Item #89 - spectacular Dutch composite atlas, c.1703
extra-illustrated with four rare English maps

ANTIQUE MAPS, ATLASES, RARE BOOKS & GLOBES
RARE ENGLISH LIBRARY GLOBES
BY DUDLEY ADAMS, 1810

Pair of 12” globes mounted on original mahogany stands with compasses and brass hardware, including equator wires mounted from the horizon ring. The celestial globe is in perfect condition; the terrestrial is rubbed with some expert repairs. A fine pair. $48,000.

Among the great English globemakers of the 18th and early 19th centuries, the Adams family stands out. Two members of the family, Dudley Adams and his brother George, were mathematical instrument makers to King George III. Adams globes were of the highest quality and are much rarer today than those by contemporaries such as Cary and Bardin.

Dudley Adams (1762-1830) produced this rare pair of library globes in 1810. He was the last active member of the famous family of instrument and globe makers founded by his father, George Adams the elder. Based on his father’s 12-inch globes of c.1763, Dudley preserved the old geography for America, reflecting the Treaty of Paris at the end of the Seven Years’ War. The geography of the Pacific has been updated according to information supplied by his brother, George Adams the younger. The voyages of Cook and others are laid down, and wind currents are shown with arrows.

Adams’s celestial globe is based on the star catalog of John Flamsteed, the Royal astronomer at the Greenwich Observatory who, through the use of instruments with telescopic sights, considerably improved the precision of measurement. Adams also employed the most recent star catalog of the Southern stars by Abbe Nicolas-Louis de Lacaille, which had recently replaced one compiled by Edmond Halley.

George Adams the elder, the patriarch of the family, is almost as famous for his writings on globe making as he is for his globes. His *Treatise describing and explaining the construction and use of new celestial and terrestrial globes* (1766-1810) passed through thirty editions. The final 1810 edition of this enduring work includes a preface and additions by Dudley Adams and was published the same year as these globes. Reference: Stevenson, *Terrestrial & Celestial Globes, Volume II*, pp. 184-87.
THE FIRST MAP OF AN ENGLISH AMERICAN COLONY
2. **WHITE, JOHN / DE BRY, THEODORE**, *Americae pars, Nunc Virginia dicta, primum ab Anglis inuenta...,* 1590.

11 7/8” x 16 3/8”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Strong impression. Excellent condition. $24,000.

“One of the most significant cartographical milestones in colonial North American history. It was the most accurate map drawn in the sixteenth century of any part of that continent. It became the prototype of the area until long after James Moxon’s map in 1671” -- Burden.

Engraved by Theodore De Bry from a manuscript by John White, this remarkable work was the most detailed printed map of any part of North America to appear to date. It shows the coast from Cape Lookout to the Chesapeake Bay “in more detail and with greater accuracy than had been done for any other part of the New World for many years to come” -- Cumming. The map was designed to show the disastrous Roanoke Colony, on Roanoke Island in Pamlico Sound, the first English attempt at colonization in the New World. The name Chesapeake Bay appears here for the first time on a printed map.

The map appeared in Book I of De Bry’s massive work on the Americas, *Grands Voyages*. De Bry originally intended to use Jacques Le Moyne’s drawings of the French expedition to the Southeast for the first book in the series, but was convinced by Sir Walter Raleigh to devote the first book to Virginia in an effort to encourage colonization. *De Bry’s Grands Voyages*, eventually totaling fourteen books, would become the foundation work on the Americas, largely responsible for the European conception of the New World.

The White/De Bry map had an enormous influence on the mapping of both Virginia and Carolina. Cumming calls the map “one of the most important type-maps in Carolina cartography” and goes on to say that “most maps of the New World and of this region showed the influence of De Bry’s engraving.” References: Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #76; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, #12; Morrison, *On the Map*, p. 4.
3. **BRIGGS, HENRY [PURCHAS]**, *The North part of America [America Septentrionalis]*, 1625.


This landmark map is “renowned as being the progenitor of the most persistent of cartographic misconceptions, California as an island” -- Burden.
In 1622, English mathematician Henry Briggs wrote an article entitled, *A treatise of the North-West Passage*, in which he described an insular California. Although no map accompanied that work, Briggs announced that he had seen a map in London showing California surrounded by water. “The map he claims to have seen may have been one by Antonio de la Ascension, a member of the first scientific expedition of the Pacific coast led by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602 to 1603” -- Cohen. Burden notes that de la Ascension is believed to be the source of the insular California theory.

Three years after its first appearance, Samuel Purchas published the Briggs article in Volume III of *Purchas His Pilgrimes*, along with this remarkable map, which was very neatly engraved by Reynold Elstracke. The Briggs map is thoroughly unapologetic about its depiction of California as an island. A legend in the lower left reads, “California sometymes supposed to be a part of ye westerne continent, but scince by a Spanish Charte taken by ye Hollanders it is found to be a goodly Ilande.”

The influence of the Briggs map was widespread and the legacy of California as an island remained a cartographic fantasy through the mid-18th century. Burden makes the case that the Briggs map actually appeared earlier than its inclusion in *Purchas His Pilgrimes* in 1625, and cites Stokes and Wagner among the several authorities that believe the Briggs map is actually the source used for a map by Abraham Goos published a year earlier in 1624. “If the Briggs map was issued earlier, as it seems, it would be the first map to name *Hudsons Bay, Fretum Hudson, Hudsons R, Cape Cod and De la war bay*” -- Burden. Briggs also locates Santa Fe, which had been founded in 1609, as *REAL DE NVEVA MEXICO*. None of the Great lakes are shown, and neither is the Mississippi River, evidence that the English were unfamiliar with these French-controlled bodies of water.

“This map, widely followed by others, truly deserves the notoriety it has received. Taking hold even in the Netherlands, it was eventually refuted by Father Kino in 1698 when he travelled to the west coast of California. Even then, it required a royal decree from King Ferdinand VII of Spain in 1747 to finally persuade cartographers to alter their delineations” -- Burden.

EXTREMELY RARE HONDIUS MAP OF AMERICA WITH DECORATIVE BORDERS

18” x 22 1/4”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. A strong impression in excellent condition. $16,000.

Fourth and final state. This rare map by Jodocus Hondius is an early folio example of a decorative side-panelled map or carte a figures. At the end of the 16th century, Hondius had been the first cartographer to introduce the use of ornamental border decorations on maps, which became one of the most popular features for both large wall maps and folio sheet maps during the Golden Age of Dutch Cartography.

First issued in 1623, this *America* was one of a set of maps of the continents engraved by Pieter Van den Keere and intended for separate publication. Hondius improved on his previous map of 1618 with a more correct depiction of Tierra del Fuego and the addition of the discoveries of le Maire and Schouten in the Pacific.

Four states of the map are listed by Schilder, but only three are identified by Burden. All are quite rare, with some of the early states existing in only a few known copies. Schilder locates just two examples of the first state (1623), with Jodocus Hondius’s imprint, while Burden completely overlooks it. Schilder’s second state (before 1630), with the added imprint *Joannes Janssonius excudit*, is the earliest noted by Burden. Then (c.1630) a small piece of the upper right hand corner was broken off the plate and is missing on all printed examples beginning with Schilder’s State 3 (Burden State 2). Although each of the first three states were designed for separate sale, a handful of Schilder’s State 3 were included in Jansson’s *Atlantis Maioris Appendix* in 1630. But the map in the four-panelled format was in fact too large for the atlas, so the lower border was removed (c.1632), and it was included in this form (Schilder State 4) in copies of Jansson’s atlas until 1658. References: Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, 6, 17.1, State 4; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #207, State 3.

14” x 21”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Light staining along lower left edge and one small wormhole filled affecting bottom neat line. A very good example. $36,000.

This is the rare first state of Pierre DuVal’s printing of Champlain’s second map of New France. Except for a single proof, the map never appeared in print before this state.

Samuel de Champlain, the father of New France, was “the first truly scientific cartographer of North America” -- Burden. Champlain made a total of three great maps, each a landmark for the cartography of Canada and the Great Lakes.
This map, the second in the series, is also highly important for its delineation of Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay. On his first maps, *Carte Geographique de la Nouvelle Franse*, Paris, 1612, Champlain revolutionized the cartography of Canada and the Northeast, but demonstrated little understanding of the American coastline south of Cape Cod. Chesapeake Bay is shown as an unnamed wedge shaped body of water that runs due east-west. This configuration is reminiscent of that on Abraham Ortelius's *America*, 1587. There is no mention of the colony of Virginia founded in 1607.

In 1616 Champlain began work on his second map, which was meant to depict his discoveries in New France after the publication of the 1612 map. The coastline south of Cape Cod was redrawn in a much more accurate form, and includes a well formed Chesapeake Bay that is clearly based on John Smith’s map of 1612. The map is the first use of Smith’s map as a source, and is the first appearance on a continental map of Smith’s information. The Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James Rivers are easily recognizable. Champlain actually improves on Smith - he shows a well-formed Atlantic coastline for the DelMarVa Peninsula, which Smith omitted. Champlain names *Les Virginies*, and at the mouth of the Bay includes the legend *Jamelton lieu des Anglais*. Below Cape Henry, Champlain shows only a schematic coastline with the legend *Terre non encore bien decouvertes Contiente a Florida*.

For some unknown reason, Champlain’s 1616 map was never completed. It has no title, but has the imprint *fait par le Sr. de Champlain. 1616*. A single proof survives, purchased by the John Carter Brown Library in 1953. Burden calls the discovery of this proof “one of the great cartographic discoveries of the century.” The plate had been engraved at the house of Melchior Tavernier, and it languished unfinished in their offices until it was purchased by Pierre DuVal in the early 1650s. DuVal completed the plate, adding a title (given above) and many new place names, including *Baye de Chesapeake*, and *R. Powhatan* for the James River. This is the first of five states published by DuVal between 1653 and 1677. All of Champlain’s original data and legends for Virginia have been preserved. Burden notes that all states of the Champlain/DuVal map are rare. He locates only four examples of this 1653 state: National Archives of Canada, Huntington Library, Newberry Library, Bibliotheque National, Paris. He lists no example in the major collections at the British Library, Library of Congress, Clements Library, or Yale University.

FIRST PRINTED MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI
BASED ON EUROPEAN EXPLORATION


7” x 15”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Matted and laid into a cloth box with morocco label. $42,000.

An excellent example of the second edition of the Jolliet map, the first printed map to show the Mississippi River based on European exploration.
In 1663, the French government in Quebec embarked on a westward expansionist policy in search of furs, minerals, and a shorter route to China. This initially focused on locating the Mississippi River, whose existence was known through Indian reports. An expedition was sent out under the command of Louis Jolliet, a fur trader and explorer, and the Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette. Jolliet and Marquette left Green Bay in May 1673, and by following the courses of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, reached the upper Mississippi River. Continuing south, they discovered the mouths of the Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas Rivers, before turning back out of fear of encountering a superior Spanish force. On the return trip, they found a short cut to Lake Michigan by following the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers to a portage at Chicago.

Several manuscript maps survive based on the discoveries of the Jolliet and Marquette expedition (see, for example, Schwartz, *This Land is Your Land*, 76; Fite & Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps*, 42). This printed version was first adapted for inclusion in Melchisedech Thevenot’s *Recueil des Voyages*, Paris, 1681. It shows for the first time on a printed map the Mississippi and its tributaries north of the Arkansas based upon first-hand observation. The depiction of the river between the Arkansas and the gulf is based on speculation. It is also the first map to include the placename Michigan or *Mitchigami*.

This second edition of the map appeared in the rare 1689 German edition of Hennepin’s *Description de la Louisiane*, to which Thevenot’s account of Jolliet and Marquette’s expedition was appended. Both editions of the map are quite rare. The second edition is virtually identical to the first, except that the title and one or two legends have been translated from French into Latin. The cartography, however, is unchanged. Reference: see Heidenreich and Dahl, *The French Mapping of North America in the Seventeenth Century*, p. 8.
SUPERB EXAMPLE ILLUMINATED IN GOLD

WITH THE FIRST SEPARATE MAP OF THE HUDSON RIVER VALLEY

20 1/4" x 23". Full original wash color, highlighted in gold. A superb example in excellent condition. $22,000.

This is an excellent example of Van Keulen’s highly desirable chart, in beautiful original wash color and highlighted with gold leaf. Based on original Dutch surveys made before the surrender of New Netherlands to the English in 1664, it was the second printed chart of New York, Long Island and southern New England. A large inset along the top includes the first separate map of the Hudson River.

Although the depiction of the various coastlines appears unique, nomenclature generally agrees with the Jansson/Visscher maps west of and including the Connecticut River. To the East, placenames reflect the activity of English settlement. These include Niew London, de Thaems river, Norwich, Nargansey Bay, Providence, Portsmouth and Newport. The Elizabeth Islands, Martha’s Vineyard and Nantucket are better represented than on earlier charts and are correctly named. The chart takes precedence over John Thornton’s influential *Part of New England, New York...*, which appeared in the first edition of *The English Pilot: Fourth Book* in 1689. Thornton’s chart is based on a survey conducted after the final surrender of New Netherlands in 1674.

The separate inset maps of the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers (oriented to the west), like the larger chart below, bear no resemblance to any other printed map of the period. The river was first explored by Henry Hudson for the Dutch West India Company in 1609 as far north as the mouth of the Mohawk. Albany was founded in 1614, after which the Hudson River became an artery for Dutch colonization. After Adrian Block’s initial investigation of the Connecticut River in 1614, and the establishment of a Dutch trading post near Hartford in 1633, the valley was dominated by English settlements associated with both the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut Colonies. The three river towns of Winser, Hereford (Hartford), and Waters Veldt (Weathersfield), established between 1635 and 1636, are named, as is Zee Broeck (Saybrook), founded by John Winthrop under the Warwick patent in 1635. References: Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan*, Volume II, pp. 158-159; Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume IV, #385.
8. PETRINI, PAOLO, l’America, c.1700.

A very fine example of this extremely rare wall map on four unjoined sheets, as issued by the publisher. Each measures approximately 17 3/4” x 22 3/4” for a total measurement of 35 1/2” x 45 1/2”. Original outline color. Exceptional condition. $95,000.
This excessively rare map of America was separately-issued and was also included in some copies of Paolo Petrini’s *Atlante Partenopeo*, published in Naples in two editions, c.1700 and c.1718. No copy of this work is traced in the British Library or Phillips, *Atlases*.

Petrini’s map is an Italian variant of the original “Beaver Map,” Nicolas de Fer’s landmark 1698 *L’Amerique, Divisee Selon Letendue De Ses Principales Parties*. De Fer was the first to include a vignette of Beavers in Canada that would later become famous through its use on Herman Moll’s *New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America* in 1715. Published c.1700, Petrini’s map is preceded only by the first edition of De Fer’s map, making it the second appearance in print of this iconic image of North America.

The first 1698 edition of De Fer’s wall map is exceedingly rare; Dahl calls it “almost unknown” and neither Tooley nor McLaughlin cite any edition prior to 1705. It was published in a number of subsequent editions, all of which are preceded by this variant by Petrini.

Very little appears to have been written about Petrini, whose works are quite rare. Shirley, in cataloging his wall map of the world writes, “I have not located examples of Petrini’s atlases or indeed of any of his maps in libraries in the British Isles.” In his article, *The Original Beaver Map - De Fer’s 1698 Wall Map of America*, Ed Dahl notes the acquisition of Petrini’s rare version of the map by the National Archives of Canada.

According to Dahl, the numerous decorative vignettes on the 1698 de Fer map were all designed, etched and engraved by Nicolas Guerard. The beaver scene shows dozens of industrious creatures against a backdrop of Niagara Falls, which Guerard most likely based on Hennepin’s first printed view of the falls, published a year earlier in 1697. Also included is another famous image of eighteenth century America; that of a cod fishery in Newfoundland.

*References: McLaughlin, California as an Island, #139; Wagner, Northwest Coast, #468B; Leighly, California as an Island #115; for discussion of De Fer’s 1698 map also see: Tooley, The Mapping of America, p. 128, #70; Dahl, The Original Beaver Map - De Fer’s 1698 Wall Map of America, Map Collector #29, Dec. 1984, pp. 22-26.*
A DECORATIVE MASTERPIECE BY DE LETH

9. DE LETH, ANDRIES / DE LETH, HENDRIK, Carte Nouvelle De la Mer Du Sud..., c.1730.

23” x 36 1/2”. Hand colored. Some light wear to folds, otherwise an excellent example. $26,000.

De Leth’s rare, separately issued map is centered on the Americas, but includes the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans as well as the European, African, and Asian coasts. Highly decorative, the map is often compared to Henri Chatelain’s larger map with a similar title, but the De Leth is significantly rarer as it was issued separately as opposed to being published in a book.

Among the beautifully rendered engravings are an exceptional view of the Cape of Good Hope, which is set within an elaborate border adorned with monkeys and wild cats and crowned with a plan of the fort. A plan of Mexico City is surrounded by scenes of native life and the Spanish conquest as well as images of the Temple of the Sun and an underground mining operation. There are large inset maps of Panama, Porto Bello, Havana, Rio De Janeiro, Vera Cruz, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

California is shown as an island, and Japan is in a simplified rectangular form. The mythical Terre de Quir appears in the South Pacific, joined to the Australian coastline. De Leth follows French models and the English colonies are confined to the Atlantic coast of North America. The Mississippi flows into the Gulf of Mexico along the Texas coast, and the Great Lakes are well formed. There are two states of the map, but the precedence has not been determined. This state has three inset maps at upper left, while the other has a view. References: Leighly, California as an Island, #169; Tooley, Mapping of America, #94, p. 133.

16 3/4” x 32 1/2”. Manuscript, pencil, pen and ink, and watercolor wash on laid paper. Laid down on linen in the period, and docketed on verso. There are old tack holes at top and bottom, which indicate that at one time the map was on rollers. Overall near fine condition. $32,000.

This handsome manuscript is one of the earliest surviving plans of Louisbourg. For almost forty years, Louisbourg was the greatest French stronghold in North America. Ice-free and well-protected, the fortress became the winter port for French naval forces on the Atlantic seaboard. Construction of the fortifications began in 1719, and was only completed on the eve of the first British siege of 1745.

This large, highly finished plan was drawn for official purposes by a French government agency, probably at the Depot de la Marine, the mapping bureau of the French Admiralty. It shows the Fortress of Louisbourg as it was about 1735-1740, before the fortified perimeter was completed, and it pre-dates any printed plan of the town listed by Kershaw (entries 884-940.) We were unable to locate a single additional plan that shows Louisbourg at this early period; all others date from the time of the first (1745) or second (1758) British siege.

The fortifications along the ocean and harbor, finished before 1745, are completely missing from our manuscript. The town’s grid plan extends further east than on later maps, as the perimeter fortifications along the ocean front subsequently were built over that area. A key below the title locates nine important sites, including the King’s, Queen’s, Dauphin’s, and Princesses’ Bastions, the Barracks, storehouses, the church, convent des recolets, and the Queen’s Gate. In addition, the King’s Garden is shown, as well as a cemetery near the ocean, which was moved to the Pte. De Rochefort when the fortifications were extended and covered this area. On the Pte. De Rochefort are some structures drawn in pencil but never finished in ink and watercolor. It is not clear whether these were ever built.
The Case of His Majesty’s Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, with respect to the Expenses they were at in taking and securing Cape Breton, London, 1746.

Folio. 4 pp. Some light toning and old folds as issued. $9,500.

A highly important and rare document for New England history. The declaration of war between France and Britain in 1744 was seen as an opportunity by British colonists in New England, who were increasingly wary of the threat that Louisbourg posed to their fishing fleets working the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts secured the support of the Massachusetts legislature to attack the fortress. The New England expedition set sail from Boston in March 1745 with 4,200 men and sailors aboard 90 ships. The siege began in earnest in late April and Louisbourg surrendered on June 17th.

This fascinating document lays out the chronology of the campaign from 25 January 1744 when Governor Shirley first proposed the attack. It outlines the economic costs to the French and the expenses incurred by the British. It details the economic impact to the colony and lays out the case for assistance from England. It claims the costs to May 1746 amount to 261,700 pounds sterling, a considerable sum. It then gives nine reasons why recompense should be made. Parliament duly reimbursed the colony and Thomas Hutchinson, then speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, used the incident to enact Massachusetts currency reform which was adopted in 1749 and implemented in 1750. It called in and exchanged the colony’s paper money for silver, returning Massachusetts Bay to a silver standard. References: Alden, 746/33; Sabin 45666 (dating it incorrectly 1744).

11 1/4” x 17 1/4”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. A strong impression in excellent condition. $3,500.

Bellin’s *Carte des Lacs du Canada* contained some of the first new material on the Great Lakes to appear since the landmark maps of Guillaume De L’Isle. It was compiled from the Chaussegros de Lery manuscripts and was notable for the creation of the fictitious islands of Philippeaux and Pontchartrain in Lake Superior, as well as continuing the myth of a mountain range in Michigan. The map was published in 1744 in Charlevoix’s *Histoire et Description Generale de la Nouvelle France*.

Jacques-Nicolas Bellin was “the last great French map-maker to concern himself with the cartography of the French possessions in North America” -- Verner & Stubbs. He was the first Geographer to the French Admiralty, or Depot de la Marine, and Official Hydrographer to the King of France. As such, he “had access to official journals, sketches, maps and charts of the earlier explorers, using such sources with great care and discrimination to produce some of the finest mapping of French America available in the eighteenth century. It is qualities such as these which result in the high esteem with which much of Bellin’s mapping is still regarded by the late twentieth-century collector” – John Goss. **References:** *Kershaw, Early Printed Maps of Canada, Volume III*, #946; *Tooley, The Mapping of America*, p. 316; *Goss, The Mapping of North America*, #56.
13. ALEXANDER, JAMES / EVANS, LEWIS, untitled map of Northern New Jersey and New York City [in cartouche at lower left:] Map No. II Laid down by a scale of five miles to an inch. Engrav’d by James Turner near the Town House Boston.... [from a Bill in Chancery of New Jersey. “Printed by James Parker, and a few copies are to be sold by him, and Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, 1747.”]

This is an extremely early example of American cartographic engraving and printing. It is the first map of New Jersey published in the English colonies. The map also includes New York City and Harbor.

The map’s production was a collaboration between a number of eighteenth century American artisans and intellectuals, including Benjamin Franklin, whose name appears on the title-page of the Bill in Chancery where the map appeared; Lewis Evans, the first important mapmaker in the English colonies; James Alexander, Attorney-General and Surveyor-General for New Jersey; and James Turner, Boston silversmith and engraver.

The map was one of three included in the Bill in Chancery, which relates to “one of the most famous controversies in the early history of New Jersey” – Felcone. It arose out of a dispute between the Proprietors of East Jersey and settlers, whose claims predated the establishment of the proprietorship. The Proprietors brought suit and engaged Alexander to prepare the complex legal case and oversee the production of the accompanying maps.

In 1746 Alexander arranged to have two hundred and fifty copies of the bill printed. Alexander made rough drafts illustrating the areas in dispute, and arranged for Lewis Evans to adapt these maps into more polished manuscript inserts, which were to be in Evans’ own hand. Klinefelter notes that Alexander selected Evans on Franklin’s advice, and that “the intimate knowledge that Evans gained of a sizeable area” was instrumental for the construction of his landmark map of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, published in 1749.

Despite Alexander’s initial conclusion that the maps “could not be had in this country otherwise than by hand, ” six months later he commissioned James Turner to engrave them on copper. Once again the guiding hand in the decision seems to have been Benjamin Franklin’s. Turner had worked for Franklin as early as 1744, and under Franklin’s influence, moved to Philadelphia in 1754, where he engraved landmark maps for Lewis Evans, Nicholas Scull and Joshua Fisher. Turner apparently based his engravings on Evans’ manuscripts.

References: Wheat & Brun, Maps & Charts Published in America before 1800, 397; Klinefelter, Lewis Evans & His Maps, p. 17; Snyder, Mapping of New Jersey, p. 40. See also Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, 28. For Turner, see Kreiger & Cobb, Mapping Boston, pp. 49-50.
48 1/8” x 53 5/8”. Hand color. Unlike most wall maps, this example has never been backed on linen. Some minor repairs, a few areas reinforced on verso. Excellent condition for an 18th century wall map. $38,000.

Wall maps are among the rarest and most sought-after of all cartographic works, and they are almost never found in the beautiful condition of this example. Tony Campbell writes, “they were highly ornamental and at the same time informative. Unfortunately, though, once they had been backed with linen and suspended from rollers, most unframed wall maps probably disintegrated or became illegible within a century... Of the hundreds that must have once existed, only a handful now survive, most of them in mutilated condition. It is not only their scarcity that makes wall maps valuable today; because of their large scale, they could carry a greater amount of detail, and therefore tended to be the prototypes from which the smaller atlas sheets were produced by reduction.”

Nolin’s splendid *L’Amerique* is one of the finest large-scale Western Hemisphere maps ever published, and one of the best to show the geographical and artistic skills of the eighteenth century. Unlike many decorative works of the time, this stunning map was created by an ambitious and serious cartographer. Jean Baptiste Nolin was an innovator who was eager to disseminate the latest information about America.

Nolin was the first to publish a depiction of the *Mer de l’Ouest*, the large fictitious scalloped sea just north of California that appears on many 18th century maps. While he had first heard reports of this nonexistent body of water from Baron De Lahontan, Nolin also saw a manuscript map by De L’Isle which featured the sea. De L’Isle considered this information to be a state secret and was so furious when Nolin delineated it on a printed map, that De L’Isle sued Nolin for plagiarism. At first Nolin’s sea extended deep into the continent, but in this later edition of the map it has become reduced in size. A further channel is shown which appears to link the Pacific Ocean all the way through to Hudson’s Bay.

The map is surrounded by a decorative border of thirty scenes depicting various stages in the history of the continent, notable physical features, and elements of native life. The large title cartouche includes a dedication to King Louis XVI. This map is in particularly fine condition for a work of this large size. Inevitably such items become damaged and very few examples of this type of map are ever found in perfect condition. References: Potter, Antique Maps, p.181; Tony Campbell, Early Maps, p.112.
HENRY MOUZON’S MAP OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA
15. **MOUZON, HENRY**, *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers Shewing in a distinct manner all the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps, Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Sandbanks and Soundings on the Coasts, with The Roads and Indian Paths... from Actual Surveys By Henry Mouzon and Others*, 1775.

39 3/4” x 55 1/2”. Separately issued, therefore lacking the damage to the right side found on atlas copies of the map. 4 sheets joined into two. Dissected and backed on two sheets of old linen, folding, with minor replacement to a section of the lower margin. Original outline color. Very good condition. $28,000.

The Mouzon was the most important map of the Carolinas until well into the nineteenth century. It was the first map of the Carolinas issued during the Revolutionary period and was used by the British, French, and American forces during the war. English General Henry Clinton’s copy is now in the Clements Library, Rochambeau’s copy is at the Library of Congress, and George Washington owned an example which is now in the collection of the American Geographical Society.

In addition to its military importance during the Revolution, the map’s accuracy and detail gave it more than a half century of usefulness. Boundaries and provincial lines are delineated as well as mountains, rivers, harbors, soundings, townships, roads and Indian paths.

Mouzon, who was a native born American, was educated in France where he learned his impressive map-making skills. When creating his map of the Carolinas, he corrected some of the mistakes of the two previous maps of the area - James Cook’s 1772 map of South Carolina and John Collett’s 1770 map of North Carolina. This is the second state of the map, with Fort Sullivan. ref: Cumming, Southeast In Early Maps, #450; Schwartz, Mapping of America, p. 187; Guthorn, British Maps of the American Revolution, p. 37; Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, #44, pp. 208-211.
16. **FRY, JOSHUA / JEFFERSON, PETER**, *A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole Province of Maryland with part of Pennsilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1775.*

Four sheets joined for a total measurement of 30 1/2” x 48”. Original outline color. A near fine example. $65,000.

This is the most important eighteenth century map of Virginia. It was the first to accurately depict the Blue Ridge, and to lay down the colony’s road system. A great number of plantations are located and identified by family name. The attractive cartouche depicts a tobacco warehouse and wharf and is one of the earliest printed images of the Virginia tobacco trade.

In 1750 the London Board of Trade ordered each colony to compile a comprehensive map of its territory. Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson were the logical choices to make the map of Virginia. Fry, former professor of mathematics at the College of William and Mary, was the surveyor for Albemarle County. Jefferson, the father of Thomas Jefferson, was his assistant. They were already responsible for some of the most important recent surveys in the colony, including the laying out of Lord Fairfax’s lands in 1746, and the survey of the Virginia-North Carolina boundary in 1749.

Published in 1753, the map was a masterful synthesis of original surveys and existing data. It was one of the best maps of any colony published in the period, and was the basis for all subsequent depictions of Virginia until the nineteenth century. Eight states of the Fry & Jefferson map have been identified. The first four states culminate in the issue of 1755, by which time all of the important geographical revisions were incorporated. These first states were separately-issued, and are so rare as to be virtually unobtainable. In the four following states, geographic detail was unchanged, but bibliographic detail (e.g., publisher’s imprint) varied. The present example is state 6, which appeared in Thomas Jefferys’ *American Atlas, 1775,* which differs from state 5 only by the date printed in the title (1775 instead of 1751).
A LANDMARK IN THE MAPPING OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND

References: Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, 30; Stephenson & McKee Virginia in Maps, Map II-21A-D, p. 83; Cumming 281; Coolie Verner, “The Fry and Jefferson Map”, Imago Mundi XXI, pp. 70-94; cf. On the Map, Figure 42; Papenfuse & Coale, pp. 34-36.
SCARCE REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE PLAN OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

17. SAYER, ROBERT, An Exact Plan of Charleston Bar and Harbour. From an Actual Survey. With the Attack on Fort Sullivan, on the 28th of June 1776, By His Majesty’s Squadron, Commanded by Sir Peter Parker. London, 1776/1791.

20” x 27 3/4”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Very good condition with minor signs of age. $18,000.
This is the second state of a very scarce Revolutionary War battle plan that details the first British attack on Charleston.

In the Spring of 1776, a large fleet under the command of Sir Henry Clinton appeared before the city, and on the 28th of June it launched a furious naval bombardment on Fort Sullivan. A force had already been placed on Long Island with the intention of crossing the channel to neighboring Sullivan’s Island to launch a simultaneous attack on the fort by land. The naval attack was a failure, and the land forces never crossed, discovering the depth of the channel to be seven feet rather than the eighteen inches they expected. The result was a major British defeat.

Sayer’s map, which shows the town, the harbor, and their environs, is one of the most pictorial battle maps of the period. Charleston is shown in bird’s-eye view, and a number of plantation houses are shown in side view and named by owner. The whole of the map is dotted with miniature trees, sailing ships, and other appealing details. The map was the source for Le Rouge’s map, published in Paris, 1778 (see Nebenzahl, *Bibliography*, #69).

Examples of the map in either state were included in some editions of the *North American Pilot*, one of the rarest of all atlases relating to the war. This second state has been heavily revised to show new information received after the publication of the first in August 1776. The entrance to Charleston Harbor is now labeled “Rebellion Road.” The bombarding British fleet before Fort Sullivan has been repositioned. The channel between Sullivan’s and Long Island has been redrawn in greater detail to give a better idea of the difficulties Clinton faced in his attempted crossing. The American entrenchments at the north end of Sullivan’s island have been added for the first time. The breakers before the entrance to the harbor have been extensively redrawn, with numerous new depth soundings added in. *References: Nebenzahl, Atlas of the American Revolution*, #7; *Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans*, #65.
LANDMARK 18TH CENTURY
MAP OF NEW JERSEY
18. **FADEN, WILLIAM**, *The Province of New Jersey, Divided into East and West, commonly called the Jerseys*. London, December 1, 1777.

23” x 31 1/2”. Two sheets joined. Copperplate engraving with some period outline color. A handsome example in excellent condition. $34,000.

First state. One of the great landmark maps of New Jersey, this is the finest depiction of the province from the Revolutionary War period. No previous map had shown New Jersey in such detail and on such a large scale.

*The Province of New Jersey* was the first printed map to show the present New York/New Jersey boundary, ending a century-long dispute over the location of the ‘partition line’ between the two provinces. Faden shows the contested boundary as determined by a definitive 1769 survey of the region by Bernard Ratzer. One of the most experienced British military engineers working in the American colonies, Ratzer is most famous for his 1770 wall map, *Plan of the City of New York in North America*, widely regarded as the finest map of an American city produced in the 18th century. By using Ratzer’s survey to delineate the border between the two colonies, Faden created a map of lasting political significance. The map also locates the old boundary lines between East and West Jersey in 1687 and 1742.

To correct locations for many points in northern New Jersey, Faden relied on another important English survey, one done by Gerard Bancker. A draft of Bancker’s survey had been given to Lord Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia, who had stopped in New York in July of 1776 en route to London.

Faden’s map is quite scarce and highly desirable. The topography is beautifully rendered, and there is a particularly fine decorative title cartouche of a rural scene with a farmhouse and trees with raccoons. *References: Snyder, Mapping of New Jersey, pp. 57-59; Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, #47; Guthorn, British Maps of the American Revolution, p. 39; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, Mapping of America, p. 193.*
REVOLUTIONARY WAR
MAP OF NARRAGANSETT BAY

36 1/2” x 24 3/4”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Some minor repairs. Very good condition. $18,000.

This is the first state of an important Revolutionary War map. Charles Blaskowitz was one of the most highly trained and skilled cartographers in the British military. From 1764 to 1775 he was employed as a surveyor under Samuel Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern Department of British North America.

Blaskowitz’s most notable cartographic contributions were his surveys of Rhode Island. The work was probably initiated during the summer of 1764 to illustrate Newport’s potential as a naval base. The survey was published with new additions during the Revolution by William Faden, and appeared in his *North American Atlas*, 1777. Narragansett Bay proved to be a strategic port and in 1776 was taken by the British for use as a naval base. The combined American and French forces conducted unsuccessful operations in August 1778 against Newport, and in 1780 the city was occupied by the French for use as headquarters for their fleet operating in America.

The results of Blaskowitz’s survey were remarkable. The map is so detailed that even the farms and the names of the farmers were included. In addition it shows "The several Works & Batteries raised by the Americans," and these were of particular strategic value. The map has a large cartouche, extensive annotations, and depth soundings for the major channels. A second state was published in 1794 and several copies were published in Paris.


23” x 34 1/4”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Upper right corner expertly reattached with no loss. Else very good condition. $8,500.

This large chart of the Chesapeake Bay has both historical and cartographic importance. It was included in the Neptune Americo-Septentrional, the sea atlas used by the French Navy in America during the Revolution. It contains some information directly relating to the Revolution, including a notation (in French) “Norfolk burnt January the 1st 1776.”

The chart is an almost exact copy of Anthony Smith’s Chart of the Bay of Chesapeake, published in London two year’s earlier. Smith’s chart is the best for the bay of the late 18th century, but is now virtually unobtainable, no complete example having appeared on the market in over a decade. The French Admiralty quickly recognized the value of Smith’s chart, and prepared this slightly reduced version, which was published the year that France entered the war as America’s ally. It was used three years later by De Grasse and his commanders when they blockaded the entrance to the Chesapeake during the Siege of Yorktown. Reference: Morrison, On the Map, fig. 40.
21. **ANONYMOUS,** [on verso] *Plano del Puerto de la Paz... en les Californias,* c. 1780.

12 1/4” x 13 1/2”. Manuscript ink and watercolor wash on laid paper. Some old folds, a little staining, else very nice condition. Attributed to the Marquis de Pidal collection. $9,500.

A very handsome early manuscript map of the Bahia de Paz in Baja California. First visited in 1535 by Hernan Cortes, the first settlement was made by Sebastian Vizcaíno in 1596. The City of La Paz is the capital of Baja California Sur.

The map shows all of the Bay of La Paz, with many missions and settlement, few of which appear on modern maps. Several islands in the bay seem to have disappeared. North of the *Isla del Espíritu Santo,* two spouting whales enter the Bay through a channel called the *Pasa de Ballenas.*
22. MC MURRAY, WILLIAM, [subscription receipt] Received of Samuel Wallis the Sum of one dollar & one third as part pay for one of my Maps of the United States, to be delivered to the said Sam.l Wallis by me or Agent. Witness my Hand this thirteenth Day of August 1783 Wm McMurray, 1783.

2 5/8” x 6”. Printed receipt for subscription for one copy of McMurray’s map of the United States. The name of the subscriber [Samuel Wallis], the amount paid [one dollar & one third] and the date [August 13, 1783] accomplished in manuscript. Signed Wm McMurray. Slight loss at left where torn from the receipt book. $1,250.

An exceptionally rare piece of cartographic ephemera. Such receipts almost never appear on the market, and especially not for such an important map as William McMurray’s map of the United States. His was just the second map of the new United States published in America (after Abel Buell). Like most ambitious 18th century works, the map was published by subscription, with the money raised used to finance production.

McMurray began his career as an assistant to Robert Erskine and Simeon DeWitt, Surveyors General for the Continental Army under George Washington. Publication of the map of the United States was announced in the Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser on December 10, 1784.

The map is one of the great rarities of American mapmaking. Ristow notes that the map was designed for “wall display” and was “subject to the exposure and hazards of all wall maps. The number of extant copies is small.” Wheat & Brun locate just five examples.

The identity of the subscriber Samuel Wallis is not certain. The Samuel Wallis listed in Appleton’s Cyclopædia of American Biography was an English navigator (1720-1795) who was commissioner of the admiralty at the time McMurray’s map was published. References: see Ristow, American Maps and Mapmakers, pp. 66-68; Wheat & Brun, #111.
AN IMPORTANT PAIR OF WORKS  
BY READING HOWELL

We are pleased to offer a pair of items by Reading Howell, one of the young Republic’s most important mapmakers. Included are an early state of his landmark 1792 wall map of Pennsylvania [item #23], and a 1788 autographed letter by him with an attached manuscript map, which represents Howell’s great work in its earliest surviving form [item #24].

THE BEST EIGHTEENTH CENTURY  
MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA

23. HOWELL, READING, A Map of the State of Pennsylvania By Reading Howell, MDCCXCII, 1792. [pictured on following pages]

37 5/8” x 63 7/8”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Dissected, removed from old linen, and backed on thick paper. A strong impression in very good condition. $22,000.

The cartographic history of Pennsylvania is as illustrious as that of any of the original colonies. Several landmark maps in American history are of the colony or the state, including the Nicolas Scull’s Map of the Improved Part of the Province of Pennsylvania (1759) and the John Melish, Map of Pennsylvania (1822). In the 63-year interval between those two remarkable works, Reading Howell published A Map of the State of Pennsylvania (1792), “the best map of Pennsylvania to appear in the 18th century.”

Howell’s map was the first of Pennsylvania following the independence of the United States, and it shows a number of features for the first time. For example, the exact boundary lines of the state are delineated, including the purchase of the triangular piece of land that provided access to Lake Erie. This land was ceded to the United States in 1781 and was added to the northwest corner of Pennsylvania in 1792. Also included are county seats, donation and depreciation lands, the beginnings of underground streams and the location of minerals.

Reading Howell had been appointed in April 1790 as one of three commissioners to explore lands near the headwaters of the Susquehanna, Lehigh and Schuylkill Rivers and, in the same year, he was granted three hundred pounds from the state treasury “to enable him to proceed in the work he has undertaken of compiling a map of this state.” He used geographic information from his own personal surveys, materials created by Nicolas and William Scull, who had mapped the colony extensively in the decades before the Revolution,  
[continued on following page]
HOWELL’S LARGE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA
as well as the abundance of military plans and records generated during the war. Howell’s efforts resulted in the earliest official map of the state of Pennsylvania.

Howell’s map was a work-in-progress, and while it was in print, it was frequently revised. At the end of the 18th century, county and township lines within the new state had not been firmly established, and Howell revised his map several times as he became aware of changes and errors. He accomplished this by revising each of the map’s four sheets separately; most of the extant examples are composed of sheets of differing states. Of the twenty-six copies examined by Wheat and Brun, “only the two Harvard University copies contain like states of the four plates,” all of which are in state two.

The example offered here agrees with a copy at the British Library, with three plates (or sheets) in the first state and one plate in state four. This is one of the most desirable distributions of states, with the largest existing number of sheets in state one, including the title sheet (upper right) and the dedication sheet (lower right).

Most of our knowledge of the early history of this map comes from a letter Reading Howell wrote to Edmund Physick on November 10, 1788, and we are fortunate to be able to offer an example of this letter [see following item]. References: see Garrison, “Cartography of Pennsylvania before 1800,” Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography, 59 (1935), p. 281; Ristow, American Maps and Mapmakers, p. 108.
LETTER IN READING HOWELL’S HAND
WITH MANUSCRIPT MAP

24. HOWELL, READING, [ALS]
To Edmund Physick, Philadelphia
November 10th 1788..., 1788.

Four pages, including a sketch map of the State of Pennsylvania.
Docketed “Pennsylvania, Office of American Claims, Jan. 26
1789.” Accompanied by an attached printed document headed
“The Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania,” with the great seal of Pennsylvania and the sig-
nature of Governor Thomas Mifflin. Provenance: sold by
Walter R. Benjamin on January 6,
1950, still in a blue paper folder
accompanied by the original sales receipt.
$18,500.

This magnificent artifact of early Pennsylvania history con-
sists of a letter from Reading Howell to Edmund Physick, the
American agent for the Penn Family, and a manuscript map of
Pennsylvania, both in Howell’s
own hand. Dated November 1788, these are the earliest documented refer-
ences to Howell’s landmark 1792 map of Pennsylvania [see previous item].

Howell notes that, at Physick’s request, he includes a “Draft to shew the
exact figure and shape of the State of Pennsylvania as it will be represented on
my large Map intended shortly to be published.” This well-drawn sketch rep-
resents Howell’s great map in its earliest surviving form. Among its other fea-
tures, it shows the Indian purchases of 1784 –85, with a computation of the
total acreage they contain.
This is one of two known examples of the Howell letter. A fair copy is in the Edmund Physick Papers at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was used by both Garrison and Ristow in their detailed research on Howell's map. The example being offered here was used as evidence before the Board of American Claims in the Penn's attempt to gain restitution for property confiscated during the American Revolution. On the verso is a certification signed by Edward Shippen, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Nov. 14, 1788, stating that both the letter and map are in Howell's own hand.
FIRST ISSUE OF ARROWSMITH’S FOUNDATION MAP OF THE U.S.


48” x 55”. Four sheets assembled and laid down on linen. Original outline color. Very good condition. $24,000.

This is the first issue of the best general map of the United States of the Federal period. Aaron Arrowsmith was the “leading British map publisher in the late 18th and early 19th centuries... All his working life [Arrowsmith] concentrated his energies on the production of large scale general maps and the recording of the latest geographical discoveries. Hard working and conscientious, he constantly revised his sheets with the result that his maps more than any others provided the most reliable and valuable cartographic records of his own time... [his maps] became foundation or prototype maps of the area and were extensively copied by other publishers” -- Tooley.

Arrowsmith’s map of the United States was the most detailed and accurate published for the new nation issued between the Treaty of Paris in 1783 and the appearance of John Melish’s map in 1816. Stevens & Tree list seven revised issues dated from 1796 to 1819. Scarce; this is the only eighteenth century issue. Published prior to the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, knowledge of the geography of the Midwest and Mid South is still rudimentary. Kentucky and Tennessee are the only states shown west of the Appalachians. The entire Midwest is one [unnamed] Northwest Territory, and an oversized Georgia extends to the Mississippi River. A lengthy notation in the lower left corner gives the history of Georgia’s boundaries. This legend was omitted after the fourth issue in 1804. Reference: see Stevens & Tree, Comparative Cartography, 79a.
HUMBOLDT’S MAP OF NEW SPAIN
26. **HUMBOLDT, ALEXANDRE VON, Carte Generale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne..., 1804/1811.**


In 1803, Alexander von Humboldt settled in Mexico City where he executed the important map of New Spain pictured here; it remained the standard for the area for thirty-five years and had far reaching influence on the cartography of the American west. Wheat called it "undoubtedly the most important and accurate published map [for the West] that had yet appeared."

Spain had produced several noteworthy explorers from Onate to Escalante, but their findings remained buried in Mexican archives. Humboldt painstakingly studied these historical maps and assimilated the information onto his own, relying heaviest on Miera y Pacheco’s map of the Escalante expedition.

The northern portion of Humboldt’s map covers the little known regions of present-day Arizona, New Mexico, parts of Utah, Colorado and Texas. The upper Colorado River basin is represented much as Miera drew it. Humboldt began by “assembling together all the points fixed by astronomical observations, from which I formed a view.” He had learned from the famous mathematician, Laplace, the method of determining altitudes by means of the barometer. Then he added to the map some three hundred and twelve mines and the new division of the country into intendancies.

Humboldt used an influential new technique for representing mountains: hachures in orthographic projection. “Humboldt performed a service to all concerned with the science of cartography when he adopted the ‘hachure’ method of showing mountains,” wrote Carl Wheat, “in place of the older and much less satisfactory method of representing mountains in profile.” Humboldt was very satisfied with the finished map: “I could give a very imperfect map of Mexico, compared with the maps of the most civilized countries of Europe... I had to flatter myself that my work, notwithstanding the important faults which might disfigure it, would still be preferable to what has yet been offered to the public.”

Both Zebulon Pike and Aaron Arrowsmith had access to Humboldt’s manuscript before he published it in 1811, and each issued important maps of the west which drew heavily upon it. So even before the map saw print, Humboldt’s geographical knowledge, much of it gleaned from long forgotten Spanish explorations, was being disseminated by other mapmakers. As Wheat has written, “Humboldt’s maps, for their period, were achievements of the first rank.” Reference: Cohen, Mapping the West, pp. 100-101; Wheat, Transmississippi, #272.
VERY EARLY TOWN SURVEY OF FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
27. STEELE, WILLIAM, [on verso:] A Plan of the Town of Frankfort & Survey Connected. Date May 25, 1804, 1804.

Manuscript, ink on laid paper. One large sheet measuring 16” x 24”, with an attached smaller sheet measuring 8 x 16 1/2”. Minor paper loss to fold in smaller sheet. $9,500.

An early manuscript survey map of Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky. The plat shows 177 numbered lots, with the owners’ name filled in. At the center is the “State House” and “Jail”.

Frankfort was founded in 1786 by the infamous General James Wilkinson who bought a 260 acre tract on the north bank of the Kentucky River. Wilkinson’s tract seems to have been immediately laid out in the town lots that occupy the greater part of this plat map, and now form downtown Frankfort. Largely through Wilkinson’s influence, the town was selected to be the Kentucky State capital in 1792.

The survey was laid out according to an order of the General Court of Kentucky, May, 1804, for use in a dispute between John Patrick, Complaintant, and Humphrey Marshall and the heirs of Francis O’Connell, Defendants, who owned tracts that adjoined Wilkinson’s original 260 acres.

Marshall was one of the greatest landowners in Kentucky, and became one of its wealthiest citizens. He was a leading Federalist politician, served as Senator 1795-1801, was an enemy of Wilkinson and Aaron Burr, and fought a famous duel with Henry Clay, in which both were slightly injured. According to a legend on the survey, O’Connell’s tract had been acquired from Zachary Taylor, the uncle and namesake of the later President.
MANUSCRIPT PLAN OF OSSINING (or SING SING), NEW YORK
28. CARTWRIGHT, GEORGE H., *A Map Of the late Jackson Estate in the Corporation of Sing Sing laid out in Town Lots..., May 1829, 1829.*

22 1/2” x 30 3/4”. Manuscript, ink, pencil and watercolor on wove paper. Linen-backed, with some infill to extremities, overall good condition. $6,500.

This is a handsome, well executed plat map that shows the division of the “Jackson Estate”, in the south part of present-day Ossining, New York, into 284 town lots. The estate is bounded on the east (at top) by the “Turnpike Road from Albany to New York” (Route 9), on the west by the Hudson River, and on the south by the “State Land” which contains quarries and Sing Sing Prison. The main house, outbuildings and garden of the Jackson estate are shown near its center, just south of State Street.

The town itself was initially called Sing Sing, after a Mohegan village of that name which originally occupied the site. The name means “stone upon stone” and refers to the limestone beds (the quarries) at the prison site. By the end of the 18th century, Sing Sing was a thriving hamlet where local farm goods were shipped to New York, via landings shown in detail on this plan (“Farmers or Lower Landing” and “Hunters Landing”).

Sing Sing Prison was constructed in 1825, evidently to take advantage of the adjoining limestone quarries. A kiln sits just to the left of the prison and a guard house is located at the lower quarry. The prison developed such a bad reputation that the town changed its name to Ossining in 1901.

George Cartwright was a Westchester civil engineer who in the 1830s was involved in the surveys for the Croton Aqueduct. He was a prominent citizen of Sing Sing, reputedly the “architect and engineer” of Sing Sing Prison, served three terms as village president, and laid out the Van Cortlandt estate in North Tarrytown into lots. In 1837 he published a *Map of Upper Sing Sing Laid out in Lots.* Reference: Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (1886).
THE ORIGINAL SURVEY MAP FOR GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

17” x 23 1/2”. Printed on thin paper and folding into embossed green cloth covers. Some wear to folds, overall very good condition. $11,000.

Very rare. This is the original survey for Green Bay, Wisconsin. The New England trader, Daniel Whitney, visited Green Bay as early as 1816, and quickly began to supply local residents with goods brought in by boat. In 1829 he purchased a tract of land at the confluence of the Fox and Devil or Manitou (East) Rivers from the heirs of Pierre Langevin, who had established himself in the area as early as 1763. The location opposite Fort Howard was advantageous for trade, and Whitney had the town laid out in 1836. He called it Navarino, in honor of the Greek seaport, site of the then recent battle for Greek independence.

The map shows the town as it was originally laid out, extending from the Fox River east to present North Irwin Avenue, and from Walnut Street north to present Eastman Street. All the surveyed blocks are divided into numbered lots, with two public squares. On the opposite bank of the Fox River is Fort Howard, established in 1816, and finally abandoned in 1853. There is an inset in the upper left corner which shows the environs of Navarino.

Immediately south of Navarino, John Jacob Astor’s agent, James Duane Doty, platted the village of Astor. The rival villages consolidated in 1839 into the Borough of Green Bay, whose core and later central business district occupied the site of the former Navarino.

The village of Navarino is important in the history of Wisconsin. It was there that the first mercantile establishments in the Fox Valley were located. The first newspaper in the northwest, *The Green Bay Intelligencer*, began printing on the site in 1830. The only land office west of Detroit was located in Navarino, and every major industry of Territorial Wisconsin (fur trading, land speculation, lumbering, transportation and manufacturing) was centered or born there due to Daniel Whitney’s efforts. **References:** Not in Decker, Eberstadt, Graff, Phillips, Maps, or Streeter Sale. OCLC locates just one copy (Newberry Library); an additional copy has been found in a private American collection.
CONFEDERATE MAP OF VIRGINIA
PUBLISHED IN RICHMOND

30. WEST & JOHNSON, Map of the State of Virginia containing the counties, principal towns, railroads, rivers, canals & all other internal improvements. W. & J. May, Richmond, 1862, 1862.

25 1/2" x 37". Separately-issued, removed from cloth covers. Minor repairs and strengthening to folds in a few places. A very good example. $14,000.

This is the best map of Virginia published in the Confederacy.

West & Johnson’s map is the second state of the Ludwig von Bucholtz’s map of 1858, which had its origins in the work Bucholtz did for the 1859 revision of Herman Boye’s 1826 nine-sheet map, the first map of the state underwritten by the Virginia Assembly. As the corrections were superimposed on the out-of-date 1826 copper-plates, there was dissatisfaction with the 1859 revision even before it was completed. The knowledge Bucholtz gained on the revision project enabled him to produce the geographically superior 1858 map, the most accurate for Virginia published on the eve of the Civil War.

The Confederate map is printed from Bucholtz’s original lithographic stone, but with his name removed, and some minor alterations. The decorative border is different and there are minor geographic corrections as well as additions to the railroad system. The fine inset view showing the environs of the state capital in Richmond is still present.

Confederate maps are highly desirable and sought-after. Due to the exigencies of war, the map was left uncolored. References: Stephenson, Civil War Maps, 475.5; Wooldridge, “The Bucholtz-Ludwig Map of Virginia and its Successors”, The Portolan, No. 68, pp. 26-39.
We are pleased to be able to offer two separate editions, 1847 and c.1850, of House and Brown’s map of Mexico and the American West. The map was published as a separate broadside sheet, and therefore is rare and seldom appears on the market. The c.1850 edition is unrecorded. The map is modeled on Mitchell’s famous 1847 Map of Mexico, covers the same area, and has the same large inset of the Battle of Monterey (September, 1846.) House and Brown add a large vignette of the “Castle of San Juan Ulloa” at Vera Cruz, “unquestionably the most celebrated of all American fortresses.” Both editions also show two important details in present-day Utah that are not present on Mitchell’s map. These are the American Fur Depot at Salt Lake and Ft. Uintah, near Green River, the fur trading post founded in 1832 by Antoine Robidoux and burned by the Ute Indians in 1844.

31. **HOUSE and BROWN**, *Map of Mexico, Texas, Old and New California, and Yucatan*. Hartford, 1847.

17 3/4” x 23 3/8”. Full original color. Minor signs of age, but overall very good condition. $5,500.
First edition, published to inform the public about the current war with Mexico. Texas is shown as Republic, and the California and the Southwest are still a part of Mexico. A number of battles, including Palo Alto, Resaca de las Palmas, and Monterey are located. Fremont’s Route to California is laid down. This edition in Wheat (Transmississippi, #545) who locates only his own copy; not in Library of Congress nor Rumsey, who locates only an 1849 edition, which is also noted by Wheat (Gold Rush, #97).

32. **HOUSE and BROWN**, *Map of Mexico, Texas, Old and New California, and Yucatan*. Hartford, c.1850.

17 3/4” x 23 3/8”. Full original color. Some scattered foxing, particularly in lower left, overall good condition. $5,500.

This edition has been altered to show the results of the Compromise of 1850, by which California was admitted as a state, Texas was reduced to its present borders, and the territories of New Mexico and Utah were created. The topography of California has been completely redrawn according to the maps of Fremont, and several new place names, including Sacramento City have been added in. A notation off the Pacific Mexican coast gives information on *Routes from New York to San Francisco* via Panama and Cape Horn for the benefit of emigrants and gold seekers. An inset has been added of Vera Cruz and its environs. This edition not in any source we were able to consult.

15” x 19 1/2”. Hand colored lithograph. Backed. Very good condition. $6,500.

This is one of the earliest printed views of Texas, and the first for Corpus Christi. It appeared in Whiting’s *Army Portfolio* (New York, 1847), which contained five lithographs relating to the Mexican War; the other four show scenes in Mexico. Each was prepared by the distinguished firm of Endicott. General Zachary Taylor commanded the United States forces ordered to Texas after annexation. In September 1845, he established his base camp on the beach at Corpus Christi, which was then a small village of about fifty families. By March of 1846, when the American forces moved south to the Rio Grande, the camp housed nearly one-half of the United States Army.

Whiting shows Corpus Christi Beach looking south, with the three Brigades in place by October 1845 camped near the water. These were commanded by General Worth, Col. Twiggs and Col. Whistler respectively. *References: Streeter Sale #275; Peters, America on Stone, p. 175.*

Original black cloth covers, rebacked. 104 pages of text with folding map in original color. Inscribed in pencil “from the author W. Brady.” Front flyleaf backed, one tear in the map repaired where attached to book. Very good condition. $4,500.

First edition. Rare. Printed in Houston, Texas by A. C. Gray & Co. Devoted to the encouragement of immigration, Brady’s small volume contains good coverage on the resources and opportunities available in Texas including sugar, corn, cotton, and wheat farming, livestock, lumber, manufacturers, railroads, land for sale, as well as a number of interesting advertisements for businesses in Houston and Galveston. In his glowing section entitled *Society in Texas*, Brady declares that “outrage, arson, forgery, swindling, and malicious mischief rarely occur in Texas.”

The handsome folding map by Colton and Cushing is quite detailed and includes two inset maps, *Plan of the Environs of Houston*, showing the Houston-Galveston area with railroad and wharf connections, and a general map of the United States and Mexico. *References: Howes B714; Day, Maps of Texas, p. 85; Graff #387.*
AN IMPORTANT MAP OF TEXAS
FROM THE CATTLE PERIOD

35. **COLTON. G. WOOLWORTH, Colton’s New Map of the State of Texas The Indian Territory and adjoining portions of New Mexico, Louisiana and Arkansas. Compiled from the Official County Maps of the General Land Office... Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., New York, 1882.**

33” x 37 1/2”. Original color. Folded into gilt-stamped cloth covers, with a split and slight loss at spine, the map with some small separations at the folds and one area with a little loss. Overall a very nice, clean copy of an oversized map. $8,500.

This is one of the largest maps of Texas published during the Cattle Period. Scarce; not in Rumsey, nor listed by Day in the Texas State Archives. Carefully compiled from the official county surveys conducted by the General Land Office of the State and other sources, the map is remarkably up-to-date. It was probably published to commemorate the completion of the Texas & Pacific Railroad across West Texas in the previous year.

While most of the western part of the state is still devoid of development, the area crossed by the Texas & Pacific is crowded with new detail, including the numerous small villages founded along its line, many long-since abandoned. Such important new towns as Abilene and Odessa, both founded in 1881, are shown. In addition, much of West Texas is divided into tracts that have been assigned to land companies and railroads, including the 5,000,000 acres given to the Texas & Pacific.

Indian Territory (Oklahoma) is also shown in its entirety, with the areas assigned to the various Indian Nations carefully delineated. There is an inset of Mexico at the lower left. The entire map is exceptionally detailed, and gives a good account of the region’s topography, existing counties, towns, villages, forts, railroads and railroad system. **Reference: Phillips, Maps of America (Library of Congress), p. 848.**
BIRD’S EYE VIEW OF GALVESTON TEXAS

36. KOCH, AUGUSTUS, Galveston Texas, 1885.

26 1/4” x 40 1/8”. Black and white lithograph. Printed on thin paper; old folds with some loss at folds. Professionally backed with archival paper. $9,000.

This is one of two known copies of a variant of Koch’s 1885 bird’s-eye view of Galveston. The other example is at the Rosenberg Library, Galveston. The view shows Galveston at a time when it was the largest city in Texas and the third largest cotton market in the country.

This variant differs in that “it has no imprint, is smaller, lacks color, omits the vignettes, and shows secondary detail (shadows, water surfaces, etc.) differently... [it] is probably a proof state for the colored view. Because bird’s-eye views were usually sold by subscription, [John] Hébert has suggested that this issue may be a copy used to promote sales and [for] advertising” -- Taliaferro.

Hébert’s premise is supported by the overprinted advertisement on this example (not on the Rosenberg copy) for “H. M. Trueheart & Co. Real Estate Agents.” Trueheart & Co., founded in 1857, was the first chartered realty firm in Texas. From 1882, the firm was located in the Trueheart-Adriance Building, designed by Nicholas J. Clayton, and now a Galveston landmark. References: Taliaferro, Cartographic Sources in the Rosenberg Library, #394. Reps locates just two examples of the standard version: Amon Carter & Rosenberg Library [see Reps, Views and Viewmakers, #3973].
The following seven charts of the coasts of the British Isles are from Lucas Janzoon Waghenær’s *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt*, Leyden, 1584-1585, “the single most important advance in the history of hydrographical publication.” With one exception, all of the charts are in the rare first state.

As the first printed folio-size pilot book with charts, the *Spieghel* brought about a revolution in Western European cartography. “Within the covers of a single work it provides the seaman with a manual of practical navigation, a set of printed charts on a common scale, covering the coasts and waters of northern and western Europe. And sailing directions which were otherwise only to be found in rutters unaccompanied by charts. Thus, in the *Speculum [or Spieghel]*, Waghenaer for the first time fused two traditional hydrographic compilations – the sea-atlas and the pilot guide – and presented all the data necessary for coastal navigation in systematic form” -- Skelton.

In addition to its importance to navigation, the *Spieghel* is one of the most beautiful cartographic works ever issued. Most of the charts were engraved and embellished by Joannes van Doetecum, who “played an important role in obtaining for the United Dutch Republic the hegemony in the trade of map-making. He and his brother Lucas were largely responsible for “the brilliant engraving style of the renaissance [and] his great artistry was ample guarantee for perfect workmanship” – Schilder. With its splendid presentation of charts and text, the Spieghel “stood as a model for the folio-size pilots-guides with charts in the 17th century” – Koeman. References: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Wag 1B, 3A-3C. 4B; Schilder, Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica, I, pp. 3-24; The Mariners Mirror, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum Ltd, Amsterdam, 1966; with introductory notes by R.A. Skelton; D. W. Waters, The Art of Navigation in England in Elizabethan and Early Stuart Times, pp. 168-175; Hollstein, The New Dutch and Flemish Etchings, Engravings & Woodcuts, 1450-1700: The Van Doetecum Family.

37. [BRISTOL CHANNEL] WAGHENÆR, LUCAS JANSZOOON, *Canalis celebris vel navigationis a Bristouio...*

13-1/2 x 20-1/2”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Some old folds, light waterstain, else very nice. $3,500.

The first state of two, added to the 1588 Dutch edition, Part I. This chart of the Bristol Channel shows the south coast of Wales and the north coasts of Somerset and Devon. Signed by Van Doetecum, the text is in both Dutch and Latin, and Hollstein speculates that although not published until 1588, the chart was originally prepared for the 1586 Latin edition. Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Wag 4B [XIX].
Item #37 - Waghenaer’s chart of the Bristol Channel

Item #38 - Waghenaer’s chart of Cornwall
[described on following page]
38. [CORNWALL] **WAGHENAER, LUCAS JANSZOOM, Zee Caerte van Engelaits Eyndt, Alsoe hem tsellde Landt verhoont beginnde van Sorlinges to Pleymondt...** [pictured on previous page]

13” x 20 1/2”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Excellent condition. $6,500.

The first state of four, from the first Dutch edition of Part I, 1584. This heavily ornamented chart shows the south coast of Cornwall from Lands End [Engelaits eyndt] to Plymouth. Although unsigned, it must be the work of Van Doetecum, and is dated “158-“. A large number of charts were so dated, and Hollstein concludes that the omission of the fourth numeral shows that the plates “were finished just before the second privilege had been granted,” May 7, 1580. *Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Wag 1B [20a]*.

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39. [PLYMOUTH TO PORTLAND] **WAGHENAER, LUCAS JANSZOOM, Beschrijuinghe der Zee custen van Engelandt tusschen Pleymouth en Porthlandt..**

12 7/8” x 20”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Excellent condition. $3,500.

First state of four, from the first Dutch edition of Part I, 1584. Signed by Van Doetecum, this chart of the south coast of England from Plymouth to Portland is embellished with two massive strapwork cartouches in the mannerist style, an elaborate compass rose, a sailing ship and a sea monster. *Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Wag 1B [21a]*.
40. [ST. ALBAN’S HEAD TO DOVER] **Waghenaer, Lucas Janszoon**, *Besshyuinghe der Zee Custen van Engelandt tusschen Wicht ene Doueren*...

12 7/8” x 19 7/8”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Excellent condition. $3,500.

The first state of four, from the first Dutch edition of Part I, 1584. This beautiful chart includes the coasts of Hampshire, Sussex and western Kent, from St. Albans Head to Dover. The fecundity of the region is suggested by vignettes of rich farms and estates that dot the land. Signed by Van Doetecum. Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici, Wag 1B* [22a].

41. [DOVER TO ORFORD NESS] **Waghenaer, Lucas Janszoon**, *De Zee Custen tusschen Douere en Orfordts nesse, daer de Teense de Vermaerde Riuire Va Lonen*... [pictured on following page]

12 3/4” x 19 1/2”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. A good example with some light waterstains, left and right margins reinforced on verso. $2,500.

State three of four, from the 1588 Dutch edition of Part I. The coasts of Kent, Essex and Suffolk, from Dover to Orford Ness, including the mouth of the Thames. The chart is ornamented by strapwork cartouches, rural vignettes, ships, and marine life. Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici, Wag 4B* [23c].
42. [ORFORD NESS TO THE WASH] **WAGHENAER, LUCAS JANSZOOON**, 
*Zee Caerte vande Noordt custe van Engelandt...*
13” x 20 1/4”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Excellent condition. $3,500.

First state of four. From the first Dutch edition of Part II, 1585. The coasts of Suffolk and Norfolk from near Orford Ness to The Wash. A profile along the top of the chart shows the elevation of the country. Signed by Van Doetecum.  *Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Wag 3A-3C [24a]*.

43. [SCOTTISH COAST FROM BAMBURG TO ABERDEEN] **WAGHENAER, LUCAS JANSZOOON**, 
*Cum Privilegio ad decennium Beschrijvinge van een dee vann Schottlandt van Bambourg...*

First state of four, from the first Dutch edition of Part II, 1585. This handsome chart shows the Scottish coast from Bamburg (in Northumberland) north to Aberdeen. Edinburgh is shown at upper center. Beautifully ornamented with strapwork and fretwork cartouches, sailing ships, a compass rose, and sea monsters.  *Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Wag 3A-3C [27a]*.
Item #42 - Waghenaer’s chart of Orford Ness to The Wash

Item #43 - Waghenaer’s chart of the Scottish coast from Bamburg to Aberdeen
A TOUR-DE-FORCE OF DECORATIVE CARTOGRAPHY

44. NOLIN, JEAN BAPTISTE, Le Canal Royal de Languedoc. Par la Ionction de l’Ocean et de la Mer Mediterranee, Paris, 1697.

Three folio sheets, joined, for a total measurement of 23” x 56 1/2”. Very fine period color. A beautiful example. $20,000.

A rare tour-de-force of decorative cartography. The central map shows the course of the famed Midi Canal. It is surrounded by an elaborate series of baroque cartouches, heraldic crests, and inset maps and plans. The map was separately-published and few copies survive. This example must have been bound into a composite atlas in the period. Not in Pastoureau’s Les Atlases Francais XVI-XVII Siecles or Roquette-Buisson, The Canal du Midi.

The Canal du Midi, originally known as the Canal Royale du Languedoc, was built through southwestern France to connect the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. One hundred and fifty miles in length, it runs from the port of Sete on the Mediterranean to Toulouse on the Garonne River. It was ordered by Louis XIV in 1666 and not completed until 1683. It was the largest civil engineering project carried out in seventeenth century Europe.

The fifty-eight insets include six inset maps, plus profiles of the canal’s numerous locks, aqueducts, tunnels and dams. There are fifty-nine heraldic crests of men connected with the building of the canal, and a lengthy text with details about its history. Reference: British Museum Catalogue, 8, 801.
45. **ROKASHI, ZUDA**, *Nansembushu Bankoku Shoka no Zu*, 1710.

44 1/2” x 55 1/2”. Folding map on rice paper in modern cloth case. Strong impression. Some minor signs of age and separation where paper was joined, but overall an excellent example of this rare work. $35,000.
This exceptional folding woodcut is the earliest printed Buddhist map of the world and a true landmark in Japanese mapmaking. "For some 250 years Japan was almost closed to the Western world... [and] a good deal had to be improvised by the Japanese without adequate knowledge of Western cartographical methods" -- Cortazzi. Five distinct types of world maps were developed in Japan during their period of isolation, one of which represented Buddhist cosmology. "The first of these, entitled Nansembushu Bankoku Shoka no Zu, was drawn by a Buddhist priest called Rokashi and published in 1710. It became the prototype of other Buddhist world maps" -- Cortazzi.

Zuda Rokashi was founder of the Kegonji Temple in Kyoto. His map illustrates the fusion of existing Buddhist and poorly known European cartography. Showing a large, imaginary India where Buddha was born at the heart of the world, Rokashi includes depictions of parts of Europe and the New World. Europe is shown at the upper left as a group of islands which can be identified from Iceland to England, Scandinavia, Poland, Hungary and Turkey (shown without the Iberian Peninsula). At lower right South America is featured as an island south of Japan with a small peninsular Central America, and there are a few placenames and four Chinese characters whose phonetic Japanese reading is "A-ME-RI-KA." North of Japan, a land bridge joins Asia with an unnamed landmass, presumably North America. Africa is not shown at all. The map’s language is primarily Chinese, with a few Japanese characters on the illustrations of European countries.

The purpose of the map was to celebrate a very important historical event -- the pilgrimage of the famous Chinese Buddhist priest Hsuan-Tsang (or Xuan Zhuang, Genjo in Japanese, 602-664 AD) who traveled to India to visit the sacred places of Buddhism and collect holy sanskrit writings. The sacred Lake of Anavatapta (Lake Manasarovar in the Himalayas) is shown, from which the four rivers, Ganges, Oxus, Indus and Tarim, are flowing. This was based on the Japanese version of Hsuan-Tsang’s Chinese narrative, the Si-yu-ki, printed as late as 1653. Numerous details are shown, including the so-called “iron gate” (shown as an oversized square), and the path taken by the monk while crossing the forbidden mountain systems after leaving Samarkand. In the upper left corner over 100 references from Buddhist holy writings and Chinese annals are listed to increase the credibility of the map.

A very handsome example of this rare work in excellent condition. It is interesting to note that the copy illustrated in Cortazzi (from the Kobe City Museum) has significant losses. References: Cortazzi, Isles of Gold, pp. 30 & 38, plate 48; Unno, Cartography in Japan, pp. 346-477 and figure 11.59.
SUPERB PAIR OF DUDLEY SEA CHARTS
OF SOUTHEAST ASIA
Pair of maps measuring approximately 18 7/8” x 29 1/2” each. Uncolored copperplate engravings. Excellent condition. $28,000 the pair.

These two charts form a contiguous mapping of Southeast Asia and much of the East Indies. The top chart shows Cambodia, southern Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, and northern Sumatra and Borneo. The lower chart shows southern Sumatra and Borneo as well as Java, Bali, Lombok and Sumbawa.

The charts appeared in Sir Robert Dudley’s Arcano del Mare, “the most famous of all early sea atlases” -- Printing & The Mind of Man. Dudley’s atlas holds great significance as the first in which all the charts were consistently drawn on Mercator’s projection. It gives prevailing winds and ocean currents for all important harbors and anchorages and the magnetic declination of a large number of places.

“In the genre of sea charts it is Sir Robert Dudley (1573-1649) who made the greatest impression among the English cartographers of the seventeenth century, particularly in his charting of the East Indian archipelago,” writes Parry, and his Arcano del Mare was “the first atlas to contain detailed charts of the whole East Indian and Philippine archipelagoes.” According to Suarez, Dudley’s interest in the Far East began in his youth, and he backed Benjamin Wood’s 1596 expedition to Southeast Asia which ended in a shipwreck on the Burmese coast.

“A man of enormous talents, ranging from adventurer and explorer to scientist, mathematician, naval architect, navigator and cartographer,” Dudley was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Leicester, the favorite of Elizabeth I and brother-in-law to Thomas Cavendish. In 1594 Dudley sailed with Sir Francis Drake to Guiana and Trinidad in search of El Dorado and two years later received a knighthood for his part in the Earl of Essex’s raid on Cadiz. He eventually settled in Florence and in a naval capacity entered the service of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

Dudley’s Arcano del Mare was the first nautical atlas published by an Englishman and one of the most ambitious and beautiful cartographic works ever produced. The plates were engraved by Antonio Lucini, who claimed that twelve years and 5,000 pounds of copper were expended in the preparation of the plates. The resulting charts are among the most distinctive productions of early cartography. References: Printing & The Mind of Man, #134; Parry, The Cartography of the East Indian Islands, pp 137-149, plates 5.12 and 5.14; Suarez, Early Mapping of Southeast Asia, pp. 205-207.
47. [JAPAN] DUDLEY, SIR ROBERT, Carta particolare della Grande Isola del’ Giapone e di lezo con il Regno di Corai et altre Isole in torno... [from the Arcano del Mare, Florence], 1646/1647.

18 3/4” x 29 1/2”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Excellent condition. $24,000.

This is the first state of one of the most desirable of all the early maps of Japan, which uses “an outline of the Japanese islands that had never appeared before” -- Lutz Walter.
Robert Dudley created two entirely separate charts of Japan for his famed *Arcano del Mare*. This is the larger of the two charts and extends further west to include Korea and a large part of the coast of China. Most significantly, while the other was based on a Portuguese chart by Ignacio Moreira, there “are astounding similarities here to manuscript maps prepared for the Dutch East India Company or VOC” -- Walter.

The first Dutch merchants did not reach Japan until 1600 and, like their Portuguese predecessors, they tried to keep secret valuable information about the sea route to Japan. “Oddly enough, the influences of Dutch sea charts on the European image of Japan first appear on a map by an English cartographer that was published in Italy,” writes Walter, “that [Dudley] had access to the VOC’s secret documents at all is astonishing.”

For a base map, Dudley leans on the Ortelius/Teixeira map of 1595, but develops it in light of the additional information available to him. He draws on not only numerous published accounts of missionaries but also unpublished Dutch charts, such as those used by Quast and Tasman in 1636 on their search for the legendary Gold and Silver islands. The shape of Honshu no longer resembles a saddle, but turns clearly toward the northeast approximately at its center. The Boso Peninsula comes to a point in the south and Sado is incorporated into the form of Honshu as an island lying in a bay on the west coast of its northern tip. The changes are even more significant in the islands surrounding Honshu where Ezo, Kyushu and Shikoku have all been completely redrawn. Korea is still shown as an island, but is now broader and without the wedge-shaped point in the south. Dudley also adds placenames unknown to Ortelius, and includes the fortress of Tomioka on Amakusa which was not built until 1602, seven years after the appearance of the Teixeira map in Ortelius’s *Theatrum*.

Walter points out that the chart was unique; that Dudley “did not find a single direct imitator for his new type,” although it was later further developed by Jansson. For more discussion on Robert Dudley and the *Arcano del Mare* please see previous item. References: Schutte, “…Robert Dudley’s maps of Japan, 1606-1636”, *Imago Mundi*, XXIII, pp. 29-58; Cortazzi, *Isles of Gold*, fig. 66; Walter, *Japan*, plate 54, pp. 42-43.
Francesco Berlinghieri’s 1482 Florence edition of Ptolemy’s Geography is the third printed atlas and one of the rarest of all editions of Ptolemy. Unlike the Rome and Ulm Ptolemys, which appeared in different editions, Berlinghieri’s Florence Ptolemy was published only once, and surviving examples are extremely rare. Lord Wardington noted that he had “hardly ever come across single examples” of the maps.

The regional Ptolemaic maps of Berlinghieri are particularly desirable in that they are the only examples engraved according to Ptolemy’s own instructions, on his original plane projection, with equidistant parallels and meridians. Virtually all other editions used Donnus Nicolaus’s trapezoid projection.

While Berlinghieri’s maps are all unsigned, the engravings are believed to be among the earliest works of the influential Florentine artist, Francesco Rosselli. Woodward writes, “the roots of the map trade in the Italian states can be traced to Florence, where the enterprise centered around the painter and miniaturist Francesco Rosselli, probably the first entrepreneur to be successful in making an independent living from the print and map trade” -- Woodward. References: Shirley, British Library, T. Ptol-4a; Capmbell, Earliest Printed Maps, pp. 124-128; The Wardington Sale Catalogue (Sotheby’s), #395; Woodward, History of Cartography, Volume III, pt. 1, pp. 321-323, 773-774.
Item #48 - Berlinghieri's rare map of India, 1482

Item #49 - Berlinghieri's rare map of Egypt, 1482
A SELECTION OF MAPS FROM THE EXCEPTIONAL ROME PTOLEMY

“The new copper plates engraved at Rome for the 1478 edition of Ptolemy’s Geography are much superior in clarity and craftsmanship to those of the Bologna edition... Many consider the Rome plates to be the finest Ptolemaic plates produced until Gerard Mercator engraved his classical world atlas of 1578” -- Shirley.

The exceptional quality of the maps in the Rome Ptolemy becomes even more astonishing when one considers that it was the second atlas ever published, preceded only by the Bologna edition of the previous year. Suarez notes that the Rome Ptolemy “pioneered the new medium of copperplate book engraving, and with it the problems of intaglio printing were resolved... The elegance and finesse of the painstakingly engraved Rome atlas, though representing the medium in its infancy, was seldom rivaled. It epitomized the clean, spartan style for which Italian maps would become revered.”

Although first published in 1478, there is evidence that work on the maps had begun as early as 1473. The World Encompassed notes that, “labor on this Rome edition had been in progress even before the Bologna partnership was formed to produce the Ptolemaic maps that succeeded in appearing first.” The maps are drawn on a conical projection introduced by Donnus Nicolaus Germanus, a German cosmographer working in Venice in the 1460s.

The following maps are from the 1490 second edition of the atlas, printed by Pietro de la Torre, and are identical to those in the first edition of 1478. All are in excellent condition with only some minor signs of age. References: Campbell, The Earliest Printed Maps, pp. 131-132; Suarez, Shedding the Veil, p. 23; The World Encompassed, #36; cf: Shirley, The Mapping of the World, #4.

50. [BRITISH ISLES] ROME PTOLEMY, Prima Evrope Tabvla, 1478/1490.

13 1/4” x 21 1/2”. Uncolored. Excellent condition $15,000.

This map of Britain is one of the most desirable maps in the atlas. It is the first map in the series Ptolemy described covering Europe. His geographical data was collected about 160 A.D. when “unfortunately Britain lay at the extremity of the then known world and hence his sources consisted of second or third hand voyagers’ reports rather than precise astronomical observations. In consequence, not only is the coastline crudely defined, but Ireland is placed too far north and the whole of Britain is particularly distorted by the east-west orientation of Scotland” -- Shirley. Reference: Shirley, Early Printed Maps of the British Isles, p. 19, #2 [1478 edition] and #4 [1490 edition].
Item #50 - map of the British Isles from the 1490 Rome Ptolemy

Item #51 - map of Germany from the 1490 Rome Ptolemy
[described on following page]
51. [GERMANY] **ROME PTOLEMY, Quarta Evrope Tabula, 1478/1490.** [picted on previous page]


Ptolemy’s map of greater Germany, it includes parts of Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria.

52. [ITALY] **ROME PTOLEMY, Sexta Evrope Tabula, 1478/1490.**

13 1/8” x 21 1/8”. Uncolored. Excellent condition. $14,000.

This beautiful map of Italy is highly detailed and includes the island of Corsica as well as parts of Sicily and Sardinia.

53. [EASTERN EUROPE] **ROME PTOLEMY, Octava Evrope Tabula, 1478/1490.**

14 3/4” x 21 1/4”. Uncolored. Some staining lower right. $12,000.

This is the general map of Eastern Europe from the atlas including Poland, Russia and the Ukraine.

54. [THE BALKANS] **ROME PTOLEMY, Nona Evrope Tabola, 1478/1490.**

14 1/8” x 20 3/4”. Uncolored. Some marginal soiling and one stain. $4,500.

Shows the modern nations of Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, and Croatia.
Item #53 - map of Eastern Europe from the 1490 Rome Ptolemy

Item #54 - map of the Balkans from the 1490 Ptolemy
14 3/8" x 20 1/2". Uncolored. Title trimmed at top margin. Very good condition. $12,000.

This map of Greece is Ptolemy’s tenth and final map in his sequence describing Europe.

56. [AFRICA] **ROME PTOLEMY**, *Quarta Africae Tabola*, 1478/1490.  
11 3/8" x 22". Uncolored. Excellent condition. $9,500.

The general map of Africa from the atlas shows the continent according to the knowledge of the Classical Era. Ptolemy places two twin lakes, *Paludes Nili*, as the source of the Nile. A diagonal line divides the inhabited lands of north Africa from the unexplored area of *Aethiopia Interior*. The southern part of the continent was completely unknown and is shown bleeding off the lower margin. Although the cape of Good Hope was rounded in 1487, Betz notes that it was not until Munster’s map of 1540 that a modern map of the entire continent appeared. *Reference: Betz, The Mapping of Africa, pp. 38-39.*
Item #56 - the general map of Africa from the 1490 Rome Ptolemy

Item #57 - map of Arabia from the 1490 Rome Ptolemy

57. [ARABIAN PENINSULA] **ROME PTOLEMY, Sexta Asia Tabula,** 1478/1490.

10 3/4” x 20 7/8”. Uncolored. Excellent condition. $11,000.

For centuries, the arid sandy Arabian peninsula was perceived by the West as having fairly little to offer, and its harsh landscape remained vastly [continued on following page]
Tibbetts notes that although knowledge of the coastal regions would have come from ancient Greek sailors, “all of Ptolemy’s information for the centre of the Peninsula must have come from accounts related by the Arab tribesmen with whom the Greek traders came into contact.”

It is interesting to note that many of Ptolemy’s interior placenames were thought to be fictitious until the end of the 19th century, when Alois Sprenger produced modern details to correspond with much of the Greek nomenclature, proving that Ptolemy’s information was, indeed, authentic. Reference: Tibbetts, Arabia in Early Maps, #4.

Item #58 - map of the Silk Road from the 1490 Rome Ptolemy

58. [THE SILK ROAD] **ROME PTOLEMY, Septima Asia Tabvla, 1478/1490.**
11 3/4” x 21 5/8”. Uncolored. Excellent condition. $6,000.

This region marked the farthest northern penetration of Alexander the Great’s Asian campaign in the fourth century B.C. Ptolemy’s Septima Asie Tabvla shows the important trading region between the Caspian Sea in the west and the central Asian mountain ranges of the Pamir and Imaus in the east. “This complex territory constituted the Silk Road, a network of overland trails from China to the Mediterranean. Embracing parts of today’s Iran,
China, India, and the central Asian countries of the former Soviet Union, mysteries about the region’s geography and ethnology persisted until the end of the nineteenth century.” Reference: Nebenzahl, Mapping the Silk Road, p. 16.

59. [FAR EAST] ROME PTOLEMY, Vndecima Asia Tabula, 1478/1490.
15” x 22”. Uncolored. Repair to centerfold. A very good example. $16,000.

One of the most important maps in the atlas, this is Ptolemy’s depiction of the Far East: Asia beyond the Ganges. This region was virtually unknown to the Romans, but at the center is a surprisingly well-defined Malay Peninsula, which Suarez saw as testimony to “the extent and sophistication of sailing in the Indian Ocean.” Beyond, all is speculative, although China, labeled Sinarum Situs, clearly appears at far right.

A long coast runs along the right-hand edge of the map, the eastern part of a greater coast that was thought to connect to Africa, resulting in a land-locked Indian Ocean. It was this coast that most worried Europeans. “If the Indian Ocean were an enclosed sea, it would mean that no maritime route to the East existed.” Reference: Suarez, Early Mapping of Southeast Asia, pp. 82-89.
THE WORLD BEFORE COLUMBUS
Appearing in the famous Nuremberg Chronicle, this woodcut map by Hartmann Schedel is both an aesthetic and historic document of great significance. Published just 40 years after the invention of printing, the Schedel presents the world just prior to Columbus’s voyage and the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope. As such, it is one of the great bridges in cartographic history, displaying the intersection of the theologic and legend-based Medieval world view with the emerging scientific orientation of the Renaissance. Shirley calls the Nuremberg Chronicle “one of the most remarkable books of its time. The text is an amalgam of legend, fancy, and tradition interspersed with the occasional scientific fact or authentic piece of modern learning.”

The general shape of the map shows the influence of the most important geographical work of antiquity, Ptolemy’s *Geographia*, which had been forgotten during the Middle Ages. Many medieval notions are nevertheless incorporated and the Indian Ocean is shown in its land-locked, pre-discovery state. “The border contains twelve dour windheads while the map is supported in three of its corners by the solemn figures of Ham, Shem and Japhet taken from the Old Testament. What gives the map its present-day interest and attraction are the panels representing the outlandish creatures and beings that were thought to inhabit the furthermost parts of the earth. There are seven such scenes to the left of the map and a further fourteen on its reverse” -- Shirley. Some of these bizarre individuals were thought to inhabit the so-called kingdoms of Gog and Magog in northern Asia.

PTOLEMAIC WORLD MAP FROM THE 1513 STRASBOURG EDITION
61. WALDESEUMULLER, MARTIN / PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, Generale Ptholemei [from the 1513 Strasbourg edition of Ptolemy's Geography], 1513.

17 1/2” x 24 1/4”. Uncolored woodcut. An excellent example. $32,000.

This is the Ptolemaic world map from the landmark 1513 Strasbourg edition of Ptolemy. “In a rare burst of enthusiasm, Wilberforce Eames wrote of ‘this grand and important edition’ of Ptolemy, and most investigators before and after Eames concede that from the present-day point of view it is the most important edition of the Geographia” -- The World Encompassed, #56.

The Strasbourg edition contained two world maps, one of the modern world and this example according to Ptolemy. It is a bold woodcut on the traditional modified conical projection. “Visually, it is one of the most attractive Ptolemaic world maps produced” -- Shirley.

The classical world is represented here following the Ptolemaic outline, although Waldseemuller did not feel he could sustain the concept of a landlocked Indian Ocean, and has omitted the strip of land normally linking southern Africa that, for example, figures so prominently in Gregor Reisch’s 1503 map. All of the region to the north of the British Isles is labeled Mare Congelatum, and the map is bordered by the usual markings of latitude and longitude and the climates. Beyond is a vigorous surround of clouds with windheads representing the classical winds blowing from each direction. Reference: Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #34.
ONLY OBTAINABLE VERSION
OF MERCATOR’S FIRST WORLD MAP

13" x 20 1/4". Uncolored copperplate engraving. A strong, clear impression in excellent condition. As with most examples of this map, the left and right sides have been expertly remargined. $140,000.

This rare Italian world map is the only obtainable version of Gerard Mercator’s first map of the world.

Sometime around 1550, Roman publisher Antonio Salamanca re-engraved Mercator’s revolutionary double-cordiform or heart shaped world map of 1538. The Mercator original survives in only two examples and is chiefly known through this close copy by Salamanca. “[Salamanca’s] undated copper-plate engraving is an excellent one, with stippled sea in place of the shading used by Mercator. The panel of text which Mercator placed in the right-hand part of the map is omitted and its contents transferred to a panel at lower centre” -- Shirley.

The Mercator was the first influential printed map to definitively separate the New World discoveries from the Asian mainland. North America assumed, for the first time, continental proportions. It was also here that North and South America were first unambiguously joined and the name America used to encompass both landmasses. Here is a thoroughly modern image of the world, which rejects altogether the lingering Ptolemaic conceptions.

This is the second state of Salamanca’s map, with the imprint of his business partner, Antonio Lafreri. A third state with the imprint Orlando 1602 survives in a unique example in a private German collection. **Reference:** Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #91.
A VISION OF AUSTRALIA
63. **MONTANUS, BENITO**, Benedict Arias Montanus Sacrae Geographiae Tabulam Ex Antiquissimorum... 1571, 1571/1572.

12 1/2” x 20 1/2”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Excellent condition. $16,000.

This remarkable double hemisphere world map is the earliest map to show Australia in a shape and location approximating its actual state. Published over thirty years before the recorded European discovery of Australia, it is believed that the Spanish might have sighted Australia in the 16th century and this map has been offered as evidence of this fact. The idea becomes more compelling when it is considered that the work in which it appeared, the Plantin polyglot Bible, was financed in part by Philip II of Spain.

The map illuminates the biblical story of the populating of the earth by Noah’s offspring and their descendants. Their names are given in Latin and Hebrew, and in addition to populating Europe, Asia and Africa, there are four descendants named in North and South America. This would suggest concurrence with a much debated theory that posited migration from Asia to America. The map reinforces this theory with America firmly attached to the Asian mainland.

The extremely rare polyglot Bible where the map appeared is prized for the quality of its biblical scholarship. It is thought that only between 500 and 920 copies were ever printed. Many copies were apparently lost at sea on the way to Spain, thus increasing its status as a rarity. This is an example of the second state, as defined by Shirley. Referenced: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #125, plate 107; Shilder, *Australia Unveiled*, #20, p. 22; Muller, *Remarkable Maps, Volume II*, #1.
64. **ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM**, *Typus Orbis Terrarum*, 1586/c.1588.  
13” x 19”. Rare plate 2, state 2, German text edition. Original hand color. Good condition with some minor signs of age. $14,500.

This is the rare second state of the second plate of Ortelius’s famous world map. It is the final version of the map to retain the unusual bulged coastline in South America, which was corrected on the third state of the plate. Shirley notes that “the second, undated state is usually found in the Spanish-text edition of 1588” but makes no mention of this German-text edition. The second world map plate was engraved in 1586 to replace the 1570 first plate which had cracked, but had a very short publication life as a third plate would be engraved in 1587 the following year.

The geography of this Ortelius world map is based on Mercator’s great map of 1569. “From surviving correspondence it is known that Mercator generously encouraged Ortelius to make use of his published corpus of research; he also provided him with co-ordinates of places in America and perhaps elsewhere” -- Shirley.

The publication of the Ortelius atlas “marked an epoch in the history of cartography. It was the first uniformly sized, systematic collection of maps of the countries of the world based only on contemporary knowledge since the days of Ptolemy” -- Tooley. The importance of Ortelius’s *Theatrum* on the his-
65. **MERCATOR, RUMOLD, Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio Quam ex Magna Universali Gerardi Mercatoris..., 1587/1619.**

11 3/8” x 20 1/2”. French text edition. Original hand color. A very good example. $6,500.

Gerard Mercator’s great world map of 1569 was condensed into double hemispherical form by his son Rumold. Shirley calls the engraving “a model of clarity and neatness.” The hemispheres are set against an elaborate fretwork background with an armillary sphere and compass rose.

In print for over 50 years, the map has a complex publishing history. Although it first appeared in Isaac Casaubon’s 1587 edition of Strabo’s *Geographia*, Shirley notes that the map may have also been issued as a separate publication. Beginning in 1595, it was incorporated into Mercator’s *Atlas*. The plates were sold to Jodocus Hondius in 1604 who included the map in his issues of the atlas as late as 1641, even after a new world map had been made by Henricus Hondius in 1630 [see item #68]. Reference: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #157.
A LANDMARK IN DUTCH MAPMAKING
66. **PLANZIO, PETRO [PLANCIUS]**, *Orbis Terrarum Typvs De Integro Multis in Locis Emmendatus auctore Petro Plancio* 1594, 1594.

16” x 22 3/4”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Strong impression. Excellent condition with only very minor signs of age. $28,000.

This 1594 Plancius hemispheric world map, engraved by the Dutch master Jan van Doetecum, holds the distinction of being the very first world map to use a style of richly decorated borders that would dominate world maps for decades to come. “The elaborate pictorial borders were inspired by drawings in the works of Theodore de Bry published a few years earlier and established a pattern of cartographical decoration that lasted over a century” - Shirley.

The map also has great importance geographically, particularly in the mapping of the Arctic and the Far East. It contains a marvelous attempt at a Northwest Passage; Novaya Zemlya has been turned into an island with open sea between it and the mainland. Plancius himself instigated the three voyages of Willem Barents (1594-1597) into the region and used this map as cartographic encouragement. A sprinkling of English names in the Canadian Arctic appear as a result of Frobisher and Davis’s explorations in search of the fabled passage in 1576-1587.

According to Lutz Walter, “Plancius was one of the few north Europeans able to penetrate the wall of secrecy that surrounded manuscript portolan maps produced by Iberian powers.” Some of the most significant improvements include the first incorporation of Teixiera’s outline for Japan, which was made famous by Ortelius’s separate map published the following year, and the first appearance of Korea as a peninsula. New Guinea has been joined to the southern continent and the fictitious Java Minor disappears. *References: Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #187; Lutz Walter, Japan - A Cartographic Vision, p. 17.*

Set of five maps, approximately 16” x 21 3/4” each. Original hand color. Excellent condition. $75,000 the set.

An excellent set of world and continent maps by one of the greatest masters of the Golden Age of Dutch Cartography - Willem Janzoon Blaeu. Each of the five maps is significant in its own right, superbly engraved, and surrounded by decorative figurative borders. Rodney Shirley calls the famous world map “one of the supreme examples of the mapmaker’s art.” Drawn on the Mercator Projection, the map is a reduction of Blaeu’s large world map of 1605. This single sheet version was magnificently engraved by Josua van den Ende. An exceedingly successful map, it remained in publication for over fifty years and is today probably the most sought after seventeenth century Dutch map. The border decorations include classical representations of the sun, moon, and five known planets along the top, while the bottom shows...
vignettes of the seven classical wonders of the world. The two side panels represent the four seasons and four elements.

Equally impressive, Blaeu’s map of the Western Hemisphere is one of the most finely engraved and decorative maps of the period. The side panels depict Native Americans in characteristic dress from Virginia, Florida, California or Nove Albionis, and other areas. Among the city views shown along the top border are Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City and Havana. The oceans are populated with ships and sea serpents, there are decorative vignettes within the South American continent, and an inset map of Greenland with explanatory text. Within Blaeu’s decorative framework is an up-to-date geography of the New World. Developing colonies can be seen along the eastern seaboard of North America: the French in Canada and the English in Virginia (the Jamestown settlement). The results of further exploration by the Spanish along the California coast are also registered on the map.

Blaeu’s delineation of Asia [pictured on the following page] was one of the most advanced for its time, as he had access to early surveys prepared by the Jesuits. The peoples of Asia from Syria to Tartary and China are illustrated in the decorative panels on the sides, while the top panels show a number of important trade ports and Jerusalem.

[continued on following pages]
Tooley calls Blaeu’s Africa [pictured opposite, top] “the most decorative and popular of all the early maps of Africa.” This enduring classic appeared unchanged in Blaeu’s atlases from 1630 to 1667. City views decorate the top border and natives of various areas in tribal garb appear along the sides. While quite accurate in its general outlines, the map is less informed as to the interior than it appears. Blaeu here employs the simple device of locating most coastal place names within, instead of outside, the coastline. More reflective of the real state of the map’s cartographic knowledge regarding the interior is the Ptolemaic version of the sources of the Nile in Lakes Zaire and Zaflan. The apochryphal Lake Sachaf, the source of the Zambere, also appears. Of the Blaeu map of Europe [pictured opposite, bottom], Jonathan Potter writes, “the map is exceptionally detailed, as are the town plans.”

Willem Janszoon Blaeu was the founder of one of the most powerful cartographic houses in Amsterdam, a firm which would dominate the mapmaking trade for the greater part of the seventeenth century. Blaeu’s monumental work would be an eleven volume atlas which was unsurpassed for beauty, scope, and relative accuracy. References: Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #255; Burden, The Mapping of North America, #189; Tooley, Maps of Africa, p. 29; Norwich, Maps of Africa, #32; Goss, Blaeu’s The Grand Atlas, pp. 190-191.
Item #67 - Blaeu, Africae nova descriptio, c.1630

Item #67 - Blaeu, Europa recens descripta, c.1630
STUNNING EXAMPLE OF A DUTCH CLASSIC IN FULL ORIGINAL COLOR
68. HONDIUS, HENRICUS, Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula, 1630/1641.

14 3/4” x 21 1/4”. Full original hand color. A superb example in excellent condition. $23,000.

As much as any map, this one of the world by Henricus Hondius is identified with the Golden Age of Dutch Cartography. Its lush ornamentation epitomizes the baroque style favored in the second, post-Ortelius phase of Dutch mapmaking. More significant, however, the map is reflective of a period of intense national pride supported by Holland’s burgeoning commercial fortunes. This is most clearly seen in the portraits in the corners of the maps which, in addition to the classical figures of Caesar and Ptolemy, include the Dutch cartographic masters Gerard Mercator and Jodocus Hondius.

This map replaced the older Mercator world map which had been in print since 1587 [see item #65]. It was the result of a partnership between Hondius and Jan Jansson, who joined forces to compete with the emerging house of Willem Janzoon Blaeu. Their partnership created one of the most long-lived world maps of the age, appearing in atlases from 1630 to 1666.

Geographically, the map has some unusual features. In the early 17th century, English mapmakers were dependent on the Dutch for their geography, but in a strange case of reverse influence, Hondius adapted Speed’s delineation of California as an island. There is a very early representation of the Great Lakes, as nascent bodies of water appear in the region, and northeast Canada has been redrawn with Queen Anne’s forland or Baffin Island, which is shown encircled by open water. Schilder notes that this is one of the earliest maps to deviate from Mercator’s picture of the world. References: Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #336, plate 256; Schilder, Australia Unveiled, #39.
AN IMPORTANT Rarity
FOR ENGLISH CARTOGRAPHY

ONE OF FOUR EXAMPLES KNOWN
69. **STENT, PETER**, *A New and Accurat [sic] Map Of The World Drawne according to the best and Late Discoveries: Anno Dom; 1663... London printed and are to be sould by Peter Stent at ye white horse in guilt-spurr Street without Newgate: 1663, 1663.

First state. 15 1/4” x 20”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Very good condition. $38,000.

Separate publication. This is one of two known copies of the first state, with Stent’s imprint and dated 1663. A second state, dated the year of Stent’s death in 1665, is also known in just two copies.

“Mr. Brian Kentish has brought to my notice a singular world map by Peter Stent, dated 1663. At first glance it resembles Speed’s world map [see following item] because of the general similarity of the title, twin hemispheres and the same corner vignettes. However, the representations of the four elements in the upper and lower centre parts of the map are quite different. At the top Stent shows a rainstorm for ‘Water’ and an elephant for ‘Earth’ in place of Speed’s nude figures. Australia has also been given a more complete outline, copied from Stent’s earlier map of 1657” -- Shirley.

Peter Stent was an engraver and one of the largest print and map sellers in London. He acquired some of George Humble’s stock of John Speed’s plates and reissued them, as well as publishing English county maps by Philip Symonson, John Norden and William Smith, and many of the famous etchings of Wenceslaus Hollar.

Following Stent’s death, his business and map plates were acquired by John Overton, but this world map was never reprinted. Shirley writes, “I have only seen this one example of Stent’s map dated 1663 which perhaps may have been prepared for the edition of Robert Fage’s *Cosmography* in the same year.” Reference: Shirley, *Mapping of the World*, #430; Tooley’s Dictionary of Mapmakers, Revised Edition, Volume IV, p. 212.
THE FOURTH AND FINAL STATE OF SPEED’S LANDMARK WORLD MAP
70. SPEED, JOHN, A New and Accurat map of the World Drawne according to ye truest Descriptions, latest Discoveries & best Observations yt having beene made by English or Strangers. 1651. Are to be Sold by Tho: Bassett in Fleet street and Ric: Chiswell in St. Pauls Church yard, London,..., 1626/1651/1676.

15 5/8” x 20 5/8”. Fourth and final state. Later hand color. Text on the reverse follows the 1626 edition, but has been reset. Excellent condition. $20,000.

This is the world map from Speed’s Prospect of the most Famous parts of the World, the first world atlas published in England. Shirley notes that “circulation was not international in the same sense as the bilingual atlases of Mercator-Hondius or Blaeu and copies of the Prospect are relatively infrequently found outside the UK. In consequence, demand for the world map – long recognized as a very desirable collector’s item - has enhanced its rarity value.”

With the companion map of America, Speed’s world map is “the first published in an atlas to depict California as an island” -- Burden. Its geography for the most part is directly or indirectly taken from Dutch sources. The legends and some of the ornamentation were adapted from William Grent’s 1625 world map, including the astronomical drawings of eclipses and diagrams of heavenly spheres. The four allegorical figures of the elements (fire, earth, air and water), and the two celestial hemispheres were taken from Hondius’s world map of 1617. There are four medallion portraits of Drake, Magellan, Cavendish and VanderNoort.

The first state of Speed’s map was issued by George Humble 1626/1627. Then, sometime around 1652, the decorative surrounds were re-engraved and a handful of a rare second state were published with the imprint of William Humble. The plates for the atlas were then sold to William Garrett, who resold them to the Rea brothers who issued a third state in their 1662 edition of the atlas. The greater part of the impressions with the Reas’ imprint were destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666. The plates were then sold to Bassett and Chiswell, who erased the Rea’s imprint and added their own to this fourth and final state. No other changes were made, and the date 1651 was preserved. The 1676 edition of the Prospect was the last. References: Shirley, The Mapping of the World, 317; Shirley, Maps in the Atlases of the British Library, T.SPE-2f.
71. **LEA, PHILIP, A New Mapp of the World by Phil Lea, c.1687.**

16 3/4" x 20 3/4". Later hand color. A few tiny wormholes, lower centerfold reinforced on verso with one tear repaired. A handsome example. $11,000.

Rare. Philip Lea was one of late seventeenth century London’s most important map publishers. This hemispheric world map was separately-issued, and also appeared in the composite atlases that Lea produced on special order. It is listed in Lea’s 1687 sales catalog, but not that from 1685. It is an early world map to show Pennsylvania (founded 1681.) Lea shows the Great Lakes in a very curious form, with a large lake *Nipisirtius* flowing into a *Canada R.* (St. Lawrence), and a string of smaller independent lakes extending south almost as far as Virginia. California is shown as an island. The main hemispheres are surrounded by ten celestial insets based on the work of Cassini and Robert Hooke. At upper center is an inset of *The Face of the Sun*; at lower center *The Face of the Moon.* According to Shirley, depicting the heavens in this way was an important innovation of English world maps of this period. *References:* Shirley, *The Mapping of the World,* 535 and p. xxxviii; Pritchard & Taliaferro, *Degrees of Latitude,* p. 322-323.
A MAP OF THE MOON


18 3/4" x 22 1/4". Full original color. An excellent example. $3,500.

These attractive lunar hemispheres shows the work of both Hevelius and Riccioli, whose lunar cartographic systems competed with each other for nearly a century and a half. It was the work of Johann Doppelmayer, the German astronomer and professor of mathematics in Nuremberg who for more than twenty years collaborated with Johann Baptist Homann to produce a series of charts and a celestial atlas containing a wealth of astronomical information. These would later be published by the Homann Heirs in 1742 as the *Atlas novus Coelestia*.

Besides star charts and this selenographic map, Doppelmayer’s atlas included diagrams illustrating the planetary systems of Copernicus, Tycho, and Riccioli; and the various theories of Kepler, Boulliau, Seth Ward, Mercator, Horrocks, Newton and Halley. References: *Tooley’s Dictionary of Mapmakers, Revised Edition, Volume I*, p. 381.
73. **ISIDORUS HISPALENSIS [ISIDORE OF SEVILLE], *Etymologiae [with untitled world map]*, 1483.**

Folio. Modern stiff paper binding. Untitled woodcut world T-O map in text. Excellent internally. $38,000.

This 1483 incunable by Isidore of Seville includes an example of the first map ever printed. Saint Isidore, the Bishop of Seville (fl. 599-636), was a man of remarkable accomplishments who compiled an encyclopedia of classical authors, *Etymologiae*, that circulated in manuscript form for centuries. Within the text is a schematic map of the world.

“A small circular woodcut, diagrammatically representing the whole world, is the first map ever printed... The map is of the type known as ‘T-O’ in which the three known continents are shown within a circle, Asia occupying the top half. Similar ‘T-O’ maps continued to appear in both printed and manuscript form but, typically, only the barest geographical features are shown and the maps are no more than schematic in concept” — Shirley. This 1483 edition of the *Etymologiae* is the third printing of the map. It was published in Venice by Peter Loslein. References: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #1; Goff, *Incunabula in American Libraries*, I-184.
WITH THE 1504 REISCH MAP

74. **REISCH, GREGOR / PICCOLOMINI, AENEAS SYLVIS [POPE PIUS II]**, *Cosmographia PII Papae i Asiae et Europae Elegai Descriptione [with untitled world map]*, 1504/1509.

Small quarto. Later stiff vellum binding. Untitled folding world map. Excellent condition. $25,000.

This rare work by Pope Pius II contains the second in a series of fascinating woodcut world maps that originally appeared in Gregor Reisch’s *Margarita Philosophica* between 1503 and 1535. The Reisch maps have great significance for the New World. “Here we find the first hint of Columbus’ discoveries on a printed map,” writes Suarez, “though Ptolemaic in its geographical content, this map contains a legend which alludes to the discovery of the New World. That legend appears on the Ptolemaic land bridge connecting Southeast Asia to Africa. It states, in Latin, that ‘here there is not land but sea, in which there are such islands not known to Ptolemy.’” This version of the Reisch map was first published in 1504.

Pope Pius II’s text holds additional importance in that, while assimilating the classic Ptolemaic picture of the world, he adds information about China and western Asia derived from Marco Polo and Odoric de Pordenone. He also borrowed from Conti’s description of India in rejecting the theory of a landlocked Indian Ocean, lending both his support and prestige to the idea that India could be reached by rounding the horn of Africa. *References: Shirley, The Mapping of the World, #23; see Suarez, Shedding the Veil, #10 [1503 edition].*
75. MACROBIUS, AMBROSIUS, Interpretatio in Somnium Scipionis... [with untitled world map], Brescia, 1501.

Folio. Original vellum binding, recased. Good condition with some scattered dampstaining. Manuscript index on last three leaves. $8,500.

This work, by the popular fifth century philosopher Ambrosius Macrobius, is a commentary on Cicero’s Dream of Scipio or Somnium Scipionis. It includes one of the earliest printed maps as well as a series of essays examining the nature of the cosmos.

Cicero’s Somnium Scipionis was a digression within the sixth book of his famous De Re Publica, or On The Republic (51 AD). In the dream, Scipio travels through the planetary spheres, touching on theories of cosmology, dream-interpretation, prophecy, time-cycles, geography as well as a doctrine on the nature of the soul. Cicero includes sections advancing Pythagorean thought and the idea of the ‘Music of the Spheres.’ The Somnium Scipionis was studied extensively by Macrobius, whose influential commentary “includes, among many references to the pseudo-sciences, a geographical concept which is different from that of Ptolemy. The inhabited world north of the Equator is
Macrobius believed that the earth was divided by ocean currents into four large islands. His simple, circular map is the first one printed on which the currents of the sea are denoted.

Destombes recorded nearly 100 manuscripts dating from 1200 to 1500 which contained a map illustrating Macrobius’s theories. The first printed edition was published in Brescia in 1483. A number of different blocks and variants of Macrobius’s map were published in the following decades [see following item], but this 1501 Brescia edition is noteworthy as it uses the same woodblock as the original 1483 edition. References: Adams M-58; Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #13; Campbell, Earliest Printed Maps, pp. 114-117.

**EDITION OF PLINY WITH MACROBIUS MAP**

76. CARTOLAIO, SIMEONE DI NICCOLO / PLINIUS, CAECILIUS SECUNDUS CAIUS [MACROBIUS, AMBROSIIUS]. C. Plinio De Li Homini Il Lustri-In Lingua... [with untitled world map], Siena, 1506.

Small quarto. Early stiff vellum binding with gold-stamped title. First few leaves remargined. Very good condition. $6,500.

An early Siena imprint. This circular woodcut map, based on Macrobius, appeared in a rare edition of Pliny published in Siena in 1506. The volume also contains, on the last leaf, a splendid full-page woodcut of the grand arms of Siena and La Marque de Nardi. References: this issue of the map not cited in Shirley, British Museum, Catalog of Italian Books 1465-1600, p. 526.
COLLECTION OF VOYAGES WITH THE FAMOUS MUNSTER-HOLBEIN WORLD MAP


Folio. Original stamped pigskin binding with original brass clasps intact. One tear repaired in the folding map where attached. An excellent example. $55,000.

This marvelous work is considered to be the most extensive of the early collections of voyages. It contains a splendid two sheet woodcut world map with cartography attributed to Sebastian Munster, and particularly rich artistic detail which is commonly thought to be the work of Hans Holbein the Younger. “Artistically, this map is acclaimed widely as one of the most interesting maps of the 16th century” -- *Portraits of the World*. At the top and bottom are two angels with cranks, turning the world on its axis, one of the earliest visual expressions of the Copernican theory of the solar system.

The map was probably prepared prior to 1532, with Shirley noting that the world configuration is partly based on the Schoner globes of around 1515-1520 or the Apian map of 1520. The oval projection follows Bordone’s map of 1528. The New World is represented by a partial outline of South America, as well as a Central American and Gulf region which are noted as *Terra de Cuba*. *Zipangri* [Japan] sits closely to the west, so that the map strays not too far from Columbus’s interpretation.

“What the Munster-Holbein map lacks in precision it gains in richness of artistic decoration. Huge sea monsters, mermaids, and an early high-pooed galleon embellish the oceans. The surrounding border to the map is filled with vivid vignettes of real or outlandish local scenes - winged serpents, grotesquely big-lipped natives, hunting scenes and feasting cannibals” -- Shirley. Because movable type was used, there are various differences in type-setting on the map from different printings. One of the most obvious is the particularly large letters used for ASIA on later printings, such as this one.

*Novus Orbis Regionum* includes relations of the first three voyages of Columbus; Pinzon’s to Brazil; Vespucci’s four voyages to America; Peter Martyr’s in the fourth decade; and the rest to Cadamosto, Marco Polo and other navigators to Africa and the East. The work is usually incorrectly ascribed to Simon Grynaeus, who wrote only the preface to the Latin version. It was in fact compiled by Johann Huttich. Sebastian Munster was thought to have written the lengthy introduction. *References: Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #67; Portraits of the World, #29; Sabin 34100.8*
78. **PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS**, *Ptolemeo La Geografia di Claudio Ptolemeo Alessandrino, Con alcuni comenti & aggiunte fattevi da Sebastiano munstro Alamanno...*, Venice, 1548.

Octavo. Contemporary limp vellum binding. Unusual with Munster’s name not censored on the title page. 60 maps (26 Ptolemaic). An excellent example. $45,000.

The 1548 Ptolemy is the most important single atlas published between Waldseemuller’s 1513 Ptolemy and Ortelius’s *Theatrum* of 1570. In addition to the 26 Ptolemaic maps (attributed to Sebastian Munster), it contains the largest suite of modern maps included in any edition of Ptolemy to that time. These were drawn and engraved by the great Renaissance cartographer Giacomo Gastaldi. The 1548 edition was the only atlas produced by Gastaldi during his illustrious career.

Gastaldi’s modern maps include a series of regional maps of America, which led Nordenskiold to call this edition “the very first atlas of the New World.” It was the first to contain a series of separate maps of parts of North and South America. These include the legendary *Tierra Nueva*, the first separate map of the Northeast United States, that “crisp and altogether charming little map in which the maker gave the clearest and most informative presentation of the Verazzanian coast yet to be constructed” -- Wroth. The map is also among the earliest to reflect Cartier’s explorations. Tooley calls one of the two modern world maps, the *Universale*, originally published separately two years earlier, “one of the most important maps of the sixteenth century.” Everywhere in this atlas are indications of Gastaldi’s effort to use the freshest information available.
Nordenskiold further notes that through this atlas “copper engraving was reintroduced into the service of cartography.” Although copper engraving was used for many separately-issued 16th century sheet maps, Gastaldi was the first mapmaker of the century to use the technique for an atlas. To add to the impressive list of firsts associated with this book, it must be mentioned that it was the first pocket atlas, the first atlas in Italian, and the first modern representation of Arabia. References: Nordenskiold, Periplus, pp. 159, 182; Sabin 66502; Wroth, The Voyages of Giovanni da Verazzano 1524-1528, pp. 202-203; Harisse, 285; Alden 548/31; Burmeister, 170; Wagner, p. 28; W. F. Ganong, Crucial Maps; Nordenskiold, Facsimile-Atlas 26a, 29, 50a, 112b, 117a; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, Mapping of America, p. 47.
79. **APIAN, PETER [FRISIUS, GEMMA]**, *Libro de la Cosmographia... [with map] Carta cosmosgraphica, con los nombres propiedad y vertu de los vientos...*, 1548.

Quarto. Original vellum binding. Folding map, five working volvelles, and numerous woodcuts in the text. A very good example with a few small tears and other minor signs of age. $12,500.

This 1548 Spanish edition of the *Cosmographia* of Apianus contains the second woodblock of the famous cordiform world map. Although Shirley mistakenly cites the first appearance of this second block in 1553, the map in this 1548 edition is quite obviously not supplied from a later edition, but was bound originally with the book.

Apian’s *Cosmographia* was a popular volume, first appearing in 1524 and remaining in print for over fifty years. A cordiform world map based on a larger map by Gemma Frisius was first published with the work in 1544. The original map by Frisius has since been lost.

Geographically, North America has shrunk to the form of a narrow peninsula, which has been named Baccalaeurn in reference to the cod fishing nearby. A number of small drawings of animals and ships populate the map, as well as a remarkable surround of figures, zodiac signs, clouds, and windheads, including three cadaverous windheads representing the plague-carrying winds from the south.
The volume also contains a wealth of woodcut illustrations including a number of volvelles with moving parts. These include a small early polar projection of the world from 1524 [Shirley #51], which is constructed as a volvelle so that the revolution of the earth around the polar axis can be shown. References: Shirley, The Mapping of the World, #96, block 2 and #51.

**POPULAR SMALL GEOGRAPHY**

**WITH THE HEART-SHAPED WORLD MAP**

80. **HONTER, JOHANN,** *Universalis Cosmographia* [bound in book:] *Rudimentorum Cosmographicorum Ioan. Honteri Coronensis libri III. cum tabellis Geographicus elegantissimis... Tiguri Apvd Froschouerum. Anno M.D.XLIX, 1549.*

Octavo. Later gold-stamped calf binding. Very good condition. $8,500.

This popular 16th century cosmography, with its well known series of maps, has a double-page cordiform world map of particular importance. It is a reduced, but otherwise unchanged, version of the famous Waldseemuller map of 1507.

Published in Zurich by C. Froshauer, Honter’s set of thirteen woodcut maps first appeared in 1546. The maps were both influential and popular, and the world map block was used for almost fifty years - even after a new block was carved in 1561. This 1549 edition is a very early impression. The volume is written in Latin hexameters and also contains three single-page woodcut illustrations, including a globe showing parts of the New World. References: Sabin, #32796; Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #86.

Folio. 19th century gold-stamped calf binding. 54 double-page woodcut maps. An excellent example. $55,000.

This 1552 edition of Sebastian Munster’s highly influential *Geographiae* was published in Basle by Heinrich Petri. It was the final edition issued during Munster’s lifetime and contains the important addition of woodcut strips with numerical divisions surrounding the modern maps. These strips provided a grid for geographical references in the index, which Munster had greatly expanded and revised for this edition. This information, along with the fact that no other edition contained more double-page maps than this one, make it the most up-to-date geographical work available during the Age of Discovery.
This edition of the *Geographiae* contains 33 modern maps (6 more than in the 1540 edition) and 21 Ptolemaic maps of all parts of the world. These remarkable woodcuts can be hailed with an impressive number of cartographic firsts; among these are the first separate maps of the continents (including the first separate map of the Western Hemisphere), the first separately printed map of England, the earliest map of Africa available, and one of the earliest obtainable woodcuts of Scandinavia. On his world and Western Hemisphere maps he was also to refer to Magellan’s great ocean by the name he christened it — *Mare Pacificum*. Munster was the first to quote his authorities on modern maps and one of the first to leave space in the woodblock for the use of metal type for place names.

The popularity of Munster’s work was astonishing - no fewer than forty-one separate editions of his famed *Geographiae* and *Cosmographiae* were issued between 1540 and 1628. Ruland hails Munster as the “great savant of the 16th century” whose cartography and geography were of such influence that they formed the basis for the works of Ortelius and Mercator. References: Phillips #370; *Imago Mundi* XVI, “Ptolemy’s Geography” by H.L. Ruland, pp. 84-97.
ITALIAN WORLD MAP WITH INFLUENCES OF BOTH MACROBIUS AND GASTALDI

82. **DOLCE, LODOVICO / OVID, Le Trasformationi Di M. Lodovico Dolce... [with untitled world map], 1553.**

Octavo. Later vellum binding, gilt-stamped on spine. A very good example with some marginal staining and one clean tear to title. $5,000.

First edition. Lodovico Dolce was a sixteenth-century Venetian humanist who translated a number of classics. “In his version of Ovid an unusual small world map appears in the text: a combination of Gastaldi and Macrobius. The north and south parts of the hemisphere are separated by a latitudinal band and the words *Zona Torrida Inabitabile*. The straits of Magellan are named and there are wind-cherubs bordering the map. The same plate was repeated in later editions and may have been used in other works by Dolce, of which there were many, throughout the mid-sixteenth century” -- Shirley.

Dolce was famous in his own time for a wide variety of literary enterprises but is remembered primarily for his *Dialogue on Painting*. Although he produced several hundred volumes bearing his name - whether as author, editor, translator or critic - and gained universal renown in his own century, few today recognize his significance as one of the major promulgators of culture in Cinquecento Italy. **Reference:** Shirley, *The Mapping of the World* #95; Terpening, *Lodovico Dolce, Renaissance Man of Letters* (University of Toronto Press).
83. PORCACCHI, TOMMASO, L’Isole Piv Famose Del Mondo... In Venetia... MDLXXVI, 1572/1576.

Small Folio. Contemporary vellum binding. 47 engraved maps and plans in the text. Tear repaired in the last few leaves, with loss to a portion of last leaf. A very good example with only minor signs of age. $8,500.

This is the second, greatly expanded edition of Porcacchi’s richly illustrated work describing all the famous islands of the world. Sabin notes that it “contains much more than the first,” including sections on the New World and the Pacific and Indian Oceans that appear for the first time with this edition. Over thirty pages are now devoted to America, and included are a map of North America after Zaltieri and individual maps of Cuba, Hispaniola and Jamaica. There is a beautiful miniature view of the Gran Citta e Isola Temistitan or Mexico City. Porcacchi includes two world maps; an oval projection after Gastaldi and a nautical chart.

Porcacchi’s atlas first appeared in 1572 and was an immediate success. The finely engraved maps are by the great Girolamo Porro, who later engraved the first small format Mercator atlas. References: Sabin #64149; Phillips #167; Adams (Cambr.) #P1905; JCB (3) l:263-264; Alden #576/35.

SECOND, EXPANDED EDITION OF PORCACCHI’S FAMOUS ISLAND BOOK
THE FIRST MINIATURE ATLAS PRINTED IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE


Oblong octavo. Original vellum binding. 72 maps, 6 of which are folding (including the rare world map pictured above). Large margins. An excellent example. $27,500.

First French Edition. Rare. This excellent small work was not only the first French edition of the reduced Ortelius’s atlas, it was also the first miniature atlas to be printed in the French language.

The tremendous success of Ortelius’s landmark 1570 Theatrum led to the publication of a miniature version, which was the first pocket-sized atlas issued in The Netherlands. It first appeared in Dutch in 1577, with this 1579 French edition being the next to appear. These works were very popular, far less expensive than folio editions, and brought information to a broader market. While the miniature Ortelius was a great success, with a number of versions issued by different publishers from 1577 to 1612, the early editions are of considerable rarity. Only the first five editions, all issued by Ortelius’s friend Philippe Galle, contain six beautifully engraved, larger format folding maps. The largest of these is a rare world map which Shirley describes as a “neatly engraved reduction of Ortelius’s first world map.” Other folding maps are Europae, Germania, Italiae, Germania Inferior, and Galliae. References: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici [Van der Kort], 331:11; Shirley, The Mapping of the World, #132; not in Phillips.
1599 EDITION OF RUSCELLI’S PTOLEMY WITH THE FAMOUS ZENO MAP


Quarto. Early vellum with gilt-stamped morocco spine label. 69 maps (27 Ptolemaic and 42 modern). Modern figurative end papers. Internally very clean. $9,500.

A fine Geographia by Girolamo Ruscelli with maps enlarged from those in Gastaldi’s famous 1548 Ptolemy [see item #78].

There are several new maps of note, including a map of the world which is one of the first drawn on a hemispheric projection, a new map of America, and the famous Zeno map of the North Atlantic [pictured above].

Reputed to be a copy of a lost 14th century original, the Zeno map shows western, fragmentary lands suggesting a pre-Columbian discovery of America. Nordenskiold comments, “if the remarkable map in this little work had not received extensive sanction under Ptolemy’s name, it would probably have been soon forgotten. During nearly a whole century it now exercised an influence on the mapping of the northern countries, to which there are few parallels to be found in the history of cartography.” References: Nordenskiold, Facsimile Atlas, pps. 28, 57-58; Fite & Freeman, Old Maps, pp. 64-66; Sabin #66507.
86. LANGENES, BARENT / BERTII, PETRI [BERTIUS], Petrii Bertii Geografischer eyn oder zusammengezogener Tabeln... Franckfurt, Durch Matth. Beckern in verlegung Heinrich Lorenzen, 1612.

Small oblong quarto. Original vellum binding, colored orange. 169 maps and views, some trimmed at top margin. A very good example. $18,000.

“Under the name of this obscure printer of Middelburg falls a series of atlases, easily the best in this bibliography” -- Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici. The Bertius atlas offered here is an illustrious part of that series. First published in 1598 under the title Caert-Thresoor, the plates were executed by the most famous engravers in Amsterdam, including Petrus Kaerius and Jodocus Hondius I. “It sets a new standard for minor atlases. The small maps are extremely well engraved: neat and clear, elegantly composed... Their contents reflect the level of cartography in Amsterdam at the turn of the century, where up to date information on newly discovered regions was readily available” -- Koeman.

Some of the most intriguing maps are those showing the arctic explorations of the English and Dutch in search of a northern route to China. Maps from the Caert-Thresoor were used to illustrate at least nine books on geography and exploration published between 1596-1600.

In 1600 the original text for the atlas was rewritten by the noted Dutch scholar Petrus Bertius, who also recomposed the contents following Ptolemy’s arrangement. “Bertius has written here a new geographical treatise on the whole world, for which the maps serve as illustrations, contrary to the first editions... where the text explained the maps” -- Koeman. Not all editions of the atlas appearing after 1600 contain the revised Bertius text, as editions with the original text and the Bertius text were published at the same time. Editions of the atlas were issued by such prominent publishers as Blaeu, Visscher and Janssontius as late as 1650. This Frankfurt edition contains the Bertius text, and was published by the heirs to Cornelis Claesz in 1612. References: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume II, Lan10, pp. 252-253 & 258.


After the success of Mercator’s folio atlas, there was a need for a handier work to disseminate geographical information to the public. Beginning in 1607 and going through three separate series of plates, the Mercator Atlas Minor became one of the most successful small-format cartographic works produced in the 17th century. This 1630 edition of the Atlas Minor is from the second series of plates, published by Johann Janssonius beginning in 1628.

Many of the plates in the Janssonius series were re-engraved by two of Holland’s great masters, Abraham Goos and Pieter van der Keere. New geographical information was sometimes incorporated; on the world map, for example, California became an island, yet it is still a peninsula a few pages later on the Western Hemisphere map.

Koeman lists a total of six separate publishers who issued the Mercator Atlas Minor. In addition to the first series published by Hondius, and this second series by Janssonius, Cloppenburg issued a larger format series beginning in 1630 which was continued by van Waesberge until 1676. An edition of the Atlas Minor was issued as late as 1738 by Henri du Sauzet. Reference: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume II, Me196.
BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE
OF A RARE ATLAS MINOR

88. SANSON, NICOLAS / BION, NICOLAS / HALMA, FRANCOIS,
Description de tout L’Univers, en plusieurs Cartes, & en divers Traitez de Geographie
et D’Histoire... a Amsterdam, chez Francois Halma... M.D.CC. [bound with:] Tables
Geographiques Pour l’intelligence des Cartes de la Description de l’Univers, par les
Srs. Sanson... [bound with] L’Usage des Globes Celestes et Terrestres et des Spheres...,
1700.

Quarto. Original full calf binding. Three volumes bound in one. Atlas vol-
ume with double-page engraved title and 72 double-page maps; second vol-
ume with 11 engraved plates; third volume with 4 engraved plates. Strong,
clean impressions. Superb condition throughout. $18,500.

This rare edition of Sanson’s atlas minor, Description de tout l’Univers, was
published in Amsterdam by Francois Halma. It is a variant of the example at
the Civic Library in Rotterdam, which is cited in Koeman [Hal1], and identi-
cal to the edition at the Library of Congress. It has an expanded title and calls
for two fewer maps [Anatolie and Mer Noire] than the Rotterdam copy. Only
three examples of the Halma atlas are recorded in the U.S.; at Harvard, the

Following the model of Sanson’s original set of four small continental
atlases, there are separate sections for Europe, Asia, Africa and America with
their own individual titles, page numbers and indexes. Halma also includes
a double-hemisphere world map by Luyts and a magnificent double-page engraved title by J.V. Vianen.

The America section contains separate maps of North and South America, along with thirteen maps of individual regions, including a detailed map of California and the American West [pictured below].

Francois Halma [1653-1722] was a prolific printer from Utrecht, who worked in Amsterdam from 1699 to 1710. He issued a vast number of theological and historical works, and was appointed printer to the Academy of Franeker in 1701. Koeman notes that his geographical interests led him to publish several small atlases by Ptolemy, Luyts, Holstein, Sanson and De Vries, as well as a fine re-issue of Schotanus’s *Friesche Atlas*.

The atlas is bound with the accompanying *Tables Geographiques* and Nicolas Bion’s *L’Usage des Globes Celestes et Terrestres*. These two volumes contain an additional fifteen plates, including a fine double-page celestial chart. Bion was an important instrument maker in Paris who, unlike many of his contemporaries, wrote several illustrated treatises on the construction and use of astronomical instruments. The *L’Usage des Globes* was the earliest of his works, first published in Paris in 1699. References: Phillips, #528; Hispanic Society of America, Printed Books 1468-1700, p. 500; Shirley, The Mapping of the World, #553; cf: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Vol. II, pp. 125-127, Hal1 (variant).
DUTCH COMPOSITE ATLAS WITH FOUR RARE ENGLISH MAPS


Folio (521 x 325mm.), engraved allegorical title, 28 double-page or folding engraved maps, full contemporary hand color, eighteenth-century red half morocco gilt. $135,000.

An unusual Dutch composite atlas of Europe, assembled in Amsterdam circa 1700, and then supplemented with a small body of rare English broadsheet maps, the latest datable to 1703, including three published to depict events from King Williams’s War or the War of the Spanish Succession. The atlas as an entity was probably assembled in connection with the latter war for an English owner.

The atlas comprises Visscher’s world map, Schenck’s maps of the four continents, eighteen maps by Visscher and one de Wit map of the countries and regions of Europe. Finally there are four English maps: M. Skynner’s plan of Dunkirk, published by Christopher Browne in 1697 (advertised in the London Gazette for 21-24 June 1697), Jean Cailloué’s map of the Sevennes after Mr. De
Basville (advertised in the Post Man for 24-27 April 1703), Cailloué’s “Seat of the War in Savoy”, 1703, after Nicolas de Fer (advertised in the Post Man for 14-16 December 1703), and Robert Morden’s “New Map of the English Empire in America”, with the joint imprint of Christopher Browne, here in the third state, with the numbers for longitude in the borders revised, now ending with “0” or “5” (advertised in the Term Catalogues for Trinity Term 1701).

In view of the contents, the atlas may have been sold by Cailloué, a little-known French émigré, one of a small but influential group of foreign book, map and globe sellers working in London in the 1690s and 1700s. Cailloué was Vincenzo Maria Coronelli’s agent in London, offering to import Coronelli’s atlases and globes; he also advertised a plan of Mantua, and the two maps found here. David Mortier, whose name is found on the Savoy map, was also of French origin, brother of the Amsterdam publisher, Pierre Mortier, and the most active map seller and publisher of the group.

The English maps are all rare; the 1697 fist issue of Skynner’s plan is apparently known only from the London Gazette advertisement and by later states dated 1706 and 1712. Cailloué’s map of the Sevennes is similarly known only from the many advertisements placed in the several London papers in 1703, while only two copies of the Savoy map are found in the British Library.
90. **JEFFERYS, THOMAS,** *The West-Indian Atlas; or, a General Description of the West Indies: Taken from Actual Surveys and Observations by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King.* London. Printed for Rob’t Sayer & John Bennett, Map and Printsellers, No. 53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs 20 Febry, 1775, 1775.

Folio. 41 charts (extra-illustrated with 2 charts of Spain by J.S. Speer), engraved decorative title-page (supplied). Period half-calf with black morocco spine label, over original marbled boards. Re-cased. $62,000.

First edition of the only major 18th century atlas devoted to the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico. Jefferys’ work has great topical interest, as it was published at the beginning of the American Revolution and is devoted to an area that ultimately was an important seat of war.

The centerpiece of the atlas is a mammoth map of the region on sixteen sheets (nos. 8-23). The entire gulf coast of the present-day United States is shown on a grand scale, including Texas and the Florida peninsula. Streeter calls the Texas sheet “the principal authority for the Texas coast line” before
the publication of the *Carta Esferica* in 1799 (see Streeter #1029.) In addition, the atlas contains large-scale separate maps of most West Indian islands, including Jamaica, the Virgin Islands, Barbados, Antigua, Curacao, St. Kitts, and Bermuda. Although generally regarded as a maritime atlas, all of the maps include excellent interior topographical detail.

The genesis of the atlas seems to date from as early as 1762, when Jefferys, the leading English map publisher of the day, announced that he was “far advanced” in preparing a great map on twenty sheets, compiled from “many curious draughts and surveys of the Spanish settlements in the West-Indies,” which had been seized from Spanish vessels during the late war. The atlas was published posthumously by Sayer & Bennett in 1775, with six subsequent editions to 1796.


Item #92 - the gulf coast of Texas from the general 16-sheet map
THE SECOND ATLAS PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES

91. REID, JOHN, The American Atlas; containing the following maps... New-York: Published by John Reid, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 106, Water-Street, 1796.

Folio. 21 maps with early blue wash color, including the rare plan of Washington DC [pictured above]. Period calf over boards, with front paper label. Split at fold of Map of North America, some chipping to spine and other signs of wear to binding, but overall a superb example. Early bookplate of “Jonathan Harmer ... 1800.” $28,000.

Published in 1796, this atlas by John Reid is one of the rarest and most interesting of the American atlases, preceded only by the 1795 Carey atlas as the earliest atlas printed in the United States. This is a particularly fine example in a period binding, with some early color, and containing the rare folding plan of Washington, which is often lacking.
In 1795, an Englishman named William Winterbotham issued *An Historical, Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical View of the United States of America* in four volumes. Winterbotham’s work, published in London, was accompanied by *An American Atlas* consisting of nine regional maps of America by John Russell. The following year, a New York bookseller named John Reid issued an American edition, accompanied by a more substantial *American Atlas* containing twenty-one maps. Six of these (North America, South America, The West Indies, United States, Kentucky, and Washington DC) were largely taken from Russell, but the others were new works.

Reid was greatly influenced by Mathew Carey, whose atlas had been published the previous year. Reid improves on Carey through the addition of one of the earliest printed plans of Washington, adapted from Ellicott’s 1792 official plan of the city, and here present in Wheat & Brun’s state 2, #538.

Though Philadelphia was the center of most American mapmaking in the 18th century Reid’s atlas was published in New York and when issued it was only the second American atlas published in this country. Carey seems to have had better commercial instincts. While his atlas went into further editions, this is the only edition of Reid’s work and its considerable scarcity seems to indicate that it was not a commercial success. References: *Phillips, Atlases, #1366; Streeter Sale, #77; Rumsey, #845 (lacking plan of Washington).*
92. **ANONYMOUS, [Turkish World Atlas], c.1835.**

Oblong folio. 11 maps, all printed in Turkish with original outline color. Original printed blue paper wrappers, edges worn, with restoration to center of front cover. A very good example. $3,800.

This Turkish world atlas was published in Istanbul c.1835. It includes separate maps of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Western Africa, a map of the Holy Land and Nile River (including Cyprus), Southeast Asia, and Greece.