

THE GLOBES BY PIETER VAN DEN KEERE

Author(s): Günter Schilder

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THE GLOBES BY PIETER VAN DEN KEERE

Günter S c h i l d e r , Utrecht

Fig. 4,5,6,7,8

Pieter van den Keere (1571 - ca.1646) is one of the most well-defined personalities to appear on the stage of the Golden Age of Dutch cartography. Like so many other major cartographers, engravers and publishers who had a decisive influence on the development of cartography in Amsterdam and its attainment of international status, Pieter van den Keere came from the southern part of the Low Countries¹⁾. He was born in Gent in 1571, the son of Hendrick van den Keere (ca. 1540-80), a well-known typesetter, and Elysabeth van Esselaer.

When Gent officially surrendered to Alexander Farnese in September 1584, a large group from the southern provinces emigrated to London, where they joined together in the church of Austin Friars and found a spiritual home. Among these emigrés were the widowed Elysabeth van den Keere and her children. Her daughter Colette (1568-1629) was married on 11th April, 1587 to the afterwards famous cartographer, engraver and publisher Jodocus Hondius (1562-1612). Pieter van den Keere, who was nine years his junior, could not have wished for a better teacher. His brother-in-law taught him the art of engraving, which he so perfected that he must be considered one of the best engravers of his time. Pieter van den Keere himself married Anna Bert in Amsterdam in 1599. As a result of this marriage Pieter van den Keere became the brother-in-law of Petrus Bertius, who later became a Professor at Leiden University. Among Pieter van den Keere's relations we should also mention his cousin Abraham

Goos, the son of Van den Keere's aunt Margaretha and the Antwerp diamond cutter Pieter Goos. Abraham Goos settled in Amsterdam as an engraver around 1600, where he collaborated several times with his cousin Pieter van den Keere.

We know little about Pieter van den Keere's stay in England (1584/85 - 1593). We must assume that he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law Jodocus Hondius during this period and that it was in London that he acquired the necessary artistic and technical skills on which he could later base his successful career as an engraver and publisher in Amsterdam. We can tell that Van den Keere learned a great deal from Hondius during his apprenticeship in London from the great similarity in the style of their engraving.

In the last decade of the sixteenth century the newly flourishing Amsterdam offered plenty of opportunity for a talented engraver like Van den Keere, who moved from England to Amsterdam in 1593.

In this context shall talk only about his activity as engraver and publisher of globes, which are now very rare. Van den Keere published three different sizes of globes with diameters of 96 mm, 145 mm and 265 mm.

- 1.a. Terrestrial globe, 1613, \emptyset 96 mm. Only one, unmounted, copy of this is known in the Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart (Nicolai-collection, vol.79, fol.35 b). Twelve gores on one sheet, 150 x 300 mm (fig 4). In the lower part of the seventh gore the following imprint is to be found in a cartouche: '*Petrus / Kaerius Flan: / der Caelavit et / excudit Am: / sterdami an: / no 1613*'. Between the sixth and seventh gores the word '*Boven*' (upper) is engraved. In the Strait of Magellan are names from Dutch Cartography.²⁾

- 1.b. Celestial globe, 1613, \varnothing 96 mm. Only one, unmounted, copy of this is known in the Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart (Nicolai-collection, vol.79, fol.35 a). Twelve gores on one sheet, 150 x 300 mm (fig 5). In the fourth gore from the left in the cartouche bearing the legend on the magnitudes of the stars is the date 1613. Beneath this legend in another cartouche the following imprint: '*Petrus Kaeri / us Flander Cae / lavit et excu: / dit*'.
- 1.c. The Van den Keere copperplates for this pair of globes were bought by Joannes Janssonius, who published a new edition in 1620. I know only one copy of the terrestrial globe (fig 6), held by a figure, mounted on a clock (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, G.36). The imprint has now been changed to: '*Am: / stelo-dami / Excudebat / Joannes Janssonius / 1620*'. The globe is formed from two hemispheres of copper on which the gores are pasted. Inside the globe is a movement of the verge type, made by Johann Thomas Seyler, a contemporary clock-maker, so geared to the axial spindle that the globe revolves once in 24 hours, the time of which is regulated by the primitive method of altering the tension of the main spring by means of an endless screw and tangent wheel geared to it. Attached to a point on the Equator is a small star which indicates the hour on the dial band, as the globe revolves.³⁾
- 1.d. From an inventory dating from 1689 (see below) we know that Joannes Janssonius also published another edition of Van den Keere's celestial globe. Unfortunately there is now no known copy.

- 2.a. Terrestrial globe, 1614, \emptyset 145 mm. Of this globe only one sheet with six gores is known, the lower part of the sheet has been cut off, but the points of the other six gores can be seen (Rijksprentenkabinet, Amsterdam, H.192). The twelve gores were originally printed from a single copperplate. The imprint in a cartouche in the first gore reads: '*Petrus / Kaerius Fl: / ander Caelavit / et Excudit / Amsterodami / Anno 1614*'.⁴⁾ This known copy is, however, a second edition, since Le Maire's discovery in South America ('*Strat le Maire*' and '*C.Hoor*') is drawn in.
- 2.b. Celestial globe, 1614, \emptyset 145 mm. Of this globe only one sheet with six gores is known (Rijksprentenkabinet, Amsterdam, H.192). The lower part of the sheet has been cut off, but the points of the other six gores can still be seen.⁵⁾ In the upper part of the first gore is a legend on the magnitudes of the stars and beneath it in an oval cartouche is the following imprint: '*Petrus / Kaerius Flander / Caelavit et Excu: / dit Amsterodami / Anno 1614*'.
- 3.a. Terrestrial globe, 1614, \emptyset 265 mm. The copy in the Biblioth que Nationale in Paris is not mounted and consists of three sheets with four gores on each sheet (330 x 284 mm) and one sheet on which the polar tops are printed (Ge. D 3287 and Ge F 5224). In the first gore on the second sheet is the following legend: '*Ipsa experientia peritos / Nauclos docuit volubiles / libellas magnetis virtute infectas / in Insulis Corvi et Florum Mu: / di polos recta respicere: idcirco / ibi taquam a communi Mundi / et Magn. meridiano Logitud. / Iustis de causis initium sumunt / Petrus Kaerius et Abrahamus /*

Goos patruelles scalptores (sic)'. (Experience itself has taught skilful mariners that loose leaves when under the electrical influence, in the islands of Corvo and Flores, turn directly toward the poles of the world, and for this reason it is here, as a common magnetic meridian of the world, that Pieter Kaerius and Abraham Goos his cousin, engravers, locate with good reason the beginning of longitude). Beneath the dedication cartouche, which is blank on the Paris copy is the publisher's imprint: 'Petrus Kae: / rius excudit / Anno 1614'. The cartouche to the right of the imprint is also blank on the Paris copy. A single sheet (see fig 7), on which the cartouche is also blank, is to be found in Stuttgart (Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Nicolai-collection, vol.79, fol.46). Two mounted copies have been preserved in Rome (Museo Astronomico)⁶) and Rotterdam (Maritiem Museum 'Prins Hendrik', M 470). On these, however, the two blank cartouches bear legends. The legend in the large dedication cartouche to the Admiralty of Holland, Zeeland and West-Friesland and to the Burgomasters of Amsterdam reads: 'Nobilissimis, / Amplissimis, Consul-tissi: / mis ac Prudentissimis, Domi / nis Consiliarijs Thalassiararchis, / atque Thalatto cratoribus Hol: / landiae, Zelandiae & Frisiae / Occidentalis: Necnon Magni: / ficis ac Claris-simis Dominis / Consulibus prae clarissimi / Emporij Amstelodami / PETRUS KAERIUS. / humil-limus / cliens L.M.Q. dat, / dicat, dedicat. / anno 1612'. In another cartouche Petrus Plan-cius records the sources for the drawing of this globe: 'In hujus nostri Globi delineae: / tione ubique castigatissimas Ta: / bulas Hydro-

graphics ac Geo: / graphics sequuntur sumus, quibus / Germani, Hispani, Galli, Itali, Angli, / Scoti, Dani, Norwegi, Suedi, necnon / Arabes, Sivae, Samatrani, Iavani, alijs:/ que Indi in suis descriptionibus et navi: / gationibus utuntur: ad quae, omnia com: / paranda nulli nec labori nec sumptus. / pepercimus: ventorum queque regi: / ones ad usum Navigantium ad anu: / sim accomodavimus; quemadmodum / artis periti, propius inspiciendo, re: / perient. Vale ac frueri / Petrus Plancius'. (In the delineation of this our globe, we have everywhere followed the most correct hydrographic and geographic maps which the Germans, Spaniards, French, Italians, English, Scots Danes, Norwegians and Swedes, but also the Sivians, Sumatrans, Javanes and other peoples in the Indies use in their descriptions and voyages. In doing this we have spared no labor nor expenses. The directions of the winds we have laid down with great exactness for the use of sailors, as those experienced in navigation will see on close inspection. Farewell and be happy. Petrus Plancius). This later legend clearly indicates that the famous cartographer and geographer Petrus Plancius was the author of this globe. The first legend points out that Pieter van den Keere together with his cousin Abraham Goos engraved the drawing on copper. On 7th November, 1614, Petrus Plancius received 300 florins from the Admiralty of Amsterdam.⁷⁾ Was this perhaps a remuneration for this globe? With regard to the geographical representation, the northern polar region should be mentioned, where unknown Dutch discoveries in Spitsbergen between 1596 and 1612 are recorded.⁸⁾ First we see the

west coast as discovered by Willem Barentsz. with a reminiscence of Hudson. Looking further to the East we see at about 20 degrees longitude distance off the west coast, at a latitude of about 74° to 76°, a strongly indented south coast with many islands or cliffs before the different bays. This coast extends more than 20° of longitude to the East. We read the following Dutch names: '7 broeders', 'Staten Eylant', 'Bergor', 'Clippen', 'Carins Bay', 'Gerrits Eylant' and then another island more to the South: 'Verlaten Eylant'. This island is mentioned in the diary of Jan Cornelisz May in 1611. The presentation on Plancius' globe, engraved in 1612 by Van den Keere and Goos, shows that there was an activity of the Dutch on the east side of Spitsbergen between Willem Barentsz.' voyage in 1596 and 1612.

'Verlaten Eylant' can be identified with Hope Island, the other names with part of the south coast of Edge Island.

- 3.b. Pieter van den Keere also published a second edition of this globe, of which a copy is preserved in the Rijksmuseum 'Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum', Amsterdam (S 2938).⁹⁾ On this later edition the Strait of Le Maire was added to the geographical image. The dedication from the first edition has been taken over unchanged with the date 1612, but Pieter van den Keere's imprint of 1614 is missing. The Plancius legend is also unchanged.
- 3.c. Joannes Janssonius published this terrestrial globe again in 1627. Two copies of this edition are known to me: Skokloster, Bålsta (Sweden) and Stifts-och Landsbiblioteket, Lin-

köping (Sweden). All the legends on this edition are identical to those on the second edition. The dedication to the Admiralties and Burgomasters of Amsterdam is unchanged. However, the following imprint now occupies the blank space beneath the dedication cartouche: *'Amstelodami / apud Ioann. Ianssonium / 1627'*.

- 3.d. A later edition of this terrestrial globe appeared in 1645 (a copy in the Rijksmuseum 'Nederlands Scheepvaart-Museum', Amsterdam, A.156).¹⁰⁾ The legends are unchanged from the earlier edition, except that the date 1612 has disappeared from the dedication cartouche. The imprint now reads: *'Amstelodami / apud Ioann. / Ianssonium / 1645'*. The geographical image is the same as on the 1627-edition.
- 4.a. Celestial globe, 1615, Ø 265 mm. We know only one copy of this earliest edition in the Museo Astronomico in Rome.¹¹⁾ On sheet three in the upper part of the fourth gore is the following legend: *'In hac coelesti Sphaera / stellae Affixae majore, quam hactenus / numero, ac accurature industria deliniatur / novos Asterismos in Philomathion gratiam / de integro addidi: quae omnia secundum As: / tronomorum Principis Tychonis Brahe; ac / meam meorumque observationem verae suae / Longitudini, ac Latitudini ad annum / Christi 1615. restitui. / Petrus Plancius'*. (in this celestial sphere the fixed stars are depicted in a greater number than previously and with more exactness. I have added for the use of the student some entirely new stars readings according to the prince of astronomers Tycho Brahe, and also my own observations of their true latitude and

longitude adapting these to the year A.D. 1615. Petrus Plancius). In the lower part of the first gore is a portrait of Tycho Brahe ('D. Tycho Brahe summ. Mathematici.'). Beneath the portrait is the following legend: *'Tabula continens quantum, quo / ris proposito Anno, vel adden: / dum, vel demendum sit Lōgi: / tudini Affixarum: nam he / 70 annorum et 5 mensium spacio unicum gradu secun / dū signorū ordine, super / Pol: Zod: Progretiūtur'* (Table indicating how much for any given year is to be added to or subtracted from the longitude of the fixed stars. For these in space of 70 years and 5 months move one degree reckoned on the signs of the zodiac).

- 4.b. A later edition bears in the Plancius-legend the date 1625, which is already three years after Plancius' death (fig 8). The following copies with this date are known to me: Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart (Nicolaï-collection, vol.79, fol.55-58); three unmounted sheets with four gores on each sheet, 325 x 276 mm, the sheets with the polar tops and horizon-circles are missing; Maritiem Museum 'Prins Hendrik', Rotterdam (M 467); Rijksmuseum 'Nederlands Scheepvaart-Museum' Amsterdam (A 3084 and A 1212 (2)); Heimatmuseum, Schloß Wilhelmsburg (Eastern Germany); Stadtgeschichtliches Museum, Nördlingen (Western Germany); Skokloster, Bålsta (Sweden) and Stifts-och Landsbiblioteket, Linköping (Sweden). I am not sure if this edition was published by Van den Keere or earlier by Janssonius, who used the Van den Keere-copper plates of the terrestrial globe in 1627 (see 3.c.).

4.c. A later edition was published by Joannes Janssonius in 1645. A copy of this edition is preserved in the Heimatmuseum at Waldenburg (Eastern Germany).¹²⁾

Some idea of the globes produced by Pieter van den Keere can be obtained from an inventory of stock compiled on 22nd April, 1689, shortly after the death of Joannes van Keulen in Amsterdam.¹³⁾ This Joannes van Keulen should not, however, be confused with his namesake of the Van Keulen publishing house where the Zee-Atlas and the Zee-Fakkel and numerous other works of marine cartography were published. This inventory lists a large number of globe moulds, copper plates and instruments produced by various Amsterdam globe-makers of the 17th century: Blaeu, Hondius, Colom en Van den Keere.

As regards Pieter van den Keere we find the following:

'2 kopere vorme tot Keerius globen 10.d. in diameter'

(2 brass moulds for the Kaerius globes, 10.d. in diameter). These moulds were used for the 265 mm-globes.

'3 platen tot Kerius klijne globen hemels en aarts, vuyjl van Janssonius'

(3 plates for the small terrestrial and celestial Kaerius globes, dirty, from Janssonius). These are the 96 mm-globes: 1 plate for 12 gores of the terrestrial globe, 1 plate for the 12 gores of the celestial globe and 1 plate for the horizon circles.

'8 plate Kerij grootste globen vuyjl en bedorven'

(8 plates for Kaerius' largest globes, dirty and spoiled). These are the copper-plates for the 265 mm-globes; three plates for the gores of the terrestrial globe, three plates for the gores of the celestial globe, one plate for the polar tops of

both globes, one for the horizon circles.
'Een pakje drukzels tot Kerius'
(one parcel printed sheets for the Kaerius-globe).

NOTES

- 1) Contributions towards the description of his life and work can be found in J. Keuning, 'Pieter van den Keere (Petrus Kaerius), 1571-1646 (?)'. In 'Imago Mundi', XV (1960), pp. 66-72; C. Koeman, 'Bibliographical note' to the facsimile-edition of Pieter van den Keere's *Germania Inferior* (Amsterdam 1617), published by *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Amsterdam 1966, pp. V-XVIII and G. Schilder-J. Welu, 'The World Map of 1611 by Pieter van den Keere', No.3 of *Wall-Maps of the 16th and 17th centuries. A series of full-size facsimiles of wall-maps published in the Low Countries. Amsterdam, Nico Israel, 1980.*
- 2) F.C. Wieder (*Monumenta Cartographica*, vol. II (The Hague 1926), p.45, no. 72) attributes this globe to Plancius because Guiana is named 'Germania Inf.(erior)'.
- 3) I like to thank Mr. A. Stimson from the Department of Navigation and Astronomy of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, for his information about this globe.
- 4) For an illustration of these gores see C. Koeman, 'Bibliographical note' to the facsimile-edition of Pieter van den Keere's *Germania Inferior*, o.c. p.VIII.
- 5) *Idem*, o.c. p. IX.
- 6) See M. Fiorini, *Sfere terrestri e celesti di au-*

- tore italiano oppere fatte o conservate in Italia. Roma 1898, pp.275-77 and E.L. Stevenson, *Terrestrial and celestial globes*, New Haven 1921, I, pp. 47-49.
- 7) Resolution of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, 7 november 1614. *Algemeen Rijksarchief*, Den Haag, no. 1360.
 - 8) F.C. Wieder, 'Spitsbergen op Plancius' globe van 1612'. In: *Tijdschrift Kon. Aardrijkskundige Genootschap*, XXXVI (1919), pp. 582-95; *Idem. The Dutch discovery and mapping of Spitsbergen (1596-1829)*. Amsterdam 1919, pp.27-33.
 - 9) Illustrations of the polar-regions in F.C. Wieder's *The Dutch discovery and mapping of Spitsbergen*, o.c. plates 2 and 6.
 - 10) F.C. Wieder (*Monumenta Cartographica*, vol.II, The Hague 1926, p.46, no.79) mentions also a copy in a Dutch private collection which location is unknown to me.
 - 11) M. Fiorini, o.c. p.276.
 - 12) Mentioned by H. Grötzsch, 'Die ersten Forschungsergebnisse der Globusinventarisierung in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik'. In: *Veröffentlichungen des Staatlichen Mathematisch-Physikalischen Salons*, Dresden. Berlin, 1963, pp. 78-85.
 - 13) C. Koeman, 'An inventory of Johannes van Keulen's globe-factory in Amsterdam, dated 1689'. In: *Der Globusfreund*, no. 18-20 (1970), pp.78-85.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Aus Gent kommt der 1571 geborene Pieter van den Keere (gest. ca. 1646), Sohn eines Buchstaben-schneiders, der genügend bekannt ist. Als Gent an Kardinal Alexander Farnese 1584 übergeben wird, emigriert eine größere Gruppe nach London, darunter auch die Witwe Elysabeth van den Keere mit ihren Kindern, wovon eine Tochter den später berühmt gewordenen Jodocus Hondius (1562-1612) heiratet. Pieter van den Keere konnte sich keinen besseren Lehrer als ihn für den Kupferstich wünschen. Van den Keere selbst heiratet Anna Bert 1599 in Amsterdam und wird dadurch Schwager von Petrus Bertius, der später Professor in Leiden geworden ist.

Verwandtschaftliche Beziehungen bestanden auch zu der Familie Goos, von der ein Mitglied Kupferstecher um 1600 in Amsterdam war. Während über das Leben Van den Keere's in England wenig bekannt ist, hat das neu aufblühende Amsterdam einem talentierten Stecher gute Bedingungen geboten, so daß Van den Keere 1593 dorthin übersiedelte. Selten geworden sind die Globen, die der Stecher Van den Keere veröffentlicht hat: drei verschiedene Größen mit \emptyset von 96 mm, 145 mm und 265 mm sind bekannt.

- 1.a. Erdglobus, 1613, \emptyset 96 mm; ein unmontiertes Exemplar wird in der Württembergischen Landesbibliothek aufbewahrt, 12 Streifen auf einem Blatt 150 x 300 mm, dazu
- 1.b. Himmelsglobus vom selben Jahr, in einem unmontierten Exemplar, ebenfalls in der Württembergischen Landesbibliothek.
- 1.c. Die Kupferplatten dieses Globuspaares kauft Joannes Janssonius, der 1620 eine Neuauflage herausgibt, von der ein Exemplar, von einer Figur getragen, im Maritime Museum Greenwich zu

finden ist.

- 1.d. Von einem Inventar von 1689 weiß man, daß eine weitere Auflage von Van den Keere's Himmelsglobus durch Ianssonius veranlaßt wurde, wovon kein Exemplar vorhanden ist.
- 2.a. Erdglobus, 1614, Ø 145 mm; Teile von 6 Streifen sind bekannt, Rijksprentenkabinet Amsterdam. Es muß dies allerdings eine zweite Auflage sein, da Le Maire's Straße verzeichnet ist. Dazu
- 2.b. Himmelsglobus aus dem gleichen Jahr und mit gleichem Durchmesser; ein Blatt mit 6 Streifen, ebenfalls im Rijksprentenkabinet, Amsterdam.
- 3.a. Erdglobus von 1614, Ø 265 mm; ein unmontiertes Exemplar in der Bibliothèque Nationale Paris, 3 Blätter zu je 4 Streifen und eines mit Polkappen. Ein Blatt von den Streifen, jenes mit der Kartusche, befindet sich in der Württembergischen Landesbibliothek in Stuttgart, zwei montierte Exemplare des Globus sind in Rom (Museo Astronomico) und in Rotterdam (Maritiem Museum "Prins Hendrik"). Auf diesen tragen aber die sonst leeren Kartuschen Widmungen. Plancius vermerkt die Quellen für die Zeichnung auf diesem Globus; hieraus geht hervor, daß der berühmte Geograph und Kartograph Petrus Plancius Autor dieses Globus war, wogegen die andere Inschrift darlegt, daß Pieter van den Keere mit Cousin Abraham Goos die Vorzeichnung des Globus auf Kupfer übertragen hat. Der geographische Inhalt dieses Globus zeigt Entdeckungen in Spitzbergen zwischen 1596 und 1612 u.s.f. Verschiedene holländische Namen werden

in Breiten zwischen 74 und 76° und 20° östlich der bekannten Westküste genannt. Zu diesem Globus gibt es auch

