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CONTENTS

	Items
Rare American-Printed Wall Maps	1-9
Other Beautiful & Important Wall Maps	10-14
World Maps	15-22
Western Hemisphere & General North America	23-29
Northeast & New York	30-39
Virginia, Chesapeake Bay, Maryland & Washington D. C.	40-42
Southeast & Florida	43-45
Caribbean & Bermuda	46-51
Great Lakes & Midwest	52-54
West, Pacific Northwest & Pacific	55-56
Arctic & Canada	57-58
Mexico, Central America & South America	59-62
Asia	63-72
Holy Land & Jerusalem	73-77
Africa	78-80
British Isles	81-88
France	89-90
Spain & Portugal	91
Italy	92-96
Greece, Balkans & Mediterranean Islands	97
Poland & Hungary	98-99
Atlases	100-101
Index	<i>page 99</i>

Front Cover Illustration: S. Lewis, United States, item 2
Back Cover: M. Lescarbot, Northeast, item 30

Rare American-Printed Wall Maps

The First Map of the Continental United States

A Superb Example

1. United States. MELISH, J. [Philadelphia, **1816/ 1820**] *Map of the United States with the contiguous British and Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest and best authorities by John Melish/ Engraved by J. Vallance & H. S. Tanner.* 43 x 57 inches. Vibrant outline & light wash, original color; dissected & mounted on linen as issued, folding into marbled paper covers; slight wear to linen, a bit of faint staining, fine condition. \$75,000

A magnificent example of this cartographic landmark, in the rare and important edition of 1820 that introduced major improvements in the West and Texas. It was also the first and only edition to enlarge the overall size of the map to include all of Mexico and the West Indies. With vibrant original color, this is as fine an example of this great map as we have seen.

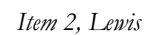
Melish's map synthesized the best data available at the crucial moment of the opening of American West, while also presaging the "Manifest Destiny" of the United States. *"The cartographic publication that best publicized for the American people the data derived from the Lewis and Clark Expedition and Zebulon Pike's exploration of the southwest in 1806 and 1807 was John Melish's 1816 Map of the United States"* (Ristow). Also, much like the Mitchell map of the previous century, the Melish became the map of record in many important treaties between the United States and Spain, Mexico, and both the Republic and State of Texas. Specifically, the United States-Mexico boundary was laid out on a copy of the map according to the Adams-Otis Treaty signed in February 22, 1819. A recent article by Martin Brückner (see below) pointed to other historic roles of the map: *"The map informed President Monroe's deliberation that would later result in the Monroe Doctrine. It was also the map that was popular at the historical moment when the "Era of Good Feeling" turned sour with the financial panic of 1819 and the debates over the 1820 Missouri Compromise, a debate during which northern and southern legislators consulted the Melish map as they were deciding to allow Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state along with Maine as a free state."*

The map also played a key role in the development of American mapmaking. *"An exquisite map, it distinguished Melish as the leading American map publisher of the second decade and placed American maps on equal footing with those produced by the prestigious firms in London and Paris"* (Schwartz). In fact, Melish founded the first company in the United States to deal specifically in maps and geographical works.

It would not be exaggerating to say that Melish's map, the first on a large scale to show the area of the present United States from coast to coast, provided most Americans with their first clear view of the continental landmass of which the United States was a part. Although the term "manifest destiny," referring to the inevitability of the growth of the United States across the entire continent, was not current until the 1840's, there can be little doubt that this powerful cartographic image was suggestive of the concept. Such can be gleaned from Thomas Jefferson, who said of the map that it provides a *"luminous view of the comparative possessions of different powers in our America."*



Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*, p. 446; Ristow in *A la Carte*, pp. 162-182, p. 180 for this state; Brückner, Martin "Beautiful Symmetry: John Melish, Material Culture, and Map Interpretation" *Portolan*, Issue 73, Winter 2008; p. 28. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pp. 238-39, pl. 233; Wheat II, no. 322, pp. 62-64.



An “Outstanding” Early Wall Map of the United States

2. United States. LEWIS, Samuel/ CHARLES, Henry [Philadelphia, **1819**] *The Travellers Guide A New and Correct Map of The United States, including great portions of Missouri Territory,...* 49 ¾ x 29 ½ inches. Fine original color, slightly refreshed; expertly conserved & re-mounted on new linen; light toning, very slight cracking, chipping, near fine of this kind. \$15,000

Rare first edition of Lewis’ third map of the United States, described by Rumsey as “*an outstanding map, with much of interest in the Missouri Territory,*” as it incorporated Lewis and Clark information. A fine example of an elegantly engraved and attractively colored work. The map has a number of unusual features, reflective of the many geo-political changes occurring in the rapidly expanding United States of the second decade of the 19th century. It is one of just a few maps to show Alabama as a territory, which existed for only three years, 1817-19. The then-recently admitted states of Indiana (1816), Mississippi (1817), and Illinois (1818) are all shown as states on the map. A curious feature is an area called the “*North Western Territory,*” in the area of present-day Wisconsin. The original Northwest Territory ceased to exist in 1803, and we could find no record of an official U. S. territory labeled as above. Texas is an amorphous area bounded in the north by the Red River but with no clear territorial identity. The map provides quite extensive coverage of the road system of the United States, qualifying the work as a “*Travellers Guide,*” as it is identified in its title. A charming vignette above the cartouche depicts a stock American character—the carefree traveler.

The map is rare on the market and appears to have had only one later edition, that in 1821. Since editions of Lewis’s 1815 wall map of the United States appeared as late as 1818, that edition has on occasion been mis-identified as the first edition of this map.

Described by Ralph Brown in Ristow as “*perhaps the most enterprising commercial map-maker of the period,*” Samuel Lewis (c. 1754-1822) had a hand in many if not most publications dating from the infancy of American map production. In addition to large scale maps like the ones referred to above, Lewis supplied maps for the first American-published atlas, M. Carey’s of 1795, the small-format version of the same appearing a year later, and subsequent editions of both. He also contributed maps to the publications of several other, early American map publishers, including Fielding Lucas.

Rumsey 2482; Ristow, W. *American Maps & Mapmakers*, pp. 265-66.

U. S. Territorial Destiny Manifested:

One of the Earliest Maps with a Nearly Complete, Continental United States

3. United States/ Texas/ Mexican War. MONK & SHERER [Cincinnati, 1850] *A New Map Of The United States And Mexico Exhibiting The Whole Country...* 39 x 48 inches. Original outline & wash coloring, refreshed; expertly conserved, re-mounted on new linen; lightly toned, minor paper separations, virtually no losses except occasionally in margins, excellent. \$18,500

An extremely rare wall map: No copies reported in map catalogue or auction records, and OCLC lists just a single copy of an 1847 edition of the map. Not in Wheat's *Transmississippi West* or *Maps of the California Gold Region*. It should be noted that the Monk-Sherer map was an entirely different production than *The New American Map* later published by Monk alone in Baltimore beginning in 1851. The latter map is much more common.

This 1850 edition of the Monk-Sherer was one of the earliest maps—perhaps the first wall map—to show the United States just after it attained nearly its full continental extent. Appearing shortly after the conclusion of the Mexican War in 1848, the map shows as part of the United States the vast amount of territory that was gained by virtue of the war—Texas, most of the present Southwest, California and Nevada. The Gadsden Purchase a few years later would complete the continental United States to its present dimensions, but this involved only a relatively small portion of the Southwest.

What both Rumsey and Ristow describe as the first edition of this map appeared in 1847, which was followed by editions of 1848 and 1849. While we have yet to see examples of these editions, there is nothing in Rumsey and Ristow to suggest that the monumental territorial changes described above were recorded on them. Moreover, we believe, as will be explained below, that our 1850 “edition” may have been a new production.

Published two years after the Mexican War, the map shows the United States-Mexican border along the Rio Grande according to the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The map also indicates the sites of battles with small American flags. Also, newly acquired California appears as a massive territory on the map, and the Gold Rush, which began the year before the map was published, is explicitly referred to on it in a few instances. The Oregon, Santa Fe, and Salt Lake trails (the latter going from Santa Fe to Los Angeles) are plotted out on the map, and symbols note important stops along the first two. Many explorers' routes, including those of Fremont and Kearny, are also shown.

The map also contains a striking and relatively uncommon depiction of Texas, which occupies an area much larger than its present size. This oversized Texas existed for just a brief, five-year period between the time of annexation in 1845 and the Compromise of 1850, when Texas ceded lands to New Mexico, Colorado, and three other states and thus contracted to its present size. Dallas, founded in 1841, appears on the map, six years before its incorporation.

As mentioned above, it appears that this 1850 “edition” of the map could have been a new production. Ristow (see below) surmises that the map, referring to the earlier editions, was a steel engraving; however, ours is clearly a lithograph or at least partially so. Yet Ristow may very well have been correct regarding the editions preceding ours, because he notes that the map was drawn and engraved by Doolittle and Munson. Moreover, in Rumsey's cataloguing of the 1849 edition of the map (see below), it is clear that the reference to Doolittle and Munson was part of the map's title. However, this wording was

deleted in our “edition,” and this fact combined with our map clearly having been lithographed, suggest it may have been an entirely new production—new both in content and in printing technology. Further supporting this notion is that Sherer is listed in *America on Stone*, page 366, as a map publisher and lithographer during the years 1849-1850 in Cincinnati, when this map was published.

The map has a charming decorative border interleaved with vignettes of historical figures and episodes, stock American farming and frontier folk, and various American scenes.

cf. Rumsey 598 (1849 edition); cf. Ristow, W. *American Maps & Mapmakers*, p. 452.



The First Approved, Official Map of Massachusetts

4. Massachusetts. CARLTON, Osgood [Boston, 1801] *Map of Massachusetts Proper Compiled from Actual Surveys made by Order of the General Court...* 30 ¼ x 45 ¼ inches. Expertly conserved, re-mounted on new linen, considerable surface loss, partially re-instated in manuscript, several closed cracks, still stable & largely legible, fair condition overall. \$15,000

Separately published; rare. The first edition of a landmark in American cartography: the first officially approved map of the state of Massachusetts and one of the earliest official state maps produced in the United States. This qualification is required in the preceding statement because Carleton had a few false starts in the process leading to this map. An established mapmaker and surveyor, Carleton himself proposed that a general map of Massachusetts collating local surveys and the best available information be undertaken, as reported in the *Boston Gazette* of 1791. However, it was not until 1794 that the Massachusetts legislature ordered that each town in the state, and also in the district of Maine which was then part of Massachusetts, produce a plan of itself on a uniform scale, which was to be set within an accurate or recent survey of the town. The result was 265 maps of Massachusetts towns and cities and an additional 100 from the district of Maine; they were, however, of widely varying quality as not all towns had professional surveyors. Eventually Carleton was assigned the daunting job of compiling all of this material into a single map of Massachusetts and Maine. Originally contracted to perform the engraving of the maps was John Norman, re-publisher of the first American-produced nautical atlas of Matthew Clark. The map he completed in 1798 was found wanting due to errors in content and in sloppy execution. Carleton and Norman, however, were given the opportunity to improve the map, but an edition appearing later that year was also rejected. Nevertheless, they published the map privately (apologizing for some of its flaws) under a title different than that on the present one. Finally, the printers B. & J. Loring were engaged to make another attempt at the map, and they in turn hired the engravers, Joseph Callendar and Samuel Hill, both with ample map experience; the latter produced the first engraved plan of Washington, D.C. And this map, in its first edition as offered here, finally won the legislature's approval. In its day the map sold for a steep price: \$4.50 for unmounted copies and \$7.50 for ones mounted on cloth and with wooden rollers. The example offered here was clearly of the latter type, though no longer with rollers. Later editions were published in 1802 and in 1822, the latter by Amos Lay in Albany.

The map's cartouche is an appealing example of characteristically American engraving of the period. It nicely captures the mainstays of the state's economy—nautical commerce, fishing and agriculture. Also in the design are surveying instruments and a globe, suggesting that mapmaking was seen as an important early industry. The approach of the map itself emphasized simplicity and clarity with the most salient detail being the borders of towns. Nonetheless, many other kinds of detail are provided as indicated by the legend at bottom center listing 17 types of detail with their corresponding symbols as they appear on the map. It is interesting that near the top of the list is academies, reflecting the state's strong affiliation with education at an early date. The others refer to topographic features, various types of demarcation, and various kinds of structures.

Ristow, W. *American Maps & Mapmakers*, pp. 89-94; Danforth, S. "The First Official Maps of Maine and Massachusetts," *Imago Mundi*, vol. 35, pp. 37-57.



Rare Wall Map of Maine in a Fine Example

5. Maine. GREENLEAF, Moses [Portland, 1829] *Map Of The State Of Maine With The Province Of New Brunswick*...50 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Steel engraving. Original wash color, refreshed; expertly conserved, re-mounted on new linen; a few cracks & marginal mends but fine for this kind. \$18,500

The very rare (three copies cited in OCLC), first edition of this excellent map of Maine by the state's first mapmaker. An exceptionally well-preserved example. Unlike many early American state maps that struggled to get completed, Greenleaf's received a warm commendation from the state legislature even before it was published, and the mapmaker was granted \$1000 to aid him in finishing the map. Greenleaf later received \$640 from the legislature for 40 copies of the map that were obtained for state use, a remarkable \$16 per copy. Perhaps the large number of copies sold for official rather than private use helps account for the map's present rarity. The map was originally intended to accompany an atlas and survey of the state that Greenleaf published the same year, but very few complete sets of the three items are known to have survived.

Greenleaf appears to have taken special care in the production of this map. Although published in Portland, Maine, Greenleaf employed as engravers for this work the estimable J. H. Young and F. Dankworth, both of whom produced major works for the firms of S. A. Mitchell and others. This precisely detailed map, which shows ten counties in different colors, provides state, county, town and township boundary lines. The state's many rivers, lakes, ponds, and even falls are shown as are roads and elevations. The map was re-published in 1844 by Greenleaf's son and namesake from the same plates but with emendations, and several times thereafter. Greenleaf published two earlier maps of the state in 1815 and 1820, but the present work was by far his most accomplished.

Ristow, W. *American Maps and Mapmakers*, pp. 95-96; *Catalogue Raisonne Important Maine Maps*,... (Auction Catalogue for Thompson Collection Auction, Robert E. Croul, 2003) lot 119.



*Highly Important & Rare Edition of an
Ohio Cartographic Landmark*

6. Ohio/ Transportation History. N. & G. GUILFORD/ HOUGH & BOURNE [Cincinnati, 1831] *A Map Of The State Of Ohio From Actual Survey...* 49 x 44 ½ inches. Original outline color; fully conserved, remounted on new linen, light toning, minor cracking, still excellent for its kind.

Sold

An extremely rare wall map of Ohio that embodies the culmination of federal surveying in the state where it originated. Two OCLC locations (Ohio Historical Society, State Library of Ohio); no copies in auction or dealer catalogue records.

A significantly updated edition of the great 1815 Hough & Bourne map, “the first map of Ohio to show all the actual surveys within the inhabited part of the state” (Smith, p. 159). In fact, our 1831 edition was the first map to show the federal surveys for the entire state (not limited to inhabited areas); in the 1815 edition, these surveys were wanting for the entire northwestern quadrant of the state. An equally important updating involved the addition of profiles of canals along the top of the map. At the time the map was published, the canal era was in its early stages in the Midwest, and both canals shown on the map were still then in the process of construction. They were the Ohio & Erie Canal, built between 1822 and 1832, and what is here called the Miami Canal, presumably part of the Miami & Erie Canal, which not completed until 1845. Also, roads and waterways were added to this edition of the map, particularly in the western part of the state. Also newly prepared for the Guilford edition was the fine cartouche vignette by William Woodruff that depicts Ohio’s fruitful agriculture, a ‘Free School,’ a steamboat named ‘Ohio,’ and, appropriately, a flatboat being drawn by a horseman and mule through the lock of a canal. Woodruff, who re-located to Cincinnati from Philadelphia, was a talented engraver who also produced fine portraits of prominent Americans; he was also an important mapmaker in his own right.

Not in Smith, T. H. *The Mapping of Ohio*; Ristow, W. W. *American Map & Mapmakers*, p. 147; *Tooley’s Dictionary*, E-J, p. 230 (Though cited in these latter two references, the mapmakers’ names are misspelled.)



A Landmark in the Mapping of New York State

Extremely Rare

7. New York State. BURR, D. H./ DE WITT, S. [New York, 1829] *Map of the State Of New York And the surrounding Country...* 51 ¼ x 57 ¼ inches. Expertly conserved & re-mounted on new linen; original color, slightly refreshed; some losses along top but with very little printed surface affected, usual cracking & toning but fully stabilized, very good. \$28,500

One of the most important maps of New York State, and among printed maps of the state, perhaps the rarest. No copies are listed in OCLC (though Phillips lists a copy at the Library of Congress), nor does it appear in map catalogue or auction records. In fact, it appears that the major public collections in New York State do not hold examples of the map.

The Burr wall map provided the first major revision of the cartography of New York State since the Simeon De Witt map of 1802. It was published in conjunction with Burr's 1829 atlas of the state, though both likely did not actually appear until 1830. Burr's was also the first significant map of the state produced after the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, perhaps the single most important factor in the growth of the state and of New York City in particular. A profile of the canal, here called the "Grand Erie Canal," can be seen at lower left.

Ristow (see below) provides an excellent account of the genesis of this map and Burr's atlas, which was only second state atlas to have been published. However, unlike similar projects in other states that suffered from inadequate funding, New York State's allocation for Burr's map and atlas was comparatively lavish. In all, the state paid nearly \$8000 for their creation, a tremendous sum at the time. Burr also appears to have had the support of Governor De Witt Clinton, for whom Burr had been aide-de-camp in 1825.

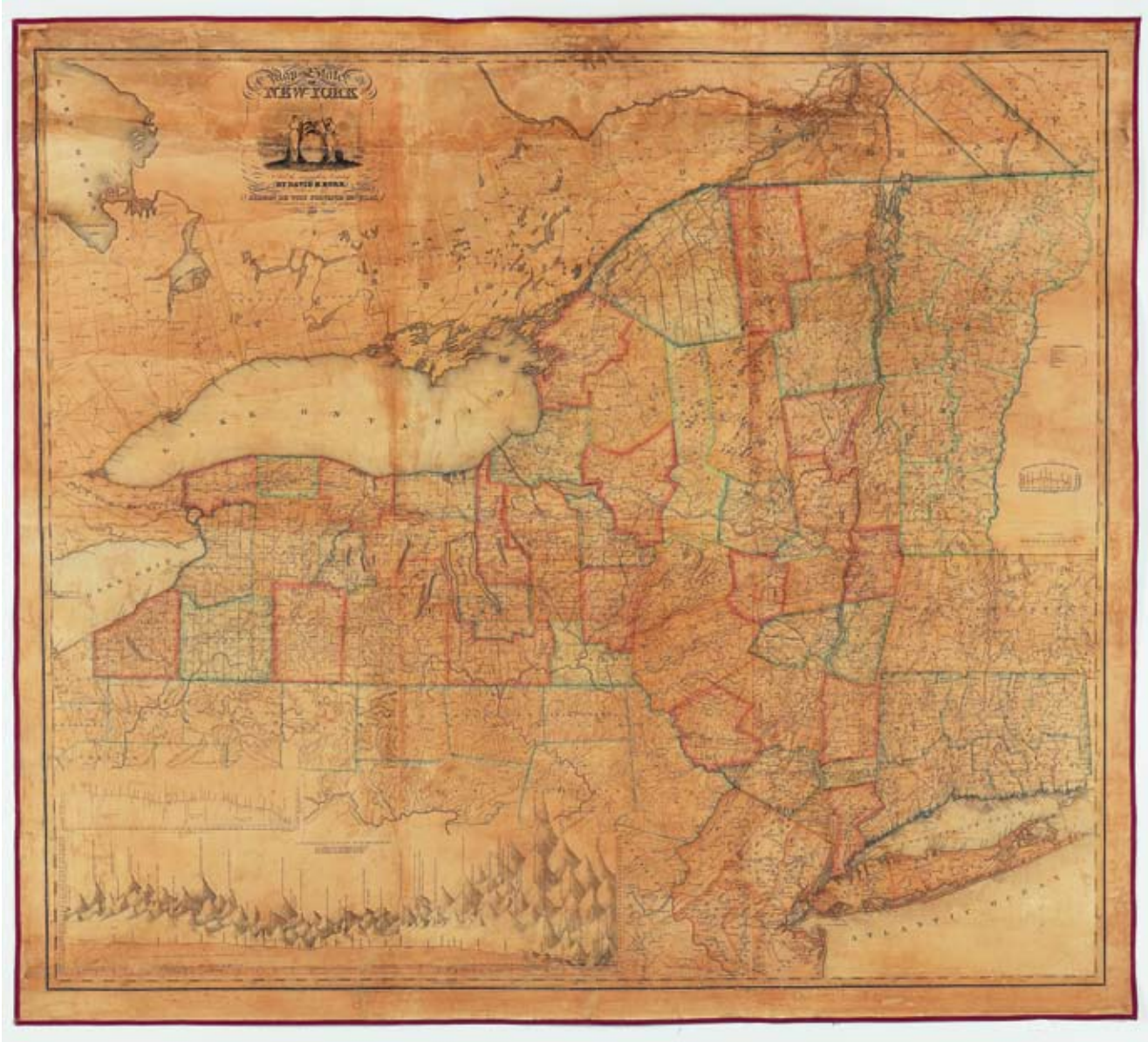
In Ristow's account, the project had its beginning in Burr's experience as a deputy surveyor of one of the proposed roads in southern New York State, one that counties in this area demanded so that they might retain a transportation link between Lake Erie and the Hudson River, and thus not be economically overwhelmed by the counties to the north that were benefiting from the canal. Burr also acquired the surveys being conducted by other parties engaged in the road projects. Ristow quotes correspondence that indicates that Burr was engaged in a much more ambitious project that involved sending circular letters to the supervisors of each town asking them to correct existing maps of their areas. In this, Burr seems to have been under the supervision of, and with the support of, the state's Surveyor General Simeon De Witt, author of the state's first official map of 1802, which Burr's map would supersede. In fact, De Witt is identified as the publisher of the map, indicating that he had at least a share in the profits from the sale of the map. The resulting map and atlas were elegant, beautifully produced works that set very high standards for state cartography at an early point in its development.

The map shows roads, rivers, canals, topography, and the locations of industries, churches, and other structures. At lower left is an interesting profile showing comparative elevations of the state's mountains along with a profile showing the elevations of the Hudson River along its course. The map includes Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

A revised edition of the map appeared in 1832, and it too seems to be very rare. J. H. Colton and Company acquired the copyright and published an edition in 1833 and several thereafter over the next 15 or 20 years.

The extreme rarity of this map is a mystery. The fact that it was a wall map and subject to the great varieties of abuse such objects were vulnerable to would not alone account for the degree of rarity of Burr's map. Nor would the fact that it was early for an American-published wall map, particularly one of a state. Perhaps, the map was a victim of its own quality. Since it would not be superseded for decades, copies may have been in use for long periods of time until they deteriorated and were discarded.

Ristow, W. *American Maps & Mapmakers*, pp. 103-106; Phillips *Maps*, p. 510.



New York State's First Official Map

8. New York State/ American Cartography. DE WITT, S. [New York, 1804] *A Map of the State of New York By Simeon De Witt Surveyor General Contracted from his large Map of the State 1804.* 22 x 27 inches. Mounted on original linen; original outline color; some fold separations & expected losses at fold intersections, overall near excellent. \$4500

Reduced format version of the first official map of New York State, originally published in 1802 in six sheets. It was also one of the first officially sponsored state maps produced in America. Simeon De Witt (1756-1834) can be considered the father of New York State geography. His knowledge of the state's geography was grounded in his cartographic work as Surveyor General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. As a member of Washington's staff, he prepared reconnaissance sketches of battlefields. After the War, De Witt became Surveyor General of New York State and was charged with surveying the New York-Pennsylvania border and with overseeing the creation of townships in western New York State, which are shown on this map. De Witt was also one of the commissioners who directed the design of New York City's street grid from 1807 to 1811. This map of New York State was notable for including the borders of all the townships of the state as well as its major roads.

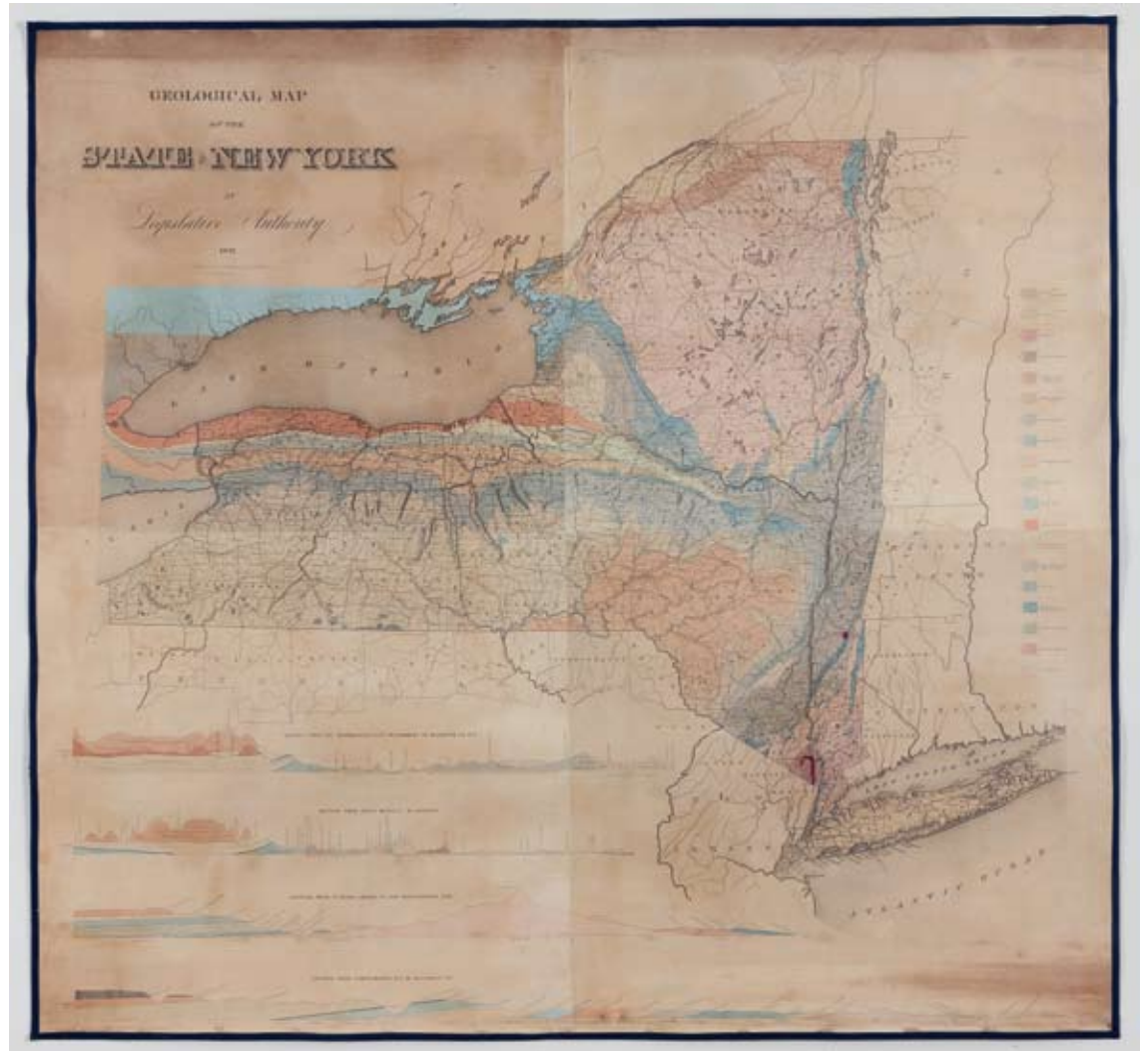
Rumsey 2489; *Streeter Sale Catalogue II*, no. 893; Web: New York State Library: *Annotated Bibliography of Selected New York State Maps*. www.nysl.nysed.gov/msscfa/mapsbibl.htm



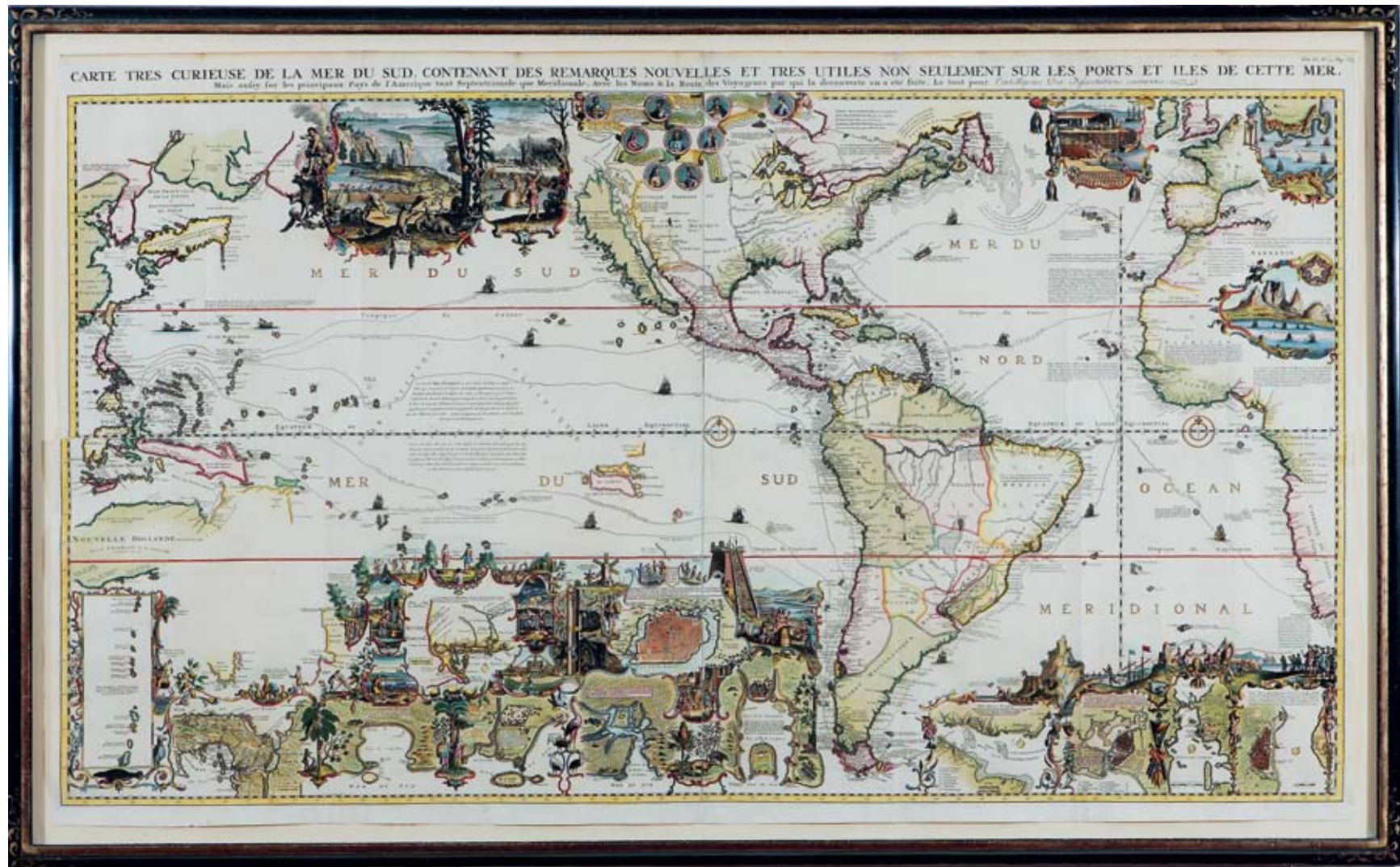
*A Separately Published Map
Depicting New York's Geology*

9. New York State/ Geology. SHERMAN & SMITH [New York, 1842] *Geological Map Of The State Of New York By Legislative Authority*. 35 x 35 ½ inches. Fine original wash color; expertly conserved — re-mounted on new linen; lightly toned, filled nail holes along top and bottom not affecting printed surface, else fine. \$2250

A scarce, elegantly presented, small wall map showing by means of colors the various geological zones of New York State. Along the right, 19 different types of surfaces, many classified according to the prevalent rock or stone, are listed with each assigned a different color corresponding to the map. At bottom left are four fascinating profile views, each of which transverses the entire state in different directions. Elevations are depicted in the profiles, and their geological composition is identified. Although the map's title states that it was published "By Legislative Authority," there is no indication it was a governmental publication.



Other Beautiful & Important Wall Maps



A Mint, Richly Colored Example of “One of The Most Elaborately Engraved Maps”--Schwartz

10. Americas / Pacific Ocean & Rim. CHATELAIN, H. A. [Amsterdam, 1719] *Carte Tres Curieuse de la Mer du Sud* . . . Printed on four sheets, joined: 31 x 55 inches. Superb hand color; mint condition. Archivally framed: \$32,000

A splendid example, with rich, vibrant hand color, of a wall map of extraordinary intricacy and detail: “one of the most decorative maps of North America of the 18th century” (Tooley). Its elaborate illustrations provide a panorama of the Discovery Period, colorfully depicting the mores, rituals and practices of indigenous peoples thought to be exotic by Europeans at the time. Also illustrated are historic episodes, New World flora and fauna, and portraits of the great discoverers. Two of the more prominent illustrations depict an uncommonly industrious and human-like beaver colony and the sun drying of cod fish in Newfoundland. Both of these commodities were mainstays of the early economy of North America. The map was engraved by Bernard Picart.

The map with its lush imagery may also be viewed as the mapmaker’s attempt to induce in pan-Pacific trade. The map’s presentation of an undersized Pacific Ocean, with voyage tracks showing direct and easy crossings, certainly makes this area seem quite approachable. The map also includes much of the lands of the eastern Pacific Rim, again suggesting the vast territories that would be accessible via Pacific voyages. And the hyper-rich imagery also suggests the potential rewards of such an effort. The map was also one of the richest embodiments of the pictorial geography that was popular at the time. A number of works at the time used richly illustrated maps to convey history and geography together.

Although California is still shown as an island on the map, it is done so with some uncertainty. (California began to be depicted as an island in the 1620’s, but by the time this map appeared, the myth was beginning to wane.) A notation states that “moderns” believe it to be part of the mainland, and the island is engraved with a fainter, more tentative line.

A recent article in the *Imcos Journal* by Jan W. van Waning entitled “Chatelain’s *Atlas Historique* New evidence of its authorship” (Spring 2010, No. 120, pp. 7-15) contends that the compiler of the seven-volume work, in which this map was published, was Zacharie Chatelain rather than the usually cited Henry Abraham.

Schwartz/Ehrenberg, pp. 146-47, pl. 85; Tooley, *Mapping of America*, p. 130; Leighly, *California as an Island*, pl. xx; McLaughlin 190.

The Halley World Navigational Chart in a Rare, Early Edition

11. World/ Navigation. HALLEY, E./ MORTIER, P. [Amsterdam, c. 1702] *Carte Generale De Toutes Les Costes Du Monde Avec Un Indice Des Variations Magnetiques Selon Les Observations Faites En L'Annee 1700 Par Edm. Halley...* [Text panel:] *La Description & les Usage d'une Carte Marine Du Onde Enteir...* 21 x 64 ³/₄ inches. Fine hand color; a few small stains and fold reinforcements, else excellent with very strong impression. Museum mounted & framed: \$45,000

A superb example of what is, practically speaking, the earliest acquirable edition (the second overall) of Halley's important chart of the world. It was the first to delineate magnetic declination (i.e. compass variations resulting from the earth's magnetism) across much of the ocean surface of the globe. This example also includes the rare text panel explaining the chart's underlying principles. As stated in the text, Halley intended this chart to be specifically for use by navigators. In fact, as Whitfield points out, "*a version of this chart was part of the navigator's essential equipment.*" The chart's magnetic declination data combined with the Mercator Projection, on which it is laid out, allowed the navigator to plot straight line courses. Halley would also erroneously argue that the path to determining longitude at sea, which also had long bedeviled mariners, was through an application of magnetic declination data. An indication of the popularity of the chart is that in the Netherlands alone there were two later editions of it, by Halma and Ottens.

Halley's first chart to delineate magnetic declination, which appeared in 1701, included only the Atlantic Ocean. It was based entirely on observations Halley himself made in voyages between 1698 and 1700. Halley's expanded mapping of this phenomenon on this world chart resulted from his study of the journals of several explorers. The Pacific Ocean was left blank, Halley said, due to lack of reliable data for the area.

Although undated, the English edition of Halley's world chart, now exceedingly difficult to find, is generally believed to have been published in 1702. Koeman lists Mortier's edition of the map (Vol IV, p. 429, no. 1) as part of an atlas with a title page dated 1700. And although he suggests the atlas was likely published c. 1722, he later goes on to state that an original edition of the atlas was in fact published in 1700. He then points out that the Mortier-Halley map was missing from it, suggesting that it should have been there. Koeman could simply have been mistaken in thinking that it was this world map that should have been in that atlas, and in any case, it is quite unlikely that this Dutch edition would have preceded the English edition. A fact that holds out a possibility of the precedence of Mortier edition is that Pierre Mortier's brother, David, who was a map seller in London in 1700, could have seen either a proof or manuscript version of the map and have sent it off to his brother in Amsterdam. Also, Whitfield dates the map c. 1701 but offers no explanation for this date.

Whitfield, P. *Charting of the Oceans*, pp. 102-105; cf. Thrower, N. J. W. *The Compleat Plattmaker*, pp. 217-220; cf. *The World Encompassed*, no. 200; cf. Cumming, W. P. *Exploration of North America*, pp. 22-23.

One of the Masterworks of Urban Cartography In the Rarely Seen Wall Map Format

12. Rome/ Wall Map. NOLLI, G. B./ PIRANESI, G. B. [Rome, 1748] *Nuova Pianta Di Roma Data in Luce* . . . 66 ½ x 79 inches. 12 sheets joined and mounted on new linen; one marginal mend, else excellent condition with strong impression; museum-mounted & framed. \$32,500

A magnificent, large-scale, historically significant plan of Rome, richly embellished with Piranesi's architectural engravings. This rare wall map example of a work, usually seen in atlas format, is exceptional for its fine state of preservation.

"Of the many maps of the city [of Rome], [Nolli's] stands out as the most innovative, informative, and influential. . . Every church and palazzo, every twist and turn of Rome's complex urban fabric, is accurately drawn" (Bowron & Rishel). Moreover, the Nolli plan was *"the first to be measured on precise geodesic principles, fixing the way the city would be represented for a full two centuries"* (Bremen).

The wall map format of this example allows its majestic beauty to be fully appreciated: Piranesi's engravings of prominent ruins and statuary, characterized by his artful depiction of noble decay, here come fully to life. Visually, the plan is further enlivened by cherubs depicted in the act of surveying, doubtlessly a visual reference to the map's groundbreaking application of geodesy. (Geodesy is a mathematically sophisticated procedure for determining positions on the earth's surface that takes into account the curvature of the earth.)

This is the only edition of this scarce and important work in the 12-sheet format; a single-sheet, large folio version was published the same year.

Bowron, E. P. & Rishel, J. J. *Art in Rome*, no. 18; Bremen in sale of Favore del lore (Lugano, 1995) no. 226; Frutaz, *Piante di Roma*, pls. 396-420.



The Best General Map of North America of the French & Indian War Period

13. North America/ French & Indian War. ROCQUE, Jean. [London, c. 1762] *A General Map of North America*;... 34 x 35 ½ inches. Original outline color; few faint stains, else fine, crisp example. \$25,000

Rare—separately published; only one example catalogued in over 20 years. Arguably, the most accurate map of North America to date. Woven into this map are both information about the French and Indian War itself and new geographic knowledge resulting from surveys conducted during the war. As stated in the map's title, it includes "*the several New Roads, Forts, Engagements, &c. taken from Actual Survey and Observations Made in the Army employ'd there, From the Years 1754, to 1761...*"

This ambitious work also included a remarkable array of topographic, geological, political, ethnological, and transportation-related detail. Recent Spanish, French and English discoveries in the West and Northwest are shown along with numerous historical and geographical notes, including speculation as to the source of the Missouri River. Rocque, however, is candid concerning areas whose actual geography is unknown. Even though a large 'West Sea' is placed in the Northwest, just above this is the notation: "*It is very uncertain whither this part is Sea or Land.*" A particularly intriguing notation west of the Mississippi River and north of the Arkansas purports to explain the origin of the infamous land stock scheme, known as the Mississippi Bubble: "*The Mines of Mirameg which gave rise to the Iniquitous Mississippi Scheme Projected.*"

The map's cartography of areas west of the Mississippi is much more advanced than on earlier maps, differing markedly from that found on French maps of the period by D'Anville and others. Pikes Lake (unnamed) and Manton's River in the Northwest are precursors of the 'River of the West,' which would extend westwards out of the lake. These first two features appear to have been first seen on Nicolas Bellin's map of North America, 1755, following the manuscript of Verendrye. It is believed this is their first use on an English map. The map's cartography differs in the west from the Mitchell map of 1755, particularly in the upper Mississippi River depiction.

Rocque's map reversed a trend seen on the maps of North America of the late 17th and early 18th centuries that tended to minimize the presence of Native American tribes and information related to them. Perhaps reflecting the crucial role that military alliances with Indians played in the French and Indian War, the map is not only rich in the names of Indian tribes but also in information about many of them.

Although the map has traditionally been dated 1761, it was most likely published in 1762 or even 1763. Rocque died in 1762, but his business was continued by his second wife, Mary Ann. She and Andrew Dury are listed in the map's imprint as its publishers.

Schwartz, S. *French and Indian War*, pp. 148-49, figure 106; Sellers & van Ee, *Maps and Charts*, no.88; Phillips p. 579; *Streeter Sale* 3911.



An Unrecorded English Wall Map of the World

14. World/ Wall Map. WYLD Jr., James [London, 1851?] *The World, On Mercators Projection By James Wyld, Geographer To The Queen And Prince Albert, London Published by James Wyld, 5, Charing Cross East.* 50 x 77 inches (127 x 195.6 cm). Dissected & mounted on linen as issued, folding to 8 ¾ x 5 ¾ inches (22.2 x 14.6 cm), in original, green linen-covered slip case, with engraved identification label; original outline & light wash color; paper toned, slight soiling, overall excellent. Sold

An apparently unrecorded, extremely rare wall map of the world by one of England's most important and successful publishers of maps of the 19th century. No locations for the map are reported on OCLC (though there is one in the British Library), nor have we found it referred to in cartographic literature. Wyld published three other world maps with titles similar but not identical to that of this one, but all three were considerably smaller.

Given that the map was a separately published work, it is surprising that it is undated. Internal evidence points to a mid-century dating. In the United States, Wisconsin, which was admitted in 1848, is shown as a state. Although Texas on the map is not referred to as a republic (1836-1845), one cannot tell if it is depicted as a state or republic because it had the same boundaries when a republic and during its first five years of statehood (1845 to 1850). In the southernmost areas on the map, sightings of various landmasses and islands, including the Antarctic perimeter, by various voyagers (Ross, D'Urville, Kemp) in the lower latitudes are noted and dated as late as the 1840's. The interior of Africa is depicted as it was known just prior to the great age of exploration there, with interior river systems tentatively delineated with dashed lines. The interior of Australia is shown as a virtual blank, and the Arctic does not appear at all.

This extreme rarity of the map, given Wyld's commercial success, is surprising to say the least. And while we have not yet encountered an explanation of this, we can offer a hypothesis. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the Wyld firm quite literally had an enormous presence. Viewing the Exhibition as an "*unprecedented opportunity for self promotion and advertisement*" (Smith), Wyld had constructed in Leicester Square a gigantic globe measuring 60 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, reportedly the largest globe ever constructed. It became a prominent tourist attraction and stood until 1861. The globe's interior was lined with staircases, and "*the walls of the circular passages were hung with the finest maps, and atlases, globes and geographical works were displayed upon tables*" (quoted by Smith). Since the Wyld firm's normal commercial offerings did not include a world map of a size commensurate with this setting, perhaps this wall map was specially made for the promotional opportunity afforded by Wyld's 'Great Globe.' And although this map is undated, Wyld's address as given on it coincides with the period of the Exhibition, according to Smith's account in the *Imcos Journal* of the Wyld's firm's various addresses and their permutations.

cf. Smith, D. *The Map Collector*, "The Wyld Family" No. 55, p. 36; Smith, D. *Imcos Journal*, No. 68, pp. 37-43.



World Maps

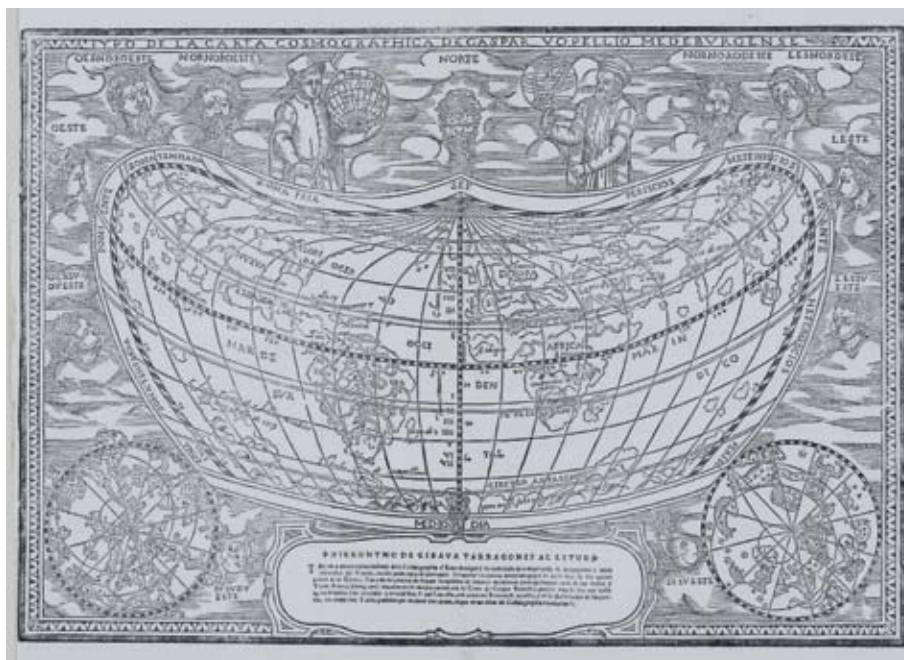
An Extremely Rare, Early Woodcut World Map

15. World. GIRAVA, J. De [Milan, 1556] *Typo De La Carta Cosmographica De Gaspar Vopellio Medeburgense*. 11 x 16 inches. Close as usual at insertion point; one small marginal mend, else fine with a strong impression. \$45,000

An overall superb example of one of the most striking, cordiform, woodcut world maps of the 16th century. Although rudimentary in execution, this is nevertheless one of the earliest acquirable world maps to show a much expanded North America, though here clearly merged with Asia. As if to make absolutely clear the map-maker's conviction that America and Asia comprise a single landmass, the place name "*Asia oriental*" can be seen just west of "*Tierra De Baccalaos*." A tantalizing note in the Southern Continent states it was sighted in 1499, giving rise to, as Shirley points out, much speculation as to its source. Another note in the South Pacific refers to Balboa's discovery of that ocean in 1513.

Girava based this work on a now lost, multi-sheet, 1545 wall map by Caspar Vopell, as acknowledged by Girava in the legend below the map. This map employed the same cordiform projection used on Waldseemüller's great wall of the world of 1507, which was acquired by the Library of Congress in recent years. The Girava is one among relatively few, obtainable early maps using this projection. On this map at top is also the same motif of two geographers holding the tools of their trade as found on the Waldseemüller map. On the Girava map, these figures have been identified as Solinus to the left and Strabo to the right. The map is surrounded by twelve well-cut windheads, and constellation charts adorn the lower left and right hand corners.

Shirley 101; *The World Encompassed* 122; Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile Atlas*, p. 88a, plate XLV (4).





A Visually Rich, Early World Map

16. World. APIANUS, P. [Antwerp, 1544/ 1575] *Carta Cosmographica*... 8 ¼ x 11 ½ inches. Fine condition with a bold strike. \$5,500

A superb example of this lively woodcut world map distinguished by its striking, early representation of North America as a slender land-mass. It is one of the few early maps to call North America *Baccalearium* or Land of the Cod, a reference to the cod fishing that had long been associated with the area.

The present map is full of decorative and allegorical details: The regal figure above the map has on his breastplate the double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, representing Emperor Charles V. The border of the map itself features representations of the constellations. Of the map's well-executed wind-heads, the three representing the south winds are depicted as skulls (the winds of the south were believed to carry plague.)

Shirley 96.



One of the Most Striking & Unusual, Early World Maps

17. World/ Jerusalem. BUNTING, H. [Magdeburg, 1581] *Die ganze Welt in ein Kleberblatt*... 10 ¼ x 14 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$9500

An excellent, full-margined example of one of the most distinctive cartographic curiosities ever produced: a woodcut, cloverleaf-shaped map of the world. It is the only map available to the collector with this striking configuration: Jerusalem appears at its center, and the leaves of the trefoil represent the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe. America occupies the lower left hand corner. The map celebrates Bunting's native city, Hanover, whose trefoil arms inspired the unique design. The placement of Jerusalem reflects the city's significance in 16th century Christian thought, and emphasizes the subject of the book in which the map appeared, *Itinerarium Sacrae*, which was a study of the Holy Land.

cf. Shirley 142; Nebenzahl, *Maps of the Holy Land*, pp. 88-9.

One of the Earliest Obtainable Maps with the Place Name “America”

18. 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. Superb hand color; 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.” Waldseemuller had by then retreated from his own, originally suggested use of the explorer’s name for the New World. Therefore, the present 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 within the 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 has the names of the winds in banners connected by intertwining rope.

Shirley 48.



Fine Example of a Prototype World Map

19. World. PLANCIUS, P. [Amsterdam, **1594**] *Orbis Terrarum Typus De Integro Multis in Locis Emmendatus...* 16 x 22 ½ inches. Superb hand color; excellent condition. \$35,000

An exquisitely colored example of a map that is not only among the most striking world maps in its own right, but also an important prototype that “established a pattern of cartographical decoration that lasted over a century” (Shirley). It was, in fact, the first folio-format world map to use the double-hemisphere layout and be surrounded by lush, decorative engraving. It further pioneered the use of realistic imagery in map decoration, which in this case was drawn

from early travel accounts as opposed to the abstract designs found on Ortelius' and Mercator's maps. This newer style of ornamentation coincided with the beginning of Dutch commercial expansion in exotic locales.

Regarded in his day as second only to Mercator as a geographer, Plancius was one of the founders of the Dutch East India Company and was its official cartographer from 1602 to 1619. He also taught navigation to many of the pilots of Dutch vessels who sailed to the East Indies. It is clear from this map's relatively advanced geography that Plancius had the advantage of excellent sources. Japan is more accurately represented than on most contemporaneous maps, as Plancius based his depiction on the drawings of Luis Teixeira. Korea appears here as a peninsula for the first time on a printed map. Also, inscriptions in the Arctic show that Plancius was aware of the reports of English voyages there.

The map's elaborate pictorial borders were inspired by illustrations in the works of Theodore de Bry and were engraved by Jan van Doetecum, "*a craftsman of great skill*" (Shirley). The various regions of the world are symbolized by female figures; all except that of Europe are astride an animal indigenous to the particular continent. Behind each allegorical figure are scenes of native life, which include the people, buildings, flora and fauna of the area. Shirley 187.



An Attractive "Daniel's Dream" World Map

20. World/ Cartographic Curiosity. SOLIS, Virgil [Frankfurt au Main, c. 1560-1662] *Untitled Woodcut World Map*. 4 5/8 x 6 inches. Mounted on heavy paper; excellent condition. \$2000

One of the more attractive renditions, with a fine Mannerist border, of the so-called Daniel's Dream Map, also known as the Wittenberg World Map. The dream embodied in the map is that of the fifth century B. C. prophet Daniel, who envisioned the fate of history's great empires as personified by various beasts depicted on the map. In 1529 and 1530, in commentaries by Martin Luther and others, the map was used both as an emblematic warning of Turkish conquest of the west and a foretelling of their defeat. In this period of great anxiety with Turkish armies out just outside of Vienna, Luther and



others reached deeply into the Bible to extract something that would restore hope by foreshadowing the eventual victory of Christendom.

Gallner in his excellent and thorough online study of the map (see below) cites its first appearance as being in pamphlet 1529. The first entry for the map in Shirley is not until 1530, though he states it could have first come out in 1529. Both versions were published by Hans Lufft. The edition of the map offered here conforms in its map area to Gallner, no. 7, block 1; its decorative border differs slightly from the example cited by Gallner. Most examples of the block date from the 1560's, though there is one that is dated 1662.

<http://www.daniels-dream-map.com/index.htm> Version 7, Block 1; cf. Shirley 65 (A).



Very Scarce, Highly Decorative, English World Map

21. World. PITT, M./ KEERE, VAN DEN P. [Oxford, **1680**] *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula*. 15 5/8 x 21 inches. Mounted on early paper as issued; fine original color, refreshed; excellent. \$20,000

With its finely engraved, panelled borders, Pitt's is one of the most beautiful English world maps of the 17th century. It is also one of the most intriguing examples of the extent to which a copperplate can be altered, thus providing a compelling view of the changing image of the world through the 17th century. The plate from which this map was printed dates to the beginning of century (1608), when it was engraved by Van Den Keere (see Shirley 264). It

then passed into the hands of J. Jansson in 1620, whose heirs collaborated with Pitt to attempt a Blaeu-style, 12-volume atlas in England in 1680.

Comparing the map in its Keere and Pitt states reveals dramatically altered views of the world. Most surprising, perhaps, is that considerably less land-mass is shown on the later, Pitt state of the map. Note especially the American Northwest, the Southern Continent area, and the South Pacific. It is as if by the end of the century, due to greater familiarity with newly discovered areas, there was less anxious compulsion to fill in blank areas. Obviously, however, not all the changes in the later state were progressive, such as California depicted as an island and a bizarre isthmus linking Nova Zembla to northern Asia. Updatings of importance include the addition of Australia, the Straits of Magellan, and Tierra del Fuego, and the diminution of *Terra Australis*.

Pitt's atlas was a production of high quality: "*The maps were printed on thick paper of quality and were usually hand coloured with care*" (Shirley). Nonetheless, the atlas failed after only four volumes were published, and the unfortunate Pitt was imprisoned for debt in 1691. The attractive arms on the map are those of the Bishop of Oxford, to whom the map was dedicated.

Shirley 504, cf. 264.

A Large, Striking World Map from the First Printed Turkish Atlas

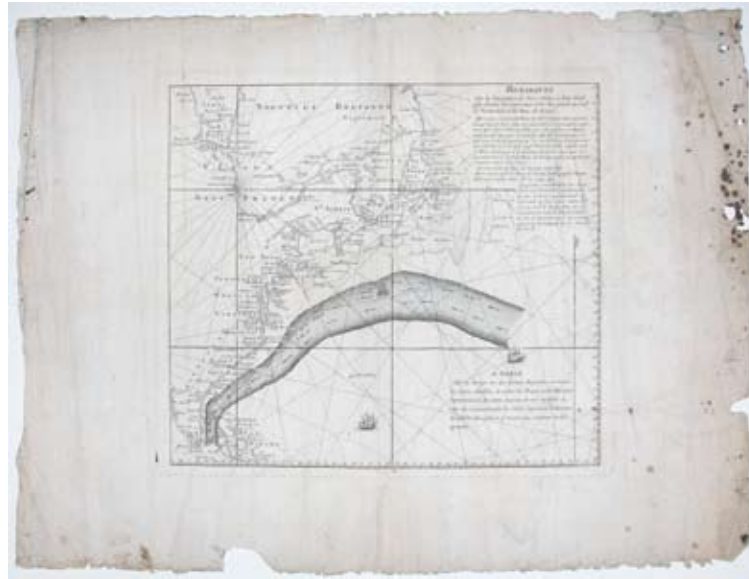
22. World. RAIF EFENDI, Mahmud / FADEN, W. [Üsküdar, 1803] 22 ¾ x 34 3/8 inches. *Title in Old Turkish*. Original outline and wash color; fold wear with slight losses, some creases & light stains, very good overall. \$11,500

Very rare. This dramatic, Mercator Projection world map was the largest map to appear in the *Jedid Atlas Tercümesi*, the first Turkish printed atlas. Only 50 copies of the atlas were printed, of which likely fewer than half have survived. All place names and information on the map are in Ottoman Turkish. The atlas was modeled after Faden's *General Atlas*, and the basis of this map was "*A General Chart Exhibiting the Discoveries made by Capn. James Cook...*" by Lt. Roberts, one of Cook's officers. Australia is near the center of the map, and the tracks of all three of Cook's voyages are depicted.

Raif Effendi had been attached to the Ottoman Embassy in London, and his atlas, which had the approval of Sultan Selim III, was a prestige project for the Ottoman Palace, a demonstration of its worldliness and openness to current knowledge. The maps were printed in Üsküdar on the Asian shore of Istanbul at the Engineer's School Printing Press, which was in operation between 1776 and 1826.



Western Hemisphere & General North America



Franklin's Chart of the Gulf Stream in its Earliest Acquirable Edition

23. Gulf Stream/ Navigation/ Americana. FRANKLIN, B./ FOLGER, Capt. T./ LE ROUGE, G.-L. (Publisher) [Paris, c. 1781-83] *Untitled*. 12 ½ x 14 inches. Wide margins with deckled edges, some stains, wear & splits to outer margins, creasing to map, otherwise excellent. \$33,500

Very rare, separately published. An untrimmed, wide-margined example of the earliest acquirable and most accurate of Franklin's charts of the Gulf Stream, his single greatest contribution to cartography. So rare is the single earlier publication of Franklin's chart, issued by Mount and Page in England in 1769, that the two known, surviving copies of it were not discovered until the 1970's. Franklin personally arranged for the publication of both the English and French editions of the chart in order to distribute copies of it to pilots for use at sea; neither edition was commercially published, accounting for the great rarity of both editions.

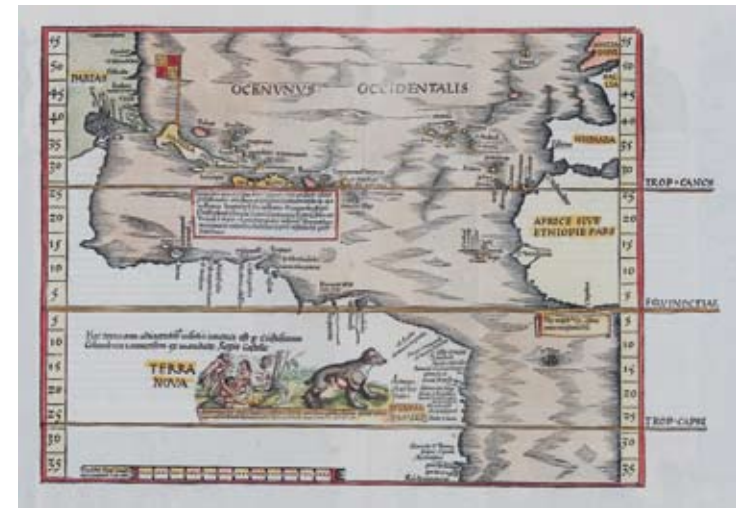
Scholars believe Franklin sought out Le Rouge for the publication of this chart between 1781 and 1783, when he was a minister to the French court. While Cohn in *Imago Mundi*, see below, argues for a post-war, 1783 publication date for the map, there is no dispute that it was exclusively intended for the captains of French vessels, whether they were military, commercial or both. The *Remarques* in the upper right of the chart provide specific sailing directions

for avoiding the Gulf Stream. Cohn also points out that the Le Rouge publication contained a considerably more accurate delineation of the Gulf Stream than the two later, more common editions published in America in 1786 and 1789.

It was in his position as Deputy Postmaster General for the American Colonies in the late 1760's that Franklin began to seriously study the Gulf Stream. He learned that postal packet ships were sometimes taking up to two weeks longer on their return voyages to the United States than heavily laden merchantmen, which followed a more northerly course. Nantucket whaling captains, in particular a distant cousin, Captain Timothy Folger, explained to Franklin that the postal ships were on a course that had them bucking the current of the Gulf Stream, which considerably slowed or even reversed their progress. Whalers were especially cognizant of the Gulf Stream, because they found some of their best hunting along the edges of the Gulf Stream, where their prey tended to feed in the area where cold and warm waters met. Franklin asked Folger to draw a chart that included directions for avoiding both the Gulf Stream and the dangerous Grand Banks and Nantucket Shoals to the north. Thus, all the printed versions of the chart associated with Franklin, including two later published in America in 1786 and 1789, were derived from the whaling captain's humble sketch.

In writing specifically about this French edition of the chart, Cohn summarizes it in a way that can stand as the measure of Franklin's contribution involving the Gulf Stream: "*It was both a visual depiction of a little-known oceanographic force and practical explanation of how to use that force to advantage. It was also, at the end of the Revolution, a display of American expertise in a new and unexpected realm.*"

De Vorsey, L. Jr. *The Map Collector*, June 1981: "The Gulf Stream on Eighteenth Century Maps and Charts," pp. 2-10; Cohn, E. R. "Benjamin Franklin, Georges-Louis Le Rouge and the Franklin/Folger Chart of the Gulf Stream" *Imago Mundi*, Vol. 52 (2000), pp. 124-142.



The First Map Specifically of America

24. Americas/ Florida. WALDSEEMULLER, M./ FRIES, L. [Lyons, 1522/ 1535] *Untitled*. 11 ¼ x 16 ½ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$16,000

A beautiful example of a cartographic landmark: the more elaborate, Fries edition of Waldseemuller's landmark "*Tabula Terre Nove*" (1513), the first separate, printed map of America. The 1513 map was also the first, acquirable map to show any part of North America. Although there is some debate as to whether the landmass northeast of Cuba (here called "*Isabella*") is Florida, most scholarly opinion is affirmative. This is in part due to the resemblance between the peninsular land formation on the map and the actual shape of Florida.

Although Fries' re-cut edition of the map is geographically very

close to Waldseemüller's, the former made a number of meaningful changes that indicate a greater familiarity with the New World and signal important shifts in opinion concerning who deserved credit for its discovery. Suggestive of the first point is the fact that South America is now called "*Terra Nova*" as opposed to "*Terra Incognita*," as it appears on the Waldseemüller version. The change suggests the acceptance of the fact that the new discoveries were of a continent distinct from Asia. Other changes by Fries include a new inscription concerning Columbus, new vignettes of cannibalistic Indians and of an opossum, a Spanish flag planted in Cuba, and corrected northern latitude numbers. The text on the back of the map contains a strongly worded rejection of the use of "*America*" for the New World, and significantly, 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.

The map contains an interesting remnant of the 15th century, pre-Columbus European exploration of the western Atlantic, this being the island of Brazil, seen on the map just west of England. The island was an as yet unidentified discovery in the western Atlantic made by English merchant-explorers in the second half of the 15th prior to Columbus's first voyage. (Earlier maps tend to place the island much farther west than this one.) Documents of the period reveal that something of considerable interest, which was named the island of Brazil, was discovered somewhere in the western Atlantic, but exactly what and where has never been determined. Possibilities range from Newfoundland, or islands near it, to even a segment of the North American mainland. English voyages are recorded for the year 1481 and later, on which the goal was to find again this so-named island, with the clear implication that it had been previously discovered.

Burden, *Mapping of North America*, No. 4.



Beautiful Example of an Important Americas Map

25. Americas. ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1571] *Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio*. 14 x 19 ½ inches. Fine hand color; some wrinkling along centerfold, else excellent. \$9500

A very early issue of 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). When this map was published, the coastal areas of the North America had been fairly well explored, but settlement and colonization by Europeans was just beginning. It was at this critical historical juncture that Ortelius' map provided Europeans with their best general depiction of the Americas.

Perhaps Ortelius' greatest asset as a map maker was his ability to

tap the best sources of his day. Most remarkable was that he drew upon Spanish and Portuguese sources, particularly as both nations attempted to keep their geographical information secret. We can see the results in this map in the Spanish-held areas of California, Mexico, and South America, which are quite well detailed.

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*.

Schwartz / Ehrenberg, p. 69; Burden 39.

A Dutch Map of North America of Beauty & Importance

26. North America/ California as an Island. JANSSON, J./ HONDIUS, H. [Amsterdam, 1641] *America Septentrionalis*. 18 ¼ x 21 ½ inches. Fine original color; excellent condition. \$8500

An attractive example of one of the earliest, acquirable maps to focus on what is now the United States. It was, in fact, one of very few, early Dutch maps specifically of North America (as opposed to the entire Western Hemisphere). Aside from the rare De Jode map of 1593, this is the only folio-sized map of North America produced during the entire Dutch Golden Age.

The Jansson-Hondius was also “the first Dutch atlas map to show California as an island” (Goss). In fact, a notation on the map, relating the story of the origin of the California-as-an-island myth, refers to a Dutch captain who obtained a map of California depicted as an island from a captured Spanish ship. The note even provides the dimensions of the island. The map was thus an important conduit for bringing the island myth into the cartographic mainstream. Tooley noted that the map was also the “first attempt in Holland to add lakes connected to the St. Lawrence.” One of these lakes on the map is in the approximate shape and position of Lake Ontario.

The map's ornamentation is also of significance, as it provides some of earliest illustrations of animals associated with the American West, such as a Longhorn steer, buffalo, and wild horses.

Burden 245, state 2; McLaughlin, *California as an Island*, no. 6; Tooley, *America*, p. 311; Goss, *North America*, p. 72; Karpinski, p. 89.



*A Very Rare and Early Presentation
Of the English Colonies in North America*

27. North America. MORDEN, R./ BROWNE, C. [London, c. 1695] *A New Map Of The English Empire In America* . . . 19 ¼ x 22 ½ inches. Original outline color; light foxing, reinforced bottom of centerfold; overall very good. \$28,000

Rare; separately published. A handsomely engraved map that was one of the earliest to focus specifically on the English colonies in North America. It was perhaps the first overall to explicitly identify the colonies as being part of an empire. This is the original state of a map that is best known from the considerably later and more often seen state by John Senex published 1719.

The map provides an excellent overview of the period when the English coastal colonies had become firmly established, but the interior remained conspicuously undeveloped. However, the map's primary function was to express English imperial ambitions in relation to its North American colonies. However, the map's title proclaims an English empire in North America at a time when the very idea of a British empire was still quite new. Nonetheless, this imperial aspiration is reinforced on the map by the richly engraved arms of William and Mary surmounting the cartouche. Further cartographic appropriation of the area is attempted by naming the waters off the coast the Sea of Carolina, the Sea of Virginia, and the Sea of New England. This is one of the few maps on which these names occur. Also, the map offers the implicit but still clear message that a vast amount of unoccupied territory (that is by competing Europeans) between the coast and the Mississippi River is there for the taking. In this sense, the map served as a prod to create the empire that its title prematurely invokes. A sizable inset map shows colonial North America in a larger context.

Cumming notes that the map "*has a good deal of information for the Carolina coastal region. Its special interest lies in its continued use of the Lederer lake, savanna, and desert, and in its striking delineations of a trident-shaped formation for the Appalachian mountain range, with the handle extending deep into Florida, and the three prongs, separating in western North Carolina, stretching west to the Mississippi, north through the present state of Michigan, and northeast into Pennsylvania.*" There is a small chart of Boston Harbor to the left of the cartouche derived from the Pound map of 1691; this is in fact one of the first printed charts of the harbor. The map was further influential, though not necessarily positively, for its Great Lakes depiction. Senex republished the map with little change beyond substituting his imprint for that of Morden and Browne.

Tooley, *Mapping of America*, p. 63, no. 20 a; Cumming, *Southeast*, no 119 (Senex state pictured on dust jacket); Burden II, no. 750, state 2 (of 4); Pritchard/ Taliaferro, *Degrees of Latitude*, 68 Custis Atlas, pp. 358-60; McCorkle 695.3; Karpinski, p. 128, plate xii (p. 160).





The Popple Key Sheet

28. Colonial North America. POPPLE, H./ LE ROUGE, G. [Paris, 1742] *Amerique Septentrionale Suivant la Carte de Pople...* 20 x 18 ¼ inches. Original outline color; excellent. \$4500

A handsome key sheet from a French edition of the first large-scale map of colonial North America, with 18 miniature maps of urban areas and islands along the right border. Popple's original, 1733 map was intended to depict for British colonial administrators the respective North American territories of England, France and Spain. This French-published version, as expected, greatly exaggerates French territory at the expense of both England and Spain.

cf. Schwartz/ Ehrenberg, pp. 151-52.



Likely the Earliest Armenian Map of the Americas

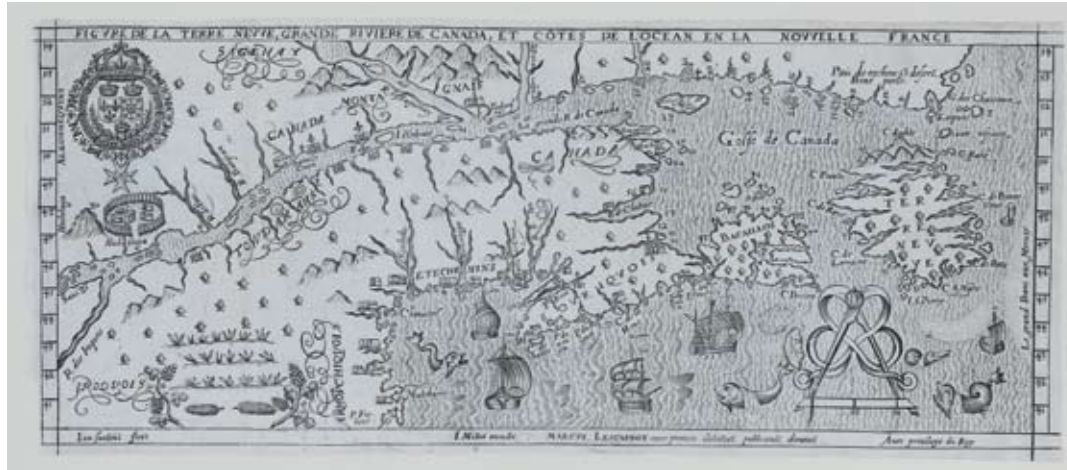
29. Americas. ENDASIAN, E. [St. Lazarus, 1787] *Amerika*. 18 x 25 inches. Fine condition. \$5500

Very scarce; likely the first map of the Americas in Armenian. It was printed in St. Lazarus, a monastic community near Venice founded by monks, who fled Turkey in 1717. The monastery became renowned for its scholarship and its multilingual publishing, which included a small number of atlases and maps.

The map is a composite of French and Italian sources. However, the map's beautiful cartouche was clearly much influenced by the style of engraving found on maps produced in Venice at the time, notably those of Zatta.

JCB *The Italian Creation of America*, No. 22.

Northeast & New York



A Cornerstone Map of New England & Canada in a Fine Example

30. Northeast/ Canada. LESCARBOT, M./ CHAMPLAIN, S. De [Paris, 1609] *Figure De La Terre, Neuve, Grande Riviere De Canada, Et Côtes De L'Ocean En La Nouvelle France*. 7 x 17 ¼ inches. Usual trimming at insertion point at lower left, else a fine example. \$55,000

Rare. This was the first printed map of Champlain's explorations of northeast Canada and New England, pre-dating by three years Champlain's own first printed, general map of his explorations. Thus, this can also be said to be the first printed map of these areas based on systematic exploration. Lescarbot based this map on Champlain's manuscript of 1607. Moreover, the map appeared in a landmark work that was "*the first published history of the French settlements in America*" (Burden). In addition, as pointed out in *Mapping Boston*, Lescarbot's was the first map to show Cape Cod. In addition, several important place names appeared on the map for the first time, including *Kebec* (Quebec), *Kinibeki* (Kennebec), and *P. Royal* (Port-Royal), the second French colony in North America that Champlain was associated with and the eventual capital of French Arcadia.

The map records Champlain's exploratory voyages of 1605 and 1606 along the eastern seaboard of North America that ventured as far south as Cape Cod, specifically Stage Harbor in Chatham. The purpose of this voyage was to scout the warmer locales south of the St. Lawrence River for advantageous areas for settlement. In so doing, Champlain lingered for some time at places that showed promise, especially those with good harbors, and sketched charts of these areas in some detail.

In its somewhat primitive yet appealing style, the engraving of this map effectively captures a sense of the area at a time when the European presence

was a mere foothold. Marc Lescarbot was a Protestant lawyer as well as poet who spent over a year in America as part of the expedition that founded Port Royal in Nova Scotia. Lescarbot very much shared Champlain's idealistic approach to colonization that envisioned a collaborative relationship with America's indigenous peoples. He wrote the book that this map was part of to promote French settlement in the New World according to Champlain's vision.

Burden 157, state 2; Cobb/ Kreiger, *Mapping Boston*, p. 24; Kershaw, pp. 59-61; Schwartz/ Ehrenberg, p. 88, pl. 45 (p. 90).

A Dutch Masterwork of the Northeast and New York City

31. Northeast/ New York City. JANSSEN J./ VISSCHER, C. J. [Amsterdam, c. 1650/ c. 1682] *Novi Belgii Novaeque Angliae*...18 ¼ x 21 ½ inches. Fine original color, refreshed; excellent condition. Museum-Mounted & Framed: \$19,000

A beautiful example of a map that is as historically important as it is attractive. It was the summation of all the surveys of the area conducted by the Dutch colonists of New Netherland during their first three decades in America. It is also the first printed map to delineate the shape of Manhattan with relative accuracy; it had been shown as a triangle earlier. 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 map in its original form was part of a protest by New Netherlands colonists against the policies of the Dutch West India Company, the organization which sponsored the colonization of New York. The author of this original was possibly A. van der Donck, a lawyer, who was an early resident of New Amsterdam and who led the protest of the colonists.

The view of New Amsterdam at the southern tip of Manhattan in the lower right hand corner is based on the second earliest image of the city. It is believed to be a generally accurate though sanitized depiction of New Amsterdam approximately 25 years after initial settlement. The view reveals a modest but charming village set on the rolling landscape that characterized Manhattan's topography in its virgin state. See below for Joep De Koning's research on the origins and dating of the view.

Burden 315; 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.



An Extreme Rarity of the Northeast

With an Important Chart of Boston Harbor

32. Northeast/ Boston/ Chesapeake Bay. DANIEL, R./ MORDEN, R./ BROWNE, C. [London, c. 1679/ 1712] *A New Mapp of New England and Annapolis with the County adjacent. Sold by C. Browne... London.* 19 ½ x 23 ⅛ inches. Few mends with minor loss, else excellent with a strong impression.

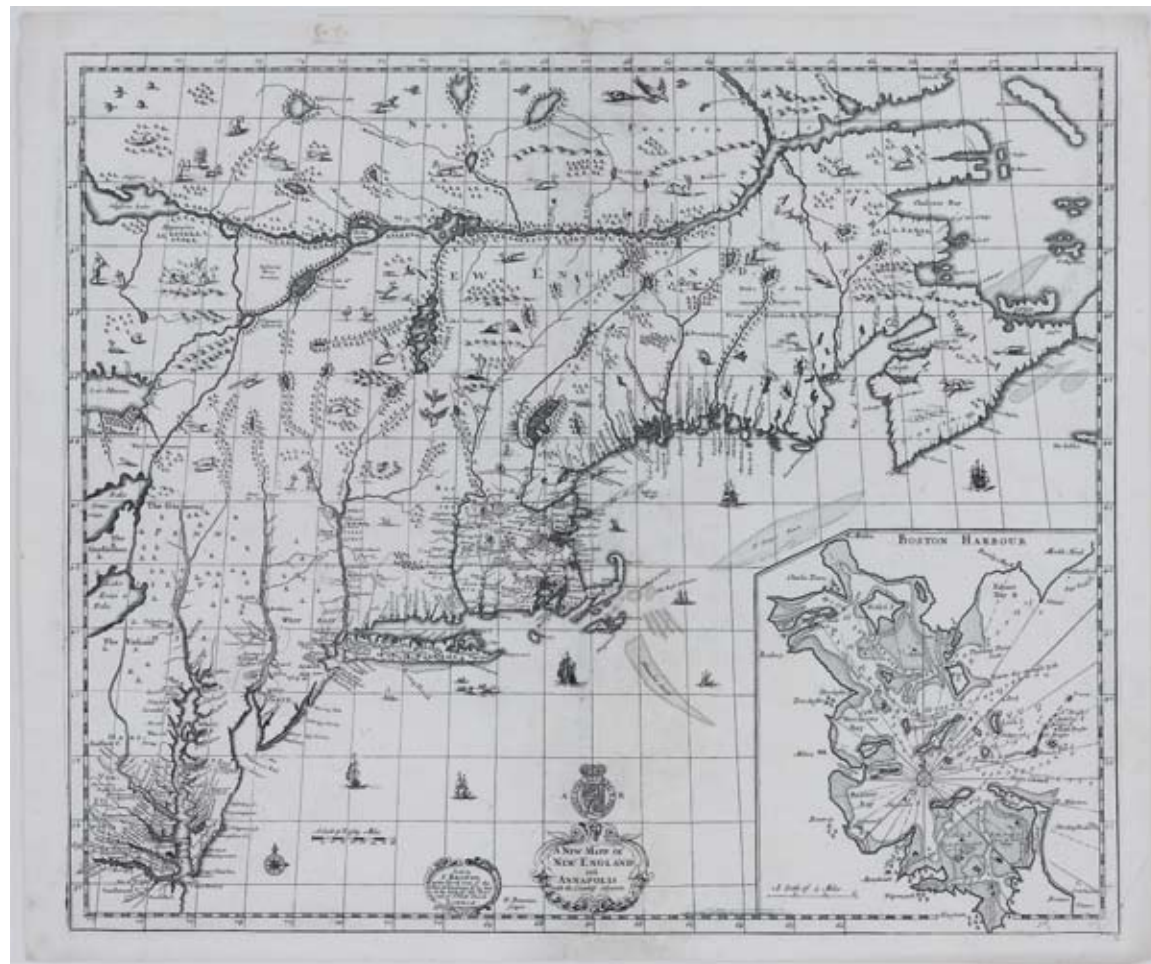
Sold

“Extremely rare map in any state” (Burden). Only this Christopher Browne state of the map, the third, has the large inset plan of Boston Harbor; the previous states had an inset map of the Southeast.

The map is important because it reflects the completion of the Anglicizing of the Northeast in both general and specific place names. The map also jettisoned the pervasive Jansson prototype for the mapping of the Northeast and utilized English source maps. Prior to this work, even most English maps still relied on the Dutch prototype for the area. This map’s attempt to re-capture for England the cartographic upper hand in the mapping of the Northeast was evidently a conscious intention in its making. A very rare example of the first state of the map has text that states that *“the designe of this Map is to divert one common and notorious Abuse that the Dutch and French (whose maps being the Foundlings of this age) have imposed upon us: who have taken on them in their Maps and Books of Geography, (viz. of Blaeu, Sanson, & c.) To call the greatest part of our English colonies, in the Map contained, New Netherlands, and the French Maps Nova Francia...”* As a result, one is hard pressed to find on this map that the Dutch were at any time a presence in the Northeast. Likewise, the amount of territory claimed for New England is particularly aggressive with “New England” appearing in large letters just below the St. Lawrence River. Numerous early English settlements and towns are shown along the Connecticut coast and throughout Long Island. In this aggressive vein is a note stretching between present-day Maine and Canada: *“Duke of Yorke claimes Propriety From Kenebeck R. to Sta. Crux.”* Further, this particular state of the map, as indicated by its title, celebrates the English capture of Port Royal in 1710 during Queen Anne’s War and the renaming of it, Annapolis Royal, in honor of the Queen.

The large inset of Boston Harbor on this state of the map qualifies as the second printed plan of the harbor, preceded in this regard only by the small, spare chart in the 1689, first edition of *The English Pilot, Book IV*. Burden cites Thomas Pound’s extremely rare map of New England of 1691 as the source of the Boston inset. Importantly, this was the first printed map of the Northeast, according to Burden, to show roads in the area; these can be seen emanating from Boston. A very distinctive modification of the Jansson prototype is in the mapping of Lake Champlain, which is here much too true to its actual scale, though still quite misshapen. Burden describes other improvements made by the map, notably in the courses Connecticut, Thames, and Taunton rivers. Burden further notes several updatings in the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Chesapeake Bay regions on the map. He also explains how the map may have been made with William Penn’s encouragement, as it supports a southern limit of the Penn territory that extends far enough to permit access to the Chesapeake Bay.

Burden II 514, state 3; McCorkle 690.1, cf. 679.1; cf. Tooley, *America*, p. 63, no. 19 (does not cite this state); cf. Deak, *Picturing America*, no. 63 (briefly mentions this state); cf. Cumming, *Southeast*, no. 82 (state 1), no. 103 (state 2); Stokes, II, C.Pl.51, p. 158 (states 1 and 2).



A Very Rare, Separately Published Issue

The First to Include the Plan of Boston

33. New England/ Boston. JEFFERYS, T./ MEAD, BRADDOCK [London, 1755/ c. 1763] *A Map of the most Inhabited part of New England...* Printed on four sheets, joined and mounted, 40 x 38 ¼ inches. Original outline color, possibly refreshed; both sheets trimmed to neatline and mounted on thick paper, some areas of fold wear with slight losses, very good overall. \$22,500

The very rare, second edition, state one (as in Stevens & Tree) that introduced many improvements and additions, including the fine street plan of Boston at upper left. *"The most detailed and informative pre-Revolutionary map of New England, . . . [and] its large size allowed the delineation of town borders as well as the inclusion of numerous place names not available on any earlier map of the region in manuscript or in printed form."* (Benes) It was also one of the first printed maps to show some of New England's roads, including the Post Road. As a result, cartographic light was shed for the first time, on a printed map, on New England's interior, which had received scant attention on previous maps of the Northeast.

A full account of the many improvements introduced by this state of the map has yet to be given, but many can be pointed out. What is now northern Vermont and New Hampshire is laid out in townships for the first time, and new topographic detail is added to these areas as well. The upper Connecticut River and its tributaries have been re-drawn along with Lake Sunapee. Counties have been added to Rhode Island, and the spelling of several place names has been corrected. The plan of Boston is richly detailed with its streets and major structures identified and several major fires in the city's history noted. Below the cartouche is an attractive engraving of the Pilgrims' landing in Plymouth, to the left of which is a quite detailed chart of Boston Harbor.

The map was based primarily on an extremely rare and little known work by the Boston physician, William Douglass, posthumously published in 1753. Douglass spent 20 years in the preparation of his remarkable map. The present map was compiled from this and other sources by the very talented though troubled Braddock Mead. Records of the period (see Cumming reference below) indicate that Mead was "on the lam" in London through most of his career for attempting to coerce a 12-year old Irish heiress into marriage, an offense then punishable by death in Ireland, Mead's homeland. Mead worked in London under the assumed names of Rogers and John Green until his suicide in 1757.

Stevens & Tree 33 c, pp. 70-71 in Tooley, *Mapping of America*; Sellers & Van Ee 798; Benes, P. *New England Prospect* no. 12, pp. 15-16; cf. Cobb, Krieger et al, *Mapping Boston*, pl. 16, pp. 100-101, cf. fig. 2, p. 41; McCorkle 755.19; Cumming, W.P. *British Map of Colonial America* pp. 45-47; Goss, J. *Mapping of North America* no. 66.





Magnificent, Revolutionary War Chart of Boston Harbor

With a Separate Sheet of Navigational Directions

34. Boston Harbor. DESBARRES, J. F. W. [London, **August 5, 1775**] *Untitled*. 28 x 41 inches. Original wash color, re-freshed; wide-margined, some splits at extremities and fold reinforcements, overall very good; archivally mounted & framed. [WITH:] **Boston Harbor Navigational Directions.** DESBARRES, J. F. W. [London, **August 5, 1775**] *A Chart of the Harbour of Boston, Composed from different Surveys;...* Single, letter-press, folio sheet; text measuring 22 x 16 ½ inches; excellent condition. Set of 2: \$35,000

DesBarres's majestic chart of Boston Harbor, which at the time of the American Revolution, and for 50 years thereafter, was the most accurate chart

available of this crucial port. It was specifically prepared for use by the British Navy during the Revolution and includes much military information, such as forts and various emplacements.

The chart is here accompanied by a sheet with sailing directions to the harbor, which was originally issued with the chart but is often missing. In addition to describing the preferred courses into the harbor—in both day and night—it also enumerates the harbor's many hazards to navigation. Directions are provided from both Cape Ann and Cape Cod to Boston.

The chart depicts Boston Harbor and much of the coastline between Nahant and Hull. Extensive soundings are given as well as numerous navigational aids and hazards. It also provides a surprising amount of topographic and land detail not available on any other printed map of the time, including bodies of water, elevations, wetlands, roads, structures, and even the boundaries of fields. Elevations and slopes are shown by means of differential shading. An alphabetical key identifies fourteen locations in Boston proper, including batteries and forts, wharves, and the Charlestown ferry.

This chart was published in DesBarres's *Atlantic Neptune*, which elevated the mapping of the American coastline to a level of accuracy not previously approached. The accuracy of the charts in this work combined with their majestic beauty make DesBarres's charts unlike anything that came before or since. DesBarres himself was responsible for the actual surveying of only Nova Scotia, though he justly deserves full credit for co-ordinating and carefully producing the work of others in the *Atlantic Neptune*. The Boston area was under the purview of Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General of both the Province of Quebec and the Northern District of North America. However, the specific surveys on which this chart was based were conducted by George Callender, captain of the ship 'Romney', in 1769.

Krieger and Cobb, *Mapping Boston*, p. 106, plate 19; Boston Engineering Department, *List of Maps of Boston*, pp. 70-71; Parke-Bernet Galleries, *The Celebrated Collection of Americana formed by the Late Thomas Winthrop Streeter*, vol. 2 lot 706; Stevens, *Catalog of the Henry Newton Stevens Collection of the Atlantic Neptune*, pp. 211-216.



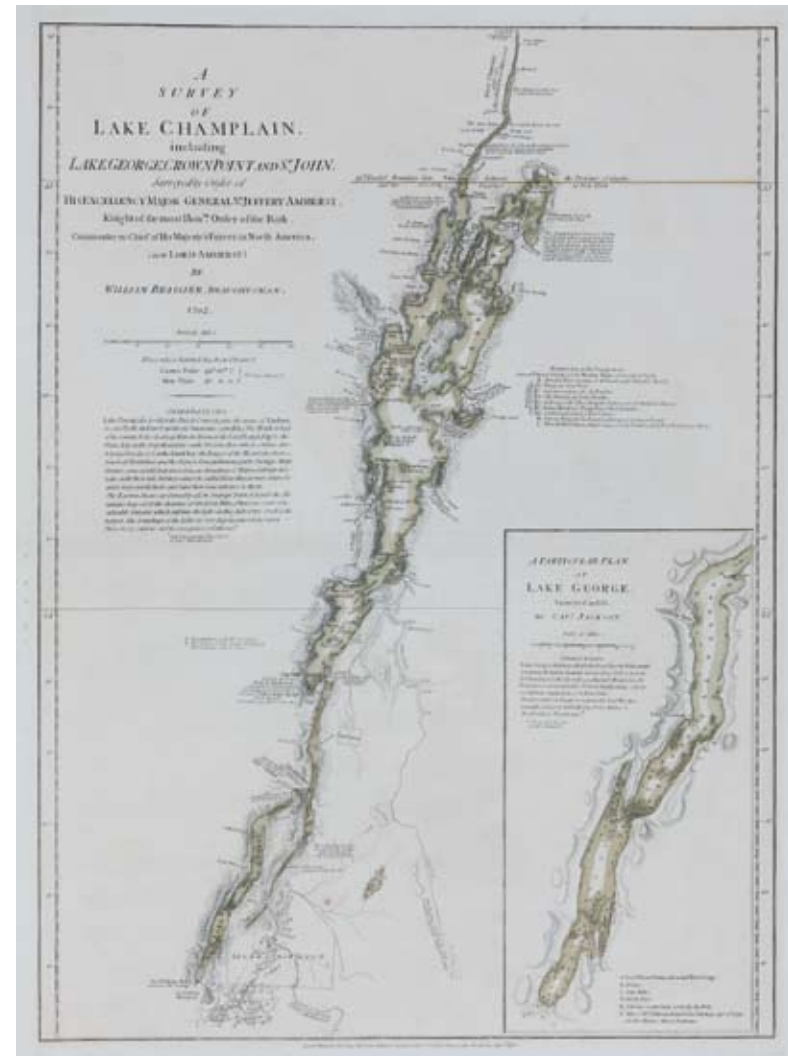
Depicting the First Naval Battle of the American Revolution

35. Lake Champlain/ American Revolution. BRASSIER, W./ SAYER, R. & BENNETT, J. [London, **August 5, 1776, but not before November, 1776**] *A Survey Of Lake Champlain, including Lake George, Crown Point And St. John. . . .* [Inset:] *A Particular Plan of Lake George . . .* 25 ⁷/₈ x 18 ³/₄ inches. Original outline color; excellent conditon. \$9500

A fine example of the preferred second state of the map--the first with illustrations and a sequential account of the Battle of Valcour Island fought on Lake Champlain in October of 1776. This was the first naval engagement of the American Revolution, in which then American General Benedict Arnold distinguished himself. This was the first map to depict this crucial engagement, which helped upset the British strategy for the conquest of the Northeast early in the war. The plan depicts the routes of the ships involved in the battle along Lake Champlain and lists in detail the kinds and names of vessels involved.

This work was also the first separate map of Lake Champlain (and of Lake George as well). The mapping of Lake Champlain, which had been highly distorted on maps of New England well into the 18th century, has here been carried out with great precision. Many small islands and land formations are identified, and even the topography of the shoreline has been carefully represented. As such, the map is a premier example of English engraving of the latter part of the 18th century, which is notable for its fine evocation of topography. At lower right is an inset of Lake George, on which is shown Fort William Henry as well as lime kilns and a brick yard.

Tooley, *Mapping of America*, p. 65, no. 25b; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*, pp. 61-63, no. 9; Nebenzahl, *Bibliography*, no. 46.



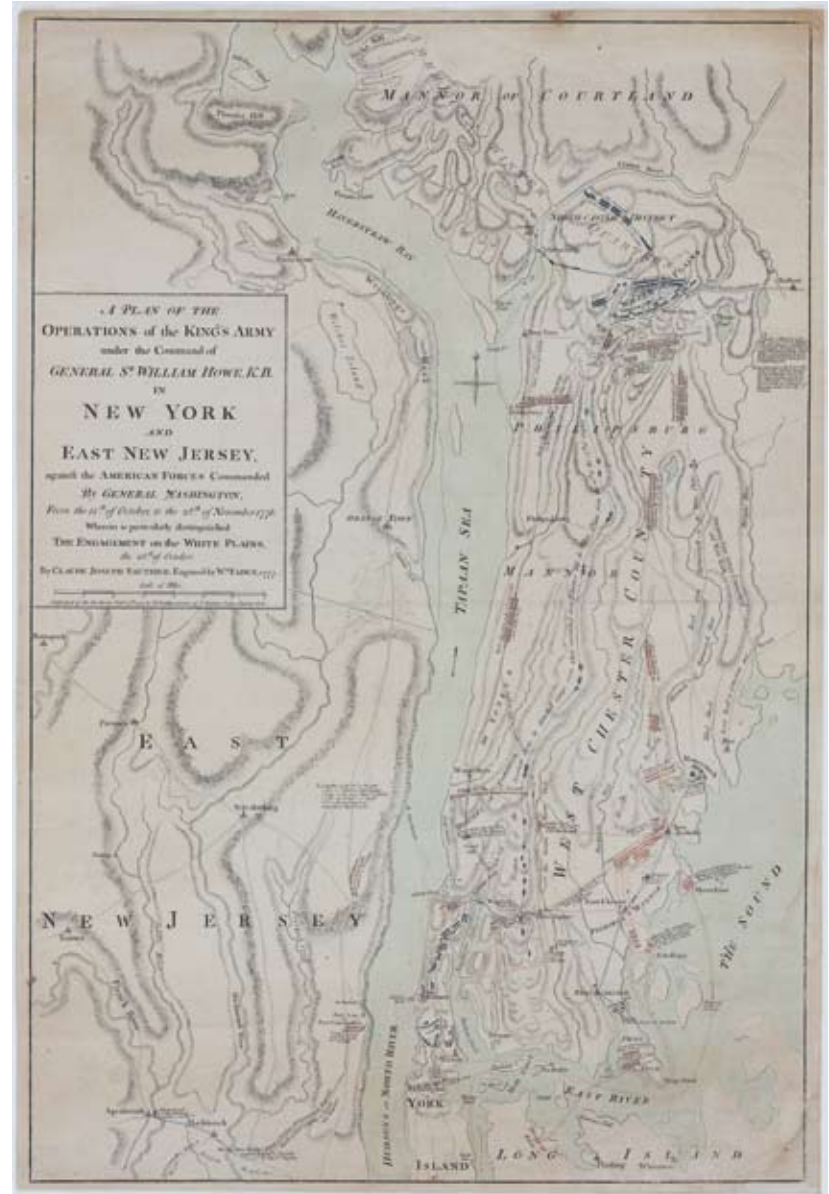
A Crucial Revolutionary War Campaign Map

36. Northern Manhattan/ Westchester/ New Jersey. FADEN, W./ SAUTHIER, C. [London, Feb. 25, 1777] *A Plan Of The Operations of the King's Army under the Command of General Sr. William Howe, K.B. In New York And East New Jersey, against the American Forces Commanded By General Washington, From the 12.th of October, to the 28.th of November 1776. . . .* 28 ½ x 19 ¼ inches. Fine original color, refreshed; few mended edge splits, some light staining, overall very good. \$16,000

The first state of a separately published example. The definitive map of a crucial theatre of the American Revolution, when the survival of the American cause was very much at issue. It visually chronicles the Westchester campaign and the beginning of the retreat of Continental Army through New Jersey. The map was the work of a British military engineer, Claude Sauthier, who participated in the campaigns. Nebenzahl calls the map one of the “most informative” of all the early Revolutionary War battle plans. It was printed in London a remarkably short period of time after the events depicted on it transpired—a matter of just a few months.

The plan traces the period when the American army, reeling from its rout in Manhattan in September of 1776, was in retreat northward to Westchester. The vastly superior British forces were in pursuit, looking for the opportunity to annihilate the disorganized American army and effectively snuff out the American rebellion in a single blow. The campaign involved complex amphibious landings by the British in the Bronx and Westchester, reprising the type of maneuvers that led to the overwhelming success of the British in the Battle of Brooklyn.

This richly detailed work accurately presents several, in some cases concurrent campaigns that transpired in the autumn of 1776 in northern Manhattan, lower Westchester, and New Jersey. “It is the most accurate published delineation of



the movements of the armies of Washington and Howe in Westchester, from the time of the British landing through November 28, particularly focusing on the Battle of White Plains.” (Nebenzahl, Atlas) Clearly delineated are British and Hessian troop landings in the area of Mamaroneck, Larchmont, New Rochelle, Pelham Manor, and the Bronx. Also shown is Cornwallis’ capture of Fort Lee and the beginning of his pursuit of Washington’s army through New Jersey that would end in Washington’s storied crossing of the Delaware River.

The Battle of White Plains, depicted in excellent detail here, could easily have been the knockout blow the British were seeking, as Washington had massed most of his army there, nearly 15,000 men. The battle proved inconclusive due to the skill of American soldiers fighting from good defensive positions and to the disinclination of General Howe to aggressively pursue the engagement after early successes. Perhaps the fact that British casualties were high despite their success was just too reminiscent to Howe of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The British basically disengaged, allowing Washington to begin the retreat through New Jersey with an intact though still quite fragile army.

Though his name does not appear on the map, Alexander Hamilton is known to have commanded some cannon that were moved to Chatterton’s hill on the 28th of October, to the Americans’ right and threatening the British left flank. These made enough of an impression on British forces to be noted on the map, and Hamilton’s performance there led to General Washington’s reliance upon him throughout the remainder of the war.

Nebenzahl, K. *Atlas*, Map 13; Nebenzahl, *Bibliography*, no. 101; Stevens & Tree 45a in Tooley, *America*, p. 78; *The American War of Independence 1775-1783*, The British Library, no. 118; Cumming & Rankin, *The Fate of a Nation*, no. 104.



Rare, Early Printing of an Important Connecticut Map

37. Connecticut. THRALL, W. [Hartford, 1831] *Map of Connecticut from actual Survey...* 19 x 22 inches. Original wash color; mounted on linen as issued, with original wooden rollers; some soiling & slight cracking, still near excellent of this kind. \$2500

Rare—separately published. An early edition—the second according to Thompson—of one of the most often used plates of a 19th century American map. As Thompson explains in the note for item 78, fully five different publishers, to as late as 1858, used the plate from which this map was published. Towns as they were incorporated as well as other details were added to successive editions. This edition, for example,

includes the then recently incorporated towns of Prospect (1827), Avon (1830) and North Branford (1831). Most later editions were issued as pocket maps and are not very rare on the market. This edition was clearly issued as a small wall map, which is one factor explaining its rarity.

Along the bottom are plans of New Haven and Hartford and a map of New England. Along the right is a profile of the Farmington Canal. As Thompson notes, the date appears in small numbers at center below the map.

Thompson, no 85.

The First Plan of Maine's Capital City

38. Augusta, ME/ Lithography. PERHAM, B. F./ MOORE, T. [Boston, 1838]

Plan of The Village of Augusta, Maine, shewing the Kennebeck Dam, and proposed improvements connected with it. From actual survey 1838... 25 7/8 x 36 1/4 inches. Some closed tears, few pencil notations indicating the area for a proposed bridge over the river; few small areas of loss, still at least very good of its kind.

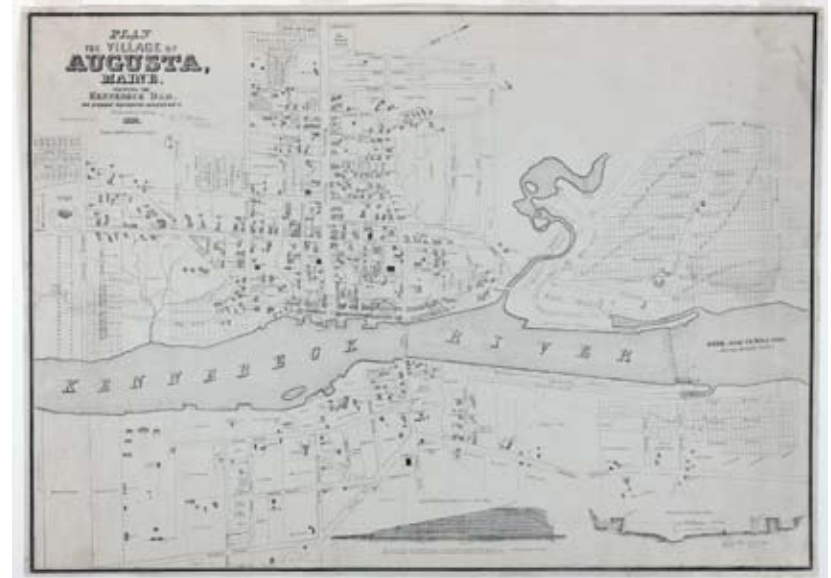
\$4500

Separately published; rare; not in Phillips and Rumsey. The first printed plan of Maine's capital city and an accomplished work published shortly after Augusta became the capital of Maine. (Though designated the capital in 1827, Augusta did not actually function as such until 1832.) The plan also appeared the year of the completion of the Kennebec River Dam, which had a great impact on Augusta's development. Proposed building sites are indicated in the area near the dam. The plan also delineates homes and structures throughout the city and identifies their residents or uses. Below the plan are two cross sections of the dam.

The plan is notable as an early example of a map printed by lithography. It was produced by the Boston lithographic firm of Thomas Moore, one of three cited by Ristow as having "made a noteworthy impact on American map publishing." Benjamin Franklin Perham, a civil engineer of Boston, conducted the surveys on which the plan was based.

The only reference we found to the plan is in Tooley's Dictionary (see below) in the entry for Moore. The earliest plan of Augusta, Maine listed in Phillips (maps in the Library of Congress) dates from 1875. Except for a few maps of Portland, the present work is earlier than any of the city plans of Maine in the Thompson auction catalogue, *Important Maine Maps & Books* (2003).

Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, pp. 277, 405; Ristow, *American Maps & Mapmakers*, p. 291.



Pristine Example of the Finest Early View of Manchester

39. Manchester, N. H. BATCHELDER, J. B./ ENDICOTT & CO.
[New York, **1855**] *A View Of Manchester N. H. Composed From
Sketches Taken Near Rock Raymond By J. B. Bachelder, 1855.* 25 ¼ x
31 ⅜ inches. Lithograph with rich period tinting; fine condition.
\$3500

A magnificent, richly colored example of the best and largest, early view of Manchester. Although the city is dominated in the view by its many industrial buildings fronting the Merrimac River, the long, varied, sylvan foreground and rolling hills in the background make the city seem comfortably integrated into its natural setting. Sun rays slanting from clouds bath the city in light, and early autumn colors burnish some of the vegetation in the foreground to produce an overall effect of luminous tranquility.

Bachelder, born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, took up residence in Manchester in 1854, a year before producing this homage to his new home city. He published a total of 35 city views, most of New England locales. He also went on to create a remarkable panorama of the Gettysburg battlefield, which is still in many ways the most authoritative visual record of the battle. He was also the battle's first official historian and devoted much of his life to the accurate preservation of its memory.
Reps, J. W. *Views and Viewmakers of Urban America*, 2243, also p. 159.



Virginia, Chesapeake Bay, Maryland & Washington D.C.

A Boldly Decorative Work

40. Carolinas/ Virginia/ Maryland. HOMANN, J. B. [Nuremberg, 1714] *Virginia Marylandia et Carolina In America Septentrionali...* 19 ¼ x 22 ¾ inches. Fine original color; slight toning at centerfold, else excellent condition with a bold strike. \$4500

A beautiful example of the first state of one of the most decorative maps of the area, with a strong impression. Homann's map has been considered important "because it provides data on settlements of German immigrants. The map was intended to promote German emigration to America." (*On The Map*). In particular, the map was the first to show the new settlement of Germantown *Teutsche Statt*, centerpiece of then Governor Spotswood's plan to settle German immigrants in Virginia. Indeed, the map appears to focus strongly on the work of Governor Spotswood, as another of his projects, Christanna Fort, is on the map as well. Spotswood established Christanna Fort in 1714 as a means to protect tributary Indians from attacks by those who were hostile, such as the Tuscarora, and to facilitate trade between border Indians and the colonists. Christanna would become headquarters of the Virginia Indian Company, a joint stock company established by the Virginia Assembly in 1714 with Spotswood as president to regulate and conduct the trade between the Indians and the Virginians.

This wealth of up-to-date detail pertinent to Spotswood is remarkable, appearing as it does on a map not otherwise characterized by great accuracy. Lake Erie has migrated far to the south of its actual location, and its southern shore is claimed by Florida. The mysterious and imaginary lake appearing on maps of Florida as far back as the 16th century is retained here as well.

On The Map, Fig. 27; Cumming 156. Pritchard. M.B. & Taliaferro, H. *Degrees of Latitude* pp. 106-109





Scarce, Informative Plan of Washington, D. C. With Guide Book

41. Washington, D. C. MCCLELLAND, D./ STREETER, E. S. [Washington, 1850] *Map Of The City Of Washington...* 13 x 17 inches. Lithographed folding map in excellent condition. [with:] *The Stranger's Guide Or The Daguerreotype Of Washington, D. C.* In original, cloth over boards covers. 36pp., light foxing, else excellent. \$1750

A scarce, very well preserved folding plan of the capital city, along with a detailed, insightful guide to the city. The plan, showing the city divided into seven wards, locates commercial properties such as hotels and markets in addition to the expected public buildings and churches. An inset map at lower left shows the city in regional context.

In addition to describing, as expected, the city's chief structures, the guide book also provides a surprisingly in depth account of the city's history and local ordinances, including the legal status of slaves.



Unusual & Telling Artifact of the Civil War

42. Civil War/ Virginia. L. PRANG & CO. [Boston, 1862] *War Telegram Marking Map.* 34 x 22 ¼ inches. Lithograph. Reinforced with rice paper, wear with some loss at folds, very good of this kind. \$1850

A very scarce and novel map, sold by subscription, enabling users to plot the progress of the Civil War in Virginia. It was sold with colored pencils to mark and update the positions of the combatants based on telegram reports appearing in newspapers. Blue was to be for the Confederacy and red for the Union, the reverse of later, customary color designations. As the publisher's note at lower left explains, the map was drawn to very large scale and not over laden with detail to make it suitable for its purpose. Railroads including spur lines are shown and identified.

The nearly ebullient tone of the note on the map bespeaks the fact it was written in the early years of the war before its full, grinding horror set in. Tracking the war on the map is pitched as a form of entertainment, and there is the blithe assumption that the war would soon be concluded in Virginia with a Union victory.

Stephenson 464.7.

Southeast & Florida

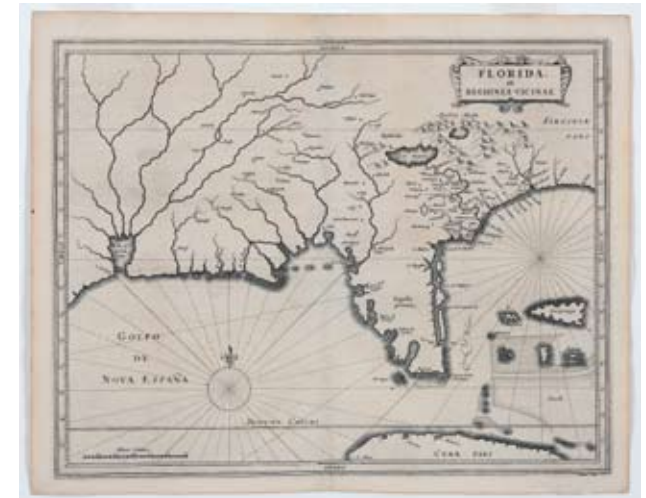
A Distinctive, Early Depiction of Florida & the Southeast in a Fine Example

43. Southeast. LAET, DE J./ GERRITSZ, H. [Leiden, 1630] *Florida et Regiones Vicinae*. 11 x 14 inches. Fine condition. \$4500

A superb example of this key early map of Florida and the Southeast, which differs significantly from previous maps of the region. Although Cumming says the De Laet combines information found on the Ortelius/Chiaves and the 1606 Mercator maps, it in fact contains substantial new information not found on these. The place names St. Augustine and Tampa Bay are seen here but are not on the Ortelius and the Wytfliet (1597) maps. The general shape of the Floridian peninsula is altered and called '*Tegesta Provinc*,' one of the earliest appearances of a name that would be commonly used through the early 18th Century. Unlike the earlier maps, a series of barrier islands appears along the eastern shore of Florida on the de Laet, and a large fictional bay is also added in the southwestern corner of the peninsula. Again, unlike on the Ortelius and Wytfliet maps, islands along the Gulf Coast between Florida and the Mississippi River are shown on the de Laet. In addition, the Suwannee River in the northwestern part of the peninsula is accurately placed on the de Laet but is named the '*R. del Spiritu Santu*.'

Hessel Gerritsz (b. 1580/81), the actual maker of the map, was one of the most important Dutch cartographers of the seventeenth century. At the age of 37, he was appointed the chief cartographer of the Dutch East India Company over the senior and more widely known Willem Blaeu. He subsequently drew maps for the West India Company as well, of which Johannes de Laët was one of the directors. De Laet published this map as part of his book *Nieuwe Wereldt ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien*.

Burden 232; Cumming 34; *Imago Mundi*, VI, pp. 61-62.



With an Intriguing Vignette of the Surrender at Yorktown

44. Battle of Yorktown/ Southeast. BRION DE LA TOUR, M./ ESNAUTS & RAPILLY (publ.) [Paris, 1782] *Suite Du Theatre De La Guerre dans L'Amerique Septentrion.ale...* Full original wash & outline color; wear at some folds & intersections, few stains, toning to area at bottom right, very good. \$22,500

A very rare, separately issued map (three OCLC locations), published shortly after the Battle of Yorktown, with an illustration at upper left purportedly picturing the ceremony of surrender. In fact, the apochryphal scene in the vignette on this French-made map was perhaps meant to fire one last parting shot at the British. According to its caption, the illustration depicts Cornwallis presenting his sword to a beaming, quite boyish-looking Washington. In reality, neither commander was present at the surrender ceremony, with Cornwallis pleading illness and Washington refusing to receive the surrender from a second in command. This map was possibly issued to accompany another extremely rare work published by Esnauts and Rapilly -- a plan of the battle of Yorktown (Nebenzahl, *Atlas*, Map 49).

The general map here encompasses what was in fact the theatre of the war in its latter stages. It includes many place names and forts related to the final campaigns of the war and an extensive delineation of roads in the area. The map's depiction of the Florida peninsula and much of the Southeast is generally quite up to date, which, ironically, would indicate a reliance on English sources. A note at lower right describes the battle of Yorktown and the campaigns against the Spanish in Florida.



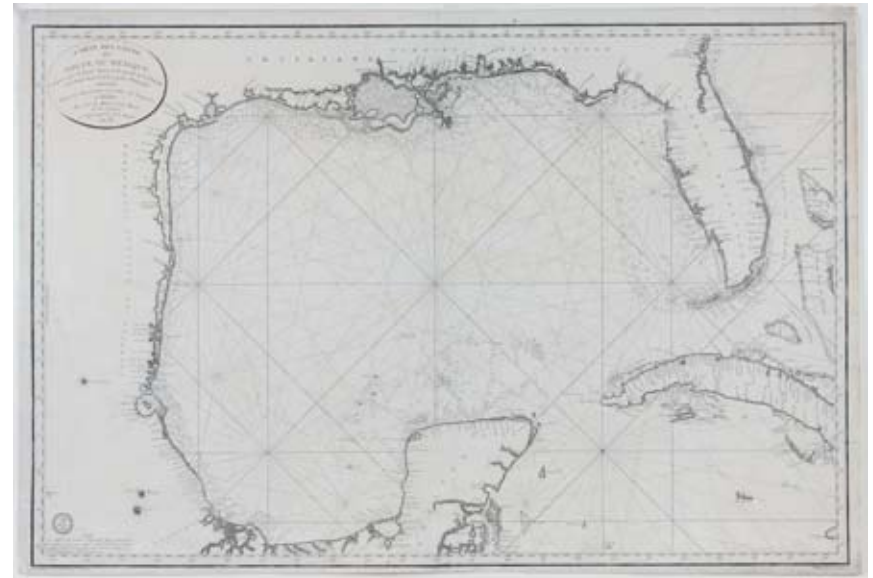
A Prototype Chart of Florida and the Gulf Coast

45. Florida/ Gulf Coast/ Texas. DEPOT GENERALE DE LA MARINE [Paris, 1800] *Carte des Cotes du Golfe du Mexique*,... 23 ¾ x 35 ½ inches. Marginal mends with no loss, centerfold reinforced, else excellent.

\$3850

Scarce. An elegantly engraved, well-detailed, large-scale chart providing a state-of-the-art picture of Florida's coastline and the entire Gulf region. This is the first French edition of *"the first large-scale printed chart of Texas and the Gulf Coast based on actual soundings and explorations"* (Martin & Martin). The first printing of this handsome chart was published just a year earlier, in Madrid in 1799. This French version, appearing in J. N. Bellin et al., *Hydrographie Française*, was issued by the official French hydrographic office that provided charts for both military and commercial vessels. While the French edition is virtually identical to the Spanish in geographic detail, it is more finely engraved.

In 1783 the interim governor of Spanish Louisiana, Bernardo de Gálvez, commissioned one of his lieutenants, José Antonio de Evía, to explore and map the entire northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from West Florida to Tampico. After a false start in 1783, Evía set out in 1785 and explored the coasts and bays of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, reaching Tampico in September 1786. Along the way he explored San Bernardo Bay and took detailed soundings of Galveston Bay, which he named for his patron, who had by then been named viceroy of Mexico. More than a decade after Evía's careful explorations, his charts and sketches formed the basis for a new map of the Gulf Coast issued at the request of Don Juan Francisco de Lángara y Huarte, the Spanish secretary of state and of the navy. *"Published in 1799, the 'Carta esférica que comprende las costas del Seno Mexicano' represented an important advance in geographical knowledge and remained for many years the prototype for maps of the Gulf"* (Martin & Martin 22A).



Caribbean & Bermuda



A Beautiful Rarity of Bermuda

- 46. Bermuda.** KEULEN, J. Van [Amsterdam, 1682] *Pas Kaart Van I. La Barmuda...* 20 5/8 x 23 5/8 inches. Fine hand color; lower margin expertly extended with part of border reinstated, else excellent. \$12,000

One of the most sought after maps of Bermuda, and among the scarcest: the last example catalogued was 20 years ago. Considerably larger than most of the other charts in the atlas in which it was published, cropped examples of this chart are norm; the cropping of this example is minimal, and has been beautifully conserved. The Van Keulen

firm was a leading supplier of charts, instruments, and maritime books of great longevity. A family-controlled business until 1823, it continued to operate under another owner until 1885.

Palmer, p. 16



A Splendid Early Map of Bermuda

- 47. Bermuda.** BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1633] *Mappa Aestivarum Insularum, alias Barmudas . . .* 16 x 21 inches. Fine original color; excellent. \$4500

The most richly decorative, early map of the island in a superb, original-colored example. Blaeu's map was based on Richard Norwood's 1618 chart, executed on 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's majestic cartouche depicts Neptune, standing astride the English Royal Arms, bearing a trident in one hand and a Dutch ship in the other.

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



A Superb Dutch Map of Florida & Cuba

48. Florida/ Cuba/ Hispaniola /Bahamas. JANSSON, J./ GER-
RITSZ, H. [Amsterdam, 1650] *Insularum Hispaniolae et Cubae*. 16 x
20 ¾ inches. Fine hand color; some marginal staining & a mend in
the right margin, not affecting surface, else excellent. Sold

Scarce first state of one of the most beautiful charts to focus on Florida and Cuba. It was included in the fifth volume of Jansson's *Atlas Novus*, the sea atlas described by Burden as "the first of its kind intended for the general market." This chart, as Burden further observes, "reflected

the importance of its waters to Spain. It was through the 'Canaal van Bahama' that a large proportion of the gold and silver from the Americas passed." The chart's splendid cartouche displays trade goods available in the region and cleverly frames the title with an ox-hide. Although a sea chart, the work also renders the inland topography of the areas presented.

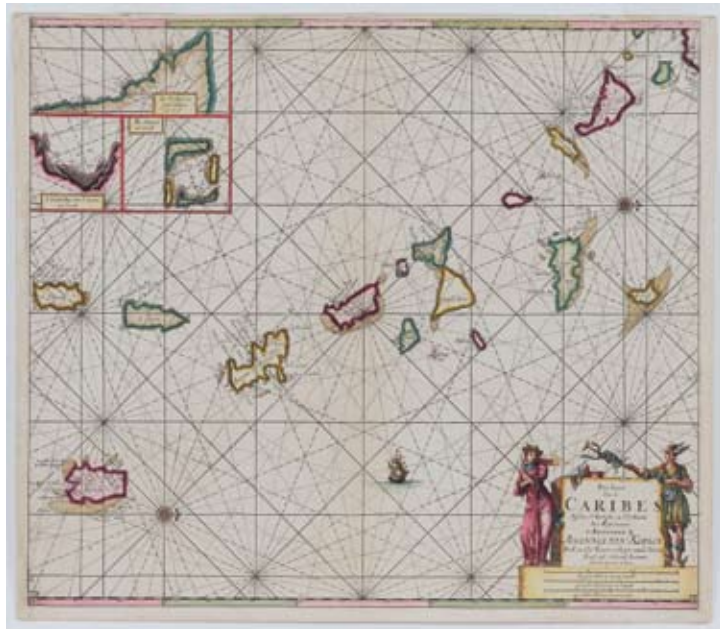


A Beautiful, Scarce Chart

49. Yucatan/ Cozumel. KEULEN, J. VAN [Amsterdam, 1682] *Pas-
kaart Van de Golff de Guanaios ..Yucatan en Il Cuba...* 20 ¼ x 22 ¾ inch-
es. Fine hand color; on double-ply paper as issued, excellent. \$2500

One of the first printed charts to focus on the Yucatan Peninsula. It highlights the vital shipping lanes between Cuba, at lower left, and the

Yucatan. The finely engraved chart is oriented with north to the bottom and includes the island of Cozumel. Its place names are all in Spanish suggesting a Spanish source for this Dutch chart.

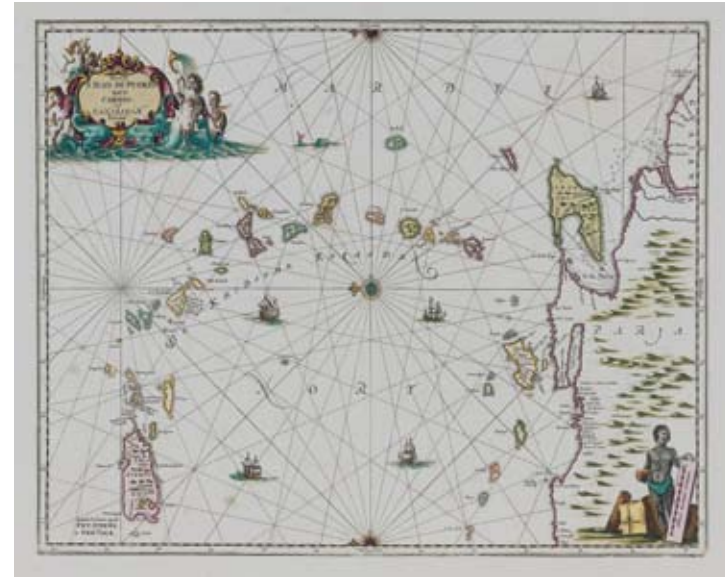


Fine Chart of Several Important Caribbean Islands

50. Lesser Antilles/ St. Bart's/ Antigua. KEULEN, J. VAN [Amsterdam, **1684**] *Pas kaart Van de Caribes Tusschen I. Barbados en J. S. Martin...* 20 x 23 inches. Fine hand color; on double-ply paper as issued, excellent. \$2850

A very attractive Dutch nautical chart (oriented with north to the right) that extends from the southern part of St. Martin in the north to

St. Vincent in the south. Included on it are St. Bart's, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Guadeloupe, and Barbados. The three insets at upper left provide details of harbors on the islands of St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and the *Les Saintes* archipelago.



With Superb Original Color

51. Puerto Rico/ Caribbean. JANSSON, J./ VALK, G. & SCHENK, P. [Amsterdam, **c.1700**] *Insula S. Iuan De Puerto Rico Caribes; vel Canibalum Insulae.* 15 ¾ x 19 ¾ inches. Fine original color; fine condition. \$3500

A mint example with rich period color of one of only a few, collectible, early maps to focus on Puerto Rico and the Lesser Antilles. Ori-

ented with east at the top, the chart identifies the major islands and depicts them with overall accuracy. The chart was originally published by J. Jansson in 1650, and in addition to their imprint, Valk and Schenk added to the plate a legend across the middle of the chart stating “*De Kribiche Eylanden.*”

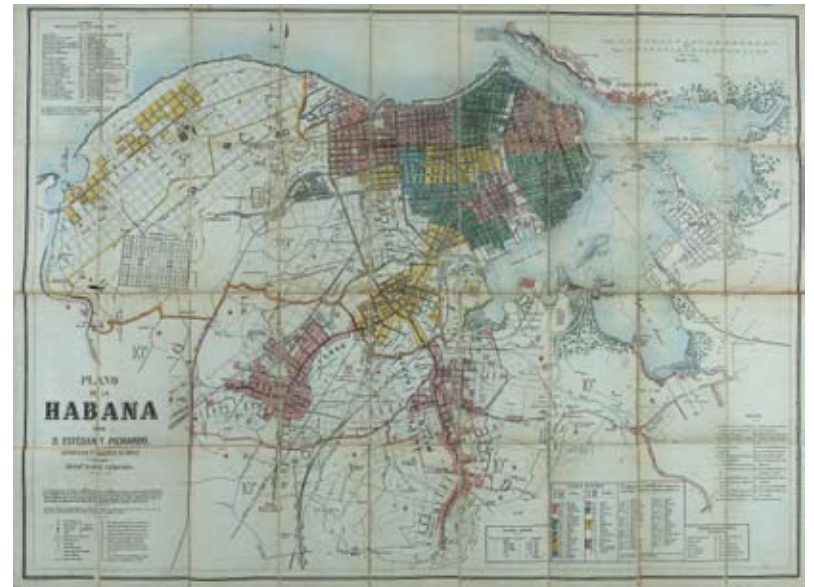
Best Plan of Havana to Date

52. Havana. PICHARDO, D. Esteban T./ VALDEPARES, D. Jose (editor) [Paris, 1874] *Plano De La Habana*... 28 x 38 ¼ inches. Folding, chromolithographed map, dissected & mounted on linen, in original pebbled, faux leather covers, with title in gold on front cover. Light toning, slight chipping, some small wormholes, faint embossed bookseller's ownership mark, very good. \$4500

Very rare—one OCLC location; not in map catalogue records. The best detailed and most professionally produced plan of Havana to date. A review of the plans of Havana in Cueto that preceded this one reveals it to be far more precise and detailed in both in its mapping of the city's streets and its surrounding waters. Its quality was such that even as late as 1900, in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War, it was used as the basis of the plans of Havana for the post-war reports to the U. S. Congress by Major Leonard Wood. Cueto cites a second edition of 1881.

Though published in Paris, the map is in Spanish and was based on original surveys by Pichardo. The map appeared at roughly the peak of the Ten Year's War (1868-1878), Cuba's first war of attempted liberation from Spanish rule. The war ended inconclusively, and two more wars were required for Cuba to wrest its independence.

Cueto, E. *Cuba in Old Maps*, no. 209; *Habana Vieja* 85; Rios 331.



Great Lakes & Midwest

A Remarkably Accurate Great Lakes Rarity

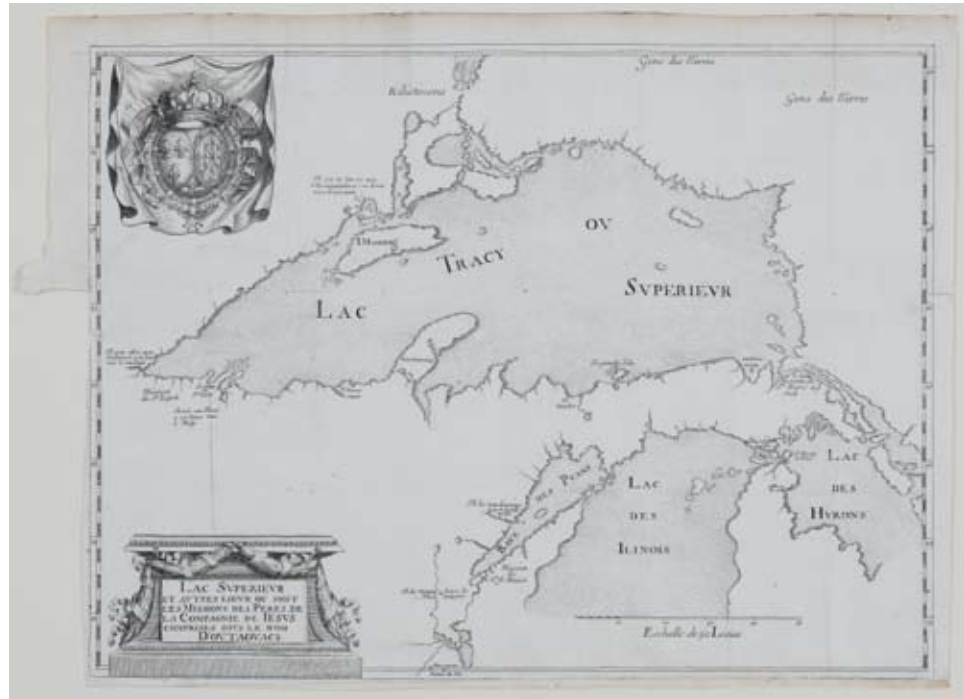
53. Lake Superior. DABLON, C./ ALLOUZ, C. [Paris, 1672] *Lac Superieur Et Autre Lieux Ou Sont Les Missions Des Peres De La Compagnie De Iesus*... 14 x 18 5/8 inches. Neatly mended tear at insertion point only affecting margin; lower margin extended with some loss to neatline only, else excellent. \$65,000

One of the rarest and most accurate maps relating to the Great Lakes from the early period of the mapping of the region. “No one can examine this fine delineation of Lake Superior and the northern parts of Michigan and Huron without amazement at the amount of scientific exploration and careful observation which made it possible. Not until the second quarter of the nineteenth century was any cartographical work of the magnitude and character of this Jesuit map executed in the Great Lakes area”—Karpinski.

Most of the information for the map came from the explorations of the dynamic Jesuit missionary, Father Claude Allouez. He was posted at the Jesuits’ Lake Superior mission in 1665 and two years later traveled to Lake Nipigon and in 1669 to the Green Bay-Lake Winnebago area of Wisconsin. It was most likely Father Claude Dablon who compiled the map based on these explorations and probably on other information gathered from fur traders.

Based in Sault Ste. Marie, Dablon had had some training as a geographer. The map appeared in one of the so-called *Jesuit Relations*. These were internal publications of the Jesuit order, in which missionaries in the field reported to their superiors. Having been a part of a very limited publication of this kind accounts for the map’s great rarity. The map notes the locations of all Jesuit missions to date, which extended at the time to the western shore of Lake Superior and southwest to Green Bay. In the upper left are the conjoined arms of France and of Navarre.

Kershaw 155; Karpinski, p. 98-9; Buisseret, D. *Mapping of the French Empire in North America*, pp. 16-17; Heidenreich & Dahl in *The Map Collector*, 13, pp. 7-8.



One of the Most Sought After Rarities of the Great Lakes

54. Great Lakes. CORONELLI, V./ NOLIN, J. B. [Paris, c. 1688]
Partie Occidentale du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France . . . 1688.
17 ½ x 23 ¼ inches. Original outline color with old, possibly
original coloring in cartouches; one minor marginal mend just
entering border with no loss, else excellent. \$18,000

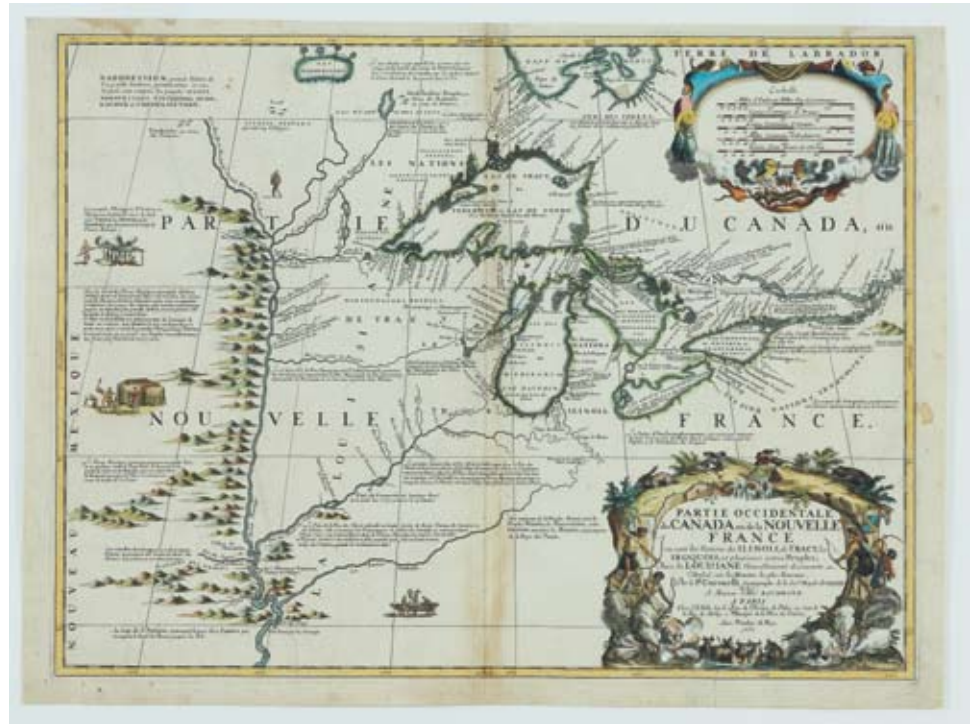
Rare. Both geographically and aesthetically, this is an unquestioned high point in the cartography of the Great Lakes. As Tooley points out, “it was the best representation of the Great Lakes, particularly Lake Superior, that was printed up to that date.” Specifically, as Kershaw notes, “a number of place names for example, appear for the first time on a printed map, as well as a number of Indian tribal names and their approximate geographical locations.” Moreover, with its dramatic imagery of frontier scenes, the map is certainly one of the most beautiful, acquirable works to focus on the Great Lakes.

The map’s cartography is remarkably accurate and detailed considering that, at the time, the area depicted was in the process of being explored. This reflects Coronelli’s favored position in the court of Louis XIV, which gave him access to the freshest geographic information as it arrived in Paris. Coronelli gained his privileged status by producing for the monarch a pair of enormous globes--fifteen feet in diameter; the globes were a source of considerable prestige for the French king.

Information based on Marquette, Joliet, and La Salle can be seen on both the map and in the many notes pointing out geographic features, settlements, forts and Indian villages. Some notes also provide commentary on the Indian tribes encountered. Much of the map is derived from a manuscript work by Franquelin, who was based in Quebec and served as a kind of clearing house for geographic information from explorers and missionaries. He produced several large, manuscript maps that collated information from these disparate sources.

The Coronelli-Nolin map is also significant for shifting the focus from the eastern seaboard to the American interior, which was very unusual for the period. “The change [in focus] reflects a shift in French imperial policy which in this period was directed to the expansion of control of the fur trade and to contesting Spanish claims in the North American southwest” (Kaufman). This the corrected second state of two of the map that came out a few years after the first state.

Tooley, R.V. *Mapping of America*, pp. 314-15; Kaufman, K. *The Mapping of the Great Lakes in the Seventeenth Century*, no. 12, pp. 34-5; Kershaw I, no. 158; Karpinski, L.C. *Maps of Famous Cartographers*, pp. 110, 117.



West, Pacific Northwest, & Pacific

"The Most Attractive" California-as-an-Island Map

55. California as an Island. GOOS, P. [Amsterdam, **1666**] *Paskaerte Van Nova Granada. en t'Eylandt California...* 17 ½ x 21 ¼ inches. Original outline color; excellent condition. Museum mounted & framed: \$35,000

"Perhaps the most attractive and certainly the most definite representation of California as an island. California is the centre and 'raison de'etre' of the map." (Tooley) *"This is one of the most desirable of all California as an island maps"* (Burden). The chart graces the cover of the definitive work on the California-as-an-island series by McLaughlin (see below). The especially strong impression of this example highlights the beauty of map's engraving, especially its fine cartouche.

Pieter Goos was the preeminent publisher of sea atlases of his period, and his work was esteemed by both seamen and wealthy merchants. His charts have long been prized by collectors for their strong, clear engraving and balanced ornamentation.

McLaughlin 36; Leighly 47, pl. 10; Tooley, *America*, no. 22, p. 117; Burden 391; Goss, *Mapping of North America*, No. 37, pp. 86-7.



An Important English Rarity of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest

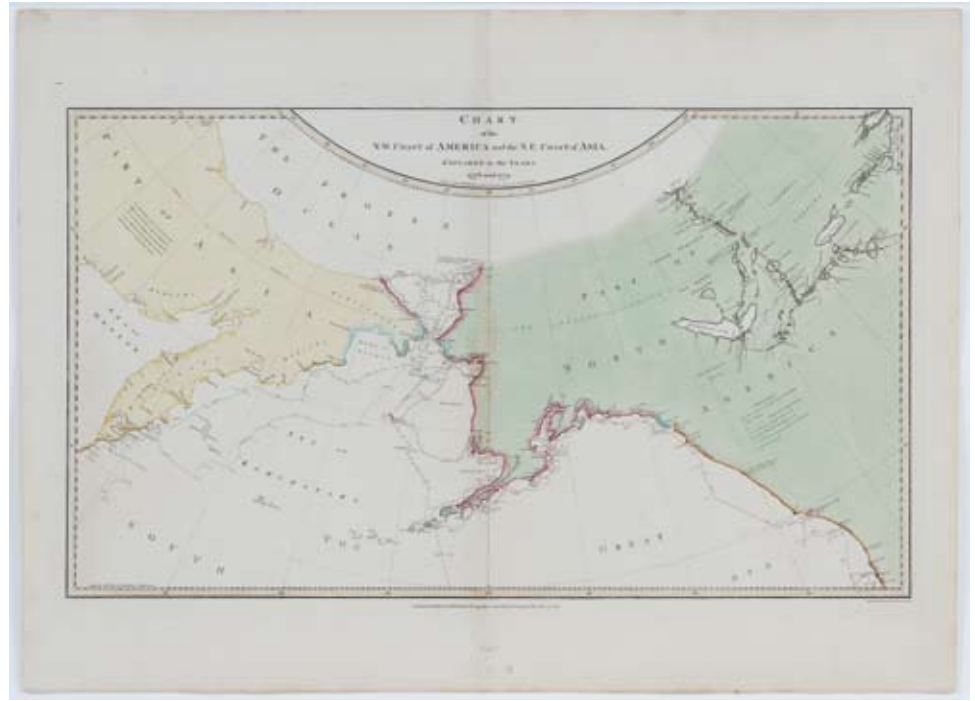
Captain Cook's "Lost" Chart

56. North Pacific/ Alaska/ Northwest. COOK, Capt. J./ ROBERTS, H. / FADEN, W. [London, 1784] *Chart of the N. W. Coast of America and the N. E. Coast of Asia, Explored in the Years 1778 and 1779. Prepared by Lieut't Henry Roberts, under the immediate Inspection of Capt. Cook. . . 15 ½ x 26 ½ inches.* Original wash and outline color; minor toning at centerfold, else fine condition. \$25,000

Rare; in full original color. The suppressed edition of a superb chart by Lieutenant Henry Roberts, the master mate of the *Resolution*, depicting Captain Cook's explorations in the North Pacific during his third and final voyage. It contains details of the Alaskan and Northwest coasts and the northern Canadian interior not present on the corresponding chart in the published voyage account. It has fourteen Alaskan place names not on the authorized map, including Bald Head, Cape Denbigh and Cape Darby in Norton Sound. It also shows, for the first time on any printed map, the results of Hearn's expedition in the Canadian Arctic.

Cook's death in Hawaii in 1779 left the production of the expedition's findings to two camps of editors: on the one hand were Henry Roberts and Captain King (the authors of the charts and journals, respectively), and on the other hand was Alexander Dalrymple (Cook's longtime rival), and his political supporters. Dalrymple won out, and as a result Roberts' chart of the North Pacific was replaced with the less detailed map engraved by T. Harmer. It was not understood that the Roberts chart and this one with Faden's imprint were one and the same until 1985, when the British Library acquired a proof state of the map. Roberts had sold his copperplate to Faden, who published this map a month after the publication of the official atlas.

Streeter #3479; Wagner, *Northwest Coast* #700; Campbell, "A Cook Mystery Solved," *The Map Collector* #32 p. 37.



Arctic & Canada

“The definitive 17th century map of the Canadian Arctic”
(Kershaw)

57. Arctic/ Canada. HONDIUS, H./ JANSSON, J. [Amsterdam, 1636/ 1644] *Poli Arctici et Circumiacentium Terrarum Descriptio Novissima Sumptibus Henrici Hondii*. 16 ¾ x 19 ¼ inches. Fine original color refreshed; some areas of slight loss, overall very good. \$2,500

Beautifully engraved map of the Arctic, bordered with whaling scenes illustrating the early whaling industry in the North Atlantic. Between this map and Mercator's 1595 *Septentrionalium Terrarum Descriptio* lay years of European efforts to find a Northwest Passage, as well as increased Dutch whaling activity in the Arctic. As a result, the North Polar region as shown here has here been purged of the imaginary islands found on the earlier Mercator map of the area. Hondius drew heavily on English sources, notably using both Briggs' mapping of Hudson Bay and that of Thomas James. Place names resulting from Baffin's search for a Northwest Passage appear as well, including “*Sir James Lancaster's Sound*,” which would, centuries later, prove to be the opening of the true Northwest Passage. Many Dutch place names appear for the first time along the Labrador coast, a result of the Netherlands' increased whaling activity alluded to in the map's border vignettes.

Kershaw, I, Entry 100; Burden 246, state 3.



A Cornerstone Map of the Great Lakes

In the Rare First State

58. Great Lakes/ Canada. DE L'ISLE, G. [Paris, 1703] *Carte Du Canada ou De La Nouvelle France . . . Chez l'Auteur Rue des Cannettes prez de St. Sulpice* 19 ½ x 25 ½ inches. Original outline color; fine. \$20,000

A beautiful example of the rare first state 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.” Although De l’Isle depicts Lahontan’s fictional “Riviere Longue” to the west and indicates the point at which his journey was supposed to have ended and where his secondhand reports from natives began, De l’Isle himself is skeptical: “...a moins que le dit Sr. de Lahontan n’ait invente tout ces choses ce quil est difficile de resoudre etant le seul qui a penetre dans cest vastes contrees” (“Unless the Seigneur de Lahontan has invented all of these things, which is difficult to resolve, he being the only one who has penetrated this vast land.”)

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 an easy passage to the Pacific.

Kaufman 14. Kershaw, I, p. 277, entry 308; Schwartz/ Ehrenberg, pp. 136-7, pl. 80; Tooley, *America*, p. 20, entry 35, p. 315; Karpinski, p. 40.



Mexico, Central America & South America



A Classic of Brazil in Original Color

59. Brazil. HONDIUS, H. [Amsterdam, c. 1638] *Accuratissima Brasiliae Tabula*. 15 x 19 ¼ inches. Fine original color; Excellent. \$2,850

A beautiful example with attractive original wash color of this highly pictorial map of Brazil. It was produced during the Dutch push to colonize the region. Inset maps show Pernambuco and the "Baya de todos os Sanctos." The richly decorative cartouche combines local flora with native figures. The interior of Brazil is replete with pictures of native habitations (including a native resting in a hammock,) tribal warfare and cannibalism.

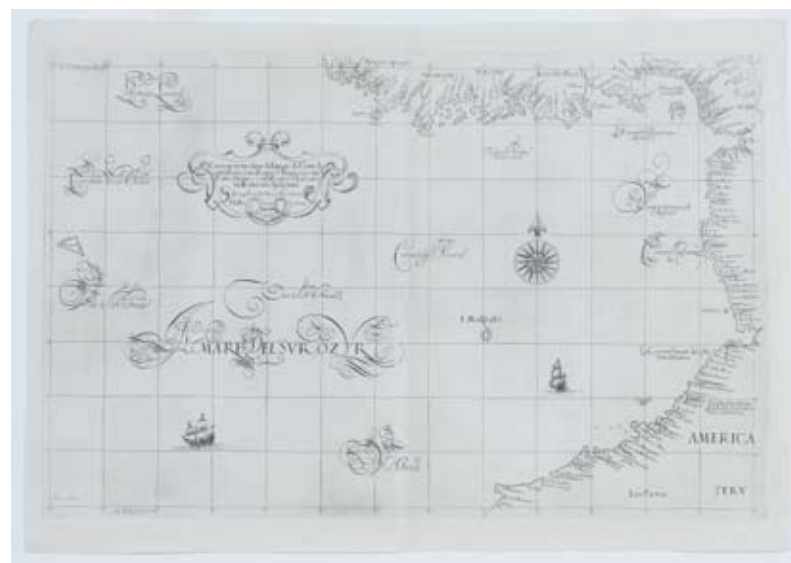
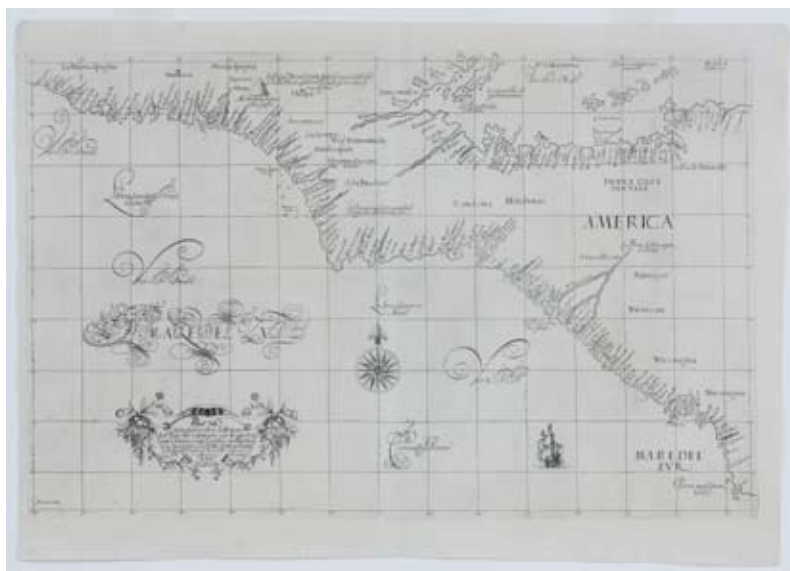


Exquisite Chart of Northeast Coast of Brazil

60. Brazil. DUDLEY, R. [Florence, 1661] *Carta particolare della Brasilia Settentrionale*...19 x 29 inches. Excellent condition. \$2500

A superbly engraved chart of the northeast coast of Brazil, from Serecipe del Rey in the south to Sao Luis in the north in the states of Pernambuco, Ceara, Piaui, and Maranhao. It includes Recife, the Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha. It was this area of Brazil that was the center of Dutch activity in the country in the 17th century. The chart is embellished with a finely engraved ship and fine compass rose, and has the lush calligraphy of the engraver, Lucini.

The chart was published in Dudley's *Arcano del Mare*, one of the most strikingly beautiful works of maritime cartography ever produced and the first sea atlas by an Englishman.



Two Rare and Beautiful Charts of Central and South American Coastlines

61. Mexico/ Guatemala/ El Salvador/ Honduras. DUDLEY, R. [Florence, **1646**] *Carte particolare dell'mare del Zur la Baia di Honduras.* 19 x 29 ½ inches. Fine condition. \$2,500

62. Costa Rica/ Panama/ Colombia/ Peru. DUDLEY, R. [Florence, **1646**] *Carte particolare del'mare del Zur che comincia con il capo S. Francesco nel Peru é finsice con il capo S. Lazaro nella nuova Spagnia.* 19 x 29 ½ inches. Fine condition. \$2,500

Rare, first edition examples of two distinctively beautiful charts, featuring exquisite calligraphy and portolan-style engraving. The charts, taken together, detail the Pacific Coast from Mexico to Peru. Dudley's *Arcano del Mare*, in which these charts were published, was the first sea atlas with all of its charts drawn on Mercator's Projection, making them the first atlas charts that could actually be used to plot courses. Its charts are all scarce, the atlas having only been printed in two editions in 1646 and 1661.

Dudley's familial connections and interest in the sea put him in contact with royalty and the leading explorers of his age. He was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Leicester, who was a paramour of Queen Elizabeth, and a friend of Sir Francis Drake, whom Dudley accompanied on a voyage to Cadiz. He was also the brother-in-law of Thomas Cavendish. When he left England for exile in Italy, Dudley became a courtier to the Medici Dukes. His maps reflect all the above advantages, for they show that he had cartographic resources at his disposal unavailable to other mapmakers.

Asia



The Heart of the Dutch Commercial Empire

63. Southeast Asia/. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1647] *India quae Orientalis dicitur...* 16 ¼ x 19 ¾ inches. Fine original color; fine. \$3850

A superb example in original color. “*This fine map represented a marked improvement over the depiction of Southeast Asia on the map of the Asian continent...*”—Suarez. It depicts the Spice Islands, the source of the wealth that underwrote the Dutch Golden Age, and it appeared at the height of Dutch power in the area. Its quality is in part attributable to Blaeu’s position as the Official Hydrographer of the Dutch East India Company.

Suarez, *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia*, pp. 201-03, fig. 115; Qirino, *Philippine Cartography*, p. 81.



A Mint Example With Lively Ottoman Illustrations

64. Turkey/ Cyprus. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1647] *Natolia, quae olim Asia Minor.* 15 x 19 1/2 inches. Superb original color; mint condition. \$1200

A beautifully engraved and magnificently colored map of Asia Minor and Cyprus, from one of the most illustrious publishers of the Dutch Golden Age of Mapmaking. It includes most of the Greek Islands and a well-detailed depiction of Cyprus. A pasha at lower right holds a mileage scale; two turbaned putti flank the cartouche; and in a vignette of a sea battle, two Ottoman triremes blast away at a square-rigged ship.

A Pristine Dutch Chart of Southeast Asia and Australia

65. Southeast Asia/ Australia. OTTENS, R. & T./ DE WIT, F.
[Amsterdam, 1675/ 1745] *Orientaliora Indiarum Orientalium cum
Insulis Adjacentibus... / Pascaert van t'Ooster gedeelte van Oost In-
dien.* 19 x 22 inches. Fine original color; fine condition. \$6,800

A beautiful, east-oriented chart in full original color, including the Spice Islands and Australia, and encompassing Southeast Asia from the tip of India to Korea and Japan. Ottens's edition of this chart is the first to include Tasmania as derived from Tasman's voyage, which would remain the prevailing depiction of the Australia until Cook's first voyage.

Romeyn de Hooghe's intricately etched cartouche shows a European trader accompanied by a servant conversing with the silk-bedecked, fan-bearing denizens of a pagoda. The scene is populated with many native figures, parrots, a monkey, and what appears to be a small dragon.

The chart first appeared in De Wit's 1675 *Atlas de la Navigation*, one of the most striking products of Dutch maritime cartography. It was "thoroughly corrected" (Koeman) by Renard in the early 18th century and updated again by Ottens in 1745 for his edition of the atlas. "This continuous revision proves that the atlas was intended for use at sea and not only for the consultation on shore" (Koeman).

Tooley *Australia* #1370; Koeman *Atlantes Neerlandici* IV, pp.518-19.



A Very Scarce, Striking Map of the Far East

66. China/ Japan/ Korea. CANTELLI DA VIGNOLA, G./ ROSSI, G. G. DE [Rome, 1682] *Il Regno Della China...*, 17 x 21 ¼ inches. Original outline color ; cropped to margins & mounted on heavy paper as issued, excellent with a strong impression. \$3000

An elegantly engraved map of China, Korea and Japan. It presents an up-to-date, generally accurate view of the Far East: China's general shape is good; Korea is correctly peninsular; and Japan's main islands are well drawn. On Taiwan is the Dutch settlement "New Zealand" (*N. Zelanda*).

Cantelli's maps, notably their cartouches, were some of the most attractively engraved of the later 17th century. Coronelli's more celebrated though later maps were clearly indebted to Cantelli's in their style of engraving. And if anything, the engraving work was finer on the Cantelli maps than on those of his successor. Giorgio Widman was the engraver of this map.

Cantelli's maps were occasionally bound into composite atlases. In Italy, maps in such atlases were customarily cropped and re-mounted on heavy paper to achieve uniformity of size of all the maps; this was clearly the case with this example of the map.



The Source of the Tatar Hordes

67. Russia/ Central Asia /Mongolia/ Japan. CANTELLI DA VIGNOLA, G./ ROSSI, G. G. DE [Rome, 1683] *La Gran Tartaria...*, 16 ¾ x 21 inches. Original outline color; cropped to margins & mounted on heavy paper as issued, excellent condition with a strong impression. \$1500

Rare, dramatic map of the central Asia, spanning from what was then the Russian



frontier at Kazan (capitol of modern Tatarstan) to the Great Wall of China and the remotest parts of Asia. Japan is shown following Sanson's model: A peninsula extending from northeastern Asia corresponds with the location of Hokkaido, which had not yet been understood to be an island.

The central Asian plains had long been feared by Europeans as the source of conquering hordes, and this image is embodied by the dramatic depiction of fierce Tatar warriors in the cartouche. A child, clad in crude furs, gazes up at his mother as she points to a braided footsoldier and a stern, longhaired chieftain on horseback, as if to indicate the child's future career.

A Very Scarce, Striking Map of Southeast Asia

68. Thailand/ Malaysia/ Indochina. CANTELLI DA VIGNOLA, G./ ROSSI, G. G. DE [Rome, 1683] *Penisola Dell India di la dal Gange...*, 20 ¾ x 16 inches. Original outline color ; cropped to margins & mounted on heavy paper as issued, excellent condition with a strong impression. \$2750

An elegantly engraved, rare and detailed map focused on the Malay Peninsula. The map shows the ancient kingdoms of the region, including Siam, Pegu, Aracan and Tonkin; Cochin China and Cambodia are shown as well. As with Cantelli's other works published by de Rossi, the map is a beautiful and accomplished work of art. It has a particularly fine cartouche, featuring two Asian, silk-bedecked figures, accompanied by a fierce leopard.





Exquisite, Early, Japanese Manuscript Map of Nagasaki

69. Nagasaki. ANONYMOUS. [Japan, c. 1741-65] *Untitled Manuscript Map of Nagasaki, Its Harbor & Surrounding Region.* 22 ½ x 53 ½ inches. Folding manuscript map in ink & water colors on rice paper mounted on heavier paper; folded within two ornamental, blue boards with title-piece on one; housed in original? wooden box; some staining & toning to map, wear along some folds & intersections, still near excellent of this kind with color still quite vibrant. \$38,500

A large, finely executed, Japanese manuscript map of Nagasaki, its important harbor, and the surrounding region. The very well preserved and delicately drawn and colored map provides an exceptionally rich portrait of the then thriving trading city, depicting a great variety of topographic, navigational, and man-made detail. In the approximate center of the map and marked in red is the fan-shaped, artificial island of Dejima that was built in 1634-36 for Portuguese merchants. After the expulsion of the Portuguese in 1639, only Dutch traders were permitted in Japan and were largely confined to the island,

which was the sole point of contact between the Japanese and the West until the mid-18th century.

Prominently shown is the city's police station and Yakusho, the administration building overseeing foreigners and overseas trade. Nearby in red is Nagasaki's largest Shinto shrine, Shorikisha. To the southwest of Dejima can be seen the Togin district, where Chinese traders lived. Even private homes, shown in white on the plan, are identified. The entire length of Nagasaki's very fine harbor is shown on the map; illustrated in it are four vessels flying Dutch flags, three of Chinese origin, and a handful of small, local fishing craft. The profiles of the mountains surrounding the harbor are used as navigation aids with sighting lines in red from various key positions in the harbor. Rice fields are shown in yellow and roads in red on the map.

Kazutaka Unno in the *History of Cartography* (vol. 2, book 2, p. 421) dates a printed plan of Nagasaki with geographic features and buildings similar to those found on ours to be between 1741 to 1765. Only a few known printed plans of the city appeared before this date.



Rare, Beautiful Japanese Woodcut Plan of Nagasaki

70. Nagasaki. ANONYMOUS [Japanese, 1801] *Shinkan Nagasaki no Zu*. 12 ¾ x 17 ½ inches. Woodcut map with fine hand color; worn at lower corners, else excellent. \$3500

A delicate, detailed woodcut of Nagasaki, the only Japanese port open to foreigners during Japan's period of seclusion, which lasted from 1635 to 1858. The plan is oriented to the northwest, and the upper left-hand portion of the woodcut shows the city's lively, ship-filled inner harbor. Streets and structures are extensively labeled, though entirely in Kanji and Kana, indicating that the map was intended for the use of Japanese travelers visiting the city to trade with foreign, primarily Dutch merchants. During the seclusion, the movements of all foreigners were restricted to the man-made, fan-shaped island of Dejima. Another, square artificial island, built to warehouse foreign goods, is shown as well.



Attractive Japanese Woodcut Plan of Yokohama

71. Yokohama. ANONYMOUS [Japanese, 1870] *Yokohama annei ezū - Yokohama of Map*. 18 ¾ x 28 ¼ inches, with a 9 ½ x 6 ½ inch foldout. Woodcut map with fine hand color; fine condition. \$2250

An informative, richly illustrated plan of Yokohama, oriented to the south-southwest, with features emphasizing the increasing contact with the West that characterized the Meiji Restoration. While the map's text is predominantly in Kanji, many locations are in English (as is the map's title) and Romaji. Such features include streets, foreign consulates, British and French "camps" and legations, and the Negishi raceground. At the bottom of the map, alongside an array of western ships, is an identification guide to the flags of many nations, annotated in Katakana. A fold-out extension to the lower right of the map shows further development to the west of the city.

Tracking British Power in India

72. India. FADEN, W./ RENNELL, J. [London, 1793/ 1800] *A Map of the Peninsula of India from the 19th Degree North Latitude To Cape Cormorin.* MDC-CXCLL. 39 x 32 ¼ inches. Attractive original and later color; some reinforcements at margins, toned, overall excellent. \$1500

Large, meticulously detailed map of India, showing the growth of British military power throughout the Indian Peninsula. It indicates the land ceded to the British East India Company following the Third and Fourth Anglo-Mysore wars, and marks the territories with the dates of the treaties associated with their acquisition. The map is rich with military information, showing roads actually surveyed during British campaigns in the subcontinent between 1777 and 1784. According to Gole, the map was probably drawn under the direction of James Rennell, who was the chief geographer for the British East India Company. Gole 104 3.1.3.



Holy Land & Jerusalem



Extremely Early Depiction of Jerusalem

73. Jerusalem. SCHEDEL, H. [Nuremberg, 1493] *Destruccio Iherosolime*. 10 x 20 $\frac{3}{4}$; Fine hand color; a few stains, usual threadhole repairs, few mended edge tears just entering surface; very good.
\$3000

One of the earliest printed views of Jerusalem. This dramatic, woodcut bird's-eye view also portrays the six destructions the city had endured in its history. It was published in the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, a history of the world that was the most extensively illustrated book published to date. Among the wood engravers who worked on this magnificent book was Albrecht Durer. The *Chronicle* was the first work to contain a considerable number of city views. With German text. Laor, E. *Maps of the Holy Land*, no.1125 (illustrated).



Item 74, Braun & Hogenberg

Richly Detailed Plan of Jerusalem

A Fine Example in Original Color

74. Jerusalem/ Biblical Geography. BRAUN & HOGENBERG/ ADRICHOM, C. [Cologne, **1588**] *Ierusalem, et suburbia eius, sicut tempore Christi floruit, . . .* Two sheets as issued, each 14 ½ x 18 inches; 29 x 18 inches if joined. Fine original color; fine condition. \$5500

One of the most meticulously detailed, graphic reconstructions of early Jerusalem, here depicted as it was during the reign of Caesar Augustus. Over 250 sites are shown and identified on the plan. This work was an expansion of Adrichom's plan of the city of 1584, which was the first to record the ancient city in detail. This is also one of the important early maps of Jerusalem for understanding Biblical geography. It is believed, according to Nebenzahl, that Christ's route to the cross as illustrated on the plan helped to define the Stations of the Cross. The present work was only one of three double-sheet plans that appeared in the *Civitatis Orbis Terrarum*, the first atlas of city views and "*the most impressive and elaborate collection of city views ever produced*" (Nebenzahl). Nebenzahl, K. Maps of the Holy Land, pl. 33; Laor, E. Maps of the Holy Land, no. 1041.



A Very Early English Map of the Holy Land

In a Superb Example

75. Holy Land/ Jerusalem/ Judaica. SPEED, J. [London, **1676**] *Canaan*. 15 ¼ x 20 ½ inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$5,500

Scarce. One of the first maps in English of the Holy Land, practically speaking the earliest acquirable by a collector, as well as one of the visually richest. It displays the route of the Exodus with all the encampments noted, the locations of the 12 Tribes with their coats-of-arms, and includes every place name in the area that appears in the Bible. Surrounding a plan of Jerusalem are illustrations of the sacred objects used in the Temple. Throughout the map are miniature vignettes of Biblical scenes. The text in English on both sides of the map explains its contents.

Nebenzahl 39; Laor 737.

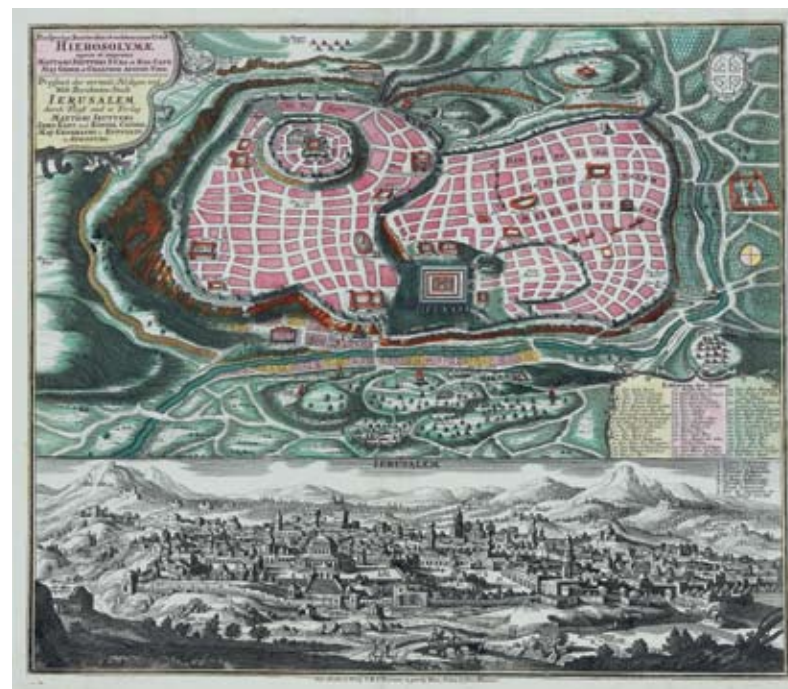


A Richly Decorative Map of the Holy Land

76. Holy Land. DE WIT, F. [Amsterdam, c.1680] *Terra Sancta, Sive Promissionis, olim Palestina...* 18 x 21 ½ inches. Fine original color, excellent condition. \$1500

One of the most distinctively decorated early maps of the Holy Land in a superb example. Among the map's exclusively Old Testament illustrations is an inset in the lower center showing an encampment of the Israelites during the Exodus flanked by the figures of Noah and Aaron. The map, based on Adrichom, is oriented to the west. The garlands suspended by cherubs extending from both sides of the cartouche lend the map its unique visual character.

Laor, E. *Maps of the Holy Land* 860.



Jerusalem in Vivid Original Color

77. Jerusalem/ Holy Land. SEUTTER, Matthaeus. [Augsburg, c. 1734] *Prospectus Sanctae olim et celeberrimae Urbis Hierosolymae opera et impensis.* 19 ½ x 22 ½ inches. Fine original color; excellent. \$3250

A superb example with vibrant original color and a very strong impression. The engraving provides both a city plan and a bird's eye view of ancient Jerusalem. The plan is based on Villalpando, while the bird's-eye view is modeled after Merian. Forty-seven structures are keyed to the plan, while eight structures are keyed to the bird's-eye view.

Nebenzahl p. 145; Laor #1131.

Africa

The Very Rare First Edition

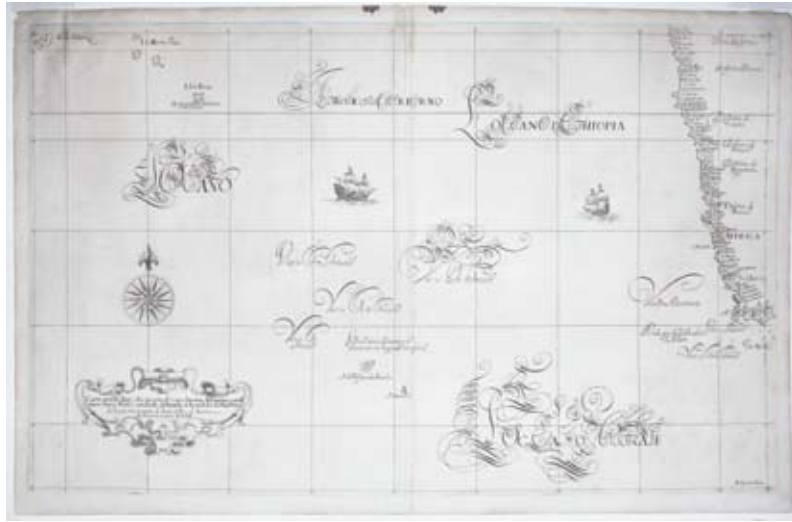
78. Africa. JODE, G. DE/ GASTALDI, G. [Antwerp, 1578] *Africa ut terra mariq̃e Lustrata est.* . . . 13 ½ x 19 ¼ inches. Expertly remargined with virtually no loss, else excellent with a strong impression. \$12,000

Appearing only in the first edition of De Jode's atlas, this map is based on Giacomo Gastaldi's virtually unobtainable eight-sheet map of Africa, "the finest and most important sixteenth century large-scale map of Africa" (Norwich). Tooley described it as "geographically... superior to Ortelius," having a more accurate South African coastline and more place names. Moreover, De Jode's maps are "infinitely more rare than those of his contemporary Ortelius" (Tooley). The second edition of the De Jode atlas had a completely different map of Africa, which is seen much more often on the market than this one.

The De Jodes (Gerard and his son Cornelis) had the misfortune of attempting to enter the atlas market at the same time as the highly successful Ortelius, whose *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* would appear in forty-two editions. While there is little consensus on a qualitative comparison of the *Speculum* with the *Theatrum*, commercially the De Jode's atlas was no match to Ortelius'. The lack of success and hence the scarcity of the De Jode atlas has been attributed to his rival's superior political and business connections; Ortelius was able to enjoy a license and monopoly for his atlas, whereas DeJode'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 imprimatur 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.

Tooley, R.V. *Map Collectors' Circle* no. 29, #126 cf Norwich, 8 Koeman, Dr. Ir. C., *Atlantes Neerlandici*, pp. 205-207 Skelton, R.A., G. *De Jode Speculum Orbis Terrarum* (Introduction) pp. v-x; in *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Second Series of Atlases in Facsimile*





Exquisite English Chart of South & Southwestern Africa

79. South Africa/ Namibia/ Cape of Good Hope. DUDLEY, R. [Florence, **1646**] *Carta particolare che mostra il Capo buona Speranza...* 19 x 29 5/8 inches. Excellent condition. \$2,500

A superb example of Dudley's chart of the southeast coastline of Africa including part of the Cape of Good Hope. The chart includes the west coast of the South Africa and most of the coast of Namibia. Also included are the Tristan da Cunha island group, Gough Island and the Martin Vaz Islands in the Atlantic. The engraver Lucini's luxuriant calligraphic lettering fills much of the ocean areas of this chart, which is also graced with two fine ships, a compass rose, and a handsome cartouche.



A Scarce, Beautiful Dutch Map of Africa

80. Africa. VALK, G. & L. [Amsterdam, c. **1720**] *Africa - Mauro Percussa Oceano Niloque...* 19 1/4 x 23 1/4 inches. Fine original color; excellent example with full margins. \$2500

A richly decorative Dutch map of Africa, with superb original color. The map's allegorical cartouche shows a personified Africa reclining and receiving the tribute of two putti, one of whom rides a lion and leads an ostrich with a ribbon. Typical of Dutch maps of Africa of the period, the Valk traces the coastline with relative accuracy, while the interior, especially with Valk's dense engraving style, creates the impression of greater knowledge than was actually the case.

Norwich 75.

British Isles

“The First Detailed, Single-Sheet Plan of London” (Goss)

81. London. BRAUN, G. & HOGENBERG, F. [Cologne, 1572]
Londinum, feracissimi Angliae Regni metropolis. 13 x 19 inches.
Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$9,500

“The first surviving printed map of the whole of London and Westminster” (Whitfield). It was also the very first plan to appear in the *Civitatis Orbis Terrarum*, the earliest atlas of city plans and views ever published. Internal evidence, such as the presence of the spire on St. Paul’s, suggests that this work depicts the city as it was in the late 1550’s. Nevertheless, it is clear that Tudor London had then expanded well beyond the original walled city. Beginning to develop, though modestly, is Southwark, soon to be the site of the great Elizabethan theatres. At the time of this plan, it was known as an area of low life, exemplified by the bull and bear rings on the plan. Expansion can also be seen beyond Aldgate, Ludgate and Newgate. *“Above all, the Strand has emerged as a natural highway linking the City with Westminster. This was the thoroughfare of great houses—Arundel, Somerset, the Savoy, Suffolk—belonging to the nobility, whose properties faced the river, with landing stages or water-gates” (Whitfield).*

As most early depictions of cities were, this work is a hybrid of a plan and a view. While laid out as a street plan, the engraving also utilizes some of visual vocabulary of a view. Buildings are shown in elevation; trees and animals cast shadows; gardens are illustrated to an extent; and river traffic is depicted with some realistic detail. Further humanizing the image are four figures in the foreground—noblemen and women of different ages in the dress of the period.

Goss, *The City Maps of Europe*, pl. 31; Whitfield, *P. London A Life in Maps*, p. 35; Howgego, J. *Printed Maps of London*, pp. 9-10, no. 2.





Very Scarce & Beautifully Engraved

82. England. ORTELIUS, A./ VRIENTS, J. B. [Antwerp, 1603] *Anglia, Regnum...* 15 ¼ x 19 inches. Fine original color; lower center-fold reinforced, else excellent. \$3250

One of the scarcest of all of Ortelius's atlas maps, this finely engraved map of England first appeared in the atlas in 1602 but was only included in occasional copies of the atlas after 1603. It is based on Saxton's great map of 1579, which is noted on the map. When Vrients took over the publication of the Ortelius atlas at the beginning of the 17th century, he added a number of maps that dramatically raised the standard of engraving, and this map was no exception.

Van den Broecke, *Ortelius Atlas Maps*, pl. 20; Shirley, p. 104, map 258.



A Beautiful Example, Elegantly Framed

83. Kent/ Canterbury/ England. SPEED, J. [London, 1611/ 1614] *Kent With Her Cities And Earles Described and observed.* 14 ¾ x 19 ¾ inches. Rich hand color; reinforced at bottom of centerfold, else excellent; archivally framed with gold-filleted bird's-eye maple. \$3500

A very attractive, early edition of a map of the richly historic county in southeastern England, with inset plans of Canterbury and Rochester and a small vignette of the Battle of Hastings. The densely detailed map reflects the fact that many historically significant structures were located there—the palaces at Greenwich and Eltham, Dover Castle, and the cathedrals at Canterbury and Rochester—along with the magnificent country homes of English nobility and political potentates.



Very Attractive Example of an Early Edition

84. Herefordshire/ England. SPEED, J. [London, 1611/ 1614] *Hereforshire described with the True Plot of the city Hereford ...* 15 x 20 inches. Fine hand color; reinforced bottom of centerfold, else excellent; archivally framed with gold-filleted bird's-eye maple. \$3000

Picturesque map evoking the rugged, forested terrain of the western English county with its many castles. At upper right is a plan of the town of Hereford with its great cathedral at the center, where is housed the legendary, medieval world map. At lower left and right, eye-weary map and globe makers work at their trade.



Shakespeare's London in Exquisite Detail

85. London. MERIAN, M. [Frankfurt-am-Main, 1629] *London.* 8 ¾ x 27 ½ inches. Reinforced at folds, else excellent condition. \$6000

Extremely well-detailed, panoramic view of London, showing a vibrant city with the Thames filled with vessels of all descriptions. It depicts Elizabethan London in about the year 1600. Below the view 43 structures and locales are listed and keyed to the view; among these are the bear-baiting arena at Southwark and its neighbor the Globe Theater, built for the performance of Shakespeare's plays.





A Masterwork of Dutch Cartographic Engraving

86. Great Britain/ Anglo Saxon History. JANSSON, J. [Amsterdam, 1646] *Britannia prout divisa fuit temporibus Anglo-Saxonum prae-sertim durante illorum Heptarchia.* 16 ¾ x 20 ⅝ inches. Fine hand color; slight centerfold reinforcement, else excellent. \$5500

Splendid map of Anglo-Saxon England flanked by intricately rendered portraits of the kings of the 5th through 7th centuries. The monarchs to the left are those of the pre-Christian era, while those on the right are depicted receiving Christianity or being martyred for its sake. Sebert can be seen in the second panel down on the right re-consecrating the temples of Apollo and Diane; they would become St. Paul's, London, and St. Peter's, Westminster. This is often called the Heptarchy Map, as it presents England during the time following the Anglo Saxon

conquest of southern England, approximately from 500 to 850 A.D., which is known as the Heptarchy Period. (The word itself refers to the seven kingdoms that would eventually combine to form the Kingdom of England in the 10th century.) The map shows England divided into the seven Saxon kingdoms, as well as Scotland, Wales, and part of Ireland shown with their arms.

Shirley, R. *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles*, no. 577.



Superb Example of Dutch Chartmaking

87. Ireland/ England/ Scotland. GOOS, P. [Amsterdam, 1669] *Pas-kaarte om Achter Yrlandt...* 17 ⅜ x 21 ½ inches. Fine original color; on double-ply paper as issued, reinforced split bottom of centerfold, overall excellent. \$2500

A beautiful example, in full original color, of a chart focusing on the

maritime relationship between Ireland and the west coasts of England and Scotland. All the coastal areas shown are exceptionally well detailed on the chart, which is oriented with north to the right. The charts of Pieter are occasionally found, as here, on double-ply paper to provide great durability, suggesting they were intended for use at sea and not exclusively for reference or recreation as is sometimes asserted.

Cf. Shirley, *British Isles 1650-1750*, pp. 59-61.



Magnificent Panorama of Edinburgh

88. Edinburgh/ Scotland. SLEZER, J. [London, c. 1720] *The North Prospect of the City of Edinburgh*. 17 ¼ x 42 inches. Reinforced at bottom of one fold, else fine. \$5,500

Superb example of this scarce, sweeping panorama of Edinburgh, in a crisp, dark impression. The view appeared in Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae* starting with the 1719 edition. "The prospects of various Scottish towns etched and engraved by J. Slezer are among the most interesting and informative of early topographical prints. The view of Edinburgh from the north... is a notable example" (Russell). This work is often referred to as the "Queen Anne View," because of the bold dedication to the Queen at the bottom of the engraving. Edinburgh Castle appears on a promontory to the right, and Holyrood Palace is on the left. Many of the buildings in the view, including Queensberry House, Canongate Church and the Canongate Tolbooth, still survive.

France

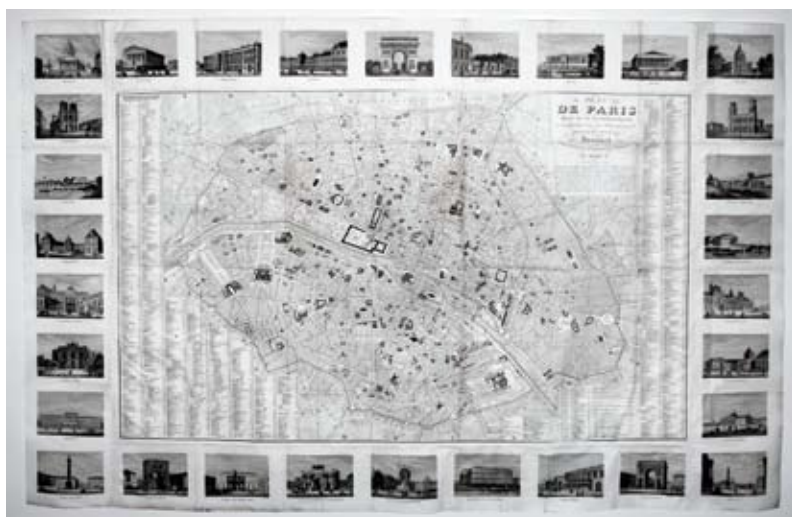
Beautifully Engraved & Colored Large Scale Plan of Paris

89. Paris. BONNISEL, J. [Paris, **1818**] *Plan de la Ville et Faubourgs de Paris avec ses Monuments...* 36 ¼ x 46 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; minor fold wear, else excellent. \$4850

Elegant, well-preserved, large plan of Paris, bordered by 29 vignettes with images of city's most important structures, including bridges, arches, palaces, governmental and commercial buildings, and churches. These images are notable for their clean, spare presentation and handsome, individual borders. The plan is accompanied by extensive tables listing streets, bridges, *arrondissements*, cemeteries, and even slaughterhouses, all of which are keyed to the plan with a coordinate system. This fine work appeared a few years after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo (1815) and during his banishment on St. Helena.

Tooley's *Dictionary* (Vol. I, p. 164).





With 30 Fine, Steel-Engraved Vignettes of Major Structures

90. Paris. DYONNET, Charles [Paris, **1841**] *Plan de Paris divisé en 12 Arrondissements*. 29 ¾ x 43 inches. Original outline color; reinforcements at some fold intersections, few mended edge tears, light toning along few folds, overall very good. \$2850

Designed and engraved by Charles Dyonnet (1822-1880), this handsomely illustrated plan of Paris, published just prior to Napoleon III and Haussmann's reconfiguration of the city, is framed by 30 vignettes of the city's major landmarks. The lists of important Parisian streets, piazzas, theatres, libraries, etc. enable one to find anything from the *Palais des Beaux Arts* to the neighborhood butcher. The vignettes surrounding the map illustrate the city's major landmarks, both those that are very well known to tourists (*Arc De Triomphe*, *Notre Dame*) and those that were less so (*Pont Du Carousel*, *Bourse*).

Spain & Portugal



One of the Great Decorative Maps of Spain

91. Spain/Portugal. SPEED, J. [London, **1626 but 1627**] *Spaine Newly Described*,... 16 ¼ x 21 inches. Superb hand color; top & bottom margins expertly extended with very slight restoration of outer border at top only, else excellent condition. \$3000

A beautiful example of the earliest English map of Spain in the first edition. The map is framed by vignettes along three borders, with views of Madrid, Seville, Lisbon, Valladolid, Granada, Toledo, Barcelona, Burgos and Cadiz in the top border. The side border illustrations are of figures representing various segments of Spanish society in characteristic dress. Among them are Spanish noblewomen and men, Castilians, Biscayans, Portuguese (Lusitani on the map) and Granadans. The map was published in the first English atlas of the world.

Italy



A Striking Image of Venice

92. Venice. AA, P. Vander [Leiden, 1722] *Nova Et Accuratissima Venetiarum...* 16 ¼ x 20 3/8 inches. Fine hand color; fine. \$2500

A delicately engraved and colored plan of the remarkable city. Unlike most early depictions of Venice, this one is more strictly a street plan with its major palaces, churches and piazzas named rather than pictured. The city's six districts are subtly indicated by the different angles and styles of hachuring for each. The engraving of the surrounding waters as well as its coloring—both skillfully done—create a haunting image of the city's unique natural setting.

Moretto 146; Cassini 69.

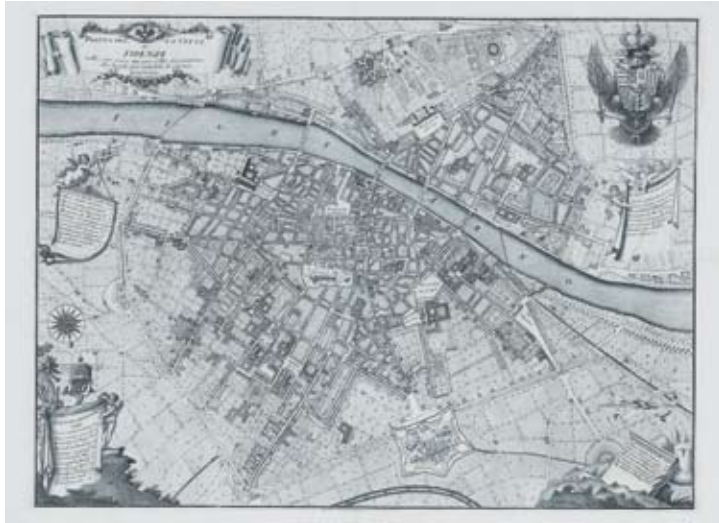


Fine Plan of Florence Illustrating Architectural Landmarks

93. Florence/ Social History. DE WIT, F./ HOLLAR, W.? [Amsterdam, c. 1700] *Florentia Pulcherrima Etruriae Civitas*. 17 ½ x 28 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$5500

A remarkably detailed and beautiful plan of Florence and its immediate surroundings, including Fiesole. No fewer than 228 structures are listed and keyed to the plan. In a departure from the usual subjects that flank early maps, this work offers several scenes of cultural events, most being athletic in nature, such as boxing, boat and horse racing, and other physical spectacles. However, fine vignettes of the Pitti Palace and the Duomo are also included. Boffito says this work was originally engraved by the Czech master artist and engraver, Wenceslaus Hollar, in 1660. Whether this issue is from the same plate or from a new one is unclear.

Boffito, Firenze Nelle Vedute E Piante, pp. 70-71.



Elegant and Detailed Plan of Florence

94. Florence. RUGGIERI, F./BOUCHARD, G. [Florence, 1731/1755] *Pianta De La Citta di Firenze* . . . 20 x 26 ½ inches. Fine hand color; few mended wormholes with virtually no loss, very good. \$4850

Rare, richly detailed plan of Florence, designed and engraved by the Florentine architect Ruggieri. Streets and landmarks are named directly on the map, and four separate legends describe the number of churches, monasteries, hospitals, academies and theaters in each quarter of the city. Ruggieri is best known for his masterwork, the Baroque façade of the complex of *San Firenze*, whose location between the *Borgo de Greci* and the *Via dell'Anguillara* can be found on the map. The accuracy of this south-oriented engraving is understandable, given that its author was a native of the city.

Boffito, A. *Firenze Nelle Vedute E Pianta*, pp. 78-9.



Richly Detailed Plan and View of Milan

95. Milan. SEUTTER, M. [Augsburg, c. 1740] *Milano, la Citta principale et Fortezza Reale del Ducato medesimo in Italia...* 19 ½ x 22 ½ inches. Full original color; excellent. \$4,000

Boldly engraved and colored plan of Milan with a very attractive panorama of the city. The plan shows the inner and outer walls and moats of the city in detail. Their imprint can be recognized in the pattern of the modern city's thoroughfares. The plan shows the updated fortifications of the *Castello Sforzesco*, whose bastions and plazas are named. The *Duomo* is shown on the plan, one of two hundred and forty nine of the city's churches and monasteries numbered and named in

tables to the left and right of the map. The engraving is embellished with the arms of the House of Sforza and the Duchy of Milan. Below the plan is a panoramic view of the inner part of the city, dominated by the *Castello*. An exceptional example with a dark impression and vibrant original color.



Rare, Attractive Plan of Naples

96. Naples. GIRAUD, Stefano [Naples, **1767**] *Nuova Pianta Di Napoli...* [Title repeated in French above map] 19 x 29 inches. Mended marginal tear, else excellent condition. \$5500

An early and rare plan of Naples, based on Joviet's c. 1750 work, one of the earliest such plans of city. 136 structures and locations are keyed to the plan. An excellent example of an attractively engraved work. *Tooley's Dictionary* E-J, p. 171.

Greece, Balkans & Mediterranean Islands



A Mint Example in Full Original Color

97. Cyprus. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, **1647**] *Cyprus Insula*. 15 x 20 inches. Superb original color; mint condition. \$2700

One of the finest maps of Cyprus produced in the 17th century, in a beautiful original-color example. The map's magnificent cartouche portrays Venus, pulled on a sea-chariot by two swans, accompanied by Cupid (distinguishable from an ordinary putto by the arrow he brandishes.) The waters around the island are embellished with three ships, two compass roses, and two fine coats of arms.

Navari, Leonora (ed.) *Maps of Cyprus: From the Collections of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation*, #66.

Poland & Hungary



Poland by the Great Blaeu

98. Poland/ Silesia. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1635] *Polonia Regnum et Silesia Ducatus*. Fine original color; excellent condition. \$1500

The scarce first state, in rich original color of this very attractive map of Poland, by the master mapmaker of the Dutch Golden Age. The handsome cartouche is decorated with two women bearing a cornucopia and a sheaf of grain, suggesting the fertility of the country. The Polish royal crest can be seen at upper right flanked by cherubs.

Van der Krogt, P. #1900:2; MCC 25, #14.



Scarce Map of Hungary

99. Hungary. SANSON, N. [Paris, 1666] *Hungaria Regnum* . . . 16 ¼ x 19 ½ inches. Original outline color; fine condition. \$1,200

An attractive, scarce map of Hungary by the foremost French cartographer of the 17th century, in a fine example with original outline color.

Atlases

The Definitive, 18th Century European Atlas of China

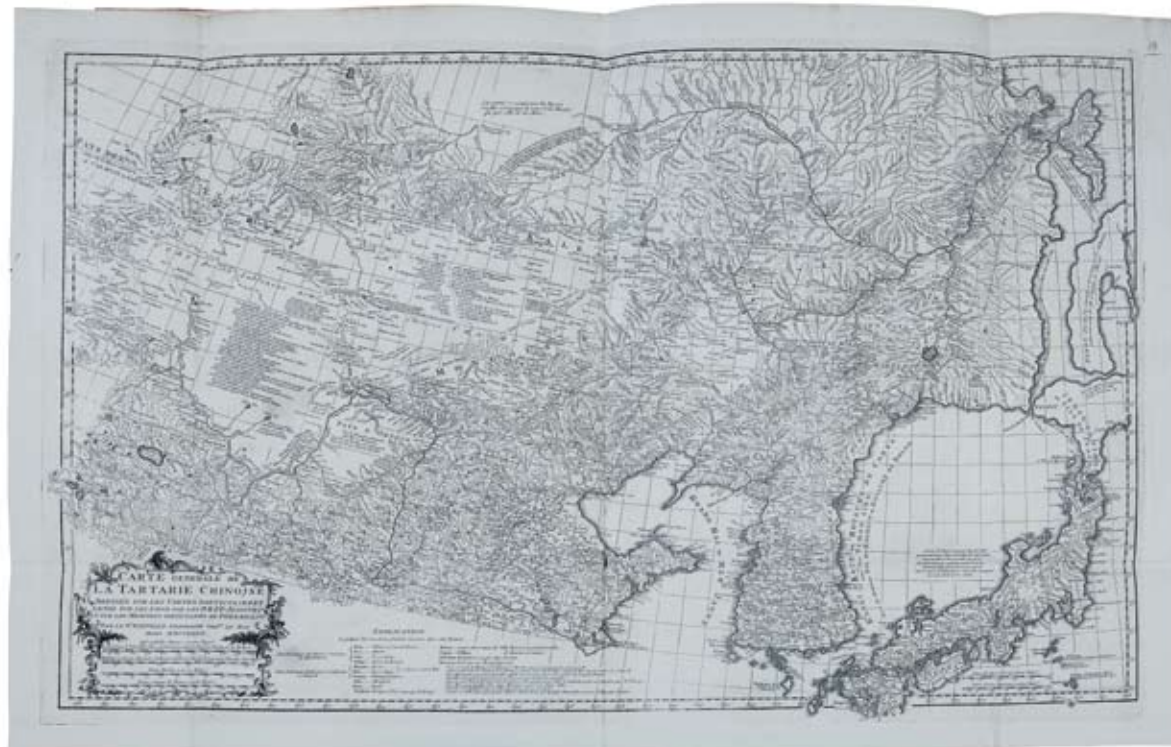
100. China/Korea/Mongolia/Tibet. D'ANVILLE, J. B. [The Hague, 1737] *Nouvel Atlas De La Chine, De La Tartarie Chinoise, Et Du Tibet: Contenant ... Coree ...* Folio. 12 pp., 42 maps. Original marble-papered boards, moderate wear; text lightly toned, occasional, light stains to maps, still excellent overall. \$25,000

First edition of "the principal cartographic authority on China during the 18th century" (Tooley) by the celebrated French cartographer, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782). It was the second, major atlas of China produced in Europe following the Martini /Blaeu *Novus Atlas Sinensis* (1655). Through its unique combination of western and Chinese surveys it brought the mapping of China to a new level of accuracy and detail.

New surveys by Jesuit missionaries were begun in China in 1708, and on completion in 1718, they were presented to the emperor, Kang-hi, who ordered further surveys. The resulting final, improved surveys were the actual models for the maps in this atlas.

The atlas also includes one of the only, early, separate maps of Korea. In addition, a group of 10 maps relating to Tibet constitute the first detailed Western mapping of that area. The final map in the work shows the area of Bering's overland journey through northern Russia and also includes, according to Lada-Mocarski, "the first printed configuration of any part of Alaska, namely St. Lawrence Island."





The cartouches of the maps of China in the atlas are quite elaborately pictorial, which is unusual for this period of French mapmaking. They depict scenes, artifacts, flora and fauna relating to China. They also display an interesting cultural cross fertilization: While they are still clearly Western in style, they do possess some of the delicacy of Chinese art. As a visual reference to this, the cartouche of the map of today's Guangdong Province ("Quang-Tong") depicts a Western merchant admiring Chinese paintings in a marketplace.

Tooley, *Maps and Mapmakers*, p.107; Lada-Mocarski, *Bibliography of Books on Alaska*, no.2, Phillips, *Atlases* 3189.



A Superbly Preserved Composite Atlas

Featuring Many City Plans, All in Rich, Original Color

101. Composite Atlas. SEUTTER, M./ HOMANN, J. B., others [German, c. 1770] *Stadte Atlas* (On Spine). Assembled-to-order atlas without title-page. Folio. Original, full speckled calf with moderate wear, elaborately an gold-stamped spine. 85 maps, city plans, charts & various other engravings, all finished with vibrant, original color; fine condition throughout. \$95,000

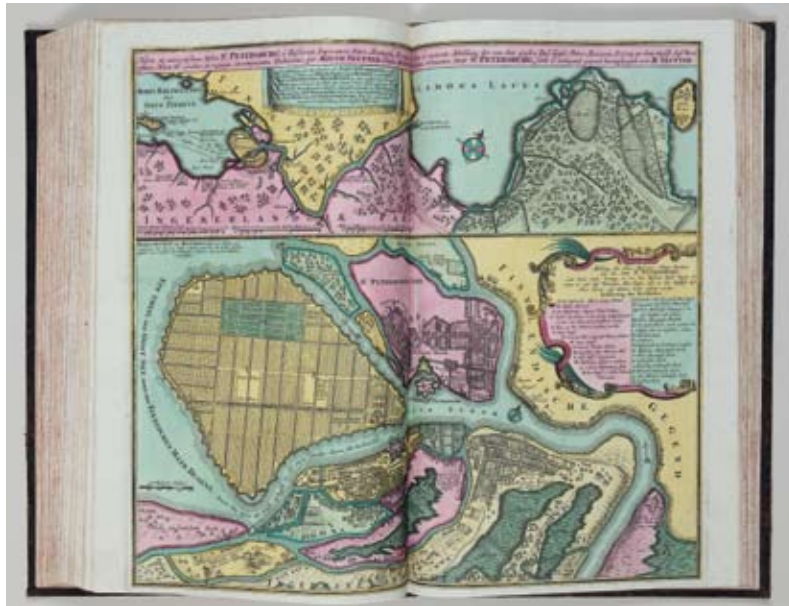
An exceptionally well-preserved *atlas factice*, evidently made for a German owner of high position. A personalized work of this kind provides a revealing picture of what an educated person of consequence would have deemed important in several realms of knowledge.





58 of the atlas's 85 plates are city, estate or battle plans, or maps of specific regions that include one or several city views. To a considerable extent, these urban-related maps are of areas that were part of the Holy Roman Empire. In addition to the several of German and Austrian cities, many of the others are of cities in Italy, Switzerland, western Poland, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, and Belgium, all of which were part of the Empire. Still, a good number of others are of places that were not part of the Empire and some even of quite distant places, such as the Middle and Near East (Constantinople, Jerusalem, and several on one of sheet of Persia, Iraq, and Afghanistan), southern Italy, Scandinavia, and Spain. In an unusual arrangement, the city plans appear in the atlas in alphabetical order.

Both the atlas's maps and plans are mostly by either Seutter or Homann, with a handful by other mapmakers. The atlas opens with three world maps, followed by an engraving of a pair of globes and an armillary sphere, and a star chart. Then follow nine highly dramatic engravings that lay out in pictorial form various dynastic lines and royal lineages. The first four feature large figures with the relevant information printed on their robes and garments. The



first, depicting a monarch, provides the lineages of the various elector princes of the Holy Roman Empire. The second, featuring a martial, colossus figure, lists the lines of emperors of the Greek, Persian, Roman, and Holy Roman empires. In the third, a papal figure bears the names of the pontiffs up through the 18th century. And the fourth displays the succession of kings of various countries of Europe. These four, by Seutter, comprise a complete set.* The other five in this segment of the atlas depict in more traditional fashion, with literal trees, the lines of mainly German, noble families.

At the end of the atlas are six maps relating to America, including three regional maps of North America. Following these are plates concerning projections and measurements; a distance table; a plate of the flags of the world; and another showing the directions of the winds with numerous windheads.

**Map Collectors' Series*, No. 1, item 36.

Index

Author	Items	Author	Items	Author	Items
AA	92	ESNAUTS & RAPILLY	44	ORTELIUS	25, 82
ADRICHOM	74	FADEN	22, 36, 56, 72	OTTENS	65
ALLOUZ	53	FOLGER	23	PERHAM	38
ANONYMOUS (JAPANESE)	69, 70, 71	FRANKLIN	23	PICHARDO	52
APIANUS	16	FRIES	18, 24	PIRANESI	12
BATCHELDER	39	GASTALDI	78	PITT	21
BLAEU	47, 63, 64, 97, 98	GERRITSZ	43, 48	PLANCIUS	19
BONNISEL	89	GIRAVA	15	POPPE	28
BOUCHARD	94	GIRAUD	96	PRANG & CO	42
BRASSIER	35	GOOS	55, 87	RAIF EFFENDI	22
BRAUN & HOGENBERG	74, 81	GREENLEAF	5	RENNELL	72
BRION DE LA TOUR	44	GUILFORD	6	ROBERTS	56
BROWNE	27, 32	HALLEY	11	ROCQUE	13
BUNTING	17	HOLLAR	93	ROSSI	66, 67, 68
BURR	7	HOMANN	40, 101	RUGGIERI	94
CANTELLI	66, 67, 68	HONDIUS	26, 57, 59	SANSON	99
CARLTON	4	HOUGH & BOURNE	6	SAUTHIER	36
CHAMPLAIN	30	JANSSON	26, 31, 48, 51, 57, 86	SAYER & BENNETT	35
CHARLES	2	JEFFERYS	33	SCHADEL	73
CHATELAIN	10	JODE	78	SCHENK	51
COOK	56	KEERE	21	SEUTTER	77, 95, 101
CORONELLI	54	KEULEN	46, 49, 50	SHERMAN & SMITH	9
DABLON	53	LE ROUGE	23, 28	SLEZER	88
DANIEL	32	LESCARBOT	30	SOLIS	20
D'ANVILLE	100	LEWIS	2	SPEED	75, 83, 84, 91
DE LAET	43	MCCLELLAND	41	STREETER	41
DE L'ISLE	58	MEAD	33	THRALL	37
DEPOT GENERALE DE LA MARINE	45	MELISH	1	VALDEPARES	52
DESBARRES	34	MERIAN	85	VALK	51, 80
DE WIT	65, 76, 93	MONK & SHERER	3	VISSCHER	31
DE WITT	7, 8	MOORE	38	VRIENTS	82
DUDLEY	60, 61, 62, 79	MORDEN	27, 32	WALDSEEMULLER	18, 24
DYONNET	90	MORTIER	11	WYLD	14
ENDASIAN	29	NOLIN	54		
ENDICOTT & CO	39	NOLLI	12		



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