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FINE ANTIQUE MAPS, ATLASES, GLOBES AND VOYAGE BOOKS

CATALOG 59



DONCKER/BLAEU SEA CHART PRINTED ON VELLUM

ANTIQUÉ MAPS, MANUSCRIPTS,
ATLASES & ILLUSTRATED WORKS

PICTURED ON FRONT COVER:
LEGENDARY SEA CHART ON VELLUM

1. **DONCKER, HENDRICK [BLAEU, WILLEM JANZOOM]**, *West-Indische Paskaert. Waer in de graden der breedde over weder zyden... t'Amsterdam, By Hendrick Doncker...*, 1659.

29 3/4" x 40". Strong impression printed on vellum, original color. Some minor losses along the top and a tear along the bottom, otherwise a superb example for this kind of artifact. \$115,000.

Extremely rare printing on vellum of a sea chart "of landmark importance, being the first sea chart depicting North America on the Mercator projection" – Burden. This is Hendrick Doncker's printing of Willem Janszoon Blaeu's legendary *West-Indische Paskaert*.

Blaeu's chart was published circa 1630. It was Blaeu's second monumental sea chart of the Atlantic Ocean and is "clearly distinguishable from his first by its delineation of the coast between Sandy Hook and Chesapeake Bay" – Deak.

The original Blaeu chart "survives in no more than a pair of recorded examples" according to Campbell, and the few later printings in institutional collections (such as Colonial Williamsburg and the British Library) are usually Van Keulen editions published after 1680 on paper rather than vellum. There is an edition of 1710 on vellum at The New York Public Library published by Pieter Goos. The Doncker edition of 1659 being offered here is relatively early in the chronology of printings and was previously known in only two examples.

According to Burden, the Doncker has several distinctive characteristics: "Staten Landt near Tierra del Fuego now bearing a completed coastline following Hendrick Brouwer's voyage of 1642-3. An interesting feature introduced here is the new insets, in the top right is the eastern portion of the Mediterranean Sea, and below that one of the northern two thirds of the British Isles" – Burden. ref: Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #336 (see also #233 for the Blaeu edition); Campbell, "One Map, two purposes," *The Map Collector*, #30 (March 1985), p. 38 (van Keulen edition at the British Library); Pritchard, *Degrees of Latitude*, pp. 74-75 (van Keulen edition); Deak, *Picturing America*, p. 17; Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, IV, #63.1, pp. 114-15.

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[Engraved titlepage from Item #2, Americae Retectio]

ANTIQUÉ MAPS, MANUSCRIPTS, ATLASES & ILLUSTRATED WORKS

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“ONE OF THE RAREST PICTURE ATLASES” -- TOOLEY



2. **STRADANUS, JOANNES / COLLAERT, ADRIANUS**, [set of four engraved plates] *Americae Retectio*; [and] *Christophorus Colymbus...*; [and] *Americus Vesputius...*; [and] *Ferdinandus Magalanes...*, 1592/1638.

Set of four engraved plates, approximately 8 1/4" x 11" each. Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$18,000.

Featured prominently in the second issue of *The Map Collector* was an article by R.V. Tooley entitled "One of the Rarest Picture Atlases." The four engravings being offered here are the subject of that article.

"*Americae Retectio* is a rare continental picture atlas by Stradanus and Collaert commemorating the successive discoveries of America by Columbus, Vespucci and Magellan" -- R.V. Tooley. Short illustrated publications such as these are exceedingly rare. Known as *flugblattern* or *Historiches-Bilder* in Germany, they were usually issued to record contemporary events in leaflet form and very few survived. "Designed to celebrate the first centenary of the discovery of the New World, *Americae Retectio* is one of the most important of these historical picture atlases" -- Tooley. The importance of the events depicted here, combined with the excellence of both artist and engraver, make this a significant document of early Americana.

The atlas consists of a frontispiece [pictured on titlepage] and three engraved plates depicting Christopher Columbus, Americus Vespucci and Ferdinand Magellan on their separate vessels approaching the New World. An inscription beneath each engraving describes and praises the accomplishments of the explorer. The quality of engraving is superb, the images rich and powerful, and the content of historical value. There is an early realistic depiction of Tierra del Fuego, or the Land of Fire, on Magellan's plate, while "the drawing of Vespucci's landing by Stradanus can claim the distinction of being the oldest existing picture of American fauna" -- Tooley. The plates were designed by Joannes Stradanus, engraved by Adrian Collaert, and published by Philip Galle.

There are three editions of *Americae Retectio*, the first and third were issued from the original plates, with the second edition, re-engraved by Mateo Florimi, "not equal in quality". This is an example of the third edition, issued c.1638 by John Galle, grandson of the original publisher Philip Galle. ref: *The Map Collector*, Issue #2, "One of the Rarest Picture Atlases" by R.V. Tooley [from the notes of B.F. Stevens], pp. 22-24.

UNUSUAL THICK PAPER EDITION OF
OGILBY'S ILLUSTRATED WORK ON AMERICA



3. **OGILBY, JOHN/MONTANUS, ARNOLDUS**, *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.

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 slight foxing. A superb example printed on thick paper. \$65,000.

John Ogilby's *America* was in most cases issued in a single volume, but this unusual 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 this way. This superb example includes the two most important maps of America Ogilby issued: The Lord Proprietors Map of Carolina by J. Moxon and Lord Baltimore's map of Maryland. These are not only the most desirable of Ogilby's maps, they are also the rarest, as they only appear in this third state of his work.

Ogilby's magnificently illustrated *America* is largely a translation of Arnoldus Montanus' classic work published in Holland the same year: *De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld*. Apart from consulting all printed materials then available, Montanus made extensive use of manuscript documents "in which, among the details mentioned, are some of which he is the first informant, if not the only one" - Borba de Moraes. This English edition is not simply a translation; it is amplified especially in the chapters about places under the British dominion and materially by large extracts of Daniel Denton's "A brief description of New York." Ogilby also replaced several of Montanus' maps with newly engraved ones.

Ogilby was an accomplished bookseller, printer and translator who went bankrupt after the fire of London. "He rose 'like a phoenix' from his misfortunes and finished his life as the Royal Cosmographer" - Tooley. At the time this book was published, he was England's leading publisher of geographical material, and his biographer considered *America* "the best of his foreign atlases" - van Eerde.

In this edition of Ogilby, the view of Arx Carolina has been replaced by the far more important, *New Description of Carolina*. This map has the latest information, which Ogilby was able to obtain from the Lords Proprietors and is often called "The First Lords Proprietors Map." Also included is the second edition of Lord Baltimore's map of the Chesapeake. Accompanying the map is the most complete and accurate description of Maryland published to that time. "The English translation of Montanus's book is greatly valued and has become very scarce" - Borba de Moraes. *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.*

IMPORTANT 1552 BASEL EDITION OF
MUNSTER'S GEOGRAPHIAE



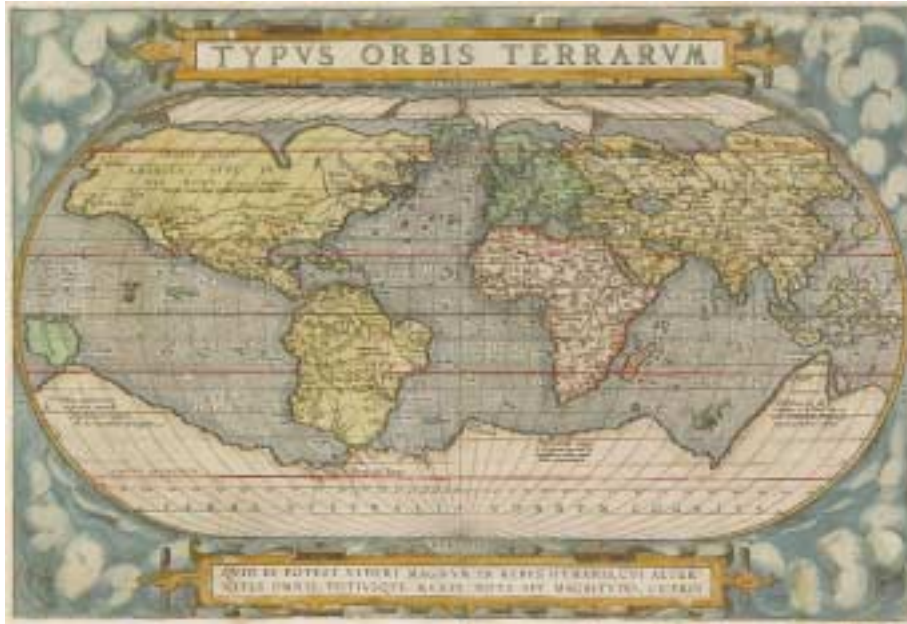
4. **MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN / PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS / PETRI, HENRICH**, *Geographiae Clavdii Ptolemaei Alexandrini, Philosophi ac Mathematici praestatissimi, Libri VIII...*, 1552.

Folio. Later vellum binding. 54 double-page woodcut maps. Excellent condition throughout. \$48,000.

Published in Basel by Henrich Petri, this 1552 edition of Sebastian Munster's *Geographiae* is significant for several reasons. It is the final edition published during Munster's lifetime, and it contains the important addition of woodcut strips with numerical divisions surrounding the modern maps. These strips provided a grid for geographical references in the index, which Munster had greatly expanded and revised for this edition. This information, along with the fact that no other edition contained more double-page maps than this one, make it the most up-to-date geographical work available during the Age of Discovery. This edition contains 33 modern maps (6 more than the 1540 edition) and 21 Ptolemaic maps of all parts of the world.

The popularity of Munster's work was astonishing - no fewer than 41 separate editions of his famed *Geographiae* and *Cosmography* 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 the oldest 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, *Atlases*, #370; *Imago Mundi XVI*, "Ptolemy's Geography" by H.L. Ruland, pp. 84-97.

WORLD AND CONTINENT MAPS
FROM THE FIRST MODERN ATLAS



5. **ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM**, [set of world & continents] *Typus Orbis Terrarum*; [and] *Americae Sive Novi Orbis*; [and] *Nova Descriptio Europae*; [and] *Asiae Nova Descriptio*; [and] *Africae Tabula Nova*, 1587.

Set of five maps, approximately 13” x 19” each. Full original color. Excellent condition. French text edition. \$32,000.

A very fine set of world and continent maps from the first modern atlas. Although this is a matched set from the 1587 French text edition, the world map retains the bulged outline of South America of the first edition, while the Western Hemisphere map is a second edition with corrections to the image of South America.

The publication of the Ortelius atlas in 1570 “marked an epoch in the history of cartography. It was the first uniformly sized, systematic collection of maps of the countries of the world based only on contemporary knowledge since the days of Ptolemy” -- Tooley. The importance of Ortelius’s *Theatrum* on the history of cartography is impossible to overemphasize. 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.”

When the *Theatrum* was issued, the coastal areas of the New World had been fairly well explored, and Europeans were just beginning settlement and colonization. At this critical juncture, it was Ortelius' work that was most responsible for providing Europeans with their best cartographic guide to the Americas.

Among Ortelius' greatest assets as a mapmaker was his ability to tap the best first-hand sources of his day. He was known to have had connections in all the major European capitals. "From surviving correspondence it is known that Mercator generously encouraged Ortelius to make use of his published corpus of research; he also provided him with co-ordinates of places in America and perhaps elsewhere" -- Shirley. Most remarkable was his ability to draw on Spanish and Portuguese sources, since both nations attempted to keep their geographical information secret. We can see the results here as the Spanish-held areas of California, Mexico and South America are remarkably well-detailed. An excellent set in fine original hand color. *ref: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Ort 22; Shirley, The Mapping of the World, #153, plate 2, state 2 ; Burden, The Mapping of North America, #64; Norwich, Maps of Africa, #10; Tooley, Maps and Mapmakers, p. 29.*



[Maps of the World and America pictured, Africa, Asia, and Europe not shown.]

SET OF WORLD AND CONTINENT MAPS FROM THE
HEIGHT OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF DUTCH CARTOGRAPHY



6. **BLAEU, WILLEM JANZOOM**, [set of world & continents] *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula auct: Guiljelmo Blaeuw; [and] Asia noviter delineata; [and] Africae nova descriptio; [and] Americae nova Tabula; [and] Evropa recens descripta*. Amsterdam, c.1630.

Set of five maps, approximately 16" x 21 3/4" each. Original color. Excellent condition. \$65,000.

An excellent set of world and continent maps by one of the greatest masters of the Golden Age of Dutch Cartography - Willem Janzoon Blaeu. Each of the five maps is significant in its own right, superbly engraved, and surrounded by decorative figurative borders.

Rodney Shirley calls the famous world map "one of the supreme examples of the mapmaker's art." Drawn on the Mercator projection, the map is a reduction of Blaeu's large world map of 1605. This single sheet version was magnificently engraved by Josua van den Ende. An exceedingly successful map, it remained in publication for over fifty years and is today probably the most sought after seventeenth century Dutch map. The border decorations

include classical representations of the sun, moon, and five known planets along the top, while the bottom shows vignettes of the seven classical wonders of the world. The two side panels represent the four seasons and four elements.

Equally impressive is Blaeu's map of the Western Hemisphere. The side panels depict Native Americans in characteristic dress from Virginia, Florida, California ('Nove Albionis'), and other areas. Among the city views shown in the top border are Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City and Havana. Developing colonies can be seen along the eastern seaboard of North America: the French in Canada and the English in Virginia (the Jamestown settlement). The results of further exploration by the Spanish along the California coast are also registered. Blaeu's delineation of Asia was the most advanced for its time, as he had access to early surveys prepared by the Jesuits, while Tooley calls Blaeu's Africa "the most decorative and popular of all the early maps of Africa." Of the map of Europe, Jonathan Potter writes, "the map is exceptionally detailed, as are the town plans." ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #255; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #189; Tooley, *Guide to Maps of Africa*, p. 29; Norwich, *Maps of Africa*, #32; Goss, *Blaeu's The Grand Atlas*, pp. 190-191.



[Maps of the World and America pictured, Africa, Asia, and Europe not shown.]

SET OF WORLD AND CONTINENT MAPS
WITH DECORATIVE BORDERS



7. **DE WIT, FREDERICK**, [set of world & continents] *Nova Orbis Tabvla...*; [and] *Nova Totivs Americae...*; [and] *Nova Africa Descriptio...*; [and] *Asiae Nova Descriptio...*; [and] *Nova Europae Descriptio...*, c.1660-c.1670.

Five maps, approximately 18 1/4" x 21 3/4" each. Original color. Some light browning and minor repairs but generally excellent condition. \$45,000.

A fine set of world and continent maps with decorative borders. The world map is the first state as defined by Shirley, who calls De Wit's map "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." The map of America has the distinction of being "Frederick de Wit's first map of America," according to Burden who

calls it “uncommon” and recognizes “a blend of many different sources, which gives overall an appealing look.”

The decorative borders are taken from van den Keere’s map of 1614, and California is drawn as an island on the Luke Fox model. Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes are derived from Blaeu, and although *Nieu Amsterdam* is identified, there is no reference to the English presence in New England. The map of Africa is not listed in Norwich, who notes that “an attractive map of Africa, with a figured border, was issued by de Wit the elder, in about 1660, but apparently only in small numbers, making the map very scarce.” Maps with decorative borders or “cartes et figures” are highly desirable. This fine set by De Wit is in strong original color. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #451, state 1; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #356, state 2; cf: Norwich, *Maps of Africa*, p. 335.



[Maps of the World and America pictured, Africa, Asia, and Europe not shown.]

PLANCIUS WORLD MAP IN EXCELLENT CONDITION



8. **PLANCIO, PETRO [PLANCIUS]**, *Orbis Terrarvm Typvs De Integro Multis in Locis Emmendatus auctore Petro Plancio*, 1594/1599.

16" x 23". Early hand color. Excellent condition. \$35,000.

This 1594 Plancius world map, engraved by the Dutch master Jan van Doetecum, holds the distinction of being the very first world map to use the style of richly decorated border that would dominate world maps for decades to come. "The elaborate pictorial borders were inspired by drawings in the works of Theodore de Bry published a few years earlier and established a pattern of cartographical decoration that lasted over a century" - Shirley. The map also has great importance geographically, particularly in the mapping of the Arctic and the Far East. The map contains a marvelous attempt at a Northwest Passage, and Plancius himself inspired the three voyages of Willem Barents (1594-1597) into the area. He used this map to give cartographic encouragement to the Dutch crews by turning Novaya Zemlya into an island with open sea between it and the Arctic. A sprinkling of English names in the Canadian Arctic appear as a result of Frobisher and Davis's explorations in search of the passage in 1576-1587.

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

VAN DEN KEERE WORLD MAP WITH DECORATIVE BORDERS



9. **VAN DEN KEERE, PIETER / JANSSON, JAN**, *Novus Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica...*, 1608/1630.

15 1/2" x 21". Full original color. Excellent condition. \$28,000.

This is the Jansson edition of Pieter van den Keere's rare world map with decorative borders. According to Shirley, it "is an undisguised and skillful copy of Willem J. Blaeu's single sheet world map of two years earlier [1606]. The clarity and precision of Keere's engraving is in no way inferior to that of Josua van den Ende who engraved Blaeu's map." Van den Keere's map is slightly smaller than the Blaeu, and includes a number of new legends - the principal additions referring to exploration in the Arctic. There is also a long note near the cartouche dealing with the question of whether or not the straits of Anian and Davis link up to form a northwest passage. Unlike the later states of Blaeu's map, there are strong rhumb lines radiating from the compass roses. This is an example of the fourth edition of the map, published in the rare *Atlantis Maioris Appendix* by Jansson and Hondius. "Examples of the first three states are rare, and even the fourth state is uncommon" -- Shirley. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #264.

DE JODE'S TWO CONTIGUOUS MAPS OF NORTH AMERICA



10. **DE JODE, CORNELIS**, *Americae Pars Borealis, Florida, Baccalaos, Canada, Corterealis...* [and] *Qvivirae Regnv cum alijs versus Borea*, 1593.

Two maps, 14" x 19 1/2" and 13 1/2 x 9 1/4". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$48,000 the pair.

These two contiguous maps by Cornelis De Jode create a complete picture of the North American continent at the end of the 16th century. Thus assembled, it is the first Dutch map of North America and the second ever published, the first being the Zaltieri map of 1556. Published in the second edition of the *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* in 1593, the maps were derived in large part from the 1592 world map by Petrus Plancius.

The portrait of America painted by De Jode is one dominated by a wide Northwest Passage. Speculation and myth make up most of the interior landscape, with the whole of the continent heavily covered with mountains. The eastern sheet, *Americae Pars Borealis*, does not show the Great Lakes at the end of the St. Lawrence River, but depicts a large body of water called *Lago de Conibas* jutting southward from the arctic. North of *Hochalaga* are other fresh water lakes, which were derived from Indian accounts.

The smaller western sheet, De Jode's *Qvivirae*, is the first attempt to delineate the region that would become Alaska. The map not only conveys the early cartographic view of the Northwest and California coast, but also a visual sense of the myths and legends attached to the area in the 16th century. As a separate map, it is "the first published map devoted to the west and northwest coasts of North America" -- Burden. A landmark of Alaskan and Californian cartography, the map depicts the entire west coast of North America from the North Pole to below the Tropic of Cancer. At the top we see part of the four islands which were believed to surround the North Pole, and there is an early indication of a magnetic pole in the legend. Tribesmen and their tents are accompanied by a note pointing out the similarity between domiciles in Asia and America, a reference to the popular theory of migration between the two continents.

Only one state of these two rare maps is known, and Burden notes that the plates were purchased by Vrients, who kept the maps out of publication "whilst he published his editions of Ortelius' *Theatrum*." ref: Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #81 & #82; Schwartz and Ehrenberg, pl. 39; Falk, *Alaskan Maps, 1593-2*, p.14, xiii; Wagner, #171.

IMPORTANT MAP OF THE WEST INDIES
WITH AN EARLY MENTION OF THE GULF STREAM



11. **BENZONI, GIRALOMO / DE BRY, THEODORE**, *Occidentalis Americae Partis, vel, earum Regionum quas Christophoros...*, 1594.

13" x 17 1/4". Uncolored. A beautiful example in excellent condition. \$14,500.

“One of the most spectacular maps of any part of the world from the [Age of Discovery] is the map *Occidentalis Americae Partis*” -- Potter. This map is among the earliest separate delineations of Florida and northern South America, and one of the few of the period to concentrate on the West Indies. The islands of the Caribbean appear disproportionately large on the map, with the Bahaman islands of Bahama and Lvcaya placed too far north. Various legends on the map mark the four voyages of Columbus and make an early mention of the Gulf Stream.

The map was executed from the charts of the Italian explorer Giralomo Benzoni, who travelled in the New World for over fourteen years between 1541 and 1556. Although the Florida peninsula retains the shape of Le Moyne's earlier map of 1591, Benzoni's travels actually pre-date the French expeditions in the area. The account of his expedition and this map were published in the fourth part of Theodore De Bry's *Grands Voyages*. The engraving is one of the finest examples of any period, which along with its primary historical interest, make this one of the most desirable of the discovery period American maps. “The map is beautifully designed and engraved and very scarce” -- Potter. ref: *Burden, The Mapping of North America*, #83; *Church I, p. 350*; *Potter, Antique Maps*, p. 164.

“THE FOUNDATION MAP OF
NEW ENGLAND CARTOGRAPHY”



12. **SMITH, JOHN**, *New England / The most remarkable parts thus named...*, 1614, 1616/1631.

11 3/4 x 13 3/4. Strong impression. A tear repaired, otherwise an excellent example. \$48,000.

State eight, published in 1631. "This is the foundation map of New England cartography, the one that gave it its name and the first devoted to the region" -- Burden. It was after Smith's return from Virginia in 1609 that he devoted himself to the exploration of the New England coast, sailing there with two vessels in 1614. Upon returning to England, he presented Prince Charles with a map of the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod. About the map, William P. Cumming states "that Smith's map is not only the most accurate English chart of the period for this section of New England but it is also a remarkable achievement, given the severe limitations of time and other hardships under which the English explorer labored" -- Deak.

