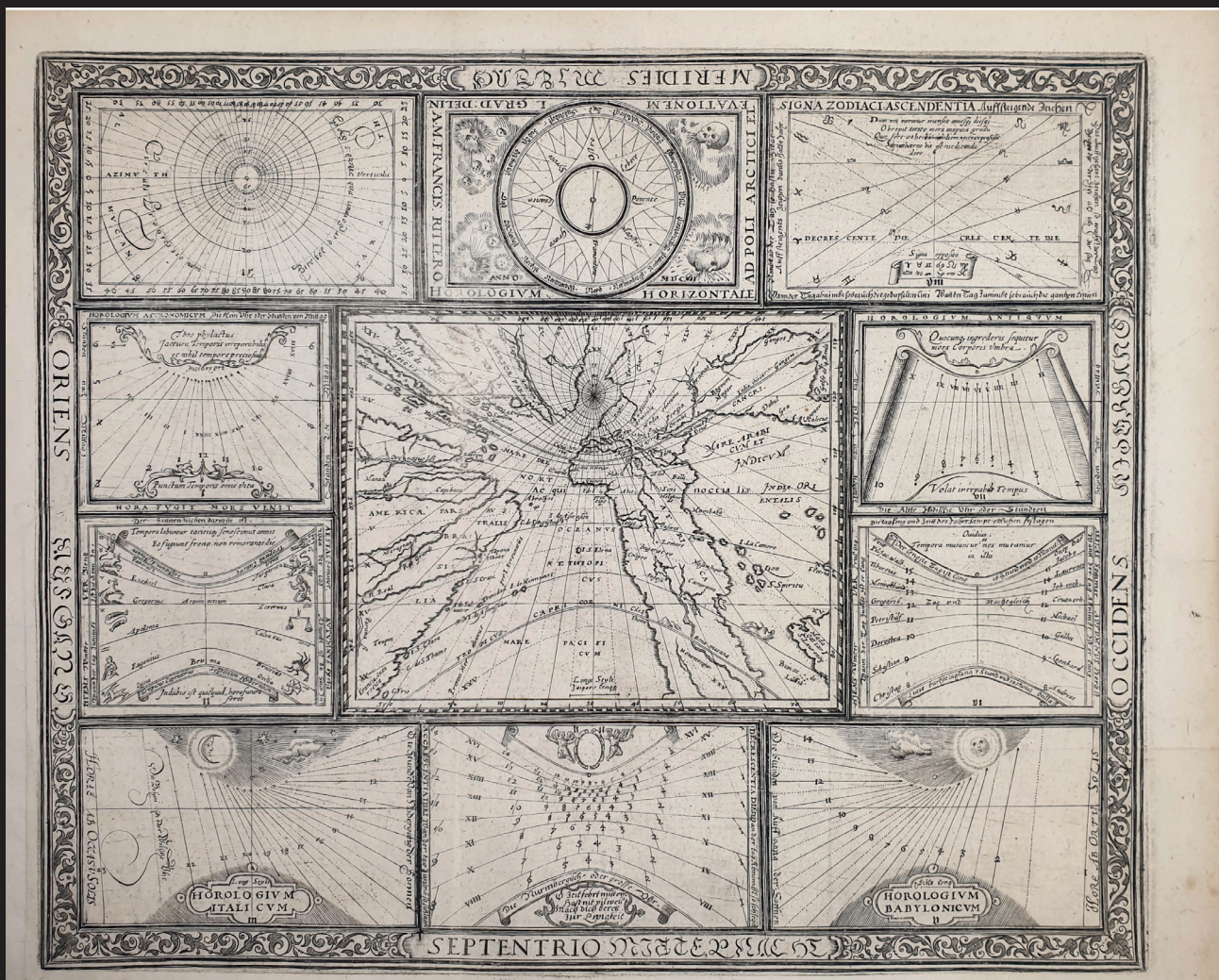
FIRST EDITION, First State, copper engraved world map, from Ritter's 'Speculum Solis', world map on a sundial projection, bordered by 10 inset horological diagrams, all enclosed in a decorative border, central vertical fold, large margins, overall size 285 x 360mm, Nuremberg, 1607  
£3,000

A rare and extremely unusual map shows the world projected from the North Pole as if it were the



table of a sundial. Although at first glance it appears as if the landmasses are melting off the earth, they are actually drawn to scale based on a mathematical projection that links time and location. Ritter uses a gnomonic projection, in which surface points of a sphere are projected from the center of the earth onto a tangent plane. Meridians and the Equator are shown as straight lines, while all other parallels are depicted as ellipsis, parabolas or hyperbolas. In order to use the map to tell time, the center point would be  $45^{\circ}\text{N } 10^{\circ}\text{E}$ , from which point a shadow would be cast onto a meridian to indicate the local sun time. The gnomonic projection was originally called horologium due to its relationship to sundials.

The result is a very distorted, though mathematically correct, projection, with the distortion increasing rapidly away from the center point. The geography on the map is limited to major rivers and a few place names, including Florida in North America and the fabled golden city of Manoa on the mythical Parime Lacus in South America. The British Isles are curiously omitted, despite numerous small islands dotting the Atlantic. One small sea monster graces the waters between Africa and Madagascar.



In 2017, this map was exhibited in “Regions and Seasons: Mapping Climate through History” organized by the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library. It was included as the winds are one of the features illustrated. The four principal winds are represented encircling a compass, with north at the south. “Destructive” winds in the south are illustrated here as skulls, indicating the negative effects they were believed to have on humankind.

Surrounding the central map are ten horological diagrams, all enclosed in a decorative border. These diagrams include a windrose at top centre (bearing the date Anno MDCVII), signs of the zodiac, and sundials for morning, midday and evening hours. The plate was designed for Ritter’s first edition of the *Speculum Solis* in 1607, and is a synopsis of all the plates that appear in his later editions. This is the first state.

Franz Ritter (born in Nuremberg, died 1640) was an astronomer and innovative cartographer,



famous for his 'sundial' world map. He had studied under Johann Praetorius at the University of Altdorf. Ritter specialized in the design and manufacture of astrolabes, sundials, and other astronomical, horological and cartographical instruments.

