47.0 Map of the Far North, Theodore de Bry, 1599 (state 1).

47. Theodore de Bry

Frankfurt, 1599

Conterfactur der 3 schiffarten | welche di Hollander durch das | Mitnachtischen Mer nemlich beij | Norwegen MOSCA NOVA ZEMBLA | *und durch* WAYGATS *noch den | Orientallischen Indien suhrgeno | men hatten allen klerlich mit | puncten angezeichnet*

Deliniatio cartæ trium navigationum per | Batavos, ad Septentrionalem plagem, Nor= | vegia, Moscovia, et Novæ Zembla et perq[ue] | fretum Weÿgatis Nassovicum . . .

Copperplate engraving, 27.5 x 36.0 cm

From *Dritter Theil Indiæ Orientalis, darinnen . . . III. Drey Schifffahrten der Holländer nach obermeldten Indien, durch das Mittnächtigsche, oder Eissmeer . . .* [By G. de Veer.], Johann Theodor de Bry and Johann Israel de Bry

Theodore de Bry, a German engraver and book dealer, began a compilation of early voyages in 1590 and had published six parts at the time of his death in 1598. His widow, two sons, and another family member continued the work, which comprised a total of fifty-four parts when it was completed in 1630. The publication is in two series, denoted the *Grands Voyages* and the *Petits Voyages* solely on account of the folio and small folio size of their pages, respectively. There were full editions in German and in Latin.

The de Brys produced a reduced-size version of Barents's map (Entry 46) to accompany their translation of the account of his expeditions. It appeared first in Part III of

46.2 FILLER DETAIL

47.1 Map of the Far North, Theodore de Bry, 1601 (state 2).

47.2 Map of the Far North, Hondius/Pontanus, 1611.

the *Petits Voyages*, published in the German edition of 1599 in Frankfurt am Main. A second German edition came out in 1616. Latin editions were published in 1601 and 1629.

The map is a fairly faithful copy of the Barents map, including the track of the outgoing segment of the third voyage. Although there are changes in some coastlines, in the lettering, and in the decorative elements, the details of the coastlines of northern Europe and of the lands bordering the Arctic have been retained.

In the first state of the map (fig. 47.0) found in the German edition of 1599 (it may be a proof state), only the German title is printed in the right-hand half of the cartouche, and the scale of German miles in the lower right is lacking. The title is an abbreviated version of the Dutch one on the Barents map (Entry 46): "Depiction of 3 Voyages Which the Dutch Undertook Through the Northern Sea Past Norway, Muscovy, Nova Zembla and Via Waygats to the East Indies, All Clearly Indicated with Points." A second state (fig. 47.1), with a Latin title identical to that on the Barents map, the scale filled in, and additional place-names, was included in the Latin edition of 1601 (also published in Frankfurt) and in subsequent editions. Among the place-names added in state 2 are "Gotlandt," "Olandt," "Osel," and "Renel" along the lower border at the left, and "SOMER MEER" along the border at the right.

Jodocus Hondius engraved a slightly smaller version with the title *TABULA GEOGR|in qua admirandæ navigationis|cursus et recursus designatur* (fig. 47.2). At the approximate center of the map, just above "Nieu land" (i.e., Spitsbergen), Hondius replaced a pair of ships on the de Bry map with some shading representing a coastline of ice. The words engraved above, "Glacies ab Hhussono detecta ann. 1608" (Ice found by H Hudson in the year 1608), actually refer to Henry Hudson's voyage of 1607.[1] The map appeared in *Rerum et urbis Amstelodamensium historia*, published by Johannes Isacius Pontanus in 1611 in Amsterdam. Fundamentally a history of Amsterdam, the book includes reports of various Dutch voyages.

The map bears the page notation "Fol. 128" at the upper right. A second state, with page notation "Fol. 160," appeared in *Historische Beschrijvinge vande seer wijt beroemde Coopstadt Amsterdam. Overgheset door P. Montanum*, printed in Amsterdam in 1614.

At least one further state exists. It has the page notation "Fol 1" at the upper right and the words "By Gillis Joosten Saegman" added as a fourth row in the title cartouche. Saegman, or Saeghman, published a series of accounts of voyages consisting of about twenty-eight parts. This map is included in the third one recounting the voyages of Linschoten: *Twee Journalen van twee verscheyde Voyagien, gedaen door Jan Huygen van Linschooten, . . . Gedaen in de Jaren 1594. en 1595*. Although the pamphlet is undated, 1663 is the date usually ascribed to it.[2]

REFERENCE: Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, VII, pp. 163–182

COLLECTORS' NOTE: Uncommon

Although overall it is uncommon, the first, possibly proof, state of the de Bry map is scarce. The de Bry copy of the Barents map is easier to obtain than the original and is also much less expensive, roughly half the price.

NOTES

1. Jeremy Pool informed me about the mistaken reference to the voyage of 1608. Pool to Ginsberg, Nov. 4, 2005. Pool wrote that on the first voyage (1607), Hudson sailed from England to Greenland and then east to Spitsbergen. He continued along the northwest coast of Spitsbergen but was prevented from further northward exploration by ice and returned to England. On the second voyage (1608), the explorer circled over the North Cape and continued east to Nova Zembla. He was not in the vicinity of Spitsbergen on this journey. Hudson traveled to Amsterdam in early 1609 to plan a third expedition of behalf of the Dutch East India Company, or Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC). At that time, he met with Petrus Plancius and most probably with Hondius as well.

2. The parts are collected and bound together as *KB 1663 (Saeghman, G. J. Verscheyde Oost-Indische voyagen) at the New York Public Library. In that collection, the map is repeated in the pamphlet "Verhael van de vier eerste Schip-Vaerden der hollandtsche en zeeuwsche Schepen, naar Nova Zembla," dated 1663.