The map was originally printed and issued to promote settlement in New England, and the fact that the Pilgrims used a copy of Smith's map during their fateful crossing of 1620 is clear evidence that it was successful.

Smith's *New England* is an extremely rare map because it was never included in a popular work, like *Purchase's Pilgrims*, where his Virginia map was published. It has become a great rarity in the trade. ref: *Burden, The Mapping of North America, #187; Deak, Picturing America, #19 & #26.*

FIRST EDITION OF A LANDMARK MAP OF NEW ENGLAND



13. **WOOD, WILLIAM**, *The South part of New-England, as it is Planted this yeare, 1634*, 1634.

7 1/2" x 10 1/2". Woodcut. Some minor tears and staining. Some manuscript notes, apparently in the hand of Abiel Holmes. Holmes has also obliterated the name Elizabeths Ile which he states is "very wrongly placed or very wrongly named." \$42,000.

First state of an extremely rare map. Among the British subjects enticed to the New England colonies was William Wood, who settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1629. Over the course of the next four years Wood recorded his observations of the numerous settlements established in the Massachusetts Bay and made a map of the area. About a

thousand colonists arrived as a result of the chartering of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and the village of Boston was started by a group of these Puritans.

Wood returned to England in 1633 and the next year published *New Englands Prospect*, the first topographical description of Massachusetts. The book's accompanying small woodcut map, *The South Part of New England*, was the finest delineation of the coast from Narragansett Bay through New Hampshire published up to that time. It was also the first printed map of New England by an English settler, and the first to correctly locate Boston. Esthetically, it is noted for the peculiar way the coasts are shaded, producing the effect of relief.

As a map directly resulting from British presence, the Wood is the link between the John Smith map of 1616 and the John Foster of 1677. Wood's geographic information is probably derived from a manuscript map attributed to John Winthrop (c. 1633), governor of Massachusetts Bay. In the vicinity of Boston, Wood identifies more than thirty Indian and English settlements, which appear on a printed map here for the first time.

Wood's book attempted, in the words on the title page, to "[lay down] that which may both enrich the knowledge of the mind-travelling Reader, or benefit the future Voyager." In the preface he states that he has described "my dwelling place where I have lived these four years, and intend God willing to returne shortly again." Although the author's fate is not definitely known, in 1635 one William Wood made the crossing from England to Massachusetts in the Hopewell, and it is assumed that the author and mapmaker was returning to fulfill the promise made in the book's preface.

This example was apparently once in the collection of Abiel Holmes, the well-known historian of New England. A note on the verso is signed "A. Holmes" and the annotations on the map also appear to be in his hand. It was no doubt Holmes who obscured the Elizabeth Islands on the map and stated that they were "very wrongly placed or very wrongly named." The Elizabeth Islands begin off the coast of Falmouth, Massachusetts and are placed too far west on the map. It is possible that Wood confused these islands with Block Island. ref: *Burden, Mapping of North America, #239; Fite & Freeman, pp. 136-40; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, p. 100; Suarez, Shedding the Veil, #45.*

FIRST STATE DONCKER SEA CHART OF NEW ENGLAND



14. **DONCKER, HENDRICK**, *Pas Caert van Nieu Nederland, Virginia en Nieu Engellant... t'Amsterdam By Hendrick Doncker...* 1660, 1660.

17 1/2" x 21 1/2". First State. Original outline color. \$26,000.

This is the first of three separate charts of the "New Netherlands" published by Hendrick Doncker between 1660 and 1668, and the only one issued when the Dutch actually had possession of the colony. Although largely derived from Arnold Colom's chart of the same area, Doncker makes a number of additions in nomenclature.

Koeman considered Doncker's work the most current of the period, as he constantly updated his charts while other cartographers kept the same plate in circulation for more than half a century. This is one of the earliest sea charts of the area, "only two others of the New Netherlands pre-date it: Jacobsz, c. 1650, and Colom, 1656" -- Burden. This is the rare first state of the map, with the date 1660 in the title. *ref: McCorkle, New England in Early Printed Maps, #660.2; Burden, The Mapping of North America, #348, state 1.*

“THE EARLIEST NAVIGABLE CHART OF BOSTON HARBOR”



15. **ANONYMOUS**, *A New Suruey of the Harbour of Boston in New England Done by Order of the Principall Officers and Comissioners of the Maties Navy*, 1708.

16 3/8" x 21 3/8". Early wash color. Very good condition. \$8,500.

From the *Atlas Maritimus Novus*, published by Mount & Page, 1708. "This is the earliest navigable chart of Boston Harbor. The city's name appears on maps of New England beginning with William Wood's map of 1634 and John Smith's New England in *Historia Mundi: or Mercator's Atlas*, London 1635. During the last decades of the seventeenth century rough sketches of the harbor appear as insets on several Dutch and English maps, and in 1689 a half-page chart was included at the end of *The English Pilot, The Fourth Book*.

"The *Atlas Maritimus Novus* was a composite volume of charts drawn from similar sources as *The English Pilot*. Its history is similar to *The Fourth Book* and was associated at an early date with John Seller and John Thornton. The publishing combine of Mount & Page had gained control of both books by 1708, which are the earliest sea atlases published in England. The Boston chart from the *Atlas Maritimus* was the best of its date at a time when most visiting ships relied heavily on local guides and pilots. Soundings, islands, shoals, towns and rivers are shown. A simple representation of Boston depicts the city before the construction of Long Wharf 1710-1714. A printed note states that the magnetic variation was observed along the coast by Capt. Edmund Halley in 1700" -- Mercator Society. *ref: Mercator Society, "English Mapping of America 1675-1715," (1986).*

FINE FRENCH WALL MAP OF THE AMERICAS, ILLUMINATED WITH GOLD



16. **CHATELAIN, H.**, *Carte Tres Curieuse De La Mer Du Sud...*, 1719. 31 1/2" x 56". Later hand color, illuminated with gold. Excellent condition. \$22,000.

This exceptional example is lavishly embellished with gold. The impressive French wall map rivals the finest Dutch maps for sheer engraving beauty. Schwartz states it is "one of the most elaborately engraved maps ever published," while Tooley calls it "one of the most decorative maps of North America of the 18th century." Chatelain's *Carte Tres Curieuse* gives a virtual panorama of scenes encountered by the early explorers, which helped to feed the Europeans' insatiable appetite for anything unusual or exotic associated with the Americas.

Among the numerous scenes depicted are a beaver colony and cod fishery, illustrating the two products which were cornerstones of trade in the New World. Additional illustrations portray the more exotic, even macabre, practices of indigenous people as well as fauna, flora, and natural resources. California is still shown as an island, although the eastern coastline is drawn suspiciously faint and Chatelain makes a note on the map suggesting that California is actually part of the mainland. The map also shows the tracks of many major voyages across the Pacific, including Magellan's. This focus on the Pacific is reflective of French efforts at the time to establish trade in the East. ref: Leighly, *California as an Island*, pl. XX; Schwartz, *Mapping of America*, pp. 146-147; Goss, #52; MCCA, No. 8, #80.

NOLIN'S WALL MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE



17. **NOLIN, JEAN BAPTISTE**, *L'Amerique Dresse Sur les Relations...*, 1770/1775.

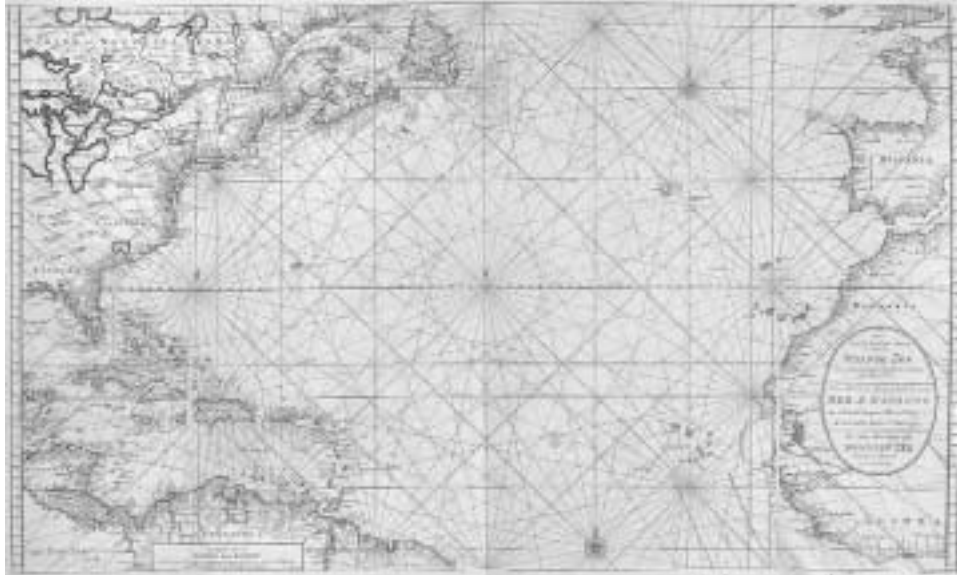
48 1/8" x 53 5/8". Wall map. Later hand color. Some minor repairs, but excellent condition for a wall map. \$38,000.

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

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

This map is surrounded by thirty scenes depicting various stages in the history of the continent, notable physical features, and elements of native life. The large title cartouche includes a dedication to King Louis XVI. This map is in excellent condition, especially for a work of this large size. Inevitably such items become damaged and very few examples of this type of map are ever found in perfect condition. ref: Potter, *Antique Maps*, p.181.

LARGE SCALE VAN KEULEN SEA CHART OF THE ATLANTIC



18. **VAN KEULEN, GERARD**, *Nieuwe Wassende Graade Zee Kaart Over de Spaanse Zee Vant Kanaal tot 't Eyland Cuba In Westindia....*, c.1710.

23 1/4" x 38 3/4". Uncolored. Two vertical areas of loss at folds, generally very good condition. \$7,500.

Gerard van Keulen's rare chart of the Atlantic provides the most detailed navigational information available at the beginning of the 18th century. There are numerous placenames as well as detailed information about the bays and shoals lying offshore. Unlike many sea maps, this one includes inland geography with an exaggerated Great Lakes region dominating much of the American continent.

Gerard van Keulen was considered the most skilled member of the illustrious van Keulen family, and he issued one of their finest collections of charts. "With Gerard van Keulen's magnificent edition of 185 charts and prints, Dutch and French titles, the top was reached" -- Koeman. For this edition he created around forty new charts which were much larger in size than those previously issued. The chart being offered here is one of that group. The atlas was only issued once, c. 1710, but Koeman notes that "collections of the large size charts were issued as separate atlases." *ref: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume IV, p. 391, #212.*

DECORATIVE FRENCH MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE



19. **DANET, GUILLAUME**, *L'Amerique Meridionale et Septentrionale...*, 1731.

19" x 27 1/2". Later hand color. Repairs along bottom centerfold. Very good condition. \$6,500.

Guillaume Danet continued the great tradition of French publishing established by his father-in-law Nicolas De Fer. His large-scale map of the Western Hemisphere is a magnificent example of eighteenth century French cartography.

The map depicts the whole of North and South America, as well as the Spanish and West African coasts. The Northwest Coast of America is left tactfully unfinished. The elaborate border decorations include portraits of explorers and constellations among the vignettes, and Danet has engraved an impressive title cartouche. A long list of "*Remarques*" at the bottom left describes the explorers depicted in portraits along the border. ref: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, Revised Edition, Volume I, p. 331.*

RARE SECOND EDITION OF VAN KEULEN'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA
THE FIRST MAP TO NAME FORT DU QUESNE [PITTSBURGH]



20. **VAN KEULEN, GERARD**, *Carte de la Nouvelle France on se voit le cours des Grandes Rivieres de S.Laurens & Mississippi... chez la Veuve de Jo. van Keulen & Fils...*, 1755.

22 3/4" x 39". Two sheets joined. Original outline color. \$23,000.

Rare second edition of van Keulen's two-sheet map of North America. This edition has numerous changes to the original plate including the addition of several French forts west of the Allegheny Mountains. One of these is Fort du Quesne, which became the city of Pittsburgh. Established in 1754, this edition of the map was published the next year, making this the first known map to name the fort. The map can be dated with certainty from the information within the cartouche, *Chez la Veuve de Jo. van Keulen & Fils*, which only appears on maps published in 1755, according to Koeman, who notes that this is the only year Johannes van Keulen's widow and son were in business together.

Carte de la Nouvelle France was the only land map from the firm of van Keulen, who published the most important sea charts of the 17th and 18th centuries. Originally issued before 1720, the genesis of this map was the De L'Isle and De Fer maps of 1718. Van Keulen significantly increased the size for his map allowing room for exceptional coverage in great detail of the then known continent. Two insets feature the Mississippi delta. The first edition is a great rarity; this second edition is almost unknown. *ref: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume IV, p. 387; Seller & Van Ee, #178 (which incorrectly dates the map at 1782).*

RARE DES BARRES CHART OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER



21. **DES BARRES, JOSEPH FREDERICK WALLET**, *Mississippi River from Iberville to Yazous*, 1779.

63" x 22 3/4". Three sheets joined. Original wash color, excellent condition. \$19,500.

One of the rarest of all Des Barres' charts is his *Mississippi River from Iberville to Yazous*. Progress on the *Atlantic Neptune* began in Canada and the surveyors worked their way southward in a systematic way. Atlases of the northern coastal waters were already in publication long before some of the southern charts were completed. As a result, far fewer charts of southern waters were published. Charts of inland waterways are also far rarer than charts of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

This large chart shows the flow of the Mississippi River as it descends from around Vicksberg in Mississippi to Baton Rouge. The chart includes considerable information chiefly on the east bank. Settlements, forts, creeks and cliffs are delineated along with property lots. The "Village of Tonic Indians" is located as well as "The French Settlements of Pointe Conpee."

Des Barres' ambitious *Atlantic Neptune* has been described as "the most splendid collection of charts, plans, and views, ever published" -- Obadiah Rich, *Bibliotheca Americana Nova*. All of the *Neptune* views are "characterized by crispness and correctness," and "are remarkable in their delicate sketchiness" -- Deak, *Picturing America*. The appearance of his detailed and accurate guide was invaluable to sailors, who had often been relying on out of date and inaccurate maps to navigate the treacherous waters of the North Atlantic. ref: *Seller & Van Ee, Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies*, #791; *National Maritime Museum III*, p. 384.

THE FIRST MAP OF THE TOWN OF
NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS



22. **COFFIN, WILLIAM [CLAPP, H.]**, *Map of the Town of Nantucket in the State of Massachusetts*, 1834.

23" x 33 1/2". Wall map on original linen with original wooden rollers. Excellent condition. \$12,000.

This detailed map by William Coffin is the first of the town of Nantucket. Aside from some early sea charts and Crevecoeur's small eighteenth century work, it is the first map of any part of the island. Phillips does not include it and cites no earlier maps of the town.

First published in 1833, Coffin's map appeared at a time of declining fortunes for the seafaring island. During the war of 1812, the sizeable Nantucket fleet was destroyed, and by 1840 Nantucket had lost its primacy of the sea to New Bedford. The map depicts the town before two devastating fires -- in 1837 and an even larger one in 1846 -- burned much of Nantucket. One of the interesting features of the map is the delineation of the neighborhood of New Guinea on the outskirts of town. This was an early African American neighborhood in Massachusetts.

LARGE MANUSCRIPT MAP OF
THE SIEGE OF HAVANA, DRAWN ON SILK



[detail of top view of Havana from the harbor]



[map detail of the city of Havana]

23. **HAWK, JAMES**, *A Plan of the Siege of the Havana Surrendered Aug: 12: 1762. to the Empire Commanded By the Earl of Albemarle General and Sir George Pococke K: B: Admiral*, 1762.

23" x 46". Pen and ink on silk, laid on linen. Some staining and faded color. \$75,000.

In 1762, Admiral Sir George Pocock 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, 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*.

This large and impressive manuscript map of the famous Siege of Havana was executed by James Hawk soon after the British defeated the Spanish in 1762. Nothing is known about Hawk himself though he must have been a trained draughtsman as this, his only recorded map, was executed professionally. He was probably a military mapmaker who was on site during the conflict. There is a reference to Hawk in the revised edition of *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* citing this work.

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*.

MANUSCRIPT MAP OF SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO



24. **ANONYMOUS**, *Plano de la Ciudad de S. Juan de Puerto Rico*, c.1804. 9 1/2" x 15 1/2". Manuscript. Original color. Excellent condition \$7,500.

A fine manuscript map of the town and harbor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, which lays out the city on a grid and identifies military fortifications, castles, and religious structures. Among the twenty locations in the key is Moro Castle, the masterpiece of Spanish Colonial architecture that remains at the heart of modern San Juan. This imposing six-level fortress was begun in 1540 and took nearly 50 years to complete.

The defenses at San Juan guarded Spanish colonial positions against incursions by the French, Dutch, and British. The Spanish were intensely secretive about their possessions in the New World, and early material on Puerto Rico is quite rare. The island was opened to foreign trade in 1804, and the presence of two dotted lines showing the deep water canal for entering the harbor suggests that this map was drawn around 1804. This manuscript provides a detailed plan of San Juan's infrastructure, as it would have appeared to European traders at the time. Trade with the United States was not permitted until 1815. An attractive map in rich original color, adorned with a large and decorative compass rose.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED MAPS OF LONDON
THE RARE BELLE FOREST WOODCUT VIEW



25. **BELLE FOREST, FRANCOIS DE**, *La Ville De Londres. Londinum Feracissimi Angliae Regni Metropolis*, 1575.

12" x 19 1/8". 16th century color. Excellent condition. \$6,500.

Based on the first state of Frans Hogenberg's map of 1572, this fine woodcut by Belle Forest is one of the earliest printed maps of London. Showing the Tudor city as it had been in the 1550's, the map gives a fascinating portrait of the capital before Elizabeth came to the throne. Published by Francois de Belle Forest, the map retains the Latin title, coats of arms and figures from the Hogenberg copperplate, while changing the text in the bottom panels and adding a French title above the map.

The map was executed for a new French translation of Munster's famous *Cosmography* in 1575. The Belle Forest map is far rarer than the 1572 Hogenberg, as it appeared only once - the map was dropped from subsequent editions and then replaced with a different map in 1598. With the exception of the first edition of the Hogenberg map, this is the earliest obtainable printed map of London. ref: *Darlington & Howego, Printed Maps of London, pp. 16-17, p. 52, #3.*

SPEED'S FAMOUS MAP OF THE ANGLO-SAXON HEPTARCHY

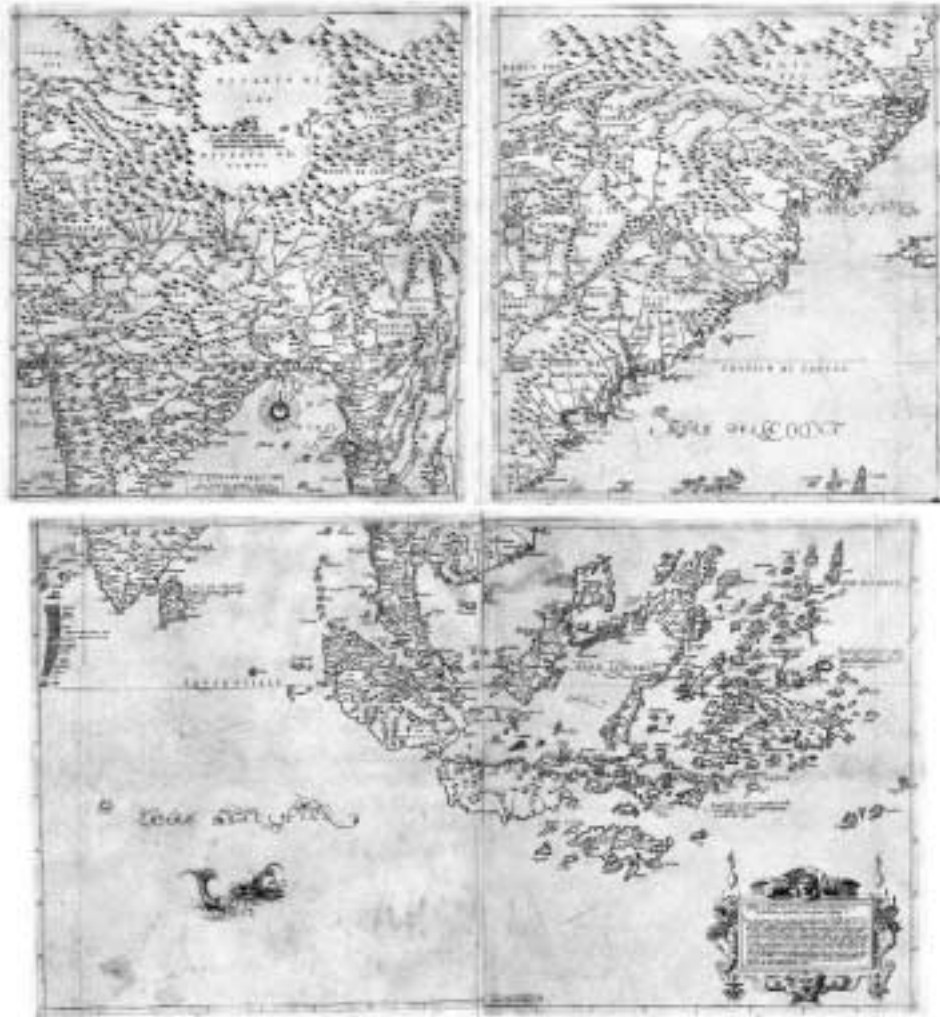


26. **SPEED, JOHN [BASSET AND CHISWELL]**, *Britain As It Was Devided in the tyme of the Englishe-Saxons especially during their Heptarchy...*, 1611/1676.

15" x 20 1/4". Later hand color. Very good condition. \$5,500.

This is John Speed's famous map of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, which was later copied by both Willem Blaeu and Jan Jansson for their atlases of the British Isles in 1645 and 1646. The decorative panels on the left show full length figures of the seven Saxon Kings of Kent, South Saxon, West Saxon, East Saxon, Northumberland, East Angle and Mercian. On the right are scenes showing the conversion of the Saxon Sovereigns to Christianity. First issued in 1611, this example is from the Basset and Chiswell edition of Speed's famous *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, published in 1676. ref: Shirley, *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles*, #316.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT 16TH CENTURY MAP OF ASIA
THE GASTALDI / OLIGATO THREE PART MAP



27. **GASTALDI, GIACOMO / OLIGATO, GIROLAMO**, *Il Disegno Della Terza Parte Dell'Asia. Giacopo di Gastaldi picmontese... Cosmograph... Girolamo Olgiato.*, 1561/1570.

Uncolored map printed in 4 sheets, each sheet approximately 16" x14". Lower 2 sheets have been joined. Full margins. Excellent condition. \$43,500.

Extremely rare. "The name of Giacomo Gastaldi dominates the cartography of Southeast Asia on printed maps throughout the middle decades of the sixteenth century" -- Suarez. The map being offered here is the reengraving in 1570 of the Gastaldi by the Venetian publisher, Girolamo Olgiato. It incorporates the additions to the original Gastaldi map of 1561, made by Paolo Forlani in 1565, of a small printed strip which included the Philippine Islands. Most examples of the Gastaldi do not have Forlani's strip as it was published several years after the original.

For the geography and topography, Gastaldi relied heavily on the reports of Marco Polo. He also made use of information derived from Magellan's voyage, especially in the East Indies. "As regards the outlines of the coasts they are superior to all previous maps of Asia known, either drawn by hand or printed" -- Nordenskiöld. The map extends from India to Japan; from China in the north to the East India Islands.

Gastaldi's three-part map of Asia is the most significant of the continent of the century. The third part is the largest and most impressive of the three separately issued parts. Complete copies of the Gastaldi / Olgiato are recorded in only two libraries; a third example was sold at Sotheby's in London on December 14, 2000 for £27,850. *ref: Karrow, Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century, 30/92.1, p. 240; Nordenskiöld, Periplus, pp. 160-1; Suarez, Early Mapping of Southeast Asia, pp. 130-7 (this example pictured on pp. 136-7); Tooley, "Maps in Italian Atlases" in Imago Mundi III, #62.*

AN EARLY DELINEATION OF NORTHWEST AMERICA



28. **DE JODE, GERARD / DEUTECUM, IOANNES S.**, *Asia Novissima Tabvla...*, 1578.

13 3/4" x 17 1/2". Uncolored. Very good condition except for a clean tear neatly repaired with no loss of printed surface. \$11,000.

Rare. De Jode's general maps are sought after because of their rarity, beauty and large scale. Only one atlas was published by the De Jode family - the *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. It was issued by Gerard De Jode in 1578, and then re-issued by his son Cornelis in 1593. The atlas was a financial disaster and no other editions were ever published. Consequently, all maps by De Jode are quite rare. This map of Asia is particularly rare because it appears only in the scarce first edition of the *Speculum*. De Jode describes this map as new, as he extended the map westward from Ortelius' delineation to include Persia and Arabia. This is one of the earliest works to delineate the Northwest Coast of America. ref: *Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume II, Jod 1, [#4]*; *Allen, Atlas of Atlases, p. 49.*

DE JODE'S SECOND MAP OF ASIA



29. **DE JODE, GERARD / DE JODE, CORNELIUS**, *Asia, Partivm Orbis Maxima*, 1593.

14 5/8" x 18 1/8". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$8,000.

This handsomely engraved map of Asia was issued only once, in the second edition of the De Jode atlas, the *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. Prepared by Gerard De Jode, the map was issued by his son Cornelius, with Koeman noting "this revised and enlarged edition of the *Speculum* was partially prepared by Gerard de Jode, before his death in 1591." The map is decorated with dozens of tiny native figures engaged in various activities as well as tents, animals, sea monsters and ships. ref: Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume II, Jod 2 [#6].

LANDMARK MAP OF JAPAN IN EXCELLENT CONDITION



30. **ORTELIUS ABRAHAM / TEIXEIRA, LUIS**, *Iaponia Insulae Descriptio*, 1595.

14" x 19". Beautiful full original color. Excellent condition. \$5,500.

Latin text edition. "A new epoch in Western cartography of Japan begins with the inclusion of this map in the *Theatrum*. Ortelius had received it along with a map of China in a letter of 20 February 1592 from Portuguese Jesuit and mathematician Luis Teixeira, who was the cartographer to the court of the Spanish king" – Walter. The foundation map in the cartography of Japan, Ortelius' *Iaponiae* formed the model for most European maps of the archipelago for the next forty years. It was a vast improvement over Ortelius' earlier delineations of Japan on his general maps of Asia, South East Asia, the Pacific Ocean, and Tartary. ref: Cortazzi, *Isles of Gold*, pp. 24-25, pl. 25; Walter, *Japan: A Cartographic Vision*, IV.1, #19, p. 188; Van den Broecke 165, state 1. Moreland & Bannister, *Antique Maps*, p. 229.

BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN MAP OF JAPAN AND KOREA

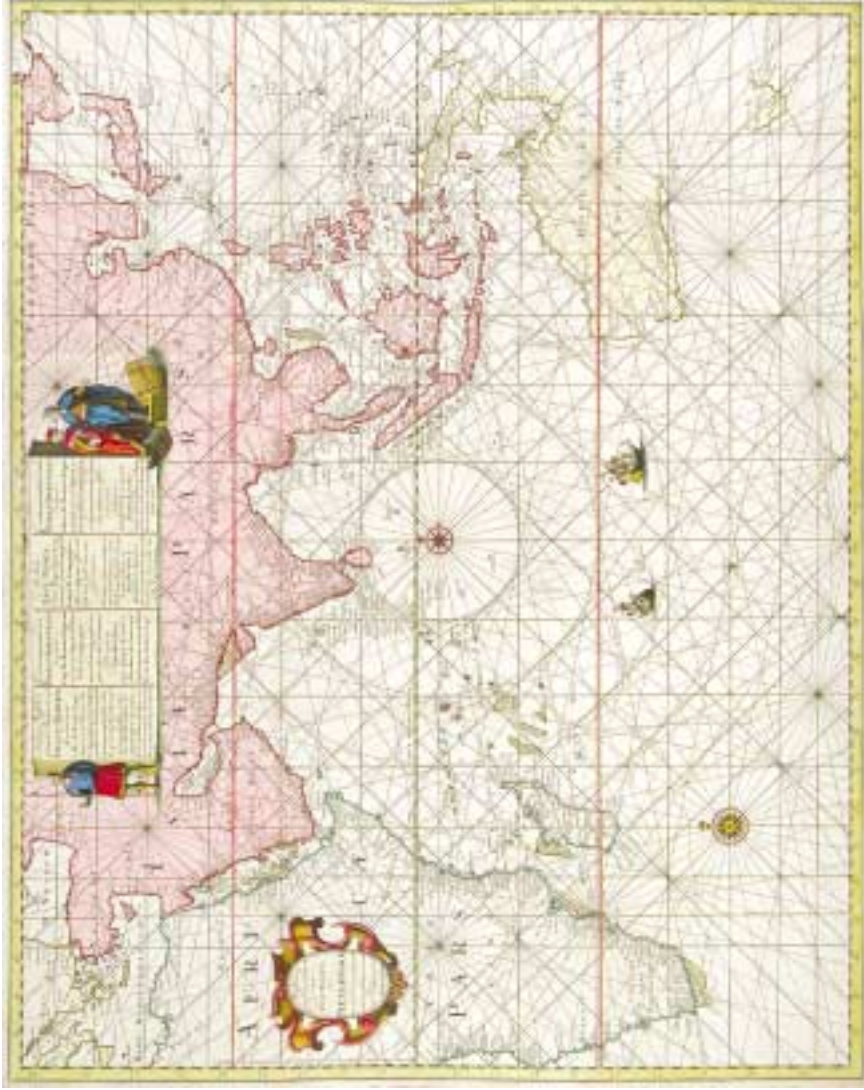


31. **CORONELLI, VINCENZO**, *Isola Del Giappone Penisola Di Corea...*, 1692.

18" x 24 1/8". Uncolored. An excellent example. \$5,500.

“An attractive, well-designed map of this island, little known to Europeans, by Italy’s leading mapmaker of the period” -- Potter. Coronelli’s Japan makes use of Dutch mariner’s charts as well as first-hand Jesuit sources. The Jesuits were the only Europeans to have insight into Japan and its society at the time, and Coronelli dedicates the map to the Rev. de Fontaine of the Society of Jesus. The Korean style vessel depicted in the Sea of Japan is derived from Montanus’ book and is described “as being used on the route from Nagasaki to Osaka, a distance which it is said to travel in twelve days” -- Cortazzi. The map is beautifully engraved with a large title cartouche. The numerous mountain ranges are delineated pictorially, several towns are marked by prominent buildings, and there are a number of legends as well as a key. ref: *Cortazzi, Isles of Gold*, p. 48. pl. 75; *Potter, Antique Maps*, pp. 126-7; *Campbell*, #33; *Walter*, p. 191.

MAGNIFICENT LARGE SCALE SEA CHART OF THE INDIAN OCEAN



32. **LOOTS, J.**, *Wassende Grade paskaert van Oost-Indien van Pieter Goos werkelyk verbeterd door verscheyde ervaren Schippers en stier Lieden... A New East India Sea Map beginng [sic] westerly from Congo to... Japan*, c. 1695.

27 3/8" x 34 3/4". Magnificent full hand color. Excellent condition. \$19,000.

This impressive sea chart delineates in great detail the archipelago of Southeast Asia which was so important to Dutch trade in the 17th century. Large sea charts like this one are almost never found complete and many examples have missing sections, presumably cut off to make them fit into atlases. This one is not only complete, it has ample margins. According to the information within the cartouche, "never before was a more exact Cart od ye East Indien published or... sold." The title is in four languages: Dutch, French, English and Spanish.

Johannes Loots was a publisher who flourished in the competitive sea chart trade of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Despite the presence in Amsterdam of such better known chart publishers as van Keulen, Doncker, and Lootsman, Loots published several sea atlases and separately issued charts. The inventory of his shop included 464 copperplates, a figure much larger than the actual number known.

The chart being offered here, according to Tooley, has its origin with van Keulen, but the subsidiary title says the map is by Pieter Goos. Loots reengraved the map on a larger scale and added considerable information including the tracks of the explorers Tasman, Pelsart, and de Chaumont. Van Keulen must have been impressed with Loots's improvements as he issued it later under his own name by adding a paste-over slip.

Tooley dates the map 1685, but this date seems too early as, according to Koeman, "The first record of Joh. Loots's activities as a chart publisher is dated 1 April 1695." ref: Tooley, *Australia*, p. 207; Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume IV, p. 409.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION OF
THE MOST CELEBRATED 18TH CENTURY WORK ON CHINA



33. **DU HALDE, JEAN BAPTISTE**, *A Description of the Empire of China...*, 1738-1741.

Folio. 2 volumes. Modern calf binding. 42 maps and 22 engraved plates. An excellent example. \$9,500.

First English edition of the most celebrated of all works on China of the eighteenth century. The English were obsessed with the new fashion of “chinoiserie” and these volumes found their way into many of the great libraries of the time. Jean Baptiste Du Halde was a Parisian Jesuit who collected and edited the voluminous correspondence of seventeen Jesuit missionaries working in China from the late 16th to the early 18th centuries. He was the first European to attempt a serious description of the Chinese Empire, which was originally published in 1735 in a French edition of four volumes. This English translation contains the greater part of that French original. Much of the information came from unpublished reports, and the maps, executed by Jean Baptiste Bourguignon, were the result of a collaborative effort between the French Jesuits and the Chinese themselves.

The Jesuits began their surveys in 1708 and presented the completed manuscripts to Emperor K'ang-hsi in 1716. K'ang-hsi ordered further surveys and from them this work resulted. The second volume contains an account of Vitus Bering's voyage of 1725-1728 off of Siberia, with a map representing the earliest printed configuration in English of any part of Alaska. *ref: Lada-Mocarski, Bibliography of Books on Alaska, #2, pp. 20-22; Graesse, II, 443; Brunet, II, 870; Taylor, Essex Institute, p. 26.*

SPANISH MANUSCRIPT OF MANILA BAY, THE PHILIPPINES



34. **[KELLY, DIONISIO]**, *Plano de la plaza de Manila y de sus contornos y arrabales*, 1769.

17 1/2" x 18 1/2". Manuscript map in color. Excellent condition. \$19,000.

Between 1769 and 1776, the Spanish mapmaker Dionisio Kelly made a remarkable series of manuscript maps of various parts of Manila. The beautiful manuscript being offered here, although unsigned, can be attributed to Kelly and is the earliest known of that series.

Kelly was one of a group of Spanish engineers working in the Philippines in an effort to map Manila and construct defenses and fortifications. Fourteen of Kelly's manuscripts of Manila, dated 1770 to 1776, are listed in Carlos Quirino's *Philippine Cartography*. This detailed manuscript of the Bay and town of Manila is dated 1769 and includes the topography and settlements along the coast. After a brief period of British occupation in the 1760's, Manila was returned to the Spanish crown. After losing the city once, the Spanish then began an ambitious effort to surround the city with stone. Kelly was part of this plan and his maps of Manila are the best record of the city during this critical period in its history. ref: *Mercator's World* (March/April 2003), VIII, #2, p. 22.



BEAUTIFUL CELESTIAL ATLAS



35. **GHEYN, JACOB DE**, *Arataea, siva Signa Coelestia: in quibus Astronomicae Speculationes Veterum ad Archetypa Vetustissimi Arataeorum Caesaris Germanici...*, 1621.

Second Edition. Quarto. Contemporary vellum binding. 43 engraved plates. Spine slightly cracked and folding general charts with minor repairs to folds. Generally excellent condition. \$19,000.

Jacob de Gheyn (1565-1629) was an artist and engraver who produced a famous portrait of Tycho Brahe. He is best known for his *Maniement d'Armes*, an illustrated guide to the handling of pikes, muskets, etc. This is the second edition of his celestial atlas, which was first published in 1600 and influenced Bayer's *Uranometria* three years later.

The first 39 numbered plates each depict a fleshed-out constellation in the form laid out by Caius Julius Hyginus in the first century BC. The remaining plates show the faces of the gods representing each of the five known planets, the order of the zodiac, "Lacteus" or the Milky Way, and the faces of the four seasons. All but the general chart have the monogram "IDG" in the lower left. *ref: Warner, The Sky Explored, p. 93 (the plates are incorrectly described here as woodcuts).*

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