



America Settentrionale . . .

Cartographer: Vincenzo Maria Coronelli

Date: 1690

Size: 53 x 81 cm

Description: Nice example of Vincenzo Maria Coronelli's cornerstone map of North

America, one of the most influential maps of North America published in the late 17th century. Coronelli's map of North America, appeared in his *Atlante Veneto*. The map is cartographically similar to his famous globe of 1688 and richly embellished with a style unique to Coronelli's maps. The title cartouche features scenes of gods blessing this era of European expansion. Vignettes of native Americans and various creatures appear throughout the map. Cartographically, Coronelli's depiction of the Great Lakes is the most advanced to date, drawing on information from the explorations of Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette. The Mississippi River basin reflects the French discoveries of René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle on his first expedition of 1679-82. This map depicts La Salle's misplacement of the mouth of the Mississippi, which he located some 600 miles to the west of its true location.

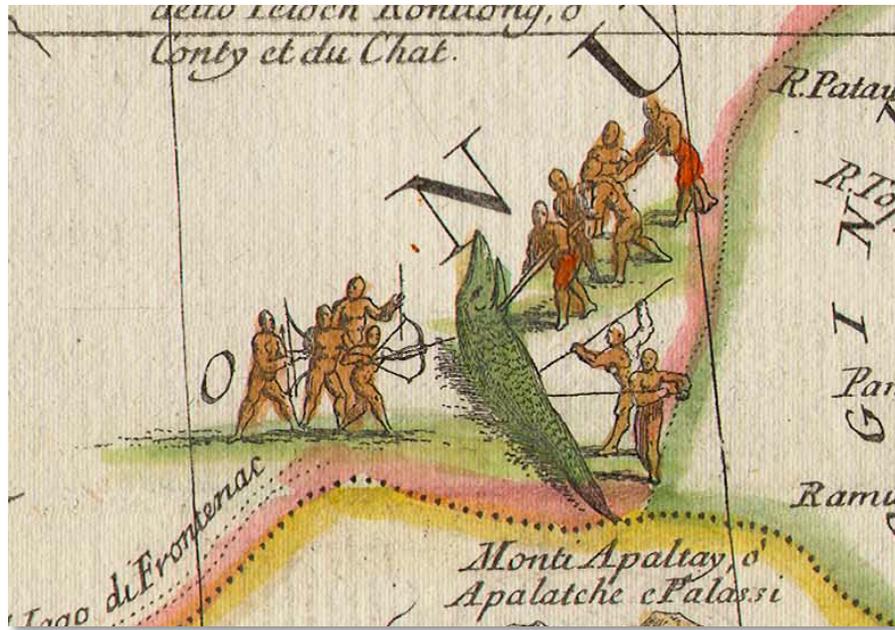
In the West, Coronelli's map contributes a significant amount of new information, drawn mostly from the manuscript map drawn by Diego Dionisio de Peñalosa Briceño y Berdugo, which included numerous previously unrecorded place names and divided the Rio Grande River into the Rio Norte and the Rio Bravo in the south. The manuscript map was prepared by Peñalosa between 1671 and 1687, as part of his attempts to interest the French King Louis XIV in a military expedition against New Spain. The most prominent geographical detail of the map is California's appearance as a massive island, this map being one of the best renderings of this beloved misconception.

Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, a Venetian scholar and Minorite Friar, was one of the most celebrated map and globe makers of his era. Coronelli produced more than one hundred terrestrial and celestial globes, several hundred maps, and a wealth of cartographic publications. In 1683, he completed the *Marly Globes* for Louis XIV, the largest and most magnificent globes ever made. In 1684 he founded the *Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*, the first geographical society, and was appointed Cosmographer of the Republic of Venice.

References:

- Burden, *The Mapping of North America II*, 643;
 Burden, *Mapping the West*, pp.43-47;
 Cumming, *The Exploration of North America*, p.148;
 Leighly, *California as an Island*, 88;
 Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest*, p.87;
 McLaughlin, *California as an Island*
 Tucker, Gene Rhea, "Coronelli's Texan Mississippi: A Reinterpretation of the America Settentrionale of 1688", *Terrae Incognitae*. 40: 82-101(2008).





Indians attacking an alligator in the areas of present-day Virginia, from Vincenzo Coronelli's 1690 map

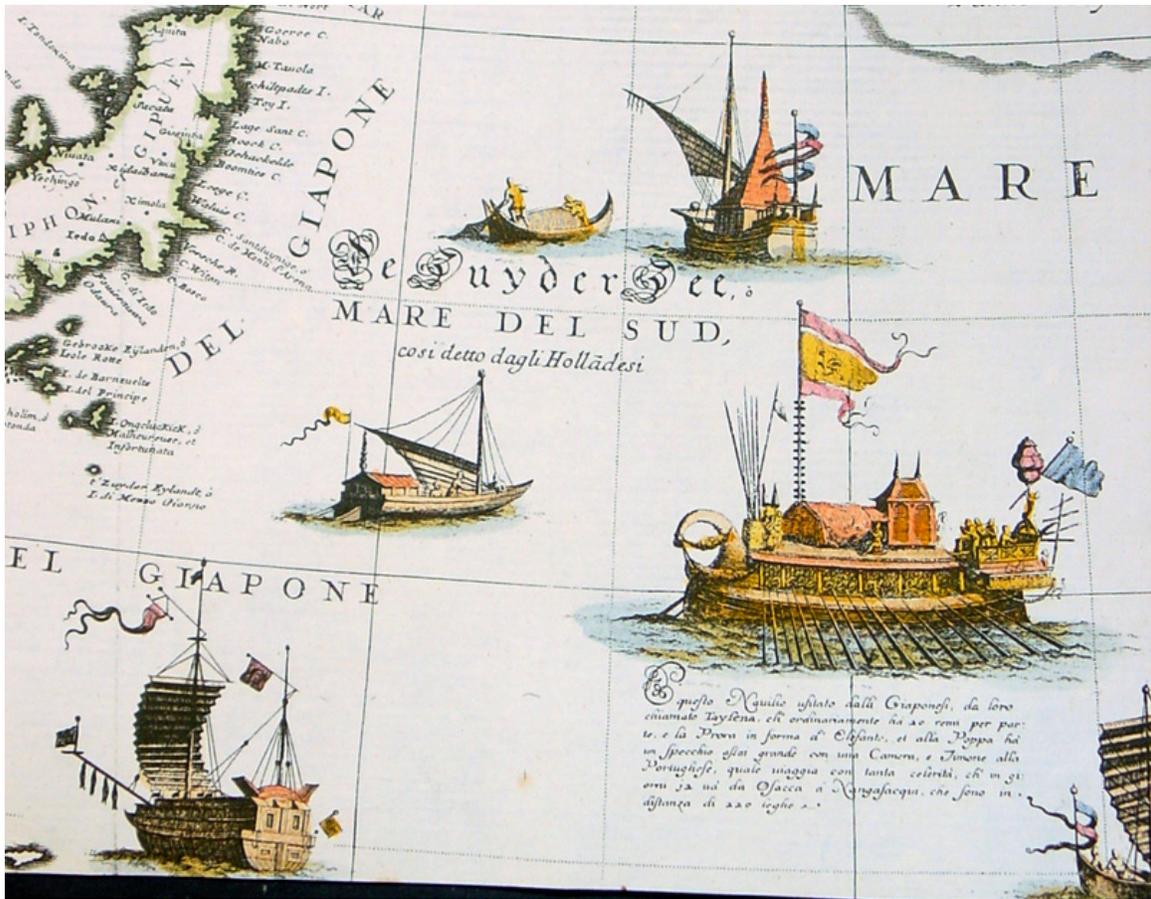


America Settentrionale Colle Nuove Scoperte Sin All Anno 1688
35 x 24 inches





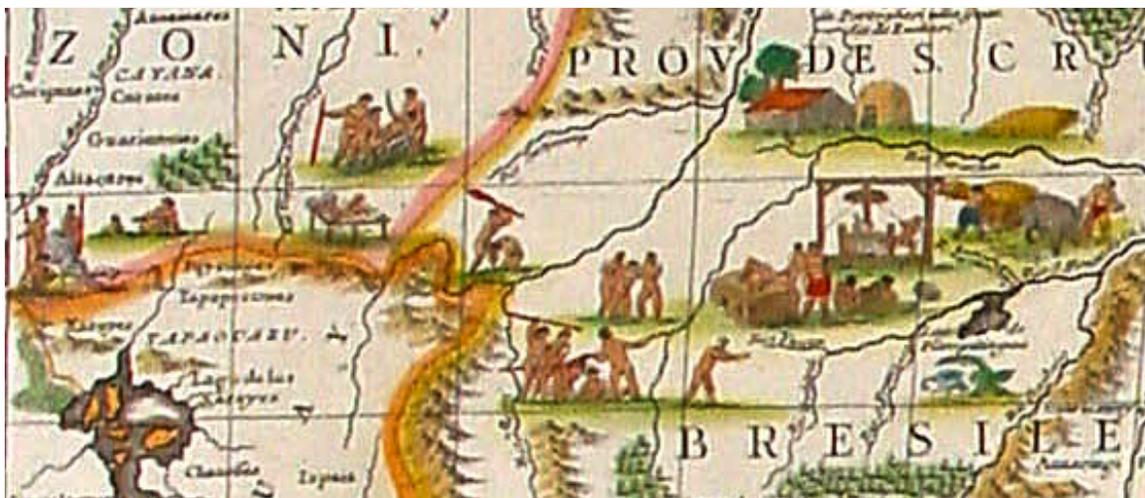




Ships off the coast of Japan from Vincenzo Coronelli's 1688 globe

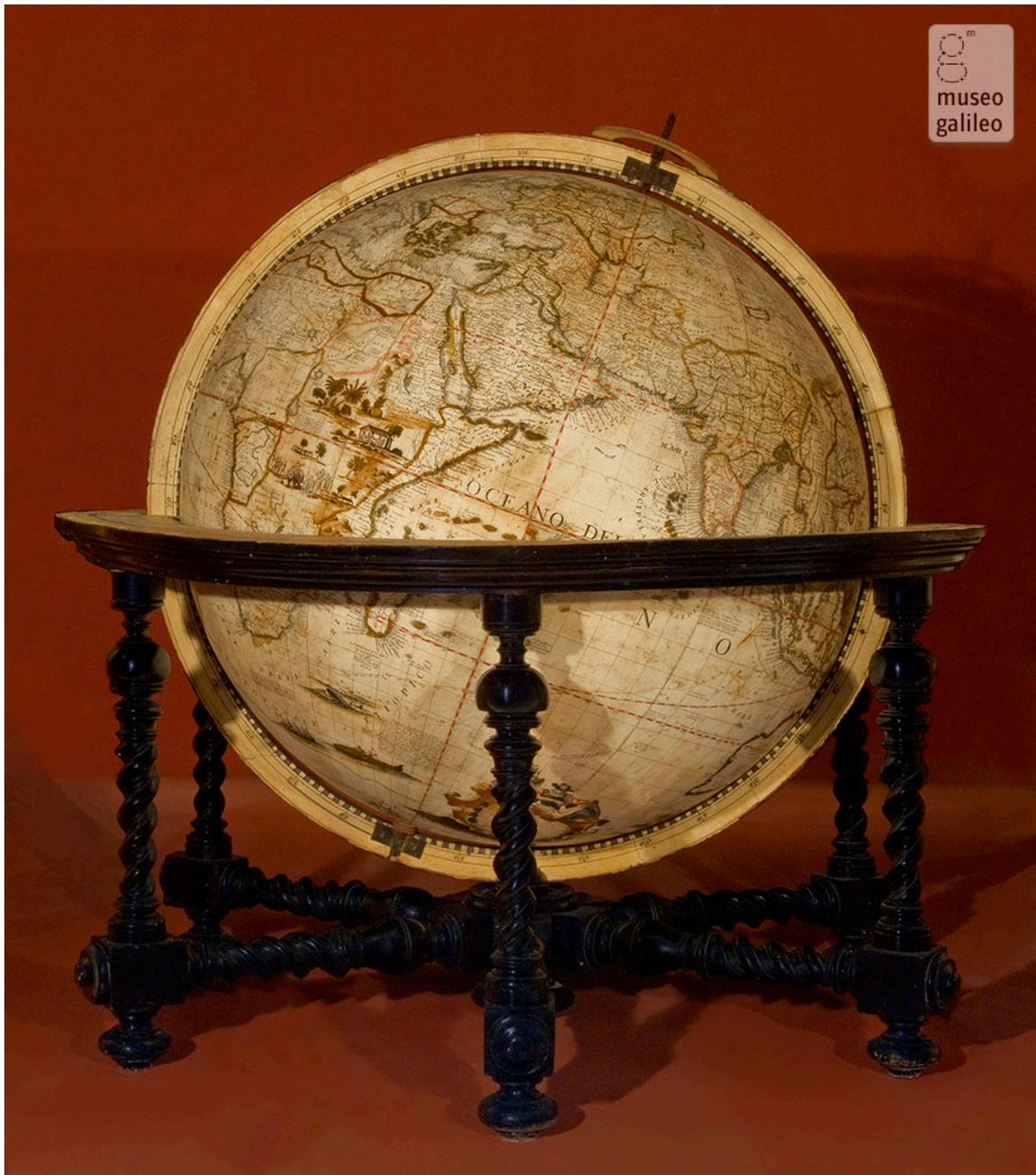


America Meridionale 1691, 58 x 86 cm



Indians in South America, from Vincenzo Coronelli's 1690 map, America Meridionale

The *Atlante Veneto* (1690-1701) was a comprehensive atlas published by the Jesuit geographer Vincenzo Maria Coronelli and intended as a continuation of the Joan Blaeu *Atlas Maior*. This monumental work was published in thirteen folios and provided a wealth of detail covering ancient and modern cartographers and geographers, together with astronomical and historical data. These maps were engraved in a bold style and printed on fine white paper, the more important ones spread over two sheets, allowing



Coronelli's globe of 1696, 47 cm diameter

This terrestrial globe is dedicated to King William III of England. Despite its small size, it carries a wealth of details and information. Shows the discoveries made in numerous voyages of exploration, such as that of Jacob Le Maire. Vincenzo Coronelli regarded this as his most accomplished production. Indeed, the globe is very up-to-date and consistent with reality. It testifies to the care with which Coronelli compiled the latest geographic discoveries. Paired with the celestial globe (Dep. SBAS, Firenze), this brightly colored specimen is one of the finest known to survive. There is a Dutch-type stand. The six legs – rather than the usual four – are elaborately twisted.



Coronelli's globe of 1688, 108 cm diameter

This terrestrial globe is dedicated by Vincenzo Coronelli to the Most Serene Republic of Venice and the Doge Francesco Morosini. The globe, made of papier-mâché, is very easy to handle despite its size. It is covered with 50 printed sheets containing an abundance of up-to-date historical information, such as a mention of the earthquake that destroyed Lima in 1688. There are pictures of animals and persons wearing local costumes. Paired with the celestial globe inv. 2364. Provenance: Medici collections; in 1775, added to the Lorraine collections, which were incorporated into the Museo di Fisica e Storia Naturale of Florence.



Coronelli's globe of 1688, 108 cm diameter

This terrestrial globe is dedicated by Vincenzo Coronelli to the Most Serene Republic of Venice and the Doge Francesco Morosini. The Dedicatory Epistle mentions Cardinal

d'Estrées and the two large globes made by Coronelli for Louis XIV. This specimen, made of papier-mâché, is very easy to handle despite its size. It is covered with 50 printed sheets containing a wealth of up-to-date historical information, such as a mention of the earthquake that destroyed Lima in 1688. There are pictures of animals and persons in local costume. The English-type stand carries sculpted lions, like the stand of celestial globe inv. 2366, with which it is paired. Provenance: Medici collections; in 1753, added to the collections of the Osservatorio Ximeniano. Displayed at the first History of Science Exhibition held in Florence in 1929.