- 3.b. eine zweite Auflage, ein Exemplar im Rijksmuseum "Nederlands Scheepvaart-Museum", Amsterdam, unter Beifügung der Straße von Le Maire. Allerdings ist die Nennung Pieter van den Keeres weggelassen.
- 3.c. Neuauflage 1627 durch Joannes Janssonius, wovon zwei Exemplare bekannt sind: Skokloster, Bålsta und Stifts-och Landesbiblioteket, Linköping (Schweden). Joannes Janssonius signiert in der sonst leeren Kartusche für das Jahr 1627.
- 3.d. Eine spätere Auflage, ebenfalls im Rijksmuseum "Nederlands Scheepvaart-Museum", Amsterdam, signiert für das Jahr 1645 mit Joannes Janssonius, bei unverändertem geographischen Inhalt gegenüber der Auflage von 1627.
- 4.a. Himmelsglobus von 1615, Ø 265 mm; von dieser ersten Auflage gibt es ein Exemplar im Museo Astronomico in Rom, auch mit der Signatur Petrus Plancius.
- 4.b. Eine spätere Ausgabe mit dem Datum 1625, also drei Jahre nach Plancius Tod, wovon Exemplare in der Württembergischen Landesbibliothek in Form von Globusstreifen bekannt sind, im Maritiem Museum "Prins Hendrik", Rotterdam; Rijksmuseum "Nederlands Scheepvaart-Museum", Amsterdam; Heimatmuseum, Schloß Wilhelmsburg, Ostdeutschland; Stadtgeschichtliches Museum, Nördlingen, Westdeutschland; Skokloster, Bålsta, Schweden und Stifts-och Landsbiblioteket, Linköping, Schweden. Ob Van den Keere oder schon Janssonius diese Auflage publiziert hat, ist dem Verfasser nicht bekannt.

4.c. Eine spätere Auflage von Janssonius aus dem Jahre 1645 befindet sich im Heimatmuseum in Waldenburg, DDR.

Ein Lagerinventar vom April 1689, Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam, kann dazu herangezogen werden, um über Globen, die von Pieter van den Keere erzeugt wurden, auszusagen: "2 kupferne Formen für die Kaerius-Globen 10 Zoll im Durchmesser", bestimmt für die 265 mm-Globen. "3 Kupferplatten für die kleineren Erd- und Himmelsgloben von Kaerius, schmutzig, von Janssonius". Gemeint sind die 96 mm-Globen. "8 Kupferplatten von Kaerius großen Globen, schmutzig und verkratzt". Hier handelt es sich um die Kupferstichplatten für die 265 mm-Globen. Letztlich ein Paket Drucksachen von Kaerius, also ein Paket bedruckter Blätter für die Kaerius-Globen.

RESUME

Pieter van den Keere naquit à Gand en 1571 (décédé en 1646); il était le fils d'un tailleur de caractères d'imprimerie, sur lequel on connaît un certain nombre de faits. Lorsqu'en 1584 Gand passe au pouvoir du Cardinal Alexandre Farnese, un groupe important de personnes émigre à Londres. Parmi eux, se trouve la veuve Elysabeth van den Keere accompagnée de ses enfants; une de ses filles épousera Jodocus Hondius (1562-1612) qui deviendra célèbre par la suite. Pieter van den Keere n'aurait pu espérer trouver meilleur maître que lui, pour apprendre l'art de la gravure. En 1599, Van den Keere épouse Anna Bert à Amsterdam, et devient le beau-frère de Petrus Bertius, qui sera plus tard professeur à Leyde.

Les liens familiaux s'étendaient aussi jusqu'à la famille Goos; vers 1600, l'un des membres de cette famille était graveur sur cuivre à Amsterdam. Bien que l'on sache peu de choses sur la vie de Van den Keere en Angleterre, la renaissance et l'épanouissement d'Amsterdam offraient de bonnes possibilités à un graveur de talent, et c'est ainsi que Van den Keere s'est établi dans cette ville en 1593. Les globes réalisés par le fraveur Van den Keere sont devenus difficiles à trouver; on en connaît de trois dimensions: \emptyset 96, 145 et 265 mm.

- 1.a. Globe terrestre, 1613, \emptyset 96 mm; il s'agit d'un exemplaire en fuseaux, conservé à la Landesbibliothek Württemberg et 12 segments sur une feuille de 150 x 300 mm.
- 1.b. Globe céleste de la même année, exemplaire en fuseaux, conservé également à la Landesbibliothek Württemberg.
- 1.c. Les plaques en cuivre destinées à ces deux globes ont été achetées par Joannes Janssonius qui en a fait une nouvelle édition en 1620; un exemplaire, reposant sur une statue, se trouve au Maritime Museum Greenwich.
- 1.d. Un inventaire remontant à 1689 nous apprend que Janssonius a fait une autre nouvelle édition des globes de Van den Keere, dont il n'existe plus aucun exemplaire.
- 2.a. Globe terrestre, 1614, \emptyset 145 mm; 6 segments sont conservées au Rijksprentenkabinet à Amsterdam. Toutefois, on pense qu'il s'agit d'une deuxième édition, car le Détroit de Lemaire y est indiqué.
- 2.b. Globe céleste de la même année et de même

diamètre; une planche comprenant 6 segments se trouve également au Rijksprentenkabinet, à Amsterdam.

