



Americæ Pars Borzalis, Florida, Baccalaos, Canada, Corteræalis

Description: Gerard and Cornelis de Jode's map of North America is preceded only by the separately issued Forlani/Zaltieri map of 1565 (#391), and an extremely rare separately issued map. Together with a smaller western sheet, *Quiviræ*, this was the first folio sized atlas map to focus on North America and the first overall produced in the Netherlands. The plates were purchased by J.B. Vrients who kept de Jode's work out of publication in favor of Ortelius' *Theatrum*.

The French, like the British, resented the exclusive Iberian franchise on new lands dictated by the papal demarcation line, and tried to stake out claims of their own in what is now the United States. They targeted the region of northern Florida, officially in the Spanish sphere of influence. Although it had been abandoned by Spain as a region of serious exploration by a decree of Philip II in 1561, French presence there was nonetheless viewed as trespassing.

The experience of France's first attempt to colonize northern Florida, in 1562, is sadly parallel to what would happen to the British in Roanoke two decades later. Jean Ribault and Rene Goulaine de Laudonniere commanded the mission, which crossed the Atlantic directly from the French port of Havre de Grace to North America, rather than sailing the more common route through the Spanish Main and north. De Jode has written *Laudnner hue. appulit* and *Ribaldus hue*, at their landfall on the Florida peninsula. From there, they reconnoitered north, reaching a large river they named *Mai* because they found it on the first day of May. This is the St. Johns River, visible on de Jode's map as *R Mayo* near a region called *Tierra de las Pinas*. Still further north they encountered the Sea Islands that hug the coast of what is now South Carolina, and were impressed by the

safety those islands afforded them. The largest sound along that coast they dubbed Port Royal, which name it has retained until today. De Jode latinized it as *P. Regalis*. On the island now known as Parris Island in Port Royal Sound, a fort and colony was set up which they called *Charlesfort*, spelled *Charlefort* by de Jode and indicated slightly north of *P. Regalis*. Ribault returned to France, promising to secure supplies for the little garrison of thirty settlers. But, as with John White in Roanoke, war back home prevented his timely return, in this case the civil war between the Protestants and Catholics. Ribault fought for the Protestant cause in Dieppe, fleeing to England when Catholicism triumphed. While in England, he flirted with switching allegiances and claiming his prior exploits in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In the interim, the pitiful survivors of his American colony had constructed a boat, attempted the crossing back home, and were rescued by an English vessel.

In 1564, a new French expedition, commanded by Laudoniere, established a settlement called Fort Caroline near the river *Mayo* discovered on the earlier expedition. Among their crew was Jacques Le Moyne, who was both to chart and illustrate the region. Although the colony fared well initially, they mistreated their neighboring Indians and yet relied upon them to supply their food, a combination that rendered the colony's existence precarious. A successful bid by the Spanish to oust them soon put a final and bloody end to Charlesfort. Laudonniere and Le Moyne were among the few to escape. Having safely returned to France, however, by 1582 Le Moyne had fled to England to escape the Huguenot persecution. It was in England that Theodore de Bry became aware of his marvelous drawings, map, and narrative. He tried unsuccessfully to purchase them from Le Moyne in 1587, but the following year Le Moyne died, and de Bry then bought the material from his widow. He published it in 1591 as the second part of his mammoth project of compiling accounts of voyages, following the publication of John White's work the year before. Also in 1591, a map-seller of modest success by the name of Gerard de Jode died. Shown on the map are the landfalls of the two French expeditions, which are indicated with the names of their leaders--*Laudnner* (Laudonniere) and *Ribaldus* (Ribault). On present day Parris Island in Port Royal Sound (*P. Regalis*) can be seen the fort built by the French, called *Charlefort*. A note provides a chronology of the French settlements. Other notes treat Verrazano's voyage and the cod fishery at the Grand Banks.

Gerard had been in competition with Abraham Ortelius; an atlas de Jode had introduced in 1578 flopped in the shadow of Ortelius' popular *Theatrum*, introduced eight years earlier. Upon Gerard's death, the firm was left in the hands of his widow, and his son Cornelis. In 1593 they again tried to win a share of the atlas market, introducing a new atlas that contained both some of the father's maps as well as new maps. This map of North America is an example of the latter. Although this effort fared somewhat better than the 1578 work, it still sold too poorly to warrant another edition.

De Jode's map provides a unique, contextual view of North America just as the earliest European settlements were beginning. For example, it is one of the first general maps with the place name *Virginia*. De Jode used de Bry's engraved versions of John White's and Jacques Le Moyne's maps to chart the southeastern part of his map of North America. White's Chesapeake is placed between 41° and 42° north latitude (present-day southern New England), and the nomenclature of John White, Verrazano, and Estavao Gomes intermingle. *C. de las Arenas*, the prominent cape on the mid-Atlantic coast, is often construed as being Cape Cod, but cannot be so if early Spanish prototypes, which clearly place it along the part of the coast scouted by Ayllon, are accurate (possibly Cape

May). The place-name de Jode has matched it with, however, is from the voyage of Gomes, who did in fact pass Cape Cod. This instance exemplifies the problem of identifying land features when nomenclature and geography may be mis-matched. North of it, reflecting England's Roanoke adventure, lie the Indian villages of *Secotan* and *Pomerock*, and the town and bay of *Chesapooc* (Chesapeake). *Norumbega*, our New England, is shoved far over nearly due east. The city of *Norumbega* lies on the banks of Gomes' "River of Deer" (*Gamas*). De Jode inscribed several historical annotations on the map, but mistakenly ascribes the date of 1529 for Verrazano's principal voyage (actually 1524) and 1507 for Cabot (actually 1497).

In addition to White's geography, de Jode used his illustrations of Virginia Indians to supplement the otherwise empty space in the Atlantic. From left to right they are a warrior prince, a chief lady of *Secota*, a holy man of *Secota*, a *Dasemonquepeuc* woman carrying her child, an aged man of *Pomeiooc* in winter clothes, and a young noble woman of *Secota*.

Similarly, de Jode's map was the first general one with *St. Augustine*; only one other printed map of any kind that we have found (the Boazio) shows it earlier. An unobstructed ocean north of the continent alludes to a passage around America to the Pacific. It presents four interior lakes, including the large *Lac Conibas* that even has a city in the center of it, the city of *Conibaz*; these were based on Indian reports and rumor. It is not known whether this lake, which is found as early as the mid-century as *Coniuas lacus*, represents early knowledge of Hudson Bay (or the Great Lakes) based on indigenous sources, or is entirely fanciful. It is similar to the *Mare Dulce* [fresh sea] appearing on such maps as those of Mercator. To the east of *Conibas* is Cartier's purported kingdom of *Saguenai*.

The map's peculiar top-heavy look exaggerates the higher latitudes: enigmatic *Lake Conibas*, the Arctic, and Cartier's discoveries in Canada dominate. This is a result of the distortion of the map's projection, which stretches the geography onto a grid of parallel meridians, inspired by Gerhard Mercator's 1569 map. Unlike a true Mercator projection, however, de Jode does not progressively increase the latitudinal distances to maintain equality between a true and plotted straight line. As with Mercator, the entire upper border of the map represents the single geometric point of the North Pole. The depiction of the Arctic as four major islands (of which parts of two appear) was also borrowed from Mercator.

Prominent on the map is a wide and strait Northwest Passage through Canada, which fueled earlier voyages of exploration. The cartography of the North American interior and the Great Lakes is seen at an embryonic stage that preceded the fact-based mapping of Champlain.

The map's cartography of New England is quite primitive. Since this area was not closely explored between the time of Verrazano and Gomez in the 1520's and that of Hudson in 1609, its portrayal on maps degraded over the course of the 16th century. As was often the case with maps of this period, the Penobscot River, site of the fabled kingdom of *Norumbega*, is the dominant feature in the Northeast on the map. *Norumbega* also served as the place name for the region generally.



In de Jode's Atlantic, vestiges of semi-mythical lands of medieval times still cling to life. Two are reminiscent of 15th century *portolan* chart data, possibly inspired by early Portuguese Atlantic voyages, and were not commonly used by mapmakers in the 16th century. One of these is *Santana*, the "Satan" island typically found as a large northerly island on some charts beginning in Prince Henry's time; the other is *Sept Citez*, the island of the Seven Cities which became nearly synonymous with the island of *Antilia* by the end of Henry's time. De Jode places them in roughly the same relative position to America as they were commonly given to Asia a century and a half earlier, *Sept Citez* lying due east of Florida (in between the two groups of White's Indians) and *Santana* lying to the north.

The waters of de Jode's northern Atlantic are largely derived from the purported adventures of the Italians Nicolo and Antonio Zeno in 1380. The story and map of their doubtful 14th century voyage was published in Venice by a descendant in 1558. As Purchas relates it, the brother Nicolo, "being wealthy, and of a haughtie spirit, desiring to see the fashions of the world, built and furnished a Ship at his owne charges," passed through the Strait of Gibraltar and was promptly carried astray by a tempest. They were adrift until reaching de Jode's *Frislant*, where they were saved from barbarians by a Prince Zichmui who "spake to them in Latine, and placed them in his Navie, wherewith hee wonne divers Ilands".



Following “divers notable exploits” they reached Groenlant (Engronlant on the Zeno map), “where hee found a Monasterie of Friars of the Preachers Order, and a Church dedicated to Saint Thomas.” This monastery was situated by an active volcano, which afforded a hot spring whose water was used for heating and cooking. The brother Antonio then reached Estotilant, assimilated by de Jode as part of easternmost Canada. Next he sailed south to Drogeo (Zeno’s Drogio), during which voyage cannibals were encountered. Among the other islands they reached was de Jode’s Icario (west of Thule), where there were “Knights thereof called Icari, descended of the ancient pedigree of Dedalus, King of Scots.” De Jode substitutes the archaic Thule for Zeno’s Islanda.

Frislant, which appeared on charts as early as 1500, was possibly based on early knowledge of Iceland, and certainly serves as Iceland on de Jode’s map. Both Greenland and Iceland, then, appear in duplicate: Groclant and Groenlant are both Greenland, and Thule (the Shetland Islands of Ptolemy) and Frisland are Iceland. From other northern traditions, de Jode has included the legendary Irish island of S. Brandain.

De Jode drew on the eighteen sheet world map by Petrus Plancius of 1592 for the outline of North America. This was just the second printed map to encompass this area, the Forlani of 1565 (#398) being the first. Porcacchi’s map of 1572 was a direct reduction of the Zaltieri map (#391). The map is most renowned for its first use of the two maps published by Theodore de Bry in 1590 and 1591, after John White (#421A) and Jacques le

Moyne (#431) respectively. But his use of them was not entirely accurate, the middle Atlantic coast is placed some 4° to 6° too far north resulting in *Chesipoo Sinus* [Chesapeake Bay] being placed at the same latitude as present day southern Maine. *C. de las arenas*, depicted on a number of earlier maps often by another name, most probably represents Cape Hatteras. It had always been given a latitude of about 38° to 40° dating as far back as Giacomo Gastaldi's *Tierra Nueva* (#383), 1548; here it is placed even further north when it is in reality 35°. When Richard Hakluyt in 1587 placed Virginia on his map he correctly positioned it above this point. In 1590 de Bry published John White's map of Virginia, noticeably without latitudinal markings; that more detailed cartography was placed above the inaccurate but longer lived Cape Arenas by de Jode. This pushed the entire coastline further northwards, adding to the confusion.

The map includes many remarkable early cartographic details. The depiction of the double Northwest passage is bold and unmistakable. The course of the St. Lawrence River, flowing across the continent to present-day Texas is equally bold. *Cebola*, the seven cities paved in gold, are clearly depicted, and the detail in the southwest and California are remarkable. A river flows inland from the *Farallones* and across the coastal range.



It was 100 years since news of the discovery of these new lands reached Europe and, although a large amount had been learned, the coastline between Virginia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence particularly was poorly understood. A very direct northwest passage is shown running the length of the top of the map with a *Lago de Conibas* emptying into these waters. We find for the second time an inland lake in the west with a legend about *Marcus Niza* next to it. Its first appearance was in the Hakluyt map of 1587. The coastline of the Gulf of Mexico bears a feature similar to the mouth of the Mississippi as we know it, but is misplaced further east from the traditional depiction. The whole map is beautifully adorned with attractively denoted mountain ranges. Many legends appear, and in the lower right is an inset showing six natives of Virginia all derived from the drawings of John White. To the right of the title is a scene depicting the attack on Frobisher's vessel by native Indians.

The map is filled with annotations regarding early explorations in the New World, including discussions of Verazano, Cabot, Raleigh and others. An early mention

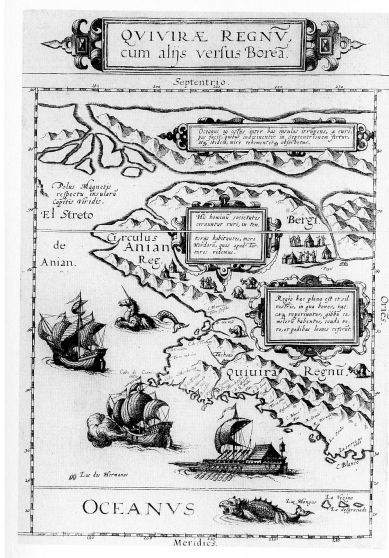
This map was prepared for the second edition of de Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* undertaken by Gerard de Jode and completed by his son, Cornelis, as the *Speculum Orbis Terrae*, published in Amsterdam in 1593. Although de Jode's map was a vastly superior map to Ortelius' map of North and South America, de Jode's atlas sold poorly and is the reason for the comparative rarity of de Jode's maps today.

Size: 36.8 x 50.8 cm

*Suarez, T., *Shedding the Veil*, pp. 124-126, Plate XIX

*Wolff, H., *America, Early Maps of the New World*, p.97, #112.







Quiviriæ Regnum cum alijs versus Borça

In the map of North America the west coast is reasonably well delineated, and de Jode has chosen to include the mythical *Strait of Anian* separating America from Asia. The existence of a body of water between the two continents had been suggested but not proved when the map was made. Despite the channel between the continents, the figures populating America are outside tents and domed buildings that are distinctly Asian in appearance. It was widely believed that America was first settled by migrants from Asia, as confirmed by an inscription on the map comparing Native Americans to Tartars. De Jode obscures the lack of internal geographical knowledge of the continent with two large strategically placed cartouches.

At the top of the map are four imaginary islands. Mercator believed that four great rivers ran into a central whirlpool between these four islands. The magnetic north pole is marked by the edge of a black rock at the left edge of the map, which supposedly stood between the islands.



De Jode's map of South America is one of the earliest maps to show the continent of South America alone and the earliest Dutch map of South America. The map provides a fine detailed treatment of the known and explored regions of South America, which had been heavily mapped and explored by the Spanish and Portuguese by the late 16th century.

The map shows part of Central America and the whole of South America, including a large landmass representing the Tierra del Fuego merging into *Terra Australia*. It is one of the earliest maps to show the continent on its own, and the earliest Dutch map of South America.

The South American continent's interior is densely detailed with many place names, annotations and images describing the territory, its people, and the flora and the fauna. Two vignettes show life at a cannibal's campsite, including a human-based dinner, and a battle between indigenous people armed with bows and arrows and explorers armed with rifles. The seas are filled with several vessels, boats, monsters, and more annotations.

The map appeared in the second edition of the de Jodes' atlas *Speculum orbis terrae*. The *Speculum* was first published in 1578 by Gerard de Jode (1509-1591) with text by Daniel Cellarius.

Although sales of de Jode's work were less than ideal, the atlas was evidently held in high regard, with several contemporaries citing its importance alongside the atlases of Mercator and Ortelius. Few examples of either edition of the *Speculum* have survived, making the maps within a rarity.

The map is among the very few maps which reference the Straits of Magellan with its earlier name, *Estrecho de la Victoria*, the name used by Pigafetta in his description of Magellan's voyage, named for Magellan's flagship, which illustrated to the west of the Strait. The map also includes detailed information and annotations on the unknown southern continent.

In the interior parts of South America, the larger river systems are shown, along with annotations describing the regions, flora and fauna. The map reached to Central America and the Caribbean, embellished with ships and sea monsters around the continent. De Jode's map includes a finely detailed treatment of the coastal regions of the continent, along with a number of fanciful features in the interior, including decorative vignettes, native scenes, and animals.



Americae Peruvii Aque Ita ut Postremum Detecta Traditur Recens Delineatio 1578

De Jode's first map of South America, engraved by Jan Van Deutecum for the first edition of De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. De Jode's map of South America is one of the earliest maps to show the continent of South America alone, and the earliest Dutch map of South America.

The map is drawn from Forlani's map of South America (#398), which was first published in 1562. The topographical image differs strongly from the influential 1562 wall-map of America by Diego Gutierrez (#400). For instance, the form of the Amazon with a series of over-emphasized curves has disappeared. In all and especially in the southern part, the proportions are highly distorted. For the geographical information, Forlani drew in large part on the world map published in 1561 by Giacomo Gastaldi (#398). This map appears only in De Jode's first atlas and was replaced in the second edition with an entirely new map.



Uniuersi orbis seu terreni globi in plano effigies, Gerard de Jode, 1578

Created during Shakespeare's lifetime, this map illustrates the late 16th century concept of the world. Europe and the Mediterranean regions were well understood and confidently mapped, along with Africa and Asia. The Americas are shown with recognizable east coasts, but the west coasts are based on conjecture. The unknown territories in the Americas and stories of the natives played into the fears of people in Europe. Maps of these areas display imaginative "barbarians," "cannibals," and dangerous alien creatures constituting a threat to "civilized" society.

An example of De Jode's scarce heart-shaped projection, etched by the van Doetecums and first published as a separately issued map in 1571. The central projection is surrounded by ten wind heads, cherubic faces blowing currents across the globe. In the lower left is a celestial sphere, while a terrestrial sphere, focused on the Atlantic and Africa, sits in the lower right corner. The etchers names, Joannes and Lucas Van Doetecum, are in the top left, near a wind head in the corner.

The map provides a depiction of the newly separate North America, no longer shown attached to Asia. Japan, or *Giapan* as it is included here, is closely sandwiched between California and Asia. There is little speculation as to the far north of North America.

South America is well-shaped, with its southernmost point separated from a large unknown continent by the Straits of Magellan. Tierra del Fuego is but one peninsula in the vast landmass to the south that, thanks to the cordiform projection, seems to hug half the world. The Pacific Ocean is peppered with early Spanish discoveries, while the East Indies includes the main islands already contacted for spice trade.

All the continents, save the unknown Southern Continent, are covered in settlements that are marked with small buildings symbols and colored red. Interestingly,

Europe contains the fewest settlements. For example, London is not marked nor is Antwerp, where this map was made.

The southern continent is not entirely devoid of labels, however. They include *Psitacorum regia*, or region of the parrots. *Psitacorum regio* appeared on Mercator's 1541 globe and his 1569 world map in approximately the position De Jode has it. It was supposed to have been sighted by Portuguese sailors, or Lusitanians as it says on the Mercator and de Jode maps.

In addition to Mercator as a source, and as mentioned in the title in the first state of the map, De Jode's cordiform world map is a reduced version of Abraham Ortelius' eight sheet world map of 1564, which survives in only three known examples. It is believed that Ortelius in turn had followed a now lost eight-sheet cordiform world map of Giacomo Gastaldi, published circa 1561.

This third state appeared in De Jode's atlas entitled, *Speculum orbis terrae* (Antwerp: 1578). Gerard De Jode (1509-1591) released his atlas in a golden age of Dutch atlas production: the first atlas was released in 1570, also in Antwerp, the first town atlas in 1572, the first pocket atlas in 1577, the first regional atlas in 1579, the first nautical atlas in 1584, and the first historical atlas in 1595. The first atlas was Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, and De Jode's was intended as competition for Ortelius'. Gerard Mercator was also preparing an atlas at the time, and corresponded with Ortelius, but it would not appear in full until 1595, a year after Mercator's death.

Although the *Speculum* was ready as early as 1573, it was not published until 1578. This is most likely due to Ortelius' influence and his privilege over atlas publishing, which expired just before De Jode finally published. The atlas was the result of collaboration between De Jode, the geographer Jan van Schille of Antwerp, German physician Daniel Cellarius, and the etchers Joannes and Lucas van Doetecum.

Although never as successful as Ortelius' *Theatrum*, the *Speculum* did get republished in a second edition in 1593, two years after De Jode's death, by Arnold Coninx. After his death, Gerard's son, Cornelis (1568-1600), and his wife, Paschina, ran the shop. Unfortunately, Cornelis died young in 1600, aged only 32, and the stock and plates were sold to the publisher Joan Baptista Vrients. Vrients had also recently purchased the plates for *Theatrum*, giving him a monopoly over Antwerp atlas publication. Vrients acquired the De Jode atlas plates only to suppress them in favor of the Ortelius plates, thus the De Jode atlas maps are quite rare today.



Africae ut terra mariq[ue], lustrata est, propiissima ac vere genuina descriptio, observatis ad unguem gradibus longitudinis et latitudinis. Autore M. Iacobo Castaldo
 An example of De Jode's first map of Africa, from the 1578 edition of his *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*, 1578

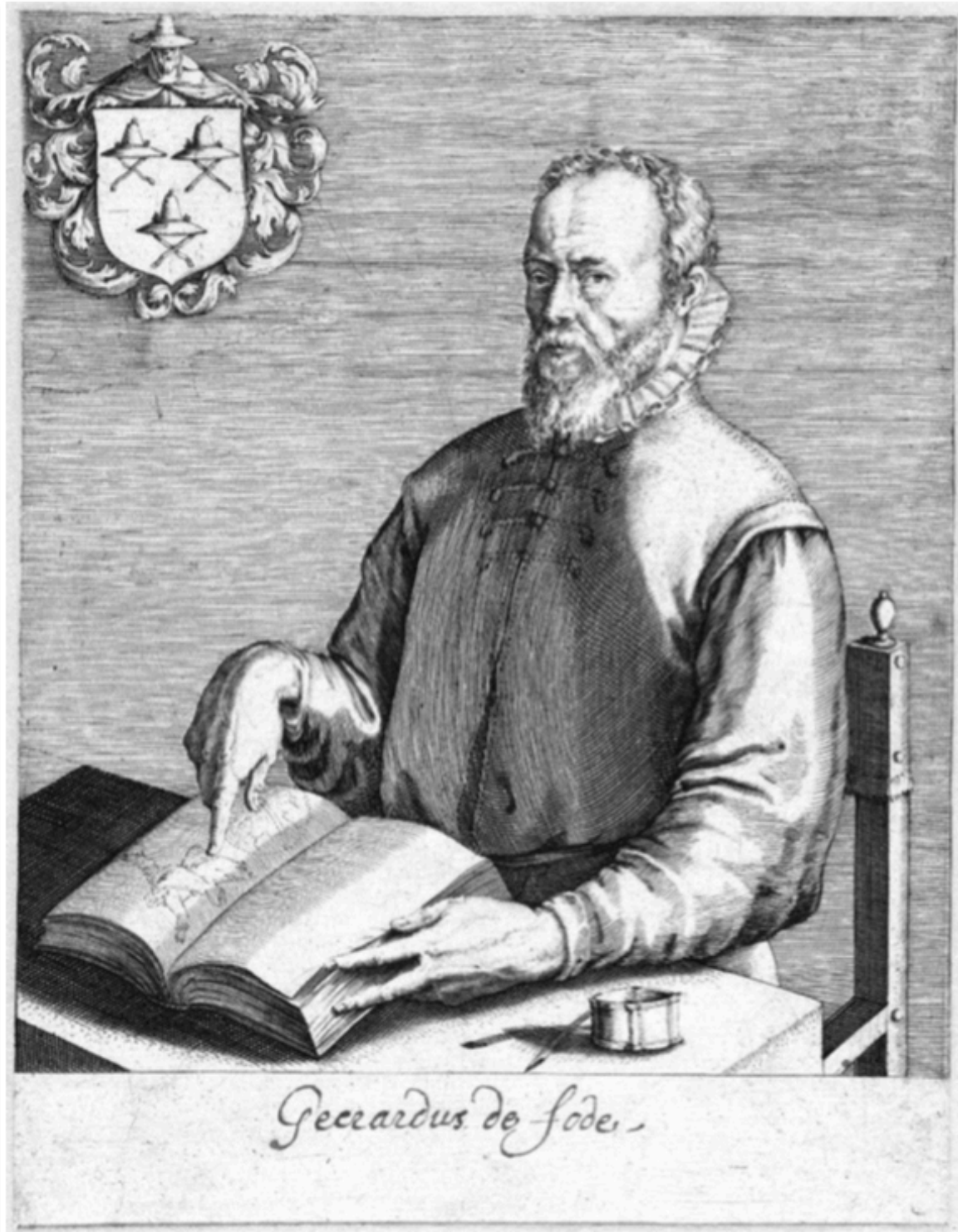
The map is divided into two sections and includes an elephant, lions, battle scene, sailing ships and palm trees. The map is based on the famous eight-sheet Giacomo Gastaldi wall map of Africa of 1564. Within the title, De Jode recognizes Gastaldi as the author of this work ("Autore M. Iacobo Castaldo"). This is the second state of the map, which adds the words "cum privilegio" at the end of the title.

As De Jode was represented at the important Frankfurt Book Fair where he bought and sold maps, he possibly obtained a copy of the Gastaldi wall map of Africa during one of these fairs. Other than reducing Gastaldi's heavily detailed, eight-sheet map to one folio-sized map, the basic outline for Africa and its hydrographical and topographic features are the same.

The very rare first edition, 13.5 x 19.5 inches, is Gerard De Jod's map of Africa based his map on Giacomo Gastaldi's, virtually unobtainable eight-sheet map of Africa, "The finest and most important 16th century large-scale map of Africa." (Norwich). Of the De Jode/Gastaldi, Tooley says: "Geographically it is superior to Ortelius" having a more accurate South African coastline and more place-names. The second edition of the De Jode atlas had a completely different map of Africa. The De Jodes (Gerard and his son Cornelis) had the misfortune of attempting to enter the atlas market at the same time as the highly successful Abraham Ortelius, whose *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* would be produced in forty-two editions. While there is little consensus on a qualitative comparison of the *Speculum* with the *Theatrum*, commercially the De

Jode's atlas was no match to Ortelius'. The lack of success and hence the scarcity of the De Jode has been attributed to his rival's superior political and business connections; Ortelius was able to enjoy a license and monopoly for his atlas, whereas De Jode's efforts to secure a license were fruitless for many years. There are indications that Ortelius actively maneuvered to have De Jode's application for ecclesiastical and royal imprimatur delayed until his own expired. At any rate, the first copies of the *Speculum* were not sold until 1579, nine years after Ortelius' work was first published.

Prior to 1578, it appears that De Jode printed a number of separate, folio-size maps without text on the verso while he waited for his privilege. It is likely that the second state of De Jode's map of Africa, with the addition of the "*cum privilegio*" at the bottom right within the title cartouche below the De Jode imprint, was prepared just before the publication of De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* in 1578. The map was engraved by Johannes and Lucas van Deutecum (with the imprint at bottom of *Ioannes a Deutecum / Lucas a Deutecum / fecerunt.*). A revised map of Africa, using a new copperplate, was issued in 1593 by his son, Cornelis. This new map was included in Cornelis De Jode's atlas of 1593, the *Speculum Orbis Terrae*.



Portrait of Gerard de Jode, c. 1590, anonymous engraving, doubtful attribution to Hendrick Goltzius, 20.1 x 14.9 cm, Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum, Rijksprentenkabinet