



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

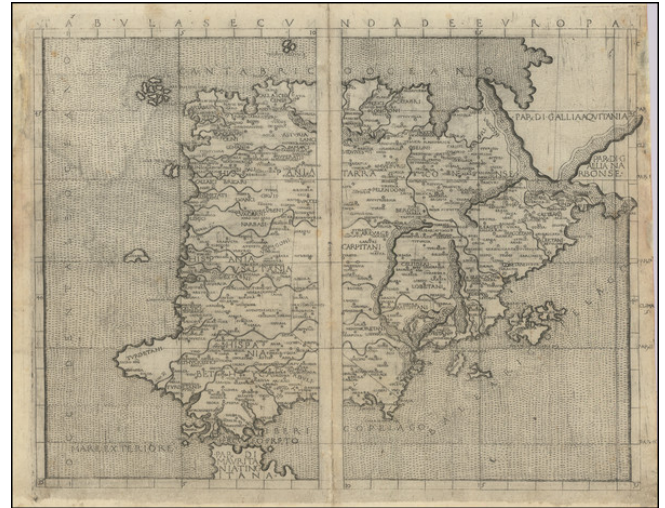
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(Ancient Spain) Tabula Secunde Europa

Stock#: 98867
Map Maker: Berlinghieri
Date: 1482
Place: Florence
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 19.5 x 15.25 inches
Price: \$ 12,500.00



Description:

One of the First Printed Maps of The Iberian Peninsula

Nice example of Francesco Berlinghieri's map of Spain and Portugal, issued in famed 1482 *Septe Giornate della Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri* (The Seven Days of Geography), published in Florence in 1482. This is the third printed map of the region, following those in the 1477 Bologna Ptolemy and the 1478 Rome Ptolemy.

The map was issued as a companion to Berlinghieri's map of modern Spain, the first printed modern map of Spain.

This is the second state of the map (contours of Mallorca expanded northwest).

Berlinghieri: A Unique Tradition of Cartography

The cartography of Francesco di Niccolo Berlinghieri is viewed as a distinct tradition within the framework of Ptolemaic mapmaking. Most scholars agree that Belinghieri used sources different from his contemporaries to delineate the world's land masses. The configuration of the Mediterranean, in particular, appears to have drawn on alternative sources. A common explanation is that Berlinghieri, as a Florentine, had access to far older and more accurate portolan charts and possibly even sources from within the Islamic world. Unfortunately, confirming what those alternative sources might have been remains speculative.



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An important distinction between his Ptolemaic atlas and other 15th-century versions was Berlinghieri's deliberate use of the archaic homeothermic or equidistant cylindrical projection, which is attributed to Ptolemy's predecessor and primary source of geographic information: Marinus of Tyre (c.100 CE). As far as we know, Ptolemy never actually made maps himself, so we do not know which projection he favored.

Nevertheless, by the time the first Ptolemaic Geographies were going into print, most mapmakers had shifted to the new trapezoidal projection attributed to German cartographer Donnus Nicolaus (c.1420-1490).

Cartographic scholar Peter Meurer points out that all known Ptolemaic Geographies from the 15th century were built directly on the manuscripts of Donnus Nicolaus but that Nicolaus himself used different projections over time. While the new trapezoidal projection, known as the "Donis-projection," was used in the Rome Ptolemy and the influential maps of Henricus Martellus, the Ulm edition returned to an equidistant cylindrical projection in order to present the new and updated understanding of Scandinavia based on the work of Danish cartographer Claudius Clavus.

Berlinghieri's *Septe Giornate* is the only 15th-century atlas to use multiple projections depending on what parts of the world were being presented. The creative process behind the *Septe Giornate* thus differed from that of contemporary Geographies.

Detailed Condition: