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Pictured on front cover (left to right): items 13, 16, 19.

CATALOGUE 46



*Fine Antique Maps, Globes,
City Plans & Views*

THE HERON TOWER

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CONTENTS

	Items
Globes	1-3
World Maps	4-15
Western Hemisphere & General North America	16-25
Northeast & New York	26-48
New Jersey & Pennsylvania	49-50
Virginia & Maryland	51-55
Southeast & Florida	56-64
Great Lakes & Midwest	65-66
Texas & Southwest	67
West & Pacific Northwest	68-69
Caribbean & Bermuda	70-74
Canada & Arctic	75-84
South America	85-89
Asia	90-101
Holy Land & Jerusalem	102-109
Turkey & The Middle East	110-113
Africa	114-120
General Europe	121-123
British Isles	124-126
Spain & Portugal	127-128
Paris	129-130
Italy	131-133
Greece & Greek Islands	134-136
Germany	137-138
Eastern Europe	139-141
Northern Europe & Scandinavia	142-146
Pocket Atlas	147
Portraits	148-149

A Fine American Floor Globe

1. Terrestrial Floor Globe. COPLEY, Charles/ JOSLIN, Gilman [Boston, 1852/ c. 1870s] [*On Horizon Ring: Improved Globe, Boston. / Manufactured By Gilman Joslin. Corrected To Date. Entered According to Act of Congress, in the Year 1852, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.* 16 inches (40.7 cm) in diameter; 39 inches (99 cm.) total height. Victorian parlor dark-stained oak tripod stand with shaped supports above central baluster standard on cabriole legs ending in snake feet; excellent condition with a few minor repairs with original finish. Globe with calibrated nickel-plated hour circles at the north and south poles, mounted within a calibrated full nickel-plated meridian. Horizon ring decorated with an engraved paper calendar and zodiac, somewhat age-darkened and with wear. Globe with vibrant original wash coloring. Condition: Rich original varnish surface with a warm, quite bright patina; scattered minor toning, wear, abrasions, small cracks, all professionally restored, still excellent overall. \$35,000



A very handsome, American floor globe in its original Victorian parlor oak stand. Though originally issued in 1852, the globe was extensively updated by Gilman Joslin to suggest an actual date of issue in the 1870s. Notable in this regard, the globe shows the path of the transatlantic cable, first laid in 1858 and improved in 1866. Also, Nevada (admitted 1864), Nebraska (1867), and Colorado (1876) are all shown as states. Likewise, Australia shows updated political divisions: Queensland is separate from New South Wales, and both North Australia and Alexandra Land appear. Canadian provinces have been similarly updated. Very interesting is clear evidence on the globe of the penetration of the African interior by some of the great English explorers of the latter half of the 19th century. Both lakes Victoria, discovered 1858, and Albert, discovered 1864, are shown and named. Explorations along the interior parts of the Congo (also Zaire) River are also in evidence. Geographical regions and political divisions throughout are set off by color in tones of green, dark pink, light pink, blue, with some outlined in red.

The globe was originally designed and issued by Charles Copley (fl. 1843-69), a map and globe publisher and engraver working in Brooklyn, New York. He is well known for his sea charts, published by Charles Copley and Sons in the mid 19th century. In 1852, he copyrighted this globe along with a 16-inch celestial globe and received a gold medal for them at the Fair of the American Institute in New York in the same year. In the 1870s and 1880s, Copley's globes were revised and reissued by the prominent Boston globe maker, Gilman Joslin, and also by the Franklin group.

Dekker, Elly and van der Krogt, Peter. *Globes from the Western World*. London: Zwemmer, 1993. pp. 126, 140, 176; *How to Use a Globe, Joslin's Terrestrial and Celestial Globes/ Joslin's Hand-book to the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes*. Gilman Joslin & Son, Manufacturers and Dealers, 5 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts: [n.d., but c. 1890], pp. 3-4; Warner, Deborah Jean. "The Geography of Heaven and Earth," *Rittenhouse Journal of the American Scientific Instrument Enterprise*, Vol. 2, No. 3. 1987. pp. 100-103; Yonge, Ena L. *A Catalogue of Early Globes*, Library Series No. 6. American Geographical Society: 1968. pp. 37-38.



A Globe for the People

2. Terrestrial Globe. THOMAS MALBY & SON/ SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE [London, 1898] *Malby's Terrestrial Globe Compiled from the latest/ & Most Authentic Sources...Manufactured and Published under the superintendence of the Society For The Diffusion Of Useful Knowledge By Tho's. Malby & Son Globe & Map Sellers To The Admiralty 37 Parker Street Little Queen Street Holborn. London 1898.* 14 ¼ inches total height; 8 ½-inch diameter terrestrial globe canted in a brass uncalibrated half-meridian and raised on a turned mahogany stand with turned central baluster standard and dish base. Original color throughout, though possibly refreshed in land areas; relatively minor darkening & staining; some abrasion, primarily in northern areas, all fully restored; mended crack in base; overall very good condition. \$5,500

An attractive, well-made globe published on behalf of the idealistic English organization, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, founded 1826, which sought to provide inexpensive educational materials to the lower and middle classes for the purpose of self- education. An earlier version of a similar globe on a similar stand, published by Malby in 1845, is in the collection of the National Maritime Museum in Britain and pictured in Dekker, *Globes at Greenwich*. Their globe is 12 inches in diameter but has similar cartography including the same notes on discoveries made by Cook, Weddell and others in the south polar regions.

Dekker, Elly, et al. *Globes at Greenwich: A Catalogue of the Globes and Armillary Spheres in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich*. London: Oxford University Press and the National Maritime Museum, 1999. pp. 404-407.



A Very Elegant, Art Deco Floor Globe

One of the Finest Floor Globes Produced in First Half of the 20th Century

3. Terrestrial Library Globe/ Antarctica. RAND MCNALLY & COMPANY [Chicago, c. 1930] *Rand McNally 18" Globe.* Four-legged wooden stand, 39 inches high; globe 18 inches diameter. Lightly toned; few small scuffs or abrasions restored with somewhat larger repair west of Africa; some minor cracks at equator, still very good overall. \$25,000

An attractive floor globe raised on a fine Art Deco, walnut stand. The globe is interesting in a geo-political sense in reflecting a still pervasive European colonial dominance in many areas, which would shortly after begin to be dismantled. Much of Africa on the globe is named and delimited according to areas claimed by various European powers. India is prominently called "British India." The globe also reflects the unresolved political nature of the Antarctic at the time. Delineated on it are claims to various Antarctic areas, some of them overlapping, made by Australia, New Zealand (the Ross Dependency), the Falkland Islands, and the United States, called the Byrd-Ellsworth Sector. An area called "Shakleton Shelf Ice" is also noted. Numerous steamship routes, shown in red and identified, can be seen particularly in the vicinity of Australia and throughout southern Asia.

A nearly identical globe is shown in Rand McNally catalog 337, dated 1937, called *The Drake*, the finest 18-inch globe then offered by Rand McNally. According to the catalog, "*the simplicity and freedom from unnecessary ornamentation to this model represents the best in modern furniture design.*" The stand has a Louis XVI "Gout-Grec" transitional influence in the form of the tapered leg but is decidedly Art Deco overall.

World Maps



The Known World When Columbus Sailed

A Magnificent Example in Early Color

4. World/ Age of Discovery. SCHEDEL, H. [Nuremberg, 1493] *Secunda etas mundi*. 14 ½ x 20 inches. Fine early color on both sides of sheet; rubricated initials, usual threadhole mends, else a fine, crisp example with large margins. \$30,000

One of the finest examples we have seen of this highly expressive world map, one of the earliest a collector can obtain. It embodied the prevailing conception of the world at the dawn of the Age of Discovery. This visually evocative woodcut was published just 40 years after the invention of printing and presents the world as seen just prior to Columbus' voyage and the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope by Dias. The work also reveals the medieval attitude toward peoples of distant lands through the often grotesque, semi-human figures found on both sides of this work. Drawn from the works of the Roman authorities, Pliny the Elder and Julius Solinus, these bizarre creatures were believed to inhabit the remote corners of the earth. One can see how some of these figures might have had some basis in reality, while others were drawn from myth and legend. In any case, they display the tendency of Europeans at the time to demonize little known peoples, something that would later be seen in Europeans' attitudes toward New World peoples in the Age of Discovery.

The general contours of the map primarily were derived primarily from the most important geographical work of antiquity, Ptolemy's *Geographia*, which was recovered in the Renaissance. However, the inclusion of illustrations of Japhet, Shem, and Ham in the corners suggests a more theology-centered view of the world. Their presence is also a reminder of one of the functions of the map in the Nuremberg Chronicle where it appeared, which was to illustrate the section on Noah, the Flood, and the re-population of the earth by his sons. The Nuremberg Chronicle was a chronological narration of the history of the world and was the most extensive illustrated work published to date and for which Albrecht Durer served as an apprentice. Hartman Schedel was Humanist physician from Nuremberg, who used his own library in the composition of the work.

Shirley, *Mapping of the World*, No. 19, pl. 25; *The World Encompassed*, No. 44.

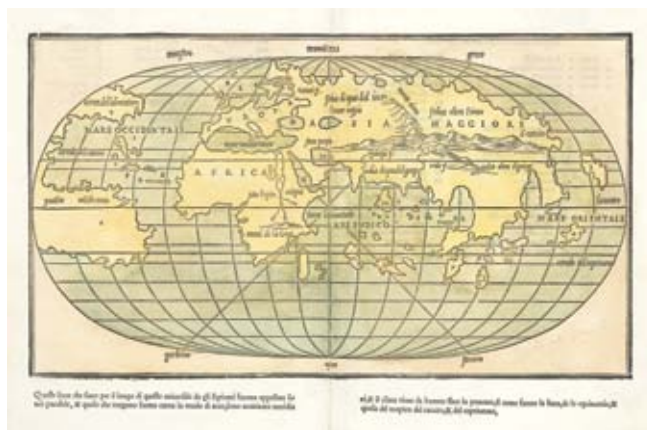


*A Very Rare, Miniature World Map
of the 15th Century
In Original Color*

5. World. SCHEDEL, H./ SCHONSPERGER, J. [Augsburg, 1497] *Secuda etas mundi folium xiii*. 4 x 5 ½ inches (map only) 9 ¼ x 12 ¼ inches (printed area with text). Crude though certainly original color; capitals in text rubricated with red underlining in both map and text; centerfold reinforced, repair in fold but no loss, two mended splits from lower margin, hand soiling, still very good. \$10,500

The very rare, reduced edition of Schedel's famous world map presenting the prevailing view of the world at the beginning of the Age of Discovery. In very rarely seen original color. This reduced version also contained the grotesque figures that are seen in the side borders of the larger version, but here they are on an adjoining sheet, both front and back, which is included. Although this map was published well into the 16th century, there were only two editions that appeared in the 15th century, this being the second. The map and the work in which it was published are evidence of the great popularity of the *Nuremberg Chronicle* as well as of the existence of a market for smaller, inexpensive editions of certain books at a relatively early point in the history of printing.

Shirley 20; Campbell, T. *The Earliest Printed Maps*, 221 ii.



*Very Scarce First State of an
Influential World Map*

6. World. BORDONE, Benedetto di. [Venice, 1528] *Untitled Woodcut Map of the World*. 9 ½ x 14 ¾ inches. Attractive hand color; some neatly filled worming, very good overall. \$10,500

An attractive example of the first state that was thought to be the first oval-shaped world map until the relatively recent discovery of the Roselli map of c. 1508. Although, as Shirley points out, the Bordone was based on the Roselli, the former provided important updates, such as the Americas shown as an independent landmass (or nearly so), a surprisingly well-located Japan (compare with Munster's world map, for example), and the elimination of the Southern Continent.

The map was included in Bordone's *Isolario*, the second printed atlas of islands, as an aid in finding the islands covered in the book whose locations would have been uncertain to the 16th century reader. Three editions of Bordone's *Isolario*, with the world map from the same block, followed this first edition. Benedetto Bordone (1460-1531), a Paduan illuminator and wood engraver, was apparently established in Venice by 1494.

Shirley 59.

The Template for the Modern World Map

7. Ptolemaic World. FRIES, L./ WALDSEEMULLER, M./ PTOLEMY, C. [Vienne-in-the-Dauphane, **1541**] *Typus Orbis Descriptione Ptolemai*. 12 x 18 inches. Fine hand color; some light creasing, else excellent. \$5500

A richly colored example of the world map that established the paradigm for the depiction of the world as a whole. The second century A. D. geographer, Claudius Ptolemy, provided both the raw geographic data and the technical instruction needed to draw a world map. The recovery of this material in Western Europe via Greek manuscripts from Constantinople provided the groundwork for the renaissance in geography.

Shirley 47.

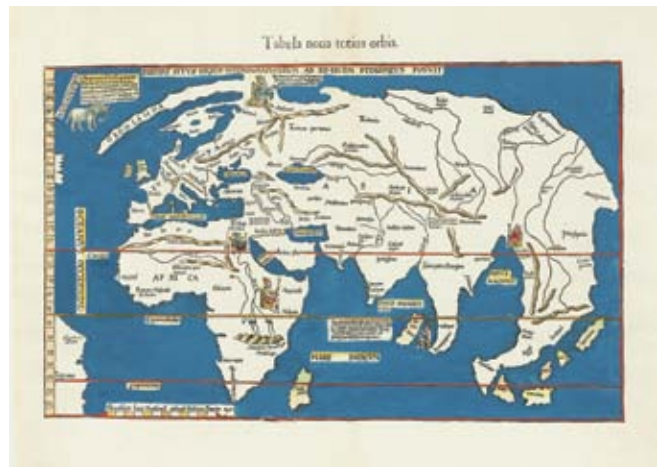


One of the Earliest, Collectible, Discovery-Era World Maps

8. World. WALDSEEMULLER, M./ FRIES, L. [Vienna In-The-Dauphane, **1541**] *Diefert Situs Orbis Hydrographorum...* 12 x 18 inches. Superb hand color, excellent condition. \$8,500

A beautiful example, with rich lapis coloring, of Fries's more decorative version of Waldseemuller's 1513 "Admiral's Map." "One of the earliest world maps available to a collector, [which] is an unsophisticated but attractive rendering of what was generally known of the world at that time" (Shirley). The Fries edition added notations and visual elements not found on the Waldseemuller. Included are portraits of five kings: Russia, Egypt, Ethiopia (Prestyr John), Sri Lanka, and Mursuli.

Shirley 49.





A Finely Engraved, Multi-Lingual World Map

9. **World/ Australia.** MONTANUS, A. [Antwerp, 1571] *Benedict. Arias Montanus Sacrae Geographiae Tabulam . . .* 12 ½ x 20 ¾ inches. Margins close but complete; red-ruled on both recto and verso; excellent condition. \$15,000

This elegant, early Flemish world map appeared in one of the great publication projects of the 16th century—the Plantin Polyglot Bible—a monumental eight-volume work with text in four languages. In Hebrew, Latin, Greek and Aramaic, the map illustrates the re-population of the earth by the descendants of Noah, extending as far as the New World.

“This rare map has a special place in the early cartography of Australia” (Schilder). Prophetically, it shows a landmass in the approximate location and size of Australia, but 30 years before its first recorded discovery by Europeans. Along with this on the map is the absence of the Southern Continent, also highly unusual for the period. It is possible that this proto-Australia, if you will, was the result of an unreported voyage, or as Shirley states, merely *“no more than the engraver’s licence.”* However, since the Plantin Bible was prepared under the patronage of Philip II of Spain, it is possible that the maker of this map had information regarding an unrecorded Iberian voyage to the South Seas. Another very unusual feature of the map is the depiction the American Northeast as a large island.

Shirley 125 state 2; Schilder, G. *Australia Unveiled*, Map 20.



The Prevailing View of the World at the Beginning of the Colonization of North America

10. **World.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1587] *Typvs Orbis Terrarvm.* 14 ¼ x 19 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$9,000

A superb example of this majestic world map published as English colonial efforts in North America and Dutch international commerce were beginning. In the latter part of the 16th century, fresh geographic information concerning the Americas and the East was reaching Europe at an accelerated rate. In response, Ortelius entirely re-engraved many of his maps, as he did his world map, which supplanted the map that appeared in Ortelius’s atlases from 1570 to 1586. (A new edition with minor changes was introduced in 1586, but it was used in only a single edition of the atlas.) New ornamentation, featuring an elaborate strap-work border and quotations from Roman authors in the corner roundels, was also engraved for this work. The map corrected the shape of South America, added the Solomon Islands (as well as a redrawn New Guinea), and provided greater detail along the west coast of North America and in Mexico. Shirley 158; Wagner, *Northwest Coast*, pp.69-71.

*One of the Great, English World Maps
In the Rare First State*

11. World. SPEED, J. [London, 1627] *A New And Accurat Map Of The World...* 15 ½ x 20 ½ inches. Superb hand color; centerfold reinforced, upper margin extended with some re-instatement of border, else excellent. \$25,000

A beautiful example of the rare first state of the world map that appeared in the first English world atlas. Speed's map presented a decidedly Anglicized slant to the discovery and exploration of the New World. In a note in the United States on the map, John Smith is erroneously called the discoverer of New England, perhaps in an effort to counter Dutch claims to the area. The Atlantic Ocean along the eastern seaboard of the United States is called the Virginian Sea, a rare instance of this usage. Elsewhere, the achievements of Hudson, Davis, Drake, and Cavendish are noted. Notably the map shows Plymouth a mere six years after its founding. Speed's was also the first world map in an atlas to depict California as an island and was thus one of the maps most responsible for that enduring fallacy.

In its vigorous presentation, Speed's map provides the kind of lavish display ordinarily found only on Dutch world maps of the period. Included on it are portraits of explorers, including Drake and Magellan, two star charts, symbols for the elements, and depictions of various natural phenomena.

Shirley, R. *Mapping of the World*, #317; *Portraits of the World*, Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery (Univ. of Nebraska), #43.



*One of the Most Opulent World Maps
Of the Dutch Golden Age*

12. World. VISSCHER, C. J. [Amsterdam, 1652] *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula Autore. N. I. Piscator.* 18 x 22 inches. Superb hand color; excellent condition. \$45,000

Rare; separately published. One of the most richly embellished, Dutch world maps acquirable today. This artistically ambitious work with vignettes along all four borders depicts 12 Roman emperors on richly caparisoned horses in the top and bottom. In the four corners are allegorical female figures astride animals symbolizing the continents. In the side panels are city views and illustrations of figures in indigenous dress representative of various parts of the world. Jerusalem, Rome, Amsterdam, Havana and Mexico City are among the cities depicted.

Though geographically similar to the atlas world maps of Blaeu and Jansson, Visscher's work provided important updating, notably throughout eastern Canada, including in Hudson's Bay, where important explorations are reflected. Also, Tierra del Fuego is more clearly seen here as a distinct landmass, now no longer connected at all to the mythical Southern Continent. Curiously, the St. Lawrence River extends as far as the mid-point of the present-day United States, where it joins a lake.

Shirley 350.





*A Fine, Period-Colored Example
Of One of the Great Dutch World Maps*

13. World. HONDIUS, H./ JANSSEN, J. [Amsterdam, **1663**] *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula*. 15 x 21 ¼ inches. Superb original color; some creasing along centerfold, else fine. \$25,000

One of the signature maps of the Dutch Golden Age in a superb example with rich original color. In the very scarce state 3. Its lush embellishments and use of portraits in the corners served as a model for several world maps of the period. The portraits are of Gerard Mercator, Claudius Ptolemy, Julius Caesar, and Jodocus Hondius, the father of the mapmaker. Stylized scenes representing the four elements are the other major decorative components. Overall, the map's rococo decoration was equaled by few of the period.

Geographically the map reflects the confusion that marked the mapping of the American interior and west at the time. California is depicted as an island, and the Mississippi is shown as a two-pronged river emanating from two lakes. Place names along the eastern seaboard, however, show evidence of English and Dutch colonies, some of which were launched just a few years before the map was published.

Schilder points out that this state of this map "*is the oldest dated map in an atlas on which a Dutch discovery in Australia has been shown cartographically . . . and is one of the first*

maps which deviates from Mercator's picture of the world."

Shirley points out that the first two states of this map are not infrequently seen on the market. Of the remaining two states, this third is the scarcest.

Shirley 336, state 3; Schilder, G. *Australia Unveiled*, map 39.



Scarce, Attractive Polar Projection World Map

One of the Last Maps by the Blaeu Firm

14. World. VALCK, G./ BLAEU, J. [Amsterdam, c. **1686-1700**] *Novus Planiglobii Terrestris per Utrumque Polum Conspectus*. 16 x 21 inches. Fine original color, refreshed; scuffing at bottom of centerfold; reinforced at centerfold with some marginal mends, very good. \$8,500

An attractive example of this scarce Dutch, double-hemisphere polar projection world map. "*One of the few maps viewing the earth from both poles*" (Shirley). The map was produced by Joan Blaeu in his last years but never appeared in his atlas. The plate was then likely acquired at auction by Gerard Valck, who erased the Blaeu imprint and replaced it with his own. (The ghost of Blaeu's imprint can just be discerned behind Valck's.)

The map's title banner is set against a display of the sun, moon and stars wreathed in clouds. Below are Edenic and post-Edenic illustrations of Adam and Eve.

Shirley 459.



A Beautiful, Large-Scale World Map by a Major Figure of Science

15. World. HALLEY, E./ OTTENS, R. & I. [Amsterdam, c. 1740] *Nova & Accuratissima Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula Nautica . . . per Edm. Halley . . .* 20 ¾ x 56 ¾ inches. Fine original color; few fold reinforcements, light stains, marginal mends, still excellent overall. \$25,000

Scarce. A large, strikingly designed world map by the great English scientist, Edmund Halley, after whom the famous comet was named. It was the first map to delineate magnetic declination (i.e. compass variations resulting from the earth's magnetism) across most of the surface of the globe. Halley intended this chart to be used at sea by navigators, and as Whitfield points out, "*a version of this chart was part of the navigator's essential equipment.*" In fact, no previous world map contained as much navigation-related data as this one. It also depicts prevailing winds and ocean currents, in addition to the aforementioned compass variations.

cf. Whitfield, P. *The Image of the World*, p. 110.

*We are always interested
in acquiring fine antique maps,
either individually or as
complete collections.*

Western Hemisphere & General North America



The Very Rare First State of the First Plate

Of the First Map of the Americas in a Standard Atlas

16. Americas. ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1570] *Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio*. 14 x 19 ½ inches. Centerfold reinforced, some splitting along printer's crease, left margin close but complete, overall very good with a very strong impression. \$25,000

The very rare first state of this landmark map appeared only in the first edition of the three editions of the Ortelius atlas that were issued in 1570. The first state of the map can be distinguished by the Azores being erroneously labeled "*Canariae insule*," an obvious error that was quickly rectified in the next printing of the atlas.

This was the "*first map of the Americas to appear in a modern atlas*" (Schwartz), and it "*had a great influence on the future cartography of the New World*" (Burden). When this map was published, settlement and colonization of North America by Europeans was in its initial phase. It was at this critical historical juncture that Ortelius' map provided the best general depiction of the Western Hemisphere. Perhaps Ortelius' greatest asset as a mapmaker was his ability to tap the best sources of his day. Most remarkable were the Spanish and Portuguese sources he obtained, particularly since both nations attempted to keep their geographical information secret. We can see the results of this in the Spanish-held areas of California, Mexico, and South America on the map. 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 the Ortelius canon.

Schwartz / Ehrenberg, p. 69; Burden 39, State 1.

A Superb, Early Woodcut Map of the Americas

- 17. Americas.** MUNSTER, S. [Basel, 1588] *Die neuen Inseln* . . . 12 ½ x 14 inches. Fine hand color, marginal repair to lower right, very good. \$2,500

An uncommonly elegant woodcut map of the Americas. This entirely updated version supplanted Munster's famous 1540 work in the later editions of the *Cosmographia*. It is a very skillful and attractive woodcut based on the 1570 Ortelius map of America. The work's elaborate swash lettering is among the finest examples of this to be seen on a woodcut map.

Burden 67.



The Earliest Map of the Pacific Ocean

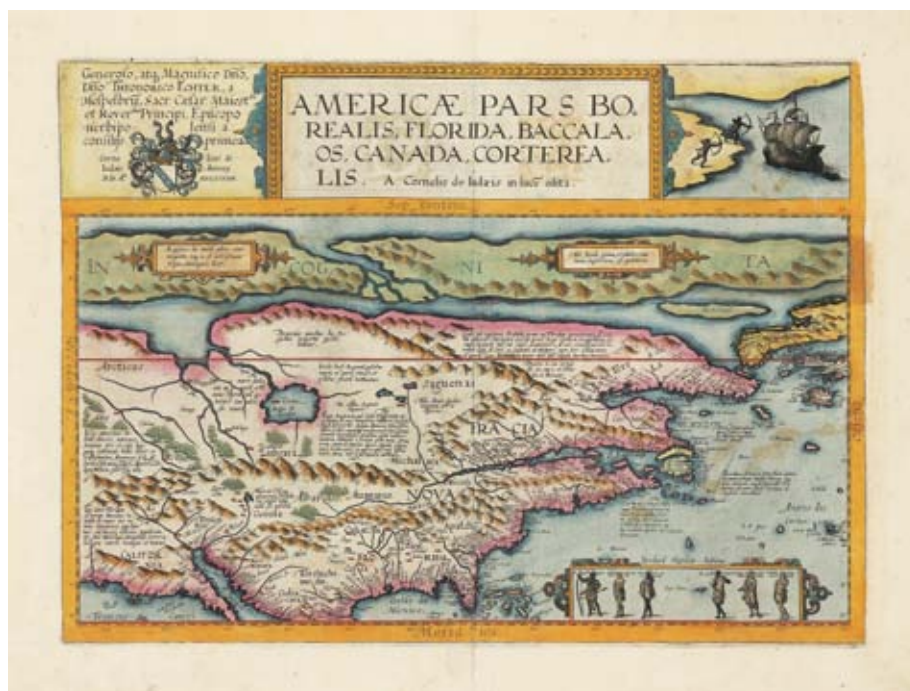
- 18. Pacific Ocean/ California.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1590] *Maris Pacifici, (quod vulgo Mar del Zur)* 13 ⅝ x 19 ¾ inches. Original and later color, some very slight restoration at margin, else excellent condition. \$10,500

"One of the most important maps that appeared in the Ortelius atlases ..." (Burden). With its two splendid cartouches and a well-detailed illustration of Magellan's flagship, the *Victoria*, this is also one of the most finely wrought of Ortelius' maps. "Being one of Ortelius' most desirable maps combined with the fact that it was not issued in the atlas until 1590, it is not as available as the various versions of his map of America" –Burden.



The map provided some of the best mapping of the West Coast of North America before the shroud of the California-as-an-island myth descended. Wagner says that the map's delineation of this area "constitutes a distinct departure; being unlike any other map . . . published before 1589." It is likely that this and other parts of the map were based on a yet unknown voyage.

Burden 74; Koeman, I.C. *Atlantes Neerlandici*, III, p. 62; Wagner, H. *Cartography of the Northwest Coast*, p. 74, no. 156.



The First, Printed Folio Map of North America

19. North America/ Virginia. JODE, C. DE [Antwerp, 1593] *Americae Pars Borealis, Florida, Baccalaos, Canada, Corterea-lis.* 14 ½ x 19 ⅞ inches. Fine, full original color; slight discoloration due to color oxidation, else excellent. \$65,000

A stunning example, in vibrant original color, of the first full folio-size map specifically of North America and the first overall produced in the Netherlands. It was preceded only by the smaller but very rare Forlani map of 1565 and the yet much smaller derivative of it by Porcacchi, published 1572. Published in a single edition, the De Jode's North America map is very scarce on the market in any form. It is especially rare in original color, as proportionately few of De Jode's maps were colored at the time of publication than those of the other major Dutch mapmakers.

De Jode's map provides a unique, contextual view of North America just as the earliest European settlements were beginning. For example, it is one of the first general maps with the place name "Virginia." Preceding it in this regard are three all but unobtainable maps—the Hakluyt, Mazza, and Hogenberg maps, all the Western Hemisphere. There is also a long note on the De Jode providing a brief history of the Roanoke colony as well as a glowing account of the area's resources. Similarly, De Jode's map was the first general one with "St. Augustine"; only one other printed map of any kind that we have found (the Boazio) shows it earlier.

De Jode's was the first general map to incorporate White's cartography of the Virginia and North Carolina areas and Le Moyne's mapping of northern Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. The former resulted from the ill-fated Roanoke colony of the English of the 1570's and the latter from a similarly disastrous effort by the French in northern Florida and lower Carolina in the 1560's. Shown on the map are the landfalls of the two French expeditions, which are indicated with the names of their leaders—"Laudnner" (Laudonniere) and "Ribaldus" (Ribault). On present day Parris Island in Port Royal Sound ("P. Regalis") can be seen the fort built by the French, called "Charlefort." A note provides a chronology of the French settlements. Other notes treat Verrazano's voyage and the cod fishery at the Grand Banks.

Prominent on the map is a wide and strait Northwest Passage through Canada, which fueled earlier voyages of exploration. The cartography of the North American interior and the Great Lakes is seen at an embryonic stage that preceded the

Continued on following page

fact-based mapping of Champlain. It presents four interior lakes, including the large Lac Conibas that even has a city in the center of it; these were based on Indian reports and rumor.

The map's cartography of New England is quite primitive. Since this area was not closely explored between the time of Verrazano and Gomez in the 1520's and that of Hudson in 1609, its portrayal on maps degraded over the course of the 16th century. As was often the case with maps of this period, the Penobscot River, site of the fabled kingdom of Norumbega, is the dominant feature in the Northeast on the map. "Norumbega" also served as the place name for the region generally.

Burden 81; Schwartz, *Mapping of America*, p. 78, 83; Heidenreich/Dahl, "The French Mapping of North America . . ." in *The Map Collector*, Issue 13, pp. 2-3.



Mercator's Striking Map of the Americas

20. Americas. MERCATOR, G./ MERCATOR, M. [Duisburg, 1595] *America sive India Nova*,...14 1/2 x 18 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$8,500

One of the most visually distinctive, early maps of the Western Hemisphere. Its cartography was the work of Gerard Mercator, "the greatest name in geographical science after Ptolemy" (Tooley), but the map's design and execution were the work of the elder's grandson, Michael. Three of the corner roundels contain maps--of the Gulf of Mexico, Cuba, and of Hispaniola, respectively. An interesting

detail on the map is what is most likely the Hudson River in the area here called 'Norumbega'. By the end of the 16th Century, the river and the great harbor at its mouth that had been discovered by Verrazano in 1524 had all but vanished from maps. Its depiction here suggests Mercator's independent-minded acceptance of Verrazano's discoveries.

Burden 87; Goss, J. Mapping of North America #19.



One of the Most Richly Decorative Dutch Maps Of the Americas

21. Americas. HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1606/1630] *America*. 14 3/4 x 19 3/4 inches. Fine original color; light staining along centerfold, few small areas of reinforced oxidation, else excellent condition. \$10,000

A beautiful example with rich original color of one of the most famous and striking maps of the Americas. Enlivening the map are many illustrations of New World natural life, European and Indian sailing vessels, and sea monsters. The large scene in the lower left depicts South American Indians engaged in one of the most unusual methods known to produce beer. In the vignette, women are seen chewing the tough manioc root and then expectorating it into a large bowl; enzymes in the saliva activate the fermenting process. Beer is still produced today in largely the same manner by the Jivaro tribe in Ecuador and consumed by them in truly astonishing quantities—literally gallons per day, it has been reported.

On the map itself, what is now the northeast United States is distorted in an east-west direction, reflective of how dimly known the area was at the beginning of the 17th century. Hondius has also fully reinstated the Southern Continent to the tip of South America, although he had been aware of Drake's voyage ("Nova Albion" appears here) and had earlier produced maps showing a nascent Tierra del Fuego based on Drake.

Burden 150.

A Rare & Early Map of the English Colonies in North America

22. East Coast United States & Canada. 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. One of the earliest maps to focus specifically on the English colonies in North America and to explicitly identify the colonies as part of an English Empire.

The map's primary function was to express English imperial ambitions in relation to its North American colonies. Interestingly, its 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.

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. John Senex republished the map 1719 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).



Very Scarce Early State of The Beaver Map

An Icon of American Cartography

23. Colonial North America. MOLL, H. [London, 1726] *A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America. ... By Herman Moll Geographer ...* 40 x 24 ¼ inches. Original color, slightly refreshed; mounted on linen, toned, some outer border area restored, some wear & losses at folds, overall good condition with a very strong impression. \$15,000

Very scarce, second issue of one of the most famous maps of colonial America. It includes the well-known beaver vignette of zoologically incorrect creatures engineering a dam with the Niagara Falls in the background. It is a charming homage to an animal whose pelt was a cornerstone of the colonial economy. Moll's maps "*were published as pictorial counterclaims to offset earlier maps by Delisle (with claims favorable to France)*" (Schwartz). Nowhere is this more evident than in the Northeast where all of Nova Scotia and the Canadian maritime region up to the southern bank of the St. Lawrence River are claimed for England.

Moll's is also the earliest map to show and describe the postal system of the English colonies. The map itself delineates the Post Road, while a lengthy note at upper right describes both the various routes of the system as well as its schedule of delivery.

"*This beautifully designed map, with its insets, gives a great deal of information about the Carolina region*" (Cumming), including the names of original settlers and settlements. One inset map contains a plan of Charleston with a key containing 20 locations, while another in the lower left shows Georgia and notes the populations of various Indian tribes and settlements.

Schwartz/Ehrenberg, p.135, pl.78; Cumming, *Southeast* no.158; Tooley, *Mapping of America*, no.55b, p.88; E. Dahl "*The Original Beaver Map*," *The Map Collector*, no. 29.





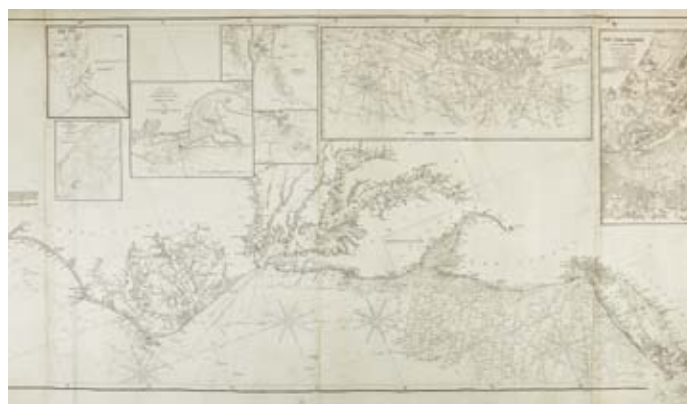
Authoritative Mariners' Chart of the East Coast of the United States

24. Block Island to Cuba. COPLEY, Charles/ BLUNT, E. & G. W. [New York, 1853] *Coast Of North America from Point Judith to Cape St. Antonio. (Island Of Cuba) Including The Bhama Banks... Every Authentic Survey, American, English & Spanish, Has Been Used In The Construction Of This Chart...* 29 x 120 ½ inches. Seven sheets joined and mounted on heavy blue paper; lighthouses noted with daubs of color & lightboats indicated in red ink; few stains, light wear along right margin, but overall fine condition for this type. \$8,500

A superb specimen of American chart making: the definitive general chart of the mid-19th century covering most of the east coast of the United States. This is a scarce chart on the market in any condition, but in fine condition as here, it is very rare. As Guthorn has pointed out, "*mariners were said to favor large charts composed of several sheets, rather than smaller charts*" in bound or loose form. Such large charts came to be known as bluebacks, after the heavy blue paper on which many were mounted.

This chart covers from Point Judith, Rhode Island to Cuba and includes the entire peninsula of Florida. It has 9 inset charts of various harbors and areas including a very large, minutely detailed one of New York Harbor, another of the coast between Long Beach Island and Cape May in New Jersey, several of areas on the Outer Banks and South Carolina coast, and a large harbor chart and street plan of Havana.

Guthorn, P. *United States Coastal Charts*, pp. 9-11; cf. 89-92.





*Map of the Jacksonian United States
With Important Illustrations*

25. United States/ Washington Portrait. THRALL, Willis [Hartford, CT, 1828] *Map of the United States*. 19 ½ x 26 ½ inches. Fine original color, refreshed; expertly conserved & re-mounted on new linen; average toning, some varnish residue, very good overall. \$2,800

A scarce, separately published, small wall map. The first issue by Thrall of this handsomely executed map of United States of the Jacksonian Era, with a fine, stipple-engraved portrait of George Washington. There is also at bottom center a view of the capital building, whose full external restoration after its near destruction in the War of 1812 was completed just two years before the publication of this map. Most of what is today Texas and the American Southwest is called on the map the "Internal Provinces of Mexico," and Texas is relegated to a small part of present-day east Texas. Rumsey notes that this map is identical to one also published in Hartford by Huntington & Willard in 1826. Thus, it is interesting and a not a little ironic that Thrall's map has printed below the lower printed border, "Copy-Right Secured," which is rarely seen on maps of this period. Thrall himself published two later issues of the map, in 1831 and 1833, and Phelps issued a similar work in 1832. Collectively, the maps referred to here are called the "Washington maps."

Rumsey 4301.

Northeast & New York



The First Acquirable Map of the Northeast

26. Northeast U. S./ Canada. GASTALDI, G./ RAMUSIO, J. B. [Venice, 1565] *La Nuova Francia*. 10 ½ x 14 ½ inches. Reinforced at top and bottom of centerfold, else excellent condition. \$8,500

Scarce, second edition, first state. "The first printed map devoted to the New England region" (Osher) and the first map to name New France. It also contains the best early delineation of New York Harbor based on the first European sighting of it by Verrazano: "the best surviving early map to register this momentous episode . . ." (Augustyn/Cohen). The delineation of the New York area and lower New England was based on a letter written by Verrazano describing his voyage of 1524 rather than on another map. The fact that much of the map was based on a written document in part accounts for its primitive quality. Appended to the Verrazano-based part of the map, in a seemingly arbitrary manner, is the Canadian cartography of Jacques Cartier. As a result, the map leaps directly from Narragansett Bay ("Port du Refuge") to Nova Scotia ("c breton"). The long, speckled tail-like shape that runs along the coastline is a crude representation of the shallows of the Grand Banks fishing grounds. At bottom right is an illustration of Verrazano's flagship. With very little interior detail available, the map is filled in with charming representations of Indians and their customs as well as with flora and fauna. Many Indian figures as well as Europeans can be seen in the area around Narragansett Bay, which is where the

Verrazano party spent the longest period of time ashore in the course of their expedition.

Osher, *Maine 175* (Exhibition Catalogue) #1; Augustyn/Cohen, *Manhattan In Maps*, pp. 18-19; Burden 25, state 2; Goss, J. *North America*, Map 8.



“A Very Rare Map” – Burden

27. Northeast to North Carolina/ Norumbega. METELLUS, J. [Cologne, **1598**] *Norumbega Et Virginia*. 7 1/8 x 9 inches. Light toning along fold, else excellent with wide margins. \$5,500

Attractively engraved, rare map published “at a period just before the English sent a number of voyages to explore and settle the coast” (Burden). Reflective of how dimly known New England was at the time of this map, it is dominated by the Norumbega legend; the term used both as a designation for the entire region and what is presented as the major city in the entire Northeast. The legend held that Norumbega was the luxurious capitol of an advanced Indian civilization. There is a possibility, though slight, that Metellus’ map pre-dated Wytfliet’s map of the same area — see Burden on this. However, there is no question that one was derived from the other.

Burden 118.



*Attractive Example of a
“Map of Extreme Importance” – Burden*

28. Northeast/ New York City/ Massachusetts. DE LAET, J./ GERRITSZ, H. [Leiden, **1630**] *Nova Anglia, Novum Belgium Et Virginia*. 10 7/8 x 13 7/8 inches. Fine early hand color; minor mended split, light offsetting, else excellent. \$7,500

Scarce. “First printed map of New Netherlands as well as the first printed map that names New Amsterdam and Manhattan . . .” (Schwartz). It is also the first collectible map to correctly show Manhattan as an island. According to McCorkle, this is also the first map with the place name Massachusetts. This landmark work places the Dutch North American settlements in their geographic context just five years after the founding of New Amsterdam.

Burden 231; McCorkle 630.1; Schwartz/Ehrenberg, pl. 57, p. 103; Augustyn/ Cohen, *Manhattan in Maps*, pp. 26-7.

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A Dutch Masterwork of the Northeast

In Fine Original Color

29. Northeast. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1635] *Nova Belgica Et Anglia Nova*. 15 ¼ x 19 ¾ inches. Fine original color; excellent condition. \$9,500

Extremely early edition, the first with Latin text, of “one of the most attractive [maps] of the Americas.” (Burden) The map reveals the state of knowledge of the Northeast at the critical moment when England and the Netherlands were establishing colonies there. It “is one of the earliest to name ‘Nieu Amsterdam’” (Burden) and shows Plymouth as well. It was also the first map to illustrate North American animals, particularly the fur-bearing kind that lured many of the region’s very earliest, European settlers. The map is further embellished with ships in full sail, Indian canoes and villages, elegant calligraphy, and a fine cartouche. This was also the first printed map to be substantially based on the crucial, manuscript 1614 chart of Adriaen Block, who was the first European to explore Long Island Sound and to establish the insularity of both Manhattan and Long Island.

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



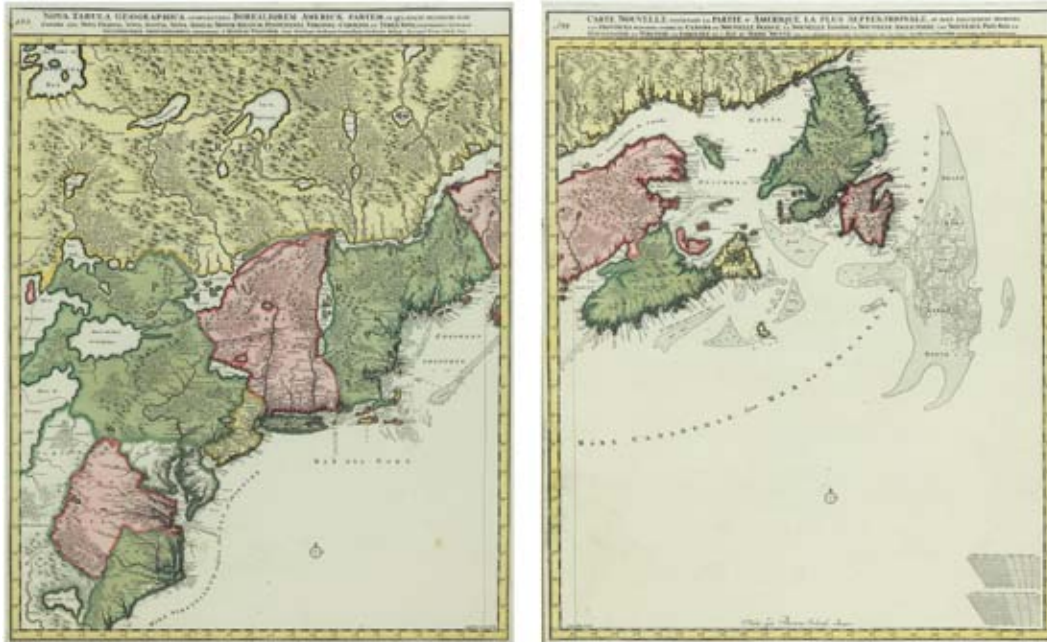
“A Remarkably Accurate Map For the Time”--Burden

30. Northeast U.S./ Canada/ Chesapeake Bay. CORONELLI, V./ NOLIN, J.B. [Paris, c. 1690] *Partie Orientale du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France...* 17 ½ x 23 inches. Original outline & later color; a small stain, else excellent condition. \$3,800

Scarce. “Probably the best 17th century representation of the geography of eastern Canada and the eastern seaboard of America” (Kershaw). Burden points out that the map made use of then recently published English maps, notably in its treatment of the Chesapeake Bay region. Extending as far south as South Carolina, the map provides an aggressively pro-French picture of territorial divisions in the area, which is supported by several historical notations.

Burden II, no. 657, state 3; Kershaw 161 (2nd state); McCorkle 689.2.





New England & Maritime Canada Updated

31. Northeast/ Mid Atlantic/ Maritime Canada. VISSCHER, N./ SCHENK, P. [Amsterdam, c. 1717] *Nova Tabula Geographica Complectens Borealiorem Americae Partem; Carte Nouvelle Contenant La Partie D’Amerique...* Each approximately 23 x 18 ½ inches. Superb original color; excellent condition; each sheet museum-mounted & framed. \$6,500/ the pair

A superb pair in fine original color. *“This beautiful map . . . is probably the most detailed delineation of the coastline from the Carolinas to Labrador drawn in the 17th century. It appears primarily as a separate, but also is included in a few Visscher atlases. . . . The cartography of the Atlantic seacoast is exceptional for the period . . .”* On the Map fig. 28. This was also the first Dutch map of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions that broke from the Jansson-Visscher prototype. As can be seen in the improved shapes of Long Island and other areas, it incorporated English sources. Present on the map is the Eastham Cut, the strait bisecting Cape Cod that began to appear on English charts of the late 17th century. The adjoining sheet of the Canadian maritime area is a very precisely engraved map that includes all of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Grand Banks.

On the Map fig. 28; Burden II, 731 State 3; McCorkle 689.8 (dating the map 1715).

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of our recent acquisitions, please contact us.*



With a Fine, Early View of New York City

32. Northeast/ New York City/ Wall St. LOTTER, T.C./ JANSSEN-VISSCHER [Augsburg, c. 1757] *Recens Editio totius Novi Belgii ...* 19 ½ x 22 ⅝ inches. Original wash color; fine condition. \$5,500

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

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

Colonial Expansion in the Northeast

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



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

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

The First Map of Western New York

34. New York State/ Great Lakes. ELLICOTT, J. & B. [New York, 1800/ 1804] *Map of Morris's Purchase or West Genesee in the State of New York: Exhibiting Part of the Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Straights of Niagara, Chautauque Lake and All the Principal Waters ... Purchased by the Holland Land Company ...* 20 ½ x 26 ¼ inches. A few light stains, else excellent condition. \$5,500

Rare. The first detailed map of New York State west of the Genesee River; a strong example. Ellicott produced

the map on behalf of the Holland Land Company in order to sell their extensive land holdings in the region. Nestler hails the map as “probably the most important map of western NY when Buffalo was still known as New Amsterdam, and when land companies were luring settlers to this new frontier.” It is superbly detailed, as Rumsey notes, in that it shows “every tributary of every stream.” The map is equally precise with regard to towns, townships, reservations, Indian villages and roads.

The map displays three and a half million acres purchased in 1792 by the Holland Land Company, a Dutch consortium, from the American banker Robert Morris in a transaction known as “The Holland Purchase.” Ellicott, operating as agent for the company, established its offices in Batavia, whose advantageous positioning at a crossroads on the Genesee Road made it an ideal location for administering the sale of the lands surrounding it. Streeter 892; Rumsey 3712; Nestler, H., *A Bibliography of New York State Communities, Counties, Towns, Villages* p.109; Vail 1223.



A Landmark in the Mapping of New York State

With a Large Plan of New York City & 13 Other City Plans

35. New York State & City. COLTON, J. H./ BURR, D. H./ DE WITT, S. [New York, 1849] *Map of the State Of New York with Parts of the Adjacent Country...* 45 x 54 ½ inches. Expertly conserved & re-mounted on new linen with original wooden rollers; attractive original color, slightly refreshed; some losses along top but with very little

Continued on following page

printed surface affected, usual cracking & toning but fully stabilized, else excellent. \$9,500

Rare. A very well preserved and attractive example of the revised edition of Burr's monumental, 1829 wall map of New York State. The present edition particularly highlights twenty years of the state's development following the completion of the Erie Canal. This is most evident in the addition of fourteen plans of the state's key cities and towns, virtually all of which owed their population growth to the influence of the Canal. In addition to a very large inset of Manhattan, there are plans of Rochester, Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Ithaca, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Syracuse, Oswego, Hudson, Utica, Auburn and Lockport. The Canal is also celebrated in the fine vignette of Little Falls below the title, in which a horse-drawn canal boat can be seen in the distance with a rugged, craggy scene with fishermen in the foreground. Much in the way of transportation infrastructure, including numerous rail lines, has also been added to the present edition. Railroads can be seen spanning the length of the state and reaching as far north as Hamilton and Washington counties. The map also shows roads, rivers, canals, and topography as well as the locations of industries, churches, and other structures.

The extremely rare, first edition of this map provided the first major revision of the cartography of New York State since the Simeon De Witt map of 1802 and was the first significant map of the state produced after the completion of the Erie Canal. J. H. Colton acquired the copyright and first published an edition in 1834; it was one of the first wall maps published by Colton. The New York State Library notes other editions of 1844, 1850, and 1853 but not this one of 1849—see the online reference below. Rumsey holds an 1856 edition in addition to the 1834. However, on the antiquarian map market, all editions are rare, with only two examples reported in map dealer catalogues in the last 25 years.

cf Ristow, W. *American Maps & Mapmakers*, pp. 103-106; not in Phillips; *cf* <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/msscfa/mapsbibl.htm>; *cf* Rumsey 2269, 2219.



*With an Early View of Central Park
& the Upper West Side*

36. New York State/ Central Park. ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING [New York, c. 1860] *A New Township Map Of The State Of New York...* 24 x 30 inches. Lithograph with original hand color; slight fold wear, mounted on rice, a bright, excellent example. \$3,500

A rare, visually rich map of New York State, featuring a plan of Central Park just after its completion in 1859. Unique in our experience, at least in the realm of maps, the plan of Central Park extends westward to include the Upper West Side, the Hudson River, and the Palisades. The Upper West Side is seen here as a largely agrarian landscape with dwellings few and far between.

The map, as its title suggests, is notable for showing the boundaries of the state's towns and cities and highlighting each in color, which is achieved with admirable clarity. The map has excellent railroad information that includes all of Connecticut. Tables to the right provide the populations of counties in 1860 (hence our dating of the map) and of the various wards of New York City, providing figures for both whites and "colored." To the right of the title is a portrait of De Witt Clinton, the sixth governor of New York State.

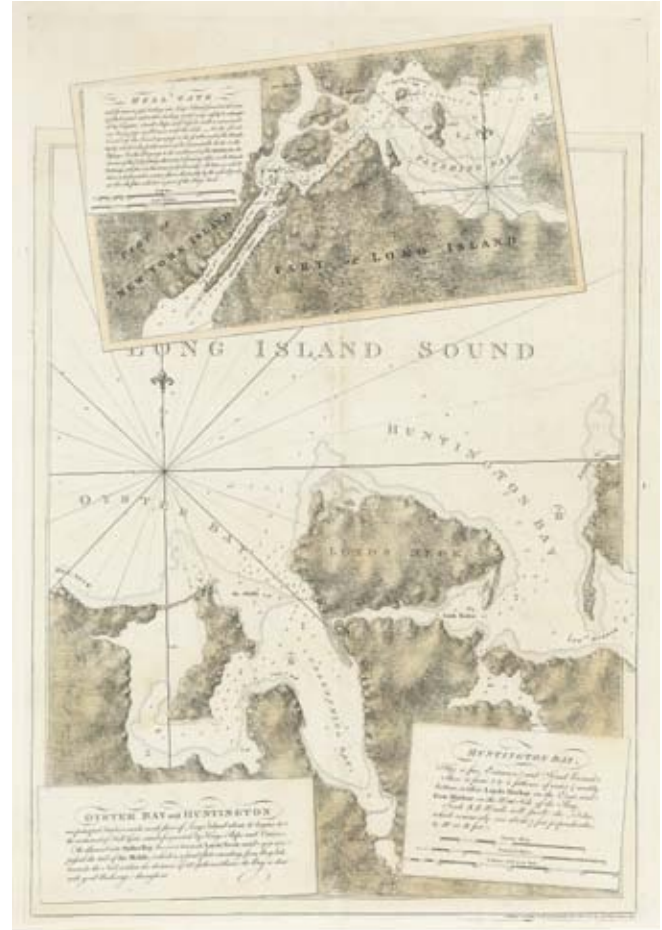
Not in Rumsey or in the New York State Library's online Annotated Bibliography of New York State Map: <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/msscfa/mapsbibl.htm>



New York's Bedroom Communities – the Early Days

37. Westchester County, NY/ Connecticut. COLTON & CO., G. W. & C. B. [New York, 1877] *Colton's Map Of The County Of Westchester...* 23 ¼ x 17 ¾ inches. Lithograph with original hand color; some fold wear with a small area of loss, else excellent condition. \$1,500

Scarce, separately published folding map; not from an atlas. An excellent map of all of Westchester County and western Fairfield County, showing these areas at a relatively early stage in their development as commuting communities. The major rail lines can be seen already in place, along with then newer, secondary lines, notably the New Canaan Railroad (opened 1868), which was crucial to the growth of that community.



Revolutionary War Chart Of the Oyster Bay Area & Hellgate

38. Oyster Bay/ Long Island/ Manhattan. DESBARRES, J.F.W. [London, Nov. 19, 1778] *Hell Gate/ Oyster Bay and Huntington/ Huntington Bay.* 30 ¾ x 21 ¼ inches. Original wash color; light staining in fold, else excellent condition. \$13,500

Rare, finely engraved work from one of the greatest maritime atlases ever produced, *The Atlantic Neptune*. Made for the use of the British navy during the American Revolution, the chart, in the large inset, shows hazardous water passage from Manhattan to Long Island Sound, known as Hellgate, and includes all of Roosevelt Island. The large, primary chart focuses on Locust Valley, Oyster Bay, Lloyd's Neck, and parts of Great Neck, Eaton's Neck and Cow Harbor. The chart appeared in the *Atlantic Neptune*.

Continued on following page

tune, a marine atlas that contained the first generally accurate charts of the eastern seaboard of North America. As many of its charts were made on a very large scale, DesBarres' works possess a majestic beauty quite unlike any others in the history of cartography.

*A Scarce, Separately Published Map
of Long Island*

39. Long Island/ Connecticut. COLTON, G. W. & C. B. [New York, 1866] *Travellers Map Of Long Island*. 8 7/8 x 22 1/4 inches. Lithograph with original hand color. Slight wear at a few fold intersections & a few stains, else excellent condition. \$2,000



Most likely the first issue of this very scarce, separately published, attractive pocket map of Long Island with counties shown in different colors and containing an up-to-date depiction of railroads and major roads. Manuscript notations and lines in orange and blue colored pencil, apparently 19th century, indicate proposed (or possibly actual) extensions of rail lines, the key to which is given in manuscript in the upper margin. By the end of the 19th century, the Long Island Railroad (LIRR) was actively promoting travel and settlement of the island and issued numerous maps for this purpose. Private publishers such as the Colton family also responded to this interest.

Ristow, Walter W. *American Maps & Mapmakers: Commercial Cartography in the 19th Century*. Detroit, MI: Wayne State University Press, 1985. pp. 325, 327.



Long Island's Roads at the Dawn of the Automobile Age

40. Long Island. HYDE & COMPANY [Brooklyn, 1897] *The Standard Road Map of Long Island...* 2 sheets: 13 x 24 1/4 inches & 12 3/4 x 24 1/4 inches. With original heavy paper cover, from which maps removed & flattened. Boundaries & some roads outlined with hand color; early merchant's stamp on verso, excellent condition on sturdy paper. \$2,500

Rare. A very early, perhaps the first, dedicated road map of Long Island, from the earliest days of the automobile. The map takes special account of the automobile as it highlights in blue both major and well-made roads ("macadamized roads, well loamed boulevards and hard dirt road"). The precisely drawn map also includes secondary roads and rail lines. The barrier islands, including Fire Island, and marshy areas along the southern shore are also rendered with considerable precision. Hyde & Company produced other road maps specifically for automotive use of various regions in the Northeast.

One of the Earliest Maps of Connecticut

41. Connecticut/Long Island Sound. GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE [London, November, 1776] *A Map of Connecticut and Rhode Island with Long Island Sound, &c.* 6 ¾ x 8 ⅞ inches. Slight offsetting, else excellent condition. \$450

Although this is the fourth earliest map of Connecticut, only one of the earlier three can be considered obtainable. Connecticut (with Rhode Island) is here depicted at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In addition to the coastal-running Post Road, the state's other main roads at the time can be seen along the Connecticut and Housatonic rivers. Most towns and cities existing at the time are also shown.

Thompson's *Maps of Connecticut*, No. 25.



A Richly Detailed, Rare Wall Map

42. Nantucket/ Martha's Vineyard / Cape Cod. WALLING, H. F. [New York, 1858] *Map of the Counties of Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket, Massachusetts...* 60 x 56 inches. With original rollers, separate; attractive original color, refreshed; expertly re-mounted on new linen & fully conserved; some usual splitting, relatively minor losses, relatively bright patina, overall excellent. \$12,500

The only pre-1900 wall map to focus on Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Cape Cod. A very scarce, richly detailed work, which, as Garver noted, "aimed for a comprehensive, almost encyclopedic, overview of these three counties and their principal population centers." Extremely valuable and interesting are the numerous inset plans of towns on the map, 41 in all on our example of the map. "Each of the forty insets is a map in its own right, and many of these communities were described in detail for the first time" (Garver). Each contains the names of residents and the locations of their homes along with a great variety of information. Included are the towns of Nantucket and Siasconset on Nantucket; Edgartown, West Tisbury, Tisbury (here Middletown), and Vineyard Haven (here Holmes Hole) on Martha's Vineyard; Chatham, Wellfleet, Provincetown, Hyannis, even Truro Village, and numerous others. Of the Nantucket plan in particular, Garver said: "The map of the town of Nantucket, for instance, depicts a dense cluster of streets and properties and, in the immediate vicinity of the harbor, numerous candle manufacturers and oil sheds, boat shops, a bank, an inn, a bakery, the customhouse, a bowling alley, and an abattoir—in fact, everything that the properly appointed port should contain in a compact space." There are seven views on the map including two of Provincetown as seen in 1620 and 1858 respectively, and one of the Pacific Bank in Nantucket.



Continued on following page

The general map is an important source for an array of historical data: the locations of early industries and the homes of both the familiar and the obscure, early rail lines and roads, and early topographic and shoreline features that have been altered over time.

Garver, J. *Surveying the Shore*, pp. 102-103.



Finely Made, Very Well-Preserved Chart

43. Buzzard's Bay/ Cape Cod/ Elizabeth Islands. ELDRIDGE, G./ THAXTER & SON [Boston, 1876] *Eldridge's Chart No. 10. Buzzard's Bay, ...* 36 x 30 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Hand-colored lithograph. Re-mounted on new line but with three original, commercial label re-attached; excellent condition. \$2,000

Separately published. A handsome, exceptionally well-preserved chart on heavy paper of the west coast of Cape Cod that includes Falmouth and Wood's Hole and the facing coastline that includes Mattapoissett and New Bedford. The Elizabeth Islands are shown in excellent detail. The chart lays out channels and preferred courses using landmarks and lighthouses as visual references; the

latter are marked in yellow hand color. This is an early edition of the chart, which was first published in 1874. The three original labels on the back of the chart are interesting in themselves, especially one for Charles R. Sherman's "Navigation Store" in New Bedford, listing the variety of its goods.

George Eldridge (1821-1900) of Chatham produced his first chart (of the Chatham area) in 1851. Indicative of the quality of work of the family firm, it produced charts through 1932, and the Eldridge Tide and Pilot Book is published to this day. "[Eldridge's charts] survived because of good design, simplicity, omission of extraneous shore topography, legible sounding and notes, and the use of compass courses only. ... Their loyal public; fishermen, coaster, tug masters, and yachtsmen, often continued to use obsolete Eldridge charts until the beginning of World War II" (Guthorn). Interesting background information on Eldridge can be found on page 129 in *Surveying the Shore, Historic Maps of Coastal Massachusetts* by Joseph G. Garver.

cf. Guthorn, P. U. S. *Coastal Charts*, p. 12.



Best Chart of its Day of Edgartown Harbor

44. Edgartown/ Martha's Vineyard. U. S. COAST SURVEY [Washington, DC, 1848] *Edgartown Harbor...* 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 14 inches. Delicately hand-colored; lightly toned, else excellent. \$950

Scarce, separately published edition on heavy unfolded paper; not from the Annual Report of the Coast Survey. First edition of this fine chart of the harbor of Martha's Vineyard's major town. Below the chart itself are three recognition views depicting the coastal profiles the approaching mariner would see from three directions. There is also a street plan of the town with landmarks noted.



Rare, Beautiful Map of a Part of Martha's Vineyard

45. Martha's Vineyard/ West Chop. CROWELL, J. H./ BRECK, C. E. C. [Boston, 1888] *Plan of Cottage Lots at Tashmoo-West Chop Marthas Vineyard Mass...* 31 ½ x 26 ½ inches. Color-printed. Reinforcements at folds, but remarkably well-preserved for its type. \$3,850

A very rare, vibrantly colorful and attractively presented, real estate map of the West Chop area of Martha's Vineyard, in remarkable condition for an ephemeral publication of this kind. The work includes at lower left a large inset of the entire island along with the Elizabeth Islands and Falmouth. The inset also shows the ferry route from the mainland, then called the Old Colony Ferry. An unusual feature is the circular diagram in the center of the map that indicates points of interests that can be viewed

from the Tashmoo Observatory; the diagram also functions as a compass. The main map shows West Chop subdivided into 188 building lots from 1960 to 21,000 square feet in size. A stamped note on the map indicates that the sale of these lots was being conducted by Francis Peabody, Jr. and William Barry Owen of Boston. Their enterprise was apparently unsuccessful as evidenced by the fact that this part of Martha's Vineyard is still relatively undeveloped.



*Fine Navigational Chart of
Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard*

46. Nantucket/ Martha's Vineyard/ Cape Cod. ELDRIDGE, G. [Boston, 1908] *Geo. W. Eldridge's Chart C Vineyard Light-Ship to Chatham.* 27 ¼ x 47 ¼ inches. Lighthouses and other navigational aids highlighted in color; mounted on linen as originally issued, with label listing available charts pasted on; bit of wrinkling but excellent overall. \$2,250

A scarce, well-detailed, and very well-preserved nautical chart of the challenging waters in the area of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. It is rich with navigational detail vital to anyone plying these problematic seas, all of which is presented with Eldridge's characteristic clarity. In addition to the two large islands, the chart includes the southern shore of the Lower and Mid Cape from Wood's Hole to Chatham, along with the Elizabeth Islands.

cf. Guthorn, P. U. S. *Coastal Charts*, p. 12.

Large, Finely Realized View of Bangor, Maine

One of the Finest, 19th Century Panoramas of an American City

47. Bangor, Maine. HILL, J. W./ PARSON, C./ SMITH BROTHERS [New York, **1854**] *Bangor, ME.* Published by Smith Brothers & Col, 59 Beekman St. N. Y. 1854. 22 7/8 x 39 1/4 inches. Lithograph from one stone in black on heavy paper. Few mended splits at extremities, corner mends, no loss of printed area; strong impression, excellent. \$4,800



Rare. "One of the great landmarks of the 'golden age' of American lithography" (Thompson). The view was based on a painting by John William Hill, arguably the finest artist of American urban settings of his period. "Each segment of his large Bangor view has been drawn with scrupulous care, including the seemingly casual compositional elements making up the foreground: scattered logs, a lazy cow, a cluster of children, and the ribbed anatomy of a boat just now abuilding" (Deak). The combination of these everyday details with the precision of the cityscape invests the view with an animated realism that marks the finest works of this kind. The view also contains much detail reflecting Bangor's importance at the time as a great depot for the lumber industry.

The transformation of Hill's superb painting to an equally accomplished lithograph was the work of Charles Parsons, "a prominent figure in the nineteenth-century world of American graphics, [who] was as indefatigable as he was talented" (Deak). He produced some of Currier and Ives' best-known prints, such as the *Life of a Fireman*.

Thompson, E. V. *Important Maine Maps, Books, Prints & Ephemera*, no. 868; Deak, G. G. *Picturing America*, no. 675; Repts 1177; cf. Peters, H. T. *America on Stone*, p. 308.

Navigationally Challenging Part of the Maine Coast

48. Passamaquoddy Bay/ Deer & Campobello Islands. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, U. S. NAVY [Washington, D. C. **1891**] *North America United States And Canada/ Passamaquoddy Bay And Approaches*. 29 x 34 1/2 inches. Lighthouse daubed in yellow watercolor; some mended splits entering surface, outer lower margin reinforced, some foxing but mostly in margins, still overall very good of this kind. \$1,200

A then state-of-the-art, U. S. Naval chart of Passamaquoddy Bay with excellent detail for Deer and Campobello islands. Included is the St. Croix River to St. Stephen and Oak Haven, and the chart extends to the northeast to Maces Bay in Canada. In addition to soundings, the chart provides recommended passages both in and out of the harbor. The U. S.-Canada border is also shown. Although this example shows definite signs of use, it is overall in solid condition for a working chart.



New Jersey & Pennsylvania



The Great Colonial Map of New Jersey

49. New Jersey. FADEN, W./ RATZER, B. [London, Dec. 1, 1777] *The Province of New Jersey, Divided into East and West, commonly called the Jerseys...* 30 ½ x 22 ¼ inches. Original outline color; small area of wear at one fold expertly repaired with some reinstatement of image, else excellent. \$28,500

The definitive map of New Jersey of the 18th century, in its rare first state. The first map to present the geography of New Jersey with any degree of detailed accuracy. It also illuminates for the first time the state's topography, river networks, early road system, and the locations of its natural resources. Moreover, Schwartz states that it is "the most important general map of New Jersey during the revolutionary period." As such, it would have been consulted by commanders on both sides during the Revolution.

According to a note on the map, it was based on surveys that were made in 1769 for the purpose of settling the border between New York and New Jersey, which had long been in dispute. This work was supervised by Lt. Bernard Ratzer, an important British military engineer and surveyor before and during the Revolution. The resulting boundary line, which was permanently adopted, is shown on the map. (The map also shows two different boundaries between East and West Jersey.)

William Faden was an English publisher who played a leading role in filling the demand for accurate maps, charts and plans relating to the campaigns of the American Revolution. "His fine engravings made him one of the greatest cartographers of the late 18th century" (Snyder).

The map includes a large, decorative cartouche in the upper left-hand corner that illustrates a typical New Jersey farmhouse. Beavers, the favorite animal of colonial cartographers, are also pictured in the cartouche.

Snyder, John P., *The Mapping of New Jersey*, pp. 57-61; Ristow, Walter W., *American Maps and Mapmakers*; Schwartz, *The Mapping of America*, plate 120.



An Important, Updated Edition of a Cornerstone Map

50. Pennsylvania. HOWELL, R./ VALLANCE, J. [Philadelphia, 1811] *A Map Of The State Of Pennsylvania By Reading Howell MDCCCXI.* 21 ¾ x 33 ½ inches. Deckled edges; centerfold reinforced, else excellent. \$3,500

Separately published—very scarce. In 1792 Reading Howell published the first map of Pennsylvania to show the full extent of the state with accurate boundary lines.

Continued on following page

This 1811 edition enlarged Howell's map and was the first edition of it published in the 19th century. Moreover, this edition was elegantly engraved by John Vallance, who also produced the first official plan of Washington, DC and the Griffith map of Maryland. Howell's excellent map was not superceded until 1822, when Melish's map of the state appeared.

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

Virginia & Maryland



The First Collectible Map of Maryland

51. Maryland/ Virginia/ Delaware. OGILBY, J./ LORD BALTIMORE [London, 1671] *Nova Terrae-Mariae tabula*. 11 ½ x 14 ¾ inches. A few printer's creases, reinforced bottom of centerfold in margin only, else excellent with a strong impression. \$15,000

Overall excellent example with a strong impression of the second, extensively updated edition of the virtually unacquirable "Lord Baltimore" map of 1635. Being the first map to show the northern and southern boundaries of Maryland, it is considered the first printed map of Maryland. The Ogilby edition of the map added ten counties to both sides of the Chesapeake Bay; it moved the northern boundary of Maryland farther north while adding a line of trees; and it delineated more of the Bay's smaller islands. It appeared in Ogilby's *America*, along with a nine-page description of Maryland, the first account of the area in print. The first edition of this work, published a

year earlier in Amsterdam by Montanus, did not contain this material.

Papenfuse and Coale argue that Ogilby most likely received direct assistance from Lord Baltimore in the preparation of both the map and text. They point out that both refer to Cecil County, which Lord Baltimore did not officially create until 1674, three years after this map appeared. In any event, Ogilby's text would have certainly met with Lord Baltimore's approval, as it provides a very positive account of the area.

The Lord Baltimore map was largely based on Captain John Smith's but is more accurate in some respects, such as its delineation of the head of the Chesapeake Bay, though it is generally less detailed. Nevertheless, though not a distinguished piece of technical mapping, the Lord Baltimore is an example of the other ways a map of the 17th century could be important—as a promotional document and a statement of political identity, to name a few.

Papenfuse & Coale, *Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland* (2003 ed.), fig. 8, pp. 11-13; On the Map, fig. 13, cf. fig. 12; Tooley, *America*, p. 171-2; Pritchard & Taliaferro 12, Burden 417.



An Important, Transitional Map of Virginia

52. Virginia/ Maryland. SPEED, J. [London, 1676] *A Map of Virginia and Maryland*. 14 ¾ x 19 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; wear to bottom centerfold, else fine. \$9,000

A very attractive, near-mint example. Speed's handsomely engraved work is one of the earliest English maps of the area and one of the first to demarcate the borders of

colonial Virginia and Maryland. Just three years prior to its publication, Augustine Herrman made the first thorough surveys of Maryland at the behest of Lord Baltimore, and Speed's was one of the first maps to adopt this groundbreaking cartography. However, in general outline Speed still followed the prototype of Captain John Smith, who conducted the first European survey of Chesapeake Bay. Hence, Speed's map "*is the last major derivative of the Smith map, and it is unique as an example of the transition from one basic prototype map to another. The delineation of the land area follows Smith while the toponymic prototype was the Herrman map of 1673.*" (Verner in Tooley, Mapping of America, p.170) A particularly important feature derived from Herrman by Speed is the boundary line (indicated by a double row of trees) between Virginia and Maryland on the Eastern Shore. English text on the verso contains extensive descriptions of Virginia and Maryland.

On the Map, fig. 11; Stephenson & McKee, p. 39. Burden 456, state 1.

"One of the Most Beautiful" Charts of the Area

53. Virginia/ Maryland. MORTIER, P./ COVENS & MORTIER [Amsterdam, c. 1730] *Carte Particuliere De Virginie, Maryland, Pennsilvanie, La Nouvelle Iarsey...* 21 x 31 ½ inches. Original color; very fine. \$17,000

Pristine example of a scarce chart. "*This large scale map, centered on Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay area, is one of the most beautiful in the history of the cartography of the region. Its basic representation of the coastal area is derived from Herrman, supplemented by new names, soundings and some features from Thornton and Fisher's chart of 1689*" (On the Map).

The chart appeared in the Neptune Francois, which was the most luxurious and largest sea atlas published to date.

Papenfuse & Coale, *Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland*, fig. 29; Morrison, et al, *On the Map*, cf. fig. 23.



The Culmination of the Colonial Mapping of Virginia By the Father of Thomas Jefferson

54. Virginia/ Maryland. FRY, J./ JEFFERSON, P./ ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, G. [Paris, 1755] *Carte de la Virginie et du Maryland...* 19 x 25 inches. Original outline color; excellent condition with a strong impression. \$6,000

Excellent example of the French edition of the definitive colonial map of Virginia and Maryland, which "*became the preeminent map of Virginia for the remainder of the eighteenth century*" (Stephenson & McKee). It appeared just a few years after the original edition, which is believed to have been published between 1753 and 1754. Moreover, most surviving copies of the English edition were printed in the 1770's, postdating this French edition.

cf. Stephenson & McKee, *Virginia in Maps*, Map II-21A-D; Pedley 470, state 3.



Rare Topographic, Civil War Map

55. Civil War/ Virginia/ Maryland. SCHAUS, W. [New York, 1861] *The Seat of War./ Birds Eye View of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.* 25 ¼ x 29 ½ inches. Chromolithograph. Some scuffing, soiling, a mended tear, very good. \$3,500

Rare. A large, attractive, well-detailed map (not bird's-eye view as it calls itself) of the key theatre of the early years of the Civil War. It includes street grids of Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, and Lynchburg. The map skillfully renders topography, in particular the Blue Ridge, Shenandoah, and Allegheny mountain ranges. Towns, courthouses, forts, road and railroads are shown throughout and, most notably, in the western regions as well. It was drawn and lithographed by J. Schedler and printed by Sarony, Major & Knapp.

Stephenson 17.3



Southeast & Florida

“The Definitive Map of the Region for Over 100 years.”

Schwartz

56. Southeast/ Florida/ Cuba. LE MOYNE, J./ DE BRY, T. [Frankfurt, 1591] *Floridae Americae Provinciae Recens & exactissima descriptio . . .* 14 ½ x 17 ⅝ inches. Slight offsetting, else excellent condition. \$25,000

Fine example of this cornerstone map of Florida and the Southeast, with a bold impression and good margins. It “*was the chief basis for maps of the European cartographers for over a hundred years*” (Cumming, et al). It is also one of the most finely engraved of all early maps, and the well-linked impression of this example heightens the beauty of its intricate engraving.

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

The interior areas of the map were on the other hand based on Indian reports and rumor. Ironically, it was many of these details that were longest lived on subsequent maps. Especially conspicuous on later maps is the lake in the north-center with the falls emptying into it. Below it is an enticing note, which reads in translation: “In this lake the natives find grains of



silver.” Likewise, the mountains above it are said to contain gold, silver and copper. Above this is a small portion of what appears to be a very large body of water, which most likely represents the Pacific Ocean as derived from Verrazano. The explorer believed that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were separated by a narrow isthmus in the area of present-day North Carolina.

After the French colonies were wiped out by the Spanish, Le Moyne made his way to London with his drawings; these included several of Indian life in addition to the one that served as the model for this map. In 1588, the German engraver and publisher, Theodore De Bry, purchased the drawings from Le Moyne’s widow and produced engravings of them for inclusion in a series of works on the Americas called the *Grands voyages*. In so doing, De Bry rescued for posterity some of the earliest depictions we have of the Southeast and its inhabitants. Only a single one of Le Moyne’s original drawings survives; it is in the collection of the New York Public Library. Richly colored, it is of astonishing beauty.

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

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

57. Southeast. MERCATOR, M./ HONDIUS, H. [Amsterdam, **1606/ 1609**] *Virginia Item et Floridae Americae Provinciarum, nova Descriptio*. 13 ¾ x 19 ¼ inches. Fine original color; reinforced along margins, else excellent. \$5,500

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

Cumming 26; Burden 151.



*The Definitive Dutch Map of the Southeast,
The Gulf of Mexico & the Caribbean*

58. Florida/ Caribbean/ Gulf of Mexico. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, **1635**] *Insulae Americanae in Oceano Septentrionali cum Terris adiacentibus*. 15 x 20 ¾ inches. Fine original color; paper lightly toned, else excellent. \$3,500

A very attractive example in full original color of one of the most decorative early maps of Florida and the entire Gulf and Caribbean regions. It was based on the extremely rare Hessel Gerritsz chart of 1631, which was made for pilots sailing for the Dutch West India Company. Blaeu’s edition retains the nautical characteristics of its ancestor in its rhumb lines, attractive



Continued on following page

compass roses, and sailing ships. The cartouche and scales are decorated with putti and a striking selection of fauna, including reptiles, a sea tortoise and a bat.

Burden 242.



One of the Most Attractive Maps of the Carolinas

59. Carolinas/ Southeast. VAN KEULEN, J. [Amsterdam, 1702?] *Pas Kaart van de Just van Carolina ...* 20 ¼ x 23 inches. Superb hand color; lower margin extended with slight loss, else fine with strong impression on heavy paper. \$7,500

One of the earliest printed charts to specifically focus on the Carolina coast and one of the most attractive maps of the area overall. The chart extends from the Chesapeake Bay to northern Florida. While van Keulen used a variety of sources, not all of the identifiable, generally speaking, Spanish sources inform the more southerly areas, while in the northern part of the map, more accurate English sources predominate. There is an inset of Charleston Harbor above the cartouche. The Van Keulen firm was a leading supplier of charts, instruments, and maritime related books of uncommon longevity. It remained a family controlled business until 1823 and then continued to operate under another owner until 1885.

Cumming/ De Vorsey, *Southeast*, no. 91; Koeman IV, no. 18, p. 376; Burden II, no. 589.



A Highly Sought After Rarity of the Southeast

60. Southeast. CATESBY, M. [London, c. 1734] *A Map of Carolina, Florida And The Bahama Islands with Adjacent Parts.* 17 ⅞ x 23 ¾ inches. Full, delicate original color; mended split in the cartouche, centerfold reinforced, some light staining, else excellent. \$25,000

The very rare English edition in the first state of one of the most delicately beautiful maps of the Southeast. This state is distinguished by all green coloring in the body of the map; the second state, which dates from 1771, has the area west of the Mississippi in blue.

The map is also a good source for the locations of early forts in the Southeast, of Indian tribes, and of English factories i.e. trading posts. Catesby's map was also one of the first to include Georgia. Cumming points out that the map "makes use of Barnwell's ca. 1722 map [known only in manuscript], and incorporates from it several details not found on earlier printed maps." However, the map is clearly based in large part on Popple's wall map of 1733, thus Cumming's 1731 date is highly unlikely. This has since been corrected in the 1998 edition updated by Prof. Louis DeVorse. The map appeared in Catesby's pioneering work illustrating the natural history of the Southeast. The flavor of the book's "delightful drawings of local flora and fauna" (Schwartz) is captured in the map's unique cartouche, which is composed of shells and sea vegetation.

Schwartz/Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, pp. 151-52; Cumming 210.

*Rare, Separately Published Edition
For the Frontier Traveler*

61. Missouri/ Arkansas/ Oklahoma. MITCHELL, S. A. [Philadelphia, 1837] *Map of the State of Missouri And Territory of Arkansas...* 17 x 20 ½ inches. Lithograph with original wash color; fold reinforcements, else excellent. \$3,500

Rare, separately issued, folding map showing Missouri as a state, Arkansas as a territory, and the area of present-day Oklahoma as “Indian Territory Attached to Arkansas.” This significantly updated edition of the map “has many changes topographically and new borders... There are many new counties in Missouri and Arkansas, and a table of Steam Boat Routes appears in the lower right corner of the map. The detail in the surrounding states is now filled in” (Rumsey).

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



Map of the Civil War Theatre with a Daily Chronology of the War

62. Southeast/ Civil War. PERRINE, C.O. [Indianapolis, 1864] *Perrine's New Topographical War Map of the Southern States Taken from the latest government surveys and official reports. [With booklet:] A Concise History Of The War...* 143 pp. In original covers. Map separate from booklet: 28 x 36 ¾ inches. Original outline color; backed and reinforced, with mends at junctures of folds with some losses and staining; fair to good condition. \$1,500

Large, detailed, up-to-date map of the entire theatre of the American Civil War, accompanied by a booklet that provides a day to day history of the war from its beginning to November 30th, 1863. Red circles on the map indicate the sites of engagements. Railroad lines are shown throughout, and an inset map of southern Florida is above the map's title.



*A Presentation Copy Inscribed In Behalf of Sherman
Of the Definitive Map of Sherman's March*

63. Southeast/ Civil War. KOSSAK, W. Capt./ MULLER, J. B./ JENNEY, Bvt. Maj. W. L. B. [St. Louis, 1865] *Military Map Showing The Marches Of The United States Forces Under Command Of Maj. Genl. W. T. Sherman. U. S. A. During The Years 1863, 1864, 1865...* 26 3/8 x 46 inches. Lithograph. Inscription in red ink. Mounted on acid-free paper, some tape stains, reinforced splits & restoration at few fold intersections, very good. \$2,500

Separately published. The first edition of a remarkably detailed military map that provided the best contemporaneous cartographic record of the Georgia campaign. With a manuscript inscription in behalf of Sherman in the hand of Brevet Colonel William E. Merrill at lower right: "*Compliments of Lieut. Gen. Sherman Wm. E Merrill Maj. Engr. & Bvt. Col.*" The map contains precise and important military detail of the campaign, including the routes of the various corps of the Union army and of the cavalries of both combatants, and the fortifications of both sides. This work was a compilation of the numerous maps made in the field during the campaign as well as of other sources, which are enumerated in the list of "Authorities" above the title.

Merrill was head of the Topographical Department of the Army of the Cumberland and was charged with creating the maps to be used by commanders during the campaign depicted here. He directed one of the most remarkable and important mapmaking operations that had yet to be seen in a military context. "*And not only did Merrill see to it that Sherman's armies had the best maps of any Civil War army, he made certain that the maps were continually updated and promptly distributed.*" (McElfresh). Because of the distance of the campaign's theatre from Washington, DC, and because commercial maps of the South did not provide adequate detail for military operations, it was deemed necessary to create a fully portable mapmaking facility to accompany the army. A printing press, two heavy lithographic presses, and other printing devices to rapidly create copies were involved. An excellent account of this operation can be found on the Library of Congress web site: http://lcweb2.loc.gov/amem/collections/civil_war_maps/cwmfm.html

The result of this intensive cartographic activity can be seen on this map, which is far and away superior to any commercial map of the period. A smaller version of this map appeared considerably later in the *U. S. War Department's Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1891-95.*

Stevenson 72; McElfresh, E. *Maps & Mapmakers of the Civil War*, pp. 244-45.

*A Superior Example of the
First Collectible Map of the Lower Mississippi River*

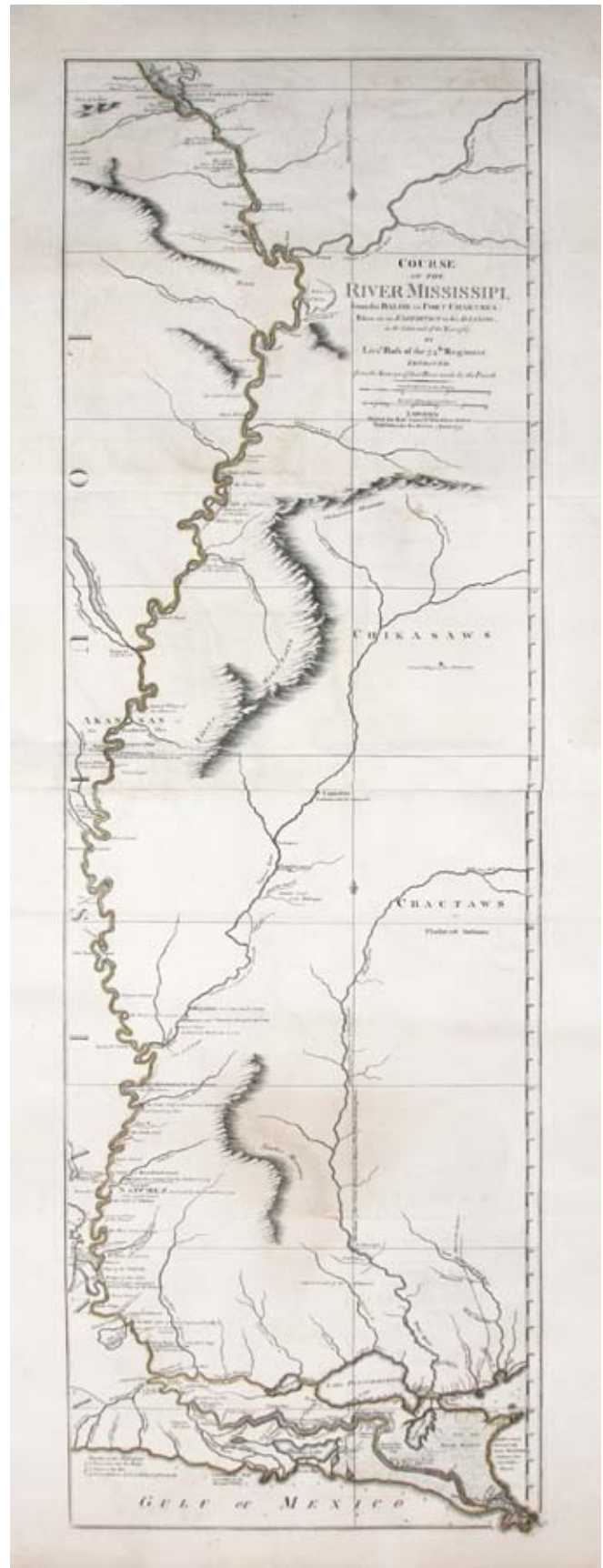
64. Mississippi River/ Louisiana/ Tennessee/ Arkansas.

ROSS, Lt. J./ SAYER, R. [London, 1775] *Course of the River Mississippi from the Balise to Fort Chartres*. 44 ¼ x 13 ½ inches (two sheets joined). Original outline color; minor marginal mends well outside of printed image, else excellent.

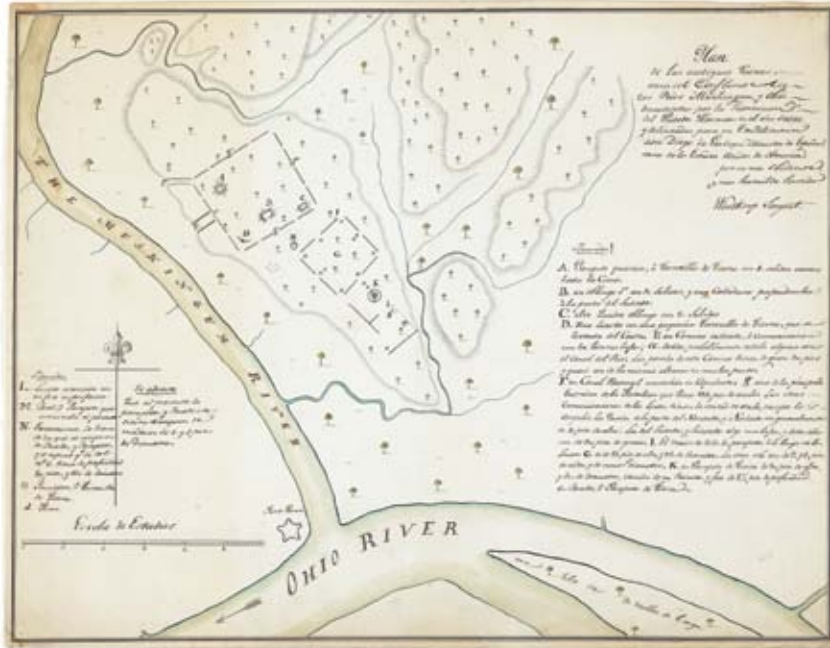
\$8,500

Tall, striking work based on the first official survey of the lower Mississippi River. The map extends north to just below St. Louis. It contains much fascinating information concerning the locations of plantations, forts and Indian tribes; notes on historical events such as battles and discoveries; and notable landmarks. It provides excellent detail for the course of the Mississippi in the New Orleans area and shows Baton Rouge. Lake Pontchartrain appears further inland than on contemporary maps but is seen connected to Lake Borgne by a channel. For the English, this map was of great importance because it focused on a relatively little known territory that was part of what the British gained at the conclusion of the French and Indian War in 1763.

Sellers and Van Ee, no. 781; Stevens and Tree, 31.



Great Lakes & Midwest



Important 18th-Century Manuscript Map of a Part of the Northwest Territory Frontier

A Seminal Document of American Archeology

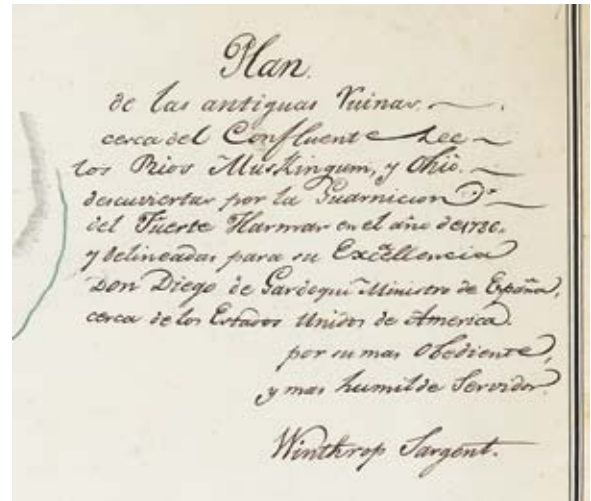
65. Southeast Ohio/ Marietta/ American Archeology. SARGENT, Winthrop [Ohio?, c. 1787] *Plan de las antiguas Vindas...* 15 3/4 x 20 1/2 inches. Pen & ink & watercolors on laid paper; lightly toned, a mended split, else excellent. \$75,000

A highly finished eighteenth-century manuscript survey of what was at the time one of the forward areas of the American frontier. The area depicted is at the intersection of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers in southeastern Ohio, which today is largely occupied by the city of Marietta. The map's probable date can be closely bracketed by the following facts: Marietta, which was founded in 1788, is not on the map, while Fort Harmer, founded 1785, is present. Also, the map's inscription states that the earthen formations (discussed below) depicted on the map were discovered in 1786. Finally, another manuscript version of this map, in English, is dated 1787.

The map's principal subject is the vast earthen formations or Indian mounds in the area that inspired wonder and curiosity in early travelers and settlers in the area. Sargent's map is contemporaneous with the very earliest cartographic depictions of these formations; see Smith (reference below), p. 38. This subject proved to be no less than the spawning ground for an indigenous American archeology, and this map was in the vanguard of this development. "There is little doubt that the study of archaeology in the United States during the major part of the nineteenth century was concentrated around the antiquities located in the state of Ohio and in the Ohio Valley, and that it gave to American men of learning a topic for consideration that promoted American scholarship independently of European



initiative" (Smith, p. 33). Sargent sent the English version of the present map, mentioned above, to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This manuscript map, which is in Spanish, was made for presentation to Don Diego Gardoqui, the first ambassador of Spain to the United States, by Winthrop Sargent, a surveyor and central figure in the settlement of Ohio as a principal in the various land development companies operating there and as Secretary of the Northwest Territory. While it is unlikely the map was done in Sargent's own hand, there is little doubt it was made at his behest. In fact, its highly respectful inscription and the presence of Sargent's name on it as if it were a signature suggest that this map was very much a personal gesture from Sargent to Gardoqui.



This intriguing provenance, the unlikely pairing of the staunch Yankee frontier surveyor/ land developer with the cosmopolitan European diplomat, opens a window on a complex and not well understood aspect of the settlement of the American frontier in Ohio and elsewhere. While archival records do not reveal a close relationship between the men, there is no doubt that they traveled in intersecting circles and were quite aware of each other. For example, a letter from Henry Knox to Sargent (see reference below), found in the Massachusetts Historical Society, which houses Sargent's papers, speaks of Gardoqui as someone both Knox and Sargent were acquainted with. But one needs to first better understand the larger context of the complex relationship between United States and the Spanish Crown in regard to the settlement of the American frontier to begin to get a sense of how this map might have fit in. Spain at the time held title to the vast Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi as well as to navigation rights to the Mississippi River. Pressing outward toward the Mississippi at the time were American settlers from the growing eastern colonies. Spain's dilemma was how to maintain a position of strength in the areas it held, when it did not have the ability to colonize it in any substantial way. Records in Spanish archives suggest that Spanish strategy was initially to foster American settlement of the Ohio territory as well as areas further south through financial inducements to potential settlers. In fact, records in Spanish archives (see below) show that between 1781 and 1787, Spain advanced monies to support American settlement in Ohio, and as Spain's ambassador to the United States, Gardoqui appears to have been the chief dispenser of these funds. The second phase of the strategy was to induce settlers to remove to Spanish-held territory and there become Spanish citizens. While offering a variety of inducements, perhaps the major carrot was navigation rights to the Mississippi River, which Spain had suspended for Americans from 1785 onward. Spain perhaps felt that it could lure a sufficient supply of Americans--some disgruntled with their own government as well as some former Loyalists--to provide the beginning of a population pool for its territories. Some of these efforts did come to fruition, with perhaps the best known being New Madrid, founded in 1788 by George Morgan of Kentucky, on land granted by Gardoqui himself on the west side of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Ohio River.

It is probable that Sargent may have been in one way or another the beneficiary of some of the largesse dispensed by Gardoqui. The warmth of map's inscription supports the notion that Sargent had been in some manner in Gardoqui's debt. Spanish archives further reveal that Gardoqui was especially active in trying to acquire maps of the American interior (see reference below). It is therefore possible that this map was Sargent's response to the importunities of the Spanish ambassador to provide a map. And such a map, with its academically tinged subject matter, was perhaps an innocuous way for Sargent to pay a debt to a patron without being seen to convey sensitive cartographic information.

In 1855, a printed version of the manuscript map mentioned above that Sargent had sent to the Academy of Arts and Sciences was published in conjunction with a lecture being given there on the Ohio Indian mounds. And in 1826, a map very like Sargent's appeared in Collot's Voyage d'un l'Amerique under the title, "Plan d'un Ancien Camp Retranche'..." But the maker

Continued on following page

of the map is identified as a Captain John Hart, who most likely was Dr. John Hart, who like Sargent was a former Revolution War officer, a founder of the Society of the Cincinnati, and active in the development of the Ohio territory. In addition, there is in the *Bibliothèque de Service Hydrographique in Paris* (C4044-14) an anonymous manuscript map, in English, again very like Sargent's; it is either dated 1790 or assigned this date. It may have been Collet's source.

Winthrop Sargent (1753-1820) was an artillery officer in the American Revolution, who was active in several battles almost through the entire duration of the war. He was a founding member of the Society of Cincinnati. In 1786, Sargent helped to survey the Seven Ranges, the first lands to be laid out under the Land Ordinance Act of 1785. He was the first secretary of the Northwest Territory, the second highest position in the government of the area. With intimate knowledge of the area, he went on to form the Ohio Company of Associates and was an important shareholder in the Scioto Company. He was governor of the Mississippi Territory from 1798 to 1801, after which he became a planter in Natchez for the remainder of his life.

Don Diego Gardoqui (1735-1798), served as Spain's first ambassador to the United States until 1789, having arrived in New York in 1785, but he continued to serve as a minister to the United States until his death.

Smith, T. *The Mapping of Ohio*, pp. 32-43; Sargent Papers at MHS, Letter Knox to Sargent, Sept. 29, 1788; Archivo General De India, Signatura CUBA,600; Área De Contenido Y Estructura; Alcance Y Contenido: Correspondencia De Diversas Autoridades. Legajo 600. [1778-1788, 1793-1806.

Early Mapping Beyond the Original Colonies

66. Midwest/ Kentucky/ Northeast/ Mid-Atlantic. EVANS, L./ LAURIE & WHITTLE. [London, **1794**] *A New and General Map of the Middle Dominions Belonging to the United States of America...* 19 x 26 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$2,500

Handsome reissue of Evan's historic map of the Midwest, one of the earliest to provide an accurate picture of the land west of the northern British colonies. This was the first edition of the Evans map to show the new state of Kentucky, although it did so incorrectly, placing it north of the Ohio River.

Stevens, *Evans*. XVIII.



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Texas & Southwest



Texas, California & the Southwest At the Time of a Significant Expansion of the United States

67. Texas/ Mexico/ Southwest/ Mexican War. MITCHELL, S. A. [Philadelphia, 1847] *Map Of Mexico Including Yucatan & Upper California*, ... 17 ½ x 25 inches. Original hand-colored lithograph. Folding map, flattened & reinforced with rice paper, with original red buckram covers, separate; wear at fold intersections, minor staining in some folds & elsewhere, overall near excellent condition. \$8,500

A very attractive example, in vibrant original color, of a map of Texas, California, the Southwest and Mexico at crucial moment in the expansion of the United States and in the viability of Texas' independence from Mexico. Featured is a large inset of "The Late Battlefield," depicting the Siege of Monterrey, a turning point in the war. The battle was a hard-fought American victory, which hinged on the adoption of novel urban warfare techniques introduced to the U.S. regular army by Texan volunteers. The map was published just two years after Texas statehood, and it also contains significant markers of Texas independence won in 1836 with a dated reference to San Jacinto and another to the Alamo. The map also includes Houston, ten years after its incorporation.

The United States took possession of both Upper California and New Mexico in 1846. This is reflected in the tentative nomenclature for California on the map; it is called "*Upper California or New California*." The depiction of New Mexico on the map seems tentative as well—it appears in a most unusual shape as a slender boot of land wedged between California and Texas. Generally, this is not a detailed map as to place names or topographic features, hence its emphasis falls on the "*Principal Travelling Routes*" it shows throughout.

This is the second issue of the map, the first having appeared in 1846; a later 1847 issue has a different inset.

Cf. Streeter 3868, 3869; *cf.* Wheat, Gold Region, no. 35; *cf.* Taliaferro, Cartographic Sources, no. 284.

West & Pacific Northwest



An Excellent Example of the First State

68. California/ Northwest/ Alaska. WYTFLIET, C. [Louvain, 1597] *Limes Occidentis Quivira et Anian*. 9 ¼ x 11 ½ inches. Very slight toning bottom of centerfold, else excellent. \$2500

The very scarce first state with the date. "In many respects this map is the first printed map of Alaska" (Verner). Nevertheless, much of what is shown on the map is speculative, since most of the area it covers had not yet been seen by Europeans. The map does extend to northern California, so in its southern portions there is some correspondence to geographic reality. It must be remembered that even the question of whether a strait existed between northern America and Asia (though one is clearly shown here) was still two centuries away from being answered.

Burden 107, State 1; C. Verner, *The North Part of America*, p. 84.



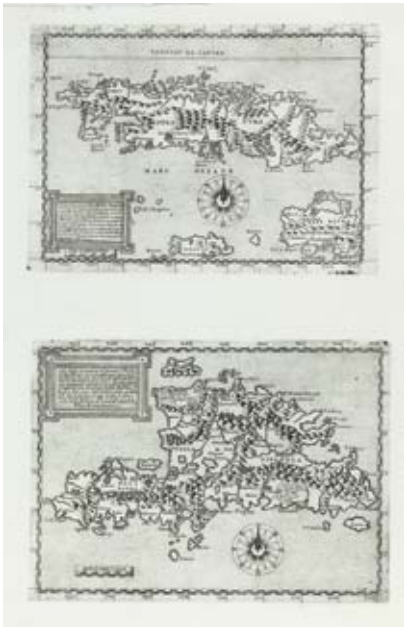
The Map That Confirmed California Not an Island

69. California/ Mexico. CONSAG, Fr. F. / BAEGERT, Fr. J. [Mannheim, 1773] *California per P. Ferdinandum Con/sac S.I. et Alias . . .* 9 ¼ x 6 ⅞ inches. Fine. \$2,000

Rare map of Baja California and northern Mexico based on the explorations of the Jesuit Ferdinand Consag, which confirmed Father Kino's reports that California was not an island. Baegert's map includes details of the Jesuit missions of Baja California and Northern Mexico. He also adds the path of his own journey to California from Mexico in 1751 as well as of his departure upon the expulsion of the Jesuits from California in 1768.

Tooley's Dictionary K-P p.51 (entry for Koncság); Burrus, *Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain*, p.52; Baegert, Johann Jakob, S.J. *Observations in Lower California*. p.12

Caribbean & Bermuda



Very Early & Rare Maps of Cuba & Hispaniola on a Single Sheet

70. Cuba/ Hispaniola. FORLANI, P. [Venice, 1564]
L'Isola cuba e piu settentrional della Spagnola. . ./ L' Isola Spagnola.... 16 ¼ x 10 ¼ inches (both maps together).
 Two maps on a single sheet; fine condition. \$9,500

Separately published. These are among the earliest separate maps of Cuba and Hispaniola. This single sheet with the two maps appeared in a very rare, assembled-to-order, Italian atlas, known under the name, La Freri, after the Roman publisher and bookseller, who compiled many of them. Maps of from the La Freri atlases were generally the most accomplished maps available worldwide prior to the Dutch period; many of them, in fact, served as models for the later Dutch maps. Both maps here are also superb examples of the restrained elegance that characterized the visual style of La Freri maps at their best.

Not in Cueto, *Cuba In Old Maps Exhibition Catalogue* but listed among maps known to Cueto—no. 405, p. 46; Tooley in *Imago Mundi III*, maps 90 & 84, p. 21 & 22.



*A Superb Example of
 The Most Beautiful Early Map of Bermuda*

71. Bermuda. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1630] *Mappa Aestivarum Insularum, alias Barmudas . . .* 16 x 21 inches.
 Fine original color; excellent condition. \$4,500

The most richly decorative, early map of Bermuda in a very attractive, original-colored example. It was based on Richard Norwood's 1618 chart, executed in behalf of the Bermuda Company. The map thus includes the parishes and tribes allotted to the company's principal members, with their names included, most of which survive to this day. The map'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.

Visually Arresting, Early Map of Bermuda

- 72. Bermuda.** OGILBY, J. [London, 1670] *Mappa Aestivarum Insularum ...* 11 ½ x 14 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$2,500

A beautifully engraved, early map of Bermuda based on the first separate map of the island, Richard Norwood's 1618 chart, executed in behalf of the Bermuda Company. The Ogilby map includes the parishes and tribes allotted to the company's principal members who are named. An ornate cartouche of Neptune displays the bounty of the sea, and an unusual vignette, decorating the mileage scales, depict Indians cheerfully assisting a European surveyor with armed soldiers in the background.

Palmer p. 21, pl. XXI.



The First St. Kitts Map

- 73. St. Christopher.** SANSON, N. [Paris, 1650] *Carte De Lisle De Saint Christophle...* 12 ¼ x 16 ¾ inches. Original outline color; excellent condition. \$1,350

Delicately engraved, this was the first separate, printed map of the island. It is shown divided into French and English sectors with the island's mountainous center under the control of the English flanked by French territories on either side.

MCS No. 81, no. 1, p. 5.

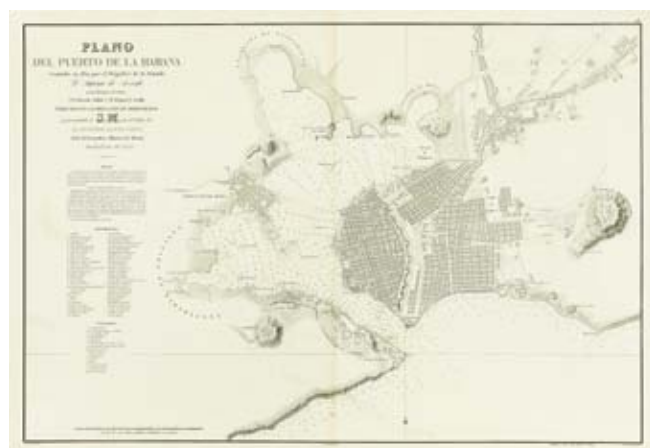


An Important, Official Spanish Plan of Havana

- 74. Havana.** DIRECCION HIDROGRAFIA/ ANTONIA DE AREVALO, F. & C. [Madrid, 1853] *Plano Del Puerto De La Havana levantado en 1854 por el Brigadier del Armada...* 23 ¾ x 34 ¾ inches. Bit of light offsetting, else mint. \$3,850

The rare, original Spanish edition of this official plan of Havana, executed with both precision and elegance, under the auspices of the official Spanish hydrographic office. A superb example of a large-scale work. It provides navigational information as well as a street plan of the city and some topographic features and was undoubtedly intended for military use. A legend at left, keyed to the plan, lists 55 structures and locales within the city, and another table lists 15 places outside the city's walls. The chart was re-engraved by the governmental hydrographic offices of both England and France in 1858.

Cueto 202.



Canada & Arctic

The Earliest Acquirable Plan of a North American Settlement

75. Montreal. RAMUSIO, J. G./ GASTALDI, G. [Venice, 1556] *La Terra De Hochelaga Nella Nova Francia*. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Fine condition with a strong impression. \$2,850

First edition of “The very first plan of a village in the United States or Canada.” (Schwartz) It is also notable as the earliest printed map to use a form of the place name that became Montreal—“Monte Real,” seen to the left of the Indian village. Just as important, the woodcut is one of the few extant images from the Discovery Period of an intact Indian village. In a scene that perhaps embodies Europeans’ more noble aspirations for the New World enterprise, Cartier is shown at lower center being greeted with apparent friendliness by an Indian leader. Schwartz/ Ehrenberg, p. 63; Kershaw, I, entry 16.



“First Detailed Map That Summarizes the Discoveries of Frobisher and Davis.” - Kershaw

76. Labrador/ Davis Strait/ Greenland/ Canada. WYTFLIET, C. [Louvain, 1597] *Estotilandia et Laboratoris Terra*. 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Excellent. \$1,200

“[Wytfliet’s] maps are of considerable importance, particularly to the development of the cartography of Canada” (Kershaw). This map of the northwest Atlantic is a rich blend of important early cartography and legend. Iceland, Greenland and Labrador figure prominently, but so do the legendary island of Frisland and the equally apocryphal Estotiland.

Kershaw Entry 40.

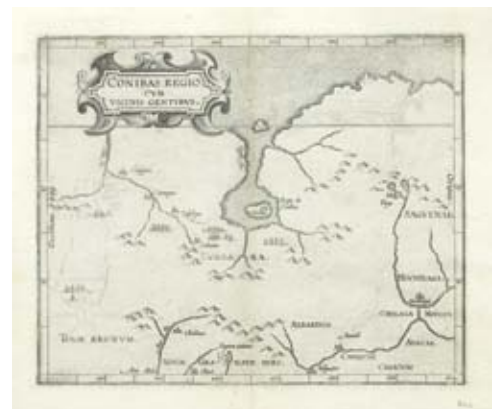


“Provide[s] Considerable Detail of the Early Arctic Discoveries.” - Kershaw

77. Interior Canada/ Montreal. WYTFLIET, C. [Louvain, 1597/?] *Conibas Regio...* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 inches. Slight offsetting, else excellent. \$950

One of the earliest maps of any part of the interior of North America, in a superb example. This striking work “possibly is the first map of James-Hudson Bay” (Kershaw). It is the first map to focus on the central region of Canada and is one of the earliest maps as well to locate the Iroquois settlement of Hochelaga, on the site of present-day Montreal.

Kershaw, I, Entry 39.





One of the Best French Maps of the Northeast and Canada

In a Fine Example

78. Canada to North Carolina. SANSON, N. [Paris, 1656] *Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France*, . . . 15 5/8 x 21 1/4 inches. Original outline color; strong impression, slight crease, else fine. \$8,500

"An exceptionally fine synthesis of mid-seventeenth-century French knowledge of the North American interior" (Kaufman). "The first large-scale, comparatively accurate portrayal of the five Great Lakes [that] served as the paradigm for mapping the region for half a century" (Schwartz). Burden points out that the map considerably "improves" on Sanson's general North America map that appeared just six years earlier. The entire Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River drainage basins are shown in greater detail, and 'Erie' is used for the first time as a name for a recognizable lake. Burden further states that "often passing unnoticed are the improvements that Sanson made in his east coast delineation. Long Island is introduced, and New Amsterdam is placed in its correct position. The Delaware River is more correctly shown." Much of the cartography for the interior regions was based on manuscript maps prepared by French Jesuit missionaries.

Regarding its political geography, the map relegates the English colonies to a rather slender area along the coast and to the northern regions, while French possessions extend throughout the Great Lakes region and deep into the heartland of the present day United States. More questionably, the area of the present southeast United States is also designated as French territory.

Kershaw 133; Burden 318; Schwartz, *Mapping of America*, p. 111; pl. 62; Kaufman, K. *Mapping of the Great Lakes*, no. 3, pp. 25-26; Karpinski, pp. 31, 90.

Fine Map of Maritime Canada & the Grand Banks

79. Newfoundland/ Nova Scotia/ Grand Banks. CORONELLI, V. [Venice, **1694**] *Canada Orientale nell' America Settentrionali...* 17 ³/₄ x 23 ⁵/₈ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$1,500

One of the most attractive early maps of the area, adorned with an artfully designed piscine cartouche. The Grand Banks fishing grounds are mapped with considerable detail with depths shown throughout. (A note in the area states that the English refer to it as the "Maine Bank.")

Burden II, no. 698; Kershaw I, no. 162.



Splendid Chart of Hudson's Bay and Arctic Canada

80. Hudson's Bay/ Baffin Bay/ Labrador/ Canada. RENARD, L./ WIT, DE [Amsterdam, **1715**] *Septentrionaliora Americae a Groenlandia...* 19 x 22 inches. Full original color; fine condition. \$1,900

A beautiful chart of the Arctic and northern waters of Canada, which focuses on Hudson's Bay, Foxe Basin, and Hudson Strait and suggests possible outlets for a Northwest Passage. The chart appeared in Renard's sea atlas, one of the most striking products of Dutch maritime cartography. Although the atlas originated with De Wit in 1675, a great number of the charts were "thoroughly corrected" (Koeman) by Renard. Two later editions, also emended, appeared in 1739 and 1745. "This continuous revision proves that the atlas was intended for use at sea and not only for the consultation on shore" (Koeman). Important additions made by Renard to this state include the naming of Hudson's Bay and of Baffin's Island (here "James ou Isle De Jacques") and new place names in the southwest corner of Hudson's Bay, among others.

The chart's cartouches, beautifully etched by Romeyn de Hooghe, illustrate the Dutch goals in exploring the region. At bottom center, natives and Dutch merchants haggle over beaver pelts, turkeys and other trade goods.

Kershaw 213; Burden 466, state 3.





A Cornerstone Map of Canada and the Great Lakes

81. Great Lakes/ Canada. DE L'ISLE, G. [Paris, 1703/ 1718] *Carte Du Canada ou De La Nouvelle France* . . . 19 ½ x 25 ½ inches. Original outline and wash color; upper margin extended with virtually no loss, else excellent condition. \$2,800

Attractive example of “one of the most outstanding maps of either the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.” (Kershaw) It provided the best delineation of its period of the Great Lakes and has been noted by Tooley as the first map to place Detroit “only two years after the founding of that village by Cadillac.” An entertaining aspect of the map is the addition of the “Riviere Longue” and other features to the west based on the largely fictitious reports of Louis Armand de Lom d’Arce, Baron de Lahontan. Although Delisle depicts the river and indicates the point at which the Baron de Lahontan’s journey is supposed to have ended and his secondhand reports from natives began, De l’Isle himself is skeptical: “...a moins que le dit Sr. de Lahontan n’ait inventé tout ces choses ce qu’il est difficile de résoudre étant le seul qui a pénétré dans ces vastes contrées” (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.)

Schwartz/ Ehrenberg, pp. 136-7, pl. 80; Tooley, *America*, p. 20, entry 38, p. 315; Karpinski, p. 40.

Cartographic Malfeasance and the Search for a Northwest Passage

82. Hudson’s Bay/ Maritime Canada/ Northwest Passage. WIGATE, J. / DOBBS, A./ BOWLES, J. [London, 1746] *To Arthur Dobbs Esqr., This Chart of the Seas, Straits &c. thro’ which his Maesty’s Sloop FURNACE pass’d for discovering a Passage from Hudson’s Bay, to the South Sea is most humbly Dedicated by his most humble and most Obedient Servant JOHN WIGATE., . . . 23 x 37 ½ inches.* Original outline color; some spotting, reinforced at some intersections of folds; one mend at bottom, very good overall. \$65,000

A extremely rare, separately published map - no examples have been catalogued in the past thirty years and only two OCLC copies (BL, JCB) are reported. This large, detailed chart of the North Atlantic and maritime Canada portrays the results of a contentious English expedition to discover a Northwest Passage. Encompassing England, Iceland, part of Greenland, and northeastern Canada, the chart shows the route taken by the English sloop Furnace in 1741 and 1742 to and from Hudson’s Bay, and includes inset charts detailing key areas that were explored during the voyage. There is as well an inset map of central Canada extending from the Great Lakes to Hudson’s bay, showing a chain of rivers and lakes as a possible route to the Pacific. The chart’s dedicatee, Irish parliamentarian, North Carolina landowner and future North Carolina governor, Arthur Dobbs, believed strongly that a passage between Hudson’s Bay and the Pacific Ocean existed. Moreover, Dobbs believed that the Hudson’s Bay Company – which held a trading monopoly to and from the Bay – was either not looking for, or was actively concealing the Northwest Passage in order to protect their interests at the expense of British exploration. Dobbs had promoted to the Admiralty a naval expedition to discover the passage and requested ships to undertake it. The ship selected for the journey was the sloop Furnace, and the chart’s author, John Wigate, had been the captain’s clerk aboard the ship.

A telling omission from the chart is the name of the captain himself. Christopher Middleton, a distinguished



captain with the Hudson's Bay Company and a member of the Royal Society, had quit the Company and accepted a commission in the Navy to lead Dobbs' expedition. In 1741 he sailed the *Furnace* across the Atlantic to Hudson's Bay and wintered at the mouth of the Churchill River. The following June, he set out north along the coast, discovering Wager Bay and determining that it did not lead further west. He went on to attempt the aptly named Repulse Bay, and finding no passage to the Pacific there, he returned to England. He published a chart showing his findings in 1743, after having reported them to a disappointed Dobbs.

Dobbs remained convinced that a passage from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific existed and became suspicious of Middleton's connections with the Hudson's Bay Company. Either independently or at Dobbs' instigation, three members of Middleton's crew (Wigate, a Lieutenant Rankin, and the ship's surgeon) wrote letters asserting Middleton had conspired with the Company to hide the existence of a passage to the Pacific. As a pamphlet war between Dobbs and Middleton ensued, John Bowles published this chart, which directly and fraudulently contradicted Middleton's reported findings by portraying Wager Bay as the Wager Straits. The chart includes many notes supporting the false claims: *"The end of the strait was not searched at all notwithstanding we had Time Weather and every thing but Inclination to make a thorough Discovery."*

Middleton would spend the rest of his life and his fortune defending himself against the accusations of the powerful Dobbs, his naval career stalled and his finances in disarray. He died in relative penury in 1770, two years short of Samuel Hearne's land voyage from Churchill to the Arctic Sea, which proved Dobbs' and Wigate's Wager Straits a fraud.

Verner & Stubbs *The Northpart of the World*, 32; Kershaw, 428.



A Beautiful Original Color Example

83. Arctic/ Canada. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1645] *Regiones Sub Polo Arctico*. 16 ¼ x 20 ¾ inches. Fine original color; fine condition. \$2,400

A superb example of a map of lively beauty that along with Jansson's nearly identical work "*provides the first detailed summary of the 16th and early 17th [century] Canadian arctic discoveries.*" (Kershaw) The north polar region itself has here been purged of the mythical land formations found on the Mercator map of the area. The map is enlivened with imagery associated with northern climes.

Kershaw, I, pp. 118-124; Burden 252, state 2.



The Arctic Pictorially Evoked

84. Arctic/ Canada/ Northern Europe. CORONELLI, V. [Venice, 1695] *Terre Artiche...* 18 x 23 ¾ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$1,750

A dramatic rendering which uses an image of a glaciers to cover the enchanted northernmost regions; the cartouche incorporates figures representing polar winds. The map itself makes a conspicuous effort to delineate only verified areas, often citing a particular voyage or explorers for the mapping of given areas.

Rey, L. *Unveiling the Arctic*, fig. 6, p. 487; Kershaw 168.

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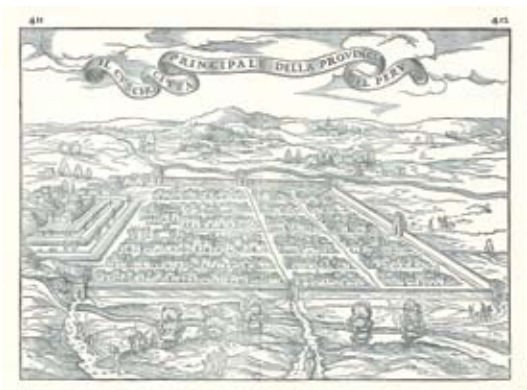
South America



The Rare First State

85. Brazil. RAMUSIO, J.B. [Venice, 1556] *Brasil*. 10 ¾ x 14 ½ inches. Excellent condition. \$2,850

One of the earliest separate maps of Brazil, and woodcut of great visual charm., in the rare first state. Subsequent states of this map were printed from an entirely new woodblock, the one for the first edition having burned in a warehouse fire in 1557. The imagery appearing in the woodcut of flora, fauna, and native life influenced many several later maps.



*One of the First, Printed Views
Of the Incan Capital City*

86. Cusco/ Peru. RAMUSIO, J. G. [Venice, 1556] *Il Cuscho Citta Principale Della Provincia Del Peru* 11 x 15 inches. Fine condition with a strong impression. \$2,500

The rare first issue in a fine example of this well-detailed bird's-eye view of the center of Incan civilization, which is today designated as the historic capital of Peru. Published just 22 years after the Spanish conquest of the city led by Pizarro, the woodcut is one of the few extant, printed images from the Discovery Period of an intact Incan city. The regular, geometric street pattern suggests the city was built according to plan. Its most prominent feature is the temple-palace complex to the left. The city also became the center of the Spanish colonial empire in South America and would prosper. Both armored Spanish on horseback and native peoples bearing spears are depicted in the view in apparent amity.



One of the First Separate Maps of Chile

87. Chile. WYTFLIET, C. [Cologne, 1597] *Chili Provincia Amplissima*. 9 x 11 inches. Excellent condition.

\$750

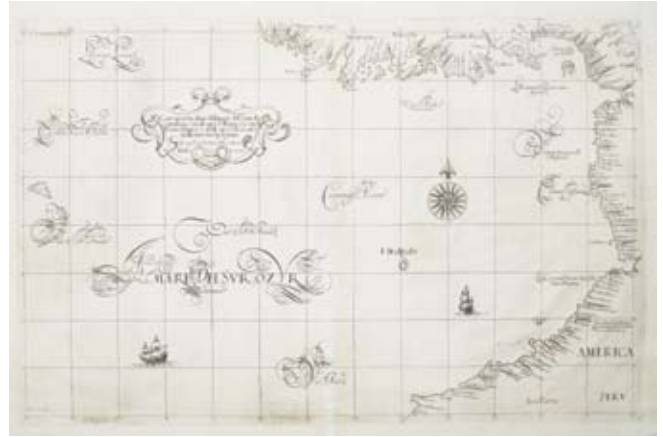
Fine example, with a bold impression, of one of the first printed maps to focus on Chile. It appeared in Cornelis Wytfliet's *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum*, the first atlas specifically dedicated to the mapping of the Americas.

An Exquisite Chart Showing Costa Rica and Peru

88. 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 Spagna.* 19 x 29 ½ inches. Fine condition. \$2,500

Rare, beautifully engraved chart covering the Pacific coast from Nicaragua to Peru, including Costa Rica and Panama. Dudley's *Arcano del Mare*, in which this chart was published, was the first sea atlas with charts on Mercator's Projection. 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 he 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 as they show that he had cartographic resources at his disposal unavailable to other mapmakers.



With a Magnificent Cartouche

89. Central America/ Columbia/ Ecuador/ Peru/ Chile. DE WIT, F. [Amsterdam, **1675**] *Nova Hispaniae, Chile, Peruviae, et Guatimalae Littorae.* 19 x 22 inches. Fine original color, possibly refreshed; fine condition. \$2,500

An exceptionally beautiful sea chart, oriented with east at the top, which boasts one of the more elaborate and finely executed cartouches to be found on a chart relating to the Americas. The skillfully etched image envisions the Americas as a nearly lurid pageant involving conquistadors, Christianity, gold, a strapping native figure, and a variety of gods and goddesses. Also depicted are a globe and Mercury unrolling a map. The cartouche was almost certainly the work of the highly talented, Romein de Hooghe. Interestingly, while the cartouche has been etched, the chart itself was engraved.



Asia



The Earliest, Acquirable, Printed Map of Asia

90. **Asia.** MUNSTER, S. [Basel, 1545] *India Extrema XXIII Nova Tabula*... 10 ½ x 13 ½ inches. Attractive hand color; excellent condition. \$1,850

An early issue of this landmark work. Though crude, Munster's striking woodcut map significantly updated earlier European depictions of Asia that were based almost entirely on Claudius Ptolemy, the second century A. D. Alexandrian geographer. Here the coast of China is more recognizable, and although much too slender, the Indian subcontinent is at least a single peninsula and not the double peninsula of earlier maps. The relative size of Sri Lanka ("Zaylon") has been corrected, but its early name, Taprobana, has migrated to Sumatra, which itself is mis-located to the west of Malaysia. The map retains mention of Marco Polo's 7448 islands east of China seen on earlier maps. The woodcut is charmingly embellished with a mermaid and a large, whale-like creature.



A Superb Example of the First Plate

91. **Asia.** ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, c. 1570-75] *Asiae Nova Descriptio*. 14 ⅝ x 19 ⅜ inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$2800

A beautiful example of the scarce first plate of one earliest European maps of Asia. As one might expect, the map becomes progressively less accurate as one moves farther east. The coast of China does not show its proper bulge, and Japan is greatly distorted in the so-called kite shape, one of several quite distinct delineations of Japan used by Ortelius on maps in the same atlas. However, India and Malaysia are reasonably well delineated. Ortelius shows a clear sea passage over the top of Asia; this may have influenced ill-fated searches for a Northeast Passage by Dutch mariners in the latter part of the 16th century.

Cortazzi, H. *Isles of Gold*, pl.19 (pp.82-3), pp.20-21.

The First Printed Map of China

In a Mint Example

92. China. ORTELIUS, A./ BARBUDA, Luis Jorge de. [Antwerp, 1584/ 1595] *Chinae, olim Sinarum regionis, nova descriptio*. 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$8500

Pristine example of the earliest printed map specifically of China and “the first to show the Great Wall”—Nebenzahl. “This map remained the standard type for the interior of China for over sixty years” –Tooley. With its three lushly designed cartouches and many illustrations of indigenous shelters, modes of transportation and animals, this is also one of Ortelius’s richest engravings.

The map dates from the earliest years of continual Western presence in China: Portuguese Jesuits were not allowed to establish a mission on Chinese soil until 1577, just seven years before this map was published.

Nebenzahl, K. *Mapping the Silk Road and Beyond* 4.6; Tooley, *Maps and Mapmakers*, p. 106, pl. 78 (p. 108); Walter, L. *Japan A Cartographic Vision* 11F, p. 186.



One of Earliest and Most Beautiful Western Maps of China

93. China. JODE, C. DE [Antwerp, 1593] *China Regnum*. 14 x 17 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$30,000

The second earliest Western map of China. Rare—one edition only. De Jode’s map of China has long been regarded as the most visually arresting map of the area produced in the West. The map is strikingly set within a circle, and in each of the corner is an illustration of an exotic or novel subject taken from the accounts of early travelers, including the famous wind chariot engraving in the lower right. The Great Wall can clearly be seen across northern China. Although relying on the same sources as Ortelius did for his 1584 map of China, primarily the Portuguese chart of 1573 by Fernao Vaz Dourado, De Jode presented the coastline somewhat more accurately. Japan appears on the map in one of its most unusual and largest delineations to be found on an early map, appearing as a dragon’s head.

While well regarded by scholars today, De Jode’s atlas was commercially no match for Ortelius’. As a result only two editions were published, making De Jode’s maps difficult-to-find prizes for the collector today.



A Milestone in East Asia Cartography

94. China/ Southeast Asia/ Philippines. LINCSCHOTEN, J. VAN [Amsterdam, 1595] *Exacta & accurata delineatio cum orarum maritimarum . . . China, Cauchinchina, Camboya sive Champa . . .* 15 x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fine hand color; side

& bottom margins a little close but no loss of engraved surface, else excellent condition. \$15,000

One of the most striking and important early maps of China and East Asia. “On the map . . . the Far East and the Malay Archipelago are represented in such detail as was known only to the Portuguese at that time and had never before been shown on a printed map” (Schilder). The map thus derives its rich visual style from the Portuguese portolan charts it was based on. Linschoten acquired maps and information concerning the East while employed as the secretary to the Portuguese archbishop in Goa, India from 1583 to 1589. On his return to the Netherlands, Linschoten published these documents along with his own lively descriptions of the area in the momentously important work, the *Itinerario*, the book that literally “broke the Portuguese monopoly on the East Indian trade” (Walter). This is arguably the most valuable of Linschoten’s map in that it depicts the specific islands that were the sources of the spices, which would supply the wealth that underwrote the Dutch Golden Age.

Schilder, G. *Australia Unveiled*, Map 18; Walter, L. *Japan* Cat. No. 12; Suarez, T. *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia*, pp. 178-179.



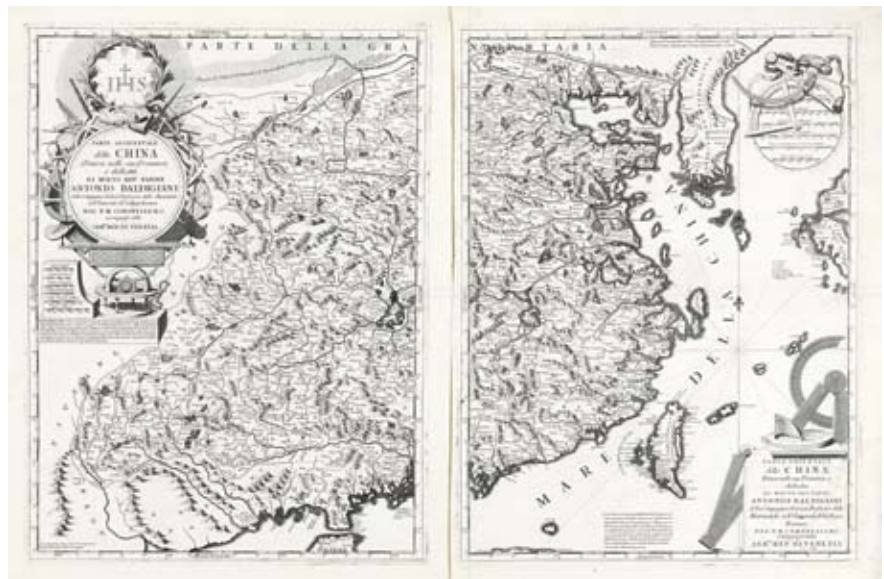
One of the Most Important & Beautiful Maps of China

95. China. CORONELLI, V. [Venice, 1696]
Parte Occidentale della China . . . / Parte Orientale della China . . . Two sheets, 23 ¾ x 36 inches each. Fine condition. \$15,000

A superb example of one of Coronelli’s most sought after maps that provided not only a state-of-the-art depiction of China, but also a visual compendium of the tools of the surveyor and cartographer. The precisely engraved instruments decorating the map are a tribute to the technical skill of the

Jesuit missionaries, whose surveys formed the basis of the map. (Coronelli himself, however, was not a Jesuit; somewhat surprisingly, given his worldly achievements and the powerful circles in which he traveled, he was a Franciscan.)

While long considered the finest globemaker of his day, Coronelli was arguably also the most important mapmaker of the late 17th century and likely the most productive as well, having published over 500 maps in his lifetime. He is also credited with reviving both the craft of engraving and the study of geography in his native Venice.





An Early Cartographic Glimpse of Japan

96. Japan/ Korea. MERCATOR, G./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1606/ 1613] *Iaponia*. 13 ½ x 17 ½ inches. Fine original color; lightly toned, marginal mends well outside image, else excellent condition. \$2,500

One of the earliest Western maps of Japan. A beautifully engraved work illustrated with both a Dutch and Japanese vessel and with lovely calligraphic engraving. Based on the Ortelius-Teixeira map, Hondius's engraving shows the Japanese main islands of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku, oriented along a strict east-west axis. Korea is prominently displayed as an island. Hondius expresses uncertainty regarding Korea's insularity in a text block, wherein he also describes the Koreans' ferocity in war. Walter 22; Cortazzi, *Isles of Gold*, p. 25, pl. 26 (p. 93).

The Great Khan's Empire in Full Original Color

97. Russia/ Central Asia /Mongolia. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1647] *Tartaria sive Magni Chami Imperium*. 15 x 19 ½ inches. Fine original color; fine condition. \$1,500

Mint example of Blaeu's map of central Asia, spanning from what was then the Russian frontier at Novgorod and the Caspian Sea, to the Great Wall of China and the remotest parts of northeastern Asia. Modern day Turkmenistan,



Uzbekistan, Kirgizistan and Tadzhiestan all appear on the map.

Van der Krogt 8050:2



An Important, Very Early, Southeast Asian Map

98. Sumatra. RAMUSIO, J. B. [Venice, 1556] *Sumatra*. 10 ¾ x 14 ½ inches. Old manuscript alteration to page number, else excellent condition. \$2500

The very scarce first state of "the first separate map of any Southeast Asian island to be based on actual observation" (Suarez). It is quite unusual in that it isolates Sumatra so completely from surrounding areas such as Java and Malaya. The very attractive woodcut shows trees, dwellings, animals and indigenous peoples; the surrounding sea is filled with ships and sea monsters.

Suarez, T. *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia* p.157, & fig.77



Showing the Edge of the Roman World

99. Sri Lanka. FRIES, L./ WALDSEEMULLER, M./ PTOLEMY, C. [Strasbourg, 1525] *Untitled*. 11 x 14 inches. Fine hand color; overall excellent. \$1,850

The scarce second issue, with rich, lapis blue coloring. In the Roman period from which the Ptolemaic geography dates, Taprobana was thought to be at the extreme eastern part of the world. Until clarified by European exploration later in the 16th century, there was uncertainty among European geographers as to whether Taprobana was actually Sri Lanka or Sumatra.

cf. Suarez, Southeast Asia, pp. 100-01.

The Rare First Issue

100. Sri Lanka/ Art of Engraving. MERCATOR, G./ PTOLEMY, C. [Brussels, 1578] *Asiae XII Tab*: 13 5/8 x 13 7/8 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$1,100

A beautiful example of the first state that appeared in Mercator's definitive edition of the Ptolemy geography. Mercator's edition of Ptolemy became the standard text: it was based on the best available sources, and all of its maps were re-edited and redrawn to conform to Ptolemy's original design. Perched in the cartouche of this map, at top right, is an engraver (Mercator?) pictured in the act of engraving this map.

Karrow, R. *Mapmakers in the Sixteenth Century*, pp. 376-406.



Mercator, 1578



By the Great Globe Maker

101. India/ Goa. CORONELLI, V. [Venice, 1697] *Untitled globe gore*. 11 x 11 1/4 inches; 14 3/4 x 11 1/4 inclusive of text. Excellent condition. \$500

A detailed globe gore showing the coast of the Indian Ocean extending from Oman to the tip of the Indian Peninsula, encompassing the coasts of modern-day Iran and Pakistan. Coronelli is generally acclaimed as the finest early globe maker; he also published bound editions of his globe gores in order to make his best work available at a more affordable price.

Holy Land & Jerusalem



One of the Earliest Depictions of Jerusalem

- 102. Jerusalem.** SCHEDEL, H. [Nuremberg, 1493] *Destruccio Iherosolime*. 10 x 20 ³/₄; Fine hand color; a few stains, usual threadhole repairs, few mended edge tears just entering surface; very good. \$3,000

This dramatic, woodcut bird's-eye view attempts to synopsise the six destructions the city had endured in its history to date. 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.

Laor, E. *Maps of the Holy Land*, no.1125 (illustrated).



A Breathtaking Panorama of Jerusalem

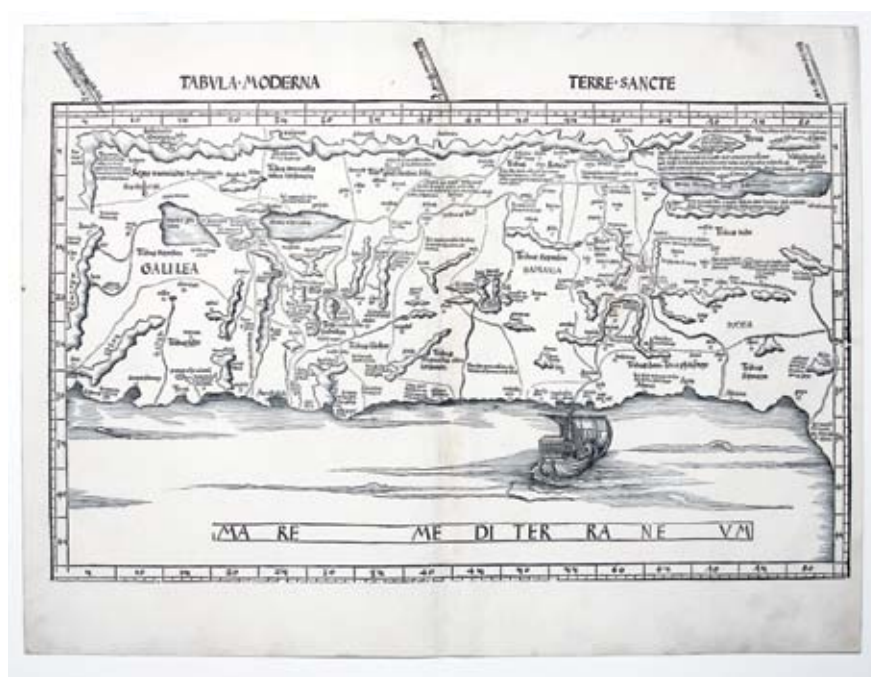
- 103. Jerusalem.** AA, P. Vander [Amsterdam, 1729] *Ierusalem*. 15 ³/₄ x 78 ¹/₂ inches. Fine with a dark impression. \$10,500

This is arguably the most visually arresting of all early views of Jerusalem. Its scale alone affords a level of detail not seen

on anything published before or long after. Moreover, this example, which is in mint condition, boasts a printing impression of uncommon strength and clarity, investing the view with a nearly photographic realism. The view depicts the ancient city during the time of Christ, as seen from the east, based on biblical and various historical sources. A table to the right lists 55 places and structures that are keyed to the view.

According to Laor, the view is a much-enlarged version of a work by the great Bohemian engraver, Wenceslaus Hollar, who spent most of his career in London. The small plan at upper left is, as noted in the text above it, by B. Villalpondo.

Laor 933.



A Very Early Woodcut Map of the Holy Land in Fine Condition

104. Holy Land. WALDSEEMULLER, M. [Strasbourg, 1513] *Tabula Moderna Terre Sanctae*. 14 ¾ x 22 ¼ inches. Very faint discoloration in centerfold, else fine condition with a strong impression. \$15,000

A superb example, with an uncommonly strong impression, of the rare Waldseemuller “modern” map of the Holy Land, one of the earliest non-Ptolemaic, printed maps of the area. The map appeared in what is regarded as among the two or three most important editions of Ptolemy’s geography. Waldseemuller’s skills as a geographer made this edition the most authoritative to date; in addition, he added a sizable complement of new maps, this and one of America among them.

The map shows the twelve tribes of Israel and is oriented to the southeast. It was based on the manuscript produced by Sanuto and Vesconte, which was the first map of the Holy Land based on contemporaneous sources and “*was destined to provide the basic image of the Holy Land until the eighteenth century*” (Nebenzahl). The map is superficially similar to the one produced for the Ulm Ptolemy, but is executed with greater sophistication. The hachuring on the Waldseemuller distinguishes bodies of water and mountains with more clarity than the Ulm did, and it is embellished with a well-rendered ship in the foreground.

Laor 609.



The Holy Land in the Time of Abraham

105. Israel/ Lebanon/ Syria/ Jordan/ Iraq. MONTANUS, A. [Antwerp, 1572] *Tabula Terrae Canaan Abrahæ Tempore Et Anteadventum Filiorum...* 13 x 20 3/8 inches. Fine hand color; red-ruled border of the period; excellent condition. \$2,000

A scarce, attractive map depicting the Land of Canaan during the life of Abraham and before its conquest by the Children of Israel, with place names associated with that period. This retrospective map precedes Ortelius's better known work on the same subject. The map is oriented with east at the top and extends as far as Mesopotamia, which is highly compressed.

The map appeared in the *Biblia Polyglotta*, a massive, eight-volume publication project in four languages commissioned by Philip II of Spain. Place names in his Bible's four languages—Hebrew, Latin, Greek and Aramaic—appear on the map. Benito Arias Montanus (1527-1598), a Spanish theologian, was charged before the Spanish Inquisition for giving preference to the traditional Jewish text of the Bible in the preparation of this work, but he was eventually acquitted.

Borders and Boundaries: Maps of the Holy Land, no. 15; Laor 45.



An Attractive Rarity of the Holy Land

106. Holy Land/ Jerusalem. DE JODE, G. & C. [Antwerp, 1593] *Descriptio et Situs Terrae Sanctae alio Nomine Palestina, . . .* 13 1/4 x 20 1/4 inches. Fine condition. \$7,500

A pictorially rich map of the Holy Land, featuring scenes depicting miracles from both the Old and New Testaments. The map appeared in only the second edition of the De Jode atlas, and is consequently rare.

The De Jode family (Gerardus, the father, and Cornelis, the son) had the misfortune of attempting to compete in the atlas market with the formidable and well-connected Abraham Ortelius. The De Jodes were and are respected as mapmakers, as evidenced by this work based on then current sources, but they were no commercial match for Ortelius. They published a mere two editions of their atlas as opposed to approximately 40 by Ortelius. Hence, the considerable rarity of De Jode maps in today's market.

Laor 376.

One of the Most Beautiful Holy Land Maps

In a Superb Example

107. Holy Land. JANSSON, J. [Amsterdam, 1630] *Palestina, sive Terrae Sanctae Descriptio*. 17 x 22 inches. Fine hand color; printer's crease along centerfold, else fine. \$6,750



Scarce. The "Jansson map is among the most decorative of the Holy Land to be included in a seventeenth-century atlas. Eighteen historical vignettes frame an adaptation of Adrichom's famous historical map" (Nebenzahl). The illustrations surrounding the map focus on the Exodus and Wandering and also chronicle the life of Moses. The route of the Exodus and Wandering are also shown on the map itself and are illustrated there with several small vignettes. The map is more rare than other Dutch atlas maps of the Holy Land, as it appeared in only a few editions of Jansson's atlas. Nebenzahl 43; Laor 41.

inches. Fine original color; fine condition. \$2,000

One of the most lavishly decorative, 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 the encampment of the Israelites during the Exodus flanked by the figures of Noah and Aaron. The map, based on Adrichom, is oriented with west at the top. Laor, E. *Maps of the Holy Land* #793.



Visually Arresting Map of the Holy Land

109. Israel/ Egypt. KEUR, P./ ROTTERDAM, P. [Amsterdam, 1702] *Peregrinatie ofte Veertich-Iarige Reyse Der Kinderen Israels...* 13 ¾ x 18 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$1,250

One of the visually most dramatic maps of the Holy Land, here richly colored, that illustrates episodes associated with the Exodus, notably, in the center, Moses receiving the Commandments. The map, which is oriented with west at the top, traces the route of the Exodus and Wandering, with small vignettes of the various encampments and the crossing of the Red Sea. The map, based on Visscher's c. 1650 map of the Holy Land, appeared in a Dutch Bible. It was drawn by D. Stoopendahl.



A Superb, Original Color Example

108. Holy Land. VISSCHER, N. [Amsterdam, 1659] *Terra Sancta, Sive Promissionis, olim Palestina...* 18 x 21 ½

Turkey & The Middle East



The Rare First Edition

110. Turkey/ Holy Land/ Middle East. JODE, G. DE/ GASTALDI, G. [Antwerp, 1578] *Primae Partis Asiae* 11 ¼ x 19 ¾ inches. Fine condition. \$7,500

The rare first edition of one of the earliest atlas maps of the Middle East and Persia. 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 be produced 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 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.

Rare Early Map of Arabia In the Rare First Edition

111. Arabia. JODE, G. DE/ GASTALDI, G. [Antwerp, 1578] *Secundae Partis Asiae Typus*.. 12 ¾ x 20 inches. Fine condition. \$11,000

A beautiful example of the earliest, detailed "modern" map of the Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf region (apart from its source – Gastaldi's virtually unobtainable



1561 *Il Disegno della Seconda Parte dell'Asia*). De Jode's map of this region would not be superseded until Linschoten's map of 1596.

Much of the detail in the map pertains directly to the treasures Europeans hoped to find in the Near East and Africa. Bahrain is shown on the map as a somewhat disproportionately large island with a note in Italian declaring "*Bahrain, where you can fish for pearls.*" In the Horn of Africa, it is noted that many elephants are found.

G. R. Tibbetts *Arabia in Early Maps*, 38. Karrow, *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century*, 30/91.2



Mapping the Travels of Saint Paul

112. Eastern Mediterranean/ Holy Land. ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1579] *Peregrinationis Divi Pauli Typus Corographicus*. 13 ¾ x 19 ½ inches. Fine original color;

lightly toned, few oxidized areas reinforced, two printer's creases, overall very good. \$2,000

This richly decorative map shows the remarkable extent of the travels of Saint Paul that spanned fully half of the Roman world. All the cities he is thought to have traveled to are marked on the map. The vignette at top left depicts Saul being struck down from his horse by divine rays, while to the right, Paul and his companions are miraculously guided ashore from the shipwreck that stranded him on Malta.

Laor, E. *Maps of the Holy Land*, no. 545; Van den Broecke, *Ortelius Atlas Maps*, no. 181.



Rare Map of Arabia with an Inset of Mecca

113. Arabia/ Egypt/ Persian Gulf. ANONYMOUS. [Paris?, c. 1750] Arabie. 13 x 14 ¼ inches. Mended at insertion point; else excellent condition. \$1750

A very rare map of Arabia with a plan of the Ka'aba in Mecca, labeled with numbers keyed to a legend at the bottom of the engraving. The map was possibly from of book describing the Hajj, or its information was drawn from reports of the pilgrimage to Mecca, as are suggested by its numerous place names along the land routes to and from Mecca. The map does not appear in map catalogue or auction records, and only one example appears in OCLC.

Africa



One of the Earliest Detailed Maps of Africa

114. West Africa/ Guinea Coast. GASTALDI, G./ RAMUSIO, J.B. [Venice, 1556] *Parte del Africa*. 11 x 14 ¼ inches. Fine example with a strong impression. \$1,850

The scarce first state of a highly decorative woodcut map of western Africa and the Guinea Coast, stretching from modern day Mauritania to Cameroon. While the interior is fanciful, the coastline is relatively well detailed for the period. Prominently featured is the Castel de la Mina, chief among Portugal's fortresses in Africa, which was a key staging location for both the gold and the slave trade along the Guinea coast. However, this map suggests an early breach in the Portuguese monopoly over the region. Although a ship bearing the Portuguese arms sails to La Mina, another ship – this one with the French fleur de lis – is shown sailing to Sierra Leone and the Costa de la Melegeta.

Norwich 314.

One of the Earliest Modern Maps of Africa

- 115. Africa.** RUSCELLI, G. [Venice, 1561] *Africa Nuova Tavola*. 7 ¼ x 9 ¾ inches. Slight worming at top of centerfold away from image; excellent. \$500

The modern map of Africa from the scarce, first edition of Ruscelli's printing of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. This was among a handful of updated maps Ruscelli added to the work, showing the still relatively recent discoveries that had been made around the world.

Norwich 151.



The Best Map of Africa Prior to the Dutch Period

- 116. Africa.** FORLANI, Paolo/ CAMOCIO A. F. [Venice, 1563/ 1566] *Al Molto Mag.co S. IL S. Giacomo Murari Mio. S. Sem. Oss.mo...* Two joined sheets, 17 ½ x 25 inches. Margin extended contemporaneously with binding, as expected with this type; fine. \$45,000

Separately published – extremely rare. This map has not been catalogued in at least thirty years, with only two copies of this state reported in institutional collections.

Both in terms of its cartographic detail and beauty of execution, this was the finest map of Africa prior to the Dutch period. Barring Forlani's own 1562 work, no acquirable map of the continent is larger or more up-to-date in its geography; without exception, no other was as beautifully executed.

The Forlani map shows Africa and the Indian Ocean at the height of Portuguese nautical and commercial power. The map reveals Portuguese trading forts along the coast of Africa extending beyond Madagascar and Arabia. Forlani broadened his map to embrace the Malabar coast of India, an improvement emphasizing the importance he placed on the Portuguese

possessions there.

The decorative engraving of this map is another area of improvement over Forlani's earlier work. The sea areas are embellished with well-engraved sea monsters and ships, and Noah's Ark can be seen afloat in the Indian ocean, including the dove returning with its olive branch. The sharp-eyed viewer will note that the map is decorated with a wind rose as opposed to a compass rose. The distinction is an important one, since a wind rose names the cardinal directions based on the winds encountered in the Mediterranean. For example, North is indicated with a "T" for "Tramontana," that is, the wind from "Beyond the Mountains" or the Alps. For a Veronese mapmaker working in Venice, this would naturally mean a northern wind. The terminology is less apt for the mariner navigating the Cape of Good Hope, far from the familiar winds of the Mediterranean Sea. (By the 1570's, the cardinal directions would be referred to in more universally applicable terms based on astronomical observations – for example, Setten-trionale – the word for "North" replacing Tramontana – refers to the seven stars of the Big Dipper.)

Near the headwaters of the Blue Nile appears a structure apparently modeled on the Doge's Palace in Venice; a note indicates this was the location where the progeny of the fabled Prester John were kept imprisoned. The map includes Biblical information as well: mounts Sinai and Horeb are shown (separately, in spite of their being thought to have been the same place.)

Italian maps of the 16th century were typically issued separately, to be bound thereafter in made-to-order volumes known as La Freri atlases. No two such atlases are identical, and all La Freri maps are scarce at best.

Betz 8.2, cf Norwich 9.

The First, Dutch Map of Africa

117. Africa. ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1570/ 1579] *Africae Tabula Nova*. 14 5/8 x 19 1/2 inches. Full original color; reinforcement to centerfold, neat ms. notation, excellent condition. \$2,850

"One of the cornerstones of any African map collection . . . a handsome, well balanced map, visually beautiful and finely



engraved . . . it made a great impact upon its contemporaries and remained the standard map of Africa for the rest of the century" (Tooley). An excellent summation of European knowledge of the continent at the time, Ortelius' map showed the results of Portuguese exploration along the African coast while relying heavily on ancient sources for the interior of the continent.

Betz 12.2; Norwich 10; Tooley, R.V. *Guide to the Maps of Africa*, p. 88.



Stunning Map of Morocco

118. Morocco/ Strait of Gibraltar. BLAEU, W. [Amsterdam, 1647] *Fezze Et Marocchi Regna Africae*...15 x 19 5/8 inches. Fine original color; fine condition. \$950

Mint example in splendid original color of this highly decorative map, which is oriented with north to right.

A Scarce, Finely Engraved Map of Africa

119. Africa. SANDRART, I. DE/ HOMANN, J. B. [Nuremberg, c. 1697] *Accuratissima Totius Africae Tabula....* 19 x 22 inches. Fine original wash color; fine condition. \$1,850

Separately published. A superb example of a map that was either the first or second signed work engraved by Johann Baptista Homann, who would become one of the most important and prolific map publishers of the 18th century. The map appeared just before Homann opened his own map publishing concern in 1702. In particular, the cartouche at lower left reveals that the young, self-taught Homann was an engraver of considerable gifts. It depicts a dramatic but well-balanced assemblage of exotically clad native figures. While the map is modeled after that of De Wit, the cartouche is entirely original. There is only one other known map on which Homann's name appears as the engraver, that being of the Western Hemisphere.

Betz 165; Norwich 61.



A Rare, Portolan-Style Chart of the East African Coast and the Indian Ocean

120. Africa/ Arabia/ Persia/ India. THEVENOT, M./ TEIXEIRA, L. [Paris, 1664] *Untitled Chart.* 27 x 19 ¾ inches. Mended wear to a few folds with no loss, else a fine example. \$8,500

A rare, important chart of the east coast of Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, Persia and western India, based on a 1649 portolan chart by the royal cosmographer of Portugal, Joao Teixeira, and published in Thevenot's great compendium of voyages, *Relations de divers Voyages*. It presents a summary of Portuguese cartographic knowledge of the nautical routes between the Cape of Good Hope, Arabia, and Goa – the center of Portuguese power in India and the chief link to trade with Spice Islands. Thevenot thus brought Portugal's detailed knowledge of these crucial areas to France, much as Linschoten had done for the Dutch. Norwich said of this chart: "It is extremely important and its excellence and value are indicated that, more than a century after its compilation, the great cartographer d'Anville (as noted by the geographer Viscount de Santarem) utilized Teixeira substantially for his chart of 1761." The chart also includes harbor views of Mombassa, Mozambique and Sofala, as well as a detail chart of the island of Socotra; these were crucial ports-of-call for fleets rounding the Cape of Good Hope en route to India.

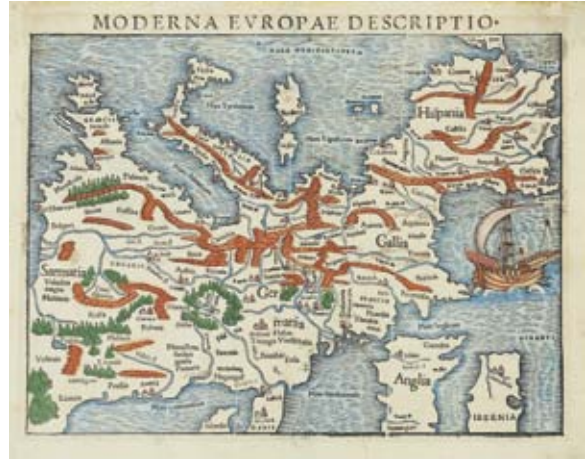
Norwich 305.



General Europe

The Striking, Inverted Europe Map

121. Europe. MUNSTER, S. [Basel, c. 1550] *Moderna Europae Descriptio*. 10 ½ x 13 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; a few minor mends mostly in margins, several place names added in early ink, very good. \$1,850



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



A Beautiful Example of a Rare Map of Europe

122. Europe. JODE, C. DE [Antwerp, 1593] *Nova Totius Europae Tabula*. 13 x 17 ½ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$10,500

Rare; sole edition. One of the De Jode firm's more decorative maps, it features, within an elegant strapwork frame, illustrations of men and women of the major European countries in their customary dress. Turkish and Persian soldiers and an African slave are depicted as well. Although the De Jode atlas was first published in 1578, this map appeared only in the second and final edition of the atlas of 1593, which in part accounts for its rarity. The map itself depicts a massive Nova Zembla hovering above Europe.

Van der Krogt 1000:32B.

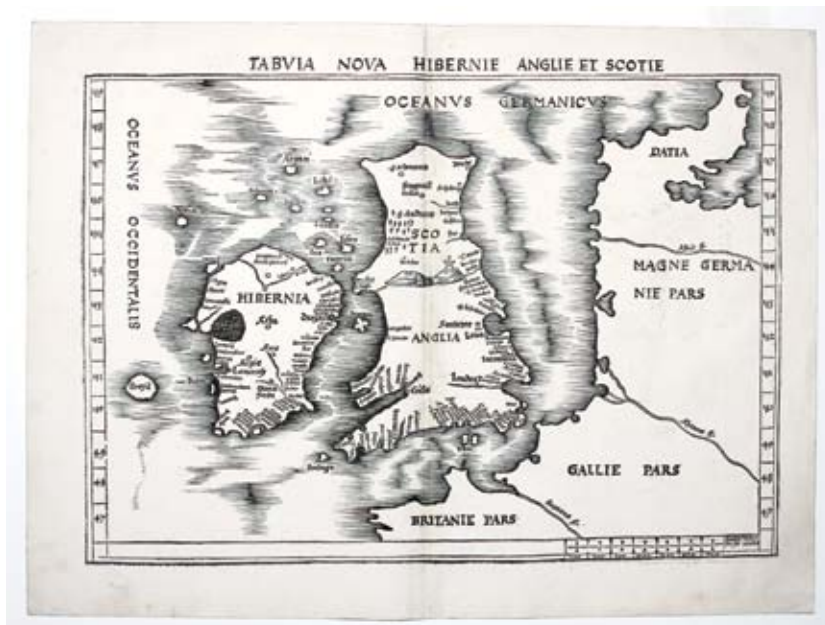
The First English Map Of Europe

123. Europe. SPEED, J. [London, 1626 but 1627] *Evrop, and the cheife Cities containned therein ...1626.* 15 ½ x 20 ¼ inches. Attractive hand color; toned, reinforced split, margins close; overall good to very good. \$5,500

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



British Isles



The Earliest Printed, “Modern” Map of Great Britain

A Magnificent Example

124. Great Britain. WALDSEEMULLER, Martin [Strasbourg, 1513] *Tabula Nova Hibernie Anglie Et Scotie.* 14 ¾ x 20 ¾ inches. Fine condition with a very strong impression. \$12,500

Very scarce. With its uncommonly rich, dark impression, this is one of the finest examples we have seen of a map by Waldseemüller. It was the first printed, separate map of the British Isles that was not based on the classical geography of Ptolemy,

but on roughly contemporaneous sources. Shirley states that it was largely derived from one or more Italian portolan charts, dating from as early as from the 14th century. So while Waldseemuller did not avail himself of the most-up-to-date sources, he did employ a geography that was derived from the actual experience of mariners. Shirley states that it was Waldseemuller himself who was the author of this map.

As would be expected, the southern coasts of England and Ireland, which would have been encountered most often by mariners of the day, are much more accurately represented than the northern regions, which are crudely approximated. There are over 25 place names in southern England and at least that many in southern and eastern Ireland, though not all of them are identifiable in relation to current locales. Shirley provides a key giving the modern equivalents for several of the English place names. London ("londra") is prominently shown, as is the Thames River though it is not named. Some earlier maps showed a waterway separating England and Scotland; this area has been updated by Waldseemuller, who shows mountains there.

The relatively large number of place names along the Irish coast is reflective of the amount of trade conducted with these areas at the time. Also in Ireland, in the far north, the map shows the legendary entrance to purgatory—Saint Patrick's purgatorium. Also, not far off the southwestern coast of Ireland is the mythic island of Brazil, which appeared on early maps for over a century in various parts of the Atlantic Ocean. Generally, Ireland is depicted in an inverted pear shape, as it usually appeared on portolan charts.

Waldseemuller's edition of Ptolemy's geography, in which this map appeared, is considered one of the two or three most important editions of a work that appeared in numerous editions as late as the 18th century. His presentation of Ptolemy's text was the most authoritative to date, and he also supplemented Ptolemy with several new maps, including the present one as well as ones of America, Africa and Asia.

Shirley, R. *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles*, no. 11.



Sweeping Plan of Elizabethan London

125. London. VERTUE, G./ AGAS, R. (?) [London, 1560 (?)/ 1737] *Civitatis Londinum Ani Dni Circiter MDLX./ Londinum Antiqua* This plan shews the ancient extent of the famous Cities of London and Westminster as it was near the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elisabeth... Vertue, Soc. Antiq. Lond. Excudit 1737. 27 x 75 inches; eight engraved sheets joined & archivally mounted on new linen; fine hand color; excellent condition. \$12,500

Continued on following page

A large, well-detailed re-creation of London, as it was approximately at the time of Elizabeth's ascension to the throne (1558). Although this work wasn't actually published until the 18th century, it is still one of only three known printed depictions of London of the 16th century. It captures the city as it was developing beyond its original walls but with farms and pastures still much in evidence nearby. Deer can still be seen prancing in St. James Park. The major roads of entry to the city are shown and named, many of which are now well known thoroughfares within the city. At the very lower left is Westminster Abbey, and just to the north is Scotland Yard. St. Paul's Cathedral is shown without a steeple, which fell in 1561, offering some corroboration to Vertue's 1560 date as the time depicted by the plan. Bear and bull baiting rings can be seen in the plan on the south bank of the Thames across from the city.

Although produced in the 18th century, this work was based on an extremely rare, 16th century plan, known now, according to Howgego, in just three examples. In fact, the original, attributed to Ralph Agas by Vertue on this plan, is referred to as being of "great Scarcity" in the title of this map. There is some doubt as to whether Agas was the maker of the original plan, as Vertue is the sole source for this attribution. Howgego states that the eight sheets that make up this plan were engraved in pewter, a metal very rarely used in the production of maps. George Vertue, who identified himself as an antiquarian on this work, first exhibited this plan at the Society of Antiquaries in London on March 21, 1737.

Howgego, J. *Printed Map of London*, no. 8, pp. 10-12.

A Large, Elegant Map of Ireland in English

126. Ireland. SENEX, J. [London, 1720] *A New Map of Ireland...* 22 ¾ x 19 ¼ inches. Original outline color; excellent condition. \$1,500

John Senex's large folio map of Ireland, in a beautiful example with a bold strike and original outline color. The map shows Ireland's counties, cities and towns, waterways and loughs as expected, but includes more unusual information as well, such as the pilgrimage site of Saint Patrick's Purgatory in County Donegal and the famous salmon fishery in County Mayo. Regarding Lough Neagh, the map informs us, "*This Lough turns Wood especially Holly into Stone.*" (The legend has its roots in the discovery of petrified wood in and around the lake.)



Spain & Portugal



The Best Map of Spain Prior to the Dutch Period

127. Spain/ Portugal. FORLANI, Paolo/ BERTELLI, F. [Venice, c. 1567] *Untitled map of Spain*. Two joined sheets, 17 ½ x 21 ¾ inches. [445mm x 550mm]. Two joined sheet, a wide-margined, excellent example. \$12,000

Rare, separately issued. This is one of the largest, most detailed and beautifully engraved maps of Spain and Portugal produced in the 16th century. Italian maps of the so-called La Freri type, such as this one, were far and away the best maps of their respective areas being produced in the mid 16th century. In many cases they provided the models for the maps appearing in the early Dutch atlases of Ortelius and De Jode.

Woodward, *The Maps and Prints of Paulo Forlani*, no. 68; Tooley, R. V. *Imago Mundi III*, no. 531.

Rare Map of Portugal in Original Color

128. Portugal. JODE, G. & C. DE [Antwerp, 1593] *Portugalliae* 11 ¼ x 19 ¾ inches. Superb original color; some wear at centerfold, replacement to bottom corners with no loss, else excellent. \$1,500

The map – superbly engraved by Jan and Lucas Doetecum – combines rich detail inland with entertaining decorative flourishes at sea: four monsters, five ships and an elegant compass rose.

As beautiful as their cartographic product was, the De Jodes were no match for their highly successful competitor Ortelius. There were but two editions of the De Jode atlas; consequently all of the maps that appeared in Gerard and Cornelis' *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* are now quite rare.



Paris



A Very Early Plan of Paris

129. Paris. BRAUN, G. and HOGENBERG, F. [Cologne, **1572**] *Lutetia vulgari nomine Paris. . .* 13 ½ x 19 inches. Fine hand color; excellent. \$4,800

A beautiful, well-detailed glimpse of Paris at an early stage in its transition from a medieval, university town to a major European capital. The walls of both the original, medieval town and of the then current city are clearly visible in the plan.

Goss, pp. 94-95.

Richly Engraved & Colored Plan of Paris

130. Paris. WIT, F. DE [Amsterdam, c. **1690**] *Lutetiae Parisiorum Universae Galliae Metropolis Novissima & Accuratissima Delineatio...* 19 ⅝ x 23 inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$4500

A superb example of this beautiful and finely detailed plan of Paris of the late 17th century. The city's major structures are shown in profile on the plan, which is oriented north by slightly to the west. The royal arms of France and the arms of the city are displayed at upper left and right respectively, and tables below list scores of notable places and structures keyed to the plan.

Boutier 130 Ba.



De Wit, c. 1690

Italy



An Extremely Early, Evocative View of Venice

131. Venice. SCHEDEL, H. [Nuremberg, **1493**] *Venecie. Entire printed surface:* 14 x 21 inches. Fine early color; excellent condition \$4,500

One of the first printed views of Venice in a superb example. A well-executed, double-page view that captures the singular beauty of the city on the lagoon. The work is generally accurate, save for the mountains looming too closely; it was adapted from the superb Breydenbach view (1486), which was based on first-hand observation.

Also, Hartmann Schedel, the Nuremberg physician who authored the *Nuremberg Chronicle* in which this view appeared, was educated in Italy and thus had first-hand familiarity with many of its cities. The *Chronicle*, in essence a chronological history of the world, was one of the greatest illustrated books of early printing and was the first book to contain a large complement of city views. On the verso of this work are a view of Padua and portraits of Homer, Aeneas, Anchises and other classical figures, all also beautifully colored.



One of the Earliest Printed Views of Rome

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

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

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

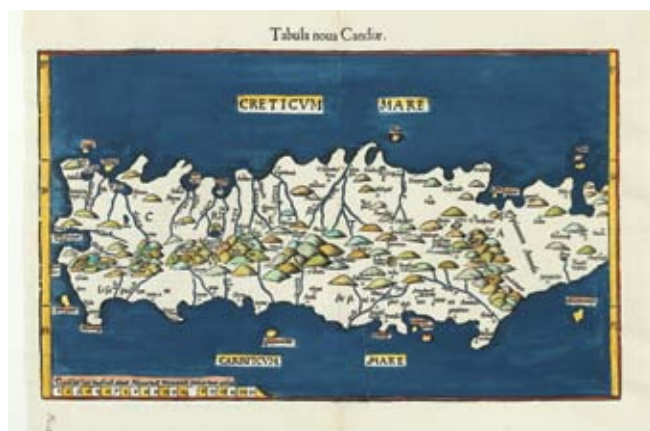


A Scarce, Beautiful Map of Sicily

133. Sicily. CANTELLI, G./ ROSSI, G. G. DE [Rome, 1682] *Isola E Regno Di Sicilia...*, 22 x 18 inches. Original outline and fine hand color; contemporary mounting on early paper as usual with this type of map, fine condition. \$2,500

A scarce and most elegantly engraved and colored map of Sicily, showing the island and the tip of the Italian "boot" in great detail. The work features a particularly fine dedicatory cartouche, flanked with cornucopias and maidens with Mount Aetna erupting in the background. 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 influenced by Cantelli in regard to visual style. And if anything, Cantelli's maps were more finely engraved than those of his successor.

Greece & Greek Islands



Striking Early Woodcut of Crete

134. Crete. FRIES, L./ WALDSEEMULLER, M. [Vienne-in-the-Dauphine, 1522/ 1541] *Tabula Nova Candiae*. 12 ¼ x 18 inches. Fine hand color; excellent. \$850

Richly colored with lapis, an early map of Crete, one of the “modern” maps Fries included in his edition of Ptolemy’s *Geographia*. The Labyrinth of the Minotaur is shown, and curiously, there is a fountain, perhaps alluding to the well from which Saint Paul was baptized.

Zacharakis 1832.



An Attractive Rarity of Corfu

135. Corfu/ Greece. BERTELLI, Ferrando [Venice, 1564] *Vogliono alcuni che l'Isola di Corfu...* 1564. 14 ¾ x 10 ¾ inches. Toned else excellent condition. \$9,500

Separately published. First state of this very attractive and rare map of Corfu, featuring a well-detailed vignette of the fortress city of Corfu. Not in map catalogue records; one copy at auction in the last three decades. The map is oriented with south at the top. Controlled by Venice from 1401 to 1797, Corfu’s position in the Adriatic on the west coast of Greece made it ideally situated to defend the upper Adriatic and Venice from Turkish incursion. Corfu withstood several Ottoman sieges to remain the only part of Greece never conquered by the Turks. This map, especially in its depiction of the town of Corfu, visually suggests how the island made such a formidable defensive barrier.

Tooley 165; Novacco 32; Zacharakis 354/223.



Superbly Engraved

136. Peloponnese (Morea)/ Greece. CANTELLI DA VIGNOLA, G./ DE ROSSI, G. G. [Rome, 1686] *La Morea...* 16 ¾ x 21 ¼ inches. Original outline color; cropped & re-margined at time of original binding as was common in Italian composite atlases; fine condition. \$1,250

A scarce and richly engraved, contemporaneous map of the southern portion of Greece, shown at the beginning of Venetian rule, which lasted until 1715.

Zacharakis 820/ 545.

Germany



The Black Forest Richly Evoked

137. Germany/ Alsace-Lorraine. FRIES, L. [Lyon, 1535] *Tabu. Nova Provin. Rheni.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition. \$950

Very attractive, early woodcut map of southwestern Germany depicting the Black Forest region and Rhine River valley along the German borders with France and Switzerland. the verso is a map of Lorraine ("Lotharingia") in France showing Metz at lower center.



The Rare First Issue

138. Germany/ Denmark. MERCATOR, G./ PTOLEMY, C. [Brussels, 1578] *Europ. IIII Tab.* 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 inches. Some light staining; very good. \$1200

The rare first state of Mercator's definitive edition of the Ptolemaic map depicting north central Europe as it was known in the second century A.D., during which time the Roman Empire reached its territorial zenith. The areas shown here would have been at the time one of the outlying parts of the empire. The map was based on coordinates and descriptions left by the great Alexandrian geographer and astronomer, Claudius Ptolemy. Mercator's edition of that work became the standard text: it was based on the best available sources, and all of its maps were re-edited and redrawn to conform to Ptolemy's original design.

Eastern Europe



One of the Great Decorative Maps of Poland

139. Poland. SPEED, J. [London, 1676] *A Newe Mape of Poland Done into English by J. Speede.* 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Fine hand color; left & right margins reinforced; bottom margin extended but no loss, else excellent overall. \$3,850

A beautiful example of the earliest English map of Poland. The map is framed by vignettes along three borders, with views of Krakow, Gdansk, Posnan, Crossen, Sandomierz, and Breslau in the top border. Along the sides are figures representing various segments of Polish society in characteristic dress. Among them are Polish noblemen, women and commoners. An unusual proportion of the figures focus on Polish women, including a "Bride of Dan-

Continued on following page

tsick," a "Maide at Dantsick," a "Silesian Woman" and a "Silesian Bride." The arms of Silesia and Poland are also shown. The map was published in the first English atlas of the world.

Fine Map of Hungary

140. Hungary. MERIAN, M. [Frankfurt, c. 1672] *Totius Regni Hungariae*. 12 ¼ x 23 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$650

An attractively engraved map of Hungary and the surrounding areas, showing the Danube River Valley from Regensburg to the Black Sea. The cartouche depicts a European king standing in triumph over a subdued Turk, emphasizing the character of this region as a battleground between Europe and the Ottoman Empire. Most towns on the map are marked with either a cross or a crescent, indicating the territory held by each side.



A Scarce, Beautiful, Two-Sheet Map of Hungary

141. Hungary. CANTELLI DA VIGNOLA, G./ ROSSI, G. G. DE [Rome, 1688] *Ungaria Occidentale/ Ungaria Orientale*. Two sheets, 15 ¼ x 20 ½ inches each. Fine hand color; fine condition. \$2000

Scarce, in fine condition. A strikingly engraved map, in two sheets, of Eastern and Western Hungary, published in De Rossi's *Mercurio Geografico*. Interestingly, there is quite a bit of overlap between the map's two sheets: Budapest and the Danube to the south appear on both. However, this area is updated on the right sheet, which is dated a year later—1684 versus 1683 on the left sheet. Vienna is shown at upper left.

Northern Europe & Scandinavia



Superb Example of Ortelius' Suite of Sea Monsters

142. Iceland. ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1595] *Islandia*. 13 ¼ x 19 inches. Superb hand color; fine condition.
\$12,500

One of the most famous of all decorative maps. The engraving presents a virtual catalogue of the sea monsters that appear on early maps. Each creature is keyed to the text on the verso where they are identified and explained. One can discern the sources of many of the map's creatures in actual species, such as a sea horse, ray fish, walrus, and, in particular, whales. In fact, it was probably mariners' encounters with cetaceans that spawned many of the images here. Other creatures depicted here, however, are more purely fanciful. Some of these could derive from tales of St. Brendan, a sixth century Irish missionary who, according to legend, journeyed to Iceland.

Ortelius' source for many of these details was Olaus Magnus' Map of the Northern Regions, which though fifty years old was still the best map yet produced of Scandinavia and Iceland. Furthermore, Ortelius identifies each of the monsters with a letter keyed to the text on the verso of the map. Among them is an early representation of a narwhal. Much of the upper right corner of the map shows ice floes with polar bears clambering about, and all along the southeast coast of the island, driftwood is shown--a particularly accurate and important detail, for driftwood was an important resource in Iceland, where lumber was scarce.

(Icelandic sagas describe feuds over the right to harvest driftwood along certain stretches of coastline.)

Campbell, T. *Early Maps*, plate 40.



In Fine Original Color

143. Iceland. MERCATOR, G./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1609] *Islandia*. 11 x 17 inches. Fine, full original color; lower centerfold reinforced, very good overall.
\$1500

A very early issue, the first with French text, of this attractive, richly colored map of Iceland, which shows an erupting Mount Hekla.



A Prototype for the Mapping of Scandinavia

144. Scandinavia/ Finland/ Russia/ Estonia. MERCATOR, G./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1609] *Suecia Et Norvegia cum confinis*. 14 x 18 ⅝ inches. Fine original

Continued on following page

color, refreshed; lightly toned, few marginal stains, very good condition. \$1,250

A handsome and relatively accurate map of the area from the greatest geographer of his age. Ginsberg observes that the map “gave the Scandinavian peninsula its correct form (fig. 34.0), and, because it became the model for nearly all subsequent maps Scandinavia, it also defined the customary depiction of the area.”

Ginsberg, W. *Printed Maps of Scandinavia*, no. 34, pp. 139-45.



*Fine, Original-Colored,
Dutch Map of Scandinavia*

145. Sweden/ Finland/ Estonia/ Russia/ Latvia. DE WIT, F. [Amsterdam, c. 1690] *Regni Sueciae Tabula Generalis...* 19 5/8 x 22 1/2 inches. Fine original color; reinforced at bottom of centerfold, else excellent. \$2,000

A most attractive map with rich Dutch coloring of the period of Scandinavia centering on Sweden and Finland but including eastern Norway. Also depicted is all of present day Estonia and part of Latvia along with a portion of northwestern Russia. The coats-of-arms of several of these nations adorn the cartouche.



Early Map of Holland with Original Color

146. Holland. MERCATOR, G./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1609] *Hollandt comitatus Utricht Episcop.* 13 3/4 x 18 3/4 inches. Fine original color; toned, else excellent. \$950

An attractive example of this early Dutch map of Holland.

Pocket Atlas



*The Benchmark for the Small Atlas
In an Excellent Copy*

147. Atlas. BERTIUS, Petrus [Amsterdam, 1606] *P Bertij Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum Libri Quinque...* apud Cornelium Nicolai, Anno 1606. Oblong octavo; contemporary paper covered boards, backed



& cornered with vellum; 174 maps & plates, all untrimmed; pasted-in etchings of allegorical figures at section headings, some ms. notations and underlining; a few quires somewhat toned, overall an excellent copy.
\$27,500

A superior example of an edition of the atlas known as the *Caert-Thresoor*, the work that set the standard for the small atlas. *"The small maps are extremely well engraved; they are neat and clear and elegantly composed"* (Van der Krogt, p. 373). A measure of their quality is that the maps *"served many purposes in other books published in Amsterdam"* (Ibid). The atlas was first published in 1598 by Barent Langenes, and its maps were engraved by the brothers-in-law, Jodocus Hondius and Pieter van den Keere (Kaerius); all later editions were published by Cornelis Claesz. In 1600, Petrus Bertius provided a new and much more scholarly text than had been in previous editions, and he also re-

arranged the atlas's contents according to Ptolemy; the present copy is the third Bertius edition. All told, many editions were published of this evidently popular work, with one as late as 1650.

The maps were fresh and up-to-date, and unlike frequent practice in early atlases, here the text was based on the specific maps in the atlas rather than merely relying on generic descriptions. The atlas is notable for introducing maps of highly specific areas that previously were not the sole subject of a map. Examples are a number of maps of parts of Asia, including ones of the southern Malay Peninsula focusing on Singapore; separate ones of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, the Moluccas, and part of Indochina; and a number of regional maps of India. There is also a separate map of the Philippines, the second earliest of the island group. Another unusual map is one specifically of the Red Sea. Several Mediterranean islands are also individually mapped in the atlas, many of which are not normally seen as such, especially in a small atlas; they include Malta, Cyprus, Elbe, Corsica, Sicily, Sardinia, Crete, Zante, Cephalonia, Corfu, and the Balearic Islands. The atlas contains three maps devoted to Scandinavia that are thoroughly discussed by Ginsberg as is the atlas itself; see the reference below. The atlas's two world maps are both signed by Hondius.

Van der Krogt 3:341:53. Shirley, R.W. (BL Atlases) T.LAN-1c; Phillips, P.L. (Atlases) 3409; cf. Ginsberg, W. *Printed Maps of Scandinavia*, pp. 162-68; Shirley (world maps) 211.



Portraits



Fine Portrait of the Flemish Master Cartographer

148. Ortellius/ Portrait. GALLE, P./ ORTELIUS, A. [Antwerp, 1579/ ?] 12 ¾ x 8 3/8 inches. Fine hand color; excellent condition \$950

A portrait of the great cartographer and publisher at about the age of 50, when his atlas was firmly established as the definitive work of its kind. Phillipe Galle most likely based this engraving on a painted portrait by Paul Rubens, which is similar but reversed. The present work served as a frontispiece to the Ortellius atlas for editions beginning in 1579. The witty Latin inscription below the portrait reads in English translation: "By observing, Ortellius gave man the world, / By observing Ortellius, Galleus gave him to the world."



Superb Portrait of Two Cartographic Giants

149. Portrait. MERCATOR, G./ HONDIUS, J. [Amsterdam, 1613] *Gerardus Mercator . . . Jodocus Hondius . . .* 15 x 17 ¼ inches. Fine hand color; fine excellent condition. \$4,850

Arguably the finest engraved portrait of early mapmakers, in a richly colored example. It appeared as the frontispiece in editions of the Mercator-Hondius atlas beginning in 1613, a year after the death of Jodocus Hondius. In the well-executed design, the more ascetic and scholarly Mercator and the ruddy merchant prince, Hondius, are seated within an architectural cartouche of the kind frequently seen on the maps that both produced. They are depicted using, and surrounded by the accoutrements of mapmaking and with a wall map of Europe in the background.



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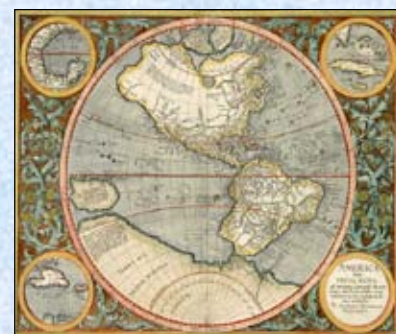
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Author	Items	Author	Items
AA	103	LE MOYNE	56
AGAS	125	LINSCHOTEN	94
ANONYMOUS	113	LOTTER	32
AREVALO	74	MALBY	2
BAEGERT	69	MERCATOR	20, 57, 96, 100, 138, 143, 144, 146, 149
BALTIMORE	51	MERIAN	140
BARBUDA	92	METELLUS	27
BERTELLI	127, 135	MITCHELL	61, 67
BERTIUS	147	MOLL	23
BLAEU	14, 29, 58, 71, 83, 97, 118	MONTANUS	9, 105
BLUNT	24	MORDEN	22
BORDONE	6	MORTIER	53
BOWLES	82	MULLER	63
BRAUN & HOGENBERG	129	MUNSTER	17, 90, 121
BRECK	45	NOLIN	30
BRIDGMAN	36	OGILBY	51, 72
BROWNE	22	ORTELIUS	10, 16, 18, 91, 92, 112, 117, 142, 148
BURR	35	OTTENS	15
CAMOCIO	116	PARSON	47
CANTELLI	133, 136, 141	PERRINE	62
CATESBY	60	PTOLEMY	7, 99, 100, 138
COLTON	35, 37, 39	RAMUSIO	26, 75, 85, 86, 98, 114
CONSAG	69	RAND MCNALLY	3
COPLEY	1, 24	RATZER	49
CORONELLI	30, 79, 84, 95, 101	RENARD	80
COVENS & MORTIER	53	ROSS	64
CROWELL	45	ROSSI	133, 136, 141
DE LAET	28	ROTTERDAM	109
DE L'ISLE	81	RUSCELLI	115
DESBARRES	38	SANDRART	119
DE BRY	56	SANSON	73, 78
DE WIT	80, 89, 130, 145	SARGENT	65
DE WITT	35	SAYER	64
DIRECCION HIDROGRAFIA	74	SCHAUS	55
DOBBS	82	SCHADEL	4, 5, 102, 131, 132
DUDLEY	88	SCHENK	31
ELDRIDGE	43, 46	SCHONSPERGER	5
ELLCOTT	34	SDUK	2
ENSIGN	36	SENEX	126
EVANS	66	SMITH BROTHERS	47
FADEN	49	SPEED	11, 52, 123, 139
FANNING	36	TEIXEIRA	120
FORLANI	70, 116, 127	THAXTER	43
FRIES	7, 8, 99, 134, 137	THEVENOT	120
FRY	54	THRALL	25
GALLE	148	U. S. COASTAL SURVEY	44
GASTALDI	26, 75, 110, 111, 114	VALCK	14
GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE	41	VALLANCE	50
GERRITSZ	28	VAUGONDY	54
HALLEY	15	VERTUE	125
HILL	47	VISSCHER	12, 31, 32, 108
HOMANN	33, 119	WALDSEEMULLER	7, 8, 99, 104, 124, 134
HONDIUS	13, 21, 57, 96, 143, 144, 146, 149	WALLING	42
HOWELL	50	WIGATE	82
HYDE	40	WYTFLIET	68, 76, 77, 87
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, U.S. NAVY	48		
JANSSON	13, 32, 107		
JEFFERSON	54		
JENNEY	63		
JODE	19, 93, 106, 110, 111, 122, 128		
JOSLIN	1		
KEULEN	59		
KEUR	109		
KOSSAK	63		
LAURIE & WHITTLE	66		



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