

BARRY LAWRENCE RUDERMAN

Catalog List

1 . (#82598) - [Sphaera Mundi. Gerardus Cremonensis, Theorica planetarum] Iohannis de sacrobusto anglici uiri clarissimi Spera mundi feliciter incipit [with:] Gerardi cremonensis uiri clarissimi Theorica planetaru feliciter incipit	\$16,000.00
2 . (#82599) - (Incunabulum) Fasciculus Temporum [with Isidoran World Map]	SOLD
3 . (#72495) - Geographia Universalis, Vetus et Nova, Complectens Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini Enarrationis Libros VIII.	SOLD
4 . (#70048sb) - Il Vero Ritrato Dela Cita De Algeri	\$17,500.00
5 . (#81705) - [World]	SOLD
6 . (#75310) - (Africa) Al Eccmo Philosopho, Mathematico, Medico, et Cavallier aureato, beniemerito Guardiano grande della Scuola de S. Marco il Sigor Thomaso Rauenna ... la descrizione dell' Africa una delle principali parte del Mondo co tutti isuoi termini, et confini (regione cosi famosa) . . .	SOLD
7 . (#77021) - [Theatrum Orbis Terrarum]	Not Available
8 . (#80561) - Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (1570A - First Edition, First Issue)	SOLD
9 . (#75046) - Moscovia que & Alba Russia no cotenta Europee Sarmatie parte, sed et magnam	SOLD
10 . (#78737) - Speculum Orbis Terrae	\$295,000.00
11 . (#70838) - [The Spice Map] Insulae Moluccae celeberrimae sunt ob Maximam aromatum copiam quam totu terrarum orbem mittunt harum praecipue sunt Ternate, Tidoris, Motir Machion et Bachion, his quidam adiungunt Gilolum, Celebiam, Borneonem, Amboinum et Bandam, Ex Insula Timore in Europam advehunter Santala rubea & alba, Ex Banda Nuces . . .	SOLD
12 . (#75465) - Prima pars descriptionis itineris navalis in Indiam Orientalem : earumque rerum quae navibus Battavis occurrerunt: una cum particulari enarratione conditionum, morum, oeconomiae populorum, quos adnavigarunt. Praeterea de numismatis, aromatibus, speciebus & mercibus ibidem venalibus, eorumque pretio. Insuper de insularum apparentijs, tractibus, orisque regionum maritimis, una cum incolarum ad vivum delineatione	\$17,500.00
13 . (#83533) - [Speculum orbis terrae auctore]	SOLD
14 . (#81200) - Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula. A Pet. Kaerio [First State -- With Handwritten Account of Sir Francis Drake's Voyage on the verso]	\$29,500.00
15 . (#72051) - Navigatio ac Itinerarium Iohannis Hugonis Linscotani in Orientalem Sive Lusitanorum Indiam...	Not Available
16 . (#71113) - [The Rarest State] Americae Sive Novi Orbis Nova Descriptio	\$14,500.00
17 . (#75332) - Miror oost & west-indical, auquel sont descriptes les deux dernières navigations, faites les années 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617 et 1618. L'une par le renommé guerrier de mer, George de Spilbergen, par le détroit de Magellan, et ainsi tout autour de toute la terre, avec toutes les batailles ... Ici sont aussi ajoutées deux histoires, l'une des Indes Orientales, l'autre des Indes Occidentales.	\$19,500.00
18 . (#83350) - Atlas Novus, sive Descriptio Geographica Totius Orbis Terrarum, Tabulis aeneis luculentissimis & accuratissimis exornata	SOLD
19 . (#70736) - Uranometria, omnium asterismorum continens schemata, nova methodo delineata, aeris laminis expressa. [bound with:] Explicatio characterum aeneis uranometrias imaginum, tabulis, insculptorum, addita, & commodiore hac forma tertium redintegrata.	\$24,500.00

20 . (#69654) - [Terrestrial & Celestial Globes] Nobilissimis, Amplissimis, Consultissimis, Prudentissimisq[ue], viris D. Dominis Societatis Indiarum Occidentalium Curatoribus suos hosce Coelestem Terrestremque Globos Joannes Janssonius Humillimus Cliens L.M.Q. dat, dicat dedicatq[ue], Anno 1648 [with:] Sphaera Nova Summo studio, summaq[ue], diligentia atq[ue], industria Clariss. Viri D. Adriani Meii Matheseos apud Franequeranos Professoris ordinarii, ad abacos Nobiliss. Viri Tychonis Brahe confignata, observationib[us]. quam plurimis, tum circa polum Arcticum ab ipso, tum Antarcticum a discipulo suo Frederico Hautmanno, adhibit[is], aucta, et in annum 1630 reducta. Edent Joann Jansonio 1648	SOLD
21 . (#78475) - Harmonia Macrocosmica sev atlas universalis et novus, totius universi creati cosmographiam generalem, et novam exhibens.	Not Available
22 . (#81867) - (The Northern and Southern Classical Constellations) Haemisphaerium Stellatum Boreale Antiquum (and) Haemisphaerium Stellatum Australe Antiquum [Exceptional original hand-color with highlights in gold]	SOLD
23 . (#81465) - [Nova et Acurata Totius Americae Tabula auct. G.I. Blaeu] America quarta pars orbis quam plerunq, novum orbem appellant) primo detccta est anno 1492, a Christophoro Columbo Genuensi auspicijs Regis Castiliae, Deutde ulterius perucistigata navigationibus Americi Florentini, de cuius nomine America dicta est circiter annum 1497 Verum anno 1520 Ferdiandus Magallanus primus fuit qui extremos limites ad austru vergentes navigatione per fretum de nomine suo Magallanicu dictu uisitavit et noto fecit	\$150,000.00
24 . (#81776) - Atlas Minimus or a Book of Geography Shewing all the Empires, Monarchies, Kingdomes, Regions, Dominions Principalities and Countries of the World	\$34,500.00
25 . (#83548) - Planisphaerium Coeleste [Exceptional original hand-color with highlights in gold]	SOLD
26 . (#69931) - Atlas Minor Sive Geographia Compendios Qua Orbis Terrarum Per Pauca Attamen Novissimas Tabulas Ostentditur.	Not Available
27 . (#81400) - (Abel Tasman) Relations de divers Voyages curieux, qui n'ont point esté publiées, Et qu'on a traduit ou tiré des Originaux des Voyageurs François, Espagnols, Allemands, Portugais, Anglois, Hollandois, Persans, Arabes & autres Orientaux . . .	\$37,500.00
28 . (#83934) - (From the Library of Louis XIV) Recueil de Cartes de Geografie Accompagnées de plusieurs Descriptions et Histoires composées et Dediées a Sa Majesté tres Chret Louis Le Grand par Son tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur et fidel sujet I.B. Nolin Geographe ord: de sa Majesté Divisé en Deux Tomes...	SOLD
29 . (#60306op) - A New Map of New England New York New Iarsey Pensilvania Maryland and Virginia	\$34,500.00
30 . (#59953) - La Riviere De Missisipi, et ses Environs dan L'Amerique Septentrionale. Mis au jour par N. de Fer Geographe de sa Majeste Catolique 1715	\$39,500.00
31 . (#81735) - Plano et la Bahia de Cartaxena, et Yndias . . .	SOLD
32 . (#69610) - A Map of the Harbour of New York by Survey	\$27,500.00
33 . (#78454) - A general Map of the Middle British Colonies, in America; Viz Virginia, Màriland, Dèlaware, Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island... [with:] Geographical, Historical, Political, Philosophical and Mechanical Essays. The First, Containing an Analysis Of a General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America...	SOLD
34 . (#83378) - The Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King - Street Boston on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th Regt	SOLD
35 . (#78315) - A Plan of the City of New-York & its Environs to Greenwich, on the North or Hudson's River, and to Crown Point, on the East or Sound River, Shewing the Several Streets, Publick Buildings, Docks, Forts & Battery . . . Surveyed in the Winter, 1775 . . .	\$65,000.00
36 . (#69609) - (American Revolution) [Manuscript Map of New York City and Northern New Jersey]	SOLD

37 . (#74491) - (American Revolution) [Diary of grenadier Wilhelm Philipp Ludwig Beuschel during his lengthy tour in the American Revolution.]	SOLD
38 . (#72407) - The Province of New Jersey divided into East and West, commonly called the Jerseys.	SOLD
39 . (#71879) - A New Map of the Western Parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina; Comprehending the River Ohio, and all the Rivers, which fall into it; Part of the Mississippi, the Whole of the Illinois River, Lake Erie; Part of Lakes Huron, Michigan, &c. . . 1778	SOLD
40 . (#52064) - To the American Philosophical Society this Map of the Peninsula between Delaware & Chesapeake Bays with the said Bays and Shores adjacent drawn from the most Accurate Surveys is inscribed by John Churchman	SOLD
41 . (#70873) - [First Fleet -- Manuscript Chart of Tracks from Port Jackson to Macao] (on verso of printed map) A New Chart of the Southern Coast of Africa, From The Cape of Good Hope To Dalagoa Bay; with the Bank of Cape Agulhas, Its Soundings, Currents &c. Inserted chiefly From The Papers of Mr. Gerard de Ruyter, Captain of the Port at the Cape of Good Hope . . . 1781	\$245,000.00
42 . (#81743) - (American Sea Captains' Logs) The English Pilot. The Fourth Book. Describing the West-India Navigation, from Hudson's Bay to the River Amazonas.	SOLD
43 . (#80782) - (Upper West Side) Map of Fourteen Lots of Ground situate on the Bloomingdale Road adjoining to Harsen Vill'a being part of the Estate of the late Mr. Jon Somerindyck Decd New York Surveyed Febry 1810	SOLD
44 . (#73775) - Map of the United States with the Contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best authorities by John Melish . . . Improved to the 1st of January, 1818.	SOLD
45 . (#82456) - A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America. Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor And Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudsons Bay In testimony of their liberal Communications . . . Additions to 1811.1818-19	SOLD
46 . (#81891) - Committee of Vigilance of San Francisco -- John D. Godeus (Certificate of Membership)	SOLD
47 . (#56738) - Connecticut, and Parts adjacent . . .	SOLD
48 . (#64240) - Carta General de la Republica Mexicana, formada por Antonio Garcia y Cubas. 1863	\$21,500.00
49 . (#74373) - [Rancho San Diego Island] Plat of the Island or Peninsula of San Diego finally Confirmed to Archibald C. Peachy and William H. Aspinwall surveyed under instructions from the U.S. Surveyor General by Henry Hancock, Deputy Surveyor June and July 1867. Containing 4185 46/100 Acres. This Tabulation Checked by Renwick & Dempsey With Map Attached To The Original Patent, And The Following Errors Found In This Copy.	SOLD
50 . (#66980) - "Earthrise" (The First Photo of the Earth from the Moon)	\$87,500.00

BARRY LAWRENCE RUDERMAN ANTIQUE MAPS INC

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Cover image: Item 7. Front spread: Items 34 and 50.

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SPRING 2022

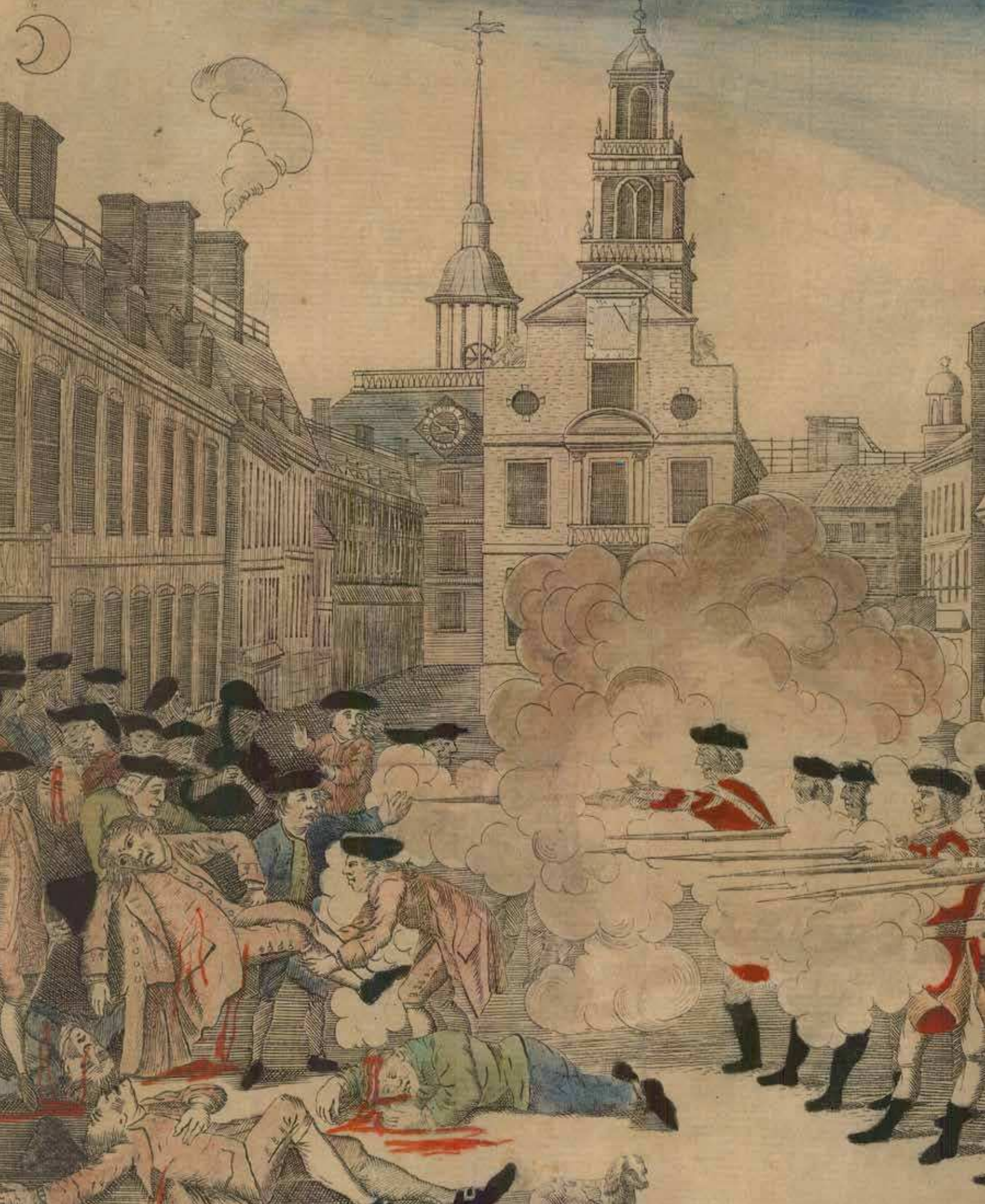
It is with great pleasure that we present to you our catalog for the Spring of 2022. As you will no doubt notice, we have taken this opportunity to expand beyond our traditional bounds of antiquarian cartography to present to you a wide variety of historical material spanning the 15th century to the 20th century. This broader approach is exemplified on the following pages by Paul Revere's *Bloody Massacre* (Item 34) and a fantastic example of Lunar Orbiter 1's *Earthrise* photograph (Item 50), the first image of our planet from the Moon. A kind of "How it started... How it's going" for the United States.

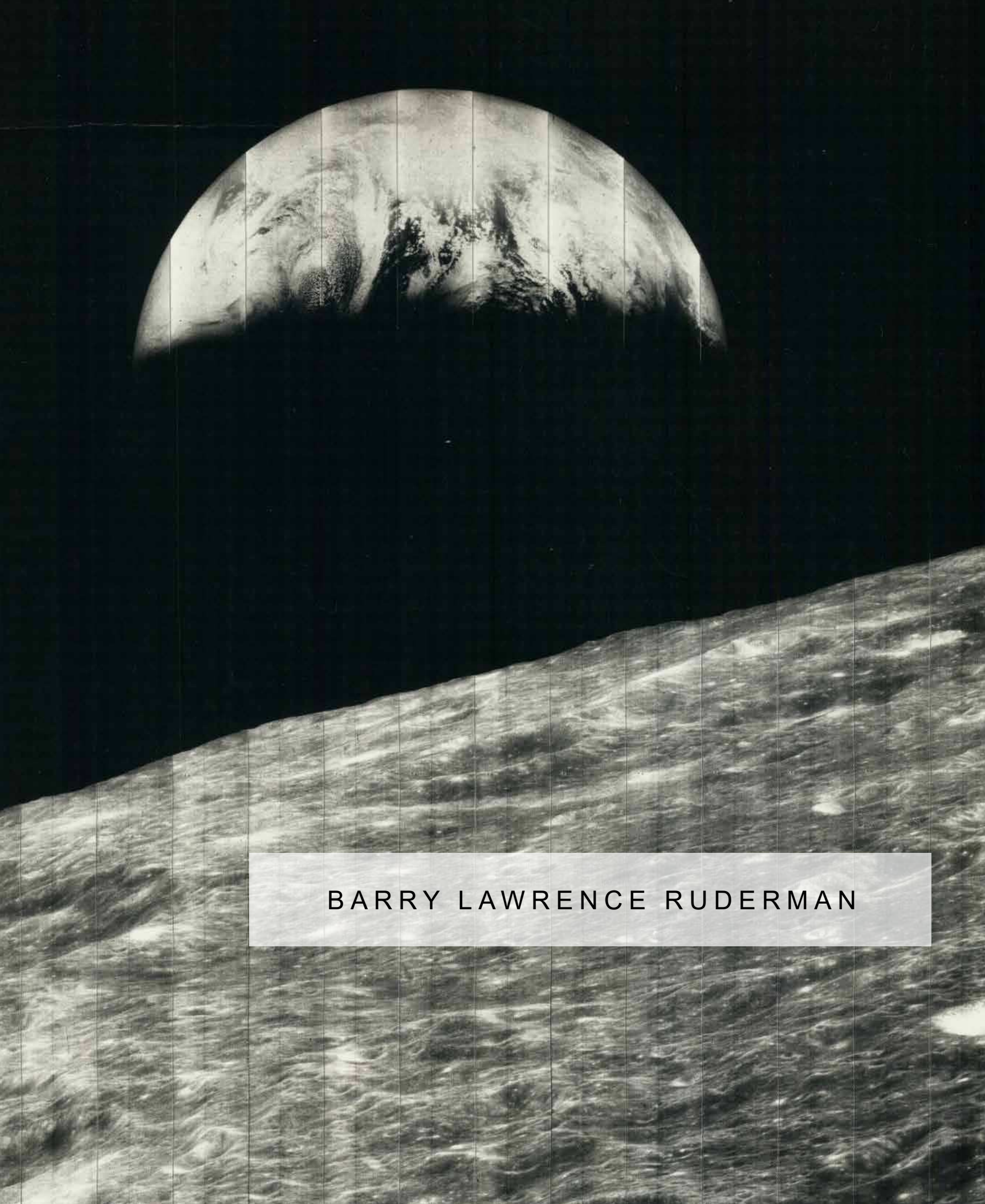
That said, the majority of the catalog consists of some of the finest maps and atlases we have ever had the pleasure of offering. Of particular note are two atlases in unparalleled original hand-color, the Koler-Ortelius of 1570 (Item 7), and the Visscher *Atlas Minor* (Item 26). We must also bring special attention to the Nolin's *Recueil de Cartes de Geografie* (Item 28), this example having been made for Louis XIV and containing one of the most revolutionary world maps ever made, which is now supremely rare having been banned shortly after it was published.

Please note that for some items, longer descriptions may be found on our website.

We hope you enjoy.

BARRY RUDERMAN and ALEX CLAUSEN





BARRY LAWRENCE RUDERMAN



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THE WARDINGTON COPY

- 1 [Sphaera Mundi. Gerardus Cremonensis, Theorica planetarum] Iohannis de sacrobusto anglici uiri clarissimi Spera mundi feliciter incipit [with:] Gerardi cremonensis uiri clarissimi Theorica planetaru feliciter incipit

Venice / 1478

DIMENSIONS
6" x 8.75"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
82598

AUTHOR
Johannes de
Sacrobosco

DESCRIPTION

This edition of the *Sphaera mundi* is notable for including the handsome woodcut illustrations by Renner, not found in earlier editions. The extremely rare first edition, which was printed at Ferrara in 1472, was unillustrated. The *Sphaera mundi* was a widely influential medieval astronomy text that recent scholars have described as a pedagogical tool which intended to "train the inner eye to see," that is, to teach the ability to transform what one saw with the eyes into an inner mental vision to properly understand the cosmos. The text presents the mathematical tools a student would need to understand the movements of the sun, the moon, and the planets in a geocentric system. While little is known of Sacrobosco, he is believed to have taught in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Paris in the early thirteenth century. His textbook on the sphere is important because it quickly became the most widely used work in teaching astronomy throughout Europe. Indeed, over two hundred different editions were printed between 1472 and 1673, and in several languages. Integral to this printed edition of the book is the *Theorica planetarum*, of unknown authorship, but usually ascribed to Gerard of Cremona (1114-1187). This complementary work sets forth further mathematical and technical information helpful in understanding Ptolemy's ideas on planetary motion.

The geometrical shapes, diagrams, cosmic sections, and orb models [of the Sphaera and Theorica] were all designed to inculcate skills in mentally visualizing the structures of the cosmos ... The skills of mental visualization and manipulation of images were ones that set apart the learned from the unlearned ... The intelligent eye was possessed only by a highly trained few. Only these few could 'see' the divine. - Crowther and Barker.

A very nice copy of this influential work of medieval astronomy with notable woodcut illustrations and with impressive provenance.

In the south, the map includes several curious errors.

PROVENANCE

- John Charrington, The Grange, Shenley, Kelmscott Press bookplate;
- "Bought of J.Wm. Brown, Edinburgh, Oct. 1913," inscription;
- Lurley Manor, bookplate;
- Fort Hill, bookplate;
- Hamill & Barker (Chicago booksellers), 16 January 1961, inscription (probably sold to the following);
- Lord Wardington, his sale, Sotheby's London, The Wardington Library: Atlases, Part II, Lot 437, (7,200 GBP), bookplate;
- Private collection, USA.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Small quarto. Pastiche binding of antique diced calf over old (upper) and modern matched (lower) beveled wooden boards, one brass clasp at center fore-edge. Moderate wear to binding. 48 leaves, 25 lines. Collation: a-b8 c-d6 e-f10 (a1 preface, *Sphaera mundi*, d6v blank, e1r *Theorica planetarum*, f10v colophon, verses by Franciscus Niger). Complete. Roman and Gothic letter, headings on a1 recto and e1 recto printed in red, 11 woodcut diagrams in text, 15 5-line white-on-black floreated woodcut initials. Occasional browning and foxing in fore-edge margins of first few leaves and a few of the other leaves, but text and woodcuts not affected. Overall condition is clean and very good.

REFERENCE

Hain-Copinger *14108. Goff J402. BMC V 195. Klebs 874.6. Essling 257; Sander 6659. cf. Crowther, Kathleen M. and Peter Barker, "Training the Intelligent Eye: Understanding Illustrations in Early Modern Astronomy Texts" [in:] *Isis* (2013): 429-470.

Centrum sperę

Axis sperę

Poli mundi

Sperę diuisio se-
cundū substantiā

quoddam una superficie contentum. in cuius medio punctus est: a quo omnes lineę ductę ad circumferentiam sunt equales. Et ille punctus dicitur centrum sperę. Linea uero recta transiens per centrum sperę applicans extremitates suas ad circumferentiam ex utraq; parte dicitur axis sperę. Duo quidem puncta axem terminantia dicuntur poli mūdi. ¶ Sperę autē dupliciter diuiditur secundū substantiam: & secundū accidens. Secundū substantiā in speras nouem. scilicet speram nonā que primus motus siue primum mobile dicitur. & in speram stellarū fixarum que firmamentū nūcupatur. & in septem speras septem planetarum: quarum quedam sunt maiores: quedam minores: secundū q; plus accedunt uel recedunt a firmamento. Vnde inter illas speras saturni maxima est. Spera uero lunę minima: prout in sequenti figuratione continetur.



¶ Secundum accidens autē diuiditur in sperā rectam & obliquam. Illi enī dicuntur habere speram rectam: qui manent sub equinoctiali: si aliquis manere possit. Et dicitur recta quoniā neuter polorum magis altero illis eleuat. Vel quoniā illoꝝ horizon intersecat equinoctiale

Diuisio sperę secundū accidens.

De spera recta.

FIRST PRINTED HISTORY OF THE WORLD (1480)

2 | *(Incunabulum) Fasciculus Temporum [with Isidoran World Map]*

Venice / 1480

DIMENSIONS
9" x 12.5"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
82599

AUTHOR
Werner Rolevinck

DESCRIPTION

The first Erhard Ratdolt edition, dated 24 November 1480 in the colophon (F. 68 recto). The *Fasciculus Temporum* is considered by many the first printed history of the world, predating the more famous Nuremberg Chronicle by about two decades. The world map is one of the early "T-O" or Isidoran maps, with Jerusalem forming a distinct region through a semi-circle joining the two segments of the "T." With all its many editions, it seems only the 1480 and 1484 Venice editions by Erhard Ratdolt contain the world map. (Tony Campbell, *The Earliest Printed Maps*, page 142.)

Many of the woodcuts are early views of the built environments of European cities. One notable woodcut, on F. 31 (recto), is the double view of England, *Britannia que postea dicta est anglia*, among the earliest views of the British Isles. Another remarkable image is what is likely the first known printed view of Venice (showing gondolas and gondoliers in the Gran canale and the Piazza San Marco), which is somewhat similar to the earliest known drawing of Venice recently discovered in a 14th-century manuscript. The earlier drawing, attributed to Niccolò da Poggibonsi, has been described by Sandra Toffolo, author of *Describing the City, Describing the State: Representations of Venice and the Venetian Terraferma in the Renaissance*, as the basis for early printed views of the city. Other woodcuts include, Rome, Verona, Jerusalem, Toledo, Noah's Arc, the Tower of Babel, and the Temple of Solomon. Quite popular in its day, Rolevinck's *Fasciculus temporum* was translated into French, German, and Dutch and issued in 32 different editions during the 15th century. The present Venice edition is in Latin.

Of interest to historians of printing is a wonderful early reference to the invention of printing, under the year 1457, on F. 64 (recto)

Artifices mira celeritate subtiliores solito ... Et i[m]pressores libros multiplicant in terra [Craftsmen with astonishing speed are more subtle than usual. And printers multiply books on earth].

In fact, this edition is justly renowned for its beautiful typographical page design. The timeline depiction of history, with its dual starting points from Creation and the birth of Christ, required an innovative and complex layout of type. A recent scholarly analysis has gone so far as to describe the *Fasciculus Temporum* as an early example of hypertext - cf. Classen. Integral to the page design for this impressive universal history are numerous genealogical diagrams interspersed with text passages about kings, biblical figures, popes, and ancient gods.

A very nice example of late medieval cartography in the form of an Isidoran world map in an extensively illustrated incunable full of fine woodcut town views.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Chancery folio. Modern full vellum, manuscript spine title in antique-style calligraphic script. [8], 68 leaves, including the first blank. Complete. Gothic letter, 49 lines. Illustrated with 67 fine woodcuts in the text (including repeats and multi-block scenes, ornamental initials and diagrams) plus world map. Initial blank leaf with some spotting, also very occasional fox marks affecting first ten leaves or so. Overall internal condition is very clean, with the leaves crisp. F. 25 with expert paper repair to lower corner tip, printing not affected. Some neat early manuscript marginalia, including a number of nice manicules. In a half morocco and cloth clamshell case with raised spine bands.

REFERENCE

HC *6926. Goff R-261. Polain 3371. Sander 6526. Brunet II, col. 1187. cf. Classen, Albrecht. Werner Rolevinck's *Fasciculus Temporum*. *The History of a Late-Medieval Bestseller*, or: the First Hypertext, *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch* 81 (2006) 225-230. cf. Toffolo, Sandra. *Describing the City, Describing the State: Representations of Venice and the Venetian Terraferma in the Renaissance*.

prime minister, etc.

- | | | |
|----|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Amazze. | Contarsi gaudy. |
| 2 | Bocarb. | Telluata fine ofrita |
| 3 | Ebua. | Scordare fiat glucia. |
| 4 | Peburam. | De nobili. |
| 5 | Idamb. | Amatido. |
| 6 | Kim. | Amare fiat fona. |
| 7 | Galigh. | Idare rubrum. |
| 8 | Infuria de. | Radare ad odia. |
| 9 | Dipcha. | Pell'ano |
| 10 | Dalo. | Scromam. |
| 11 | Apusti. | Scrotoe-famli. |
| 12 | Dobal de. | Doct. |

14. Therap. Monoradymol.

- 25 *Alouatta palliata*.
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97 *Alouatta palliata*.
98 *Alouatta palliata*.
99 *Alouatta palliata*.
100 *Alouatta palliata*.

54. Times Inc. (NYSE: NWS) monthly fee is

- Species: xyl.
- 13 *Chrysobothris confusionalis* Pan. det.
14 *Dendroica crinita*.
- 15 *Elaphidion*. *Elaphidion*.
- 16 *Phryganidia*. *Phryganidia*.
- 17 *Phryganidia*. *Phryganidia*.
- 18 *Phryganidia*. *Phryganidia*.
- 19 *Phryganidia*. *Phryganidia*.
- 20 *Phryganidia*. *Phryganidia*.
- 21 *Phryganidia*. *Phryganidia*.
- 22 *Phryganidia*. *Phryganidia*.
- 23 *Phryganidia*. *Phryganidia*.

following.

- 36 *Phonon*. Do ab-
37 *Phonon*. Do ab-
38 *Phonon*. Do ab-
39 *Phonon*. Do ab-
40 *Phonon*. Do ab-
41 *Phonon*. Do ab-
42 *Phonon*. Do ab-
43 *Phonon*. Do ab-

De bis erit transmissus tibi in epodo sed alio codice.
In lectione dederunt quoque volumina.

1540 FIRST EDITION OF MUNSTER'S GEOGRAPHIA

3

Geographia Universalis, Vetus et Nova, Complectens Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini Enarrationis Libros VIII.

Basel / 1540

DIMENSIONS
8" x 12.25"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
72495

AUTHOR
Sebastian
Munster

DESCRIPTION

A handsome example of one of the most important and rarest atlases of the 16th century, a true first edition of Sebastian Münster's *Geographia* printed in Basel in 1540.

Münster's 1540 *Geographia* deserves a number of superlatives. First, it established the convention that a world atlas should include world and continental maps. To that end, it was the first atlas to include specific maps of the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. This change was in no small part influenced by the first circumnavigation of the globe by Ferdinand Magellan in 1522. The *Geographia* was the first printed work to render latitude and longitude in their now-standard degree-minute-second form. And it was the book that ushered in a series of "modern"-style world atlases culminating in the 1570 *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius.

First compiled by Greek polymath Claudius Ptolemaeus in the 2nd-century, the *Geographia* was a gazetteer of the geographical and cartographical knowledge of the Roman Empire. It passed in manuscript form, almost entirely lost to history, until, in the 13th century it was rediscovered and the maps for it were redrawn by the Byzantine Greek monk Maximus Planudes.

Münster's text has its origins in the Latin-translation of Ptolemy by Willibald Pirckheimer, who in turn relied on the notes of Johannes Regiomontanus. Pirckheimer's translation was first printed in the 1525 "Fries" Ptolemy. The text for the Fries Ptolemy was substantially corrected by Michael Villanovanus (Servetus) in 1535, and it is that corrected edition from which Münster took much of his text.

Münster's 1540 rendition of Ptolemy's Geography is a continuation of the tradition of map-illustrated printed Ptolemy atlases that began in Bologna in 1477. In the 16th century, that tradition was advanced by the 1507-08 Rome Ptolemy. Münster continued this practice and extended it still further, publishing for the first time a set of continental maps, including a specific map of the Americas (the first such printed map).

The woodcut borders on the verso text on some of the maps have been attributed to Hans Holbein, two are signed with Adam Petri's monogram.

RARITY

While later editions of the *Geographia* and *Cosmographia* appear on the market with some regularity, the 1540 is a storied rarity.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Quarto. 16th-century ¼ blind-tooled pigskin over oak boards (expert remboitage; all leaves re-tabbed, clasps lacking). 48 double-page woodcut maps (including 27 ancient maps and 21 modern). aa4, *6, a6, b6, c5, [blank], A-N6, 48 double-page woodcut maps, Aa6, Bb6, Cc8 (i.e., complete). (Few small wormholes especially at the beginning of the book. Small ink stain to the centerfold of the Americas map, otherwise VG+ throughout.) Early ink manuscript on the front and back pastedowns. Ink "A.S." on the title.

REFERENCE

Adams P-2224; Alden & Landis 540/22; Burden 12 (first state); Burmeister 155; JCB (3) I:127; Nordenskiöld 2:210; Phillips Atlases 365; Sabin 66484; Shirley, British Library T.PTOL-8a; Shirley 77; Ruland, Harold "A Survey of the Double-page Maps in Thirty-Five Editions of the Comographia Universalis 1544-1628 of Sebastian Munster and in his Editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia* 1540-1552" *Imago Mundi*, Volume 16, (1962).

SEBASTIAN MUNSTER

Sebastian Münster (1488-1552) was a cosmographer and professor of Hebrew who taught at Tübingen, Heidelberg, and Basel. He settled in the latter in 1529 and died there, of plague, in 1552. Münster made himself the center of a large network of scholars from whom he obtained geographic descriptions, maps, and directions.

He is best known for his *Cosmographia universalis*, first published in 1544 and released in at least 35 editions by 1628. It was the first German-language description of the world and contained 471 woodcuts and 26 maps over six volumes. Many of the maps were taken from the *Geographia* and modified over time. The text, woodcuts, and maps all influenced geographical thought for generations.



NOVAE INSULAE, X



XVII·NOVA TABVLA·



THE ONLY KNOWN EXAMPLE OF PAGANO'S SEPARATELY ISSUED MAP OF THE BATTLE OF ALGIERS

4

Il Vero Ritrato Dela Cita De Algeri. . .

Venice / 1542 ca.

DIMENSIONS
15" x 11"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
70048sb

AUTHOR
Matteo Pagano

DESCRIPTION

The only known example of Matteo Pagano's Map of the 1541 Conquest of Tunis, engraved in Venice by the master engraver Matteo Pagano.

This rare and until recently unknown woodcut map was first catalogued by Szathmáry (1992) who in 1987 bought the only known example of this work in Arezzo. The work was part of a small collection of woodcut plates signed by Matteo Pagano, Giovanni Andrea Vavassore and Tommaso di Salò, which were then sold separately. After that the work was part of the Fritz Hellwig collection.

Szathmáry, in the cataloging of these unpublished woodcuts, dated the map to 1541, probably based on the military events depicted in the table, relating to the siege of Algiers in 1541 by the fleet led by Charles V. However, if we accept the hypothesis that the model of this work is the *De stadt van Aelgier* (1542) by Cornelis Antoniszoon, the work of Pagano must necessarily be later. The other theory, that this plate is the model for the Dutch one, seems to be disproved by the fact that Antoniszoon took part in the expedition of Charles V to the African coast.

The 1541 Algiers expedition occurred when Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire attempted to lead an amphibious attack against the Ottoman Empire's stronghold of Algiers, in modern Algeria. Inadequate planning, particularly against unfavourable weather, led to the failure of the expedition.

Algiers had been under the control of the Ottoman Emperor Suleiman the Magnificent since its capture in 1529 by Barbarossa. Barbarossa had left Algiers in 1535 to be named High Admiral of the Ottoman Empire in Constantinople, and was replaced as governor by Hassan Agha, a eunuch and Sardinian renegade. Hassan had in his service the well-known Ottoman naval commanders Dragut, Sâlih Reïs, and Sinân Pasha.

Charles V made considerable preparations for the expedition, wishing to obtain revenge for the recent siege of Buda. However the Spanish and Genoese fleets were severely damaged by a storm, forcing him to abandon the venture. The Expedition began in late September 1541, delayed by troubles in Germany and Flanders. The fleet was assembled in the Bay of Palma, at Majorca. It had more than 500 sails and

24,000 soldiers. After enduring difficult weather, the fleet only arrived off the coast of Algiers on October 19. The most distinguished Spanish commanders accompanied Charles V on this expedition, including Hernán Cortés, the conqueror of Mexico, though he was never invited to the War Council.

Charles established his headquarters on a land promontory surrounded by German troops. German, Spanish, and Italian troops, accompanied by 150 Knights of Malta, began to land while repelling Algerine opposition, soon surrounding the city, except for the northern part. The fate of the city seemed to be sealed, however the following day the weather became severe with heavy rains. Many galleys lost their anchors and 15 were wrecked onshore. As more troops were attempting to land, the Algerines started to make sorties, slaughtering the newly arrived. Charles V was surrounded, and was only saved by the resistance of the Knights of Malta.

Andrea Doria managed to find a safer harbor for the remainder of the fleet at Cape Matifu, 5 miles east of Algiers. He enjoined Charles V to abandon his position and join him in Matifu, which Charles V did with great difficulty. From there, still oppressed by the weather, the remaining troops sailed to Bougie, still a Spanish harbor at that time. Charles abandoned his army and sailed home.

RARITY

This is the only known example, as previously documented by Bifolco-Ronca. All Matteo Pagano separately published maps are of the utmost rarity.

PROVENANCE

Fritz Hellwig collection, purchased at Reiss & Sohn in 2019.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Worming at centerfold expertly restored on verso. A bit of original color.

REFERENCE

Bifolco-Ronca (2018) p. 472, tav. 114; Donattini (2014): n. 12; Shirley (1994): p. 29-32, n. 12; Shirley (2009): p. 38, n. 19; Szathmáry in *Cartographica Hungarica* (1992): pp. 6-25, n. 9.

FLORIANO'S TWO-SHEET WORLD MAP

5

[World]

Venice / 1555

DIMENSIONS
33.5" x 16.5"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
81705

AUTHOR
Antonio
Floriano

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of Antonio Floriano's rare separately issued two sheet map of the World, believed to have been published in Venice, some time between 1545 and 1555.

The map is based upon Gerard Mercator's double-cordiform map of 1538 (Shirley 74), of which there are only 2 known surviving examples. Cartographically, the map dates to the period between 1545 and 1550 and there is strong evidence to suggest that the map is drawn directly from Antonio Salamanca's 1550 copy of the 1538 Mercator map (Shirley 91). In the top corners of the map are circular portraits of Ptolemy and Floriano himself, the two lower corner spaces are left blank.

America is shown as being entirely separate from Asia, and divided into two labeled continents, north and south. Both the North Pole and South Pole consist of an enormous landmass.

It is known that in 1555, Antonio Floriano of Udine addressed himself to the Doge of Venice to obtain a privilege to print a map of the world. Floriano wrote:

I, Florian, the very loyal servant of Your Highness and of this Illustrious Republic, with my diligence and knowledge having made a mappemonde which has never been made before, with the aid of which one can easily study and learn cosmography and see the entire picture of the world, since it can be reduced to spheric form.

Floriano also claimed that the map was made by him "with so much drudgery and sweat, with more heavy toil Your enlightened judgement can imagine."

The result of Floriano's toil is this rare and unusual map depicting the two hemispheres each cut into thirty-six gores comprising 10 degrees of longitude each. In spite of its unique appearance, Floriano's map is directly based on Mercator's double-cordiform map of 1538 with the geography and place names taken from Mercator without change. Even the system of projection is identical to that of Mercator if the individual gores are considered one by one. "Still, the Udinese artist has the merit of having made a world map in gores rather different from that of the Mappa Mercatoriana and had tried a new manner for projecting the globe" - Imago Mundi.

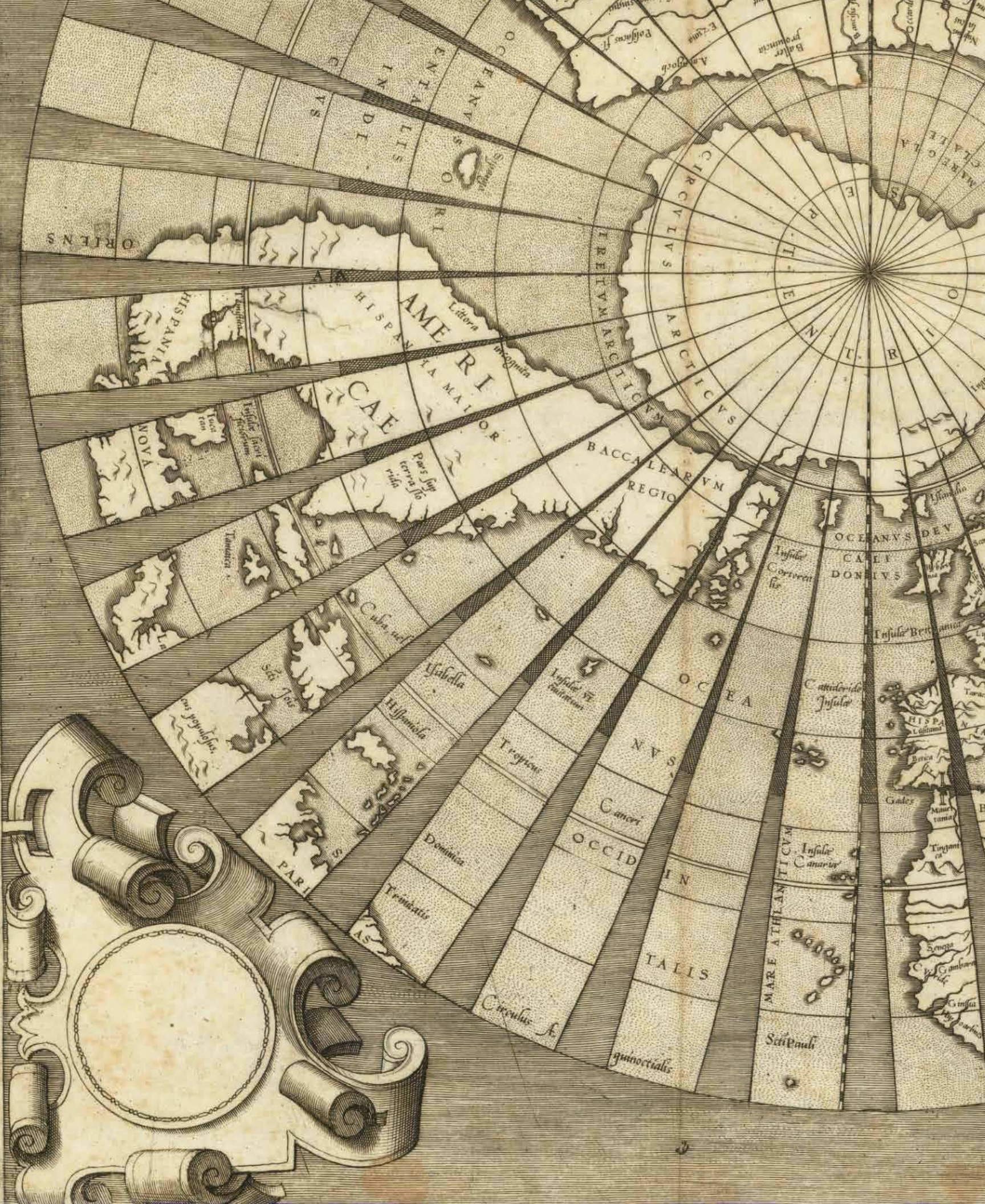
The exact date of the map has been the subject of debate. While it is known that Floriano was granted a privilege by the Venetian state to prepare and publish a world map in January 1555 (see above), several authorities have questioned whether the privilege applies to this map, noting that the geographic information suggests a date of sometime between 1545 and 1550. The engraving has been attributed to Paolo Cimerlino, due to the monogram that appears next to the portrait of Ptolemy.

