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[Americae Sive Quartae Orbis Partis Nova Et Exactissima Descriptio]

Stock#: 57148
Map Maker: Cock / Gutierrez
Date: 1562 (1630)
Place: Antwerp
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 17 x 12 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

The Only Surviving Example of The Gutierrez Map of the New World in Private Hands

Rare separately published map extending from Florida and Texas in the north to just south of the Amazon River, published in Antwerp by Hieronymous Cock, from the cartographic work of Spain's Diego Gutierrez.

The Gutierrez-Cock map is a truly unique production, the only large format map of America detail published from direct Spanish sources in the 16th Century. the first of its kind to be devoted solely to the Americas. Entitled *America Sive Qvartae Orbis Partis, Nova et Exactissima Descriptio*, Gutierrez's wall map highlights the sovereignty of King Philip II of Spain, who is depicted gliding over the waves among sumptuously engraved sea monsters.

Originally published in 1562, the complete wall map in 6 sheets survives in 2 examples The present example was re-issued in Paris in 1630 as a single sheet map, this being the only known example in private hands (the BnF holds the only known institutional example (2)).

Florida

in Florida, the map includes a number of early place names, including:

- Costa de Caracoles (Coastline of Sea Shells -- first used in the 1530s -- Alonso de Chaves)
- Rio de canoas
- La florida
- Bay de S. Iuseph



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- Ba. de Iua ponce
- R. de Lapas
- B. de la guaro di Martiles
- Costa de fuego

Texas & Gulf Coast

Along the Gulf Coast, the map extends to Cabo de Crux. This would appear to be the "Cabo de X" which appears on the 1548 Gastaldi map of the Southwest, immediately west of the Bay of Espiritu Santo. On May 8, 1541, Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto became the first recorded European to reach the Mississippi River, which he called Río del Espíritu Santo ("River of the Holy Spirit"). As such, the present map would seem to show virtually the entire Gulf Coast, west of the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Cabo de Cruz may also related to the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez. In 1527, Pánfilo de Narváez obtained permission for the first known exploration of Tampa Bay. In 1527, he received permission from Emperor Charles V to conquer and colonize the lands between the Cape of Florida and the Río de Las Palmas in Mexico. Launching his expedition from Cuba in 1528, he landed on the Pinellas peninsula, marched overland to Old Tampa Bay and gave it the name Bahía de la Cruz (Bay of the Cross, later changed to Bahía de Espiritu Santo or Bay of the Holy Spirit.

Other place names typically seen in Texas on maps from the 16th Century include the Rio de Loro, Rio de Pescadores, and Rio Escondido. Costa de Arboleadas and Cabo Bravo.

California

The map shows the east coast of Lower California and names the Mare Vermeio, the so called Red Sea which was the early name for the Gulf of California/Sea of Cortez.

Of greatest importance, the appearance of C. California is the earliest appearance of the name California on a printed map.

Central America

The name "Malpelo" appears below "Isla de buenaventura" southwest of Panama and "ysola di Perla"

South America

On the west coast of South America, at the bottom of the sheet, the name "Po. de lobos" appears on the present example and the British Library example, but not on the Library of Congress example.



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Gutierrez's Six-Sheet Map of the New World

This remarkable map of the Americas was originally created in 1562 by Spanish cartographer Diego Gutiérrez and Flemish artist Hieronymus Cock. The map encompasses the eastern coast of North America, the entire Central and South America and parts of the western coasts of Europe and Africa. The map was the earliest large scale wall map of the New World and the first to use the name "California".

The 1562 map consists of six engraved sheets. Curiously, the map lacks the Tordesillas meridian, demarcating the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in the New World. The 1562 map survives in 2 known examples, one in the Library of Congress and the other in the British Library. The Library of Congress' copy was formerly in the collection of the Duke of Gotha until its sale at a 1932 auction in Munich. It was then acquired by an American book dealer who in turn sold it to Lessing J. Rosenwald. In 1949 Rosenwald gave the map to the Library of Congress.

The map is reflective of the life of Gutierrez, its maker, in that there are no discoveries shown on the map which post-date his death in 1554. Amerigo Vespucci is credited as the discoverer of America in 1497.

The interior note on the map reads:

*Peru regio Caroli V. mandato et auspitijs Ao. 1530 perlustrata est inventaque et olim hac
Tenus repertarum auri ditissima; adeo ut in quoda oppido ibi inventorut domum solido auro
tec tam 1630*

Survival of the Map

As noted above, the 6 sheet map was originally engraved in Antwerp by Hieronymus Cock. Following Cock's death, it is known that some of his copperplates were later acquired by the French engraver Paul van der Houve. Van Der Houve, for example, issued an example of the Cock's 1553 four sheet map of Spain, *Nova Descriptio Hispaniae*. Later, some of van der Houve's plates came into the possession of Michael van Lochom (1601-1647), who for example re-issued the 4 sheet map of Spain with his imprint (4 surviving examples, British Library, Bibliotheque National de France and a private collection).

We note that the color used on this map matches well with the color used in the first part of the 17th Century by French mapmakers and by Van Lochom. The 1630 date

Rarity



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The map is extremely rare, with the present example being the only known example with the 1630 date.
Burden notes:

The original six-sheet Gutierrez map survives in 2 known examples (Library of Congress and British Library). The British Library example is in a later state, with at least two identified additional place names appearing in this sheet alone. Off the south coast of Central America appears the name 'Malpelo' below 'Isla de buenaventura' southwest of Panama and 'ysola di Perla'. This small island is recorded on Pierre Desceliers' portolan map of 1550. The second addition is on the west coast of South America at the bottom of the sheet, the name 'Po. de lobos'.

This single sheet survives in 3 known examples, 2 at the Bibliotheque National, Paris, and this one first recorded in 1967 in the 'Map Collector's Circle' no.34, plate 23. Only this one is dated 1630 providing a reasonable date of publication, and a third state. We have been unable to determine yet whether the two French examples include the addition toponyms. Otherwise this sheet does not differ from the British Library example.

This example was acquired in June 2018.

Detailed Condition: