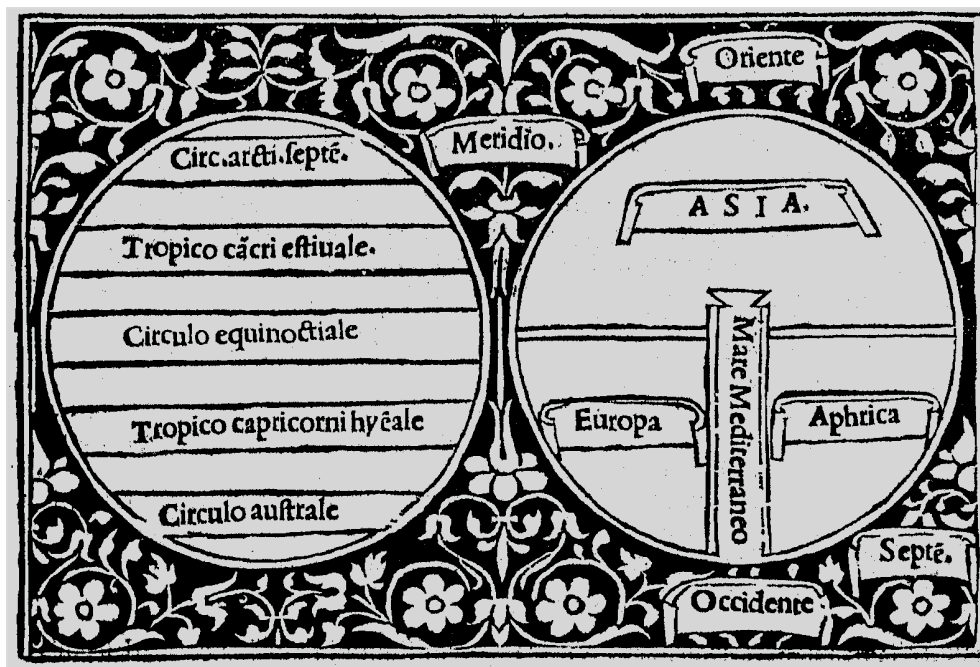


The first printed map is a miniature: a T-O world diagram of 1472 after Isidore of Seville, a bishop of the seventh century. Its circular design incorporates a 'T' shape which defines the continents. Similar rudimentary ones appeared in some other incunabula, including further editions of Isidore's *Etymologia*, and are all described and illustrated by Tony Campbell: *The Earliest printed maps, 1472 - 1500*. London, British Library, 1987.

Among these are the earliest editions of a gazetteer by Zaccaria Lilio, an Italian bishop whose T-O maps had adjacent circular zonal diagrams. These varied slightly in both design and diameter (see below) in each edition of his *Orbis breviarium*:

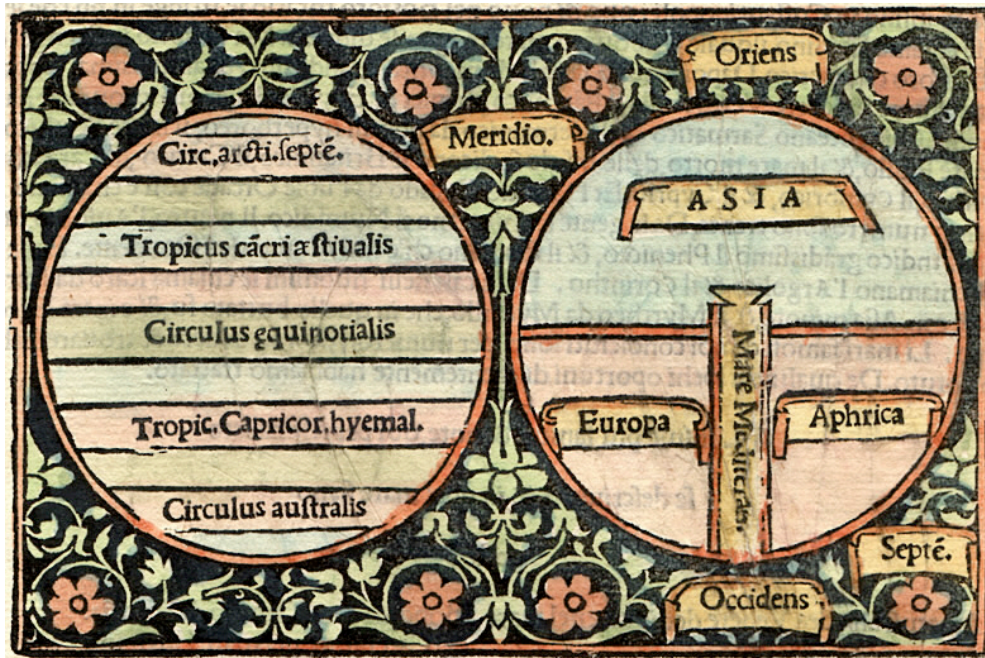
- Florence, Antonius Miscominus, 1493 = 89 mm.
- Florence, Franciscus Bonaccorsius, April 1496 = 100 mm.
- Naples, Ayolphus Cantonus, November 1496 = 92 mm.
- Venice, Johann & Gregorius Gregorius, (1505) = 85 mm.
- (Paris), Jehan Gourmont, (1515) = 83 mm.
- Venice, Petrus Facolus, (1520) = 49 mm.
- Venice, Gabriel Giolito (Italian text), 1551, 1552 = 60 mm.



The British Library

This feature was also incorporated into a much prettier woodcut (see above and below), which appears in just some editions of the chronicle of Lilio's countryman and contemporary, Jacopo Filippo Foresti (1434-1520). It measures 131 x 87 mm. and the inset metal type lettering varies slightly between issues, but not the reversal of the words for north and south.

The *Supplementum chronicarum* of Foresti was published many times between 1483 and 1581, with various titles and in several languages. It often included miniature townscapes but only eight editions with the T-O woodcut have been traced: Venice, 1503, 1506, 1508, 1513, 1520 (see above), 1524, 1535, 1553 (see below).



◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