The request for globes started as a private princely commission from a high demanding class, mostly concentrated in the northern and central Europe courts. The art of coated cards globes with terrestrial or celestial, handwritten and often finely decorated originated in Italy. Coronelli was among the initiators of this art. The most famous Coronelli's globes are divided into 2 groups: the first one includes the Globes manufactured for Parma's Duke and for Louis XIV, which are unique for top quality; the second one includes those built since 1688, as result of a well known experience. Indeed, the quality of globes made for Louis XIV created the request for other Coronelli's globes. Their reputation was so wide that provoked the request from the highest class and institution, desiring to adorn their libraries with these elements not only for scientific use but also as artistic element. By this intent the two globes that we admire today in the Salone Furietti of Angelo Mai Library arrived in Bergamo. The history of the two globes is closely tied to cultural events and policies that have affected the city of Bergamo in the last 500 years. In fact the two Coronelli globes came to Bergamo in 1692, when Angelo Finardi, a man of letters and Augustinian friar, was the librarian at the St. Augustine monastery. He charged a man to buy them in Venice just with the purpose of equipping the monastery library with the essential tools of culture. In 1797, the St. Augustine monastery was suppressed, both the globes met with the confiscations of Napoleonic laws and were on the way to be brought to Paris and gathered with the Versailles globes. Nevertheless, thanks to the noble Giovanni Battista Vertova who had hidden the two globes in his home in 1834 they were donated by his son Andrea to the Bergamo Library. Other globes are at the National Library of Austria and in the Globe Museum in Vienna, in the library of Stift Melk, as well as in Trier, Prague, Paris, London, Washington D.C.. Having been restored and completed, another 1688 terrestrial globe is displayed at the Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library of Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas. The Ransom Center at The University of Texas in Austin has a pair of Coronelli globes, both the 1688 terrestrial and the celestial.

Cardinal César d'Estrées, friend and adviser to Louis XIV and ambassador to Rome, saw the Duke of Parma's globes and invited Coronelli to Paris in 1681 to construct a pair of globes for the Most Christian King. Coronelli moved to the French capital in 1681, where he lived for two years. Each globe was composed of spindles of bent timber about ten feet long and four inches broad at the equator. This wood was then coated with a layer of plaster about an inch thick and covered in a layer of strong unfinished fabric. This was then wrapped in a quarter-inch layer of two very fine fabrics that provided backing for the painted information of the globes. These globes, measuring 384 cm in diameter and weighing approximately 2 tons, are displayed in the Bibliothèque Nationale François Mitterrand in Paris. The globes depicted the latest information of French explorations in North America, particularly the expeditions of René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle.



L'Africa divisa nelle sue Parti secondo le Piit moderne, relationi colle scoperte dell'origine e corso del Nilo ... [Africa divided into its several parts according to recent information with the discoveries of the source of the Nile.] Venice, Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, 1691.

2 sheets 59 x 44 cm each. Scale in Italian miles, French, Spanish, German and English leagues, sea leagues. Prime meridian through Ferro Island.

Dedicated to Eccellenza del signor Gran Contestabile Colonna.

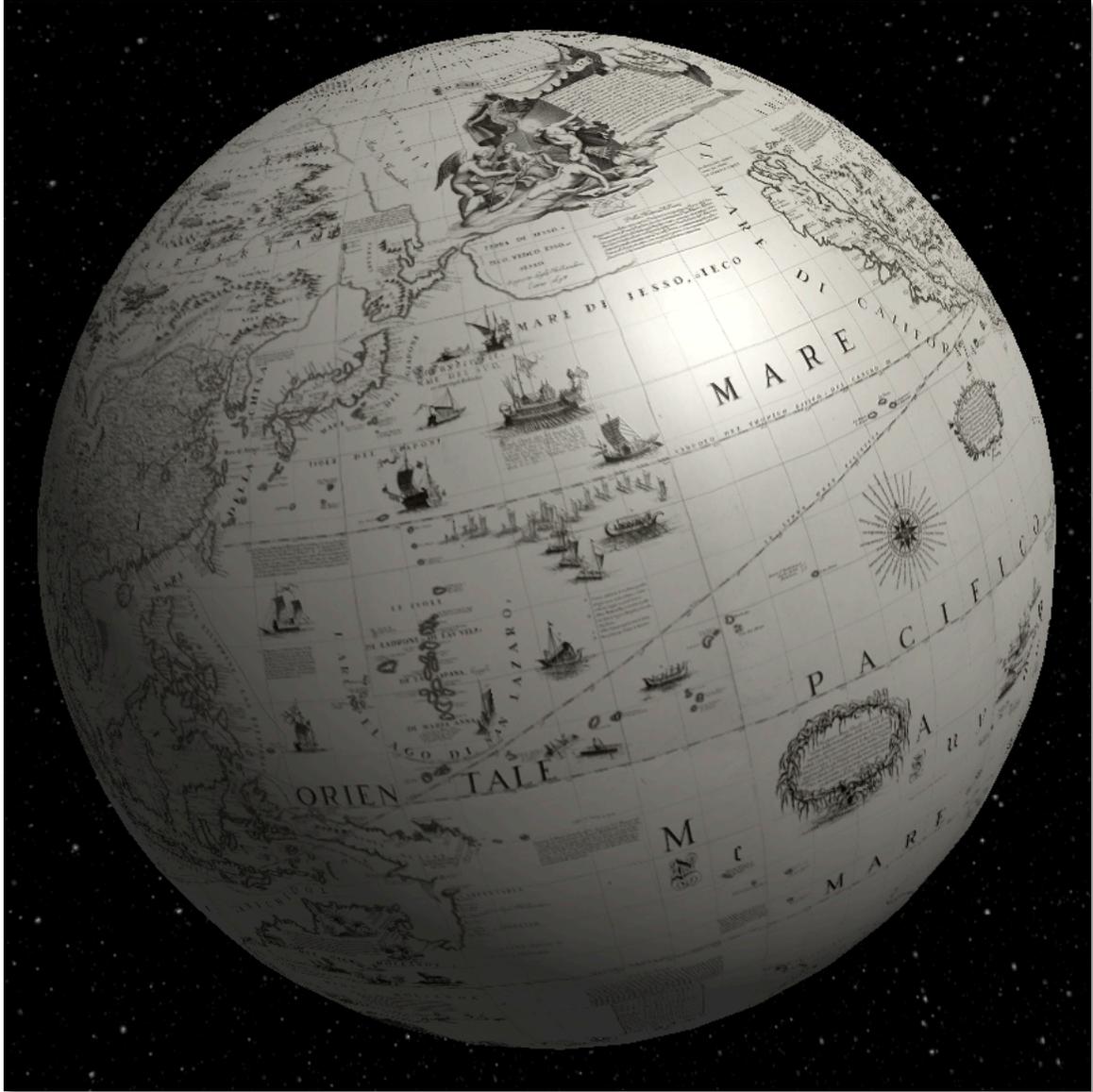
This double-sheet map of Africa first appeared in his atlas, the *Atlante Veneto*. Most maps of Africa produced in the 16th and 17th centuries showed the sources of the River Nile originating in two massive lakes - Zaire and Zaflan - well south of the Equator, and themselves fed by streams from the *Mons Lunae* [Mountains of the Moon]. This formulation was inherited by European geographers from the ancient geographical authority, Claudius Ptolemy: hence the most enduring geographical feature of the African continent was derived from second century geographical knowledge. By far the most dramatic geographical change on Coronelli's map is the near excision of the lakes (only the southern portion of Lake Zaire is shown) and the eradication of the upper Nile, instead depicting Lake Tsana (Tana) in *Abyssinia* as the source of the great river. This represented a partial correction, Lake Tsana being the source of the Blue Nile, The White Nile (not retained on Coronelli's map) would remain mysterious until its true source was discovered by Waldecker in 1937,

Coronelli's map is not the first to dispense with the long-cherished Ptolemaic Nile: the extremely rare four-sheet Du Val of 1678 has that honor; Coronelli's name is first associated with the new geographical model in the 1689 Coronelli-Nolin map of Africa, also separately issued and extremely rare. Although these two maps pre-date the map appearing in Coronelli's 1691 *Atlante Veneto*, neither were as widely disseminated or seen as this one and consequently neither had as much impact,

The large cartouche in the lower left-hand corner of the west sheet consists of an animal skin hanging from palm trees. On the left are an ostrich, a crocodile, a leopard and a lion. A camel and a lion appear in full view on the right with an elephant's head peeping out from under the skin. The sea is not decorated but the mainland is embellished with all kinds of animals, together with scenes of horsemen in combat with lions and archers aiming at a large ostrich-like bird. A most noticeable feature of the decoration on the mainland is a scene consisting of a large piece of drapery containing information about the source of the Nile, at the very top of which there is an angel blowing a trumpet, while another holds one corner of the drapery on which the recording angel has just written the legend. To the right is a bearded figure - Father Nile - reclining against a bowl from which water is rushing over the back of a crocodile.

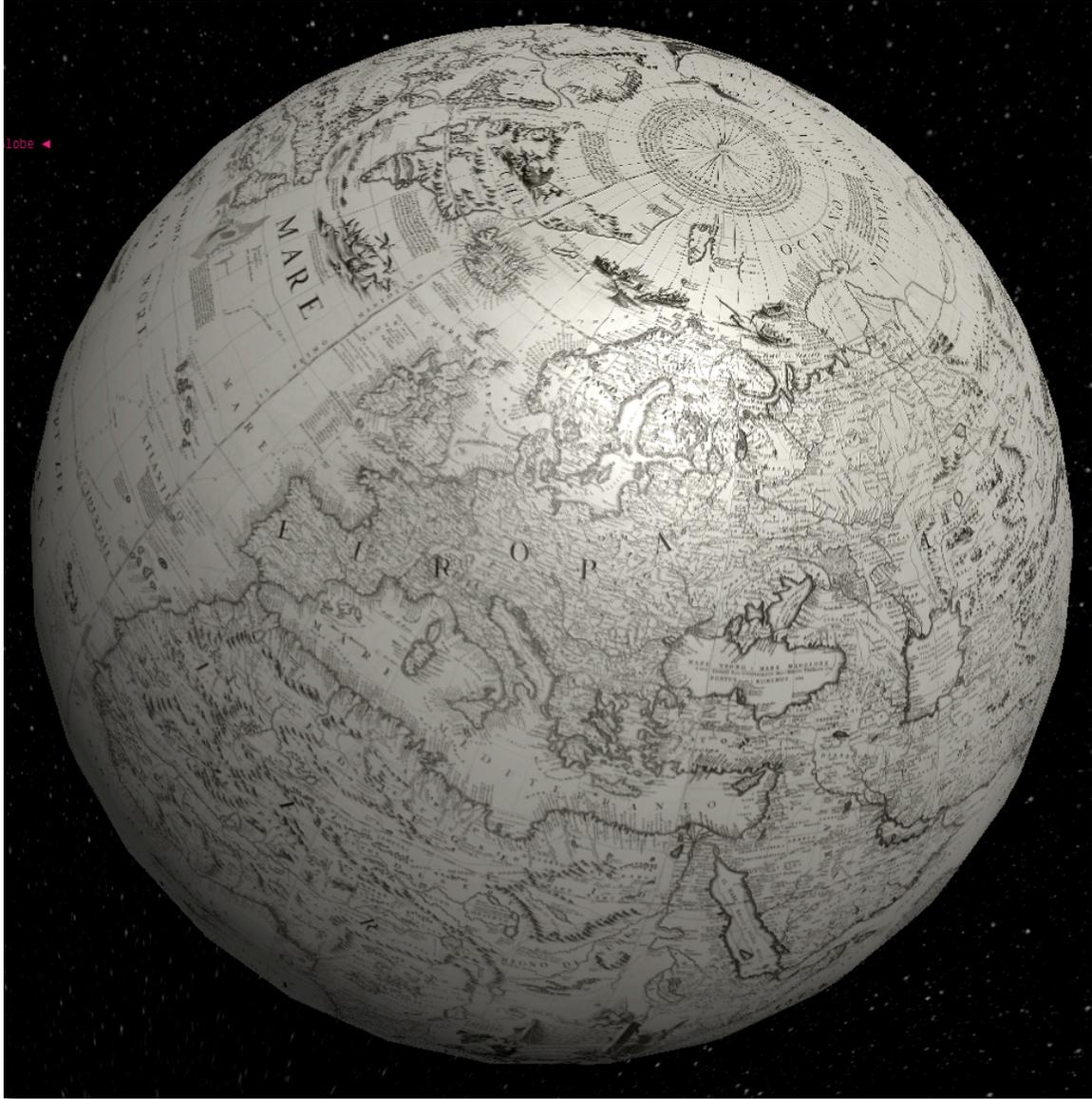
Coronelli knew well the importance of this geographical change, and on this map he emphasized it with a dramatic cartouche in the center. Coronelli's descriptive text is shown on a grand tapestry, suspended on the right by a putto and on the left hanging from the pinnacle of a Great Pyramid. A geographer - identified as such by the globe he uses as a footstool - points out the names of the scholar Hiob Ludolf and the Portuguese Jesuit Balthazar Tellez, two of the sources of the new information. A classical river god pours the river out of his jar, dousing a crocodile and threatening to inundate the geographer's maps and books. The winged, classical avatar of Fame hovers atop the scene, pointing out the new course of the Nile on the map, playing her vuvuzela.

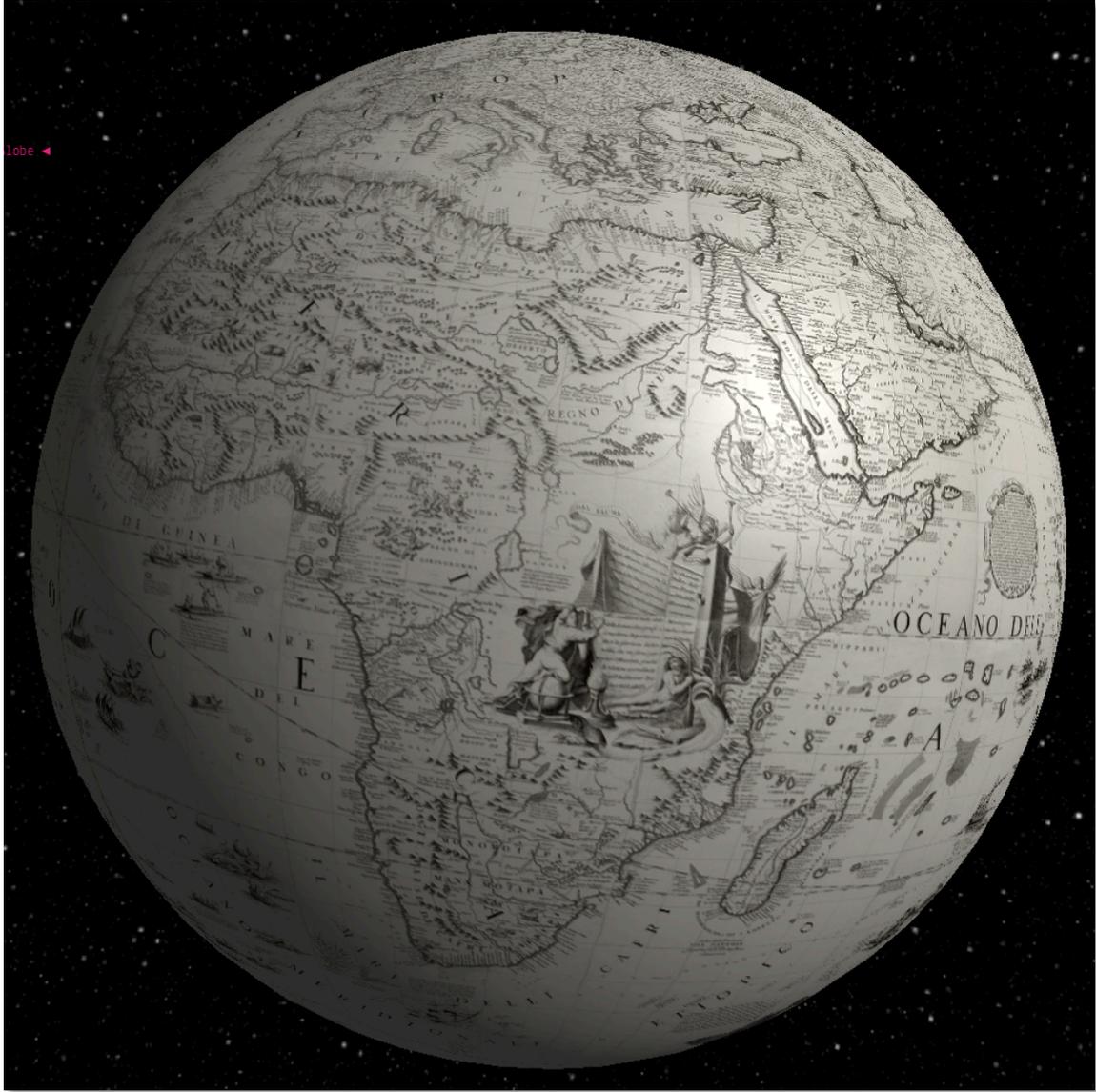
In addition to the crocodile in the descriptive cartouche, the title/dedicatory cartouche features lions, a camel, an ostrich ... and another crocodile. The body of the map, however, is home to dozens of animals and monsters - some recognizable, some less familiar (apparently the Gambia River was thought to be home to giant hedgehogs, and the fabled Roc makes an appearance, carrying off a horse.)

















*Facsimile produced by Dr. D. W. Larson, Emeritus Professor
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