

Delinatio omnium orarum totius
Aus tralis partis Americæ, dictæ Peruviani-
anæ, à R. de la Plata, Brasiliam, Pariam, & Cas-
tellam auream, unâ cum omnibus Insulis Antillas
dictis, Hispaniolam, item & Cubam comprehendentis,
usq. ad promont. floridæ, vulgo, cabo de la floridâ : Item
sistimi inter Panamam & Nombro de dios, Terræ Peru
auriferæ, cum ejus metropoli Cusco, & commodissimo
portu Lima: Orarum etiam Chilæ, freti inter terram Pa-
tagonum, & terram del fuego, vulgo Estrecho de Fernan-
do Magallanes. Et omnium portuum, Insularum, scopu-
lorum, pulvinorum, & vadorum, tractusq. vento-
rum, ex optimis Lusitanicis cartis hydro-
graphicis delineata atq. emendata.

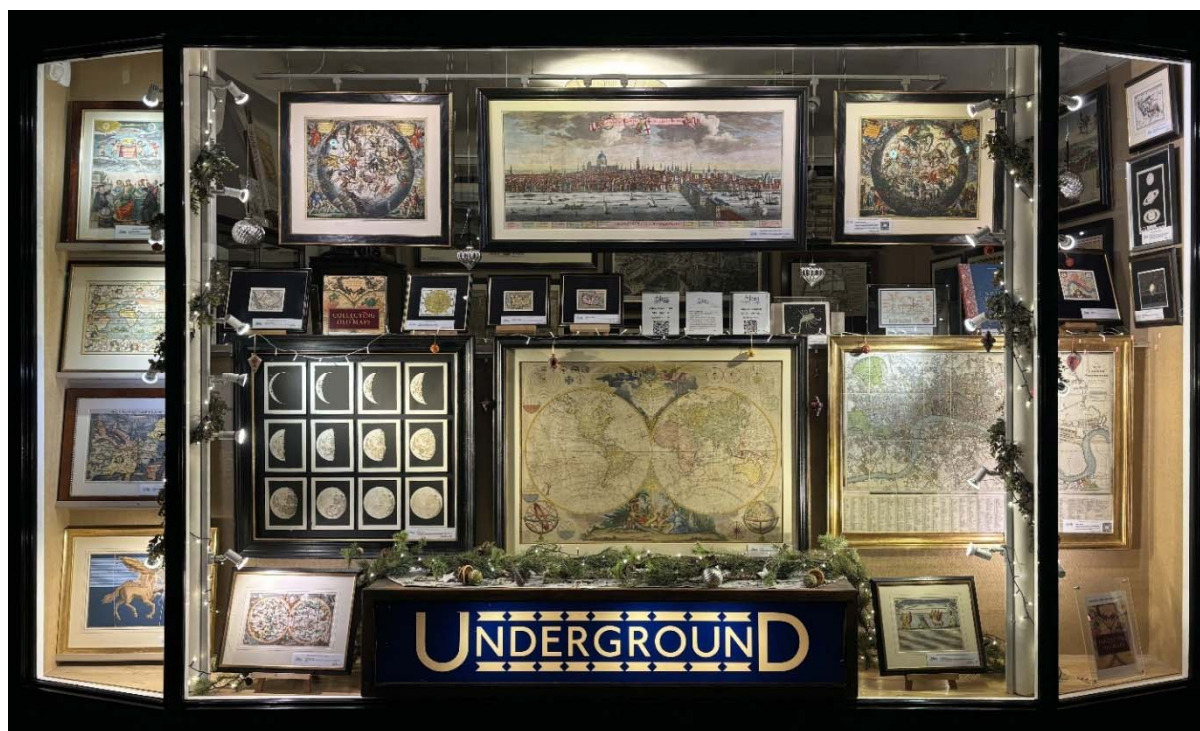
Arnoldus Florentius à Langren.
Author & sculpsit.

CHILE

Patagonum regio,
ubi incolæ sunt Gigantes 9. &
ad summum 10. pedes longi;
facies suas varijs coloribus
ex diversis herbis ex-
pressis pingunt.

15th & 16th Century Maps & Books

Catalogue 26



Front cover: detail of item 44

Back cover: detail of item 31

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Opening Times

Weekdays: 10am - 6pm
Saturday: 10am - 4pm

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Photography by Louie Fasciolo

Published by Altea Gallery Ltd

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(100 mm = approx. 4 inches)

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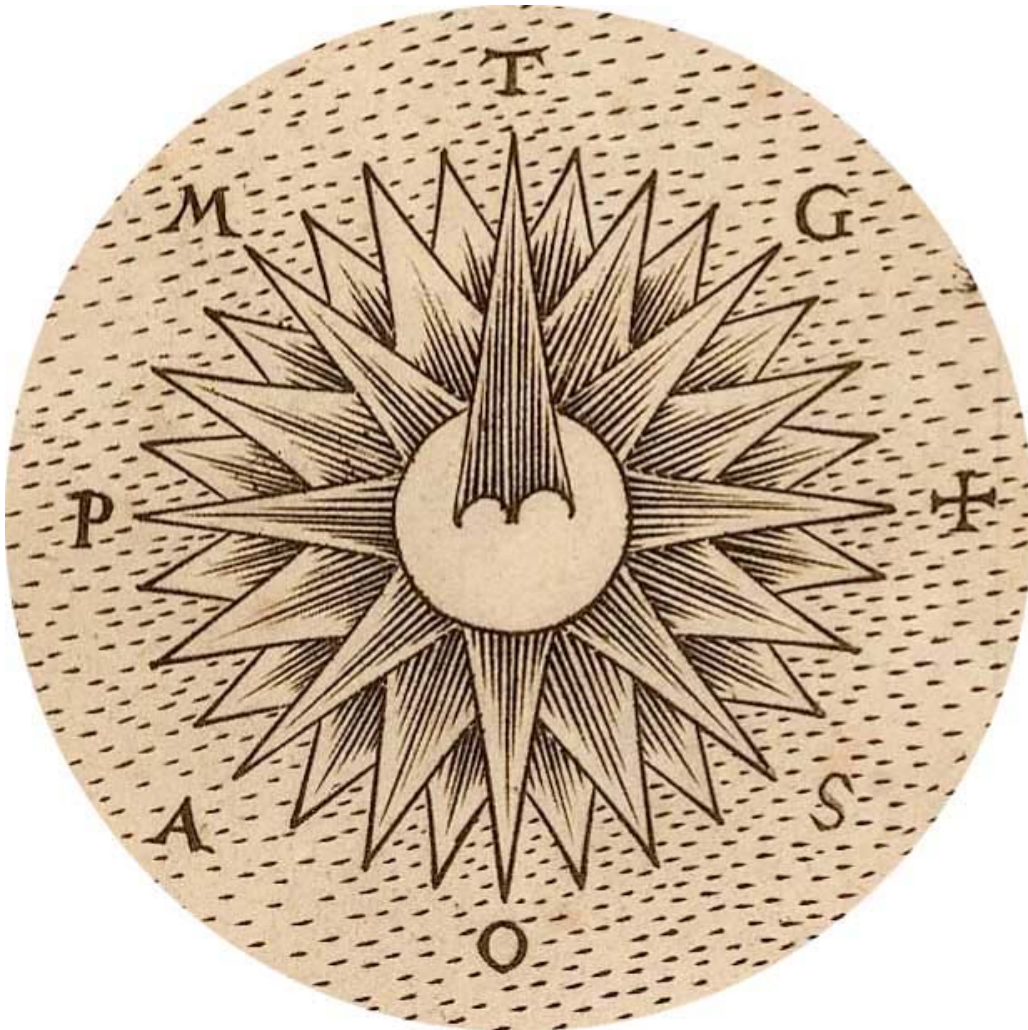
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Catalogue 26

15th & 16th Century Maps & Books



Detail item 18.

Dear Customer

For our first catalogue of 2026 we have compiled a selection of our oldest maps and books, reaching back nearly five and a half centuries to 1482.

For availability please check our website, www.alteagallery.com.

Best wishes

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Massimo'.

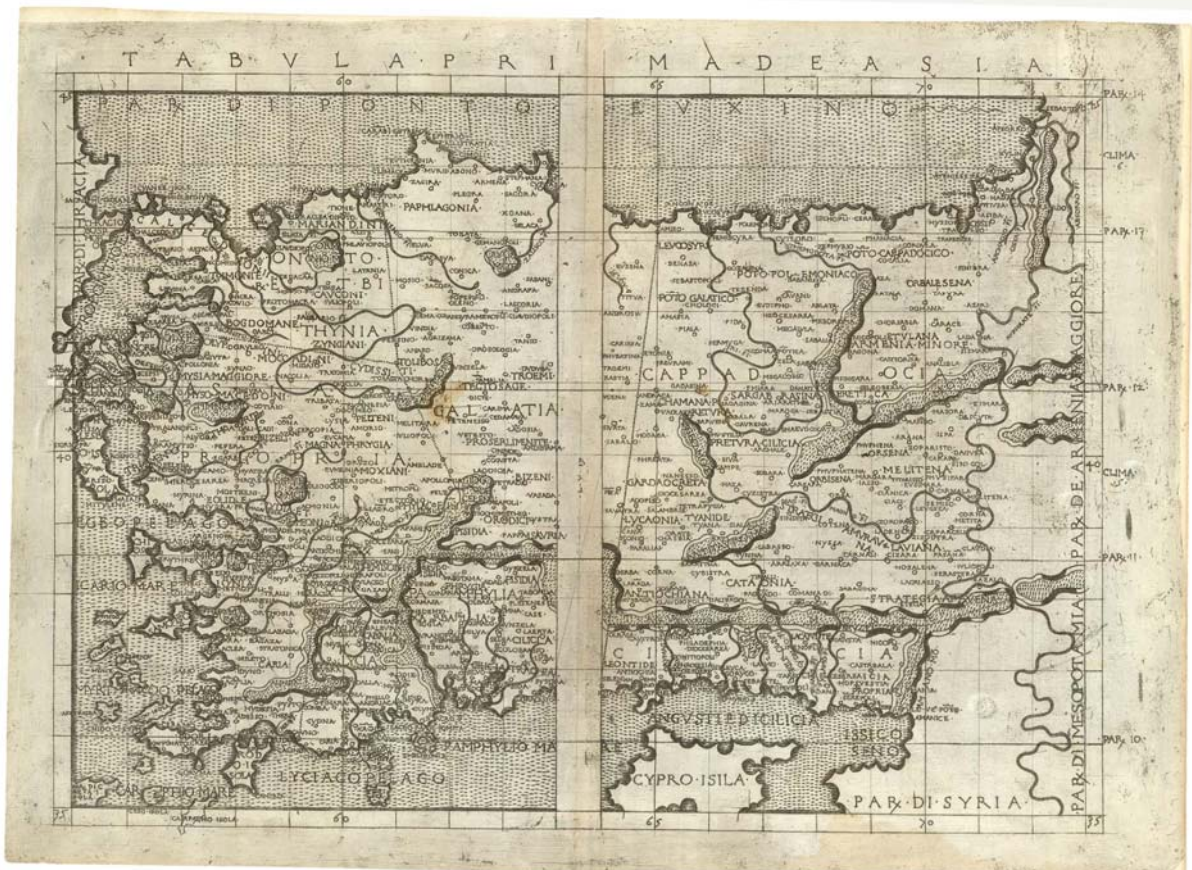
Massimo De Martini

Incunabula

Any book printed before 1501 is classified as an incunabulum, Latin for 'swaddling clothes' (i.e. in its infancy), anglicised as 'incunable'.

The earliest printed maps come from incunabula and can either be copper engravings or woodcuts, depending on where they were published. In Italy print making used metal, a development of the advanced metalworking industry. North of the Alps, wood was the preferred medium, from the master wood-carvers.

A map of Turkey from a landmark edition of Ptolemy



1 BERLINGHIERI, Francesco de Nicola.

Tabula Prima de Asia.

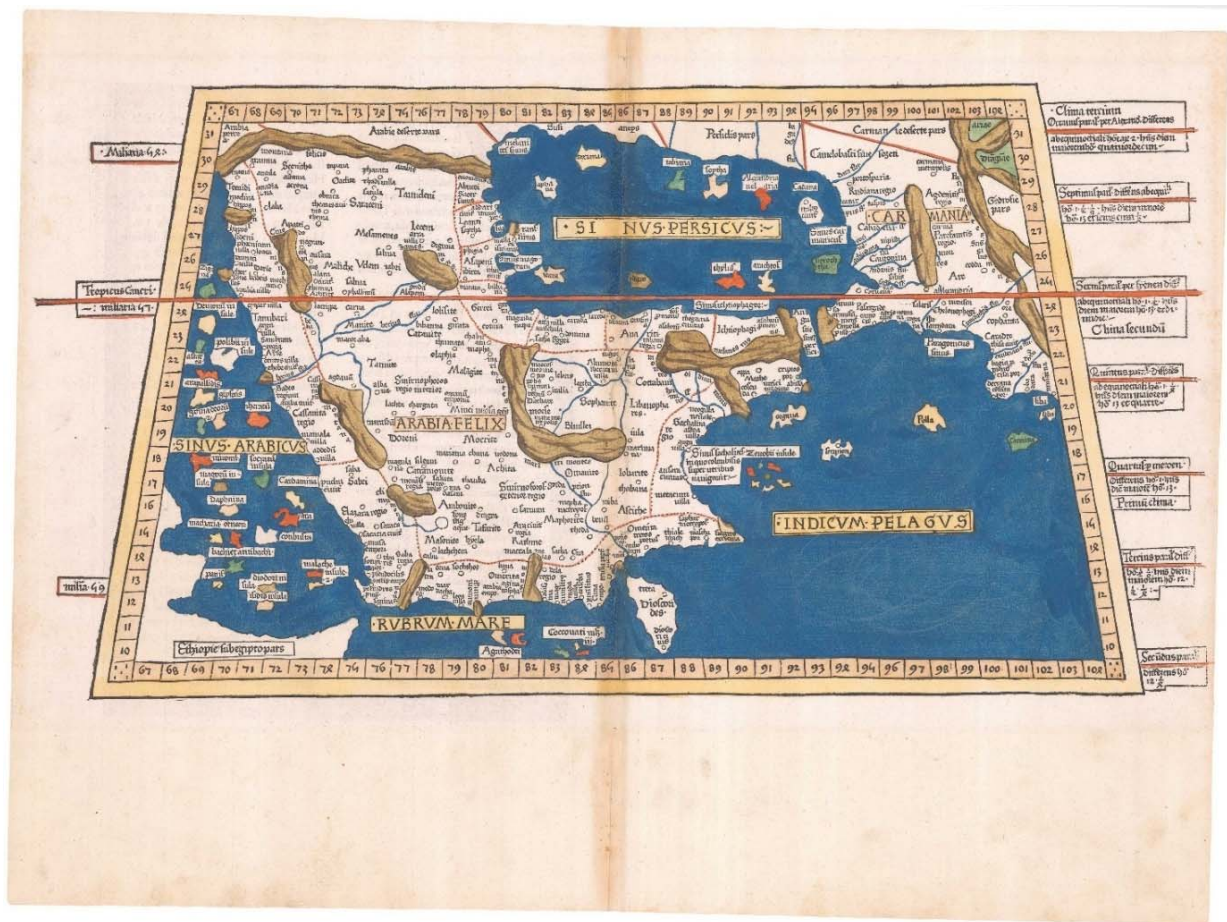
Florence, 1482. Two sheets conjoined, sheet 385 x 530mm. Slightly trimmed into platemark.

£11,000

One of the earliest available maps of Turkey, published in the third edition of Ptolemy's Geography to have printed maps, which was 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 Niccolò Tedesco, a German printer, unusually equidistant meridians and parallels, and rectangular borders rather than trapezoid. The completed work was published as 'Septe Giornate della Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri' ('The Seven Days of Geography').

A map of Arabia with lapis lazuli blue



2 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

[Sexta Asiae Tabula.]

Ulm: Lienhart Holle, 1482. Woodcut in fine original colour, printed area 285 x 565mm. Slight staining from binding glue at centre fold. £150,000

A fine example of the map of classical Arabia from the First Ulm Edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', the first to be printed outside Italy and the first illustrated with woodcut maps.

Holle's edition of the 'Geographia' contained Ptolemaic maps reworked by the cartographer Nicolaus Germanus (c.1420-c.1490) and cut by Johannes of Armsheim, who was the first woodcutter to sign a map (the world from this atlas). It was the first Ptolemaic atlas to include "modern" cartography, with maps of Italy, Spain, France, Scandinavia and the Holy Land. It was also the first to print the corresponding text description on the verso of each map, with a decorative woodcut border, also coloured.

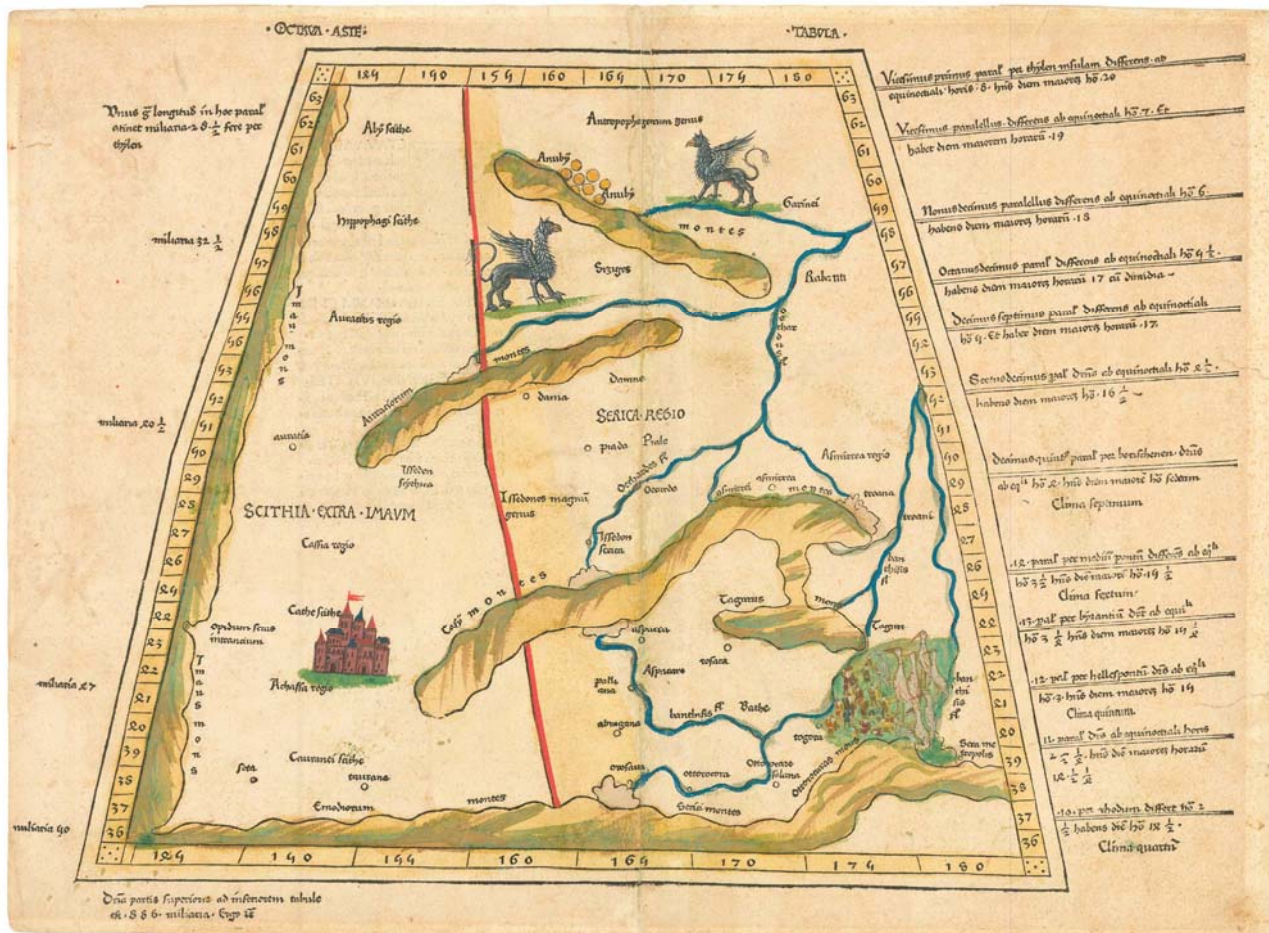
One extraordinary feature of this edition is that the publisher, Lienhart Holle, intended it to be sold coloured, with natural ultramarine used for the rich blue of the seas. This pigment, made from crushed lapis lazuli from mines in Afghanistan, was hugely expensive and was prized by Renaissance painters for use in skies and the clothes of significant figures in their paintings. It was not until the 19th century that an alternative was created.

Holle's use of lapis lazuli appears to have been overly ambitious: his business was forced into bankruptcy shortly after publication of the book. The remaining sheets, woodblocks and type were sold to Johann Reger in Ulm, who reissued the work in 1486. This second (and final edition) is identifiable by having a letterpress title above the map and soft brown colour on the seas, a result of a cheaper colour oxidising over time.

TIBBETTS: 8.

S/N 23380

An illuminated map of Central Asia



3 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

Octava Asie Tabula.

Ulm: Johan Reger, 1486. Contemporary hand colour, with gold highlights. Woodcut, sheet 415 x 570mm. Minor faint age-toning, small worm hole filled upper left. £5,500

A striking 15th century map of Central Asia as known to the Romans, showing eastern Scythia and Serica, two kingdoms to the north of India and China.

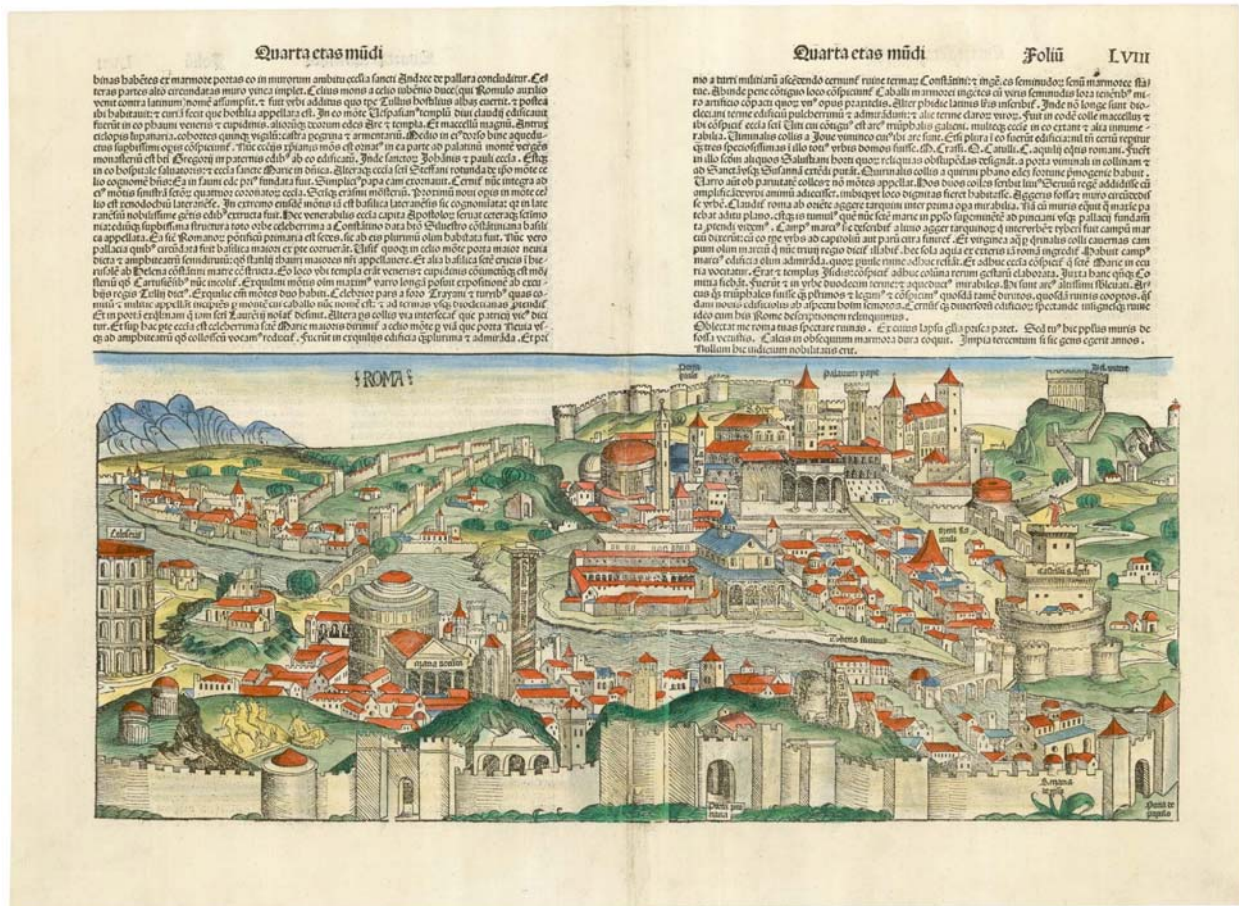
The map comes from the second Ulm edition of Claudius Ptolemy's 'Geographia', published four years after the first. This was one of the first books designed to be coloured, but this example is exceptional in that it has been embellished with additional manuscript vignette images. At the top of the map are two griffins; nearby are the Anuby mountains, with eight gold 'coins', probably representing gold mines; at 'Achassa Regio' (Ladakh) is a very European city with a pennant flying; and near Tagora is a scene of pigmies hunting cranes, based on Aristotle.

The Ulm Ptolemy was an innovation because it was designed to be issued coloured. The additional vignettes suggest this was a special example, executed by a colourist who had the necessary knowledge of classical texts, probably a monk who had illuminated manuscripts or a bestiary.



S/N 24828

A woodcut prospect of Rome



4 SCHEDEL, D. Hartmann.

Roma.

Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1493, Latin text edition. Coloured woodcut with rubrication, image 230 x 530mm, set in a page of text. Stitching holes at centre fold filled in as usual. £1,800

A very early prospect of Rome, one of the double-page views in the famous 'Nuremberg Chronicle'. Although not completely accurate, features such as the Castel de San Angelo, the Vatican, Colosseum and Pantheon are represented. On the reverse is an uncoloured view of Genova.

The Liber Chronicarum, or Nuremberg Chronicle, was the most extensively illustrated printed book of the fifteenth century: many of the 646 woodcuts by Michael Wöhlgemut and his stepson Wilhelm Pleydenwurff (both of whom are mentioned, very unusually, in the colophon of the Chronicle) were used more than once, so there are a total of 1,809 illustrations, including the double-page maps of the world and Europe. However, as the young Albrecht Dürer (the publisher Koberger's godson) was apprenticed to Wölgemut from 1486-1489, some of the plates, particularly the Last Judgement, have been tentatively ascribed to him.

The text, by Hartmann Schedel (1440-1514), a Nuremberg doctor and humanist, consists of a year-by-year account of notable events in world history from the creation down to the year of publication. It is a mixture of fact and fantasy, recording events like the invention of printing, but also repeating stories from Herodotus. Even the world map is decorated with strange beings from the far reaches, including a cyclops and a four-eyed man. However, of particular importance is the inclusion of contemporary events, for example the invention of printing, Wycliffe's heresy, and the exploration of Africa and the Atlantic.

It is estimated that this first edition, published on 12th July, consisted of 1400-1500 examples; the vernacular edition of 23rd December the same year consisted of 700-1000.

Martin Waldseemüller

Waldseemüller (c.1470-1520) is best known for his map of the world of 1507, which was the first printed map to use the name 'America' and the first to show America separate from Asia.

Also of importance were his editions of Claudius Ptolemy's 'Geographia', with large format editions in 1513 & 1520, and smaller format editions from 1522-1541, which included a suite of modern maps alongside the classical. This section is regarded as the first attempt at a modern atlas

Waldseemüller's map of the British Isles after Ptolemy in contemporary colour



5 WALDSEEMULLER, Martin.

Tabula Prima Europae.

Strasbourg: Johannes Schott, 1513. Fine original colour. 405 x 560mm. Centre fold reinforced on verso. £16,000

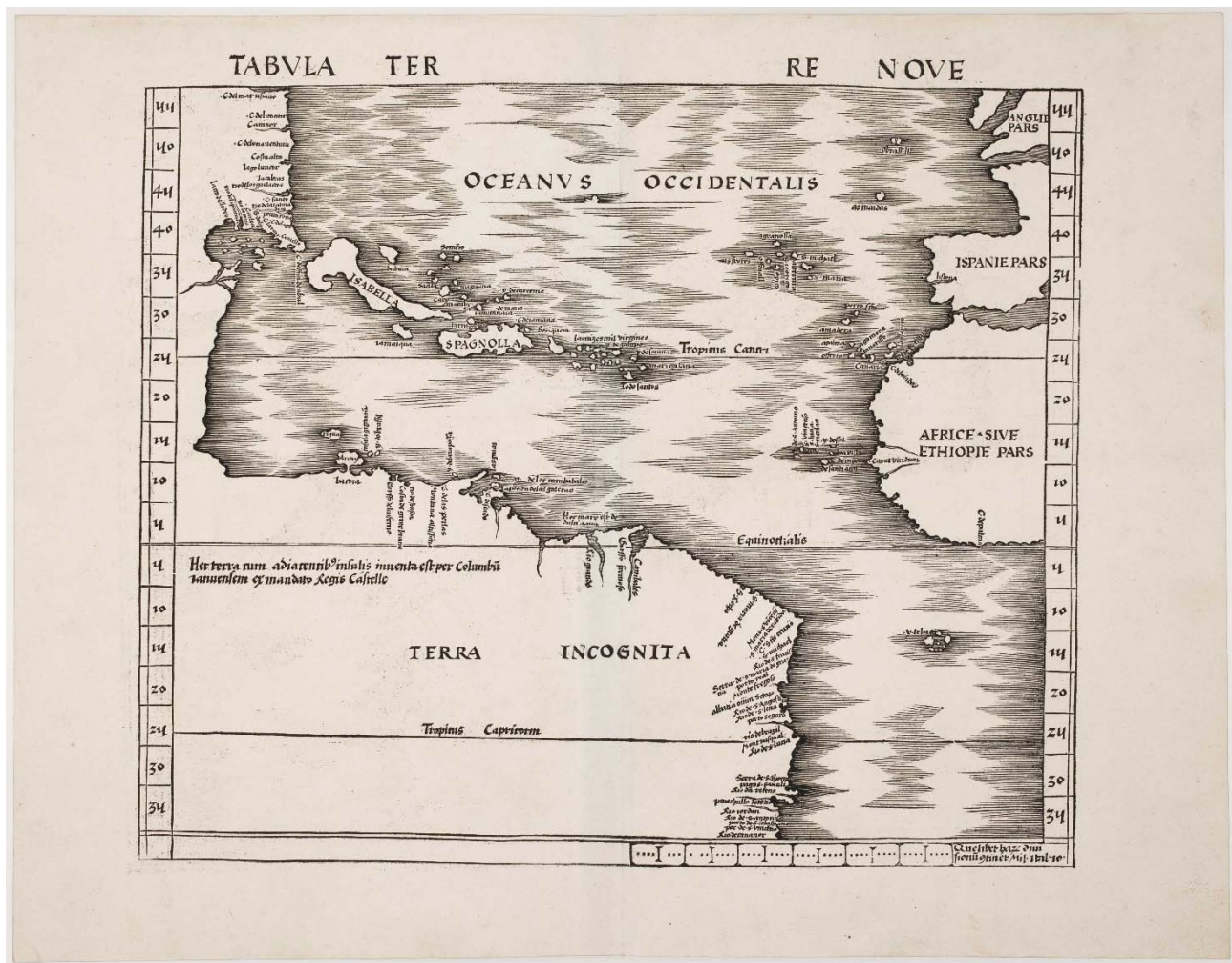
A rare example of the first issue of Wäldseemüller's map of the British Isles according to Claudius Ptolemy, published in Johannes Schott's edition of the 'Geographia'. Scotland is depicting veering sharply to the east, a distortion caused by Ptolemy's mis-measuring of the length of the Mediterranean, 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. with the title above the map removed, 'Oceanus Duecalledonius' changed to 'Oceanus Duecalledon' and 'Germaniae Magne Pars' altered to 'Germaniae Magna'.

SHIRLEY 'Early Printed Maps of the British Isles' 10.

S/N 26141

One of the earliest printed maps to focus on America



6 WALDSEEMULLER, Martin.

Tabula Terre Nove.

Strasbourg: Johannes Shott, 1513. Woodcut, printed area 385 x 445mm, paper watermarked with a fleur de lis, with good margins. £42,500

A near mint example of this rare first issue of Wäldseemüller's important 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.

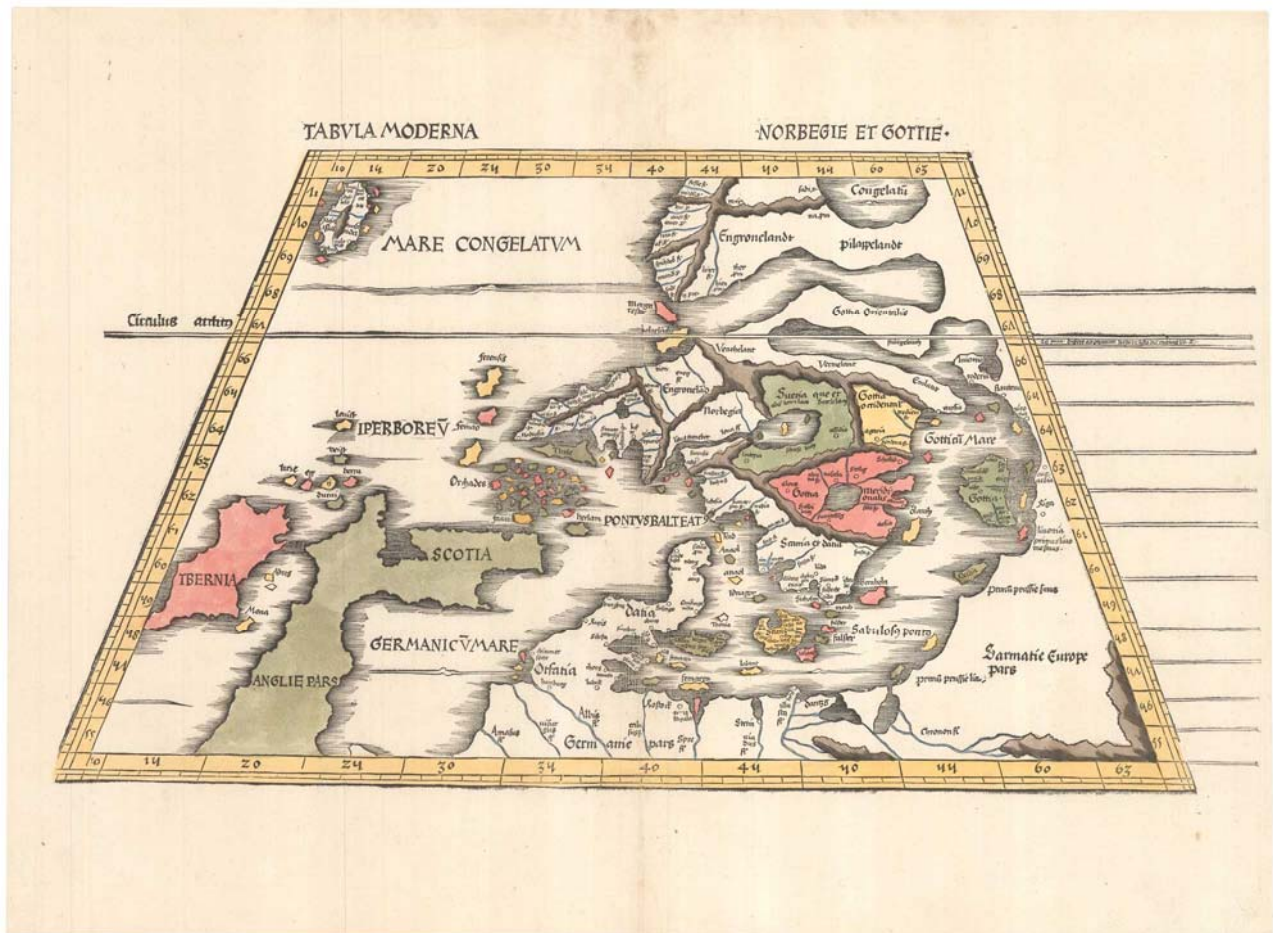
When Wäldseemüller used the name 'America' on his world map of 1507, he intended it as a regional name for the parts of South America explored by Amerigo Vespucci. However, others started using the name for the whole of the New World. Here Wäldseemüller is trying to make amends: a Latin note reads 'This land and the adjacent islands were discovered by Christopher Columbus on the mandate of the King of Castile'.

BURDEN: 3.

S/N 24130

*Her terra cum adiacentib' insulis inuenta est per Columbū
nauensem ex mandato Regis Castelle*

An early 'modern' map of Scandinavia



7 WALDSEEMULLER, Martin.

Tabula Moderna Norbegie Et Gottie.

Strasbourg: Johannes Schott, 1520. Coloured woodcut, printed area 320 x 590mm.

£6,500

A scarce woodcut map of Scandinavia, one of the extra modern maps in Waldseemuller's edition of Claudius Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. It is a copy of the first printed map of the region, published in the Ulm edition of Ptolemy in 1482. Cities marked include 'Asto' (Oslo), 'Begensis' (Bergen), 'Nodrosia' (Nidaros) and 'Stauargensis' (Stavanger).

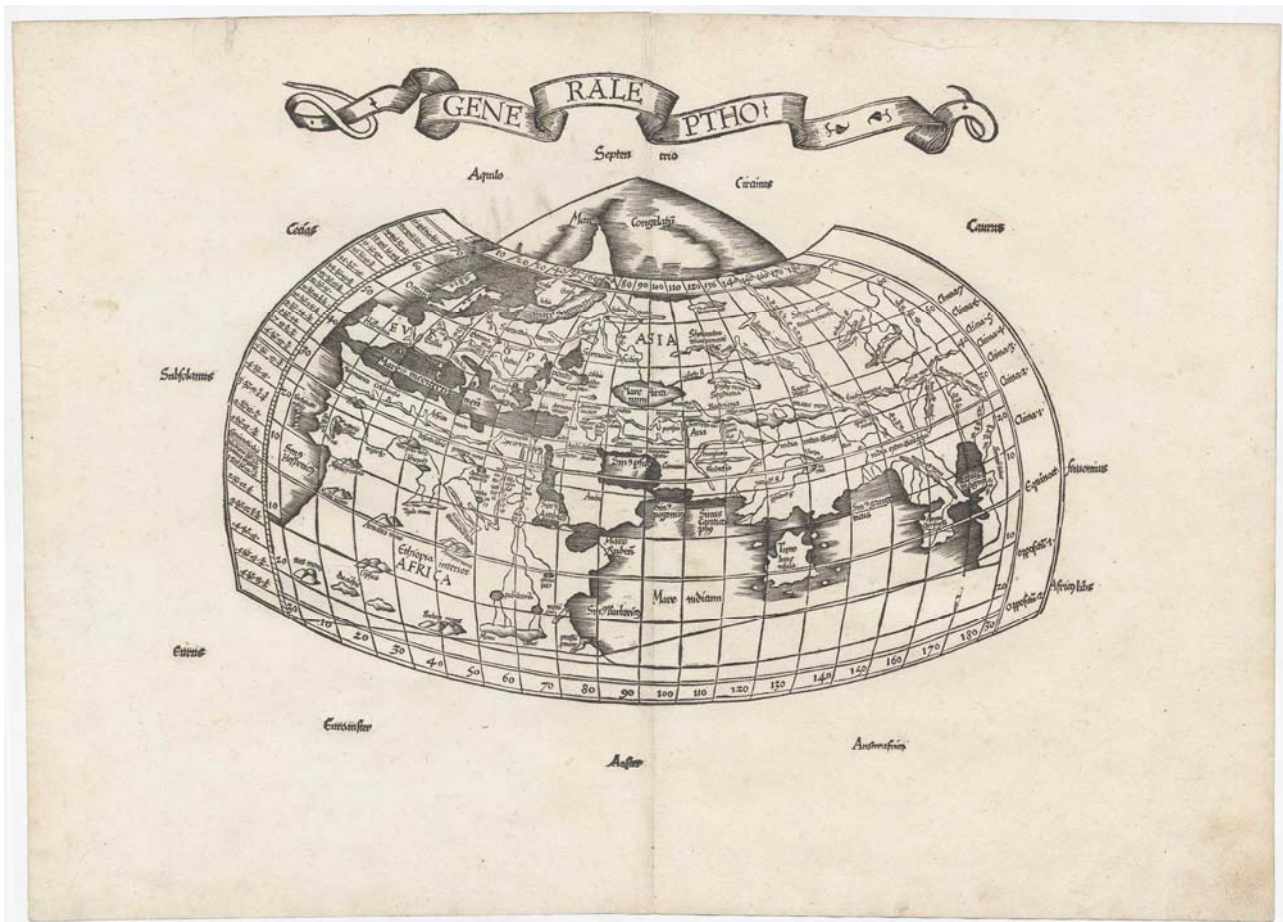
This map was first printed in 1513: this example dates from 1520, with all but one of the lines of letterpress text in the borders removed. Later edition of Waldseemuller's editions of Ptolemy used the smaller woodblock cut for Laurent Fries.

GINSBURG: Printed Maps of Scandinavia & the Arctic, 5.

S/N 26142



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



8 WALDSEEMULLER, Martin.

Generale Ptho.

Strassbourg: Johannes Grüninger, 1522. Woodcut, sheet 390 x 545mm. A very fine example.

£5,500

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.

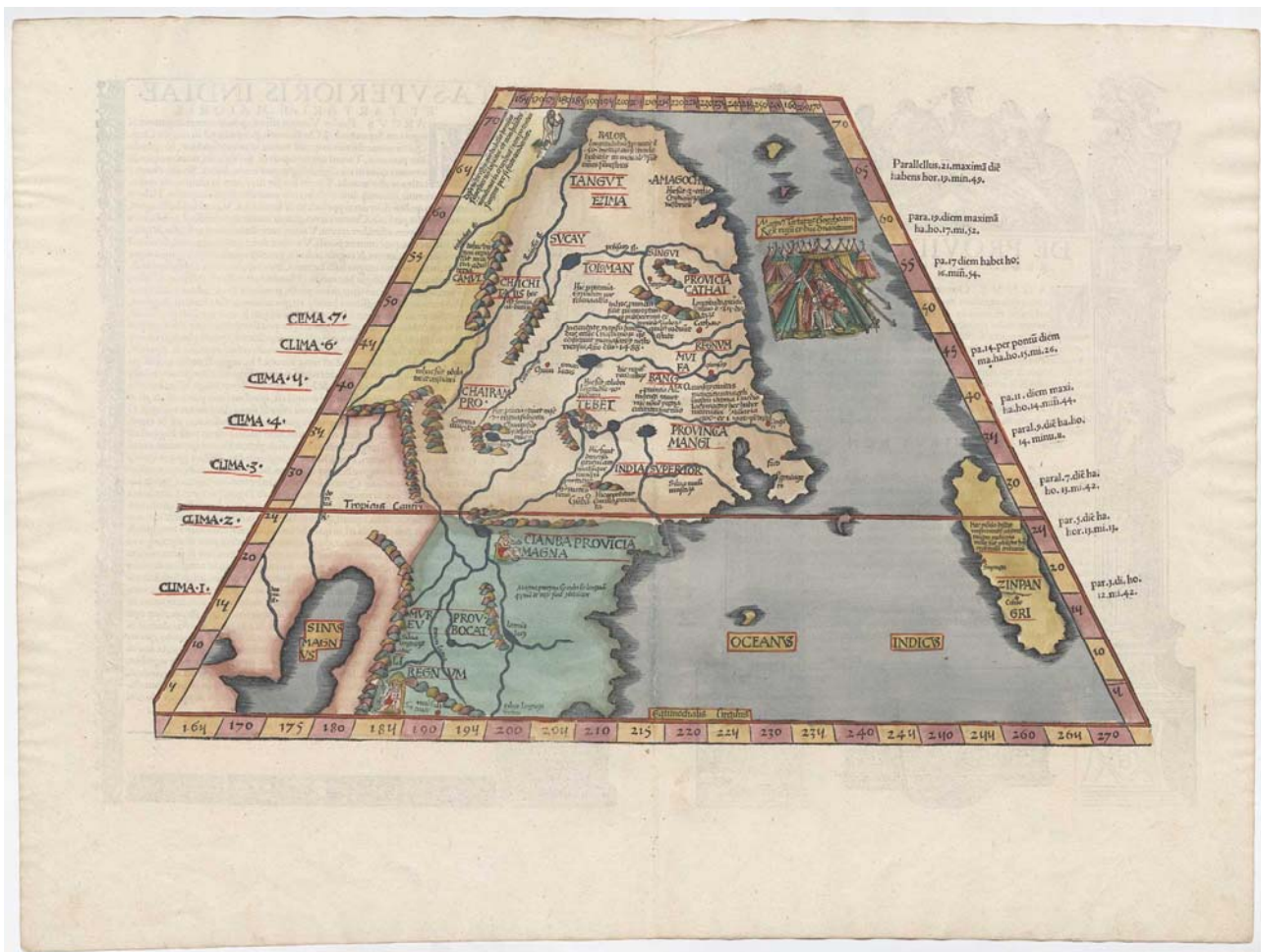
The map was originally drawn by Wäldseemüller for his 1513 edition of the 'Geographia'. This smaller format version by Laurent Fries was cut for a new 'Chronica mundi' (history of the world) that Wäldseemüller was writing; however his death in 1520 caused the project to be shelved, so the woodcuts were 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 25741



The first map of China printed in Europe



9 WALDSEEMULLER, Martin.

[Ta. Superioris Indiae.]

Lyons, Melchior and Gaspar Trechsel, 1535, Hand coloured woodcut, trapezoid, printed area (at most) 290 x 450mm.
Four wormholes in margin near centre fold. £5,000



An important map of China, the first 'modern' map of the region, which includes Tibet, Tartary and Japan.

Although it was published in an edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', it was not a reduction of a map from the Waldseemuller edition of 1513, but a new one prepared for a new 'Chronica mundi' being written by Waldseemuller. The title, as above, is on the reverse, with a descriptive text in Latin surrounded by woodcut columns.

Waldseemuller expanded the Ptolemaic map of the Far East 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, long before the first recorded European visit to Japan, the landing of the Portuguese Alvarado in Okinawa, 1542, seven years after this map was printed.

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

S/N 25745

Waldseemuller's 'modern' map of the British Isles



10 WALDSEEMULLER, Martin.

Tabu. Moder. Anglie & Hiber.

Lyons: Melchior & Gaspar Trechsel, 1535. Coloured woodcut, printed area 410 x 400mm. Repairs to the bottom margin at centre fold. £2,250

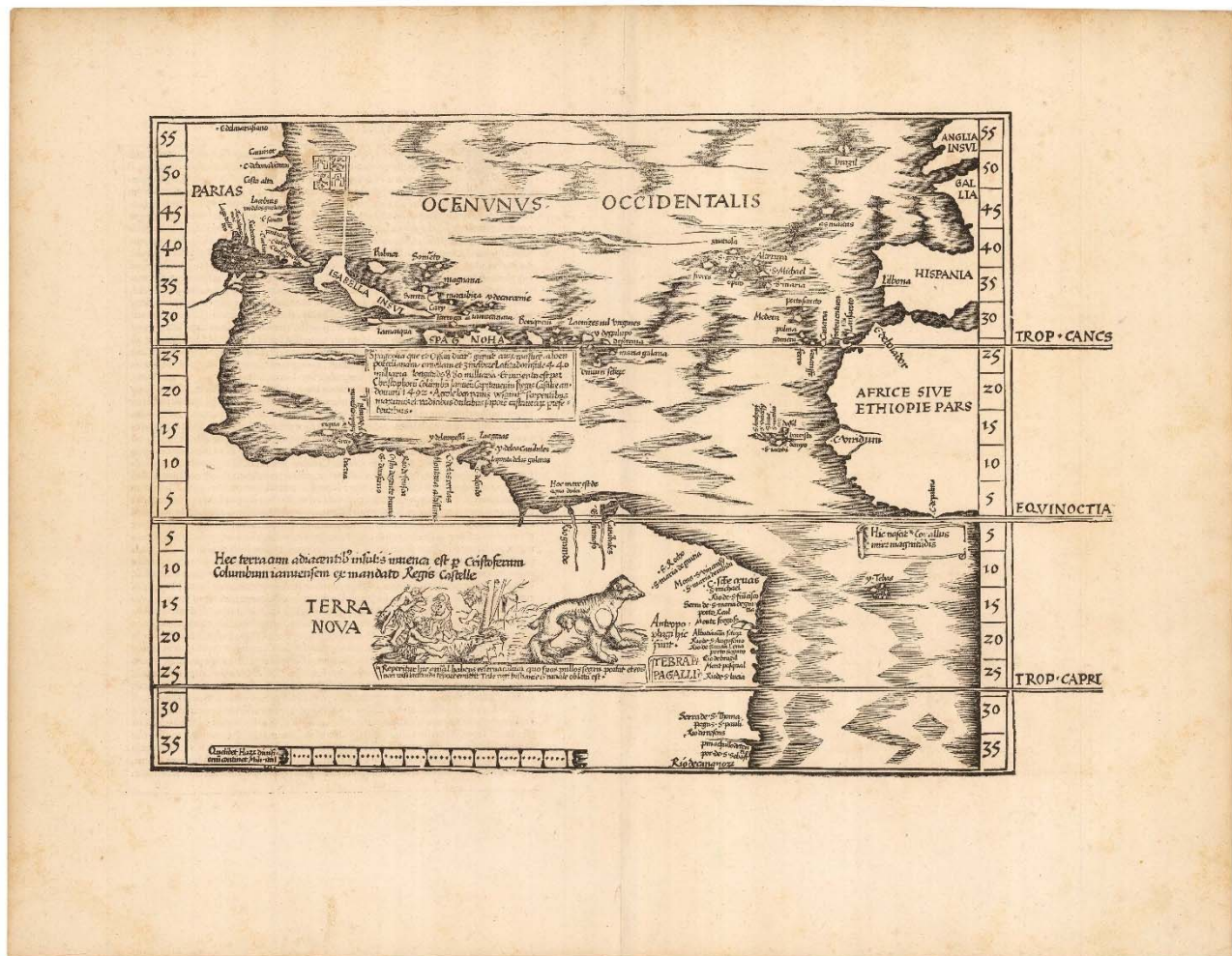
Waldseemüller's 'modern' map of the British Isles, using the block cut for the 1522 edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. The famous eastern slant of Scotland according to Ptolemy has been corrected, but the outline is almost square. Ireland is an inverted pear-shape, with the 'purgatorium of S. Patrick' in the north. In the Atlantic is 'Brazil', an island that emerged from the sea every seven years, a myth that endured on maps into the 19th century.

SHIRLEY: British Isles 1477-1650, Item 25.

S/N 22846



The Fries edition of Wäldseemüller's map of the Americas



11 WALDSEEMULLER, Martin.

[Tabula Terrae Novae.]

Vienne: Gaspar Treschel, 1541. Woodcut, printed area 285 x 430mm. A good example.

£8,500

A fine example of one of the earliest obtainable maps to show the New World, this example being the fourth and last issue of the Fries reduction of Wäldseemüller's famous map, which is the first printed atlas map devoted to the Americas and said to have been compiled with the assistance of Columbus himself. 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. In his version Fries added a Spanish flag over Cuba and a vignette scene in South America depicting cannibals and an opossum, both reported by Vespucci.



This map was originally intended not for an edition of Ptolemy 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'. The title, as above, is on the reverse.

This edition was one of two with a text edited by Michael Servetus, who would later be burned at the stake for heresy, on a pyre of his own books, on the behest of John Calvin.

BURDEN: 4.

S/N 23045

Miscellany

A woodcut world map on a cordiform projection



12 FRISIUS, Gemma.

[Untitled world map.]

Paris, 1553, French text edition. Coloured woodcut, sheet, 225 x 295mm.

£3,250

An unusual woodcut world map, prepared by Frisius for inclusion in Peter Apian's *Cosmography*. This is an example of the first of three very similar woodblocks, used 1544-1553.

The world is shown on a cordiform (heart-shaped) projection, within a border that marks the temperate zones on the left and the figures of the zodiac on the right. Outside the map's border are a pair of god-like figures, one of whom has the double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman Emperor on his breastplate, and wind-heads including skulls, representing the plague-carrying winds blowing from the south.

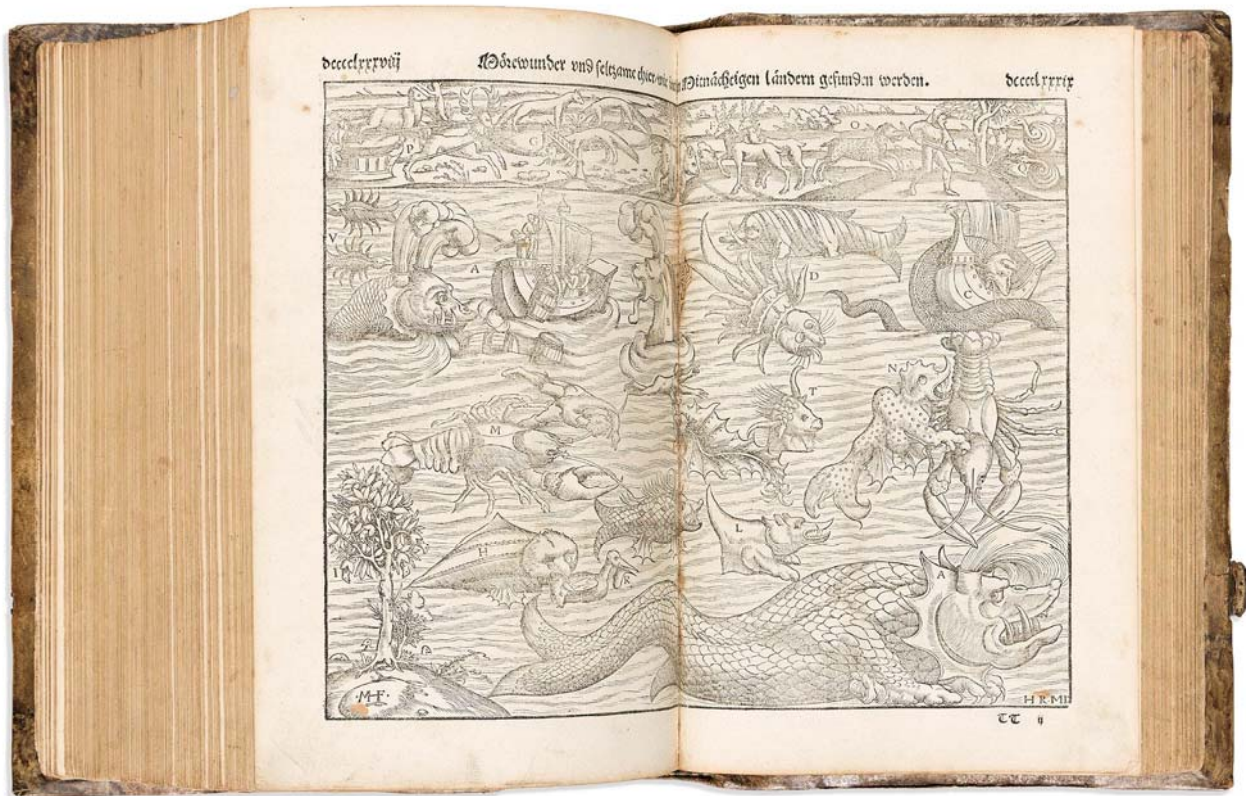
There are few names on the map. North America is shown as a narrow peninsula named 'Baccalearum', a reference to the cod fishing that was already so important, and Mexico City is called 'Themistitan', a Germanic phonetic rendering of Tenochtitlan. In Africa are the 'Mountains of the Moon' and, in Asia, 'Taprobana' has moved east to Sumatra.

Gemma Frisius (1508-55) was a Dutch mathematician, cartographer and scientific instrument maker. In 1533 he was the first to describe the use of triangulation as a surveying method; and, about the time this map was printed, suggested the use of a clock to determine longitude, two centuries before John Harrison achieved the necessary accuracy.

SHIRLEY: 82 (see 96 & 131 for further details)

S/N 26166

A fine example of Münster's cosmography



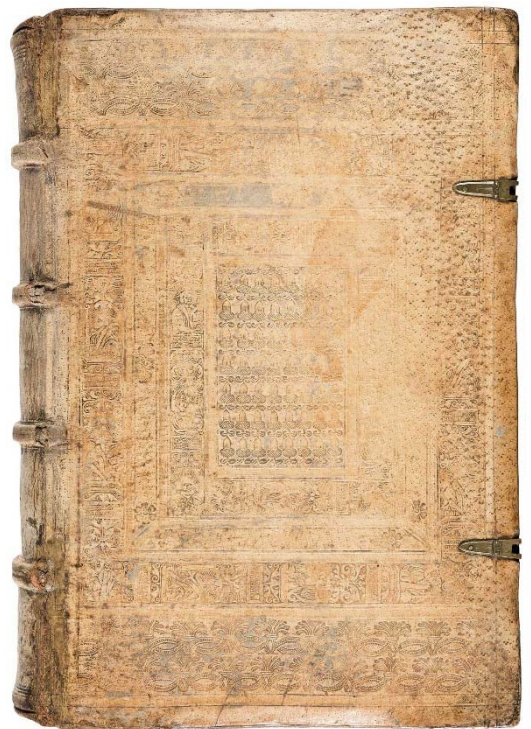
13 MUNSTER, Sebastian.

Cosmographie, Oder Beschreibung Aller Lander...

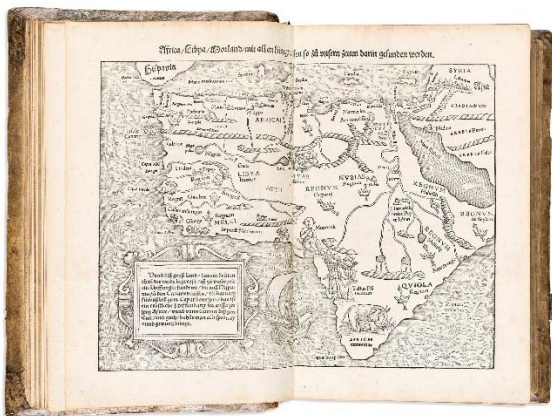
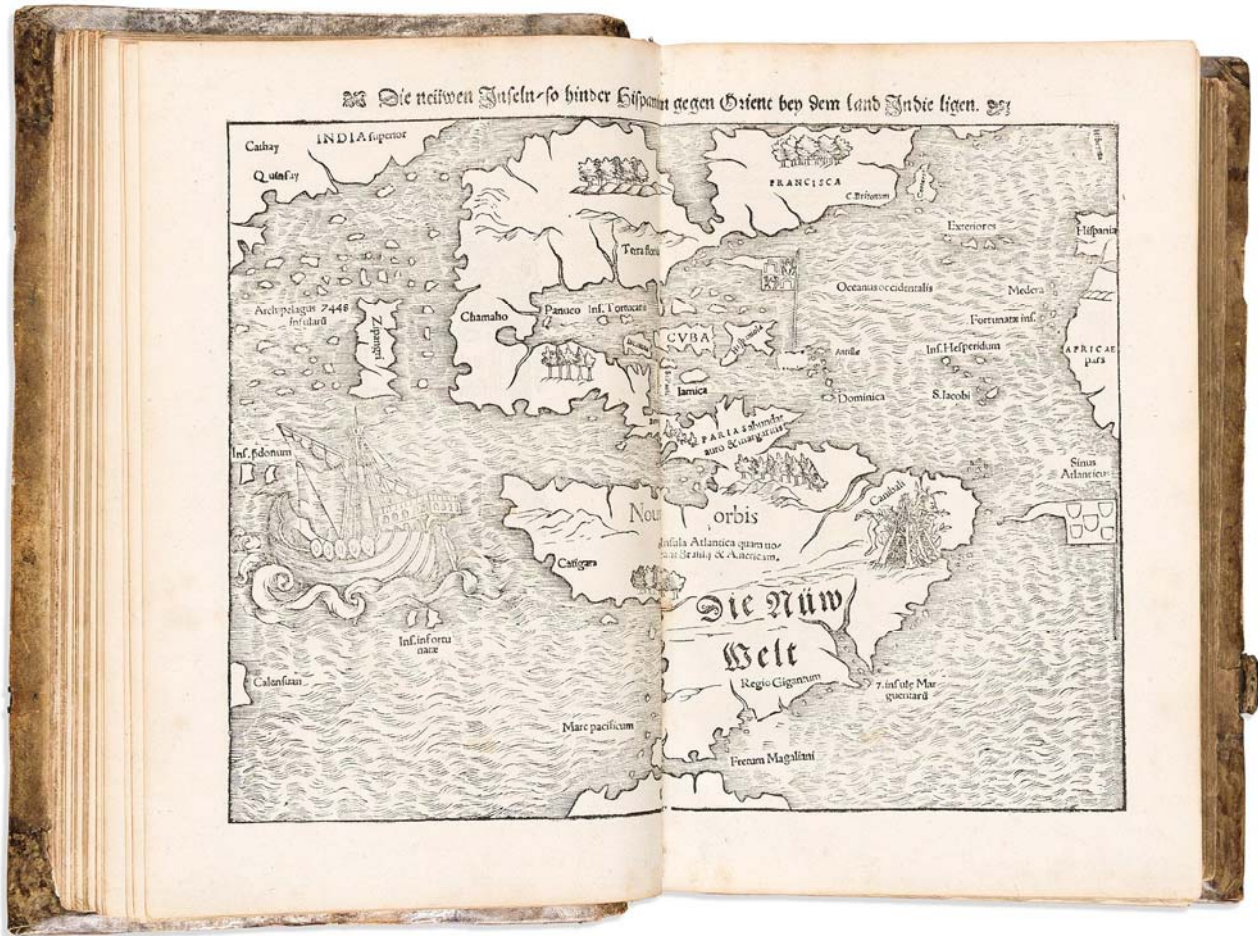
Basel: Sebastian Henricpetri, 1558, German text edition. Folio (340 x 240mm), contemporary blind-decorated pigskin over bevelled boards; pp. [xx]+1233+(1); illustrated title, 14 double-page maps, 3 two-sheet town prospects, 36 double-page town plans and views, and a double plate of seamonsters; profusely illustrated throughout with additional woodcuts. Lacking clasps, inner hinges strained, title page backed with archival tissue, occasional stains. £22,000

Sebastian Münster's 'Cosmographia' was the first description of the world to be written in German. It was first published in 1544; this example comes from an expanded posthumous edition, the first published by Sebastian Henricpetri, Münster's step-grandson.

The double-page maps include the World and Continents, the Ptolemaic world, and European countries; the town plans include Paris, Venice, Rome and Constantinople; the text woodcuts include more maps and plans, illustrations of mining & engineering, battles, jousting, swordfighting, executions, portraits and animals & monsters. The map of the Americas is a landmark item as it is the first map to attempt to show America as a continent.



S/N 26209



The First State of Lafreri's map of the Kingdom of Naples



14 LAFRERI, Antonio.

Regno di Napoli.

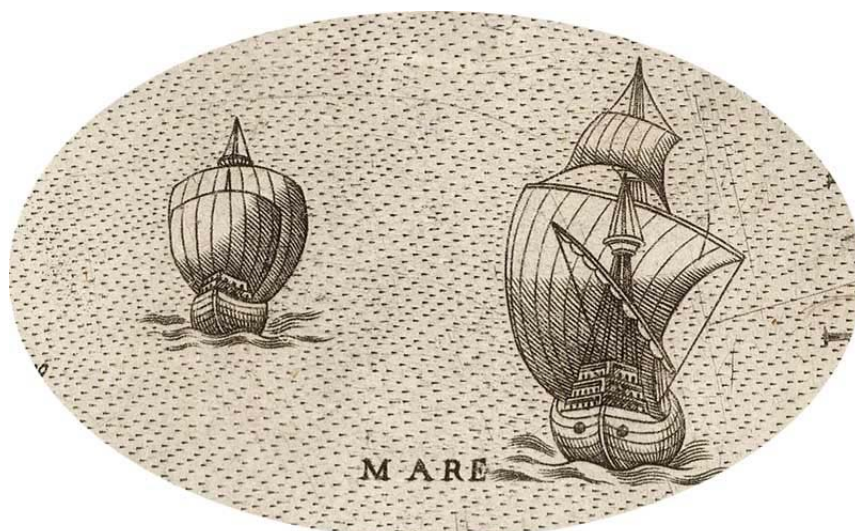
Rome, c.1558. 305 x 480mm. Trimmed close to plate, window mounted as issued in a Lafreri composite atlas. £5,500

A rare map, orientated with east to the top right, showing Italy south of Rome and Ancona. The title is on a banderole at the top of the map, with a pair of compasses on a blank scale at the bottom. The seas are filled with vignette ships and galleons. Along the right border is the title 'Tempio di Giove'.

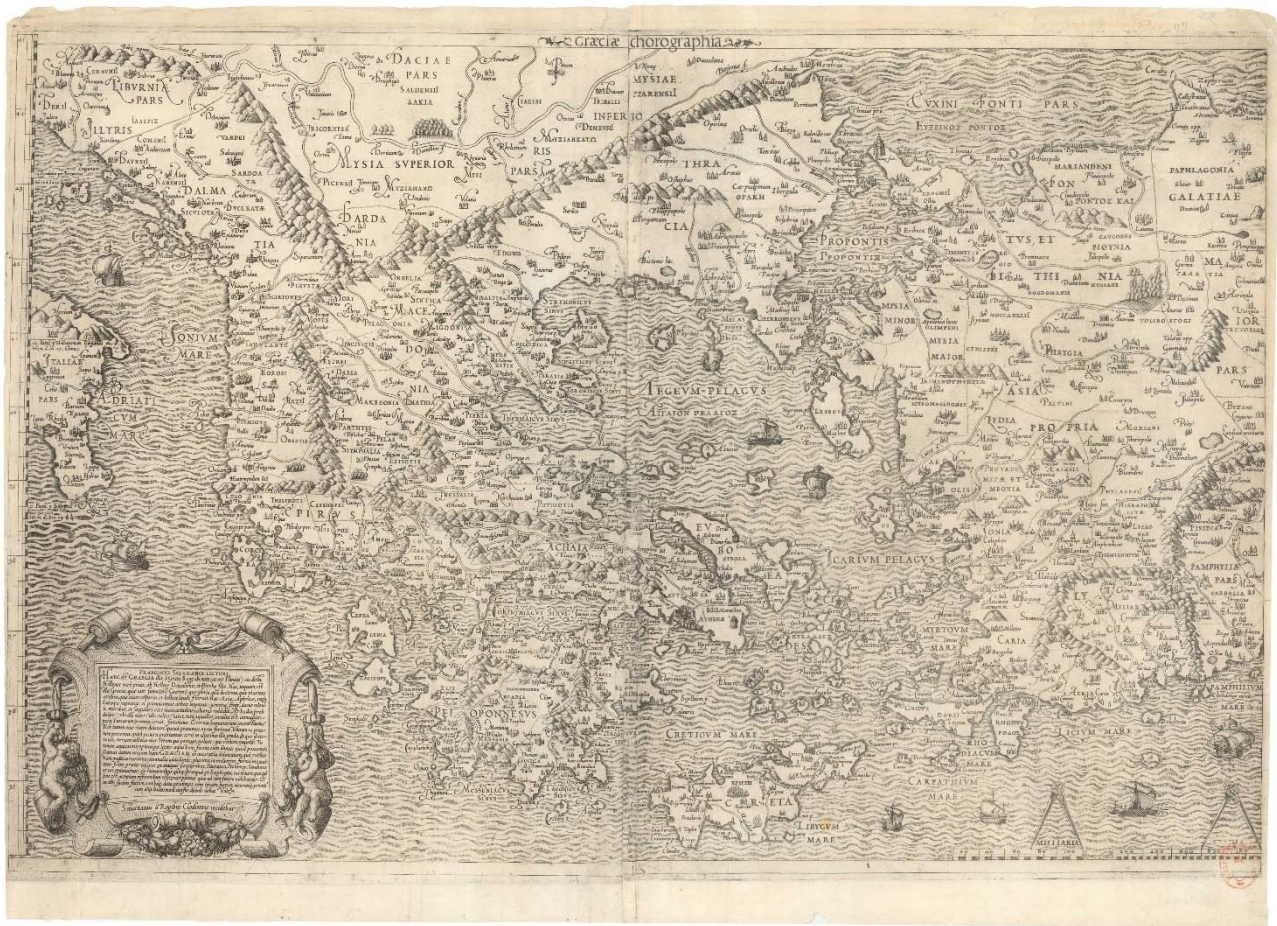
All Lafreri's separate-issue maps are rare.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: 1037, first state of six.

S/N 25248



The rare First State of Salamanca's map of Greece



15 SALAMANCA, Francesco.

Græciæ chorographia.

Rome, c.1558. Two sheets conjoined, total 420 x 620mm. Narrow lateral margins, unidentified ink library stamp lower right. £12,500

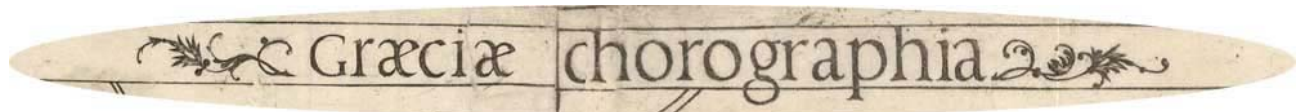
A very important map of Greece and western Turkey, compiled by Salamanca from Nikolaos Sophianos's landmark eight-sheet map of Greece of 1540, the most geographically accurate map of the region yet produced.

This is the earliest available version, as the original has been lost and a woodcut version published in Basel in 1544 & 1545 are known by single complete examples of each.

Francesco Salamanca worked with his father Antonio Salamanca, who worked in partnership with Antonio Lafreri from 1553 until his death in 1562. Francesco continued to work with Lafreri until the following year. This map seems to have been retained by Lafreri as the second state was issued by his successor, Claudio Duchetti.

BIFOLCO & RONDA: 652, state 1 of 4, this state not illustrated.

S/N 25812



A rare map of the Middle East, published by Lafreri



16 GASTALDI, Giacomo.

La Descrittione Della Prima Parte Dell' Asia Con i nomi antichi & moderni Di Jacopo Gastaldi Piemontese cosmografo... L'Anno M.D.LXI.

Rome: Antonio Lafreri, 1561. Two sheets conjoined, total 435 x 745mm, with wide margins. A small tear entering map area at bottom expertly repaired. £27,500

A fine example of this rare map of the Middle East, published by a major figure of 16th century Italian cartographic publishing.

In the west the map depicts Constantinople and Turkey, the Black Sea, Cyprus, the Holy Land, the Lower Nile in Egypt, and the northern reaches of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf in Arabia. In the centre of the map is the Caucasus and Persia. To the east of the Caspian Sea (still wider than it is tall, a feature not corrected until the end of the next century) are the landmarks of the Silk Route, Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Kandahar and Kabul. Along the top of the map are the tents of the Steppes nomads.

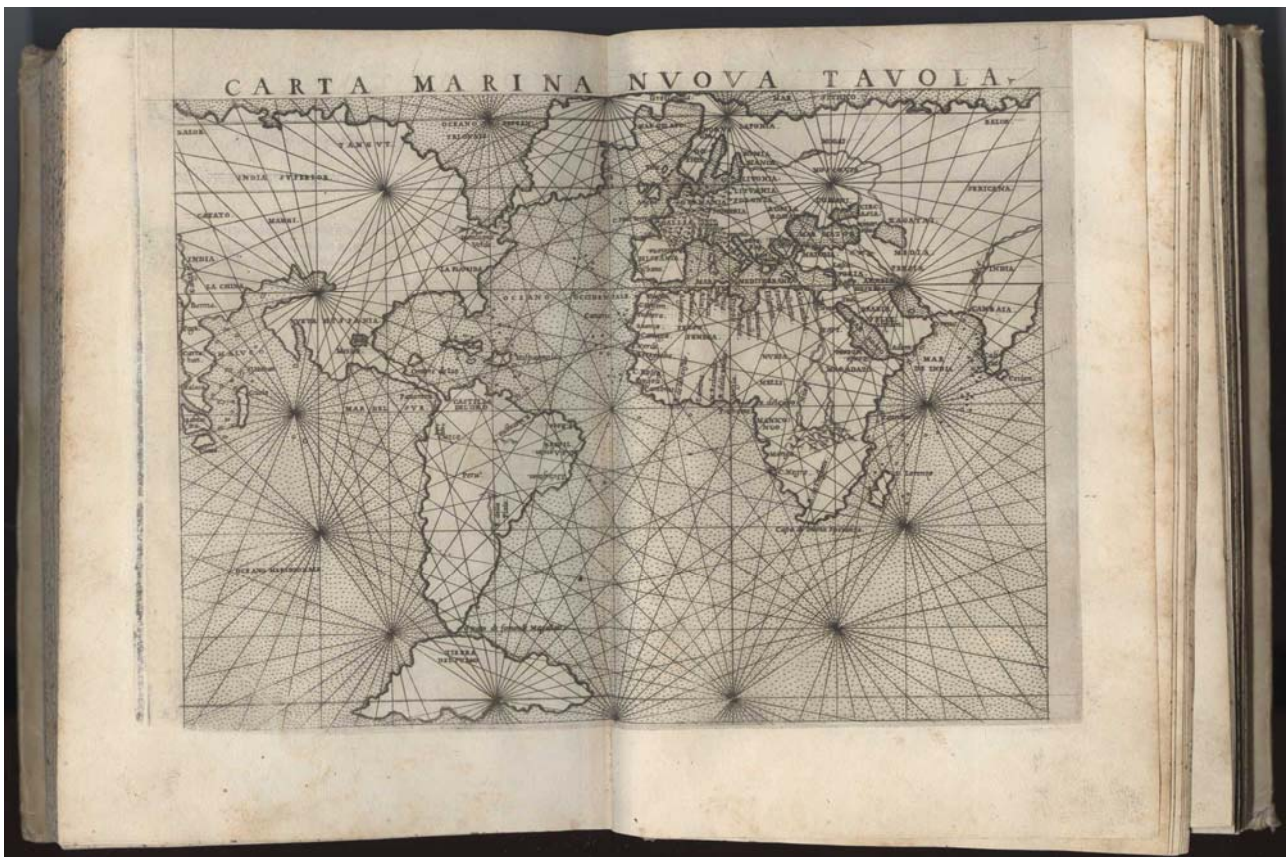
The map was drawn by Giacomo Gastaldi (c.1500-67), a Piedmontese cartographer who established himself in Venice, whose influential output earned him the notable title of 'Cosmographer to the Republic'. It was one of three maps of Asia that were significant improvements to existing maps and so were highly influential: they were chosen by Abraham Ortelius as the basis of his map of Asia in his 'Theatrum' atlas of 1570.

This close copy of his 1559 map was engraved by Jacabo Bos, a Belgian, for Antonio Lafreri (1512-77), a Burgundian who was Rome's leading map publisher.

A rare example of 'Lafreri-school' cartography and important map for collectors of cartography of the region.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: Tav. 68, state i of iii.

A 16th century Venetian edition of Ptolemy



17 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

Geographia Cl. Ptolemaei Alexandrini, Olim a Bilibaldo Pirkheimerio trāslata, at nunc multis codicibus graecis collata, pluribusque in locis ad pristinam ueritatem reducta a Joepho Moletio Mathematico.

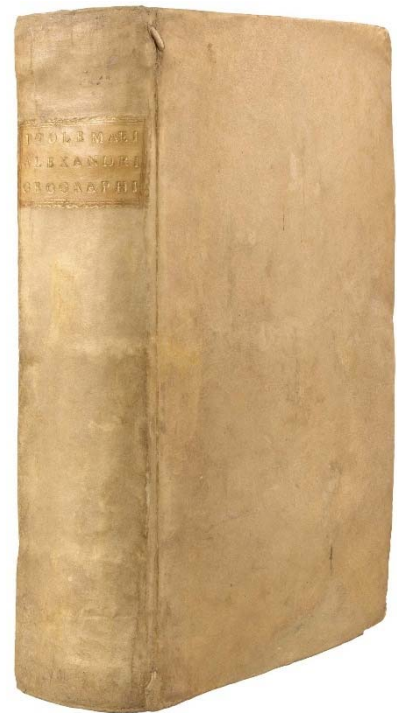
Venice: Vincent Valgrisi, 1562, Latin text. Small 4to, full vellum, three parts in one; speckled edges; pp. (viii)+112+286+(63)(index & errata); 64 double-page engraved maps, as called for.

£11,500

The first Latin edition of the 'Geographia' to use the maps engraved for Girolamo Ruscelli by Giulio and Livio Sanuto and first published with an Italian text edited by Ruscelli in 1561. Instead of Ruscelli's text, this edition uses a Latin translation by Willibladus Pirckheimer (1470-1530), revised and corrected by the mathematician Giuseppe Moleti, a professor at the University of Padua.

The Sanuto brothers engraved 27 Ptolemaic and 37 modern maps, most enlarged versions of the Gastaldi maps of 1548, but with new maps including a double-hemisphere world, the 'Carta Marina Nouva Tavola' (a sea chart of the world with land bridges joining America to both Europe and Asia) and a map of the North Atlantic illustrating the Zeno fiction. Unusually, the Ptolemaic and contemporary maps are placed next to each other for easy comparison.

The maps, still usually ascribed to Ruscelli, are in their first state, printed two to a plate and separated, so the platemark extends off the top of the sheet.



S/N 25989

The most influential 16th century map of the Far East

18 GASTALDI, Giacomo.

Il Disegno della Terza Parte dell'Asia.

Venice: Ferrando Bertelli, 1562 & c.1567. Four sheets conjoined, total 650 x 730, with good margins. Small splits in binding folds. £100,000

A rare map of eastern Asia, showing from India to the East China Sea, with the southern tip of Japan, with an added southern section showing the Spice Islands of Indonesia south of the Equator. For the first time Singapore ('Cincgtola') and Cambodia are named on a printed map and the Philippines has its modern name. There is still no Korean peninsula. On the right is a gazeteer of about 100 places, giving their ancient and modern names.

The upper two sheets were engraved by Fabio Licini and were first published in 1562; the lower pair were engraved by Paolo Forlani and were added to the map after Gastaldi's death in 1566, although this example retains the southern longitude grid at the join. Although Bifolco and Ronca describe this as the second state, because of the extra sheets, there are no apparent changes to the upper plates.

Drawn from Venetian, Spanish and Portuguese sources, this map was a considerable improvement over existing charts of the region.

BIFOLCO & RONDA: 74, state 2 of 4.

S/N 26112



One of the earliest versions of the Sophianos map of Greece

19 BERTELLI, Ferrando

Totius Graeciae Descriptio.

Venice: Dominico Zenoi, 1564. Etching, two sheets conjoined, total 395 x 620mm. Trimmed to neatline, contemporarily re-margined for inclusion in a Lafreri-type atlas. £12,000

A very rare 'Lafreri-type' map, reduced from 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.

Although the title appears trimmed Yale's full-margined example shows this loss was on the printing plate.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: 657, first state of two. ZACHARAKIS: 359.

S/N 24220

The second printed map of Cyprus



20 BORDONE, Benedetto.

[Cipro.]

Venice: Francesco di Leno, c.1565, Coloured woodcut set in Italian text, two sheets conjoined, sheet total 295 x 355mm. Corners of margins restored. £3,600

Bordone's important map of Cyprus, the second printed map of the island, published in the 'Isolario di Benedetto Bordone', first issued in 1528. It shows Cyprus, with only a few placenames besides Nicosia and Famagusta, and the coast of Turkey, Syria and Lebanon, with Antioch and Tripoli.

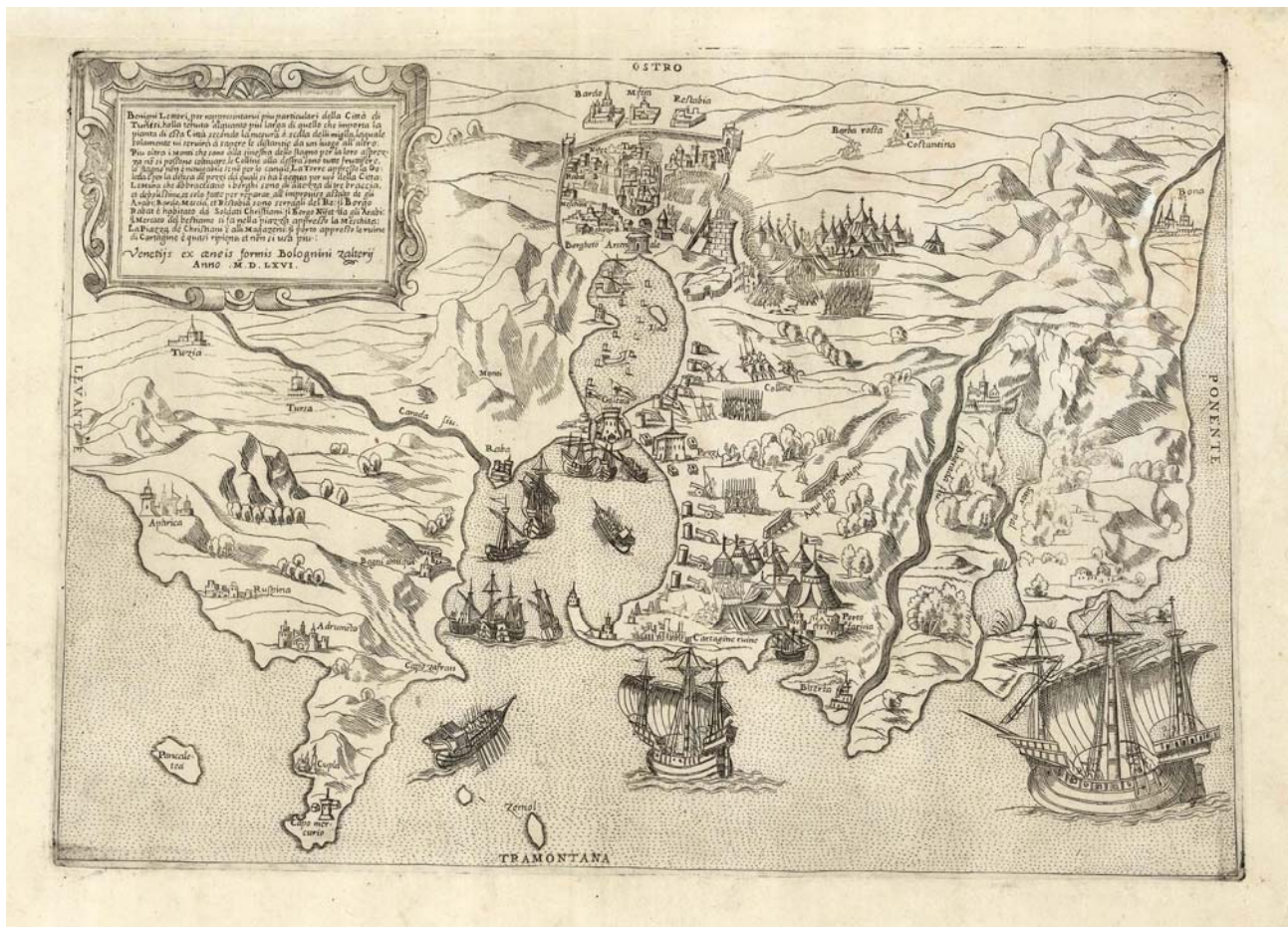
An unusual use of woodcut for an Italian series of maps.

BAYNTON-WILLIAMS: Cyprus 2:2

S/N 23466



A 16th century plan of Tunis besieged by the Spanish in 1535

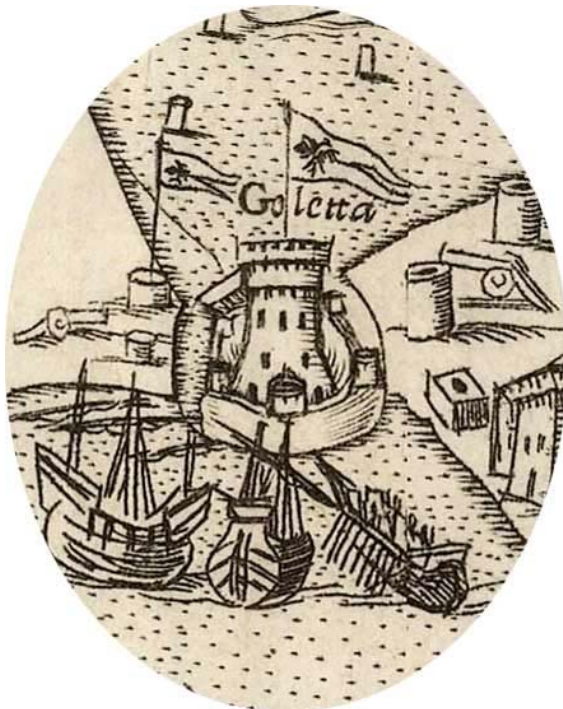


21 FORLANI, Paolo.

... Città di Tunesi ...

Venice: Bolognino Zaltieri, 1566. 270 x 390mm. Tear in top margin taped.

£1,500



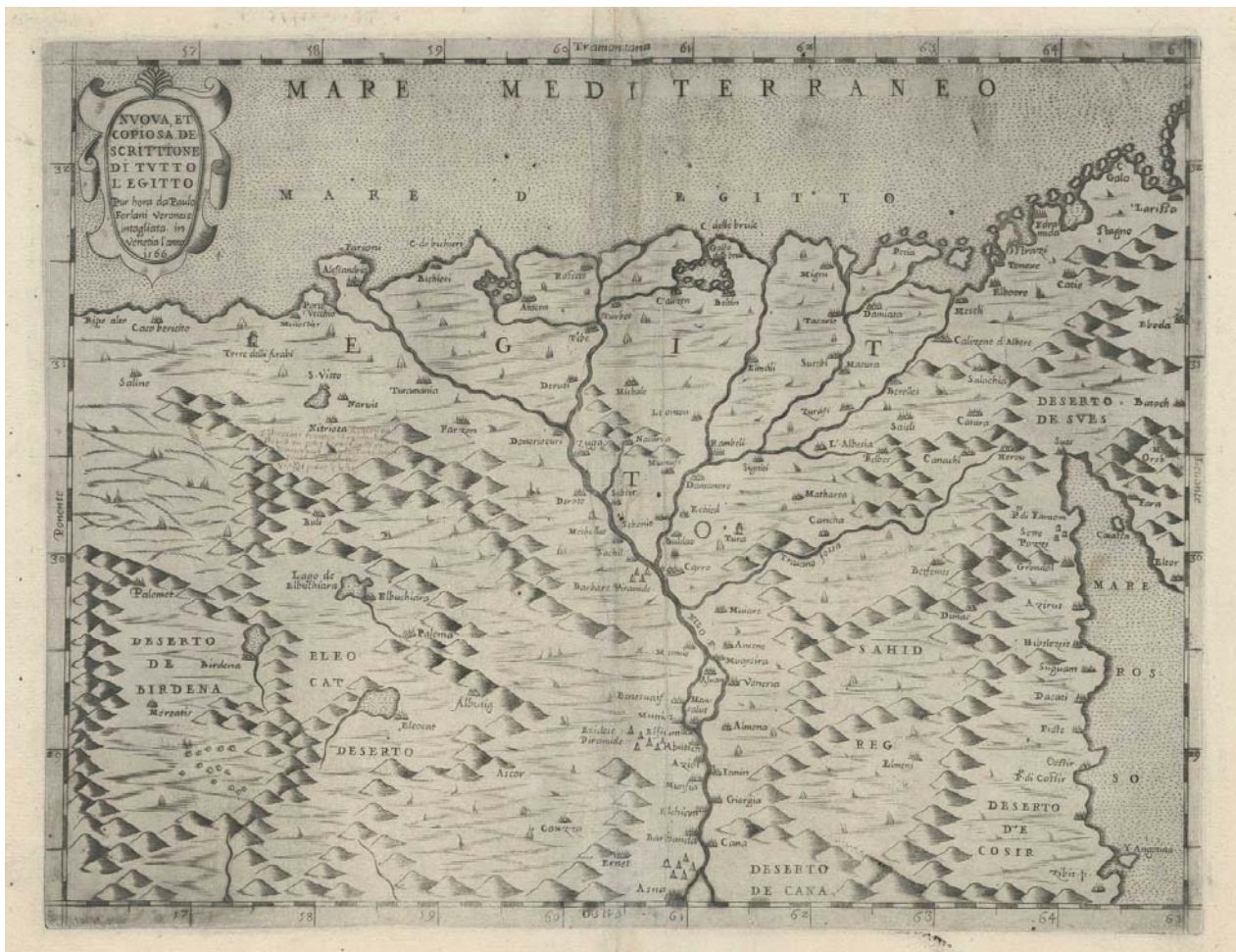
A bird's-eye view of Tunis, orientated with north to the bottom, showing the city under siege by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. The harbour and approaches are filled with European galleons and galleys, with Ottoman camps and batteries around the city. Also marked are the ruins of Carthage and the location of a ruined aqueduct.

The map was engraved by Paolo Forlani from a map by Agostino de Musi published shortly after the siege. This version was published during renewed Ottoman activity in the area: in 1569, less than three years later, Occhiali, the Italian admiral of the Ottoman navy, retook the city.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: Tav 146, state ii of iv, first published state.

S/N 25209

An early modern map of Egypt



22 FORLANI, Paolo.

Nuova, et Copiosa, Descrittione di Tutto L'Egitto Pur hora de Paulo Forlani Veronese intagliata in Venetia l'anno 1566.

Venice, 1566. 265 x 345mm.

£2,900

An important modern map of Egypt (i.e. not based on Ptolemy) preceded only by Gastaldi's map of 1548 and Ruscelli's copy of 1561. It depicts the Nile Delta with Alexandria, and the Nile itself, Cairo and the Pyramids, Aswan, to 'Asna'.

This is an example of the first state: a later second state has the date of 1588.

Ortelius used this map for his map of Egypt in his 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' atlas, titled 'Aegypti Recentior Descriptio'.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: 105, first state of two.

S/N 25811



A two-sheet 'Lafreri-School' important map of Iberia



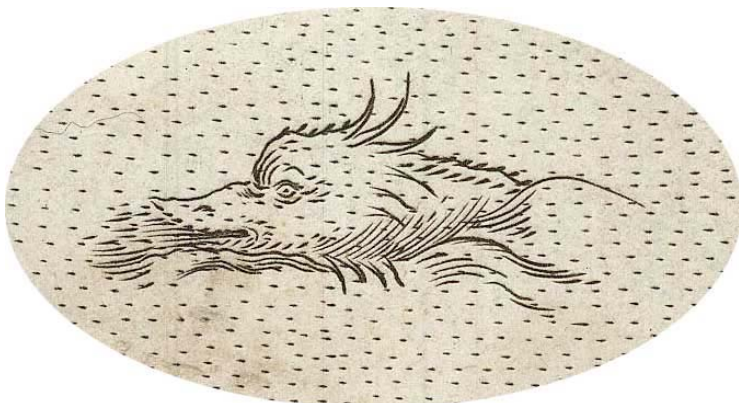
23 FORLANI, Paolo.

[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. £9,750

An exceptional example of this rare separate-issue map of Iberia.

Forlani was one of the most prominent members of the 'Lafreri-school' group of mapmakers in Italy: not only did he publish his own maps, but also he was often commissioned to make maps by other publishers, including Camocio, Bertelli and Zaltieri in Venice, and Duchetti in Rome.

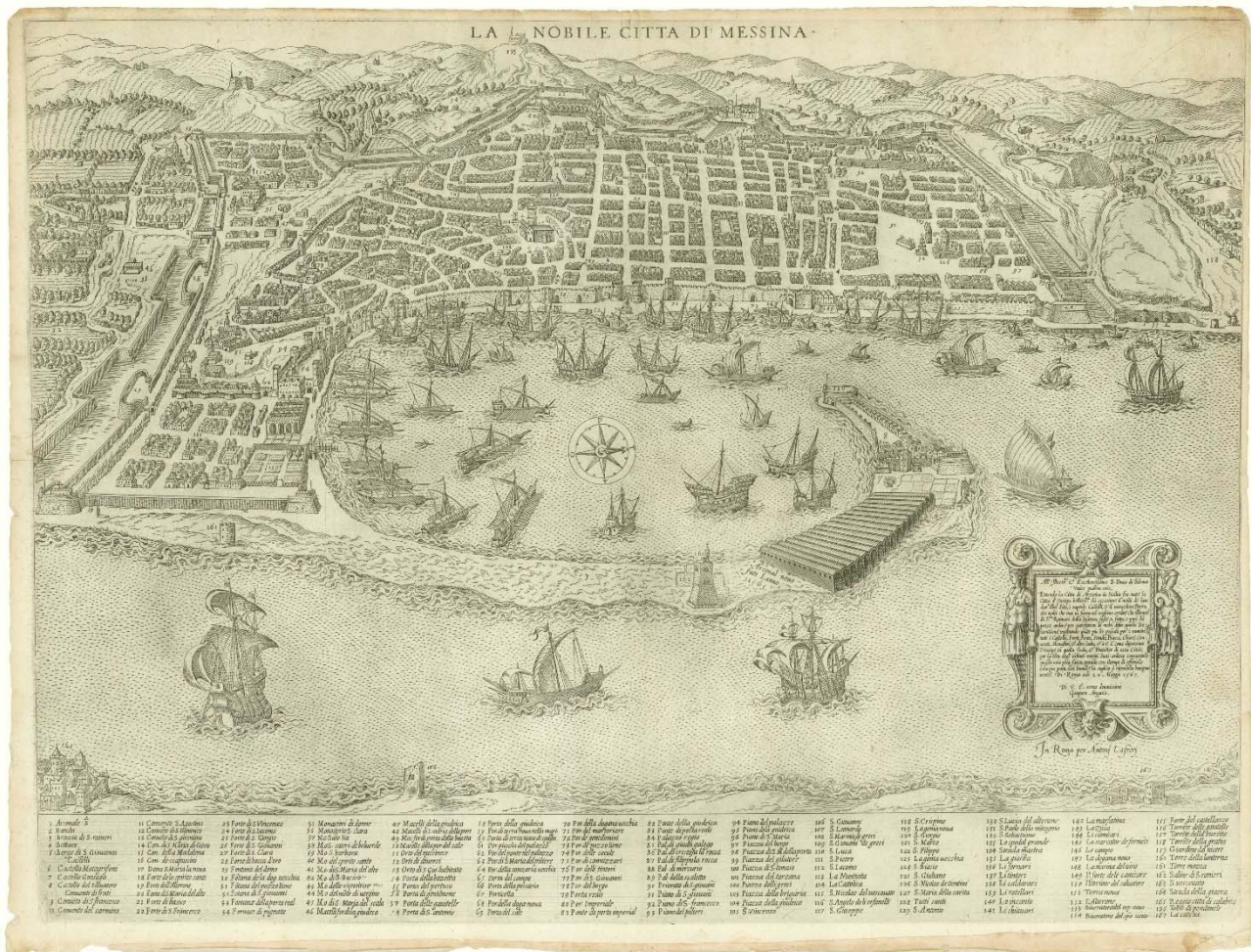


This is one of the few maps to bear his name: of the 97 maps attributed to him by David Woodward, eighty are unsigned.

WOODWARD: *The Maps and Prints of Paolo Forlani*; MAPFORUM.COM: Issue 11, biography, & Forlani's Works, 68.

S/N 24477

An early plan of Messina published by Antonio Lafreri



24 ARGARIA, Casparo.

La Nobile Citta di Messina.

Rome: Antonio Lafreri, 1567. 425 x 565mm. A few tiny nicks to edges.

£2,850



An extremely rare map-view of Messina from the mainland (although the strait is depicted as a very narrow channel), with a 167-point key. The dedication is to the Duke of Bibona (Bivona?).

Little is known of Argaria other than the fact he produced two maps: the environs of Naples (1538) and this plan. The publisher, Frenchman Antonio Lafreri (or Antoine Lafréry, c.1512-77), became a major figure in Italian cartography with his 'assembled-to-order' books of maps which had the figure of the Titan Atlas holding up the globe.

S/N 18591

A rare Lafreri-school view of Rhodes



25 Anonymous.

Rodi.

Venice, c.1568. 235 x 315mm. Small tear just entering plate on right with old repair, old paper added at bottom, probably for inclusion in an album.

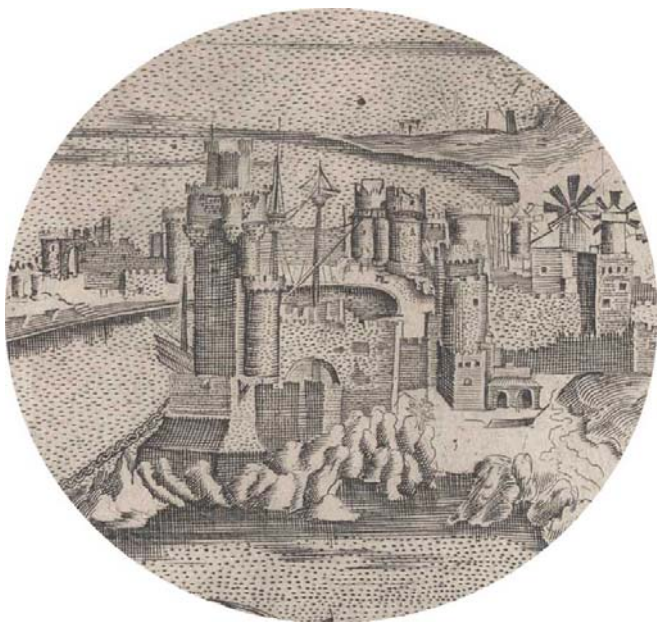
£1,600

A view of the city of Rhodes, based on the woodcut in Bernhard von Breydenbach's 'Peregrinationes in Terram Sanctam', 1486. It shows the city from the sea with a galleon and galley in the foreground.

The view is rare (Bifolco records only three institutional copies), perhaps because the plate was damaged. The bottom left edge has been snapped and what appear to be three bolts run along the printed border at bottom.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: 775.

S/N 26156



A 'Lafreri-type' map of Taprobana



26 LAFRERI, Antonio.

Taprobana.

Rome, c.1570. 270 x 210mm, with wide margins.

£2,800

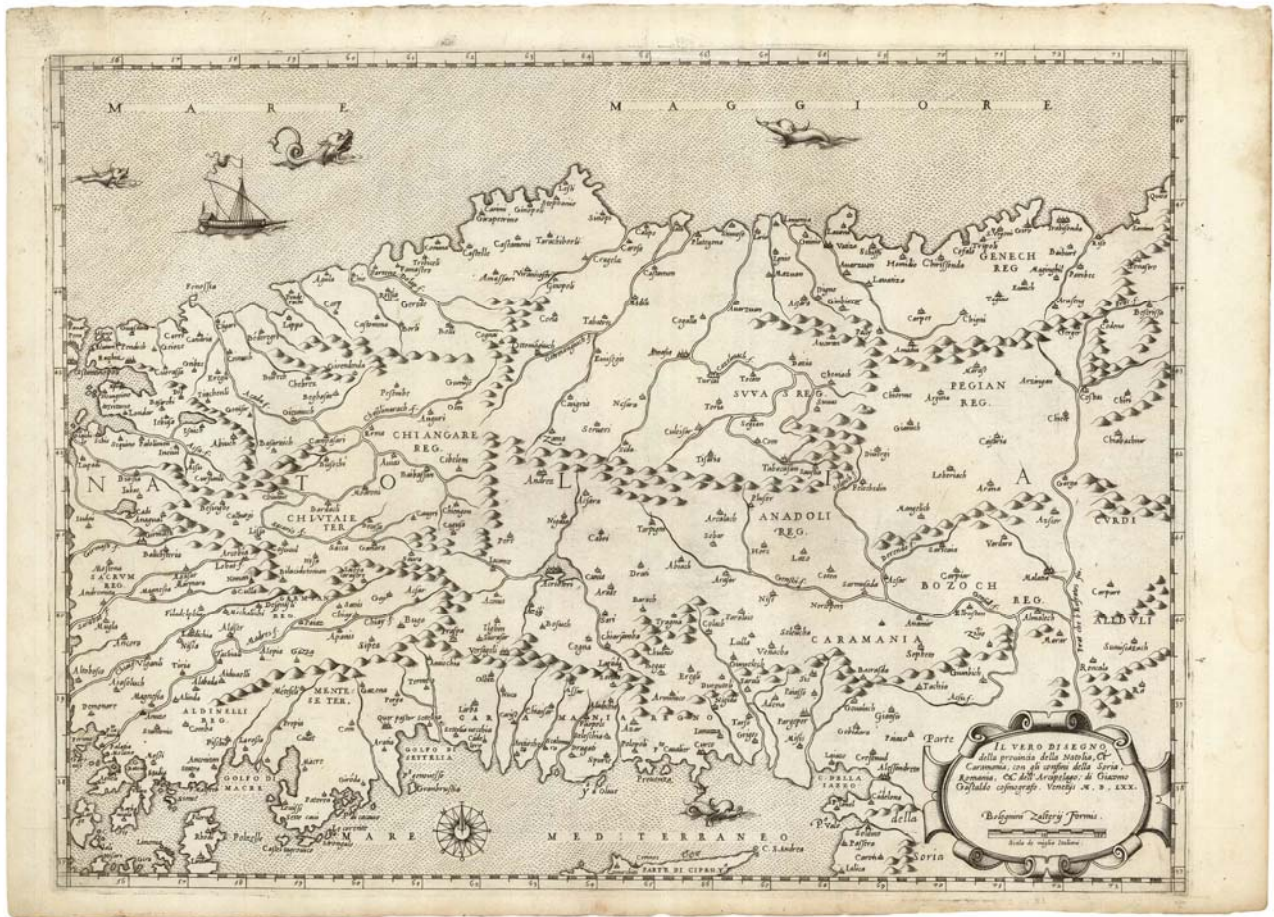
A 16th century map of the semi-mythical island of Taprobana, representing Roman knowledge of Sri Lanka, with numerous towns and nearby islands named.

The Romans knew of Sri Lanka as the source of the cinnamon they used to burn as incense, but only through the Arab traders that brought the spice to markets of Egypt. The legend of a large island on the Equator with a powerful king built up but, by Magini's time, Sri Lanka was discounted as Taprobana and Sumatra became the main candidate (championed by Mercator), as described in the text box underneath the elephant to the left of the map.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: *Tav 86, 'attributed to Antonio Lafreri'.*

S/N 25210

A 16th century separate-issue map of Turkey



27 ZALTIERI, Bolognino.

Il Vero Disegno della provincia della Natolia, & Caramania, con gli confini della Soria, Romagna, & dell'Archipelago; di Giacomo Gastaldo cosmografo. Venetij M.D. LXX.

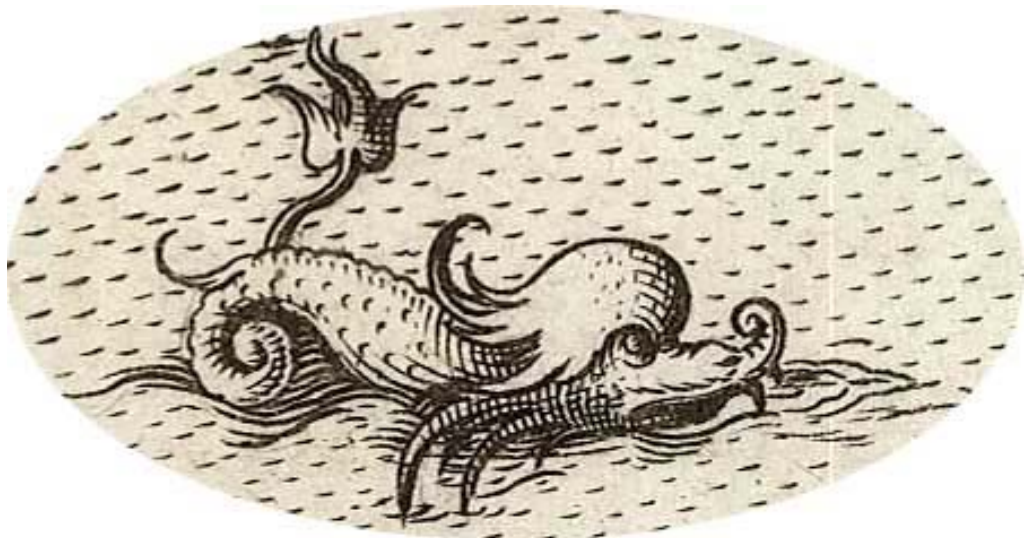
Venice: Zaltieri, 1570. 340 x 455mm. A very fine example.

£3,600

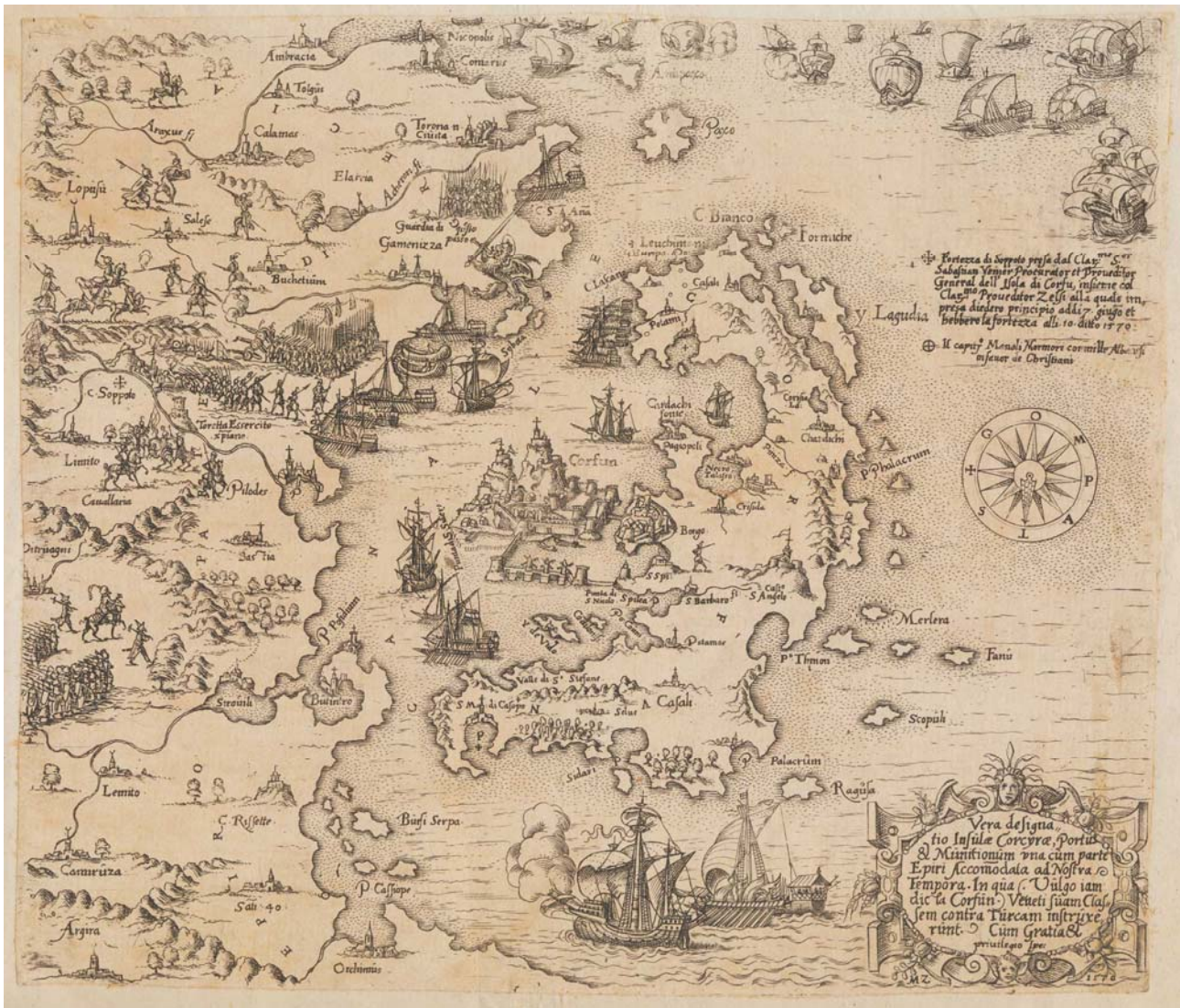
A scarce map of Turkey, based on Giacomo Gastaldi's map of 1564, but not showing as much of the neighbouring countries as the original, while retaining the title. Constantinople appears on the left edge and only northern Cyprus is shown. In the seas are four sea monsters and a galley.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: 167, no known reprinting.

S/N 25249



A very rare map of Corfu during the Ottoman-Venetian War of 1570



28 ZÜNDT, Matthias.

Vera designatio Insulae Corcyrae, Portus & Munitionum 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.

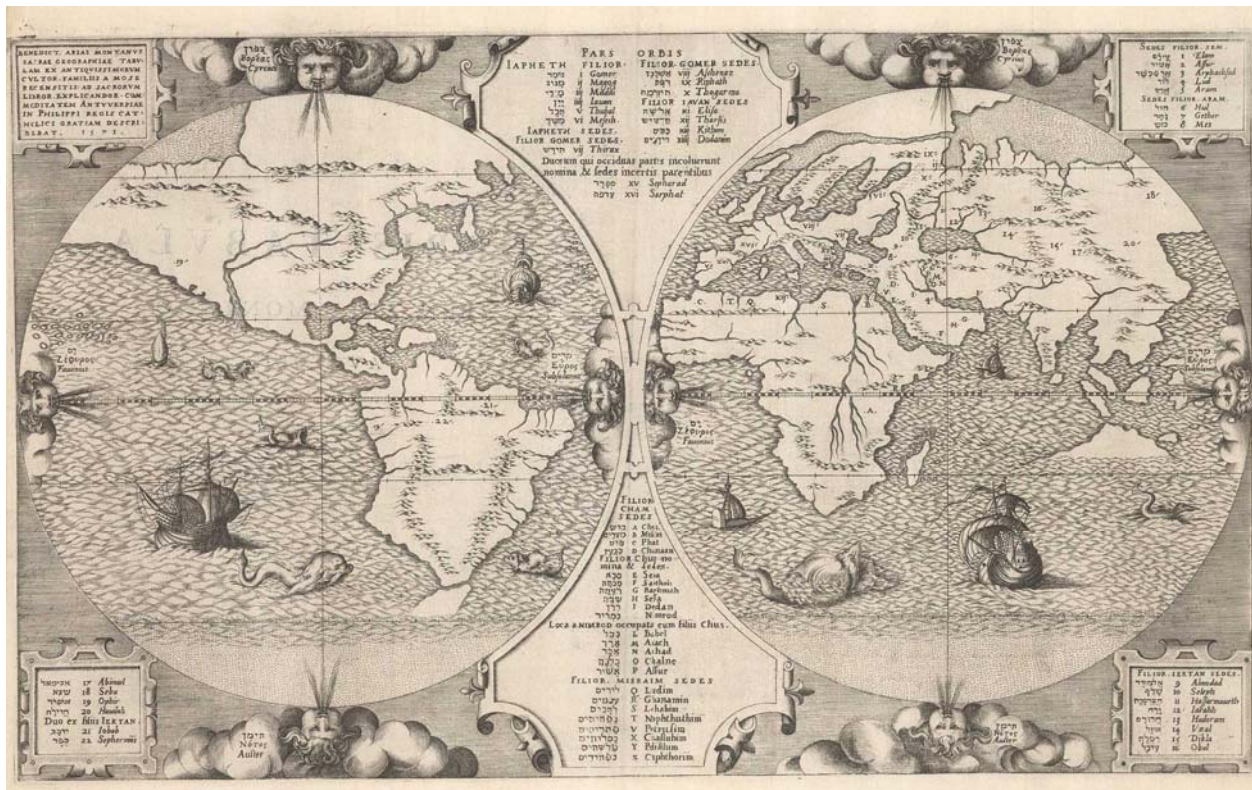
The following year an Ottoman invasion force arrived. It pillaged the island for fifteen days but made no attempt to attack the fortress of Corfu.

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

A rare 16th century world map depicting the aftermath of the Deluge



29 ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedictus.

Benedict Arias Montanus Sacrae Geographiae Tabulam ex Antiquissimorum Cultor... 1571.

Antwerp: Christopher Plantin, 1571, RARE FIRST STATE. 320 x 530mm. Repair to top left margin.

£12,500

An important religious map of the world, depicting the repopulation of the world by the sons of Noah after the Great Flood. It shows the world in two hemispheres, each with four windheads, sea monsters and ships. There are no names on the map other than the names of some of the wind, only letters and numbers for keys written in Latin, Greek and Hebrew scripts.

The cartography follows Gastaldi. America and Asia are joined by a land-bridge, across which Noah's descendants crossed to populate the New World. There is no Great Southern Continent, leaving Tierra del Fuego as an island and an triangular landmass near in south-east Asia, leading to a theory that it is a serious attempt to represent Australia before its official 'discovery'.

The map was published in the eighth and last volume of Plantin's 'Biblia sacra hebraice chaldaice' (or Polyglot Bible), overseen by Arias Montanus (or Benito Arias Montano, 1527-98) on behalf of Philip II of Spain, who was funding the publication. It was important for Philip to recognise the peoples of America as descendants of Noah, not only to validate the scripture but to give him the authority to bring them back into the Catholic fold.

The first state of this map is particularly rare: most of the first edition of the Polyglot Bible was lost at sea en route to Spain. It has the the letterpress 'Orbis Tabula Ben Aria Montano Auctore' on the recto. A second state of 1572 has 'gentes' added next to 'Jecktan' in the lower left box. A second plate was engraved c.1572, with the windhead at the top of the Western Hemisphere glancing left. A third plate was engraved c.1660.

SHIRLEY: 125.

S/N 26053

A 16th century map of Venice in rare contemporary colour



30 BERTELLI, Donato.

Venetia.

Venice, c.1571. Contemporary hand colour. 180 x 270mm. Trimmed into image top right, narrow margins with a few nicks elsewhere, small tear. £2,000

An early map of Venice in the form of a bird's-eye view, with the buildings shown in profile. Under the map is an extensive key.

MORETTO: 24.

S/N 22966



The first printed map of the continent of America



31 MUNSTER, Sebastian.

Novae Insula.

Basle: Henri Petri, 1572, Latin edition. Woodcut, sheet 310 x 390mm. A very fine example.

£6,000



A good, dark printing of 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 map, published in Munster's 'Cosmographiae Universalis', contained two 'firsts': it was the first atlas map to depict North and South America together and to use the name 'Pacific' (as 'pacificum').

BURDEN: 12, not noting the shortened title, omitting the usual 'XXVI Nova Tabula'.

S/N 25013

An early town plan of Venice



32 BRAUN, Georg & HOGENBERG, Frans.

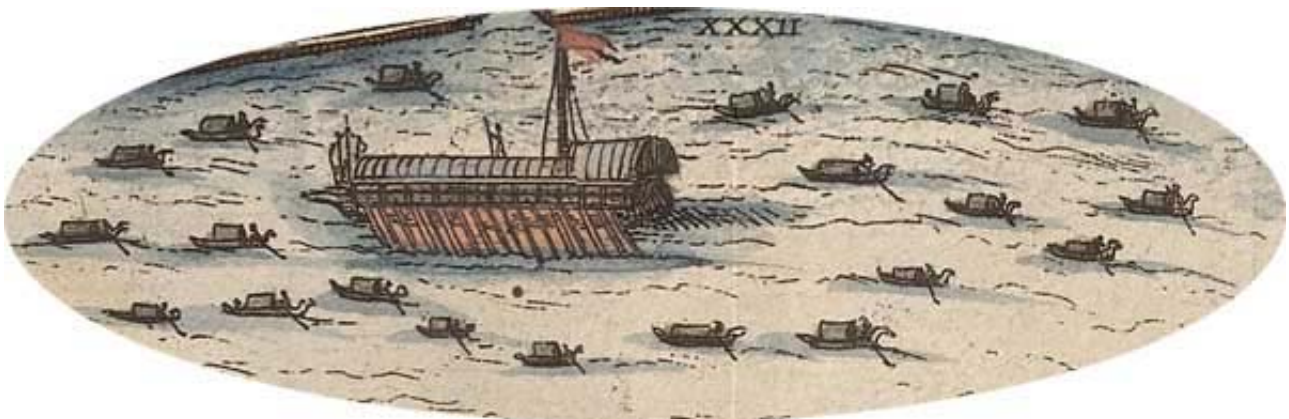
Venetia.

Cologne, c.1572, Latin text edition. Original colour. 340 x 485mm. Narrow lateral margins.

£3,800

A classic 16th century map-view of Venice published in the 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum', the first systematic series of printed town plans. Copied from Bolognino Zaltieri's plan of c.1565, it has a costume vignette and a 153-point key under the map.

S/N 25936



An Italian plan of Tripoli under siege by the Ottomans in 1551



33 LAFRERI, Antonio.

Tripoli Citta di Barbaria.

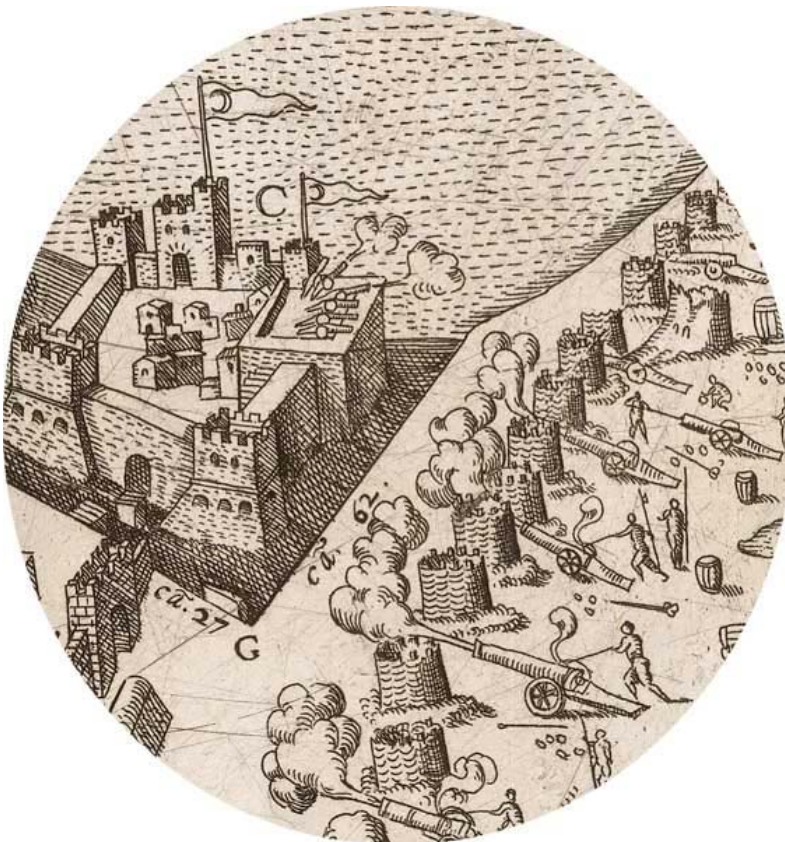
Venice, c.1573. 300 x 435mm. Trimmed to plate top and bottom, remargined with old paper. £2,400

A separate-issue plan of Tripoli, depicting the Knights Hospitaller under siege by the Ottomans in 1551, will the walled city surrounded by artillery positions on land and galleys filling the seas.

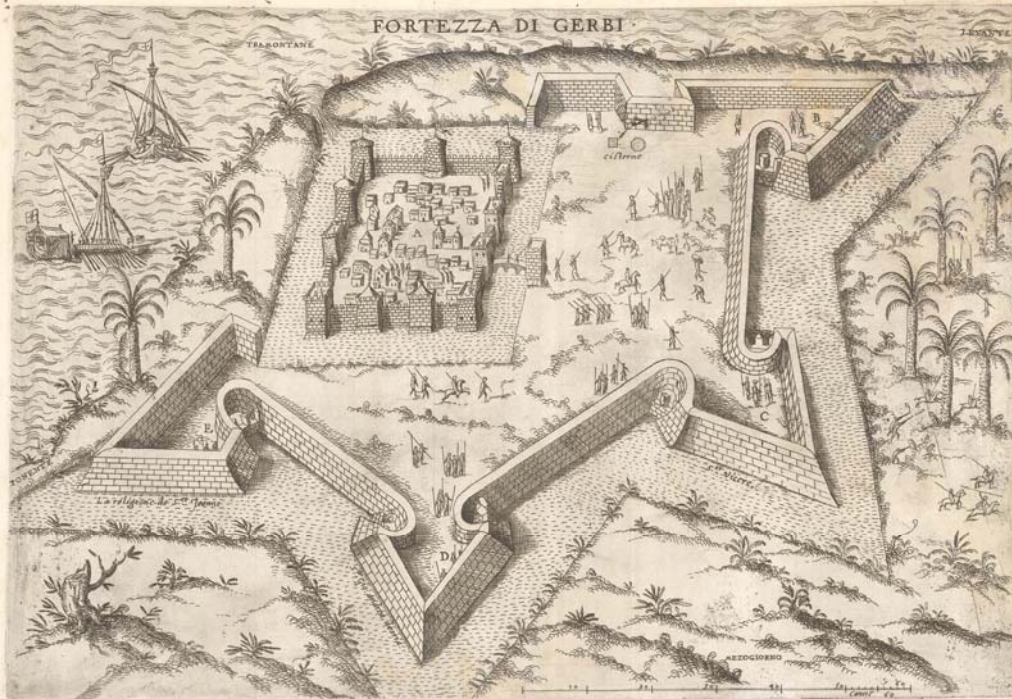
This is an example of the second state, with the title added but before the addition of Duchetti's publication line.

BIFOLCO & RONCO: 139, state ii of v.

S/N 25312



A rare plan of Djerba under siege by the Ottomans in 1551



34 LAFRERI, Antonio.

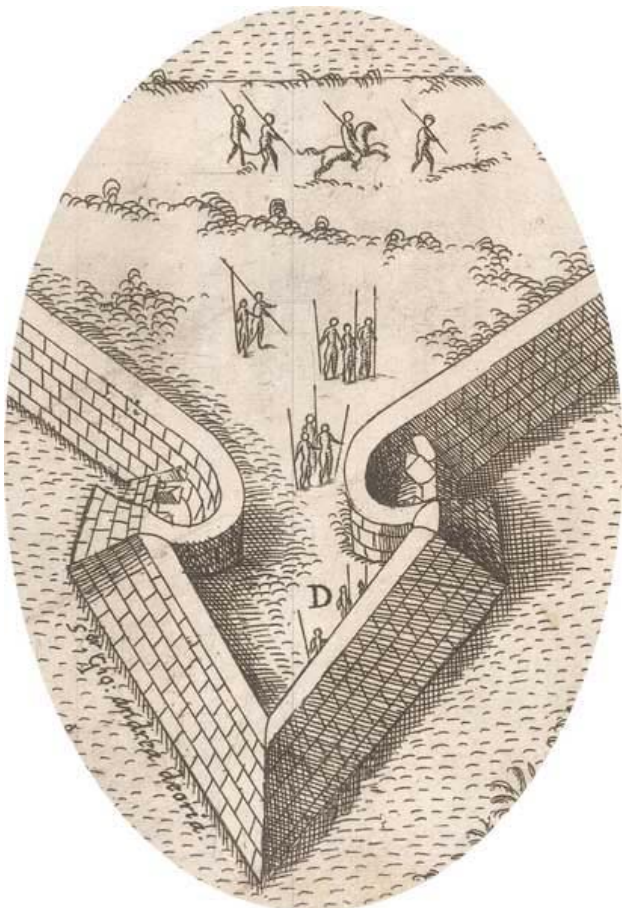
Fortezza di Gerbi.

Venice, c.1573. 275 x 400mm. Some restoration. £1,500

A separate-issue early plan of Jarbah Hawmat-as on the Tunisian island of Djerba during a short-lived occupation by an alliance of Spanish and Italian forces, from March to May, 1560. It shows a central fortress within star-shaped walls, named after the Christian leaders, including Giovanni Andrea Doria.

BIFOLCO & RONCO: 133, state 3 of 5.

S/N 25313



De Jode's rare cordiform world map in fine original colour



35 DE JODE, Gerard.

Universi Orbis seu Terreni Globi in Plano Effigies. Cum privilegio.

Antwerp: G. Smits, 1578. Fine original colour. 335 x 520mm. Small repairs at centre fold, small tears entering plate on right repaired, small part of right margin restored with contemporary paper. £90,000

An important and rare map of the world, engraved by brothers Jan and Lucas van Doetecum inspired by Abraham Ortelius's eight-sheet map of 1564. It uses a cordiform (heart-shaped) projection, with wind-heads around the map and terrestrial and celestial spheres in the bottom corners. On the map above North America, a 'north-west passage' connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, running outside the Arctic Circle, with Japan at the Pacific end. The Great Southern Continent follows the southern border of the map. The map was ready for publication in 1571, but De Jode could not get a license to publish his atlas, apparently because of interference by Ortelius, who wanted to protect his own 10-year privilege for the 'Theatrum'. It was only in 1578 that the 'Speculum Orbis Terrarum' was issued, by which time the title of this map had been altered, removing Ortelius's name as the source.

This map only appeared in the first edition of the atlas: the second, expanded edition of 1593, published by Gerard's widow and sons, contained two new world maps, on Mercator's Projection and a polar double-hemisphere.

Neither edition of the 'Speculum' sold well, as Ortelius's 'Theatrum' already dominated the market. The second edition was to be the last: after 1600 the plates were bought by Jan Baptiste Vrients, who also acquired the Ortelius rights, to ensure they were never printed again. Thus all editions of the De Jode maps are scarce.

SHIRLEY: 124, state ii of at least five.

S/N 25173

The first printed maps of County Durham and Northumberland

It was William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Elizabeth I's Secretary of State, who determined that England and Wales should be mapped properly, and Seckford who financed Saxton's work. Saxton was also issued with a Royal Warrant obliging Welsh officials to provide him with Welsh-speaking guides. The resulting surveys were the basis of county mapping until the middle of the 18th century, copied for Camden's 'Britannia' and the atlases of Speed, Blome and Morden.

The printing plates also had a long lifespan: after being eclipsed by John Speed's atlas of 1611, the plates were re-engraved and re-issued in 1642 by William Web; most of the plates were still being printed as late as 1770.

36 SAXTON, Christopher.

Dunelmensis Episcopatus (Qui comitatus est palatinus) vera et accurata descriptio. An^o Dni 1576.

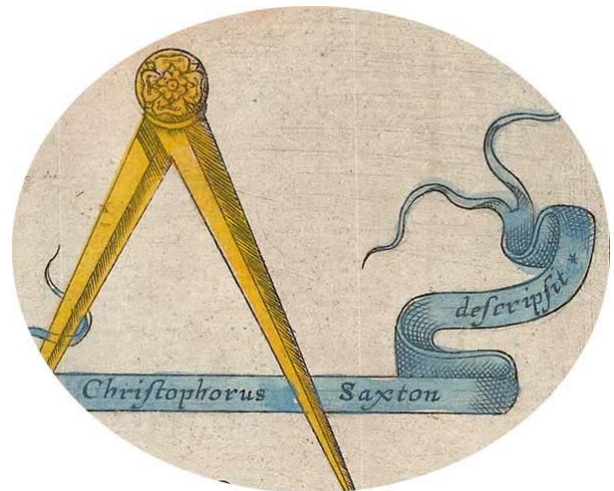
London, 1579. Original colour. 375 x 485mm, sheet with grapes watermark. Slip in lower centre fold repaired. £3,000

The first published state of Saxton's map of Durham, the first time the county had been represented on a printed map. It was engraved by Augustus Ryther in 1576 and issued in Christopher Saxton's county atlas three years later.

The map has a large title cartouche top left, Elizabeth I's royal arms and the arms of Thomas Seckford, Elizabeth's Master of Requests, in the North Sea, and a scale cartouche with the names of Saxton and Ryther bottom right.

The towns represented by multiple buildings are Durham ('Duresme'), Bishops Auckland, Hartlepool, Darlington, Barnard Castle and Staindrop ('Stayndrop').

S/N 22583



37 SAXTON, Christopher.

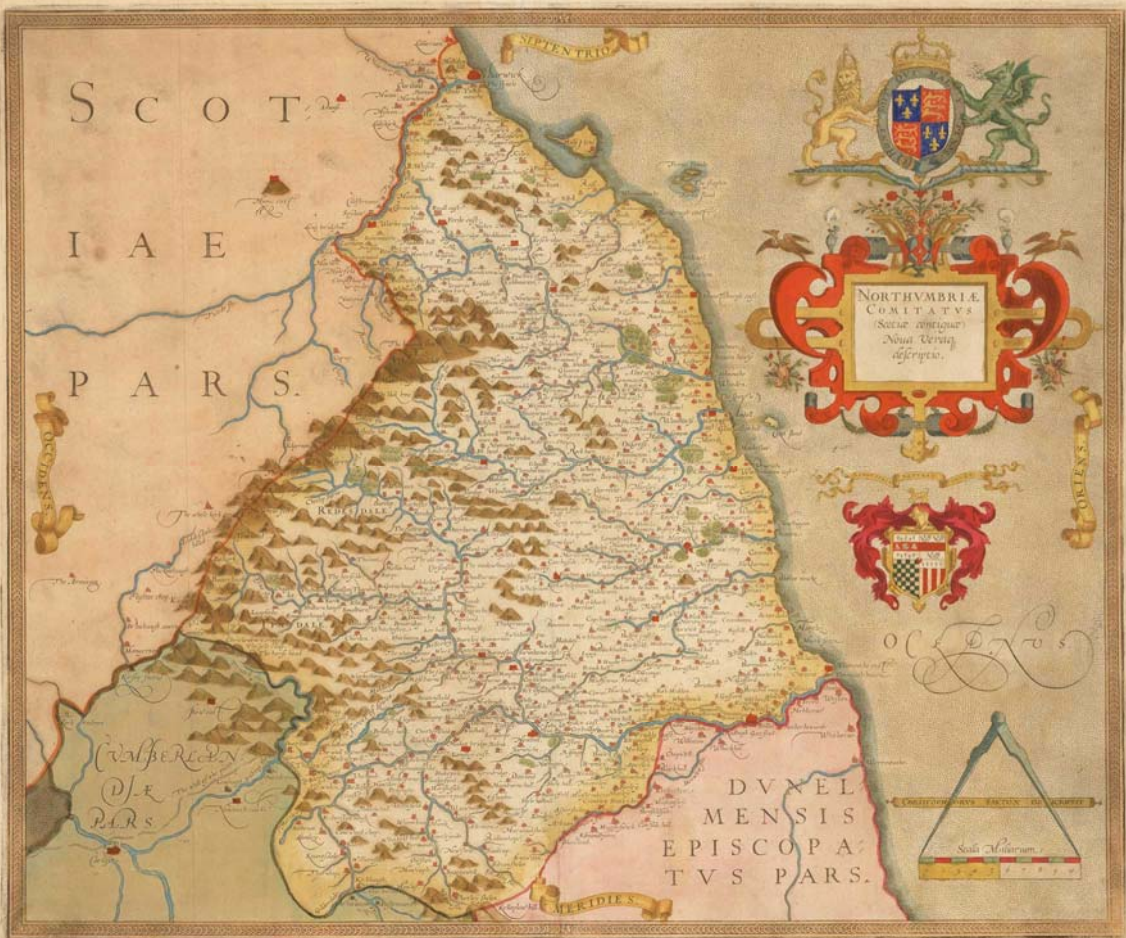
Northumbriae Comitatus (Scotiae contignuae) Nova Veraque descriptio.

London, 1579. Original colour. 385 x 465mm, bunch of grapes watermark. Some toning of paper. £3,000

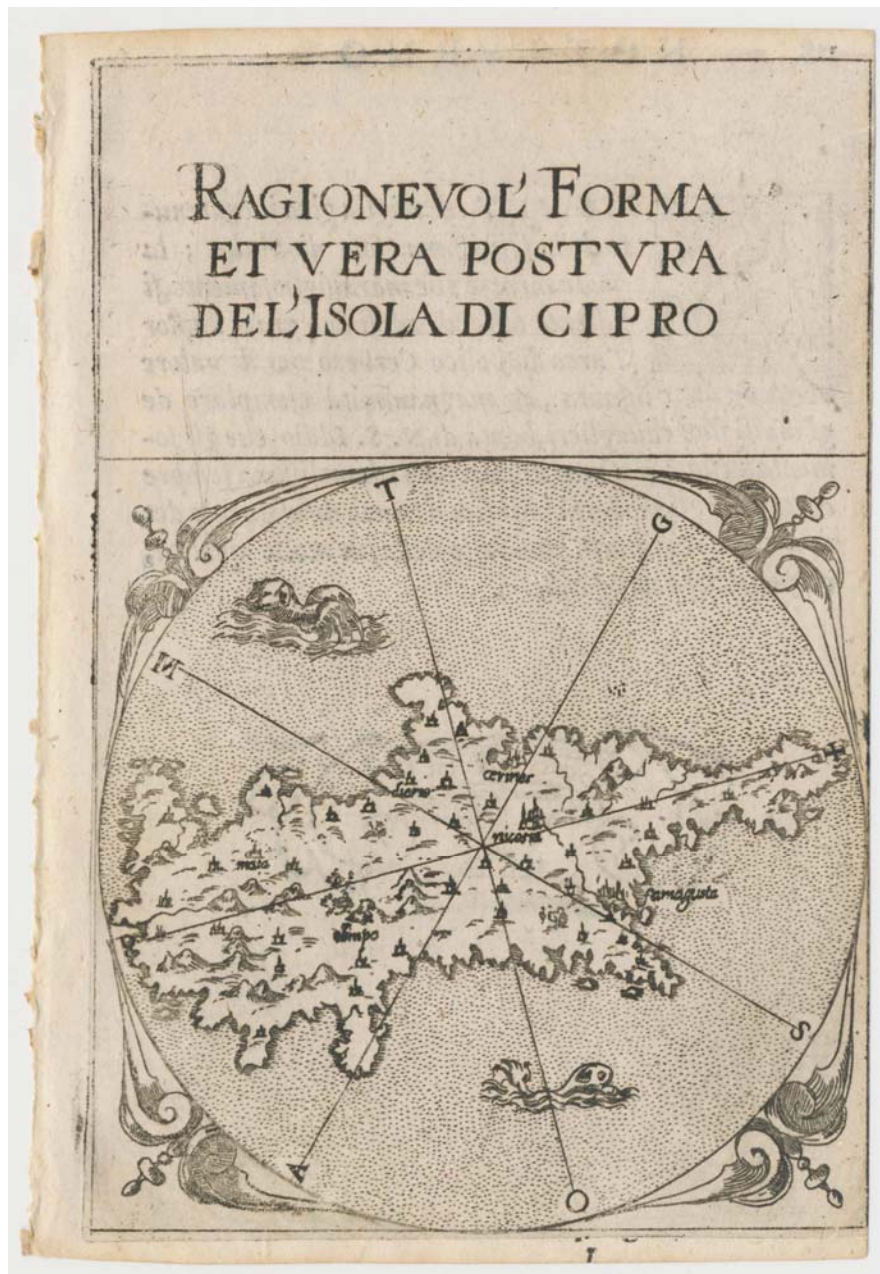
The first published state of Saxton's map of Northumberland, the first time the county had been represented on a printed map. It is decorated with a strapwork title cartouche, the Arms of Elizabeth I and Thomas Seckford, a pair of compasses for the scale and Saxton's inscription, and banderoles for the cardinal points. Christopher Saxton was commissioned to survey England and Wales in 1570, financed by Seckford and encouraged by the Queen's Privy Council, headed by the Secretary of State, Lord Burghley.

The maps were engraved between 1574-1578 (this is the only one without an engraved date) and published as an atlas in 1579. It is not signed by the engraver.

S/N 26139



A rare 16th century miniature map of Cyprus



36 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.

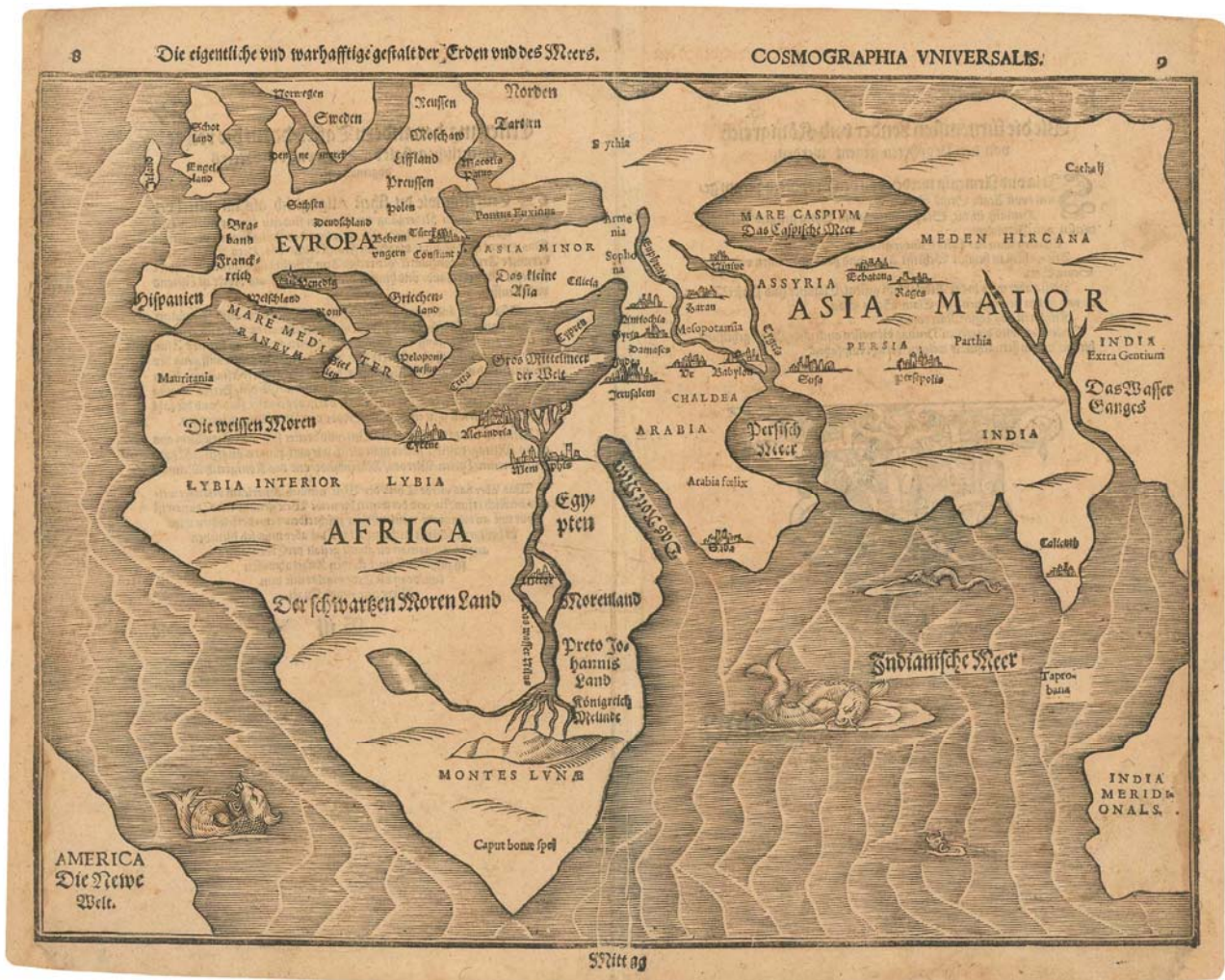
It was engraved by Michel'Angelo Marrelli for 'Diporti Notturni Dialloghi...', a small military manual that contained 28 maps of islands. The author, Francesco Ferreti (1523-93), was a Knight of the Order of St Stephen, which was founded by Cosimo I de' Medici to help fight the Ottomans and pirates of the Mediterranean 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.

ZACHARAKIS: 1518.

S/N 21835

A 16th century woodblock map of the Old World



39 BÜNTING, Heinrich.

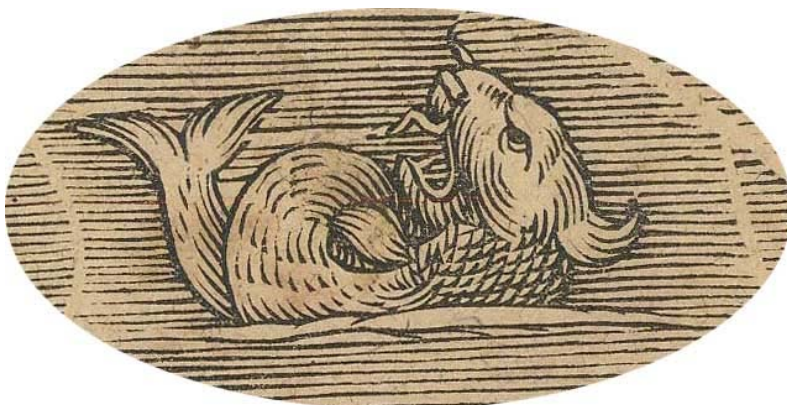
Die eigentliche und warhafftige gestalt der Erden und des Meers. Cosmographia Universalis.

Magdeburg, 1581, German text. 310 x 375mm. Repairs to margins.

£1,800

A crude representation of the Old World (but with the tip of South America bottom left corner), from Bunting's 'Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae...', his re-imagining of the Bible as a travel book.

Although it is more conventional than Bunting's maps of the world as a cloverleaf and Asia as Pegasus, the silhouette of his Europe as a queen can be discerned. Paradoxically the title translates as 'The true shape of the World and the Oceans'.



On the map are marked 'Meroë', the mythical tombs of the Nubian Kings, and the Kingdom of Prester John. There is also a landmass the rough shape of Australia, in roughly the right place: however it is named 'India Meridionalis'.

SHIRLEY: World 143; NORWICH: 18.

S/N 24728

An important 16th century compilation of travels and voyages



40 RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista.

Primo volume, & Terza editione Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi... [&] Secondo Volume... [&] Terzo Volume Dell Navigazioni et Viaggi...

Venice: Stamperia de Giunti, 1563, 1583 & 1556 (First Edition). Three volumes. folio (310 x 210mm), later uniform vellum. Vol 1: title+[vi]+394 numbered leaves, three double-page engraved maps. Vol 2: 16 leaves (including title, numbered to 18 but complete) + 20 unnumbered leaves (index)+256+90 numbered leaves, woodcut of rhubarb in text. Vol 3: 6 numbered leaves incl. title + 34+453 numbered leaves, 7 double-page maps, 1 single page, other woodcuts in text. Ink collector's stamp of title and endpapers. some foxing throughout. Vol 1: hole in title with old patch, leaves 8 & 9 partially detached, the three maps with damage near centre fold. Vol 2: leaves 16 & 17 partially detached. Vol 3: some paper damage from damp t bottom of first six numbered leaves; old ink marginalia in text and on woodcut of Temistitan; numbers of the double-page maps affected by binder's trimming. £32,500

A complete set of the three volumes of Ramusio's 'Raccolta di Navigazioni et Viaggi' from different editions, but uniformly bound. The 'Raccolta', a collection of travel accounts, was the first such compilation of both historical and recent narratives of discovery and was based on the last reports received by the Venetian state.

The first volume (first published in 1550, this volume the third edition), containing the travels of the Portuguese navigators along Africa and to

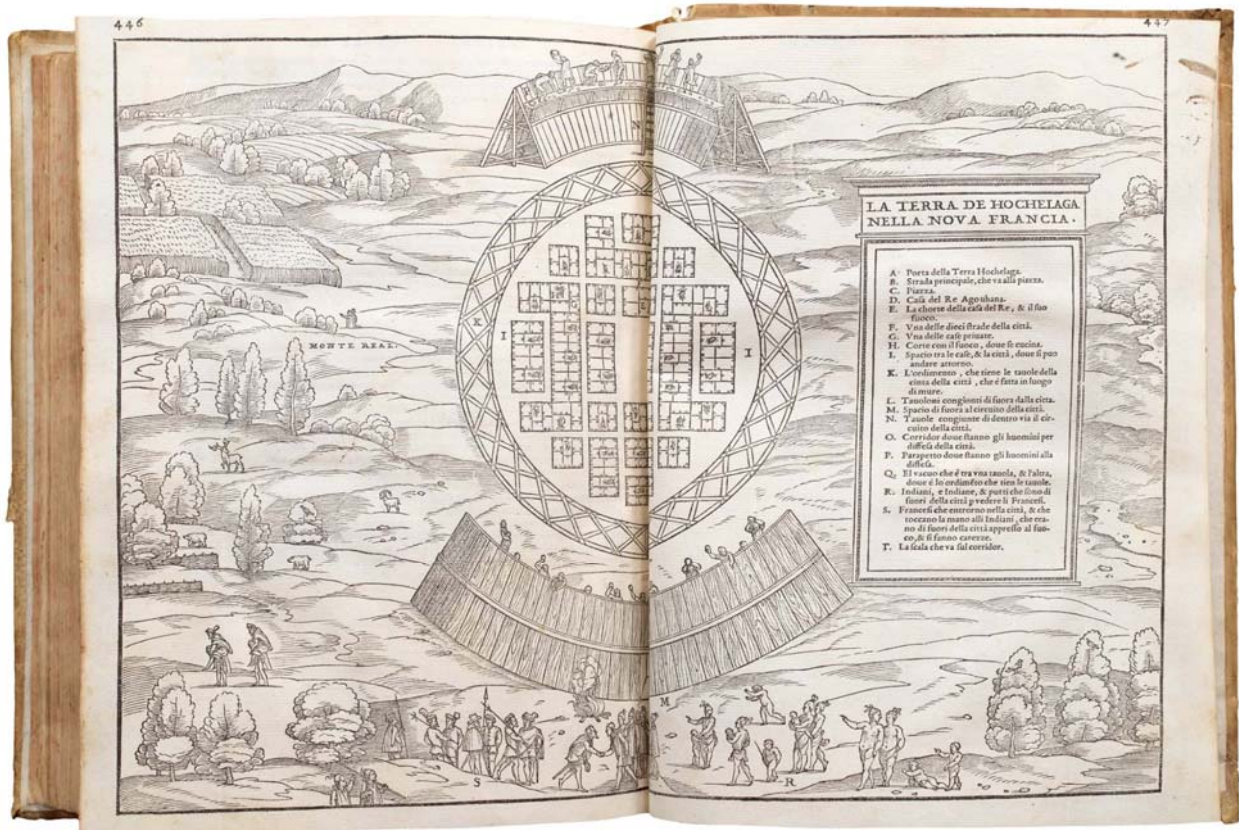
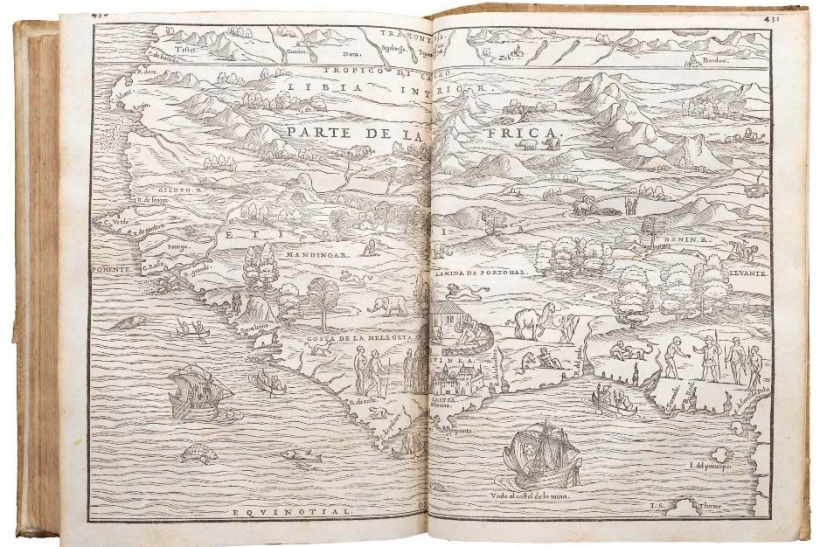


the Indian Ocean, and is illustrated with the famous 'up-side down' maps of Africa, south Asia and the Far East.

The third volume was completed in 1556, before the second, and recounts the histories of the Spanish and French in America, as well as the 1563 voyage of Cesare Fedrici to India, Sri Lanka and Sumatra. The maps are Cusco, Nuova Francia, Brazil, Africa, Sumatra, Hochelaga and the Americas, and were printed from the rare first woodblocks, which were soon after destroyed by fire in 1557. A second set of the woodblock were cut for the 1565 edition, which had been attacked by woodworm by the 1606 edition.

The second volume comes from the first printing. It begins with Marco Polo and continues with other descriptions of the Central Asia, Tartary and the East Indies.

S/N 24633



A superb 16th century map of Denmark

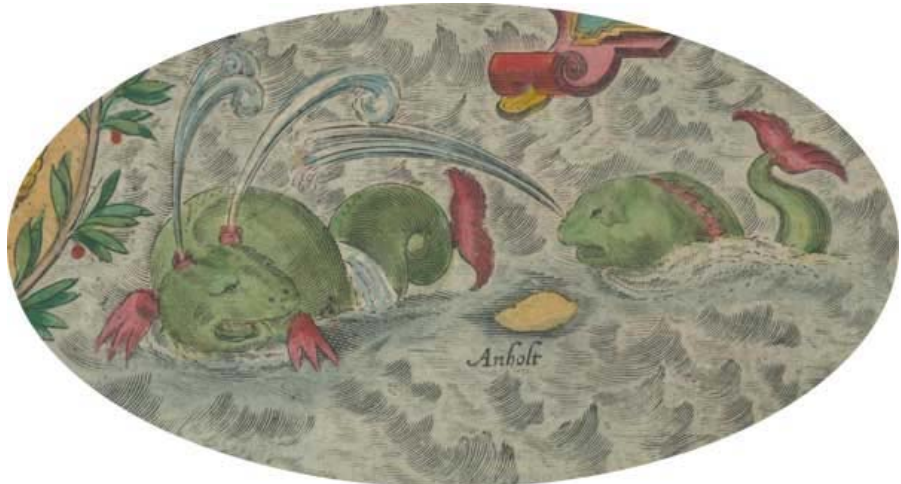


41 JORDAN, Mark.

Danorum Marca, vel Cimbricum, aut Daniae Regnum...

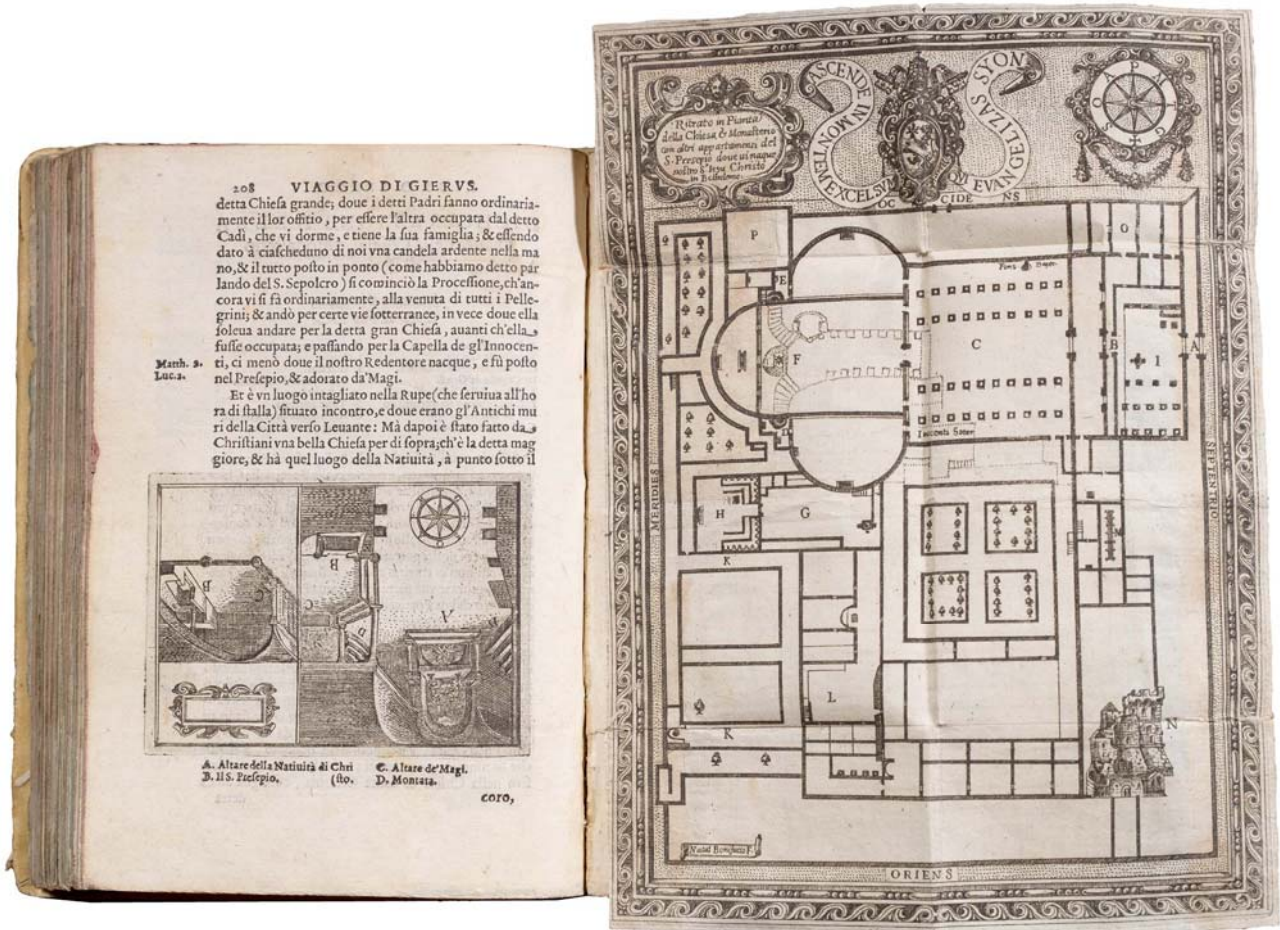
Cologne, c.1588, Latin text edition. Original colour with later addition. 390 x 470mm. Small repair in bottom margin. £2,000

One of the most decorative maps of Denmark, taken from Jordan's map of Denmark of 1585, which includes Schleswig and Holstein. The dedication is to Heinrich, Graf von Rantzau (1526-98), Governor of Holstein, historian and patron of Jordan and Tycho Brahe. He was a regular correspondent with both Gerard Mercator and Braun & Hogenberg: it is this link that accounts for this map being the only country map in Braun & Hogenberg's 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum', the first series of printed town plans. The cartouches, galleons, sea-monsters and allegorical figures make this a classic collector's map.



S/N 24406

A 16th century pilgrimage to Jerusalem

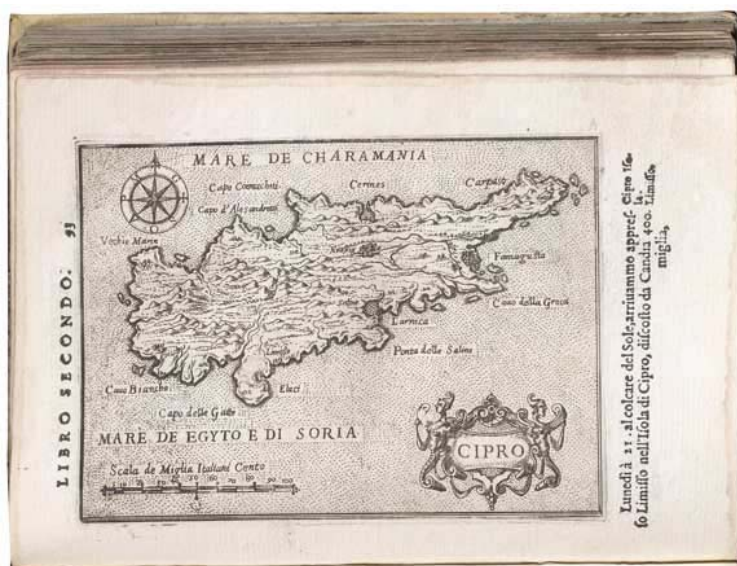


42 ZUALLART, Jean.

Il Devotissimo Viaggio di Gierusalemme. Fatto, e descritto in sei Libri. Dal Signor Giovanni Zvallado, Cavaliere del Santiss. Sepolcro di N.S. l'Anno M.D.LXXXVI. Aggiuntiui disegni in Rame di varj Luoghi di Terra S. & altri Paesi. Di nuovo ristampato, e corretto.

Rome: Domenico Basa, 1595. Second, corrected edition. 8vo, full vellum gilt, title in ink on spine; six books in one, pp. (16) + 17-351 + (14)(index); 46 engraved plates (1 folding, 28 full page, 17 half-page). Binding worn at edges. pp. 160-177 misbound, 2 plates (Mount of Olives and Eastern Mediterranean) duplicated on purpose. £3,200

The account of a pilgrimage from Venice to Jerusalem by Jean Zuallart (1541-1634) with Philippe de Mérode, baron de Frentzen, setting off in June 1586 and returning in November. His account was first published the following year.



Zuallart's text advises how to prepare for such a journey, describes the places on his route, including Cyprus, and gives a detailed account of Jerusalem and the holt sites.

The plates, engraved by Natale Bonifacio, include plans of Venice (Moretto 36) and Jerusalem (Laor 1170), maps of Italy and Greece, Zante, Cyprus (Baynton-Williams/Scolari 37), the Eastern Mediterranean (used twice, to illustrate the voyage out and the return) and Tripoli.

S/N 23825

First issue of Rumold Mercator's map of Europe



43 MERCATOR, Rumold.

Europa, ad magnae Europae Gerardi Mercatoris P. imitationem, Rumoldi Mercatoris F. cura edita, servato tamen initio longitudinis ex ratione magnetis, quod Pater in magna sua universali posuit.

Duisberg, Heirs of Gerard Mercator, 1595 or 1602, Original colour. 390 x 480mm. Paper lightly toned. £2,500

The rare first issue of an important map of Europe, still published by the Mercator family. The map was drawn by Rumold Mercator from the wall map of the world by his father Gerard Mercator. Although this map is using the most up-to-date cartography, it still depicts Novaya Zemlya as part of one of the four islands surrounding the North Pole, and the mythical islands of Friesland, Drogeo, St Brandain and Brasil.

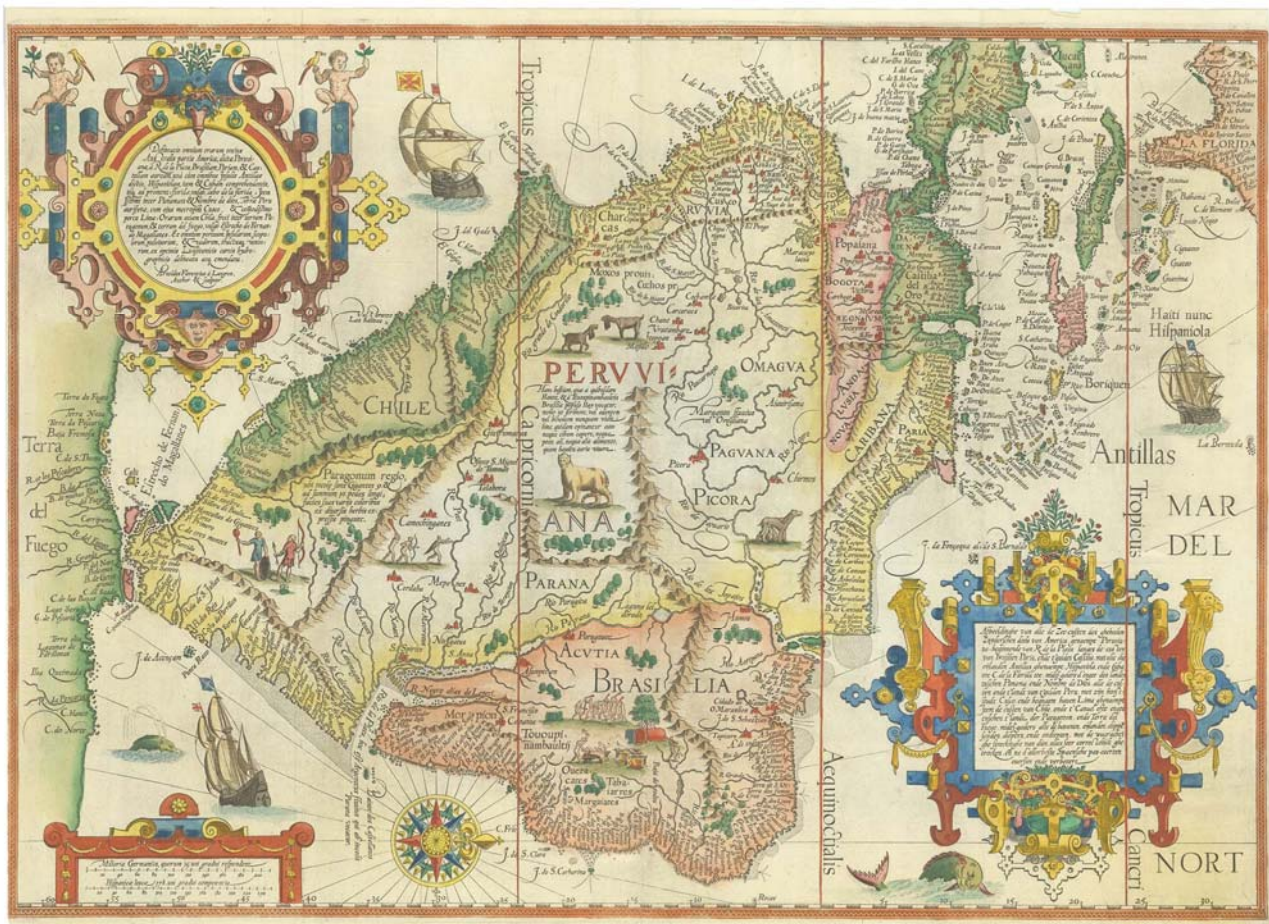
It appeared in the 'Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati Figura', published in 1595, the year after Gerard's death.

VAN DER KROGT: 1:011.

S/N 24298



A classic 16th century map of South America



44 LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van.

Delineatio omnium orarum totius Australis partis Americae...

Amsterdam, c.1596. Coloured. 395 x 530mm. Binding folds flattened, narrow lateral margins.

£8,000

A highly decorative map of South America, engraved by Arnold Florent van Langeren for Linschoten's 'Itinerario', a manual for sailing to the East Indies. Orientated with north to the right, the West Indies and Florida are shown in some detail on the right; on the left Terra del Fuego, the landmass south of the Straits of Magellan, spreads out to fill the entire height of the map.



The map displays all the features that made this period the golden age of decorative cartography: the titles, in Latin and Dutch, are within strapwork cartouches, as is the scale; in the sea are a finely-engraved compass rose, sea-monsters and galleons. In the interior are vignettes of natives and animals based on de Bry.

S/N 22752



45 MAGINI, Giovanni Antonio.

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

Venice: Giovanni Battista & Giorgio Galignani, 1597-8. Quarto, contemporary vellum rebacked; 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. Hinges cracked at base of spine, corners worn, inner hinges taped; damp stains and wear to early pages, leaf 69 with staining and cracking. £6,000

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.

