

Addenda.

P. 5. The passage »and passing through the parallels of Rhodes and Thule,» should be corrected to: »Touching the earth's surface near the parallel of Rhodes, and preserving the proper ratio between the parallels of Thule and the equator».

P. 9. During a short stay at Paris this autumn I had an opportunity of seeing the splendid codices of Ptolemy's Geography preserved at the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. Two of them are of a special interest for early cartography, viz:

1. A latin codex (No. 4802) from the middle of the 15th century.¹ It contains the prototypes or copies of the prototypes for the *Tabulae novellae* in *Berlinghieri's Septe Giornate* (comp. p. 12) but no »Tabula Novella» of the Scandinavian countries. It ends with the following sentence: *Claudii Ptolomaei cosmographie textus usq. ad tabulas feliciter finit per me Ugonem Comminelli e francia natum inter scriptores minimum.*

2. A Greek codex (No. 1401) from the end of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century. Most of the maps in this codex are, as d'Avezac remarked, drawn on Donis' projection. If these splendid maps are not a later addition to the text, the pretension of *Dominus Nicolaus Germanus* to be the inventor of this projection is not admissible (comp. p. 14 and 86 n).¹

P. 12. On comparing the copy of *Ptolemaeus »Boni-nae 1462»* in the library of Upsala with a copy bought in Italy during the printing of the English version of my Facsimile-atlas, I have found that two different issues exist of this remarkable edition, viz.

1. A first issue, on the maps of which the seas are generally left blank without any undulated striae.

2. A second issue, where the seas are always densely marked with such striae.

The type 1 probably contains the first maps ever published in print. In my copy of it, the *tabulae* 2a, 4a, 6a, 9a *Europae*, 4a *Africae* and 4a, 9a, 10a *Asiae* are wanting. It contains accordingly only 18 maps. The seas are marked by undulated striae only in the map of the world and in tab. 10a *Europae*, 2a *Africae*, and 1a, 3a and 6a *Asiae*.

P. 22, 29, and 30. *Ptolemaei Geographicae cum Eandavi annotationibus*, printed *Argentorati apud Petrum Oplionem*, 1532, is not an edition of Ptolemy's geography but identical with *Quae intus continentur* etc. of *Jacobus Zieglerus Landavus* (comp. p. 60), of which some copies seem to be provided with a different and misleading title, in which *Landavus* is misspelt *Eandavus*. The total number of authentic editions of Ptolemy is accordingly only 55, of which 32 were published before 1570.

P. 26. I have lately obtained a copy of the Italian edition of Ptolemy printed at Venice in 1564 (No. 32 of my catal.).

It corresponds to Winsor's description. The same year also a Latin edition was issued at Venice (No. 33 of my catal.).

P. 35. To the catalogue of maps printed before 1520, without any direct connection with editions of Ptolemy's Geography, should be added:

1. An edition of the map of Nicolaus a Cusa engraved in copper and printed at Eystat 1491 (comp. p. 129). A copy of this remarkable map is preserved at the British Museum (Catal. of Maps, p. 1268 and 1535). It seems to be the first map reproduced in copper-plate north of the Alps, the first and the only signed edition of the map of Central Europe by the celebrated Cardinal.

2. A map s. l. a. of central Europe from the beginning of the 16th century, which I lately had an opportunity of examining in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. It gives the distances between the most important towns, and may perhaps be the *Charta itineraria* of *Waldseemüller*, printed *Argentorati 1511* (comp. p. 129).

P. 42, 71 n, and 107. In the town library at Frankfurt a. M. I have seen a copy of the *Margarita Philosophica, Basileae 1535*, containing two folding maps, one of which is identical with the map in the edition of 1503 (N. T. XXXI), the other a copy in a somewhat reduced size of the remarkable map in the edition *Argentorati 1515* (N. T. XXXVIII), but without the words *Zoana Mela*. All other copies of the edition *Basileae 1535*, which I have examined, contained only reprints of the map of 1503.

P. 45 fig. 25. This portolano of the southern parts of the Baltic and the North Sea has several times been reproduced by copper engraving. It is very exact for the time when it was published, and it is perhaps based on a Dutch original. An early edition in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* is signed: »*Michaelis Tramezini formis 1558. Jacobus Buschius Belga in aes incidit.*»

P. 45 n. To the portolanos in Swedish collections should be added. 4—6. Three portolanos in the collection of Skokloster viz: 4. A chart on vellum of the Mediterranean and the west coast of Europe and Africa from Iceland to Cap Bojador signed *Diego . . . puerto de Sta Maria 1545*. 5. An atlas on vellum, containing an oval general map of the world and several special maps of the Mediterranean and Black Seas etc., by *Georgio Calapoda Cretense 1552*. 6. An atlas from the beginning of the 17th century.

7, 8. Two portolanos also on vellum in my private collection, viz: 7. A large and richly ornamented chart of the western parts of Europe and Africa signed: *Domingo figlio de maistre Jaume Ollives Mallorquin en Napoli Anno 1568*.

8. An atlas consisting of three maps, of which one representing the western part of Europe and Africa is signed *Augustinus Russinus me fecit Masciliae 1590 (?)*. The two others representing the Mediterranean and Black Seas and the Archi-

¹ I am indebted to M. MARCEL, the Director of the Map Department in the *Bibl. Nationale*, for the following information about these codices: »Le Manuscrit latin 4802 de Ptolémée est aux armes d'Alphonse I de Naples, dont le blason se voit au bas du premier feuillet ainsi que la devise, c'est dire qu'il est antérieur à 1458, date de la mort de ce prince. Ce manuscrit qui est aux armes de Henri II est venu en France à la suite des guerres d'Italie. Le copiste Ugo Comminelli ou de Comminellis est bien connu; on lui doit un certain nombre de manuscrits dont on trouve la liste dans: BRADLEY, *A Dictionary of Miniaturists, Illuminators, Calligraphers, and Copyists*. 3 Vol. in-8:0. London 1887—1889.

Quant au manuscrit grec 1401, également aux armes de Henri II, tout ce qu'on en peut dire c'est qu'il était dans la Bibliothèque du roi à Fontainebleau, qu'il date de la fin du XV ou du commencement du XVI siècle, sans pouvoir fixer, à une trentaine d'années près, sa date certaine. Mais ce qui apparaît clairement et d'une façon presque certaine, c'est qu'il a été copié par un grec — l'écriture le démontre surabondamment — et en Italie, ainsi qu'en témoigne le style de l'ornementation.»

pelago are not signed. They are probably older, and evidently drawn by other artists than the first.

P. 64 and 95 n. As to *Inventio Fortunati* and Nicolaus de Linna compare an elaborate paper by Rev. B. F. Costa (*Journ. of The Amer. Geograph. Society* XII, 1880, p. 159). The name of the author of the itinerarium to which Mercator refers for his description of the polar regions, is spelled by Gerard Mercator, on his large map of 1569, Cnoyen, by Rumoldus Mercator and Hondius, Cnoxen.

P. 76. Copies of the *Mappemonde* in gores described under No. 5 (N. T. XXXVII) are preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale and in the Hauslab Collection at Vienna.

P. 85. The conical development of Ptolemy preserving the proper ratio between the parallel of Thule and the equator does not touch the earth's surface exactly at Rhodes (Lat. 36°) but at 33° 6'. If in this development also the proper ratio between the degrees of latitude and longitude at the parallel of Rhodes is maintained, the development becomes slightly intersecting.

P. 86 and 131. Professor Markgraf and Dr. A. Heyer have lately discovered, in the town-library at Breslau, some very important maps of Gerard Mercator, viz:

1. A copy of his large map on increasing cylindrical projection of 1569; 2. His large map of Europe of 1554; 3. His *Angliae, Scotiae et Hiberniae nova descriptio* of 1564. Of these maps, 2 and 3 have hitherto been regarded as lost, and of 1 only a single copy, preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, was known (*A. Heyer: Drei Mercator Karten in der Breslauer Stadt Bibliothek; Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftlicher Geographie* VII, p. 379, Weimar 1889). The description by Dr. Heyer confirms my supposition that Mercator never published any maps drawn on an unmodified intersecting conical projection.

P. 99. To the maps printed between 1520 and 1550 should be added a map of the world by »JOHANNES VESPUCCI,» of which at least two editions exist, the one undated, the other dated 1524. I am indebted to Mr. Harris for a photograph of the former, which unfortunately I received too late for insertion in my atlas. It is printed from a copper engraving, and forms a double planisphere on an equidistant polar projection. The southern hemisphere being divided in two parts along the great circle passing Ferro, the whole surface of the earth is here projected on a circle and two semicircles. The author was a nephew of Amerigo, Royal Pilot in Spain and one of the cosmographers consulted by the Emperor Charles V for the famous conference at Badajoz. His map, illustrating the geographical opinions in Spain before the return of the »Victoria,» is in more than one respect very remarkable. *It is the first planisphere on an equidistant polar-projection.* For special maps, that projection had already been employed in the above mentioned Bologna edition of Ptolemy's geography, and there the net of graduation is drawn with far more accuracy than on Iuan Vespucci's map, which in this respect is very defective.

P. 114 and 122. I have seen in the Bibliothèque Nationale a second edition or second issue of Gastaldi's *Moscovia*, signed: *per l'ecce:te M. Giacomo Gastaldo. Cosmographo in Venetia Anno MDLXIII. Ferando Berteli.*

P. 118. In the Bibliothèque Nationale there exist two sets of maps corresponding to the collection here described under the name of Lafreri's atlas. Such collections, more or less complete, are also to be found in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, in the library of the University at Rostock, in the town library at Breslau, the private Library of the King at Madrid, and probably at several other places.