Rare Aquatint View of the Battle of New Orleans, 1815

CATALOG 64
MAPS, VIEWS, ATLASES,
VOYAGE BOOKS & POCKET GLOBES
Superb double-page plate showing Virginia Indians from Part I of a monumental set of De Bry’s Grands Voyages in XIII Parts [Item #30].
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED WORLD MAPS

THE LEGENDARY BERLINGHIERI PTOLEMY
1. BERLINGHIERI, FRANCESCO / PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, [untitled world map from: Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri Fiorentino, in terza rima...], Florence, 1482.

16” x 21”. Uncolored. Laid down on Japanese paper with some areas of repair. Trimmed at the margins with loss of printed surface, primarily to the decorative windheads. $125,000.

Only ten years after the first world map was printed as a crude diagram of a circle and straight lines, two of the greatest world maps of the 15th century were published. One appeared in the well-known 1482 Ptolemy printed in Ulm, while the other, far rarer map was published in an edition of Ptolemy by the Italian scholar Francesco Berlinghieri.

This remarkable early map shows the world as it was known in the second century A.D. The atlas containing the map “breaks ground by including four ‘modern’ maps based on post-Ptolemaic knowledge, but the world map is strictly classical. It is drawn according to Ptolemy’s own equal-area projection and the engraving is clear and of commendable elegance. There are twelve vigorous windheads, each with flowing hair, forming a decorative border. The engraver is not known for certain but the artist may well have been the Florentine Francesco Rosselli, the distinction of whose cartographic work has not been recognized until relatively recently” -- Shirley.

Printed by Nicolo Todescho, a German working in Florence, Berlinghieri’s is the first version of Ptolemy in Italian. Shirley also points out that the text is notable for being a metrical rhyming paraphrase of Ptolemy. “The maps are considered far superior to those of the 1477 Bologna Ptolemy” -- The World Encompassed. Unlike other Ptolemaic atlases, sets of the Berlinghieri maps were also sold separately, without the text. ref: Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #9, plate 1, Rarity Index R; The World Encompassed, #39.
2. BREITENBACH, BERNHARD VON / REUWICH, ERHARD, [untitled view of the Holy Land and Jerusalem], 1486.

Three sheets joined to measure 10 7/8” x 49 7/8”. Uncolored. Some signs of aging, but generally a very good example. $75,000.

In April 1483, Bernhard von Breitenbach (or Breydenbach), Deacon of the Mainz Cathedral, set out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He had apparently lived a reckless life as a youth and undertook the pilgrimage in hopes of salvaging his soul. Breitenbach commissioned Erhard Reuwich, an accomplished Dutch artist, to accompany him and make sketches of their journey. En route to the Holy Land, Reuwich sketched views of Venice, Corfu, Modon and Rhodes. All of the most significant holy sites, including Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Mount Sinai, were visited before the party proceeded to Cairo and down the Nile to Rosetta. After enduring storms in the eastern Mediterranean they returned safely to Venice in January of 1484.

Upon their return, “the two pilgrims immediately set to work on an account of the trip,” writes Nebenzahl and when the book was published in 1486, “it was an immediate success, and the demand required numerous new editions and translations. It was the first illustrated guidebook, and the first book to present a printed map of the Holy Land.
Land based on contemporary observation. Reuwich contributed the finest collection of city views to appear since the invention of printing. His magnificent Jerusalem is superimposed on a panoramic map covering the area from Damascus to Alexandria. The main map is oriented to the east and portrays a number of biblical sites, together with other features of interest to travelers and pilgrims, such as the Pyramids of Egypt and locations where indulgences could be obtained. At the lower left, pilgrims are disembarking from a ship at the harbor of Jaffa.

Inserted into the central portion of the map is the large and detailed view of Jerusalem, this time oriented to the west, as seen from the Mount of Olives. This view differs from the rest of the map in both scale and perspective, and should be viewed separately. Although the map was made at a time when Jerusalem was under Islamic rule, the holy sites are designated by their Christian names. The Dome of the Rock, Templum Salomonis, is seen at the center, with the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Templum gloriosum Domini Sepulchri, above and to the right; a hospice for pilgrims stands between the two shrines. These and many other sites are depicted with unusual accuracy stemming from firsthand observation, in contrast to the more common renditions based on vague scriptural descriptions or pure imagination. Accordingly, the map was extraordinarily useful to pilgrims and was widely copied. ref: Nebenzahl, Maps of the Holy Land, pp. 63-66. pl. 21; Davies, Bernhard von Breydenbach and his Journey to the Holy Land, pp. 25-29; The World Encompassed, #43; Campbell, The Earliest Printed Maps, #65.
ELABORATE TWO-SHEET PLAN OF BIBLICAL JERUSALEM
3. **BRAUN & HOGENBERG / ADRICHROM, CHRISTIAN, Ierusalem, et suburbia eius..., 1584/1588.**

Two sheets joined for a measurement of 28 5/8” X 18 3/4”. Beautiful full original hand color. Very good condition. $7,500.

The model of the city presented here was so influential that it would become the definitive layout of Biblical Jerusalem until the archaeological discoveries of the 19th century. The plan locates over 250 important Biblical sites, including the Stations of the Cross. This is significant as Adrichrom was the first to fix the number of stations at fourteen; previously the number had varied from eleven to thirty-one.

Christian Adrichrom’s historical plan of Jerusalem and its suburbs at the time of Christ first appeared in 1584 and was “the most dramatic and important of the sixteenth century” — Nebenzahl. “In 1588, George Braun and Franciscus Hogenberg included the map in the fourth volume of their *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*. They took few liberties with Adrichrom’s delineation but, because the original had east at the top, the rendition of each building and wall is different. The view now appeared in two consecutive sheets in the atlas and the inscriptions were changed to agree with this layout.”

Adrichrom cites a number of sources, including Breitenbach’s magnificent woodcut panorama [see previous item] and the work of Sebastian Munster, while Nebenzahl notes “clearly, Adrichrom went far beyond the work of these earlier masters to produce his much more detailed city plan. He used the texts of pilgrims such as Burchard of Mt. Sion and William Wey, as well as classical sources, especially the Bible and Josephus, to arrive at his compendium of Holy City geography.”

This work was one of only three double-sheet plans that appeared in the *Civitatis Orbis Terrarum*, “the most impressive and elaborate collection of city views ever produced.” ref: Nebenzahl, *Maps of the Holy Land*, pp. 90-91. pl. 33; Laor, *Maps of the Holy Land*, #1041.

19 1/2” x 22”. Full original color. Excellent condition. $7,500.

This is a rare Spanish text edition of “the first map of China to appear in a European atlas” -- Tooley. The map was based on surveys by the Portuguese spy and chartmaker, Luis Jorge de Barbuda (known as Ludovico Giorgio), who defected to the court of Spain in the late 1570s and produced an early history of China. The map is beautifully engraved and illustrates a number of things exotic to Europeans at the time, including wheeled sailing machines, Tartar yurts (or travelling tents), elephants, and The Great Wall of China.

The text on the verso reproduces Chinese characters brought back to Europe by the Jesuits: for most Europeans this was their introduction to their caligraphy. *ref: Donald Lach, China in the Eyes of Europe, chapter 5; Tooley, Landmarks of Mapmaking, p. 121.*
THE FAMOUS ORTELIUS MAP OF ICELAND

5. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM, Islandia, 1585.

14” x 19”. Full original color. Excellent condition. $11,000.

Surrounded by fantastic sea monsters, this highly decorative map of Iceland is one of the most famous and desirable maps from the Golden Age of Dutch cartography. It is a marvelous blend of theolog-ic and legend-based Medieval thought with the emerging scientific ori-entation of the Renaissance.

The Iceland delineated by Ortelius is a dramatic animated land-scape of mountainous terrain, iceflows and active volcanoes, with a heavily indented coastline populated by sea monsters. Many of these creatures clearly have their roots in actual species, such as whales, wal-ruses, rays and sea horses, while others seem to be entirely the product of the imaginations of terrified sailors encountering unknown crea-tures in the surf. In any case, the mapmaker viewed all of these crea-tures with seriousness, as each one is identified by letter and described on the back of the map. *ref: Campbell, Early Maps,* pp. 88-89.
RARE DE JODE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

14” x 20”. An excellent example in later hand color. $48,000.

This map of North America was published in the second and final edition of the De Jode family’s rare atlas, *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. The map’s distinctive outline shows a clear Northwest passage with a “Lago de Conibas” emptying into it. North of “Hochalaga” are other fresh water lakes, most likely derived from Indian accounts. The Virginia Indians depicted are taken from De Bry’s drawings by John White.

Only two editions of the rare *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* were issued; the first by Gerard De Jode in 1578 and the second by his son Cornelis in 1593. In spite of the beauty and accuracy of the maps, the atlas was not successful. Koeman notes that a bitter and sometimes underhanded competition from Ortelius and his famous *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* may have been responsible for the *Speculum’s* downfall. Publication of the first edition was most likely delayed by Ortelius himself and “Denuce supposes that by means of his influential friends, Ortelius prevented the granting of the necessary royal imprimatur [to De Jode], because he wanted to protect his own atlas.” De Jode persevered, but when the *Speculum* was finally published in 1578, sales were poor compared to the well-established *Theatrum*.

After Gerard’s death in 1591, the business was carried on by his son Cornelis, who re-issued the atlas in 1593, adding new maps, including this one, and updating others. Cornelis was slightly more successful at selling the atlas than his father, but died at the age of 32. All maps by the De Jodes are quite rare. Even after their deaths, and the death of Ortelius himself, the interests of the *Theatrum* continued to subvert the success of the *Speculum*. “In 1600, the copper-plates came into the hands of Jan Baptist Vrients, then the publisher of Ortelius’ *Theatrum*. Apparently, Vrients must have bought them to prevent any further publication of the *Speculum*” -- Koeman. *ref: Burden, The Mapping of North America,* #81; Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici,* Volume II, pp. 205-206; Schwartz and Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America,* plate 39.
LEGENDARY HONDIEUS MAP WITH FOUR DECORATIVE BORDERS

18” x 22 1/4”. Original color. Very good condition. $28,500.

At the end of the sixteenth century, Jodocus Hondius introduced an important innovation in mapmaking; the addition of ornamental borders to maps. These decorative borders were quickly adopted both for large wall maps and folio sheet maps.

An early folio example was Hondius’s *America* (1623), which was one of a set of four maps of the continents. Engraved by Pieter Van den Keere, these maps were originally intended to be sold separately. The map of America is framed on both sides by costumed American natives, and along the upper and lower margins are panels that contain twelve American town views.

The map is exceptionally rare in its early states. Schilder locates just two examples of the first state (1623), with Jodocus Hondius’s imprint, and Burden completely overlooks it. Schilder’s second state (before 1630), with the added imprint of Joannes Janssonius, is the earliest noted by Burden. The copy offered here is Schilder’s third state, c.1630 (Burden’s state 2). A small piece of the upper right hand corner was broken off the plate and is missing on printed examples.

Although each of the first three states were designed for separate sale, a handful of this state (Schilder State 3) was included in Janssonius’s *Atlantis Maioris Appendix* (1630). 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 reduced form (Schilder State 4) in copies of the Janssonius atlas until 1658. *ref: Schilder, Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, 6, 17.1, State 3; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #207, State 2.
8. **BLAEU, WILLEM.** *Virginiae partis australis et Florida partis orientalis*, 1638/1662.

15 1/8” x 19 5/8”. Original hand color, highlighted in gold. A superb example in excellent condition. $8,500.

An exceptional example of the most important prototype map of the Carolinas of the early 17th century, in beautiful original hand color with gold highlights. Covering the area from the lower Chesapeake Bay to northern Florida, Cumming considers it the “most correct map of this area yet to appear.” It substantially improved on the delineation of Jodocus Hondius’s map of 1606, with the coastline north of Georgia completely redrawn. This is the first appearance of Newport News on the James River on a printed map. Blaeu’s map was closely followed by Jansson’s map of 1639, Montanus 1671, and others until the end of the century. *ref: Cumming, The Southeast in Early Maps, #41; Burden, The Mapping of North America, #253.*

15 1/4” x 19 3/4”. Original hand color. Excellent condition. $6,500.

Blaeu’s map of New England “is noted for the fact that its primary source is the first manuscript figurative map of Adriaen Block, 1614. Indeed it is the first full representation of it in print” -- Burden. Block was a Dutch fur trader whose exploration of the area between Cape Cod and Manhattan helped to create the first accurate picture of the coastline. Although Blaeu’s map depends on the Block manuscript for much of its geography, it also improves upon Block by reconnecting Cape Cod to the mainland, and separating the source of the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, which had been causing some confusion. Blaeu’s map is adorned with numerous vignettes of animals, including the first appearance of beavers and polecats on a printed map. Burden calls the map “one of the most attractive of the Americas at the time” and notes that the Mohawk Indian village on the top right is derived from the De Bry/White engravings. *ref: Cumming, The Southeast In Early Maps*, #41; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #253.
JOLLAIN’S NOWEL AMSTERDAM

AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE 17TH CENTURY FICTIONAL VIEW OF NEW YORK
10. **JOLLAIN, GERARD or FRANCOIS, Nowel Amsterdam en LAmerique, Paris, 1672.**

12 3/8” x 19 3/4”. Uncolored. A fine example. $42,000.

New Amsterdam was a sparsely populated town clustered around the Battery in 1672 when Gerard Jollain published this astonishing view of a fully developed metropolis. Eager to rush into print a view of the new settlement in America, Jollain took an existing view of Lisbon, Portugal, added a few American placenames, and presto, he had created a spectacular, but completely fictional, view of the city.

There are a few half-hearted attempts to give the view credibility. Jollain included an inset map of New Netherlands in the upper left which is only slightly more accurate than the view itself. He called the body of water fronting the city *Mer du Nort*, an early name for the North Atlantic Ocean, rather than *Riviere du Nort*, one of several names at the time for the Hudson River. He curiously placed Quebec and *Le Chateau de Nassau* on hills overlooking the town.

The Jollain view is one of the most blatant cartographical hoaxes of all time. But “since only about a half-dozen copies of the view are known to exist, Jollain’s duplicity apparently did not result in commercial success” -- Cohen & Augustyn. Besides the rather obvious fact that New Amsterdam looked nothing like the Portuguese city of Lisbon, New Amsterdam was not even New Amsterdam at the time, but had passed from the Dutch to the English eight years earlier and been rechristened New York. But Jollain’s view was prescient in one way -- in August 1673, the year after publication, the Dutch would retake the city, and New York would again become New Amsterdam. The Dutch restoration would prove to be short-lived, however, and the town would be returned to the English in October 1674.

This curious view is known in only five or six examples. This one is unrecorded. “While Jollain’s is perhaps the most spectacular of the fictional views of New York, it was not the only one. As late as 1776, F. X. Habermann in Augsberg published a series of five engravings chronicling events of the American Revolution that occurred in New York City, the settings of which were completely fabricated” -- Cohen & Augustyn. ref: Cohen & Augustyn, *Manhattan in Maps*, pp. 34-35; Cohen & Taliaferro, *American Cities*, figure 5.
"The development of Amsterdam marine cartography reached its apogee with Johannes van Keulen" -- Koeman. In fact, his navigational charts of the New World were of such high quality that his colleagues in Amsterdam simply ceased issuing their own charts: "there was not much point in continuing the production of pilot books for waters outside Europe, as Johannes Van Keulen had completed... his Zee-Fakkel in 1684... containing sailing directions of the West Indies [and other coasts in America]." This detailed general chart of the West Indies is a superior example of the kind of work that made Van Keulen Amsterdam’s leading chart publisher. ref: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume IV, p. 394, #116; Koeman, The Sea on Paper, p. 6.

20 1/8” x 23”. A beautiful example in original color, illuminated with gold. Excellent condition. $8,500.

A superb example of one of the earliest obtainable sea charts of northern New England. Van Keulen’s chart extends from Nantucket in the south to Nova Scotia in the north and shows both Plymouth and Boston Harbors in detail. The rendering of Cape Cod is detailed for the period, and includes the surrounding shoals. The cartouche curiously bears a tropical image of palm trees and bare-chested natives. The chart was issued in the fourth part of Van Keulen’s *Zee-Fakkel*, which was devoted to North America and the West Indies, and included some of the most accurate and detailed charts of those regions to date.


17” x 20 1/2”. Copper engraving with period hand color. Trimmed and laid down on thick paper, as issued. $35,000.

Quite rare, this chart by John Thornton is a foundation map for Long Island and the New York area.

Although originally prepared for the first edition of *The English Pilot - The Fourth Book*, this chart is one of a handful of examples included in Thornton’s contemporary *Atlas Maritimus*. Unlike the charts from *The English Pilot*, which were printed on thin paper and issued in black and white, those from the *Atlas Maritimus* were mounted on thick paper and finely hand colored. Examples of the chart in both forms are rare, but those from the *Atlas Maritimus* are more desirable.
Thornton’s *Part of New England New York &c.* was one of the most sophisticated depictions of the region that had yet been published. Tony Campbell hailed it as "markedly superior" to the contemporary Dutch work that had formerly dominated the market. John Thornton, Hydrographer to the Hudson’s Bay Company, was the finest chart maker working in England in the late seventeenth century. He had access to many of the important surveys and field maps that reached London from the American colonies. Although unsigned, a *Part of New England New York &c.* was most certainly Thornton’s work. An examination of the chart suggests that it was based upon one or more recent English manuscript prototypes of superior quality. The configuration of Long Island is better than on any previous map, and the detail along the coastline is outstanding, with many placenames in Long Island, New York Harbor, eastern New Jersey and the Connecticut shore.

Stokes ascribed the chart “to Thornton and others,” and assigned a date of c.1675. However, an examination of placenames on the chart shows that it must have been created by Thornton in the mid to late 1680s, shortly before its inclusion in *The English Pilot*. Thornton shows Perth Amboy, "Perth City", the capital of East New Jersey, founded in 1682. And on the north shore of Staten Island he gives the name "Wells", which locates the home of Phillip Wells, Surveyor General of the Colony of New York in 1686, who surveyed the boundary between New York and Connecticut in that year. Wells also made the original survey for Perth Amboy, and apparently made maps for William Penn and the Proprietors of East New Jersey. The inclusion of Wells’ name suggests that Thornton may have based this chart in part or whole upon an otherwise unidentified manuscript by that mapmaker.

The landmark *The English Pilot - The Fourth Book*, published by Thornton and Fisher, was the first wholly English sea atlas of American waters. As such, they were the first charts of the colonies to be based upon first-hand English surveys and information. This rare chart appeared only in the first three of the thirty-seven editions of *The Fourth Book*, and was discontinued after 1706. Cooley Verner located only eight complete examples of these three editions. At the same time that he was issuing *The English Pilot*, with its standardized contents, Thornton was compiling composite atlases under the name *Atlas Maritimus* for clients on a special order basis. *ref: Stokes, Iconography of Manhattan Island, Volume II, p. 158; Tony Campbell, English Mapping of America 1675-1715.*
PRINTED EDITION OF CASSINI’S MAP

14. ROBYN, JACOB / DANCKERTS, CORNELIS, [pair] Nieuw Aerdsch Pleyn... Iacobus Robyn Cum Privilegio... [and] Nieuwe Hemels Spiegel..., 1696 /c.1703.

Pair of celestial and terrestrial spheres measuring 23” x 20 1/2” each. Full original color. Full margins. Excellent condition. $39,000.

The terrestrial sphere is an exceptionally beautiful edition of Jean Dominque Cassini’s planisphere, which “may properly be called the first scientific map of the world, for it was constructed entirely on the basis of astronomical observations” -- The World Encompassed. We have never seen an example of either the terrestrial or celestial map that has not been trimmed on the sides with loss of printed surface, as the maps were trimmed to fit into the atlas. The examples being offered here were most likely separately published by Cornelis Danckerts c.1703.
Cassini collected scientific data and measurements from corresponding astronomers for nearly thirty years. The corrected longitudes were transferred to a mammoth planisphere, twenty-four feet in diameter, drawn directly on the floor of the Paris Observatory. The map was on the equidistant azimuthal projection, with the North Pole at the center and the meridians radiating from the pole to the periphery, like the spokes of a wheel, at intervals of 10 degrees.

Cassini’s remarkable map was published on four sheets by Doncker and Robyn c.1687 [Shirley 534], and J. B. Nolin produced a less decorative single-sheet version in 1696 [Shirley 579]. This 1703 edition was considerably augmented, indicating that numerous longitudes had been redetermined since the original publication. The new and distinctively drawn mythological scenes in the corners of the map were engraved by Jacob Harrowyn. ref: *The World Encompassed*, #160 [also see #159]; Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #582.
MANUSCRIPT MAP ON SILK OF THE SIEGE OF HAVANA CUBA

23” x 46”. Pen and ink on silk, laid on linen. Some faded color. $65,000.

We have been unable to locate any map of the Siege of Havana that is as impressive as this large manuscript on silk. It is magnificently executed and filled with historical detail. It was drawn by Englishman James Hawk soon after the Spanish defeat. Hawk was a participant in the battle.

In 1762, Admiral Sir George Pocock (1706-92) was appointed Commander-in-Chief of a “secret expedition” to capture Havana in order to reduce the threat from Spain to the British Colonies and British trading rights. With Augustus Koppel, the second Earl of Albemarle (1729-86) as second in command, Pocock’s fleet set sail in April 1762, arriving near Havana on June 7th. “Havana was captured after a long resistance... with heavy loss to the besiegers. It was returned to Spain the next year in exchange for Florida. From this date begins the modern history of the island” -- *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Nothing is known about James Hawk himself though he must have been a trained draughtsman as this, his only recorded map, is beautifully rendered. There is a reference to Hawk in the revised edition of *Tooley’s Dictionary of Mapmakers* citing this manuscript.

The map is very decorative and includes a wealth of information. The hills and waterways are rendered, as are the locations of towns important in the conflict. There are insets of the Fort of Puntal and the Castle of Morro, along with two detailed views – one “of the town of Havana taken from the Harbour” and the other “of the coast of Cuba taken opposite the Harbour of the Havanah [sic.] from the Sea.” Two columns of text provide a journal of events and a list of references to locations on the map. *ref: Tooley’s Dictionary of Mapmakers, Revised Edition, Volume II, p. 293.*
PAIR OF FINE AQUATINT VIEWS
OF HAVANA CUBA

FROM THE FAMOUS ATLANTIC NEPTUNE
16. **DES BARRES, J.F.W.,** *The Entrance of Havannah from within the Harbour [and] The Harbour and part of the Town of Havannah,* c.1780.

Two views printed on one sheet, each measuring approximately 8 1/4” x 16 1/2”. Excellent condition with wide margins. $3,500.

These two excellent aquatint views of Havana, Cuba were printed on one sheet. “One of the finest harbors in the Northern Hemisphere, Havana (or Habana) is pictured here with its channel guarded by forts; the city itself is surrounded by a wall. At one time the most fortified city in Spanish America (its largest fort, La Cabana, was completed in 1774), Havana was captured by the British in 1762 and held for one year” -- Creswell.

The views were published in Des Barres’ legendary *Atlantic Neptune,* a work that has been described as the “most splendid collection of charts, plates, and views ever published. It was executed at the expense of the British Government for the use of the British Navy, and no expense appears to have been spared in the execution in order to render it a monument worthy of the nation” -- Obadiah Rich. The views are superbly engraved and detailed. Cresswell notes that, unlike many views produced in the period which were merely the “artists’ ideas of the appearances of places where great events were happening,” the Des Barres’ views were truly “accurate pictures of coasts and harbors.”

Like most of the views in the *Atlantic Neptune,* these two images of Havana were produced by the aquatint process, which can achieve more subtle gradations of shading than ordinary line engraving. Des Barres was the first in England to make extensive use of the process. *ref: Cresswell, The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints,* #616 and #616a; Rich, *Bibliotheca Americana,* Volume I, p. 249.
17. HUMBOLDT, ALEXANDRE VAN, 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 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 Miero 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 western 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 also used a 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 map which resulted: "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.” ref: Cohen, Mapping the West, pp. 100-101.
SPECTACULAR VIEW OF
THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS
18. **LACLOTTE, JEAN-HYACINTHE**, *Defeat of the British Army, 12,000 strong, under the Command of Sir Edward Packenham in the Attack of the American Lines defended by 3,600 Militia commanded by Major General Andrew Jackson January 8th 1815, on Chalmetteplain, five miles below New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi. Drawn on the Field of Battle and painted by Hthe Laclotte... 1815, New Orleans, 1815.*

20 1/4” x 24 3/4”. Aquatint view with rich full period hand color. Minor repairs, but a very nice example. $16,000.

This rare and beautiful aquatint is the most accurate printed rendering of the Battle of New Orleans. It was engraved by P. L. Debucourt after a painting by Jean-Hyacinthe Laclotte (1766-1829), now at the New Orleans Museum of Art. Originally from Bordeaux, Laclotte was one of Louisiana’s premier architects of the period. He designed the Girod House in New Orleans, originally intended to house the exiled Napoleon in 1814, and worked for several years with Arsene Lacarrière-Latour, who laid out Baton Rouge in 1806.

During the War of 1812, Laclotte served as an assistant engineer with the Louisiana Militia and was present at the battle, which he shows in bird’s-eye view form, looking north from above the Mississippi River, and encompassing the present Chalmette Battlefield and National Cemetery. In the left foreground is Macarty’s plantation and gardens, with the main American line immediately to the east. The British formations advance from the right, and along the riverbank.

We have been able to locate only three examples of the aquatint: a slightly damaged copy in the Stokes Collection at the New York Public Library (see Deak, *Picturing America*, #293); an uncolored copy in poor condition at the Library of Congress; and a partially colored copy at the Historic New Orleans Collection. The latter is reproduced on the second page of *The Historic New Orleans Quarterly*, XX, 1 [Winter 2002].
THE EARLIEST PRINTED PLAN OF HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

21 1/4” x 18”. Uncolored copperplate engraving. Deckled edge. Some minor wear and two marginal tears repaired. A very good example. $7,500.

This elegantly drawn plan is the earliest printed plan of Hartford, Connecticut. According to Thompson, the only maps of the city that precede it are a manuscript survey by Solomon Porter, 1790 (in a private collection) and a manuscript plan, *The North Part of the City of Hartford... Aaron Cook, 1804* (at the Connecticut State Library).

The Hartford shown here is a burgeoning settlement along the Connecticut River, bisected by the “Little or Mill River.” Three buildings of Washington College are shown at the western edge of town. Now Trinity College, Washington College had been founded the previous year by the Reverend Thomas Brownell and was only the second college established in the state of Connecticut after Yale. In 1872 Trinity College would sell its original “College Hill” campus to the City of Hartford as the site of the new State Capital.

Streets are named and notes made on the roads leading from town to various locations. The original State House is shown, as well as a number of churches and schools. Two textile factories are marked along the Mill River; “Wadsworth’s Clothing Works” and “Ward’s Woollen Manufactory.” The wharves and landings are named along the Connecticut River, and a finely engraved scene at the top shows the view from Seymour’s Wharf. *ref: Thompson, Maps of Connecticut, #67.*

Set of four hand-colored aquatint views with original pictorial paper cover title, trimmed and detached. Each view measuring approximately 7 1/2” x 11” [with plates measuring approximately 10” x 13” each]. $9,500 the set.

A series of four beautiful hand-colored plates of the island of Antigua in the Lesser Antilles. Based on original works by L. Stobwasser, these lush scenes in aquatint of island life show slaves
at work and at rest at the Moravian Mission in the capital city of Saint John and at plantations and settlements in the surrounding countryside. Three of the plates were engraved by Johann Hurlimann, with the fourth by Franz Hegi.

Individual Stobwasser views are quite rare and complete sets are almost never encountered. The view of Gracebay [pictured below] was used as the cover illustration of Hough & Hough, The Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection at Hamilton College, the standard bibliography of the Lesser Antilles.

The views were commissioned by the Moravian Church to raise interest and funds for their missionary activities on the island, and were published in Basle in 1835. The Moravian Church was a Protestant sect originally known as the Unitas Fratrum. Its missionary arm, the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel, began its activities in the Caribbean in the 1760s. ref: Hough & Hough, The Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection at Hamilton College, #820.
**EXCEPTIONAL EXAMPLE OF HENRY TANNER’S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES**

21. **TANNER, HENRY SCHENCK, United States of America, [Philadelphia] 1830.**


An exceptional example of the second edition of an important map of the United States. Very scarce with the original case and uniformly bound text volume.

Henry Tanner was one of the great American mapmakers of the nineteenth century. Ristow calls him a “principal contributor to the golden age” of American mapmaking, and one of his most important productions was his influential map of the United States. Unlike John Melish’s 1816 map of the United States, Tanner concentrates only on the settled, eastern half of the country, which he is able to show on an impressive scale, and with an amazing amount of detail. It includes a wealth of information on internal improvements, and the large-scale insets form a veritable catalogue of early American city plans. The beautifully engraved title-piece is reminiscent of the work of the contemporary Hudson River School.
This is the second edition, the first having been published in 1829, with five successive versions appearing by 1844. Each edition was carefully updated to show new towns, railroads, canals, roads, counties, and states. Ristow notes that the principal additions to the 1830 edition appear to be in the northern parts of the states of Indiana and
Illinois and in the southern parts of the territories of Michigan and Wisconsin. The accompanying Memoir, also in the second (1830) edition, includes a detail account of Tanner’s sources. At the end is an eight-page sales catalogue for the firm of H. S. Tanner.

Wheat notes that the inset Oregon and Mandan Districts map was the first to use this name for the Pacific Northwest (“Tanner’s use of the term ‘Districts’ was a happy one, and became extremely popular.”) The geography is that of Lewis and Clark, with Long’s date at the Southeast. There is a smaller inset of the “Mouth of the Oregon [Columbia] River”. ref: Ristow, American Maps and Mapmakers, pp. 191-198; Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West, Volume II, #390, p. 95.

SPANISH ADMIRALTY CHART SHOWING THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

22. DIRECCION DE HIDROGRAFIA, Carta de las Costas de la Escambia, Alabama y Bocas del Rio Misisipi, La Luisiana, Tejas, con la Provincia del Nuevo Santander en el Golfo de Mejico..., Madrid, 1846.

24 5/8” x 38 1/4”. Copper-engraving with some touches of period color. Mounted on contemporary linen. An excellent example. $15,000.

This is a very scarce, separately-issued sea chart of the coast of the Republic of Texas, Republica de Tejas. The chart was published by the Spanish Admiralty, which was responsible for a number of landmark early charts relating to Texas. These included the famous Carta Esferica of 1799, the first printed map to show Galveston Bay (Streeter 1029), and the 1807 Carta Particular (Streeter 1041). The Carta de las Costas,
which was the successor to these great charts, follows the format of the *Carta Particular*, and shows the Gulf Coast from Cape San Blas in the Florida Panhandle west to just below the Rio Grande.

This is the last Spanish Admiralty chart to show Texas before it joined the Union. It shows Texas as a Republic, *Republica de Tejas*, and must have been published around the time of the inauguration of statehood in February 1846. The Texas coastline is shown in very good detail, but with a configuration unlike any other map or chart that we have seen. According to a note, it was constructed according to the most recent reconnaissances and observations.

The chart locates a large number of early towns in the coastal plain, including Galveston, Victoria, Matagorda, Quintana and Brazoria. Of particular interest are the short-lived “Austinia” on Trespalacios Bay; “Linville” on Lavaca Bay, which was destroyed by Comanches in 1840; and “Labaco” (Port Lavaca), founded in the same year to replace Linville. Fourteen lighthouses and floating lighthouses are picked out in color (red and yellow); depth soundings and informative notations are given along the coast.
"ONE OF COLTON’S MOST ATTRACTIVE MAPS" - RUMSEY

THIRTY THREE MILES AROUND
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

24” x 23“. Folding map with original black cloth covers stamped with gilt title and a small circular map of New York. Strong original color. Superb condition for a folding map. $2,500.

This handsome map is a re-engraving of John Eddy’s famous "Map of the Country Thirty Miles round the City of New York," originally issued in 1812. Stokes calls the Eddy map, “one of the most complete, accurate, and beautiful early engraved maps showing New York and its environs.” J.M. Atwood re-engraved the Eddy map, increasing the radius from 30 to 33 miles, and the resulting work was published by Colton beginning in 1846.

This 1860 edition is in particularly fine condition for a folding map. Rumsey notes that later editions omit the small map of New York City on the cover.

“This is one of Colton’s most attractive maps, showing New York and vicinity in circular format surrounded by a vine border with views of City Hall, New York and City Hall, Brooklyn” – Rumsey. The map was extremely popular and remained in print for almost 50 years, with Rumsey citing an edition as late as 1891. At some point in its publishing history the plate was transferred to lithographic stone, and editions of the map dated 1865 and later were lithographed copies. This 1860 edition is a copper plate engraving and still bears the original 1846 copyright date. *ref: cf: Rumsey #173 [1853 edition]; also see Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island*, Volume III, p. 551 for a discussion of the Eddy map with mention of the Colton/Atwood re-engraving.*
24. **Dorr, F. W., Chattanooga and its Approaches.** Showing the Union and Rebel Works before and during the Battles of 23d, 24th, and 25th November 1863. Surveyed under the Direction of Brigr Genl Wm F. Smith, Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Mississippi during parts of Nov. and Dec 1863, by F. W. Dorr, U. S. Coast Survey. Chattanooga, 1863.

33 1/8" x 41 1/4". Manuscript, ink and watercolor wash on oil cloth. $30,000.

A landmark for the mapping of the Civil War: one of the few battlefield surveys compiled through the use of triangulation. The surveys at Chattanooga so impressed General Ulysses S. Grant that as President, he helped establish a nationwide Geodetic Survey.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the only Federal agency involved in surveying by triangulation was the U. S. Coast Survey, which was
responsible for mapping the nation’s coastlines. Because of their expertise, several surveyors from the Coast Survey were attached to the engineering department of the Union Army. In October 1863, F. W. Dorr and several associates were sent to conduct field surveys at Chattanooga, where the Union Army was besieged by the Confederates under General Braxton Bragg.

Dorr’s mammoth final plan completed in December 1863 shows a twenty-square mile area south and east of Chattanooga on a scale of 1/17000. North is at right, with the main position of the Confederates on Missionary Ridge at the lower edge of the map. Detail for the City of Chattanooga is excellent, with each existing street and building carefully drawn. The depiction of the road system and topography in the environs of the town is minute. “The accuracy of the terrain representation and the correctness of the location of the cultural features are excellent attributes of this map... the clarity and correctness of the location of both Union and Confederate fortifications, entrenchments, and troop deployment gives it a unique place among military maps of the period” -- Stephenson. Although Dorr was unable to examine the Confederate positions on Missionary Ridge until after the battle of Nov. 23-25, he was able to determine the height of the ridge beforehand by triangulation, which decisively contributed to the victory that broke the siege and cleared the way for the march to Atlanta. As Gen. W. F. Smith noted, “distances were determined before the battle for the use of artillery” through the use of the initial field sketches, “and also the heights of artillery positions occupied by us and the enemy.”

The Library of Congress has a “blue line print” of Dorr’s manuscript. The Chattanooga surveys of Dorr and his associates were combined and published by the Coast Survey. The printed map, which is reproduced in Earl B. McElfresh, Maps and Mapmakers of the Civil War (p. 157), covers a much larger area and is rotated so that north is at the top. A copy was presented to General U. S. Grant, who was impressed with the work. As President of the United States, he signed into law an act “for extending the triangulation of the Coast Survey so as to form a geodetic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.” Theberge comments that the work of the “Coast Surveyors at Chattanooga had much to do with the passage of the act leading to the great survey of the interior of the United States.” ref: Stephenson, Civil War Maps, #399.5 (for the blue line copy only); Theberge, The Coast Survey in the Civil War, http://www.lib.noaa.gov/edocs/CW2.htm.
THE LARGEST & MOST DETAILED CIVIL WAR MAP OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

50” x 84”. Period outline color. Laid down on original linen, dissected, and folding. Minor signs of aging, but a very nice example of a rare map. $8,750.

First of two editions. This mammoth map of Kentucky and Tennessee was published by the Department of the Ohio of the United States Army.

On the eve of the Civil War, few good maps existed of areas where fighting was likely to occur. It fell to the Corps of Engineers of both the Union and Confederate armies to fill the void. Drawn on a scale of 5.5 miles to the inch, this map was the largest and most detailed for Kentucky and Tennessee produced by either side. It locates iron works and forges, salt works, mills, post offices, railroads, proposed railroads, improved turnpikes and stage roads, common roads, coal fields, and a wealth of other detail of military interest.

The compilation was a herculean project, undertaken over several years, under three successive Departmental commanders - Buell, Wright, and Burnside - and three Chief Engineers - Michler, Sitgreaves, and Simpson. Each had already distinguished himself in the field of army mapping. Michler had worked for the Mexican Boundary Survey, and both Sitgreaves and Simpson had been instrumental in the exploration and mapping of the American Southwest (see, for example, James Harvey Simpson, Report and Map of the Route from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1850; Lorenzo Sitgreaves, Report of an Expedition Down the Zuñi and Colorado Rivers, 1853).

Copies of the map were distributed to high ranking officers of the Department of the Ohio. The esteem in which these maps were held is admirably indicated by a notation in the lower margin recommending that officers “hold them useful for the public service & [to] be careful to transmit them to their successors in command.” This particular copy was presented to “Acting Master Geo. J. Groves by LeRoy Fitch Lt. Commander 10th District Miss[issippi] Squadron.” ref: Stephenson, Civil War Maps, #216.7.
26. BORDONE, BENEDETTO, *Isolario di Benedetto Bordone nel qual sir-agigiona di tutte le isole Del mondo... Con Il Breve del Papa Et gratia & privi-legio della Illustriissi ma Signoria di Venetia co/me in quelli appare MDXXXI-III, 1534.*

Small Folio. Original limp vellum binding with some staining. 6 double-page woodcut maps and 108 smaller woodcut maps in the text. A bit of internal staining, overall a very good example. $39,000.

Second edition. Books of islands or *Isolario* were very popular in fifteenth and sixteenth century Italy. Several early manuscript volumes are known, while the earliest printed *Isolario* was published c.1485 by Sonetti and consisted of 49 maps of islands in the Greek archipelago. Bordone’s island book, which first appeared in 1528 and was the second printed *Isolario*, greatly expanded the subject matter as it attempted to chart the islands of the entire world. His work is of particular significance for its fine oval world map and for “the first printed map specifically of North America” -- Suarez.
But of greatest interest is Bordone’s unassuming woodblock map on the verso of page VI [pictured above], which is the first printed map of the North American continent. The map bears the words *Terra de Lavoratore*, which come from *el lavrador*, a nickname for a Portuguese-Azorean adventurer named Joao Fernandes. According to Suarez, “Fernandes may have tried his luck at western voyages under the Portuguese flag as early as Columbus had under the Spanish flag.” The *Stretto pte del modo novo* depicts the area corresponding to the latitude of the Caribbean, and the land mass shown below it represents South America. The fictitious Atlantic islands of *Brasil* and *Asmaide* appear alongside the *Azores*, as they did on other maps of the period.

This second edition is the first to contain *Copia della lettre del profet-to della India la Nova Spagna*, which gives the earliest printed account of the conquest of Peru by Pizarro in 1533. Bordone’s volume also contains a plan of *Temistitan* or Mexico City before its destruction by Cortez. ref: Sabin #6419; Suarez, *Shedding the Veil*, #18; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #8; Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #59; *The World Encompassed*, #83.

For many years, Bordone’s world map was thought to be the first drawn on an oval projection, but it was actually based on an extremely rare map by Francesco Rosselli compiled c.1508. Unlike Rosselli, Bordone omits all antarctic lands and separates the continents of Asia and America. The lines crossing the map represent six wind directions, which are named in scripted text outside the map’s edge. Because the Rosselli is so rare, this map by Bordone is the earliest obtainable map to use an oval projection. “In his world map Bordone has essentially provided an outline, with graceful italic script and numerals on each of the islands, providing a reference for the more detailed maps to follow” – Shirley.
IMPORTANT EDITION OF MUNSTER’S FAMOUS GEOGRAPHIAE

Folio. Contemporary vellum binding. 54 double-page woodcut maps. Excellent condition throughout. $55,000.

Published in Basle by Henrich Petri, this 1552 edition of Sebastian Munster’s *Geographiae* is the final edition published during Munster’s lifetime. It also 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. There are 33 modern maps (6 more than in the 1540 edition) and 21 Ptolemaic maps of all parts of the world.

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. His remarkable woodcut maps 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. Munster was also the first to quote his authorities on modern maps. Ruland calls him 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. *ref: Phillips #370; Imago Mundi XVI, “Ptolemy’s Geography” by H.L. Ruland, pp. 84-97.*
28. **PORACCHI, T.,** L’Isole Piv Famose Del Mondo... In Venetia, MDLXXVI, 1576.

Small Folio. Contemporary full vellum binding. 47 engraved maps & plans in text. Portion of last leaf missing with loss of printed surface, otherwise very good condition. $8,500.

This is the second, expanded edition of Porcacchi’s island book. Sabin notes that it “contains much more than the first. Pages 154-184 relate to America, and contain Descrittione dell’isola et terra di Santa Croce, overo Mondo Nuovo with a curious map; and descriptions of the islands of Spagnuola, Cuba, Iamaica, or S. Iacopo, S. Lorenzo, and S. Giovanni or Borichen, with five maps. The volume closes with Descrittione del Mappamondo, and Discorso intorno alla Carta da navigare pp. 193-201, with two maps of the world. The accounts of Jamaica, etc. are first printed in this edition.” ref: Sabin #64149; Phillips #167; Adams (Cambr.) #P1905; JCB (3) I:263-264; Alden #576/35.

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

A fine Geographia by Ruscelli with maps enlarged from those in the famous 1548 Ptolemy. There are also several new maps of note, including 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. 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.” ref: Nordenskiold, Facsimile Atlas, pps. 28, 57-58; Fite & Freeman, Old Maps, pp. 64-66; Sabin #66507.
MONUMENTAL THIRTEEN PART SET OF DE BRY’S GRANDS VOYAGES

30. DE BRY, THEODORE, [Grands Voyages in XIII parts], 1590 - c.1633.

**Part I**: Wunderbarliche, doch Warhafftige Erklärung, Von der Gelegenheit und Sitten der Wilden in Virginia. Frankfurt, J. Wechel for Th. de Bry, 1590 [First edition; Church 176].

**Part II**: Der Ander Theyl, der Newlich Erfundenen Landtschaft Americae. Frankfurt, J. Feyerabend for Th. de Bry, 1591 [First edition; Church 179].

**Part III**: Dritte Buch Americae, Darinn Brasilia durch Johann Staden von Homburg auss Hessen. Frankfurt, 1593 [First edition; Church 181].

**Part IV**: Das Vierdte Buch Von der neunen Welt, oder Neuwe und grundliche Historien, von dem Nidergängischen Indien, so von Christophoro Columbo im jar 1492. erstlich erfunden. Frankfurt, 1594 [First edition; Church 183].


**Part VI**: Das sechste Theil der neunen Welt, oder Der Historien Hieron. Benzo von Meylandt. Frankfurt, 1597 [First edition; Church 188].
Part VII: *Das VII Theil America. Warhaftige unnd liebliche Beschreibung etlicher fürnemmen Indianischen Landschafften und Insulen.* Frankfurt, 1597 [First edition; Church 191]. Appended at end are title page and three plates issued in 1624.


Part IX: *Neundter und letzter Theil Americae.* Frankfurt, c.1633 [Second edition; Church 195].

Part X: *Zehender Theil Americae Darinnen zubefinden: Erstlich, zwo Schiffarten Herrn Americi Vesputii...Zum andern: Ein gründlicher Bericht von dem jetzigen Zustand der Landschaft Virginien...Zum dritten: Ein warhaftige Beschreibung des niewen Engellands.* Oppenheim, H. Galler, 1618 [Only edition; Church 197]. Plate 1 lacking and supplied unbound from another example.


Part XII: *Zwölffter Theil der Niewen Welt.* Frankfurt, 1623 [Only edition; Church 199].


Excellent example of the *Grands Voyages* in German, with strong impressions of the maps and plates; a little worming and minor repairs; two maps backed; one plate in early hand color. Examples of De Bry are rarely found complete and most are made up from several examples. The work offered here has not been washed or assembled. Thirteen parts bound in two volumes. Volume I bound in contemporary blind-stamped pigskin; Volume II bound in later blind-stamped pigskin. Price on Request.
More than any other work, De Bry's *Grands Voyages* shaped the European conception of America and promoted settlement and exploitation of the New World. Virtually every other early illustrated book on America was influenced by De Bry. Single-handedly, he created the iconography of the New World. Before the *Grands Voyages*, the dominant image of America was a wilderness obstructing the passage to the Orient. De Bry made Europeans see that America was not only habitable but was a fertile and bountiful land. His images teem with verdance; strange and beautiful animal life and crops abound. There is the continual promise of plenty, and the mining of gold and silver are depicted with enticing suggestions of riches.

Less obviously, the engravings encouraged settlement by propagating the Renaissance view that America represented the Golden Age. De Bry's Indians, despite their cannibalism and violence, were Noble Savages with the bodies of Greek gods. Their bearings were regal; their carriages statuesque. Not only did this land exude fertility, it also produced men and women of ideal beauty and simplicity. Despite this idealization, De Bry's engravings are regarded as the earliest accurate depictions of Indian dress, artifacts, and customs. They would influence the depiction of Native Americans for the next 200 years.

De Bry's renderings are so authentic because he worked from drawings executed on the spot. For example, De Bry acquired John White's first-hand drawings of Indians and natural life. White, then the governor of Virginia, and Richard Hakluyt, England's chief proponent of expansion, agreed to sell them only if De Bry published the Virginia section first (Hariot's history of the colony). De Bry had intended to begin the *Grands Voyages* with an earlier account of Ribaut's attempted settlement in Florida, but White and Hakluyt were so adamant about promoting the floundering colony that they insisted the Virginia section be published first. De Bry was persuaded and devoted Part I to Virginia.
The acquisition of White’s drawings was typical of De Bry’s commitment to accuracy. He also had access to watercolors by Jacques Le Moyne, which form the basis for the engravings in Part II. Le Moyne traveled to America with Ribaut in the disastrous French attempt to settle a colony in Florida. Today only a single watercolor by Le Moyne survives, making De Bry’s engravings all the more valuable.

Many maps in the work are landmarks. Of particular importance is John White’s map of Virginia, which Burden calls “one of the most significant cartographical milestones in colonial North American history.” Cumming adds that White’s map portrays the coast from the Chesapeake Bay to Cape Lookout “in more detail and with greater accuracy than had been done for any other part of the New World for many years to come.” Also of great importance is Le Moyne’s map of the Southeast which was of such influence that it affected the cartography of the region for nearly 150 years.

Bibliographical Note: For the collector, dealer and librarian, De Bry’s *Grands Voyages* are bibliographically complex. No two sets were published exactly alike, a problem which the imaginative 19th century book dealer Henry Stevens resolved by assembling his own editions. He obsessively acquired copies of the volumes, took them apart, and then pieced them together into “complete” editions. These he sold to such great collectors as John Carter Brown, John Lenox and E. D. Church, whose collated examples were later recorded in the standard bibliographies as definitive. Bibliographical chaos resulted.


Spanish text edition. Folio. Later full red calf binding. 118 maps (including one not called for in Koeman). Original full hand color with some gold highlights. Excellent condition. $145,000.

The publication of 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. This is one of the few editions of Ortelius’s *Theatrum* published in Spanish, and it is beautifully colored in a contemporary hand with some gold highlights. By 1602 the *Theatrum* had grown to more than twice its original size. It contains 118 maps, including the famous maps of Iceland (1585), the Pacific Ocean (1589), China (1584) and Japan (1595).
“This is the first edition of the Theatrum published by Jan Baptist Vrients. It was brought out without the Parergon and nomenclature” – Koeman. The Vrients editions are famous for their outstanding hand color.

There are numerous maps of America in the atlas. The battle lines for colonial expansion were already established on many of them, including Ortelius’ map of the Western Hemisphere where Hispania Nova straddles Mexico and Texas. Terra Corterealis commemorates the explorations of the brothers Gaspar and Miguel Corte-Real in 1500-1501. The atlas also is significant for its maps of the Far East. "An important map of China, the first to appear in a European atlas, was issued by Ortelius... Compiled by Ludovico Georgio, a Portuguese Jesuit, this map remained the standard type for the interior of China for over sixty years" -- Tooley. The map of Japan was equally important. It was the "first separate map of Japan. This was compiled by Father Ludovico Texeira, and is important to the collector of Japanese maps as being the standard European map of Japan for many years" -- Tooley.

Over the history of the Theatrum, Ortelius would make three separate plates for both the World and Western Hemisphere maps. This 1602 edition contains the third plate of each map, which are the first to mark the Solomon Islands. ref: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume III, Ort 34, p. 60; Tooley, Maps and Mapmakers, p. 29.
MINIATURE ORTELIUS ATLAS, 1602


Small oblong quarto. 125 maps. Contemporary limp vellum binding. Very good condition. $11,000.

This is the last edition of Ortelius’ *Epitome* with Philip Galle’s original plates. The initiative for the reduced format *Theatrum* is supposed to have come from Galle who engraved 72 maps for the 1577 edition and added many new and better maps until 1601 when he sold his plates to Jan Baptist Vrients. Vrients did not use the plates again after issuing this French edition in 1602. ref: Phillips #416, Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume III, Ort 60.

1607 FRENCH EDITION OF WYTFLIET

33. WYTFLIET, CORNELIS / FABRI, FRANCOIS, *Histoire universelle de Indes Occidentales, diuisee en deux livres, faicte en latin par Monsieur Wytfliet... A Douay, chez Francois Fabri l’an 1607* [bound with:] *Histoire Universelle Des Indes Orientales, Duiisee en deux livres, faicte en latin par Antoine Magin... A Dovay, Chez Francois Fabri. L’an 1607* [bound with:] *La Suite de l’Histoire des Indes Orientales, de la conversion des Indiens. A Dovay, Chez Francois Fabri, L’An 1607, 1607.*

Quarto. Three parts bound in one. Later marbled boards with gilt-stamped morocco spine. 19 double page maps. Paper lightly age-toned. $35,000.
Originally published in Latin in 1597, Wytfliet’s work “is rightly described as the first separately published atlas entirely devoted to the Americas” -- Skelton. Most of the nineteen finely executed maps are the earliest or among the earliest of specific regions of North and South America. The accompanying text relates the geography, natural history and ethnography of the New World, and provides a history of the major voyages of discovery including those of Columbus, Cabot, Pizarro, Verrazzano, Cartier, and Frobisher.

In 1605 Francois Fabri issued a French edition, which was considerably enlarged and included a history and description of the East Indies by Giovanni Antonio Magini. This 1607 edition also contains an entirely new section entitled La Suite de l’Histoire des Indes Orientales, de la conversion des Indiens, which includes a lengthy description of Japan, and a newly engraved titlepage plate, roughly copied from the original, which was used for all three books with the titles printed in type. ref: Gallup, The First Separately Published Atlas Entirely Devoted to the Americas, PBSA Volume 76; Sabin #105700; Skelton, introduction to the facsimile edition by Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1964.
34. **PURCHAS, SAMUEL**, *Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrims. Containing a History of the World, in Sea Voyages & lande Travells, by Englishmen & others...,* 1625.

Five folio volumes. Contemporary calf binding, rebacked and recased. Engraved title, 8 folding maps, 81 maps and 1 engraved plate in the text. An attractive and complete example in excellent condition. $85,000.

This extraordinary five-volume work is “one of the fullest and most important collections of voyages and travels in the English language” -- Sabin. “Without Purchas much of the record of Early English expansion would have been lost (especially as regards the voyages to the Orient); thanks to his industry and ability as a garnerer and collector, a great amount of vivid and valuable narrative has been saved and is in print. Samuel Purchas deserves well of posterity” -- Penrose.
Three of the most important maps of America ever published illustrate this work: John Smith’s landmark map of Virginia [pictured opposite]; John Brigg’s map of North America [pictured below] which is the first map to show California as an island and to name Hudson’s Bay; and William Alexander’s map of Canada and New England which has the names of the twenty patentees who made up the Council of New England from which the Pilgrims received their charter in 1621.

*Purchas His Pilgrimes* contains “over twelve hundred separate narrators of the world’s explorations, telling their stories in their own language. Many of these men had been to the New World. It contains much material that had not been previously printed” -- Church. ref: Penrose, *Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance*, pp. 319-320; Sabin #66683; Church #401A.
35. MONTANUS, ARNOLDUS, *America... De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld of Beschryving van America en 't Zuid-Land...,* 1671.

Folio. Original stamped vellum binding. Engraved title, 31 double page views, 16 folding maps, 7 portraits and 70 plates in the text. $24,000.

This is the first edition of the greatest illustrated book on America of the seventeenth century. Lavishly illustrated with maps, views, depictions of native customs, and lush images of indigenous flora and fauna, this work by Montanus stands as one of the true landmark works of Americana. It formed the basis for John Ogilby’s famous *America* published later in the same year [see following item]. “The finely executed engravings of this work are especially brilliant in this, the original edition” -- Church.
Of great significance is an engraving at the top of page 124 [pictured left], which is one of the first views of New York, *Novum Astrodamum*. It depicts the settlement at about 1650, and according to Stokes, was probably drawn by Augustine Herrman.

Among the beautifully engraved double-page views of forts and cities are Mexico City, Florida’s *Pagus Hispanorum*, and Havana. Portraits include Columbus, Magellan and Pizzarro, while seventy plates represent the games, battles, religious rites, cannibalism, habitations, manners and customs of the Native Americans. The text is taken from many sources and cited on a leaf at the end (New York, for example, is taken from Van der Donck). There is a section on California and an extended description of Brazil. ref: Sabin #50086; Church #613; JCB Volume III, p. 266; Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island*, Volume I, pp. 142-3.
36. **OGILBY, JOHN**, America: being the latest, and most accurate description of the New World; containing the original of the inhabitants, and the remarkable Voyages thither. The conquest of the vast Empires of Mexico and Peru, and other large Provinces and Territories, with the several European Plantations in those parts... London, Printed by the Author, 1671, 1671.

Three folio volumes. Contemporary calf binding, rebacked. 8 maps, 65 engraved plates, 6 portraits, 30 folding views. Engraved frontispiece, title printed in red and black. Some light foxing. A superb example printed on thick paper. $65,000.

John Ogilby’s famous *America* was in most cases issued in a single volume, but this luxurious example is printed on such thick paper that three volumes were required to bind it. It must have been specially ordered, and we are aware of no other copy printed in this manner. This is a highly desirable late issue, with the new and important maps of Maryland and Carolina included.
Ogilby conceived the ambitious idea of publishing one of the first multi-volume English world atlases. Although the atlas was never completed, the America volume appeared in 1671. It was a translation of Arnoldus Montanus’ magnificently illustrated Dutch text [see previous item], published in the same year, and included versions of Montanus’s numerous decorative maps and plates. However Ogilby added fresh material on the English colonies, including large extracts from Daniel Denton’s A Brief Description of New York, and a nine-page description of Maryland that was the first extensive account of that colony. John Locke apparently furnished at least part of the promotional account of Carolina that appears on pages 205-212. The America is considered the best of Ogilby’s foreign volumes, and Borba de Moraes notes that “the English translation of Montanus’s book is greatly valued and has become very scarce.”

Tooley notes three variants of John Ogilby’s America, of which this is the last and most sought-after, having been supplemented by two scarce new maps, of Maryland and Carolina. The map of Maryland, Nova Terrae-Mariae tabula, is the second edition of Lord Baltimore’s 1635 map, the first map of the colony, which is now virtually unobtainable. Ogilby’s edition made one major alteration: the northern boundary of the colony was redrawn extending Baltimore’s claim further up the Susquehanna River. The map of Carolina, engraved for Ogilby by James Moxon, was based on the latest information on the colony obtained from the Proprietors, and is generally known as the First Lords Proprietors’ Map. ref: Sabin #50089; JCB III, pp. 227-228; Borba de Moraes, II, pp. 76-77 & p. 586; van Eerde, John Ogilby, p. 107; Stokes, Iconography of Manhattan, VI, p. 262; R.V. Tooley in “The Map Collector,” Issue #2; Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, #12; Papenfuse & Coale, Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, fig. 5; Cumming, The Southeast in Early Maps, #70.
EARLY EDITION OF DE WIT’S ATLAS
37. **DE WIT, FREDERICK, *Atlas*, before 1680.**

Large Folio. Later calf binding. 51 maps. Beautiful original hand color. Some marginal restoration to lower corners on a few maps where worn. A very nice example. $58,000.

Frederick De Wit was one of the most productive of the large and talented Dutch school of cartographers in the late 17th century. In 1648 he founded a printing house in Amsterdam which produced land maps, sea charts and atlases noted for their singular beauty and remarkable accuracy. Koeman calls him “one of the most famous engravers of maps of the second half of the 17th century.”

According to Koeman, De Wit’s general world atlas first appeared sometime around 1670 with only 17 maps. This edition has been expanded to include 51 maps and contains the first state of the first world map plate made by De Wit for the general atlas. Shirley dates this state of the map at c.1670, although he makes an argument that it might have been engraved as early as the mid-1660s. “Whatever its precise date, De Wit’s map is one of the most attractive of its time. The brilliant scenes in the corners combine images of the four seasons, the elements, and the signs of the zodiac in a well-balanced and naturalistic way” -- Shirley. A second state of the map was issued, which placed cupids in the cusps and put a border around the entire map, before an entirely new plate was engraved for the map c.1680.

The presence of this first state of the world map plate and relatively small number of maps indicates that this is an early edition of the atlas. But putting a definitive date on any edition of the atlas is complex, since throughout its publishing history the De Wit family rarely dated the atlas, and only seldom do dates appear on individual maps. This is one of only eight editions of the general atlas which Koeman lists as being published before De Wit’s privilege was issued in 1689.

Following De Wit’s death in 1706, the business was continued by his widow until 1709. In 1710 all the plates from the De Wit world atlas were bought by the legendary Amsterdam firm of Covens and Mortier. Many plates remained in publication until the end of the eighteenth century. *ref: The World Encompassed; Bagrow, The History of Cartography; Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume III, pp. 191-193 and pp. 195-196, Vit 7; Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #451, State 1.*

Octavo. Full modern calf binding. 8 maps. Small hole to titlepage affecting one character. Folding map of Jamaica shows some wear, especially at folds. $3,500.

This is the first edition of a scarce early English work on their American Colonies, which “did much to attract emigration to those shores” -- Howes. It contains eight regional maps by the celebrated London mapmaker and publisher Robert Morden including Barbados, Bermuda, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania and New Jersey, New England and New York, Northwest America, and a large folding map of Jamaica with an inset of the Gulf of Mexico showing Florida.

*ref: Howes #B546; Sabin #5972; Stevens #1373; Tyacke, London Mapsellers, pp. 110-111.*

Quarto. Contemporary vellum binding. Folding map, engraved title, and six engraved plates. Title page with tear in margin, some very light browning, otherwise a fine example. $8,500.

This is the first Dutch edition of Hennepin's rare cornerstone book of American history, a classic of exploration and discovery in the Mississippi Valley. This 1688 Dutch printing contains an early edition of the map based on the first 1683 French edition (without the appearance of the lower Mississippi). This edition with "one of the earliest portraits] of La Salle" -- Lande.

The folding map is the earliest of the northern Mississippi River based on personal experience. According to The Dictionary of American Biography, the maps that accompany Hennepin's works "were the best issued up to that time." Hennepin's book is often accompanied by Denys' geographical and historical description of the coast of North America, and this volume includes both works. ref: Sabin #31357.
FIRST EDITION OF DU HALDE’S 
FOUR VOLUME DESCRIPTION OF CHINA


out. Generally a clean fresh copy in a handsome, if somewhat rubbed, binding. $38,000.

First edition of the most influential and interesting work on China published in the 18th century, an encyclopedic compendium of its history, geography and culture, no less important for the Enlightenment philosophers who mined its ethnography for their speculations on cultural mores than for the porcelain makers of England, France and Germany, who found here virtually the only published information on its manufacture. The work contains the first appearance of 43 maps considered “the principal cartographic authority on China during the 18th century” -- Tooley. The maps were drawn by the leading French cartographer of the day, d’Anville, on the basis of recent surveys by Jesuits in China. As the method for formulating projection had recently made great advances, these maps put China in the position of being, paradoxically, the most accurately delineated country in the world for a number of years.

Du Halde's *Description* is bound in four extensively and handsomely illustrated volumes. Subjects include a comprehensive geographical description of the provinces, an extensive treatment of political and educational institutions, Chinese language and writing system. There is even a discussion of the exotic artifacts of widespread interest to Europeans (silks, porcelain, etc.). Volume III covers religion, family structure, and ethics. There is a survey of the development of sciences and Chinese medicine, with a certain amount of *materia medica*, with extracts in translation of several scientific and [(con't)]
medical treatises. Owing to dissension between the French Foreign Mission and Rome, Du Halde was under severe pressure to say as little as possible about the progress of Christianity in Asia, lest this show the disagreements within the Order about such contentious issues as the Rites controversy, etc. Accordingly, the emphasis falls heavily on secular material. Volume IV contains the first published account and map of Bering’s first expedition based on information which Du Halde received from the King of Poland. Also included is a thirty-page, previously unpublished history of Korea by Jesuit J.B. Régis and the first separate map of that country.

The work went through numerous editions and translations, and the plates were much copied and pirated, but the first edition had the largest format and is considered best. ref: Cordier, Bibliotheca Sinica, pp. 45-48; John Carter Brown Library, Rare Americana, #77; Lada-Mocarski 2; European Americana 735/87; De Backer, Sommervogel IV.35.11 (s.v. Halde).

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**ATLAS OF THE ENVIRONS OF PARIS**

Sheet 6 of 16, which shows the Seine and the forest of St. Germain, with the outskirts of the city of Paris in the lower right hand corner.
41. COUTANS, DOM GUILLAUME / PICQUET, CHARLES, 
*Atlas Topographique en XVI Feuilles Des Environs de Paris….*
Black and white copper-engraved map on sixteen folio sheets that would measure 60” x 86” if joined, plus decorative title-index sheet. Original 1/2 gilt-stamped calf over marbled boards. $7,500.

This magnificent multi-sheet map shows the environs of Paris during the Napoleonic Period. It is based on the corresponding part of Cassini de Thury’s 175 sheet map of France, compiled between 1749 and 1790, which was the first trigonometric survey of any nation.

Extending from Dreux to Chateau-Thierry (east to west) and Gisors to Estampes (north to south) the map locates an extraordinary amount of detail, including small villages, country paths, rivulets, chateaux, forests, parks, and even individual fields. Sheet ten, for example, includes a detailed depiction of the palace and gardens of Versailles. The quality of the engraving is extremely fine. The introductory title page, with a dedication to First Consul Bonaparte, is an exceptional example of French neoclassical decorative art.

Henry Schenck Tanner is such a towering figure in the history of American cartography that an entire chapter is devoted to him in Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*. “The two decades between 1820 and 1840 have been called the ‘Golden Age of American Cartography.’ During these years commercial map publishing, based upon copper-plate engraving, reached it’s zenith. A principal contributor to the golden age and one of the most productive and successful cartographic publishers of the period was Henry Schenck Tanner” -- Ristow. Tanner is responsible for engraving a number of the most important maps of the United States drawn in the early 19th century, including John Melish’s famous *Map of the United States* in 1816, John Wilson’s *Map of South Carolina* in 1822, and his own monumental *United States of America* in 1829 [see item #21].
Over the course of his career, Tanner produced two major atlases, the *New American Atlas* (issued in five parts between 1819 and 1823), and the *New Universal Atlas*, which was completed in 1836. This 1844 edition of the *New Universal Atlas* was issued by Carey and Hart, who had taken over its publication the previous year. The maps have been re-arranged, with the city plans following the maps of their respective states, instead of being placed at the end of the atlas. The six new maps in this edition are of Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Texas, while new place names appear on a number of maps of the South and Southwest. Ristow notes that “there is no record of other cartographic publications by Carey & Hart, and they may have taken over the *New Universal Atlas* as a personal favor to Tanner.”

*ref: Ristow, American Maps and Mapmakers, pp. 191-206; Rumsey #2759.*
Pocket globes originated in England and were the most popular in that country. Their use is still something of a mystery, but these charming objects were probably expensive novelties or gentleman’s toys, useful for instruction and good conversation pieces. Often they are enclosed in fishskin covered cases lined with celestial maps.

Item #43


Copper-engraved gores with period hand color over papier mache and plaster sphere. 2.75” in diameter. Varnished. Wooden concave case in two parts covered with black sharkskin and lined with celestial maps of the northern and southern sky. Missing the metal pivot and one brass clasp, otherwise very nice condition. $22,000.

A fine terrestrial pocket globe by an important 18th century mapmaker. Senex was publishing pocket globes in partnership with Charles Price as early as 1710. This example, with Senex’s name alone, is dated c.1750 by Dekker. California is shown as an island, Australia is drawn according to the Dutch discoveries but New Zealand is missing and the name is allocated to Tasmania. The explorations of Dampier are included. *ref: Van Der Krogt, Old Globes in the Netherlands, Sen 1; Dekker, Globes at Greenwich*, GLB0034.
44. **HILL, NATHANIEL, *A New Terrestrial Globe*, 1754.**

Copper-engraved gores with period hand color over papier mache and plaster sphere. 2.75” in diameter. Varnished. Wooden concave case in two parts covered with black sharkskin and lined with celestial maps of the northern and southern sky. Missing the metal pivot and two brass clasps on the case, otherwise very nice condition. $16,000.

This pocket globe by Nathaniel Hill shows the northwest coast of America labeled “unknown parts”. The east coast of Australia and most of New Zealand are absent. The trade winds and monsoons are indicated by arrows. *ref: Van Der Krogt, Old Globes in the Netherlands, Hil 1; Not in Dekker.*
45. **CUSHEE, LEONARD, **A New Globe of the Earth,  c.1755.  
Copper-engraved gores with period hand color over papier mache and plaster sphere.  2.75” in diameter.  Varnished.  Wooden concave case in two parts covered with sharkskin and lined with celestial maps of the northern and southern sky.  Missing the metal pivot, overall very nice condition.  $18,000.  [pictured on previous page]

This is a rare revised edition of Richard Cushee’s 1731 terrestrial pocket globe [Van Der Krogt Cus 1 and Dekker GLB0044], probably printed from the same plates.  The cartouche has been redesigned, “Anson’s trek” has been added, California is now shown as a peninsula, and the northwest coast of America is present.  The boundaries of Georgia, Carolina and Virginia extend to the Mississippi, which suggests a date contemporary with the French and Indian War, when the British were forwarding their territorial claims in North America against France.  
ref: this edition not in Van Der Krogt or Dekker.

46. **[ADAMS, GEORGE SR.],** A Correct Globe with the new Discoveries,  c.1773.  
Copper-engraved gores with period hand color over papier mache and plaster sphere.  2.75” in diameter.  Varnished.  With a wooden concave case in two parts covered with black sharkskin and lined with celestial maps of the northern and southern sky.  Missing the metal pivot, brass clasps broken, generally nice condition.  $18,000.
This unsigned pocket globe has been attributed to the great English globemaker George Adams, Sr. by Peter Van Der Krogt. At the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, a sphere identical to the one being offered here rests on a stand with Adams’ imprint.

George Adams, Sr. was appointed Mathematical Instrument Maker to His Majesty’s Office, and in this capacity supplied James Cook with instruments to observe the transit of Venus in 1769. This fine pocket terrestrial globe must date from about 1773 as it shows the route of Cook’s first voyage (1768-71), but not his later discoveries. There is a similar globe in Dekker, which she identifies as a revised edition of Herman Moll’s 1719 pocket globe. ref: Van Der Krogt, Old Globes in the Netherlands, Ada 1; Dekker, Globes at Greenwich, GLB0197.

47. LANE, NICOLAS, A New Globe of the Earth, 1776 (after 1779).

Copper-engraved gores with period hand color over a papier mache and plaster sphere. 2.75” in diameter. Varnished. Wooden concave case in two parts covered with black sharkskin and lined with celestial maps of the northern and southern sky. Missing the metal pivot and two brass clasps, otherwise very nice condition. $18,000.

Although dated 1776, there is a note on Cook’s death in Hawaii in 1779. Australia is shown according to Cook’s discoveries, but Tasmania is still connected to the mainland. Shows the Great Wall of China. ref: Van Der Krogt, Old Globes in the Netherlands, Loe 1; Dekker, Globes at Greenwich, GLB0028.

Copper-engraved gores with period hand color over papier mache and plaster sphere. 3.5” in diameter. With a wooden concave case in two parts covered with black sharkskin. Inside one part is a map of the world as it was known in antiquity; in the other *A Table of Latitudes & Longitudes*. Missing the metal pivot through the poles and one of two brass clasps on case, otherwise very nice condition. $15,000.

One of the earliest globes published by the distinguished firm of Cary, Van Der Krogt describes it as “very up-to-date”. Mackenzie’s 1789 explorations in Canada are included. Dekker notes that in showing the world in antiquity, Cary departed from the usual convention of using a celestial sphere on the inside of the case. ref: *Van Der Krogt, Old Globes in the Netherlands, Car 1*; Dekker, *Globes at Greenwich*, GLB0001.

49. **LANE, NICOLAS,** Lane’s Pocket Globe, 1809.

Copper-engraved gores with period hand color over a papier mache and plaster sphere. 2.75” in diameter. Varnished. Wooden concave case in two parts covered with black sharkskin and lined with celestial maps of the northern and southern sky. A couple of minor surface abrasions, two cracks to case, otherwise nice condition. $12,000.

A later edition of Lane’s pocket globe [see item #47] in particularly fine period hand color. ref: *not in Van Der Krogt or Dekker.*
50. **HOLBROOK**, [untitled terrestrial globe published by the Holbrook Apparatus Manufacturing Co., Wethersfield, CT], c.1855.


An unusual early American school globe. The solid sphere is cut in two and hinged. The gores are laid down on the exterior, with a map of the world in two hemispheres pasted on the interior. This unique design allowed students to see both the sphere of the earth and its relation to flat maps found in their textbooks. *ref:* Yonge, *A Catalogue of Early Globes*, p. 34 (misdated c.1810); McCorkle, *America Emergent*, #74.