

PEREGRINATIONS IN ASIA MINOR

European description and cartography
in the 16th and 17th centuries

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A Baillicu Library Exhibition

PEREGRINATIONS IN ASIA MINOR

European description and cartography in the 16th and 17th centuries

Curators: David Jones and Julianne Simpson

An exhibition of items from the
University of Melbourne Library's Ronald and Pamela Walker Collection
of maps of Asia Minor, and the Special Collections

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INTRODUCTION

This exhibition has been mounted in conjunction with the Australian Map Circle conference in February 2005. It includes items from the Map Collection and Special Collections at the University of Melbourne Library. The sheet maps in this exhibition are exclusively drawn from the Ronald and Pamela Walker Collection of maps of Asia Minor, donated to the University by Ronald and Pamela Walker in 1991. Of great significance in the collection are works by the most important figures in the development of cartography, in particular Claudius Ptolemy, Abraham Ortelius and Gerhard Mercator. The exhibition also contains several modern supporting items with reproductions of historical materials.

Ronald and Pamela Walker formed their collection during the 1970s and 1980s after Ronald was posted as an Australian diplomat to Ankara, the capital of Turkey. They greatly enjoyed their time in Turkey, were fascinated by its history and developed a strong affection for that country and its people. Their shared interest in the earlier map makers and Asia Minor prompted them to begin collecting cartographic works by Ptolemy and all the early European cartographers. The theme of the collection was "Printed maps of Turkey before 1700 AD", and was to be encyclopaedic and track (via examples) the evolution of European map making from the late 15th century to the end of the 17th century. They started collecting shortly after leaving Turkey for Canberra in 1971, purchasing mainly by correspondence from British and American dealers and from the London auction houses. However, the most productive hunting came when Ron was posted to Paris in 1972 and 1973. During the 1970s maps of Turkey were relatively inexpensive as they were not in great demand.

By the mid-1980s the Walkers had built a comprehensive collection with only a few gaps. However, at that stage the time that elapsed between opportunities to add to their collection and the high cost of the scarcest maps took much of the fun out of collecting. So, the Walkers decided to stop collecting and donate the bulk of their collection to an Australian public institution. They chose the University of Melbourne as the most appropriate recipient. The only portions of the original collection not donated were the maps covering the whole Turkish Empire, which were sold, and the plans and bird's eye views of Istanbul, which the Walkers kept.

The Walker Collection has recently been digitised, and is now available online with many other significant cartographic works of Melbourne, Victoria and Australia. Access to these images is from the Map Collection website, <<http://www.lib.unimelb.edu.au/collections/maps/>>.

David Jones

Acting Map Curator, University of Melbourne Library

1. Ptolemy, 2nd century, *Cosmographia*. New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1983. Facsimile of Vatican Library manuscript, Urb. Lat. 277. (Codices e vaticanis selecti, no. LIII) Claudius Ptolemy was a Greek geographer, mathematician and astronomer who lived in the 2nd century A.D. The oldest known manuscript copy of the *Cosmographia* (or *Geographia*) is from around 1300. Ptolemy provided a basic description of the Earth and of cartography at that time, and gave a guide to preparing a map. He also developed the concept of four systems of map projection and a table of coordinates (leading to the current expression of latitude and longitude). He summarised the knowledge of the physical features of the Earth at that time, and knew that the Earth was not flat, but a sphere. The copy on display is a facsimile of a magnificent manuscript produced at Florence in 1472 for Federico de Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino.

2. Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, *Commentarii in Somnium Scipionis*. Saturnalia, Brescia, Boninis de Boninis, 15 May 1485. Woodcut map of the world on folio F5a.

3. Faut von Sezgin, *Geschichte des Arabischen Schrifttums*. Band XII, Frankfurt am Main, 2000. This volume contains illustrations of maps and diagrams mentioned and supporting the views of the author in the preceding volumes I–XI. The maps from different culture areas serve to support the conviction of the process of the historical connection.

4. Nicolas de Nicolay, 1517–1583, *Les Navigations Peregrinations et Voyages, Faicts en la Turquie, par Nicolas de Nicolay Daulphinoy, Seigneur d'Arfeville ... contenant plusieurs singularitez que l'auteur y a veu & observé. Le tout distingué en quatre liures. Avec soixante figures au naturel tant d'hommes, que de femmes selon la diuersité des nations, leur port, maintien, habits, loyx, religion & façon de viure, tant en temps de paix comme de guerre. Avec plusieurs belles & memorables histoires, aduenues en nostre temps*. Antwerp, Willem Silvius, 1576.

Nicolay was the royal geographer of France during the reign of Henry II. He was part of an embassy to Constantinople in 1551 and his reports of scenes and customs are an important source of 16th century Europe's knowledge of the Near East.

5. William Lithgow, 1582?–1645, *The Totall Discourse, of the Rare Aduentures, and Painefull Peregrinations of Long Nineteene Yeares Trauayles, from Scotland, to the Most Famous Kingdomes in Europe, Asia and Affrica. Perfited by three deare bought voyages, in surveighing of forty eight Kingdomes ancient and moderne; twenty one Reipublickes, ten absolute principalities, with two hundred Ilands. The particular names whereof, are described in each argument of the ten diuisions of this History: And it also diuided in three bookes; two whereof, neuer heretofore published. Wherein is contayned, an exact relation, of the lawes, religion, policies, and gouernment of all their princes, potentates, and people. Together with the grievous tortures he suffered, by the Inquisition of*

Malaga in Spaine, his miraculous discovery and deliury thence: And of his last and late returne from the Northerne Iles. ... By William Lithgow. London, Nicholas Okes, 1632.

6. George Sandys, 1578–1644, *Sandys Travailes: containing a history of the originall and present state of the Turkish empire: their lawes, government, policy, military force, courts of justice, and commerce: the Mahometan religion and ceremonies. A description of Constantinople, the Grand Signiors Seraglio, and his manner of living: also, of Greece, with the religion and customes of the Græcians. Of Ægypt; the antiquity, hieroglyphicks, rites, customes, discipline, and religion of the Ægyptians: a voyage on the river Nilus: of Armenia, Grand Cairo, Rhodes, the Pyramides, Colossus; the former flourishing and present state of Alexandria. A description of the holy-land; of the Jews and severall sects of Christians living there; of Jerusalem, sepulchre of Christ, temple of Solomon; and what else either of antiquity, or worth observation. Lastly, Italy described, and the islands adjoyning; as Cyprus, Crete, Malta, Sicilia, the Æolian islands; of Rome, Venice, Naples, Syracuse, Mesena, Ætna, Scylla and Charybdis; and other places of note. Illustrated with fifty graven maps and figures.* Fifth edition. London, Richard Cotes, 1652.

7. Petrus Bertius, 1565–1629, *Natolie* (map). Scale not given, colour, 81 x 121 mm, 1616. Likely to be from an edition of his small atlas, *Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarm ... libri tre* (1600). Bertius was cosmographer to the French king Louis XIII from 1618. He was the brother-in-law of both Jodocus Hondudius and Pieter van den Keere, with whom he collaborated.

8. Gerhard Mercator, 1512–1594, *Natolie* (map). Scale (ca. 1:1,000,000), colour, 14 x 18 cm, 1614.

Gerhard Mercator was the most famous cartographer after Ptolemy. He was born in Rupelmonde, Flanders and died in Duisburg, Germany. He invented the Mercator projection and coined the name ‘atlas’ for a collection of maps. He had a great sense of exact scientific work and drew new maps in original conception, rather than copying the work of others.

9. Gerhard Mercator, 1512–1594, *Natolia, quae olim Asia minor* (map). Scale (ca. 1:794,000), colour, 14 x 18 cm, 1651.

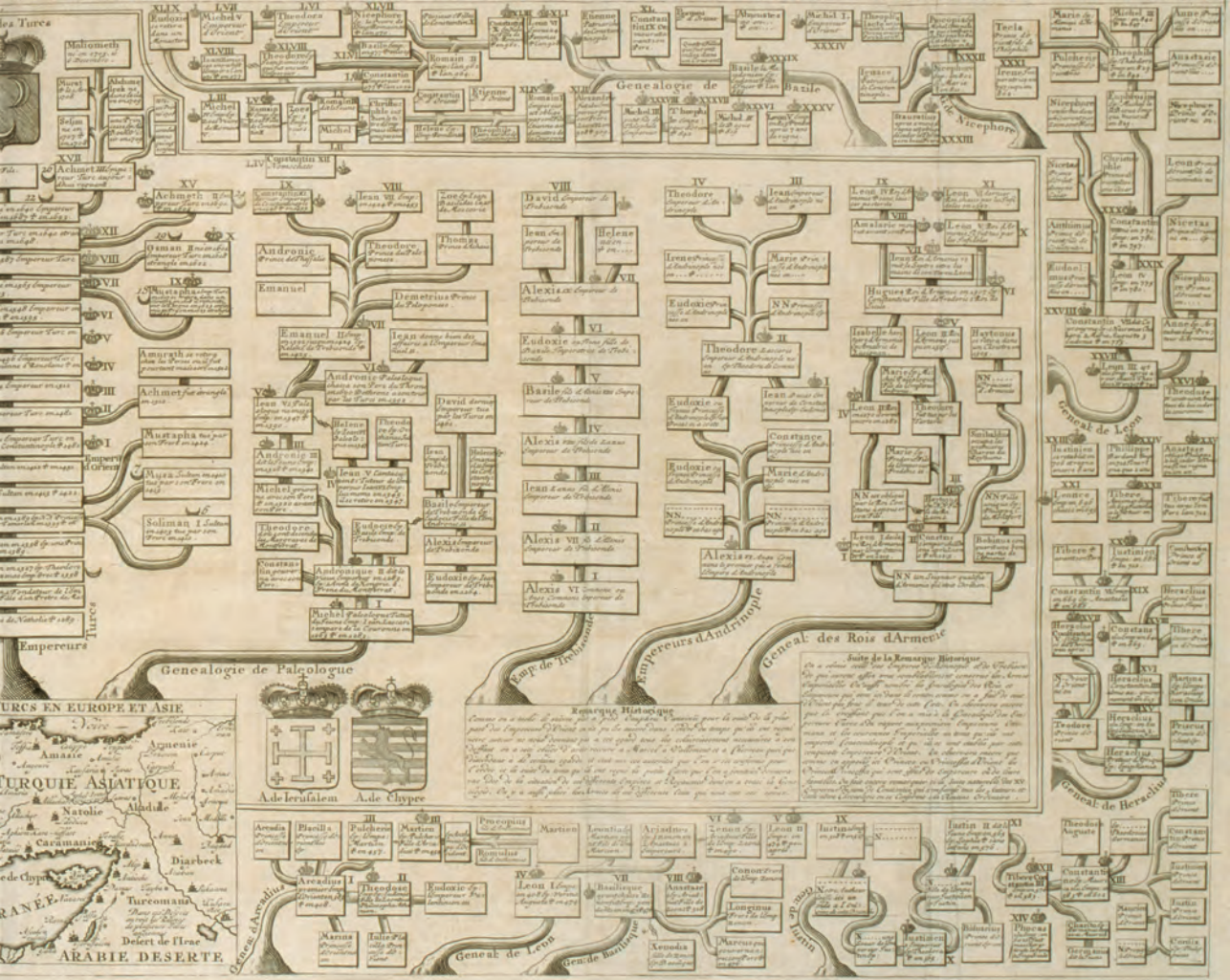
10. Abraham Ortelius, 1527–1598, *Natolie* (map). Scale not given, colour, 14 x 18 cm, 1598?

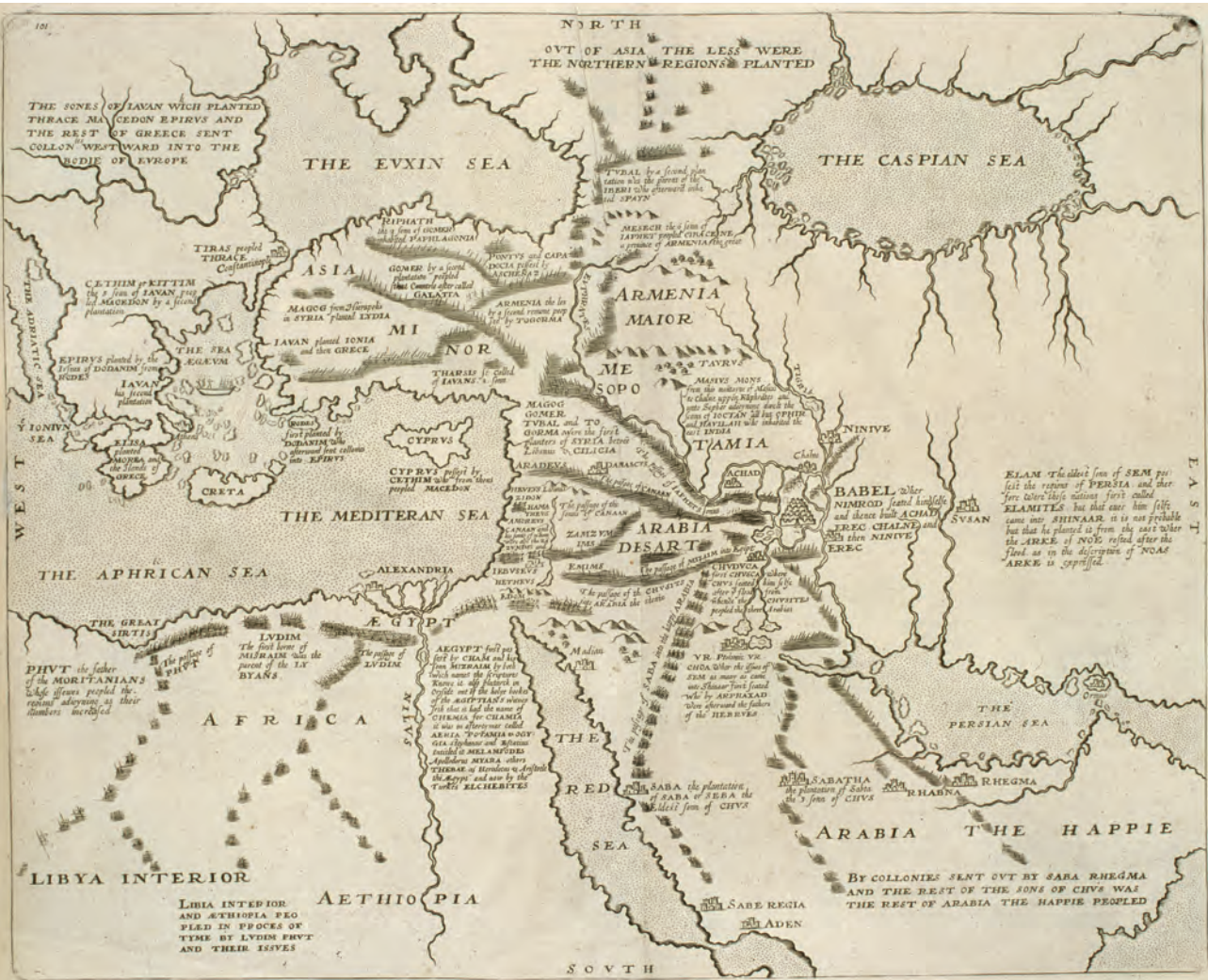
Abraham Ortelius was, after Mercator, the most famous cartographer of the 16th century. He was born and died in Amsterdam in the Netherlands. In 1570 he wrote and published the first uniform atlas, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*.



ITEM 30

OTTOMANS COMME AUSSI DES ROIS DE IERUSALEM, DE CYPRE ET D'ARMENIE, ET LEURS ALLIANCES





11. Richard Knolles, 1550?–1610, *The Generall Historie of the Turkes, from the First Beginning of that Nation to the Rising of the Othoman Familie. With all the notable expeditions of the Christian princes against them. Together with the liues and conquests of the Othoman kings and emperours faithfullie collected out of the best histories, both auntient and moderne, and digested into one continuat historie vntill this present yeare 1603*: by Richard Knolles. London, Adam Islip, 1603.

12. Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, 1656–1708, *A Voyage into the Levant: perform'd by command of the late French King. Containing the antient and modern state of the islands of the Archipelago; as also of Constantinople, the coasts of the Black Sea, Armenia, Georgia, the frontiers of Persia, and Asia Minor. With plans of the principal towns and places of note ... By M. Tournefort ... ; To which is prefix'd, the author's life, in a letter to M. Begon: as also his elogium, pronounc'd by M. Fontenelle ...* London, printed for D. Browne, A. Bell, J. Darby, A. Bettesworth, J. Pemberton, C. Rivington, J. Hooke, R. Cruttenden and T. Cox, J. Battley, E. Symon, 1718.

13. Pierre Gilles, 1490–1555, *The Antiquities of Constantinople. With a description of its situation, the conveniencies of its port, its publick buildings; the statuary, sculpture, architecture, and other curiosities of that city. With cuts explaining the chief of them. In four books. Written originally in Latin by Petrus Gyllius ... Now translated into English, and enlarged with an ancient description of the wards of that city, ... by John Ball, ...* London, printed for the benefit of the translator, 1729.

14. Fynes Moryson, 1566–1630, *An Itinerary Vvritten by Fynes Moryson Gent. First in the Latine tongue, and then translated by him into English: containing his ten yeeres trauell through the twelue dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Jtaly, Turkey, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Diuided into III parts. The I. part. Containeth a iournall through all the said twelue dominions: shewing particularly the number of miles, the soyle of the country, the situation of cities, the descriptions of them, with all monuments in each place worth the seeing, as also the rates of hiring coaches or horses from place to place, with each daies expences for diet, horse-meate, and the like. The II. part. Containeth the rebellion of Hugh, Earle of Tyrone, and the appeasing thereof: written also in forme of a iournall. The III. part. Containeth a discourse vpon seuerall beads, through all the said seuerall dominions.* London, John Beale, 1617.

15. Pierre Duval, 1619–1682, *L'empire des Tvrcs* (map). Scale not given, colour, 9 x 11 cm, 1672. Duval was the nephew and pupil of Nicolas Sanson.

16. Allain Manesson-Mallet, 1630?–1706?, *Natolie* (map). Scale not given, colour, 13 x 9 cm, 1683.

17. Robert Morden, *The Turkish Empire in Asia* (map). Scale not given, colour, 11 x 13 cm, on sheet 20 x 16 cm, 1688.

18. John Seller, fl. 1658–1698, *Turky in Asia* (map). Scale not given, colour, 11 x 13 cm, 1690.

19. Henri Abraham Chatelain, *Carte de l'empire des Turcs en Europe et Asie* (map). Scale not given, 10 x 18 cm on sheet 45 x 97 cm. Extract from: *Atlas Historique, ou, Nouvelle Introduction a l'histoire, a la Chronologie & a la Geographie Ancienne et Moderne ... par Mr. C. A Amsterdam, Chez les freres Chatelain libraries*, 1714.

This map is an inset on *Carte Genealogique de la Suite des Empereurs d'orient de Trebisonde, d'Andrinople et Ottomans ...*

20. Anonymous, (*Map of Turkey*) (map). Scale (c. 1:903,000), colour, 45 x 69 cm, 17—?

WALL CABINET

21. *The Maps and Text of the Boke of Idrography Presented by Jean Rotz to Henry VIII, Now in the British Library, Edited by Helen Wallis, with a Foreword by Viscount Eccles*. Oxford, printed for presentation to the members of the Roxburghe Club, 1981.

This is a facsimile of a collection of maps presented to Henry VIII by Jean Rotz, who was seeking employment with the English king. Rotz was subsequently appointed as the royal hydrographer.

TALL STANDING CABINET ONE

22. William Hole, d.1646, (*The Near East*) (map). Scale not given, 31 x 39 cm, 1614?

William Hole was an English engraver of maps, portraits, music, title pages and illustrations. He also produced a general map of England and Wales, and English and Welsh county maps (after

Christopher Saxton) for George Bishop and John Norton's edition of William Camden's *Britannia*, 1607 (with William Kip). This map is from Walter Raleigh's *History of the World* (1614), also on display in this case.

23. Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552–1618, *The History of the World*. London, Walter Burre, 1614.

TALL STANDING CABINET TWO

24. Vincenzo Coronelli, 1650–1718, (*Globe Gore Showing Black Sea South to Indian Ocean*) (map). Scale not given, colour, 46 x 28 cm, (Venice?), 1680?

Vincenzo Maria Coronelli was cosmographer to the Republic of Venice from 1685, a globe maker, and also a Franciscan friar and general of the Order from 1701. In 1680 he founded the first geographical society, the *Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*. This map is probably from the *Corso Geografico Universale*.

SINGLE CABINETS

25. Martin Waldseemüller, 1470–1521? (after Ptolemy) *Tabula Nova Asiae Minoris* (map). Scale (c. 1:3,700,000), 34 x 47 cm, 1513.

A hand coloured map of Turkey by Martin Waldseemüller from the 1513 Strasbourg edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* published by Johann Schott.

26. Ptolemy, 2nd century, *Prima Asiae Tabula* (map). Scale (c. 1:3,250,000), colour, 36 x 50 cm, (1513?).

This map is probably from the 1513 edition published in Strasbourg. This was the first printed atlas in two colours.



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27. Gerard de Jode, 1509–1591, *Natoliam Modern, Dicunt eam Partem Quam Asiam Minorem Appellavere Veteres* (map). Scale not given, 38 x 51 cm, 1578.

Gerard de Jode was an engraver, printer, print-seller, publisher and cartographer. He was born at Nijmegen in the Netherlands and died in Amsterdam. This map is probably from the *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*.

28. Richard Blome, d. 1705, *A Mapp of the Estates of the Turkish Empire in Asia, and Europe* (map). Scale (c. 1:4,000,000), colour, 25 x 40 cm, 1669.

Blome was a London map and bookseller and freeman of the Company of Stationers (1660). His principal work was *Britannia* (an atlas of country maps based on Speed).

29. Abraham Ortelius, 1527–1598, *Alexandri Magni Macedonis Expeditio* (map). Scale (c. 1:13,000,000), 35 x 50 cm, (Antwerp?), 1595.

30. Hendrick Doncker, 1626–1699, *Smyrne en de Eylanden Scio en Metelino* (map). Scale (c. 1:300,000), 40 x 51 cm, Amsterdam, By Hendrick Doncker ..., 1664?

31. Guillaume Sanson, d.1703, *Papblagonia (map): heroicis temporibus, benetorum populorum*

sede clara, cujus Papblagonia maritima suit Romanorum aetate Ponti Regni pars occidentalior ... Gulielmi Sanson Nicolai filii. Scale (c. 1:870,000), 37 x 49 cm, Lutetiae Parisiorum (Paris), apud Petrum Mariette, 167–?

Nicolas Sanson has been called the father of the French School of Geography and was a tutor to Louis XIV. His sons, Guillaume and Adrian, continued their father's business in Paris.

32. Guillaume Sanson, d.1703, *Pamphilia et Pisidia (map): conatibus geographicis Gulielmi Sanson Nicolai filij*. Scale (c. 1:870,000), colour, 32 x 50 cm, (Paris), Apud Petrum Mariette ..., 1670.

33. Guillaume Sanson, d.1703, *Anaplys Bosphori Thracii (map) ex indagationibus Petri Gyllii ; delineatus à Gulielmo Sanson Nic filio ...* Scale not given, colour, 39 x 52 cm, (Paris), Apud Petrum Mariette ... 1666.

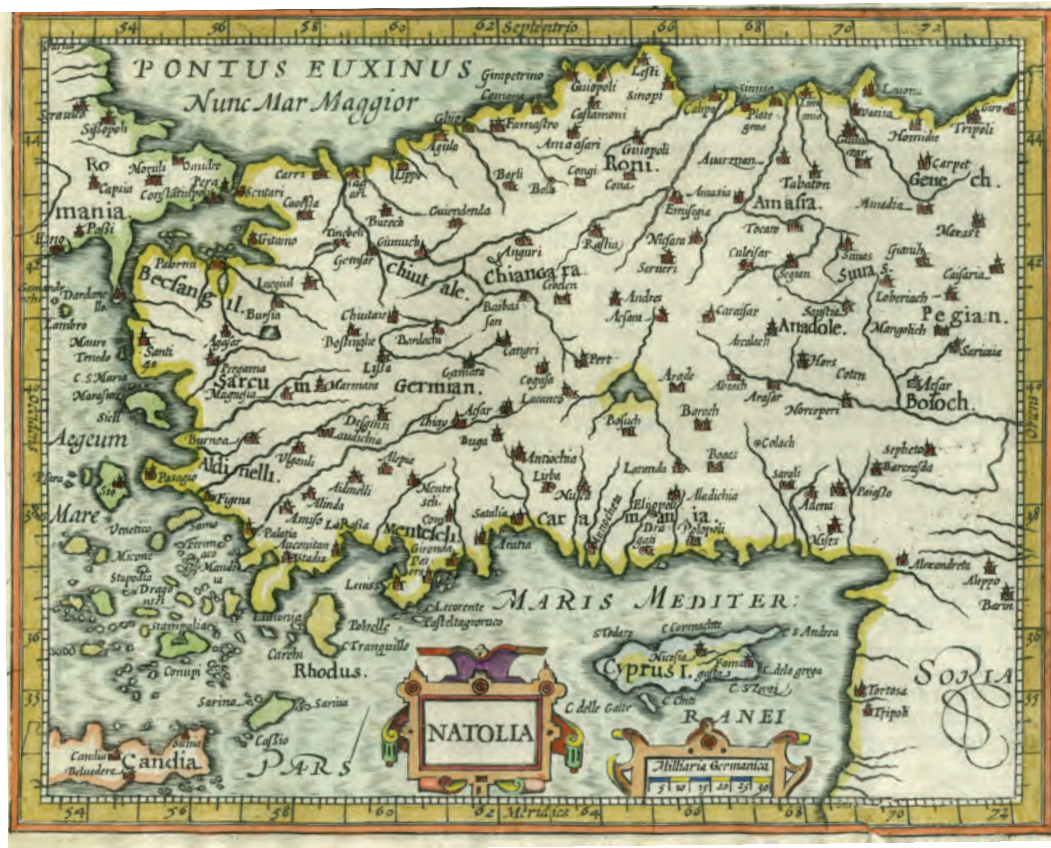
34. Pieter van der Aa, 1659–1733, *Turquie en Europe (map): suivant les nouvelles observations de Messrs de l'Academie royale des sciences etc. Augmentees de nouveau*. Scale (c. 1:3,831,000), 21 x 29 cm, A Leide, Chez Pierre vander Aa ... 1729?

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-
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ITEM 24





THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE