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MANUSCRIPTS (by location)
 9th c. ***The Tollemache Orosius. British Museum Additional Manuscript 47967. Edited by Alistair Campbell.***
 [London, British Library, Add. 47967]
 Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile, 3. Copenhagen, 1953. 28 x 31 cm, 27, 174 pp.

Collotype. The vernacular prose version of Orosius' "History of the World" was one of the main productions of the literary circle associated with the court of King Alfred. It is perhaps best known for its striking original additions, including its account of the geography of northern Europe and the famous accounts of the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan. Half-morocco binding.



11th c. ***An Eleventh-Century Anglo-Saxon Illustrated Miscellany. British Library Cotton Tiberius B.v, Part I. Together with Leaves from British Library Cotton Nero D.II. Edited by P. McGurk, D.N. Dumville, M.R. Godden, Ann Knock.***
 [London, British Library, Cotton Tiberius B.v., part 1]
 Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile, 21. Copenhagen, 1983. 109, 189 pp.

The original parts of Cotton Tiberius B. v, vol. 1, consist of an illustrated miscellany of computational, astronomical and geographical matter written during the first half of the 11th c., perhaps at Winchester. It was at Battle Abbey by the 12th c. It contains both Latin and English texts. The Latin material includes a metrical calendar, Cicero's "Aratea", a versified translation of a Greek astronomical text; and Priscian's "Periegesis", another verse translation, this time of a Greek verse text describing the whole world. The metrical calendar was considered by the late Edmund Bishop to be the production of an Irishman at King Alfred's court. In Bishop's words: "it is in the highest degree interesting as the only liturgical document that comes down to us from Alfred's times or the early days of Edward the Elder". The English material in the MS includes Ælfric's "De temporibus anni". There are also a Latin text and an English one of an account of the "Marvels of the East". The book is lavishly illustrated. Half-morocco binding (also available in wrappers for c.25% less).
 € 1060



11th c. **Rabanus Maurus. *De universo. Casin, 132, secolo XI. Archivio dell'Abbazia dei Montecassino.***

[Montecassino, Archivio dell'Abbazia, casin, 132]

Scarmagno, 1996. 35 x 49 cm, 530, 216 pp

The archive of the Montecassino Abbey, the religious community founded by St. Benedict in the 6th century that was the hub of medieval monastic life, boasts the invaluable Rabanus Maurus Cassinese MS, which was produced at Montecassino during the time of Abbot Theobald (1022-35) and contains the great encyclopedic dictionary *De Universo*, or *De rerum naturis*, which Rabanus Maurus (780-865), a monk from Fulda who became Bishop of Mainz, wrote in the 9th century, at the zenith of the Carolingian epoch. This large-format codex consists of 530 pages in Beneventan script, splendidly illustrated with over 360 miniatures with lively figures and colors. The true importance of the codex goes beyond its artistic merit, since *De Universo* is one of the leading medieval encyclopedias and the first one compiled after two centuries of silence, that is, after St. Isidore of Seville's *Etymologies*. And although Rabanus drew inspiration from this latter work, *De Universo* surpasses it for the grandiosity of its concepts and its noble aim of spreading knowledge. The work is like an immense library of knowledge that covers the entire Middle Ages, a combination and cross-section of various aspects: the historical and biblical tradition of the Church, books and culture, the animal and plant worlds, descriptions of human life, the nature of the soul and body, monsters and miracles, celestial phenomena and the calculation of time, weights and measures, minerals and metals, the organisation of states, music, medicine, agriculture, the science of war, manual labour, diet, everyday tools and objects. There is no facet of the Middle Ages that is not discussed in this encyclopedia, which mirrors the entire civilisation of the time. Furthermore, the miniatures, which illustrate every subject in marvellous scenes, faithfully follow the style and aim of the text, making the codex a grand fresco of the universal order. Commentary (It-Eng), edited by Guglielmo Cavallo. Limited edition of 500 copies. bound in quarter brown calfskin, with wooden boards and tie-strings.
€ 8450



15th c. ***Le petit Ptolomeo. Cosmografia de Claudio Ptolomeo.***

[Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale]

Burgos, 2005. 14.5 x 26.7 cm, 600 pp.

Deluxe facsimile of the only Ptolomeo easy to hold in the hands. Limited edition of 898 copies.



15th c. **Marco Polo: The Book of Wonders. Ms. fr. 2810, Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.**

[Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, fr. 2810]
Luzern, 1994. 30 x 42 cm, 192 pp + commentary.

“One must certainly know that no human has ever seen so many and so powerful things as Marco Polo”—Rusticello von Pisa, 1298. One of the most fascinating illuminated MSS ever produced; here are the fabulous experiences of the most important European discoverer, Marco Polo (1254-1324). His accounts are the first Western documents of the peoples and lands of the Orient. It was natural that such a special book, where fantasy and reality are so closely interwoven, was illustrated by artists like the Master of Boucicaut. He painted the cycle of Marco Polo’s trips with beautiful figures and luminous colors; his miniatures show his predilection for pure, geometric forms and his sharp sense of linear perspective as seen in his rendering of lands and skies. These paintings and text are full of information and like mirrors reflect a world and time that has not yet ceased to amaze us. Limited edition of 980 copies, leather bound.



12th c. **Il libro del Maestro - Piacenza, Biblioteca Capitolare, C.65.**

[Piacenza, Biblioteca Capitolare, 65]
Piacenza, 1997. 34 x 51 cm, 2 vols, 904, 273 pp.

Fine color halftone of a rare 12th-c. manuscript from the Cathedral of Piacenza. One of the first “encyclopedias” of Western Europe, with great historic, paleographic, liturgical and artistic significance, touching the history of music, theater, miniature production, medicine, agriculture and the esoteric sciences. The codex consists of a calendar, psalter, divine office, gradual (with troper-sequentary), antiphony, and obituary. With commentary by Brian Møller Jensen and congress proceeding edited by Pierre Racine. Deluxe binding in full leather, with tooling and brass bosses. \$ 3995



15th c. **Libro de los medicamentos simples.**

[St. Petersburg, Russian National Library, ФР.Fv.VI #1]
[84-88526-69-5] Barcelona, 2000. 27 x 37 cm, 340 pp + commentary.

One of the most celebrated medieval treatises on medicine by Mattheus Platearius. It consists of 220 pages divided into five parts: herbs and flowers, trees and their gums and resins, metals and minerals, animal products and other matters. It is followed by a splendid, 116-page atlas with 386 figures. Its illuminations have been attributed to Robinet Testard, the miniaturist active at court of Charles of Angoulême. The manuscript entered the Imperial Library in 1805. Commentary by José María López Piñero, Natacha Elaguina & María Luz López Terrada. Bound in brown leather with gold tooling, with leather case.



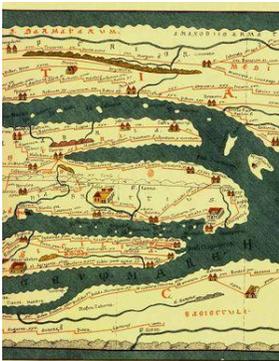
c.1508

The Codex Hammer of Leonardo da Vinci. Translated into English and Annotated by Carlo Pedretti.

[Seattle, Seattle Art Museum, Codex "Leicester", ex "Hammer" (deposit, Bill Gates Collection)]

[16148-W] Florence, 1987 34 x 48 cm, 72, 282 pp.

Codex "Hammer" (formerly "Leicester"), compiled about 1508-1510, is a synthesis of Leonardo's views on nature as given visual shape in the backgrounds of his paintings, from "St. Anne" to the "Mona Lisa". It deals with hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and then with river regulation and hydraulic engineering, encompassing every aspect of cosmology, from geology to paleontology and from astronomy to meteorology. There are also items of autobiographical interest, the record of his work on the "great horse of Milan", the spectacular vision of a wind storm over Lake Maggiore, the vivid observations on the numerous localities of his wanderings in Tuscany and Lombardy. The 18 bifolios of Leonardo's dense compilation characterized by more than 350 marginal and textual illustrations are accurately reproduced in this facsimile, accompanied by a volume with the critical and diplomatic transcription edited by Carlo Pedretti. Limited edition of 998 copies supplied with leather covered clamshell case. (only available with the purchase of the complete set of the Edizione Nazionale dei Manoscritti e dei disegni di Leonardo da Vinci)



13th c.

Tabula Peutingeriana (Codex vindobonensis 324).

[Vienna, Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek, 324]

[3-201-00975-X] Graz, 1976. 11 sections, 675 x 34 cm,



1476

Jean de Mandeville. Reisebeschreibung. Deutsch von Otto von Diemerigen. / Der Antichrist und die 15 Zeichen vor dem jüngsten Gericht. Farbmikrofiche-Edition der Handschrift Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Cod. 2838. Einführung und Beschreibung von Klaus Ridder.

[Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, 2838]

[3-89219-024-0] Codices Illuminati Medii Aevi, 24. Munich, 1992. 17 x 25 cm, 35 pp, 4 fiches (x98).

Lake Constance region, 1476. Paper, 180 fols., 2 cols., 252 tinted pen drawings. This work, from 1356, was originally composed in French and translated to German at the end of the 14th c. It was conceived as a pilgrims' guide to Jerusalem, starting at Constantinople, and mentioning historical places as Troja or Babylonia, and proceeding to the Near East. In the second part the traveling starts at Trapezus and continues to India, finally proceeding to China by passing north African and Middle Eastern countries. Biblical, legendary, miraculous, or historical events at different periods are reported according to the locality where they took place. The unframed drawings are spread very curiously about the pages, often occupying half a page, or the site borders, or in a stripe with simultaneous scenes over two facing pages. The presentation of illustrated events does not follow the chronological order as usual. Intentionally added by the same scribe is the "Life of Antichrist" and the "Fifteen Signs of Doomsday", with 66 illustrations in a different style. Linen.

€ 320



16th c.

INCUNABULA, PRINTS, MAPS & DOCUMENTS

Libro copiador de Cristóbal Colón. [Archivo General de Indias, Seville].

[Age of Discovery, misc. documents]

[84-86290-20-1] Colección Tabula Americae, 8-9. Madrid, 1989. 23 x 33 cm, 72, 424, 176 pp.

Facsimile of a MS of 38 folios recently acquired by the Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla. It comprises six navigational maps and personal maps of the Catholic Monarchs, the first of which is dated 1493. Commentary (2 vols) by Antonio Rumeu de Armas.

Limited edition of 980 copies, bound in full leather.

€ 1150



15th c.

Libro de la primera navegación. [Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid].

[Age of Discovery, misc. documents]

[84-86290-00-7] Colección Tabula Americae, 1. Madrid, 1984. 20 x 32 cm, 150, 282 pp.

This is the famous account by Fray Bartolomé de las Casas (in manuscript), reproducing Columbus' own account; the original is preserved in the National Library in Madrid. It provides details of the voyage of discovery which began on 3 August 1492 and ended on 15 March 1493 with stops in the Canary Islands, the Bahamas, Hispaniola, the Azores, and Lisbon. Transcription and commentary (in Spanish) by Manuel Alvar and Francisco Morales Padrón. Limited edition of 980 numbered certified copies, bound in full leather.

€ 1150



16th c.

La primera vuelta al mundo protagonistas, génesis y desarrollo a través de los documentos. [Archivo General de Indias, Seville; Archivo General, Simancas; Archivo in Torre do Tombo, Lisbon].

[Age of Discovery, misc. documents]

[84-88829-55-8] Colección Carlos V, 2. Madrid, 1998. 2 vols.

It was the Portuguese who first sailed around Africa and realised Columbus' dream of reaching the Far East by sea. But this route was forbidden to the Spanish as stipulated in the famous Treaty of Tordesillas, limiting them to Cape Bojador. Starting at the beginning of the 16th c., the Spanish monarchy intensified efforts to find a strait dividing the continent of America which would allow passage to what would be called the Pacific and further east, the Moluccas, or Spice Islands. The Crown assembled a flotilla of five vessels to pursue this goal under the command the Portuguese Ferdinand Magellan; it was he who persuaded Spain that the project was feasible, and to discover the strait at the southern tip of America (which would subsequently bear his name), and carry on to the Moluccas, where he in fact died. It was Juan Sebastian Elcano, who with just one ship, went on around the world for the first time, returning to Spain along the Portuguese route. It is proof enough of the exceptional difficulty of this crossing that only 18 men out of the 285 who had set out came back in the "Victoria". This facsimile edition consists of all the key documents regarding the preparation and progress of the Magellan-Elcano voyage allowing the reader to follow all the stages of the expedition: the agreements between Magellan and Faleiro and the Crown, the discussions with an official of the Casa de Contratación, appointments of the officers of the fleet, incidents arising during the launch of the ships, peace treaties with the kings of Molucca, statements by survivors about incidents during the voyage, etc. Of special scientific interest is the log kept by Francisco de Albo, recording daily the number of leagues covered, the direction and position (latitude and longitude) of the ships. Also included is later document but a very pertinent one: the will of Juan Sebastián Elcano, which was actually written during his second passage over the Pacific, shortly before the death. Limited edition of 980 copies.
€ 1550



15th c.

Imago mundi. [Seville, Biblioteca Capitular y Colombina].

[Ailly, Pierre d']

[84-86290-15-5 Colección Tabula Americae, 11. Madrid, 1991. 21 x 28 cm, 288 pp.

Published in Louvain in 1480 by Pierre d'Ailly, "Imago Mundi" is a résumé of known cosmographies of the period especially those in the tradition of Ptolemy. The incunabulum comprises 18 tracts including beautiful illustrations, colored in the style of the last decades of the 15th c. This facsimile reproduces the exemplar formerly owned by Columbus and it contains 898 manuscript notes by Almirante and Columbus' son Hernando. Translation and commentary (in Spanish) by Antonio Ramírez de Verger and Juan Pérez de Tudela. Limited edition of 1480 copies, bound in full leather in Mudéjar style. (Winner of the Ministerio de Cultura Prize for best publication, 1991).

€ 2150



16th-
17th c.

Beschreibung und Contrafactur der vornemster Stät der Welt. Vollständige farbige Fakimile-Ausgabe der Städtetopographie in sechs Bänden (deutsche Ausgabe 1574-1618).

Braun, Georg, & Franz Hogenberg.
Stuttgart, c.1975. 28 x 42 cm, 6 vols, c.1600 pp.

Bound in full leather.
€ 4510



19th c.

La Toscane. Album pittoresque et archéologique.

Durand, André.
Florence. 45 x 63.5 cm 118 lithographs.

The magnificent monumental album of lithographs created by the French André Durand in about 1862 is one of the most refined works among those that represent Tuscany. Nobody could have been more suited to portray them than Durand, a highly-regarded sketcher and lithographer, also versed in archeology. Spurred on by the enthusiasm of the Russian prince Anatole Demidoff, Durand first produced an album with 18 lithographs of picturesque views of the Isle of Elba (in collaboration with Eugène Cicéri). They are evocative works showing a wild and partly unexplored island. Among them are outstanding views of Portoferraio, Rio Marina, Marciana and also of the Imperial Villa of San Martino with the Napoleonic Museum founded by Prince Demidoff. Later the work was enriched with another 100 plates of the most important Tuscan cities, also including bewitching artistic country landscapes. Half leather.



16th c. ***Portolan-Atlas des Battista Agnese von 1546. [St. Petersburg, Russian National Library].***

[maps, Agnese]

[3-201-01599-8] Graz, 1993. 28.7 x 42.5 cm, 40, 32 pp.

Battista Agnese, born in Genoa, but based in Venice where he owned a drawing workshop, is considered one of the most important and prolific chart makers in the 16th century. We know of 80 to 100 navigational charts (portolans) from his pen, of which the Atlas of 1546 is one of the finest. Typical of works from his workshop, the Atlas of 1546 constitutes a sumptuous de luxe codex produced by several hands and representing the latest state of geographical knowledge. Very special and atypical features of this Atlas are three mythological paintings in a highly inventive manner. They depict famous episodes from Greco-Roman mythology, illustrating them in the context of navigation and cartography: the departure of Jason with his Argonauts, the storm on the sea in which Aeneas' fleet perished, and Atlas carrying the globe, as well as mathematician and astronomer. In addition the Portolan Atlas contains a table of the declinations of the Sun, an armillary sphere, a representation of the Ptolemaic-Aristotelian system of the world, a text with cosmographic and astronomic details, as well as 13 charts (double pages) documenting the most recent knowledge in geography: the New World and the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean with Africa and parts of Europe, the Indian Ocean including the coasts of Africa and Southern Asia, Europe (without Spain and Southern Italy), Spain and Northern Africa with the Canaries, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, a very detailed map of Italy which may be considered the best map of its time, the Aegean Sea, the Holy Land, and a world map in oval projection showing the sea route chosen by Magellan for his circumnavigation of the globe. It is not known who commissioned the work, however, the patron must have been a person of high-rank and great wealth. The decoration with cosmographic and astronomic data, the table of the declinations of the sun and an armillary sphere as well as a compass in the form of a wind rose, suggest that it was destined for fundamental studies in cosmography and geography in theory rather than in practice. Commentary: Tamara P. Woronowa and Arthur Dürs. Limited edition of 700 numbered copies, bound in red brown patent leather with gold and blind embossing, a faithful reproduction of the original binding.

