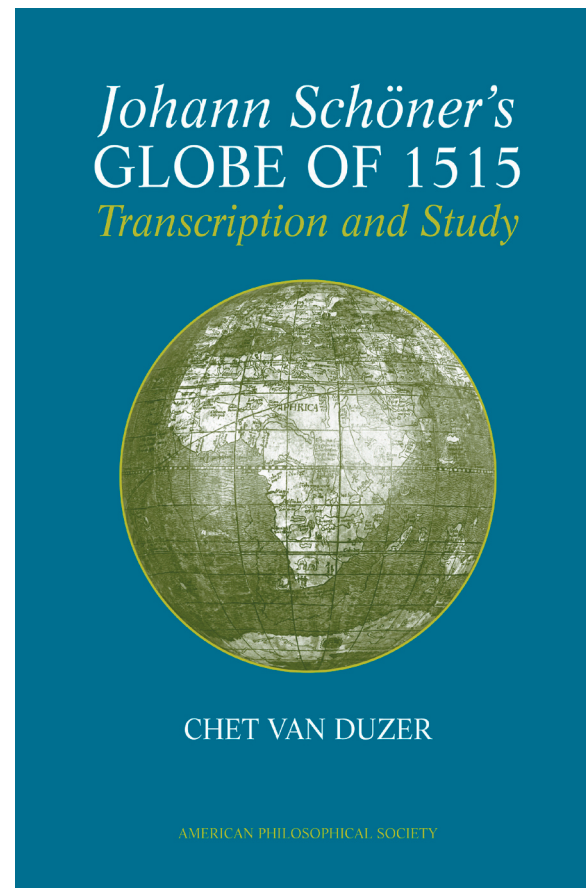




# Johann Schöner's Globe of 1515 Transcription and Study

by

Chet Van Duzer



This book is the first transcription, translation, and study of the toponyms and legends on Johann Schöner's globe of 1515, one of the earliest surviving globes produced following the discovery of America. The author investigates Schöner's sources and discusses the similarities and differences between Schöner's globe and contemporary maps and globes, particularly Martin Waldseemüller's world map of 1507. It is demonstrated that one of Schöner's iconographical sources for the sea monsters on his globe was the *Hortus sanitatis*, an anonymous illustrated encyclopedia first published by 1491. The differences between the two surviving exemplars of the globe (in Frankfurt and Weimar) are also examined; these differences are surprising, as the globe is printed. This comparison shows that the Weimar exemplar of the globe was very heavily restored at some point in its history, and thus is a less reliable witness of Schöner's cartography. This book is an essential resource for anyone investigating late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century cartography.

“A work of admirable and patient scholarship.... This book is required reading for anyone interested in Schöner, Waldseemüller, Renaissance mapmaking, or the production of geographic knowledge after the time of Ptolemy.” — John W. Hessler, Senior Cartographic Librarian, Library of Congress

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Additional Praise for  
*Johann Schöner's Globe of 1515*  
by Chet Van Duzer

“Johannes Schöner is a highly important but long-neglected figure in the early history of globemaking. Chet Van Duzer’s new book provides the first detailed and reliable study of Schöner’s terrestrial globe of 1515. This meticulous work is an *opus diu desideratum*, and a model of how such research should be done.” — Dr. Peter H. Meurer, Map Historian, Heinsberg, Germany

“The study is a decidedly significant contribution to knowledge, being inevitably linked to the other globes, maps, and textual material, especially of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Of these, by far the most important is Waldseemüller’s world map of 1507. The research is astonishingly up-to-date and detailed, tracking down a number of valuable, little-known sources. The quotations and translations are excellent. Academics will surely be much indebted to Van Duzer for this; I certainly am.” — Professor William A. R. Richardson, The Flinders University of South Australia