



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

America Il mondo nuovo su chiamato America da Amerigo Vespucci Fiorentino, il quale la scopri circa 5 anni dopo Christoforro Colombo . . .

Stock#: 61919
Map Maker: Arnoldi
Date: 1600 circa
Place: Siena
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG
Size: 19 x 15 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Rare 16th Century Italian Map of America

Rare early map of America, published by Arnoldo di Arnoldi in Siena.

Fascinating map of America, drawn from Giovanni Battista Mazza's map of America published in Venice in 1589, but with significant new additions added by Arnoldi. Mazza's map is particularly noteworthy for three reasons:

- First map to show a recognizable portrayal of the Outer Banks of the Carolinas
- First map to correctly name the island of Roanoke, Virginia (founded in 1587)
- First map to specifically mention an English settlement in North America

Arnoldi's map incorporates information from new and different sources, including the Petrus Plancius Wall map of 1592 and other sources:

- Lake Conibaz, drawn from Gastaldi's map of 1561
- A number of rivers west of Lake Conibaz
- Rio Granada extending to "Nuova Granata," with a second river extending to a unnamed lake, featuring the "Sette Citta" (Seven Cities of Gold).
- New Guinea is now shown as an island



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Noteworthy Cartography: Virginia, Roanoke, and the Colonization of the East Coast of America

Following Mazza, the map is of note for its cartographic content in Virginia, being one of the first maps to name and locate Roanoke (Roanoae) Island, with the name Virginia shifted to the mainland. Mazza's map was the first to the name of the island was correctly included and is therefore the first specific reference to an English settlement in North America.

Again following Mazza's map, Arnoldi gives a remarkable early accounting of the Outer Banks. Scholars surmise that that Mazza may have had access to the manuscript maps brought back to England circa 1585 from the Roanoke expeditions.

Noteworthy Cartography: South America

The large bump in the west side of South America has been removed, following Hogenberg's map and the revised edition of Ortelius's *Americae*.

The map is also far more detailed in the interior parts of South America, with significantly more place names and topographical features.

Noteworthy Cartography: the Pacific

The Pacific as shown in this map may appear fantastic to the modern reader, but it would have also been remarkable to viewers in the late sixteenth century.

New Guinea is large, but dwarfed when compared to the huge southern continent that lines the bottom of the map. Magellan's ship *Victoria* is prominent in the sea off South America, although not nearly as prominent as in Ortelius' *Maris Pacifici*. Also divergent from Ortelius' Pacific is the ' Stretto di Anian' marked here as running toward the North Pole along what is now known as the Alaska shoreline. Anian derives from Ania, a Chinese province mentioned in Marco Polo's travels. The Strait bearing that name was shorthand for a passage to China, i.e. a Northwest Passage.

The full title map is:

*America Il mondo nuovo su chiamato America da Amerigo Vespucci Fiorentino, il quale la
scopri circa 5 anni dopo Christoforro Colombo: e da quel tempo in qua e Stata da diversi
Scoperta: la qual e in parte fertile, et imparte sterile, secondo la varia natura del suo ciel e*



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terreno: e bagnata molti fiumi, de quali i piu portano l'oro nelle arene. I popoli de la quale hano costumi fieri, et inhumani, sono idolatri; peroche alcuni adorano il sole, e la Luna, e mangino carne humana, e per il piu, vano nudi. Ma doppo la venuto de gli Spanuoli, e predicatione del vangelo, sono fatti piu civili, e particolarmente quei de luoghi marittimi. Ma quei de luoghi mediterranei osservano anchora i lor propry costumi.

Translation: America The new world called America by Amerigo Vespucci from Florence, who discovered it about 5 years after Christoforro Colombo: and from that time onwards and again at different Discovery: which is fertile in part, and partly sterile, according to the various nature of the his sky and earth: many rivers exist, of which the most carry gold in the arenas. The peoples of whom they have proud customs, and inhumani, are idolaters; because some worship the sun, and the Moon, and eat humana meat, and for the most part, they were naked. But after the coming of the Spanuoli, and the preaching of the gospel, they are more civilized, and particularly those of maritime places. But those Mediterranean places still observe their own costumes.

A very similar map was done by Hendrik Van Schoel in Rome (1609), which can be quickly differentiated by the spacing between the "M" and "E" in America, which are joined in by Arnoldi in this map.

Rarity

The map is very rare on the market.

The reported example at auction appeared at Sothebys in 1998. The Antique Map Resources Price Guide notes 2 examples in dealer catalogs, likely the same example (Casten 1988 and Monckton, 1988).

Detailed Condition:

Minor soiling.