



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

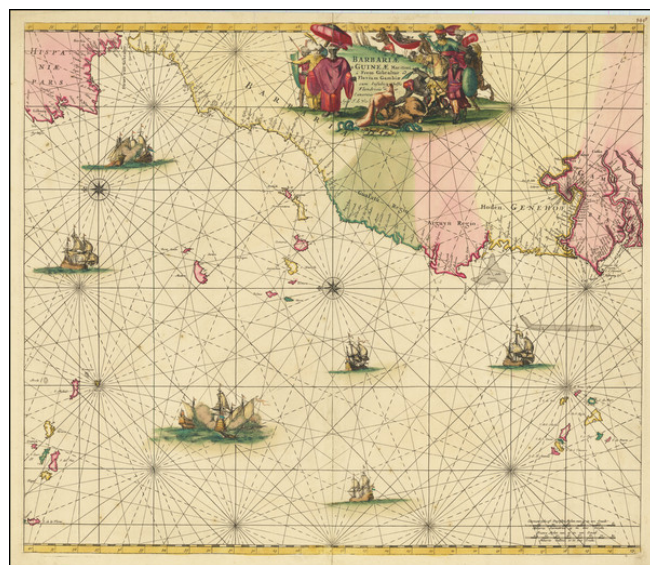
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[Azores and Cape Verde Islands to West Africa & Spain] Barbariae et Guineae Maritimi a Freto Gibraltar ad Fluvium Gambiae cum Insulis Salsi Flandricis et Canaricis

Stock#: 74954
Map Maker: De Wit
Date: 1650
Place: Amsterdam
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 22 x 19 inches
Price: \$ 575.00



Description:

Fine old color example of this decorative sea chart of the Northwest African Coastline, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Gambia River, published by Frederick De Wit.

The chart is oriented with east at the top, with the Canary Islands (Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Tenerife, Gran Canaria, La Gomera and La Palma), Madeira, Cape Verde and the Azores (Faial, Pico, Graciosa, Terceira, Santa Maria, Formigas, São Miguel), bottom left Flores.

The chart is embellished with a decorative cartouche, multiple sailing ships, loxodromes and a compass rose.

During the late 17th century, Dutch sea charts were instrumental in navigating the seas and developing trade routes along the coast of Northwestern Africa. These charts provided valuable information about the the region, allowing European explorers and traders to safely navigate the waters and establish colonies in the region.

During this period, several European powers, including the Dutch, the English, and the French, established colonies along the northwest coast of Africa. These colonies were primarily established to facilitate trade and commerce between Europe, Africa and the Americas, with the Europeans seeking to



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exploit the natural resources of the region, including gold, ivory, and slaves.

The Dutch established a significant presence in the region, with several trading posts along the coast of what is now modern-day Morocco. These posts were established to facilitate trade with the local populations and to protect Dutch ships from the frequent attacks by Barbary pirates. The Dutch also established a colony on the island of Gorée, off the coast of modern-day Senegal, which served as a significant center for the slave trade.

The English established a trading post at the port of Tangier, in modern-day Morocco, which they later abandoned. They also established several trading posts along the coast of modern-day Gambia, which served as a significant center for the slave trade.

The French established several colonies along the coast of modern-day Mauritania, Senegal, and Gambia, which were primarily focused on the slave trade. These colonies were later used as bases for the French exploration and colonization of other parts of Africa.

The commerce and trade along the northwest coast of Africa in the late 17th century were primarily focused on the export of natural resources, including gold, ivory, and slaves. The Europeans would trade these resources for goods such as textiles, guns, and spices. The slave trade, in particular, was a significant source of income for European traders, with an estimated 10 million Africans being transported to the Americas between the 16th and 19th centuries.

Detailed Condition: