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Maps of Spain from the Enggass Collection

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Maps of Spain

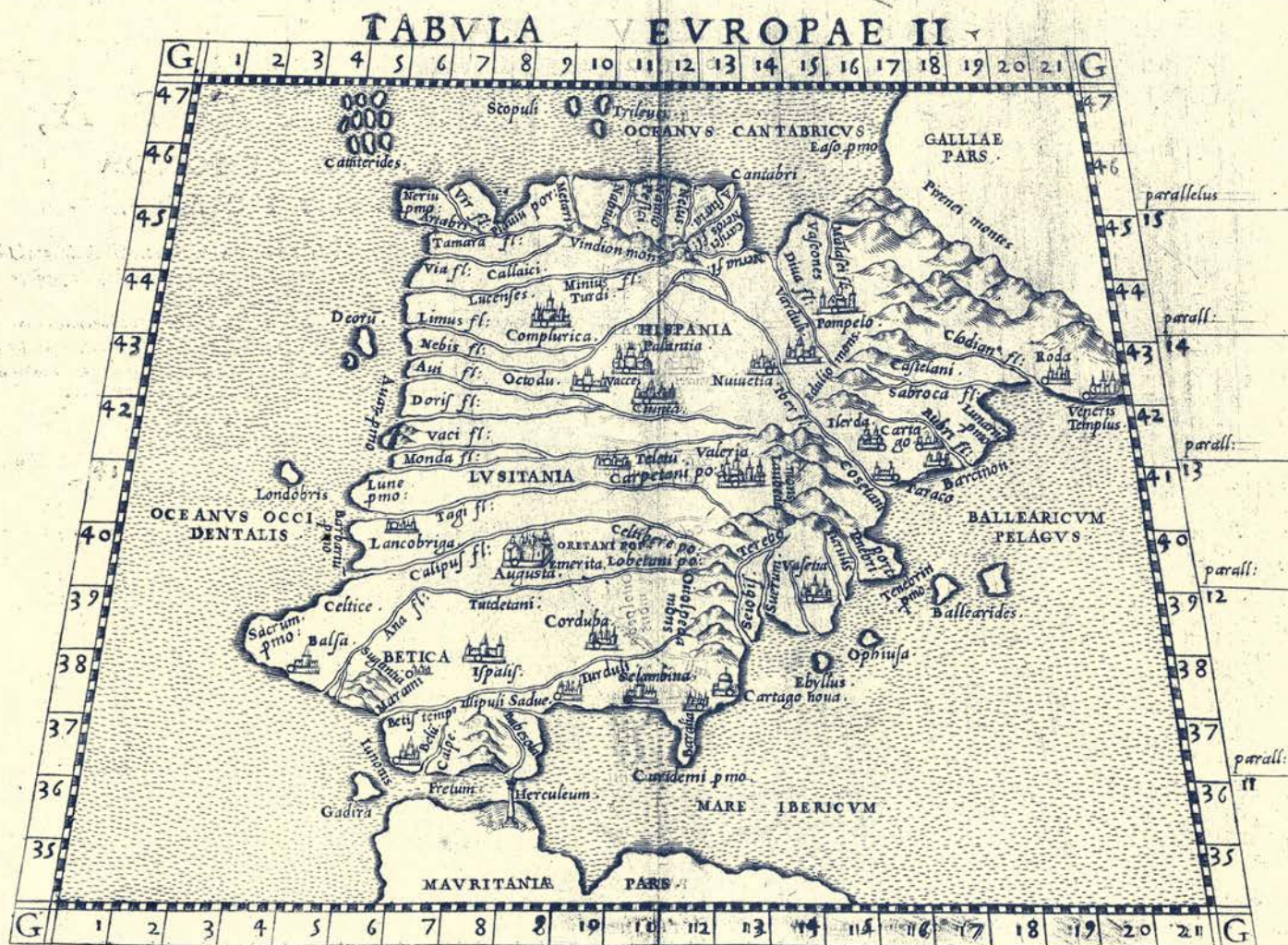
from the Enggass Collection

Osher Map Library and Smith Center
for Cartographic Education

September 2, 1998-
February 13, 1999



 University of Southern Maine



37. Girolamo Ruscelli, state 1, Venice, 1561

Support for this exhibition has been provided by generous gifts from
Prof. Peter M. Enggass and the Osher Library Associates.

The cartouche on the cover is from "A New and Exact Map of Spain and Portugal" (1720) by Herman Moll (34); the illustration above is "Tabvla Europae II" (1561) by Girolamo Ruscelli (37). The illustrations on pages 7 and 8 are by Jodocus Hondius, the younger: "Description d'Andalusie" and "Description de Valence en Espagne" (1618) (25), and Jodocus Hondius: "Hispania" (1625) (36). All other illustrations are from "Typus Hispaniae" (1613/1617) by Hessel Gerritsz (39).

A MAP COLLECTOR'S ODYSSEY

Peter M. Enggass



My interest in maps began when I was eight years old. My grandfather sent me his bound volumes of the *National Geographic* magazine, dating from 1903 to 1935, and their maps became a constant source of learning and pleasure as I grew up. After graduating from the University of Michigan in 1949, serving in Korea, and then working in the family retail business for five years, I returned to Michigan for the M.A. program in European history. Intrigued by those old *Geographic* maps, I finally sampled a semester of geography courses and decided that geography was the field of study for me.

I purchased my first map while studying and traveling in Europe during 1961. In the window of Martin Veeneman's antiquarian bookshop in The Hague, I spotted a 1554 map by Sebastian Münster, depicting an "upside down" Old World with Europe at the bottom and Africa at the top. My interest in early maps was reinforced the following year, when I enrolled in George Kish's course on the history of cartography at Michigan. Professor Kish was a leading scholar of early maps and was, until his death in 1989, a director of *Imago Mundi: The International Journal of the History of Cartography*. He became my mentor. At the Clements Library I researched several map bibliographies for him, including one listing every Ortelius atlas in the Library's collection. In 1964, while I was living in Spain, Professor Kish invited me to join him in London for the first International Conference on the History of Cartography. I have since attended a few other such conferences, most recently in Amsterdam in 1989, and I look forward to 2003 when the Osher Map Library will co-host the conference with the Harvard Map Library.

The turning point in my life as a map collector occurred during a sabbatical in London in the spring of 1972, when I met Tony Campbell. Now head of the British Library's map library, Mr. Campbell was then working in the map department of Weinreb & Douwma, a well-known antiquarian map store. He advised me to focus my embryonic collection on either a country, region, or cartographer in order to develop thematic coherence within the collection. He also sold me what has become my favorite map – the 1613/1617 *Typus Hispaniae* by Hessel Gerritsz (39) – then known to be one of only two copies in existence. I subsequently sold off most of my non-Spanish maps to pay for my new acquisitions.

Since that fateful day over 25 years ago, I have gradually added to my collection of Iberian maps. It now totals over 85 maps, covering the period 1486 to 1829. As my collection grew, I treasured each map for what it had to offer: a graphic and pictorial history of religion, exploration, custom, and trade. I have tried, for the most part, to collect representative maps from as many different cartographers as I could find. The rate of new acquisitions has steadily declined as I already owned most of the available maps. Thus hampered by the limitations of the marketplace, I further narrowed my focus to regional maps, in particular those of Andalucia (24-28), the subject of my doctoral dissertation, *Land Reclamation and Resettlement in the Lower Guadalquivir Basin (Spain)*. Next, I sought out early sea charts from 16th-century European coast pilots by Dudley, Wagenhaer, Janssonius, and Sellers (9-15). I continue to purchase 16th-century maps whenever they become available which, I'm sorry to say, is not often nowadays. Just last December, I acquired a map by Bernardus Sylvanus, notable for being one of the earliest examples of two-color printing, from the 1511 Venice edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* (4).

When I retired as chair of the Geography and Geology Department at Mt. Holyoke in 1992, some 20 framed maps decorated my office walls. Other than a few more mounted on the walls of my den in my home in Maine, my map collection was stored in closets and under my bed. Finally, I had accumulated so many maps that I had no place to hang or store them! When I met Dr. Harold L. Osher in 1993, he suggested that I might consider giving my collection to USM, just as he and his wife Peggy had done in 1989, complementing the Smith Collection which had been deeded to the University several years before. I agreed with him that the Osher Map Library was the perfect place for my collection. Not only would the collection be properly housed in a secure, climate-controlled, state-of-the-art facility, but bibliographic access would be provided through an online (Internet) database. My maps would thereby be available to students, faculty, and scholars for research. Furthermore, the general public would be able to see and learn from my maps through the library's rotating exhibitions and public outreach programs.

Giving my maps to USM has been doubly rewarding, both for me as a collector and scholar, and, I trust, for the Osher Map Library, in support of its mission as a public resource for the people of Maine. I hope the visitors who attend the *Maps of Spain* exhibition will derive as much pleasure in viewing the maps as I had in collecting them.



Ptolemaic Maps

The translation of Ptolemy's second century *Geography* into Latin in 1406 revolutionized European geography. But scholars, notably Nicholas Germanus, soon recognized that the *Geography's* Classical-era knowledge needed to be supported by new and modern maps ("tabulae modernae"). With the spread of printing later in the 15th century, publishers simply copied existing manuscripts. This was the case for the *Geography*. The first printed versions (1477 and 1478) were copied from manuscripts without *tabulae modernae*, although later editions did add them (2). Other printed versions copied manuscripts with both Ptolemaic (1) and new maps (3). Bernardus Sylvanus (4) tried to amalgamate the modern and classical maps, but his contemporaries found the result too confusing.

1. CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY
Greek, ca. 90-168
DONNUS NICOLAUS
GERMANUS
German, fl. 1460-1475
SECVNDA EVROPE TABVLA
1482/1486
From: CLAVDIVS PTOLEMAEV
COSMOGRAPHIA . . .
Ulm, JOHANN REGER, 1486
Woodcut, hand colored,
39.0 x 54.1 cm.

2. DONNUS NICOLAUS
GERMANUS
German, fl. 1460-1475
TABVLA MODERNA HISPANIE
From: CLAVDII PTHOLEMEI
ALEXANDRINI PHILOSOPHI
COSMOGRAPHIA
Rome, BERNARDUS VENETUS de
VITALIBUS, 1507
Engraving, 39.3 x 50.4 cm.

3. MARTIN WALDSEEMULLER
German, 1470-1521
**TABVLA MODERNA ET NOVA
HISPANIE**
From: Claudii Ptolemei viri Alexandrini
. . . *Geographiae opus nouissima* . . .
Strassburg, JOHANN SCHOTT,
1513
Woodcut, 38.2 x 53.4 cm.

4. BERNARDUS SYLVANUS
Italian, fl. 1490-1511
SECVNDA EVROPAE TABVLA
From: CLAUDIUS PTOLEMAEV
GEOGRAPHIA . . .
Venice, JACOBUS PENTIUS
de LEUCHO, 1511
Woodcut, printed in two colors,
41.2 x 49.7 cm.



The Golden Age of Dutch & Flemish Cartography

The golden age of Dutch and Flemish mercantilism in the 17th century was also the golden age of Dutch and Flemish cartography. The quality of Dutch and Flemish engraving and map printing (5, 6, 7), funded by the period's mass consumption, was so superior that cartographers in other countries often engaged Dutch and Flemish craftsmen to produce their maps. Item 8 was engraved for the English cartographer John Speed, by Jodocus Hondius, the younger, in Amsterdam in 1625, and was subsequently printed and sold in London.

5. ABRAHAM ORTELIUS
Flemish, 1527-1598
**REGNI HISPANIAE POST
OMNIVM EDITIONES
LOCVPLE'SSIMA DESCRIPTIO**
From: THEATRVM ORBIS
TERRARVM . . .
Antwerp, 1592 or 1595
Engraving, 37.6 x 49.2 cm.

6. GERARD de JODE
Flemish, 1509-1591
**Noua Descriptio Hispanice Pirrho
Ligorio Neap. Auctore**
From: SPECVLVM ORBIS TERRÆ
Antwerp, 1593
Engraving, 38.0 x 50.7 cm.

7. GERARD MERCATOR
Flemish, 1512-1594
**HISPANIAE NOVA
DESCRIBITIO, DE INTEGRO
MULTIS INLOCIS, SECUNDUM
HYDROGRAPHICAS, DESC.
EMENDATA.**
From: GERARDI MERCATORIS
ATLAS SIVE COSMOGRAPHICÆ
MEDITATIONES . . .
Amsterdam, JODOCUS HONDIUS,
1613
Engraving, 37.3 x 51.1 cm.

8. JOHN SPEED
British, 1551/1552-1629
**SPAINE Newly described, with
many adictions, both in the attires of
the people & the setuations of their
cheifest Cities.** 1625/1676
From: A PROSPECT OF THE MOST
FAMOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD
London, THOMAS BASSET AND
RICHARD CHISWELL, 1676
Engraving, hand colored,
41.7 x 54.2 cm.





Sea Charts

Pilots of the mid-16th century had at their disposal a wide variety of coastal sea charts ("portolans"), textual descriptions of sailing directions ("rutters"), and orally transmitted instructions. None of this information was brought into a uniform or systematic form until 1584. The Dutch hydrographer Lucas Janszoon Waghenaeer (9) then compiled this information into a concise atlas of sea charts with uniform symbols and scales: *De Spiegel der Zeevaerdt*. His charts are the precursors to modern sea charts, with soundings, detailed harbors insets, and sailing directions.

9. LUCAS JANSZOOM WAGHENAEER
Dutch, 1533-1606
Die Carte vande Zeekusten van biscaien, zeer guade hauens voer groote schepen tußchen Rio de Sella en Auiles. Biscanæ descriptio littoralis: portus magnis incommodißimos nauibus, inter fluuium Sellam et Auilam continens
From: *Speculum nauticum super nauigatione maris Occidentalis confectum*, . . . *Spiegel der Zeevardt, vande navigatie der Westersche zee Innehoudende alle de Custen van Franckrijck* . . .
Antwerp, Plantin press by FRANSISCUS RAPHELENGIUS, 1586
Engraving, hand colored, 32.6 x 51.1 cm.

10. JOHANNES JANSSONIUS
Dutch, 1558-1664
Pascaart Vande CUSTEN Van Andaluzia, Portugal, Gallißen, Biscajen . . .
From: *Cinquesme Partie Du Grand Atlas* . . .
Amsterdam, 1650 or 1657
Engraving, hand colored, 43.2 x 54.5 cm.

11. ROBERT DUDLEY
British, 1574-1649
Carta Particolare del mare Mediterraneo che cominca conil capo S:Matino e finisce con il capo Dragone in Ispagnæ . . .
From: *Arcano del Mare*
Florence, 1646
Engraving, 46.7 x 72.1 cm.

12. FREDERICK de WIT
Dutch, 1630-1706
HISPANIÆ, et PORTUGALLIÆ Maritimi Tractus, à S.Andero, ad Malagam. Pascaert van SPANGIE, en PORTUGAL.
From: *Orbis Maritimus ofte Zee Atlas*
Amsterdam, ca. 1680
Engraving, hand colored, 49.0 x 56.7 cm.

13. JOHN SELLER
British, fl. 1664, d. 1697
A Chart of SPAINE Perticularly Discribing the Coasts of Biscaia Gallissia Portugal Andaluzia Granada . . .
From: *Atlas maritimus or a book of charts* . . .
London, ca. 1671
Engraving, hand colored, 43.6 x 54.4 cm. With insets of harbors

14. JOHANNES van KEULEN
Dutch, ca. 1654-1715
Nieuwe Paskaart Van de Kust van HISPANIA. Vant't Klif tot aan Valaz Malaga. Als mede de Kust van BARBARIA . . .
From: *De Groote Nieuwe Vermeerderde ZEE-ATLAS ofte WATERWERELT*
Amsterdam, 1694
Engraving, hand colored, 50.4 x 57.8 cm.

15. NICOLAS de FER
French, 1646-1720
CADIS son Port, sa Rade, et ses environs . . . 1702
From: *L'ATLAS CURIEUX OU LE MONDE RÉPRÉSENTÉ DANS DES CARTES* . . .
Paris, ca. 1725
Engraving, 24.1 x 34.0 cm.
Engraving, hand colored,



Post Road Map

During the 18th and 19th centuries, European governments increasingly consolidated the control of their own territories. Necessary components of this were both detailed mapping and the development of coherent and organized networks of communication and transportation. For example, Francisco Xavier de Cabanes (16), a brigadier general in the Spanish army, was commissioned to prepare an accurate map of the Spanish state's postal system. He employed symbols to define clear hierarchies of road quality/size and of town size, essential knowledge for the efficient regulation and use of the postal system.

16. FRANCISCO XAVIER de CABANES
Spanish
MAPA ITINERARIO de los reinos de Españ y Portugal . . .
Spain, 1829
Engraving, 74.5 x 92.0 cm.



Colonial Possessions

Politicians and merchants of the 17th century created a demand for more accurate maps and descriptions of Spain's colonial possessions. This market niche was filled with maps such as Zacharias Châtelain's map of Spain and its possessions (18), and also by the publication of travelers' accounts containing numerous illustrations and maps of the colonies (22-23).

17. ABRAHAM ALLARD
Dutch, 1676-1725
**WEG-WYZER der
LEGERTOGTEN in SPANJE en
PORTUGAAL . . .**
Leiden, ca. 1700
Engraving, hand colored,
50.3 x 58.7 cm.

18. ZACHARIAS CHÂTELAIN
Dutch, fl. 1700-1740
**Carte d'Espagne et Principaux Etats
Appartenans a Cette Monarchie dans
les 4 Parties du Monde**
From: *Atlas Historique*
Amsterdam, CHEZ FRANÇOIS
L'HONORÉ & COMPAGNIE, 1705
Engraving, hand colored,
32.5 x 43.5 cm., with 14 insets

19. THOMAS KITCHIN
British, 1718-1784
THE WEST INDIES
From: Guthrie's *A new Geographical
Grammar*
London, [J. KNOX], ca. 1770
Engraving, hand colored,
33.8 x 37.7 cm.

20. GUILLAUME DE LISLE
French, 1675-1726
**CARTE DE L'ISLE DE SAINT
DOMINGUE . . . 1722/ca.1775**
From: *Atlas Nouveau . . .*
Paris, JEAN COVENS &
CORNEILLE MORTIER, ca. 1757
Engraving, hand colored,
47.0 x 61.2 cm.

21. JEAN BAPTISTE
BOURGUIGNON D'ANVILLE
French, 1697-1782
**L'ISLE ESPAGNOLE SOUS LE
NOM INDIEN D'HAYTI**
From: Pierre François Xavier de
Charlevoix, *HISTOIRE DE L'ISLE
ESPAGNOLE . . .*
Paris, FRANÇOIS DIDOT, 1731
Engraving, 20.0 x 29.4 cm.

22. JACQUES NICOLAS BELLIN
French, 1703-1772
**VILLE DE S DOMINGUE dans
l'isle de ce Nom.**
From: *LE PETIT ATLAS MARITIME
RECUEIL DE CARTES ET PLANS . . .*
Paris, 1764
Engraving, 16.2 x 21.7 cm.

23. ALLAIN MANESSON-MALLET
French, 1630-1706
**der Grundriss von der Stadt dee
Heyl: Dominicus: Le plan de l'Isle
de ST. JAN DE PTO. RICO . . .**
1683/1684
From: *Die Fortsetzung des alten und
neuen Europa . . . und America, vol. 5
of Beschreibung des ganzen Welt-Kreisses
. . . In fünftheile verfasst*
Frankfurt am Main, JOHANN
DAVID ZUNNERS, 1684
Engraving, 10.7 x 14.7 cm.



Regional Mapping

When, in the last third of the 16th century, the Flemish publisher Abraham Ortelius compiled and reorganized the traditional geography into the type of atlas with which we are familiar today, he included detailed maps of regions for some European countries (24). This trend was followed by later cartographers and publishers, who added more regional and more detailed maps to their atlases. Eventually, this process led to the development of atlases dedicated to specific regions.

24. ABRAHAM ORTELIUS
Dutch, 1527-1598
**HISPALENSIS CONVENTVS
DELINATIO** Auctore Hieronymo
Chiaues: **ANDALVZIAE PARS**
From: *THEATRVM ORBIS
TERRARVM*
Antwerp, 1579
Engraving, hand colored,
34.3 x 45.6 cm.

25. JODOCUS HONDIUS II
Dutch, 1594-1629
a. **DESCRIPTION
D'ANDALVSIE. / ANDALUZIA**
b. **DESCRIPTION
D'ESTREMADVRE EN ESPAGNE.
/ ESTREMADURA**
c. **DESCRIPTION DE VA-
LENCE EN ESPAGNE. /
VALENTIA**

d. **DESCRIPTION
D'ARRAGON ET CATALON. /
CATALONIA et ARAGONIA**
From: *TABVLARVM
GEOGRAPHICARVM . . .*
1616/1618
Amsterdam, 1618 (French edition)
Engravings, ca. 9.6 x 13.6 cm.

26. WILLEM JANSZON BLAEU
Dutch, 1571-1638
**ANDALVZIA continens
SEVILLAM et CORDVBA.**
ca. 1635/1640 or later.
From: *Theatrum orbis Terrarum.*
Amsterdam, JOAN BLAEU,
1640 or later.
Engraving, hand colored,
38.7 x 49.8 cm.

27. DOMENICO DE ROSSI
Italian, 1647-1719
**LIREGNI di GRANATA è
D'ANDALVCIA**
Rome, 1696
Engraving, 42.7 x 55.1 cm. (left half of
a two-sheet map)

28. ANTONIO ZATTA
Venetian, fl. 1757-1797
ANDALUSIA e GRANADA . . .
From: *ATLANTE NOVISSIMO . . .*
Vol. 2
Venice, 1779
Engraving, hand colored,
28.4 x 38.0 cm.



The Representation of Cities

Toward the end of the 16th century, travel literature began to be written for readers who wished to travel without leaving home. This challenged publishers to give their readers picturesque representations of cities and places that were both pleasing to the eye and true to life. The German and Flemish publishers and printers Braun and Hogenberg (29) took up this challenge and produced six volumes with over 300 bird's-eye views and plans of the major cities of the world. It was their intent to provide the pleasures of travel without the attendant discomforts. Their city books were the 16th-century version of our coffee-table travel books.

29. GEORG BRAUN
German, 1541-1622
FRANS HOGENBERG
Flemish, 1535-1590
SEVILLA
From: *CIVITATES ORBIS TERRARUM*
Cologne, ca. 1598
Engraving, hand colored,
37.4 x 49.5 cm.



Commemorative Map

The use of illustrations on or with a map to commemorate an important event has always been common. One such example is the Danckerts' (30) depiction of the embarkation of Charles III of Austria and his army, in preparation for the invasion of Spain during the War of the Spanish Succession (a.k.a. Queen Anne's War; 1701-1714). The map with its illustrated panel is not only a fine commemorative map, but is also an excellent example of the high standard of craftsmanship of 17th- and 18th-century Dutch engravers and printers.

30. JUSTUS DANCKERTS
Dutch, 1635-1701
Accuratissima TOTIUS REGNI HISPANIE Tabula . . .
From: *ATLAS, Tot Amsterdam By Justus Danckerts . . .*
Amsterdam, first published in 1680
Illustrated panel
CORNELIS DANCKERTS III
Dutch, 1664-1717
Theatre de la Guerre en ESPAGNE. et PORTUGAL. Presente a Charles. III. Roy d'Espagne. et des Indes. etc: etc: . . .
The combined map and illustration were printed in Amsterdam, [1703-1706]
Engraving, hand colored,
49.2 x 85.0 cm.



The Cartouche

The cartouche, or title panel, began as a scroll that was first transformed into a simple frame surrounding the title by 16th-century Italian map makers, and subsequently into a work of art by the Dutch and Flemish. In the middle of the 17th century, cartouches began to take thematic form, depicting scenes appropriate to each country portrayed. The various styles of cartouches can also be seen as paralleling contemporary movements in art and architecture.

31. VINCENZO MARIA CORONELLI
Venetian, 1650-1718
Right sheet: **PARTE ORIENTALE DELLA SPAGNA . . .**
Cartouche: **ARME DELLI REGNI DI SPAGNA**
Left sheet: **PARTE OCCIDENTALE DELLA SPAGNA . . .**
From: *TEATRO DELLA GUERRA*, vol. 8
Venice, Naples, ca. 1700
Engraving, right: 45.3 x 60.8 cm., left: 44.8 x 60.8 cm.

32. NICOLAES VISSCHER I
Dutch, 1618-1679
or, NICOLAES VISSCHER II
Dutch, 1649-1702
HISPANIE ET PORTUGALLIE REGNA Per Nicolaum Visscher . . .
From: *Atlas Contractus Orbis Terrarum . . .*
Amsterdam, ca. 1677
or from, *Atlas Minor*
Amsterdam, ca. 1689
Engraving, hand colored,
46.2 x 56.6 cm.

33. FREDERICK de WIT
Dutch, 1630-1706
Accuratissima TOTIUS REGNI HISPANIE Tabula . . .
From: *Orbis Maritimus ofte Zee Atlas*
Amsterdam, after 1688
Engraving, hand colored,
49.6 x 58.5 cm.

34. HERMAN MOLL
Dutch, worked in England,
fl. 1680-1732
**A New and Exact MAP of SPAIN
& PORTUGAL Divided into
its KINGDOMES and
PRINCIPALITIES . . .**
From: *The WORLD described; or, a
New and Correct sett of MAPS*
London, ca. 1720
Engraved, hand colored,
61.2 x 98.4 cm.



Transcription and Translation

The importance of a map to an historical geographer or historian lies not only in the information depicted graphically but also in the texts that usually accompany maps. Such texts provide a variety of important evidence for understanding the past. The first example (35) gives us a contemporary overview of social stereotypes and of the understanding of the wealth and prosperity of Spain in the 16th century. The second example (36), from a book of pilgrimages and itineraries, tells the reader of important cities, places that one should visit, and places where safe lodging could be found.

35. JOHANNUS HONTERUS
German, 1498-1549
HISPANIA 1525/1548
From: *Gemeiner loblicher Eydggnoschafft
Stetten Landen vnd Völkeren Chronick
wirdiger thaaten beschreybung . . .*
Zurich, JOHANNES STUMPF, 1548
Woodcut, 12.3 x 15.5 cm.

36. JODOCUS HONDIUS
Dutch, 1563-1612
**HISPANIA: HONDIVS his Map of
Spaine. 1607/1625**
Reprinted in *PVRCHAS HIS
PILGRIMES IN FIVE BOOKES
The Second Part*
London, HENRIE FETHERSTONE,
1625
Engraving, 14.8 x 18.7 cm.

Maps from the Same Plate and Derivative Maps

Printing plates for maps generally had long lives, some remaining in use for many decades, or even centuries. Plates were edited or reworked by successive cartographers and printers as a matter of course. Girolamo Ruscelli's (37, 38) geography was reprinted five times over 40 years, with changes to the plates even during the first print run. Other plates were sold or inherited, with the new owner removing his predecessor's name and adding his own (39, 40, 41). Confusing the issue, a newly engraved copy may be almost indistinguishable from the original (42, 43). Further, at times it is difficult to determine which plate is the original, and which is the copy (44, 45).

37. GIROLAMO RUSCELLI
Venetian, ca. 1504-1566
TABVLA EVROPAE II state 1
From: *LA GEOGRAFIA DI
CLAUDIO TOLOMEO
ALESSANDRINO, Nouamente
tradotta di greco . . .*
Venice, 1561
Engraving, hand colored,
18.0 x 24.8 cm.

38. GIROLAMO RUSCELLI
Venetian, ca 1504-1566
TABVLA EVROPAE II state 2
From: *LA GEOGRAFIA DI
CLAUDIO TOLOMEO
ALESSANDRINO, Nouamente
tradotta di greco . . .*
Venice, 1561
Engraving, hand colored,
18.0 x 24.8 cm.

39. HESSEL GERRITSZ
Dutch, 1581-1652
TYPVS HISPANIÆ . . . 1613/1617
Amsterdam, JODOCUS HONDIUS
the younger, 1617
Engraving, 35.8 x 48.9 cm.,
surrounded by portraits and city views

40. HESSEL GERRITSZ
Dutch, 1581-1652
**TYPVS HISPANIÆ ab Hesselō
Gerardo delineata . . . 1613/1636**
From: *Atlas Or A Geographick
description of the Regions, Countries
and Kingdomes of the world . . .*
Amsterdam, HENRICUS HONDIUS,
1636
Engraving, hand colored,
35.8 x 48.9 cm.

41. HESSEL GERRITSZ
Dutch, 1581-1652
**TYPVS HISPANIÆ ab Hesselō
Gerardo delineata . . . 1613/1652**
From: *Ioannis Novus Atlas, Sive
Theatrum Orbis Terrarum: . . . Vol. 2*
Amsterdam, JOHANNES
JANSSONIUS, 1652
Engraving, hand colored,
35.8 x 49.2 cm.

42. ABRAHAM ORTELIUS
Dutch, 1527-1598
**HISPANIAE VETERIS DESCRIP-
TIO. Ex conatibus Geographicis
Abrah. Ortely.**
From: *Additamentum IV Theatri Orbis
Terrarum . . .*
Antwerp, after 1586
Engraving, hand colored,
37.3 x 49.0 cm.

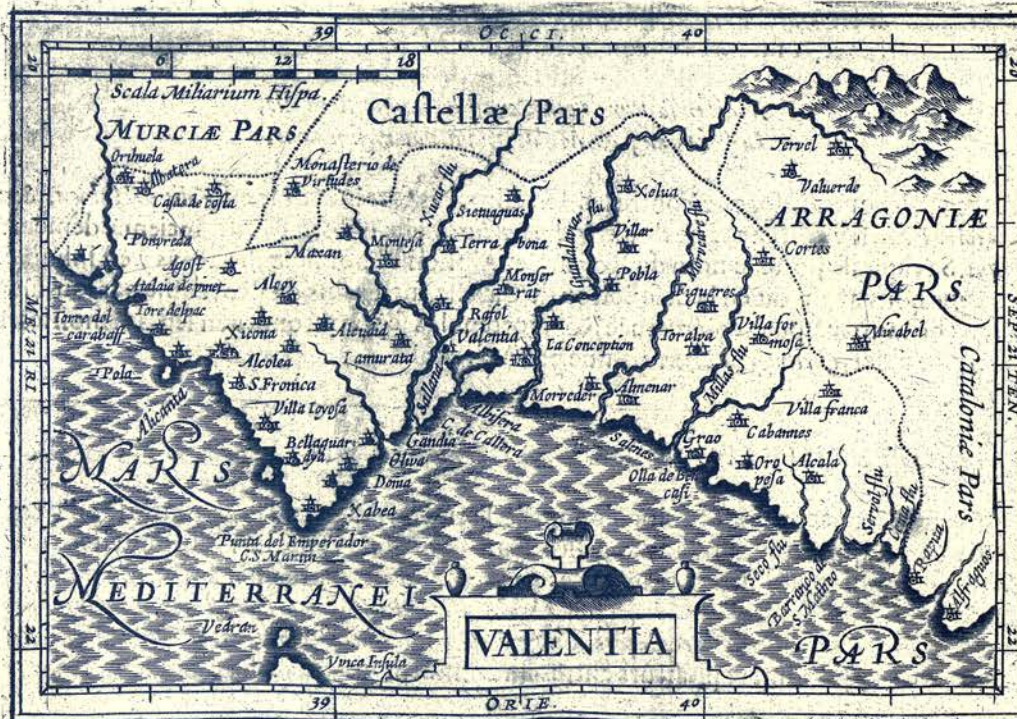
43. JOHANNES JANSSONIUS
Dutch, 1588-1664
**HISPANIÆ VETERIS DESCRIP-
TIO. Amstelodami Aupud Joannem
Janssonium.**
From: *ACCURATISSIMA ORBIS
ANTIQVI DELINEATIO . . .*
Amsterdam, GEORG HORN, 1653
Engraving, hand colored,
36.8 x 48.8 cm.

44. PETER SCHENK I
German, 1660-1718/19
or, PETER SCHENK II
German, before 1698-1775
**Novissima et accuratissima
REGNORUM HISPANIÆ et
PORTUGALLIÆ, Tabula Actore
P. Schenk.**
From: *Atlas Contractus*
Amsterdam, 1695-ca. 1719
Engraving, hand colored,
47.8 x 57.9 cm.

45. MATTHAUS SEUTTER
German, 1678-1757
**Novissima et accuratissima
REGNORUM HISPANIÆ et
PORTUGALLIÆ MAPPA
GEOGRAPHICA, Cura et
Sumtibus / MATTHÆI
SEUTTERI . . .**
From: *ATLAS NOVUS SIVE
TABULÆ GEOGRAPHICÆ*
Augsburg, ca. 1740
Engraving, hand colored,
49.3 x 57.4 cm.

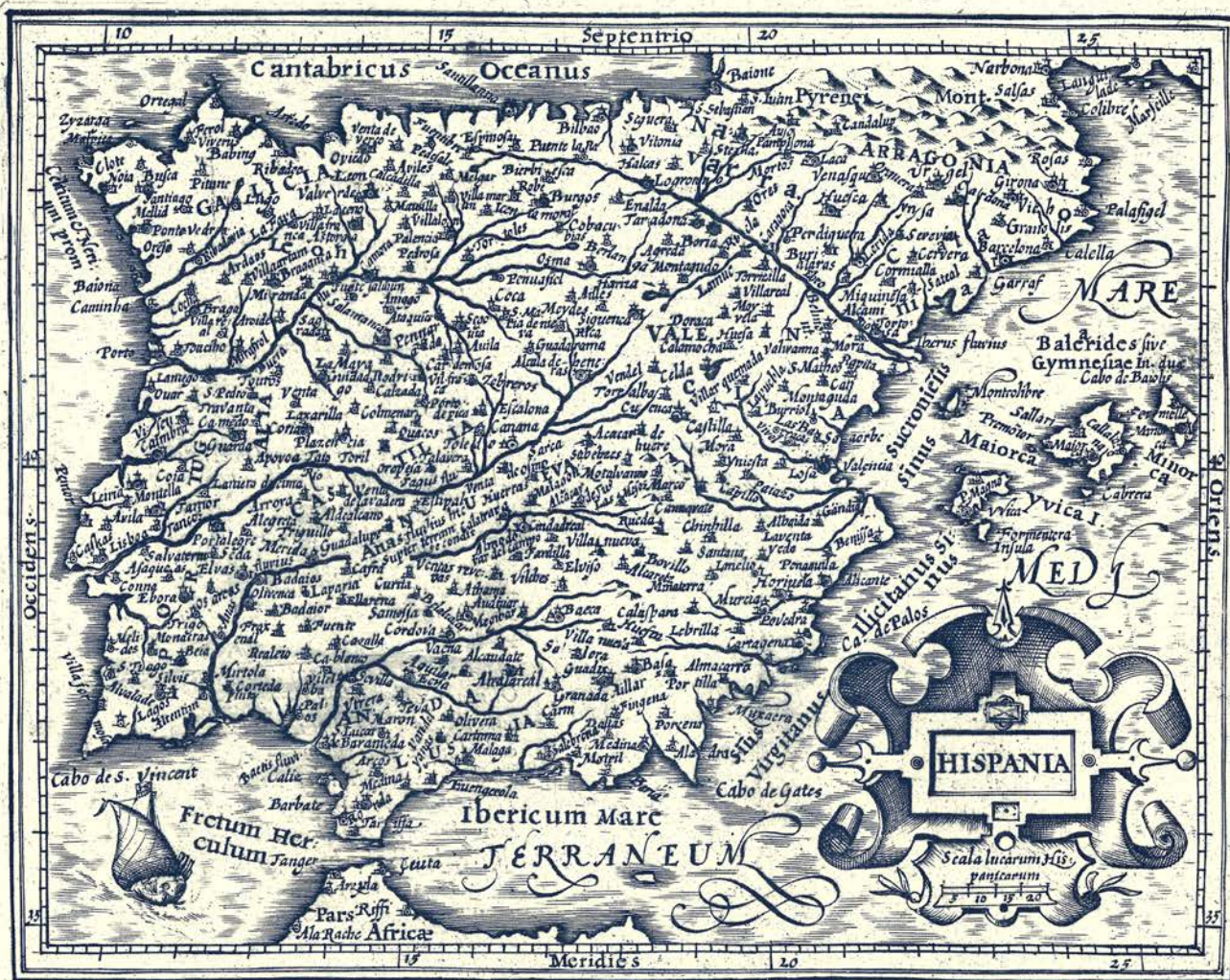


25a. Jodocus Hondius, the younger, Description D'Andalvsie. : Andaluzia, Amsterdam, 1618
(French edition)



25c. Jodocus Hondius, the younger, Description De Valence En Espagne. : Valentia, Amsterdam, 1618
(French edition)

HONDIUS his Map of Spaine.



- 40 And from thennez to Hospitall de Reyne,
To passe that River thou schalt be fayne.
And so forthe to Sent Antony:
And euer ther gothe the Maruedy.
From thennez euen to the cite of Lyones:
Betweene hem ben mony praty tounes.
In that cite ther schalt thou paie
Passage or thou goe awaie.
By younde the Brugge on thi right hand,
To Sent Saluator the waie is liggand,
50 Where y. pottez may thou se,
In the wiche water turnet to vyn at Architriclyne.
And mony other reliquez ben there,
But the mountez ben wonder be, & fere.
Wymmen in that Land vse no zullen,
But alle in lether be thei wounden:
And her benedez wonderly ben trust,
Standing in her forbemed as a crest,
In rowla clouthez lappet alle be foru
60 Like to the prikke of a N unicorn.
And men haue doubletetez full schert,
Bare legget and light to fere.
A Knight, a boie wit out hofe,
A sqwyer also thei schull not lose.

A Knaue bere ij. dartez in his hand;
And so thei schull go walkand:
Here wyn is theke as any blode,
And that wull make men wode.
Bedding ther is nothing faire,
Mony pilgrimez hit doth apaire:
Tabelez vse thei non of to ete,
But on the bare flore they make her sete:
And so they site alle infere,
As in Irlande the same manere.
Then from the citee of Lyonz so fre,
On thi lyft hand the waie schalt thou see,
At that Brugge that I of haue saide,
Ouer an heethe to Aitergo is layde.
That is a cite and faire is sette,
There the gret mountaines togeder be metto:
And so forthe to Villa Frank schalt thou go,
A faire contraye, and vinez also.
The Raspiis groeth ther in thi waie.
Yf thee lust thou maie as aie.
From thennez a deepe dale schalt thou haue,
Vp vnto the Monut of Fau:
He bullez, and of the Spanyse see a cry:
That noyse is full grenose pardy.

Kkkkkk 3

And



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The Osher Map Library and the Smith Center for Cartographic Education at the University of Southern Maine

The Osher Map Library and the Smith Center for Cartographic Education is the only separately established rare map library in northern New England. The Smith and Osher Cartographic Collections comprise fine examples of original maps, atlases, geographies, and globes spanning the years from 1475 to the present. They constitute a rich and multifaceted resource for the study and teaching of geography, history, art, and cultural development. These materials offer such compelling insights into the past that everyone, regardless of age or educational level, can enjoy and learn from them. For the University, the people of Maine, scholars, students, and visitors, the collections are indeed a treasure.

The Collections

The cartographic collections were formed from two major gifts, the first from the late Lawrence M. C. and Eleanor Houston Smith, and the second from Dr. Harold L. and Mrs. Peggy L. Osher. Other generous gifts from several individual donors, including Professor Peter H. Enggass and Tony Naden, have substantially augmented the collections. The combined collections contain approximately 20,000 maps, as separate sheets or bound in books and atlases. Some of the maps are contained in explorers' narratives or early travelers' accounts, or in works on cosmography, astronomy, navigation, or historical geography. While the scope of the collections is global, the discovery and exploration of North America are especially well documented in materials published between the early 1500s and the 1800s. The original materials are supplemented by many facsimile maps and atlases in reprint editions. These valuable study aids are augmented by a reference collection of related works including cartobibliographies, regional histories, dealer and exhibition catalogues, and monographs and journals on the history of cartography.

The Mission

As an integral part of a comprehensive public university, the Osher Map Library is committed to sharing its collections with a broad constituency by means of exhibitions, lectures, conferences, and other special events. It encourages collaborative efforts with other institutions including museums, historical societies, and teaching institutions ranging from primary schools to the university level. It serves the University community and residents of Maine and northern New England, including the general public and local school systems, as well as the global community of scholars and researchers.

The Facilities

The Osher Map Library is located on the ground floor of the Glickman Family Library on the Portland campus of the University of Southern Maine. In addition to the collections and reference materials, the Osher Map Library contains exhibition areas, a seminar room, and facilities for research and study. The Osher Map Library provides access to its resources to the general public and scholars alike.

Osher Map Library

Smith Center for Cartographic Education
University of Southern Maine
314 Forest Avenue, P.O. Box 9301, Portland, ME 04104-9301
(207) 780-4850 or 1-800-800-4876 ext. 4850
Fax: (207) 780-5310 / TTY: (207) 780-5646

<http://www.usm.maine.edu/~maps/exhibit5>