- 3.a. Globe terrestre de 1614, Ø 265 mm; exemplaire en fuseaux, conservé à la Bibliothèque Nationale Paris, 3 planches de chacune 4 segments, dont l'une avec les calottes polaires. Une planche de segments; celle avec la cartouche se trouve à Stuttgart au Landesbibliothek Württemberg. Deux exemplaires construits de ce globe se trouvent au Musée Astronomique de Rome et à Rotterdam, au Maritiem Museum 'Prins Hendrik'. Contrairement aux autres globes, des dédicaces figurent sur les cartouches. Plan-
cius a annoté les sources qui ont servi à dessiner ces globes; nous apprenons que le célèbre géographe et cartographe Petrus Plan-
cius est l'auteur de ce globe; par contre, l'autre inscription indique que ce sont Pie-
ter van den Keere et son cousin Abraham Goos qui ont transposé sur le cuivre l'esquisse de ce globe. Les indications géographiques de ce globe mentionnent les découvertes effectuées à Spitzbergen entre 1596 et 1612; de nombreux noms hollandais apparaissent entre les lati-
tudes 74 et 76° Nord et 20° de la côte d'Ouest déjà connue. De plus, ce globe comprend:
- 3.b. une deuxième édition dont un exemplaire qui indique le Détroit de Lemaire. Toutefois, le nom de Pieter van den Keere n'est pas mentionné.
- 3.c. Nouvelle édition par Joannes Janssonius dont on connaît deux exemplaires; Skokloster, Bålsta (Suède) et du Stifts-och Landsbiblioteket, Linköping (Suède). Dans les cartouches habituellement vides, apparaît ici la signature

de Joannes Janssonius et l'indication de l'année 1627.

- 3.d. Une autre édition, qui se trouve également au Rijksmuseum "Nederlands Scheepvaart-Museum", Amsterdam, est signée par Joannes Janssonius sous la date de 1645; les indications géographiques de ce globe sont identiques à celles de l'édition datant de 1627.
- 4.a. Globe céleste de 1615, Ø 265 mm; un exemplaire de cette édition se trouve au Musée Astronomique de Rome; il porte aussi la signature de Petrus Plancius.
- 4.b. Il s'agit d'une édition plus tardive datée de 1625; elle a été réalisée trois ans après la mort de Plancius; on en connaît plusieurs exemplaires conservés à la Landesbibliothek du Württemberg; il s'agit toutefois de segments se trouvant au Maritiem Museum "Prins Hendrik", Rotterdam, au Rijksmuseum "Nederlands Scheepvaart-Museum", Amsterdam, Heimatmuseum, Schloß Wilhelmsburg (Allemagne de l'Est), Stadtgeschichtliches Museum, Nördlingen (Allemagne fédérale), Skokloster, Bålsta, Suède et le Stifts-och Landsbiblioteket, Linköping, Suède. L'auteur ignore néanmoins si c'est encore Van den Keere ou déjà Janssonius qui a publié cette édition.
- 4.c. Une édition plus tardive de Janssonius remontant à l'année 1645; elle se trouve au Heimatmuseum Waldenburg (RDA).

En avril 1689, Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam, a établi un inventaire des stocks qui peut fournir de précieuses indications dans la question de savoir, si ces globes ont été réalisés par Pieter

van den Keere; "2 moules en cuivre destinés aux globes Kaerius, ayant 10 pouces de diamètre"; destinés aux globes de 265 mm; "3 plaques de cuivre pour les petits globes terrestres et les petits globes célestes de Kaerius, de Janssonius quelque peu salis". Il est question ici des globes de 96 mm. "8 plaques de cuivre de Kaerius pour les gros globes, ces plaques sont sales et rayées". Il s'agit ici de plaques pour gravure sur cuivre, destinées aux globes de 265 mm. Et enfin, un paquet de matériel imprimé de Kaerius, c.à.d., un paquet de segments imprimés, destinés aux globes de Kaerius.

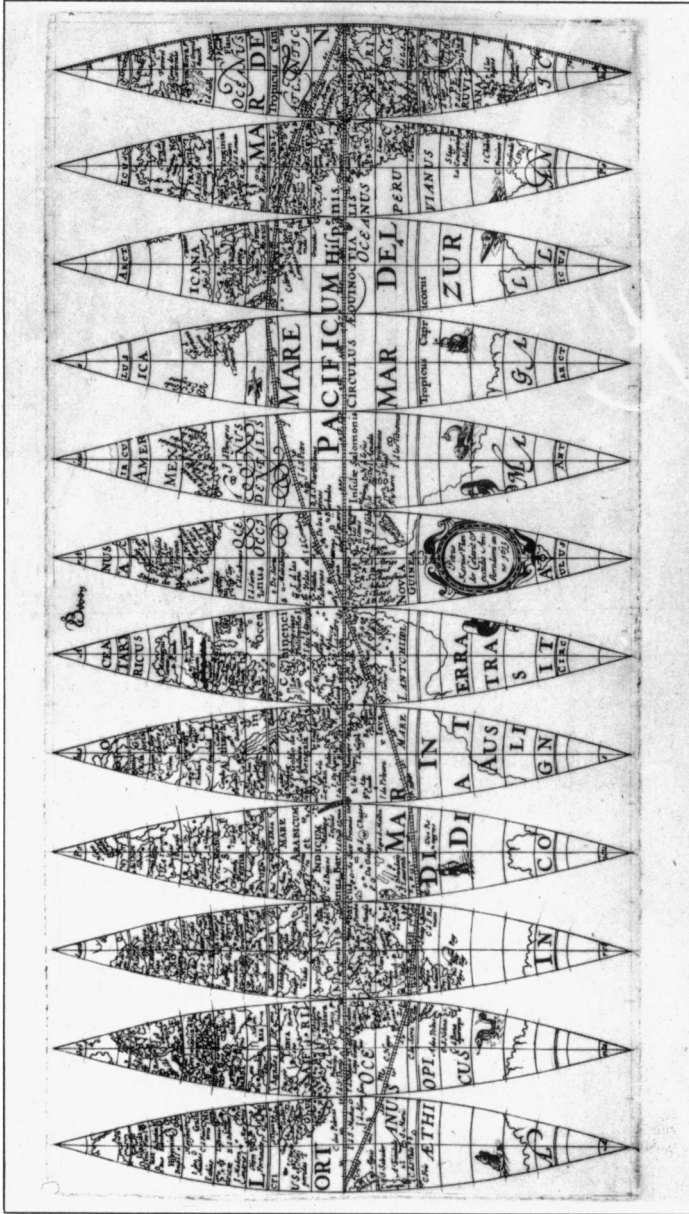


Abb. 4: Pieter van den Keere, Terrestrial globe of 1613 in twelve gores, \varnothing 96 mm (Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart)

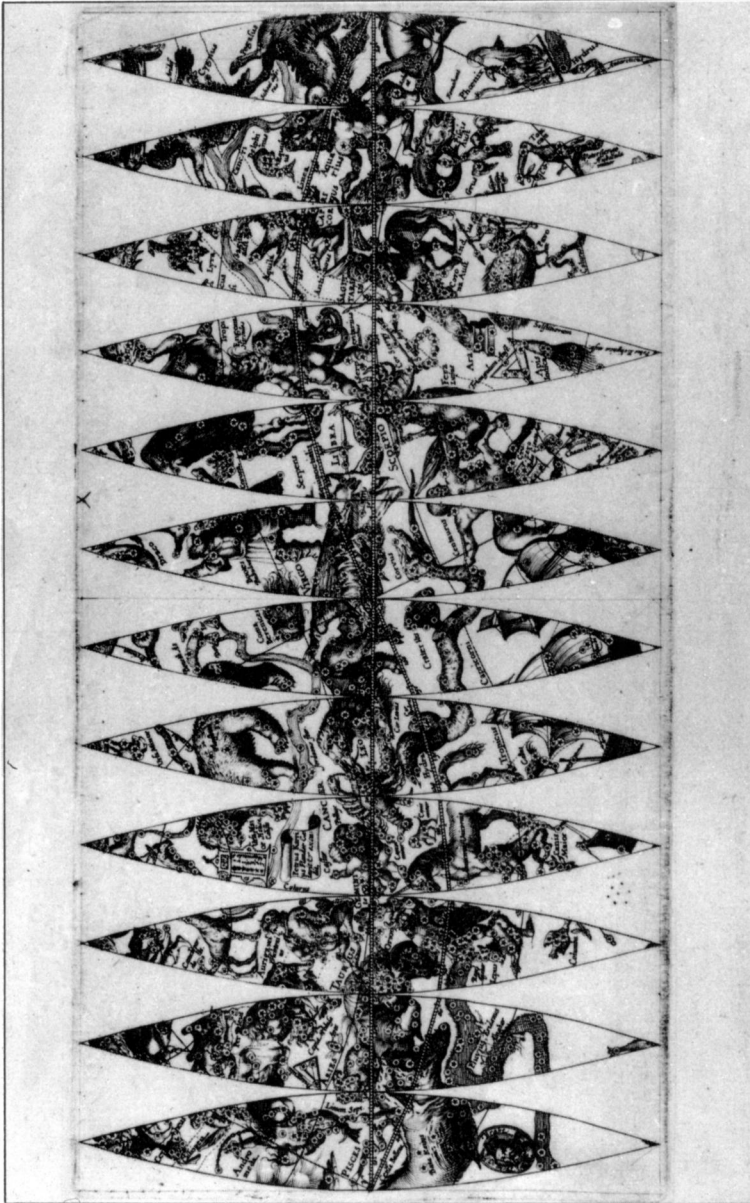


Abb. 5: Pieter van den Keere, Celestial globe of 1613 in twelve gores, Ø 96 mm (Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart)



Abb. 6: A later edition of van den Keere's 96 mm-globe, published by Joannes Janssonius in 1620 (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich)