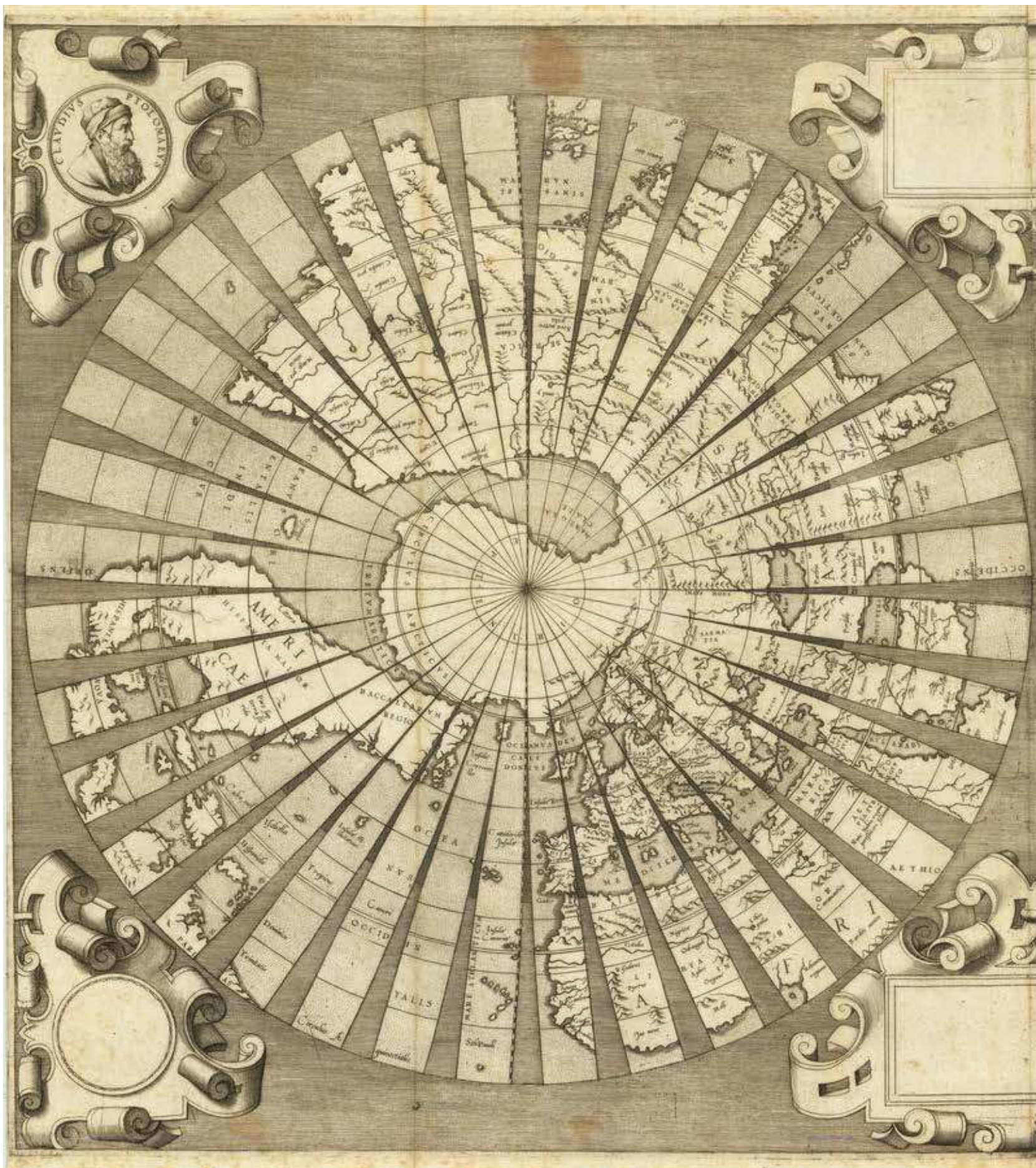
RARITY

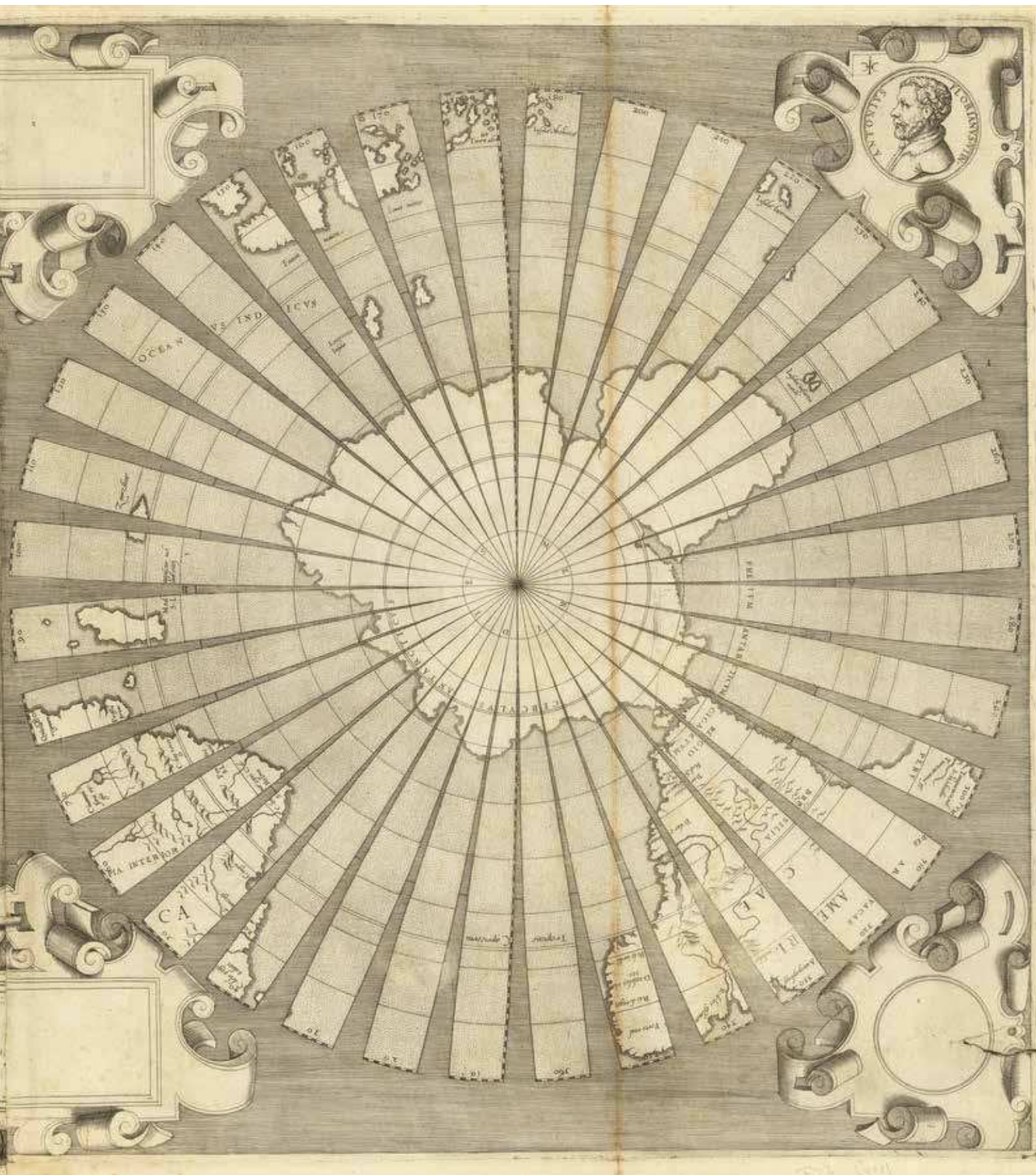
The map is exceedingly rare, with only a few examples appearing on the market in the past 30 years.

REFERENCE

Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #99, plate 85, Rarity Index R; Imago Mundi VI (1949), 'Antonio Florian and his Mappemonde' by Rudolfo Gallo, pp. 35-38.







FIRST MAP OF AFRICA ENGRAVED ON COPPER

6

(Africa) *Al Eccmo Philosopho, Mathematico, Medico, et Cavallier aureato, beniemerito Guardiano grande della Scola de S. Marco il Sigor Thomaso Rauenna ... la descrizione dell' Africa una delle principali parte del Mondo co tutti isuoi termini, et confini (regione cosi famosa) . . .*

Venice / 1562

DIMENSIONS
23.5" x 17.75"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
75310

AUTHOR
Paolo Forlani

DESCRIPTION

A supremely important 16th-century Italian map of Africa, representing a major advancement in the cartography of the continent. The map was published in 1562 in Venice by Paolo Forlani, one of the great Italian mapmakers of the 16th century.

Forlani's map predates Giacomo Gastaldi's large eight-sheet wall map of Africa by two years, with the latter being published in Rome in 1564. Forlani dedicated the map to Tommaso Rangoni da Ravenna (1493-1577), philosopher, physician, and famous astrologer of the time, who, from 1562, was Guardian Grande of the Scuola Grande di San Marco. The dedication is followed by a brief description of Africa in 11 lines.

The toponymy is dense and updated - compared with the 1552 Ramusio-Gastaldi - especially, in the southern part of the continent. Betz provides the following discussion of the geography of the map:

The Cuama River and the Spo Santo f (Spirito Santo River) divide from an unnamed river (the Zembere River) exiting Lago Zembere (Lake Zembere). The Zaire River flows to the west from Lake Zembere. A much smaller Nile source lake, Zaflan, is to the right of Lago Zembere. There are no Mountains of the Moon. The map shows considerable detail about the trading ports on the Eastern Africa coast. Important ports identified from south to north are: Cefala (Sofala), Mozambique Island, Quiloa, Mombaza, and Melinde (Malindi). Zenzibar Island is shown to the southeast of MELINDE R[egnum].

The general consensus among scholars is that Forlani based his cartography largely on Gastaldi's prior output, whether in the form of his 1548 regional atlas maps, or in the mural map made for the Doge's Palace for the Council of Ten.

STATES

First state: Date reads "M.DLXII"

Second state: Date now reads "M.DLX". There are no other changes.

Woodward dated the second state to circa 1566, but Bifolco and Ronca point out that the first state appears in IATO atlases that certainly date from after 1566, and therefore the map was probably amended later.

The map was extremely important and therefore among Lafreri School collections the first state is well represented. The supposed second state is known in one example at the Newberry Library. One wonders why the map known in a single example dated "1560" is assumed to be the second state, when compared to maps known in many examples dated "1562".

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

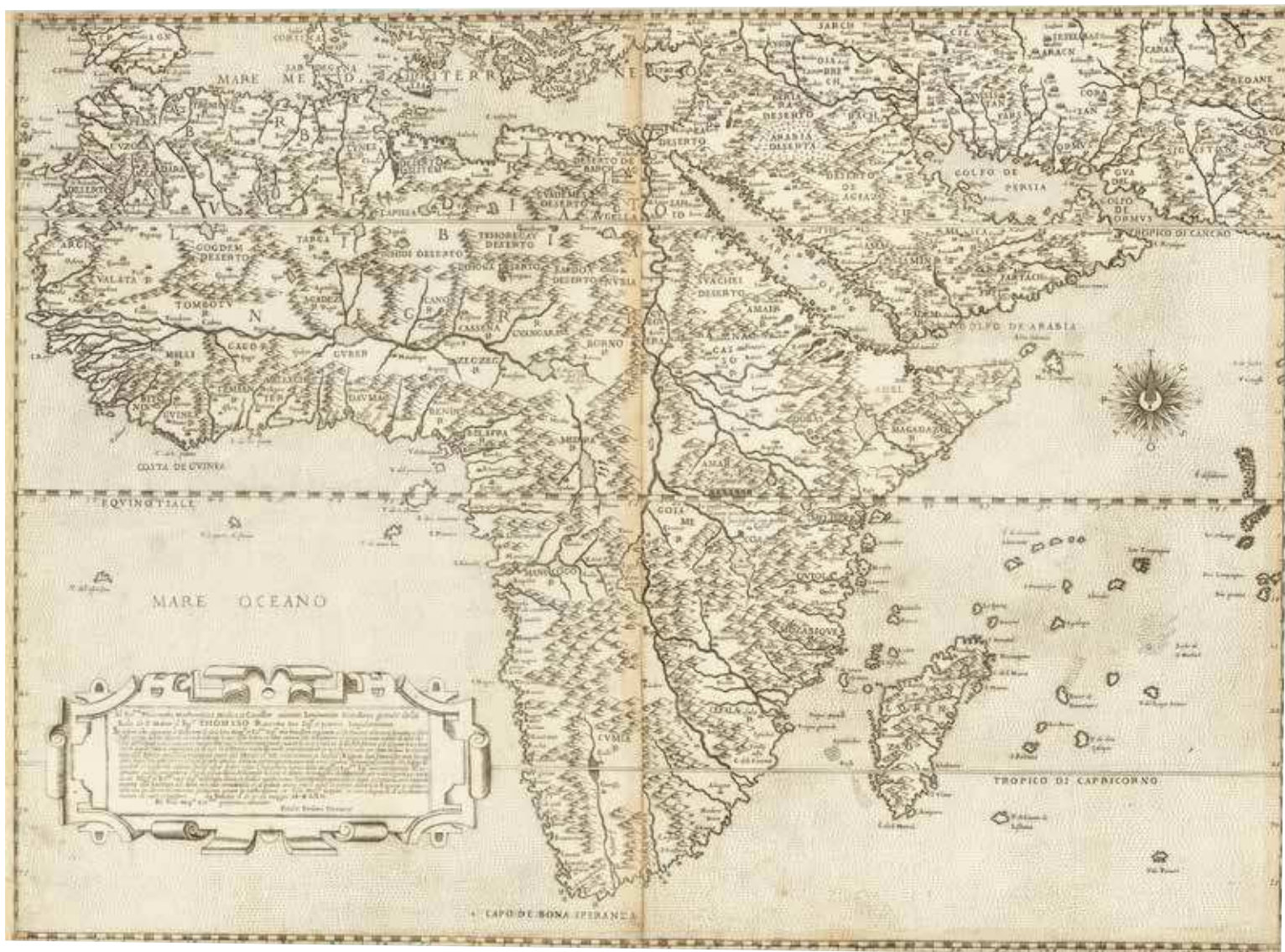
Trimmed to the image at top, right, and bottom. Margin ample at left. Centerfold and some edge toning.

REFERENCE

Betz 6.1. Bifolco & Ronca (2018: 91) first state of two.

PAOLO FORLANI

Paolo Forlani (fl. ca. 1560-1571) was a prolific map engraver based in Venice. All that is known of his life are his surviving maps and prints, of which there are almost 100 (185 with later states included in the total). He also produced a globe and two town books. It is likely he came from Verona and that he died in Venice in the mid-1570s, possibly of the plague.



AN ILLUMINATED ORTELIUS THEATRUM THE FINEST EXAMPLE IN PRIVATE HANDS

7 | [Theatrum Orbis Terrarum]

Antwerp &
Nuremberg / 1570

DIMENSIONS
21" x 17.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
77021

AUTHOR
Abraham
Ortelius /
Georg Mack the
Elder & family /
Johann Koler

DESCRIPTION

This is the finest example in private hands of Abraham Ortelius's 1570A *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, the first edition, first issue, of the first modern atlas. This previously unknown example of one of the foundational books of the Western Canon is entirely hand-colored and illuminated in gold and silver by the most celebrated colorist of the 16th century, Georg Mack, or a member of his workshop. It stands as a triumph of 16th-century artistry and bibliophily, having been modified several times after its initial publication in 1570, with each iteration bringing a new element of craftsmanship to the object.

The initial configuration of the atlas was as a black and white "1570A" *Theatrum*, one of the storied rarities of cartographic collecting. This can be confirmed by reading the backlit text on the versos of the maps. Sometime around 1572, the atlas was disbound by the Nuremberg publisher Johann Koler, who had the Latin text translated into German, and the whole atlas reconfigured in oblong folio, so that the text page sat to the left of the map it described. Thus he created the only Ortelius edition in which the reader could consult the descriptive text while also looking at the maps themselves.

Perhaps most importantly, two of the four known copies of Koler's modified atlas (including this example and the one at the Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek), were given to the Nuremberg-based Illuminist (illuminator-colorist) Georg Mack the Elder to be elaborately hand-colored and heightened in gold and silver - well beyond the level encountered in any other Ortelius atlas. This attribution can be confirmed through the signing of the first printed leaf of the HAAB example with the initials "G.M." And it is clear that it was colored by the same hand or studio.

Unlike any of the three other known examples of the Koler atlas, in this example, the world and continents maps were updated in 1587. To do this, the early owner purchased separate examples of the maps from Ortelius, without text on their versos, and without fold lines, and had them colored and mounted to match the rest of the maps in the atlas.

JOHANN KOLER AND "THE FIRST GERMAN ORTELIUS"

The story of the Koler Orteliuses was lost to history until the 1930s, when Leo Bagrow, one of the all-time great scholars of historical cartography, discovered an example among the recent acquisitions of the Prussian State Library. Bagrow published his findings in *Imago Mundi* in 1937 in an article called "The First German Ortelius", which he opens with the following observations:

In 1926, the Prussian State Library bought for 480 Marks an interesting copy of A. Ortelii Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Strictly speaking, it cannot be called the first German edition, because it was not a German edition in the real sense of the word but an adaptation of the first Latin edition for the German reader. It was made in the following manner: A Latin copy was taken, the whole text was translated into German, and this translation was pasted over the Latin text on the back of the maps. But as the copies of this edition had, as it seems, to be in oblong folio, the translated text was glued not on the back of the map to which it belonged, but on the back of the preceding map. In this manner, the reader opening the atlas had the text to the left and to the right the map to which the text belonged. On the maps themselves there are yet to be seen traces of the folding, because before pasting upon them the German text, they were folded in half. The atlas is bound in a hard embossed parchment. On the cover are the initials N/V/W. and the year 15/74. There remain yet traces of former sewing. The binding required some restoration.

There is no title-page, and it seems there never was one, for the atlas opens up on an empty page, on the back of which is pasted the text to the map Typus orbis terrarum. If there had been a title-page, it is clear it would have been glued on this empty page. Further follow coloured maps on 53 pages, in conformity with the first Latin edition (20 May 1570) and according to the list quoted in my A. Ortelii catalogus cartographorum, I, 13-15...

As far as Bagrow knew, the Berlin copy was the only example still existing of this atlas. He mentions a possible example at the University Library of Vienna, though this has subsequently been disproven. According to Peter Van Der Krogt, there are presently three known examples of the Koler Theatrum. Two are based on the 1570A (Berlin SB and Weimar HAAB)



and one is based on the 1575 *Theatrum* (Wolfenbüttel HAB). To the first group, we can add this example. The latter example is interesting because it suggests that Koler was not completely dissuaded in his efforts by the publication of Ortelius's own German-language edition, also in 1572. Initial analysis of the book suggested that the rarity of Koler's output could be accounted for by this development (he could not hope to compete with Ortelius on the basis of price), however, it now seems that he was producing bespoke objects for a very sophisticated group of bibliophiles in southern Germany. This theory is reinforced by one of the very few allusions to Koler at we have from the historical record.

In Hessel's compendium of Ortelius's correspondence with his friends (Ortelii Abrahami et virorum eruditorum... epistulae), there is tantalizing mention of someone, who is probably Koler, named in association with the Fugger family ("at the house of Fugger"). The letter dates from September 22, 1563, and is from Johannes Sambucus to Ortelius.

The Fuggers were, of course, some of the greatest bibliophiles to ever live, with a number of them (such as Marcus) doing their collecting in the latter half of the 16th century; so the association of the specialist German publisher Koler with that family should almost be expected.

In his continuation of C. Koeman's masterwork on Low Countries atlases, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Peter Van Der Krogt (Volume IIIA, pages 173-174) writes:

The Nuremberg printer Johann (Hans) Koler has a special place in atlas production. The success of the Latin edition of Ortelius's Theatrum Orbis Terrarum must have given him the idea that an edition in a vernacular language - in his case German - would be profitable. Unaware of Ortelius's plans for a German edition (published in 1572) Koler translated and printed all the text of the 1570 Theatrum. Then he disbound a copy of the Theatrum and rebound it in plano, inserting the leaves containing his German text.

Making a new publication this way cannot be seen as a pirated or unauthorized edition, as Koler's atlas has been characterized in literature. Each of Koler's atlases was based on a copy the Theatrum, which had been acquired in the normal way.

Koler's German text has a colophon, dated 1572. Thus, his edition appeared almost simultaneously with Ortelius's own German edition. Koler cannot have had a large production of his atlases since it was cheaper to buy the German edition from Ortelius himself.

It is therefore peculiar that a second "edition" of Koler's atlas is known, with a 1575 Theatrum used as the basis.

Three copies of Koler's work are known: Berlin SB and Weimar HAAB were made from a 1570 Theatrum, and Wolfenbüttel HAB from the 1575 edition.

[...]

For this copy [Berlin SB, qu.2o 134/40; Weimar HAAB, L 1:73] Koler took a 1570 Latin edition apart and pasted the leaves with German texts on the verso of the sheets. He had his atlas bound in Plano in such a way that the left page has the text for the map on the right page. The Berlin SB copy has the new German text pasted on the verso of the preceding map, the Weimar

HAAB copy has the maps pasted on blank paper and the text bound in separately.

The texts relating to the maps are translations of the Latin text in the 1570 edition (the Berlin SB copy could be identified as 31:001A). Following the maps, Koler added the German translation of the "Catalogus Auctorum," Lloyd's letter, the index of maps, and both the indexes of old and new names from the same 1570 Latin edition. Berlin SB has a cover with the inscription 'N.V.W.' and '1574'.

THE HERZOGIN ANNA AMALIA BIBLIOTHEK KOLER-MACK THEATRUM

In recent decades, a third example of the Koler atlas was rediscovered at the Duchess Anna Amalia Library in Weimar, Germany. That copy matches the one discovered by Bagrow in many respects, however, it surpasses the previous examples by virtue of its exceptional hand-coloring and illumination, and the association of that work with Georg Mack. The discovery of that atlas elicited enough excitement among the cultural authorities in Weimar, that the book was reprinted in facsimile in 2006 as part of the German National Bibliography project.

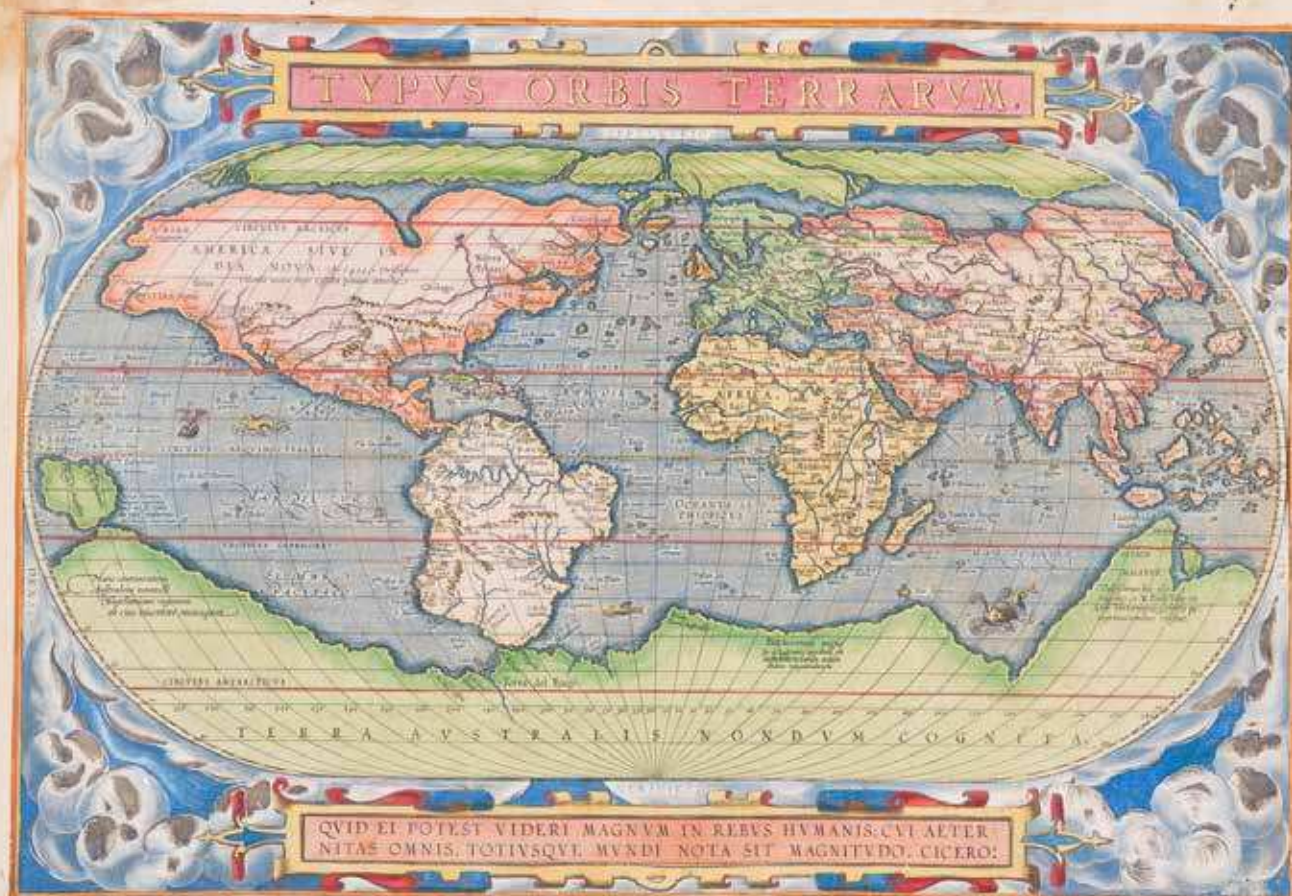
The Anna Amalia Library example, like the other known examples of the Koler-Ortelius atlas, has no title page. However, this example includes as a frontispiece an illuminated example of an engraving of costumes of the four parts of the world by the master engraver Jost Amman. The signing of this print by Georg Mack the Elder (i.e., "G.M." in gold), establishes the attribution of the present atlas to the same artist and his workshop.

JOST AMMAN'S ALLEGORICAL ENGRAVING OF THE FOUR PARTS OF THE WORLD

The present atlas also opens with a stupendous example of Jost Amman's allegorical engraving of the four parts of the world. This example is evidently a proof or first state of the image, before the engraving of substantial lettering in the image, which is thought to have occurred in 1577. Here, like in the HAAB copy, the hand-coloring is exceptionally fine and belongs to Georg Mack the Elder or his circle. Interestingly, the hand is different from but closely related to the one seen at work in the Anna Amalia Ortelius. Here there is less illumination in gold and fewer bright colors, but more nuance, artistry, and verisimilitude.

The present example includes the date "1574" in gold on a shield in the lower-left panel, to the right of the crowned figure (the King of Africa, or Prester John) in the tent. Interestingly, this predates the supposed original drawing of the print, which is in the Weimar Cultural Collections and is dated 1575. We have not examined that drawing, so we cannot speculate on this divergence.

The 1577 later state of the print, can be seen uncolored in the collection of the British Museum. There is another example of the Mack-colored print at the New York Public Library, Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Division of Art (dated 1577, with the title block pasted on, and without the "GM" monogram). Contemplating the present example, the NYPL example, and the HAAB example of the image, these three examples show a progression of execution



over more than a decade; the coloring and illumination shift from more painterly (drawing on the palette of the end of the German Renaissance) to more aggressive deployments of gold as well as bright and contrasting pigments. Whereas the other two hand-colored versions of this print have both coats of arms filled in, the present example does not. This is interesting in the context of the image's proof-before-letters quality, as it indicates a prototype quality to the coloring as well as if the print were not a commissioned piece, but perhaps a colorist's template.

It should be noted that while we purchased the Jost Amman print from the previous owner of the atlas, we have reason to believe that it lived outside of the atlas for most of its recent life.

GEORG MACK THE ELDER AND HIS CIRCLE

The NYPL example of the Amman world costume engraving is included in Susan Dackerman's *Painted Prints: The Revelation of Color* (2002) as an illustration of the output of Georg Mack. Dackerman's book considerably advanced our understanding of the specialist print colorists of the 16th century, and a considerable portion of the book is dedicated to the work of the various members of the Mack family (at least three of whom were named Georg). In her essay on the Mack family, Dackerman comments specifically on the Amman image:

The production of Georg Mack the Elder's workshop was diverse and included finely painted engravings and etchings." A printed tab pasted within a blank cartouche at the center of Jost Amman's 1577 etching *Costumes of the World* (cat. no. 34) reads, "Zu finden bey Georg Mack illuministen zu Nurnberg," and identifies Georg Mack, or a member of his workshop, as the source of the painted print. The remainder of the text functions as an advertisement describing the wonders of the colorful costumes worn by inhabitants of the world. The appended tab with Mack's name and address suggests a business arrangement between the printmaker and illuminator. Amman may have sold Mack the etchings to paint and sell, or he could have left them at Mack's shop on consignment, hoping to entice patrons to buy impressions painted by Mack.

CONCLUSION

Ever since first becoming acquainted with the work of Georg Mack the Elder through the writing of Susan Dackerman, we were enthralled with the prospect of his having colored an example of the *Theatrum*. It seemed impossible that the best colorist of the 16th century would not have illuminated an example of the best atlas of the 16th century, and yet there was no obvious evidence of that having happened. At that time, over a decade ago, the Herzogin Anna Amalia example was not well-publicized outside of Germany, and so our theoretical book remained a fantasy. When we were offered the present atlas, the dream manifested into the incomparable book you see before you.

Exceptional examples of Ortelius's *Theatrum* have traded in recent decades, even some heightened in gold, but to a book,

these have been later editions in standard configurations by colorists working within established map-coloring traditions. To have seen the coloring of Georg Mack laid out on a 1570A reconfigured in plano by Johann Koler renders our atlas selling careers complete.

This is a triumph of cartographic primacy, book-making, print-making, and illumination. o

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Oblong folio. Full antiqued calf elaborately tooled in gilt and ruled in blind to the style of the Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek *Theatrum* (Kt 700 - 42 L). Engraved allegorical print of the costumes of the four parts of the world by Jost Amman, hand-colored and illuminated by Georg Mack the Elder or his circle, and 50 engraved maps (of 53; lacking 24, 25, and 31). All maps hand-colored and illuminated in gold and silver by George Mack the Elder or his circle. All maps cut to the neatline and pasted on Koler's double-sheet letterpress text pages (49, lacking the text leaf for the world map and the non-map text leaves). The suite of world and continents updated to editions of circa 1587, while the rest of the maps are from the 1570A *Theatrum* with the appropriate Latin text on verso (pasted over with the Koler text leaves, but legible with backlighting).

REFERENCE

Leo Bagrow, "The First German Ortelius", *Imago Mundi*, 193; Van Der Krogt, "New Koeman" Volume IIIA, 31:290. Dackerman, Susan, "Nuremberg and the Mack Family: A Case Study", etc. *Painted Prints: The Revelation of Color* (Baltimore Museum of Art, 2002). [Facsimile] *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Gedruckt zu Nuernberg durch Johann Koler Anno MDLXXII (Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 2006).



FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE OF ORTELIUS' THEATRUM

8

Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (1570A - First Edition, First Issue)

Antwerp / 1570

DIMENSIONS
16.8" x 11.4"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
80561

AUTHOR
Abraham
Ortelius

DESCRIPTION

First Edition, First Issue. "A landmark in cartographic publication, for it is the first large modern atlas." (PMM, 91)

Exceptional, unsophisticated example of the first state of Abraham Ortelius's *Theatrum*, one of the most important works in the Western Canon.

Ortelius's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (or "Theater of the World") is widely considered to be the first true modern atlas. When it was published in 1570, the *Theatrum* was the best available summary of 16th-century cartographic knowledge, covering much of the exploration of the world in the century following the discovery of America.

The book's enormous importance in its own time is evidenced by its republication in 36 recorded editions, issued consistently from 1570 to 1612, and inconsistently to 1641. Its continued importance in more recent times has led to at least six facsimile editions being published. The broad appeal of the *Theatrum* saw demand from many consumers who preferred to read the atlas in their local language. Thus, in addition to Latin, the book was published with text in Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and English.

Ortelius was the artist of all of the maps; he drew them by hand, and those drawings were interpreted into prints by his engravers Frans Hogenberg, Ambrosius Arsenius, and Ferdinand Arsenius.

After Ortelius's death in 1598, the copper plates for his atlas passed to his heirs. They, in turn, sold the collection to Jan Baptist Vrients (1522-1612) in 1601. Vrients added new maps and published the atlas until his death in 1612. Vrients's widow then sold the plates to the Moretus brothers, who were the successors of Christoffel Plantijn.

It is interesting to reflect on the direct connection between Ortelius's *Theatrum* and the Italian composite atlases that preceded it. Those earlier works are often thought of as the spiritual antecedents of the Low Countries' atlas tradition, but this story of direct influence is not well known outside of a few scholarly works.

RARITY

Van Den Broecke states that 100 copies of the 1570A were printed, of which 40 were initially sold to Plantin.

RareBookHub records one example of the 1570A having appeared at auction, at Arenberg Auctions in 2019. We had previously sold another 1570A to an American collector. In the intervening years, the *Theatrum* has been the subject of considerable price increases in the auction market, with a 1592 edition selling at Christie's in 2021 for \$237,500 and an example described as a late 1570 issue (but probably a mix of late 1570 and early 1571 text and plates) for 118,000 Euros at Fonsie Mealy.

In Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici* IIIA, Peter van der Krogt records the following examples of the 1570A: Amsterdam UB I; Antwerp PM I; Brussel KB I; Chicago Newberry I; Dillingen SB; Haarlem SB; Haarlem AvK; Leiden UB I; London BL; New York PL; Providence JCB; Strasbourg BNU I; Washington LC I. Thus 13 examples, of which 4 are in the United States. To this, we can add the example at the University of Michigan. Later in KAN, van der Krogt lists an example at Solothurn ZB, which might have been left off the initial census list.

Not only is the condition of this atlas superior to the previous 1570As that have traded, it surpasses virtually all other Ortelius *Theatrum*s that we have seen; the book is as close to pristine as one could hope to encounter.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Folio. Contemporary limp vellum (small loss to the tail of the spine; a bit unevenly warped at the edges, possibly a temporary publisher's binding intended to be replaced later). 53 double-page engraved maps (all in first states). Collation: [A, engraved title], AII, B, BII, C, CII, D, DII, 53 double-page engraved maps, a, aII, b, bII, c, cII, d, dII, e, eII, f, fII, g, gII, h, hII, i, iII, k, kII, l, III, m, mII, n, nII, o (not photographed but present), oII. Complete. A handsome, crisp, clean copy.

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE SEPARATELY ISSUED MAP OF MUSCOVY

9

Moscovia que & Alba Russia no cotenta Europee Sarmatie parte, sed et magnam

Cologne / 1570

DIMENSIONS
19" x 13.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
75046

AUTHOR
Anton Wied /
Frans Hogenberg

DESCRIPTION

A handsome example of this exceptionally rare and important map of Russia, which was engraved by Frans Hogenberg in 1570 after the work of Anton Wied.

The map is oriented with east at the top, extending as far as the Caspian Sea. At the bottom (west) of the map is the Baltic and Kioff (Kyiv). At the right (south) of the map is the Black Sea, with "TARTARIA" extending along its northern coast. Elsewhere in Tartaria are the tent camps of the Horde ("Kalmuky Horda", "Kosary Horda", and Horda Nohay"). Russia is crossed by long strands of forest; evocative illustrations of hunting and wilderness abound; several large cities such as "Wilki Novigrad" (Veliky Novgorod), "Moscovia metropolis", "Novigrad nysni" (Nizhny Novgorod), etc. "Wiborg" (Vyborg) is the furthest-west city on the map; St. Petersburg was almost half a century away from seeing its first settlers.

Anton Wied was an artist from Danzig who accompanied Senator Johann Koppe on a mission to Vilnius in 1542 to meet with the exile Ivan Lyatsky. Wied collaborated with Lyatsky to produce a large manuscript map of Russia in 1542 based on the latter's extensive knowledge of the country. In 1555, that map was turned into a spectacular nine-sheet wall map of Russia, the first printed map in the Russian language. In turn, Hogenberg reduced either the manuscript or the nine-sheet wall map, into this single-sheet engraving. Hogenberg made changes to the format of the map, extending it at right and left to better fit it to an atlas (the original had been very nearly square). In these extensions, Hogenberg draws on cartographic sources that Leo Bagrow was unable to identify.

This map's dating to 1570 is significant, as that was the year of the first edition of Abraham Ortelius's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, to which Frans Hogenberg (this map's engraver) contributed extensively. Indeed, Hogenberg was the engraver of the map that did make it into the *Theatrum*, that of Anthony Jenkinson a member of William Burrough's expedition to Russia. Jenkinson's map has wider coverage than that of Wied, extending into Central Asia, and this might have been the deciding factor when Ortelius chose that as the map for his atlas.

RARITY

OCLC records examples at the BnF and BL. In 1889 Nordenskiöld wrote that he had traced only two examples, one in the British Museum (now in the British Library) and the other in the collection of Dr. Michow of Hamburg. One can surmise that Nordenskiöld was able to buy Dr. Michow's example, as there is now an example in the Nordenskiöld Collection at the National Library of Finland. Writing in 1993, Karrow found three more institutional examples in Germany and Switzerland. All told, this indicates a total of six known examples. A search of the National Library of Russia catalog yields no results.

We are aware of one other example having traded in the last 20 years. No copies located in RBH nor in OldMaps.com.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original hand-color in full. Margin extended at the right and the bottom, from just outside the neatline or platemark.

REFERENCE

Bagrow, A History of the Cartography of Russia up to 1600, pages 64-68. Karrow, Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps, 81/1.3. Nordenskiöld, Facsimile-Atlas, page 114b.

REFERENCE

Frans Hogenberg (ca. 1540-ca. 1590) was a Flemish and German engraver and mapmaker who also painted. He was born in Mechelen, south of Antwerp, the son of wood engraver and etcher Nicolas Hogenberg. Frans worked in Antwerp with the famous mapmaker Abraham Ortelius. There, he engraved the maps for Ortelius' groundbreaking first atlas, published in Antwerp in 1570, along with Johannes van Deotecum and Ambrosius and Ferdinand Arsenius. It is suspected he engraved the title page as well. Later, Ortelius supported Hogenberg with information for a different project, the *Civitates orbis terrarum* (edited by Georg Braun, engraved by Hogenberg, published in six volumes, Cologne, 1572-1617). In addition to his maps, he is known for his historical allegories and portraits.

KYDEISCO
Obi fluvius sesquidies
navigatione latus atq; tam plenus
piscibus ut nauigantium remis
premantur.

KALMVCKY HO
Hi longum capillitium

Franciscus Ho
genb. ex. M.
ro. sculpsit
1770.

IOHANNES BAB
Hoc est aurea vetula idolum
quod huius partis incolę adorant.



SEPTENTRIO

Mors belua marina dentibus suspēsa gressum
per altas rupes promouet in vertice vsq; unde
citius se demittit per subiectos capos grassatura.

THE DE JODE FAMILY'S MAGNUM OPUS

10 | *Speculum Orbis Terrae*

Antwerp / 1593

DIMENSIONS
12" x 16"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
78737

AUTHOR
Gerard de Jode

DESCRIPTION

Full original hand-color example of the de Jode family's cartographic masterpiece, the 1593 edition of *Speculum Orbis Terrae*. Containing one hundred and nine maps on eighty-three plates, this two-volume atlas represents over twenty-five years of work shared between two generations of the de Jode family.

This is the expanded second edition of the atlas first issued by Gerard de Jode in 1578, under the title *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* (Mirror onto the World). The present work was substantially expanded by Gerard in the later years of his life, and, after he died in 1591, the project was taken over and brought to completion by his son, Cornelis De Jode.

The *Speculum* cannot be discussed without its great rival, Ortelius's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, first published in 1570. De Jode's work, though conceived very near in time to Ortelius's, languished unpublished for some years, which scholars have ascribed to political machinations by the author of the *Theatrum*. By the time it was finally brought to market, it could not hope to rival the *Terrarum*, which had already been published in four languages and many editions. Records show few sales for either the first or the second edition, and the early death of Cornelis along with the eventual sale of the copper plates to the Vrients publishing house—who were keen to suppress any competition to the Ortelius plates they had also acquired—put the De Jode family's lifetime achievement to permanent rest. This leads to the book's incredible rarity when compared to Ortelius's.

Contrary to Ortelius's single-volume work, the *Speculum* appears as a set of two books. De Jode opens the 1593 first book with a representation of the known world, including two world maps and three portrayals of the Americas. It proceeds to cover the rest of the world and large parts of Europe. Book two, which contains the majority of the maps, focuses on northern Europe where de Jode's cartographic sources were most detailed. For the most part, the structure evident is the reverse of Ortelius's, who, after introducing the four conti-

nents, focuses exclusively on Europe until the latter half of the text.

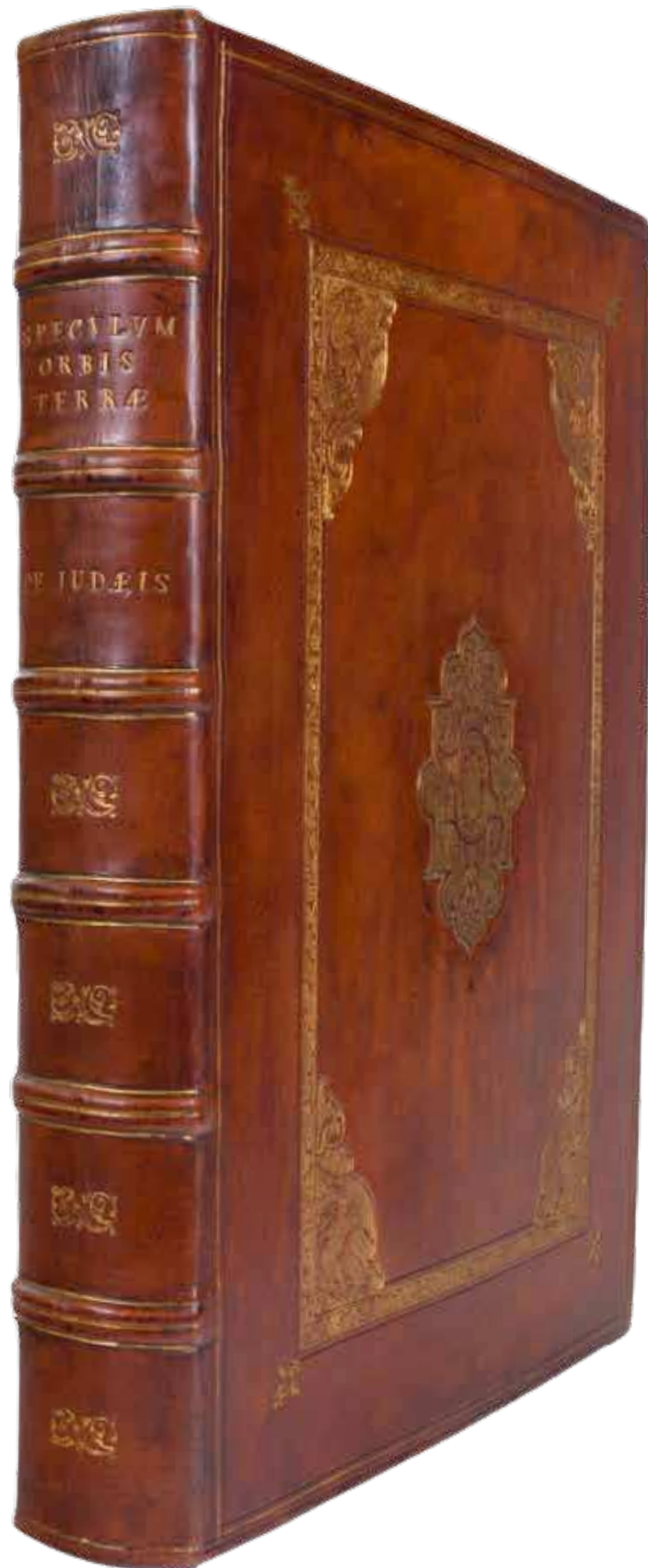
THE ORIGINS OF THE SPECULUM: THE ORTELIUS-DE JODE RIVALRY, AND EVENTUAL SUPPRESSION

De Jode first received his printer's license in 1550, at the height of Antwerp's commercial supremacy over the rest of Europe. Home to the first bourse in Europe, as well as the all-powerful Scheldt River, the level and diversity of trade conducted in the city was unmatched in the mid-16th century.

The tradesmen who ran the city had need for regional and international wall maps, which served to decorate their offices and allowed them an understanding of the remoter parts of the world. De Jode would be one of the first to rise up to meet this demand, producing a wall map of the world in 1555, copied from Gastaldi. He started producing original works in 1560 with his wall map of Europe, which he published in collaboration with Bernardus Musinus. Four years later, he worked with Ortelius to engrave the latter's first cartographic product, an eight-sheet cordiform wall map of the world.

This 1564 collaboration is the last evidence that the two printers worked together. That same year, Ortelius started reducing maps into atlas format, which is the earliest evidence for his work on the *Theatrum*, and after this, he showed a single-minded focus on dominating the cartographic market. It is likely that Ortelius cut ties with de Jode in order to achieve this end.

It was about this time as well that de Jode also conceived of the idea of binding a book with maps with text on the verso—in short, an atlas. By 1567, he had some plates for his atlas ready and was producing separately-issued maps for sale, available at the bookseller Plantin's shop. De Jode received ecclesiastical privilege, at least for book two, in 1573, but imperial privilege took another two years and royal privilege yet another two. Ortelius's many connections, especially with the Spanish rulers of the low countries, would have helped in delaying the granting of this right to publish until just before Ortelius's own privilege expired in 1577.



De Jode used these extra four years to his advantage, incorporating many of Ortelius's own maps into his work. It was finished in 1578 and finally available in 1579 at various stores including Plantin's. Despite being half the price of the *Theatrum*, the seven years' advantage of the latter could not be surpassed and de Jode's sold poorly.

THE 1593 EDITION

Gerard de Jode continued to produce maps until his death in 1591 with the intent to produce an updated edition. His son, Cornelis de Jode, would complete the project in 1593, substantially enlarging the work by adding nineteen new plates.

We do not know why the extensive delay between a first and second edition occurred. Most likely, it was driven by poor sales in the first edition, although some scholars have attributed a 1588 payment of a substantial sum--288 florins--by Ortelius to de Jode as a pay-off for holding back competition. Whatever the reason, the second edition proved little more successful than the first.

After publication, Cornelis appears to have been less interested in engraving than his father was and turned to writing books and other scholarly pursuits. By the time he died in 1600, he was extensively traveled, having visited Iceland, Norway, Denmark, France, and Spain.

Following Cornelis's death, the plates were purchased by Johann Baptiste Vrients, who had also acquired the Ortelius plates. Vrients kept the plates without printing them, ostensibly to prevent any further competition to later editions of the *Theatrum*. Both sets of plates then passed to the Moretus publishing house, who published the only known reissue of any of de Jode's plates, an updated world map. This proved the end of the plates and their long history of suppression.

CONTENTS

The atlas contains two books, each with their own title page. Book one opens with an allegorical title page one which the four continents are represented in animal form. It continues with a mathematical preface, introducing the concepts needed to understand how two-dimensional projections are used to make maps. It then proceeds to describe the known world in 34 maps. Maps 1 and 2 in this book are De Jode's world maps, the first of which is on Mercator's projection and the second of which is on

a recognizable double polar hemisphere projection. These world maps include an important 16th-century treatment of North America, an archipelagic Japan, four arctic islands (without mention of pygmies), and a remarkably Greenland-shaped *Terra Incognita Australis*.

Maps 3 to 7 cover four of the continents, excluding North America but including a treatment of the northern coast of Africa. Maps 8-10 show Asia in three parts, and 11-12 show North America, with a fantastic map focusing on the west coast of America. "Quivira Regnu" and "Circulus Anian Reg." are shown with remarkable mythical detail, with dozens of place names, fabulous ships, and two sea monsters. The Holy Land, ancient and modern, appears in maps 13-14, before a treatment of southern and western Europe in maps 15-33. The volume concludes its final map with a treatment of China, Japan, and Siberia, with a great many decorative elements.

Volume II turns its attention towards the Germanic parts of northern Europe. Opening with a title page showing the Holy Roman Empire and two sheets dedicated to showing a personification of each member state, maps 35 to 83 show many regions in and around Germany, the Low Countries, and Scandinavia.

De Jode's atlas was engraved in a substantial portion by himself. De Jode's largest partner appears to have been David Cellarius, who was partly responsible for the execution of the work and signs a dedicatory epistle at the front of the text. Many engravers were employed, foremost among them the brothers Jan and Lucas van Deutecum, as well as the "engineer-geographer" Jan van Schille, all three of whom also worked with Ortelius.

RARITY

The sporadic printing history and poor sales of the *Speculum* cause it to be a very rare item today. Examples on the market are of an incredible rarity. RBH records two examples changing hands in the last seventy years, with the last example sold in the Wardington Sale at Sotheby's, London.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Two books in one volume. Folio. Handsome full polished calf binding, following the late 16th-century Dutch style. Spine in nine compartments separated by raised bands. Gilt-lettered in the second

Sep. - tentic



“SPECULUM | ORBIS | TERRAE” and third “DE | JUDAEIS”, floral tools in other compartments. Covers paneled in gilt, gilt central arabesque, with corners containing gilt fleurot tools. Housed in a modern ¼ black calf over black cloth clamshell box. Collation: [Blank leaf], [Title], [1], 2, [1] (bound after 2, as in the Leiden UB example), *-[****2], A-C, D2, E-I, KK2, L-Z, AA-KK, [Engraved title], Bb-Dd, Dd[2], Ee-Zz, Aaa-Qqq, Zzz (intended as Rrr but misprinted, as always), Sss-Zzz, Aaaa-Ffff, [8, including censor’s authorization]. Complete with 83 engraved map plates. (Three plates supplied from other examples: Hemispheriu ab Aequinociali..., Terrae Sancta..., and the left sheet of the first plate of Ordines Sacri Romani..., with text on verso in facsimile. The following leaves supplied in expert facsimile on 16th-century paper: first engraved title, 1, and the final three text leaves.)

GERARD DE JODE

Gerard De Jode (1509-1591) was a pre-eminent mapmaker in the late seventeenth century, a time when the Dutch dominated the map trade. He was known for his many maps, some of which featured in *Speculum Orbis Terrae* (first edition Antwerp: 1578). Although never as successful as Ortelius’ *Theatrum*, the *Speculum* did get republished in a second edition in 1593. After his death, Gerard’s son, Cornelis (1568-1600), and his wife, Paschina, ran the shop. Unfortunately, Cornelis died young in 1600, aged only 32, and the stock and plates were sold to the publisher Joan Baptista Vrients.



THE SPICE MAP

- 11 *[The Spice Map] Insulae Moluccae celeberrimae sunt ob Maximam aromatum copiam quam totu terrarum orbem mittunt harum praecipue sunt Ternate, Tidoris, Motir Machion et Bachion, his quidam adiungunt Gilolum, Celebiam, Borneonem, Amboinum et Bandam, Ex Insula Timore in Europam advehunter Santala rubea & alba, Ex Banda Nuces.*

London/1598

DIMENSIONS
21" x 15"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
70838

AUTHOR
Petrus Plancius /
John Wolfe

DESCRIPTION

Rare English edition of Petrus Plancius's "Spice Map," first published in 1594, covering the Philippines and Maritime Southeast Asia, including the famed Spice Islands.

Plancius based his map on covertly-obtained Portuguese manuscript charts. The map is a vast improvement over previously printed maps of the region, with most of the islands well-delineated, well-placed, and correctly named.

The map is densely engraved with detail and cartographic decoration. Each island is thickly blanketed with toponyms. Some of the place names have been communicated to the mapmaker via Portuguese materials, but others were from earlier sources. For example, Beach in the lower southwest corner stems from Marco Polo.

New Guinea and the islands to the east are unfinished, with open coastlines to the south. This reflected the state of knowledge at the time, and the hypothesis that they might connect to a large southern continent.

While extraordinarily well-formed for the time, there are a few oddities in the map that have to do with it being a still little-known, to the Dutch, area. Palawan is confused with the Calamianes. The west coast of New Guinea is separated and shown as the island of Seram (Ceiram), which also has the Guinean port of Canam. This last detail would be repeated in later maps, such as those by Linschoten and Rossi.

In the seas, rhumb lines criss-cross the water, suggesting possible navigation. This navigational theme is echoed in the sailing ships that are in seas too. Beware, however, as there are many sea monsters dotting the map as well. A massive compass rose is a distinctive feature, as are the detailed strapwork cartouches housing the title, scale bars, and publication information.

This map served as the model for Jodocus Hondius's *Philippinae Insulae*, the first printed map of the Philippine Islands.

This map appeared in the rare English edition of Linschoten's *Itinerario*: John Huighen van Linschoten. *His discours of voyages* (London, 1598).

RARITY

The present map is a finely engraved copy of State 1, published in London in 1598 by John Wolfe and engraved by Richard Becket. All states of the map are rare, but the earlier states, and especially one published for an English edition, like this example, are extraordinarily rare.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Folding map. Flattened. Very minor wear at some of the fold intersections, namely around Lucon. Margins ample in most places, just inside the platemark on the left and right edge, as issued. The mounting tab still visible along the left edge, as issued.

REFERENCE

Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* Vol. VII. BLR with KAP

PETRUS PLANCIUS

Petrus Plancius (1552-1622) was born Pieter Platevoet in Dranouter in West Flanders. He trained as a clergyman in Germany and England, but he was an expert not only in theology but in geography, cosmography, and navigation. After fleeing prosecution by the Inquisition in Brussels, Plancius settled in Amsterdam where he first began his forays into navigation and charting. As Amsterdam was a hub for trade, Plancius was able to access Portuguese charts, the most advanced in the world at that time. Plancius used these charts to become an expert in the sailing routes to India, knowledge that gained him opportunity. Plancius was one of the founders of the VOC, for whom he worked as their geographer. He also served on a Government Committee to review the equipment needed for exploratory expeditions.



THE FAMED JOURNAL OF THE HOUTMAN VOYAGE

- 12 *Prima pars descriptionis itineris navalis in Indiam Orientalem : earumque rerum quae navibus Battavis occurrerunt: una cum particulari enarratione conditionum, morum, oeconomiae populorum, quos adnavigarunt.*

Amsterdam/1598

DIMENSIONS
9.5" x 12.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
75465

AUTHOR
Willem
Lodewijcksz /
Cornelis Claesz

DESCRIPTION

This journal, written by Willem Lodewijcksz, who sailed with Cornelis de Houtman and Pieter Dirckz Keyser, was the definitive contemporary account of one of the most important voyages in the history of global commerce.

The Houtman Voyage of 1595-97 was the first successful Dutch attempt to circumvent the Iberian monopoly on trade with the Spice Islands of the East Indies. Prior to the completion of the voyage, the merchants of Amsterdam were desperate to enter the global trade in spices and related goods, but because of the ongoing Dutch War of Independence against Spain (also referred to as the Eighty Years' War), they were largely locked out of the primary market with the East Indies. The leading minds of the Netherlands (such as Petrus Plancius, Jan Huyghen van Linschoten, and Cornelis Claesz), had gathered secret proprietary Portuguese information (including many maps) about the route to the East Indies and made it available to Dutch merchants through a series of works published earlier in the 1590s. During this time the Dutch also sponsored explorations of the potential for a Northeast or Northwest Passage to the Orient, which they felt would have avoided direct conflict with the Iberian powers of the more straightforward "southeastern" route.

On April 2, 1595, four vessels (the *Mauritius*, *Amsterdam*, *Hollandia*, and *Duifje*) left Amsterdam headed for the East, having been funded by nine Amsterdam merchants operating as the newly-founded *Compagnie van Verre*. Though experienced seafarers, the voyage proved that the Dutch had much to learn about transoceanic blue water sailing, as early in the voyage many of those aboard began to suffer from scurvy. Upon reaching Madagascar, the fleet buried 70 of its members.

Despite the extreme hardships and relative unprofitability of the voyage, it was an extremely significant victory for the Dutch, who had proved that

they could access the goods of the East Indies with relatively little concern for the claims of the Iberian powers. Within five years of the return of the Houtman voyage, 65 Dutch ships had sailed to the East Indies. Shortly thereafter the VOC (Dutch East India Company) was formed and the spice trade was firmly under the control of the Netherlands.

The first account of the voyage published in Europe was that of an anonymous crewmember of the *Hollandia*, published in Middelburg by Barent Langenes as early as November 1597. Though the text was incomplete, there as enormous curiosity about the account and it was quickly republished in English.

Cornelis Claesz was not to be surpassed by Langenes, and he secured the more comprehensive journal of Willem Lodewijcksz, one of the most experienced members of the voyage.

CONDITIOIN DESCRIPTION

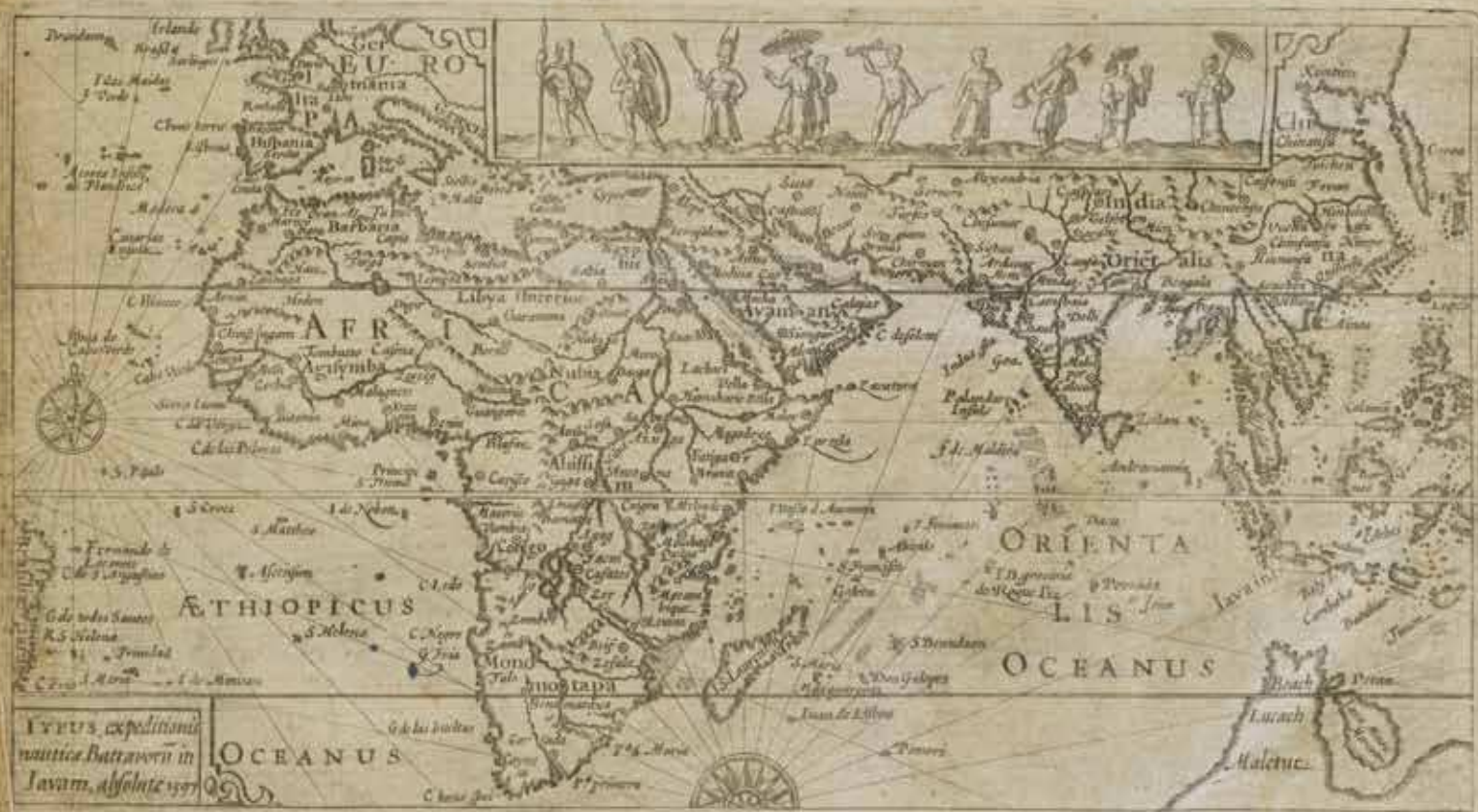
Large quarto. English 18th-century polished calf, rebaked in the 20th-century with matching calf, modern red morocco title label in the second compartment of the spine. 48 in-text etched and engraved plates (including the title-page reduction of the Claesz-Houtman route map), plus one engraved plate on the final leaf (i.e., without the folding engraving of the bazaar at Bantam lacking in essentially all copies), and woodcut charts and diagrams in text. A4-N4. (Some of the leaves with deckled edges. A few plates very slightly shaved at the outer edge. 18th-century marbled endpapers. Very minor dampstain to the edges of [A4].)