## 18. SANSON, NICOLAS

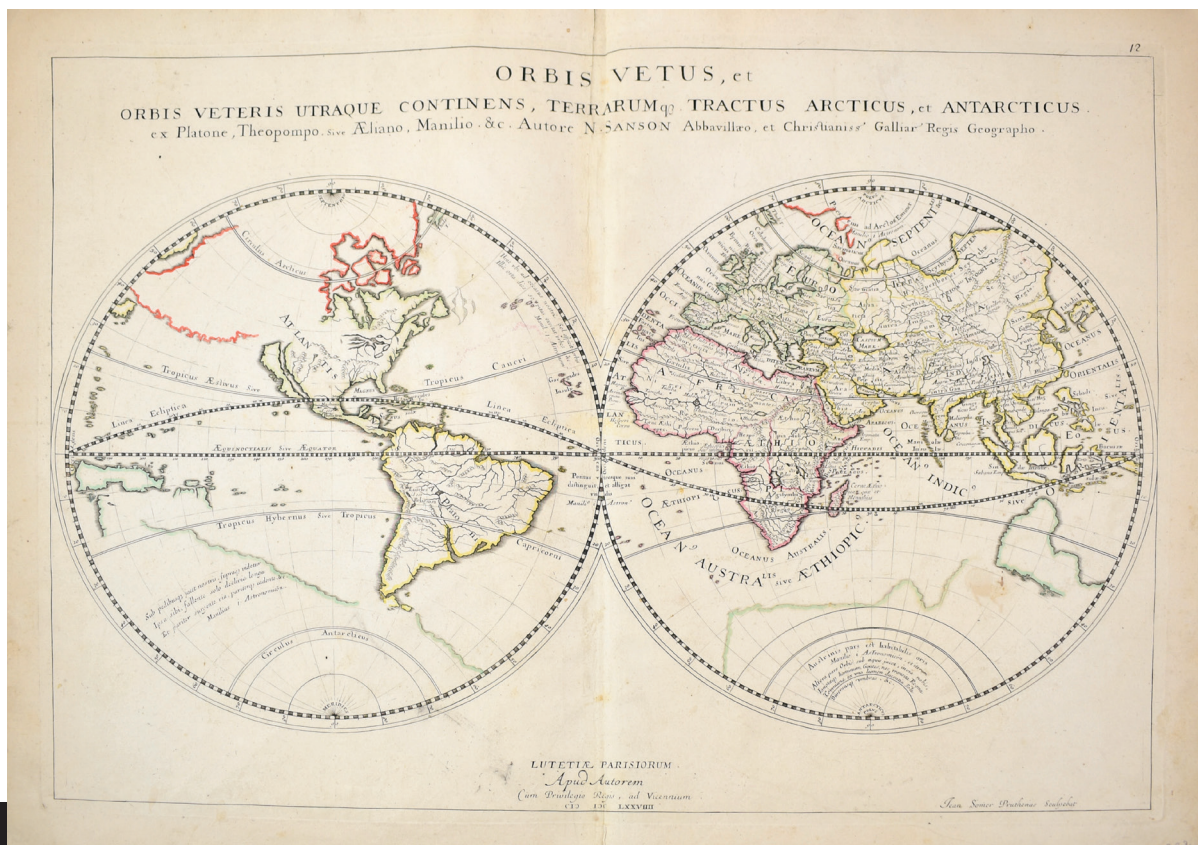
### *Orbis Vetus, et Orbis Veteris, utraque Continens, Terrarumq Tractus Arcticus et Antarcticus*

Copper engraved twin hemisphere map, outlined in colour, marginal toning, central vertical fold, Paris, 1657.

£500

Sanson's important folio map of the ancient world, represents the most up to date cartographic information available in the mid 17th Century. Numerous place names in Europe and Asia, the New World is named Plato's 'Atlantis Insula'. While California is depicted as an island. The Great Lakes shown here are based on Sanson's map of North America, the first printed map to depict the Great Lakes. The North Polar information is also very accurate for the period. A massive fictitious southern continent is still shown, with a vague Australia region.

Featured on this map is a second potential northwest passage, shown above Japan. This would in fact be a more accurate reflection of the location and geography of the Bering Straits than most other models of the period. The map was first issued separately in 1657 and thereafter in Sanson's atlases for the next 20 years.



## 19. VOLCKAMER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH

### *Lago di Garda*

Copper engraved map, from Volckamer's 'Nürnbergischen Hesperidum', hand coloured, title decorated with puttis, central vertical fold, good margin, overall size 360 430mm, Nuremberg,

c.1713

£1,000

A striking and rare geographical map of Lake Garda from the first volume of Volckamer's famous 'Nürnbergischen Hesperidum'. Despite the detail showing the towns, villages, castles, mountains and the lake, this map has no cartographic ambition. It is highly decorative in order to accompany



the tables contained in the work, along with numerous engravings depicting citrus fruits, palaces, gardens, labyrinths of the various citrus specialities. The spectacular illustrations were based on Giovanni Battista Ferrari's *Hesperides*.

Johann Christoph Volckamer was a merchant from Nuremberg with a passion for botany. After visiting a great many gardens and parks in Italy, he developed an interest in citrus and started cultivating and building his own garden. Starting from late 17th Century, there developed a collecting passion among the aristocracy, who tried to outdo one another with the rarest and most bizarre citrus fruits, imported at great expense from south of the Alps and developing into a symbol of social status and power. With this work the term "Hesperides" became the symbol for the flowering Nurembergian garden culture, which lasted from 1650 onwards up to the late 18th century. Volckamer's work is desired for its beauty as well as for its scientific content.

