

(Mobile ebook) America: Early Maps of the New World (Art Design)

America: Early Maps of the New World (Art Design)

Ridiger Finsterwalder, H. J. Konig, Uta Lindgren, Ha Wolff, Susi Colin
*ebooks | Download PDF | *ePub | DOC | audiobook*



#1056300 in Books Te Neues Pub Group 1992-08Original language:GermanPDF # 1 11.25 x 12.00 x 1.00l,
.0 #File Name: 3791312324192 pages | File size: 47.Mb

Ridiger Finsterwalder, H. J. Konig, Uta Lindgren, Ha Wolff, Susi Colin : America: Early Maps of the New World (Art Design) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised America: Early Maps of the New World (Art Design):

192 pages with 90 full-color and 96 duotone illustrations. A treasury of the earliest know maps of the New World, this book documents the geographic and cartographic picture of America as it evolved in the wake of Christopher Columbus's world-expanding discoveries. Illustrating the state of European cartographic art before and after the discovery of the New World and in the sixteenth century, the maps incorporate a fascinating blend of fact and fantasy. The map-maker's quill was guided not only by practical data from the findings of astronomers, surveyors, and explorers, but also by illusory notions based on myths, half-truths, and rumors, and by commercial interest in the abundant new lands. The illustrations on several maps reflect the European preoccupation with the natives' lack of attire, cannibalism, and human sacrifice. However, not all images of the New World were tainted by the ethnocentrism of the European Christian world. An illustrated propaganda leaflet by the Spanish missionary Bartolom de Las Casas, which caused a worldwide sensation, condemns his countrymen for their atrocities against the American natives. Featured among the many jewels of Renaissance map-making are the oldest surviving map of America, drawn by Juan de la Cosa in 1500, and the 1569 world map of Gerardus Mercator, the first to utilize parallel lines of longitude and

latitude. Expert commentaries explain the astonishing diversity of geographic shapes that arose in light of schemes of conquest and new discoveries. A separate chapter is devoted to the work of Martin Waldseemller, the most important cosmographer of the sixteenth century, who, on the basis of the findings of the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci, depicted the new land as a separate continent and christened it "America".