

# **Small & Miniature Maps Africa 201503**

[1] Map #: 1 DATE: 1513



**Image Notes:** Africa (1513, Pliny); Cape of Good Hope

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Pliny the Elder (23 - 79; author) **TITLE:** AFRICA

**Source:** *C. Plinij Secundi Veronensis Historiae naturalis* ... (Venice: Melchior Sessa, 1513);

*Historia naturale* ... (Vencie: Melchior Sessa and Pietro di Ravini, 1516) (an Italian translation of the book with editions - not all editions have the map of Africa)

**Artist:** Unknown **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 8.0 x 7.3 [2.9" x 3.2"] **Technology:** Woodcut

**Prime meridian:** None **Verso:** Text on Follio XXII

**Information:** C. Plinij was Caius (or Gaius) Plinius Secundus, perhaps, better known as Pliny the Elder.

He was a lawyer, author, natural philosopher, military commander and provincial governor. He was author of the famous 'Ex Africa semper aliquid novi' ['Always something new out of Africa'] which probably referred to discoveries of natural history. He died in a rescue attempt, by sea, during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, near Pompeii, in 79 CE, an event that was recorded by his nephew, Pliny the Younger.

The map was published in an edition of his *Historiae naturalis* [Natural History]. The book is an encyclopaedia that covers diverse subjects, from art to nature. This scarce map is set on a page of text, but some editions of the *Historiae* do not include the map. The south-eastern angulation of the west coast is similar to Antonio Montalbo's 1508 map, the first printed map dedicated to Africa as a continent {Betz #1 and here}. Caput viridis is Cape Verde the most western point of Africa, used by some Arab cartographers as the prime meridian. Mons Atlantis [Atlas Mountains] is the source of the name of the ocean now known as the Atlantic. Mons lunæ (Mons Lunae) are the Mountains of the Moon, now known as the Rwenzori Mountains, which are perennially snow-capped, on the Uganda - DRC border; Tee Mounstains of the Moon are the Ptolemaic source of the White Nile (Nilvs Fl - Fluvius - on the map), but on the map they they are mislocated in modern Ethiopia (however, early authors had the source of the Nile at the south-eastern edge of the world, i.e. NE Africa). The Blue Nile River later was determined to arise from Lake Tana in Ethiopia; the Jesuit, Jerónimo Lobo, reached this source in 1629 and James Bruce reached it in 1770.

Caput Bonae Spei [Cape of Good Hope] had been discovered by Bartolomeu Dias in 1488. Said first to have been named the Cape of Storms, the cape is frequently taken to divide the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, but the oceans meet at Cape Agulhas, the most southern point of Africa, about 150km [94 miles] to the east. The Cape of Good Hope is the most southern point of the Cape Peninsula, south of Cape Town (second illustration). Cape of Good Hope was also used loosely to refer to the area about Cape Town, on the southern shore of Table Bay.

**References:** Betz #2 **Image sources:** Betz #2; Wikimedia Commons

[2] Map #: 2 DATE: [1577] 1588



**Image Notes:** Africæ tabula nova (c. 1579, Abraham Ortelius); Ortelius engraved by Galle

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Abraham Ortelius (1527 - 1598) **TITLE:** Africæ | ta bula nou | a

**Headline:** AFRICA 4 **Source:** *Epitome du Théâtre du Monde* (Antwerp: Christopher Plantin, 1588).

**Artist:** (Filips) Phillipe Galle (1737 - 1612) **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 11 cm x 8 cm [4.3" x 3.2"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** None

**Verso:** French text on the edition of the map illustrated: 'Le novveave monde'

**Information:** This map comes from *Spieghel der werelt* [Mirror of the world], a pocket-sized version of the folio-sized *Theatrum orbis terrarum* by Abraham Ortelius. At least eleven editions of the reduced book were published; in four languages; the illustrated map is from *Epitome du Théâtre du Monde* (1588). In the Dutch edition (*Spieghel der Werelt*), the text on Africa is presented in rhyme and it was printed on the opposite (left) page. Pieter (Peeter) Heyns, a close friend of Ortelius, provided the Dutch text. For the French editions, Heyns provided the text in prose; for the Latin editions he provided the text in verse. Fillippo Pigafetta, also a cartographer, provided the Italian translation. In 1596, Peeter's son, Zacharias, re-published the pages of the 1583 edition of *Spieghel* in Amsterdam.

The primary geography source of the Galle maps of Africa is João de Barros (1552), who had published an abridged version of Ramusio's 2nd edition of *Delle Navigationi*. Neither latitude nor longitude is provided in Galle's map. The Atlantic Ocean is so named for the first time on a miniature map of Africa. In text adjacent to the island, Ortelius provides some insights into the naming of Madagascar: 'Hæc insula ab incolis Madagascar | ab Hispanis S. Laurentij, olim Me: | mithias Ptol. Cerne forte Plin. | dicitur' [This island is called Madagascar by its inhabitants, Saint Laurentius by the Spanish, and was in ancient times it was called Memithias by Ptolemæus, and probably was called Cerne by Pliny.]

Manicongo was the Portuguese name for the west equatorial region that was a ninth to fourteenth century Kingdom, now in Zaire province of the DRC (the early name for the Congo River was the Zaire).

Galle was a close friend of Ortelius and engraved his portrait. The annotation is VITAE SCOPUS Spectandum dedit Ortelius mortalib. orbem, / Orbi spectandum Galleus Ortelius. Papius, i.e. By looking, Ortelius gave to mortal beings the world, / by looking at his face, Galle gave them Ortelius.'

**References:** Betz #18, King p. 60 - 61 **Image sources:** Old World Auctions

[3] Map #: 3 DATE: 1594



**Image Notes:** Africa (1594, Rosaccio, Ferrara)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Giuseppe Rosaccio (1530 - c. 1620) **TITLE:** Untitled map of Africa

**Headline:** 26. TEATRO DEL CIELO; Below the map: 'Dell 'Africa, sue Prouincie' is the headline to text on Africa

**Source:** *Teatro del Cielo e Della Terra*, (Ferrara: Vittorio Baldini, 1594; other editions do not have the map)

**Artist:** Giuseppe Rosaccio **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 7.6 x 7.7 [3.0" x 3.0"]

**Technology:** Woodcut **Prime meridian:** None **Verso:** Text

**Information:** Giuseppe Rosaccio was a physician, editor and also author of books on geography and travel. His book with this map, *Teatro del cielo e della terra*, was published in numerous towns from 1592 to 1712. This crude map was printed on a page of text in only the 1594 edition of the book that was published in Ferrara. Maps #4 and #35 illustrated other editions of the *Teatro* and other books.

It is thought that Rosaccio engraved the map because he signed a world map, in similar style, in the same book. This is the first miniature map of Africa to display Terra Avstrale, the massive southern polar continent that was thought to balance the northern continent. Captain James Cook's Antarctic circumnavigation (1772 - 1775) disproved the existence of the continent though to envelop today's Australia.

**References:** Betz #29; King pp. 72 - 23 **Image sources:** Betz #29



[4] Map #: 4 DATE: [1593] 1602



**Image Notes:** Africa (1602, Galle #2) **CARTOGRAPHER:** Abraham Ortelius (1527 - 1598)

**TITLE:** AFRICA **Headline:** AFRICA

**Source:** *Theatro d'Abrahamo Ortelio* (Antwerp: Christoffel Plantijn, 1593. The illustrated map could also be from *Breve Compendio dal Theatro Orteliano* (Antwerp: Jan Baptist Vrients, 1602).

**Artist:** (Filips) Phillipe Galle (1737 - 1612) **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 11 x 8 cm. [4.3"x 3.2"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** None **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** In 1593, Galle engraved a geographically simplified version of his earlier map of Africa for *Theatro d'Abrahamo Ortelio*; however, some printings of the 1593 edition included the earlier map. The map was published in six other Ortelius publications (see here) from a number of publishers. The illustrated map comes from the *Epitome Theatri Orteliani*, published by Jan Vrients in 1602; he was an engraver, publisher and printer to whom the rights to Ortelius's maps were transferred in 160 three years after the latter's death. The maps for the English edition were printed in Antwerp by Hendrik Swingen and the English text added in London and printed by John Norton.

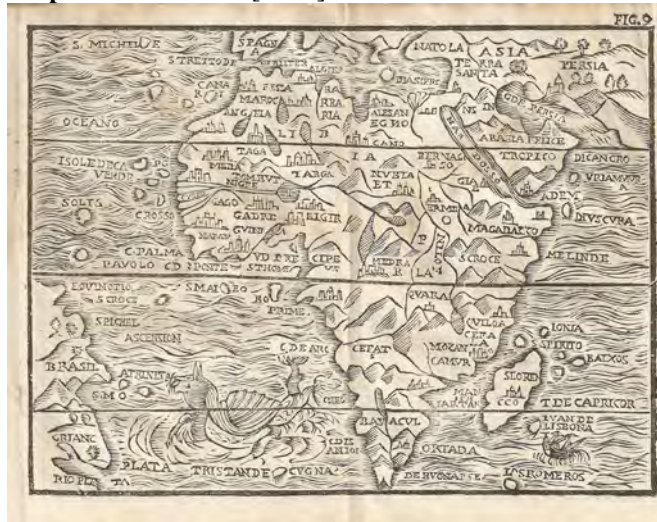
The map has no axes of longitude or latitude. Septemtrio is the Latin for North and is erroneously located on the southern border of the map; the label in the south should have been Meridies [South]. Although this is a much simplified map it is also clearer. The rivers seem to divide the continent into four large islands and a small one. The map includes a number of today's World heritage Sites. The Nile River arises from a single lake, while the Ptolemaic tradition was two lakes. An interesting feature is the prominence of islands. Cape Verde Islands draw their name from Cabo Verde on the Senegal coast. These and the Canary Islands, especially the latter, were selected as the prime meridian on many maps until the late nineteenth century. Zacotera Insula [now Socotra Island] is the largest island in an archipelago off the Horn of Africa and Arabian Peninsula. First settled by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century, then the British, it is now part of Yemen. The island is famous for ancient texts found in a cave. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site, in recognition of its biodiversity and 700 species endemic only to the island. Its Dragon Tree (*Dracaena cinnabari* - second image) was sought after for its red sap that was used as a dye, paint and varnish (of violins, for example). The small phantom islands of Juan de Lisboa and Los Romeiros are east and south of San Lorenzo, now Madagascar.

Sierra Leone, recently beset by an Ebola epidemic, was amongst the first Portuguese settlements in West Africa. Pedro da Sinta mapped the hills about today's Freetown; he named them Serra de Leão, which, on Italian maps, became Sierra Leone, now the name of the country. Mina, on the coast of Guinea was the Portuguese settlement about Elmina Castle, built in 1482 and still standing (The Castle of St. George d'Elmina); this restored World Heritage Site was the first European building in Sub-Saharan Africa. Elmina was famous for its trade in gold (hence the Gold Coast) and ivory and later infamous for its role in the Atlantic slave trade. Slaves were captured, often by locals, kept in the castle and then passed through the 'Door of no return' to be sent to Brazil, where they were resold.

Ortelius divided Africa into a number of regions: Barbaria in the north; Nigritae about the erroneously west flowing Niger flu ([Niger River]; Gvinea [Guinea] on the south-west coast; Barcha is probably Bachama, an area in north-east Nigeria; Nubia is a territory along the Nile River, in today's southern Egypt and northern Sudan; Abyssini [Abyssinian or Ethiopia] on is named Presbiteri Ioannis Imperium on the map [the Empire of Prester John], the legendary priest and king; Magadazo was also known as the Kingdom of Magadoxo, a centre of Arabian commerce; Quiloa was the Kilwa Sultanate and the Kilwa district today hosts another World Heritage Site, the Selous game Reserve; Zanzibar on this map includes most of Southern Africa, south of today's Zambezi River. The Congo river area is labelled Amazonum Regio as it was on the earlier Galle/Ortelius map.

**References:** Betz #28 (pp. 156 - 157); King 64 - 65    **Image sources:** RSFT

[5] Map #: 5 DATE: [1594] 1595



**Image Notes:** Africa (1595, Rosaccio); 1604 map recto and verso - same woodblocks

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Giuseppe Rosaccio (1530 - c. 1620) **TITLE:** (Map of Africa)

**Headline:** FIGVRA DELLA: AFRICA:

**Source:** Giuseppe Rosaccio, *Teatro del Cielo, e della terra* (Venice: Domenico Farri, 1595)

**Artist:** Giuseppe Rosaccio **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 16.0 x 12.5 [6.3 x 5.9]

**Technology:** Woodcut; later outline colouring of 1604 map **Prime meridian:** No longitude

**Information:** Giuseppe Rosaccio was an Italian physican who also studied philosophy and law; he also authored books on travel, geography and astronomy and edited the 1598 and 1599 editions of Ptolemy's Geography.

This rather crude map, cut from two wood blocks, was used in numerous editions, by a number of publishers, of Rosaccio's *Il Mondo* (6 editions); *Mondo elementare et celeste* (1 edition; and *Teatro del cielo e della terra* (24 editions), which were. Seven editions of the map were examined by Betz, who gives a comprehensive description of the differences (see Betz, pp. 160 and 161); in 1604 edition of the *Mondo*, the parts of the map were printed on the recto and verso of the same page (second and third illustrations). Rossacio engraved a map in the same style, from a single block of wood, for s 1594 edition of the *Teatro* published Farrara (# 4); in 1688, a new, single wood block was cut for *Teatro del*

*mondo.*

There is a large monster in the southern Atlantic Ocean and a small ship in the southern Indian Ocean. There is no longitude scale, but Rossacio drew the latitudes of the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Equator. Tombut, a little north of the erroneously west flowing Niger, is Timbuktu, a prominent town in the Mali Empire known for its intellectuals, ancient manuscripts (many recently destroyed in acts of vandalism) and as a trading centre. Tristan de Cygna [Tristan da Cunha] and Ascension Islands appear for the first time on a miniature map of Africa. The map also includes the phantom islands of Ivan [Juan] de Lisboa and Los Romeiros near San Lorenzo [Madagascar]. Cefala, today's Nova Sofala, was a Portuguese trading settlement set about a fort and harbour.

The Mar Rosso is the Red Sea and the Nile delta is shown near Alexandria. The map includes the coast of the bulge of Brazil, where: Pedro Cabral had landed in 1500 and the Portuguese had established settlements in the 1530s; the Dutch colonised eastern Brazil between 1581 and 1654. The Portuguese adopted the name Brazil, in preference to *Terra da Santa Cruz*, after the brazil-wood, which produced a popular red dye and which grew in abundance along the coast. Ships from Europe en route to the Indies called at Cape Verde or Canary islands and, in order to sail in the favourable trade winds, headed towards and almost touched the coast of Brazil before heading for the Cape of Good Hope. By the time the sailors reached this Cape, most would have been suffering from scurvy because of the negligible Vitamin C in their diet. An average of one in three of those on board died at sea, mainly from scurvy.

**References:** Betz #30; King pp. 72 - 73     **Image sources:** RSFT





**Image Notes:** Africa (1621, Magini); Giovanni Magini (1582)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Giovanni Magini (1555 - 1617) **Headline:** AFRICA

**Source:** *Geografia cioe descrizione universale della terra partita in due volumi, nell primo de' quali si contengono gli otto libri della Geografia di Cl. Tolomeo, nuovamente ... corretti dall' ... Gio. Antonio Magini ... dal Latino nell' Italiano tradotta dal R.D Fratelli* (Padova: Appresso Paolo & Frandesco Galignani, 1621)

**Artist:** Girolamo Porro **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 17cm x 12cm [6.7" x 5.9"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Text: 'Dell' Isola di Creta'

**Information:** Giovanni Magini was a mathematician, cartographer, astronomer and astrologer, who produced the first printed atlas of Italy. He was selected ahead of Galileo Galilei for the chair of mathematics at the University of Bologna because he did not support the Copernican heliocentric view of the universe: Galileo's support of the Copernican model had angered the Pope.

The copperplate from which the map was printed was used for seven publications. The map first was published in 1596 by the Heirs of Simonis de Karera, in Venice, in the *Novae Geographiae Tabulae* section of a Latin edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* for which Magini had provided the text; the map was also included in Leonardo Cernoti's Italian translation that was published by the Galignani Brothers in 1598 in Venice and in 1621 in Padua. The Magini plate of Africa had an extremely long life: it appeared in Stefano Curti's editions of Ortelius's *Theatro del Mondo* (1679, 1683, 1684); the last known publication of the map was in Raphael Savonarola's (or as he is commonly known, Lasor a Varea) *Universus Terrarum Orbis Scriptor*. Differences between the various editions of the map reside in the letterpress text and, therefore, the edition of maps excised from the pages cannot be determined. Very similar maps were printed from different plates by six different authors (see Betz p. 142 for a table of the differences, some of which are subtle).

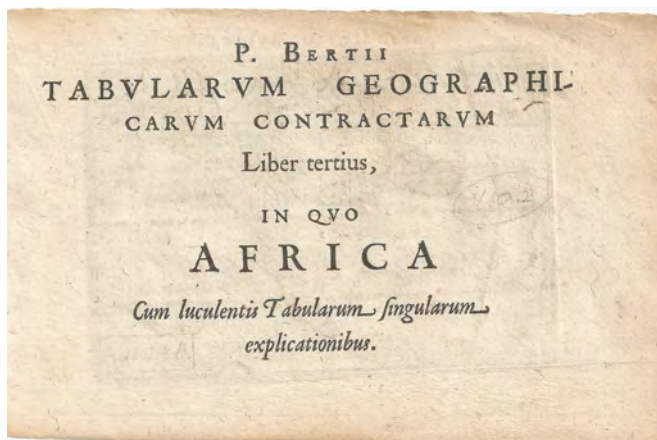
The Magini map was based on a small map of Africa by D'Anania who, in turn, based his map on the Ortelius folio map of 1570. This is the first small or miniature map of Africa to be printed on a graticule and it is, therefore, an important development in the history of cartography of Africa. The Cape of Good Hope is 35°S and 47.5°E of Ferro, which is a little more than 10° too far east. This was a common feature in maps of Africa at that time: accurate methods for determining longitude were still in development - and almost impossible at sea due to the motion of the ships. The southern coastline is also much too pointed, a common error of the time. Islands feature prominently on the map, including the two phantom islands off Madagascar, Jean de Lisboa and Los Romeiros. Portuguese settlements are not shown on the map.

The map includes considerable detail, which reflected the understanding at that time of the geography of Africa. The (White) Nile arises from a single, unnamed lake in Manicongo. Zaire Fl. [today's Congo River] also arises from the lake and flows to the west; an unnamed river flows south and divides into unnamed rivers - the primary river was named the Zambere, i.e. Zambezi River in later maps and its

southern branch was Spirito Santo (Limpopo River, which actually arises in South Africa and Botswana). Another lake to the east is the source of the Blue Nile, although, at that time, Europeans did not have direct knowledge of Lake Tana in Ethiopia.

**References:** Betz #34; Norwich #24; Map Forum    **Image sources:** RSFT; Wikimedia Commons

[7] Map #: 7 DATE: [1597] 1603



**Image Notes:** Africa (1603, Hondius I); Title page of Book 3; Bertius; Hondius  
**CARTOGRAPHER:** Jodocus Hondius I (1563 - 1612), the cartographer; Barent Langenes () & Cornelis



Claesz (1560 - 1609, the publishers.

**TITLE:** AFRICA    **Headline:** DESCRIPTIO AFRICÆ

**Source:** Petrus Bertius. *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum* (Amsterdam: Cornelis Claesz, 1603)

**Artist:** Jodocus Hondius I    **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 12.4cm x 8.5cm [4.9" x 3.4"]

**Technology:** Copperplate    **Prime meridian:** Ferro

**Verso:** Recto: Latin title page to Book 3 (second illustration)

**Information:** This map first was published in 1597 on a page of text on Dutch travels to the East Indies (*Verhael van de Reyse by de Hollandsche Schepen gedaen naer Oost-Indien*, (Middelburg: Langenes). It was then used in numerous books, mostly in *Caert-Thresoor* and its derivatives, which were published in Dutch, French, Latin and German (see here). This map is from the 1603 *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum*; Petrus Bertius provided the Latin text but did not design or engrave the map (although the map usually is misattributed to him). The map is not signed by the engraver, who probably was Jodocus Hondius I [Joost or Josse de Hondt in Dutch].

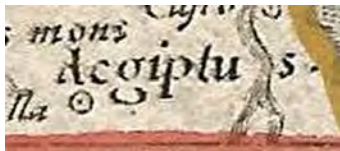
The map is set on graticule, but the longitude axis has no scale. The map has a variant of the Ptolemaic system of rivers and lakes. A river flows from the west into the Nile; the Niger erroneously flows to the west; the Congo River arises from one of the sub-equatorial lakes that give rise to the White Nile; the south-flowing river from the lake does not divide (into the Cuama and Spirito Santo). The two Ptolemaic lakes in Central Africa flow into a third lake on the equator. The cartographer included (Los) Romeiros, the phantom island south of I. S. Laurentij (San Lorenzo, i.e. Madagascar). Zacoatora off the Horn of Africa is today's Socotra, a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The map shows the Portuguese settlements at Mina (Elmina), Zofala [Sofala], Melinde (now Malindi) and, in India, at Goa and Calicut (AKA Khozhikode), the famous centre of the spice trade. It was in Melinde that Vasco da Gama and his crew and passengers were given fresh fruit to treat the scurvy from which most were suffering. Unfortunately, it took centuries for the learning of the value of fresh fruit in the prevention and treatment of scurvy to become entrenched in maritime practice.

**References:** Betz #37; King pp. 80 -82    **Image sources:** RSFT; ????; [www. ???](http://www.???); [www.swaen.com](http://www.swaen.com)



[8] Map #: 8 DATE: 1597



**Image Notes:** Africa (1597, Keschedt); Detail of Aegyptus about the Nile (Keschedt, second image, and Magini, third image)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Petrus Keschedt, after Giovanni Magini **Headline:** AFRICA

**Source:** *Ioannis Antonii Magini. Geographiae, Tum Veteris Tum Novae ...* (Arnhemii Excudebat Ioannes Ianssonius. Anno 1617). Second edition Arnhem: Johannes Ianssonius I; 1617.

**Artist:** Probably Petrus Keschedt **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 17cm x 12.5cm [6.7" x 4.9"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro

**Verso:** Latin text: CRETE. 176 and first word on last line of text is "diæ"; AFRICÆ bottom right

**Information:** This map is a forgery of Magini's map that was used by Petrus Kedschedt for his successful edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. Keschedt acknowledged Magini in the title of the book but, apparently, published it without Magini's permission or knowledge.

One way of differentiating the Keschedt map from the Magini map is the detail about the Nile River and the spacing of the letters about the river (second and thire illustrations). Keschedt's book was the last in the series of printed publications of Claudius Ptolemy's *Geographia*; the first in 1477 and ended in 1617. Keschedt published two editions of his book in 1597, the second together with Johannes Ianssonius I (AKA Jan Janz). The map was also used for an edition of Matthias Quad's *Enchiridion Cosmographicum* that was published in 1599. Another edition of Keschedt's book was published in 1608, still with Keschedt's imprint; Janz acquired the plates and published his own edition of the *Geographia* in 1617.

The illustrated map comes from that final edition of the *Geographia*. The imprint of the map reflects the well worn copperplate that had been used in four prior publications. Apart from the quality of the imprint, a more precise clue to this final edition was provided by Richard Betz: the verso of the map is page 176; the first word of the last line of Latin text is 'diæ' and 'AFRICÆ' is at the bottom right of the page.

**References:** Betz #35; Map Forum **Image sources:** RSFT

[9] Map #: 9 DATE: 1598



**Image Notes:** Africa (1598, Heyns); Zacharias Heyns aged 55 years

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Zacharias Heyns (1566 - 1638) **TITLE:** AFRICA

**Headline:** AFRICA

**Source:** *Le Mirroir du Monde ou, Epitome du Théâtre d'Abraham Ortelius* (Amsterdam: Zachariaias Heyns, 1598)

**Artist:** Zacharias Heyns **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 17.5 x 14.0 [6.9" x 5.5"]

**Technology:** Woodcut; signature F2 bottom right **Prime meridian:** Ferro

**Verso:** Text on 'Asie' (not in rhyme)

**Information:** In 1598, the year of the death of both Ortelius and Peeter Heyns, Zacharias Heyns, Peeter's son, published a strange edition of *Le Miroir du Monde*. Peeter Heyns had written the text, in verse, for the *Spiegel der Werelt*, the first pocket-sized edition of the Ortelius atlas. In this edition of *Le Miroir*, Zacharias Heyns used his own woodcut maps, not Galle's copperplate map (neither #3 nor #5) and both the style and geography map of Africa are quite different. It is possible that he did not use the Galle maps because Jan Baptist Vrients had purchased the rights, apparently in the same year, although the rights were transferred only in 1601.

The Heyns atlas was one of the last atlases printed from woodblocks. The choice of woodblocks is strange because the superior copperplate was well established by 1598. The title of the Heynes edition of *Le Miroir* is grossly misleading: the atlas is not at all like earlier editions of *Le Miroir* or *Epitome du Théâtre du Monde*. Heyns's *Le Miroir* was not a commercial success and it was published only once. Therefore, this map of Africa is rare and scarce. In 1615, Jan Jansz (Jan Janszoon, also Janssonius) published a second printing of *Le Miroir* by Heyns. Apparently, Cornelis Koeman located only 1 example of the Jansz printing at the Bibliotheque Nationale de France, in Paris; the atlas has been missing since 1991 (Betz)!

The text opposite the map of Africa, which describes the map, is in rhyme; however, the verso text on Asia is not in rhyme.

**References:** Betz #39 **Image sources:** RSFT



[10] Map #: 10 DATE: 1598



**Image Notes:** Africæ tabula nova (1599, Marchetti)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Pietro Maria Marchetti (1589 - 1673, editor and translator), after Abraham Ortelius (1527 - 1598, cartographer)

**TITLE:** AFRICÆ TA= | BVLA NOVA

**Headline:** DEL MONDE 9; Below map, AFRICA is an engraved header to 13 lines of text below the map.

**Source:** *Il Theatro del mondo di Abraamo Ortelio* (Brescia: La Compagnia Bresciana, 1598).

**Artist:** Girolamo Porro **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 10.8 x 8.0 [4.3" x 3.2"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** None **Verso:** Italian text on America

**Information:** This map first was published in 1598 in Marchetti's *Il Theatro del mondo di Abraamo Ortelio*, an unauthorised translation into Italian of Ortelius's *Spieghel der Werelt*. *Il Theatro del mondo* was, apparently, published again in 1608 in Brescia; then in 1655 by Giovanni Turrini in Venice and, finally, in 1677 by Scipion Banca (without text) in Venice. The map was also used in Botero's *Le Relationi* in 1599 (the illustrated map); pages left over from 1599 were used in 1618 in Alessandro Vecchi's re-issue of *Le Relationi*. Botero's book on 'the state of the world' was a pioneering physical, political and economic geography of the known world (Botero is considered to have been the leading economist of his time); some editions of the book included maps of the four continents. **Text**

### **difference in Relatio?**

The most prominent differences between the Galle map (#3) and the plagiarised copies are the sea and title. In Galle, the sea is waved and in the Marchetti map it is dotted. In Galle's map, the title is in upper and lower case, but only upper case in the Marchetti. There is also a corrected spelling error in Marchetti's map: an 'n' is inserted above the second 'A' in ATLATICVS. In 1697 a similar map was published by Domenico Lovisa (#40): the spelling of ATLANTICUS is correct, there is only sailing ship and the sea monster's hachuring is vertical.

The map is sometimes available after it has been excised from the page. How does one distinguish the various editions of the Marchetti map? The hachuring on the sea monster's back was changed in the 1655 Turrini publication of *Il Teatro*: the hachuring is crisscrossed (see second and third illustrations). The crisscross pattern also appears in the 1667 publication of Marchetti's *Il Teatro* published by Scipion Banca; however, there is no text on the verso of the map. In the Galle map, the hachuring is crisscrossed in a similar but not identical fashion.

(I am grateful to Jo Dansie of the British Library for confirming the hachuring pattern in Scipion Banca's publication of Marchetti's *Il Teatro* (BL Shelfmark maps C.2.b.14) and in the Galle maps (*Le Miroir du Monde*; BL shelfmark: Maps C.2.b.20 & 21) and to Pierre Joppin ([www.swaen.com](http://www.swaen.com)) for inspecting his example of the Turrini edition of *Il Teatro*.)

In the first edition of Marchetti's *Il Teatro*, the map is on page 9, the letterpress headline is DEL MONDE and there are 13 lines of text below the map; the recto text in the Turrini edition is on page 9 and the content is about Asia; There is no text in the Banca edition. In the 1599 *Relationi*, the map is on page 285 and the text above the map has the title of Il terzo Libro delle Prima parte of the Relationi (not all editions of the book had maps). The verso of the section of the page with the map has a wood cut illustration of a man in an oval frame flanked on either side by a monkey and letterpress 'DE -' is at the bottom right.

**References:** Betz #39    **Image sources:** RSFT



[11] Map #: 11 DATE: 1601



**Image Notes:** Africa (1601, Van Keerbergen)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Arsenius brothers (Ambrose & Ferdinand; fl. 1598 - 1615), after Philip Galle (map #4)

**TITLE:** AFRICA **Headline:** AFRICA 4

**Source:** *Epitome theatri orbis terrarum Abrahami Ortelii*. (Antwerp: Johannes van Keerbergen; 1601 ).

**Artist:** Arsenius brothers **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 12.5cm x 8.5cm [4.9"x 3.0"]

**Technology:** Copperplate; signature A4 **Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Text on Novvus Orbis

**Information:** Johannes van Keerbergen produced a new version of the Ortelius pocket-sized atlas that was published eighth times. The Latin text was provided by Michiel Coignet (1549-1623), a Belgian polymath who also designed and developed scientific instruments; he also seems to have played a role in the translations of his Latin text into French, Italian and English (the earliest world atlas with English text); the differences are tabulated here. Jan Vrients acquired the plates after 1604 and continued publishing the *Epitome* until 1612. The illustrated map is from Van Keerbergen's first, Latin edition of the *Epitome*; the Latin was published again in 1609.

The maps in the Van Keerbergen *Epitome* were based on João Barros descriptions from the 1550s and were engraved by the Arsenius brothers, who had also been involved in the engraving of the large format map of Africa that was included in the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* by Ortelius (1570).

The miniature Africa map was based on the second map of Africa engraved by Philip Galle (1593 - Map #3). A significant improvement on the Galle map was the introduction of a graticule. The Cape of Good Hope is at least 10° too far east of Ferro. All of Southern Africa is named Zanzibar, as it is on Ortelius's large format map of 1570. The phantom island of Los Romeiros is retained.

**References:** Betz #47; WorldCat **Image sources:** RSFT

[12] Map #: 12 DATE: [1607] 1637



**Image Notes:** Africae Descriptio (1637, Hondius II); *Historia Mundi* title page; Cape Verde Archipelago and the continental Peninsula

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Jodocus Hondius I (1563 - 1612)    **TITLE:** AFRICÆ | DESCRIPTIO

**Headline:** AFRICKE 13 - the map is orientated on the page with east at the bottom of the page.

**Source:** *Historia Mundi* (London: Michael Sparke & Samuel Cartwright, 1637) ... printed by T. Cotes

**Artist:** Jodocus Hondius II    **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 19.6cm x 15cm [7.7" x 5.9"]

**Technology:** Copperplate    **Prime meridian:** Cape Verde Islands    **Verso:** English text on 'Africke'

**Information:** This map first appeared in 1607 in *Atlas Minor* published by Jodocus Hondius, Cornelis Claesz and Jan Jansz(oon), the father of Johannes Janssonius. *Atlas Minor* first was published in 1607 in Latin, then in French and German in 1609; in Latin in 1610 and in Dutch in 1621.

After 1621, the copperplates of the *Atlas Minor* were sold to a London editor who used them English publications: *Purchas His Pilgrimage*, in 1625 and 1626 and then *Historia Mundi* (second illustration) in 1635, 1637 and 1639. It seems that the plates also were used in other English publications. The illustrated map is from the 1637 edition of *Historia Mundi* and it was printed from the original copperplate, which remained unchanged during its thirty years of use (i.e. the map is known the map is known in only one state).

The map is a simplified reduction of the 1606 folio map engraved by Hondius I (*Nova Africæ Tabula*), which was published in the *Gerardi Mercatoris Atlas* (Betz #52). The geography is eclectic and Hondius II's depiction of the lakes and rivers is unusual, although some well known features are retained, such as 'Nubia fl' (Nubia River) that flows eastwards in the Sahara Desert to join the Nile. He retains the phantom islands of Juan de Lisboa and Los Romeiros, to the east of Madagascar.

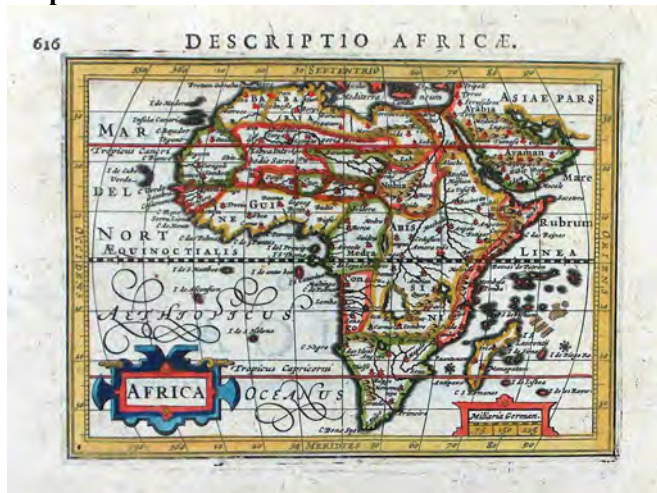
The prime meridian passes close to the eastern islands of the Cape Verde archipelago. At the time it was thought that the islands met the European 'ideal' of an agonic prime meridian (i.e. no magnetic variation); it is now known that lines of zero magnetic variation - isogonic lines - are closed loops that change over time. Nevertheless, this is the first small map of Africa to use the Cape Verde Islands as a prime meridian (approximately 22°40" - 25°21"W); Some Arab cartographers used Cap-vert (the tip of the Cape Verde Peninsula, approximately 17°33"W), the most western point of the African continent, near today's Dakar in Senegal. The Cape Verde Archipelago (third illustration) is about 7° west of Cape Verde point (fourth illustration) in Senegal.

The Cape of Good Hope is about 5° too far east which is an improvement, but the south-east coastline remains very pointed.

**References:** Betz # 53; tripod    **Image sources:** RSFT



[13] Map #: 13 DATE: 1616



**Image Notes:** AFRICA (1616, J Hondius II); Title page of the Tabularum (1616)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Jodocus Hondius II (1593 - 1629) **TITLE:** AFRICA

**Headline:** DESCRIPTIO AFRICÆ

**Source:** P. Bertii Tabularum geographicum contractarum libri septem (Amsterdam; Jodocus Hondius II, 1616 and 1618). *La Géographie racourcie de Pierre Bertius* (Amsterdam: Jodocus Hindius II, 1618)

**Artist:** Jodocus Hondius II **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 13.1 x 9.4 [5.2" x 3.7"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Probably Cape Verde Islands (eastern edge)

**Verso:** Latin text, being the title page to 'Liber Quintus' of the book.

**Information:** Jodocus Hondius II became the publisher of *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum* (see #7 and second illustration) after the death of Cornelis Claesz in 1609. He produced new, slightly larger maps for his edition of the *Tabularum*, with updated text, and the book now extended to seven books - the map is printed on the verso of the title page of the fifth book. This map first was published in 1616 and three times in 1618: once in Latin, once in an edition of the *Tabularum* with French text and, in the same year, the map also was used by Hondius in *La Géographie racourcie de Pierre Bertius*. On the death of Hondius II in 1629, the plates were acquired by Willem Blaeu, whose son, Joan, used the plates in 1637 for his extremely rare *Atlas minor*. The map was also used, possibly on loan, in Jan Cloppenburg's *Wereld Spiegel* published in 1621.

There is only one state of the map, which is an improvement on the earlier map engraved by Hondius I (#7); it was based on the Hondius map from the 1607 *Atlas Minor* (#12). A scale has been added to the longitude axis. The prime meridian passes passes well west of the Canary Islands and adjacent to the eastern edge of the Cape Verde Islands; and the Cape Verde, in today's Senegal, is also identified.

The Hondius family of engravers, cartographers and publishers (Jodocus I, Jodocus II and Hendricus) was a famous force in sixteenth and seventeenth Dutch cartography. This was partly accomplished through useful

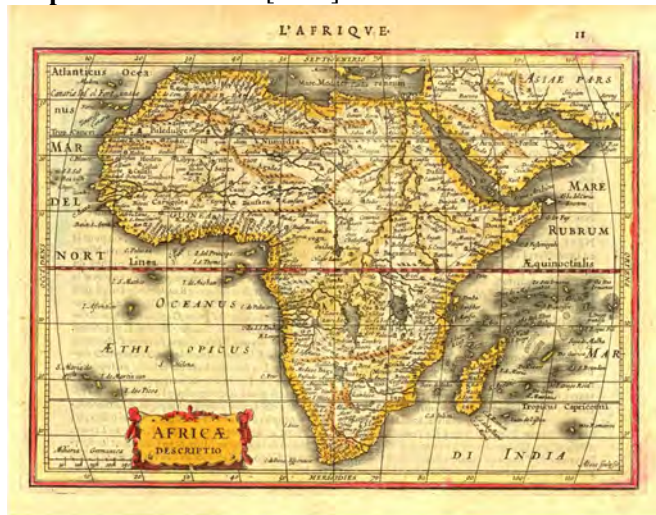
*%F%C:/Users/ristew/Documents/My Documents RIS/ROGER'S DOCS/Cartography/Books & Articles/Africa/Some family ties and Small maps.docx;marriage ties%%* with the families of Petrus Bertius (a mathematician, historian and geographer who could write in Latin), Petrus Kaerius (a cartographer and engraver), Johannes Janssonius I (AKA Jan Janz) & II (engravers, cartographers and publishers) and Abraham Goos (a cartographer and engraver). The ties



also explain why these family names appear together in numerous cartobibliographies. There were also family connections with Petrus Montanus ([Pieter van den Brugge], a linguist) and Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge (a bookseller and later a map publisher who took on the Janssonius name on marrying the daughter of Johannes Janssonius II). Unfortunately we have portraits only of Bertius and Jodocus Hondius I (see #7).

**References:** Betz #56    **Image sources:** RSFT; Geoffrey King

[14] Map #: 14 DATE: [1628] 1630



**Image Notes:** Africæ descriptio (1630, Janssonius); Van der Aa's changes to the map (second state, 1714); Azores archipelago

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Johannes Janssonius (1588 - 1664) **TITLE:** AFRICÆ | DESCRIPTIO

**Headline:** L'AFRIQUE. II

**Source:** *Atlas Minor Gerardi Mercatoris* (Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius, 1630)

**Artist:** Abraham Goos (c.1590 - 1643) **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 20.0 x 14.5 [7.9" x 5.7"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Azores, probably Corvo island (31°6"W)

**Verso:** French text on L'AFRIQUE

**Information:** This map first was published by Johannes Janssonius seven years after the final edition of *Atlas Minor* by Jodocus Hondius II (see #12). The first state of the map, of which the illustrated map is an example, was published in the popular *Atlas Minor Gerardi Mercatoris* in Latin (1628 & 1634), French, Dutch (1630) and German (1631, 1648 & 1651). The editions are distinguished by the language of the map headline, but the two Latin editions of the excised maps are indistinguishable, as are the two later German editions with the headline 'Beschreibung Africæ'.

The second state of the map was published in c.1714 in Leiden in the very scarce *Alas Petit Nouveau / Atlas Soulagé*, without text, published by Pieter van der Aa (1659 - 1733) in Leiden. The title became L'AFRIQUE; the scale bar was moved to within the cartouche and given a French annotation; a compass rose was added; the words naming the cardinal directions were erased; and Van der Aa removed the signature of Abraham Goos, the engraver who was a distant relative of Janssonius; it is possible still to see a faint shadow of Goos's imprint in the bottom right hand corner (2nd illustration). The changes to the plate immediately above the bottom border of the printed map can be seen in the second illustration.

The longitude axis of this map is unusual in that the 10°E meridian passes well west of the Canary Islands and a tad east of Cape Verde, i.e. at about 23°W of Greenwich. It is likely that the prime meridian, which is not shown or named on the map, passes through the Azores archipelago (third image), thought to be at on an agonic longitude (i.e. there was no magnetic variation). The meridian possibly passed through the most north-western island of Corvo [Crow], which is at 31°6'W of Greenwich. A number of prime meridians were used on large and small format maps of Africa, inter alia, until the near universal acceptance of Greenwich in 1884. Some of these are listed from east to west:

Paris 2°20'E; El Hierro - Ferro 17°40'W; Tenerife - El Pico 16°38'; W Cape Verde - Praia 23°31'W; Azores - Pico da Vara on São Miguel 25°13'; W Azores - Corvo 31°6'W; Washington (Old Naval Hill Observatory) 77°03'W.

The illustrated map is the first small map to depict the tiny archipelago of Trindade and Martin Vaz (20°30'S and 29°20'W) in the southern Atlantic Ocean; today, it is the most eastern possession of Brazil, about 1000km east of Vitória on the coast.

The Janssonius atlas was popular and also influenced other cartographers. Very similar maps of Africa were produced by Jean Boisseau (1643), Bery (1651) and by Picart (c. 1651 and c. 1659). Some of the differences between these maps are subtle and some maps exist in more than one state (a quick guide is here, per Betz, p. 248).

**References:** Betz #64    **Image sources:** RSFT

[15] Map #: 15 DATE: 1641



**Image Notes:** Africa (1641, Phillip Clüver); Phillipp Clüver; Introductionis title page

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Conrad Buno (c.1613-1671) - map designer; Phillipp Clüver (1580 - 1622) was author of the book.

**TITLE:** Africa

**Source:** *Introduction in universam geographiam, tam veterem quam novam* (Brunswick: Gottfried Müller, 1641)

**Artist:** C. Buno fecit', on cartouche base: i.e. C. Buno engraved

**Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 16.5 x 15.0 [6.5" x 5.9"] **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** No longitude scale, but probably Ferro **Verso:** French Text on L"AFRIQUE

**Information:** Philipp Clüver was a German historian, an antiquarian and a geographer; he is considered to have been the founder of historical geography. He travelled extensively, apparently usually on foot. He produced *Introductio in universam geographiam* that was hugely successful. It was the first modern geography and it seems to have become a standard textbook. It has been estimated that more than forty-five editions of the book were published over more than a century.

The first edition of the book, which had no maps, was published in 1624, which was two years after his death. The first edition of the book that included a map of Africa was published in 1641; the map



was also used in the 1652 edition of the *Introductionis*. Somewhat like Petrus Bertius, Clüver was author of a book with maps that often are attributed to him, although he had nothing to do with their production or publication; unlike Bertius, the maps attributed to Clüver were drawn, engraved and published after his death.

The map was modelled on Blaeu's wall map, but has a somewhat different river system and it contains much fewer place names than similar sized maps of the period. The Fortunate Islands off the north-west coast of Africa were inhabited in perpetual summer by heroes of Greek mythology; Ptolemy's Macaronesia [Islands of the fortunate], comprising the Azores, Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde archipelagos, inter alia); except for Madeira, some of the islands were used by cartographers for defining the prime meridian.

**References:** Betz #64; p. 264 for the various maps used for *Introductio in universam geographiam*.

**Image sources:** Betz #64

[16] Map #: 16 DATE: 1643



**Image Notes:** Nouvelle description (1643, Boisseau) **CARTOGRAPHER:** Jean Boisseau  
**TITLE:** Nouvelle description | DAFRIQVE **Headline:** L'AFRIQVE. II  
**Source:** *Trésor des cartes géographiques* (Paris: Jean Boisseau, 1643, 1645; Louis Boissevin, 1653)  
**Artist:** Jean Boisseau **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 19.5 x 14.0 [7.7" x 5.5"]  
**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** French Text on L'AFRIQVE  
**Verso:** Azores, probably Corvo island (31°6"W)  
**Information:** This map is a close copy of the Janssonius map (#14). It is very scarce map from *Trésor des cartes géographiques*, arguably the first world atlas produced in France - produced for the education of Louis XIV, the future King of France. Boisseau published the map again in 1645; Louis Boissevin published it again in 1653. The map was also used in 1646 in *La Géographie Royale* by Abbe Philippe Labbé.

The differences between the maps similar to #15 are illustrated here.

**References:** Betz #72 **Image sources:** RSFT

---

[17] Map #: 17 DATE: 1646



**Image Notes:** Africa (1646, Kaerius); Trindade Island

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Petrus Kaerius, AKA Pieter van der Keere (1571 – c.1646)

**TITLE:** AFRICA | Petrus Kærius Cælevit

**Source:** *Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*, (London: William Humble, 1646, p. 23)

**Artist:** Petrus Kaerius    **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 12.5cm x 8.5cm [4.9 "x 3.4"]

**Technology:** Copperplate    **Prime meridian:** Probably Azores (see below)

**Verso:** English text: The Description of AFRICA

**Information:** William Humble published this miniature map in 1646 in his *Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*; the last word of verso text of the map is 'Parents', which confirms the date of publication. Pieter van den Keere engraved the map ['Petrus Kaerius Cælevit': Pieter Keere engraved], and probably drew it; he was more than seventy years old when he engraved the maps for the book (King, p. 116, suggests 1642); it is understandable why the engraving was not of the very high standard which he displayed when he was younger.

The map frequently is referred to as the mini-Speed, probably because the map seems to be a reduction of Speed's folio map, *Africae*, the first English map of the continent, published in 1626 {Betz #62}; despite the maps' similarity, there are also clear differences, such as in the lake and river system. The main link of the 'Mini-Speed' sobriquet to Speed is the publishers. William Humble published the similarly titled *Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*, which had small maps in which Speed was not involved; and William Humble's son, George, published one of Speed's folio atlases.

The map is also found somewhat strangely in a co-binding of Humble's *Prospect* with Speed's Great Britain atlas: *England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland described*. More confusingly, the co-binding was not published by Humble but by Roger Rea and his son, who acquired the plates some time after 1659; these editions are extremely rare because most were destroyed during the Great Fire of London, which gutted the medieval City of London. The fire destroyed about 90 churches, including St. Paul's Cathedral and the area about it consuming more than 13 000 houses and the cartography and publishing district. The map was also re-issued in 1675 by Thomas Bassett and Richard Chiswell.

The map is known in only one state, but the maps from the different editions may be distinguished by



the last line of the verso text: in 1646: Parents'; 1665: last verso line: yet to be identified - *asked BL 22/3/15 Question ID: 10347717*; 1668: 'of our parents' and 1675/6: 'rents'. The illustrated map is from the first (i.e. 1646) edition of the book.

There are no lines of longitude, but 10°E, engraved on the equator and east of longitude of the Canary Islands, suggests that an island in the the Azores was the prime meridian. A prominent feature of the map is the archipelago of Santa Maria da Gosta, I. De Martim vaz and I dos Picos, whih lie to the west of Africa and about 1200 kilometers (740 miles) east of Vitória in Brazil. The tiny islands were discovered by the Portuguese in 1502. The English astronomer Edmund Halley (of Halley's Comet fame, but he was on a voyage to investigate compass variation - and was the first to publish a chart with isogonic lines), took possession of I. De Martim vaz in 1700, on behalf of the British Monarchy. This then Portuguese, volcanic archipelago comprises five islands and a number of rocks and stacks now known as 'Trindade and St. Martim vaz'. The largest island is Ilha da Trindade [Trinity Island] - second illustration - which probably is Santa Maria da Gosta on the map; ilha da St. Martim vaz is I. De Martim vaz; Rochedo da Agulha [Needle Rock] is I, dos Picos on the map.

The total surface area of this now Brazilian archipelago is a mere 10.4 km<sup>2</sup> [4.0mi<sup>2</sup>], of which Trindade is 10.1km<sup>2</sup> [3.9 mi<sup>2</sup>]. Trindade is home to about 30 navy personnel and, more importantly, the small beaches of the archipelago are important nesting grounds of the Atlantic sub-population of the endangered Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

**References:** Betz #75; Norwich #31     **Image sources:** RSFT

[18] Map #: 18 DATE: 1651



**Image Notes:** Nouvelle decription d'Afrique (1651, Berrey, 1651)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Nicolás (i.e. Christophe) Tassin (? - 1660) / Nicolas Berrey (c. 1601 - 1665), after Jean Boisseau, after Johannes Janssonius

**TITLE:** Nouvelle decription | DAFRIQVE

**Source:** *Carte generale de la geograrhie (sic) Royale*, (Paris: Chez N Berrey proche les Augustines, 1651, 1655)

**Artist:** Christophe Tassin or Hughes Picart **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 19.0 x 13.5 [7.5" x 5.3"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Azores, probably Corvo island (31°6"W)

**Verso:** ?

**Information:** Nicolas, i.e. Christophe Tassin was a geographer, engraver and author of the book with this map. It is uncertain who engraved this map; it may have been Huges Picart, whose world map in the book is engraved in a similar style, but Tassin could also engrave - 1644, Tassin sold his plates to Nicolas Berrey and Antoine de Fer.

This map is a close copy of Boisseau's map (#17) which is after the map by Johannes Janssonius (#15). The first edition of the book included only fifteen maps. Rather confusingly, Nicolas Picart published an almost identical map in the same year (#20) and then again in 1659 (#).

**References:** Betz #81 **Image sources:** RSFT

[19]    **Map #:** 19    **DATE:** 1651



**Image Notes:** Nouvelle description d'Afrique (1651, Picart)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Nicolas Picart (fl. 1640 - 1660), after Jean Boisseau, Johannes Janssonius

**TITLE:** Nouvelle description | D'AFRIQUE

**Source:** *Trésor des cartes géographiques* (Paris: Nicolas Picart 1651, 1659, 1661, 1662) and (Paris: Jollain, 1661, 1667)

*Cartes de géographiques* (Paris: Antoine de Fer and Pierre Duval, 1657).

**Artist:** Nicolas Picart    **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 19.5cm x 13.5cm [7.7" x 5.3"]

**Technology:** Copperplate    **Prime meridian:** Azores, probably Corvo island (31°6"W)

**Verso:** ?

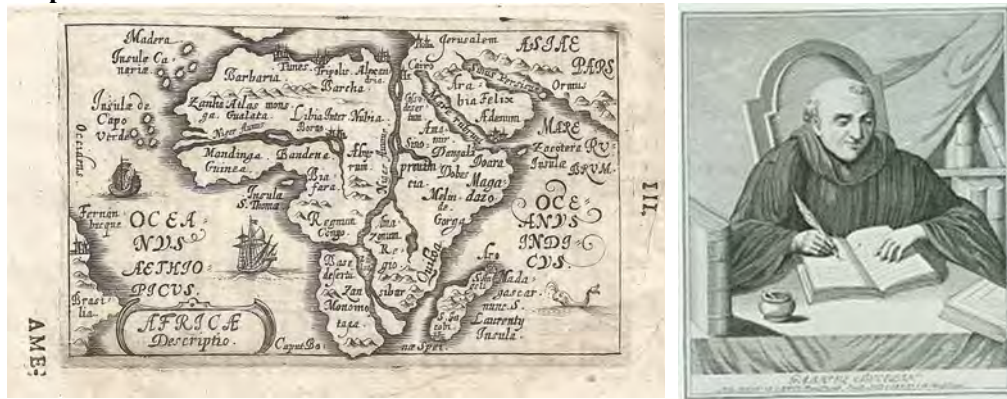
**Information:** Nicolas Picart was an engraver and cartographer. There is only one known example of the 1651 edition of *Trésor des cartes géographiques*. In 1657 the copperplate was altered to include "7" at the bottom right of the graticule. The map is very scarce. See #17 for differentiating this map from similar maps, or go here.

**References:** Betz #82    **Image sources:** RSFT

---



[20] Map #: 20 DATE: 1658



**Image Notes:** Africæ descriptio (1658, Bucelin); Gabriel Bucelin

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Gabriel Bucelin (1599 - 1658) **TITLE:** *AFRICÆ | Descriptio*

**Source:** *Præcipuarum Universi Terrarum Orbis* (Ulm: Johannes Görlinus; 1658, 1659 & 1664). *Historiae Universalis Auctorum sive Nuclei Historici* (Augsburg: Johan Prætorius & Johannes Görlinus, 1658 & 1664 (volume II); Frankfurt: Johannes Görlinus, 1664.

**Artist:** Possibly Melchior Küssell (King, p.) **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 10.7cm x 6.2 cm [4.0" x 2.4"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** None **Verso:** Latin text: America

**Information:** Gabriel Bucelin (Bucilinus; also Buzlin - second illustration) was a Swiss-born Benedictine Catholic. He was ordained in 1624. He was a polymath, humanist, and prolific author. He was the author of fifty-three works on genealogy, world history, church and sacred texts. He is remembered particularly for his contribution to the ecclesiastical history of Germany.

Bucelin also produced maps and plans. The *Præcipuarum Universi Terrarum Orbis* [The extra-ordinary whole world] contained 30 copperplate maps and was sometimes bound with Bucelin's *Historiae Universalis* [Universal history], the first part of which has woodcut maps. Earlier editions of the book included only woodcuts of Europe.

The geography and very large river systems suggest that this map is after the 1593 map by Ortelius / Galle (#3). The map is known in only one state and is uncommon.

**References:** Betz #90; King pp.126 - 127 and pp. 122 - 123 for the earlier books

**Image sources:** RSFT

---

[21] Map #: 21 DATE: 1659



**Image Notes:** Africa (1659, Philipp Clüver/Elzevier)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Louis & Daniel Elzevir (fl. 1654 - 1670), publisher; Philipp Clüver (1580 - 1622), author

**TITLE:** AFRICA

**Source:** Josephus Vorstius (Ed.). *Philippi Clüveri Introductionis in universam geographiam* (Amsterdam: Louis and Daniel Elzevir; 1659, 1661, 1670, 1672, 1677). German edition, Nuremberg; 1678. Also Amsterdam: Westenius; 1686; and Utrecht: Guilielmus Broedelet; 1702, 1717

**Artist:** Unknown **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 12.7 x 12.7 [5.0" x 5.0"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro; longitude scale along the equator

**Verso:** Blank

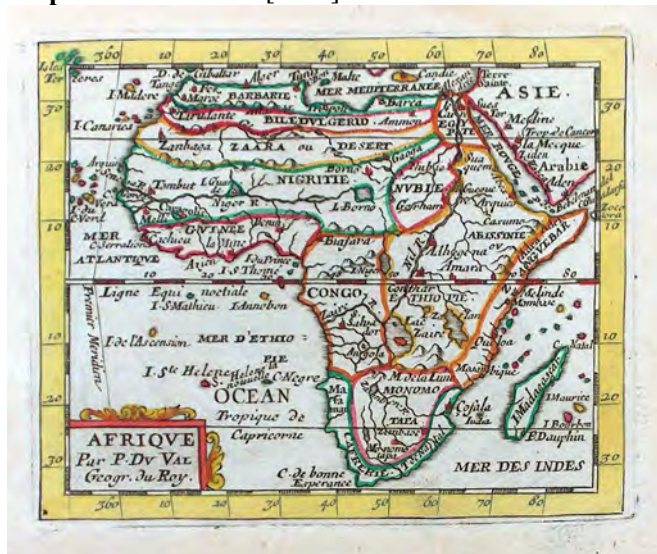
**Information:** This map was used for nine editions of the *Introductionis*: from 1659 to 1677 by the Elzevers and also by others in 1678, 1686, 1702 & 1717. The House of Elzevier (also Elsevier and Elzevir) was a famous Dutch firm of book printers, publishers and sellers that flourished in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In the late sixteenth century, Louis started a bookbinding business, having learned his trade at the famous Plantin firm. He then published about 150 books and his business was continued by his sons. Thereafter, various other family members continued the business until 1712 (Louis and Daniel were cousins). Elsevier continues today as a publishing brand and also as part of the Reed Elsevier Group listed on the London and Amsterdam stock exchanges - a remarkable achievement.

The model for this map of Africa was the Buno map (#15). 'Herculis Fretum' (Foaming water of Hercules) in the north-west refers the Strait of Gibraltar. On this map, the *Fortunate Insulæ* [Fortunate Islands] are the Canary Islands through which the map's prime meridian runs.

North of the Fortunate islands is Cerné Ins., an island from ancient Greek geography; it was thought to be twelve days of sailing from the Pillars of Hercules (Columnae Herculis), which flanked the entrance to the Strights of Gibraltar; Pliny the Elder thought that Cerné existed but its location was a mystery to him. Another Cerné was the island of Madagascar (#2); Don Pedro Mascaregnas, thought Cerné was the island to the east of Madagascar now known as Mauritius, which he discovered in 1505 {<http://goo.gl/15OSmg>}; today's Mascarene island are Mauritius, Réunion and Rodrigues.

**References:** Betz 93; King pp. 128 - 129 **Image sources:** RSFT

[22] Map #: 22 DATE: [1660] 1672



**Image Notes:** Afrique par P Dv Val (1672, Pierre du Val)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Pierre du Val (1619-1683) - second illustration

**TITLE:** AFRIQUE | Par P. Dv Val | Geogr. du Roy.

**Source:** *La monde ou la géographie universelle en plusieurs cartes*, (Paris: Pierre du Val, 1682).

*La monde ou la géographie universelle* was published in Paris by Duval in 1660, 1661, 1663; by Duval & Nicolas Pepingue in 1663, 1670 & 1672; by Duval in 1676, 1677 & 1682; by Duval and Nicolas

Langlois in 1682 and by Mlle Duval (one of his daughters) in 1688.

**Artist:** Pierre du Val    **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 12 x 10 [4.9" x 3.9"]    **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** Ferro    **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** Duval's popular atlas was published eleven times in eight years. The map was based on the quarto-sized map of *AFRIQVE* by Nicolas Sanson, published in 1656 {Betz #86}.

Names in the southern Atlantic Ocean are a guide to identifying the three states of this map. In the first state, only St. Helene Island is named in the southern Atlantic Ocean. In the second state (1663), a number of place names were added, e.g. Ascension Island; more were added in the third state (1672 - the illustrated map), in particular St. Helene nouvelle - a phantom island. A possible fourth state, with a plate number at the bottom right, has not yet been located.

The prime meridian for this map passes the most western edge of the Canary Islands, (El Hiero, i.e. Ferro). In 1634, Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu decreed that France would use the Ferro meridian - it had been considered the most western position of the Old World. Ferro was taken to be exactly 20 degrees west of the Paris meridian; it is actually 20°23"W of Paris.

The outline-coloured map nicely shows the regions of Africa known at the time: Barbary; Biledulgerid [Bheladal Dsherd, i.e. Country of the Dates], Nigritie [Country of the Negroes, or the Black Country]; Guinea; Nubia; Abyssinia/Ethiopia; Congo; Monomotapa; Caffraria and Zanzibar. This is the first miniature map of Africa to name the Indian Ocean.

The phantom island of S. Mathieu [I. St. Matthew] was included in the second state and was retained in the third, in which another phantom island was added, namely St. Helene la Nouvelle [New St. Helena]. St. Mathieu Island was purported to have been discovered in 1525 and was finally removed from maps in the twentieth century. New St. Helena first appeared on a map in 1634 and was less frequently mapped in the seventeenth century and last appeared in 1803.

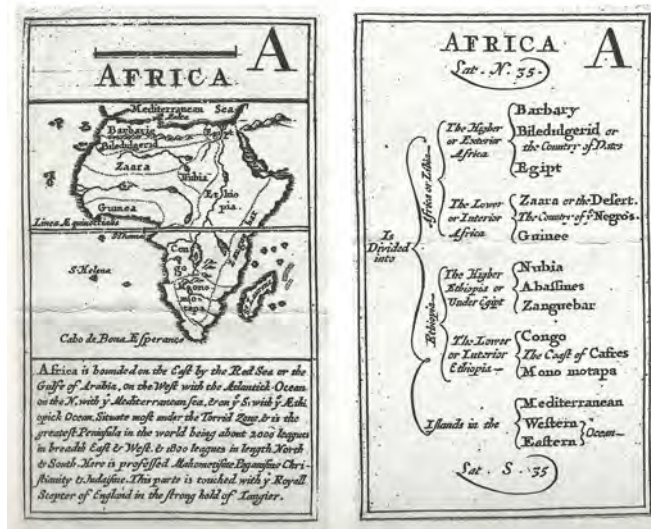
The map also shows three of the larger islands of the volcanic archipelago, on the Cameroon Line, in the Bight of Bonny: Principe, S. Tomé, Annobon and Bioko (third illustration). Principe was once the largest producer of cocoa and in 1919, Einstein's Theory of Relativity was confirmed there by Arthur Eddington during a total solar eclipse.

The map also shows the Portuguese coastal settlements of La Mine [Elmina], Cofala [Sofala], Mombase [Mombasa] and Melinde [Malindi]. Lac Zair, to the north of the M. De la Lune [Mountains of the Moon] gives rise to the Nile and Zaire (Congo) Rivers and the Zambere [Zambeze] River arises from a small lake to the south-east. I. Bourbon [now La Réunion] had been ruled by the Portuguese, but in the seventeenth was controlled by the French, as was I. Maurice [Mauritius]. The small Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope is not shown, although it was established in 1652).

**References:** Betz #90; King 132 - 135    **Image sources:** RSFT; Wikimedia Commons



[23] Map #: 23 DATE: [1676] 1677



**Image Notes:** AFRICA (1676, John Seller) - as on the playing card (1st state)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** John Seller **TITLE:** AFRICA

**Source:** *Book of Geography*, (London: John Seller, 1677) *Atlas minimus or a Book of Geography*, (London: John Seller, undated but probably 1678 {c. 1670}).

**Artist:** James Clark **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 6.5 x 5.5 [2.6" x 2.2"] **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** None **Verso:** Regions of Africa are listed (see illustration)

**Information:** This very simple map with no graticule shows the main regions of Africa known at the time.

First published as a playing card in 1676, the map was then published in *Book of Geography* and *Atlas minimus, or a Book of Geography*. In the second state of the map as published in the book, the A was removed.

*Atlas minimus* was republished in London by John Senex in 1708. Seller's books were undated and, for the collector who doesn't have his maps, these miniature maps are depressingly very scarce.

**References:** Betz #119; King 142 - 143 **Image sources:** Betz #119 Ask BLR



**Image Notes:** Africa (1694, Johann Hoffmann - third state, recorded here for the first time)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Johann Hoffmann (1629 - 1698), after Pierre du Val

**TITLE:** AFRICA **Headline:** '256' engraved at top left lateral border

**Source:** *Geographiae universalis pars prior*, (Nürnberg: Johann Hoffmann; 1678, 1679, 1681, 1685, 1690, 1694)

**Artist:** Sigismund Hipschmann (probably) **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 12 x 10 [4.9" x 3.9"]

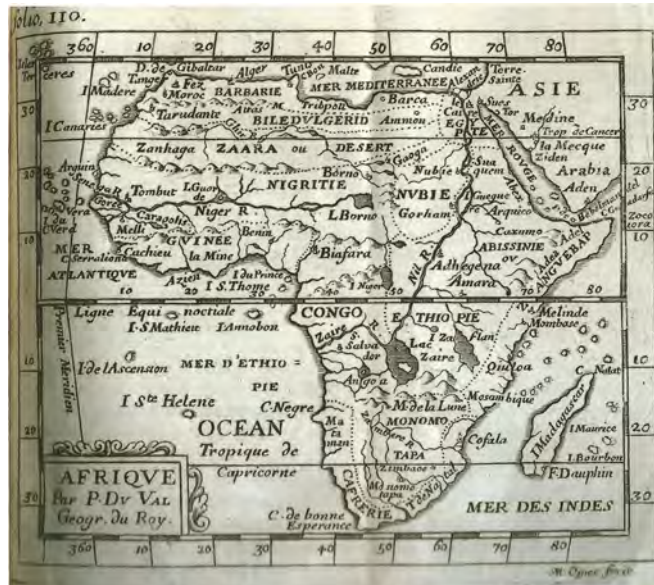
**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** Duval's *La monde ou la géographie universelle* was translated into German by Johan Beer for the publisher Johann Hofmann, who was the most prolific map publisher before Johann Homann. Hoffmann's Africa map was in the first of two parts of the book. Apparently, the maps also were issued as an untitled atlas without text. In 1712, Jean Certe published *Geographiae universalis* using a new map of Africa (#25). Geoffrey kindly explained tht the maps in the *Geographiae* 'were either inserted with guards on their centre folds or bound in at the left edge and folded in (the books are very small: 13.3cm x 7.0cm or 5.25" x 2.75"). However, the maps never had letterpress on their backs.'

Hoffmann's map is a based on the second state of Duval's map (#22 - first illustration), but the toponyms are in Latin. Hoffmann's map has been known in two states: the first state had the number 150 is at the upper left hand corner and, on the second state (1681), the number is 216. It is clear that the number at the top right of the map illustrated here (#24) is 256. I followed up the initial view of Richard Betz that the map is a yet-to-be-reported third state. Princeton University Library has the 1694 edition of *Geographiae universalis* (call number: 2014-0134S) and its helpful librarian from the Rare Books and Special Collections sent a photo confirming that its edition of the book has the map on page 256; i.e., the map is from the third state of the plate.

The verso of the previous page in the book has German text on Africa, but the verso of the page with the Africa map is blank, as it is on the map (#34) illustrated above, which also has a central fold line. I have yet to track down an example of the scarce, untitled atlas by Hoffmann (reported by King, p. 144); 'the maps were bound at the left edge and not folded'.

**References:** Betz #121; King 144 - 145 **Image sources:** RSFT



**Image Notes:** Afrique par P Duval (1687, Certe)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** M. Ogier (engraver) and Jean Certe (publisher), after Pierre du Val

**TITLE:** AFRIQUE | Par P. Du Val | Geogr. du Roy.

**Source:** *La Géographie Universelle Qui Fair Voir ... Du Monde*, (Lyon: Jean Certe, 1688, 1712)

**Artist:** 'Mathieu Ogier fecit' **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 12.5 x 10 [4.9" x 3.9"]

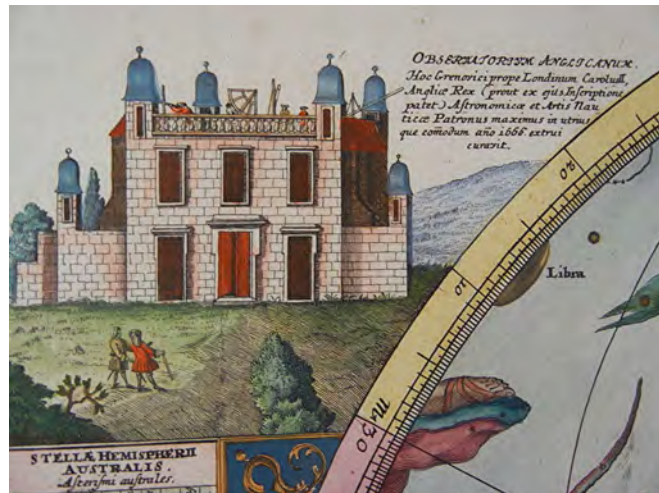
**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** Certe had obtained permission to publish this edition of Duval's *La Géographie Universelle*.

Certe's map of Africa, which was engraved by Mathieu Ogier, was based on the second state of Duval's map (#22); the easy identifiers of this very scarce map are Ogier's signature ('M. Ogier fecit') and 'folio, II0.' outside the top left border.

**References:** Betz #143; King 132 - 135 **Image sources:** Betz #143





**Image Notes:** Africa (1688, Robert Morden); Greenwich in c. 1730 (Johann Doppelmyar, c. 1743 in *Atlas Coelestis*)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Robert Morden (c.1650-1703) **TITLE:** AFRICA

**Headline:** 'Of AFRICA.'; '441'; top right

**Source:** *Geography Rectified: or, A description of the world*, (London: Robert Morden and Thomas Cockeril, 1688), p. 494.

**Artist:** Robert Morden **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 14.0 x12.0 [5.5" x 4.7"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** London (top) and Tenerife (bottom)

**Verso:** English text on Africa

**Information:** Morden's map of Africa has a complicated publication history. It was published in Morden's *Geography Rectified* in 1680, 1688, 1693 and 1700; each edition of the map was in a different state. The map was published without text in Morden's *Atlas terrestis* in 1690 and 1695. The map also was published in the second edition of Edmund Bohun's *Geographical dictionary* (1691) and in eight editions of Pat Gordon's *Geography atomiz'd* (published between 1693 and 1719).

Many of the maps in Morden's *Geography Rectified* were based on Duval's miniatures. However, Betz is of the view that this map is based on the Alexis-Hubert Jaillot map of 1674 {Betz #118}, which was derived from Sanson's map of 1668 (Betz #107). Morden provides finer detail than Duval on the territories in Africa, adding: Egypt, Biafara, the Kingdom of Monoeumgi the Desarts (sic) of Serrra [Sahara] and Barca. He includes the phantom islands of St. Helena Nova and S. Mathieu.

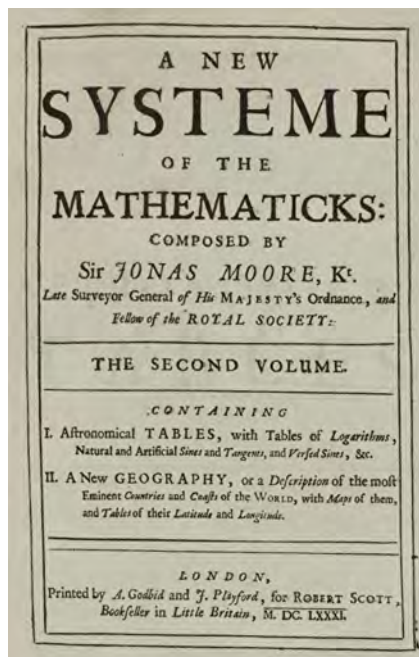
In the first state of Morden's map, the text headline, Africa, is below the map; the prime meridian which passes through West Africa is the London meridian. The illustrated map is the second state of the Morden map: the map is printed on a page with a new headline and Morden's inexpert alteration of the bottom longitude scale - changed from London to Tenerife (16°38'W) or Ferro (17°40'W). The Tenerife scale has rather strange gradations (360°, 8°, 18°, 28° ....). The meridian at 18°E of Tenerife is 0° on the London scale, which is what one would expect if the prime meridian were London. However, on the top (London) scale, the meridian passing through the Canary Islands is clearly 20°W, which fits with longitude west of Paris, as used by the French meridian (usually Ferro, which is about 1°W of Tenerife. I am unable to explain why there is this 2° discrepancy other than that Morden and William Berry were profoundly influenced by French cartography.

The Lizard Point in Cornwall (about 5°12'W) and St. Paul's Cathedral (about 6'W) had been used as prime meridians in England. The London meridian was at Greenwich Observatory (second illustration) after its completion in 1676; in that year, John Seller was the first English map maker to use the Greenwich meridian on a map. In 1851, Sir George Airy formally established the prime meridian at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London. It was only in 1884 that all countries, except France and Brazil, agreed to use Greenwich as the prime meridian {<http://www.thegreenwichmeridian.org/tgm/articles.php?article=10>}.



**References:** Betz #125; King 148 - 149    **Image sources:** RSFT; Wikimedia Commons

[27] Map #: 27 DATE: 1681



**Image Notes:** Africa (1681, Herman Moll); Herman Moll in 1735; Sir Thomas Moore FRS (1617–1679); Systeme of Mathematics

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Herman Moll (ca. 1654? - 1732), after Hoffmann, after Duval

**TITLE:** AFRICA

**Source:** Sir Jonas Moore. *A New Systeme of the Mathematicks* (Printed in London by A. Godbid and J. Playford for Robert Scott, bookseller at the Princes Arms in Little Britain, M. DC. LXXXI (i.e. 1681). *A new geography with maps to each country, and tables of longitude and latitude* was bound in Volume II.

**Artist:** Herman Moll **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 16.5 x 21.0 [6.5" x 8.3"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** ?

**Information:** Herman Moll was a prolific cartographer, engraver and publisher, but little is known about him. He is thought to have arrived in England in 1678 from the Netherlands or Germany. He first worked as an engraver for other cartographers such as John Senex and Emmanuel Bowen, but soon opened his own shop in London and became a globe maker and map and book publisher. Moll was 27 years old when he engraved this map, soon after having arrived in England - apparently, he was the second choice of the editors who commissioned him because of the unsuitability of the maps provided by the first choice. Moll copied Hoffmann (#24) for this very scarce map of Africa; his map titles could

be very long, so this map's one-word title is exceptional. Only three sets of both volumes of the book in which the map was published have been sold in thirty years.

This and other maps by him were included in Volume II of *A New System of the Mathematicks* by Sir Jonas Moore. The textbook was 'designed for the use of the Royal Foundation of the Mathematical School in Christ- Hospital', where Moore had been a governor from 1676 until his death in 1679. This is one of the first examples of miniature maps being used specifically for child education. The book also includes sections on arithmetic, trigonometry, cosmography and navigation. Moore was a mathematician and surveyor who played a major role in the founding of the Royal Observatory in Greenwich. He died before completing the book, which was completed and some of it reworked by Moore's former pupils: the astronomers John Flamsteed and Edmund Halley (as in Halley's Comet). Moll moved in circles with intellectuals, travellers, scientists and authors, such as Daniel Defoe and also Jonathan Swift, who's Gulliver referred to 'my worthy friend, Mr. Herman Moll'.

**References:** Betz #126; King, p. 150; Wikipedia    **Image sources:** Betz #126; Wikimedia Commons

[28] Map #: 28 DATE: 1682



**Image Notes:** Africæ descriptio (1682, Philipp Clüver)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Philipp Clüver, author of text, after Johannes Janssonius (Betz #64]

**TITLE:** AFRICÆ | DESCRIPTIO

**Source:** *Introductionis in Universam Geographiam*, (Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1682 or 1683).

**Artist:** Unknown **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 20 x14.0 [7.9" x 5.5"] **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** Azores **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** This map has only recently been described in the update of Betz (#119A in the Addenda). The map is a close copy of the Janssonius map - see (#14). Richard Betz kindly pursued the identity of this map that was not included in his book:

'This map is from an edition of Philip Cluver's *Introductionis in Universam Geographicam*, published in Amsterdam by Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, the son-in-law of Johnnannes Janssonius. The geography for this map is modeled after the 1628 map by Johannes Janssonius (See #14 here or Betz #64 for a description of the geography). The engraver of this map is not known. There is no text on the verso of this map.

Janssonius van Waesberge used the 1630 Cloppenburch map in 1676 for his edition of the *Introductionis* (see Betz Map #65). Janssonius van Waesberge re-issued his edition of the *Introductionis* in 1682 and 1683 with this map. Burden (2007, 97-98) states that Janssonius van Waesberge prepared this new map of Africa, along with forty-two other maps, for his edition of Cluver's *Introductionis* in 1676 and continued its use in 1682 and 1683. The author has not yet been able to locate and examine an example of Janssonius van Waesberge's 1676 edition of the *Introductionis* with this Janssonius van Waesberge map.'

The Library of Congress has the 1676 edition of the *Introductionis* (Location G1015. C56 1676 Vault) and kindly inspected it for me (Question ID 9472173 on 4 April 2014). Here is the prompt reply from Mike Klein, the consistently very helpful Geography and Map Reference Specialist at the Library of Congress, who was able to confirm that the 1676, Janssonius van Waesberge edition of the *Introductionis* has the illustrated map:

'In response to your inquiry of April 3 (sent on April 4, South Africa time), I can report that map plate 40 within our copy of Philipp Cluver's "Introductio in Universam Geographiam" (Amsterdam: J. Janssonius von Waesberge, 1676) has the 1630 edition of the Cloppenburch/Hondius map of Africa.

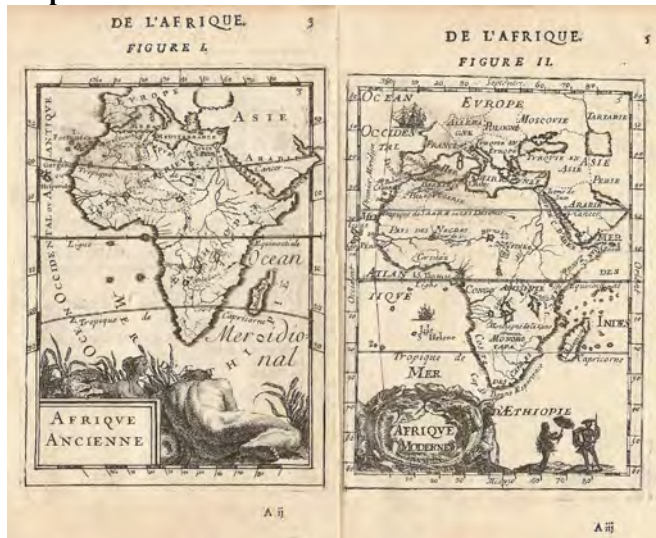
The map, *Africae / Descriptio*,"illustrated as entry 119A in Betz's Corrigenda does not appear in our copy of the 1676 Cluver/Jansson "Introductio." Uncertainty clarified!

I am grateful to Richard Betz and Mike Klein for their clarification of the publication history of this map, which was new to both of us.

**References:** Betz #119A **Image sources:** RSFT



[29] Map #: 29 DATE: 1683



**Image Notes:** Afrique Moderne and Ancienne (1683 Alain Mallet; Alain Manesson Mallet; book title page & Africa section title page)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Alain Manesson Mallet (1630-1706), after Pierre Duval

**TITLE:** AFRIQUE | MODERNE ; AFRIQUE ANCIENNE

**Headline:** DE L'AFRIQUE 5 | FIGURE II ; DE L'AFRIQUE 5 | FIGURE I

**Source:** *Description de l'Univers, contenant les différents systèmes du monde, Les Cartes Generales & Particulieres de la Geographie Ancienne & Moderne*, (Paris: D. Thiery: 1683)

**Artist:** Unsure **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 14.0 x 10.5 [5.5" x 4.1"] **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Moderne: blank; Ancienne: Text 'De l'Afrique Modern en general'

**Information:** Alain Manesson Mallet was a French cartographer, engineer and mathematician, who worked for the Portuguese. He then became Inspector of Fortifications for King Louis XIV of France, who as a child had studied Boisseau's atlas (see #16).

Although miniature, *Description de l'Univers* is a monumental publication in five volumes, a work that was unsurpassed in the seventeenth century. The book is an encyclopaedic world history that also describes the cultures, governments, lands, and customs of the people known at that time; it includes numerous engraved maps, views and images of flora, fauna and people from different parts of the world. Volume III is devoted to Africa. The book was published only once, in 1683.

The 'Moderne' map has rudimentary geographical information, although it is on a graticule with the prime meridian passing through the Canary Islands. No European outposts in Africa are shown.

The 'Ancienne' map is supposed to show Africa as it was known in ancient Greece and Rome, although it shows more of Africa than was known at that time. It shows two Ptolemaic lakes and also the mythical Nubia River that flows eastwards through the Sahara Desert into the Nile. The Nubia River has been considered not to exist, but one must wonder if it is not today's Wadi Howar. The Wadi is a remnant of the ancient Yellow Nile, a tributary of the Nile (8000BC to 1000 BC, prior to desertification of Eastern Sahara; the tributary arose in the Ouaddaï Highlands of eastern Chad and met the Nile near the Great Bend of eastern Chad and met the Nile near the Great Bend. The lower, eastern end of the wadi is now lost in the desert.

Mallet uses the classical name of I. Fortunées [Fortunate Islands] for the Canary Islands shown on the Modern map. 'According to Greek mythology, the islands were reserved for those who had chosen to be reincarnated thrice, and managed to be judged as especially pure enough to gain entrance to the Elysian Fields all three times. Ptolemy used the islands for the the prime meridian, a practice that continued until the nineteenth century.

**References:** Betz #132; King 152-153 **Image sources:** RSFT; Wikimedia Commons

[30] Map #: 30 DATE: 1684



**Image Notes:** Africa (Jc.1684, John Seller) **CARTOGRAPHER:** John Seller (c. 1630 - 1697)  
**TITLE:** AFRICA

**Source:** *A new systeme: of geography, designed in a most plain and easy method, for the better understanding of that science.* (London: John Seller, c. 1684).

**Artist:** John Seller **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 14.5 x 12.0 [5.7" x 4.7"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** ?

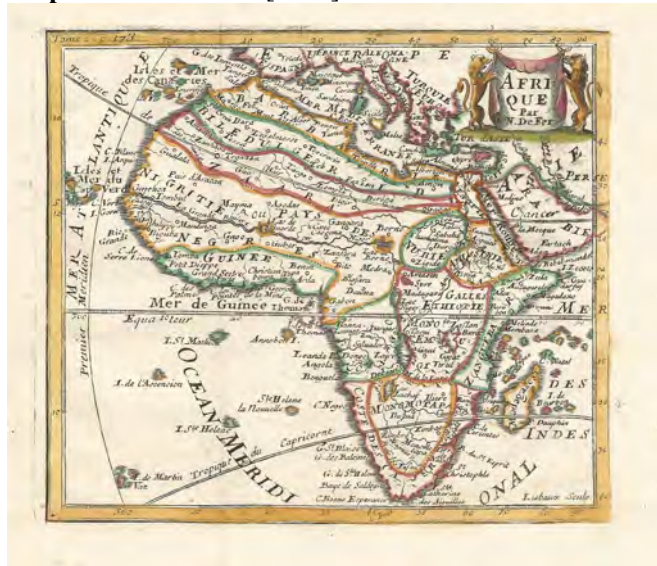
**Information:** This scarce map comes from Seller's *New Systeme of Geography* that seems first to have been published in 1684 and in his undated *Atlas terrestris* of c. 1700.

The map is eclectic in origin, but probably was modelled after maps by Sanson and Jaillot. The prime meridian is Ferro (Seller was also the first to publish a map with the Greenwich prime meridian). The map shows the 'political' regions known at that time, although Biafara is new.

The map does not include the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, but it includes the Portuguese settlements along the West and East African coastlines and also Fort Dauphin (now Tôlanaro) in Southern Madagascar, founded in 1643 by the French East Indies company. The French settlement was not a commercial success, the settlers suffered from tropical diseases and they were in conflict with the indigenous inhabitants. After a conflict with the locals, the French abandoned the settlement in 1674, ten years before the map was published.

**References:** Betz #134 **Image sources:** Library of Congress - Betz #134





**Image Notes:** Afrique (1746, Nicolas de Fer); De Fer portrait

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Nicolas de Fer, Cartographer (1646 - 1720) ; Jacques Robbe (1643-1721), author & geographer

**TITLE:** AFRI= | QUE | Par | N. De Fer

**Source:** Jacques Robbe. *Méthode pour apprendre facilement la géographie*, (Paris: Antoine Dezallier; 1685, 1689, 1695, 1703, 1714, 1739, 1746).

**Artist:** Jean Baptiste Liebaux: 'Liebaux Sculp' **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 14.5 x 12.7 [6.1" x 5.3"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** Nicolas de Fer (second illustration) was a famous French cartographer, geographer and publisher with a royal appointment; however, his maps were not the most accurate of their time. Jacques Robbe was trained as a lawyer, but he became an author and geographer. In 1685, his *Méthode pour apprendre facilement la géographie* was published, but without maps. De Fer's map of Africa first was published in a proof copy of Robbe's book, before De Fer sold his plates to Jacques Robbe in 1685. The book with maps proved to be very successful; it and even pirated editions (#34) were published numerous times.

For publication in Robbe's book, De Fer's proof plate was changed to show the outdated connection of the Nile with two Ptolemaic Lakes [see Betz # 135] and to provide the binder an instruction 'Tom. 2 p. 156', inside the upper left corner of the neatline. In 1689, the page number was altered to Tom. 2. P.161 and in 1746 to "Tom. 2 p. 173".

The map correctly shows the source of the Blue Nile in the unnamed Lake Tana, but retains the Ptolemaic origin of the White Nile ('Ancienes' on the map). The map also shows recent settlements such as the Danish Fort Christianbourg [Osu Castle] (1660s) on the Guinea Coast; the French Fort Dauphin [Tôlanaro] (1642) on the southern coast of Madagascar and I. De Bourbon [Réunion] (1642). The map retains the phantom islands of St. Mathieu and St. Helene Nouvelle.

New copperplates of the Africa map were engraved for the pirated De Winter-engraved edition (#34) and for *Relation Universelle* by Phérotée de la Croix, published by Thomas Amaulry (AF 36). These different engraving can be distinguished as follows:

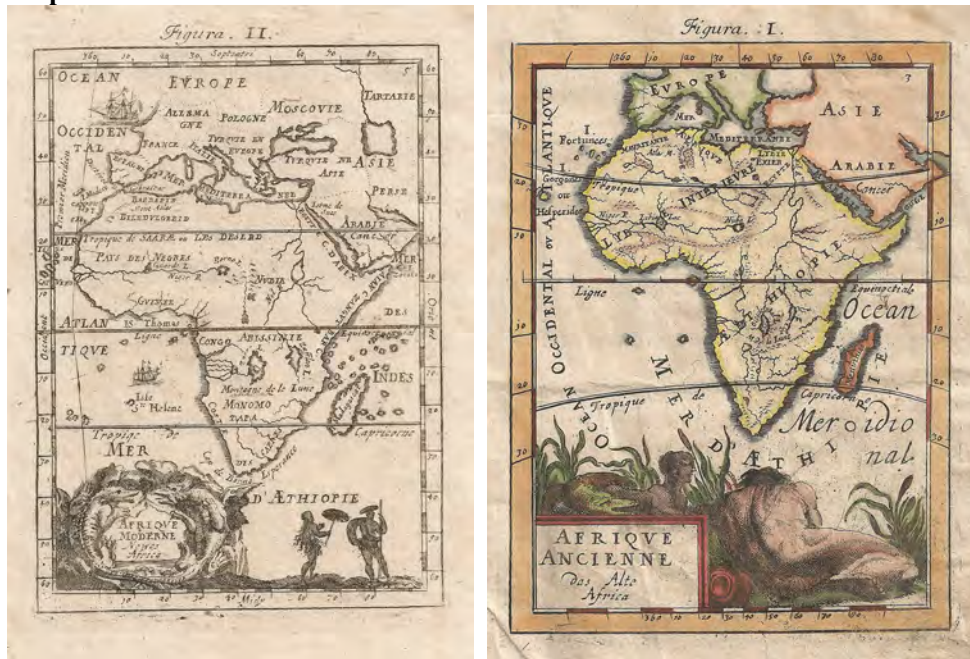
Robbe edition: 'Par N. De Fer' in the Cartouche; "Liebaux sculp" bottom right;

De Winter edition: 'Liebaux sculp' deleted

Amaulry edition: Par N. De Fer deleted; no engraver's signature.

**References:** Betz #135 **Image sources:** RSFT; Wikimedia Commons





**Image Notes:** Afrique Ancienne; Afrique Moderne (1685, David Zunner)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Zunner - Mallet

**TITLE:** AFRIQUE ANCIENNE das Alte Africa; AFRIQUE MODERNE | Neues | Africa

**Headline:** Figura I; Figura. II; Figura I (both engraved)

**Source:** *Description de l'Univers Continent ... Par Allain Manesson Mallet ... Tome Troisiemme ... Chez Jean David Zunner* (Frankfurt, Johann David Zunner; 1685) and *Beschreibung des gantzen welt-kreisses*, (Frankfurt: Johan David Zunner 1685 and Johann Jung 1719)

**Artist:** possibly J.J Vogel **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 10.5 x 14.5 [4.1" x 9.7"]

**Technology:** Coperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** Zunner's *Description de l'Univers* had French text but newly engraved maps printed on pages with German headlines; *Beschreibung des gantzen welt-kreisses* had German text and the same maps. The maps are close copies Alain Mallet's mps of Africa(#29), still with Franch titles but also with German titles printed below.

**References:** Betz #136 & #137; King 154 - 155 **Image sources:** RSFT

[33] Map #: 33 DATE: 1685



**Image Notes:** Africa (1685, John Lawrence); portrait of Laurence (sic)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** John Lawrence (fl. 1681 - 1711, publisher) **TITLE:** AFRICA

**Source:** *Orbis imperantis tabelle geographico-historico genealogico chronologicae* (London: John Lawrence, 1685)

**Artist:** Not known **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 11.5 x 8.5 [4.5" x3.3"] **Technology:** Copperplate

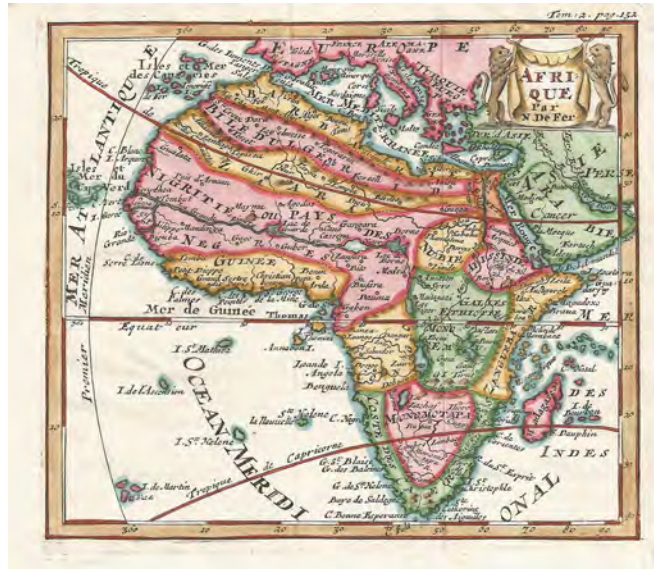
**Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Leaves stuck back to back

**Information:** This very scarce small map comes from a rare book on geography, history and genealogy published by John Lawrence (AKA Laurence), who may also have been the author. The book includes maps of the continents; the Africa map shows the main regions known at the time, but does not show any settlements and adds no new geographic information.

**References:** Betz #138 **Image sources:** Betz #138

---

[34] Map #: 34 DATE: [1687] c.1704



**Image Notes:** Afrique par N. de Fer (1704, De Winter)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Antoine de Winter, after Jacques Robbe, after Nicolas de Fer

**TITLE:** AFRIQUE Par N. De Fer **Headline:** None; above the map, top right: Tom: 2. pag: 152

**Source:** *Méthode pour apprendre facilement la géographie* (Amsterdam, Den Haag & Utrecht: Francois Halma and Henry van Bulderen, 1687, 1688, 1691, 1704, 1743); 1743 edition apparently also published simultaneously in Frankfurt.

**Artist:** Antoine de Winter **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 14.5 X 12.7 **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Blank

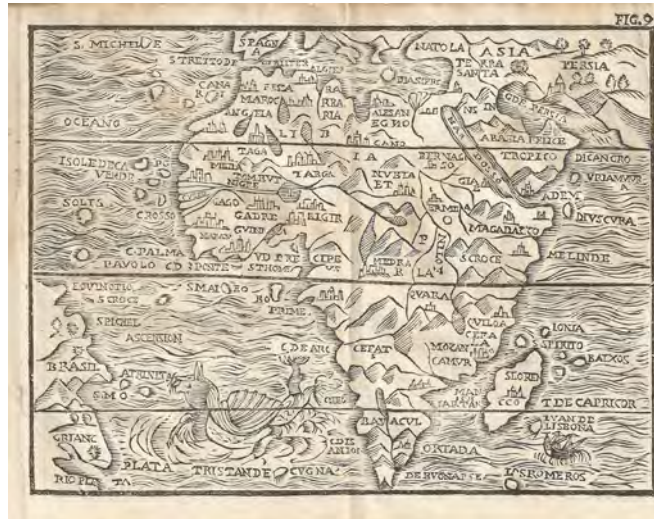
**Information:** This map is the 2nd state of Antoine de Winter's copy of the 2nd state of the 1684 De Fer - Robbe map with the same title ('Tom: 2. Pag 152' at top right; in first state it was 'Tom 2: p. 156'). The map was also used in 1691 & 1743.

De Winter amended the origin of the Nile to the Ptolemaic notion (Nils des anciens). See #31 for a more detailed description of the map. The De Winter maps may have been published without the permission of the De Fer or his publisher. Yet another variant was published in 1688 by Thomas Amaulry.

**References:** Betz #142 **Image sources:** RSFT



[35] Map #: 35 DATE: 1688



**Image Notes:** Map of Africa (1688, Moretti)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Giuseppe Maria Moretti (1659 - 1746), after Giuseppe Rosaccio (1530 - c. 1620)

**TITLE:** Untitled map of Africa **Headline:** FIG.9

**Source:** *Teatro del mondo e sue parti*. (Bologna: Antonio Pisarri, 1688 and Constantino Pisarri, 1724).  
*Teatro Del Cielo*, (Trevigi [Treviso]: Gio Molino, 1693)

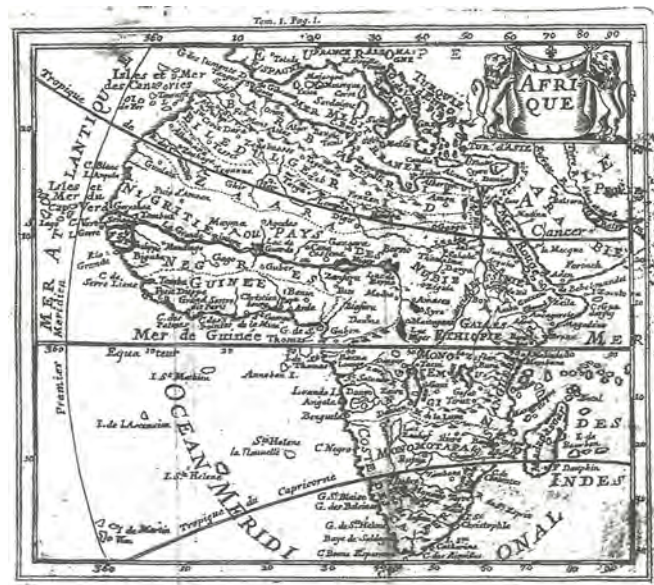
**Artist:** Giuseppe Maria Moretti **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 17.5 x 13.0 [6.9" x 5.1"]

**Technology:** Woodcut **Prime meridian:** No longitude **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** This uncommon map is a larger re-engraving of Rosaccio's 1594 map (#4) on a single woodblock - at a time when copperplate engravings had largely replaced woodcuts. There is no geographical advance on the earlier map.

**References:** Betz #144 **Image sources:** RSFT

[36] Map #: 36 DATE: 1688



**Image Notes:** Afrique (1688, Amaury)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Nicolas de Fer, Cartographer (1646-1720); Thomas Amaury (publisher)

**TITLE:** AFRIQUE

**Source:** A Phérotée. De la Croix. *Relation Universelle de L'Afrique Ancienne et Moderne* (Lyon: Thomas Amaury; 1688)

**Artist:** Unsure **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 15.5 X 13.5 [6.1" x 5.3"] **Technology:** Copperplate

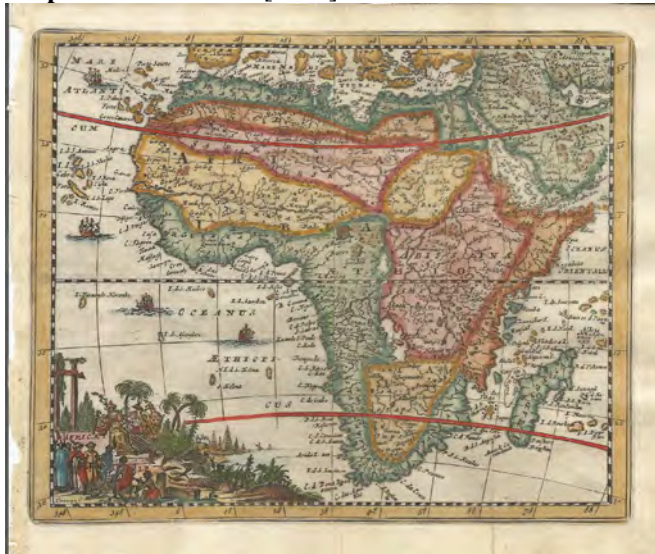
**Prime meridian:** Ferro

**Information:** This map is a new engraving copied from the second state of the Robbe - Liebeaux map (A#31). 'Par N. De Fer' has been deleted from the cartouche, as has the signature of the engraver, Libeaux sculp. The eastern lake that is a Ptolemaic source of the Nile River has been omitted. Outside the centre of the upper border, the instruction to the binder is Tom. I. Pag. I.

**References:** Betz #145 **Image sources:** Betz #145



[37] Map #: 37 DATE: [1690]



**Image Notes:** Africæ (1690, Sebastiaſtian de Medrano); Ponton edition (1709)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Jacques Peeters (1637 - 1695) **TITLE:** AFRICÆ

**Source:** Sebastian Fernandes de Medrano. *Nueva Descripcion del Mundo y sus partes* ( Bruselas: Juan Leonard, 1690, 1701).

Jacques Peeters, *L'Atlas en abrégé Ou Nouvelle Description Du Monde / Tire'e des meilleurs Auteurs de ce ſiecle, par Jaques Peeters : [Harrewyn fecit]*(Paris : Chez l'Auteur, 1692) and (Antwerp: Henricus Verdussen, 1709 and 1725 and Widow of Verdussen, 1725).

Franciscus van Aefferden, *El Atlas Abreviado* - Spanish translation of the Peeters' book, (Antwerp: Juan Duren, 1696, 1697).

There is no way of knowing from which publication the illustrated map (first illustration, on the left) was dissected.

**Artist:** Jacob Harrewyn ('Harrewyn f.', at bottom left

**Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 18.5 x 15.0 [7.3" x 5. 9"] **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** Canary Islands **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** This is a scarce map with a complicated publication history! The map first was published in the very rare *Nueva Descripcion del Mundo y sus partes* by Sebastian Fernandes de Medrano. It would seem that Jacques Peeters, a publisher from Antwerp, designed the map (IP above the kneeling figure in the vignette). The map also was published only once, in 1692, in Peeters's *L'Atlas en abrégé*, in Paris - only two copies are listed by WorldCat. Peeters died in 1695 and the plates were acquired by Juan [Jan] Duren, who used the plates for a Spanish translation of the Peeters's atlas, *El Atlas Abreviado* by Franciscus ven Aefferden (1696 and 1697 in Antwerp). Third and fourth Antwerp editions were

published by Henricus Verdussen in 1709 and 1725. In 1709, Verdussen also used the map for De Medrano's *Geographia o Moderna Descripcio del Mondo*. All the maps in these publications are in the same, first, state.

A new copperplate was engraved for Van Aefferden's *El Atlas Abreviado* that was published in Madrid in 1709 and 1711 by Pedro Ponton (second illustration). Noticeable differences in this new engraving are the omission of 'IP' and 'Harrewyn f.' within the cartouche and the insertion of No. 113 in the top right corner of the axes. A strange feature of the Ponton map is the occasional Dutch place name, e.g. Groot Canaria, amidst the Latin and French place names. This edition of the map is also scarce. A third set of copperplates was prepared for the 1739 and 1755 editions of the map published by Jean Certe in Lyon. The title of the Africa map changed from *AFRICÆ* to *AFRICA*; there are no ships, the fictitious N.I s.S. Helena (new St. Helena) was omitted and the cartouche is considerably enlarged (see Betz p4. 443 - 445)

According to Betz, the model for the 1st state of the (Peeters) map is De Wit's c. 1670 map (Betz #114). The longitude scale on the De Medrano map has the 10° increments from, 8° (see also Morden's map, #26). The line of longitude on the graticule of this map that is closest to the prime meridian is at 358°; this places the prime meridian approximately midway between between Ferro and Tenerife). This is also the case on the third state of De Wits map (c. 1680). **EXPLANATION**

Unusual for maps of only the African Continent is the presence of the misplaced island of Fernando Noronha (too far east), which is actually 500km from the Brazil coast, about 15° west of the Canaries - see *Moll 1695*).

**References:** Betz #151; WorldCat    **Image sources:** RSFT



**Image Notes:** Africa(1690, Echard); Lawrence Eachard (sic)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Laurence Echard (c. 1670 - 1730) **TITLE:** AFRICA

**Source:** Laurence Echard. *A most compleat compendium of geography, general and special* (London: Thomas Saulsbury: 1691, 1693, 1697, & 1700; London: J Nicolson (between 1700 and 1703 - fifth edition); London: J Nicolson & S. Ballard, 1704 ('corrected and much improved' 'sixth edition'), 1705 & 1713.

WorldCat lists 13 French (1747 - 1803), 2 Polish editions (1782 - 1783) and one German edition (1764/5). Some French editions are translations of the thirteenth edition of Echard's *Compleat compendium of geography*!

**Artist:** Herman Moll (by inference from his signature on the map of America)

**Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 6.0 x 6.50 [2.4" x 2.6"] **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** Canary Islands **Verso:** Blank?

**Information:** This small map was published in a small (12mo) geography book that included maps of the continents. Clearly his small book by Echard (AKA EEachard) was immensely popular yet, paradoxically, the map is scarce. It is tempting to conclude that the book was used in schools in Britain, France and possibly Poland and Germany. The complete title of the sixth edition of his book goes some way to explain its popularity:

'A most compleat compendium of geography general and special; describing all the empires, kingdoms, and dominions, in the whole world. Shewing their Bounds, Situation, Dimensions, Ancient and Modern Names, History, Government, Religions, Languages, Commodities, Divisions, Subdivisions, Cities, Rivers, Mountains, Lakes, with their Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, and Universities. In a more Plain and Easie Method, more Compendious and Useful than any of the Lesser Sort. Together with an appendix of general rules for making a large geography, with the great uses of that science. Very Necessary for the Right Understanding of the Transactions of these Times. Collected according to the latest discoveries, and agreeing with the choicest and newest maps. The sixth edition, Corrected and much Improved. By Laurence Echard, M.A. of Christ's College in Cambridge. London, Printed for J. Nicholson, at the King's Arms.'

Eachard (second illustration) attended Christ College at the University of Cambridge and was ordained after graduation. He is well known for his history of England and numerous other texts in both history and geography.

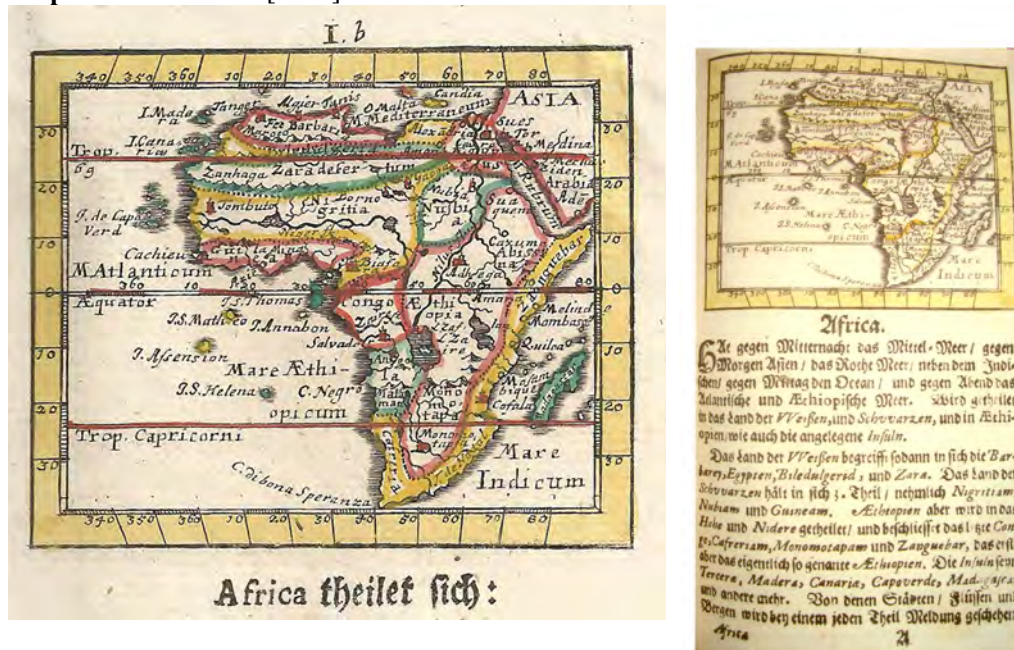
The map is small and geographically modest. The map does not have a graticule but there are latitude and longitude scales. The prime meridian probably goes through the Canary Islands. The map depicts the key regions understood by Europeans to exist at that time.

The map shows a west-flowing Niger and the Nubia River, the east-flowing tributary of the Nile. The Nubia River has been considered not to exist, but one must wonder if it is not today's Wadi Howar. The

Wadi, is a remnant of the ancient Yellow Nile, a tributary of the Nile (8000BC to 1000 BC, prior to desertification of Eastern Sahara; the tributary arose in the Ouaddaï Highlands of eastern Chad and met the Nile near the Great Bend {[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nile#Yellow\\_Nile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nile#Yellow_Nile) and <http://goo.gl/G7mJFa>}. The lower, eastern end of the wadi is now lost in the desert. The map shows two unnamed rivers in Southern Africa. No European settlements are shown on the map.

**References:** Betz #154; WorldCat    **Image sources:** Betz #154





**Image Notes:** Untitled map of Africa (Müller, 1702 and 1692)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Johann Ulrich Müller **TITLE:** Untitled map of Africa

**Headline:** I. b ; 'Africa theilet sich:' is printed below the map

**Source:** Neu Neu aussgefertigter kleiner atlas, (Ulm: George W Kühn and Frankfurt: Johann P Andreae , 1692, 1702.

**Artist:** Probably Gabriel C Boehner or G Kasch **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 7.7cm x 6.3cm [3.0" x 2.5"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** Ferro **Verso:** Blank

**Information:** This tiny map first was published in 1692 in Kurtzbündige Abbild ... Der Gantzen Welt (Ulm: Kühnen).

In the first state, the map is at the top of a page with geographical text below (see below). The illustrated map is the 2nd state of the map; according to King, the all but three 1702 maps had titles in cartouches or the panels (added by Karsch to those that did not have them); the map in this collection does not have a title. The map was included in Müller's Atlas minor sive orbis terrae, which was published c.1700 in Augsburg; however, according to Betz there is no text in this atlas. The edition of the map in the 1692 Geography has interesting text below the map.

'Towards midnight we reached the Mediterranean, towards morning Asia, the Red Sea, towards noon the Indian Ocean, and towards evening the Atlantic and the Ethiopian Sea. We were divided/separated into land of the whites and land of the blacks - in Ethiopia The land of the whites entailed the "Barbarey", Egypt, "Biledulgerid" and "Zara".

The land of the blacks was divided in three parts, namely Nigritiam, Nubiam and Guinea.

Ethiopia, however, was divided into high and low - including the Congo, Caferriam, Monomotapa and Zanguebar.

The Islands included Tercera, Madera, Canary, Cape Verde, Madagascar and some others. About their cities, rivers and mountains, there will be some discussion in each part.' (I am grateful to Prof. Flip Strydom for his translation of Müller's geography text.)

Despite its small size, the map contains much geographical information. There are scales of latitude and longitude and the prime meridian is Ferro. The map identifies the main regions of Africa known to the Europeans. It shows the Atlantic island, includin

**References:** Betz #155; King pp. 160 - 161 **Image sources:** RSFT; ???

[40] Map #: 40 DATE: 1695



**Image Notes:** Map of Africa (1695, Moll); El Pico on Tenerife **CARTOGRAPHER:** Herman Moll

**TITLE:** Untitled map of Africa **Headline:** AFRICA

**Source:** *Thesaurus Geographicus: A new body of geography, or a compleat description of the earth* (London: Abel Swall and Tim Child, 1695).

*A System of geography* in 1701, *The compleat geographer* in 1709, 1719 and 1723 and his *Atlas manuele* in 1709, 1713 and 1723.

**Artist:** Herman Moll (signed another map in the book)

**Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 19.5 x 14.5 [7.7" x 5.7"] **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** Tenerife

**Verso:** *A map of Zaara. Negroe-land. Guinea H. Moll fecit* (with an inset of 'The Isles of C. Verd').

**Information:** This small map was engraved by Herman Moll who followed Willem Blaeu's classical folio map from 1617 {Betz #57}. The map was set in a page of text in Moll's first independent work, *Thesaurus Geographicus*, published by Swall and Child. It was also used in Moll's *A System of geography* in 1701, *The compleat geographer* in 1709, 1719 and 1723 and his *Atlas manuele* in 1709, 1713 and 1723. The map was unaltered throughout its publication history, although there were changes to text and page numbers (p. 447 in 1695; p. 99 in 1701).

On this map, Moll has used the Tenerife prime meridian, which was also known as El Pico (AKA Pico del Teide), a volcano on the island about 3700m high, but 7500m above the ocean floor. EL Pico, which was last active in 1909, is situated on Teide National Park, a World Heritage Site and one of the world's most visited national parks.

Unusual for small maps, Moll names a number of the islands in the Canary and Cape Verde archipelagos. Moll also names remarkable archipelagos off the Brazilian coast: Trinidad [Trindade Island] in the South Atlantic; the subequatorial, volcanic I. Ferdinando de Noronha, a World Heritage Site because of its special terrestrial and marine flora and fauna; and Penedo de Pauls [now Arquipélago

de São Pedro e São Paulo] in the supra-equatorial Atlantic; both archipelagos are located too far east, the former especially so. Last named archipelago is the only exposure in the Atlantic of Earth's mantle; when Charles Darwin (a geologist before he was a naturalist) could find no evidence of flora or even lichens; he hypothesised correctly that the rocks were not volcanic, but created by uplift. Moll also identifies Tristan da Cunha and the phantom Atlantic islands of Matheo, St. Helena Nova, Juan de Lisboa and Los Romeros.

**Image sources:** RSFT

[41] Map #: 41 DATE: 1697



**Image Notes:** Africæ tabula nova (1695, Lovisa)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Domenico Lovisa (c. 1690 -c.1750, publisher), after Abraham Ortelius (cartographer)

**TITLE:** AFRICAE TABULA NOVA

**Headline:** 'DEL MONDE' and '9' at right end of the page. 'AFRICA' - engraved below map and headline to text below the map

**Source:** *Teatro del mondo di Abraamo Ortelio*. Venice; Domenico Lovisa; 1697, 1724

**Artist:** Unknown **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 10.2cm x7.5cm [4.0" x 3.0"]

**Technology:** Copperplate **Prime meridian:** No longitude scale **Verso:** Text on America

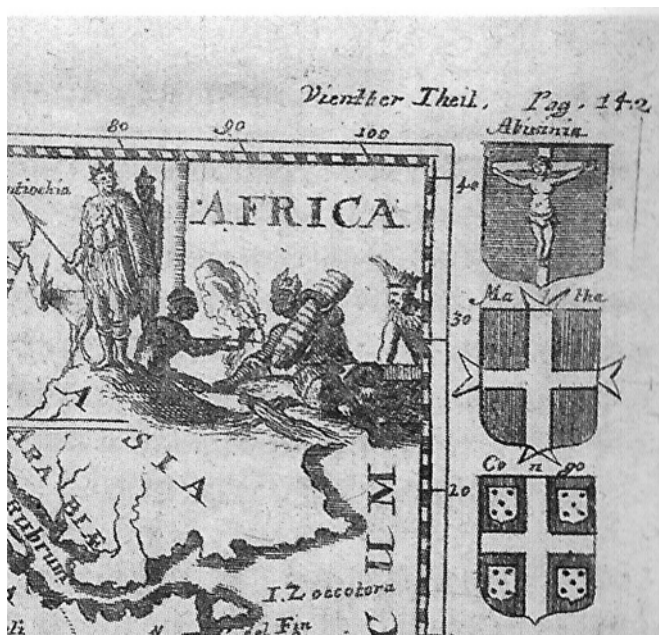
**Information:** This is the second pirated Italian edition of the pocket-sized version of Ortelius's *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. The map is a copy of the Marchetti map {#10}. This map does not have the error in ATLANTICUS; it has one sailing ship in the Atlantic, not two; the hachuring on the sea monster's back is vertical.

The 1724 edition of Lovisa's book brought to an end the publication of Ortelius's miniature map, 147 years after the first edition.

**References:** Betz #164 **Image sources:** Betz #164



[42] Map #: 42 DATE: 1697



**Image Notes:** Africa (1697, Gleditsch)

**CARTOGRAPHER:** Johann Gleditsch (1663 - 1741, publisher), after De la Croix

**TITLE:** AFRICA **Headline:** Vierdle Theil, Pg. 142

**Source:** Des Herrn Phérotée de la Croix ... *Geographia universalis* (Leipzig: Johann Ludwig Gleditsch and the Heirs of M. G. Weidmann, 1697)

**Artist:** Gleditsch **Dimensions cm [Inches]:** 15.5 x 13.0 [6.1" x 5.1"] **Technology:** Copperplate

**Prime meridian:** Canary Islands **Verso:** Blank?

**Information:** In 1697, the 1693 edition of De la Croix's *La géographie universelle* was translated into German by Hieronymus Ditzel. The book was published as *Des Herrn Phérotée de la Croix ... Geographia universalis ...* by Johann Ludwig Gleditsch and the Heirs of M. G. Weidmann in Leipzig.

The title, *AFRICA* is set in a copy of the vignette (second illustration) first used by **De la Croix - Jaillot REF**; the printer's instruction is in German and the toponymy is in Latin. The map retains the mythical island of 'Dos Romeyros', with the same spelling on the De la Croix - Jaillot map and, as with the latter, the town of 'Alexandrie' is absent. This map was published only in 1697; numerous other variants of the De la Croix map were published in the 18th century.

**References:** Betz #167 **Image sources:** Betz #167