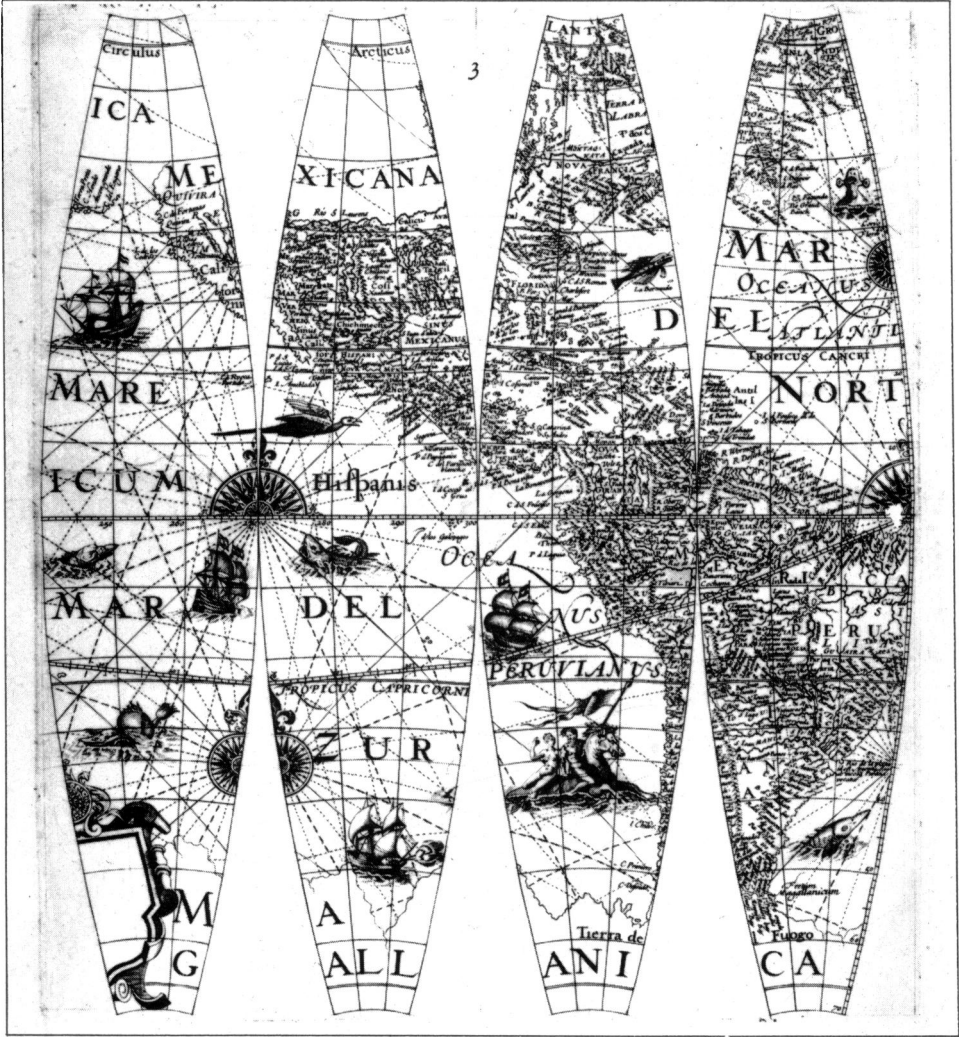


Abb. 7: Four gores of the van den Keere-Plancius terrestrial globe of 1614, \varnothing 265 mm (Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart)

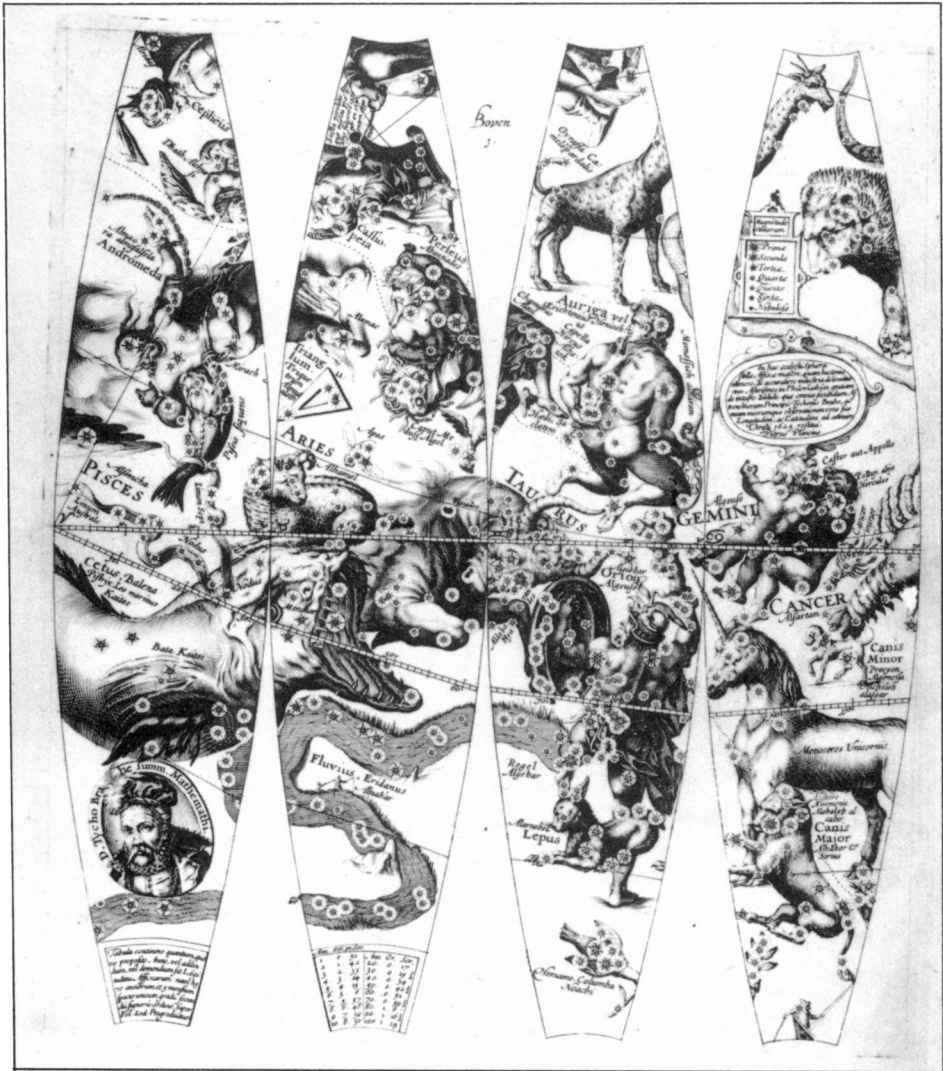


Abb. 8: Four gores of the van den Keere-Plancius celestial globe, \varnothing 265 mm (Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart)