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CATALOGUE

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*Cover Illustration: No. 28, Jansson, J./ Visscher, C. J. Novi Belgii Novaeque Angliae*

CATALOGUE 43

*Fine Antique Maps*  
*& Atlases*



THE HERON TOWER  
70 EAST 55TH STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

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*A Magnificent, Complete Copy of Jansson's Eight-Volume City Atlas  
In Full, Vibrant Coloring of the Period, Heightened with Gold*



**1. Atlas.** JANSSONIUS, Johannes. [Amsterdam, 1657] *Theatrum Urbium Celebriorum totius Belgii sive Germaniae Inferioris*. [suivi de :] *Theatrum Exhibens Illustriores Principes Germaniae Superioris Civitates*. [suivi de :] *Theatrum Exhibens Celebriores Galliae et Helvetiae Urbes*. [suivi de :] *Theatrum Praecipuarum Urbium Positarum ad Septentrionalem Europae Plagam*. [suivi de :] *Theatrum Celebriorum Urbium Italiae, Aliarumque in Insulis Maris Mediterranei* [suivi de :] *Theatrum in quo visuntur Illustriores Hispaniae Urbes, Aliaeque ad Orientem & Austrum Civitates Celebriores*. Amsterdam, Janssonius, 1657. 8 volumes in folio; contemporary Dutch publisher's vellum, covers gilt and gilt-panelled with large arabesque centerpieces, spines gills, yap edges, green silk ties, gilt edges. 500 map plates, all in superb original color, many heightened with gold; a few plates lightly tones, else fine condition. Price on request

Extremely rare, complete, sole edition of the most comprehensive and certainly most beautiful early city atlas. No atlas of cities and towns has ever provided as vibrant and richly detailed a portrait of its subject. Moreover, no complete copy of the atlas has appeared at auction in over 30 years, nor has one been in recorded map catalogues.

The copy offered here is of exceptional beauty, with all plates finished with period Dutch hand coloring of the finest quality. Many have also been heightened with gold, silver, or both. In fine, gold-stamped 17th century bindings, the

*(Continued on following page.)*



Krakow

works' condition is also consistently of the highest grade.

Jansson's *Theatrum Urbium* was the only Dutch atlas to attempt a complete or near complete visual catalogue of the cities and towns of Europe. (One of the work's volumes consists of plates of American, Asian, and African cities.) While the *Theatrum* followed in the tradition of the first city atlas, the Cologne-published *Civitatis Orbis Terrarum* of Braun and Hogenberg, and in fact adapted many of its plates, Jansson's work far transcended the earlier one in both scale and aesthetic quality. Moreover, Jansson's town books were more ambitious in both size and scope than the city atlases produced by his great rival, the house of Blaeu. Jansson's comprehensive, eight-volume work had already appeared when Joannes and Cornelis Blaeu were still planning their atlas of the cities of the world. In fact, the Blaeus would never issue a comprehensive urban atlas; at different times, the Blaeu firm published a two-volume town book of the Netherlands, then later a three-volume town book of Italy, and later still a few volumes were published by their heirs to supplement the Italian town books. In 1653 Jansson acquired the nearly 500 plates of the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* from Abraham Hogenberg, of which 232 were adapted and incorporated into the town books. For many plates of the cities of the Netherlands, Jansson ordered new copperplates, many of which were engraved after works by his rival, Blaeu.

Perhaps the single most distinctive graphic feature of Jansson's city atlas, as well as the source of its unique beauty, is the contextual detail of its views and plans. Each is depicted in its natural surroundings, then en-



Pisa



livened by figures in local costumes or by scenes typical of the region, and ornamented with one or more cartouches. The largest cities are often portrayed in multi-sheet plates or by multiple plates with different perspectives.

Dutch atlas production reached its zenith in the mid-seventeenth century, largely in the works of Blaeu and Jansson. The two firms were in continuous competition in both the quality and types of atlases they offered. Johannes Janssonius (1588-1664), better known under the name of Jan Jansson, was born in Arnhem, where his father was a printer and editor (Jan Janszoon, the elder). In 1612, he married the daughter of the cartographer and editor, Jodocus Hondius, and became the editor of travel books in Amsterdam. From 1616

onward he began editing and compiling maps, starting with those of France and Italy. In 1630 he partnered with his brother-in-law, Henricus Hondius, with whom he published several editions of the Mercator-Hondius world atlases. After the death of Henricus Hondius, Jansson continued with great success his activity as a map editor and compiler, which reached its peak in the publication of the present eight-volume town atlas.

Koeman II, p. 189-200, Ja-12 à 17.

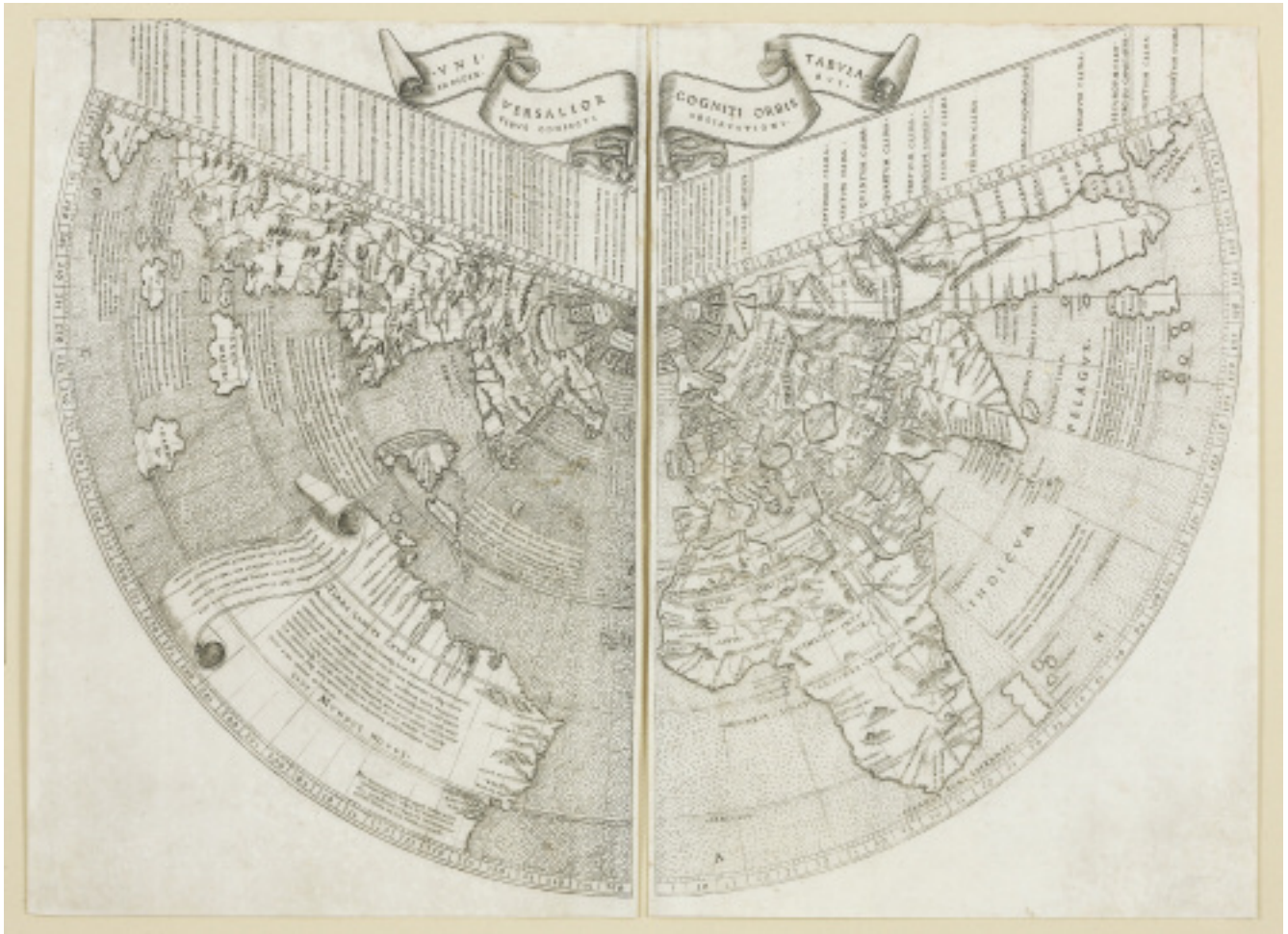


*Valletta, Malta*



*Graz, Austria*

## Maps of the World



*One of the Great Landmarks of Cartographic History:  
The Earliest, Acquirable Map to Show America*

**2. World/ America.** RUYSCH, Johann [Rome, 1507] *Universalior Cogniti Orbis Tabula. Ex Recentibus Confecta Observationi.* 15 ⅜ x 21 inches. Two unjoined sheets; very slight cropping at top, else a fine example with a strong impression. Price on request.

Very rare. One of the Holy Grails of map collecting—the earliest, acquirable map to show America. The finest example of the map we have seen in our three decades-plus experience. Suarez notes that the Ruysch was “the first published map made by an actual explorer of the New World.” It appeared the same year as the legendary Waldseemüller wall map of the world\*, which is hailed as the first map to name “America.” However, the Ruysch map is an overall more accurate work, both in its mapping of America and of most of the rest of the world.

The Ruysch map suggests by the sheer mass of South America it presents that indeed a new continent had been



found in the Western Ocean. Thus, it represents the first cartographic support of Amerigo Vespucci's *Mundus Novus*, published in 1504, and indeed seems to have been directly informed by the pamphlet. So, in a sense, the Ruysch can be viewed as a cartographic endorsement of the honor conferred on Vespucci in the naming of the New World after him. While both the 1506 Contarini (the only, earlier printed map to show America) and the Ruysch apply Cabral's name for South America ("Terras Crucis" and "Terra Sancte Crucis" respectively), only Ruysch uses Vespucci's term, "Mundus Novus." Hence, this is "the first reference to a 'new world' on a printed map" (Suarez).

Overall, the Ruysch is a boldly original work. In spite of his use of a Ptolemaic projection, Ruysch systematically broke with Ptolemaic tradition in virtually every area it was possible, doing so with the benefit of remarkably fresh information. The map shows a clearly recognizable South America with twenty-eight place names along the coast, including "R.DE.BRASIL," the first use of that name to appear on a printed map. The first land in Brazil spotted by Cabral, "MÔTE PASQVALE," is illustrated and named. Newfoundland ("TERRA NOVA" on the map) is detailed and includes seven place names along the coast. It is possible that some of these details were the result of direct observation by Ruysch himself. In a commentary in the 1508 Ptolemaic atlas in which this map appeared, it is said of Ruysch that he "...sailed from England westward...bearing a little northward, and observed many islands."

In the Ruysch map, we witness the intellectual struggle of a talented geographer responding to the onrush of new information, attempting to integrate it into an imperfect template. Ruysch's mapping of newly discovered areas reveals that he wrestled with the question as to whether they were part of Asia or a new continent altogether. Very telling in this regard is a note near Hispaniola ("Spagnola"), in which Ruysch confesses that he does not know for sure where to locate Japan but concludes that "Spagnola" must be Japan ("Sipangu"), as described by Marco Polo. Also, Newfoundland ("Terra Nova") is appended along with Greenland to the Asian continent. In this area is also "In[sulas] Baccalauras," one of the first references on a map to the cod fishing industry.

Shirley points out that "Ruysch's map is the first to show many parts of Asia in the light of the latest Portuguese discoveries." Ruysch even notes a Portuguese voyage to East India dated the very year of the map's publication. For the first time on a map, India approximates its actual shape, and both Madagascar and Sri Lanka have been adjusted to correspond more closely to reality. However, Ruysch compromised with tradition by still including Taprobana, the erstwhile, greatly inflated Sri Lanka, but moved it away from India.

A factor that speaks persuasively to the independence of Ruysch's sources is how different this map is from the Contarini-Rosselli map. There are superficial similarities: Both mapmakers used Ptolemy's conic projection, and both showed significant open water between the Caribbean and North America. In struggling to reconcile Ptolemy's notion of the size of the globe with the evidence presented by the new discoveries in the Western Hemisphere, both mapmakers underesti-



(Continued on following page.)



mate the distance between Europe's western shores and Asia's eastern reaches, to the point of conflating Newfoundland with Asia. Both maps reveal confusion with regard to the location of Japan: As mentioned, Ruysch postulates that Marco Polo's "Sipangu" might be the island of Hispaniola, while Contarini puts Japan itself close to Cuba. But overall, Contarini's essentially Ptolemaic geography and Ruysch's reliance upon modern exploration result in very different maps.

The Ruysch map is of considerable and documented rarity. McGuirk's census uncovered 63 examples of the map. He estimated, however, the total number of extant examples is more likely in area of 100, still a relatively small number. Of the examples located by McGuirk, about three quarters of them were in institutional collections. Thus, only about 25 examples of the map are in private collections and could ever conceivably change hands.

This map appeared in some copies of the 1507 Rome edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, but it must have been a late addition to this edition, as it does not even appear in the table of contents. Most extant examples of the map appeared in the 1508 edition of the atlas. The map would not be re-published in any later works. Five states of the map have been identified. Sixty per cent of the examples surveyed by McGuirk were in the fifth state, as is the present example.

\*The Waldseemuller map, known in a single example, was recently acquired by the Library of Congress in 2003 for ten million dollars. Only one other printed map precedes the both the Waldseemuller and Ruysch maps in showing America—the Contarini-Rosselli (Shirley 24) of 1506—but this map is known in a single example (now in the British Library).

Shirley 25; McGuirk, D. L. *Ruysch World Map Census*; Fite & Freeman 9; Nordenskiöld, pp. 63-7; Suarez, *Shedding the Veil*, no. 12.





*The Known World When Columbus Sailed  
In an Exceptional Example*

**3. World/ Age of Discovery.** SCHEDEL, H. [Nuremberg, 1493] *Secunda etas mundi*. 14 ½ 20 inches. Superb hand color; minimal threadhole mends, fine condition with very wide margins; double-glazed with fine, ornamented, burlwood frame on both sides. Museum mounted & framed: \$28,000

A superb example of the first edition of one of the earliest obtainable world maps, embodying the conception of the earth at the dawn of the Age of Discovery. This visually evocative woodcut was published just 40 years after the invention of printing and presents the world as seen just prior to Columbus' voyage and the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope by Dias. The engraving also reveals the medieval attitude toward peoples of distant lands through the often grotesque, semi-human figures found on both sides of this work. These bizarre creatures were believed to inhabit the remote corners of the earth. One can see how some of these figures might have had some basis in reality, while others were drawn from myth and legend. In any case, they display the tendency of Europeans at the time to demonize little known peoples, something that would later color Europeans' attitudes toward New World peoples in the Age of Discovery.

The general contours of the map were derived primarily from the most important geographical work of antiquity, Ptolemy's *Geographia*, which was recovered in the Renaissance. However, the inclusion of illustrations of Japheth, Shem, and Ham in the corners suggests a more theology-centered view of the world. Their presence is also a reminder of one of the functions of the map in the *Nuremberg Chronicle* where it appeared, which was to illustrate the section on Noah, the Flood, and the re-population of the earth by his sons. Also on the map is the familiar decorative motif of the twelve wind-heads that is found on many early printed world maps. In addition to its historical importance, the Schedel is a striking example of woodblock engraving. The *Nuremberg Chronicle*, a chronological narration of the history of the world, was the work of a Humanist-educated physician of that city and was the most extensive illustrated work published to date.

Shirley 19, pl. 25; *The World Encompassed*, no. 44.





*"The Admiral's Map" in a Beautiful Example*

**4. World.** WALDSEEMÜLLER, M. [Strasbourg, 1513] *Orbis Typus Universalis Iuxta Hydrographorum Traditionem*. 17  $\frac{3}{8}$  x 22  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Several filled wormholes, not visible on printed side, else excellent \$115,000

Rare. An overall excellent, untrimmed example of one of the most important world maps of the Discovery Period. (Untrimmed examples of the map, which was much larger than the other maps in the atlas, are rare.)

This is one of the earliest, obtainable world maps to present the greatly expanded picture of the known world that resulted from the explorations of Columbus, Vespucci, Cabral, da Gama, Dias, and others. In fact, Martin Waldseemüller was the first to suggest the name "America" and is considered to have been the greatest geographer of his age. This is the only acquirable world map by him that includes the new discoveries. Interestingly, between the time of Waldseemüller's naming of America in 1507 and the publication of this map, he withdrew his support for the use of "America," which explains its absence from this map.

To fully appreciate this map, one must realize how early its geography actually is. This and the other maps in Waldseemüller's atlas are believed to have been cut in 1505 and 1506 and then set aside, perhaps for financial reasons, and not published until 1513. The fragmentary delineation of America on this map certainly supports this dating.

The excellent general shape of Africa on the map indicates that Waldseemüller had fully absorbed the Portuguese explorations of Dias, da Gama, and others. Portuguese sources are also in evidence in the mapping of the western portion of India, but most areas farther east are still based on Ptolemy. Although Waldseemüller here emphatically opted to show Asia and America as separate landmasses—East Asia possesses a clear, unbroken coastline—this, of course, was pure speculation. The separation of the continents would not be validated until the end of the 18th century.

Students of this map have not commented, to our knowledge, on the close proximity of the New World to the Old as depicted on it. It is not known whether this was a deliberate distortion enforced by the simple miscalculation of having a map on too large a scale for the size of the paper, or whether it was based on what was believed as fact.

The map is called "The Admiral's Map," because it was believed at one time to have been the work of Columbus, who was often referred to as the Admiral. This, however, was most likely the result of an erroneous reading of the introduction to Waldseemüller's atlas, in which the Admiral is merely mentioned as one of the sources of the map.





One of the First, Acquirable Maps  
With the Place Name "America"

**5. World.** FRIES, L./ WALDSEEMULLER, M. [Vienne-in-the-Dauphane, 1522/ 1541] *Tabula orbis cum descriptione ventorum. // Orbis. Typus. Universali . . . L. F.* 13 ¾ x 18 ¾ inches. A few small spots, else excellent condition. \$13,000

The second earliest, acquirable, printed map to use the term "America." Only the extremely rare Apianus world map of 1520 preceded it in this regard. Even Waldseemuller's own world map of 1513, on which this one was largely based, did not include "America," as Waldseemuller had retreated from his own, originally suggested use of the explorer's name for the New World. Therefore, this map played a meaningful role in the re-establishment of this, at the time, tenuous place name.

" . . . Fries' map is much sought after as it somehow reflects the ambiguities of his age. A framework of medieval thinking is having to be re-cast in order to accept the as yet unrealized extent of the newly conquered lands. For decorative value, if not for accuracy, the map has considerable attractions" (Shirley). Unlike Fries' other world map (Shirley 49), which was a direct copy of Waldseemuller's 1513 map, this one was a new map (though much indebted to Waldseemuller's work). In fact, in the title banner, Fries identifies the map as his own work by including his initials. Despite its many distortions, such as showing India as a large double peninsula, the map does show some advances over Waldseemuller: Greenland is correctly depicted as an

island, and more of South America is included. The map's attractive border work names the winds in banners connected by intertwining rope.

Shirley 48.



One of the Earliest, Collectible,  
Discovery-Era World Maps

**6. World.** WALDSEEMULLER, M./ FRIES, L. [Lyons, 1535] *Tabu Nova Orbis/ Diefert Situs Orbis Hydrographorum* . . . 12 x 18 inches. Superb hand color; excellent condition. \$8,500

A beautiful example, with rich lapis coloring, of Fries's more decorative version of Waldseemuller's 1513 "Admiral's Map." "One of the earliest world maps available to a collector, [which] is an unsophisticated but attractive rendering of what was generally known of the world at that time" (Shirley). The Fries edition added notations and visual elements not found on the Waldseemuller. Included are portraits of five kings: of Russia, Egypt, Ethiopia (Prestyr John), Sri Lanka, and Mursuli. Prestyr John was a mythic Christian king, whose realm was at various times thought to have existed in northeastern Asia but more commonly in northeast Africa. One theory suggests that this legend was the product of European dread of conquest by Islam; Prestyr John embodied the hope that an ally to Christian Europe existed to help counter the Islamic threat near its base. Also, in the upper left-hand corner of the map is a surprisingly realistic elephant, which is unusual for the period. The added notations relate to the elephant, the Russian king at top, and Sri Lanka ("Taprobana").

Shirley 49.



*The Template for the Modern World Map*

**7. Ptolemaic World.** FRIES, L./ WALDSEEMULLER, M./ PTOLEMY, C. [Vienne-in-the-Dauphane, 1541] *Typus Orbis Descriptione Ptolemaei*. 12 x 18 inches. Fine early color; excellent condition with wide margins. \$7,000

A beautiful example, in rarely seen early color, of a work that can be regarded as the starting point of the modern mapping of world. It was the recovery of the geographic principles and data of the second century A. D. geographer, Claudius Ptolemy, that made possible the renaissance in cartography. This map first appeared in printed form in 1477 in Bologna.

Ptolemy, fl. AD 127-180, in essence, mapped the Roman Empire at the time of its fullest territorial extent, which was achieved under the Emperor Trajan, who reigned from 98-117 AD. Thus, this map also reveals the known world of the Roman Imperial period. The woodcutting for the map was carried out with considerable panache, with each of its windheads having delightfully individual visages.

Shirley 47.



*The World of the Discovery Period*

**8. World.** MUNSTER, S. [Basel, c. 1550] *Das Erst General*. 10 3/4 x 14 3/4 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$4,750

Very attractive, early, woodcut world map, rich in the imagery of the Discovery Period, including many sea monsters and surrounding windheads. In general and somewhat primitive terms, the map provides a good outline of the known world of the mid-16th century. The North American portion of the map is based on the explorations of Verrazano and Cartier. The former was the source of a famous cartographic myth—the Verrazanean Sea—depicted in all its glory on this map. It can be seen midway up the Atlantic coast of North America, where the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are shown as separated by only a narrow isthmus. As Verrazano sailed north along the Outer Banks off the North Carolina coast, he assumed that the water to the west of these barrier islands was the Pacific Ocean. Sebastian Munster was a remarkable polymath, biblical scholar, and Hebraist, who published on a variety of subjects with great expertise.

Shirley 92.



*An Exquisite World Map in its Earliest Known State*

**9. World/ Australia.** MONTANUS, A. [Antwerp, 1571] *Benedict. Arias Montanus Sacrae Geographiae Tabulam . . .* 12 ½ x 20 ¾ inches. Fine condition. \$17,500

Superb example of one of the most beautifully engraved world maps of the 16th century, in an unrecorded, pre-first state. This example conforms in all respects to Shirley's description of the first state except it does not have the title printed on the verso, thus pre-dating what Shirley identifies as the first state. The map's uncommonly strong impression further suggests this example was a very early printing. *"The engraving is very rare as the greater part of this edition of the bible [in which it appeared] was lost at sea"* (Schilder).

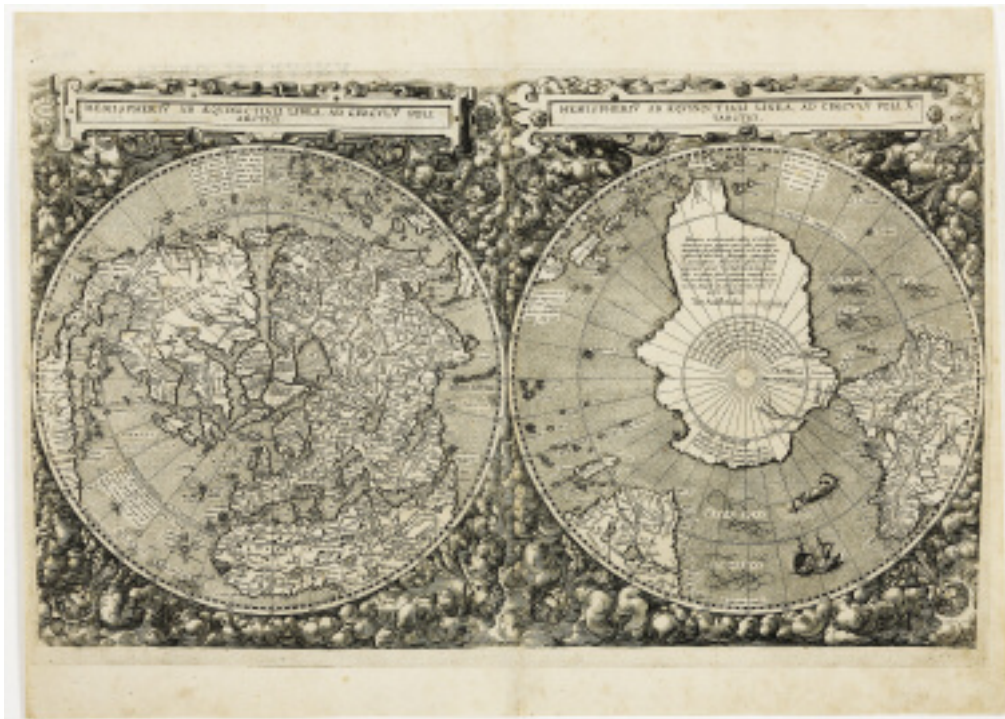
The map appeared in one of the great publishing achievements of the 16th century—the Plantin polyglot Bible, a monumental eight-volume work with text in four languages—Hebrew, Latin, Greek and Syriac. In this work, the map served to illustrate the re-population of the earth, including the Americas, by the descendants of Noah.

An unusual and striking geographic feature of the map is a land bridge from Asia to North America. The map-maker most likely chose this delineation to suggest how the Americas were populated by Asians migrating in the north. This is likely the first illustration of this theory in cartographic form.

*"This rare map has a special place in the early cartography of Australia"* (Schilder). Prophetically, it shows a landmass approximately in the location of, and of the size of, Australia 30 years before its first recorded discovery by Europeans. It is possible that this was the result of an unreported voyage, or as Shirley states, merely *"no more than the engraver's license."* However, since the Plantin Bible was prepared under the patronage of Philip II of Spain, it is possible that the maker of this map had information regarding an unrecorded Iberian voyage to the South Seas. Another possibility is that this proto-Australia was merely the northern remnant of the great Southern Continent, which has been otherwise eradicated on the map. Yet the coincidental size and shape in relation to Australia remains striking. Another curious feature of the map is the depiction the American Northeast as a large island; this is a unique delineation as far as we are aware.

Shirley 125; Schilder, G. *Australia Unveiled*, Map 20.





*One of the Most Striking World Maps of the 16th Century  
In a Beautiful, Dark-Impressed Example*

**10. World.** JODE, C. DE [Antwerp, 1593] *Hemispheri Ab Aequinoctli Linea, Ad Circul Poli Arctici... Ad Circul Poli tarcici*. 13 x 20 inches. Strong impression with complete margins, bottom of centerfold reinforced, no loss; an excellent example. \$68,500

This rare, double-polar projection world map, published in only a single edition, was one of the visually most arresting maps of the 16th century; so much so that it was Rodney Shirley's choice for the dust jacket of his canonical work on early world maps. The *Hemispherium* appeared only in the second and final edition of Gerard and Cornelis De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*, published in 1593, following the elder De Jode's death. The 1593 edition included maps replacing many in the earlier edition that had been executed by other cartographers. These new maps attempted to keep the *Speculum* up-to-date with the rapid advances in geographic knowledge occurring in late 16th century.

Geographically, the map itself is as striking and unusual as it is in its layout and design. A possible reason for this is that De Jode sought to differentiate his maps from those of Ortelius. So instead of using the much more common prototype derived from Mercator's 1569 wall map of the world, De Jode, as Shirley points out, relied primarily on the more recent 1581 map by Postel and a set of anonymous gores dating from 1587, resulting in several unusual delineations. The northeast coast of North America is highly distorted, featuring a unique, large bay in the general area of present-day New York. There is an embryonic Great Lakes system, and a large, fictional lake in the northern interior of Canada. East Asia is shown connected to one of the four mythical landmasses of the Arctic, and Japan is but a few degrees from North America. The Southern Hemisphere is dominated by a vast *Terra Australis Incognita*, which includes both Tierra del Fuego and New Guinea.

The De Jodes had the misfortune of attempting to enter the atlas market at the same time as the highly successful Abraham Ortelius, whose *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* would be issued in 39 editions. In spite of the quality of the De Jode atlas – many of the De Jode maps are thought to be superior to Ortelius's – commercially, it was no match. The lack of success and hence the scarcity of the De Jode atlas are often attributed to his rival's superior political and business connections; Ortelius was able to enjoy a license and monopoly for his atlas, whereas De Jode's efforts to secure a license were



fruitless for many years. There are indications that Ortelius actively maneuvered to have De Jode's application for ecclesiastical and royal imprimaturs delayed until his own expired. At any rate, the first copies of the *Speculum* were not sold until 1579, nine years after Ortelius' work was first published. Also, judging from their name, the De Jodes were apparently Jewish; how this might have affected the fate of their publications has not been explored by commentators.

It was not until 1593 that the second and final edition appeared under the aegis of the son, Cornelis, featuring its new maps. After Cornelis' death in 1600, the plates for the *Speculum* were purchased by Jan Baptist Vrients, who was then publishing Ortelius' atlas, but there were no later printings of De Jode's maps. Perhaps Vrients's purchase was intended to remove the competition.

Shirley 184; Skelton, R.A., *De Jode Speculum Orbis Terrarum* (Introduction) pp. V-x; in *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Second Series of Atlases in Facsimile*.



"One of the supreme examples of the map maker's art" — R. Shirley

**11. World.** BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, c. 1650] *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis*. 16 x 21 ¾ inches. Fine hand color; minor marginal mend outside printed area, centerfold reinforced, else excellent condition. \$25,000

One of the signature maps of the Dutch Golden Age of Mapmaking. Its intricately engraved border panels depict the Seven Wonders of the World along the bottom, representations of the elements and seasons along the sides, and classical figures for the planets, moon and sun along the top. Numerous sea monsters and ships fill the ocean areas of the map.

Blaeu demonstrated his geographic sophistication in his use of the Mercator Projection, which was not very well understood at the time, though developed some decades before this map appeared. This projection, which is visually characterized by longitudinal and latitudinal lines perpendicular to each other forming a grid, allowed navigators to plot straight courses over extended distances.

North America is depicted with the geographic knowledge gained from some of the early colonizing efforts of the English in Virginia and the French in northern Florida and Canada. The Dutch at the time were still very interested in finding new sea routes to their trading centers in the East Indies. As a result, Blaeu has paid close attention to recent explorations in the Hudson's Bay and Davis Strait where a Northwest Passage had been sought. The Dutch also had investigated the possibility of a Northeast Passage over Europe, the results of which are shown here. The highly significant Dutch discovery of Tierra del Fuego by Schouten and Le Maire and the resulting new passage around South America

(Continued on following page.)

to the Pacific can be seen here. Although this discovery called into question the existence of the huge Southern Continent, Blaeu has obviously attempted to reconcile the new discovery with the prevailing belief.

Shirley 255.



*Rare, Visually Striking, English World Map*

**12. World.** OVERTON, J. [London, 1670] *A New And Accurat Map Of The World Drawne according to the best and Late Discoveries Anno Dom: 1670.* 15 ¼ x 20 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; centerfold reinforced, mended split just touching surface, near excellent. \$28,500

Rare (Shirley 'R'), separately published, English world map. An elaborately presented work in the *cartes a figures* style, with portraits of the circumnavigators—Magellan, Drake, Cavendish, and Noort—in the four corners. In the upper panels, noble couples from various European countries are depicted in characteristic dress. Along the bottom are figures from other parts of the world including China and the Americas. Other illustrations provide representations of the seasons and elements, and star charts appear between the hemispheres. Overton's engraving can charitably be described as *naïve* but still has its own, rough-hewn charm.

Many of Overton's maps were re-workings of those of Visscher and Kaerius in the understandably popular, *cartes a figures* style. The most direct antecedents of this map, however, are two very rare world maps by the English publisher, Stent, dating from 1663 and 1657. Nevertheless, both visually and cartographically, Overton's world map has its own unique points of interest. A striking inclusion in North America is the much less well-known, sister settlement of Jamestown, Henricus (here called Henrica). A surprisingly accurate note confesses near total ignorance of the nature of the Southern Continent but does speculate, intriguingly, on the existence of land there based on sightings.

There is a fascinating aspect to one of the map's illustrations that appears to be original with this map. Although the map is post-Restoration, the male figure of the English noble couple is clad in the dark, somber garb of a Puritan. Both the Visscher-Stent version of 1657 and the 1636 Visscher version, which the former was based on, show this figure in decidedly un-Puritanical garb. Perhaps Overton was signaling his religious affiliation in this coded form in the post-Restoration world.

Shirley 456.





*A Rich Presentation of 18th Century Exploration & Science  
In an English Wall Map of the World*

**13. World/ Astronomy/ Cook.** DUNN, S./ LAURIE & WHITTLE [London, May 12, 1799] *A General Map Of The World, Or Terraqueous Globe; With All The New Discoveries, Containing The Most Interesting Particulars In The Solar, Starry And Mundane System, By Sam. Dunn, Mathematician.* 40  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 48  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Fine hand color; some offsetting, light staining, still excellent, especially for its size. \$6,250

Befitting the spirit of scientific inquiry of late 18th century England, this magnificent wall map is rich with illustrated information that had been gathered at the time by scientists in various disciplines. Particularly striking are the very well detailed inset maps of the moon and of the constellations.

The map reflects the period's keen interest in transoceanic exploration. Because of its large-scale format, one can easily follow the tracks of the numerous voyages delineated on it. It not only traces the complete routes of all three of Captain Cook's voyages, but they are also generously annotated. Also included are the tracks of the circumnavigations of Bougainville (1766-1769) and Anson (1741-1744) as well as those of other voyages. Alaska, the Northwest, the South Pacific, New Zealand and Australia were areas receiving important revisions at the time and can be seen on this map to be coming into focus.

## *Western Hemisphere & General North America*



*A Mint Example of the Fries Edition  
Of the First Map of the Americas*

- 14. Americas.** WALDSEEMULLER, M./ FRIES, L. [Lyons, 1535] *Untitled Woodcut Map of the Americas*. 11 ¼ x 14 ¾ inches. Fine condition. \$15,000

A beautiful example of Fries's more elaborate edition of Waldseemuller's landmark "*Tabula Terre Nove*" (1513), the first separate, acquirable, printed map of America. Although the Fries edition is geographically very close to Waldseemuller's, it did make a number of meaningful changes that indicate a greater familiarity with the New World and signal important shifts in attitude concerning who deserved credit for its discovery. Suggestive of the first point is a detail such as calling South America "Terra Nova" as opposed to "Terra Incognita," as it appears on the Waldseemuller version. Other changes by Fries include a new and prominent inscription crediting Columbus for the initial discovery of America, new vignettes of cannibalistic Indians and of an opossum, a Spanish flag planted in Cuba, and corrected northern latitude numbers.

Of considerable importance, the text on the back of the map contains a strongly worded though futile rejection of the use of "America" for the New World; the name does not appear on the map itself. A regressive alteration on the map is Fries' moving "Parias," Columbus' name for South America, to North America.

Burden 4.



*Beautiful Example of  
An Essential Americas Map*

- 15. Americas.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1579] *Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio*. 14 x 19 ½ inches. Fine hand color; some wrinkling along centerfold, else excellent. \$9,500

The "first map of the Americas to appear in a modern atlas," (Schwartz) one that "had a great influence on the future cartography of the New World" (Burden). At the time of some the earliest European attempts to colonize North America, this was the best general map of the Americas available. One of Ortelius' greatest assets as a mapmaker was his ability to draw on the best sources of his day, including those from Spain and Portugal, which had laws prohibiting the publication of maps. Yet, as can be seen in the depiction of California, Mexico, and South America on this map, Ortelius clearly gained access to these sources. In its design and engraving, this map, with its classical, architectural cartouche and the fluted corners providing balance and elegance, is justly regarded as one of the most satisfying in Ortelius' oeuvre. Offered here is the first issue of the second plate of the map.

Schwartz / Ehrenberg, p. 69; Burden 52, first issue.





*A Striking and Important Americas Map  
With Brilliant Original Color*

**16. Americas/ Virginia.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1587/ 1595] *Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio*. 14 7/8 x 19 inches. Superb original color; mint condition. \$10,500

Very attractive example of Ortelius' second map of the Americas (though third plate), an altogether new engraving which improved upon its predecessor in several ways. The most apparent change is the removal of the large bulge on the west coast of South America. However, it is also most likely the first printed map containing a representation of the Chesapeake Bay, predating the 1590 White/De Bry of Virginia, which is usually accorded this distinction. There is an inlet on this 1587 map in the approximate actual location of the Bay that does not appear on Ortelius' first map of the Americas. The question is whether this inlet in fact represents the Chesapeake Bay. The case for an affirmative answer lies in the word, *Wingandekoa*, near the inlet on the map. This was the Native American word for the territory in the area of the Chesapeake Bay, as reported by Arthur Barlowe of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition of 1584. Therefore, the appearance of this word on the map indicates that the Flemish cartographer had access to Raleigh colony information, since knowledge of the area was not available from any other source at the time. If this was the case, then Ortelius would most likely have also known about the large bay that appears on White's manuscript map, a Raleigh colony document, which all agree is the Chesapeake Bay. That Or-

telius had knowledge of the Virginia area prior to the publication of this map has recently been confirmed in an article by William C. Wooldridge in the *Portolan* (see below). Wooldridge cites correspondence to Ortelius from his nephew, Jacob Cole, who was living in London, specifically referring to Wingandekoa. See also the excellent book by Margaret Pritchard and Henry Taliaferro, *Degrees of Latitude, Mapping Colonial America*, Map 1, for a fuller account of this aspect of the map.

Burden 64; Wooldridge, W. in *The Portolan, Journal of the Washington Map Society*, "Ortelius's Chesapeake," pp. 37-40, Winter 2004



*Rare Edition of an Attractive Americas Map*

**17. America.** BERTIUS, P./ TAVERNIER, M. [Paris, 1627] *Carte de l'Amerique...* 14 3/4 x 19 1/4 inches. Fine hand color; excellent. \$3,500

"Rare map . . . [by] the most important mapseller and publisher in Paris in the first half of the century" (Burden). Richly decorative, separately issued French variant of Jodocus Hondius' 1618 *America noviter delineata*, then the dominant depiction of the Americas. The map improves on the Hondius by showing the 1617 discoveries of Le Maire and Schouten more completely, both in the inclusion of the Pacific islands discovered on the voyage and in the depiction of Tierra del Fuego as an island.

Burden 218, State 1.



*Very Scarce, Early State of a Dutch Masterwork of the Americas*

*A Fine, Original-Colored Example*

**18. Western Hemisphere.** BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1635] *Americae nova Tabula*. Auct: Guiljelmo Blaeuw. 16 1/8 x 21 7/8 inches. Fine original color; one marginal mend outside image, else fine. \$15,000

A rarely seen state 3 of this defining map of the Americas of the Dutch Golden Age of Cartography. With original color of a particularly pleasing, mellowed hue. The map's side borders provide fine miniatures of Native Americans of various regions, while important harbors and cities, including Mexico City, Cusco, and the silver mines of Potosi, Bolivia, are illustrated in the top border. Eight fully rigged ships ply the seas among sea monsters on the map.

As Goss points out, "*this magnificent map sums up the general European view of the Western Hemisphere in the early seventeenth century...*" In North America, Virginia and the Southeast are delineated with greater accuracy than elsewhere, because of the surveys conducted by colonists of these areas. The more precise rendering of Latin America in relation to North America is due to the much longer Spanish and Portuguese presence in the area.

Burden, no. 189, state 3; Goss, J. *Mapping of North America*, #26; Tooley, R.V. *Mapping of America*, pp.296-97.



*A Classic Dutch Americas Map*

**19. Americas.** JANSSON, J./ HONDIUS, H. [Amsterdam, 1652] *America noviter delineata...* 14 3/4 x 19 1/2 inches. Fine hand color; two inconspicuous mended tears in surface, else very good. \$2,800

A classically vibrant Dutch Western Hemisphere map, ornamented with a rich array of ships and sea monsters. The map embodied the dominant depiction of the Americas of the first half of the 17th century. Characteristic of the period, it presents a relatively accurate reading of the southeast coast of the United States, while the Northeast is virtually unrecognizable. The map reflects a preliminary recognition of the Great Lakes, while the nature of the Mississippi River is still hopelessly tangled. California remains attached to the mainland, at a time when the trend was an insular depiction. The two inset polar projection maps respond to the period's great interest in the possibility of a Northwest Passage and in the true nature of the waters below South America.

Burden 192, state 5.



*A Striking Map of the Americas*

**20. Western Hemisphere.** CORONELLI, V. [Venice, c.1690] *Planisfero Del Mondo Nuovo, Descritto Dal P. Coronelli, Cosmografo Publico*. 17  $\frac{3}{8}$  x 24 inches. Excellent condition with a bold strike. \$3,500

A beautifully engraved map by the leading cartographer of the late 17th century, which embodies many of the cartographic assumptions held regarding the Americas during that period. California appears as an island, and the Mississippi follows the La Salle model (emptying into the Gulf the vicinity of Galveston Bay.) Throughout the map are notes describing and dating the discoveries of various explorers, including the 1524 voyage of Verrazano and the fictitious 1390 discoveries of Nicolo Zeno. There are symbols for constellations in the side borders, and the bands of statistics enveloping the map provide latitudes to the second and other measurements. Interesting tables in the lower left list the estimates of classical and other authorities concerning various geographic measurements, including the circumference of the earth.

McLaughlin no. 1053, p. 46

*Handsome, English Wall Map of the Americas*

**21. Western Hemisphere/ Louisiana Purchase.** LAURIE & WHITTLE [London, 1794] *A New Map Of The Whole Continent Of America,...* 40  $\frac{1}{4}$  x 46  $\frac{1}{4}$  Four joined sheets; fine original & later color; some offsetting, else excellent. \$3,200



An excellent, Federal-period wall map of the Americas, based on French and Spanish as well as English sources. Curiously, though dated well before the Louisiana Purchase, the map's coloring, some of which is original in this area, shows the territory of the purchase as part of the United States. This suggests that the map may have been published after the Purchase and simply not re-dated. However, although West Florida was claimed by the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase, it is still shown as Spanish territory on the map. The post-Revolutionary War border between the United States and Canada, as determined at the Treaty of Paris of 1783, is engraved on the map. The table at left lists the various territories and islands in the possession of the United States, Great Britain, Spain, France, Portugal, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

The northwest coast is relatively well mapped, as a result of the use of Spanish sources. The beginnings of the mapping of the Canadian Rockies and the coastal ranges in Canada and the Northwest are in evidence. The names and locations of Indian tribes are given throughout both North and South America. The inset map at lower left is of upper eastern Canada, focusing on Hudson's and Baffin's bays and Greenland, which, in a strange hyper-regression, is shown as connected to Canada.

Tooley, *America*, p. 52, 3f.





- 22. Western Hemisphere.** MOLLO, T./ SCHMIDT, J. M. F. [Vienna, 1827] *America mit den neuesten Entdeckungen....* 12 ¾ x 17 ½ inches. Original outline color refreshed; reinforced fold, else excellent. \$500

Attractive and detailed map of the Western Hemisphere, with territories highlighted in original outline color and keyed to a table indicating the sovereign power controlling each area. In North America, the results of the Lewis & Clark Expedition are shown. Alaska is Russian territory, and the American Southwest is still part of Mexico.

*A Beautiful Example of “a Foundation Map” (Tooley)*

- 23. North America/ California.** DE L’ISLE G. / MORTIER, P. [Paris, 1700/ c. 1708] *L’Amerique Septentrionale ... / America Septentrionalis...* 18 ½ x 23 inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$1,850

The scarce first state of the Dutch edition of De l’Isle’s North America map, which provided the best mapping of the period of the American interior, including the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, and Gulf Coast. The latter is “shown well developed with the recent French settlements of d’Iberville at Bilochy and forts at Bon Secours and St. Louis” (Tooley). Notably, the map in its original edition was the first to correct the long-standing fallacy of depicting California as an island. Throughout the Southwest and West, numerous Indian tribes are shown, and in the Pacific Ocean are several voyage tracks, notably those of Cortez and Drake.

Interestingly, the primary author given for the map in the cartouche is Nicolas Sanson, whose mapping of North America this work does not resemble. The publisher of this map, Pierre Mortier, included it in an atlas of maps by both Sanson and De l’Isle, and perhaps Mortier believed the caché of the illustrious mapmaker Sanson’s name would aid in selling this map more than that of the relative newcomer, De l’Isle. In any case, a map such as this one clearly demonstrates that the source of many of the best original maps of the day was now France and no longer the Netherlands.

Tooley, *America*, pp. 18-19, no. 32.





*A Foundation Map*

*The First with Texas & New Orleans*

**24. Texas/ Louisiana Territory/ Mississippi River.** DE L'ISLE, G. [Paris, 1718] *Carte De La Louisiane Et Du Cours Du Mississipi* . . . 19 x 25 ½ inches. Original outline color; invisible mend to upper margin, else excellent condition. \$25,000

The rare second state of the first edition, on which New Orleans appears for the first time on a map. “*This map is the mother and main source of all the later maps*” (Kohl) of the interior United States and the Mississippi River. It was, in fact, “*the first large-scale map accurately showing the lower Mississippi River and surrounding areas*” (Schwartz).

This was also the earliest printed map with the original place name that would become ‘Texas.’ “*The most important notation to Texas history [on the map]... was that appearing along the Trinity: ‘Mission de los Tiejias, etablie in 1716.’ . . . This phrase marked the first appearance of a form of the name Texas on a printed map, and thus Delisle has received proper credit for establishing Texas as a geographic place name*” (Martin & Martin).

De l’Isle’s map also was the first to accurately trace the routes of many great explorers, including De Soto (whose route appears here for the first time on a map), La Salle, Ponce de Leon, St. Denis, Tonti, and others. Also, throughout the South and Southwest, the ranges and villages of numerous Indian tribes are shown. The inset map in the lower right details the Mississippi delta and Mobile Bay. In addition to numerous later states and editions of the map published by De l’Isle and his successors, it was the basis for maps by Homann, Moll, Senex, Seutter and others.

Kohl, Lowery Collection, p. 230; Schwartz/ Ehrenberg, pp. 140-41, (illus.) 146; Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas*, pl. 19, pp. 98-9; Cumming, *Southeast*, no. 170.



*Revolutionary War-Period Revision  
of a Landmark Map*

**25. English Colonies/ Louisiana Territory/ Texas.** DE L'ISLE, G./ DEZAUCHE, J. C. [Paris, 1718/ 1782] *Carte De La Louisiane Et Du Cours Du Mississipi Avec Les Colonies Anglaises* {Revue, Corrige'e et considerablement. Augmentee en 1782}... 19 ¼ x 25 ½ inches. Fine hand color; excellent. \$4,500

Beautiful example of the scarce, revised edition of De l'Isle's foundation map, adding considerable detail to its treatment of England's colonies to bring the map up to date during the American Revolution. The colonies of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida have now been named, and their borders are marked. Many cities, towns as well as roads have been added along the eastern seaboard, and old place names have been corrected.

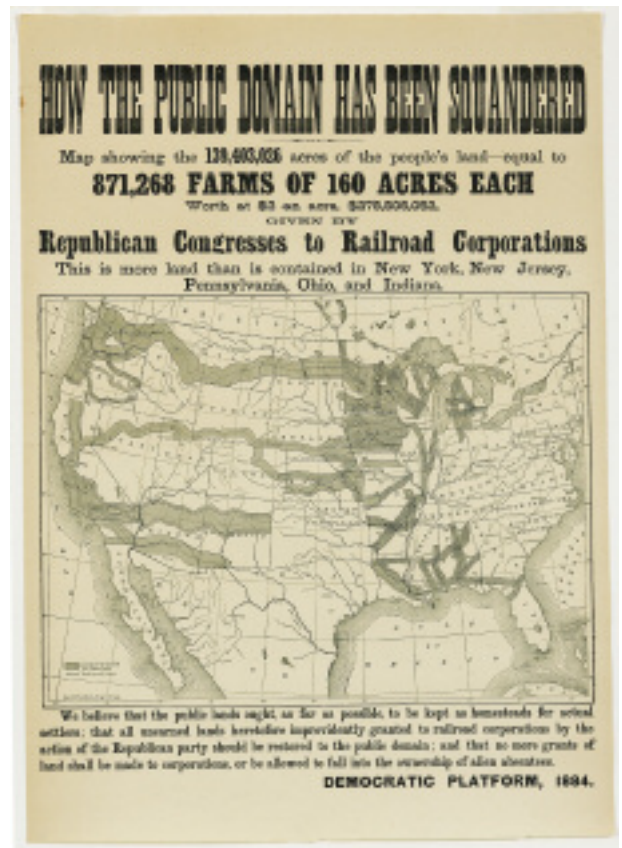
cf. Kohl, *Lowery Collection*, pp. 230; 146; cf. Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas*, pl. 19, pp. 98-9; Cumming, *Southeast*, no. 170. Tooley *America* no. 47, p.22.



*Dramatic, Gilded Age Political Map*

**26. United States/ Political & Railroad History.** RAND MCNALLY & CO [Chicago, 1884] *How The Public Domain Has Been Squandered*. 20 ½ x 15 ½ inches. Fine condition. \$1,650

A fascinating 19th century political broadside making prominent use of a map. It was published by the Democratic Party during the 1884 presidential race between their candidate, Grover Cleveland, and the Republican opponent James Blaine. The map shows vast swaths of territory from the public domain that had been granted by Republican Congresses to railroad companies. Blaine's susceptibility to influence by businesses became a major part of the Democratic campaign against him, and the Democrats leveled the same accusations against the Republican Party as a whole.



## *New England, New York & Mid-Atlantic*



*A Dutch Masterwork of the Northeast  
In an Early Issue*

**27. Northeast.** BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1635] *Nova Belgica Et Anglia Nova*. 15 ¼ x 19 ¾ inches. Fine original color; excellent condition. \$8,000

"One of the most attractive [maps] of the Americas" (Burden) in beautiful original color. Also a very early issue from the second edition of the *Theatrum*; hence, its printed image is unusually sharp and bold, enhancing the map's decorative qualities.

Blaeu's map reveals the state of knowledge of the Northeast at the critical moment when England and the Netherlands were establishing colonies there. It "*is one of the earliest to name 'Nieu Amsterdam'*" (Burden) and shows Plymouth as well. It was also the first map to illustrate North American animals, particularly the fur-bearing kind that lured many of the region's very earliest, European settlers. The map is further embellished with ships in full sail, Indian canoes and villages, elegant calligraphy, and a fine cartouche.

This was also the first printed map to be substantially based on the crucial, 1614 manuscript chart of Adriaen Block, who was the first European to explore Long Island Sound and to establish the insularity of both Manhattan and Long Island. The 1614 version of his map exists in a single, manuscript example (see Augustyn/ Cohen, *Manhattan in Maps*, pp. 22-23) and was the cornerstone document for the Dutch claim to the lower Northeast.

Burden 241; Schwartz/Ehrenberg, pl.58, p.103; Goss pl. 28.





*A Pristine, Original Color Example of  
A Dutch Masterwork of the Northeast and New York City*

**28. Northeast/ New York City.** JANSSEN, J./ VISSCHER, C. J. [Amsterdam, c. 1680] *Novi Belgii Novaeque Angliae*...18 ¼ x 21 ½ inches. Fine original color; mint condition. \$21,000

A sterling example of a map that is as historically important as it is beautiful. It was the culmination of all the surveys of the area conducted by the Dutch colonists of New Netherlands during their first three decades in America. It was also the first printed map to delineate the shape of Manhattan with relative accuracy. Also, English towns that were just being settled at the time, such as Milford, Guilford, Stratford, and Stamford, are shown along the Connecticut shoreline. Every Indian tribe encountered by the colonists as well as every town and settlement in existence at the time are believed to be on this map.

The so-called Janssen-Visscher map was most likely engraved after a large manuscript map that was used as part of a protest by New Netherlands colonists against the policies of the Dutch West India Company, the organization that sponsored the colonization of New York. The author of the original manuscript was most likely Adrien van der Donck, a lawyer who was an early resident of New Amsterdam and who led the protest of the colonists.

The view at lower right of New Amsterdam, the original Dutch settlement at the southern tip of Manhattan, was based on a drawing that was most likely done on the spot. The engraved view provides a generally accurate but sanitized image of the structures comprising the colony at the time. At the time, New Amsterdam, then about 25-years old, was in fact deteriorating badly. Yet the view reveals a modest but tidy Dutch village set on the rolling landscape that characterized Manhattan's topography prior to development. Since the colonial enterprise on Manhattan had from the very beginning difficulty in recruiting Dutch colonists, the gilding of its appearance in this work was most likely done to try to lure colonists to what is presented on the view as a transplanted Dutch village. In an article some years ago, an independent scholar, Joep De Koning, argued that New Amsterdam in the view is seen as it was in the summer of 1648; see the reference below.

Burden 315, state 4; Tooley, *America*, no. 5, p. 284; Augustyn/ Cohen, *Manhattan in Maps*, pp. 32-33; J. De Koning, "From Van der Donck to Visscher" in *Mercator's World*, July/ August 2000, pp. 28-33.



*Colonial Expansion in the Northeast*

**29. Northeast/ New Jersey.** HOMANN, J. B. [Nuremberg, 1724] *Nova Anglia Septentrionali Americae*. . . 19 ¼ x 22 ¾ inches. Fine original wash color; a crease, few faint stains, else excellent. \$3,000

An excellent, original-colored example of one of the few collectible maps of the Northeast of the early 18th century. This attractive work is an interesting blend of older, Dutch and more recent English sources. The map shows that as the number of English settlements increased in the area, Native American tribal names became notably less plentiful than on Dutch maps of the previous century. Nonetheless, the attractive cartouche shows a European bartering with an Indian for an animal pelt, one of the mainstays of the early New England economy. The cartouche also reveals what the European was offering for trade, including beads, a barrel (presumably filled with liquor), guns, hatchets, tools, and textiles.

The cartography of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket is still quite distorted on the map, but the coast of Maine is well detailed. Curiously, the map shows a strait in Cape Cod connecting Cape Cod Bay and Nantucket Sound in the area of Eastham and Wellfleet. Historical accounts and early maps and charts suggest that there existed a water passage in this area from the mid-17th to the first part of the 18th century. New Jersey is divided into East and West on the map.

McCorkle, B. *New England in Early Printed Maps*, Map 724.1.



*With a Fine, Early View of New York City*

**30. Northeast/ New York City/ Wall St.** LOTTER, T.C./ JANSSEN-VISSCHER [Augsburg, c. 1757] *Re-cens Edita totius Novi Belgii* ... 19 ½ x 22 ¾ inches. Original wash color; fine condition. \$5,500

A superb example of a richly engraved map of the Northeast, which includes a view of New York City with a rarely seen depiction of the original wall that would become Wall Street. Called the Restitutio View for its dramatic portrayal of the restitution of Dutch power in the New York City in 1673, it shows Dutch soldiers marching south along the city's east side on their way to seizing the fort. Dutch rule in New York lasted only a single year before the English took final control in 1674. (See *Manhattan in Maps*, reference below, for an account of this surprising event in New York history.)

The wall that stood where Wall Street now runs was in fact a wooden stockade, built in 1653, when word reached New Amsterdam of a planned, though later aborted, English attack of the city. Atop the view in the engraving, a monarch, possibly George II, is being presented with the bounty of America. Published by T. C. Lotter, this was the final edition of the very long-lived Jansson-Visscher series of maps. The Jansson map, which served as the template of the general map in the series, was one of the most durable prototypes in the mapping of America.

cf. Augustyn/ Cohen, *Manhattan in Maps*, pp. 46-7; Tooley, *America*, p. 292, #26a, fourth state.





*The Only Subsequent Edition of the Great Evans Map*

*From the Original Plate*

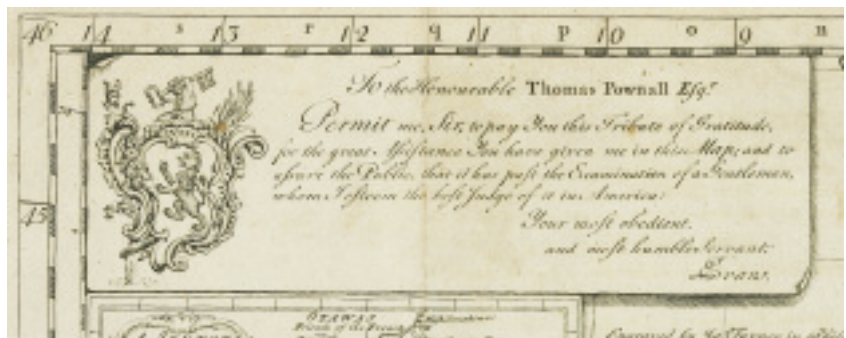
**31. Northeast/ Mid-Atlantic/ Midwest.** EVANS, L./ POWNALL, T. [London, 1776] *A Map of the Middle British Colonies In North America...March 25th, 1776.* 19 1/8 x 32 inches. Original outline color; minor marginal mends not affecting image; else excellent. \$19,000

Rare. This is by far the most important edition of the pioneering Evans map outside of the original, which was called by Schwartz *"the most ambitious performance of its kind undertaken in America up to that time."* Of the numerous later editions of map, Pownall's was the only one to utilize the original plate and to have been authorized by Evans himself. In the upper left corner is a commendation of the map with Evans' engraved signature.

Pownall's map is in fact a novel hybrid, consisting of Evans' original plate with a new plate for part of the Northeast appended to it. Pownall also significantly updated the original plate: *"The whole of the map east of the longitude of Philadelphia is greatly changed, and is filled in with new details"* (Stevens). Pownall, who had been governor of Massachusetts, stated that the New England section of the map was based on new information, *"later Draughts and Surveys deposited at the Board of Trade"* (Pownall's *Topographical Description*, in which the map was originally published).

Sadly, Evans saw little profit from his groundbreaking map, in large part due to the numerous pirated editions by Jefferys, Sayer, Kitchen, Bowles and others. So moved was Pownall by the plight of the wronged and indigent Evans that he pledged all profits from his edition of the map to Evans' daughter.

Stevens, H. Lewis *Evans His Map*, pp.17-28;  
Schwartz/Ehrenberg, p.162, pl. 98.



## *The Northeast During the Revolution*

### *One of the Earliest Maps to Note the Battle of Saratoga*

**32. Northeast/ American Revolution/ Battle of Saratoga.** BRION DE LA TOUR, L. [Paris, 1777] *Carte Du Theatre De La Guerre Entre Les Anglais Et Les Americains*:... 29 ¼ x 20 inches. Original outline color; one minor mend, bit of faint staining, else excellent. \$6,500

The first state of a scarce, separately published, and attractive map of the Northeast, produced to inform the French public of the primary theatre of the early years of the American Revolution. Of great significance at the time, the map shows and notes the location of Burgoyne's surrender to the American army at Saratoga. This victory more than any other single event induced the French to ally with the American cause in 1778 and thus is generally considered the turning point of the war. Numerous forts, minor as well as major ones, are shown and named throughout the map, including Fort Washington in northern Manhattan, those along the Delaware River, many in northern Massachusetts, and the several in the Lake Champlain/ Lake George region. This is the first state of the map; later states of 1778 and 1787 are known.

Nebanzahl, *Bibliography*, no. 121; McCorkle 777.6.



### *The Northeast Theatre of the American Revolution*

**33. Northeast/ American Revolution.** BRION DE LA TOUR, L. [Paris, 1778] *Partie Septentrionale des possessions Angloise en Amerique*... 11 x 19 inches. Original outline color; fine condition with a very strong impression & deckled edges. \$2,850

Separately published, very attractive French map of the American Northeast, produced the year that France became allies with the United States in its war of independence. The locations and names of forts are shown throughout. The map was based primarily on John Mitchell's famous map of North America. As the title states, the map was intended for military intelligence; consequently, very few were produced.

McCorkle 778.2.





*One of the First Maps with Vermont as a State*

**34. New England/ New York/ New Jersey/ Canada.** LAURIE & WHITTLE [London, 1794] *A New And Correct Map Of The British Colonies In North America...* 18 5/8 x 26 inches. Fine original color, refreshed; some offsetting, else excellent.

\$1,500

An attractive and interesting map of the Northeast, notable for being one of the earliest, dated maps to clearly show Vermont as a state (admitted in 1791). Moreover, the map contains a rarely seen delineation of the state, in which it occupies only the northern half of its present extent, with the southern portion shown as part of New York. Also on the map is the boundary line between the United States and Canada as agreed upon at the Treaty of Paris of 1783. Dartmouth College is present, and Indian tribal lands are identified throughout along with roads and trails. Massachusetts still bears its colonial name—Massachusetts Bay—an un-updated place name on a work that originally was published by Sayer and Bennett in 1776 in their famous *Military Pocket Atlas*. An attractive and largely accurate depiction of a beaver surmounts the cartouche.

Tooley, *America*, 65 c, pp. 92-93 (fails to note Vermont as state update); cf. Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*, pp. 11-13.



*Scarce & Important Map of New England*

**35. New England/ Vermont/ Boston.** BOWLES & CARVER/ JEFFERYS, T. [London, c. 1796] *Bowles's New One-Sheet Map Of New England;* . . . 25 x 20 1/2 inches. Original wash color slightly refreshed; slight centerfold discoloration, else excellent.

\$10,500

This very scarce, separately published map provides a fascinating portrait of the borders of the former New England colonies at a time when some were in the process of becoming states. For example, this was one of the first maps to show Vermont as a state (admitted 1791). A note near the top printed border makes direct reference to its status: "*This state extends Northward to the 45.th Degree of Latitude.*" The Bowles is also one of the earliest collectible maps of New England to show town and city borders as well as the early road network of New England. In northern New England can be seen the names of owners of land grants and the ranges of their properties. Southern Maine and northern New Hampshire are called the "*Eastern Part of Massachuets*" on the map.

An interesting inset plan of Boston and vicinity shows the military situation there just after the Battle of Bunker Hill. The plan's legend provides a detailed account not only of the locations of Boston's fortifications and gun emplacements but also their composition, i.e. "*A battery of eight 24 Pounders on Corps Hill.*"





The map was based on a four-sheet work by Braddock Mead, published by Thomas Jefferys in 1755. However, the various Bowles editions of the map vary significantly enough from the Jefferys in their depiction of Vermont and New Hampshire to suggest additional sources were used for the Bowles. For example, Bowles included several large lakes not found on the Jefferys.

Tooley, *America*, p. 70, no. 32f; cf. Benes, P. *New England Prospect*, pp. 15-16; McCorkle 765.1, state 4; Fite and Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps*, no. 60.



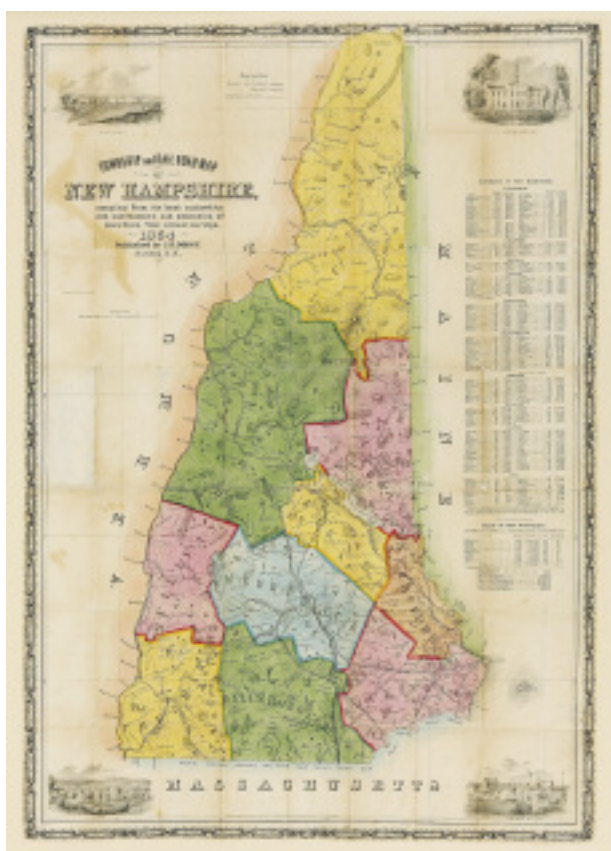
*An Important, Updated Edition of a Cornerstone Map of Pennsylvania*

**36. Pennsylvania.** HOWELL, R./ VALLANCE, J. [Philadelphia, 1811] *A Map Of The State Of Pennsylvania By Reading Howell MDCCCXI.* 21  $\frac{3}{8}$  x 33  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Deckled edges; centerfold reinforced top & bottom, else excellent. \$4,500

Separately published—very scarce. In 1792 Reading Howell published the first map of Pennsylvania to show the full extent of the state with accurate boundary lines. The present work is an expanded version of this work and the first edition of it published in the 19th century. Moreover, this edition was elegantly engraved by John Vallance, who also produced the first official plan of Washington, DC and the Griffith map of Maryland. The map's two cartouches display industries, agriculture and other iconography associated with Pennsylvania, including the state crest and the ironically captioned "*Schuylkill permanent Bridge*" depicted at lower left, which was no longer standing in 1811. Notably, the map itself in this 1811 edition added well-rendered topography, roads, towns, and buildings. Howell's excellent map was not superseded until 1822, when Melish's map of the state appeared.

Ristow, pp. 108-109; cf. Rumsey 4181.

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*Beautiful Map of New Hampshire  
Recording its Mid-19th Century Growth*

**37. New Hampshire.** DODGE, G. R. [Nashua, NH, 1854] *Township and Rail Road Map of New Hampshire* ....1857 34 ½ x 24 ½ inches. With original, pressed cloth covers, separate. Fine original color; mounted on rice paper, very minor losses at a few fold intersections, a little light staining, else excellent. \$3,500

First edition of a scarce, separately published map, decorated with views of Portsmouth, Manchester, Nashua, and the State House in the corner. The map reflects the dramatic growth of the railroads and textile industry that occurred in New Hampshire in the 1850's. At the time of this map, Nashua and Manchester were booming and had overtaken Portsmouth as business centers. While Portsmouth still had its naval yard, Manchester was outstripping the coastal town in both population and valuation. (These numbers appear in a detailed table along the right-hand side of the map.) A look at the map suggests the reason for Manchester and Nashua's growing preeminence: Portsmouth lay far

from the central arteries of the Merrimack River Valley, from which many railroads (both complete and proposed) can be seen, extending their reach throughout the state.

cf. Rumsey 246; Cobb 217.



*Handsome, Small Wall Map of Connecticut  
With Interesting Railroad Information*

**38. Connecticut/ Railroads.** TILDEN, S. D. [Hartford, 1873] *New Map of Connecticut*...20 ½ x 27 inches. Lithograph with original hand color refreshed; expertly re-mounted on new linen, usual cracking & toning of this type; very good. \$1,500

A separately published, scarce, small wall map of the state, flanked by tables listing the populations of each town and city for the years 1860 and 1870. The map provides a particular good record of railroads in the state, both existing and proposed. One such proposed line—the Saugatuck Valley Railroad—is shown going from the mouth of the Saugatuck River to a point north where it would intersect with several lines in Newtown. It was never built. As early as 1835, when Westport was incorporated, the Saugatuck River Valley was put forth as a possible route to connect Danbury with Long Island Sound. However, a line along the Norwalk River eventually was chosen. Still, as late as 1883, a New York Times article reported that a rail line along the Saugatuck Valley was still under discussion.

Rumsey 4548; cf. Turner/ Jacobus, *Connecticut Railroads...An Illustrated History*, pp. 100-102.



*The British Army Marches in the Streets of New York*

**39. New York City/ Revolutionary War.** HABERMANN, F.X. [Augsburg, c. 1777] *L'Entre Triumphale De Troupes Royales A Nouvelle Yorck*. 11 ¼ x 15 ¾ inches. Fine original color; excellent condition. \$2,000

Attractive, dramatic albeit fictitious view of British troops marching in triumph through New York City, following its capture early in the American Revolution. The German Habermann's views pertaining to the American Revolution have a definite loyalist slant, due in great part to the British employment of German mercenaries in the conflict. This view is one of the only visual representations of the British occupation of the city. However, its author did not have the benefit of having actually seen New York, as the uniforms, masonry buildings, and elegant slate roofs portrayed here more closely resemble 18th century German architecture than what would have been found in colonial New York. This print is what is known as a *vue du optique*, a precursor to 3-D. Prints of this kind were designed to be viewed through a mirrored optical device, which would create a 3-D image.

Cresswell, D. *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints*, no 267.



*New York City in Flames During the Revolution*

**40. New York City/ Revolutionary War.** Habermann, F. X. [Augsburg, c. 1777] [In reverse:] *Representation Du Feu Terrible A Nouvelle Yorck*. 9 ½ x 15 ⅝ inches. Fine original color; excellent. \$2,500

One of the only printed depictions of a cataclysmic event that occurred in New York City during the Revolution. In this dramatic engraving, flames fill the skies and panicked residents throw up their arms during the catastrophic fire that occurred September 20-21, 1776. Given the intense visual nature of this work, this image would have been one of the most striking examples of the *vue du optique*. The fire, which began just after the British took New York City on September 15th of 1776, destroyed about a quarter if the city, an estimated 493 houses, and caused much distress to British soldiers and Tories alike. Although in this scene soldiers are seen rounding up possible suspects, the cause of the fire was never determined, though it was known to have started in a bordello in the docks at the southern tip of New York.

Cresswell 268; cf. Augustyn/ Cohen, *Manhattan in Maps*, pp. 82-3.

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*New York City & Brooklyn Maps on the Same Sheet*

**41. New York / Brooklyn.** MAGNUS, C. [New York, **1852**] *Complete Map of the Cities of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.* 18 x 22 ¼ inches. Lithograph with original color; original buckram covers, separate, with small regional map also separate; wear at folds with minor loss, very good. \$1,500

Attractive maps of both New York City and Brooklyn, from a period when they and Williamsburg were still independent cities. At the top center of the engraving, a bird's-eye view of the entire city shows it teeming with sailing ships and steamers. New York University, then just over twenty years old, appears in the upper left corner. City Hall, with citizens strolling in the park before it, is shown to the right. Streets on the maps are clearly delineated and easily found using a coordinate-based key. The shading of the map indicates that points north of 14th street were still scarcely more than countryside. Accompanying the map is a smaller one of New York and vicinity, which includes a table giving the 1850 populations of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark.

Haskell 962.

#### *The Map as Advertising Tool*

**42. New York City.** SCHONBERG & CO. [New York, c. **1865**] *Map of the City of New York.* 46 ½ x 30 ¼ inches. Lithograph with original color; reinforced



at junctures of folds, else near fine condition, especially of this kind. \$1,850

An attractive and scarce map of Manhattan south of 70th Street produced by the Schonberg firm as a promotion for the dry goods wholesaler, Halsted & Stiles. The wide margins are a pleasing riot of 19th century typography. The text not only advertises the company's wares but also informs the reader of a recent change of location, making a map an ideal vehicle for the ad. A detail map of the vicinity of City Hall highlights Halsted & Stiles' new address. There is also a detail map of the then recently opened Central Park. Schoenberg & Co. was active in map drafting, engraving and publishing throughout the 1860's.

Not in Haskell; *Tooley Dictionary Q-Z*, p. 127.



*Lively 19th Century Etching of New York City's Battery*

**43. New York City/ The Battery.** BONSONGE, Anatole-Martine de (1832-1881) [Paris, **1866**] *Untitled Etching of Lower Manhattan.* 6 x 12 inches. Excellent condition. \$750

A vigorous etching, published by the *Societe des Aqua-fortistes*, depicting Manhattan's lower west side with a variety of nautical vessels, including a curious,

small, double paddle-wheeled boat in the harbor in the foreground. The most prominent structure in the view is Castle Garden seen at the left, which at the time was a covered building housing New York City's first immigration center. It originated as Castle Clinton in the years of the War of 1812 and served a variety of uses—beer garden, theatre, aquarium and more—before and after its aforementioned function, which it served from 1855 to 1890. Originally constructed on an artificial island, the structure survives to this day as part of Castle Clinton National Monument.

*Rare, Large-Scale Map of the New York City Metro Area*

**44. New York City & Vicinity.** WALLING, H. F. [New York, 1866] *Map of the City of New York And Its Vicinity By H. F. Walling...1866.* 46 ½ x 30 ¼ inches. Lithograph with vibrant original color; mounted on acid-free paper, some fold wear but overall excellent of this kind. \$5,500

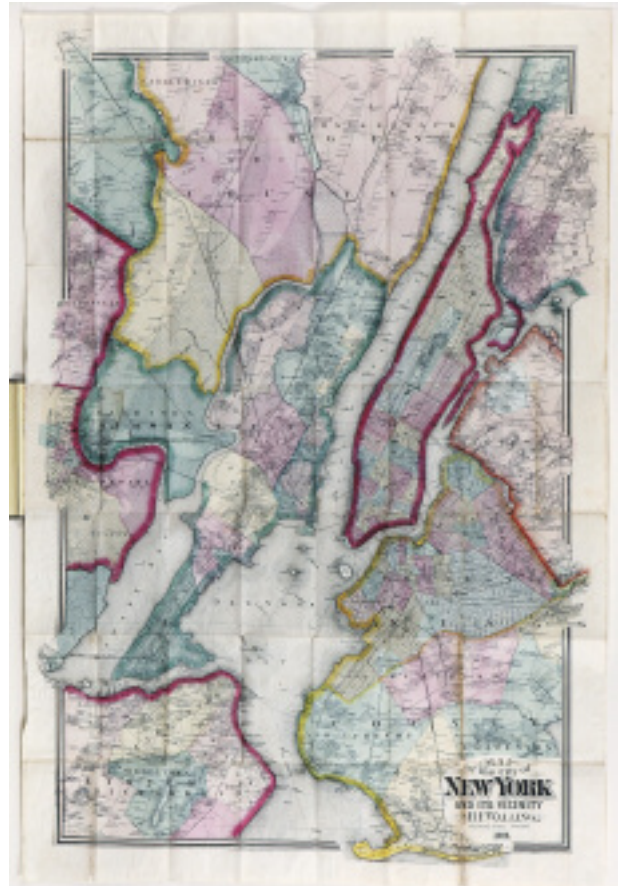
An unrecorded and dramatically attractive map of New York City and its immediate vicinity. No examples appear in map catalogue and auction records or in OCLC, the database of worldwide library collections.

The map provides a definitive portrait of New York City immediately after the Civil War, depicting a city poised to resume vigorous growth. When this map was published, the city was still some decades away from the incorporation of greater New York City in 1898; however, Walling's map vividly shows the transportation infrastructure that would in part underwrite the city's unification. Numerous railroad lines and yet more plentiful ferry routes are clearly delineated on the map. In fact, it appears that the map's unusual layout was in part intended to focus on the de facto greater New York City of the time. It emphasizes those areas beyond the island of Manhattan in which there is development continuous with that on Manhattan itself.

Throughout the map important structures and ordinary business are named. However, in the areas beyond regularly laid out streets, even the residences and the names of their owners are provided, indicating that not far from Manhattan settlement was still fairly sparse.

While this map appears to be altogether unrecorded, Walling did produce a considerably larger wall map of the New York City area with a similar title but encompassing a much wider area than this one. It appeared in editions of 1860, 1863, 1864, 1866 and 1869, according to Rumsey, with another version of it having somewhat different coverage appearing also in 1863.

In the third quarter of the 19th century, there was no more dynamic and wide-ranging map and atlas publisher in the United States than Henry F. Walling (1825-1888). Early in his career, beginning in about 1850, his output was primarily county maps and city plans of New England areas, Massachusetts in particular. He later produced state maps and atlases of other areas, and in addition to the maps of New York mentioned above, he published works of midwestern areas, notably Ohio. Walling both collected original surveys of many areas and commissioned new surveys. Thus many of his maps state that they were based on actual surveys under Walling's own direction.



cf. Rumsey 2882; Tooley's *Dictionary of Mapmakers*, Q-Z, pp. 349-350.

## Virginia, Maryland & Chesapeake Bay



*A Cartographic Cornerstone in an Exceptional Example*

**45. North Carolina/ Virginia.** WHITE, J. / DE BRY, T. [Frankfurt, 1590] *Americae pars, Nunc Virginia dicta*, . . . 12 x 16 ½ inches. Wide margins and a superb strike, fine condition. \$28,500

With uncommonly wide margins and strong printing strike, this is the finest example we have handled of this pivotal map. It is the earliest collectible map of North Carolina and Virginia, and also the earliest to show and name the Chesapeake Bay. The map's influence can be seen in virtually every regional and general map encompassing the area through the latter part of the 17th century. Quinn described the map as the "*most careful detailed piece of cartography for any part of North America to be made in the sixteenth century.*"

The map was directly based on a manuscript by John White, the governor of the ill-fated Roanoke colony in North Carolina, which was the first English attempt to colonize North America. Roanoke Island and several Indian villages are identified on the map, and 'Croatoan,' the word left inscribed on a tree by the lost colonists, appears alongside one of Outer Banks islands. The map covers from present day Cape Lookout to just north of the Chesapeake Bay. This range of coverage suggests that the Roanoke settlers were more enterprising in the exploration of the surrounding area than has been believed.

The White-De Bry map is a masterwork of engraving. Its numerous pictorial elements include English ships outside the Outer Banks and at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, Indian canoes around the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, Indian figures, the royal arms of England, a navigational compass, sea monster, wind rose, and trees of various kinds.

Burden 76, state 2; Stephenson/ McKee, *Virginia in Maps*, Map I-2; *On the Map* Fig. 3; *The Mapping of Maryland*, #1; Quinn, *Roanoke Voyages*, pp. 847-8; Cumming, *Southeast*, pp. 3, 122-23; Fite and Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps*, 93-5; M. Alexander, ed., *Discovering the New World*, pp. 7-10.



*Captain John Smith's Map of Virginia  
In a Pristine Example*

**46. Virginia/ Maryland.** SMITH, CAPT. J./ BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, c. 1640] *Nova Virginiae Tabula*. 14  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 18  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Fine original color; fine. \$5,000

A superb example in fine original color of a Dutch engraving of Capt. John Smith's map of the Chesapeake Bay region, the first European map of the area. It was remarkably accurate for its period and remains a valuable record of Indian tribes that existed at the time. In fact, the map is unusual in acknowledging the role of Indian informants in its creation; the areas beyond the several Maltese Crosses on the map indicate territory depicted on the basis of Indian reports. Also on the engraving is a portrait of Powhatan in the upper left.

The plate from which this map was printed was originally engraved in 1618 by Jodocus Hondius Junior, son of the great map and globe publisher. It is now believed (see Burden) that the plate was sold to the Blaeu firm in 1630, at which time the imprint was changed to that of Blaeu. (Ghosts of the incompletely erased J and H of the Hondius imprint are just visible beneath that of Blaeu.) The 1618 state of the map thus qualifies as the earliest derivative of Smith's map, which was originally published in England in 1612; however, the 1618 Hondius edition is known in only a few examples. The firm of Henricus Hondius, the other son of the master, copied the map from the Hondius-Blaeu version adding its own imprint. Thus, the sequence of this particular line of the Smith map is from J. Hondius Jr. to Blaeu to H. Hondius.

Burden 193; Verner in Tooley *America*, pp. 161-62.



*Attractive Edition of Captain John Smith's Virginia Map*

**47. Virginia/ Maryland.** OGILBY, J./ MONTANUS, P. [Amsterdam, 1671] (*Terrae- Mariae*) *Nova (et) Virginiae Tabula*. 11  $\frac{3}{8}$  x 13  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Fine hand color; old manuscript addition to title, excellent. \$2,000

Attractively colored example of this edition of Capt. John Smith's landmark map, based on the first survey of the Chesapeake Bay. Curiously, the map is illustrated with images of a llama, goat, and unicorn, which were evidently considered by Europeans to be native to Virginia. In early ink, Maryland ("*Terre-Mariae*") was added to the title. Although the map itself is based on the Blaeu-Hondius engraving of the Smith map, all three cartouches on Ogilby-Montanus were newly added.

Tooley, *America*, Derivative 8, pp. 168-69; Stephenson & McKee, Map I-6, pp. 30-1.



### *An Extraordinary Civil War Panorama*

**48. Chesapeake Bay & Region/ Civil War.** BACHMANN, J. [New York, 1861/ 1864] *Panorama of the Seat of War. Birds Eye View Of Virginia, Maryland Delaware And The District Of Columbia.* 21 x 28 inches. Chromolithograph; one mend in text area, else excellent condition. \$4,500

A work of ingenious design—a map/ view hybrid—that provides a breathtaking panorama of a key theatre of the Civil War. It is known that the Civil War saw the first extensive use of balloons in mapping, which may have suggested to Bachmann the use of this aerial perspective.

Because of its unique vantage point, this work illuminates certain geographical factors that played an important role in the Civil War in the depicted region. One is the importance of the Union blockade of the Chesapeake Bay, shown in operation in the view. The blockade prevented the re-supplying of several key Southern cities via waterways connected to the bay. Also pointedly suggested by the view was the vulnerable position of Washington, DC, due to its proximity to several Southern strongholds. Considering the scale of the view, a remarkable amount of detail is included, such as representations of several cities: Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, and others. The forts along the Chesapeake Bay and railroad and road systems of the area are also shown



## *Florida & The Southeast*

### *The First, Collectible Map of Florida and the Southeast*

**49. Southeast/ Florida.** ORTELIUS, A./ CHIAVES, H. [Antwerp, 1584] *La Florida. Auctore Hieron. Chiasues. Peruviae Auriferae Regionis Typus... Guastecan Reg.* 14 x 18 inches. Original color refreshed; mended split at lower centerfold with no loss, very good. \$2,500

Three maps on a single sheet, including the first separately printed map of Florida and the Southeast. "One of the half-dozen most important mother-maps of southeastern North America. This map probably had more influence than any other map in establishing the subsequent conception of Florida as including that part of the present United States from the peninsula of Florida northward to or beyond the Mississippi" (Cumming, p. 12). Remarkably, the general outline of the Florida peninsula on this map is more accurate than on some maps appearing as late as the early 18th Century. It is also surprising that the three maps on this sheet, all by Spanish cartographers, appeared in a generally disseminated atlas, since Spain at the time forbade the publication of maps. More remarkable still is that one of the maps displays Spain's sources of gold in Columbia and of silver in Bolivia. The map is a testimony to Ortelius's wide array of contacts throughout Europe and his ability to obtain maps not available to others because of these contacts.





"The Definitive Map of the Region for Over 100 years" (Schwartz)

**50. Southeast/ Florida/ Cuba.** LE MOYNE, J./ DE BRY, T. [Frankfurt, 1591] *Floridae Americae Provinciae Recens & exactissima descriptio* . . . 14 ½ x 17 ⅝ inches. Slight marginal mends well away from printed areas, else fine condition with a bold, sharp strike. \$27,000

The finest example of this cornerstone map of the Southeast we have handled, with an unusually bold impression and ample margins. It "was the chief basis for maps of the European cartographers for over a hundred years" (Cumming, et al). It is also one of the most finely engraved of all early maps, and the well-linked impression of this example heightens the beauty of its intricate engraving.

What makes this map particularly exciting, and also unusual for a work of this period, is that it was largely based on actual observation or, at the least, on first-hand sources. The cartographer, Jacques Le Moyne, was an artist who accompanied a short-lived French colonial enterprise in the Southeast. Settlements were established on Parris Island in South Carolina in 1562 and at the head of St. John's River in northern Florida in 1564. From these bases, explorations were conducted and recorded by Le Moyne. Thus it can be said that on this map is some of the earliest mapping of the Georgia and South Carolina coastline based on direct observation.

The interior areas of the map were, on the other hand, based on Indian reports and rumor. Ironically, it was many of these details that were longest lived on subsequent maps. Especially conspicuous on later maps is the lake in the north-center with the falls emptying into it. Below it is an enticing note, which reads in translation: "In this lake the natives find grains of silver." Likewise, the mountains above it are said to contain gold, silver and copper. Above this is a small portion of what appears to be a very large body of water, which most likely represents the Pacific Ocean as derived from Verrazano. The explorer believed that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were separated by a narrow isthmus in the area of present-day North Carolina.

After the French colonies were wiped out by the Spanish, Le Moyne made his way to London with his drawings; these included several of Indian life in addition to the one that served as the model for this map. In 1588, the German engraver and publisher, Theodore De Bry, purchased the drawings from Le Moyne's widow and produced engravings of them for inclusion in a series of works on the Americas called the *Grands voyages*. In so doing, De Bry rescued for pos-

(Continued on following page.)



terity some of the earliest depictions we have of the Southeast and its inhabitants. Only a single one of Le Moynes's original drawings survives, now in the collection of the New York Public Library. Richly colored, it is of astonishing beauty.

Burden 79; Cumming, Skelton, Quinn *The Discovery of North America*, caption for no. 198, p. 174, illus. p. 175; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* pp. 13-18, no. 14; Schwartz/Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p. 82.



*"One of the most beautifully executed maps ever of the Southeast" (Cumming)*

**51. Southeast.** MERCATOR, M./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1606] *Virginia Item et Floridae Americae Privinciarum, nova Descriptio*. 13 ¾ x 19 ¼ inches. Fine original color refreshed; centerfold and few oxidized areas reinforced with slight losses, faint printer's ink stain at upper right, very good. \$3,500

A very attractive example of one of the most richly engraved maps of the southeast United States. *"Its influence, both direct and indirect, extended into the middle of the eighteenth century"* (Cumming). The map assembled geographic knowledge of the Southeast that was largely derived from surveys conducted during the earliest French and English attempts to colonize the area, specifically the doomed Ribaut/ Laudonniere colony in North Florida and South Carolina and the equally unsuccessful, English Roanoke settlement. Decorative details include Indian villages and figures, native and European vessels, sea monsters, and flora and fauna.

Cumming 26; Burden 151.



*Fine, Early Colonial Map of the Southeast*

**52. Southeast/ Virginia.** JANSSON, J. [Amsterdam, 1639] *Virginiae partis australis, et Floridae...* 15 x 19 ¾ inches. Fine hand color; printer's crease, else excellent. \$2,850

A map combining elegant design with historical importance that depicts the area from the lower Chesapeake Bay to northern Florida. It is notable for registering English colonial expansion in Virginia beyond the original Jamestown settlement. The English royal coat-of-arms marks this area. Less well known but shown on the map is one of the failed French colonies in Port Royal in South Carolina, whose inhabitants were massacred by the Spanish. Beyond this, there was little European presence in the Southeast at the time, as indicated by the predominance of Indian tribal names on the map on the area.

Because the area was still dimly known at the time, the map abounds in legends concerning the nature of the interior, many of them quite tantalizing. One lake is reported by Indians to contain silver. Gold and silver are supposedly found in the Appalachian Mountains, which are shown on the map in Georgia. Another large lake on the map, described as having a large falls emanating from it, might actually be the mapmaker's stab at the locations of Lake Ontario and the Niagara Falls. Six well-drawn Indian figures flank the title cartouche, and three masted vessels and two compass roses provide added ornamentation.

Burden 254; Cumming 42



*Scarce, Early Chart of the Carolinas*

**53. Carolinas.** VAN KEULEN, J. [Amsterdam, 1682] *Pas Kaart van de Just van Carolina ...* 20 ¼ x 23 inches. Superb hand color; lower margin extended with slight loss, else fine with strong impression on heavy paper. \$7,500

One of the earliest printed charts to specifically focus on the Carolina coast. This is evidently an early issue of this long-lived chart judging from the rich, dark printing impression. Although Van Keulen for the most part used earlier place names, he added numerous soundings to key areas. An inset detailing Charlestown Harbor appears above the cartouche. The chart was copied by other Dutch as well as English publishers. The Van Keulen firm was a leading supplier of charts, instruments, and maritime related books of uncommon longevity. It remained a family controlled business until 1823 and then continued to operate under another owner until 1885.

Cumming/ De Vorsey, *Southeast*, no. 91; Koeman IV, no. 18, p. 376.



*The First Chart Focusing on Florida's West Coast*

**54. Florida/ Tampa Bay/ Cuba.** KEULEN, J. VAN/ VOOGHT, C. J. [Amsterdam, 1687] *Pas Kaart Van de Boght van Florida...* 20 x 23 inches. Superb original color; some spotting, else excellent. \$6,850

An attractive example in full original color of "the first sea chart of the eastern portion of the Gulf of Mexico detailing the west coast of Florida" (Burden). This somewhat eccentrically formatted work is initially a bit hard to visually grasp. It is oriented with north to the left and includes parts of areas that are normally shown in full—the south and west coasts of Florida, the Bahamas, and the western two-thirds of Cuba. Within these land-masses are three insets containing, respectively, harbor charts of Tampa Bay, Havana and Matanzas Bay. Virtually all place names are in Spanish, suggesting that the sources of the chart were unprinted Spanish rutters or manuscript maps. Martin and Martin describe the Van Keulen sea atlas as a "work [that] was immediately recognized as superior to anything else on the market and enjoyed a considerable reputation for accuracy and detail." The Van Keulen firm had unprecedented longevity and was in operation for over two centuries from 1678 to 1885.

Burden 591, state 3; Koeman, IV, no. 15, p. 380; Martin & Martin, pp. 84-5.



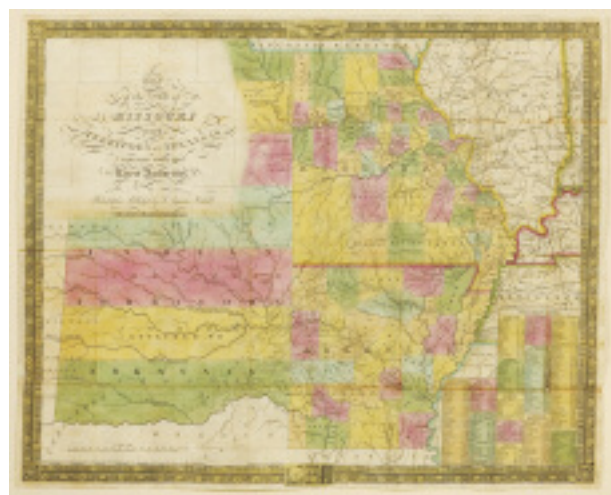
*With the First Comprehensive Survey of Florida*

**55. Florida/ Southeast.** ROMANS, B./ LAURIE & WHITTLE [London, May 12, 1794] *A New And General Map Of The Southern Dominions Belonging To The United States Of America* . . . 19 ½ x 25 inches. Attractive original color; offsetting, else excellent condition. \$3,500

It was not until Bernard Romans' surveys in the early 1770's that Florida was mapped with anything approaching general accuracy. This map reflects these surveys in its improved delineation of the overall shape of the Florida peninsula and in its interior detail, namely Indian tribal locations, trails, early roads, and the inset plans of St. Augustine and Charleston. Southern Florida is called Old Tegesta on the map. Bernard Romans was the Department Surveyor General of the Southern Districts under De Brahm. The first edition of this important map appeared in 1776. For the present edition "British Colonies" was changed to "United States" in the title.

Tooley, *America*, no. 78b, pp. 98-9.

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*Rare, Separately Published Edition for the Frontier Traveler*

**56. Missouri/ Arkansas/ Oklahoma.** MITCHELL, S. A. [Philadelphia, 1837] *Map of the State of Missouri And Territory of Arkansas*... 17 x 20 ½ inches. Lithograph with original wash color; fold reinforcements, else excellent. \$3,750

Rare, separately issued, folding map showing Missouri as a state, Arkansas as a territory, and the area of present-day Oklahoma as "Indian Territory Attached to Arkansas." This is a significantly updated edition of the map that "has many changes topographically and new borders...There are many new counties in Missouri and Arkansas, and a table of Steam Boat Routes appears in the lower right corner of the map. The detail in the surrounding states is now filled in" (Rumsey). The map first appeared in Finley's atlas of 1826 and then in Mitchell's own atlas of 1831, but all three editions were extensively revised. In the Finley edition, Arkansas and Oklahoma comprised a single territory under the name of Arkansas. In addition to bringing the map geographically up to date, the changes made to this edition would have made it more useful to the traveler, for whom it was intended.

Rumsey 4102 (1836 edition); cf. Ristow, W. *American Maps & Mapmakers*, pp. 303-304.



## Caribbean & Bermuda



Single Known Proof Copy of a Newly Discovered Map

**57. St. Catherine/ Old Providence/ Caribbean.** THEVET, A. [Paris, 1586] *L ISLE.DE.S.CATHERINE*. 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 7 inches. Fine condition. \$5,000

The single known example, engraved by Thomas de Leu for inclusion in Thevet's unpublished *Le Grande Insulaire*. Thevet's *isolario* (atlas of islands), which was meant to supplant existing works by Bordone and Porcacchi, was never published and exists in a single manuscript copy in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. According to Pastoreau, Thevet intended to illustrate his work with 263 engraved maps of which two thirds have not been located, and were either never printed or have been lost. This attractive and fascinating map is one of these.

The map is the first to depict the Caribbean island of Saint Catherine, now known as *Providencia*. The map's toponymy confirms the general location: The body of water shown is labeled "Mer Du Peru," which is the term Thevet generally used for the Caribbean, and the coastline shown in the upper left of the map is labeled "C. des Fondures" (Honduras). The map shows a wooded island with mountains and freshwater streams. Native canoes are shown about the coast, which is annotated with good anchorages and harbors as well as navigational hazards.

There is also considerable depiction of permanent habitation, not only native huts but also European-style houses, a supply building ("Maguazin" on the map), and a church ("Nostre dame de la paix.") A smaller island to the south is labeled Slave's Island. These indications are puzzling, as there is no historical record of any permanent settlement on Saint Catherine prior to the arrival of the English in 1630. Thevet's own manuscript omits any mention of the above, despite declaring the island desirable for the ease of access to it, its safe harbors, anchorages, and fresh water. Despite this, Thevet's manuscript refers to Saint Catherine as "our island," suggesting a French claim to it. The inclusion on the map of extensive French settlement may be an effort to strengthen that claim and to dissuade competing colonizers. Moreover, *isolario* maps were seldom literally accurate in their portrayals, especially with regard to particularly distant, little-visited islands such as this one.

cf. Lestringant, F. in Pastoreau, pp. 481-495; cf. Burden 59.



*The Most Beautiful Early Map of Bermuda*

**58. Bermuda.** BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1644] *Mappa Aestivarum Insularum, alias Barmudas . . .* 16 x 21 inches. Fine original color; excellent. \$4,500

The most richly decorative, early map of the island in a very attractive, original-colored example. As were most 17th century maps of Bermuda, Blaeu's was based on Richard Norwood's 1618 chart, executed in behalf of the Bermuda Company. The map thus includes the parishes and tribes allotted to the company's principal members, with their names included, most of which survive to this day. The map vividly illustrates how hazardous the coastline of Bermuda was and is to shipping by the almost unbroken ring of crosses signifying wrecks surrounding the island. The map's majestic cartouche depicts Neptune, standing astride the English Royal Arms, bearing a trident in one hand and a Dutch ship in the other.

The engraving actually includes two maps of Bermuda of different scales: Nestled within the hook of the island is another, smaller depiction of Bermuda, placed there to show its position and size relative to Cape Cod, Virginia and Nova Scotia. This design proved confusing to some later copiers, who dispensed with the mainland in their renditions while mistakenly retaining the smaller "Bermuda" as a small island off the coast of Bermuda.

Palmer, M. *Maps of Bermuda*, p. 10.



*Very Early Woodcut Map of Hispaniola*

**59. Dominican Republic/ Haiti.** RAMUSIO, G. B. [Venice, 1565] *Isola Spagnuola*. 6 ¾ x 10 ½ inches. Excellent condition. \$550

A very attractive, early map of the first center of the Spanish Empire in America. This second edition (here in the first state) is clearly the work of a much more accomplished artisan than the maker of the primitive first edition. Charming decorative elements and greater refinement in woodcutting are in evidence here, though geographically it is substantially unchanged.



*Early View of the Oldest Permanent European Settlement in the Americas*

**60. Santo Domingo/ Dominican Republic.** OGILBY, J./ MONTANUS, P. [London, 1671] *Urbs Domingo in Hispaniola*. 11 ¼ x 13 ¾ inches. Fine condition with a bold strike. \$475

Finely detailed view of Santo Domingo on the island of Hispaniola, the oldest, permanent European set-

tlement in the Western Hemisphere. Its predecessors, *La Navidad* and *La Isabela*, were abandoned and destroyed by hurricane, respectively. The view portrays the city in oblique, with defensive walls, a church, and large houses with courtyard gardens. Across the river, a gallows (bearing fruit) attests to the presence of law and order. Two Dutch warships are shown off the coast, suggesting that the sway once held by Santo Domingo's Spanish settlers had passed to a new power.



*Early 3-D View of Havana*

**61. Havana/ Vue D'Optique.** HUQUIER [Paris, c. 1750] *A View General of the City de Havana of Amerique. [Repeated in French; also in reverse in French above view].* 11  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 14  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Original hand color; lightly toned, else excellent. \$750

An early foray into 3-D technology, this print was designed to be viewed through an apparatus called a zognascope to generate the desired effect. The image would then be seen in the reverse of how it appears in the print, which is why the title above the image is in reverse. In fact, the depiction here is the Montanus-Ogilby view of Havana of 1670 reversed. Nevertheless, it is a dramatic image with a well-detailed galleon firing its canon and various smaller craft being tossed in high seas. At least this view because of its source bears some resemblance to reality; many *vues d'optique* were entirely imaginary.



*Attractive, Political Map of Southeast, the Gulf Areas, & Caribbean*

**62. Southeast/ Gulf Coast/ Caribbean/ Mexico/ Central America.** LAURIE & WHITTLE [London, May 12, 1794] *A New And Complete Map of the West Indies ...* 18 x 33  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Original color refreshed; usual offsetting, else excellent. \$950

Large, Federal-period map that denotes with different colors the territories held by five European nations: England, Spain, France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden. Curiously, the United States is omitted from the list on this English map, though a second shade of green designates the territory north of Florida, thus implying the existence of the United States. The map does reflect awareness of the Treaty of 1783 that recognized the United States, because Spain is shown to have possession of East and West Florida as stipulated by that treaty. Despite the above omission, this is a generally accurate, well-engraved map.



## *The West, Pacific Northwest & The Pacific*



*Striking Map of a Then, Largely Unknown Land*

**63. California/ Alaska/ Northwest.** JODE, C. DE [Antwerp, 1593] *Quivirae Regnu cum alijs versus Borea*. 13 ⅝ x 9 ¼ inches. Excellent condition with a strong impression. \$16,000

Rare; only edition. An unusual example with full margins on all sides. A richly embellished map, the earliest map to focus specifically on the northwest quadrant of North America: Alaska, the Northwest and upper California. This pre-discovery glimpse of the area provides a surprisingly accurate picture, in very general terms, of the area. One of the legends on the map compares Indians of the area to Tartars, an allusion to the theory that North America was settled by migrants from Asia. Another notation refers to hump-backed cattle resembling camels, perhaps again as corroboration of the above theory, and to horses and wild sheep.

Although the De Jode atlas was first published in

1578, this map appeared only in the second and final edition of the atlas of 1593, which in part accounts for its rarity. Another factor in this regard is that relatively few copies of the De Jode atlas were sold according to account records. The work faced stiff competition from Ortelius' already established atlas, which was first published in 1570. It has been suggested that the well-connected Ortelius used his influence with powerful officials to delay the publication of De Jode's atlas until well after his own atlas had taken hold in the market.

Wagner, *Northwest Coast*, no. 171, p. 104; Rey, L. *Unveiling the Arctic*, p. 565; Burden 82.

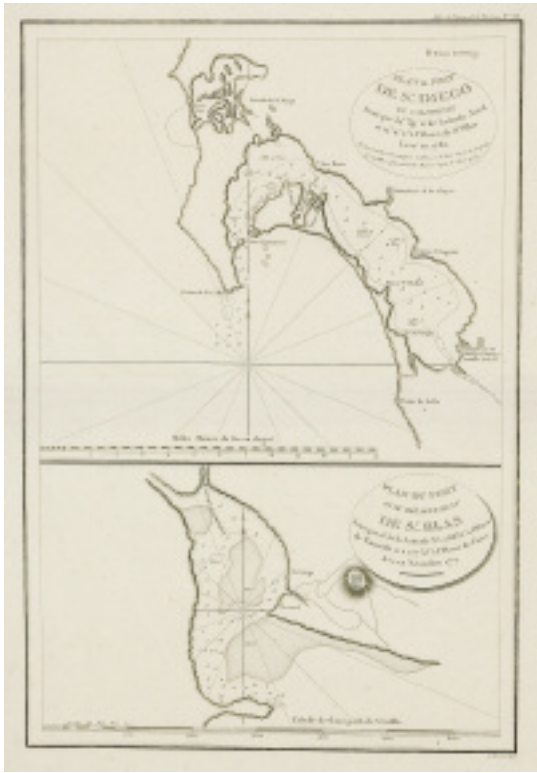


*The Scarce First State*

**64. California/ Northwest/ Alaska.** WYTFLIET, C. [Louvain, 1597] *Limes Occidentis Quivira et Anian* 1597. 9 ¼ x 11 ½ inches. Excellent. \$2,500

"In many respects this map is the first printed map of Alaska." (Verner). However, most of what is depicted in the northern half of this map is imaginary, since Europeans had yet to lay eyes on this area. There is a closer correspondence to reality in the southern part of the map, which includes part of California. Still, viewers of the map at the time would have found it provocative for the promise it held for a Northwest Passage.

C. Verner, *The North Part of America*, p. 84.



*Fine Example from the First Edition*

**65. San Diego, CA/ San Blas, Mexico.** LA PEROUSE, J. F. [Paris, 1797] *Plan du Port De St. Diego en Californie.../ Plan du Port et du Departement De St. Blas...* 19 ¼ x 13 inches. Deckled edges, strong impression, fine condition. \$650

Two charts on one sheet of the harbor of San Diego, California and of the village and harbor of San Blas in Northern Mexico. The charts provide depth soundings, anchorages and landing points; inland features include the Presidio and Mission of St. Diego as well as two Native American villages. The charts are from the first edition of the account of La Perouse's voyage, during which the Pacific Rim and a potential Northwest Passage were investigated.

The wide-ranging voyage (1785-1788) was La Perouse's last; his two ships and crew never returned, and it was not until 1826 that wreckage from his ships was found on a reef north of the New Hebrides Islands in the South Pacific. Fortunately, at an earlier point in the voyage, La Perouse sent his maps and records overland to France from a landing point in northern Russia, resulting in their publication in 1797.



*The Rare First Edition of Humboldt's Foundation Map*

**66. Texas/ Southwest/ Mexico.** HUMBOLDT, A. Von [Paris, 1804/ 1809 [1811]] *Carte Generale Du Royaume De La Nouvelle Espagne...* Two joined sheets: 27 3/8 x 39 3/8 inches. Bottom of centerfold reinforced, else excellent with a dark impression. \$22,500

Rare—first edition overall and the only edition in this large-scale format. An overall superb example of what Wheat described as “undoubtedly the most important and accurate published map that yet appeared [of the Southwest].” It “remained the standard map for the area for thirty-five years and had a far reaching influence on the cartography of the American west” (Cohen). The map, in fact, was quite influential even before it was published, as both Zebulon Pike and Aaron Arrowsmith had access to it in the preparation of their important maps. Humboldt's map encompasses present-day Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Kansas, and Oklahoma in addition to Mexico.

During his lifetime, Alexander von Humboldt

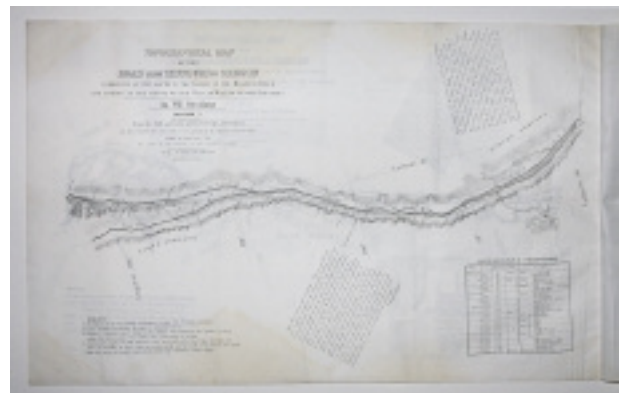
*(Continued on following page.)*

(1769-1859) was, without exaggeration, considered one of the greatest men of his age. Not only was he a pioneer of modern, scientific cartography, but also his travels rank among the most important in the annals of scientific exploration. He visited Thomas Jefferson for three weeks in 1804, and important men of the period sought him out. Jefferson, who had recently negotiated with France the Louisiana Purchase, was understandably eager to meet the man who probably knew more than anyone about a great swath of the land involved in the purchase. Humboldt graciously left with Jefferson a manuscript copy of this map. Humboldt was perhaps best known for his journeys spanning several years through the remotest parts of South and Central America. Humboldt would go on to publish volumes of works containing reports of these expeditions.

It was at the completion of these travels that Humboldt settled in Mexico City in 1803 for a year's time, where he performed the research that produced the major portions of this map. In the archives at Mexico City, the reports of many Spanish explorers who had investigated Mexico and the American Southwest had languished, and the geographic information contained in them had never been integrated into existing maps. This was, in essence, what Humboldt accomplished with the generous permission of the Spanish governor, who knew well of Humboldt's reputation. And this map was the result.

However, this map was considerably more than the result of dogged research. Humboldt brought modern scientific techniques to bear on the project by coordinating all the points fixed by astronomical observations contained in the reports. He was also able to arrive at altitude measurements through the use of the barometer, a technique he learned from the esteemed mathematician, La Place. In fact, in the process of preparing this visually striking map, Humboldt advanced an innovation in mapping iconography that would be lasting. As Wheat observed, "Humboldt performed a service to all concerned with the science of cartography when he adopted the 'hachure' method of showing mountains in the place of the older and much less satisfactory method 'of representing mountains in profile.'" Therefore, in this remarkable work is found the very rare combination of both geographic and methodological advances.

Wheat 273; Cohen et al, *Mapping the West*, pp. 100-101; cf. Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas*, Plate 23, p. 109.

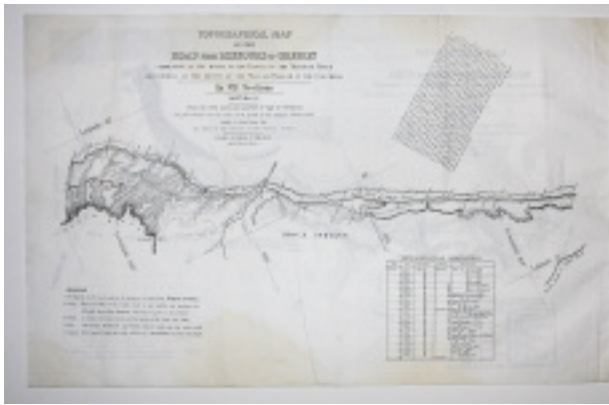


*The First, Complete Map of the Oregon Trail*

**67. Western Americana/ Oregon Trail.** PREUSS, C./ FREMONT, J. C. [Washington, D.C., 1846] *Topographical Map Of The Road From Issour To Oregon...In VII Sections...From the field notes and journal of Capt. J. C. Fremont, and from sketches and notes made on the ground by his assistant Charles Preuss...* Seven unbound folio sheets, each approximately 13 x 24 ½ inches. Few mends, mostly to outer margins, one dime-size area of loss to sheet 7, few reinforcements, overall very good. \$8,500

In a sense, this is the first "road map" of the United States' first super highway—the Oregon Trail. "The first large-scale map of the Oregon Trail,...it is a guide for the westward-bound traveler by a mapmaker who had already traveled the route. In

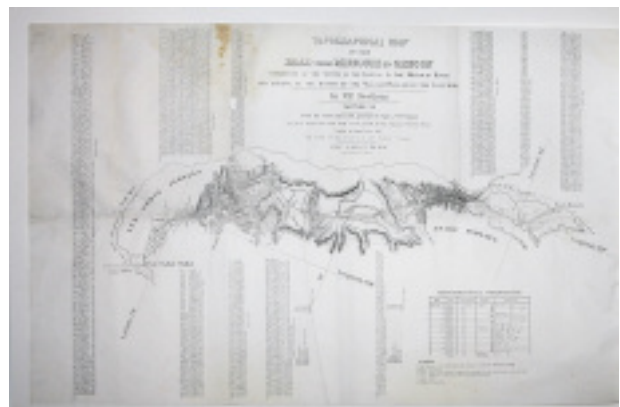




fact, most of the information is based on first-hand experience gained on the trail with Fremont. The seven-sheet map with a scale of ten miles to an inch was extremely detailed and practical to use, as a wagon driver could examine it one sheet at a time as he made his way westward" (*Mapping the West*).

"More than any other persons, John Charles Fremont and Charles Preuss dominate the cartography of the American West during the three years before the Gold Rush..." (Wheat). Preuss was Fremont's official cartographer for his first two explorations—to the Rocky Mountains in 1842 and to Oregon and California in 1843-44. Preuss produced the present map in Washington, while Fremont was on his controversial third expedition to California.

Preuss' map, with its reassuring double-lined route traversing the entire western half of the country and with its many, helpful notations, must have had the effect of allaying many of the fears of the emigrants who would use it. However, there is enough in the map to remind travelers of the more forbidding realities in store, as suggested in this note on Sheet 2: "Good guard ought to be kept. Pawnees, if they do not kill, will at least take what they can from the travelers by force if they are strong enough, and by stealth if too weak to act openly." Also, beyond the scope of most maps, this one in various ways re-creates the immediate experience of traveling along the trail. Each sheet is accompanied with a meteorological table describing climatic conditions and altitudes for specific days of Fremont and Preuss' journey on the trail. Several sheets are further brought to life by extracts from Fremont's Journal and Preuss' Remarks covering the availability of game, wood, and water; the presence and disposition of Indian tribes; and other matters.



Wheat, C. *Transmississippi West*, no. 523, vol. 3, pp. 25-29; Cohen et al, *Mapping the West*, pp. 136-38.



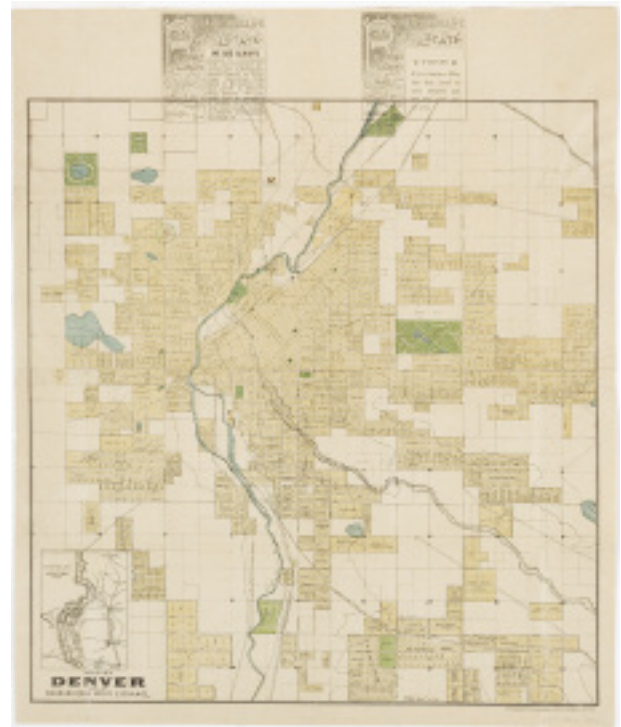
*The Finest Acquirable Map of the Arizona Territory*

**68. Arizona.** ECKHOFF, E. A./ RIECKER, P. [New York, **1880**] *Official Map of the Territory of Arizona Compiled from Surveys, Reconnaissances and other Sources...* 36  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 27  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Chromolithograph; dissected and mounted on linen as issued, excellent. \$8,500

Rare. "One of the best maps of Arizona as a territory" (Rumsey). "Perhaps the largest scale map of the Territory which has been published" (Streeter).

A large, elegant, extremely detailed, and highly professional work. Color is well used to clearly indicate mining districts, Indian reservations, county borders, and the U.S. military telegraph. Topography is well rendered, and railroads, roads, natural resources, and mountains and their elevations are all given. The Grand Canyon in the northwest part of the territory is shown in considerable detail. The engraved signature of Governor J. Fremont appears with his affirmation of the map's official status.

Rumsey 2980; Streeter Sale Catalogue 526; Graff 1204.



*Early, Very Attractive, Well-Preserved Plan of Denver*

**69. Denver/ Colorado.** ANONYMOUS/ COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE [Denver, c. **1888**] *Map of Denver Issued By The Colorado Real Estate Exchange.* Chromolithograph. 28  $\frac{1}{4}$  x 23 inches. A few fold reinforcements, but excellent of this kind. \$3,500

Very scarce, unusually well-preserved, large plan of Denver, appearing some 30 years after the founding of the city in 1858. By the time this map appeared, Denver was on its way to becoming the second largest city in the west behind Omaha. This is reflected in the plan in the multitude of subdivided lots, many of them in neighborhoods with names evincing the realtor's usual lyricism. The plan also reveals that Denver was already quite rich in that most essential urban amenity—namely several parks. In the area of the city's original founding at the confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, the plan shows Waterfront Park (now Confluence Park). Parts of Cherry Creek are indicated as being partially filled in on the plan.

We thank Colorado collector *extraordinaire*, Wes Brown, for the dating of the plan.

*A Landmark Rarity in the Mapping of Hawaii:*

*The First Extant Chart of Honolulu*

**70. Honolulu/ Hawaii.** KOTZEBUE, O. Von [St. Petersburg, 1816 (1823)] *Title in Cyrillic.* Two joined sheets. 45  $\frac{5}{8}$  x 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Few faint stains, else fine condition, especially for its size. \$32,000

Extremely rare and a fine example. *"The earliest known plan of Honolulu,... it stands out as one of the finest examples of a harbor chart to come out any of the major exploratory voyages of the early 19th century, and as one of the most impressive maps ever made of Honolulu"*(Fitzpatrick). Also, this carefully prepared work was part of the beginning of the accurate, systematic mapping of Hawaii.

The chart appeared only in the atlas that accompanied the very rare Russian edition of Kotzebue's account of his voyage; it was not a part of the much less rare German and English editions. *"Consequently, it has escaped the notice of many scholars and the general public"* (Fitzpatrick). Shortly after this chart was made, with the coming of the whaling industry, the landscape of Hawaii would soon be much altered by the increasing European presence there. This chart is thus all the more valuable for its depiction of the Honolulu area when it was inhabited almost exclusively by its native population.

Kotzebue personally supervised the surveys, on which this chart was based, during his visit to Hawaii between November 1816 and October 1817; the chart bears a date of 1816. *"Based on sound and careful surveying practices, these maps [Kotzebue also produced a chart of southeast Oahu] are notable because they reflect the impressions of an astute observer of geography. Indeed, Kotzebue's narrative and these two charts reveal much about the geography of Honolulu at a time when it was on the brink of a transition from an insignificant Hawaiian locality to a westernized village."* In particular, on the land area of this map can be seen the cultivated fields and irrigation systems of Hawaiians' sophisticated agricultural practices that made Oahu the most proficient of the Hawaiian islands in food production. This was a major reason that among the Hawaiian islands, Oahu was the preferred re-provisioning stop for European voyagers and also why it eventually became the most developed island of the Hawaiian group. This chart also reveals another source of Oahu's abundance of food that resulted from the ingenuity of Hawaiians: At upper left and lower right are enclosed fish ponds that utilized reefs to entrap sea fish.

Although Honolulu harbor was sighted by a number of European mariners before Kotzebue, most did not even recognize it as a harbor at all, not to mention an excellent one. Perhaps due to his hands-on experience of actually charting the area, Kotzebue from the very first not only realized its virtues as a harbor but also envisioned the world class port it would grow to be: *"If this place were in the hands of the Europeans, they would certainly employ means to make this harbour the finest in the world"* (Kotzebue's narrative).



Fitzpatrick, G. *The Early Mapping of Hawai'i*, pp. 46-54, pl. 25; Suarez, T. *Early Mapping of the Pacific*, pp. 158-160, figs. 152-153; cf. Lada-Mocarski, *Bibliography of Books on Alaska*, No. 79.



## *The Arctic & Canada*



*First Map of the Arctic in Full Original Color*

**71. Arctic/ Northwest Passage.** MERCATOR, G. [Amsterdam, 1595/ 1613] *Septentrionalium Terrarum description. Per Gerardum Mercatorem...* 15 ½ x 14 inches. Superb original color; excellent. \$4,000

The first separate, printed map of the Arctic and northern Canada in rich color of the period. One of the most intriguing early maps, it combines theoretical, medieval geographic concepts with some of the most advanced cartography of its day. It displays the 14th-century conception of the polar region, in which the oceans of the world flowed into a polar sea through in-drawing streams between four huge islands. Although this was essentially fantasy, its notion of an open polar sea was accidentally correct.

On the other hand, the map shows an awareness of recent discoveries of the day, namely those of Frobisher and Davis. Like the progressive men of his age, Mercator was intensely interested in the possibility of a northern sea passage through or over America to Asia, and this map clearly shows he thought such existed. His ideas especially influenced English proponents of

exploratory voyages to the northern regions of America, since the English stood to gain the most if a North-west Passage was found.

The engraving is strikingly designed; the map set off by roundels in the corners and framed by a border of interlocking acanthus.

Burden 88; Stubbs and Verner, *The North Part of America*, pp. 142-187.



*"One of the First Available [Maps] That Uses the Word 'Canada' - Kershaw*

**72. Northeastern Canada.** WYTFLIET, C. [Louvain, 1597] *Nova Francia Et Canada 1597*. 9 ½ x 11 ½ inches. Bottom margin extended with virtually no loss, very good. \$2,500

Scarce first state. "[Wytfliet's] maps are of considerable importance, particularly to the development of the cartography of Canada" (Kershaw). This is one of the earliest acquirable maps to focus on the St. Lawrence River and Gulf and on the region surrounding the Iroquois settlement of Hochelaga, on the site of present-day Montreal. Prince Edward Island appears as the "Y. de S. Johan," and Newfoundland is shown as an archipelago with its Portuguese appellation, "Terra de Bacallaos" or "Land of Cod."

Burden 102; Kershaw, pp. 40-3.

*Fine Dudley Chart of the Entry to the  
Hoped-For Northwest Passage*

**73. Davis Strait/ Labrador/ Greenland/ Northwest Passage.** DUDLEY, R. [Florence, 1646] *Carta particolare dell Met Inconita con la Gronlandia...* 18 x 29  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches. Mends to lower corners not affecting surface, slight split into surface, else fine. \$3,850

First state of a beautiful example of “the first printed sea chart of the North Atlantic depicting the waters approaching Hudson Strait” (Burden). It is also one of the finer examples of Dudley’s uniquely beautiful sea charts, incorporating a number of his signature design elements. The area depicted in the chart was of great interest as the possible entry point for a Northwest Passage. Dudley’s sources for the chart were Gerritsz, Frobisher, and James. The western part of the large and enduring, fictional island of Friesland can be seen in the lower right complete with numerous place names. The chart includes many particularly fine examples of Lucini’s exquisite calligraphic engraving.

Burden 274; not in Kershaw.



*A Cornerstone Map of Canada and the Great Lakes*

**74. Great Lakes/ Canada.** DE L'ISLE, G./ COVENS & MORTIER [Amsterdam, 1703/ 1730] *Carte Du Canada ou De La Nouvelle France . . .* 19  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Original outline color; minor centerfold reinforcement, else excellent condition with a strong impression. \$2,000

Attractive example of “one of the most outstanding maps of either the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries” (Kershaw). It provided the best delineation of its period of the Great Lakes and has been noted by Tooley as the first map to include Detroit “only two years after the founding of that village by Cadillac.” However, the map does also include the “Riviere Longue” and other features to the west based on the largely fictitious reports of Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce, Baron de Lahontan. Although Delisle depicts the river and indicates the point at which the Baron de Lahontan's journey is supposed to have ended and his secondhand reports from natives began, De l'Isle himself is skeptical. The map includes a note referring to a large body of salt water to the west—“...sur la quelle ils navigant avec de grands bateaux”—a possible, early reference to the Great Salt Lake, or a tantalizing hint of access to the Pacific. This edition was engraved anew in Amsterdam.



Schwartz/ Ehrenberg, pp. 136-7, pl. 80; Tooley, *America*, p. 20, no. 39; Karpinski, p. 40.

*Finely Engraved*

**75. Fort William Henry—French & Indian War.** LT. THERBU [German, c. 1792] *Attaques Du Fort William-Henri*. 14 x 9 ¼ inches. Fine. \$1,750

Rare, separately issued plan of the key fort on Lake George and its environs, showing English and French troop positions on August 4 and 5 of 1757. Some of the best depictions of key French & Indian War installations were not produced until the latter part of the 18th century. Lt. Therbu, a German military engineer, is issued three others like this one.

Schwartz, *French & Indian War*, fig.59, p.90.



*Loyalists' Wayfinder*

**76. Louisbourg/ Nova Scotia/ Revolutionary War.** DESBARRES, J. F. W. [London, 1781] *A Chart Of The Harbour of Louisbourg In The Island of Cape Breton*. 20 x 29 inches. Original wash color, slightly refreshed; bit of light foxing, else excellent. \$6,500

Rare Revolutionary War chart of Louisbourg Harbor and vicinity. As Louisbourg became at the time of this chart a haven for Loyalists, it is likely that examples of it were actually used by this group, as it was the most up-to-date chart of the area available at the time. Many Loyalists who fled Boston when the British abandoned the city in 1776 went to Louisbourg, and many others followed throughout the 1780's.



The location of Louisbourg's original fortress can be seen in the southeastern portion of the harbor on the chart. It was, in fact, demolished by the British in 1758 and altogether abandoned by them ten years later. English settlers built a fishing village across the harbor from the fort, and the modern city would develop along the north edge of the harbor. These developments were abetted by the influx of Loyalists. The chart shows both of these communities in nascent form.

The chart appeared in the *Atlantic Neptune*, a marine atlas that contained the first generally accurate charts of the eastern seaboard of North America. It was originally produced in 1776 for the use of the Royal Navy. As many of its charts were made on a very large scale, DesBarres' works possess a majestic beauty quite unlike any others in the history of cartography.

As far as we have been able to determine, there is only a single state of this chart.



## Mexico & South America



*Unusually Wide-Margined Example  
Of One of the Most Beautiful Maps of America*

**77. Florida/ Caribbean/ South America.** DE BRY, T. [Frankfurt, 1592] *Americae Pars Magis Cognita. Chorographia nobilis & opulentae Peruanae Provinciae, atque Brasiliae, . . . MDXCII.* 14 ¼ x 17 ¾ inches. Very wide margins, slight fold reinforcement, inconspicuous mend in area where originally affixed, overall an excellent example. \$11,000

First state of a masterwork of engraving. The Spanish Empire in America, including the southern United States, is here shown at its approximate high water mark. The map appeared in Book III of De Bry's *Grands Voyage*, the illustrated collection of accounts of the Americas that did more than any other single work to form the early European conception of the New World and its inhabitants. It was the first printed work to contain illustrations of indigenous peoples' cultural practices. Moreover, the maps in this work are some of the most important of the early colonization period, as they incorporated data gleaned from the reports of the America's earliest explorers and settlers.

This map is one of the finest examples De Bry's remarkably intricate engraving. There are two elaborate,

strap-work cartouches with the one at lower right surmounted by a finely rendered mapmaker's compass. Above left and right respectively are the royal arms of Spain and France. A cherub artfully holds a banner containing the map's title. De Bry's training as a goldsmith no doubt helped him achieve the fine detail for which this map is justly famous.

Burden 80.



*Two of the Earliest Views of American Cities*

**78. Mexico City/ Cusco.** BRAUN, G./ HOGENBERG, F. [Cologne, 1572] *Mexico, Regia Et Celebris Hispaniae . . . / Cusco, Regni Peru . . .* 10 ⅝ x 18 ½ inches. Fine hand color; excellent with wide margins. \$2,500

Richly colored views of the centers of both the Aztec and Incan empires, as seen at the time of their conquest by the Spanish. These are among the earliest printed depictions of cities of the New World and are the only American-related city views that appeared in Braun & Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, the first atlas of city views and plans.

Mexico city is shown in the middle of a lake, connected to land by bridges and causeways. As fantastic as this image seems to be, it was nevertheless based on firsthand knowledge, as it was modeled after Hernan

*(Continued on following page.)*

Cortez's extremely rare plan of the city. In contrast, the orderly and symmetrical presentation of Cusco (based on Sebastian Munster's view) owes more to European notions of an idealized city than to any direct knowledge of the actual Incan capital. Both views are presented in lush, mountainous settings with native figures in the foreground; the Cusco view shows the Incan king in a palanquin borne by his servants and attended by courtiers.



*The First State*

**79. Peru.** WYTFLIET, C. [Louvain, 1597] *Pervani Regni Descriptio* 1597. 9 x 11 inches. Light offsetting, else excellent condition. \$550

The scarce first state of an early, attractive map of Peru that appeared in the first atlas of the Americas. It also includes Bolivia, Ecuador and part of Brazil. The region was of particular interest as it was one Spain's sources of gold and silver at the time. Both Incan and Spanish cities are shown throughout.

*One of the First Separate Maps of Chile*

**80. Chile.** WYTFLIET, C. [Cologne, 1597] *Chili Provincia Amplissima*. 9 x 11 inches. Fine. \$650

Fine example with a bold impression of one of the first printed maps to focus on Chile. It appeared in Cornelis Wytfliet's *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum*, the first atlas specifically dedicated to the mapping of the Americas.



*No. 80, Wytfliet*



*Richly Illustrated*

**81. Colombia/ Panama.** OGILBY, J. [London, 1671] *Terra Firma et Novum Regnum Granatense et Popayan*. 11 ¼ x 14 inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$650

Fine, vibrantly colored example of Ogilby's map of what is now Colombia and Panama, with an unusually bold and sharp strike. The map appeared in Ogilby's *America*, an encyclopedic work on the Americas, illustrated with numerous maps and views. It was an English translation of a Dutch work published by Arnoldus Montanus, also in 1671.

Kapp, *Map Collectors' Circle* No. 77: *The Early Maps of Colombia Map* #19.

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## Asia



*Richly Engraved Dutch Map of Asia*

**82. Asia.** HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1606/ 1623] *Asiae Nova Descriptio Auctore Jodoco Hondio*. 14  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 19  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Attractive hand color; centerfold reinforced, very good. \$2,250

An early representation of Asia, presented with the *elán* of the best examples of Hondius' engraving, characterized by stippled seas, numerous sea monsters and ships, and a strapwork cartouche. Although it is generally similar to Blaeu's map (see following item), it differs in the shapes of Japan, the Philippines, and Borneo, and in various features in the interior of China.

*The Classic Dutch Map of Asia  
With Superb Original Color*

**83. Asia.** BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1641] *Asia noviter delineata...* 16  $\frac{1}{8}$  x 21  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Fine original color; fine condition. \$7,500

As finely engraved a map of Asia as is obtainable, by the premier Dutch mapmaker of the 17th century. "Certainly this map represents a considerable improvement on the Ortelius and Mercator –Hondius version[s] with a much better coastline for India, Southeast Asia and China" (Yeo). The side panels show peoples of various nations



and areas including China, Armenia, Sumatra, and the Spice Islands. Above are city and port plans including ones of Jerusalem, Bantam, and Macao.

Yeo, *Mapping of the Continent of Asia*, no. 24.



*A Significant and Beautiful, Early Map of China  
The Rare English Text Edition*

**84. China/ Korea/ Japan.** MERCATOR, G./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1636] *China*. 13  $\frac{3}{8}$  x 18 inches. Superb hand color; bottom of centerfold reinforced, mended invisible split, else excellent. \$4,500

A bright, richly colored example of one of the earliest European maps of China, by the heirs of the greatest geographer of his age, Gerard Mercator. It is also

(Continued on following page.)



one of the most finely engraved early maps relating to the Far East. The map considerably improved the general shapes of China and Japan as found on the Ortelius map of China of 1584. Korea, however, is still depicted as an island.

The English verso text, in addition to the expected historical and geographical summaries, expresses an undisguised admiration and even wonder at Chinese culture, particularly its writing, diet, artistic pursuits, and inventions, such as wind chariots.

The map possesses the distinctive beauty of the engraving hand of Jodocus Hondius, with its large illustrations of both eastern and a western style ships, its strapwork cartouches, and stippled ocean. Of particular interest is the vignette displaying the Japanese method of capital punishment by crucifixion. It is most likely that the victim represented here is a Portuguese Jesuit. Shortly before this map was published, there was a virulent reaction by the Japanese against, mainly, Portuguese Jesuits, who were felt to be abrogating too much political power. Dutch and English merchants were the chief rivals of the Portuguese for trade within Japan, thus such a vignette on a Dutch map would not have been the occasion for an outpouring of grief.



*Superb Example of an Early Issue*

**85. Southeast Asia/ China/ Japan.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1570/ 1573] *Indiae Orientalis*. . . 13 ½ x 19 ½ inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$4,500

A fine, dark-impressioned example from an edition no later than 1573. This is one of the first printed maps

to focus on Southeast Asia and certainly the earliest to appear in a standard atlas. Its cartography was drawn from the great Mercator wall map of the world of 1569. Japan is shown in the seemingly whimsical “kite” shape, one on several configurations of the island nation on early maps. At upper right a double-spouted whale appears about to ram a foundering vessel.

Van den Broecke 166.



*Rare English Edition of a Fine East Indies Map*

**86. Indonesia/ Indochina/ Philippines/ Spice Islands.** JANSSEN, J./ HONDIUS, H. [Amsterdam, 1630/ 1636] *Indiae Orientalis Nova Descriptio*. 15 ¼ x 19 ¾ inches. Fine hand color; excellent. \$3,500

An attractive, tightly focused map of Southeast Asia and the Philippines. Both the map itself and the English text on the verso give particular attention to the Spice Islands, whose highly lucrative commodities were often brutally competed for by European merchants. The map also includes Indochina, the Malay Peninsula including Singapore, all of the Philippines, Sumatra and Borneo, and part of China.

Van der Krogt 8500:1B.1:341.

*The Heart of the East Indies Trade*

**87. Indonesia/ Spice Islands/ Philippines/ Australia.** CORONELLI, V. [Venice, 1696] *Isole dell'Indie, divise in Filippine, Molucche, e della Sonda*. . . 17 ⅝ x 23 ⅞ inches. Slight offsetting, else fine. \$3,000



This was the best, generally available map of its day of Southeast Asia. Dashed lines show the routes of trading vessels throughout the area, including the route that passed through present day Singapore. The much-contended-for Spice Islands are shown in good detail as is the Philippines. The northern coast of Australia is included. A strong example of the map.

Quirino, *Philippine Cartography*, p. 87.



*One of the First European Views of Tokyo*

**88. Tokyo.** AA, VAN DER P./ MONTANUS, P. [Leiden, 1720] *Iedo Capitale du Japon*. 11 x 29 7/8 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$1,200

A sweeping panoramic view of Tokyo, one of the first images of the city published in Europe. A procession of noble personages and their retainers is illustrated in the foreground. Although the view is said to be largely imaginary by some authorities, it nevertheless identifies 62 structures (in both French and Dutch) that are keyed to the view. The same image, perhaps from the same plate but with a different title (see Cortazzi), was first published in Montanus' book on Japan in 1669.

cf. Cortazzi, H. *Isles of Gold*, pl. 72, pp. 142-43



*The Middle East of the Roman Period*

**89. Iran/ Iraq/ Kuwait/ Afganistan.** FRIES, L. [Vienne, 1541] [Title on verso:] *Asiae Tabula Quinta*... 12 x 18 inches. Fine hand color; few mends in bottom margin outside printed area, else excellent. \$650

The Middle East is shown here as it was geographically known during the Imperial Roman period in the 2nd century A. D. It was based on data left by the Alexandrian geographer, Claudius Ptolemy. The Fertile Crescent ("*Bibilonia regio*") can be seen at lower left. Below in deep lapis blue is the Persian Gulf with the Caspian Sea shown along the top.



*The Rare Edition with English Text*

**90. Iran/ Iraq/ Afganistan.** MERCATOR, G. & M./ HONDIUS, J./ JANSSEN, J. [Amsterdam, 1636] *Persici vel Sophorum Regni Typus*. 13 3/4 x 20 inches. Fine hand color; centerfold reinforced, very good. \$950

Attractive, richly detailed map of the areas of pres-

(Continued on following page.)



ent day Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan, with rarely seen English text on the verso. On the map in the area of Iran, Tabriz (*Tauris*), Tehran (*Taron*), Isfahan (*Ispaham*), Qum (*Coma*) and Shiraz (*Schiras*) are among the many recognizable place-names; in Iraq, *Bagadet* (Baghdad), *Balsara* (Basra), and Mosul appear. The ruins of Babylon are also marked. In Afghanistan, *Chabul* and *Candahar* can be found. The English verso text discusses the history, cities, government, trade and customs of the region. Of the Persian people in particular, the writer says, "*They are by nature bountifull, courteous and civill, given to learning and to the attaining of liberall Arts & sciences: especially unto the learning of Astrologie, Physick & Poesie... They use and entertain Straingers with all curtesie, but are mightily subject to jealousie, for which reason their women are not tolerated to shew themselves to Foreiners, though they honor them, & love them dearly...*" He further observes that "*Persian woemen are exceeding faire.*"



*With Rich Hand Color*

**91. Armenia/ Azerbaijan/ Georgia/ Turkey.** FRIES, L. [Strasbourg, 1525] [On verso:] *Tabula. III. Asiae*. 11  $\frac{7}{8}$  x 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Fine hand color; excellent. \$850

Attractive, early woodcut map of the region between the Caspian and Black Sea and to the south. The map's geography dates from the 2nd century A.D., when the region was an outlying part of the Roman Empire.



*With Superb Original Color*

**92. Turkey/ Cyprus/ Greek Islands.** MERCATOR, G./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1619] *Natoliae Sive Asia Minor*. 13  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 18  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Fine original color; lightly toned, else excellent condition. \$950

One of the most beautiful early maps of Turkey, with fine original color. It includes most of the Greek Islands and a well-detailed depiction of Cyprus. It has the characteristically rich engraving style of Jodocus Hondius, with its stippled oceans and three strapwork cartouches.



## *Holy Land & Jerusalem*



*Aerial Plans of Both Ancient & 'Modern' Jerusalem*

- 93. Jerusalem.** BRAUN, G. & HOGENBERG, F. [Cologne, 1572] *Hierosolyma, Clarissima totius Orientis civitas* . . . 13 ½ x 19 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; excellent \$2,850

Fascinating engraving containing two aerial views of the city, one as it was during the lifetime of Christ, and the other a contemporaneous view. Each is accompanied by legends listing important structures and places that are keyed to the plans. In the lower right is a vignette of Moses receiving the Commandments along with Aaron, whose garments and accouterments are listed in the table to the right.

Laor 1039, illus. p. 150.

### *Rare, Attractive Wall Map of the Holy Land*

- 94. Holy Land/ Egypt.** SEATON, R. [London, c. 1850-1855] *A New Map of Palestine, Or The Holy Land With Part Of Egypt* . . . 32 x 36 inches. Steel engraving with fine, original wash color; expertly conserved with map re-mounted on new linen; few minor losses, still excellent of this kind. \$4,500

A rare, separately published, richly illustrated wall map of the Holy Land. Although it was designed as the



title suggests "as a companion for & to illustrate the Scriptures," it utilized advanced, up-to-date surveys, notably those conducted by General Kleber in behalf of both Napoleon and the British Admiralty. Marked in red on the map are "Probable route[s] of the Israelites" from Egypt throughout the Sinai Desert and up into the Holy Land. The latter is still shown divided into the lands of the various tribes of Israel. There is a superb engraving of Christ at upper left, portrayed at Jacob's well with a Samaritan woman. Other illustrations are of the principle square of Cairo, and of the pyramids and a sphinx; in the center are plans of Jerusalem and the temple.

Although the map is not dated, Seaton mentions among his sources in the note at the lower his own surveys of Egypt conducted in 1850. He also lists several other sources for the map, including "the recent American Surveys."

Laor (no. 712) cites a map by Seaton with a similar but not identical title, which seems to be of the same size, but which he dates 1835. Although *Tooley's Dictionary Q-Z* describes Seaton as Hydrographer to the King, it only cites two maps by him: the one described in Laor and one of England. No dates are given for him.

# Africa



Very Early, Picturesque Woodcut Map of Africa

**95. Africa.** MUNSTER, S. [Basel, 1556] *La table & description universelle de toute l'Afrique...* 10 ½ x 13 ½ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$1,800

"The earliest, readily available, printed map to show the entire continent of Africa" (Betz). Richly evocative of its early period, it is embellished with a galleon in full sail, a relatively realistic elephant, parrots, and a Cyclops. The map "is based partly on Ptolemaic, partly on Portuguese and partly on Arabic sources" (Tooley). The overall shape of the continent was derived from the Portuguese. Betz believes "a source for the interior of North Africa may have been the *Descrittione dell'Africa* written in manuscript by al Hassan (Leo Africanus) in 1526)." As would be the case with virtually all 16th and 17th century maps of Africa, Munster's depiction of the Nile and its headwaters follows that of Ptolemy, with the source of the White Nile presented as two lakes fed by streams emanating from Ptolemy's Mountains of the Moon.

Betz, *Mapping of Africa*, no. 3 variant 11; MCCS No.29, #6; Norwich, O.I. *Maps of Africa*, Map 2



The Kingdom of Prestyr John in Original Color

**96. Africa/ Prestyr John.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1573/1595] *Presbiteri Iohannes, sive Abissinorum Imperii Descriptio*. 14 ½ x 17 inches. Fine original color; bottom of centerfold reinforced, else excellent. \$3,000

A beautiful example of this early map of East Africa and the Nile River valley, showing the location of the mythical empire of a Christian king—Prestyr John. European travelers had sought this legendary monarch since the Middle Ages. His kingdom was initially thought to be in Northern Asia, but when European explorers failed to find it there, its supposed location was revised to eastern Africa. In a period when Europeans were under constant threat by Islamic invaders, the fabled Christian king was the hoped-for ally who could help counter the Islamic threat.

The map shows the Abyssinian Empire and the headwaters of the Nile. Elephants occupy some of the open spaces of the continent's interior. A North African galley (typical of those that raided European shipping in the 16th century) commands the waters off Angola, suggesting the threat the mythical Prestyr John would hopefully stave off.

Van den Broecke 175.

### A Masterwork of Africa

**97. Africa.** BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1634] *Africa nova descriptio*. 16 ½ x 21 ¾ inches. Fine hand color; fine. \$6,750

"One of the most decorative and popular of all the early maps of Africa" (Norwich.) Ships, monsters and animals abound in this sumptuous engraving. It is based on Blaeu's own 1608 wall map of the continent, a map "of such importance that for the next 100 years numerous mapmakers throughout Europe diligently copied this map, both in design and in content" (Betz). While much of the interior of the map shows the influence of legendary, imaginary and ancient sources (Ptolemy's delineation of the Nile, for example, and Ortelius' depiction of the Kingdom of Prester John), the coastline presented state-of-the-art cartography with remarkable clarity.

The top border panels consist of town views, primarily of North African ports but including others, such as Mozambique. The map also depicts a variety of natives in traditional dress, including Moroccans, Senegalese, "Merchants in Guinea," "Congolese Soldiers" and others. This stands as one of the signature maps of the leading cartographic publisher of the Dutch Golden Age.

Betz, 57.3; van der Krogt 8600:2; Norwich, Map 32.



### Attractive, English, Wall Map of Africa

**98. Africa.** LAURIE & WHITTLE/ BOULTON, S. [London, 1800] *Africa, with All Its States, Kingdoms, Republic, Regions, Islands, &ca...* Four joined sheets: 40 ¼ x 48 inches. Fine original & later color; light offsetting, a few stains, still excellent, especially for its size. \$1,500

This excellent, large scale, English map presents the state of geographic knowledge of the African continent just as European involvement there was about to dramatically accelerate. Of particular interest in this regard, the map, as it states in its title, indicates "All the European Forts and Factories" and also provides "A Summary Description Relative To the Trade and Natural Produce, Manners and Customs" of Africa. Gold and silver mines are shown in what is now Zimbabwe. The map follows the example of French cartographer, D'Anville, one of this map's chief sources, in leaving empty those areas not verified by actual exploration. This accounts for the relatively large blank areas in interior areas on the map, which on most earlier maps would have been filled with speculative or decorative detail. An unusually well-preserved example for a map of its size.





## Europe



*The Striking, Inverted Europe Map*

- 99. Europe.** MUNSTER, S. [Basel, c. 1550] *Europa/ das in Dzitlheil der Erden....* 10 ½ x 13 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition with wide margins. \$2,000

An intriguing depiction of Europe shown oriented with south at the top, unusual even for its early period. Unlike the so-called Inverted Jenny stamp, the alignment of Munster's map was not owing to printer's error. In fact, we are not aware of a wholly satisfying explanation of the map in this regard. Terrestrial maps, even from the beginning of printing, almost uniformly placed north at the top, largely due to the influence of Ptolemy. Sea charts throughout history have used varying orientations, but this is clearly not a sea chart. A possible explanation is that Sebastian Munster, a Hebraist, Greek scholar, theologian, and humanist, chose the orientation to give emphasis to the part of the world where Christianity, Judaism, and the Renaissance all originated.



*The First English Map Of Europe*

- 100. Europe.** SPEED, J. [London, 1626 but 1627] *Evrop, and the cheife Cities contayned therein ...1626.* 15 ½ x 20 ¼ inches. Attractive hand color; toned, some reinforced splits, margins close; overall good to very good. Archivaly framed: \$6,000

The very scarce first state of a landmark English map of Europe. The top border of the map is decorated with views of London, Paris, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, Prague, Amsterdam and Lisbon. The side border illustrations show figures of various nations in characteristic dress. Represented are an English woman, a Venetian, a German, a Hungarian, a Spaniard, a Flemish woman, a Belgian, a Bohemian woman, and a Greek. The map was published in the first English atlas of the world.

## British Isles



*The First Atlas Map of the British Isles*

**101. British Isles.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1570/1592] *Angliae, Scotiae, et Hiberniae, sive Britannicar: Insularum Descriptio*. 13 ½ x 19 ½ inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$2,200

The first modern atlas map of the British Isles, and one of the most attractively engraved of the period. "Ortelius' British Isles map is distinguished by a more sophisticated and ebullient style of engraving than most of the German and Italian examples hitherto. The cartouche containing descriptive text is surrounded by ornate strapwork; there is a royal coat of arms, a compass and scale, and five ships" (Shirley). The map is based on Mercator's extremely rare wall map of 1564, of which Shirley was only able to locate three copies.

Shirley, no. 86, pl. 22; van den Broecke 16.

*A Splendid Map of Cambridgeshire*

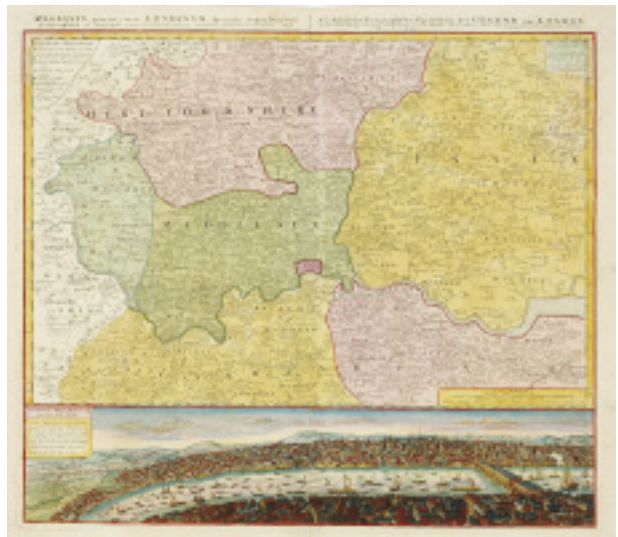
**102. Cambridgeshire/ England.** SPEED, J./ REA, R. [London, 1662] *Cambridgeshire described ...* 15 x 20 ¾ inches. Fine hand color; margin extended on upper right with virtually no loss, else excellent. \$3,750

A very scarce issue. "With its heraldic borders, ground-plan of Cambridge, royal arms and four figures in academic dress, one holding a pair of open dividers indicating



the scale, the map of Cambridgeshire is one of the most elaborately produced in the Theatre." (Nicolson) Also in the borders are the coats-of-arms of Cambridge's various colleges. The scholar at lower left holding the dividers against a mileage scale, a visual reference to mapmaking, may be of Speed himself, who in contemporary portraits resembles the figure.

Nicolson, N. *The Counties of Britain*, pp. 45-48.



*Fine View of London with Map*

**103. London & Vicinity.** HOMANN HEIRS [Nuremberg, 1741] *Regionis quae est circa Londinum...* [Repeated in German] 19 ¾ x 22 ½ inches. Fine original and later color; excellent. \$2,000

Richly detailed panorama of London, notable for showing the growth of the city in Westminster and points to the west. The densely developed, expanding

(Continued on following page.)



city and the river filled with all manner of nautical craft portray London as fully recovered from the disastrous fire of the previous century. The map shows London in its regional context and includes all of Middlesex, much of Hertfordshire and Essex, and parts of Kent, Surrey, Burnam Hundred, and Berkshire. Roads and the names of estates and palaces are shown throughout the map.

Howgego 88.



*One of England's First, Dedicated, General Road Maps*

**104. England/ Scotland/ Transportation.** COLTMAN, N./ LAURIE & WHITTLE [London, April 12, 1809] *Laurie and Whittle's New Map Of All The Coach Roads, Both Direct and Cross, of England & Wales*. 30 ¼ x 24 ¼ inches. Original outline and wash coloring; light offsetting, toning, few stains, else excellent.

\$950

Likely separately published. Rare: No copies in catalogue and auction records; one OCLC location (National Library of Scotland).

One of the earliest, general road maps of England, Wales, and part of Scotland. It was clearly intended for use, as evidenced by the table below the cartouche, where it indicates that the map differentiates by means

of color two distinct types of roads: mail coach roads and those having regular coach service for the public. Another note suggests the map could be used as an index sheet for Laurie & Whittle's own *New Travellers' Companion* and *Patterson's Itinerary*. This also strongly suggests the map was separately published. It is also stated on the map that it was intended as a companion to Laurie and Whittle's *New Map of the Inland Navigation*, which is also offered here. The cartographer, Nathaniel Coltman, was a surveyor employed by the Post Office, who produced a handful of maps of various parts of England and Wales.

*Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, A-D, p. 288.



*A Rare, Thematic, Transportation Map*

**105. England/ Scotland/ Transportation.** COLTMAN, S./ LAURIE & WHITTLE [London, Sept. 12, 1808] *Laurie & Whittle's New Map Of The Inland Navigation Of England...* 30 x 24 ¼ inches. Original wash and outline color; light offsetting, minor fold reinforcement else excellent.

\$950

Likely separately published. Rare: no copies in catalogue or auction records; one OCLC location (National



Library of Scotland).

An extremely interesting and evidently very rare, thematic map, which, as stated in the note below the cartouche, intended "to exhibit, in the most clear and distinct manner, the Rivers of England, Wales, etc. together with all the Canals and Rail-roads for which acts of Parliament have passed, to the present time..." The map specifically indicates those canals and rivers that are navigable, as noted in the legend below the cartouche. Though based on several other maps, as stated in the abovementioned note, the mapmaker specifically "abstracted [the transportation data] from other matter which might have tended to obscure this intention." The cartographer, Nathaniel Coltman, was a surveyor employed by the Post Office, who produced a handful of maps of various parts of England and Wales.

Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers A-D, p. 288.



One of the Most Highly Prized Maps of Ireland

**106. Ireland.** SPEED, J. [London, 1610/1651] *The Kingdome of Irland Devided into severall Provinces, and then againe devided into Counties Newly described.* 15 ¼ x 20 inches. Fine hand color; bottom of centerfold reinforced, else excellent condition. \$3,850

A beautiful example of the first map of Ireland published in an English atlas. It was engraved for Speed by Jodocus Hondius (the elder) and would have been one of that Dutch patriarch's last works. The richly decorative map includes figures depicting men and women from different strata of Irish society: "Gentlemen" and "Gentlewomen" of Ireland; a "Civil" Irish

man and woman, and lastly a pair of "The Wilde Irish." The cartouche is decorated with *putti* flanking an Irish harp, and the map bears the British Royal Arms.

The English text provides a fascinating portrait of the Irish character: "The Irish... are a strong and bold people, martiall and prodigiall in war, nimble, stout and haughtie in heart; careless of life, but greedy of glory; courteous to strangers, constant in love, light of belief, impatient of injury, given to fleshly lusts, and in enmity implacable."



Ireland in Superb Original Color

**107. Ireland.** VISSCHER, N. [Amsterdam, c. 1690] *Hiberniae Regnum tam in Praecipuas Ultoniae, Connaeciae, Lageniae, et Momoniae ...* 17 ½ x 20 inches. Fine original color; excellent condition. \$2,500

The definitive map of 17th century Ireland, in one of its earliest and most beautiful versions. It was one of the first maps of Ireland to be based on William Petty's 1685 survey of the island, and as such it would be widely copied. Also, its beauty would not be matched; the cartouche and scales are lavishly decorated with classical figures. The scales are surmounted with the royal arms and embellished with mythological scenes.

Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume III, pp.150-155; Tooley, *Maps and Mapmakers*, p. 93.

## France



*Roman France With Superb Hand Color*

**108. France/ Roman Empire.** FRIES, L./ WALDSEEMULLER, M. [Strasbourg, 1525] [Title on verso:] *Europae Tabula tertia continent Galliam.* 12 ¼ x 17 inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$750

The scarce second state. Very early, attractive woodcut map of France, with beautiful lapis coloring, based on the work of the leading geographer of the Roman Empire in the Second Century A.D. Claudius Ptolemy, in essence, mapped the Roman Empire at it fullest territorial extent, which was reached under the Emperor Trajan, who reigned 98-117 AD. Ptolemy's geography provided the foundation for nearly all early cartography, and a number of editions of that work were printed throughout the 15th and 16th centuries.

*Very Early Plan of Paris*

**109. Paris.** BRAUN, G. and HOGENBERG, F. [Cologne, 1572] *Lvtetia vulgari nomine Paris.* . . 13 ½ x 19 inches. Fine hand color; few reinforcements & mended edge split just entering surface, else very good. \$4,500

A beautiful, minutely detailed, oblique aerial view of Paris, depicted at an early stage in its transition from a medieval, university town to a major European capi-



tal. The walls of both the original, medieval town and of the then current city are clearly visible in the plan. La Bastille, the large fort that was destroyed in the Revolution, is the large structure at the top along the wall just left of center. Notre Dame is clearly seen in the upper part of the *Île de la Cité*, site of the original Roman settlement from which the city grew. "The semi-circular wall on the right was built by Philippe Auguste from 1180 to 1210; this enclosed a town which had become the capital of the Kingdom of France in 987 under Hugh Capet" (Goss).

Goss, pp. 94-95.



*With Rare English VersoText*

**110. Avignon, Orange & Vicinity.** HONDIUS, H. / JANSSEN, J [Amsterdam, 1636] *La Principaute D'Orange* ... 15 x 19 ½ inches. Fine hand color; centerfold reinforced, else excellent. \$600

The rare English-text edition of this attractive map of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region of France, focusing on Avignon. The map is oriented to the south.





### *Paris & Her Monumental Structures*

**111. Paris.** ROUSSEL, Claude [Paris, 1716/ 1725] [Above map:] *Nouveau Plan de Paris* [Lower left:] *Nouveau Plan de la Ville, Cite, Et Universite De Paris*. 30 ¼ x 50 ¾ inches. Four sheets in all, plan & text each consisting of two sheets, expertly mounted on new linen. Fine hand color; slight fold wear, else excellent, especially for its size. \$9,500

Very rare; separately published. No copies are reported in map catalogue or auction records or in OCLC. A magnificent wall plan of Paris that both thoroughly maps the city and provides visual depictions of its iconic structures. The 37 vignettes that surround the map illustrate the city's architectural triumphs, both the well known and the less so. Included are palaces, major administrative buildings, gardens, and arches. Also among the vignettes are a small panoramic view of the city and another of the *Pont Royal*. The table at lower left identifies 28 types of buildings—cathedrals, abbeys, hospitals, etc.—along with the symbols with which they are indicated on the plan. The plan itself also provides the footprints of the city's major structures. An inset map at upper left shows Paris in regional context.

Claude Roussel was for several decades of the latter 17th and early 18th centuries an active Parisien engraver, publisher and printseller. He worked for a number of noted mapmakers, including Hennepin, Duval, Baudrand, and Nolin, as well as on his own account. He published two earlier though less ambitious plans of Paris in 1713 (Boutier 173) and 1700 (Boutier 142). Judging by the six editions of this work, it appears to have been quite successful. Its evident rarity is most likely due to it having been a separately published, wall map intended for display.

Boutier, J. *Le Plans de Paris*, no. 186 D.



## Spain & Portugal



*First Atlas Map of Portugal*

**112. Portugal.** ORTELIUS, A. [Amsterdam, 1570/1574] *Portugalliae*. 13 x 20 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$650

The earliest, acquirable map specifically of Portugal. It appeared in the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, the earliest atlas to contain maps of all parts of the world done on a standardized format. The map was based on an extremely rare, two-sheet work by Fernando Alvarez Secco, which was published as a separate in Italy by A. Statius and M. Tramezzino in 1561.

Van den Broecke 26.



*Fine Dutch Map of Galicia in Original Color*

**113. Galicia/ Spain.** BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1635] *Galleciae, Regnum...* 15 x 19 ½ inches. Fine original color; lightly toned, centerfold reinforced at bottom, very good overall. \$550

Beautifully engraved and colored map of the Kingdom of Galicia in northwestern Spain, with Portugal on its southern border. The map is highly decorative with two fine compass roses, three ships and a sea monster. In the upper left, two putti attend the Galician coat of arms and hold a tapestry bearing the Galician motto, set to musical notation.

### *Fine, Hand-Crafted Magnifiers*

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# Italy

## One of the Earliest Printed Views of Rome

**114. Rome.** SCHEDEL, H. [Nuremberg, 1493] *Roma*. 15 x 21 inches. Fine hand color; reinforced centerfold as always, else excellent condition. \$2,850

An evocative woodcut view of Renaissance Rome, still at the time very much dominated by the monumental architecture of its imperial past. A smaller but still quite well-detailed view of Genoa is on the back of the sheet. This work appeared in the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, the most extensively illustrated book published to its date, and the first to contain a large number of views of major cities.



cf. Nordenskiöld, A. E. *Facsimile Atlas*, p. 40; Campbell, T. *The Earliest Printed Maps*, no. 220.

## With Fine Original Color

**115. Venice.** BRAUN, G. & HOGENBERG, F. [Cologne, 1572] *Venetia*. 14 ¼ x 19 ½ inches. Fine original color; few scattered stains & to outer top margin, else excellent. \$5,500

A beautiful, minutely detailed bird's-eye view of Venice, depicting its architectural landmarks. The surrounding lagoon is animated with a great variety of nautical craft, reflective of the city's commercial vitality at the time. In the center along the lower margin, a procession of the Doge and various dignitaries is illustrated. Flanking this illustration are 153 numbered entries keyed to the view listing mainly palaces and churches. The city's 35 principle canals are also listed in a separate table.



Goss, pp. 52-3.





*With Plans Of Major Italian Cities*

**116. Northern Italy.** MOLL, H. [London, 1715] *A New Map of the Upper Part of Italy...* 24 ¼ x 40 ¼ inches. Original outline color; slight reinforcement at folds, else excellent. \$2,500

Scarce, English map of Italy from Naples to the Swiss border, including a view of the key port of Livorno and plans of Venice, Mantua, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Parma, Modena, Florence and Rome. The map shows Italy's post roads and gives the distances between towns in English miles. An early issue with a strong impression.

*A Superb Example*

**117. Naples.** SEUTTER, M. [Nuremberg, c.1750] *Neapolis...* 19 x 22 ½ inches. Fine original color; fine. \$2,250

A striking city plan of Naples with vibrant original color. Its seven large vignettes primarily illustrate the landmarks of Naples' great seaport – the *Castel dell' Ovo*, the *Molo*, and the *Castel Nuovo*. Along the bottom, the *Piazza del Mercato* is pictured with the *Chiesa del Carmine* visible; there is also a view of the *Castel S. Elmo*, which now houses the Bruno Molajoli Art History Museum. An erupting Mount Vesuvius – visible in the background of several views – is also given its own view, including a diagram of the volcano's interior. A view of the Royal Palace – then the palace of the Viceroy – offers a glimpse of the sumptuous gardens hidden behind its walls. The plan of Naples itself shows the locations of many *palazzi*, fortifications, churches and other important structures. Many of these are named on the plan, while 28 others are separately numbered and keyed to plan.





## Greece & Greek Islands



*Rare La Freri Map of Corfu*

**118. Corfu.** CAMOCIO, G. F. [Venice, 1572] *Corfu insula antiqua*... 7 ½ x 6 inches. Margins close but complete, else excellent. \$1,200

A rare and very attractive *La Freri* map. The south-oriented depiction shows Corfu's towns, streams, and topographic features. Corfu's great, fortified port dominates the channel between the island and the mainland, along with the many rowing galleys patrolling the waters there.



*Rare La Freri Map of Zante*

**119. Zante/ Greece.** CAMOCIO, G. F. [Venice, 1572]

*Zante insula*... 6 x 8 inches. Margins trimmed, very good. \$750

A rare, well-detailed map of Zante off the western coast of the Peloponnesus. Zante was a Venetian territory during the long war with the Ottoman Empire, and the Venetians defended the island with a castle placed on a promontory (shown on the map), as they did elsewhere. However, the island depicted here is no mere anchorage: it is a fruitful place with vineyards, orchards and gardens, and was known to be such in antiquity. A lake of pitch is shown on the map, referring to the bituminous wells, which were also known in Herodotus' time, and there is a salt plain indicated on the shore.



*Rare La Freri Map of Cerigo*

**120. Cerigo (Kythera)/ Greece.** CAMOCIO, G. F. [Venice, 1572] *Cerigo insula*. 6 ⅞ x 7 ½ inches. Margins trimmed, very good. \$650

A rare engraving of the island of Cerigo off the southern coast of Greece. A great Venetian fortress dominates the island, and ancient ruined castles are shown as well, signifying the strategic importance of the island in antiquity and during the long maritime conflict between Venice and the Ottoman Empire. Cerigo commanded the waters at the tip of the Peloponnesus, aiding in the control of ships passing from the Ionian Sea to the Aegean.



*Influential, Early Map of Greece*

**121. Greece.** MERCATOR, G./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1613] *Graecia*. 14 ¼ x 18 ½ inches. Fine hand color; centerfold reinforced, else excellent condition. \$850

A beautiful and widely influential map of Greece and the Aegean, produced by one of the greatest geographers of the sixteenth century. Along with that of Ortelius, Mercator's mapping of Greece provided the model for most Dutch maps of the region for the remainder of the 17th century. The map is beautifully engraved with Hondius's fine calligraphy and an elegant strapwork and laurel cartouche displayed in the map's distinctively hachured seas.

Zacharakis 1447.

## ***BeNeLux & Switzerland***

*Striking, Early Woodcut of Switzerland*

**122. Switzerland.** FRIES, L./ WALDSEEMULLER, M. [Strasbourg, 1522/ 1541] *Tabula nova Helvetiae*. 13 x 16 ½ inches. Superb hand color; excellent. \$950

A most attractive woodcut map of Switzerland, with beautiful lapis coloring. It was one of the earliest



modern maps of Switzerland and was derived from Waldseemüller. The map is oriented to the south and shows the area from Bodensee in the east to Fribourg in the west.



*The Great Mapmaker's Homeland*

**123. Antwerp/ Netherlands/ Belgium.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1608] *Zelandicarum Insularum Exactissima Et Nova Descriptio...* 13 ¼ x 18 inches. Fine early color; few, small filled wormholes, else excellent. \$1,500

This is the map from Ortelius' atlas that focuses most closely on the master's home city—Antwerp. It effectively captures the archipelago that comprises Zeeland in the southeastern Netherlands. The map's decorative elements are of a richness appropriate to its subject. Other major cities on the map are Rotterdam, Breda and Dordrecht.



## *Eastern Europe & the Former Soviet Union*



*One of the Earliest Views of Krakow*

**124. Krakow.** SCHEDEL, H. [Nuremberg, 1493] *Cra-covia*. 14 ¾ x 20 ¾ inches. Fine hand color; usual centerfold repair, else excellent. \$2,850

A richly colored, very early view of Krakow, highlighting prominent features in the city's landscape that would over time be dramatically changed. The Vistula River, bordering the city, is shown crossed by an array of bridges, as is the Dietla, which is now a street but was once a tributary river to the Vistula. The many bridges connect the main city with the district of Kazimierz (Casmirus on the map), which at the time was an island and a town in its own right. Founded in the 13th century, Kazimierz would become the Jewish quarter of the city and remained so until 1939.



*A Superb Example of the Rare First State*

**125. Hungary.** SPEED, J./ HUMBLE, G. [London, 1626 [1627]] *The Mape of Hungari newly augmented by John. Speede Ano Dom: 1626*. 15 ¾ x 20 inches. Fine hand color; fine with a strong impression. \$3,500

The rare first state of arguably the most attractive, collectible, early map of Hungary. It appeared in the first world atlas published in England. Along the sides are figures from various segments of Hungarian society displayed in typical costume—a Senator, gentleman, citizen, and farmer, along with their female counterparts. Four city views appear along the top: the Buda part of Budapest (*Ofen*); Győr (*Raab*); Kormarno (*Comorra*); and Bratislava (*Presburch*), now in Slovakia. The English text on the verso provides a full geographic, political and historical account of Hungary along with a politically incorrect description of the manners and personality of its peoples.



*A Fine Map of Hungary*

**126. Hungary.** BLAEU, W. & J. [Amsterdam, c. 1650] *Hvngaria Regnum*. 16  $\frac{5}{16}$  x 20  $\frac{5}{16}$  inches. Fine original color; fine condition. \$1,200

Masterful map, with superb original coloring, of Hungary by the Blaeu firm (signed in print by both the elder and junior Blaeu) with a beautiful cartouche of mythological gods surmounted by the royal arms of Hungary.



*The 17th Century Battleground of Islam and Christianity*

**127. Danube River/ Hungary.** JAILLOT, H./ CORONELLI, V. [Amsterdam, 1693] *Le Cours du Danube depuis sa Source iusq'a a ses Empouchures...* 21 x 47 inches. Superb original color heightened with gold; marginal soiling, a few minor mends, reinforced at folds, very good. \$3,750

A richly illustrated, large map of the full length of the Danube River, with rich original color and gold highlighting. It displays in fine detail the theater of war between Christian Europe and the Ottoman Empire during the 17th century. A number of battles are noted with crossed swords and are dated on the map. Five key fortified towns are illustrated in bird's eye views along the bottom, Belgrade among them. Each are shown to have been taken by the Ottoman Turks, both in their captions and by the crescent-topped mosques dominating their skylines.

The elaborate, allegorical cartouche is embellished with portraits of Western rulers involved in the effort to halt and reverse the Turkish advance: Pope Innocent, John Sobieski of Poland, Leopold I of the Holy Roman Empire, King Joseph of Hungary, and Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria. The cartouche explicitly portrays the conflict in religious terms: a figure with his hand upon the Koran is shown being subdued by a monk, and a Christian soldier is depicted slaying a Turk. An inset map shows additional detail for the source of the Danube in the Principality of Furstemberg in the upper left hand corner of the map; in the lower right, an inset highlights the Bosphorus and the region around Constantinople.



*A Theatre of War Map on Silk*

**128. Russia/ Ukraine/ Poland/ Constantinople/ Southeast Europe.** DE L'ISLE, J. N./ COVENS & MORTIER [Amsterdam, 1738/ c, 1750] *Theatrum Belli ad Borysthenem Tyram & Danubium...* [Title repeated in Dutch & French above engraved border] 19 ¼ x 25 inches. Printed on gold silk with gold, fringed borders, mounted on a separate silk cloth; metal lozenges covered with gold silk cloth attached to corners of verso; some wear and losses but very good overall, especially for a work intended for display or use; museum-mounted & framed. Framed: \$9,500

A remarkable, special example of a map beautifully printed on gold silk, obviously intended for a senior official or officer, likely of Russian or Turkish origin. Occasioned by the outbreak of war in 1735 between Russia and Turkey, the map was prepared by Joseph De l'Isle at the behest of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg to illustrate the theatre of the war. Although descried by Russian commanders as inaccurate, the map nevertheless had a long publication life; see Bagrow below.

The particular style of this map's opulent presentation suggests its possible Russian or Turkish provenance. In any case, maps of this period and earlier printed on silk are extremely rare and nearly always suggest a distinguished provenance. Moreover, one is struck when viewing this map how beautifully silk receives the printer's ink, producing an impression of a crispness rarely seen on paper.

Bagrow, L. *History of Russian Cartography up to 1800*, pp. 182, 242, footnote 14.



## *Iceland & Scandinavia*



*A Superb Example of the Celebrated Sea Monsters Map*

**129. Iceland.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1595] *Islandia*. 13 ¼ x 19 ¼ inches. Superb original color; fine. \$13,500

One of the most famous of all decorative maps in a magnificent, original color example. It presents a virtual catalogue of the sea monsters that decorated early maps. Each creature is keyed to the text on the verso that identifies and describes it. Some of the 'monsters' are recognizable as actual species, such as a sea horse, ray fish, walrus, and several whales. In fact, it was probably mariners' encounters with whales that spawned many of the more monstrous creatures. Others depicted here, however, are more purely fanciful, some of which were derived from the tales of St. Brendan, a sixth century Irish missionary who, according to legend, journeyed to Iceland.

Campbell, T. *Early Maps*, plate 40; van den Broecke 161.





*An Excellent Example*

**130. Scandinavia/ British Isles/ Iceland.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1570/ 1573] *Septentrionalium Regionum descrip.* 14 x 19 inches. Slight centerfold toning, else excellent. \$3,750

One of Ortelius's most important European maps, with rich hand color and a bold strike. It summarizes what 16th century geographers believed of northern Europe and the waters above it. In his atlas, Ortelius cited an array of cartographers whose ideas contributed to this map, including several whose maps are now unobtainable. Greenland and Estotiland (mainland North America) were drawn largely from Ziegler and Nicolo Zeno. The presence of the fictional island of Frisland reflects the extent to which of Zeno's highly speculative chart of the north Atlantic was accepted. The outline of Scandinavia itself shows the strong influence of Olaus Magnus, whose own monumental 9-sheet *Carta Marina* is known to exist only in two copies. Ortelius' attractive engraving is embellished with a mer-man and sea monster in the ocean, and the cartouche is decorated with a dragon, a harpy, and somewhat incongruously, a monkey.

van den Broecke, 160.1; Ginsberg, *Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482-1601*, 24.

*Fine, Original-Colored, Dutch Map of Southern Sweden*

**131. Sweden/ Denmark.** DE WIT, F. [Amsterdam, c. 1680] *Accurata Scaniae, Blekingiae, et Hallandiae descriptio per F. de Wit Amstelodami.* 19 ½ x 23 ¼ inches.



Fine original color; few reinforced areas of oxidation, else excellent. \$850

A most attractive and detailed map, showing the three southern coastal provinces of Skåne, Blekinge and Halland, shortly after their transfer from Denmark to Sweden according to the 1658 Treaty of Roskilde. The putti-flanked cartouche bears the provincial arms.



*Scandinavia of the Late 18th Century*

**132. Scandinavia/ Northwestern Russia.** LAURIE & WHITTLE [London, 1794] *A New Map Of The Northern States containing The Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark And Norway.* 18 ¼ x 25 ⅛ inches. Fine original & later color; some offsetting, excellent. \$550

A handsome, English map of all of Scandinavia including Finland, the northwestern part of Russia, and the areas of present day Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

*Scarce, Early Road Map of Sweden*

**133. Sweden/ Gothia.** LAURIE & WHITTLE [London, 1807] *Laurie And Whittle's New Travelling Map of Sweden Proper, Gothland, Etc.* 24 x 19 inches. Fine original & later color. Light offsetting, else excellent condition. \$450

A very scarce, possible separately published road map of the southern part of Sweden. The Laurie & Whittle firm was pioneering in its occasional production of road maps specifically intended for use in travel. The utility of this map is enhanced by the fact that the roads on it are divided into Swedish quarter miles. This appears to be the first edition of this map, which has not been seen in catalogues in recent decades. A very attractive example in excellent condition.



*Munster's Monster Menagerie*

**134. Monsters.** MUNSTER, S. [Basel, c. 1550] *Les marins monsters & terrestres...* 11 x 13 ½ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$2,250

A very fascinating and desirable 16th century woodcut: Munster's visual compendium of sea and land monsters. Many of the former were inspired by whale sightings, as the many creatures with waterspouts attest. Other beasts also seem quite familiar, though out-sized; e.g. the two lobsters, one of which grips a hapless sailor in its massive claw. In the center is a swimmer being attacked by a shark, which in turn is being bitten by something yet larger and more exotic. Others are entirely fantastic, such as the double-spouted, somewhat leonine beast in the upper center of the woodcut, and the bird-devouring tree in the lower left. A major source for these images would have been the famous *Carta Marina* map of Scandinavia of Olaus Magnus, which also inspired Ortelius' *Islandia*.



Cumming et al, *Discovery of North America*, p.44.



## Portraits



*Fine Portrait of the Flemish Master Cartographer*

**135. Ortelius/ Portrait.** GALLE, P./ ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1579/ ?] 12  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 8  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$950

A portrait of the great map publisher and cartographer at about the age of 50, when his atlas was becoming established as the definitive work of its kind. This engraving is very likely after a painted portrait by Paul Rubens, which is similar but reversed. The present work served as a frontispiece to the Ortelius atlas for editions beginning with the 1579. The witty Latin inscription below the portrait reads in English translation: "By observing, Ortelius gave man the world, / By observing Ortelius, Galleus [the engraver] gave him to the world."



*Superb Portrait of Two Cartographic Giants*

*In Fine Original Color*

**136. Portrait.** MERCATOR, G./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1613] *Gerardus Mercator . . . Iudocus Hondius* . . . 15 x 17  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Fine original color; excellent condition. \$5,500

Arguably the finest engraved portrait of early map-makers, here in rich period color. The engraving appeared as the frontispiece in editions of the Mercator-Hondius atlas from 1613 onward, a year after the death of Jodocus Hondius. In the well-executed design, the two are seated within an architectural cartouche of the kind seen frequently in their atlas. They are depicted using, and surrounded by, the accoutrements of map-making and with a wall map of Europe in the background.

Mercator and Hondius are clearly portrayed here as equals. While Mercator's standing as a great geographer has been long unquestioned, recent findings are bearing out Hondius' important intellectual achievements along with his well-recognized engraving skill and prolific publishing.

### *Three Richly Colored Indian Portraits*



**137. Indian Portrait.** MCKENNEY, T. L. & HALL, J./GREENOUGH, F. W. [Philadelphia, 1838] POW-A-SHEEK. Image size: 13 ¾ x 10 ¼ inches; paper size: 18 ½ x 13 ½ inches. Lithograph with rich, original color; excellent condition. \$1,750

Striking folio portrait of the Fox Chief, Pow-A-Sheek (To Dash the Water Off), enlivened with vibrant period color, from McKenney and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America*, "one of the most important [works] ever published on the American Indians" (Field).

McKenney and Hall's monumental work attempted to faithfully preserve what was already at the time perceived as a fast vanishing culture and to, at the same time, humanize its subjects. Many of the portraits were based on paintings—now lost—by Charles Bird King—who was employed by the War Department to paint Indian delegates visiting Washington.

Thomas L. McKenney (1785-1859) became aware of the plight of the Western tribes after six years as Su-

perintendent of Indian Trade and later in the Office of Indian Affairs, which was founded in part as the result of his urgings. He traveled extensively among the tribes whose chiefs and leading warriors were depicted in his work. His partner, James Hall (1793-1868), was a lawyer, who had written extensively about the west.

cf. Field 992; cf. Howes M129; Sabin 43410a.



**138. Indian Portrait.** MCKENNEY, T. L. & HALL, J./GREENOUGH, F. W. [Philadelphia, 1838] NOT-CHI-MI-NE AN IOWAY CHIEF. Image size: 14 ¾ x 9 ¼ inches; paper size: 18 ½ x 13 ½ inches. Lithograph with rich, original color; light offsetting & toning at edges of paper. \$1,750

Affecting portrait, enlivened with vibrant period color, also from McKenney and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America*. Not-Chi-Mi-Ne was the fierce and ruthless leader of the Ioway, much feared by neighboring tribes. He, however, eventually opted for peace with the rival Osage tribe and signed a treaty at the War



Department in 1837. It was likely at this time his portrait was painted, especially as the expression on the subject's face in this work is one of pained sadness.

cf. Field 992; cf. Howes M129; Sabin 43410a.



**139. Indian Portrait.** MCKENNEY, T. L. & HALL, J./ GREENOUGH, F. W. [Philadelphia, 1838] *NE-O-MON-NE, AN IOWAY CHIEF*. Image size: 14  $\frac{5}{8}$  x 9  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; paper size: 18  $\frac{5}{8}$  x 13  $\frac{1}{8}$  inches. Lithograph with rich, original color; light offsetting, else excellent condition. \$1,750

Striking folio portrait of the Ioway Chief, Ne-O-Mon-Ne (The Cloud from which the Water Comes), enlivened with vibrant period color.

cf. Field 992; cf. Howes M129; Sabin 43410a.



*Dramatic Tableau of the Battle of New Orleans*

**140. Battle of New Orleans/ Flag Images.** YEAGER, J. / WEST [Philadelphia, 1816/ c.1896] *Battle of New Orleans and Death of General Packenham on the 8th of January, 1815*. 15  $\frac{1}{4}$  x 19  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Excellent condition. \$750

One of the earliest views of the Battle of New Orleans, in an excellent example. The view shows the battle from behind the British front line, which is advancing on the defenses of the Americans. In the foreground, the stricken British General Packenham expires in the style of the British Romantic Age, surrounded by his mourning staff. The battle, a tremendous loss for the British, proved a great boost to American morale and helped win General Andrew Jackson the White House.

## Celestial Charts

### Superb Set of Terrestrial & Celestial Globe Gores

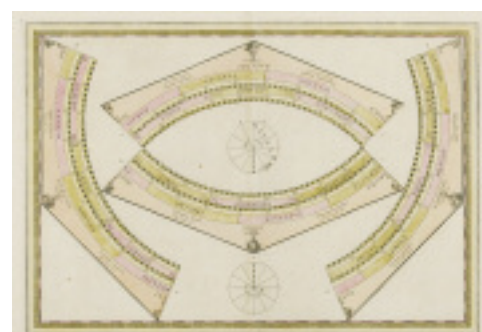
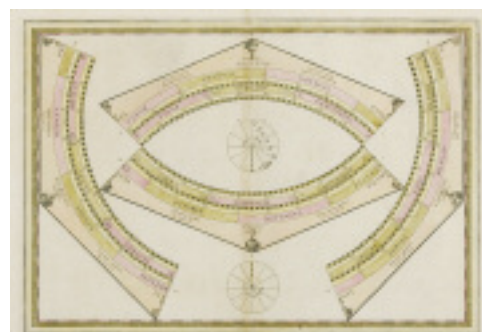
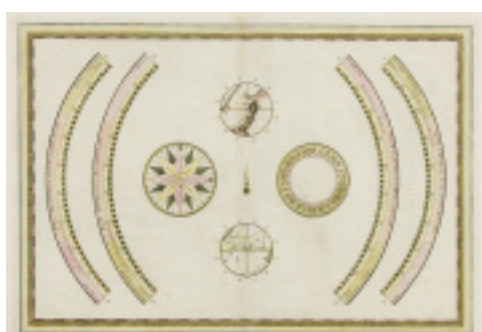
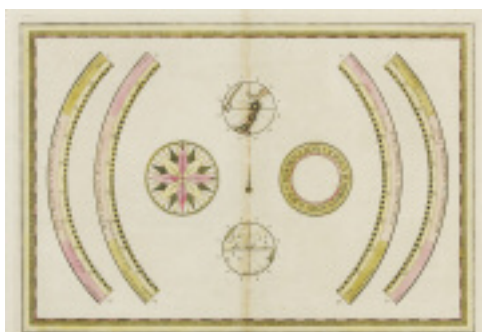
**141. World/ Constellations.** CASSINI, Giovanni Maria [Rome, 1792] *Globo Terrestre Delineato Sulle Ultime Osservazioni Con I Viaggi e nuove scoperte del Cap. Cook Inglese. // Globo Celeste Calcolato per il corrente anno sull Osservazioni de' Sigg. Flamsteed, e de la Caille.* Set of 12 sheets. Average size: 19 x 13 inches. Fine original color; fine condition. \$15,000/ set of 12

A complete, mint-condition set of gores for a pair of globes, including calottes and printed matter for the horizon and meridian rings. The terrestrial gores show the tracks of all three of Cook's voyages, along with his discoveries. The celestial gores, based on the observations of Flamsteed and Lacaille, are beautifully engraved and colored using the traditional, pictorial symbols for the constellations. Cassini was a distinguished geographer and engraver as well as globe-maker.

cf. Dekker, E. *Globes at Greenwich*, p. 303-4.









*A Constellation Chart of Ingenious Design*

**142. Celestial.** CELLARIUS, A. [Amsterdam, 1660] *Haemisphaerium Stellatum Boreale Cum Subiecto Haemisphaerio Terrestri* ... 17 x 20 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$7,500

In this striking work, constellations are viewed as if superimposed over the Earth below. Visible “beneath” the constellations in the engraving are all of Asia and Europe, most of Africa, and the northwest part of America. The intent of the design is to display only the constellations or the parts of constellations that are visible from the areas of the earth illustrated on the map. This is suggested by the fact that these “visible” constellations are shown unobstructed by shading, while constellations beyond these are heavily shaded, hence not “visible.” In an attempt to retain some shred of the concept of the centrality of the earth in the cosmos, Cellarius subscribed to the notion that the stars were nestled in a sphere that moved in coordination with the earth, part of the celestial harmony suggested by the title of Cellarius’ atlas, *Harmonia Macrocosmica*.

The curious decorative elements surrounding the chart add an air of mystery to it. Two titans in ancient robes support the combined celestial and terrestrial spheres, while more modern figures, possible men of science, gaze upon the cosmos with either wonder or fright.



*The Compromise Solar System*

**143. rahe Solar System.** CELLARIUS, A. [Amsterdam, 1660] *Scenographia Compagis Mundanae Brahea*. 17 x 20 inches. Fine hand color heightened with gold; excellent. \$8,500

A beautiful, three-dimensional depiction of Tycho Brahe’s model of the solar system, in which the earth is surrounded by planetary orbits and the zodiacal band. In Brahe’s system, which was a compromise between the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems, the planets Mercury and Venus revolve around the sun, but this group in turn orbits the earth along with the other planets. Thus, the earth-centeredness of the universe as ordained by the Church can be maintained while bowing somewhat to science. There is a strong emphasis in the map’s decorative elements on the tools and texts of astronomical inquiry.





*Beautiful Depiction of the Southern Constellations*

**144. Celestial.** CELLARIUS, A./ VALK & SCHENK [Amsterdam, 1660/ 1708] *Haemisphaerium stellatum Australe aequali sphaerum proportione ...* 17 x 20 ¼ inches. Fine original color; reinforcement to bottom of centerfold, else excellent. \$7,000

This arresting celestial chart again depicts constellations superimposed over the Earth, this time focusing on the stars of the Southern Hemisphere. The area shown of the terrestrial sphere extends from North America to the South Pole and includes all of South America. Because this chart shows constellations observable only at deep southern latitudes, this is one of the most astronomically advanced of all of Cellarius' star charts. It was not until European exploratory voyages ventured far enough south that certain constellations became visible. Thus we have here Indus, Pavo, Grus, Toucan, Apis Indica, Chameleon, and the Southern Cross, all gleaned from southerly voyages.



*A Striking Star Chart  
Illustrating Astronomical Instruments*

**145. Constellations.** CELLARIUS, A./ VALK & SCHENK [Amsterdam, 1660/1708] *Haemisphaerium scenographicum Australe coeli stellati et Terrae.* 17 x 20 ¼ inches. Fine original color; reinforcement to bottom of centerfold, some marginal staining, else excellent. \$7,000

Another of Cellarius' arresting designs, in which constellations are depicted as superimposed over the Earth. Parts of America, Africa, the Atlantic and the South Pole are visible on a map of the Earth seen beyond the constellations.

This chart is also important for illustrating much of the paraphernalia of astronomical observation of the period, including a well-detailed telescope. Unlike any of the other Cellarius charts, the figures bearing the cartouche banners are not *putti*, but creatures of more demonic and fearsome aspect.



## *Atlases*



*Rare Atlas in a Magnificent Binding with An Important Provenance*

**146. Atlas/ Fine Binding.** NICOLOSI, G. B. [Rome, 1660] *Dell'Hercole e Studio Geografico Di Gio Battista Nicolosi Dottore Di Sacra Teologia Volume Secondo*. Folio. Dedication, title, "Avvertimento" and 14 maps sheets. Original, highly ornate gold-tooled, red morocco binding in fine condition; original outline color on maps; some repaired worming and mends to centerfolds of maps, else excellent. \$37,000

An atlas of Nicolosi's wall maps, sumptuously bound by one of the most important binders of the 17th century. The book was made for Prince Giambattista Borghese, whose armorial bookplate is on the inside of the front cover. Giambattista Borghese (1639-1717), of the powerful Siennese/ Roman family, was an important patron of the arts. He purchased the family home that now houses one of the great art collections in Italy. The binding was made by the Andreoli Bindery, which in addition to their extensive work for the Borghese family also produced bindings for Popes Alexander VII and Clement IX as well as for royalty, including Queen Christina of Sweden. The crimson morocco binding has remarkably delicate, lace-like, gold-tooled designs framing the Borghese arms.

This volume contains a world map, consisting of two hemispheric maps, and continental maps of Europe, Asia, and Africa, each of which consists of four sheets. Nicolosi also published another volume that contained text and an eight-sheet map of the Americas that is not included here. The volume offered has all map sheets called for.

Shirley 418; Betz 94.1



*A Very Rare, Important 18th Century, Composite Atlas of Russia Published in St. Petersburg*

**147. Russia/ Former Soviet Republics.** SCHMIDT, J. F./ TRESKOT, J./ GRIMMEL, J. E. & OTHERS. [St. Petersburg, c. 1773] *Composite Atlas without Title-page*. Large folio [25 x 19 ¾ inches, 63.5 x 50 cm.] Modern quarter red morocco, marbled paper over boards, red morocco label on front cover with title stamped in gold, red morocco corners. 27 copperplate map bound en plano, 20 of which in full original, wash color; some maps with remnants of stamps, some with close borders, still all in fine condition overall. \$38,500

A very rare composite atlas of Russia published in St. Petersburg. While clearly an *atlas factice*, this compilation of maps does provide virtually complete coverage of Russia and includes as well present-day Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Lithuania, Moldavia, much of the Ukraine, and some of the former Soviet, southeastern republics.

Almost immediately after the publication of Joseph De l'Isle's atlas of Russia in 1745, officials of the Geographical Department of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (*Akademiya nauk*) found De l'Isle's work inadequate and began planning for a new atlas of Russia. For various reasons—primarily having to do with departmental politics—a new atlas would not appear for several decades. Instead, produced during this period were a handful of composite atlases, such as the one offered here. As Bagrow explains: “There are frequent references to atlases of the Russian Empire published during the decades of the 1750's and 1760's...Actually, these atlases were simply loose collections of maps published the years following 1754, primarily during the period of Lomonosov and Rumovskiy...Copies of such atlases were individual collections of maps, sometimes provided with a title page which, it would seem, was usually printed in one copy only” (p. 195).

Twenty of the twenty-seven maps in this work indicate that the production of new standard atlas of Russia was, in fact, well under way. These twenty, all signed by either James F. Schmidt (1732-1786), Johann Treskot [various spellings] (1721-1786), or both, have the uniformity of format, engraving style and coloring one would expect in a standard atlas. Even the cartouches of these maps, done in the French manner, are all in the same style. Schmidt and Treskot were the Geographical Department's most productive members: “...Truscott and Schmidt carried out most of the Section's research programme” (Varep). Moreover, in describing the activities of the *Akademiya nauk* during the 1750's, Bagrow states: “Truskot and Schmidt were busy most of the time with the collecting of material for a revision of the 1745 Atlas” (p. 197). He further notes: “By January 1763, Schmidt had 9 large maps ready in manuscript form—most of them in the Baltic countries while one, prepared by Truskot, was devoted Siberia” (p. 202). These maps are found in this atlas in final, printed form, with Truskot's mapping of Siberia occupying several sheets in the atlas. Bagrow also notes that the engraving and publication of these maps



were long delayed by political struggles within the *Akaemiya*, earlier referred to. (Varep, in the *Imago Mundi* article referred to below, provides an excellent, blow-by-blow account of this departmental political strife.)

The seven other maps in the atlas are clearly from other sources: Their titles are in Latin and Cyrillic with most of their place names in Cyrillic (except for the map of the region north-west of the Caspian Sea), and they are stylistically quite different than the Schmidt/ Truskot maps, which have just Latin titles. Six of these other maps are of the St. Petersburg area, extending west to the Gulf of Finland and including the southern part of Finland. Three of the maps give particular attention to the waterways between St. Petersburg and the canal along the southern shore Lake Ladoga. Bagrow identifies these maps as part of a series produced by one Johann Elias Grimmel (1703-1759), who arrived in St. Petersburg from Germany in 1741. The actual publication date of these maps is a mystery: “This series appeared without any date and there are no traces of its publication in documents of the *Akademiya nauk*” (Bagrow). Re-engraved editions of these maps were later published by Seutter in Germany.



Bagrow, L. *Russian Cartography to 1800*, pp. 184-202; Varep, E. “The maps of Estonia published by the Academy of Sciences...” in *Imago Mundi* 31, pp. 88-93.



*An Excellent Copy of Sanson's Continental Atlases*

*In a Contemporary Binding*

**148. Four Continental Atlases.** SANSON, N. [Paris, 1683] *L'Europe Dediee a Monsiegnur Monseigneur le Tellier Secret? D'Estat & Par N. Sanson le fils...A Paris...1683.* Part 1: [Engraved title page:] *L'Europe En Plusieurs Cartes,...A Paris...M.DC.LXXXIII.* Part 2: *L'Asie En Plusieurs Cartes Nouvelles Et Exactes;...* Part 3: *L'Afrique En Plusieurs Cartes Nouvelles Et Exacte;...* Part 4: *L'Amerique En Plusieurs Cartes Nouvelles Et Exactes:...* Quarto in full contemporary

speckled calf, re-backed with original spine pasted over; eng. title page, each section with printed title page and maps interleaved with text; 11 + 18 + 18 + 15 = 62 maps; some cropped, few with losses in border areas only, else excellent. \$22,000

A beautiful copy of a rare, Dutch-engraved edition of Sanson's important and very popular continental atlases of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. When originally published as separate works in the late 1640's and 1650's, they were among the very first standardly-issued atlases in France. Curiously, this edition was published by the Dutchmen, Joannes Ribbuius and Simon de Vries, with all the maps re-engraved by another Dutchman, Antoine de Winter, yet it was published in Paris under the Sanson name.

When they first appeared, Sanson's maps of North America, several of which are contained in this atlas, were among the finest ones commercially available at the time, especially for interior areas that were then just being revealed. In fact, the general map of North America was one of the first to show all five Great Lakes. Sanson was, however, not immune to some of the fallacies of the age; his map focusing on the western United States shows California prominently as an island. Due to Sanson's great prestige and influence, the shape of the island on the map became one of the most copied by other cartographers.

Sanson's mapping of Asia, based on Jesuit missionary sources, was very up-to-date for the period as well. The Asia atlas is also notable for its several maps of specific parts of East and Southeast Asia. In addition to separate maps of China and Japan, there are others devoted to the Philippines, to Malaysia and Borneo, to the East Indies, and to specific parts of India. Other notable maps in the atlas are separate ones of Malta, of Madagascar, and of South Africa.

Pastoreau Sanson I F, II F, III F, VII F; Phillips 494; cf. Burden II, 545, 546 (both state 1); cf. McLaughlin no. 16, state 5.

#### *A Superb Example of an Early American Atlas*

#### *A Notable Advance in American Cartographic Printing*

**149. Atlas.** FINLEY, A. [Philadelphia, 1826] *A New American Atlas...*Folio. Original quarter red morocco & marbled paper with very minor wear; gold-tooled red morocco label on front cover; red morocco corners; 15 steel-engraved maps with original wash color; few instances of light offsetting, else fine. \$32,500

Very scarce; first issue. Fine example, with maps in vibrant, original color, in a well-preserved, contemporary binding. One of the most elegantly produced and accomplished, early American-published atlases, which advanced the quality of atlas production in the United States. It provided the most up-to-date mapping of the United States then available in atlas form. Rumsey has identified two issues of the atlas with maps dated, respectively, 1824-26 and 1826-27; this copy conforms to the former. The first cartographic production of the great map publisher, Samuel A. Mitchell, was actually an 1831 re-issue of the maps in this atlas.

The atlas includes a map combining the state of Missouri and the Arkansas Territory, which provides a very good summation of the settled areas west of the Mississippi River at the time. A map of the Deep South encompassing Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi displays counties clearly indicated with different colors and includes roads and trails. The excellent map of Virginia and Maryland has a precisely engraved inset of Washington, DC and Georgetown.

Finley's atlas improved on previously available American atlases in several respects. It was, for example, considerably more professional and precise than the Carey series of atlases. Also, Finley's work seems to be a conscious response to its nearest competitor, the Carey & Lea atlas, in which rather small, somewhat difficult-to-read maps are compressed



by extensive text on three sides. In contrast, the maps in Finley's work are the largest atlas maps published to date in the United States, resulting in more readable and approachable maps. Moreover, due to effective typography and crisp, precise color, county place names are easily distinguished from those for cities and towns. It is indicated on most maps that they were drawn by D. H. Vance and engraved by J. H. Young; both went on to perform the same services for the Mitchell firm.

Phillips 1378; Ristow, *American Maps & Mapmakers*, p. 270; Rumsey 279, cf. 278.



*The Rare First Edition of an Atlas of the Americas*

*By an Important American Publisher*

**150. Atlas/ Americana.** COLTON, G. W. [New York/Baltimore, **1856**] *Colton's Atlas Of America, Illustrating The Physical And Political Geography Of North And South America And The West India Islands...* Folio in original publisher's binding of brown cloth over boards, with faux black morocco backstrip, title and attractive vignette on front cover in gold, somewhat worn, two gouges in front cover; original binder's label inside back cover; 63 map sheets; lithographs with original, wash hand coloring; lightly toned and



a bit dusty internally, yet overall excellent.

\$10,500

The very rare, first edition of one G. W. Colton's two American atlases; this edition does not appear in auction or map catalogue records. George Woolworth Colton published two different atlases under the title of Colton's *American Atlas*. The one offered here has the same contents as the first volume of his two-volume *Atlas of the World*, first published the year before in 1855. Colton's other American atlas was also first published in 1855 (Rumsey 147) but has different maps than the present one.

Ristow suggests that Colton published the American atlas offered here just after the appearance of his world atlas, because the latter, a two-volume work, proved too costly for the market and thus was not selling well. Hence, re-issuing the first volume as a stand-alone work with a new title page was a resourceful way of resuscitating a faltering project. Colton's maneuver was apparently very successful, as evidenced by a second edition of the atlas in the following year, and as many as five more through 1869. To beef up this atlas, and perhaps to further distinguish it from his world atlas, Colton at some point added text consisting of statistical tables by one Richard Swainson Fisher, M.D. However, most though not all of the six copies of the



1856 first editions of the atlas cited in OCLC, like our copy, do not have the text. One can only conclude that Colton was in considerable haste to release copies of this atlas into the market and was content to supplement it later with the text. Our copy, in a period binding, was clearly issued without the text.

One of the primary attractions of this atlas is its urban cartography. In addition to full-page, quite well detailed plans of the major cities of the day—Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore—it also contains half-page or inset plans of smaller or younger cities. Among these are Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Norfolk, Virginia.

The atlas's state maps name individual counties within the states and differentiate them with hand color.

The grid produced by the U. S. Ordnance Survey is shown in the areas where it applies. The maps are presented in the usual, attractive Colton style with borders of interlocking strapwork. The atlas also includes maps covering Canada, the Caribbean, and Central and South America.

Another interesting feature of the atlas is an advertisement page at the end listing and describing the variety of cartographic products offered by the Colton firm. The wide assortment is impressive, and in an interesting note at the bottom, the company also offered to create customized maps for individual clients' specific needs.

Not in Phillips, Rumsey, Baskes; cf. Ristow, W. *American Maps & Mapmakers*, pp. 325-26.



### *Mexico's First Atlas*

**151. Mexico/ Atlas.** GARCIA Y CUBAS, A. [Mexico City, 1858] *Atlas Geografico, Estadistico E Historico De La Republica Mexicana*,... Folio. Contemporary marble-papered boards re-backed. 31 lithographed maps with original hand color, 2 plates, one in color. A few minor stains, else excellent. \$14,500

The first national atlas of Mexico produced and printed in Mexico in an especially well-preserved copy. The attractively lithographed and richly informative work follows the model of the Carey and Lea



atlas, in which maps are surrounded by text panels. Particularly beautiful is the general map of Mexico that is illustrated with delicately rendered scenes. There are also two plates, one in color, illustrating Aztec writing with a lengthy commentary. An important and rare atlas in an attractive copy, of which only "three hundred copies [were] printed." (Sabin).

Sabin 26554; Phillips 2683.

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