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CATALOG 56



Engraved title from the *Theatrum* by Ortelius, 1573 [Item #3]

ATLASES

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LANDMARK 1548 PTOLEMY
IN CONTEMPORARY BINDING



1. PTOLEMY, *Ptolemeo La Geografia*, 1548

1. **PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS / GALSTALDI, GIACOMO**, *Ptolemeo La Geografia di Claudio Ptolemeo Alessandrino, Con alcuni comententi & aggiunte fattevi da Sebastiano munstero Alamanno...*, 1548.

Octavo. Contemporary limp vellum binding. Unusual with Munster's name not censored on the title page. 60 maps (26 Ptolemaic). An excellent example. \$24,500.

The 1548 Ptolemy is very likely the most important single atlas published between Waldseemuller's 1513 Ptolemy and Ortelius's *Theatrum* of 1570. Nordenskiöld calls it "the very first atlas of the New World," because it was the first to contain a series of separate maps of parts of North and South America. One of these is the legendary *Tierra Nueva* map of the North American coast from Florida to Labrador: "That crisp and altogether charming little map in which the maker gave the clearest and most informative presentation of the Verrazzanian coast yet to be constructed" -- Wroth. Everywhere in this atlas are indications of Galstaldi's effort to use the freshest information available. His work was among the earliest to reflect Cartier's explorations, again in the *Tierra Nueva* map.

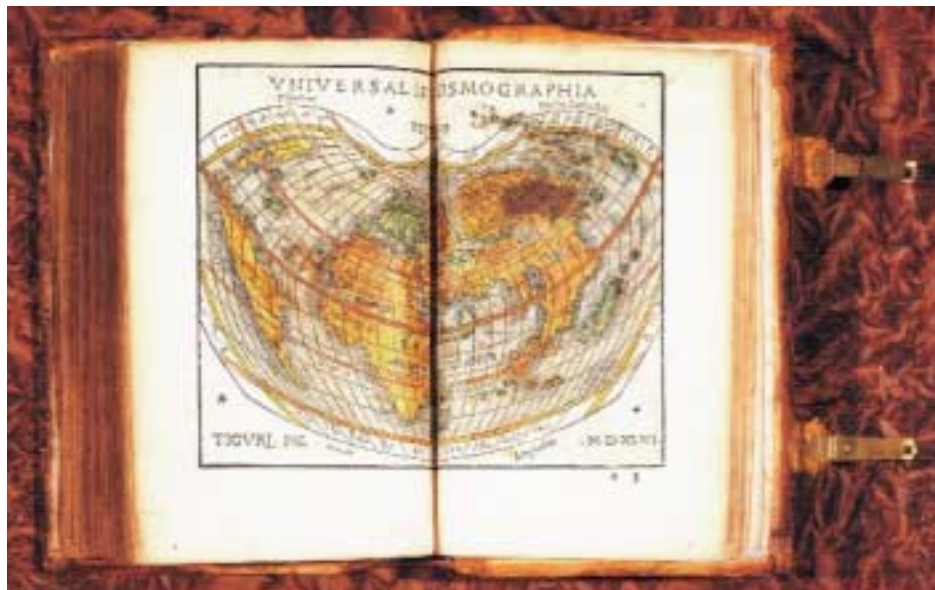
The atlas includes twenty-six maps by or after Munster. One of the two world maps -- the *Universale*, originally published separately two years earlier -- is called by Tooley "one of the most important maps of the sixteenth century." Nordenskiöld further notes that through this atlas "copper engraving was reintroduced into the service of cartography," as it was the first atlas in the 16th century to use this process. A number of maps were executed with copper-engraving in the 15th century, but this technique was abandoned in the first half of the sixteenth century - until this remarkable volume. 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. ref: Nordenskiöld, *Periplus*, pp. 159, 182; Sabin #66502; Wroth, *The Voyages of Giovanni da Verrazzano 1524-1528*, pp. 202-203; Harisse #285; Alden #548/31; Burmeister #170; Wagner, p. 28; W. F. Ganong, *Crucial Maps*; Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile-Atlas*, #26a, #29, #50a, #112b, #117a; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p. 47.

2. HONTER, JOHANNIS, *Rvdimentorvm Cosmographicorum Ioan. Honteri... Anno, M.D.XLIX...* [bound with] *Interpre tatio Tragoediarvm Sophoclis... excudebat Petrus Brubachius, Anno Domini M. D. XLVI.*, 1549.

Octavo. 13 woodcut maps (12 double page) and 3 woodcut illustrations, unusual in full early color. In a blindstamped pigskin binding dated 1564, with metal clasps. An excellent example. \$6,500.

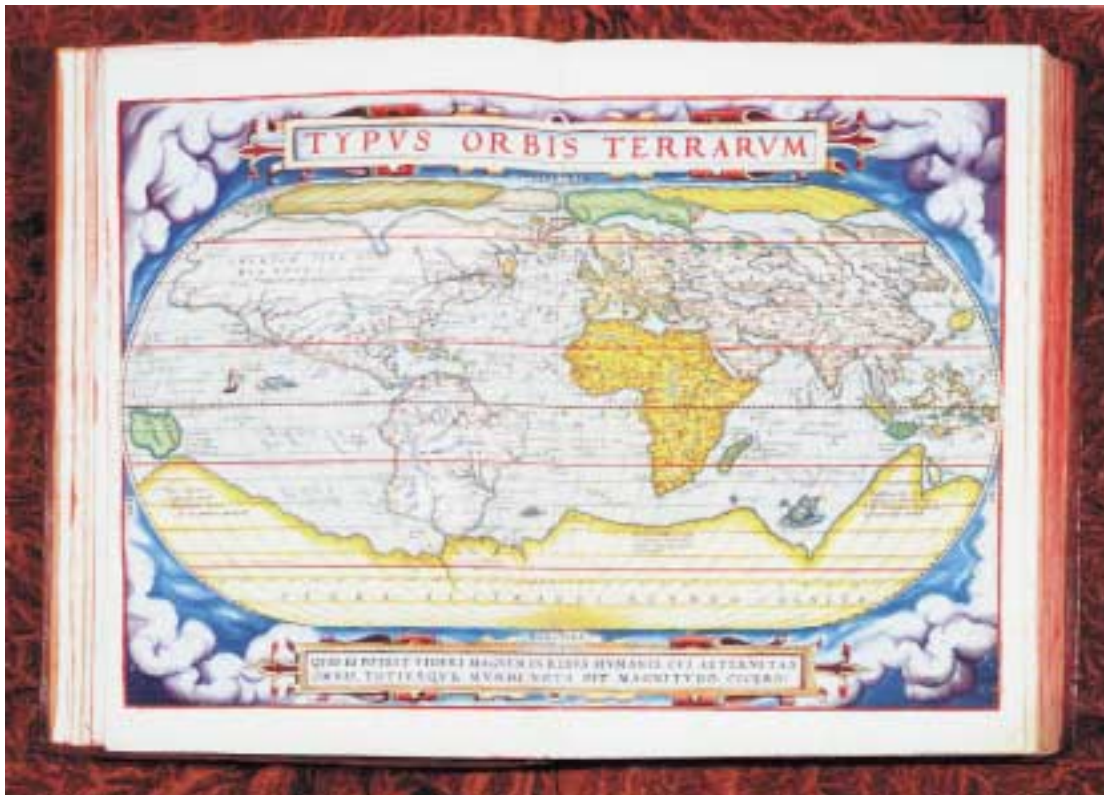
At the end of this volume of the tragedies of Sophocles is bound an early edition of Johannes Honter's *Rvdimentorvm Cosmographicorum*. This popular 16th century cosmography, with its well known series of maps, has a double-page cordiform world map of particular importance. It is a reduced, but otherwise 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. *ref: Sabin #32796; Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #86.*

1549 EDITION OF HONTER'S GEOGRAPHY
IN FULL EARLY COLOR



2. HONTER, *Rvdimentorvm Cosmographicorum*, 1549

STUNNING EARLY EDITION OF THE THEATRUM
IN FULL ORIGINAL COLOR, ILLUMINATED WITH GOLD



3. ORTELIUS, *Theatrum*, 1573

3. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM, *Theatrum oder Schawplatz des erdbodems, warin die Landttafell der gantzen weldt... Durch Abrahamium Ortelium... M.CCCCLXXIII...*, 1573.

German text edition. Folio. 16th century blind-stamped calf binding. Hinges reinforced. 69 maps, all in striking full original hand color, many illuminated with gold. Title page has been trimmed close and laid down at an early date. [see color image on catalog title page] Excellent condition. P.O.R.

The most remarkable feature of this example of the *Theatrum* is the extraordinary original color. All of the maps have been fully colored, and many have been lavishly illuminated with gold. This color was very likely applied especially for a client by an independent colorist, as it is not typical of Ortelius's work. In fact, it looks more like the high quality coloring in Dutch atlases of the early 17th century, rather than an atlas of 1573.

The publication of the *Theatrum* "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 the Ortelius atlas on the history of cartography is impossible to overemphasize. Rodney Shirley remarks that "through its launching, pre-eminence in map publishing was transferred from Italy to the Netherlands leading to over a hundred years of Dutch supremacy in all facets of cartographical production." First published in 1570 with 53 mapsheets, the *Theatrum* grew steadily as new information about the world reached Holland. Its groundbreaking format and rigorously up-to-date cartography combined to make it the most influential atlas in history. ref: Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume III, Ort 11; Tooley, *Maps and Mapmakers*, pp. 29 & 106-108.

4. CAMOCIO, GIOVAN FRANCESCO / BERTELLI, DONATO, *Isole Famose porti, fortezze, e terre maritime sottoposte...*, c.1575.

Small oblong folio. Later boards. 78 plates. Excellent condition. \$58,000.

Among the rarest cartographic works are atlases issued in Italy during the 16th century. Many of these are Lafreri atlases, each one assembled individually and consisting of maps of varying sizes and styles. But there were also a small number of atlases comprised of uniformly sized and engraved maps issued by the Venetian publishers Giovan Camocio and Donato Bertelli.

One of the most important is *Isole Famose porti, fortezze, e terre maritime* [c.1575], a collection of maps of the regions then under the Venetian Empire. The subject of this rare atlas is the Siege of Vienna in 1566 and the theatre of war in the Mediterranean between Venice and the Turkish Empire from 1570-1573. Consisting primarily of maps of Dalmatia, the Eastern Mediterranean and North Africa, the atlas also includes numerous town plans and maps of the individual Greek Islands.

Rodolfo Gallo calls Camocio “one of the most important printers of geographical maps in the 16th century,” while Rodney Shirley hails his 1567 world map as “a masterful piece of elegant Venetian copper-engraving.” This collection of Camocio maps was issued without a title between c.1566 and 1574. After 1575 it was published with a printed title by Donato Bertelli, who issued the original plates anonymously under his own imprint.

“The number of maps differ in the various copies of the *Isole famose*” -- Zakarakis. This example consists of the printed title and 78 maps by Camocio, Bertelli, Zenoni and others. Of the 80 maps listed in the Blackmer Collection’s example, 75 are represented here. There are three maps in this example which are not present in Blackmer. *ref: Gallo, ‘Giovan Francesco Camocio and his Large Map of Europe,’ Imago Mundi, VII (1951). pp. 97-98; Nordenskiöld, Facsimile Atlas, p. 188n; The Blackmer Catalog, #274; Zakarakis, pp. 50-51; Shirley, The Mapping of the World, p. 136.*

RARE 16TH CENTURY ITALIAN ATLAS



4. CAMOCIO, *Isole Famose*, c.1575

EXCEPTIONAL SPANISH EDITION OF THE THEATRUM



5. ORTELIUS, *Theatro D'El Orbe DeLa Tierra*, 1602

5. **ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM**, *Theatro D'El Orbe DeLa Tierra De Abraham Ortello...*, 1602.

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. \$135,000.

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).

“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, as 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.

6. **WYTFLIET, CORNEILLE**, *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum*, 1597.

First edition, first issue. Folio. 19 double-page maps. 104 pages. Last text leaf supplied in facsimile. Margins extended on map of Nova Francia. Contemporary marble boards. \$65,000.

First edition, first issue of the “first separately published atlas devoted entirely to the Americas” -- Skelton. Two distinctly different editions of the landmark Wytfliet atlas were issued in 1597. Both are extremely rare, but the very first is known in fewer than five examples: Alden cites it only at the Huntington and New York Public Library, while Gallup records two additional examples in private collections. This example is unrecorded.

The map count in both 1597 editions is the same, but the text was completely reset for the second and occupies more pages: 104 pages in the first edition and 191 in the second. The atlas being offered here is an unrecorded variant of the true first edition. Page 3 is numbered, though the collation calls for it to be unnumbered. In addition, the maps are interspersed instead of gathered at the end.

The last text leaf (Aa3) is in excellent facsimile, and the map of *Nova Francia* may have been supplied at a later date, though it is the appropriate edition of the map. While not perfect, this is a remarkable example of the rarest and earliest edition of the first atlas of America. ref: Alden #597/70; Gallup, “The First Separately Published Atlas Entirely Devoted to the Americas”, *PBSA Volume 76, #1*, pp. 63-73; Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume III*, p. 219, Wyt 1A; Skelton, *Introduction to the facsimile edition published by Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1964*.

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST ISSUE WYTFLIET ATLAS



6. WYTFLIET, *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum*, 1597

7. **QUAD, MATTHIAS / BUSSEMACHER, IOHAN**, *Fascicvlvs Geographicvs Complectens Praecipvarvm Totivs orbis Regionaum tabulas circiter centum...*, 1608.

Small Folio. Re-bound in full calf with early gold-stamped calf panels set in. 87 maps. Title-page remargined with no loss of printed surface. Very good condition throughout. \$38,000.

Matthias Quad was the most prolific member of the "Cologne School of Cartography" -- a renaissance of Dutch mapmaking which began in 1570 when large numbers of Dutch geographers and engravers began to arrive in Cologne seeking refuge from religious and political persecution at home. The migration continued for more than forty years and had at its center two of the most famous Dutch masters, Matthias Quad and Frans Hogenberg.

Quad had completed his training in Holland before arriving in Germany in 1587. In 1600 he published his world atlas, the *Geographisch Handtbuch*, which has the distinction of being the first atlas to be composed in German. This 1608 *Fascicvlvs Geographicvs* is the first Latin edition of that work, and contains four new maps that were not included in the 1600 edition. Quad's work was heavily influenced by Mercator, Ortelius and De Jode. His maps are finely executed, smaller versions of those found in Dutch folio atlases. Engraved by Johan Bussemacher, the maps often include lavish portraits of famous religious and political figures. "Quad's world map has been reduced from Mercator's planispherical map of 1569, with the addition of the figure of Christ in an oval frame" -- Shirley. Other notable portraits include Queen Elizabeth and Philip II, which appear on maps of parts of Europe.

Meurer notes that "Quad's work is probably more extensive than is generally recognized." Because of difficulties resulting from his Reformed faith, he is known to have published under a number of pseudonyms, including Cyprian Eichovius and Konrad Loew, as well as editing the works of Acosta, Botero and Metellus. ref: Meurer, *Atlantes Colonienses*, pp. 243-244; Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #197; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #133 & 134.

ATLAS PUBLISHED IN COLOGNE



7. QUAD, *Fasciculus Geographicus*, 1608

1612 FRANKFURT EDITION
OF THE LANGENES/BERTIUS ATLAS



8. LANGENES/BERTIUS, *Petrii Bertii Geografischer*, 1612

8. **LANGENES, BARENT / BERTII, PETRI [BERTIUS]**, *Petrii Bertii Geografischer eyn oder zusammengezogener Tabeln...* Franckfurt, Durch Matth. Beckern in verlegung Heinrich Lorenzen, 1612.

Oblong quarto. Contemporary vellum binding, colored orange. 169 maps and views. Excellent condition. \$19,500.

“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 this 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, and maps from the *Caert-Thresoor* were used to illustrate at least nine books on geography and exploration published in Amsterdam between 1596-1600. Koeman suggests that it was the success of the Langenes atlas which inspired Jodocus Hondius to publish a minor edition of Mercator’s Atlas in 1607.

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 Janssonius as late as 1650. This Frankfurt edition contains the Bertius text, and was published by the heirs to Cornelis Claesz in 1612. *ref: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume II, Lan 10, pp. 252-253 & 258.*

9. **ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM**, *Abrahami Ortelii Theatri Orbis Terrarvm Parergon; sive veteris geographiae tabulae... Antverpiae, ex offician Plantiniana*, 1624.

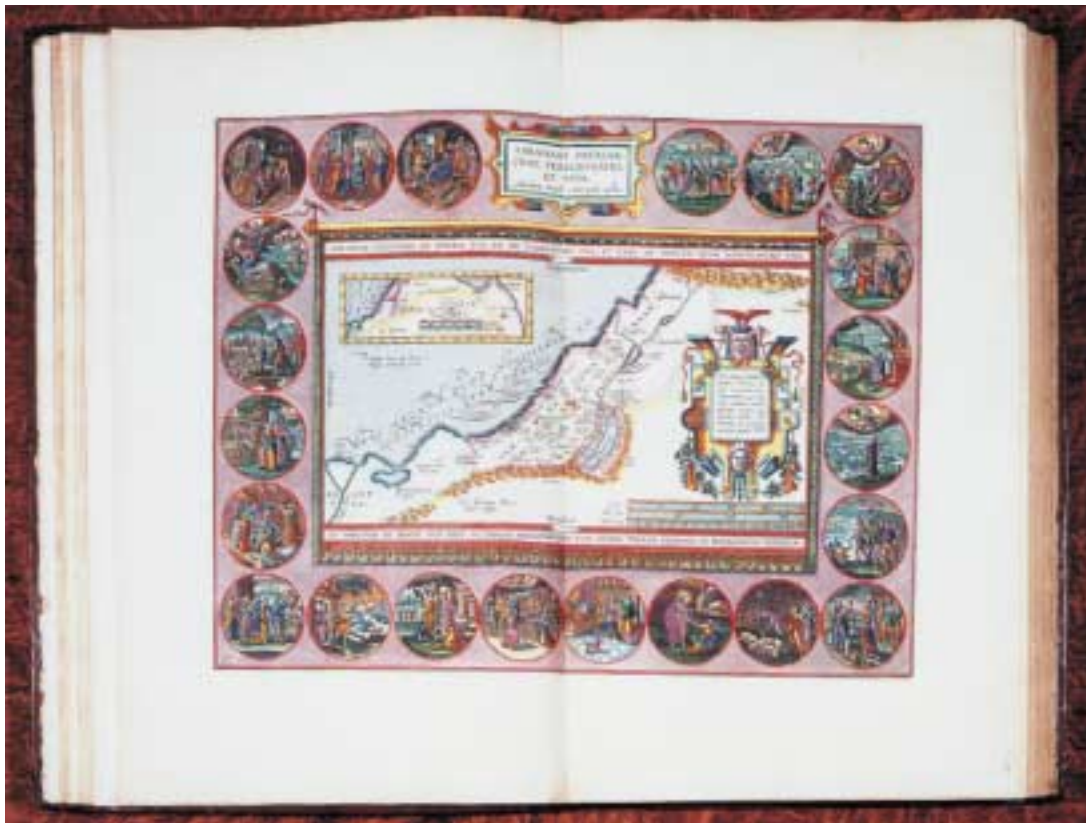
Folio. Original gold-stamped calf binding. 49 maps and plates in beautiful full original color. Excellent condition. \$65,000.

Final edition of the first historical atlas ever published. Ortelius's *Parergon* began as a companion to his *Theatrum* but eventually it became an independent work. In fact, this collection of maps of the ancient world was so significant that it became the model for all historical atlases published throughout the seventeenth century. "The maps and plates in the *Parergon* have to be evaluated as the most outstanding engravings depicting the wide-spread interest in classical geography in the 16th century" -- Koeman.

Unlike the *Theatrum*, which consisted of existing maps re-engraved by Ortelius, the maps in the *Parergon* were drawn by Ortelius himself. As a scholar of antiquity, a dealer in antiques, and a visitor to ancient sites, he was well prepared to execute the maps. They reflect his passion for the ancient world, and what began modestly as an accessory to the *Theatrum* "turned into the main work for Ortelius" -- van der Krogt. From 1579 to 1598 the *Parergon* grew into a 38 map atlas.

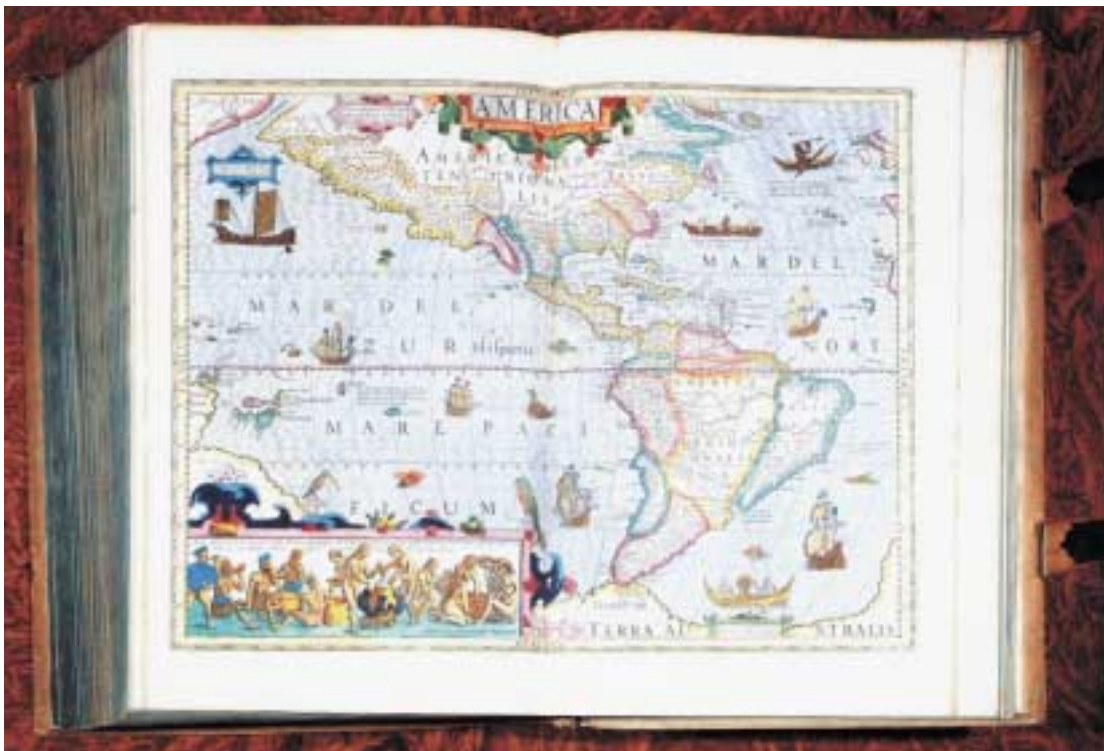
The example being offered here was published by Balthasar Moretus and was issued as a separate publication. It has many more maps and plates than any other edition, and they are all in superb original color. The book is in excellent condition, has large margins, and is in an original gold-stamped calf binding. ref: Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume III, pp. 69-70, Ort 45; van der Krogt, *Abraham Ortelius and the First Atlas*, pp. 74-75.

FINAL EDITION OF THE PARERAGON IN ORIGINAL COLOR



9. ORTELIUS, *Abrahami Ortelii Theatri Orbis Terrarvm Parergon*, 1624

OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF
THE MERCATOR/HONDIUS ATLAS



10. MERCATOR/HONDIUS, *Gerardi Mercatoris Atlas*, 1630

10. **MERCATOR, GERARD / HONDIUS, JODOCUS**, *Gerardi Mercatoris Atlas Sive Cosmographicae Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi...*, 1630.

Folio. Original blind-stamped pigskin binding with original metal clasps. 164 maps in pristine condition. Stunning, full original color. Portrait uncolored. Text on verso of Western Hemisphere and South America map reversed. \$165,000.

The Mercator/Hondius is one of the most important atlases in history. First issued by Gerard Mercator in 1595, publication was continued by Jodocus Hondius who purchased Mercator's plates in 1604. By the time this 1630 edition was issued, it had become the most significant geographical work of its time. New maps were included in each edition, and nine were added to this triumphal 164 map atlas.

1630 marked a turning point in Dutch cartography. William Blaeu introduced his grand atlas that year and Joan Jansson took over the publication of the Mercator/Hondius atlas. This 1630 edition is the final edition published exclusively by the Hondius family.

The pristine condition of this atlas is especially remarkable because Mercator/Hondius atlases generally survive in poor condition. Inferior paper was often used and the map sheets are usually brown and brittle. This example was printed on high quality paper throughout. The impressions are very strong, partly because of the thickness of the paper. It is doubtful that any early atlas could be closer to its original condition than this one. Even the original metal clasps are intact. *ref: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume II, Me 29B, p. 343.*

11. **MERCATOR / HONDIUS / JANSSON**, *Atlas Minor, ou Briefve, & vive description de tout le Monde & ses parties: Composee premierement en Latin par Gerard Mercator, Et depuis reveu, corrige, et augmente de plusieurs Tables nouvlees, par Iudocus Hondius: et traduit en Francois. A Amsterdam Chez Iean Iansson l'An M.DC.XXX.*, 1630.

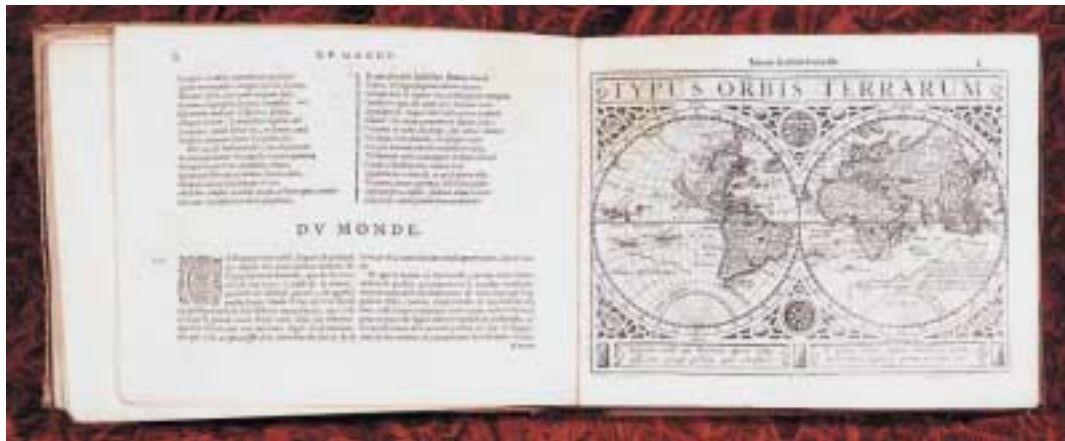
Oblong quarto. Original vellum binding. 142 maps. Very good condition. \$19,500.

French text edition. After the enormous success of Mercator's folio atlas, there was a need for a handier work to disseminate geographical information to a larger public. This 1630 edition of the *Atlas Minor* is from the second series of pocket-size Mercator maps published by Jan Jansson beginning in 1628. The plates were executed by two of Holland's finest engravers, Abraham Goos and Pieter van der Keere.

There were a number of changes in these maps, which replaced those published by Hondius in the first series of the *Atlas Minor* [1607]. 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 [both maps were engraved by Goos]. Another map of American interest is *Nova Virginiae Tabvla* which is an early use of John Smith's delineation of the Chesapeake Bay area.

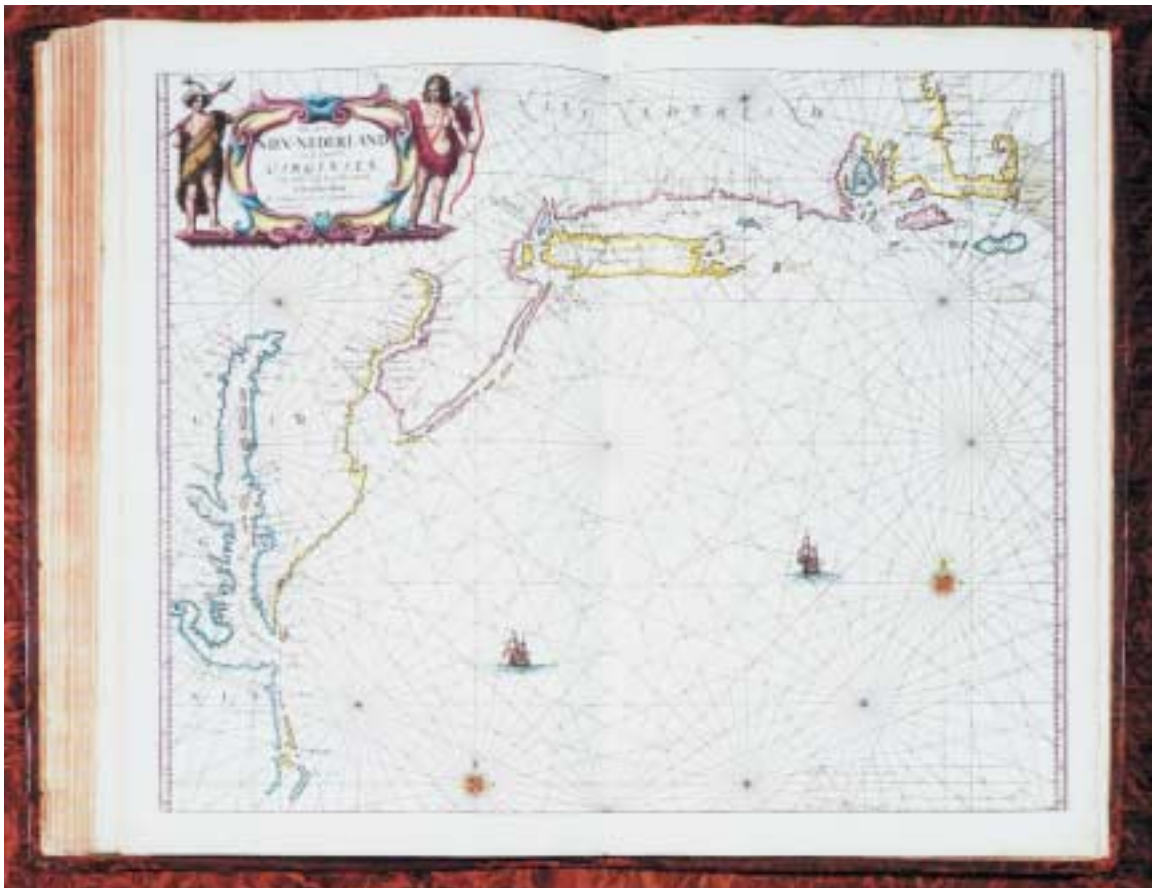
Koeman lists a total of six separate publishers who issued the Mercator *Atlas Minor*. In addition to the first series published by Hondius, and this second series by Jansson, Cloppenburg issued a larger format series beginning in 1630 which was continued by van Waesberge until 1676. An edition of the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

FRENCH TEXT EDITION OF MERCATOR'S ALTAS MINOR



11. MERCATOR, *Atlas Minor*, 1630

UNRECORDED ISSUE OF A
RARE MARITIME ATLAS BY VAN LOON



12. VAN LOON, *Klaer-Lichtende Noort-Star Oste Zee-Atlas*, 1666

12. VAN LOON, JOHANNES, *Klaer-Lichtende Noort-Star Oste Zee-Atlas*. Amsterdam, J. van Loon, 1666.

Folio. Full contemporary calf binding. Engraved frontispiece and 34 double-page maritime maps, all in original color. Excellent condition. P.O.R.

Koeman considers Johannes van Loon one of the most accomplished mapmakers of the Golden Age of Cartography and laments the lack of information about him as “a deplorable state of affairs.” Maps by van Loon are extremely rare, and the appearance on the market of this unrecorded issue of van Loon’s *Klaer-Lichtende Noort-Star Oste Zee-Atlas* is a significant event.

The exact history of the atlas is difficult to determine. Koeman notes that “the sea-atlas by Johannes van Loon had a short but interesting development.” Although at least eight different editions were issued between 1661 and 1668, many exist in a single example. Two were published by van Loon and his brother Gielis in Amsterdam in 1661; three separate editions were published in 1666; another in 1667; and two more in 1668. All editions are rare.

The atlas being offered here contains the 34 sea charts from the 1661 first edition of the atlas. The title is printed on a slip of paper and pasted onto a shield on the frontispiece, similar to one of the 1666 editions listed in Koeman [Loon 3] which also included these same 34 charts. The title, however, is identical to a different edition [Loon 5]. Koeman also makes the following note, “another edition with 34 charts is known with a title-page dated 1666.” Unlike most examples of the Van Loon atlas, the plates are signed by Johannes Van Loon, instead of the usual Johannes and Gieles van Loon. *ref: Unrecorded issue. cf: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume IV, Loon 3 (variant).*

13. **DE WIT, FREDERICK**, *Atlas [Tabulae Maritimae]*, 1675.

Folio. Contemporary blind-stamped calf. 27 double-page maps. Original color. Unusual with the list of charts. Excellent condition. \$68,500.

Frederick De Wit's skills in cartography earned him the reputation as "one of the most famous engravers of the second half of the seventeenth century" -- Koeman. After serving as apprentice in the Blaeu firm, De Wit carried the torch as Amsterdam's leading map publisher after the Blaeu firm was destroyed by fire in 1672.

Most atlases issued by De Wit consisted of land maps, but in 1675 he published the magnificent *Tabulae Maritimae*. This work consisted of twenty-seven sea charts of waters throughout the world. The charts are notable for the embellished and finely etched cartouches. "The cartouches of the maps of the second half of the seventeenth century are often etched, a technique giving a looser impression" -- Putnam.

One of the most impressive maps in the atlas is *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis*, De Wit's second world map. It served as a transitional model between the highly decorative maps of the early seventeenth century and the more scientific maps of the eighteenth. Gone from the geographical parts of the map are the ships, sea serpents, and compasses. Only the known parts of the world are portrayed -- the coastlines of Australia were only partially explored and the continent is left incomplete on the map. Another chart in the atlas, *Orientaliora Indiarum Orientalium*, is the most detailed sea chart of the Australian coasts to date.

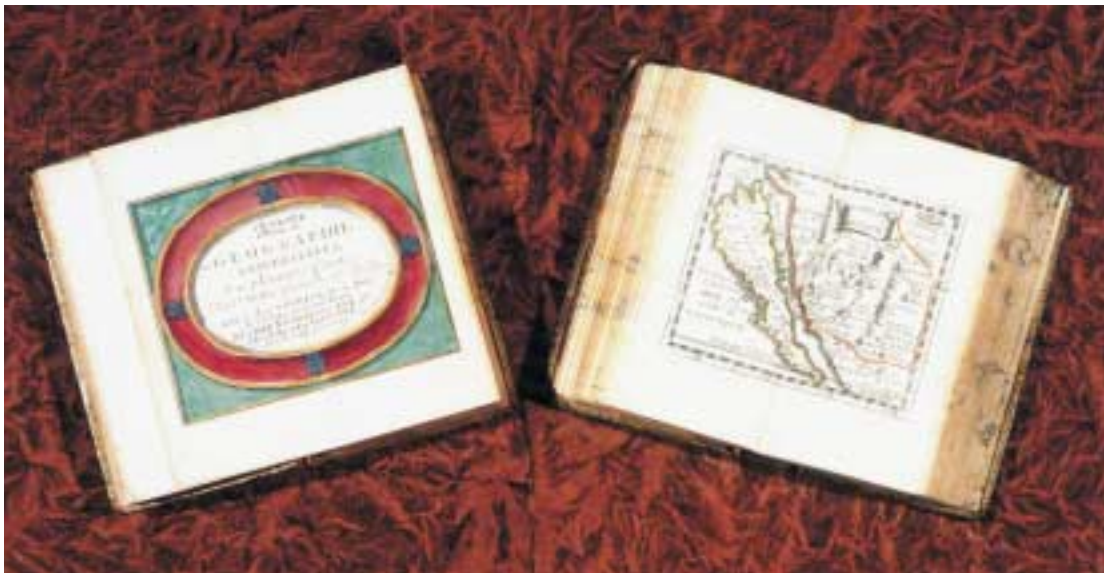
The atlas includes eight charts relating to America. One of these is *Poli Arctici*, a map of the North Pole which reveals by its blankness how little was known about that enigmatic region. Scenes from the profitable whaling industry show why mariners were willing to venture into extreme northern waters. This example of the atlas includes the list of maps on a separate sheet which only accompanied separate publications of the atlas. ref: Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume IV, p. 191 & 518-519, M.Wit1; Phillips #485; Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #444; Putnam, *Early Sea Charts*, p. 75.

MARITIME ATLAS BY DE WIT



13. DE WIT, [*Tabulae Maritimae*], 1675

TWO VOLUME MINIATURE ATLAS BY DU VAL



14. DU VAL, *La Geographie Universelle*, 1682

14. **DU VAL, PIERRE**, *La Geographie Universelle...* [and] *L'Evrope...*, 1682.

12mo. Two volumes. Bound in original calf, hinges worn, with marbled boards. Volume I with engraved title, 52 maps and 11 engraved crests. Volume II with engraved title, 31 maps and 23 engraved crests. Original outline color on maps. Title pages and crests in full original color, illuminated with gold. Excellent. \$8,500.

An excellent example of the 1682 French edition of Du Val's portable world atlas, *La Geographie Universelle*. The first volume describes America, Africa and Asia, while the second is a comprehensive pocket atlas of Europe. Throughout both volumes are handsomely engraved crests in full original color which have been illuminated with gold.

Of particular interest, the first volume contains a section of fifteen maps depicting the New World. These include maps of Canada and Florida [both based on Sanson], Virginia, the Southwest [with California as an island], the West Indies and parts of Central and South America. Also present are a fine double-hemisphere world map and a pair of North and South Polar projections.

Pierre Du Val [1618-1683] was the nephew and pupil of Nicolas Sanson. He published his miniature atlas, *La Geographie Universelle*, out of Paris between 1661 and 1682. Three editions were also issued after his death, one by his daughter in Paris [1688] and two by Jean Certe in Lyons [1688 & 1712]. ref: *Pastoureaux, DuVal XI Fa, p. 164; Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, Revised Edition, Volume I, pp. 406-407.*

15. **CORONELLI, VINCENZO MARIA**, *Atlante Veneto, nel quale si contiene La Descrizione... dell' Universo...*, 1691.

Folio. Later full calf binding with gold stamping. A few maps trimmed close. Excellent condition. \$58,000.

The *Atlante Veneto* is the key work of a thirteen volume set of atlases which Vincenzo Coronelli published between 1690 and 1701. After making his mark as the globemaker to Louis XIV, Coronelli turned his attention to atlas publishing with the ambition to produce a successor to Blaeu's eleven-volume *Grand Atlas*. His efforts were so successful that he, single-handedly, brought forth a second geographical renaissance in Venice. Not since the sixteenth century mastery of Gastaldi and Forlani had Coronelli's native city been the center of cartographic activity.

The volume being offered here is the first in the set and its title, *Atlante Veneto*, eventually came to be used to describe the entire set of atlases. "Much more than a collection of maps bound together.. It is a compendium of geographical, cosmographical and scientific information... marvellous sources of information on contemporary Italian science and geography" -- *The World Encompassed*. Coronelli's maps are distinguished by their fine engraving with titles set within elegant cartouches.

The first part of the atlas is an introduction to geography with fine engravings of globes, wind roses, cosmographic systems from Ptolemy to Descartes, terrestrial spheres and geographical maps of the continents. The second part is devoted to hydrography. Out of gratitude for his accomplishments, the city of Venice proudly named him "*Cosmografo della Serenissima Repubblica.*" ref: *The World Encompassed*, p. 195.

CORONELLI'S FAMOUS ATLANTE VENETO



15. CORONELLI, *Atlante Veneto*, 1691

RARE EDITION OF SANSON'S ATLAS MINOR



16. SANSON/HALMA, *Description de tout L'Univers*, 1700

16. 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 volume with double-page engraved title and 72 double-page maps; second volume with 11 engraved plates; third volume with 4 engraved plates. Excellent 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 identical 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 Library of Congress, and the Hispanic Society of America.

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 has included a double-hemisphere world map by Luyts and a magnificent double-page engraved title by J.V. Vianen.

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. ref: Phillips #528; Hispanic Society of America, *Printed Books 1468-1700*, p.500; Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #553; cf: Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume II, pp. 125-127, Hal1 (variant).

17. **CELLARIUS / VALK & SCHENK**, *Atlas Coelestis...*, 1660/1708.

Folio. Original marble boards. 29 double-page engraved plates in full original color. Excellent condition. \$95,000.

“The only atlas of its kind ever published in the Netherlands” -- Koeman. This is a superb example of the Valk and Schenk edition of the most famous celestial atlas ever published. According to Potter, it is “the highpoint in celestial atlas production and the volume that ranks with Blaeu’s *Atlas Maior* and Goos’ *Zee Atlas*.”

Nine of the plates are signed by J. van Loon. The engraved decorations on each of the plates exhibit, in abundance, the fantastic and extravagant forms particular to the style of the period. They include two sets of northern and southern celestial hemispheres, one with Biblical constellation figures, the other with the classical forms and nomenclature.

The most imaginative solutions for displaying the secrets of the solar system and the universe were developed for this atlas. There are depictions of the phases of the moon, the heavens superimposed on the Earth from several perspectives, planet conjunctions viewed from the earth, solar eclipses, lunar orbit variations, and the orbits of Mercury and Venus. Cellarius’s plates illustrate the theories of numerous astronomers including Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe and Copernicus. Phillips points out that eleven of the maps have American cartographical interest. ref: Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume IV, pp. I and 4; Phillips #469.

“THE HIGH POINT IN CELESTIAL ATLAS PRODUCTION”



17. CELLARIUS, *Atlas Coelestis*, 1708

GERMAN ATLAS MINOR IN FULL ORIGINAL COLOR



18. LOTTER, *Atlas Minor*, c.1760

18. **LOTTER, TOBIAS CONRAD**, *Atlas Minor praecipua Orbis terrarum Imperia, Regna et Provincias Germaniae Potissimum...*, c.1760.

Oblong quarto. Contemporary calf binding. 79 maps plus engraved title. Full original color. Excellent condition. \$9,500.

Lotter's *Atlas Minor* is a beautiful example of decorative German cartography from the mid-eighteenth century. Most of the maps have elaborately engraved cartouches showing religious or military scenes, depictions of the natural landscape, small inset maps and tiny town views. This is a particularly fine example, in full original color with a contemporary calf binding.

Tobias Conrad Lotter [1717-1777] was one of the most prolific German mapmakers of the 18th century. In 1740 he married the daughter of famed German cartographer, Mattheus Seutter, and in 1756 inherited his father-in-law's business. He was succeeded by his son, Mathias Albrecht Lotter, who continued the business until the end of the 18th century. ref: Tooley, *Dictionary of Mapmakers*, p. 401.

19. **SELLER, JOHN / GRIERSON, BOULTER**, *The English Pilot The Fourth Book, Describing the West-India Navigation, from Hudson's bay to the River Amazonas... Dublin...*, 1767.

Folio. Contemporary boards, rebacked. 22 double-page charts, 6 additional charts in the text. \$58,000.

Second edition of the Irish piracy of *The English Pilot The Fourth Book*, published by Grierson in 1767. According to Coolie Verner, "both of these Dublin editions are extremely rare." Verner locates only one example of the 1749 first edition and three of the second.

Boulter Grierson was an established Dublin printer [he became the King's printer in 1727] when he reengraved all of the plates from the 1732 London edition of *The English Pilot*. Because he used such an early edition of *The English Pilot* to pirate, the Grierson printing contains maps of Boston Harbor not found in the London editions of 1758 and 1767. "The maps," according to Sabin, "which have a clear, rough, old-fashioned appearance, are nearly all engraved expressly for this edition, and differ materially from the London editions of the work, containing generally more minute particulars."

The English Pilot The Fourth Book, was the "first wholly English sea-atlas of American waters" -- Verner. First published by John Seller in 1689, it was enormously successful and remained in publication for over 100 years. The Grierson is the only true piracy of *The English Pilot* and the maps, which are readily identifiable by a Grierson imprint, have long been sought after by collectors because of their distinctiveness and great rarity. As far as we know, this is the only Grierson atlas in private hands and the only complete example offered for sale since World War II. ref: Phillips, *Atlases*, #1162; Verner, *Introduction to The English Pilot facsimile edition*, p. ix; Sabin #22619.

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