€ 2580

12th-
19th c. ***Asien auf Karten vom 12. Jahrhundert bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhundert. Herausgegeben und kommentiert von Egon Klemp.***

[maps, Asia]

Leipzig, 1989. 35 x 51 cm, 300, 56 pp.

Linen, with deluxe slipcase.



1519

Atlas Miller. [Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris].

[maps, "Atlas Miller"]

[84-88526-88-1] Barcelona, 2004. 59 x 41.5 cm & 117 x 61 cm, 6 leaves (10 maps) + commentary.

Maps by Pedro and Jorge Reinel, Lopo Homem and António de Holanda (miniaturist), covering the North Atlantic Ocean, Northern Europe, the Azores Archipelago, Madagascar, Indian Ocean, Insulindia, China Sea, the Moluccas, Brazil, Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. It is one of the wonders of Portuguese cartography; from an artistic point of view the atlas is peerless and the most lavish work of its genre. Commentary by Luís Filipe F.R. Thomaz.



1508

Seekarte des Andrea Benincasa. Borg. VIII. [Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica, Borg. VIII].

[maps, Benincasa]

[5605] Codices e Vaticanis Selecti, LXVIII. Zürich, 1984. 64 x 99 cm, 1 roll.

One of the finest maps of the Vatican Library, reproduced in 6 colors plus gold leaf and fashioned in the exact size on a material that approximates the original animal skin in weight and texture. Benincasa's map from 1508 is richly decorated with highlights of gold and couples scientific information with medieval legend. Commentary by A. Dürst.



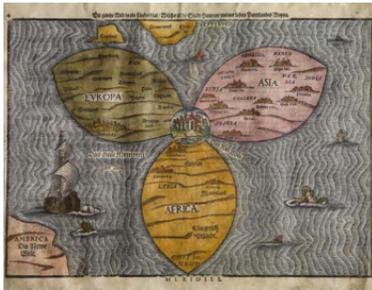
1572-
1617

Civitates orbis terrarum. Archivo Histórico Nacional de España (Madrid); Universidad de Salamanca.

[maps, Braun]

Salamanca, 2010-2013. 26 x 36 cm, 6 vols, 1300 pp.

Limited edition of 375 copies. Also available singly.
€ 15000



16th c. **Mapas de Heinrich Bünting.**
[maps, Bünting]
Burgos, 220 pp.

Limited edition of 898 copies.



1472 **Carta del Cantino. Charta del navichare per le isole novament trovate in la parte de l'India.**
[maps, Cantino]

Ars Illuminandi. Modena, 2004. 105 x 220 cm.

Manufactured and illuminated in Portugal in 1502, this is one of the most beautiful geographical maps created in the Renaissance bearing witness to the discovery of America. The original consists of 6 sheets of vellum joined to make up a single 105 x 220 cm sheet. Limited edition of 750 exemplars, numbered and certified, presented in a handsome archival box covered in blue linen.
€ 1500



1525 **Planisfero Castiglioni. Carta del navegare universalissima et diligentissima.**
[maps, Castiglioni]

[88-86251-46-7] Ars Illuminandi. Modena, 1998. 815 x 2140 cm.

The Castiglioni World Map is a large nautical map dated 1525, drawn on four sheets of vellum joined together to make up a single 81.5 x 214 cm sheet. Originally titled “Carta del navegare universalissima et diligentissima” (the most universal and accurate navigational map), the word “universalissima” refers to the whole hitherto-known world, and “diligentissima” the particular technical care employed by the cartographer. The map, crossed by lines defining nautical routes and forming rhombic patterns, is considered to be of great historical and cartographic interest in that it gives visual and documentary support to the theories of the curvature of the Earth. It has been attributed to Diego Ribeiro, head cartographer (“piloto maior”) of the Casa de Contratacion in Seville (the government office of the Spanish royal family authorised to compile innovations in official nautical maps deriving from geographic discoveries). The Castiglioni World Map displays the world immediately after the discoveries made by Magellan and Pigafetta, during their circumnavigation of the globe, and from the explorations of the North American coast by Estevan Gomez. Presented in a display box.
€ 1000



c.1450 **Mapamundi Catalán Estense. Escuela Cartográfica Mallorquina. Comentario: Ernesto Milano. Transcripción del texto original: Annalisa Batini. [Modena, Bibl. Estense, C.G.A.I].**

[maps, Catalán]

[84-88526-22-9] Barcelona, n.d.. 30 x 56 cm, 1 map; 125 pp + 1 foldout plate + commentary.

In the 14th c. the Catalonia-Valencia-Majorca region was a flourishing centre of trade and culture where Arab and Jewish elements blended with Christian culture. Countless maps by this cartographic school have survived including the Estense World Map featuring characteristics typical of portulans—rhumb lines, and flags and coats of arms to identify kingdoms and cities—but this map was obviously not made as a navigation aid. It can be considered to be a paradigm of the artist's technique, logical extensions of his vision extending beyond the Mediterranean to the frontiers of the known world. The anonymous artist of the Estense World Map combined details from literature of certain regions of the world with empirical facts about the Mediterranean area, the zone he knew best. This map is of interest because of its uncertain and eclectic identity. Circular in shape, with different religious and legendary motifs along with certain Arab influences, it retains the rigor of portulans. Maps by Pedro and Jorge Reinel and António de Holanda (miniaturist). Commentary by Luis Filipe F.R. Thomaz.



18th c. **Paisajes urbanos y arquitectura en el Chile colonial.**

[maps, Chile]

Mapas. Madrid, 2001.

Urban drawings of La Serena de Coquimbo (1743), drawing of Concepcion de Chile (1752), and views of the Church and Convent of the Carmelitas de la Cañadillas de Santiago de Chile (1763). Accompanying text by María Antonia Colomar. Portfolio. € 350

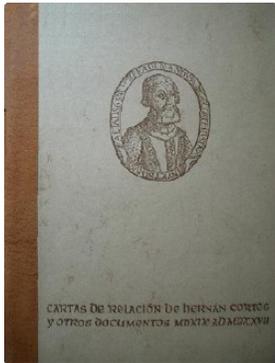


c.1492 **La carta de Cristóbal Colón, Mapamundi c.1492. [Res. GE. AA. 562, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris]**

[maps, Columbus]

[84-88526-16-4] Barcelona, 1995. 68 x 110 cm, 1 map; 236 pp + 1 foldout plate.

A portulan navigation chart attributed to Christopher Columbus. The navigation chart shows the classical design of the Mediterranean area with the addition of the Atlantic coastlines stretching from the south of Scandinavia to the mouth of the Congo river. It features a particularly comprehensive nomenclature of the entire African coast—an area where Columbus is believed to have undertaken at least one voyage with the Portuguese. To the East it encompasses the Black Sea and the Red Sea, and to the West, a series of islands, some real and some imaginary, stretching from the Arctic to the Gulf of Guinea. Commentary by José Luis Comelias.



16th c. ***Cartas de relación de la conquista de la Nueva España. Escritas por Hernán Cortés al Emperador Carlos V, y otros documentos relativos a la conquista, años de 1519-1527. [Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, ser.nov.1600]***
 [maps, Cortez]
 [3-201-00742-0] Codices Selecti, II. Graz, 1960. 27 x 37 cm, 706 pp.

Contains the 5 relaciones of Hernán Cortés, 2 relaciones by Pedro Alvarado, the relación of Diego de Godoy, the relación of the journey of Francisco Pizarro and Diego Almagro, the message carried by Antonio Giral to Alvaro de Saavedra Ceron, and the patent authorizing the original 12 Franciscan friars to come to Mexico. Introduction and bibliography (in English) by Charles Gibson, and by a description of the manuscript by Dr. Franz Unterkircher.



16th c. ***Mapa de Juan de la Cosa. [Madrid, Museo Naval].***
 [maps, Cosa]
 [84-86290-56-2] Colección Tabula Americae, 19. Madrid, 1992. 133 x 70 cm, one map, 32 pp.

Juan de la Cosa was a mariner and cartographer who made seven voyages to America, two of them with Columbus. On his return from Columbus' third voyage, he drew this famous map which showed the discoveries of Columbus' first three voyages; executed in 1510 it is considered to be the first representation of the American continent. Accompanying text by José Luis Comellas. Limited edition of 600 copies. Portfolio. (reproduced 75% of original).



16th c. ***Costa Rica testimonios gráficos.***
 [maps, Costa Rica]
 Mapas. Madrid, 2001.

Drawings of the Province of Nicaragua (1716), Rio Mantina (1738-55), and Province of Telemanca (1781). Commentary by Purificación Medina Encina. Portfolio.
 € 350



1593

Carta dell'Europa di Gerard e Cornelio de Jode 1593.

[maps, De Jode]

Scarmagno, c.2004. 330 x 440 mm.

Limited edition of 999 copies.

€ 290



1564

"Atlas Universal" Diego Homem. [St. Petersburg, Russian National Library, fonds 342].

[maps, Homem]

[84-88526-62-8] Barcelona, 2000. 45.1 x 29.4 cm, 40 pp + commentary.

These charts by the celebrated Portuguese cartographer Diogo Homem, consisting of 19 doubled page openings, are the most emblematic and priceless example of the navigation charts produced in Portugal in the 16th century. Commentary by Alfredo Pinheiro Marques & Ludmilla Kildushevskaya.



1595

Gerardus Mercator Atlas 1595. Faksimile nach dem kolorierten Original in der Fürstlich Fürstenbergischen Hofbibliothek in Donaueschingen.

[maps, Mercator]

Lachen am Zürichsee, c.1985. 32 x 44 cm, 258, 32 pp.

In 1569 the Flemish geographer Gerard Mercator devised the "Mercator projection", a world map in which the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude appeared as straight lines, intersected at right angles. This allowed a navigator to plot his course on a straight line rather than a curved one. The main disadvantage of Mercator's projection proved to be the distortion of land areas to the far north and south of the equator. Mercator also prepared a collection of country maps, intended for a volume called Atlas Sive Cosmographicae Meditationes, but he died before its completion. This atlas, from which this facsimile edition is based, was finally published in 1595 by his son Rumold.



1593

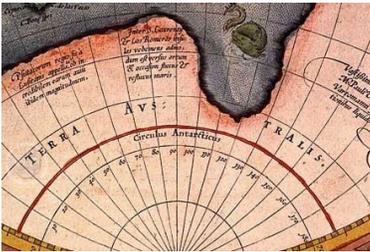
Carta tolemaica dell'Italia di Gerardo Mercatore 1578.

[maps, Mercator]

Scarmagno, 2004.

Limited edition of 1999 copies.

€ 290



1607

Atlas sive Cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura.

Signatura: BG / 52041 de la Biblioteca Histórica de la Universidad de Salamanca.

[maps, Mercator]

Salamanca, 2013. 30 x 43 cm, 680 pp.

Fine bibliophile reproduction of the Amsterdam, 1607 edition.

€ 7080

16th c.

Mapa de Mexico.

[maps, Mexico]

Mapas. Madrid, 2002.

€ 500



1629

Mapa Mississippi.

[maps, Mississippi River basin]

Mapas. Madrid, 2001. 74.5 x 52.5 1 map.

Map produced between 1682 and 1684 showing the basin of the Mississippi River and its tributary, and all the Indian village settlements. It was dedicated to the Duque de Jovenazo by Armando Arce, Baron de Lohantan. Accompanying text by María Concepción Contel Barea. Portfolio.

€ 140



1472

Collezione Portolani. Antiche carte nautiche della Biblioteca Estense Universitaria. [deluxe version].

[maps, Modena, Bibl. Estense]

Ars Illuminandi. Modena, 2004.

A collection of 3 portulans preserved in the Biblioteca Estense in Modena (maps CGA5b, CGA5c, CGA5d). These ancient nautical maps, provided with a wealth of geographical coastal names, were conceived for being used by seafarers. Map "b": Mediterraneo a dell'Europa nord-occidentale, 1460; Map "c": Atlantiche, 1472; Map "d": Mediterraneo a dell'Atlantico occidentale, 1450-60. With commentary and certificate of authenticity. Presented in a walnut showcase, sized 67 x 45 x 14 cm.

€ 2400



1472

Collezione Portolani, Antiche carte nautiche della Biblioteca Estense Universitaria. [standard version].

[maps, Modena, Bibl. Estense]

Ars Illuminandi. Modena, 2004.

(Each portulan of this version is stored in a tube with commentary and certificate of authenticity).

€ 1400



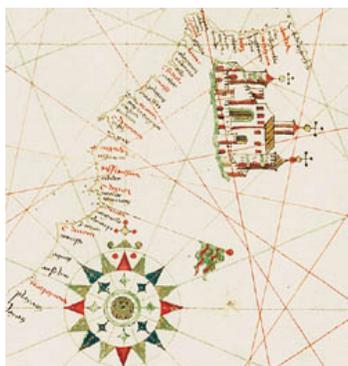
1460 ***Portolano CGA5b. Carta nautica del Mediterraneo a dell'Europa nord-occidentale, 1460.***

[maps, Modena, Bibl. Estense]

Ars Illuminandi. Modena, 2003. 90 x 61 cm.

Stored in a tube with commentary and certificate of authenticity.

€ 520



1472 ***Portolano CGA5c. Carta nautica della atlantiche, 1472.***

[maps, Modena, Bibl. Estense]

Ars Illuminandi. Modena, 2004. 60 x 73 cm.

Stored in a tube with commentary and certificate of authenticity.

€ 520



1450-
1456 ***Portolano CGA5d. Carta nautica del Mediterraneo a dell'Atlantico occidentale, 1450-60.***

[maps, Modena, Bibl. Estense]

Ars Illuminandi. Modena, 2003. 90 x 61 cm.

Stored in a tube with commentary and certificate of authenticity.

€ 520



1570

Theatrum orbis terrarum. Atlas by Ortelius. Universidad de Salamanca.

[maps, Ortelius]

Salamanca, 2012. 24 x 44 cm, 672 pp.

Fine bibliophile edition, reproduced from the Antwerp, 1612 & 1624 editions. Limited edition of 375 copies.

€ 7080



17th c.

Der Atlas des Prinzen Eugen. Originalgetreue Faksimile-Reproduktionen aus dem Atlas Blaeu-Van der Hem. [Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek].

[maps, Prince Eugen]

[3-201-01098-7] Graz, 1979. 38 x 57 cm, 35 vues & 8 maps.

€ 1315



13-
15th c.

Geographia (Facsimile Edition). [Vatopaidion (Greece), Holy Maximal Monastery; Venice, Biblioteca Marciana].

[maps, Ptolemy, Geographia]

Athens, 1998. 28 x 38.5 & 44 x 58.5 cm. 152, 232 pp + commentary.

Full-color facsimile of two copies of "Geographia", the first from the end of 13th century, the second from the 15th c. Bibliophile edition of 3000 copies. Clamshell case.

€ 1000



1466

La cosmografia di Claudio Tolomeo (Atlante di Borso d'Este). [Modena, Estense Univ., alpha.X.1.3]

[maps, Ptolemy, Modena]

Ars Illuminandi. Modena, 2005. 31 x 45 cm, 256 pp + commentary.

This illuminated MS is one of masterpieces of the Biblioteca Estense, purchased in 1466 for 100 gold florins by duke Borso d'Este (to whom it is dedicated) directly from the author, the German humanist Nicholas "Germanico". This new Latin version of Ptolemy's "Cosmographia" by Jacopo Angelo da Scarperia was accompanied by the 27 traditional maps re-elaborated by the author by using trapezoid projections. The text, written in two columns, is in humanistic characters, with the headings in gold capital letters underlined in red and illuminated initial letters. The text is divided into eight books; the first deals with theoretical subjects and representation of the globe while the others cover the regions of the earth. The double paged maps are framed by a gold border. The first plate shows the planisphere of the world while the other plates, preceded by an explanatory text, show the individual regions of the earth as they were then known. Commentary (in Italian) by Ernesto Milano, with transcriptions of the maps. Limited edition of 499 copies, bound in full leather with decorations.
€ 4500



15th c.

Atlas de Claudio Ptolomeo. [Valencia, Biblioteca General e Histórica de la Universidad].

[maps, Ptolemy, Valencia]

Valencia, 1983. 30.5 x 44.1 cm, 228, 208 pp.

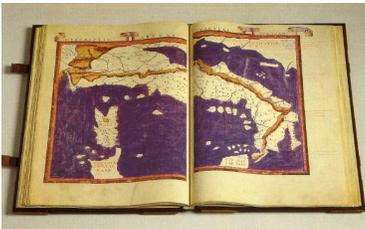
This atlas was copied and illustrated by Alphonse the Magnanimous from the library owned by the King in Castel Nuovo of Naples and was passed on to the library of San Miguel de los Reyes. The University of Valencia's MS—copied on vellum, with borders illuminated in gold and color, with an angel holding a crown with a space for a coat of arms, capital letters in gold and color, red titles and catchwords every ten leaves—is of special beauty. Its 216 pages are arranged, with one exception, in 2 columns and 57 lines and it contains the geographic and mathematical study of Ptolemy's observations, twenty-seven maps, of which 26 are on two pages and the last on 1 page. Commentary in Eng-Sp by Víctor Navarro Brotóns. Limited edition of 3000 copies, bound in patterned leather on wooden boards and with gilt edges, after the original.

15th-
16th c.**Tolomeo Vaticano. [Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Urb. lat 174].**

[maps, Ptolemy, Vatican]

Colección Scriptorium. Madrid, 2006. 29.9 x 44.4 cm 266 pp + commentary.

This splendid MS preserved in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana once belonged to Pope Alexander VII, whose coat of arms appears embossed in gold on the binding. The codex, written in round humanist script and executed in Florence during the 15th c., belongs to that genre of geographical works called "Ptolemys"—a series of maps encompassing the whole known world (named after the famous Egyptian geographer Claudius Ptolemaeus), and is a product of a period when maps were particularly vital for travel and trade. It is a masterpiece in every regard, ranging from the quality of the text, the accuracy of the maps, to the highest quality of dyed parchment—done in a variety of colors—and lavish use of gold leaf for titles, frames and the representation of winds using human and other faces. It includes altogether 30 maps: 1 of the Old World, 13 of Europe (including modern Spain, Northern Europe, modern Italy), 4 of Africa and 12 of Asia, with maps often covering several pages. Sometime in the 16th c. the codex was enlarged with a second map of the world which included the recently discovered continent of America. Deluxe facsimile edition, bound in tooled leather with accompanying commentary. € 4850



1471

Die Cosmographia des Claudius Ptolemaeus. Urb. lat. 277. [Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica, Urb. lat. 277]. [deluxe edition].

[maps, Ptolemy, MS Vatican]

[5002] Codices e Vaticanis Selecti, LIII. Zürich, 1983. 44 x 59 cm, 2 vols, 268; 89 pp.

In the early Italian Renaissance the papyrus scrolls of the Cosmography were rediscovered after being "lost" for more than a thousand years. This world atlas of the Alexandrian scholar Claudius Ptolemaeus, known as Ptolemy, depicted the known world in 2nd century A.D. and established the concept of latitude and longitude. His extraordinary mathematical calculations shattered the prevailing vision of the Renaissance world. Federigo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, commissioned a new copy in 1471. This volume is considered a masterpiece of Italian Renaissance art, illumination, and bookmaking. Masters of every field contributed their artistry to the work. It is organized into 8 "books", corresponding to the 8 rolls of the lost papyrus original. 44 maps including 29 double page spreads and numerous illustrations and decorative borders reproduced in 8 colors plus gold. Hand bound in calfskin over fine grained hardwood. Commentary by A. Dürst. Limited edition of 500 copies, with binding that duplicates the original.



16th c.

Atlas de Oliva de Juan Riczo. [Madrid, Biblioteca del Palacio].

[maps, Riczo]

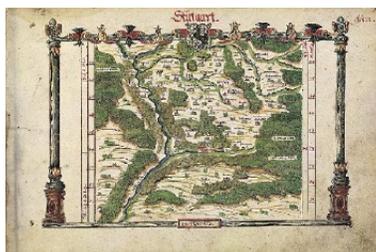
[84-86290-15-5] Colección Tabula Americae, 6-7. Madrid, 1987. 43 x 29 cm, 38, 96 pp.

Published in Naples in 1580, this famous atlas by Juan Riczo comprises 19 portulans on parchment, each measuring approximately 43 x 29 cm. It is a perfect and beautiful illustration of the geographical knowledge known up to that time. With accompanying study by Maria Luisa Martín-Merás (available in Spanish or French). Limited edition of 980 copies. Portfolio. (Winner of Ministerio de Cultura Prize for best publication, 1987). € 1650



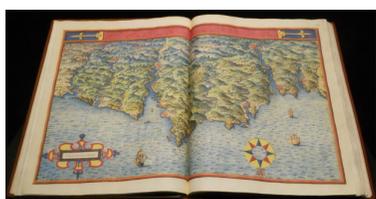
17th c. **Mapa de Santo Domingo.**
[maps, Santo Domingo]
Mapas. Madrid, 2000. 81 x 41 cm. 1 map.

Drawing of the 16th-c. Spanish fortification of the city of Santo Domingo, part of a series of drawings and maps of the island that are conserved in the General Indies Archive. The presence of enemy English and French corsairs in Caribbean waters forced the Spanish monarchy to embark on an expensive fortification project to protect their population. Portfolio, with accompanying text.
€ 225



16th c. **Heinrich Schweickher. Atlas von Württemberg 1575. Vollständiges Faksimile des Cod. hist. 4° 102 der Württembergischen Landesbibliothek Stuttgart. Einführung von Wolfgang Irtenkauf.**
[maps, Schweicher]
Stuttgart, 197?. 26 x 38 cm, 2 vols, 114, 48 pp.

€ 398



1634 **Atlas de Pedro Texeira. [Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, cod. min. 46]**
[maps, Texeira]
978-84-932294-9-8 Burgos, 2004. 34.8 x 44.6 cm, 200 pp.

Limited edition of 898 copies.



- 1547 **Vallard Atlas. [San Marino (CA), The Huntington Library, HM 29].**
 [maps, Vallard]
 Barcelona, [in prep]. 39 x 28 cm, 68 pp + commentary.

World atlas, consisting of 15 nautical charts, copied on parchment, probably in Dieppe, France, either by a Portuguese cartographer or based on a Portuguese prototype, judging from the Portuguese influence on the geographical names. Charts 14 and 15 seem to be made by a second person since they differ in cartographic technique and artistic style. On title page, f. 1, under an armillary sphere is written "Nicolas Vallard de Dieppe, 1547." Vallard was probably not the cartographer, but the first owner, whose coat of arms may be those in the center of the border illustrations on chart 11. The charts are lavishly illustrated with varying scenes, including ships, sea-beasts and sovereigns. The nomenclature, in a minuscule script, appears in black and red ink, while area names are executed in gold. Each chart has numerous compass roses with the usual 32 rhumb line network in black, red and green ink for the principal directions; the maps are oriented with south at the top. Limited edition of 987 copies bound in red leather with gold tooling.

- 1439 **The 1439 Portolan Chart by Gabriel de Vallseca.**
 [maps, Vallseca]
 Barcelona, 2010. 75 x 112 cm + 355 pp.

Gabriel de Vallseca, was the most important cartographer of the first half of the fifteenth century and his chart, The 1439 Portolan Chart by Gabriel de Vallseca, is now unanimously regarded as a historic monument of Mediterranean culture. Critical study (Cast-Eng) by Ramon J Pujades. Limited numbered edition of 950 copies.
 € 958



- 16th c. **Rheinkarte von 1555. Faksimile nach dem einzigen bekannten Exemplar der Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel. Einführung von Traudl Seifert.**
 [maps, Vopelius]
 Stuttgart, 197?. 55 x 155 cm, 1 pp.

€ 102



1448

Weltkarte des Andreas Walsperger. Pal. lat. 1362 B.

[maps, Walsperger]

[5601] Codices e Vaticanis Selecti, LII. Zürich, 1981. 60 x 74 cm, 1 roll.

One of the finest maps of the Vatican Library, reproduced in 6 colors plus gold leaf and fashioned in the exact size on a material that approximates the original animal skin in weight and texture. Andreas Walsperger's map portrays a medieval monk's view of the world in 1448 when the world was thought to be flat with Jerusalem at its hub. Heavenly spheres and signs of the zodiac decorate the borders.



1497

Seekarte des Jehuda Ben Zara. Borgiano VII. [Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica, Borg. VII].

[maps, Zara]

[5603] Codices e Vaticanis Selecti, LV. Zürich, 1983. 67 x 106 cm, 1 (roll) pp.

One of the finest maps of the Vatican Library, reproduced in 6 colors plus gold leaf and fashioned in the exact size on a material that approximates the original animal skin in weight and texture. Jehuda Ben Zara's map depicts with incredible accuracy the known world in 1497. This rare map is one of the largest known portulans and was drawn on an entire animal skin. Commentary by A. Dürst.



15th c.

Libro de Marco Polo o libro de las maravillas del mundo. [Biblioteca Capitular y Colombiana, Seville].

[Marco Polo]

[84-86290-09-0] Colección Tabula Americae, 5. Madrid, 1986. 15 x 20 cm. 148, 472 pp.

Marco Polo's "Book of Wonders", first appearing in 1298, was one of the works which inspired Columbus to set out on his voyages. This facsimile is based on the copy preserved in the Biblioteca Capitular y Colombina, Seville; printed in Antwerp in 1485, it bears Columbus' own handwritten annotations. Commentary by Juan Gil Fernández (available in Spanish or English). Limited edition of 980 certified copies, bound in full leather.

€ 1150



1535

Abraham Ortelius. *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (1595). [Istituto Geografico Militare, Florence].

[Ortelius, Abraham]

[16157-P] Florence, 1991. 29.5 x 45 cm, 656 pp.

Ortelius (1527-1598), the great Dutch cartographer and geographer, published his great "Theatrum orbis Terrarum" in 1570 with the prestigious Plantin printing house in Antwerp. Taking advantage of all the geographic and map-making knowledge of his day the work captures with its 147 spectacularly engraved tables the faithful image of the world as it was known. To this Ortelius added some remarkable "historic maps", showing districts and itineraries from literature, mythology and tradition. It met with great editorial success, not only due to the plates, but also to the text which is an authentic geographic and cartographic encyclopedia including technical information regarding the methods of projection and names of the distinguished map makers. Limited edition of 998 numbered copies, hardbound, with slipcase.



15th c.

Historium rerum ubique gestarum.

[Piccolomini, Eneas Silvio]

[84-86290-41-4] Colección Tabula Americae, 15. Madrid, 1991. 20 x 30 cm, 300, 386 pp.

Written by Aeneas Silvio Piccolomini, later Pope Pius II, and published in Venice in 1477, this work is a compendium of the scientific and geographical knowledge of the time. This facsimile is based on the exemplar used personally and annotated by Columbus for the preparation of his voyages; it is now kept in the Columbian and Chapter Library in Seville Cathedral. Two accompanying text volumes by Antonio Ramírez de Verger and Juan Pérez de Tudela provide respectively a translation (into Spanish) and a study. Limited edition of 980 copies, bound in full leather. Winner of the Ministerio de Cultura Prize for best publication, 1991.
€ 1900

16th-
19th c.

The Northpart of America.

[Verner, Coolie & Basil Stuart-Stubbs]

New York, c.1985.

An atlas of printed maps from the beginning of the 16th c. to the third quarter of the 19th c., the great age of North American exploration. Limited numbered edition of 1500 copies.