



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Conil [with] Xeres De La Frontera

Stock#: 55303mp2
Map Maker: Braun & Hogenberg
Date: 1575 circa
Place: Cologne
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG
Size: 19 x 13 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Good example of Braun & Hogenberg's views of Jeres and Conil.

From Braun & Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, the most important book of town plans and views published in the 16th Century.

TRANSLATION OF CARTOUCHE TEXT: Conil, important Spanish town on the Strait of Hercules; well known due to its lucrative tuna fishing.

Conil de La Frontera

Translation of Verso Text:

Conil, an attractive little town in Spain, well known due to its abundance of fish, especially tuna, which is caught there in large quantities. This town seems to have been destined by nature for fishing. [...] It has a baronial castle and next to it a very big house called La chauca de Ducque, where the fish are cut into pieces, salted and then exported in unbelievable quantities to Italy and the whole of the Mediterranean region with big ships."

The view of the small Atlantic port Conil de la Frontera is pushed into the background by the depiction of fishermen at work. On the bank of the river fishermen are bringing in their nets, and in the foreground fish are being dried and cut up. The mountain of salt on the left is used to cure the fish, which is then stored in wooden barrels. After Alfonso X succeeded in



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recapturing Conil from the Moors in 1265, the fishing monopoly was granted to the nobleman Alonso Pérez de Guzman in 1295. Tuna fishing continued to be the town's most important source of income for a long time. This southern Spanish town in the province of Cadiz in Andalusia lies on the popular Costa de la Luz, and is one of the much frequented pueblos blancos, or white villages.

Jerez De La Frontera

Translation of Verso Text:

Jerez is a famous and splendid city in Andalusia. [...] From here a strong and delectable wine is exported to Germany, Italy, England, Scotland, the Orient, even as far as India and other countries of the world. [...] This is where the very best and fastest horses in the whole of Spain, which are called Genets, can be found. The nobles know how to train them expertly."

The engraving shows the Andalusian city of Jerez de la Frontera in the background. The strongly fortified city walls indicate the role that Jerez played as a frontier town between the Moorish and Christian areas of sovereignty. After its recapture in 1264 by Alfonso X, King of the Romans, the church of San Salvador was built on the site of the old mosque, and it can be seen in the engraving to the right of the centre. Jerez attained world fame mainly through the production of sherry, the name being derived from the pronunciation of the town's earlier Arabic name, "Sherish". After the final defeat of the Moors in 1492, horse breeding flourished. Today the city of Jerez is still well known for its "vino Jerez" (sherry), and because of the Royal Andalusian School of Equestrian Art.

Detailed Condition:

Old Color. Backed with a thin layer of archival tissue.