

## CORRIGENDA and ADDENDA - Update as at January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2011

Corrections and Additions to the fourth edition of *The Mapping of the World*.

Since publication of the fourth edition of *The Mapping of the World* in July 2001 the following corrections and additions have come to my notice. This compilation includes all corrections/additions post July 2001, but does not include the C & A entries that previously appeared in the fourth published edition of 2001 up to that date.

Readers may download items without restriction. But if published in any form (printed or electronic) I would request that appropriate acknowledgement is given.

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### Additional References

Add Günter Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, volumes VII (2003) and VIII (2007); also add *The History of Cartography*, edited by David Woodward, volume III (2007); also add *Hollstein's Dutch and Flemish etchings, engravings and woodcuts c.1450-1700*, compiled by F W H Hollstein, K G Boon & D de Scheller, Amsterdam 1949 – continuing, with re-edited versions of earlier volumes in the New Hollstein Series compiled by Henk Nalis, Amsterdam & Rotterdam, 1998 – continuing; also similar studies of German engravings etc, 1954 – continuing. All sets of studies provide detailed bibliographic information on their subjects, including many illustrations.

### Introduction

Add under p.xxvii: A more complete assessment [of the location of existing 'Lafreri' Atlases] is given in Appendix 31.2 in *The History of Cartography*, volume III part I (pp.799-803). To this list should be added an atlas of 128 maps (of which 12 have been removed and stored flat) in the Huntington Library, California; advised by the Curator William P Frank.

### C & A (Appendices)

The names in the listings 1598...*Handius* and 1603...*Handius* should read *Hondius*.

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### C & A (Cartobibliography)

The initial number refers to the main or imputed text entry

#### 3 Claudius Ptolemy 1477

The concluding section of this entry, assembled in the early 1980s, mentions 26 surviving copies of this, the earliest printed atlas. At the current time of writing (2010/2011) other sources have updated the total to 31. A separate example of the map, not believed to have come from one of the known atlases was sold at Reiss & Sohn Auktion 132, no.2584, in October 2009.

#### 5 Claudius Ptolemy – Taddeo Crivelli? c.1480 [c.1590]

In 2004 the copy once belonging to Prince Youssouf Kamal was in the hands of the London dealer Bernard Shapero. It contained the imprint *Petri de Nobilibus Formis* at the foot and the left margin was the only one retaining a decorative border.

#### 9 Claudius Ptolemy - Francesco Berlinghieri 1482

Add to the references: Suzanne Boorsch, 'The Case for Francesco Rosselli as the Engraver of Berlinghieri's *Geographia*' in *Imago Mundi* 56.2, pp.152-169, 2004.

#### 13 Ambrosius Macrobius 1483

The titlepage by Giuseppe Rosaccio mentioned in the last sentence of this entry is now believed to date from the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century when,

in 1697, late versions of Ortelius' *Epitome* were published in Italy.

Add to the references: Carlos Sanz, *El primer mapa del mundo con le representación de los hemisferios concebida por Macrobius...*, Publicaciones de la Real Sociedad Geografica, Serie B Numero 455, Madrid, 1960; Mike Moecker, 'The Maps of Macrobius' in *Mapforum* issue 4, Winter 2004, pp.26-30. This second article gives a provisional list of known editions including (footnote 8) the use of several pulls of Macrobius' world map from the Aldine woodblock of 1528 in Rosaccio's *Teatro del Cielo*, c.1700 and perhaps even later. Appearances are noted not only on the titlepage but also at the top of pages 3 and 25. Information kindly provided by Mike Moecker and Geoffrey King.

#### 21 Pomponius Mela 1498

The title should read 'Novelle etati ad geographie...'

#### 21(A) Archimedes of Syracuse 1503 [new entry]

One of the first printed editions of Archimedes' *Tetragonismus* was edited by Lucas Gauricus for the Venetian publisher J B Sessa in 1503. The titlepage shows Archimedes standing in the centre of a world map figuratively depicting Europe, Asia and part of Africa. The printed area (including the title above and Sessa's emblem below) is size 175 x 125 mm and the

titlepage is illustrated in Christie's Paris sale catalogue of 25 June 2004, lot 15.

**22 Gregor Reisch (1) 1503**

In the previous Corrigenda and Addenda the reference to Reisch 2(A) should read Reisch (2A).

**23(A) Gregor Reisch (2A) (1504?)**

A third example of this variant Reisch map, found in a (Gruninger) 1504 edition of the *Margarita Philosophica*, has been reported by Mike Moecker.

**26 Martin Waldseemüller 1507**

**[amplified C & A entry]**

This unique wall map was acquired (initially under a loan arrangement) by the Library of Congress in 2001. Waldseemüller's later 1516 *Carta Marina* (Entry 42), was also subsequently acquired by the Library in 2004 through the intermediation of Jay I Kislak of Florida.

Add to references: Seymour I Schwartz *Putting America on the Map*, New York, 2007; John W Hessler *The Naming of America*, Library of Congress, Washington, 2008; Toby Lester *The Fourth Part of the World...The Epic Story of History's Greatest Map*, New York and London, 2009. These are three of a large number of commentaries on aspects of the 1507 Waldseemüller world map following its acquisition by the Library of Congress. All contain further select references.

**27 Martin Waldseemüller 1507 (gores)**

There are four known sets of gores: (1) Ex Hauslab-Leichtenstein via H P Kraus to James Ford Bell collection at the University of Minnesota, USA; (2) Ex Sotheby's London (1960) via H P Kraus to Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich; (3) As discovered in 1992 by Dr Vera Sach and Dr Obhof in the holdings of the former Grimmelshausen Gymnasium, subsequently acquired by the Historische Bibliothek, Offenburg, Baden; (4) A fourth set was sold at Christie's London in 2005.

Add to references: Christie's sale catalogue for this item, 8 June 2005; Alexander Cook Johnson, 'Waldseemüller's Globe Gores of 1507' in *Map Forum* 6, Summer 2005.

**28 Francesco Rosselli (1) c.1508? or later**

A fourth example of Rosselli's oval planisphere, in addition to those in Florence, in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, and in Arthur Holzheimer's collection, has been reported in the Ratsschulbibliothek, Zwickau, south-east Germany. It is richly hand-painted.

In the known copy in Florence, not that held by Arthur Holzheimer, there is a fine manuscript line (not a printed one) extending the Antarctic continent to the east. As far as is known, therefore, there is still only one state of the oval planisphere map.

Add to references: David Woodward, 'Starting with the Map: the Rosselli map of the World, ca.1508' in *Approaches and Challenges in a Worldwide History of Cartography [11e curs]*, Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Barcelona, 2001; Chet van Duzer, 'A Newly Discovered Fourth Exemplar of Francesco Rosselli's Oval Planisphere of c.1508' in *Imago Mundi* 60.2, 2008, pp.195-201.

**32A Paulus Ageminius**

**[new entry]**

In about 1560 a cordiform world map was engraved by Paolo Rizzi either on or for transference to a large urn or coffer, no longer extant. However, it was described and illustrated in an article by Francesconi Daniele *Illustrazione di un'urnetto lavatoro d'oro...*, Venice, 1800 and appears to be based on the world map of Bernard Sylvanus.

Reference: Robert Putman's on-line catalogue, August 2006, item 2689.

**39A Ambrosius Macrobius 1515**

**[new entry]**

The first French edition of Macrobius' *De Somnio Scipio* was published in Paris by J Badius in 1515. The image of the world, in the lower part of a leaf of text, is reversed so that the named locality *Britania* is shown to the right and India to the left.

Reference: Reiss & Sohn Auktion 132, October 2009, no.2554 (with illustration).

**42 Martin Waldseemüller 1516**

As noted under entry 26 above, this map was acquired by the Library of Congress in 2004.

**57 Franciscus Monachus c.1527**

In this entry I refer to the hemispheres being separated according to the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494). This is not correct, although Monachus might have been aware of the later Papal bull *Praecelsae devotionis* (1514) in which Pope Leo X recognised further claims by the Portuguese, perhaps in response to their gift to him of a performing elephant. I am grateful to Mr Thomas Rowson of Paris for his comments on this occurrence.

**65(A) Hans Lufft 1530**

The Wittenberg blocks were taken to Sweden and pulls representing Lufft's map were incorporated in the Swedish Bible of 1540. I am grateful to Mr Nils G Germundson for this notification.

Add to references: Ernst Gallner *The Wittenberg World Map (Daniel's Dream Map) 1529 - 1551* (private publication, 2007).

**66 Oronce Fine 1531 [1532]**

When re-examined in January 2007, the British Library example cited (pressmark 798.cc.2) was no longer found to contain Oronce Fine's world map. However, as advised by Peter Barber, the same work under the pressmark BL G.7033 does have an example of the first state of the map.

Add to references: Ruth Watson, 'The Decorated Hearts of Oronce Fine: the 1531 Double Cordiform map of the World' in *The Portolan* (Journal of the Washington Map Society), no.65, pp. 13-27, Spring 2006.

**67 Sebastian Münster – Hans Holbein (?) 1532**

In the second paragraph mention is made of the two cherubs at the north and south poles energetically turning crank handles. It is sometimes overlooked that this acknowledgement of the earth's diurnal rotation pre-dates by eleven years the publication by Copernicus of his heliocentric theory of the planetary system.

**72(A) Ambrosius Macrobius 1535**

[new entry]

This entry records the small circular world map (85 mm in diameter) accompanying a Basle edition of Macrobius' popular work *In Somnium Scipionis*. As briefly mentioned under entry 13, the map in this edition acknowledges the full continental shape of Africa.

Reference: BL 631.1.4.

**74 (A) Caspar Vopell Cologne, 1540s?**

[new entry]

A circular world map by Vopell (also spelt 'Vopel) forming part of a paper astrolabe has been located in the Fürstlich Oettingen-Wallersteinsche Bibliothek, Schloss Harburg, Donauworth, Germany. The map is 200 mm in diameter and extends from the north pole to 23½ degrees south of the equator.

Reference: Robert Karrow, Jr., *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps*, Newberry Library, Chicago, 1993, pp.560-561 and plate 79/4.

**86 Johann Honter 1546**

From Romania, Mr Ovidiu Sandor has helpfully contributed several points relating to the world maps originated by or associated with Johann Honter from 1530 onwards (entries 65, 79, 86 and 108). Karrow (reference below, citing Engelmann) says that as many as 30 editions of the *Rudimenta Cosmographia* printed from Kronstadt (now Brasov), Basle, Zurich, Antwerp and Prague may contain world maps. Of these, the Zurich woodblocks utilised metal inserts for pieces of surrounding text, leading to several minor textual variants.

Subsequent to the above comment, Mr Sandor has signalled that he is now working on a wider analysis of Honter's world maps differentiating their somewhat complex states and variants. When this study is complete the intention is to proceed to publication, details of which will be included as an additional reference covering all Honter entries.

Reference: Robert Karrow, Jr., *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps*, Newberry Library, Chicago, 1993, pp.302-315.

**90 Pomponius Mela c.1550**

A second example was sold at Christie's London, sale 24 September 2003, lot 66. The textual side borders, and the lettering around the windheads, were different to those shown in plate 77. Another copy was reported to me by Philip Burden in 2004 which may or may not be the same example sold by Christies.

**103 Haggi Ahmed 1558**

According to the recent study cited below (Arbel, 2002) several more surviving copies beyond the 8 or 9 mentioned have been recorded. These include examples in the Bibliothèque Nationale, John Carter Brown Library, R.I, and (acquired in 2002) in the Library of Congress. The example which was in a private collection in New York belonged to Dallas Pratt and is now part of the collection under his name at the American Museum in Britain, Bath.

Add to references: Benjamin Arbel, 'Maps of the World for Ottoman Princes? Further Evidence and Questions Concerning the *Mappamondo* of Hajji Ahmed' in *Imago Mundi* 54, 2002, pp.19-29.

**106 Paolo Forlani (1) 1560**

Reports of a further state dated 1570 and an undated state (c.1575) with the imprint of Ferrando Bertelli require confirmation. A useful general study of Forlani's output is David Woodward, *The Maps and prints of Paulo [sic] Forlani: A Descriptive Bibliography*, the Newberry Library, Chicago, 1990.

**107 Giacomo Gastaldi (and others) c.1561**

[add to previous C & A]

For further commentary by David Woodward on Gastaldi's 10-sheet woodcut world map see *The History of Cartography*, volume 3(1), pages 784-787.

**112 Paolo Forlani (2) 1562**

A new state 4 has been reported with the imprint of Stefano Scolari substituted for that of Valegio. The date now reads MDCLXXVI [1676], perhaps a mistake for MDCXLVI [1646] which would be more consistent with Scolari's period of activity.

**114 (A) and (B) Lucillo Filalteo, Venice, 1565**

[new entry]

Douglas Sims has brought to my notice the appearance of two small world maps in this commentary on Aristotle's *De Caelo* by Filalteo, also known under the pseudonym Lucilio Maggi. Both maps are untitled woodcuts, and the first is a reduction (120 x 185 mm) of Gastaldi's small rectangular *Carta Marina* (entry 88); the second a reduction (110 x 195 mm) of Ruscelli's twin hemispheres first published in 1561 (entry 110). These two maps appear respectively on pages 551 and 560 of Filalteo's work.

**122 Abraham Ortelius 1570**

**(add to existing C & A)**

A French-text edition of 1576 has not been confirmed, but a French-text edition of 1574 (not included in the original list under this entry) was sold at Sotheby's London sale, 8 March 1982, lot 47. A late German text edition with the colophon dated 1580 but with plates dating from 1589 and including *Additamenta* 3, 4 and 5 dating from 1584-1597 was acquired by the British Library in 2008. Its pressmark is Maps C.49.e.58.

A speculative discussion of the meaning of Ortelius' world map by Lucia Nuti appears as 'The World Map as an Emblem: Abraham Ortelius and the Stoic Contemplation' in *Imago Mundi* 55, 2003, pp.38-55.

**124 Gerard de Jode 1571**

Add to references: New Hollstein series *The Van Doetecum family Part III*, Rotterdam 1998, no.557, p.35. This analysis lists four variant states:

- I -- No letterpress text on verso
- II -- Title now *Universi Orbis Seu Terreni Globi in Plano Effigies*
- III -- *Cum privilegio* added to cartouche
- IV -- Geographical names added to the oceans and some localities.

**125 Benito Arias (Montano) 1571 [1572]**

The original 1571 map normally has the text 'Orbis Tabula. Ben. Arias. Montanus' printed on the verso. An exceptional example—probably a printing error—has the text printed upside-down on the left recto leaf. This map is illustrated in Béatrice Loeb-Larocque, Drouet-Richelieu auction sale, Paris, 12 November 2001, no.1.

See also C & A entry 418A, citing one of the later versions of the Montanus map published in 1660 under the name of John Pearson, Bishop of Chester.

**134 Jean de Gourmont c.1575**

In the final paragraph it is stated that there is a second example in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich. As advised by Theodor Bauer, Curator, no such example can now be found and on my part I have regrettably been unable to trace the source of my attribution.

**139 Claudius Ptolemy – Gerard Mercator 1578**

The early examples of this map can be distinguished by the last word of the heading outside the top border which reads *Ptolemeum*. In and after the 1618-19 edition this was changed to *Ptolemaeum*.

**144 Guillaume Postel 1581**

I am grateful to Marica Milanese for additions to the references as follows:

François Secret, *Postel revisité: Nouveau recherches sur Guillaume Postel et son milieu*,

Paris, 1998; William Bouwsma, *Concordia mundi: the career and thought of Guillaume Postel (1510-1581)*, Harvard, 1957; Marcel Destombes, 'Guillaume Postel' in *Actes du Colloque International d'Avranches*, Paris 1985, pp.361-371.

**146 Antonino Saliba 1582**

**(amplified C & A entry)**

Mario Cartaro, the engraver of the original circular map was from Viterbo, not Naples. Subsequent re-issues or new derivatives of Saliba's map were as follows:

- De Jode (Antwerp) - after 1593
- Paul de la Hoove (Paris) - c.1600
- Ambr. Schevenhuysse (Harlem) - c.1600
- Jean Messenger (Paris) - prob.1620s/30s
- Pierre Mariette (Paris) - after 1637
- Jean Boisseau (Paris) - 1638
- Louis Boissevin (Paris) - c.1650
- Gerard Jollain (Paris) - 1681

See the article by Dr Albert Ganado 'Early Maltese Cartographers' in *De Trirēmibus, Festschrift in honour of Joseph Muscat*, Malta, 2005.

**150 Claudius Ptolemy - Heinrich Petri 1583 (or earlier)**

Revise the last sentence to read: 'The British Library's 1583 copy of the *Margarita* includes this map and also a copy of the larger 'modern' world map by Peter Apian first printed in 1544. The BL pressmark is 8460.dd.32.'

**161 Abraham Ortelius – Philippe Galle (2) 1588**

It seems that this rectangular world map plate was used 100 years later for the title-page of a Spanish travel book: Pedro Cubero Sebastián's *Peregrinacion del Mondo*, Antwerp, 1688. The printers were the successors to Balthasar Moretus at the Plantin Press. There is an illustration in the catalogue of Sotheby's London sale, 18 November 2004, lot 276.

**162 Claudius Ptolemy - Sebastian Petri 1588**

The last sentence should be revised to refer to the last six [not five] editions of Münster's *Cosmographia* and an edition date of 1618 added. The same comments apply to Entry 163.

**164 Jodocus Hondius 1589**

**(addition to previous C & A entry)**

In 2004 another example of Hondius' small circular world map was found in an *album amicorum* by Dr Günter Schilder.

**165 Cornelis de Jode 1589 [1593]**

Hans Kok has advised me of a minor state difference in an example of this rectangular map in his possession; also in an atlas in Leiden University Library. Compared to plate 135 in the imprint at lower right, one detail is *Corn: de* compared to just *Corn: ;* another is

the surname spelled *Iudoejs* instead of *Iudoeus*. It is not known when such changes were made.

**174A Cornelis de Jode c.1590 or earlier?**

In July 2010 Barry L Ruderman, the Californian map dealer, notified me of an unrecorded De Jode world map similar to Cornelis' twin hemispherical world map on north and south polar projections (Entry 184). However, the titles at the top of each hemisphere are different, as are the cherubic borders, as also are numerous geographical details. For instance, the small rendering of the British Isles is more rectangular (and thus probably earlier) than on Cornelis de Jode's 1593 map. As a prototype, Ruderman suggested a date range of 1585-89 which further research may confirm.

**175 Joannes Myritius 1590**

Although Myritius' work *Opusculum* was published in Ingoldstadt, the author was Maltese and not German (as stated). Giovanni Miriti was his native name.

See the article by Dr Albert Ganado 'Early Maltese Cartographers' in *De Triremibus, Festschrift in honour of Joseph Muscat*, Malta, 2005.

**177 Petrus Plancius 1590**

[addition to existing C & A]

In the *New Hollstein* series (Part IV, the Van Doetecum Family, 1998, no.866 and p.51) the suggestion is made that the phrase 'D R M Mathes' found in state 3 is a shortened form of 'Dr Rumold Mercator Matheseos'.

**182 Jodocus Hondius 1582**

and **211 Barent Langenes 1598**

This small world map in two hemispheres was also used for the late work *Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum* by N J Visscher in 1649. The name *Jodocus Hondius* at the foot has been replaced by *C J Visscher Excudit* with the initials shown as a monogram. On the eastern sphere the area labelled *Terra Australis Incognita* has been amended to show parts of the continent of Australia discovered by Tasman in the 1620s. I am grateful to Dorothy Prescott of Victoria, Australia, for providing me with information about the later variants of this map and the atlases in which they occur.

Reference: BL Maps C.39.a.10 (1649).

**186 Arnold van Langren 1594?**

[amplification of previous C & A entry]

In a private communication to me in 2006 Mr William C Govier of Potomac, Maryland, has argued that on geographical grounds Van Langren's map dates from a few years earlier than 1594. However in the reference below (2003) the date [c.1594] is adhered to.

Add to references: Günter Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neeerlandici*, volume VII, 2003, pp.373-4.

**187A Rodrigo Zamorano, 1594**

[new entry]

A world map in two small woodcut hemispheres appears in Zamorano's celestial atlas, the *Cronologia*, published from Seville in 1594. The eastern hemisphere is titled *Demonstracion de la tres partes de la tierra, Europa, Asia, y Africa*; the western hemisphere *Demonstracion de la quarta parte de la tierra, o Nuevo Mundo*. Each map is 80 mm in diameter. In the same work there is also, on page 72, a variant repetition of the small circular world map surrounded by windheads that appeared under the authorship of Pedro de Medina in 1545 (see entry 84).

Reference: BL 532.c.17.

**188 Jodocus Hondius, c.1595 (or earlier)**

Add to references: Sjoerd de Meer 'Jodocus Hondius' wereldkaart in twee halfrodden met de reizen van Drake en Cavendish' in *Caert-Thresoor*, 2001, no.1.

**196 Gerard Mercator – Giovanni Magini (1), 1596**

According to the dealer catalogue (below) Magini's mariners' map was amended and re-issued in Paris in 1657. It has been lightly reworked and set in a page of Latin text from a general work by a Jesuit academic Fr. Leon de Saint Jean under the title *Studium Sapientiae Universalis*. The signature of the Parisian map-maker and publisher Jollain appears on other reworked plates in this publication which also includes Nicolas Picart's small world map (entry 398).

Reference: Jonathan Potter, catalogue no.22, 2003, no.5.

**202 Rumold Mercator – Giovanni Magini (2) 1597**

As well as the works cited, this map has been noted in Crispin van de Passe's *Effigies...*, published from Cologne by Matthais Quad in 1598 and possibly in later editions as well. See also entry 214(A) below.

Reference: BL (Grenville Library) G.1155.

**208 Adam Elsheimer 1598**

[expanded C & A entry]

This rare map is included in the work *Historicae relationis continuatio. Warhafftige Beschreibunge... durch Jacobum Francum. Wallstatt [ie Frankfurt] 1598*. The pseudonym 'Jacobus Francus' was used by several different writers, among them Conrad Lautenbach and Conrad Memmius to whom the work may be attributed. The line of text at the bottom of Elsheimer's map is in fact the title which starts 'Der gantzen Welt...'

**214A Crispin van de Passe 1598**

[new entry: engraved portraits with double-hemispherical world maps]

From: *Effigies Regnum...nautica...*

This work by the engraver Crispin van de Passe the elder, and published by Matthais Quad of Cologne, contains 18 engraved portraits of contemporary rulers and explorers. Among the

latter are the two English circumnavigators Francis Drake and Thomas Candish [Cavendish]. In each case, below the oval head-and-shoulders portraits, is a small double-hemispherical map of the world and, beneath, the monogram 'CvP' of the engraver. These illustrations appeared on the front cover of Jonathan Potter's December 2009 'Encompass' catalogue. The same portraits and maps were sometimes pasted on the verso of Jodocus Hondius' large world map as described under entry 188, plate 153.

Note the different small set of hemispheres appearing below the oval portrait of Olivier van Noort pictured in plate 181 (entry 229).

**218 Hendrik van Langren c. 1599**

[entry in C & A]

The word *Australis* (third line) should read *Australia*.

**225 Paul de la Houve c.1600**

After the late second state by Hugo Allard (Entry 377, c.1650) a third state with the imprint of Johannes Loots has been located in the Archives of the Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven (Louvain); Arenburg Collection no.5095. Loots' issue dates from after 1691.

**230 Abraham Ortelius – Michel Coignet 1604**

I mention the appearance of the small world map by Levinus Hulsius in the 1604 German edition of this work. However, I am informed by George Ritzlin, the map dealer of Evanston, Illinois, that the normal Coignet/Arsenius map may also be found in this edition and so my concluding sentence should be qualified to read 'may contain' rather than 'contains'. A similar qualification should apply to entry 210 describing Hulsius' map of 1598.

**235 William Kip – Hans Woutneel 1602**

[new entry]

A second circular world map was found in 2003, paired with a circular map of England & Wales. Both maps are above the engraved signatures of William Kip and Hans Woutneel. The size of each of these two maps is 65 mm in diameter, two-thirds the size of the map listed under Entry 235. The reason for publishing two differently-sized but otherwise very similar world maps in the same year is not known.

Reference: Rodney Shirley, 'Two Curious Circular Maps of 1602' in *Mapforum*, issue 1, Spring 2004.

**248 Luis Teixeira 1604 [c.1645]**

Add to references: Günter Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* volume VI, (2000), ch.XIV, map 14.1, pp.333-336.

**248(A) Heinrich Bunting (3) 1605**

[new entry]

A further example of a world map in Bunting's work *Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae* accompanied the first Dutch edition in 1605, published from Arnhem by Jan Janssen. It is a

slightly modernised version of the 1581 general map illustrated in Plate 120, with a small part of America designated as such in the lower left corner.

Reference: Illustrated in Reiss & Sohn Auktion 132, October 2009, no.2539.

**251 Joseph Hall 1605**

Further editions (not recorded) may exhibit maps of different sizes. One such example was illustrated as item 10 in the catalogue CLVII (2009) of the Berlin dealer Antiquariat Nikolaus Struck.

**252 Jodocus Hondius c.1605 (globe goes)**

Research by Peter van der Krogt indicates an earlier date of c.1597.

**254 Paulus Merula 1605 [1662]**

In the *New Hollstein* series (Part IV, no.995) it is noted that Merula's map was substantially reworked, including the addition of *Hollandia Nova*, for publication in a Bible dated 1662.

**260(A) Franz Ritter Nuremberg, 1607**

[new entry]

[No title] 125 x 155 mm

This entry records the earlier version of the unusual map described under entry 270 and illustrated in plate 213. In this version the map is the central part of a large ensemble consisting of ten smaller horological diagrams. There is the author's name and the date 1607. This plate seems to have been published only in the first (1607) edition of the *Speculum Solis* with the larger version found in subsequent editions up to 1650.

References: advised by Nikolaus Struck, May 2009, also in Reiss & Sohn Auktion 133 October 2009, no.3172.

**264 Pieter van den Keere 1608**

Add to references: Matthew H Edney and Irwin D Novak (eds.), *Reading the World: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Pieter van den Keere's Map* [of the World, 1608/1636], Portland, Maine, 2001.

**268 Giuseppe Rosaccio c.1610 [1697]**

A late printing of state 2 of this map has been noted in a 1697 Venetian edition of the pocket atlas *Theatro del Mondo di Abraam Ortelio*. It is uncertain whether this map is normally called for or whether it was an irregular insertion.

**272 Edward Wright – William Kip 1610**

In the last sentence of this entry I mention the small oval world map that appears on the title-page to the work *Certain Errors in Navigation*. My terminology is in error, and the small map referred to is in rectangular format, with indented upper corners. It is similar (although not identical) to that used for the 1655 [1657] re-issue which is shown on page xxxviii of the Introduction. I am grateful to Nick Millea of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, for checking this uncertainty.

A further example of Kip's large world map (1610) was sold at lot 3853 in the Sotheby's sale of 30 October 2007 (Earl of Macclesfield's Library, part 10).

**276 Marino Sanudo? – Johann Bongars 1611**

The place of publication is given as Hanover in the entry text, and in the plate caption on page 300. This is in error and should be Hanau, a more southern locality close to Frankfurt. I am grateful to Ingrid Frank-Granier of Reiss & Sohn for this correction.

**292(A) Sichem, Christoffel van 1616**

[new entry]

A rare Almanach for the year 1617 by Adriaen Janssens, published by Pauwels Stroobant from Antwerp in 1616, contains a small world map in two hemispheres. The map is printed from two woodblocks, each size 80 x 65 mm, under the title *Afbeelding van den Ghehelen Aerdcloot*. The immediate source would seem to be Hessel Gerritsz's 1612 world map (entry 278).

Seen at A Asher & Co, IMCoS (London) Map Fair, 2007.

**297 Willem C Schouten (1) 1618**

In the text there was a mis-identification of the two ships *Victoria* and *Hoorn* depicted in the upper corners of plate 231. *Victoria* was the surviving ship from Magellan's earlier expedition; the *Hoorn* was from the Schouten/Le Maire voyage but it was burned and abandoned in Port Desire in 1615. I am grateful to John Delaney of Princeton University Library for this correction.

**309(A) Giovanni Nicolò Doglioni 1623**

[new entry]

Doglioni's *Anfiteatro di Europa*, published from Venice in 1623, contains a world map from a new plate, copied from the 1595 Galle edition of Ortelius' *Epitome*.

**323 Cornelis Danckerts – Melchior Tavernier 1628**

In the entry text Carstensz.' discoveries of 1623 are said to be on the western coast of Australia. More correctly, they depict parts of the Cape York peninsula in northern Australia.

**324 Isaac Habrecht 1628**

In mid-2004 the Haas brothers kindly notified me of a minor addition they had noted to the 1666 re-issue of Habrecht's world map. Unlike the map in the first edition of his *Tractatum* (1628) the 1666 version published by Paul Fürst of Nuremberg has two minuscule figures added just below the lettering 'Syria' and 'Babylon'. They are probably meant to signify Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden as they appear close to the area marked *Paradisus*.

**336 Henricus Hondius 1630**

A late Janssonius atlas (dated 1675) contains a further state of Hondius' map, now categorised as state 6.

Reference: Sotheby's catalogue of the Wardington Library, October 2005, lot 210.

**338 Pieter Verbiest 1630**

A second-known example of Verbiest's world map on Mercator's projection (state 2, 1646) was offered by Reiss & Sohn in September 2003. The map was not in very good condition.

Reference: Günter Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* volume VI (2000), ch.VII, map 7, pp.104-105.

**338(A) Franciscus Verhaer 1630**

[new entry]

The *Biblia Sacra* edited by Verhaer, also known as Haraeus, has a double-hemispherical world map on the verso of the titlepage. The title is *Typus Orbis Terrarum* and the size is 135 x 270 mm. There are windheads in the four corners and the regions associated with the sons of Noah are marked, also the location of *Ophir*.

Reference: BL 3023.cc.9.f (Clementine Bible)

**350(A) Francesco Sambiasi c.1639**

[new entry]

Although a Chinese map, and thus strictly outside the scope of the present work, mention should be made of the woodcut world map or maps by the Jesuit priest Sambiasi whilst resident in China. Known examples are held in Ghent, Turin and Paris. The Ghent example has Chinese text along the top, lacking in the other examples.

Reference: Ann Heirman, Paolo de Troia, & Jan Parmentier 'A Missing Link in European Map Making in China?', in *Imago Mundi* 61-1, 2009, pp.29-46.

**351(A) Johan Baptist Cysat c.1640**

[entry in C & A]

Further details of this unusual map are provided in an article by Arthur Dürst 'Die *Tabula Cosmographica* des Johann Baptist Cysat...' in the proceedings of a colloquium *Gerhard Mercator und seine Zeit* edited by Wolfgang Scharfe, Duisberg, 1996, pp.103-120.

**351(B) Jan Jansson — Anon c.1640?**

[new entry]

An unrecorded set of gores printed on a sheet 380 x 240 mm was in the hands of the London dealer Shapero Gallery in 2003. The size and configuration are similar to the globe gores by Jansson (entry 308 and plate 234) although the engraving indicates a new plate. The topographical details are approximately the same, except for revisions to the northern New Guinea coastline. The title cartouche (previously blank) now reads *Globus Terrestris a Jodoco hondio de Integro Revisus & emendatus Amsterdami*. The engraving is possibly Italian and the attribution to Jodocus Hondius (the younger) who died in 1629 may be spurious.

**352(A) Entrada, Bartholomew, Duque de 1640**

[new entry]

The author and origin of this small copper-engraved world map has not been positively

identified. It is of relatively small size (75 x 145 mm) and on an oval projection within a Mannerist scrolled outer frame. At the top is the title: *Compe[n]diaria Totius Orbis Descriptio*; and at the foot is the inscription *A fr. Bartho. Duque de Estrada Ord. S. Fran in sacra Theologia lectore jubilato, dineneata, ac caeata anno Dni 1640*. The configuration is traditional (ie from the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century) with stippled sea and rhumb lines radiating from several compass points.

Shown to the Author by Robert Augustyn of Martayan Lan at the IMCoS (London) Map Fair in 2007.

**357 J Battista Cavazza 1642 [1643]**

In 2005 Barry Ruderman brought to my attention an unusual double printing of this map, joined in the centre and with one set of brachia. The map was said to be 'all original, joined when issued and flawless'.

**359 Jean Boisseau 1643 [1645]**

Among the various editions and re-issues of Boisseau's map may be included a printing in one of the small atlases of Christophe Tassin. See Katalog CLVII 2009 by the Berlin dealer Antiquaritat Nikolaus Struck, item no.13.

**360A Nicolas Berey 1644**

[new entry]

This entry records what is believed the first state of Nicolas Berey's large wall map, previously described under entry 384 and the date 1650. The upper engravings, side border maps and the sections of text (as shown in Plate 287) are absent; instead at the foot there are six small maps of regions of Spain. Information about this map was kindly provided by Henri Godts, antiquarian bookseller and auctioneer of Brussels with the map included as lot 175 in an auction on 8 December, 2009. The map was noted as being somewhat worn and tattered.

**361 Jean Desmarests 1644**

A further 18<sup>th</sup> century publication in England of Desmarests' playing-card map by John Lenthall, c.1723, is cited by Yasha Beresiner in the article below.

Reference: Yasha Beresiner, 'A Fine Hand: Cartographic and map-playing cards 1590-1798', *IMCoS Journal* no.122, Autumn 2010, p.19.

**368 Pieter van den Keere 1646**

As well as the comment in the previous C & A entry it is now confirmed that the plate used for Edmund Bohun's *Geographical Dictionary* is not Van den Keere's original but a very close copy—see additional C & A entry 536(B) below.

**372(A) Biblical world map, c.1648?**

[entry in previous C & A]

In the second paragraph the names within the imprint should read: 'Amstelredam, Gedruckt by Theunis Jacobsz ende I[ie J]Jan Fredericksz Stam'. A second example of the map described

was reported to me in 2004 by Mr Rainer Rauhut of the German dealer Philographikon. The original map described by Simon Dewez is now in the National Library of Australia.

**375(A) Jacques Joosten 1649**

[new entry]

A primitive woodcut world map with the title at its head reading *Dese Caert Beschrijvinge der Kleyn Wonderlicke Werelt, gelijk Jacques Joosten Tolke...* is also repeated as the title of a book by Jacques Joosten, Amsterdam, 1649. The size of the world map is 155 x 250 mm and shows principally the Old World (Europe, Africa, Asia Minor and Asia Major) but also a part of (south) America south-west of Africa. The world map is one of seven woodcut maps in the book and is in the style more associated with printed maps from a century earlier. The title includes the date 1626 but this date refers to an element of Joosten's travels.

Reference: BL 10105.aaa.5.

**387 Cornelis Claesz - Claes Janszoon Visscher 1650**

For a full discussion of this map see the reference below. Initial publication by Cornelis Claesz in c.1602 is confirmed and the engraver is surmised to be either Benjamin Wright or Baptista van Doetecum. No example of Claesz' initial publication is extant, only the later publication by Visscher in 1650.

Reference: Günter Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, Volume VII (2003), 13.3, pp.316-327.

**396 Edward Wright - Joseph Moxon 1655 [1657]**

There is a minor uncorrected error in this entry. The second location should read 'Huntington Library, California...' and not 'Huntingdon Library...'.

**403 Michel Antonio Baudrand 1658**

A later state dated 1680 with the imprint of G G Rossi was sold at Sotheby's London sale, 8 May 2002, lot 250.

**403(A) Dancker Danckerts 1658**

Add to references: Joost Augusteijn, 'Drie zeldzame wereldkaarten van Dancker Danckerts' in *Caert Thresoor* nr.1, 2001, pp.5-9. Two of the Bible maps are described under entries 403(A) and 432(B), as noted in the previous C & A. The third such Bible map, a late re-issue by Isaak van der Putte in 1715, is noted under entry 372(A) in the C & A. See also C & A entry 477.

**406A Jacques d'Auzoles à la Peyre Paris, 1659**

[new entry]

Auzoles à la Peyre's *La Saincte Geographie* discusses the creation of the world and the location of earthly paradise. There are four world maps, small but finely engraved, each approximately 115 x 220 mm in size:

1. On p.77. A diagrammatic oval world map on the third day of creation, before the sea and the earth had been divided.

2. On p.89. Showing the world up to the time of the Flood.
3. On p.134. Showing the division of the continents among the sons of Noah.
4. On p.148. Showing the continents according to contemporary knowledge.

Maps 2, 3 and 4 are rectangular; some other maps show the Garden of Eden.

Reference: BL 744.d.13.

**414 Nicolaas Visscher – Anon 1668?**

Another derivative Bible map after N J Visscher has been reported, from a 1668 German Bible edited by B C Wust of Franckfurt. The size is 310 x 465 mm and it has the signature of T Falckeyesen. The map does not seem to correspond to entries 414(A) or (C) but might be a variant of 414(B).

Reference: Peter Kiefer auction 7-8 May 2004, no.6228.

**415A François La Boullaye Le-Gouz 1660**  
[new entry]

As advised to me by Simon Dewes of the Gowrie Galleries, Sydney, the Dutch 1660 edition of La Boullaye's *Voyages* (first published in Paris in 1653) has an unusual frontispiece with a world map in the lower half. A figure of the author stands between two hemispheres which have some similarities with the titlepage world map of 1624/25 used for Samuel Purchas' *Hakluytus Postumus* (Entry 311). In the upper half are small prints of which one is the same catafalque for Queen Elizabeth I as used in Purchas' piece; another is a view of London as in the early sixteenth century.

**418A Benito Aris (Montano) - John Pearson London, 1660**  
[new entry]

In 1660 John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, edited and published a massive nine-volume Hebrew and Latin commentary on the Bible. The main title reads: *Critici Sacri sive...Biblia Annotationes et Tractatus...* and in the BL's example volume 8 contains several maps. One of these is a close copy of the Montanus world map of 1571 (entry 125), perhaps engraved by J Goddard whose signature is on the accompanying map of Israel. There is the pagination instruction *Appendix Col.553* in the lower right corner.

There were later versions of Pearson's work published in Frankfurt (1696) and then in Amsterdam (1698). According to the catalogue references below, the world map in the Amsterdam publication is decorated with scenes of the creation and the deluge. I have not been able to ascertain what maps, if any, the Frankfurt edition contains.

References: BL C.80.k.1-9 (1660); Jonathan Potter, 2004 Catalogue no.13 (1698); Reiss & Sohn, Auktion 128 22-23 April 2009, item no.2966 (with illustration).

**424 Philip Cluver (3) 1661? (or earlier)**

Mr Jerzy Boden from Poland kindly provided me with a xerox of a world map very similar to that described in this entry and shown as plate 314, except for the omission of some important place names such as 'Groenlandia', 'Japan' and 'Hollandia Nova'. The date may also be 1661 but it could be an earlier state of a date not yet ascertained.

**428(A) Antoine de Fer – Nicolas de Fer 1662**

Geographical board games became popular from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century onwards and some have images of the whole world. One early example by the De Fer family (father and son) has been brought to my notice by Jason Hubbard. It is in the form of a printed spiral oval, with 43 stations or pictures of different countries leading to that of France and two world hemispheres in the centre. The central title is *Le Jeu des Nations Principales...* and the print is signed by Nicolas de Fer, by his father Antoine and by the engraver Cochin. Other similar board games are likely to be extant, and a predecessor one by Pierre du Val is illustrated in the second reference below.

References: British Museum (shelf number) 1893-3-31-104; Gillian Hill *Cartographical Curiosities*, 1978, chapter 1 'Playing with Geography' and plate 1.

**431 Nicolaas Visscher**

In December 2009 the dealer Antiquariaat Plancius offered 'an unusual 19<sup>th</sup> century edition' of Visscher's world map, printed on appropriate paper.

**432(A) Stephen Eggenstein 1664**

A further example of Eggenstein's map as a broadsheet (damaged) was listed in Reiss & Sohn's Auktion 113, 2007, no.2655.

**441 Pierre du Val (1) 1666**

A new fourth state has been advised to me by Simon Dewes of the Gowrie Galleries, Sydney (Printed World catalogue IV, 2002, item 39). This state is dated 1634 in error for 1684 with the imprint 'chez la veuve d'auteur'. Pierre du Val died in 1683 and his widow Marie Desmaretz continued the business for a few years, until one of their daughters took over.

**442 Pierre du Val (2) 1666**

A further example of these gores is now in the British Library, shelfmark Maps CC.5.32.

**443 Pierre du Val 1668**

A prior state of Du Val's world map (shown in Plate 326) has been located dated 1661, published by Nicolas Berey from Paris. It appears as no.505 in the 2010 catalogue of Librairie Le Bail, Paris, titled 'Portraits de la France et du Monde'.

**444 Frederick de Wit c.1670**

A map from a variant map plate was in the possession of the London map dealer Jenny Wagstaff in 2001. Superficially the map appeared to be an example of state 1 of De Wit's

first such plate but there were minor but very distinct differences in engraved detail. The width of the plate was slightly smaller (555 mm rather than 570 mm) and the most easily discernible detail change was the omission of longitudinal numerals along the equator.

**448 Anon (Russian) c.1670**

Following a visit made in 1996 to Vilnius, Lithuania, the author was able to confirm (with the help of the librarian Alma Braziuniene) that this map is still in the Vilnius University Library.

**448(A) Willem J Blaeu --Francesco Sabatini 1655 [c.1670?]**

**[new entry]**

Hitherto unrecorded, this double-hemispherical world map on two sheets, with decorative side borders, is very similar to the Blaeu-Anon map described under entry 333 and illustrated in plate 253. In June 2009 it was displayed by the Altea Gallery, London, together with matching maps of the four continents.

The engraving is probably by the little-known Italian artist Pietro Todeschi and the name of the publisher Francesco Sabatini appears on the companion map of Africa. Although there is the date 1655 on the world map this is of uncertain accuracy, and cross-checks on the dedications on the maps suggest a somewhat later publication date, possibly from either Bologna or Venice. The reference below refers to three other maps (of the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands and the Iberian peninsula) under Sabatini's name; all undated.

Reference: Klaus Stopp, 'Drie Karten von Francesco Sabatini' in *Mappae Antiquae Liber Amicorum Günter Schilder*, 't Goy-Houten, 2007, pp.281-285.

**451 Frederick de Wit c.1670 and**

**499 Frederick de Wit c.1680**

Further studies of De Wit's world maps and their variant states are being made by

George S Carhart (cartographic historian and antiquarian map consultant) in conjunction with Peter van der Krogt as part of the latter's revisions of Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici*. The main volume consolidating research into De Wit is scheduled to be published in 2012. I am grateful for interim information provided by Harry S Newman and George S Carhart.

**453 Frederick de Wit c.1670 [c.1690]**

There is a small misprint towards the end of this entry. The first of Joachim Ottens' sons is cited as 'Remier' which should read 'Reinier'.

**457 Joseph Moxon 1671**

The existence of a proof state in an *atlas factice* in the Royal Geographical Society was noted in the previous Corrigenda & Addenda. A further example is recorded in the reference below which gives additional details. The printed title includes two errors: 'A Mapp [sic] of all the

Earth. And how after the Flood it was divided among [sic] the Sons of Noah...'

Reference: Reiss & Sohn Auktion 136, 28-29 April 2010, entry 3430.

**458(A)**

**[entry in C & A]**

In two places 'Doordrecht' should be spelt 'Dordrecht'.

**459 Joan Blaeu - Gerard Valck c.1672-1673**

**[c.1695]**

On some examples the ghosting of a previously erased coat of arms can be discerned in the blank shield above the imprint.

**459(A) Joan Blaeu (2) 1672?**

A second example of this unusual variant came into the hands of the London dealer Jonathan Potter and was seen by the author in 2001.

**459(B) Eberhard Welper 1672**

**[new entry]**

In his work *Gnomonica*, published from Nuremberg in 1672, Welper depicted a further horological world map, derived from an earlier map published from Ingoldstadt in 1664 (Plate 319). The title of Welper's map is *Allgemeine Landes und uhr Tafel* and its size is 235 x 330 mm. There was a later edition in 1708.

Reference: BL 8562.g.15 (1708 edition).

**460 John Seller 1673 [1675?]**

The known states of this map may be summarised as follows:

1. Proof state, lacking decorative details
2. Completed map
3. Retouched in some places, eg vignette shadings
4. Seller's imprint erased in favour of that of Mount & Page.

**461 Daniello Bartoli 1674**

Bartoli's world map appears in subsequent editions of his *Geographia Moraliibus*, among them that of Ulm, 1709.

Add to references Holger Christoph Auktion 33 November 2009, no.17.

**466 Pierre du Val (2) 1674**

The world map from the 1688 edition can be distinguished by the pagination instruction *folio I* in the top left corner and the work in which it appears is titled *La Geographie Universelle*, published from Lyon by Jean Certe.

**466(A) Henry Winstanley c.1675**

**[new entry]**

A mid-late 17th century set of playing cards is known, published as eight broad-sheets each with six card-images plus one sheet with four cards in the upper part and a world map below. The set is titled 'All the Principal Nations of the World presented in their habits (or fashions of dressing)'. The world map sheet has, at the top,

images of the inhabitants of Paraguay, Brasil, Chile and Australia; below is a double hemispherical world map with the names of the four continents, and their principal countries, placed in the corners. The size of the map, with borders, is approximately 95 x 250 mm.

References. Brian Alderson and Felix de Marez Oyens, *Be Merry and Wise: Origins of Children's Book Publishing in England, 1650-1850*, pp.40-41, 2006. There is a full pack of the cards in the Guildhall Library, London.

**477 Dirck Davidszoon 1676-77**

Dirck Davidszoon, known otherwise as the engraver of a few sea charts, can no longer be considered the author of this map whose border decorations are very similar to those of the 1662 world map by Joan Blaeu (entry 428). In 2004 the Dutch dealer Frederik Muller acquired an example, considered in every way genuine, which carried the signature at lower centre right *Dancker Danckerts excudit*. The antecedents of Danckerts' map are unclear: whether he himself copied Blaeu's map or put his name as publisher [*excudit*] to an engraving by someone else using obsolete hemispheres. As Danckerts died in 1666 the map is likely to have originated before this time.

**477(A) Hans Georg Bodenehr 1677**

[new entry]

There are two world maps, celestial and terrestrial, in this allegorical work on pleasure gardens by J B Frey. The full title is *Historiae ab orbe condito Sacrae Profanaeque Viridarium* and the elaboratively decorative titlepage shows a complex garden, with a central fountain. The small terrestrial world map (115 x 140 mm) is in two hemispheres titled *Figura IV Typus Orbis Terrarum* and is signed *J. G. Bodenehr sc. August.* The celestial map is of similar size, titled *Fig. II Firmamentum Pictum* and is also signed.

The terrestrial world map is smaller in size than Bodenehr's 1682 map (entry 511) and possibly may also have appeared in other publications. Frey's work was described in Katalog CLI 2008 of the Berlin dealer Antiquariat Nikolaus Struck, with illustrations.

**478 Johann Christoff Beer 1678**

Information received from Frederik Muller points to prior publication of this small double-hemispherical world map in a work entitled *Welt-Spiegel* under the name Seywald Blasium Vitalem, Nuremberg, 1673. An even earlier edition of 1671 is also cited.

Reference: Sabin no.79674.

**482 Johann Hoffmann (1) & (2) 1678**

Add to references: Peter van der Krogt, 'The *Europaeisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte* by Franz Nigrinus and Johann Seyfried, 1678' in *Mapforum* Spring 2000, pp.56-60.

**484 Jacques Robbe 1678 and**

**567 Nicolas de Fer 1695 [1697]**

For a comprehensive analysis of the various editions and states within subsequent publications see Jason Hubbard 'The enduring maps of Nicolas de Fer' in *Mapforum* Winter 2004 pp.16-24 and Spring 2005 pp.46-63.

**496(A) J C Morss c.1680 (?)**

[new entry]

A hitherto unrecorded world map in two hemispheres is described in Jonathan Potter's Winter 2010 catalogue. The plate size is 19 x 23 cm and the map occupies the top half with five biological illustrations in the lower half. The engraving has the signature of Johann Caspar Morss, perhaps from Nuremberg, and whose name may be misread as 'Morff'. In the upper right is the instruction 'Tab V Tom II', very probably denoting a multi-volume scientific work.

Reference: Jonathan Potter, Winter 2010 catalogue, no.7.

**496(B) Adriaen Possemirs c.1680 (?)**

[new entry]

Reiss & Sohn kindly advised me of the entry, in their sale of April 2007, of a set of twelve terrestrial gores by this little-known map or globe-maker whose imprint reads *A Possemirs Excuditte A Gant* [Ghent]. The gores appear to be based on examples from several years earlier (*vide* Du Val, 1666) and the date of c.1680? is conjectural.

**507 Thomas Burnet c.1690**

A further set of hemispheres has been reported in a work on Dutch church history published in Amsterdam by the Goeree brothers (Willelm and Jan).

**522 Pierre du Val - Mlle du Val 1684**

The word *Quair* in the imprint should read *Quai*.

**532 Gerard Valck c.1686 (or later)**

An example of the main central part of Valck's six-sheet world map has been reported to me by Reiss & Sohn, without the external title and extra town views. As illustrated in the auction catalogue (cited below) the top banner contains the title; however the inner cusps are unfilled. The map is therefore an early or proof state not hitherto described.

Reference: Reiss & Sohn Auktion 128, 22-23 April 2009, no.2979 and colour illustration on page 5.

**533(A) V Scheffer 1686**

[new entry]

Two sets of twelve gores, celestial and terrestrial, accompany the work *Coelum poeticum, seu sphaera astronomica* published from Prague in 1686. The terrestrial set appears to be based on examples produced much earlier in the century, such as those by Hondius or Van den Keere. California is still rendered as an island and the stippled sea is

adorned by ships and sea-monsters. *Nova Guinea* is, however, now an island.

Reference: Reiss & Sohn sale April 2008, no.1301.

**535(A) Eberhard Werner Happel 1687**  
[entry in C & A]

The date 1687 has now been confirmed by inspection of other examples and so the reference to a possible date of 1684 can be ignored.

**536(B) Edmund Bohun 1688**  
[new entry]

A close copy of Pieter van den Keere's world map (Entry 368) was used for the title-page of Bohun's *Geographical Dictionary*. In spite of still bearing Keere's name and the long-past date of 1646 the plate is a new one rather than a one which has been re-worked. There were subsequent editions in 1691 and 1693.

**543(A) Andreas van Luchtenburg c.1690**  
[new entry]

The one-sheet circular world map originated by Hendrik Doncker and Jacob Robyn (entry 534) is also known under the signature of Andreas van Luchtenburg. In this instance, provisionally dated c.1690, the title is a longer one spread over a long banner at the top: *Unicum Planisphaerium Totius Orbis Terrarum Completum*. The corner images are also quite different to those in Jacob Robyn's map of 1696 titled *Nieuw Aerdsch Pleyn*, entry 582, although the size is similar. Van Luchtenburg's signature now appears in an imprint cartouche placed below the island of Madagascar.

Reference: Reiss & Sohn sale October 1998, no.2276.

**544 Gerard Valck c.1690 or later**

In 2007 a scrumpled up and fragmented copy of this wall map was found stuffed up a chimney in a house in north-east Scotland. There were borders of town views at each side and it was identified as, very probably, an intermediate state of Valck's map prior to the later issue in the Maritime Museum, Rotterdam, which has a pasted-over label with the imprint of George Willdey.

Reference: Diana Webster, article under 'Notes and Queries' in *Cairt* (Newsletter of the Scottish Maps Forum), issue 12, pp.7-8, February 2008.

**546(A) Pherotée de la Croix 1690**  
[new entry]

La Croix's work *Nouvelle Metode pour apprendre la Geographie Universelle* was first published from Lyon in 1690. It contains a world map size 125 x 200 mm which is titled *Mapemonde Planisphere ou Carte Generale*. There is the imprint *M.Demasso excud* lower right and the pagination instruction *Tom.I.pag.138* at upper left. Later editions are known from Paris in 1693 and 1698, from

Leipzig in 1697 and again from Lyon in 1705. Also in 1705 the same map seems to have been used for an Amsterdam edition under the title *Algemeene Wereld Beschryving* published by François Halma. It is not known whether the original French plate was also used for the Leipzig edition.

Reference: BL 795.d.31 (1690 Lyon edition).

**551 Hans Georg Bodenehr 1682**

The title of the map referred to in the second paragraph should read *Der Gantze Welt Kreis...* and not *Der Gantze Welt Krets*.

**553 Jan Luyts 1692**

The main index citation for this entry is in error and should read '553'; not '533'.

**560 Nicolas de Fer 1694 [1698]**

Ulf Nilsson has advised me of a further coloured example of De Fer's wall map in Lund University Library. The date on the map is 1694 and a later date on part of the attached text is 1698.

**564(A) Jodocus Hondius—Anon c.1695**  
[new entry]

Two sources independently advised me of an unrecorded world map based on the much earlier pocket-size world map by Jodocus Hondius for his *Atlas Minor* of 1607, entry 259 and plate 204. The title is the same, as is the general geographical configuration except that California is now (mistakenly) shown as an island and part of New Guinea is shown at the extreme east. The main changes are the omission of the Latin quotation from the Psalms at the foot, and new decorative corners. At the top are images of the sun (right) and moon (left); at the foot four images representing earth (a salamander), air (a bird), fire (a volcano) and water (two fishes). In the upper right is the lettering *pag.369*, suggesting placement in a large textual work, at present unidentified. The date 'c.1695' is conjectural.

The map was separately under offer in May 2009 by the London map dealer Jonathan Potter; also in the same month by Old World Auctions, Arizona. A third example is said to be in the National Library of Australia. The size is 170 x 250 mm.

**581 Pierre Mortier 1696**

Geoffrey Sharpe has brought to attention a later state of Mortier's world map with the name De L'Isle in the upper title cartouche in place of the previous name of Sanson. De L'Isle's name was probably considered more prestigious compared to the outdated reference to that of Sanson. Mortier's Amsterdam imprint in the lower cartouche remains unchanged.

**588 Louis Dangeau 1697**

There is some uncertainty as to Dangeau's first name—Louis or Philippe. Tooley's Dictionary (revised) has the former but a first edition dated 1692 sold at a Sotheby's London sale (14

November 2002, lot 185) used the latter forename.

**591 & 592**

The surnames of the map-makers listed under these two entries are in error. They should read Moullart-Sanson, not Moullard-Sanson.

**592(A) Pierre Moullart-Sanson 1698 [1707]**

[new entry]

A hitherto unrecorded set of gores by the grandson of Nicolas Sanson is described (with illustration) in no.427 of the 2010 Catalogue of the Paris dealer Librairie Le Bail 'Portraits de la France et du Monde'. There are 18 world map gores, divided into two upper and lower sections, and intended for a globe 20 centimetres in diameter. A panel in the upper section gives the title: 'Le Globe Terrestre Par le Sieur P Moullart-Sanson...A Paris Aux Galleries du Louvre...1698.' In smaller print at the foot there is the added imprint 'dans le Cloitre de S.Nicolas du Louvre 1707'. As well as the small full illustration an enlarged part of the gores appears on the front cover of the catalogue.

**593(A) Ferdinandus Neoburgus 1698**

[new entry]

A small double-hemispherical world map titled *Charta Generalis Mundi* and size 150 x 200 mm, is to be found in the multi-volume work *Curieuser Hoffmeister...* by Ferdinandus Neoburgus, a pseudonym for Johann Keilhacker. First publication was from Leipzig in 1698 followed by an edition in 1700. The

hemispheres, which are after those by Jan Luyts (entry 553), are supported by an angelic figure. Signatures indicate that the map was engraved by André Sohn and by Lips.

**593(B) Pieter Maassen Smit 1698**

[new entry]

A set of outline world gores appears in the work *Cosmographia, of Verdeeling van de geheele wereld...*, a treatise on globe-making and globe gores. The gores are size 92 x 148 mm.

References: Sotheby's sale 30 October 2007 (Earl of Macclesfield's Library, part 10), lot 3780; Elly Dekker, *Globes at Greenwich*, GLB0246-0247; Houzeau & Lancaster 9734.

**605 Jean Baptiste Nolin 1700**

Another example of the first state of this fine wall map, uncoloured, was acquired in 2002 by the National Library of Australia. A later state, dedicated to L'Abbé Bignon and attributed to around 1740, was sold at the Béatrice Loeb-Larocque auction in Paris in September 2009.

**637 Pieter Schenk c.1700 (or later)**

A further world map by Pieter Schenk was shown to me by Frederik Muller at the 2003 IMCoS Fair in London. The signature was that of J Deur and the style of the map suggests that it came from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Schenk's world map, as described under Entry 637, was engraved by A [Abraham] Deur and the later signature J Deur might refer to Jacob or to Jan Deur, both of whom were sons of Abraham Deur.