

Fig. 11. Abraham Ortelius, by Paul Rubens. Courtesy of the Plantijn-Moretus Museum of Antwerp

his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* marked a new epoch in the history of cartography, as it was the first uniformly sized, systematic and comprehensive collection of maps of all parts of the world. Mercator, called by Ortelius 'Ptolemy of our time', was surely the greatest cartographer of the Renaissance period; the Mercator projection is still in use. The House of Blaeu culminated its work in 1662 with the publication of the *Atlas Maior* in nine to twelve volumes with some 600 maps, believed to be the most attractive and expensive printed book in the seventeenth century. The giant Klencke Atlas, (height: 176 cm, year: 1660) preserved in the British Library, London, with two other sister volumes kept in Berlin and Rostock, constitute the largest and heaviest books ever published. They are still visited and admired by lovers of books and maps. These three giant atlases were bound by Cors Dirckz, a master bookbinder and member of the Guild of St Lucas, with his son Dirck in his workshop in Amsterdam.

However, in respect of mapping Persia the work of the Dutch cartographers was rather limited. Unlike France, Germany, Britain and Russia, they maintained little contact with Persia, as they had no major commercial or political interest in that country. Even as a navigating nation the Dutch could not establish any link with Persia, for during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries the Portuguese prevented them from entering the Persian Gulf. Thereafter, the British replaced the Portuguese in that region, continuing the same policy.

As a result, Mercator did not produce any map of Persia himself, and Ortelius based his map mainly on the work of Gastaldi. The later Dutch mapmakers benefited from the travel accounts of Olearius, Chardin and other European travellers. They themselves never conducted any direct survey of Persia or the Persian Gulf, and in the early eighteenth century were completely overtaken by French and later by German and British cartographers. Although they produced numerous attractive maps of Persia to include in their popular atlases, barely a noticeable cartographic innovation can be traced in those maps.

The Dutch, nevertheless, produced some of the best decorated maps of Persia from the late sixteenth until the early eighteenth centuries, which deserve a full and detailed description. These maps are very popular with collectors and most suitable for adorning offices and study rooms.

ORTELIUS Abraham (Antwerp, 1527-1598 (**Fig. 11**)) has been one of the most famous and appreciated cartographers of all times, in particular the sixteenth century. At the age of twenty, he worked as a map colourist and salesman. He prospered and travelled a good deal for business purposes. Trained as an engraver, Ortelius established his book and antiquities shop in Antwerp around 1554. In 1560 he toured France in the company of Gerard Mercator, and it was under Mercator's influence that he became interested in mapmaking. In 1564 he published a large map of the world on eight sheets and in 1570 his greatest work, the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* [Theatre of the Whole World] appeared. The publication of this atlas marked a new epoch in the history of cartography for it was the first uniformly sized, systematic and comprehensive collection of maps of all parts of the world. It was based on contemporary knowledge since the days of Ptolemy. Thus, it may be called the first modern atlas. The *Theatrum* achieved immediate popularity, making Ortelius the most influential character in atlas making. He was promoted to be a geographer to Phillip II of the Spanish Empire, which included the Netherlands at that time.

Filips Galle later produced the *Spieghel der Werelt* and *Epitome*, a small atlas first published in 1577 with further editions until 1602. A new version of *Epitome* was published in 1601 by Keerbergen with further editions until 1612. An Italian edition of the *Epitome* appeared in 1598, with further editions until 1667 and later. The other work of Ortelius, *The Parergon*, an atlas of ancient geography, was first published as a part of *Theatrum* in 1579, and as a separate atlas in 1600 and 1624. All of these publications contain a map of Persia, the description of which is given in E. 70-73. The map in the *Parergon*, which represents Persia, will be noted in the chapter of Historical Maps.

By the nature of his business Ortelius had plenty of opportunities to build up a large collection of maps. In fact, he was probably the greatest expert of his time in the bibliography of maps. C Koeman believes that Ortelius is not only acknowledged as the father of the atlas, but also as the ancestor of all cartophiles.

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Pl. 39 (Map: E. 70); size: 35 × 49 cm. The Ortelius map of Persia, Antwerp, 1570. From the Author's Collection: CA 1



DVCIS MOSCOVIAE SIVE RVSSIAE IMPERATORIS CONFINIA
MARE HYRCANVM SIVE CASPIVM
hodie varijs nominibus indigetant; Rutheni illud Chnalenska More vocant. Mauri Bohar Corsun (vocabulo cum sinu Arabico cõmuni) quod mare clausum significat. Video preterea ab alijs aliter appellari, vti Mare de Bachu, Cunzar, Giorgian, Terbestan, Corusum, a regionibus nempe & locis vicinis denominationibus. Lacus totius orbis maximus est, & salsus piscibus abundat.
Tartariae pars
Septentrio.
Tartariae pars.
TARTARIAE SIVE IMPERII MAGNI CHAMI PARS.
PERSICI SIVE SOPHORVM REGNI TYPVS.
MENGRELIA.
ARMENIA.
SERVAN.
GILAN.
TARESTAN.
MESANDARAN.
DIARGVMENT.
STARABAT.
ZAGATAI Tart:
MAVRENACHER.
ASRVSEN.
SAFANIAN.
SAMARCHANDSIM.
SIRISITVR.
OCRAGE.
BVCCARA.
SACHI.
CIARCIAN.
GIECVM.
ISTIGIAS.
CHARASSAN.
TACALISTAN.
BEDANE.
BALCH.
SABLESTAN.
SABLESTAN.
CANDAHAR.
CABVL.
CIRCAN.
GVZARATE.
MACRAN.
ERACHAIAN.
GVADEL.
SIGISTAN.
IESELBAS.
IESELBAS.
CAPACOP.
CORASSAN.
CAFSAN.
ARACH.
IEXD.
FARSI.
LAR.
ORMVS.
SAVAS.
CVSISTAN.
ARABIA.
ARZERVM.
DIARBECH.
RABIA.
ARACELARAN.
Desertum Beriara.
Desertum Beabanet.
Desertum Mingiu.
Desertum Lut.
Rugisirisitur desertum.
Bigul desertum.
Nochdarizari mons.
Naugracot mons.
Dalanguer M.
Oriens.
Occidens.
TVRCICI IMPERII PARS.
ARABIA DESERTA
AYAMAN. olim ARABIA FELIX.
MARE FLCATIF. olim SINVS PERSICVS.
ORMVS.
Basora fretum.
Ponta Arestinga
MARE INDICVM, ol. MARE RVBRVM.
Meridies.
INDIA INTRA GANGEN, nunc INDOSTAN.
Cum priuilegio.
Scala leucarum, siue Farsangarum 3000. passuum: quibus Persæ & Mauri, qui magnam Asiæ partem occupant hodie locorum interualla metiuntur; quæ mensura & vox cum antiquo vocabulo Parasanga conueniunt. Ceteri fere Asiatici per dies locorum distantias numerant.

The kingdome of PERSIA,
OR
The Empire of the SOPHIES.

THe Empire of the Perſians as it hath alwaies in former ages been moſt famous, ſo at this day ſtill it is very renowmed, knowen farre and neere, and conteineth many large and goodly prouinces: For all that whole tract of *Aſia* comprehended between the great riuer *Tigris*, the Perſian gulfe, the Indian (which of old writers was called *mare Rubrum*, the Red ſea) the riuers *Indus* and *Iaxartes* (they now call it *Cheſel*) and the Caſpian ſea, is now in theſe our daies poſſeſſed by the *Sophies*, the Kings of *Perſia*. All which tract of ground *Pliny* in the 27. chapter of his 6 booke of the hiſtory of Nature, by the iudgement of *Agrippa*, aſsigneth to the Medes, Parthians, and Perſians. But *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who liued in the time of *Iulian* the *Apoſtata* Emperour of *Rome*, doth aſcribe it wholly to *Perſia*. For he in his foure and twentith booke reckoneth vp theſe eighteen countries in this order, as parts of *Perſia*; *Aſſyria*, *Suſiana*, *Media*, *Perſis*, *Parthia*, *Carmania* the Greater, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, the *Bactriani*, the *Sacæ*, *Scythia* beyond the mount *Emodus* (a part of the mount *Taurus*, the Iewes call it *Iethra*, others, *Moghali*, others *Bereſith*, as *Theuet* reporteth) *Scrica*, *Aria*, the *Paropamiſadæ*, *Drangiana*, *Arachoſia* and *Gedroſia*. All theſe countries euen at this day are ſubiect to the iuriſdiction of the Kings of *Perſia*, (for ought that I can learne either by the bookes of late writers, or relation of ſailours and trauellers into thoſe parts) yet the nanies are much altered and changed, as you ſhall eaſily perceiue by comparing of the moderne mappes and chartes, with the deſcriptions of ancient Geographers.

Of the originall of the SOPHIES, theſe particulars following, *Calius Secundus Curio*, hath tranſlated in his Saracen hiſtory, out of the Decades of *Aſia*, written by *Iohn Barrius*: In the yeare of Chriſt 1369. there was a certaine pety king amongſt the Perſians, named *Sophi*, who held the city *Ardenelim* in his poſſeſsion. This man bragged that he was deſcended lineally by his anceſtours from *Muſa Cazino*, nephew of *Aly Muhamed*. He, the Chalife of *Babylon* being dead, & the contrary faction maintained by the Turkes, ſuppreſſed by the Tartars, began more boldly and freely to broach his opinions of religion: and becauſe that *Hocemus*, the ſonne *Aly*, from whom he draweth his pedigree, had twelue ſonnes, minding to ſet ſome marke or badge vpon his ſect and diſciples, whereby they might be diſtinguiſhed and knowen from others, he ordained that they that would follow him, and be of his religion, ſhould weare a tire vnder the vaile, which all the Turkes do wind about their heads (they call it *Tulibant*) ſhould be of a purple colour, and ſhould hang out at the middeſt of the *Tulibant* twelue hand breadth. After his death *Guines* his ſonne ſucceeded in his ſteed: who did purchaſe vnto himſelfe ſuch an opinion of learning, religion and holineſſe throughout all the Eaſtern countries of the World, that *Tamerlanes*, that worthy and famous Emperour of the Parthians, (who ouercame *Bayazet*, the great Turke, and defeating all his forces, tooke him captiue) trauelling through *Perſia*, determined to viſite him as a moſt holy and religious Saint. To *Guines*, *Tamerlanes* freely gaue thirtie thouſand captiues, which he brought thither with him: theſe *Guines* afterward trained vp in his religion; whoſe ſeruice *Secaidar* his ſonne, eſpecially vſed in his warres: For he, after that *Guines* his father was dead, made warre vpon the Georgians, his neighbours bordering vpon his kingdome and countries, a kind of people of *Scythia*, but Chriſtians by profeſsion, and by the help of theſe Muſſulmanes, grieuouſly vexed them many kind of waies &c. Let this ſatisfie thee in this place to be ſpoken of the originall of the *Sophies*. Theſe do make continuall warre with the Turkes about the Mahumetane religion: for becauſe the *Sophies* do follow one interpretour of the Alkoran and Mahometan religion, and the Turkes another, which interpretours and expoſitours do much diſſent and vary one from the other, ſo that the Sophians by the Turkes are counted but as Heretiques, and contrariwiſe the Turkes are eſteemed for no leſſe by the Sophians. It is by nature a Gentleman-like and honourable Nation, very ciuill and curteous, louing learning and liberall ſciences, and withall do much eſteeme of Nobility and Noble-men: in that are cleane contrary and oppoſite to the Turkes, which do not acknowledge or regard any difference of bloud or deſcent from famous anceſtours and great houſes.

The ſituation of theſe countries, the maners, cuſtomes and behauiour of the people of the ſame, thou maiſt read of in *Aloyſius Iohannes Venetus*, *Ioſaphat Barbarus*, *Ambroſius Contarenus*, *Iohannes Maria Angiolellus*, and a certaine Merchants trauels, whoſe name I know not, together with them imprinted. Looke into alſo the Ieſuites Epiſtles, and the Perſian Commentaries of *Caterino Zeni*, a Senatours ſonne of *Venice*. *Polybius* in his fifth booke doth moſt excellently well deſcribe the middle Country. Moreouer *Petrus Bizarrus*, my ſingular good friend, hath this other day ſet out the hiſtory of *Perſia*. Laſtly, and ſomewhat latter than *Bizarrus*, *Thomas Minadoius* hath done the like, but in the Italian tongue.

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Pl. 39a. Ortelius text on the verso of his map of Persia, English edition, 1606; size of the print: 33 × 20.5 cm. From the Author's Collection: CA 1, verso

E. 70 Pl. 39 & Pl. 39a-b

ORTELIUS Abraham; **Antwerp**; **1570** with later editions up to 1612; **Persici sive Sophorvm Regni Typvs** [Map of Persia or Safavid Kingdom]; map inscriptions in Latin, descriptions on the verso of the map in Latin, later editions also in Dutch, French, German Spanish, English or Italian; 35 × 49 cm; covers: 20°-50° N, 72°-136° / 80°-130° E; one graphical scale (Scala Leucarum sive Farsangarum 3000): 113 mm to 180 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 9 000 000; bibliographical number of Peter van der Krogt in the new edition of *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*: 8200: 31.[192-196]

Theatrum and the Map of Persia

Ortelius produced only one copperplate (full size of the copperplate: 352 × 504 mm), containing his sole larger map of Persia with a decorative title cartouche in the lower right corner, and a graphical scale below an allegorical figure with four lines description in the lower left corner. It was engraved by the Flemish artist and copper engraver Frans (Franciscus) Hogenberg (c.1536-1590). The first edition of the *Theatrum*, dated 20th May 1570, was published in Antwerp by Gillis Coppens van Diest (Aegidius Coppenius van Diesth). This one copperplate must have been used in all of the 32 editions of the Theatrum, totalling 7300 copies. The map of Persia in the early editions, impressed from a new copperplate, shows no defects. However, in the later editions, with ageing of the copperplate, the two right corners of the border become increasingly feeble, and the lower left corner and the starting figure (80) of the meridians gradually disappear. Interestingly, the upper left corner of the border remains intact throughout.

Although the later editions of the *Theatrum* were produced by different publishers, the map of Persia remained the same, with the text on the verso translated from Latin into six other languages. Therefore, the names of the publishers do not play any notable role in respect of the map of Persia. The table below summarises the date, language of the text and the page (folio) number of the map. If you have a loose Ortelius map of Persia you can easily identify the atlas from which the map has been separated by comparing the language and the page number on its verso. The visible defects of the three corners of the map borders may also help.



Pl. 39b. A small world map by Ortelius, with 'Persia' on its centre; 5.5 cm diameter; taken from a post-1579 edition of *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. From the Author's Collection

The table of all the editions of the *Theatrum*, totalling 7300 copies

Year	Language	Page (Persia)	Year	Language	Page (Persia)
1570	Latin	49	1588	Spanish	95
1571	Latin	49	1592	Latin	103
1571/73	Dutch	49	1595	Latin	109
1572	French	49	1598	Dutch	78
1572	German	49	1598	French	110
1572/75	German	49/64 Koler ed.	1601	Latin	109
1573	Latin	64	1602	Spanish	111/112
1572/73	German	64/49	1602	German	112
1574	French	64/49	1603	Latin	112
1574	Latin	64	1606	English	112/109
1575	Latin	64	1608/12	Italian	122/121
1579	Latin	85	1609/12	Latin	122
1580/89	German	85	1609/12	Spanish	121
1581	French	85	1613	Dutch	78
1584	Latin	95	1641	Spanish	122
1578	French	95			

Ortelius's main source for the map of Persia had been the Gastaldi map, entitled 'Il Disegno della Prima Parte del Asia [The map of the First Part of Asia], produced in 1559 in Venice. (See E. 60) He must have had access also to additional new cartographic information, perhaps from travel accounts and geographical books.

The northwestern boundaries of Persia with Russia and the western boundaries with the Turkish Empire are marked with a dotted line, but the north-eastern and eastern boundaries with Tartary and India are not shown, as they were hardly fixed at that time and surely not known to European geographers. However, some map-colourists took the liberty to choose a few mountain chains and rivers as northeastern and eastern boundaries of the country for this and many other maps purely for the purpose of colouring.

Many new geographical names appear on Ortelius's map, demonstrating the transition from the ancient Ptolemaic maps to modern maps of the time.

The text is mainly an historical account of the Persian Empire, in which Ortelius has been full of praise for the Persians: "...It is by nature a Gentleman-like and honourable Nation, very ciuill and curteous, louing learning and liberall sciences, and withall do much esteeme of Nobility and Noble-men...". Pl. 39a is a copy of the English translation (1606 edition) of the Ortelius text.

[192] Ortelius atlases: *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*; first edition, 1570: copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.c.1; last edition, 1612: copy of the BL: Maps C.2.e.2

[193a] *Ortelius Atlas Maps* (B. I.: Broecke Marcel van den, 1996)

[b] *Abraham Ortelius and the First Atlas* (B. I.: Broecke Marcel van den, 1998)

[194] *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition* (B. I.: Krogt, vol.3), book A, section 'Ortelius' and book B, pp. 872-873

[195] Introduction to *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (B. I.: Skelton R A, first series, vol. 3, 1964)

[196] *A Ortelii Catalogus Cartographorum* (B. I.: Bagrow Leo), p.15



Pl. 40 (Map: E. 71, French edition); size: 7.6 × 10.7 cm. PERSIA from *Spieghel der Werelt* and *Epitome*, based on Ortelius, produced by Galle and Heyns, 1588. From the Author's Collection



Pl. 41 (Map: E. 72, English edition); size: 7.5 × 10.6 cm. PERSIA from *Epitome*, based on Ortelius, produced by Galle, published by John Norton, 1603. From the Author's Collection

E. 71 Pl. 40

ORTELIUS Abraham / GALLE Filips; **Antwerp**; **1579**, with later editions up to 1593; **Percici sive Sophorum Regni Tipus** [The Map of Persia or Safavid Kingdom], and '**PERSIA**' (above the upper rule); map inscriptions in Latin, text in French or Latin; c. 7.6 × 10.7 cm; one graphical scale: 26 mm to 90 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 20 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:331.[197]

Spieghel der Werelt [Mirror of the World], from 1588 known as *Epitome*, is a miniature version of Ortelius's *Theatrum*. Filips (Phillipe) Galle (Gallaeus; Gaule), engraver and publisher and Peter (Peeter, Pieter) Heyns, poet and teacher who wrote the text for the Epitome, both close friends of Abraham Ortelius, produced jointly this pocket-size edition of the *Theatrum*. It's commercial success was overwhelming.

The different editions of the *Spieghel der Werelt* and *Epitome* containing this map are as follows:

Atlas Title	Year	Lang.	Publisher(s)	Persia Page
Spiegel der Werelt	1577	Dutch	P Heyns	No Map of Persia
Spiegel der Werelt	1583	Dutch	P Heyns, Ch Plantin	No Map of Persia
Spiegel der Werelt	1596	Dutch	P Heyns, Z Heyns	No Map of Persia
Spiegel der Werelt	1579	French	P Heyns, Ch Plantin	p. 65
Spiegel der Werelt	1583	French	P Heyns, Ch Plantin	p. 75
Spiegel der Werelt	1585	Latin	H Favoli, Ch Plantin	p. 76
Epitome	1588	French	Ch Plantin	p. 87
Epitome	1590	French	Plantin Press	p. 87

This miniature map is crowded with rivers, most of which are imaginary, and with place names. The title placed inside a square in the lower right corner, and the scale in the lower left corner.

[197a] *Epitome* of Ortelius, published by Filips Galle, French edition, 1588, p. 87. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.b.1

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book B, pp. 872-873

E. 72 Pl. 41

ORTELIUS Abraham, GALLE Filips; **Antwerp**; **1593**, with later editions up to 1602; **PERSIA**; editions in French, Latin, Italian or English; 7.5 × 10.6 cm; one graphical scale: 23 mm to 80 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 20 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:332.[198]

This map, which appeared in the later editions of the *Epitome*, differs from the former map (E. 71). It is from a new copperplate, in which most of the imaginary rivers are omitted, but a range of mountains from northwest towards the east of the country is added. The title cartouche is replaced by a new decorative one. The title 'PERSIA' is repeated above the upper rule. The map is less crowded, and has a new look.

The editions of the *Epitome*, containing this map are as follows:

Year	Language	Publisher(s)	Persia, P. No.
1598	French	Ch Plantin	87
1598	French	Plantin Press	110
1602	French	J B Vrients	113
1595	Latin	A Coninx	102
1601	Latin	J B Vrients	105
1593	Italian	Plantin Press	99
1602	Italian	J B Vrients	103
1603	English	J Norton	102



Pl. 42 (Map: E. 73); size: 7.5 × 10 cm. PERSIA from *Theatro del Mondo di Abraamo Ortelio*, Italian version of *Epitome*. This Plate is from the 1667 ed. From the Author's Collection: CA 126



Pl. 43 (Map: E.74); size: 8 × 12 cm. PERSIA from the Ortelius & Keerbergen Mini-Atlas, English ed., London, 1603. From the Author's Collection: CA 125

[198a] *Epitome* of Ortelius, published by John Norton, English edition 1603, p. 102. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.b.11

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book B, pp. 872-873

E. 73 Pl. 42

ORTELIUS Abraham, MARCHETTI P M, LOVISA Domenico; first edition in **Brescia**, Italy, later editions in Venice; **1598**, later editions up to 1724; **Percici sive Sophorvm Regni Tipvs** inside the title cartouche, and '**PERSIA**' below the lower border; map in Latin, text in Italian; c. 7.5 × 10 cm; one graphical scale (Scala Leucarium): 25 mm to 90 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 20 000 000.[199]

This is the Italian edition of the *Epitome*, entitled *Theatro del Mondo di Abraamo Ortelio*. It first appeared by Marchetti in 1598 in Brescia with further editions in Venice in 1655 and 1667. The three later such editions of 1679, 1683 and 1684 do not contain any map of Persia. The two latest editions of 1697 and 1724, published by Domenico Lovisa, have the same map with a few subtle differences.

This map is very similar to the map of Galle contained in the *Spieghel der Werelt* (See Pl. 40) and seems to have been copied from it. That is why this map is described here and not in the Italian section. However, it is printed from a new copperplate which is slightly smaller in size, engraved in Italy, and a different style of script has been employed for the names and inscriptions. 'PERSIA' as an additional title appears below the lower border, and a few other subtle differences can also be noticed. The popularity of this map is clearly demonstrated by the length of the period, during which it was repeatedly published; or perhaps it was cheaper and quicker to use the same copperplate in later editions.

[199] *Theatro del Mondo di Abraamo Ortelio*, Venice, 1667. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.b.14

E. 74 Pl. 43

ORTELIUS Abraham, KEERBERGEN Jan van; **Antwerp**; **1601** with seven further editions up to 1612; **PERSIA** inside the title cartouche, the old title in different languages above the upper rule, it reads in English: 'Persia or the Empire of the Sophye'; first edition in Latin, later editions in five different languages; 8 × 12 cm; Mercator projection, covers: 22°– 47° N, 68° – 116° E; one graphical scale (Scala Leucarum): 23.5 mm to 80 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 20 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:333.[200]

In 1601, an edition of the *Epitome* competitive with the Galle edition was produced by Jan van Keerbergen in Antwerp. A new text was written by Michel Coignet, and all the maps were engraved by Ambrosis and Ferdinand Arsenius.

The different editions of the Keerbergen Atlas are as follows:

Date	Language	Publisher	Persia Page
1601	Latin	J van Keerbergen	102
1602	French	J van Keerbergen	102
1602	Italian	J B Vrients	103
1603	English	J Shawe	102
1604	German	L Hulsius	21
1609	Latin	J B Vrients	129
1612	Latin	Plantin Press	129
1612	Italian	Plantin	103

Both the English edition of Galle's *Epitome* (E. 72, 1603 ed.) and the English edition by Keerbergen (E. 74, 1603 ed.) were published in London, and they may be considered as the earliest world atlases in English.

The shape of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian in this map differs from the Galle and the Italian versions. The Mercator projection is applied to these small maps. The old title, translated into different languages, appeared above the upper rule, and 'PERSIA' was adopted as the common term and placed inside the title cartouche.

[200a] *Epitome of the Theatre of the World* [Epitome du Theatre du Monde], Ortelius & Keerbergen, English edition, London, 1603, p. 102. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.2.b.10 b)

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book B, pp. 872-873

E. 75 Pl. 44

JODE Gerard de, GASTALDI Giacomo; **Antwerp**; **1577**; **Primae Partis Asiae...**; Latin,; 30 × 50.5 cm; covers: 26° – 35° N, 53° – 125° / 60° – 118° E; one graphical scale: 70 mm to 400 miliaria Italica, c. 1: 11 500 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:32.[201,202]

In the title cartouche is noted: "Autore Iacobo Gastaldo Pedemontano". Although this map is in fact a later edition of Gastaldi's 'First Map of Asia' (See E. 60), it is not an identical copy, and here a smaller new copperplate was used. The rectangular title cartouche is more decorative, and the description inside shorter. Some other minor changes are also recognizable. It may, therefore, be considered as an improved edition of the Gastaldi map. The title of the two-page text printed on the verso of the map reads: 'Asiae Prima Pars Sive Persicvm Regnvm' [First Part of Asia or Kingdom of Persia]. There is a second edition of the *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* published by De Jode's son Cornelis in 1593.

[201] *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book A, section 'De Jode' and book B, pp. 872-873

[202] Introduction to *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*, Antwerpen, 1578 (B. I.: Skelton R A, second series, vol. 2, 1965)

E. 76 Pl. 45

LANGREN Henricus (Hendrick) Floris van, LINSCHOTEN Jan Huygen van; **Amsterdam**; **1596**, further prints up to 1644; **Deliniatur in hac Tabula, Orae Maritimae Abexiae, Freti Mesani, al Maris Rubri, Arabiae, Ormi, Persiae...** in a decorative cartouche, upper right corner, with Dutch translation in a similar cartouche beneath it; Latin and Dutch; 38.5 × 53 cm; covers a large area from Natoliae to the valley of Nile, extending eastwards to the coast of Burma; two graphical scales: 50 mm to 100 milliaria Germanica-15 units to 1°, 50 mm to 120 Hispanicae leucae-17 ½ units to 1°, both inside a smaller scale cartouche placed below the two title cartouches.[203,204]

This regional map or sea chart, benefiting from Portuguese maritime surveys, is mainly concerned with the coastal outline of the region. The Persian Gulf (Sinus Persicus) is more accurately portrayed than before. Safavid Persia is depicted in full with rivers, mountains and the western boundary. The eastern borders of Persia are not marked. A large decorative compass rose is placed in 'Mare Arabicvm et Indicvm'. Further editions of Linschoten's book containing this map, appeared in The Hague and in Amsterdam by different publishers in 1599, 1604-5, 1623, 1638 and 1644 in Latin, Dutch, English, French or German languages.

[203] *Itinerario Voyage ofte Schipvaert, Jan Huygen van Linschoten...*, published by Cornelis Claesz, Amsterdam, 1596. Copy of the BL seen: Maps 46900.(15.); another copy: Maps 46900.(16.); copy of the BL, RB: 569.G.23

[204] *Arabia in Early Maps* (B. I.: Tibbetts G R), pp. 54-56

E. 77

KEERE Pieter van den (Petrus Kaerius), LANGENES Bernardt (Barent); Middelburg (Middelburgh), **The Netherlands**; **1598** with further editions up to 1650; **PERSIA** inside the decorative title cartouche, **PRESSEN** above the upper rule; map in Latin, text in Dutch, later editions also in French, Latin or German; 8.5 × 12.5 cm; one graphical scale: 22 mm to 150 lucarum; Van der Krogt No: 8200:341.[205,206]

Pieter van den Keere was a cartographer, engraver and bookseller of Amsterdam. For this map, which appeared in the *Caert Thresoor*, he must have benefited from the Ortelius/Galle miniature map of Persia in the *Epitome*. (See Pl. 40)

The different editions of the *Caert Thresoor* are summarized in the table below.

Petrus Kaerius, Jocodus Hondius and Petrus Bertius were brothers-in-law, co-operating in their business. Bertius must have used the copperplate of Kaerius, or a new copperplate engraved by Hondius with negligible changes for his pocket-size geographical treatise.

Date	Language	Publisher	Persia, P. No.
1598	Dutch	B Langenes	122
1599	Dutch	C Claesz	123
1600	French	A Hendricks for C Claesz	122
1600	Latin	C Claesz for Bertius' Tabulae Geographicae	124
1602	French	Ch Guyot for C Claesz	128
1602	Latin	C Claesz for Bertius' Tabulae Geographicae	144
1606	Latin	C Claesz for Bertius' Tabulae Geographicae	143
1609	Dutch	C Claesz	127
1609	German	M Becker for H Lorentzen (Laurensz)	128
1612	German	M Becker for H Lorentzen	140
1649	Latin	C Claesz for J Visscher	170
1650	Dutch	J Janssonius for Bertius' Tabulae Geogr.	140

[205] Miniature Atlas *Caert Thresoor, Inhoudende de Tafeln des Gantsche Werelts Landen etc.* [Map Treasury, Containing Maps of All the Countries of the World], published by Bernardt Langenes, Middelburg, 1598. Copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.a.2, part 2, p.29

[206a] *Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum*, Petrus Bertius, published by Cornelis Claesz, Amsterdam, 1600



Pl. 44 (Map: E. 75); size: 30 × 50.5 cm. Gerard de JODE version of Gastaldi's 'First Map of Asia', Antwerp, 1577. From the Author's Collection: CA 110



Pl. 45 (Map: E. 76); size: 38.5 × 53 cm. The regional map of Linschoten from the Southwest and South Asia, Amsterdam, 1596. By Permission of the British Library: Maps 46900 (15.) & (16.)

[b] *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 3), book B, p. 873

Mercator-Hondius-Janssonius Atlases

The history of Mercator's modern map of Persia[207] is somewhat complicated. This map was not known during the lifetime of Mercator. It was first published by Hondius in 1606 and later by Hondius and Janssonius jointly, and in the end solely by Janssonius and his heirs and successors. It would be, therefore, worthwhile to give a concise account[208] of the so-called Mercator atlases which contained this map, and which appeared during a long period of nearly two centuries.

GERARD DE CREMER, (b.1512 in Rupelmonde, Flanders, now in Belgium, d. 1594 in Duisburg, Germany) who Latinized his name to Gerardus MERCATOR, was called by Abraham Ortelius 'Ptolemy of our time'. He is surely the greatest cartographer of the Renaissance period and perhaps of the classical period of cartography after Ptolemy. He studied philosophy and mathematics and became an expert land surveyor, cartographer, globe-maker and copper-engraver. Mercator was the first to introduce Italic handwriting to the domain of cartography and invented the Mercator projection, which is still in use (**Fig. 12**).

In 1552 he moved to Duisburg, perhaps for the higher degree of religious freedom which prevailed there. In 1569 Mercator embarked on producing a major work entitled *Cosmography*, a description of the world in all its aspects. Writing the text, drawing the maps and engraving the copperplates occupied most of his time. This work, supposed to become his multi-volume atlas, was unfinished when he died, leaving the responsibility of completing and publishing it to his son Rumold.



Fig. 12. Gerard Mercator; size: 20 x 15 cm. From Mercator Ptolemaic Atlas by Elzevir & Hondius, 1618-19. By Permission of the British Library: Maps C.1.e.2, second part

The *Atlas sive Cosmographia Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati Figura* [title of the English edition: *Gerardi Mercatoris et J. Hondii atlas, or, a geographicke description of the regions, countries, and kingdomes of the world*], as published by Rumold Mercator in 1595, was still incomplete. For example, no map of Persia was included in this edition. After Rumold's death in 1599, the atlas was re-issued unaltered in 1602. In about 1604 of Mercator's grandson, Gerard Mercator Jr. sold the copperplates of his grandfather's maps to Jodocus Hondius and Cornelis Claesz.

JODOCUS HONDIUS Sr. (1563-1612), residing in Gent (now in Belgium) excelled in drawing and calligraphy, and earned a reputation as a good engraver. The capture of Gent by the Duke of Parma in 1584 forced him, as a Protestant, to leave town; he sailed for London where he made the acquaintance of many prominent scholars and explorers of the time. In 1593, he and his brother-in-law Pieter van den Keere (Petrus Kaerius) settled in Amsterdam and co-operated in their business. They engraved the small maps of the *Caert Thresoor* for Langenes in 1595. (See E. 77)

In 1604, when Hondius and Claesz acquired the Mercator copperplates, they prepared a completely revised edition of the atlas, which was first published in 1606. Hondius completed the unfinished atlas of Mercator not only with 36 new maps to fill the omissions in Rumold Mercator's 1595 edition, but added to Mercator's original text a new Latin text written by Petrus Montanus. This and later editions, until Janssonius became a full partner in 1636, are known as 'Mercator-Hondius Atlases', or 'Mercator-Hondius-Janssonius Atlases'. A map of Persia, known as Mercator's modern map of Persia, appeared in the first edition of 1606 and all the later editions until 1636.

Hondius had the maps of this atlas also reduced, in order to include them in his *Atlas Minor* first published in 1607. For this venture he cooperated with Cornelis Claesz. After the death of his co-publisher Claesz in 1609, Hondius continued on his own until his death in 1612. Thereafter, the business was maintained by his widow Colette van den Keere (d. 1629) and his son-in-law Jan Janssonius, and later by his own sons Jodocus Jr. (c. 1594-1629) and Henricus (c. 1596-1651).

HENRICUS HONDIUS took over the Mercator-Hondius Atlas in 1621, and published a new edition in 1623 and 1628. He seems to have been the sole publisher of this atlas from 1623 until 1633. Thereafter, he worked in partnership with his

brother-in-law J Janssonius on further editions of the atlas until 1637.

JOHANNES JANSSONIUS (Jan Jansz.) (1588-1664) from Arnhem, the son-in-law of Jodocus Hondius Sr., co-operated with Henricus Hondius until 1640, when Henricus left the atlas publishing business completely to him. In 1638 he changed the title of the atlas to *Atlas Novus* and enlarged it finally to a work of six volumes, in competition with the House of Blaeu. He also published the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor* from 1628 until 1651 in Latin, French, Dutch or German. A different map of Persia from that of the Hondius appeared in the Janssonius atlases.

After his death in 1664, Janssonius's Heirs and Successors changed the title of the atlas to *Atlas Maior* and continued to publish it in as many as eleven volumes in 1675 (Latin edition), using the same copperplate of Janssonius for the Map of Persia. Finally, in 1694, they sold their copperplates to Petrus Schenck (1661-1711) and Gerard Valk (1652-1726).

[207] Mercator's Ptolemaic Maps of Persia have been described in chapter one.

[208] For a comprehensive account of the Mercator atlases see *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1)*

E. 78 Pl. 46

HONDIUS Jodocus, JANSSONIUS Johannes; **Amsterdam**; **1606** with further editions up to 1636; **Persici vel Sophorum Regni Typus** [The map of Persia or the Safavid Kingdom]; map in Latin, text in different editions in Latin, French, German, Dutch or English; 35 × 50.5 cm; covers: 21° – 48° N, 75° – 135° / 84° – 126° E, one graphical scale: 105 mm to 160 Persian farsangs, c. 1: 9 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200: 1A.[209, 210]

A few partuculars of this map and the related text in different editions of Mercator-Hondius-Janssonius Atlases (1606-1636) are given in the table below.[210]

Year (Atlas)	Language (Text)	Page, Signature (Map)	Page (Text)	Name (Publisher)
1606	Latin	132 7H	331 – 332	Hondius
1607-8	Latin	134 7G	331 – 332	Hondius
1609	French	135 7H	333 – 334	Hondius
1611-12	Latin	138 7I	335 – 336	Hondius
1613-16-19	Latin	138 7O	340 – 341	Hondius
1613-16	French	138 7O	349 – 350	Hondius
1619	French	144 7S	353 – 354	Hondius
1623	Latin	144 7X	350 – 351	Hondius
1628	French	144 8E	661 – 664	Hondius
1630	Latin	152 8E	366 – 367	Hondius
1633	French, 2 vol.	90 8E, v.2	661 – 664	Hondius
1633	German	154 8C	653 – 656	Janssonius
1634	Dutch	166 8N	367 – 368	Janssonius
1636-38-41	English, 2 vol.	89 9C, v.2	411 – 412	Janssonius

While the map title 'Persici vel Sophorum Regni Typus' remains the same, the title of the text changes according to the language of different edition:
Latin editions: 'Persicum Regnum sive Sophurum Imperium'
French editions: 'Le Royaume de Perse (des Perses) ou l'Empire de Sophy (des Sophie)
German edition: 'Von dem Persischen Königreich / Dem Imperio der Sophorum / Das Königreich Persia'
Dutch edition: 'Beschryvinghe van Persien ofte van het Rijck van den Sophi / Persien oft het Rijck van de Sophi'
English edition: 'The Description of the Kingdom of Persia'.

There is apparently an error in this map regarding the name of the Persian Gulf. All editions of Mercator's *Geographia* contain one map of the world and one of Asia. Following the Ptolemy tradition, in all of these maps the Red Sea, and occasionally the Gulf of Aden, is called 'Sinus Arabicus', and the Persian Gulf 'Sinus Persicus'. In the map of Persia included in the Mercator-Hondius atlases, however, the Persian Gulf is named 'Sinus Arabicus'. This nomenclature contradicts not only the Ptolemaic tradition, but also the world map and the map of Asia in the same atlas, both of them surely prepared by Mercator himself. The reason for this discrepancy could only be the fact that the map of Persia was not completed and probably not even prepared by Mercator, but by Hondius twelve years after Mercator's death. Hondius or his assistants apparently mixed up the two Ptolemaic terms Sinus Arabicus and Sinus Persicus. Janssonius must have noticed this error, for he rectified it by using the term 'Sinus Persicus' again for the Persian Gulf in his atlases which appeared during the 1640s and later. (See E. 79)

[209] Mercator-Hondius atlases 1606-1636, Atlas sive Cosmographia *Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati Figura* [the title of the English edition: *Gerardi Mercatoris et J Hondii atlas, or, a geographicke description of the regions, countries, and kingdomes of the world*]
See the above atlases, 1606-1636, such as:
Latin edition 1606, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.c.6
French edition 1630, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.c.10
German edition 1633, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.d.3
English edition 1636, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.3.d.6, another copy coloured: Maps C.3.d.7

[210] *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1), p. 706

E. 79 Pl. 47

JANSSONIUS Johannes; **Amsterdam**; **1636** with further editions up to 1675 (1680); **Persia sive Sophorum Regnum**; map in Latin, text in different editions in German, Dutch, Latin, French or Spanish; 37.5 × 49.5 cm; covers: 18° – 47° N, 61° – 119° / 70° – 110° E; two graphical scales: 55 mm to 70 milliaria Germanica communa, and 59 mm to 90 Persian farsangs c. 1: 9 000 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:1B.[211]

The details of this map in different editions of Mercator-Janssonius Atlases (١٦٣٦-١٦٧٥) have been summarized in the table below:



Pl. 46 (Map: E. 78); size: 35 × 50.5 cm. Hondius map of Persia, included in Mercator-Hondius Atlases, published in Amsterdam in 1606-1636. This copy is from the English edition of 1636. From the Author's Collection: CA 58

Year	Language (Text)	Page/Signature/ Vol.	Atlas	Name
1636	German	104 6d, vol.2	Atlas Novus	Janssonius
1636	German	112 2d	Appendix	Janssonius
1637	Dutch	96 3d	Appendix	Janssonius
1638	Latin	66 3x, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1638-42	German	96 2e (2d), vol.2	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1638-44	Dutch	101 m (3d), vol.2	Atl. Novus	Janssinius
1639-44	French	80 4k, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1644-58	German	65f, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1645-58	Dutch	66f, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1646-58	Latin	73 e-f, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1646-49	French	81 4k, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1652-58	French	73f, vol.3	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1653-66	Spanish	24f, vol.2	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1666	Latin	64, vol.2	Atl. Novus	Janssonius
1675	Latin	27, vol.8	Atl. Maior	Heirs

The title cartouche in the lower left corner of this map is obviously copied from the map of Blaeu (compare with E. 83), the main rival of Janssonius. The decorative scale cartouche in the lower right corner seems to be new. As mentioned, following Hondius, the term 'Sinus Arabicus' was employed to name the Persian Gulf in the early Janssonius atlases, but it was changed soon to 'Sinus Persicus', rectifying the error of Hondius. (See E.78)

[211a] *Atlas Novus* up to 6 volumes by Janssonius, and *Atlas Maior* up to 11 volumes by Janssonius's Heirs and Successors (1636-1675 to 1680), such as: *Atlas Novus*, Latin ed., Amsterdam 1647, folios 107 & 107a, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.6.b.1; Latin ed. 1658, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.6.b.2, Asiae, signature E and F; Spanish ed. 1666, copy of the BL seen: Maps C.6.d.1, Part Asia, signature f

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1), p. 706

E. 80 Pl. 48

HONDIUS Jodocus, JANSSONIUS Johannes; **Amsterdam**; **1607** with four further editions in 1607/8, 1609, 1610 and 1621; **Persicum Regnum** both inside the title cartouche and above the upper rule; Latin; 14 × 18.5 cm; covers: 20° – 49° N, 77° – 129° / 83° – 124° E; one graphical scale, 23 mm to 75 milliaria Germanica; Van der Krogt No: 8200:351.[212]

The maps of the *Atlas Minor* of 1607-9 were prepared by Cornelis Claesz. The map of Persia is paginated 613 in the 1607 ed., 595 in the 1609 ed., and 623 in the 1610 and 1621 ed.. Only the western boundary of the country is shown by a dotted line. The other boundaries, chosen by colourists, are baseless. A description of Persia in three pages can be found on the verso of the map and the following folio. The error of calling the Persian Gulf 'Sinus Arabicus' (See E. 78) has been transferred to all editions of the *Atlas Minor.*

[212a] Hondius-Janssonius *Atlas Minor*, published by J Janssonius, Amsterdam, 1607-1621. Copy of the BL seen, 1609 ed.: Maps C.3.a.2; 1610 ed.: Maps C.3.a.3

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1), p. 706

E. 81 Pl. 49

JANSSONIUS Johannes, KAERIUS Petrus; **Amsterdam**; **1628** with further editions in 1630, 1631, 1634, 1648 and 1651 and later imprints; **Persici vel Sophorum Regni Typus** inside the title cartouche, the title of the text appears in the upper margin; map in Latin, text in different editions in German, Latin or French; 13 × 19 cm; covers: 22° - 48° N, 75° - 135° / 84° - 126° E; one graphical scale: 23 mm to 100 milliaria Germanica communia; Van der Krogt No: 8200:352.[213]

The name of Petrus Kaerius as the actual mapmaker of this small map is printed in the title cartouche. The title of the text, which also appears above the upper rule, reads: in German ed. 'Königreich von Persien', in Latin ed. 'Persicum Regnum' and in French ed. 'Le Royaume de Perse'. This map is paginated 611 in the 1628 ed., 599 in the 1630 ed., 607 in the 1634 ed., and 323 in the 1648 and 1651 ed.

This map can be considered as an improved version of the map of Persia contained in the Hondius-Janssonius *Atlas Minor* of 1607-1621 and, therefore, all the remarks made for the map E. 80 apply equally to it.

This map also appeared in a few travel books, such as *Persiaensche Reyse...*, a two- volume travel account by Adam Olearius, published by Jan Jansz (Janssonius) in 1651 in Amsterdam in Dutch, and in its French edition *Le Grand Royaume du Sophi du Perse*, published in Paris in 1670. It is noteworthy that Janssonius did not trust the advanced map of Olearius, showing the Caspian Sea much closer to its real shape and replaced it with this map of his own, depicting the Caspian still as an oval.

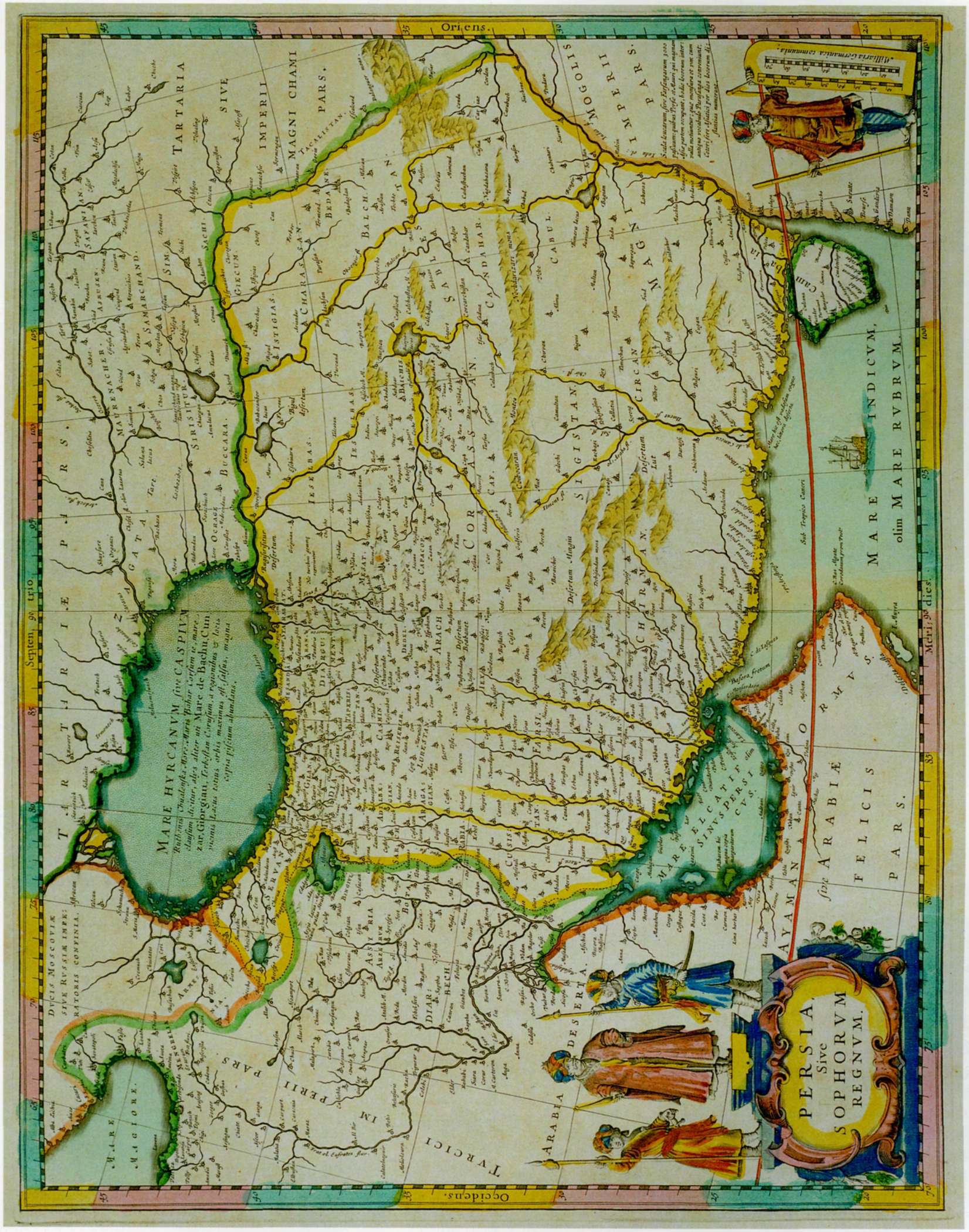
[213a] *Atlas Minor* of Janssonius-Kaerius, 1628-1651 editions; copies of the BL seen, 1628 ed.: Maps C.3.a.4; 1630 ed.: Maps C.3.a.5; 1634 ed.: Maps C.3.a.7; 1651 ed.: Maps C.3.a.9

[b] Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, New Edition (B. I.: Krogt, vol. 1), p. 706

E. 82 Pl. 50

CLOPPENBURG Jan Evertsz, WAESBERGEN Jan van, HONDIUS Jodocus; **Amsterdam**; **1630** with further editions until as late as 1738; **Persici vel Sophorum Regni Typus**; Map inscriptions in Latin, text in French, in some editions in Latin, or Dutch; 19 × 26 cm; covers: 21°-49° N, 77°-135° / 84°-127° E; scale not given, according to the catalogue of the BSB, Munich c.1: 3 600 000; Van der Krogt No: 8200:352.[214-216]

A new series of small atlases, containing reduced size maps after those by Hondius, was published in Amsterdam by Jan Cloppenburg, first in 1630 with French text, with further Latin editions in 1632 and 1636. Later in the century the plates came into the hands of Janssonius's son-in-law Jan van Waesbergen who re-issued the work in 1673 without text and in 1676 with Dutch text. There were two late French editions published by



Pl. 47 (Map: E. 79); size: 37.5 × 49.5 cm. Janssonius map of Persia, included in all the Mercator-Janssonius Atlases 1636-1680. This copy is from the Spanish edition, volume 2, 1666. From the Author's Collection: CA 169