



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## [The Cession of Larache, Morocco] Araccensis, in Africa, Munitionis, Catholico regi traditae : A.C. 1610. genuina delineatio

**Stock#:** 75488  
**Map Maker:** Mangum / Custodis  
**Date:** 1611  
**Place:** Augsburg  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 13.75 x 16.5 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

#### *The Spanish Take Possession of a Port in Morocco*

Extremely rare broadside, separately published and apparently unrecorded, celebrating the Cession of Larache, whereby the Spanish Monarchy took possession of the Larache, Morocco in November 1610.

The map includes 4 images of the costumes of indigenous Moroccans.

The map shows the fortifications around Larache, with a key locating major points of interest. To the right of the main fortification placed in the middle of the map is the coat of arms of Spain, surmounted by the crown. At the bottom of the plan is a text in Latin about the geographical position of Larache.

The inset map shows Morocco and southern tip of Spain, Majorca and the Canary Islands.

### Larache



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**[The Cession of Larache, Morocco] Araccensis, in Africa, Munitionis, Catholico regi  
traditae : A.C. 1610. genuina delineatio**

Larache is a city in Morocco, near the ruins of ancient Lixus, successively a Phoenician, Carthaginian, and Roman settlement on the river's north bank. Larache was under Spanish rule from 1610 to 1689 and from 1912 to 1956.

Following the Arab conquest of the late 7th century CE, the broader area of North Africa came to be known as the Maghrib, and the majority of its people accepted Islam. Subsequent Moroccan kingdoms enjoyed political influence that extended beyond the coastal regions, and in the 11th century the first native Amazigh dynasty of North Africa, the Almoravids, gained control of an empire stretching from Andalusian (southern) Spain to parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

The acquisition of Larache by the Spanish Monarchy had been an important—obsessive—target of the foreign policy of the reign of Philip II. It was, however, eventually deferred to the reign of Philip III. The place was promised by Mohammed esh Sheikh el Mamun in exchange for the Spanish support in the internal struggles of the Saadi sultanate against his brother Zidan Abu Maali.

Álvaro de Bazán, the Marquis of Santa Cruz, had already tried to occupy the city in 1608. Juan de Mendoza y Velasco, Marquis of San Germán, had himself led another unsuccessful attempt in the past.

In November 1610, the Marquis was invited to take possession of the city by Mohammed esh Sheikh el Mamun, who left Spain before the Marquis to prepare for the latter's arrival to Larache, meeting in Tangier. The Marquis of San Germán, who brought a contingent of troops of about 3,000 infantrymen in the galleys of Pedro de Toledo, took possession of the port on November 20, 1610, without a fight.

Larache would remain under Spanish control until 1689, when it was seized by the troops of the Alaouite sultan Ismail Ibn Sharif.

**Rarity**

OCLC locates a single example at the Herzog August Bibliothek.

**Detailed Condition:**

Two sheets joined.