



Altea  
 Gallery  
 e-catalogue  
 14  
 400  
 Years+

Britannia populi.  
 Nouanta, Selgoua, Danni, Gadeni, Otadeni, Epidij, Ceronnes, Carnonaca, Careni, Cornabij, Caledonij, Decata, Merta, Vacomagi, Venicotes, Texalt, Orduices, Coritani, Catyeuchlani, Trinoates, Demeta, Sylires, Dobuni, Rutupia, Belgae, Durotriges, Dumnonij. Reliqui sunt in tabula.  
 Ciuitates. Alauna, Alata castra, Aquae calidae, Bremenium, Banatia, Brannogenium, Bullaeum, Carbantorium, Corda, Colania, Coria, Curia, Caturraetonium, Culetum, Camudolanum, Camunlodunum, Corinium, Caleua, Deuana, Deunana, Daruernum, Dunium, Epidicum, Eboracum, Isurium, Ischalis, Isca, Lucopibia, Lindum, Luentinum, Londinium, Mediolanum, Maridunum, Naomagus, Orrea, Olicana, Petuaria, Ripa alta, Rhetigonum, Rigodunum, Rhage, Salina, Tamia, Tamare, Tuesis, Trimontium, Viroconium, Victoria, Vrolanium, Venta, Voliba, Vinnouium, Vxela.



Front cover: detail item 21  
Back cover: detail item 85

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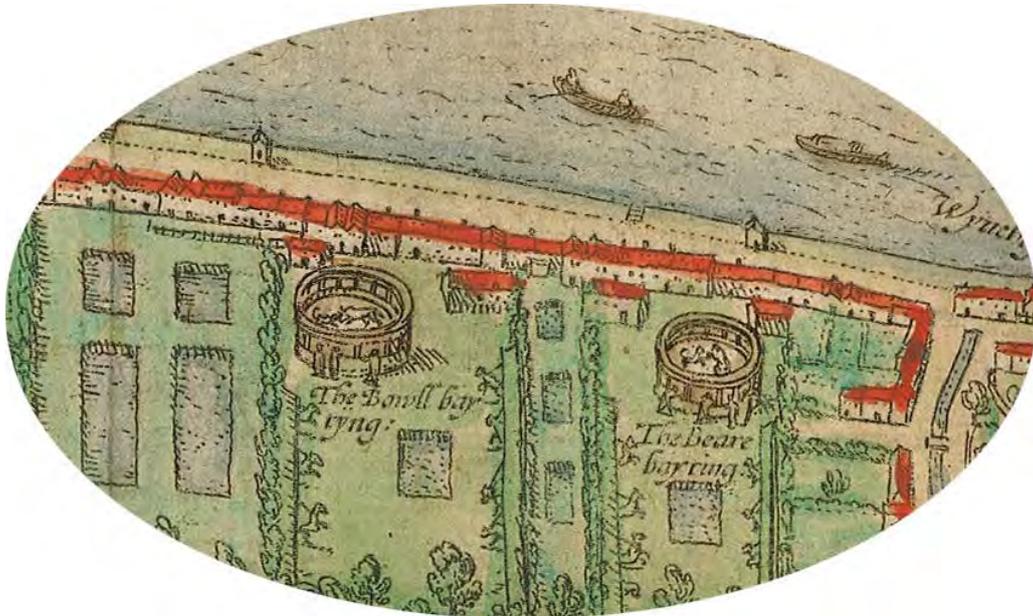


alteagallery

# 400 Years +

## e-Catalogue 14

Summer 2021



Detail: Item 37

Dear Customer

Our latest e-catalogue contains a selection of the earliest maps we have in stock, all over 400 years old but some printed over half-a-century ago.

They are listed in roughly chronological order, with occasional lists of dates of contemporary events to give context to their era.

As Altea Gallery is now operating as normal after the uncertainties of the last year and a half, you can expect a warm welcome if you want to see any of these items at our premises.

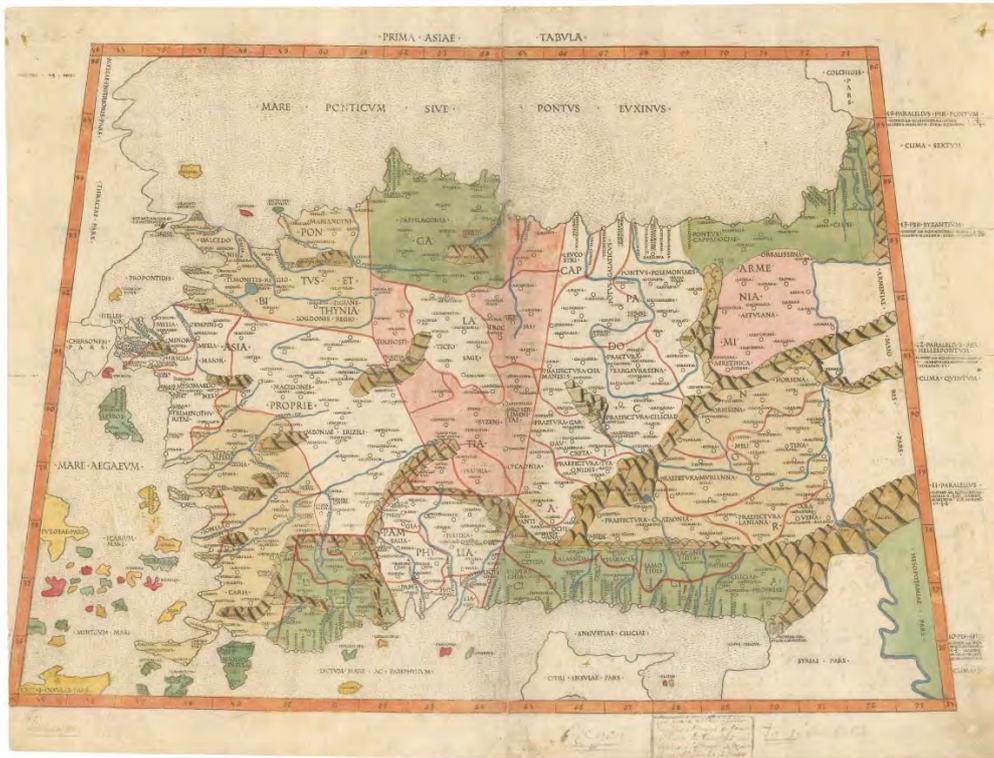
Best wishes

*Desiree*

# 1478-1500

- 1478 The Spanish Inquisition established
- 1485 Henry VII become the first Tudor King of England
- 1488 Bartolomeu Dias sails into the Indian Ocean
- 1492 Columbus arrives in the Americas
- 1494 Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas
- 1498 Vasco da Gama reaches in India by sea
- 1500 Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal

## The first printed map of Turkey



### 1 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

Prima Asiae Tabula.

Rome: Petrus de Turre, 1478 or 1490. Old, possibly contemporary colour. Two sheets conjoined, total 380 x 550mm. Trimmed into printed border on left, as issued. Some old ink mss. on map area. £7,500

An important map, published in one of the two editions of Angelus & Caldarini's version of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', the second to have printed maps. However the first version, published in Bologna in 1477, only showed Turkey on maps of other areas.

Based on the work of Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria, circa AD 160, it shows Turkey with classical details, within a trapezoid frame with the title just outside the top border. An unusual feature of the series is the lettering, which is not engraved with a burin but stamped onto the plate.

As the map was unaltered the two editions are indistinguishable from the first edition. An examination of the watermarks has yet to be proved a reliable dating technique.

NORDENSKIÖLD COLLECTION: 197; SHIRLEY: World 4. 'Many consider the Rome plates to be the finest Ptolemaic plates produced until Gerard Mercator engraved his classical world atlas of 1578'.

S/N 15721

## Two maps from the first issue of Ptolemy in the vernacular

'*Septe Giornate della Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri*' ('*The Seven Days of Geography of Francesco Berlinghieri*') was the third edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* to have printed maps (only five years after the first), the first to be printed in the vernacular and the first with 'modern' maps'.

Francesco Berlinghieri (1440-1501), an Italian scholar and humanist, started work on a revision of Ptolemy in 1464, updating the Ptolemaic maps, supplementing them with modern maps (France, Italy, Spain and the Holy Land) and writing a commentary in Italian verse. The maps were engraved by Nicolaus Laurentii, a German printer known in Italy as Niccolò Tedesco. Unusually the maps had equidistant meridians and parallels, and rectangular borders rather than trapezoid.

### The Caucasus

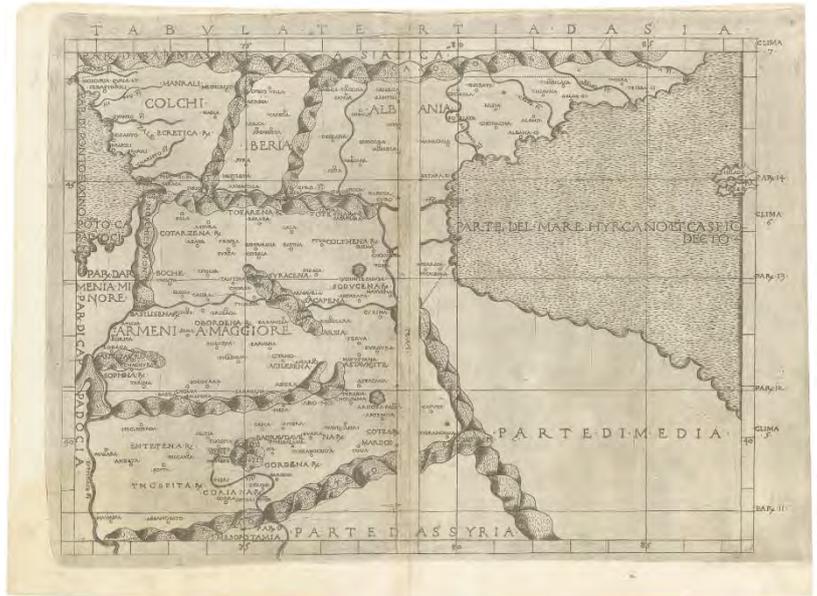
#### 2 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

Tabula Tertia d Asia.

Florence, 1482. Two sheets joined, as usual,  
paper size 430 x 560mm. £5,500

One of the earliest available printed maps, showing the Caucasus according to Ptolemy, with parts of modern Southern Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and parts of Turkey and Persia.

S/N 11703



### Southern Russia and the northern Caucasus

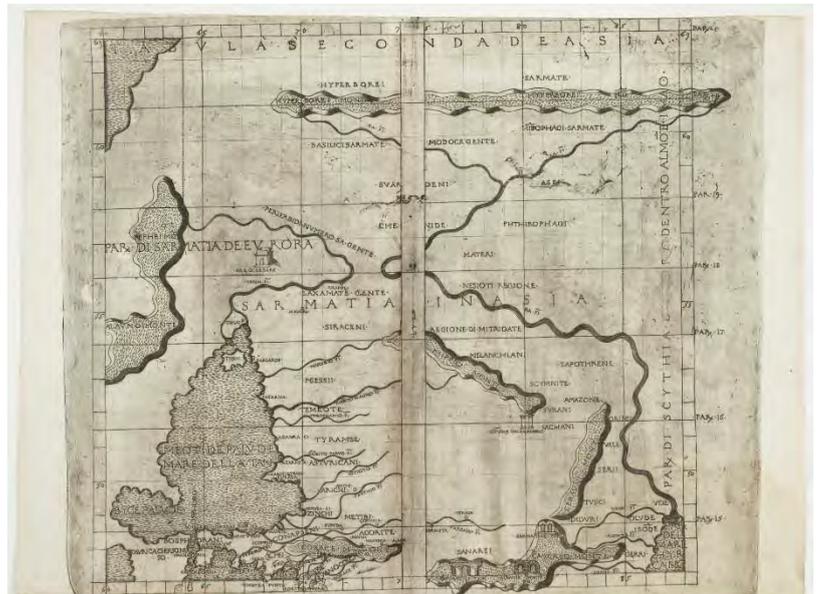
#### 3 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

Tabula Secunda de Asia.

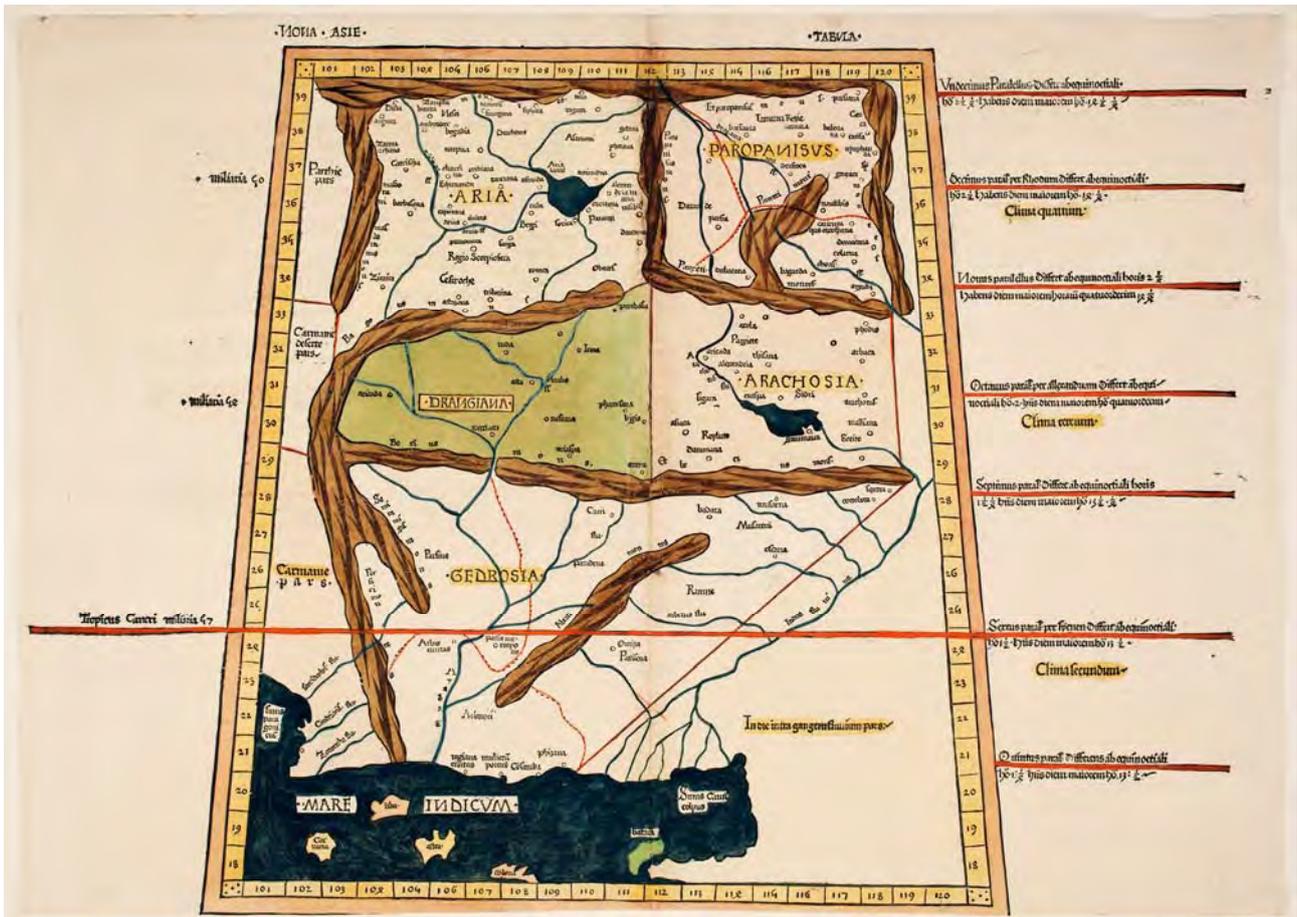
Florence, 1482. Two sheets joined, as usual,  
paper size 430 x 560mm. Trimmed to  
platemark top and bottom. £6,000

Southern Russia, Ukraine and the Caucasus, from the third edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* to have printed maps, the first to be printed in the vernacular and the first with 'modern' maps'.

S/N 11705



## One of the earliest maps showing Pakistan



### 4 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

[Nona Asie] Tabula.

Ulm, Johan Reger, 1482-86. Original hand colour with blue finishing on the sea area and rivers. Woodcut, 410 x 550mm. Lower margin trimmed into border by 3 mm.

£2,800

A rare map of Pakistan and Afghanistan, from an early German edition of Ptolemy, with metal-type lettering within a coloured trapezoid border, with a Latin-text on verso with a coloured capital.

The map was originally published by Lienhart Holle in an edition of Ptolemy's 'Geography' with revisions by the cartographer Nicolaus Germanus Donis. This was the first European atlas published outside Italy and the first to be illustrated with woodcut maps. Soon afterwards Holle went bankrupt, probably because of the cost of producing the atlas, and Reger acquired the rights to the 'Geography', reissuing the second and last edition of this version in 1486.

S/N 12238



One of the earliest world maps available to the collector



5 SCHEDEL, D. Hartmann.

Secunda etas mundi.

Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1493, Latin text edition. Coloured woodcut, printed area 370 x 520mm. Small stitch holes at centre fold, as usual, with old reinforcing. £12,500

A fine example of the first edition. This is the famous incunable world map included in the 'Nuremberg Chronicle', published a matter of months after Columbus' return to Spain after his first voyage to the New World, so including nothing of his discoveries. Instead, appropriately for a history of the world, it takes a retrospective view, with the cartography that of Ptolemy, with a land-locked Indian Ocean with the island of Taprobana, but given a biblical theme by depicting the three sons of Noah in the borders. Down the left are seven vignettes of bizarre mythological creatures, with a further 14 on the reverse, taken from the works of Herodotus, Solinus and Pliny. These include figures with six arms, four eyes or a bird-neck and a centaur. The text describes which parts of the world they inhabit.

SHIRLEY: 19.

S/N 18707



## An incunable representation of England

### 6 SCHEDEL, D. Hartmann.

Anglie Provincia.

Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1493, Latin text edition. Coloured woodcut, image 240 x 220mm, set in a page of text.

£500

A very early view representing England, showing a fortified city above a fast-flowing river.

Published in the famous 'Nuremberg Chronicle', it follows the general rule that the further the city was from Nuremberg, the more imaginary the view. Probably no one in Nuremberg could give a first-hand account of London.

SHIRLEY: 6a.1, '[the two woodcuts] are masterful examples of the medieval woodcutter's skill.'

S/N 21652



# 1501-1525

- 1502 First recorded African slaves in America
- 1506 Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa
- 1509 Henry VIII becomes King of England
- 1510 Goa captured by the Portuguese
- 1512 Michelangelo finishes the Sistine Chapel ceiling
- 1513 Vasco Núñez de Balboa reaches the Pacific via Panama
- 1517 Martin Luther begins the Reformation
- 1520 Suleiman the Magnificent becomes Sultan of the Ottoman Empire
- 1521 Ferdinand Magellan reaches the Philippines

## Early examples of two-colour printing

Two maps from Sylvanus's edition of Ptolemy's Geography, the first to be published in Venice. Having many names printed in red makes it one of the first examples of two-colour printing, achieved by printing the sheet twice. It is also what Shirley calls 'an isolated example of Venetian cartographic enterprise', forty years before Gastaldi's version of Ptolemy. It was never reissued.

### 7 SYLVANUS, Bernard.

[Italy] Sexta Europae Tabula.

Venice, 1511. Woodcut on two sheets conjoined, total 420 x 565mm. Slightly trimmed top and bottom, some restoration.  
£4,500

As the maps were printed on both sides of the sheet, this has half of the maps of Sardinia & Sicily and Dalmatia on the reverse.

BORRI: 13.

S/N 21808



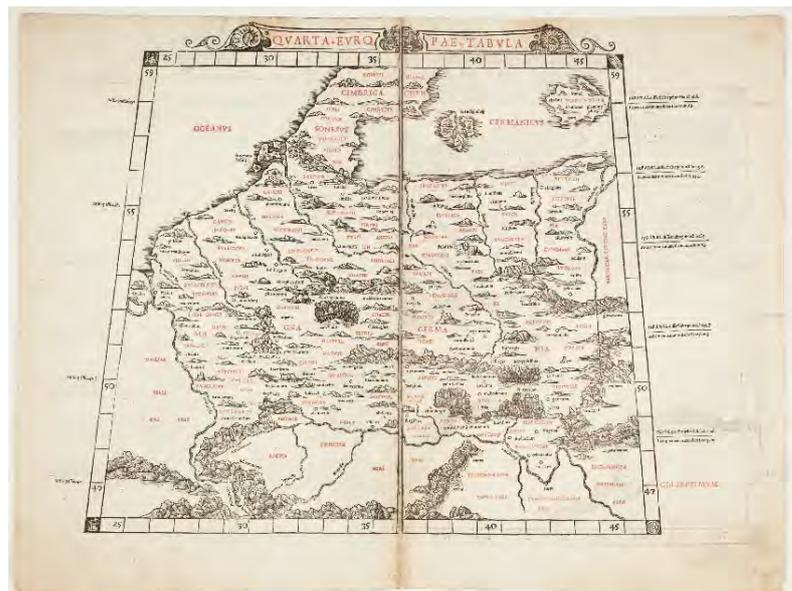
### 8 SYLVANUS, Bernard.

[Germany] Quarta Europae Tabula.

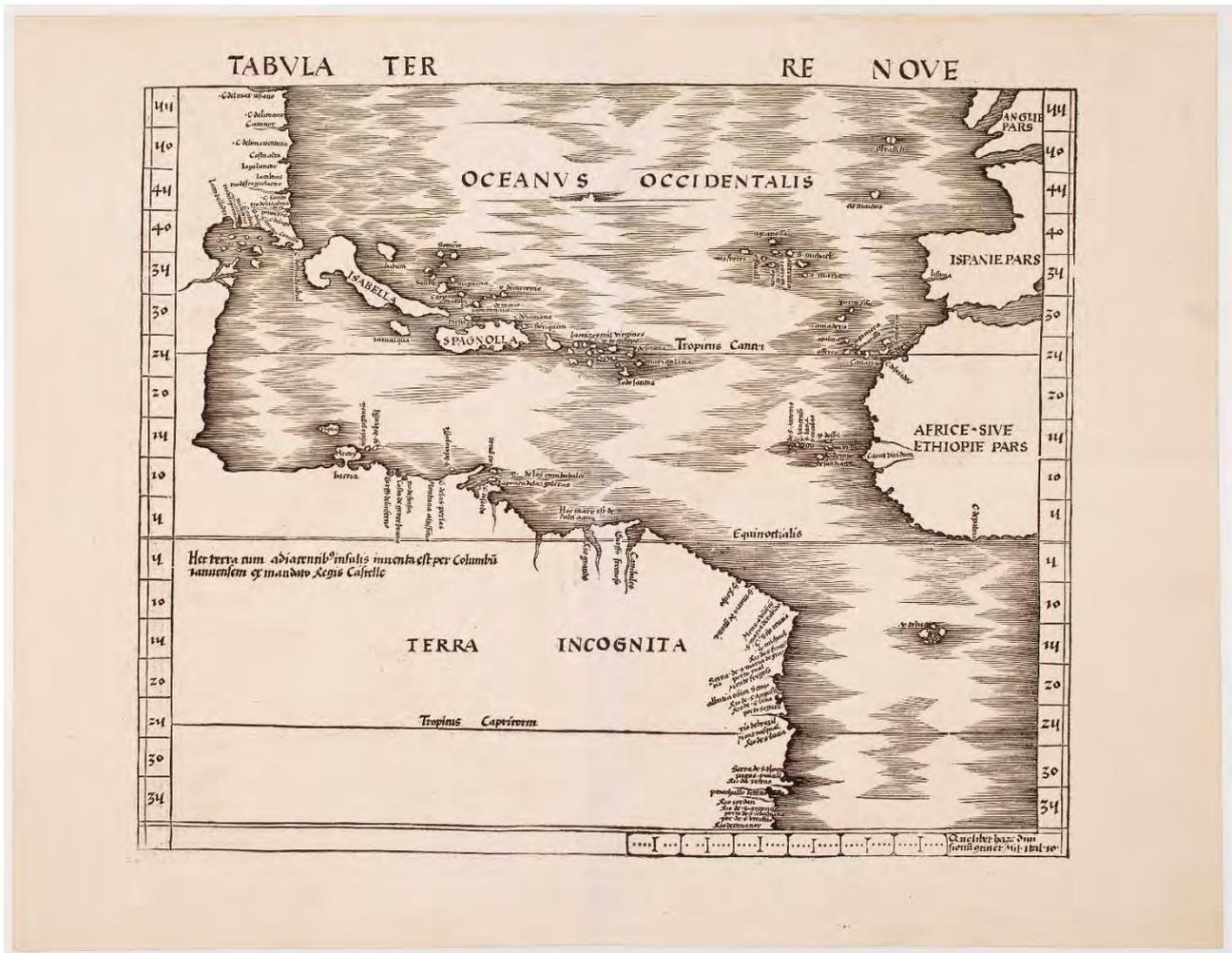
Venice, 1511. Woodcut on two sheets conjoined, printed area 370 x 480mm.  
£1,750

As the maps were printed on both sides of the sheet, this has half of the two maps of Austria and France on the reverse.

S/N 12588



## The first atlas map devoted to America



### 9 WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

Tabula Terre Nove.

Strasbourg, Johannes Shott, 1513. Woodcut, printed area 385 x 445mm, paper watermarked with a fleur de lis, with good margins. Near mint condition. £55,000

The rare first issue of Wäldseemüller's famous 'Admiral's map', the first printed atlas map specifically of the Americas. It shows the eastern coasts of America and the western coast of Europe & Africa 55° North to 35° South, with a rudimentary 'Florida', Cuba, Hispaniola and Jamaica. The twenty place names in North America suggest his sources were Portuguese, particularly the Cantino chart of 1502 and Caveri of c.1505. As the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Peninsula appear before recorded voyages to either, this map is regarded as evidence of forgotten expeditions.

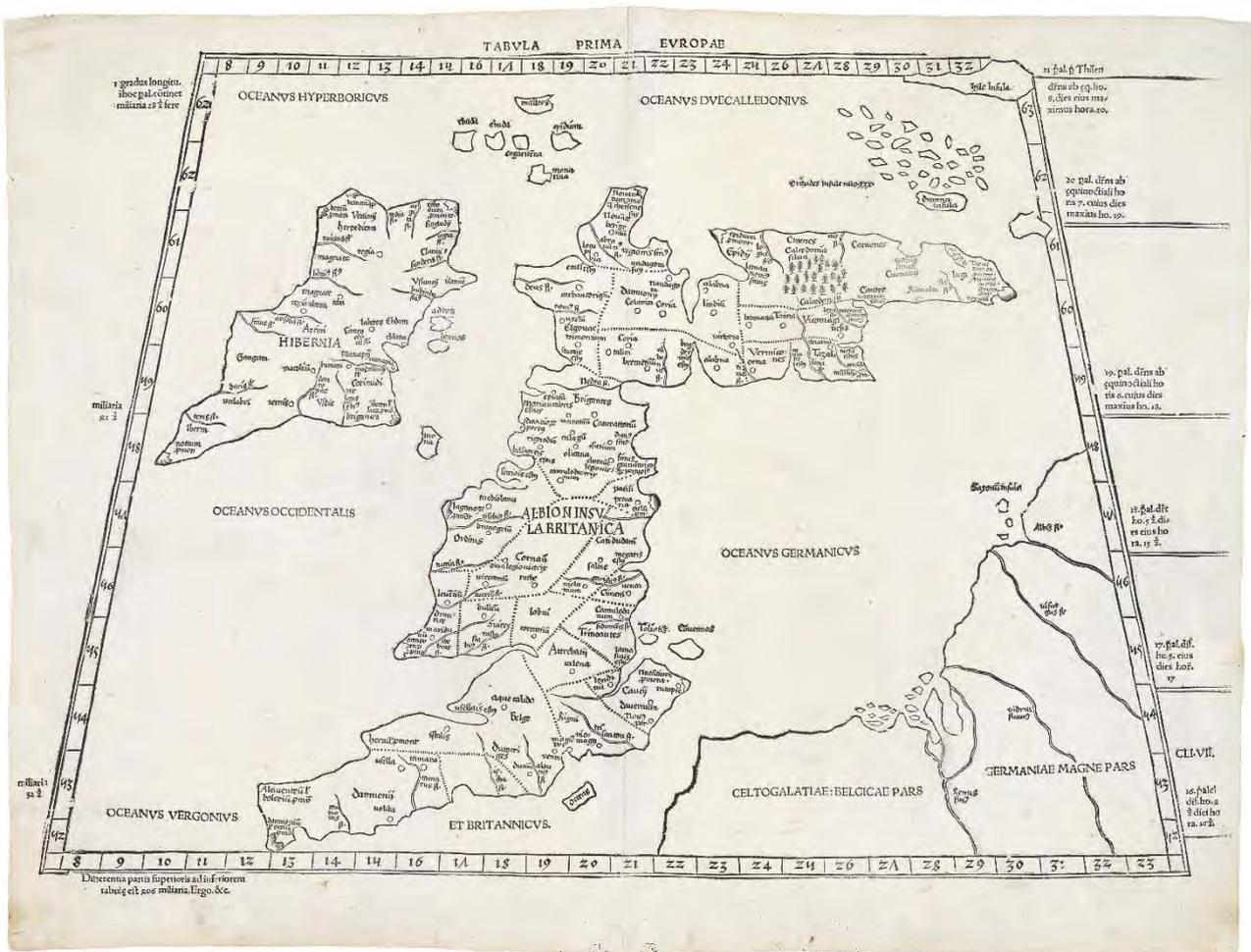
It was Wäldseemüller's wall map of the world (1507) that first used the name 'America', although he was only using it for the parts of South America explored by Amerigo Vespucci. However, others started using the name for the whole of the New World and here Wäldseemüller is trying to make amends: a Latin note reads 'This land and the adjacent islands were discovered by Christopher Columbus on the mandate of the King of Castile'.

BURDEN: 3.

S/N 17346

*Hæc terra cum adiacentibus insulis inuenta est per Columbũ ianuensem ex mandato Regis Castellæ*

## First edition of the Wäldseemüller's British Isles map after Ptolemy



### 10 WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

Tabula Prima Europae.

Strasbourg: Johannes Schott, 1513, 405 x 560mm. Worm holes filled.

£7,500

This is the very rare first issue of Wäldseemüller's map of the British Isles, published in Johannes Schott's edition of Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria's classical text, the 'Geographia'. Scotland is depicting veering sharply to the east, a distortion caused by Ptolemy's mis-measuring of the length of the Mediterranean, which he used as the baseline of his map of the world. Ireland is shown too far north.

This map was reissued only once, in 1520. In this second state the title above the map was removed, 'Oceanus Duecalledonius' changed to 'Oceanus Duecalledon' and 'Germaniae Magne Pars' altered to 'Germaniae Magna'. New, smaller blocks were cut for another edition of Ptolemy in 1522.

Martin Wäldseemüller (c.1470-1520) is famous as being the first cartographer to use the name 'America' on a printed map, in 1507. His work on this edition of Ptolemy included an appendix of 20 'modern' maps, which is often described as the first modern atlas. SHIRLEY 'Early Printed Maps of the British Isles' 10.

S/N 20723



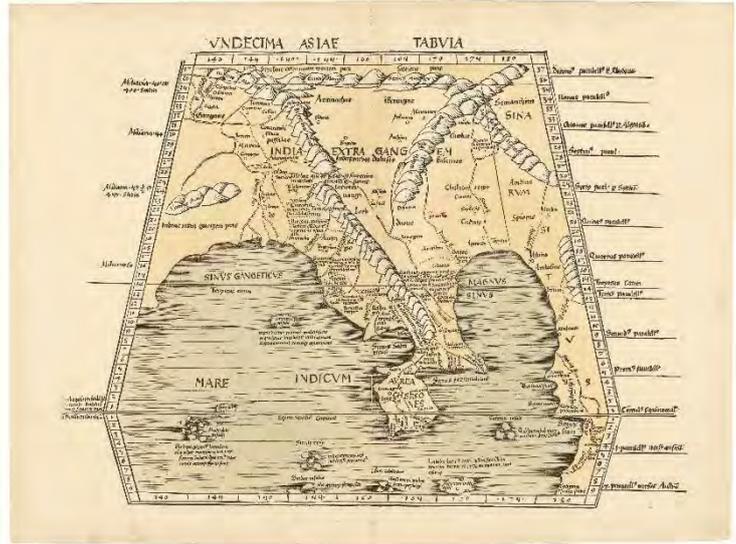
## Waldseemüller's map of the Far East according to Ptolemy

### 11 WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

Undecima Asiae Tabula .

Strasbourg, 1513. Woodcut with original colour.  
450 x 590mm. Repairs at centre fold. £4,000

An important and early map of Asia east of the Ganges, published in Waldseemüller's edition of Claudius Ptolemy's 'Geographia', which described the world as known in the classical world. In the centre is the 'Golden Cheronesus', the Malay Peninsula; to the right is another landmass, created to make the Indian Ocean landlocked as part of the myth of the Great Southern Continent. Top right, above a range of mountains, is China.



See SUAREZ: *Early Mapping of South East Asia* for an in-depth analysis of this map.

S/N 19434

## Early 16th century map of Scandinavia

### 12 WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

Tabula Moderna Norbogie Et Gottie.

Strasbourg: Johannes Schott, 1520. Woodcut,  
printed area 320 x 590mm. £7,500

This scarce woodcut map of Scandinavia appeared in the supplemental section of modern maps in the 'Geographiae Opus Novissima...', and is a copy of the Ulm map of 1482. Cities marked include 'Asto' (Oslo), 'Begensis' (Bergen), 'Nodrosia' (Nidaros) and 'Stauargerensis' (Stavanger).



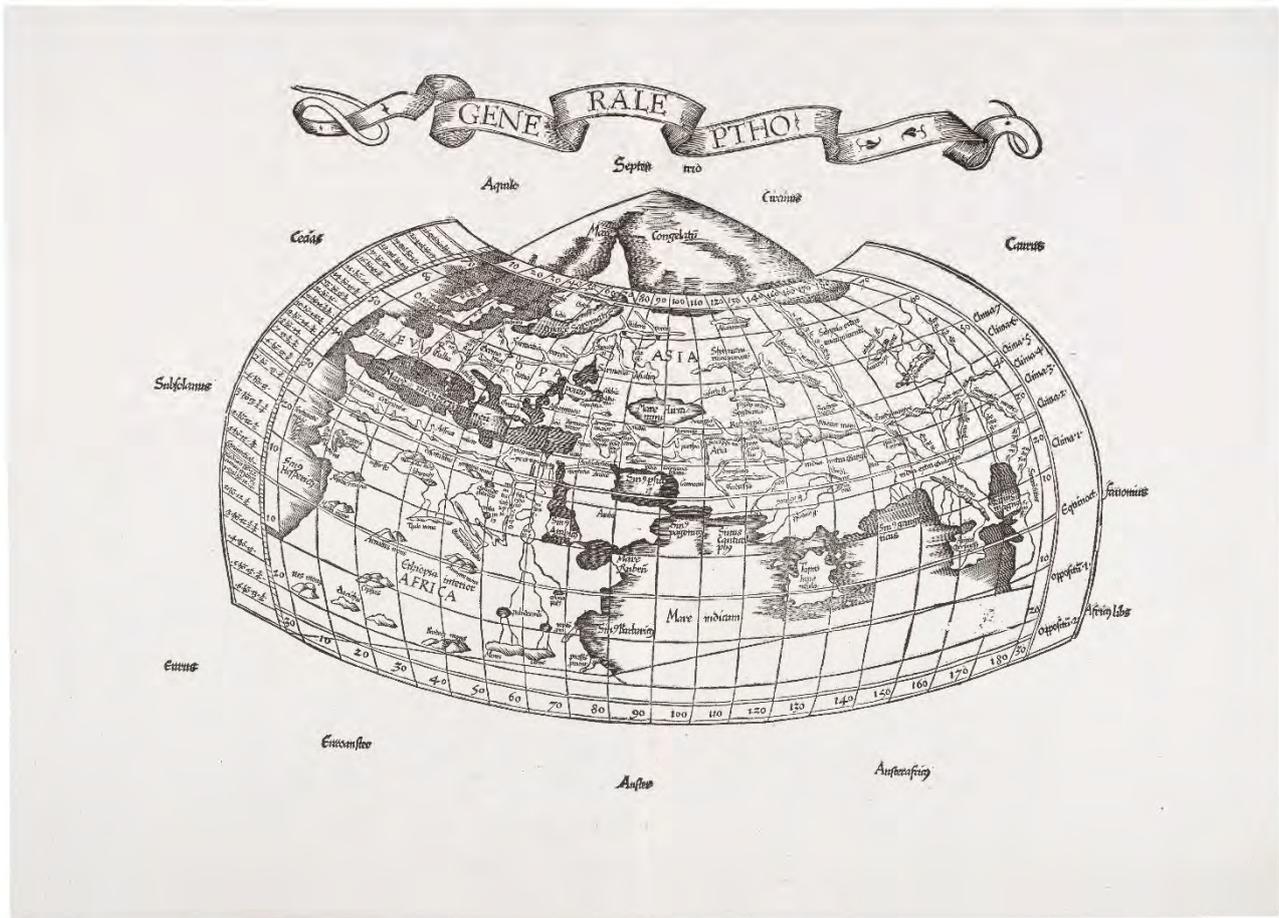
This map was first printed in 1513: this example dates from 1520, with all but one of the lines of letterpress text in the borders removed.

GINSBERG: *Printed Maps of Scandinavia & the Arctic*, 5.

S/N 10605

# MARE CONGELATVM

## The very rare first issue of the Wäldseemüller/Fries Ptolemaic world



### 13 WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

Generale Ptho.

Strassbourg: Johannes Grüninger, 1522. Woodcut, sheet 390 x 530mm.

£4,500

A scarce first edition of the map of the world according to the Ancients, drawn by Martin Wäldseemüller from the information in Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria's 'Geographia', written c. AD 150. This scarce first issue has the names of the winds but no wind-heads.

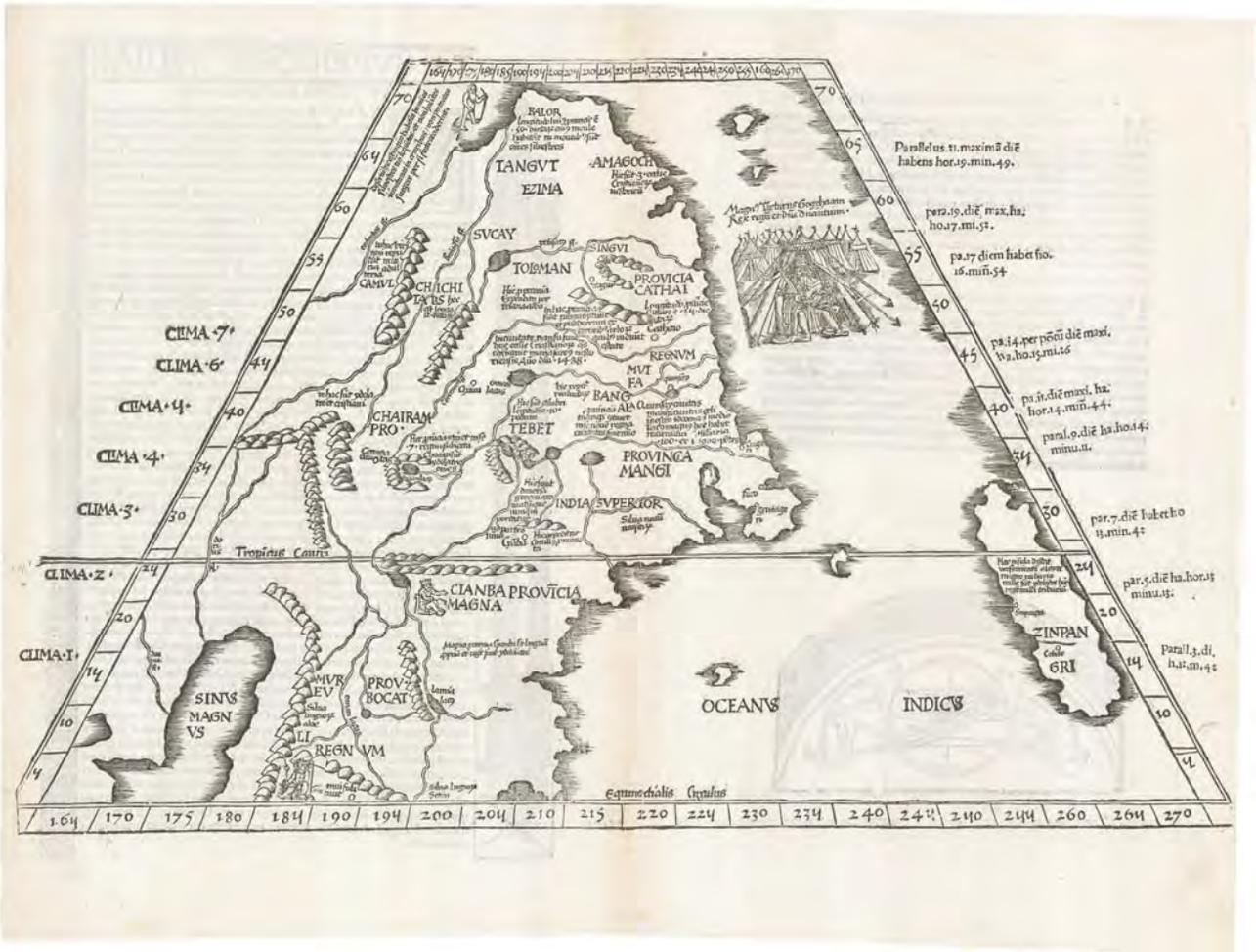
The map was originally drawn by Wäldseemüller for his 1513 edition of the 'Geographia'. This smaller format version by Laurent Fries was cut for a new 'Chronica mundi' (history of the world) that Wäldseemüller was writing; however his death in 1520 caused the project to be shelved, so the woodcuts were used to publish a new edition of the 'Geographia'. This first edition was unsuccessful, the reason that this state of the map is so rare (Shirley illustrates the second state) but, after a revision of the text improved reception, further editions were published in 1525, 1535 & 1541.

SHIRLEY: World 47, later state illustrated.

S/N 20764



## The first map of China printed in Europe



### 14 WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

[Ta. Superioris Indiae et Tartariae Maioris.]

Strasbourg, Johannes Grüninger & Anton Koberger, 1525. Woodcut, trapezoid, printed area (at most) 290 x 460mm. Trimmed into printed border lower right. £4,000

A very important map of China, being the first 'modern' map of the area, covering China, Tibet, Tartary and Japan, published in Wäldseemüller's smaller format edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. Unlike most of the other maps, it was not a reduction of the 1513 edition but a completely new map, prepared for a new 'Chronica mundi' being written by Wäldseemüller which was abandoned after his death.

Wäldseemüller has expanded the Ptolemaic map by adding information on Tartary and Japan gleaned from the accounts of Marco Polo. Japan is a large island called Zipangri, a name derived from the Chinese 'Land of the Rising Sun', which Polo learned about from the Chinese. The first recorded European visit to Japan was not until the landing of the Portuguese Alvarado in Okinawa, 1542.

First issued in 1522, this second edition has the title, as above, on the reverse, with a descriptive text in Latin, woodcut columns and an astronomical diagram.

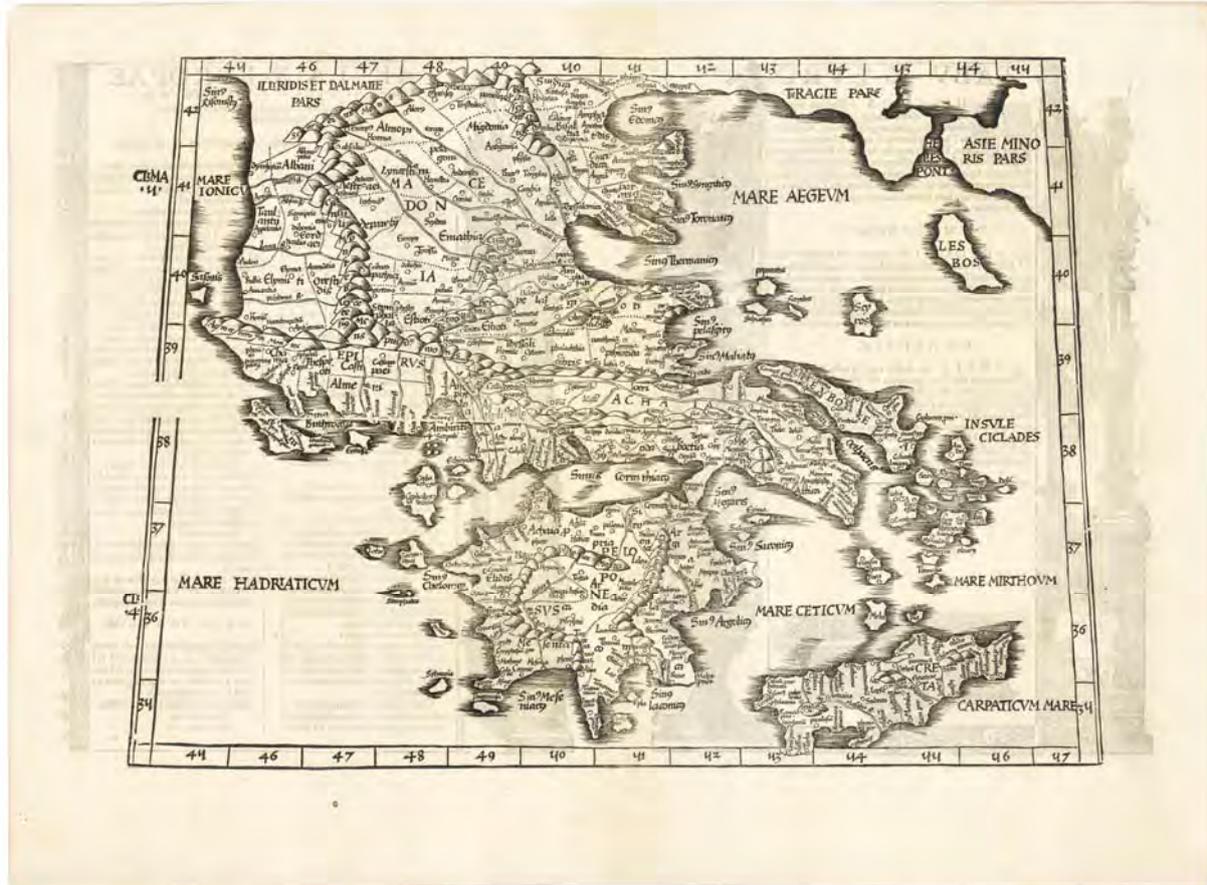
MAPFORUM.COM 8; WALTER 'Japan, A Cartographic Vision', No.3.

S/N 20051

# 1526-1550

- 1526 Foundation of the Mughal Empire in India
- 1529 Treaty of Zaragoza
- 1534 Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France
- 1541 Francisco de Orellana enters the Amazon River
- 1543 Copernicus publishes his theory of Heliocentricity
- 1543 Europeans arrive in Japan
- 1547 Edward VI becomes King of England

## The Wäldseemüller/Fries Ptolemaic map of Greece



### 15 WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

[Tabula X Europae.]

Lyons: Melchor & Gaspar Trechsel, 1535. Woodcut, printed area 330 x 450mm.

£850

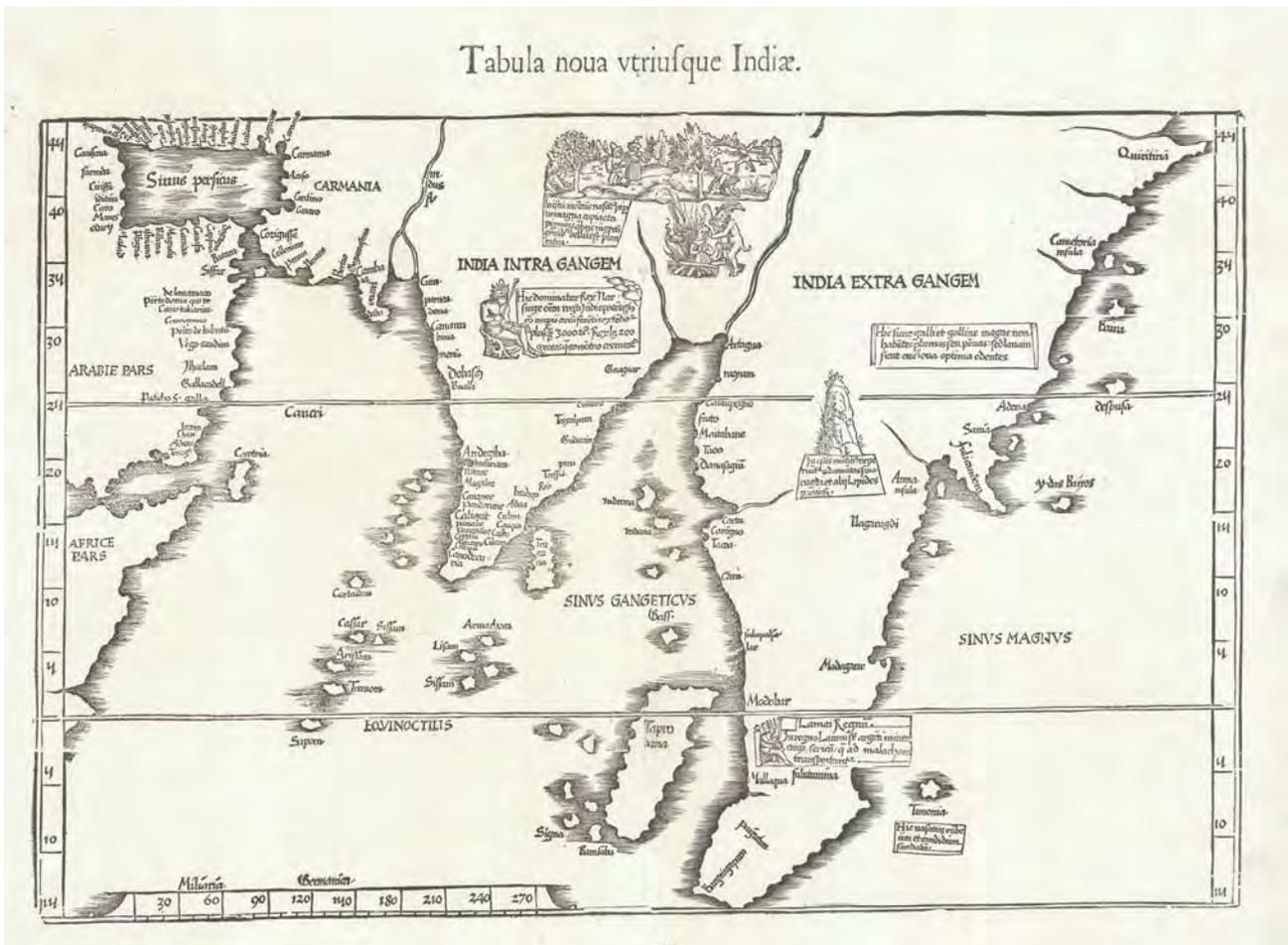
A fine example of the Fries reduction of Wäldseemüller's Ptolemaic map Greece, within a trapezoid border. The title, as above, is on the verso, with a Latin text bordered with decorative columns.

Originally intended not for a Ptolemy edition but for a new 'Chronica mundi' being written by Wäldseemüller, his death c.1520 caused the project to be shelved, so the woodcuts were used to publish a smaller sized and so cheaper edition of the 'Geography'.

ZACHARAKIS: 1829.

S/N 21935

## The Fries map of South Asia



### 16 WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

Indiae Tabula Moderna.

Vienne, Gaspar Trechsel, 1541. Woodcut, printed area 320 x 440mm.

£1,800

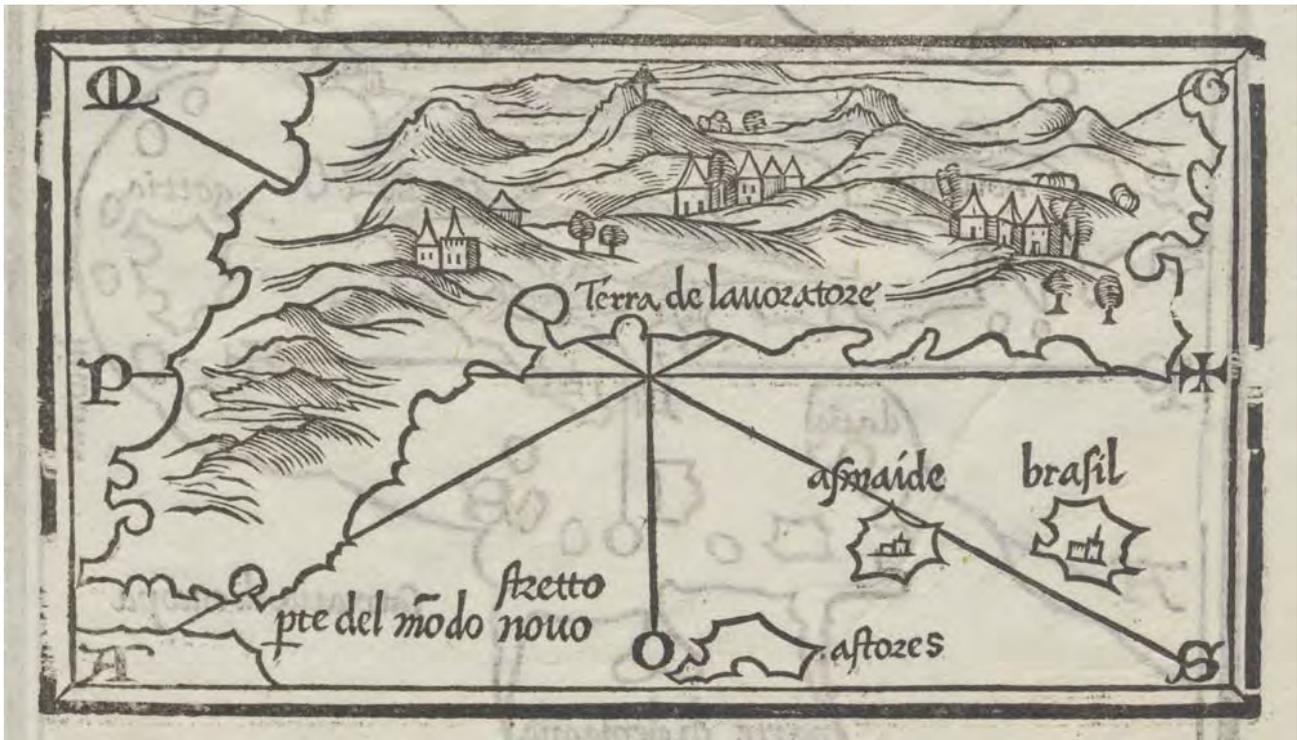
Southern Asia, with eastern Arabia and the Persian Gulf to the South China Sea. Of interest is the transferral of Taprobana to the coast of the Malay Peninsula, and the appearance of Indo-China as a tiny peninsula marked 'fulicandora'. Over India is a depiction of 'suttee', Hindu widow-burning; however Fries has added a horned devil to add to the titillation.

This is the last issue of Fries' reduction of Wäldseemüller's map of 1513, prepared not for a Ptolemy edition but for a new 'Chronica mundi' being written by Wäldseemüller. His death c.1520 caused the project to be shelved, so the woodcuts were used to publish a smaller sized and so cheaper edition of the 'Geography'.  
TIBBETTS: *Arabia in Early Maps*, 17.

S/N 17910



## One of the earliest printed maps of North America



### 17 BORDONE, Benedetto.

Terra de Lavoratore. [&] Norbegia.

Venice, c.1540. Woodcut, printed area 80 x 145mm, set in a page of Italian text. Second woodcut, 140 x 145mm, on reverse. £1,600

An early miniature map of North America, based on the discoveries of João Fernandés, published in the First Book of the 'Libro di Benedetto Bordone', better known as his 'Isolario'. The continent is given the name of 'Terra de Lavatore' after Fernandés's nickname ('farm labourer' in Portuguese), a term now limited to Labrador in Canada. A label 'Stretto' marks a strait between 'Terra de Lavatore' and 'Pte del Modo Nuovo' (at the time 'New World' only referred to South America), the hoped-for route to China. Also marked are the Azores (Fernandés's birthplace) and the mythical islands of Brazil and Asmaide.

At first glance the 'island' more resembles Greenland (also visited by Fernandés); however, on the 'Isolario's' world map, 'Terra del Laboratore' is obviously North America, being located mostly on or below the same latitude as the British Isles and above South America.

On the reverse is a map of Scandinavia and the Baltic. Despite the six editions between 1528-1562 these maps seldom appear on the market.

BURDEN 8, edition of c.1540; GINSBURG: Scandinavia 7.

S/N 20065

# Terra de lauozatoze



## A Ptolemaic map of the British Isles

### 21 MUNSTER, Sebastian.

Tabula Europae I.

Basle: Henri Petri, c.1545, Latin text edition. Coloured. Woodcut, image size 270 x 345mm. £850

Munster's map of the British Isles according to Ptolemy, with the distinctive eastern slant of Scotland, within a trapezoid border. No towns are marked, but the positions of the major tribes are marked, with two text boxes listing all the tribes of Britain and Ireland. Scotland is orientated to the east, with much of the interior filled with the Caledonian Forest. To the north are the '30 islands' of the Orkneys and the island of Thule. On verso is a small text in a decorative woodblock border.



SHIRLEY: *British Isles 1477-1650*, 37.

S/N 21878

## A very rare 16th century woodcut map of Europe

### 22 STUMPF, Johan.

Europa / die erst Tafel des Ersten Büchs.

Zürich, 1548. Woodcut, printed area 290 x 390mm, with generous margins. Small worm holes in map area, otherwise a very fine example. £2200

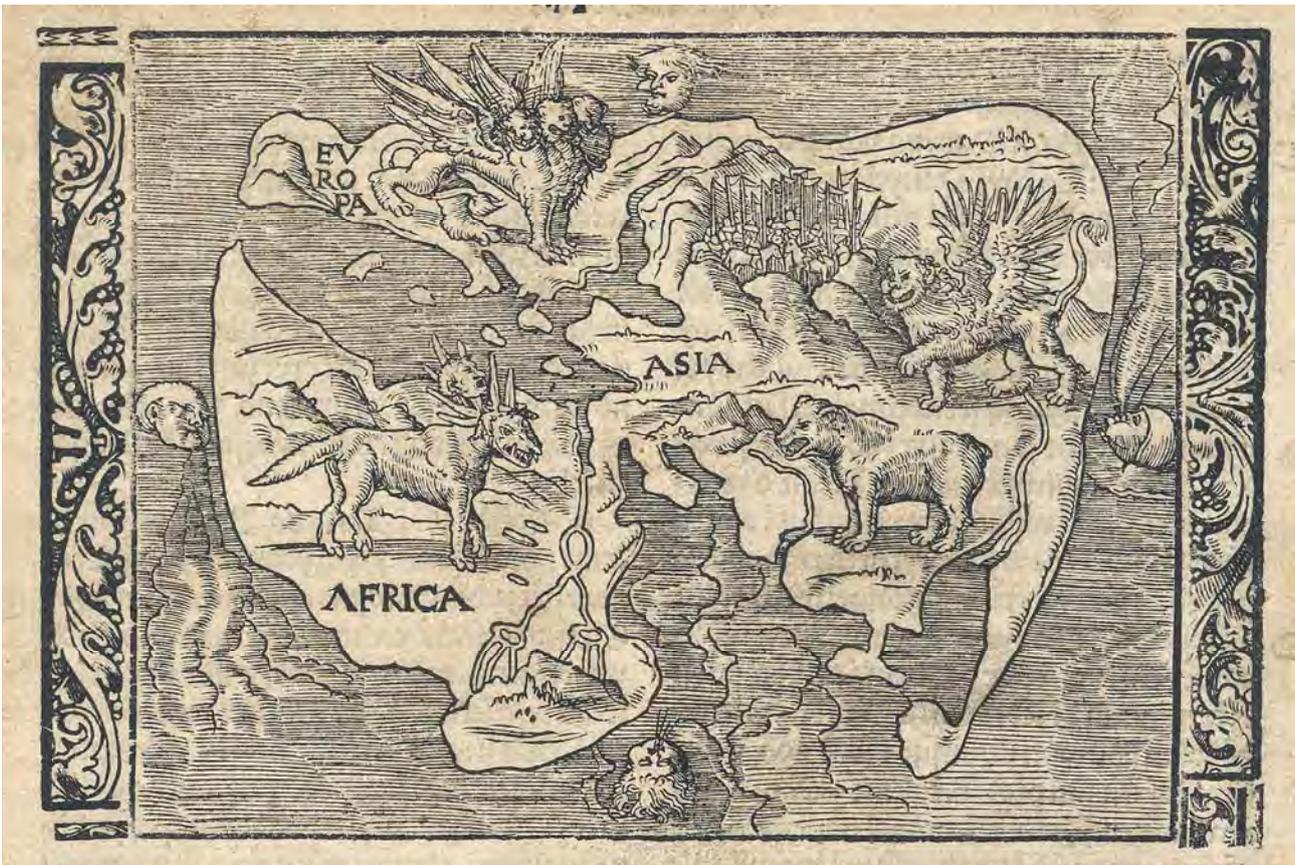
A woodcut map of Europe copied from Sebastian Munster, retaining the orientation of north to the bottom of the map, published in Stumpf's 'Schwitzer Cronik'. However, while Munster limited the decoration of his map to one galleon, Stumpf has filled the seas with ships and some of the most imaginative sea monsters ever put on a map.

BORRI: *Europe* p. 95 & 97.

S/N 19501



## Lufft's 'Daniel's Dream' world map with fantastical creatures



### 23 LUFFT, Hans.

[World map illustrating Daniel's Dream.]

Prague: Jiri Melantrich, c.1549, Czech text edition. Woodcut 115 x 160mm, with extra woodcut borders and letterpress text underneath. Slightly trimmed into letterpress top and left side. £1,250

A most unusual world map, designed to illustrate a commentary on Daniel's apocalyptic dream from the Old Testament, which the authors, Justus Jonas and Philipp Melanchthon (with help from their friend Martin Luther), saw as an allegory for the victory of the Christian world over Ottoman Empire, and were using as propaganda for a holy war.

The map depicts the three continents of the old world, their names the only writing on the map. Of more importance are the four fabulous beasts representing empires, as described in Chapter Seven of the Book of Daniel: a lion with eagle's wings (Babylon or Assyria); a bear (Persia); a leopard with four wings and four heads (the Macedon of Alexander); and a goat with iron teeth and ten horns, including one small horn on which is a human head (Western Roman Empire with the small horn representing the Ottomans). Also in Asia is an army, mounted on horses, wearing turbans and carrying lances, representing the threat of the Turkish army.

Originally published in Wittenburg by Lufft in 1530, this example comes from a second version, believed to have been cut by either Melchior Schwarzenberg or Moritz Schreiber (the monogram 'MS' is on other blocks), also in use from 1530. Ernst Gallner ([www.daniels-dream-map.com](http://www.daniels-dream-map.com)) lists four editions of a Czech bible with this state of the block by the same publisher: 1549, 1558, 1561 & 1566.

See SHIRLEY 65a, this version not illustrated; [www.daniels-dream-map.com](http://www.daniels-dream-map.com), version 2, state 1.

# 1551-1575

- 1553 Mary I becomes Queen of England
- 1557 Portuguese lease Macau
- 1557 Philip II's Spain declares bankruptcy
- 1558 Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England
- 1564 William Shakespeare born
- 1568 Eighty Years' War begins
- 1569 Gerard Mercator publishes his world map on a cylindrical projection
- 1569 The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is established
- 1570 First Edition of the 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'
- 1570 Ottoman capture of Cyprus
- 1571 Battle of Lepanto

## 16th century woodcut map of the world

### 24 MUNSTER, Sebastian.

Typus Orbis Universalis.

Basle, Henri Petri, 1552, Latin text edition. Woodcut.  
Coloured, image size 265 x 380mm. £2,600

From Munster's version of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', although it is his 'modern' map of the world. It is on an oval projection, surrounded by windheads and with sea-monsters filling the oceans.

Of particular interest is the mapping of America, only fifty years after Columbus: although the basic shape of both North and South is

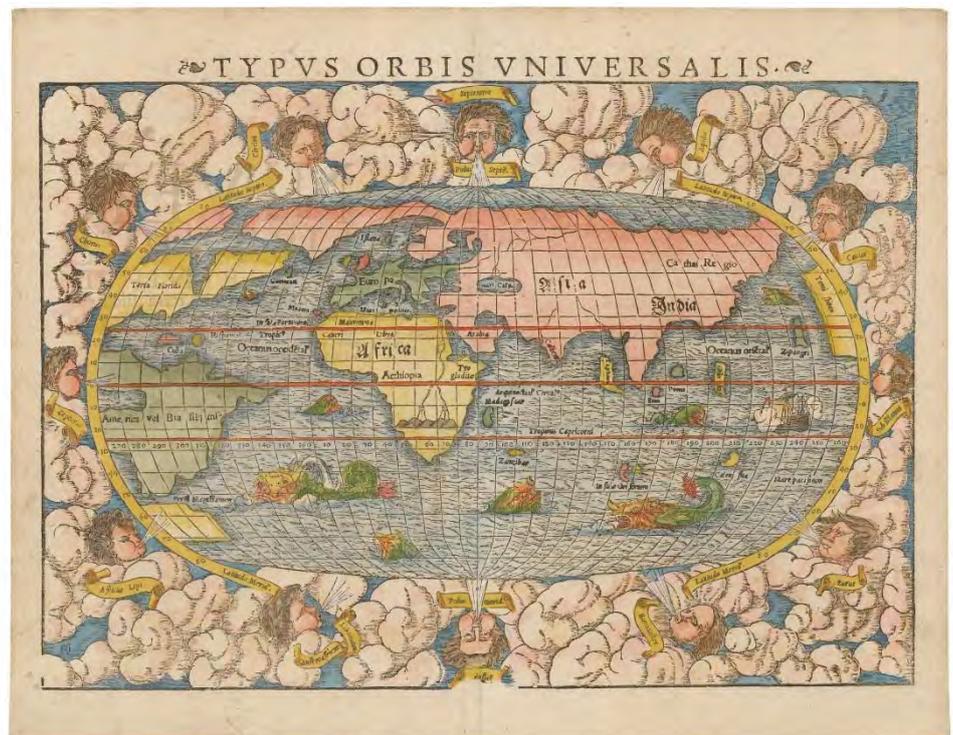
recognisable, there are several mistaken assumptions: 'Terra Florida' is connected to the north-east by only a narrow isthmus, based on Verrazzano's mistaken belief that Chesapeake Bay was the Indian Ocean.

Greenland is joined on to Scandinavia; and the west coast appears as 'Temistitian', the general name for Mexico, on the far right of the map.

In the east, 'Zanzibar', 'Taprobana' and 'Java' are all marked, and 'Zipangu' (Japan) also appears having been visited by Europeans for the first time ten years before.

This is an example of the second woodblock world that was cut for the 'Cosmographia' and 'Geographia', and the initials of the wood engraver, David Kandel, can be seen in the bottom left corner. SHIRLEY: *World* 92.

S/N 20901



The rare 1552 issue of Munster's America featuring longitude and latitude grids



25 MUNSTER, Sebastian.

Novae Insula XXVI Nova Tabula.

Basle: Henri Petri, 1552, Latin edition. Woodcut, sheet 300 x 385mm. Minor repairs at centre fold, otherwise an excellent example.

£6,000

Munster's landmark map, the first to attempt to show America as a continent, yet demonstrating how little was known. On the map a narrow isthmus divides the Atlantic and Pacific in the region of the Carolinas, based on Verrazzano, and Yucatan is an island. The large island of Zipangri off the west coast is not California but Japan, based on the narrative of Marco Polo but a few years before any recorded visit to the islands by Europeans. The Philippines appear as an 'archipelago of 7448 islands'. The large vignette ship is the 'Victoria', the only survivor of Magellan's fleet of four.

This is an example of the 6th state of 13, published in Munster's 'Geographia', the only printing with the longitude and latitude grid and the only dated edition (underneath Petri's colophon on the reverse), sixty years after Columbus's discovery of the New World.

BURDEN: 12.

S/N 18761



## An important Classical geography with an early world map



### 26 MACROBIUS.

Macrobius Ambrosii Aurelii Theodosii, Viri Consularis, et illustris, In Somnium Scipionis, Lib. II. Saturnaliorum, Lib. VII. Ex uarijs, ac uetustissimis codicibus recogniti, & aucti.

Lyons: Sebastian Gryphius, 1556. 8vo, contemporary vellum, with blind-stamped illustrated decoration; two works in one; title with printer's device, pp. 177, with woodcut map, five diagrams & two initials; & pp.178-567, five initials, + (73) (index). Ink collector's stamp and small label on title page. £1200

Two works by Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, written in the early 5th century.

'In Somnium Scipionis' is a commentary on Cicero's 'The Dream of Scipio', the final part of his 'Republic'. In a fictional dream, the Roman general Scipio Aemilianus has a cosmic vision in which the universe is made up of nine celestial rings, and he hears the 'music of the spheres'. He then sees the climate belts of Earth, with the Antipodes separated from the known world by a region of fire (Perusta). In this commentary, Macrobius interprets these visions, with diagrams to illustrate the theories. The original version of his map, first printed 1483, was important as one of the first maps to show the world as a globe, and for showing an Antipodes to counterbalance the land in the Northern Hemisphere.

When this edition was published the 'Perusta' theory was controversial: as the Bible stated that the whole world was re-populated by the sons of Noah there could be no unreachable Antipodes.

The 'Saturnalia' is an account of a banquet held during the holiday of the Saturnalia, and the discussions of the guests on various subjects, both historical and philosophical. The importance of the work is the quotations taken from earlier authors, including Seneca and Plutarch, often from texts now lost.

The collector's stamp reads 'Bibl. Bernhard Vrat' (Vratislavia - Wrocław).

See SHIRLEY: World 13.

S/N 19652

An extremely rare map of Southern Italy published by Lafreri



27 GASTALDI, Giacomo.

Geographia particolare d'una gran parte dell'Europa... opera nuova di Giacopo di Castaldi Piemontese.

Rome: Antonio Lafreri, c.1560. Engraving on two sheets conjoined, total 495 x 530mm. Narrow margins, as issued, extra margin added on right. Evidence of a crack in the printing plate lower left. £6,500

The south west section of Gastaldi's four-sheet, separate-issue map of south-east Europe, showing Italy south of Florence and part of the Dalmatian coast. Engraved by Fabio Licini (c.1521-65), the map is dedicated to Johann Jakob Fugger (1516-75), of the famous banking family, a prominent patron of the arts.

As the top two sheets were published in 1559 and the bottom two in 1560 it is usual to find the sheets separately. Bifolco lists two states, with only Lafreri's imprint changed in the top section; it is likely this occurred when the bottom section was published. The crack in the printing plate is also present in the example in the Newberry Library (second state, illustrated in Bifolco).

BIFOLCO: *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo, Tav 232.*

S/N 21837

## An extremely rare map of Greece published by Lafreri



### 28 GASTALDI, Giacomo.

[Geographia particolare d'una gran parte dell'Europa... opera nuova di Giacompo di Castaldi Piemontese.]

Rome: Antonio Lafreri, c.1560. Engraving on two sheets conjoined, Total 495 x 540mm. Trimmed within plate top and bottom, as issued. £6,000

The south-east sheet of Gastaldi's separate-issue map of south-east Europe, showing from Corfu east to Constantinople and south to the northern coasts on Crete. The four sheets were published in pairs, the top half in 1559 and the bottom 1560. The title, as above, and the dedication (to Johann Jakob Fugger (1516-75), of the famous banking family) are on the left sheet of this pair. The signature of the engraver, Fabio Licini (c.1521-65), is on the bottom right of this sheet.

Bifolco lists two states of the full map, with only Lafreri's imprint changed in the top section; it is likely this occurred when the bottom section was published.

BIFOLCO: *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo, Tav 232.*

S/N 22070

## Bertelli's version of Lily's important map of the British Isles

### 29 LILY, George.

Britannia Insula Quae Duo Regna Continent Angliam et Scotiam cum Hibernia Adiacente.

Venice: Ferrando Bertelli, 1562.  
485 x 350mm. Trimmed to  
platemark as issued. £12,500

A rare version of George Lily's landmark map of 1546. It was the first separately-issued map of the British Isles and the first to show Scotland's coastline and islands in recognisable form, possibly based on a lost map by John Eldon. Although the outline of England was copied from Munster, the use of copper engraving rather than woodcut allowed more names from other sources to be included. Ireland had yet to take shape.

Bertelli's map was engraved by Paolo Forlani after an intermediate version published in Rome in 1556 with a box lettered IHS (earning the map the nickname 'The Jesuit Map'), which was orientated with north at the top rather than to the right.

Here the left-hand text box has the publication date of 1561, the right box MDLXII (1562), with the second 'I' an addition; no example dated 1561 on the right has been located.

George Lily (c.1510-59) was a London-born catholic priest who was outlawed for treason against Henry VIII and followed his master, Cardinal Reginald Pole, into exile. Living in Italy, he contributed to Paolo Giovio's 'Descriptio Britanniae, Scotiae, Hyberniae et Orchadum' (Venice, 1548); it seems his map was prepared as a companion piece. On the accession of Mary I, Pole and Lily returned to England in 1555, with Pole becoming Archbishop of Canterbury (the last Catholic to hold the post) the following year. Lily became Pole's chaplain and the first prebend of Canterbury Cathedral in 1558. He died the following year and was buried in St Paul's churchyard.

Lily's monogram ('GLA', for Georgius Lilius Anglicanus) appears on two other maps: Pirro Ligorio's 'Vrbis Romae Sitvs', published by Tramezini in 1552; and his own 'Nova Germaniae Descriptio', published by Tramezini in 1553.

SHIRLEY: 70.

S/N 19123

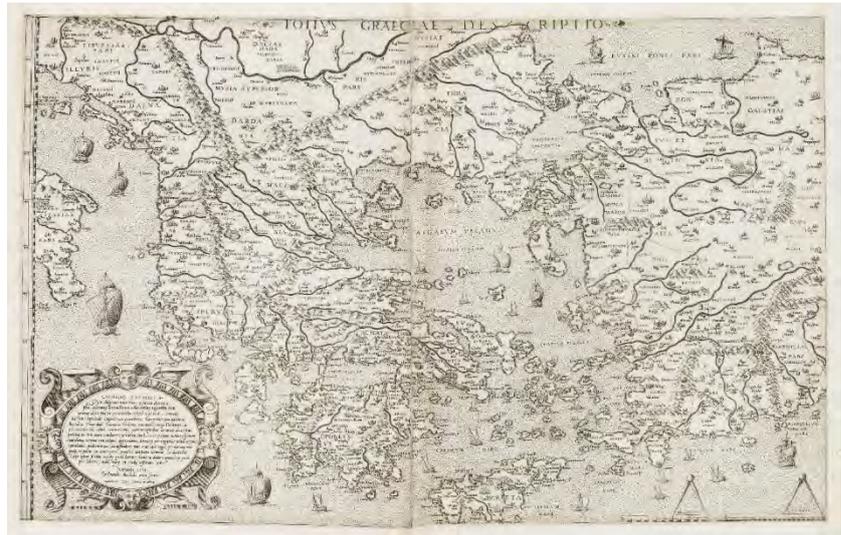


## One of the earliest versions of Sophianos's map of Greece

### 30 BERTELLI, Ferrando

Totius Graeciae Descriptio.

Venice: Dominico Zenoi, 1564. Etching, two sheets conjoined, total 395 x 620mm. Trimmed to neatline, contemporarily remargined, glue stains at join and guard on both map and margins; although the title appears trimmed Yale's full-margined example shows this loss was on the printing plate. £17,000



A very rare 'Lafreiri-type' map, reduced version of the eight-sheet map of classical Greece and western Turkey by Nikolaos Sophianos, first published in 1540 and now lost. Using the Ptolemaic outline, it illustrates the history of the country from mythical time to the founding of the Eastern Roman Empire and the introduction of Christianity, with Athens and Constantinople depicted as the largest cities and Troy shown as ruins. The names used derive from Greek and Roman writers such as Herodotus, Thucydides, Strabo and Pliny.

The map was reissued by Donato Bertelli in 1569.

ZACHARAKIS: 359.

S/N 17908

## A 'Lafreiri-School' map of Iberia

### 31 FORLANI, Paolo.

[Untitled map of Iberia.]

Venice: Ferrando di Bertelli, c.1567. Two sheets joined, total 435 x 545mm, on paper with an anchor watermark, with exceptional margins. Evidence of a crack in the printing plate on the lower left edge. £9,800



An exceptional example of this rare separate-issue map of Iberia. Forlani was one of the most prominent members of the 'Lafreiri-school' group of mapmakers in Italy. Not only did he publish his own maps, his skills as engraver, particularly for lettering, made other publishers commission him to make maps for them: maps attributed to him were published by, among others, Camocio, Bertelli and Zaltieri in Venice, and Duchetti in Rome. This is one of the few to bear his name: of the 97 maps attributed to him by David Woodward, eighty are unsigned. WOODWARD: *The Maps and Prints of Paulo Forlani*; MAPFORUM.COM: *Issue 11, biography, & Forlani's Works*, 68.

S/N 7437

## A very rare map of the Holy Land



### 32 JENICHEN, Balthasar.

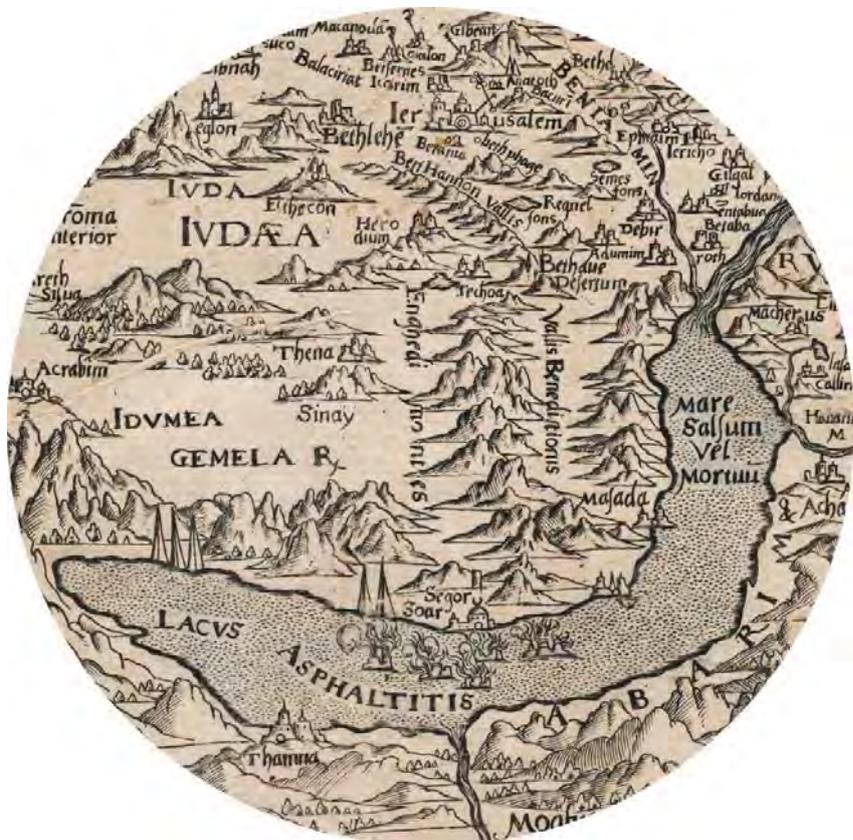
Nova Totius Palestinae seu Terrae Sanctae Descriptio Pagella una. ita ut Bibliorum Voluminibus Congrat. Neue unnd deutliche Beschreibung Des gelobten Heyligen Lanndts Palestinae... inn diese Kleinne Taffel bracht Durch Balthasar Jenichen.

Nuremberg, 1570. Image 95 x 390mm. Trimmed just within neatline, remargined, some minor loss skilfully repaired in facsimile. £12,000

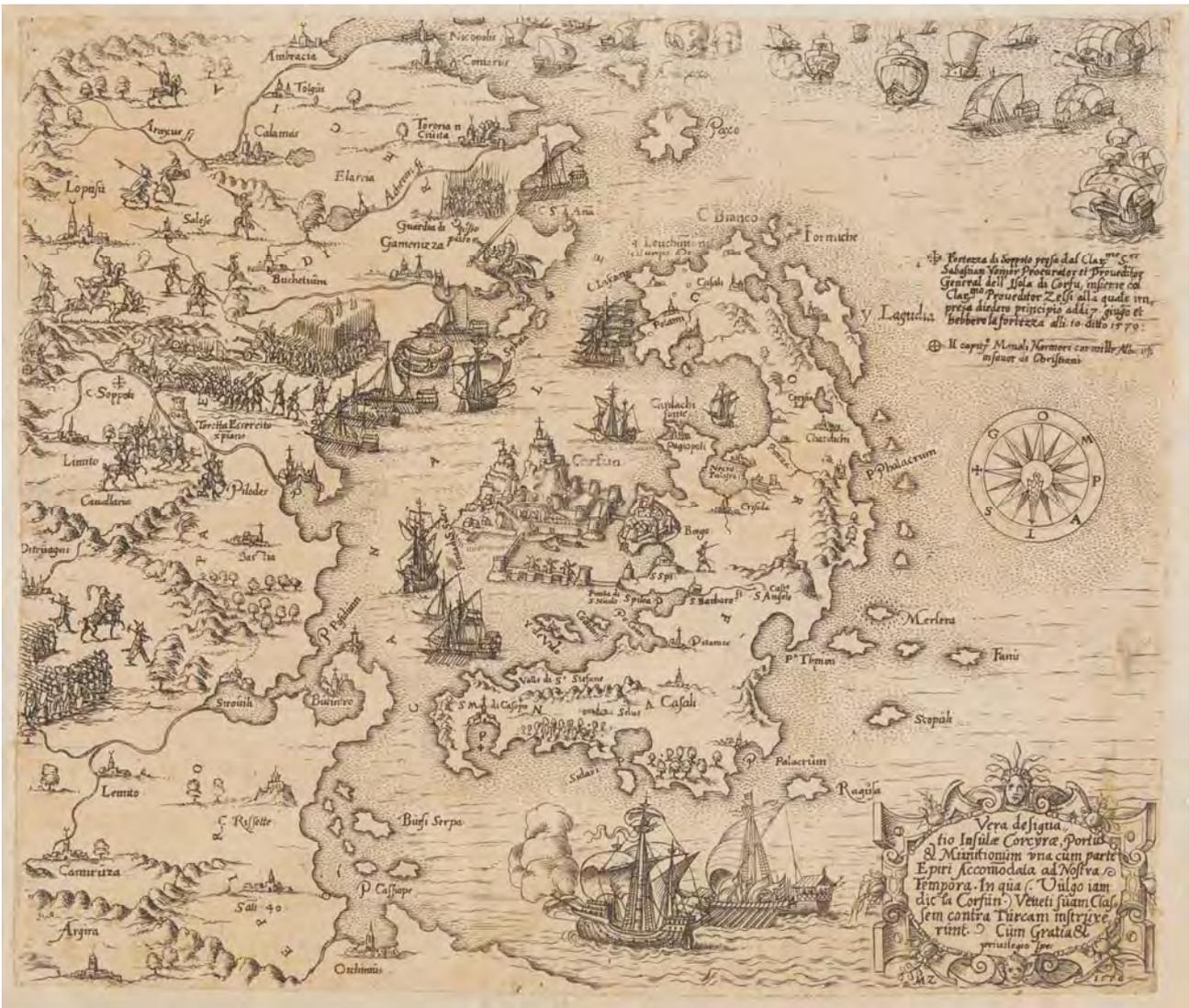
An extremely rare map of Palestine, with the Mediterranean at the top of the map, marking Sidon at the furthest right and Azza on the left. It is full of oddities, including invented bays on the coast, an over-sized Haifa Bay and a crescent-shaped Dead Sea. The compass is also incorrectly engraved, with North 45°W off true.

Very little is known about Jenichen, an engraver and publisher in Nuremberg, whose output seems to be between 1560-77, including a map of Cyprus during the siege of 1571. He usually signed his plates with his initials only.

S/N 11715



## An extremely rare map of Corfu during the Ottoman-Venetian War of 1570



### 33 ZÜNDT, Matthias.

Vera designatio Insulae Corcyrae, Portus & Munitioinum una cum parte Epiri Accomodata ad Nostra Tempora. In Qua (.Vulgo iam dicta Corfun.) Veneti suam Classem contra Turcam instruxerunt.

Nürnberg, 1570. Sheet 170 x 195mm. Trimmed into image, laid on old paper.

£12,500

An extremely rare separate-issue map of Corfu, published as the struggle between the Ottomans and Venice for the control of Greece rekindled. It shows the Venetians using the island as a base to attack the mainland, with little vignettes of battles overseen by a Venetian Lion. The following year an Ottoman invasion force arrived. It pillaged the island for fifteen days but made no attempt to attack the fortress of Corfu.

According to Karrow, Zündt was a goldsmith and engraver who produced 13 known maps. One, a six-sheet map of Hungary, was copied by Gerard de Jode for his atlas, 'Speculum Orbis Terrarum'. Zündt's last three recorded maps are broadsheets relating to this Ottoman-Venetian War: a map of Cyprus under attack; this map of Corfu; and a plan of the Battle of Lepanto, 1571. All are extremely rare: an example of the Cyprus map sold at Sotheby's in 2006 for £142,400; we have been unable to trace another example of this Corfu map for sale.

KARROW: 88/12.

S/N 20425

## 1576-1600

1580 Francis Drake completes his circumnavigation  
1582 Gregorian Calendar introduced  
1585 Roanoke founded  
1588 Spanish Armada  
1595 First Dutch expedition to Indonesia  
1596 William Barents discovers Spitsbergen

### Ortelius's atlas in fine original colour



#### 34 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

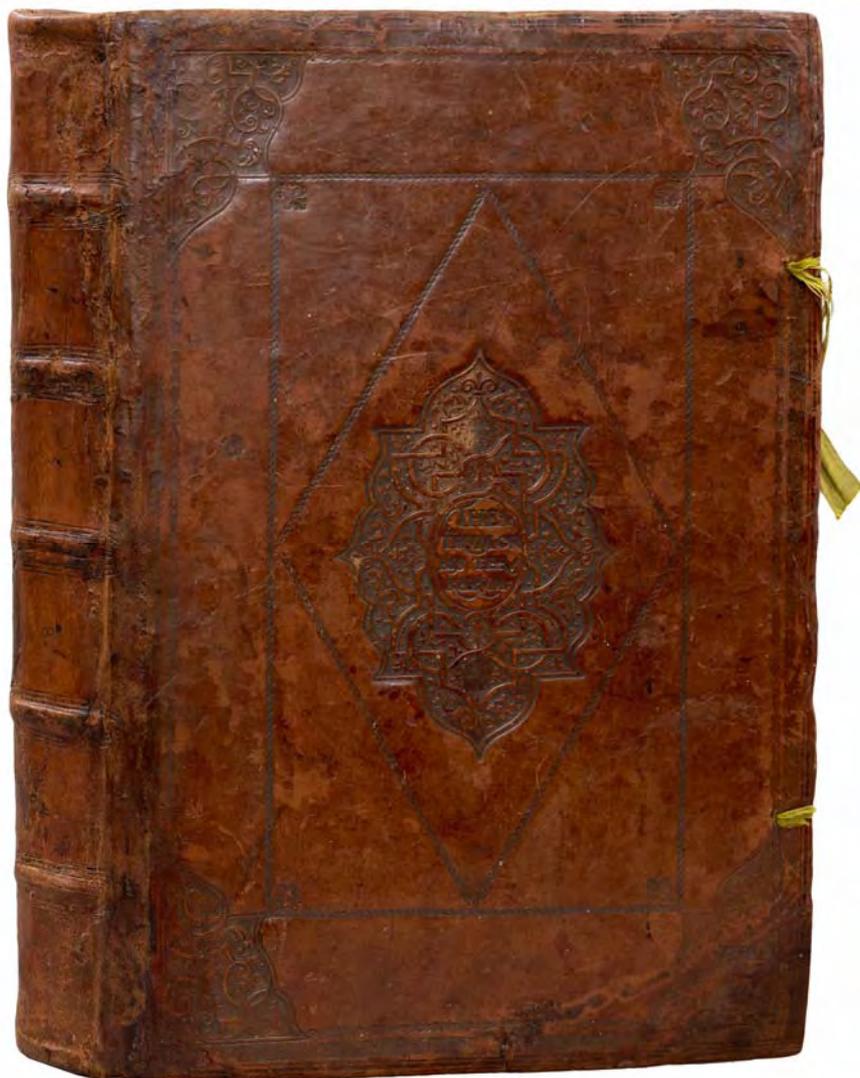
Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.

*Antwerp: Christopher Plantin, 1579, Latin text edition. Folio, original calf, blind-stamped with title; pp. (xviii)+(86) ('Nomenclator Ptolemaicus' & 'De Mona Druidum'), engraved title, portrait and 93 maps, all in original hand colour. Rebacked, ties snapped, inner hinges strained, some toning and spotting. £79,500*

A fine example of the world's first regularly-produced atlas, published nine years after the first edition. It is a variant of the 1579 Latin edition, which saw the number of maps increased from 70 to 93. The new maps include the first regional maps of the Americas ('Hispaniae Nova' and 'Culiacanae', the West Indies) and three maps of the fledgling 'Parergon' atlas of the ancient world.

*VAN DEN BROECKE: 1579B, estimated 250 examples printed.*

S/N 20146



## The first issue of the Ortelius/Lhuyd map of England

### 35 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Angliae Regni Florentissimi Nova Descriptio, Auctore Humfredo Lhuyd Denbygiense.

Antwerp, 1573, Latin text edition. Old colour. 380 x 470mm. Small repair at the lower centrefold. £1,200

An important map of England and Wales, based on the mss. map by the Welshman Humphrey Lhuyd, 1568. It is distinctive for the lifted sweep of southwest England.

Engraved in 1573, three years after the first edition of Ortelius's 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', this map was issued in the 'Additamentum', a collection of 18 new maps engraved since 1570, for existing owners of the atlas. Later in the year a new edition of the 'Theatrum' was issued, incorporating the new maps.

VAN DEN BROECKE: 19, state 1 of 3.

S/N 19446



## Ortelius's landmark map of China

### 36 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Chinae, olim Sinarum regionis, nova descriptio. auctore Ludovico Georgio.

Antwerp, 1609-12, Latin text edition. 370 x 470mm. Slight paper toning otherwise a very fine example. £3,000

A fine example of the most decorative map of China. Oriented with north to the right, there are cartouches for the title, scale and privilege; on the map are elephants, Tartar tents and land-yachts. Japan has an extra landmass to the east, with its further reaches hidden by the scale cartouche. The Philippines appear, but with little accuracy or detail; they were not even named until the second state (c.1588).



WALTER: 11f, illus; VAN DEN BROECKE: 164, described as "the most accurate one of China" to be published.

S/N 21064

## The earliest available printed map of London



### 37 BRAUN, Georg & HOGENBERG, Frans.

Londinum Feracissimi Angliae Regni Metropolis.

Cologne: c.1574, German text edition. Original colour. 330 x 490mm.

£7,500

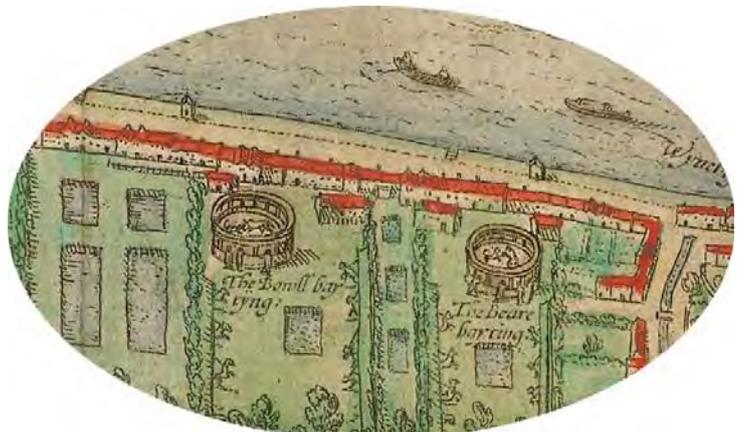
The earliest town plan of London to survive, a 'map-view' with the major buildings shown in profile, and no consideration for perspective. It was published in the 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum', the first series of printed town plans, inspired by the success of the 'Theatrum', the atlas compiled by Abraham Ortelius. This example is from the fourth state of the plate, with the spelling 'West Muster' and the addition of the Royal Exchange.

The plan was engraved by Frans Hogenberg, copied from a 15-or-20-sheet printed map, probably commissioned by the merchants of the Hanseatic League, who had significant commercial interests in England. For over two centuries they had enjoyed tax and customs concessions in the trade of wool and finished cloth, allowing them to control that trade in Colchester and other cloth-making centres. Their base in the City was the Steelyard (derived from 'Stalhof'), named 'Stiliyards' by the side of the Thames on this map and described in the text panel lower right. 1475. Part of the trade deal was their obligation to maintain Bishopsgate, the gate through the city walls that led to their interests in East Anglia. The rump cities of the Hanseatic League sold the building in 1853 and it is now the site of Cannon Street Station.

The map must have been drawn fifteen years or so before publication: in the centre is the Norman St. Paul's Cathedral, with the spire that was hit by lightning and destroyed in 1561 and not replaced before the Great Fire of London destroyed the building in 1666.

HOWGEGO: 2 (2).

S/N 21951



## An important 16th century plan of Moscow

### 38 BRAUN, Georg & HOGENBERG, Frans.

Moscauw.

Cologne, c.1575, Latin text edition. Coloured. 355 x 490mm. £2,000

A fine example of this 'map-view' of Moscow, published in the second volume of the 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum', the first systematic atlas of town plans. The major buildings are shown in profile, with no consideration for perspective. On the frozen river Mosca are skaters and horse-drawn sledges and in the foreground are soldiers on horseback.



This is the first of the two plans of Moscow issued by Braun and Hogenberg. A second appeared in the last volume, published in 1618, necessitated by Ladislas of Poland, who rampaged through the city in 1611.

KOEMAN: B&H 2.

S/N 19692

## A 16th century plan of Norwich

### 39 BRAUN, Georg & HOGENBERG, Frans.

Nordovicum, Angliae Civitas.

Cologne, 1581-. Coloured. 325 x 440mm. £650

The earliest printed map of Norwich, a 'map-view' with the major buildings, in this case the colleges, shown in profile, with no consideration for perspective. Published in the 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum', the first series of printed town plans.



KOEMAN: B&H 2.

S/N 16863

Scarce 16th century Venetian map of Rhodes



40 CAMOCIO, Giovanni Francesco.

Rhodi insula et città memorabile...

Venice: Ferrando and/or Donato Bertelli, c.1575. 200 x 155mm.

£500

Map of Rhodes, which had fallen to Suleiman the Magnificent in December 1522. It was published in Camocio's 'Isole famose, porti forttezze e terre marittime sottoposte alla Ser.ma Sig.ria di Venezia', a description of the places claimed as subject to the Republic of Venice. A later state, with plate number. ZACHARAKIS: 795.

S/N 13490

## A scarce woodcut map of Jerusalem

### 41 BELLEFOREST, François de.

Jerusalem.

Paris: Michel Sonnius &  
Nicolas Chesneau, 1575.  
Woodcut, image size 310 x 460,  
set in letterpress. £700

A woodcut map after Georg Braun's map of Jerusalem at the time of Christ and in the present day. It was published in the 'Cosmographie Universelle', which contained the text of Munster's 'Cosmography' translated into French by Belleforest and maps copied from various sources including Ortelius and Braun & Hogenberg.

LAOR: 955, described as a copperplate.

S/N 14281



## A scarce woodcut map of Europe

### 42 BELLEFOREST, François de.

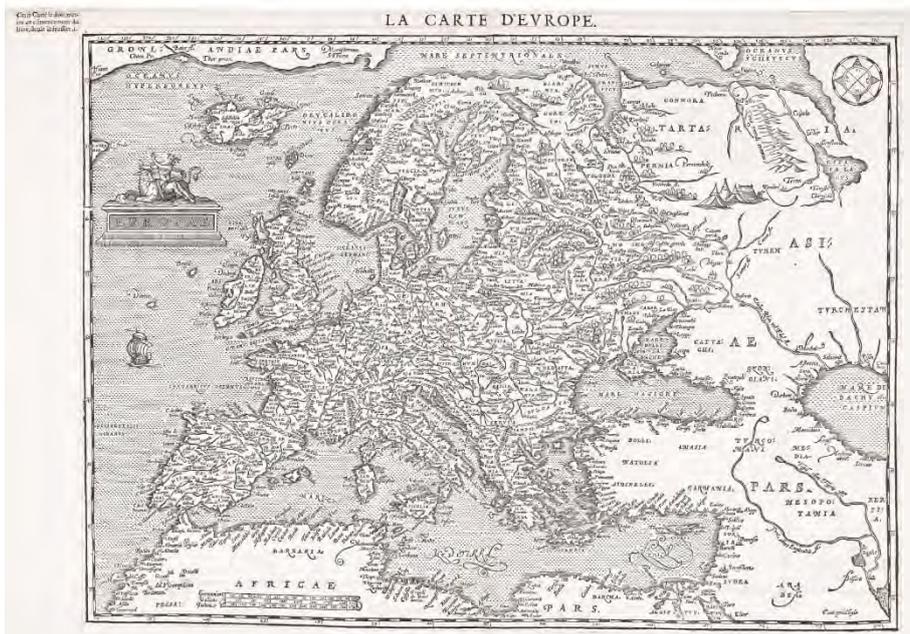
La Carte d'Europe.

Paris: Michel Sonnius &  
Nicolas Chesneau, 1575.  
Woodcut, printed area 355 x  
465mm, wide margins with old  
red ruling. £1.200

A woodcut copy of the Ortelius map of Europe, published in the 'Cosmographie Universelle', which contained the text of Munster's 'Cosmography' translated into French by Belleforest and maps copied from various sources including Ortelius and Braun & Hogenberg.

A rare map, much more so than the original copper engraving by Ortelius.

S/N 20432



## Maps from Gerard de Jode's rare atlas

Gerard de Jode raced with Ortelius to produce an atlas first, but Ortelius received a patent that prevented de Jode from publishing his atlas, the 'the *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*', was held back until 1578, by which time Ortelius had an unassailable lead. His heirs tried a second, expanded edition in 1593 but this also sold badly. After 1600 the plates were bought by Jan Baptiste Vrients, who had also acquired the Ortelius rights, ensuring De Jode's maps were never printed again.

### 43 DE JODE, Gerard.

Secundae Partis Asiae typus...

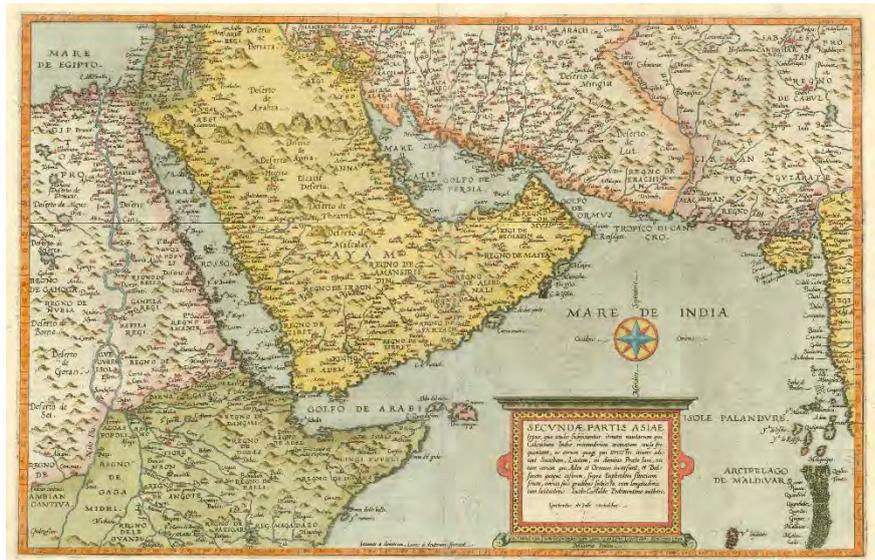
Antwerp, 1578, Latin text edition.  
Coloured. 325 x 500mm. £7,000

A very fine example of this rare 16th century map of south west Asia, covering mainly Arabia, southern Persia, and the west coast of India & Maldives, and including with Egypt & the Nile.

Some of the most famous names in cartography of this period appear on this map: De Jode was the great rival of Ortelius, with whom he had a long-running feud; Gastaldi, De Jode's source, is best known for his maps in 'Lafreri-type' atlases; and Lucas & Jan van Doeticum, the engravers, are renowned for the flair of their work for Waghenauer, Linschoten and Ortelius.

KOEMAN: *Jod 1*; TIBBETTS: 38.

S/N 19176



## A scarce 16th century map of France

### 44 DE JODE, Gerard.

Nova Totius Galliae Descriptio.  
Carta Galicana.

Antwerp, 1578, First Edition. 350 x 505mm. Lower centre fold reinforced, otherwise a very fine example.  
£1,000

An uncommon map of France, engraved by brothers Lucas and Jan van Doeticum. Despite being a map of France it shows the Low Countries, Switzerland and Germany east to the Rhine, Savoy and northern Italy with the course of the Po river.

KOEMAN *Jod 1*.

S/N 15515



## The scarce De Jode map of the Danube

### 45 DE JODE, Gerard.

Nova Exactissimaque  
Descriptio Danubii, (qui alias  
Ister cognominatur) fluminis  
permagni...

*Antwerp, Arnold Coninx for the  
widow and heirs of Gerard de Jode,  
1593. Coloured. 335 x 495mm.  
£1,500*

Christian s'Grooten's map of  
the course of the Danube  
through Switzerland, Austria  
and Hungary, but also showing  
Strassbourg, Venice and  
Ravenna. Bottom left is a large  
cartouche containing eleven  
armorials.



Engraved c.1566-1570, this example comes from the 1593 edition of Gerard De Jode's, now called 'Speculum Orbis Terrae', published two years after his death by his widow and son.

Some of the most famous names in cartography of this period appear on this map: Lucas & Jan van Doeticum, the engravers, are renowned for the flair of their engraving for Waghenauer, Linschoten and Ortelius.

KOEMAN: Jod 2.

S/N 17806

## Rare 16th century map of the near East & Persia

### 46 DE JODE, Gerard.

Primae Partis Asiae acurata  
delineatio...

*Antwerp, 1593, Latin text  
edition. Original colour. 300 x  
505mm. A very fine example  
£3,500*

The Ukraine, Turkey and  
Armenia, Cyprus, Palestine &  
upper Egypt, northern Arabia,  
Persia, the Caspian Sea with  
Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan,  
Turkmenistan & Afghanistan.



Engraved c.1566-1570 by Lucas & Jan van Doeticum, this example comes from the 1593 edition of de Jode's atlas, now called the 'Speculum Orbis Terrae', published two years after his death by his widow and son.

KOEMAN: Jod 2.

S/N 15731

## Rare miniature maps of Mediterranean islands

*A collection of miniature maps engraved by Michel' Angelo Marrelli for 'Diporti Notterni Dialloghi...', a small military manual that contained 28 maps of islands. The author, Francesco Ferreti (1523-93), was a Knight of the Order of St Stephen, and had participated at the great Battle of Lepanto less than a decade earlier. Dedicated to Francesco de' Medici, Cosimo's son and successor as Grand Duke of Tuscany, the manual's maps are of the Mediterranean islands most at risk, with a map of Britain being the only exception.*

### 47 FERRETTI, Francesco.

Ragionevol' Forma et Vera Postura del Isola di Malta..

Ancona: F. Salvioni, 1579-80. 135 x 90mm.

£550

A map of Malta within a circle with only a few place names, surrounded by sea monsters and a galley.

GANADO: 23.

S/N 15502



### 48 FERRETTI, Francesco.

Ragionevol' Forma et Vera Postura del' Isola di Cipro.

Ancona: F. Salvioni, 1579-80. 135 x 90mm. Narrow margins, as issued.

£1,400

A scarce map of Cyprus within a circle with only a few place names and two sea monsters.

ZACHARAKIS: 1518.

S/N 21835



### 49 FERRETTI, Francesco.

Ragionevol' Forma et Vera Postura del' Isola di Minorica.

Ancona: F. Salvioni, 1579-80. 130 x 85mm. Narrow margins, as issued.

£850

A scarce map of Minorca within a circle with only a few place names and three sea monsters.

S/N 21834



### 50 FERRETTI, Francesco.

Ragionevol' Forma et Vera Postura del' Isola di Sicilia.

Ancona: F. Salvioni, 1579-80. 135 x 85mm. Narrow margins, as issued.

£700

A scarce map of Sicily within a circle with only a few place names and two sea monsters.

S/N 21836





## Dorset



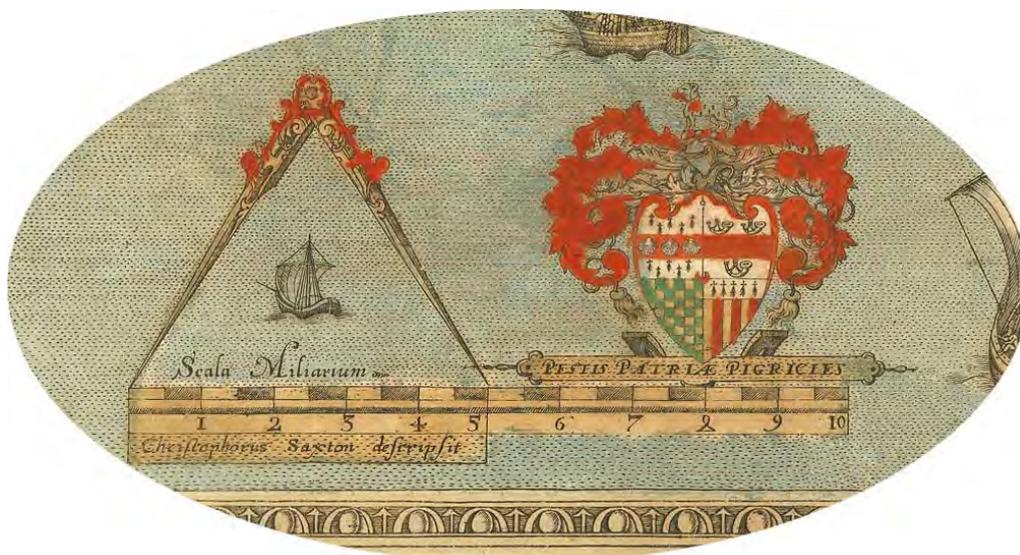
### 52 SAXTON, Christopher.

Dorcestriae Comitatus Vicinarumque Regionum nova veraq. Descriptio Anno Dni 1575.

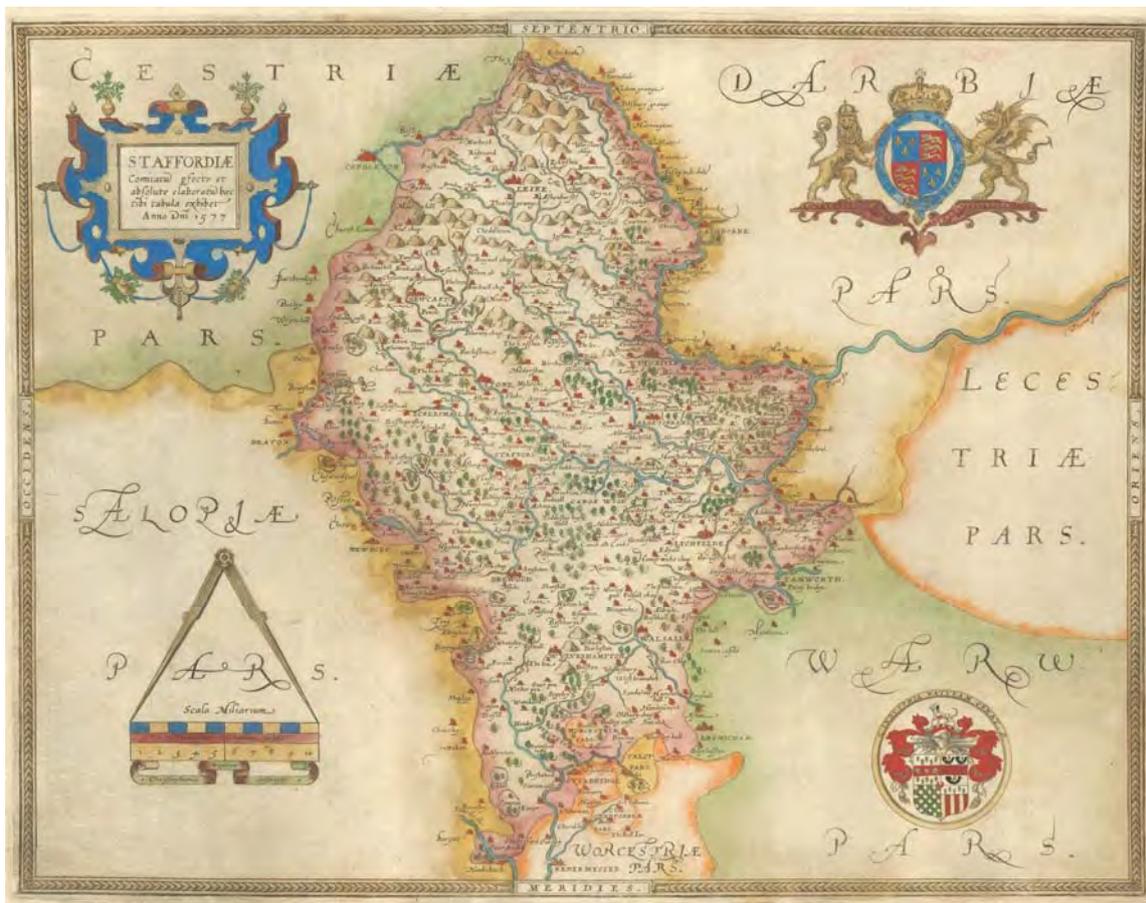
London, 1579. Original colour. 380 x 550mm, sheet with grapes watermark. Narrow lateral margins due to the width of the map. £5,500

The first published state of Saxton's map of Dorset, one of the first maps engraved for Christopher Saxton's county atlas of 1579, with a large strapwork title cartouche featuring Elizabeth I's royal arms. Bottom left is a scale cartouche with Saxton's name and the arms of Thomas Seckford. Burghley's interest in defence can be seen in the number of coastal castles marked, including Portland and Sandsfoot.

S/N 21863



## Staffordshire



### 53 SAXTON, Christopher.

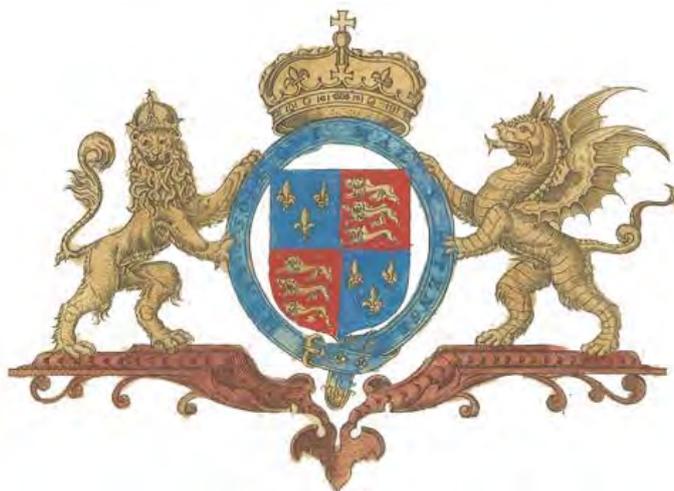
Staffordiae Comitatu pfecte et absolute elaboratu haec tibi tabula exhibet Anno Dni 1577.

London, 1579. Original colour. 395 x 500mm, sheet with grapes watermark. A few nicks in the margins. £3,500

The first published state of Saxton's map of Staffordshire, one of three maps engraved by Francis Scatter for Saxton's county atlas of 1579. Top right are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, with the arms of Thomas Seckford underneath, balanced with the strapwork title cartouche and a pair of compasses on the scale on the left. On the map towns, rivers and hills are marked, the names spelt phonetically (for example 'Lychfelde', 'Wulverhampton' & 'Leike'), but it was not until nearly a century later that roads were routinely shown on county maps. The larger towns are marked with multiple buildings, demonstrating the varied fortunes of different regions: Leek and Brewood are shown on a par with Stafford and Lichfield, but Stoke-on-Trent has only a single building, dwarfed by nearby Newcastle.

The engraver, Francis Scatter, is only known by the three maps he engraved for this atlas, two signed 'Franciscus Scatterus' (this map and Cheshire) and one identified from the Burghley proof of the atlas (Radnor, Brecknock, Cardigan & Carmarthen). It has been suggested that he was the Flemish émigré Franchoijs Schatter.

S/N 21862



## Monmouthshire

### 54 SAXTON, Christopher.

Monumethensis Comitatus Regis  
Henrici quinti natalitiis  
celeberrimus Ano Dm 1577.

London, 1579. Original colour. 395 x  
485mm, sheet with grapes watermark.  
£2,500

The first published state of Saxton's map of Monmouthshire, engraved in 1577 and issued in Christopher Saxton's county atlas in 1579. The map has a large title cartouche top right featuring Elizabeth I's royal arms, a scale cartouche with Saxton's name bottom left, with the arms of Thomas Seckfor.



Abergavenny, Uske, Monmouth and Chepstow are the most prominent towns, with both Cardiff and Bristol marked outside the county borders. Small enclosures depict the estates of the local gentry, which includes the small enclaves of 'Welshe Bycknor' and 'The Fothol' separated from the main region to the North.

S/N 21865

## Radnor, Breconshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire

### 55 SAXTON, Christopher.

Radnor Breknok Cardigan et  
Caermarden quatuor australis  
Cambriae comitatuum (B.  
Dehenbart. A. Southwales)  
descriptio. An.o D.ni 1578.

London, 1579. Original colour. 370 x  
480mm, sheet with grapes watermark.  
£3,500

The first published state of Saxton's map of Radnor, Breconshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, the first time these four counties of South Wales had been represented on a printed map. It was engraved by Francis Scatter in 1578 and issued in Christopher Saxton's county atlas the following year, less than 50 years after Wales was officially incorporated into the Kingdom of Henry III by the 1536 Act of Union. The map has a large title cartouche top right featuring Elizabeth I's royal arms, a scale cartouche with Saxton's name bottom right, with the arms of Thomas Seckford bottom left.



S/N 21866

## Glamorgan

### 56 SAXTON, Christopher.

Glamorga Comitatus, australis Cambriae pars description An<sup>o</sup> D.ni 1578.

London, 1579. Original colour. 370 x 480mm, good margins, sheet with grapes watermark. Small hole in sea area. £2,500

The first published state of Saxton's map of Glamorgan, the first time the county had been represented on a printed map. It was engraved in 1578 and issued in Christopher Saxton's county atlas the following year, less than 50 years after Wales was officially incorporated into the Kingdom of Henry III by the 1536 Act of Union. The map has a large title cartouche top right featuring Elizabeth I's royal arms, a scale cartouche with Saxton's name and the arms of Thomas Seckford bottom left. The major towns marked with multiple buildings are 'Cardif', 'Llandaf' (now part of Cardiff), Bridgend, Abervon, Neath, Swansea and 'Lloghor'. Lesser communities include 'Marter tiduil' (Merthyr Tydfil) and 'Caerfily' (Caerphilly).



S/N 21867

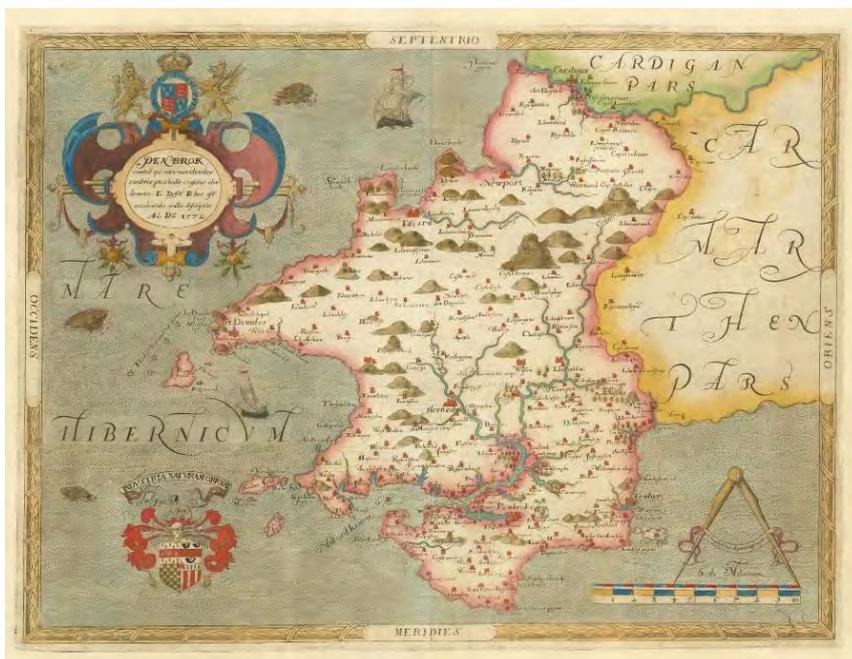
## Pembrokeshire

### 57 SAXTON, Christopher.

Penbrok comitat qui inter meridionales cambriae ptes hodie censetur olim demetia. L Dyfet B hoc est occidentalis wallia descriptio An.o D.ni 1578.

London, 1579. Original colour. 360 x 470mm, sheet with grapes watermark. Small hole in sea area. £3,500

The first published state of Saxton's map of Pembrokeshire, the first time the county had been represented on a printed map. It was engraved in 1578 and issued in Christopher Saxton's county atlas the following year, less than 50 years after Wales was officially incorporated into the Kingdom of Henry III by the 1536 Act of Union. The map has a large title cartouche top right featuring Elizabeth I's royal arms, a scale cartouche with Saxton's name and the arms of Thomas Seckford, bottom left. The towns represented by multiple buildings are 'Tenbye', 'Herford' (Haverfordwest), 'Penbroke', St Davids, 'Fishcard', Newport and St Davids. Despite being recognised as an important harbour in Tudor times, Milford Haven is not named, although Pill Priory is marked, although it has been suppressed in 1536.



S/N 21868

## Fantasy map of Europe as a Queen from Bunting's Itinerarium

### 58 BÜNTING, Heinrich.

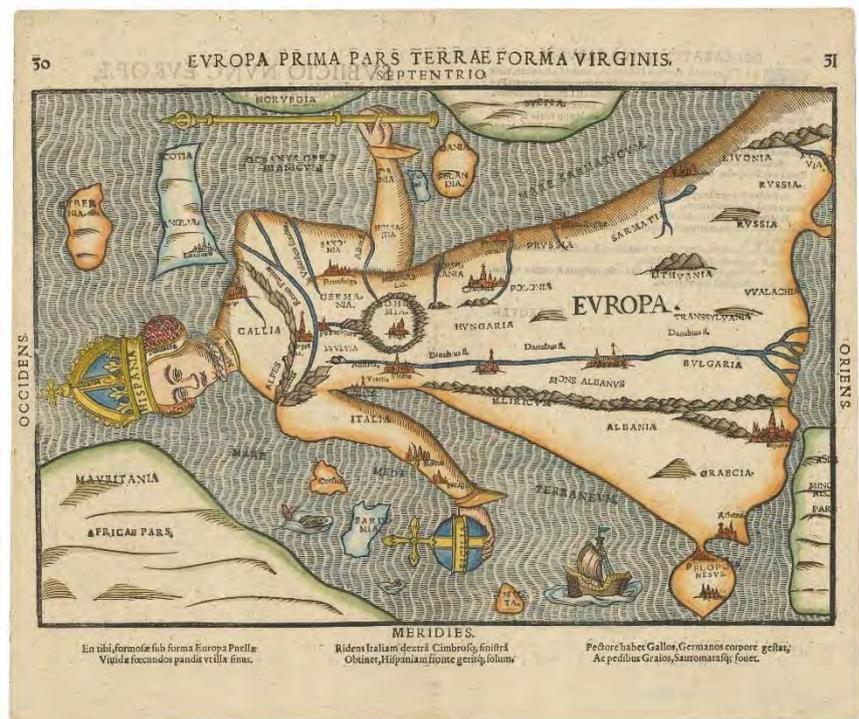
Europa Prima Pars Terrae in Forma Virginis.

Magdeburg, c.1581-, Latin edition.  
Coloured woodcut, printed area 300 x 370mm. £3,250

A fine example of the famous fantasy map depicting Europe as a queen, with Iberia her head and crown; Denmark her right arm; Italy her left arm with Sicily an orb in her hand; Greece, the Balkans and Russia her skirts; and Bohemia a medallion on a chain around her neck.

The map appears in Bunting's Itinerarium, in which the author, a theologian, rewrote the Bible as a travel book. With other fantasy maps including the World as a cloverleaf and Asia as Pegasus, the winged horse of Perseus.

S/N 21923



## The famous fantasy map of Asia as Pegasus

### 59 BÜNTING, Heinrich.

Asia Secunda pars Terrae in Forma Pegasir.

Hanover, 1581-. Woodcut. Printed area 300 x 370mm. £2,750

A fantasy map depicting Asia as Pegasus, the winged horse of Perseus. The head is Turkey and Armenia, the wings Scythia and Tartary, forelegs Arabia, hind legs India and the Malay Peninsula.

This strange map appears in Bunting's Itinerarium, in which the author, a theologian, rewrote the Bible as a travel book, with other fantasy maps including the World as a cloverleaf and Europe as the Virgin Mary. Although the title and text under the map are in Latin, the text on verso is German.

S/N 19273



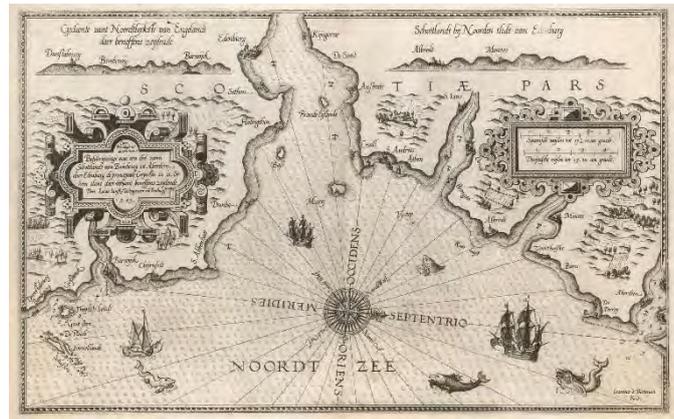
## The First State of Waghenauer's sea chart of south east Scotland

### 60 WAGHENAER, Lucas Janzoon.

Beschrijvinge van een deel vann Schottlandt van Bambourg tot Aberdeen daer Edenburg de Princepaele Copestat in es...

*Leiden, 1585. 330 x 530mm. A tiny pinhole on centre fold.* £3,500

A superb example of the first printed sea chart of the area, showing from Dunstanborough Head north to Aberdeen, including the mouth of the Firth of Forth and Edinburgh. It was engraved by the renowned engraver Johannes van Doetichum for the Second Part of Waghenauer's sea-atlas, the 'Spiegel der Zeevaerdt'. It has all the decorative details that make the series so attractive: strapwork cartouches for the title and scale, galleons and sea-monsters. This example is the rare first state, before the addition of a Latin title.



Koeman (IV, p.469) writes: 'Thanks to the unparalleled skill of the engravers, Baptist and Johannes van Doetichum, the original ms. Charts by Waghenauer were transformed into the most beautiful maps of the period.'

KOEMAN: IV, p.474.

S/N 21772

## An early engraved map of Southern Africa

### 61 SANUTO, Livio.

Africae Tabula X.

*Venice, Damiano Zenaro, 1588, 400 x 520mm Lateral margins extended, excellent impression.* £3,000

A very finely engraved map of Southern Africa, showing the course of the Limpopo River and Great Zimbabwe, the capital of the Shona empire. Sanuto described the granite walls of the city 'the work not of humans but the devil', as they were better than the Portuguese fortresses on the coast.



Livio Sanuto (c.1520-1576), a Venetian cosmographer, mathematician and maker of terrestrial globes, belonged to the prestigious Lafreri school of engravers, whose output signalled the transition between the maps of Ptolemy and the maps of Mercator and Ortelius. He and his brother Giulio planned a massive and comprehensive atlas to include maps and descriptions of the whole world, which he believed would be more accurate than any previously published. Unfortunately, he died in 1576 having only completed 12 maps of Africa, which were eventually published in 1588 under the title 'Geografia Di M. Livio Sanuto...'. For his maps Sanuto relied on Gastaldi's 1564 map and Portuguese sea charts for the mapping of the coasts and for the interior used accounts by Duarte Barbosa and João de Barros. After its publication in 1588 this work was copied by other leading map makers for nearly a century afterwards.

NORWICH: 152; see BETZ 22.

S/N 10944



## Ortelius's fabulous two-sheet map of the British Isles in classical times

### 63 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Britannicarum Insularum Vetus Descriptio.

*Antwerp, 1592, Latin text edition. Old colour. Two sheets conjoined, total 730 x 485mm. £3,500*

An uncommon map of the British Isles in classical times, published in the Parergon, Ortelius's atlas of the ancient world. The map first appeared in 1590 and was replaced by a one-sheet map in 1595, although offprints were used as late as 1602. Van den Broecke estimates that only 710 examples were printed.

Although the detail of the map is classical, with British tribes and Roman town names, the coastline is more up-to-date than Ortelius' 'modern' map, based on Saxton.

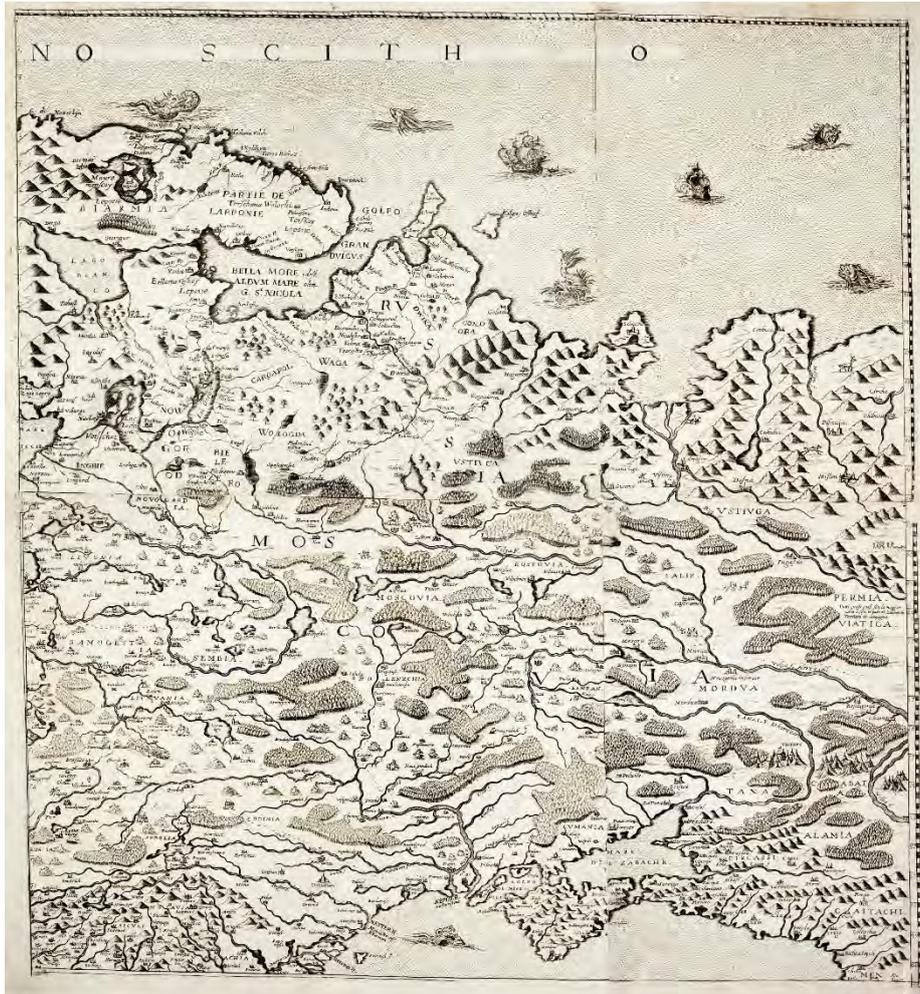
The engraver is believed to be Jan Wierex, and this map certainly gave him a chance to show his skills: the sea has been filled with three cartouches, a large sea-battle and five ships.

VAN DEN BROECKE: 190/191;  
SHIRLEY: *British Isles 1477-1650*, 170 (160 for full description)

S/N 21372



## Russia, from an extremely rare Italian wall map of Europe



### 64 CAMOCIO, Giovanni Francesco.

[Moscovia.]

Venice, c. 1595. Four sheets conjoined, total 680 x 630mm. Remargined, minor restoration.

£10,000

The four top-right sheets from an extremely rare and finely rendered 12 sheet wall map of Europe, only a few examples known. Top left is Lapland, with the end of the Gulf of Finland, with the site of St Petersburg, a century before its founding and Archangel; top right should be Novaya Zemlya, but it is missing; bottom right is the course of the Volga, the Sea of Azov and the north coast of the Black Sea, with Tartar tents marked; bottom left is the Crimea, the mouth of the Danube, with Moscow, Kiev, Vilnius and Riga marked.

The map originally appeared in Camocio's atlas, the 'Quattro Parte Del Mondo' which consisted of four wall maps of Asia, Africa, Europe, America and a small world map, copies of which are known to exist in the Museo Correr, Venice, Yale University Library and the James Ford Bell Library, Minnesota. Camocio was one of the principal mapmakers of the 'Lafreneri' school, whose output signalled the transition between the maps of Ptolemy and the maps of Mercator and Ortelius. As such he is one of the founders of mapmaking as we know it today. It is a testament to the skills of the Venetian school of mapmakers, both in its virtuoso execution and use of up-to-date geographical knowledge.

S/N 10887

## The western sheet of a rare two-sheet Lafreri-style map of Europe

### 65 RUGHESI, Fausto.

[Europa.]

Rome: Rughesi, c.1597. Left sheet of two. 530 x 350mm. A very small area of the bottom left repaired with expert manuscript. Ink stamp on reverse.

£8,000

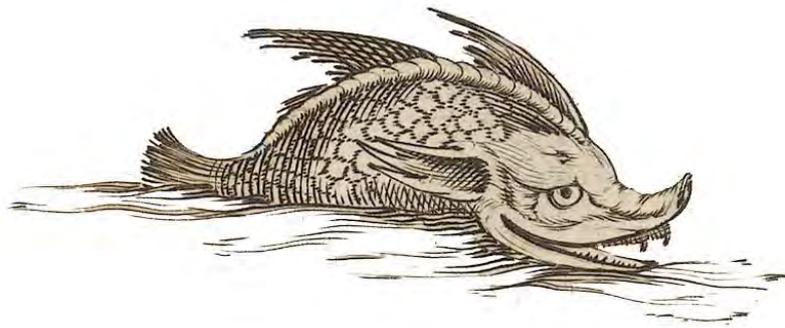
The west sheet of a very rare two-sheet map of Europe, showing as far east as Finland and Albania. It is decorated with three winged sea monsters, a group of merpeople and a dedication to the Duke of Mantua. This map appeared in a set of world and continent maps, the only cartographic work by Rughesi, a Tuscan architect working in Rome. Even individually Rughesi's maps are extremely rare: Betz and Burden could find only two examples each of the Africa and America respectively.

Vincenzo Gonzaga (1562-1612), Duke of Mantua from 1587, was a patron of the arts with a particular interest in cartography. He employed Giovanni Antonio Magini as tutor to his sons and has Magini's Atlas of Italy dedicated to him. Apparently he was not good at paying bills; when Rughesi did not receive a payment he re-printed the set with Gonzaga's arms and dedication masked.

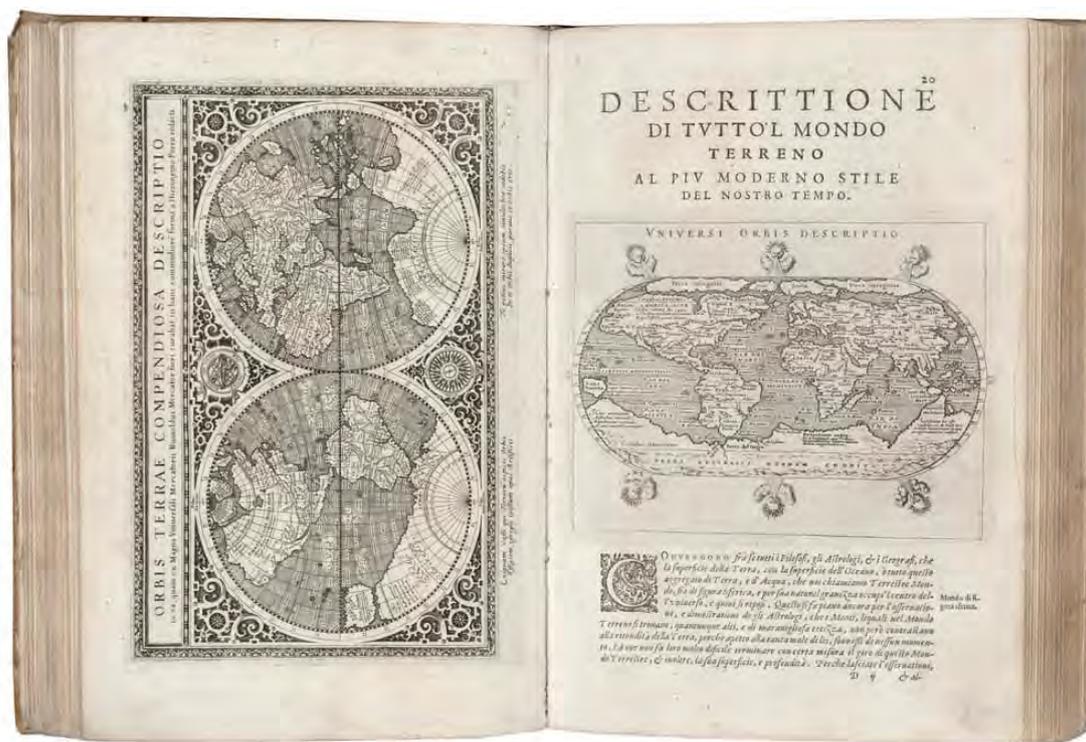


BIFOLCO: Tav 223, second state (first state hypothetical, based on erasures). See BETZ: 36, 'All of his maps are exceedingly rare', SHIRLEY 206 & BURDEN 108.

S/N 20082



## Magini's edition of Ptolemy's Geography



### 66 MAGINI, Giovanni Antonio.

Geografia cioè Descrittione Universale della Terra Partita in due volumni, Nel Primo de' quali si contengono gli Otto Libri della Geographia di Cl. Tolomeo...

Venice: Giovanni Battista & Giorgio Galignani, 1597-8. Quarto, contemporary vellum; 2 parts in 1; title; pp. (ii) + (124) + (44) + [blank] + (28) (index); and title + 424 (pages numbered by leaf) + (57) (index); full-page world map and 63 maps set in the text. £6,500

Ptolemy's Geography translated into Italian and corrected by Magini (1555-1617), Professor for Astronomy, Astrology and Mathematics at the University of Bologna. Both the Ptolemaic and modern maps were mostly reduced from Mercator's atlas by Girolamo Porro, predating the official Hondius pocket atlas by nearly a decade, although a few maps (for example the second world, America, Northern Europe and North Pacific) are derived from Ortelius.

S/N 18701

## Uncommon 16th century map of Cyprus

### 67 ROSACCIO, Giuseppe.

Cipro.

Venice: Giacomo Franco, 1598. 100 x 175mm. £2,000

A scarce small format map of Cyprus, published in Rosaccio's 'Viaggio da Venetia a Constantinopoli'. Very fine example. SCUTARI: Cyprus: The Book of Maps, 39.

S/N 19740



## Benjamin Wright

Wright, who was born in London c. 1575, worked in Amsterdam between 1599 and 1611 before moving to Italy, engraving for Magini in Bologna. The last records of Wright are his letters of 1612-3, in which he admits to pawning copperplates he was working on for a client

Below are first issues of three of the four maps he engraved for the second edition of the 'Caert-Thresoor' pocket atlas.

### Java

#### 68 WRIGHT, Benjamin.

Java Major.

Amsterdam, Cornelis Claez, 1599, Dutch text edition. 85 x 125mm, with letterpress surtitle and pagination. £260

A scarce map of Java and the nearby islands.

S/N 21280



### St Helena

#### 69 WRIGHT, Benjamin.

Sancta Helena.

Amsterdam, Cornelis Claez, 1599, Dutch text edition. 85 x 125mm, with letterpress surtitle and pagination. £200

A scarce map of St Helena, decorated with two inset coastal profiles and three sea monsters.

S/N 21282



### Madagascar

#### 70 WRIGHT, Benjamin.

I.S. Lauretij.

Amsterdam, Cornelis Claez, 1599, Dutch text edition. 85 x 125mm, with letterpress surtitle and pagination. £190

A scarce map of Madagascar, orientated with north to the left.

S/N 21283



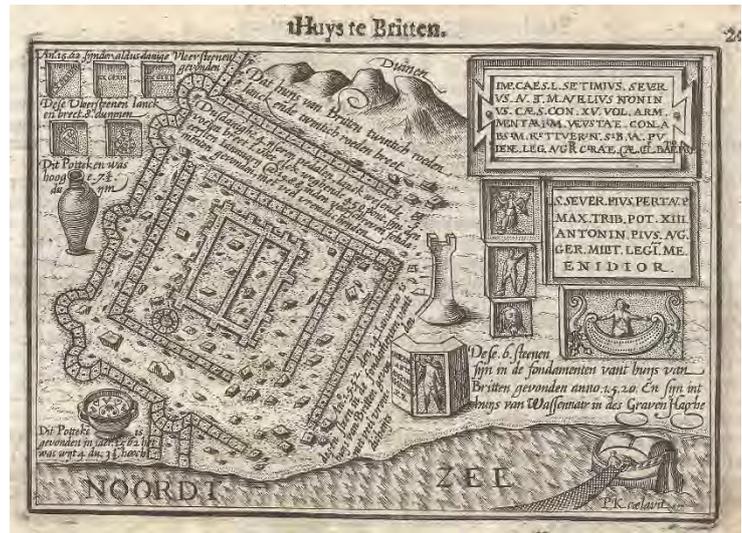
## A 16th century miniature plan of a Roman fort

### 71 LANGENES, Barent.

[Brittenburg] tHuys te Britten.

Amsterdam, Cornelis Claez, 1599, Dutch text edition. 85 x 125mm, with letterpress surtitle and pagination. £290

A scarce plan of a Roman fort in the sands off Katwijk aan Zee in Holland, discovered when violent storms exposed them in 1520. When the ruins were uncovered again in 1562 they were visited by Abraham Ortelius, who sketched a map before the tide covered the fort over again. The fort, possibly a lighthouse because of its square layout, is now half-a-mile out into the North Sea, unreachable for modern archaeologists



The plan was engraved by Pieter van den Keere for the 'Caert-Thresoor', with a text by an unknown author. By 1600 this map was being published in the 'Tabularum Geographicarum' with a text by Petrus Bertius, and in 1616 a new plate was engraved by Jodocus Hondius II, slightly larger and with wider borders with scales of longitude and latitude.

S/N 21306

## The frontispiece from an Elizabethan edition of Camden's 'Britannia'

### 72 ROGERS, William.

Britannia.

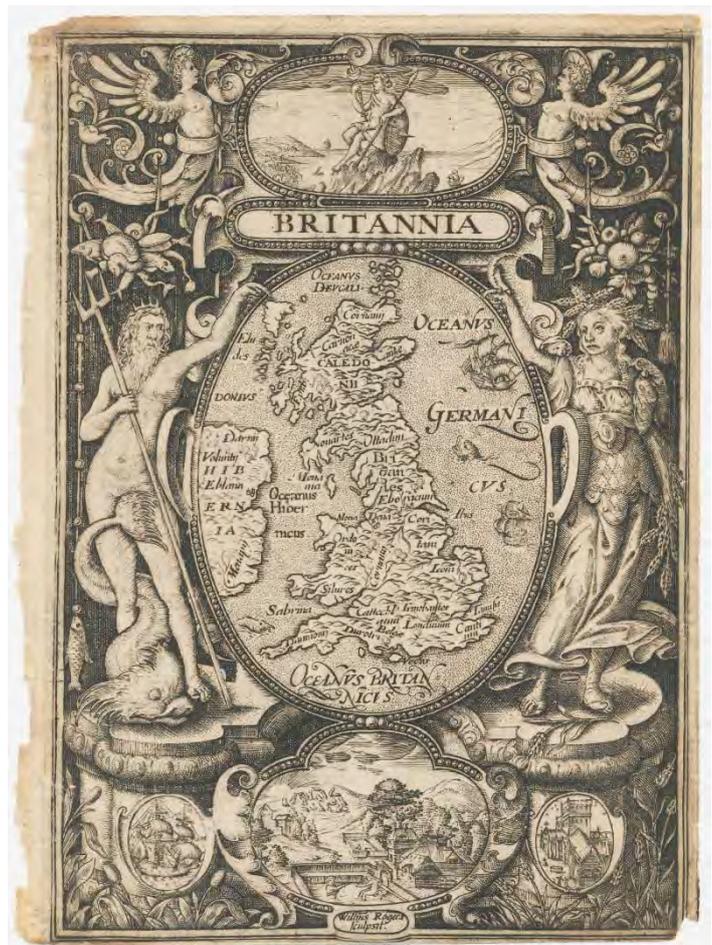
London: George Bishop, 1600. Sheet 180 x 135mm. Trimmed close by binder, small notch in bottom right corner. £450

A map of England, Wales, Scotland and eastern Ireland, in an oval supported by Neptune and Ceres, with vignettes of Britannia sitting on a rock, a ship, St Paul's Cathedral, and Stonehenge and the Roman Baths. On the map London and York are marked, but most of the other names are tribes.

This frontispiece was one of three maps engraved by William Rogers (c.1545-c.1604) for the 1600 edition of William Camden's 'Britannia', the fifth edition of the work, yet the first to contain maps. It was not until 1607 that a full suite of county maps was included, alongside a larger version of this map, engraved by William Hole.

SHIRLEY: 230.

S/N 21909



## Map of Roman Britain from an Elizabethan edition of Camden's 'Britannia'

### 73 ROGERS, William.

Britannia Provincia Romanorum.

London: George Bishop, 1600. 170 x 205mm. Repairs to edges. £600

A map of Roman Britain, with the towns marked with their Roman names and the locations of the British tribes given. Hadrian's Wall is shown running from Lugovallum (Carlisle) to Tinocellum (Tynemouth); the meaning of a second line running north-east from Carlisle, through Bremenium (a Roman hill fort mentioned in Ptolemy's 'Geography'), is unknown. In the title cartouche is a portrait of Britannia; other decorations include Elizabethan galleons and sea monsters



This was one of three maps engraved by William Rogers (c.1545-c.1604) for the 1600 edition of William Camden's 'Britannia', the fifth edition of the work, yet the first to contain maps.

S/N 22083

## A rare map of Ireland

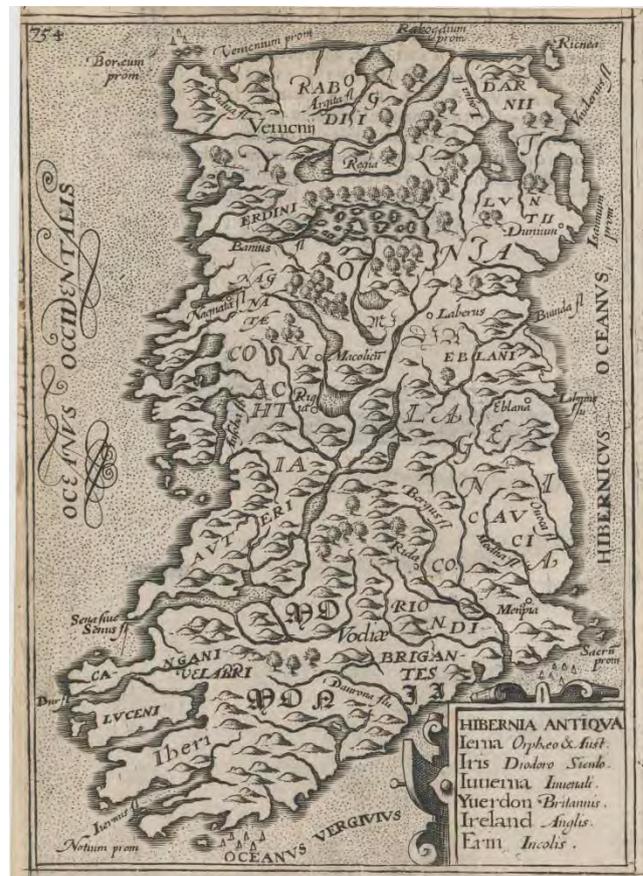
### 74 CAMDEN, William.

Hibernia Antiqua.

London: George Bishop, 1600. Sheet 180 x 135mm. Trimmed into printed border by binder top right. £650

A map of Ireland after Mercator, but with names from ancient times. Under the title are the names of Ireland according to various classical sources. It was published in the 1600 edition of William Camden's 'Britannia', the fifth edition of the work, yet the first to contain maps. It was not until 1607 that a full suite of county maps was included, alongside a map of Ireland engraved by William Hole.

S/N 21910



# 1601-1621

- 1601 The first British East India Company voyage
- 1601 Matteo Ricci is the first Westerner to enter the Forbidden City
- 1602 The Dutch East India Company (VOC) is established
- 1603 James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England
- 1606 Willem Janszoon sights Australia
- 1607 Jamestown founded
- 1608 Quebec founded
- 1611 King James Bible published
- 1616 Death of William Shakespeare
- 1620 Arrival of the Mayflower at Cape Cod

## The first map devoted to New England and New France

### 75 RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista.

[La Nuova Francia.]

Venice, 1606. Woodcut,  
printed area 275 x 375mm.  
£2,950

An important early map of New England and Canada, with the first use of the name 'New France', published in Ramusio's 'Raccolta di Navigazioni et Viaggi'. Although it was probably designed by Giacomo Gastaldi from his own 'Tierra Nueva' of 1548, the larger scale allows better detail. It shows the Hudson River

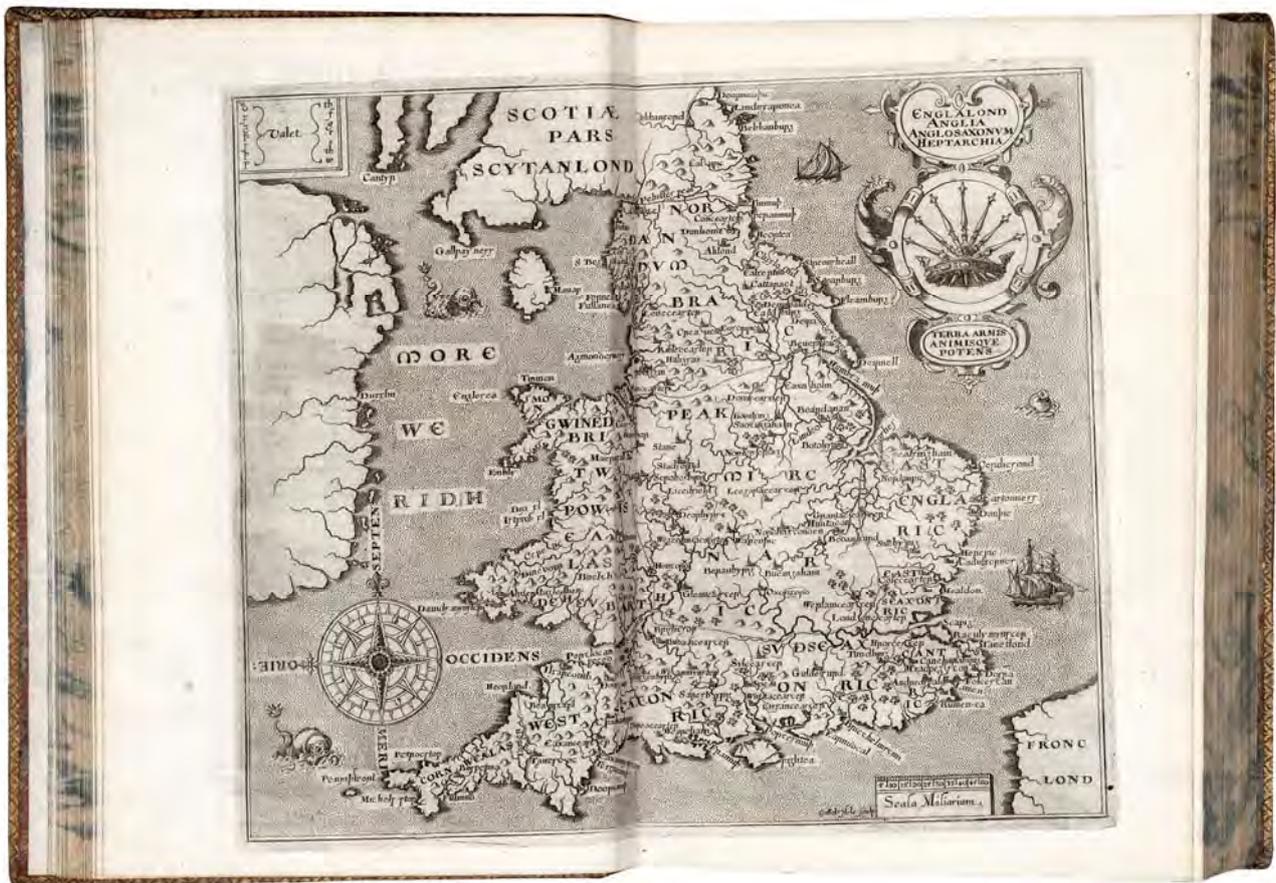
and the St. Lawrence as one large loop; the New York area is 'Angoulesme', with 'Flora' believed to be the south of Long Island; 'Port Real' is Newport Bay and 'Port du Refuge' is Narragansett Bay. The importance of the Grand Banks is highlighted by the number of fishing boats decorating the seas around Newfoundland.

This example was printed from the second block, cut in 1565 after the first was destroyed by a fire in the printing house of Thomaso Guinti after only a year's use. A noticeable difference is the addition of a few weeping willows. The 1606 edition is recognisable by evidence of woodworm damage to the printing block and the pagination numbers '353' and '354'. *BURDEN*: 25.

S/N 19809



A fine example of the First Edition of Camden's 'Britannia' with maps



76 CAMDEN, William.

Britannia, sive Florentissimorum Regnorum Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, et Insularem adiacentium ex intima antiquate, Chorographica descriptio: Nunc postremò recognita, plurimis locis magna accessione adaucta, & Chartis Chorographicis illustrata.

London: George Bishop & John Norton, 1607. First Folio Edition. 18th century full calf gilt, maroon morocco title label, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers; pp. (xiv) + 860 + (230) (corrigenda and indexes); engraved title page and 57 maps (all but two double-page), nine plates and numerous woodcut illustrations in text. Some old ink mss on title pages and dedication, slight damp staining at edges of the first hundred pages. A few maps slightly trimmed by the binder.

£6,500

The 'Britannia', a topographical and historical survey written by William Camden (1551-1623), was the first chorographical survey of Great Britain and Ireland. First published in 1586, this sixth edition was the first folio edition and the first to contain maps, reduced versions of those by Christopher Saxton and John Norden, engraved by William Kip and William Hole. The seventh edition, 1610, was the first to be translated into English.

Camden's text was extremely influential: both Blaeu and Jansson used it in the county atlases. A robust example, with strong, clean paper.

SKELTON: County Atlases, 5.

S/N 19663

## The largest edition of the landmark Ortelius atlas



### 77 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

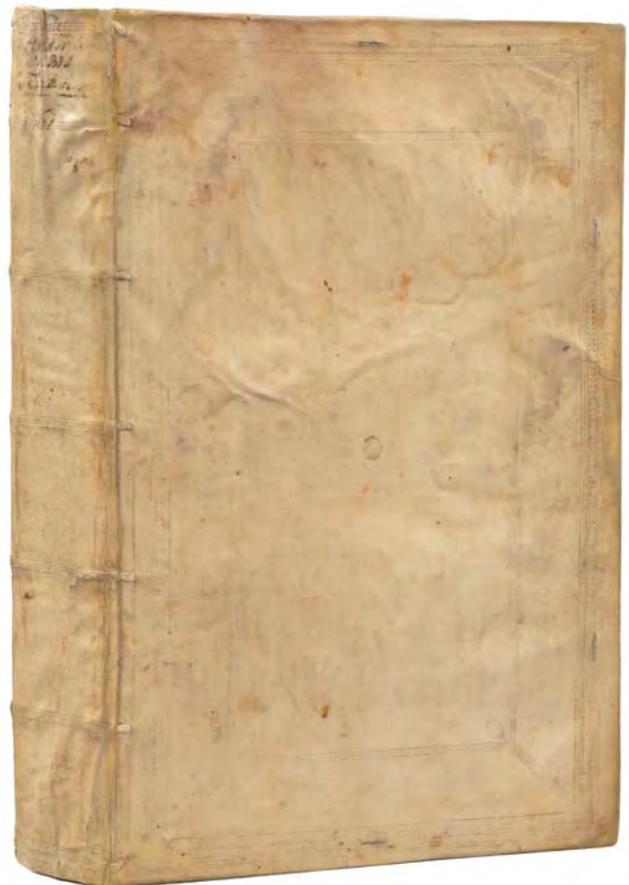
Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. [&] Parergon, sive Veteris Geographiae Aliquot Tabulae. [&] Nomenclator Ptolemaicus... [&] De Mona Druidum...

*Antwerp: Officinina Plantiniana, 1612, Latin text edition. Four works in one. Folio, rebound in contemporary blind-stamped vellum; 'Theatrum' with engraved title, pp. (xxxixiii), with engr. dedication, memorial and portrait; with 128 maps. 'Parergon' with engraved title, pp. (iv) + 38 plates; 'Nomenclator' with letterpress title with engraved vignette, pp. 30; 'Druidum' pp. 5. Theatrum titlepage with some marginal repairs, some old ink manuscript on first few maps and occasionally in text.* £92,500

A fine example of the world's first regularly-produced atlas, one of the later editions, containing important maps not in earlier editions, including the Pacific, China and Iceland, as well as the Vrients British Isles and Boazio map of Ireland. One of the last latin editions thus containing the largest number of maps, 166 in total, i.e 128 maps in the 'Theatrum' part, plus a further 38 maps and plates in the 'Parergon' section, which was Ortelius's atlas of the ancient world. Many of the maps in the Parergon were drawn by Ortelius himself.

*VAN DEN BROECKE: p.26, estimating 300 copies printed; KOEMAN: Ort 41, 'The last of the Latin editions of the 'Theatrum' and the most complete'.*

S/N 20045



## Vrients's scarce map of England, Wales & Ireland



### 78 VRIENTS, Jan Baptist.

Angliae et Hiberniae Accurata Descriptio... 1605.

*Antwerp: Plantin, 1609 or 1612, Latin text edition. Coloured. 435 x 570mm. Slightly trimmed at sides, a common flaw due to the width of the map, new margins added.* £4,250

A most decorative map, showing England, Wales & Ireland, issued in only eight posthumous editions of Ortelius' atlas, with a royal family tree, armorials and vignettes including Neptune on a sea-horse. This example is from the second state, with the controversial description of James I as king of France removed.

As this map only appears in the later editions of the Theatrum it is comparatively rare: Van den Broecke estimates that only about 1,250 were printed. Shirley notes that because the map is larger than the standard Ortelius maps it is 'often found with damage to the margins'. SHIRLEY: 323 & 275 for main description, 'an exceptionally fine map'.



S/N 15776

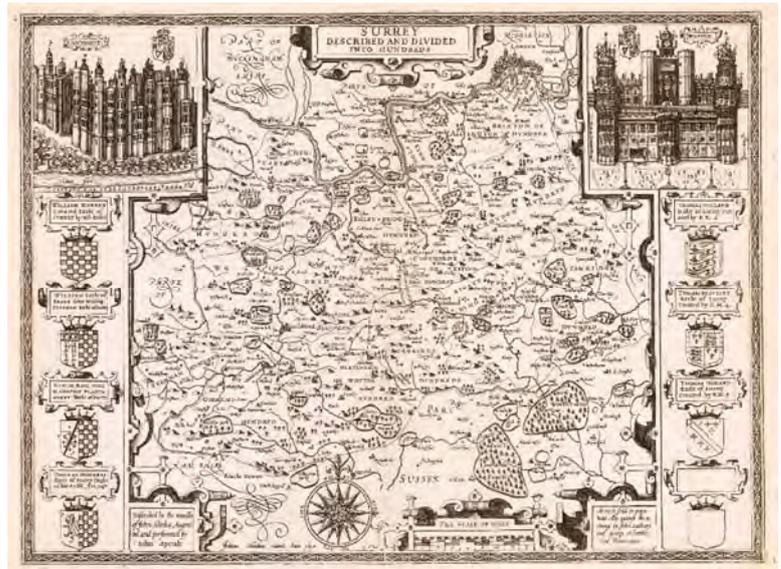
## A First Edition example of Speed's Surrey

### 79 SPEED, John.

Surrey Described and Divided into Hundreds.

London: Sudbury & Humble, 1611. 385 x 510mm. £1,900

A very fine example of one of the most decorative maps of Surrey, engraved by Jodocus Hondius in 1610. The inset elevations depict the Tudor Palaces of Richmond and Nonsuch. Armorial, a compass rose and strapwork decorations add to its attractiveness. First edition examples are increasingly uncommon.



S/N 19555

## The scarce first atlas edition of the first printed map of the Isle of Man

### 80 SPEED, John.

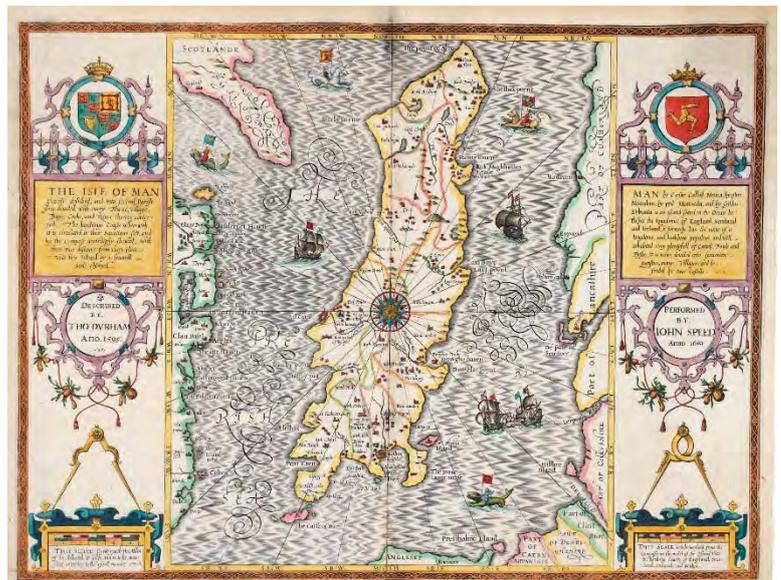
The Isle of Man exactly described, and into several Parishes divided, with every Towne, Village, Baye, Creke, and River therein conteyned. The bordringe Coasts wherewith it is circulated in their situations sett, and by the Compose accordingly shewed, with their true distance from every place unto this Island by a severall scale observed. Described by Thomas Durham Ano. 1595.

London: Sudbury & Humble, 1611-12. Coloured. 385 x 510mm. £850

An important map of the Isle of Man, copied from the first survey of the island, undertaken by Thomas Durham, of whom next to nothing is known, other than his survey was commissioned by Sir Thomas Gerrard, governor of the island 1594-5. At that time Elizabeth I took the island under her protection, fearing that a succession crisis in the Stanley family (the Lords of Mann) would allow it to be used as a base by her opponents.

John Speed had Durham's map engraved by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam; although some proof examples exist dated 1605, it was not published until his county atlas appeared in 1612, as this example. It is one of the most decorative maps of the island, with strapwork cartouches for the title, scales and descriptive text, a large compass rose and vignette ship. There are also four figures riding sea monsters, carrying the banners of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

S/N 20292



## The rare Latin-text edition of Speed's map of Devon

### 81 SPEED, John.

Devonshire with Excester Described  
And the Armes of such Nobles as have  
borne the titles of them.

London, John Sudbury & George Humble,  
1616, Latin text edition. 385 x 520mm.

£1,600

Engraved by Jodocus Hondius, this is  
one of the most decorative maps of the  
county, with inset plan of Exeter, royal  
crest and armorials.

This example comes from the only  
non-English edition of Speed's  
Theatre, produced for the Continental  
market. Its lack of success makes it comparatively scarce: it was only after 1918 that the British Museum  
obtained a complete Latin volume.

A good, early impression. CHUBB: xxiv; SKELTON 11.

S/N 11640



## Speed's map of Gloucestershire from the rare Latin Edition

### 82 SPEED, John.

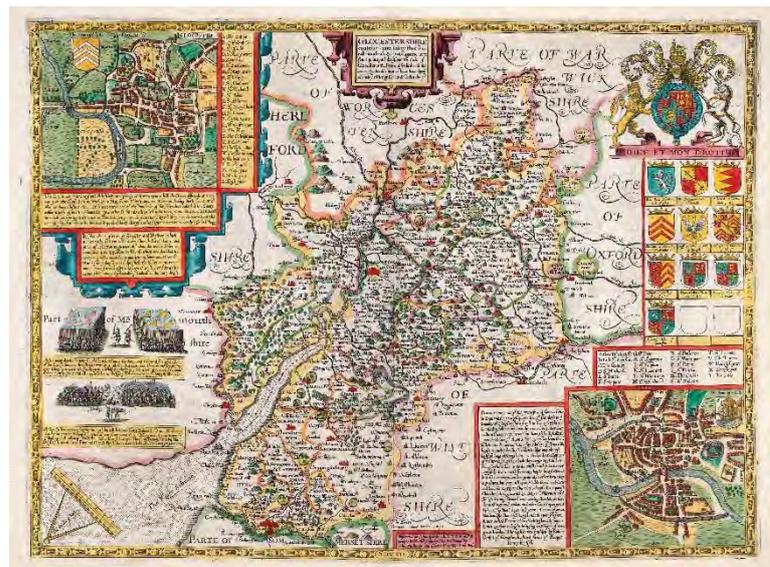
Glocestershire contrived into thirty  
thre severall hundreds & those againe  
into foure principall devisions. The  
Citie of Glocester & Bristowe discribed  
with the armes of such noble men as  
have bene dignified with ye titles of  
Earles & Dukes thereof.

London: John Sudbury & George Humble,  
1616. Coloured. 380 x 510mm, with wide  
margins. £1,600

Engraved by Jodocus Hondius, this is  
one of the most decorative maps of the  
county, with inset plans of Bristol and  
Gloucester, a royal crest, 10 armorials and two stylised battles.

It was engraved by Jodocus Hondius and published in the only Latin edition of John Speed's important atlas, 'The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain'. This attempt to break into the Continental market failed, so few examples were printed, making surviving examples rare. It was only in the 20th century that the British Museum obtained a complete Latin edition.

S/N 20304



## Map of Surrey and Sussex from Drayton's fantastical 'Poly-Olbion'

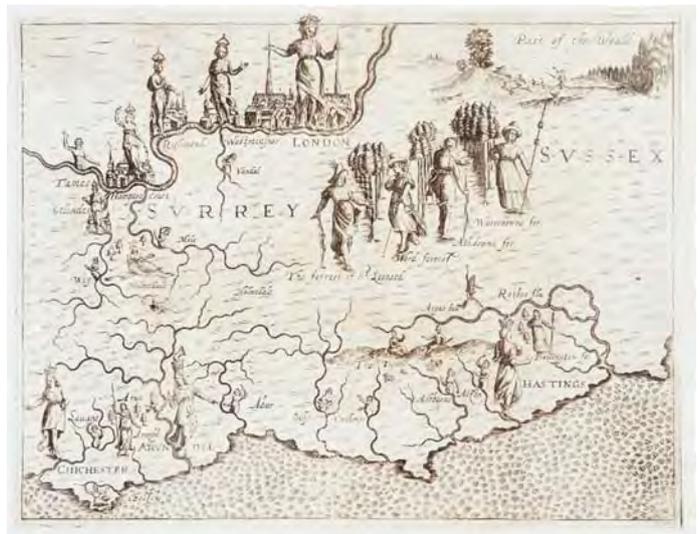
### 83 DRAYTON, Michael.

[Svrrrey; London; Svssex.]

London, 1612. 255 x 330mm.

£450

A very decorative map of Surrey and Sussex, ignoring political boundaries and instead focusing on natural features, with hills and rivers populated by allegorical figures. Major towns are marked. London; Westminster; Hampton Court; Richmond; Arundel; Chichester; Hastings and part of the Weald are shown as well as the Rivers Thames, Arun, Rother and Mole.



Michael Drayton (1563-1631), a prominent poet, is believed to have started work on his 'Poly-Olbion' in 1598. This epic topographical poem, divided into thirty songs written in alexandrine couplets, ran to nearly 15,000 lines of verse. Each song described one, two or three counties, with their topography, traditions and histories. The First Part was published in 1612, with eighteen maps probably engraved by William Hole (who signed the frontispiece).

Drayton had been a favourite of Queen Elizabeth's court, but was not so popular with James I. Perhaps to rectify this the 'Poly-Olbion' was dedicated to Henry, Prince of Wales, but Henry died in 1612, the year of publication. The work did not sell well, and it was not until 1622 that Drayton could find a publisher for the second part, which contained ten more maps. Drayton intended to compose a further part to cover Scotland, but no part of this work is known to have survived. Despite these setbacks Drayton was still prominent enough to be buried in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey when he died in 1631. It was only posthumously that the Poly-Olbion became a literary classic.

S/N 14044

## A superb early 17th century plan of Fontainebleau

### 84 FRANCINI, Alessandro.

Portrait de la Maison Royale de Fontaine Belleau.

French, c.1614. Engraving, sheet 560 x 470mm.

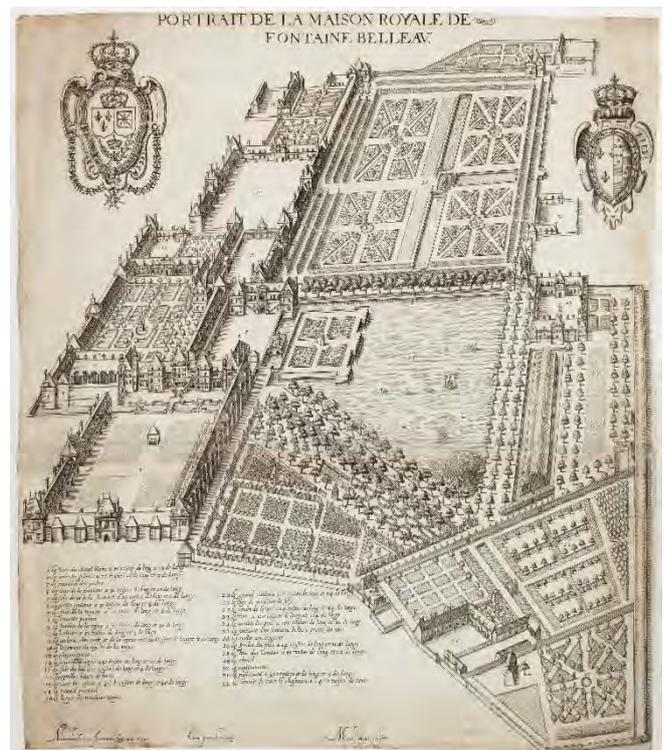
Trimmed within plate, as issued, a few small repairs.

£750

An early example of a landscape gardening design, taking the form of a bird's-eye view of the royal palace of Fontainebleau, engraved by Michael Lasne after Alessandro Francini, with a 32-point key.

Alessandro (d. 1648) and his older brother Tommaso (1571-1651), from Florence, were hydraulic engineers who work transformed French formal gardens with fountains and water-driven automata. Alessandro's engravings were instrumental in publicising the new styles.

S/N 16610



A rare German edition of John Smith's map of New England



85 SMITH, John.

New England.

Frankfurt: heirs of Levinus Hulsius, 1617. 300 x 350mm. Trimmed to plate at sides for binding, new margins added, £9,000

A German edition of Smith's 'A Description of New England', the map that gave the region its name, showing from Cape Cod north to Penobscot Bay. It was copied from the first state of the map, without the date 1614, Smith's armorial or 'P. Traverser's' & 'Gerrard's Iles' in Penobscot Bay. It was engraved for the 13th part of Hulsius's 'Sammellung von sechs und Zwanzig Shiffarten', an extremely rare series in competition with De Bry's collection of voyages.

BURDEN: 190.

S/N 21888



## A scarce carte-à-figures map of Switzerland

### 86 HONDIUS, Jodocus.

Nova Helvetiae Tabula.

Amsterdam, c.1617, Original colour  
with later additions, 410 x 525mm

Some minor restoration. £1,900

A superbly-decorated map of Switzerland with views of Lucerne, St Gall, Berne, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, Basel and Zurich along the top and bottom margins, and six illustrations of the costume of nobles, merchant and peasants down the sides.

S/N 20035



## The most decorative Ptolemaic world map

### 87 MERCATOR, Gerard.

Universalis Tabula Iuxta  
Ptolemaeum.

Amsterdam: Jodocus Hondius Jnr,  
1618. Coloured. 350 x 490mm, with  
wide margins. £4,500

A beautiful map of the world according to Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria, showing the world as known to the ancients, with the semi-mythical island of Taprobana but no America or Cape of Good Hope. However Mercator has dropped the land-locked Indian Ocean shown on earlier Ptolemaic maps.



The map was engraved by Mercator himself for his 1578 edition of Ptolemy's 'Geography'; however this example comes from an edition of Petrus Bertius's 'Theatrum geographiae veteris'.

The flamboyance of the strapwork-and-windhead borders makes this map the most decorative of the Ptolemaic world maps.

SHIRLEY: World 139, plate 118, 'His general Ptolemaic map is one of the finest available... elegantly engraved'.

S/N 20428

A world map celebrating the voyage of Willem Schouten



88 DE BRY, Johann Theodore.

[Guilhelmi Schouten in australem oceanum expeditio.]

Oppenheim: de Bry, c.1619. Engraved map 170 x 210mm, set in letterpress.

£650

A double-hemisphere world map used as a frontispiece to De Bry's 'Pars Undecima Americae' (Grand Voyages Part XI), which contained the account of the voyage of Willem Shouten (c.1567-1625) in which he was the first to round Cape Horn (1616). The map marks his route but has little other detail. The borders, on the other hand, are finely-engraved, with large portraits of Schouten and Magellan and medallion portraits of Francis Drake, Olivier van Noort, Thomas Cavendish and Joris van Spilbergen.

SHIRLEY: 301.

S/N 17013

## Striking 17th century map of the East Indies

### 89 HONDIUS, Jodocus.

Insulae Indiae Orientalis  
Praecipuae In quibus Moluccae  
celeberrimae sunt.

Amsterdam: Henricus Hondius 1619,  
French text edition. Original colour.  
345 x 475mm. Centre fold reinforced  
on verso. £2,200

A classic 17th century map of the  
East Indies, decorated with  
strapwork cartouches, compass  
roses and a vignette sea battle  
representing the struggle between  
the Dutch and the Portuguese for  
control of the area.

In his book 'Early Mapping of  
Southeast Asia' Suarez tells how this is 'one of the few maps to show any trace of Francis Drake's presence':  
the eastern coastline of Sulawesi, where Drake ran aground, is indented for the first time to reflect the  
problems Drake had there; and on the south of Java the otherwise dotted line representing the unknown  
coastline contains a bay where Drake landed, marked 'Huc Franciscus Dra. Appulit'.

The sea battle top right illustrates the Battle of Fortune Island, just outside Manila Bay, December 14th, 1600.  
The Dutch admiral Olivier van Noort sank the Spanish flagship San Diego but lost Eendracht, forcing him to  
break off his privateering activities off the Philippines. The wreck of the San Diego was discovered and the  
34,000 recovered artefacts form a permanent exhibition at the Museum of the Filipino People.

Hondius was a religious refugee in London from 1583, so it is likely that he became familiar with Drake's  
accounts during this time. On his return to Amsterdam he published an enlarged edition of Mercator's atlas,  
1606, in which this map first appeared. KOEMAN: *Me 27a*; SUAREZ: *p.193-4, illus.*

S/N 19744

## Sicily from the first printed atlas of Italy

### 90 MAGINI, Giovanni Antonio.

Regno di Sicilia.

Venice, 1620, 365 x 480mm. A fine,  
dark impression. £800

A beautiful example of this map of  
Sicily, embellished with fully  
engraved seas, sailing ships, sea  
monsters, and flying fish. It  
appeared in Magini's atlas of Italy,  
the first printed atlas of Italy,  
published after his death by his  
son Fabio.

S/N 18846