REFERENCE

European Americana 598/60. JCB (3) I:364. Penrose, *Travel And Discovery in the Renaissance* (1952), page 204. Schilder, MCN VII, page 258. Tiele (1867), page 127, no. 112 "Cette planche manque dans beaucoup d'exemplaires".

PRIMA PARS
 DESCRIPTIONIS ITI-
 NERIS NAVALIS IN INDIAM
 ORIENTALEM, EARVMQVE RERVM
 QVAE NAVIBVS BATTAVIS OCCVRRERVNT:
 VNA CVM PARTICVLARI ENARRATIONE CONDITIO-
 num, morum, œconomiae populorum, quos adnavigarunt. Præterea de numismatis,
 Aromatibus, Speciebus & mercibus ibidem Venalibus, eorumque pretio. Insuper de
 Insularum apparentijs, tractibus, Orisque regionum maritimis, Vna cum incolarum
 ad vivum delineatione; Cuncta diversis tabulis illustrata: omnibus mare navigantibus
 & rerum exterarum studiosis, lectu periucunda.

Authore G. M. A. VV. L.



AMSTELRODAMI,

Ex Officina Cornelij Nicolaj, Typographi ad symbolum Diarij, ad aquam.

Anno M. D. XCVIII.

METELLUS'S EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA ATLASES

13 | *Speculum orbis terrae auctore*

Oberursel / 1600

DIMENSIONS
10.5" x 7.5"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
75121

AUTHOR
Johannes
Matalius
Metellus

DESCRIPTION

An attractive presentation of three of Metellus's atlases, perhaps constituting a predecessor for the most sought-after of Metellus's atlases, the *Speculum Orbis Terrae*. This volume contains an early, though not contemporary, manuscript title, calling it the *Speculum Orbis Terrae...*, which is dated 1600. According to Meurer (MET 6, 7, 8, and 10), the *Speculum* first appeared in 1602. The prospect that the present work is an early predecessor to the finished *Speculum* remains a tantalizing possibility. Perhaps most importantly, even in this reduced size, the present atlas is exceptionally large for its time; the 1612 *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (the largest Ortelius made) had "only" 128 maps, whereas this volume has 181 maps.

This unusual presentation starts with a manuscript title page that dates the book to 1600 and credits Cornelius Sutor's publishing house in Oberursel. The book then opens with Metellus's *Asia Tabulis Aenis*, containing eleven maps of the Far East, before continuing with Metellus's *Africa Ad Artis Geographicae*. The *Africa* has seven maps but lacks the *Fessae* map. The bulk of the book is in the third part, a reordered *Europa Tabulis Aenis*.

The ordering of this book reflects the organization of the 1602 *Speculum*, which also progresses through *Asia*, *Africa*, and *Europe* in the same order, although the organization of the *Europe* section is changed. Metellus and Sutor's *Speculum* is considered one of the pinnacles of atlas collecting for a number of reasons, including the fact that it was the largest atlas ever produced when it was made, that it was one of the very few atlases to adhere to Mercator's ideal geographically divided atlas, and that it was read by Sir Walter Raleigh and his contemporaries.

The many maps contained in this volume display the distinctive and attractive qualities of Cologne school maps, including a focus on often-overlooked regions. Many of the maps are titled in two or more languages, a feature rarely seen in Dutch, French, or Italian maps of the 16th century.

RARITY

Metellus's atlases are very uncommon to see on the market. Only three have appeared on the market in the last 15 years: *Asia Tabulis Aenis*; *Franciae, Austrasiae, et Helvetiae, geographica historiae*; and the *Speculum Orbis Terrae*. The example of the *Speculum*, for which this book appears to be the imminent predecessor, fetched the equivalent of \$390,000 at the Mopelia Sale, Christie's, London, in 2019.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Quarto. Modern antique-style limp vellum with ribbons and spine reading "Matalij Metelli ~ Specului Orbis" and blue-rimmed pastedown annotated B42. [6]; [Manuscript title]; *Asia Tabulis Aenis*; [2]; A - M, complete with 11 maps; *Africa Ad Artis Geographicae*; [2]; A, C-H [Lacking map of *Fessae*]; aa-ss; bbb; aaa; ccc-ddd; ZZ; YY; A-C; C2; C3; D-Q; Q2; Q3; Q4; R - R6; S - S5; T - Z; A; A - Z; Aa - Pp; a - q (k and m erroneously reversed); 1 - 39; A - K [representing Metellus's complete *Europe* atlas, without title page]. Minor splitting of front pastedown sheet to board at top. Manuscript title with some loss of lettering due to oxidation of ink. Book otherwise in perfect condition. Manuscript 20th-century pencil collation at front and contemporary paginations in ink.

JOHANNES MATALIUS METELLUS

Johannes Matalius Metellus, also known as Jean Matal or Johannes Metellus Sequanas, was born in Poligny, Burgundy, France in ca. 1517. A humanist scholar, he was a polymath devoted to cartography, geography, law, paleography, and antiquarianism. He published a series of atlases; all his maps and atlases are rare and highly sought-after.

Late in life, Matal began preparing a set of maps of the entire world. In 1602, a compendium work showcased all of his previous works called *Speculum Orbis Terrae*; this atlas was well received by contemporaries like Walter Raleigh and is very rare today. Many of these maps and atlases were released after his death in 1598, they were finished by his friend and fellow mapmaker Conrad Loew (Matthias Quad).







FIRST STATE OF VAN DEN KEERE'S WORLD MAP WITH CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATION ON DRAKE'S VOYAGE

14

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula. A Pet. Kaerio
[First State -- With Handwritten Account of Sir Francis Drake's Voyage on the verso]

Amsterdam / 1608

DIMENSIONS

21.25" x 15.75"

COLOR

Uncolored

STOCK NO.

81200

AUTHOR

Pieter Van Den Keere

DESCRIPTION

Fine and very rare example of Pieter van den Keere's decorative map of the world, issued in 1608. The map is considered to be one of the supreme examples of the Golden Age of Dutch Baroque cartography. This particular example also carries manuscript annotation on the recto and verso in a seventeenth-century hand.

The map is skillfully derived from Willem Janszoon Blaeu's double-page world map of 1608, but, through van den Keere's extensive annotations, the present map includes far more information about potential discoveries in the Arctic, Antarctic, and Australia.

Cartographically, the map's lineage can be traced through the Blaeu image to Petrus Plancius's wall map of 1592. The map incorporates some of the classic cartographic hypotheses of the period, including an elongated Northwest Coast of America, a massive mysterious southern continent (Antarctica) with a very narrow strait between it and South America, as well as an incomplete New Guinea that is attached to the southern continent.

The map features a lengthy notation to the left and right of the large cartouche titled 'America' that discusses whether in fact the apocryphal Anian Straits (at the location of modern-day Alaska) and the Davis Straits actually join to form the Northwest Passage. Related to this aspect, a sprinkling of English names in the Canadian Arctic is included as a result of Martin Frobisher and John Davis's explorations in search of the Northwest Passage in 1576-1587.

Notable improvements to Plancius' map include the discoveries of the voyages of Willem Barents (1594-1597) in the Russian Arctic, namely the correct depiction of Novaya Zemlya as an island, with an open sea lying between it and the North Pole. Both the Arctic and Antarctic Circles are detailed in insets towards the lower corners of the map.

The map was originally issued in 1608. The Le Maire Straits that run to the east of the Tierra del Fuego, discovered by Jacob Le Maire and Willem Schouten in 1616, were added to the plate around 1621. Thereafter, the plate was sold to Jan Jansson, who used the map in only a few early editions of his

atlas. Eventually, the map was heavily reworked and reissued by Moses Pitt in the 1680s. This, however, is a rare first state.

Despite its initial resemblance, the present map has significant differences when compared to Blaeu's 1606 map. These are largely confined to captions in the Arctic and on Terra Australis, but those textual choices provide important insight into van den Keere's editorial outlook. In general, the additions evidence van den Keere's stronger focus on recent and potential exploration at the edges of the world. Where Blaeu left blank areas, van den Keere has compiled notes from other sources to explain what might exist in these unmapped locations. These include rumors from Spanish and Portuguese sources (in the Pacific), as well as more detailed notes on English and Dutch exploration in the Arctic.

RARITY

Schilder records six examples of the first state: Budapest, Széchenyi National Library (T 10017); Hamburg, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek (KS 189/901 [7]), Leiden, Universiteitsbibliotheek (009-15-018); Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France (Ge D 12263; lacking the decorative borders); French private collection; Australian private collection.

The present example was not recorded in Schilder's census.

The first state of the map is extremely rare on the market. While OldMaps.com lists some two dozen examples of the map having traded in the last thirty years, not one of these is the first state.

For a comparable market result, the first state of van den Keere's 1622 world map sold at Sotheby's in 2014 for over \$35,000. (Note that while Sotheby's describes it as the second state, it is, in fact, the first.)

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Verso blank of printed text but with extensive early manuscript annotations. Leafcast repairs to tears in at the right and left edges.

REFERENCE

Shirley, 264. Schilder, MCN VIII, Keere Appendix 13.1 (page 517-18).

THE MOST COMPLETE EARLY LINSCHOTEN, WITH BARENTSZ POLAR MAP

15 | *Navigatio ac Itinerarium Iohannis Hugonis Linscotani in Orientalem Sive Lusitanorum Indiam....*

Amsterdam / 1614

DIMENSIONS
8" x 12.5"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
72051

AUTHOR
Jan Huygen Van
Linschoten /
Willem Barentsz

DESCRIPTION

A handsome example of Linschoten's *Itinerario*, one of the most important travel books of the late 16th and early 17th century, with the much sought-after and very rare Willem Barentsz map of the arctic.

Jan Huyghen van Linschoten (1563-1611) was perhaps the greatest world traveler of his age. His adventures from 1576 to 1592 in Iberia, Africa, and India, became the stuff of legend, and more than any other figure he was responsible for opening the young Dutch Republic to global trade and exploration.

The *Itinerario* was compiled in the context of the fervent Dutch desire to break the monopoly that the Portuguese had held on East Indies trade throughout the 16th century. The information brought back and disseminated by Linschoten laid the groundwork for the Houtman voyage of 1595-98 and the foundation of the Dutch East India Company (VOC).

The *Itinerario* contained Linschoten's own account of his travels, along with information about the natural history and ethnography of Asia. The second part contained an overview of the income of the Spanish crown. The third part, the *Reys-gheschrift*, contained translations of Spanish and Portuguese roteiros related to the East Indies and the transit to them.

Linschoten became acquainted with the Amsterdam publisher Cornelis Claesz upon his return from his earlier voyages. Claesz was avidly pursuing and publishing maps and travel accounts that could be of use to Dutch seafarers, and he and Linschoten began a partnership surrounding the *Itinerario*. On March 14, 1594, Linschoten signed an agreement with Claesz "to print and sell to mutual benefit a certain book on navigation to the East Indies with images pertaining thereto, as described by Jan Huygen, aforementioned." A few months after signing the contract with Claesz, Linschoten accompanied Willem Barentsz on his first voyage to the arctic in search of the Northeast Passage.

The Barentsz-Linschoten is arguably the most important and most complete format of the *Itinerario*, reflecting a short-lived but fascinating period in which the Dutch entertained any and all means for circumventing the Portuguese hold on the East Indies. With the confirmed success of the Houtman Voyage and the failure of others to find a practicable Northeast Passage (namely Henry Hudson on behalf of the VOC in 1609), the Barentsz voyages faded from view, and the map was not published in subsequent Linschoten editions.

RARITY

This edition was apparently unknown to Schilder upon the publication of MCN VII, as he refers to the 1614 Cloppenburg edition as the only from that year, and did not know that the Barentsz appeared in the 1614 edition as well as the 1599.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Quarto. Contemporary vellum. 2 title vignettes of a sailing ship, engraved coat-of-arms, full-page portrait, 7 engraved folding maps, and 36 (13 double-page, 5 folding) engraved plates or maps. [4] leaves, 124, 45, [3] pages. (Minor patched repair to the verso of the title. Page 43/44 supplied from another copy and expertly restored at the edges. Front flyleaf with top outside corner restored. Lacking back flyleaf. Scattered minor toning. Minor repaired loss to the lower-right border of the Arabian Sea map. In general a VG or better example.)



[illegible]

CAPVT XXXIV.

Tempelton India, informant, etc.

[illegible][illegible]

Member



THE LEGENDARY FINAL STATE OF ORTELIUS' MAP OF THE AMERICAS - UPDATED TO SHOW LE MAIRE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION

16

[The Rarest State] *Americae Sive Novi Orbis Nova Descriptio*

Antwerp /
1618-1630 ca.

DIMENSIONS
19" x 14"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
71113

AUTHOR
Abraham
Ortelius

DESCRIPTION

Abraham Ortelius's map of America is without doubt one of the most recognized and influential maps of the Americas from the sixteenth century. It had a profound influence on contemporary cartography.

The present example is the rare, separately-published final state of the map, released shortly after the discovery of the Le Maire Strait, and significantly post-dating the last regularly published edition of Ortelius's atlas in 1612. There is no text on the verso.

Ortelius' map of the Americas was issued utilizing three different copperplates between 1570 and 1612. This final state utilized the still-surviving third copper plate, and was issued separately after 1617, several decades after Ortelius's death.

The map, which shows both North and South America, featured in Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, the first modern atlas of the world. Ortelius' *Americae Sive Novi Orbis Nova Descriptio* is without a doubt one of the most recognized and influential maps of the Americas from the sixteenth century and it had a profound influence on contemporary cartography.

The map went through three separate plates over the course of its printed life, creating three editions. Additionally, there are several states of the first and third editions. This is the rarest of the states, the final state of the third edition.

North and South America stretch across this single hemisphere map. To the north, North America somewhat resembles the continent we know today, except the area near Alaska is undefined and the northwest bulges westward. South America is a squat landmass; early editions have an extension in the southwest that would disappear in later editions of the map.

The title is decorated with the strapwork decorations characteristic of the maps in Ortelius' atlas. In the ocean, a sea monster lurks. In the Pacific, ships stream through the water, their sails filled with imaginary winds.

The Straits of Magellan separate South America from a large southern continent that extends all the way to New Guinea. Tierra del Fuego, named

by Magellan because he saw so many small fires burning there, is part of this continent. The name "Novae Guinea", or New Guinea, was coined by Spanish explorer Íñigo Ortiz de Retes in 1545, and it refers to his opinion that the appearance of the native peoples resembled the natives of the Guinea region of Africa.

The present example is a third edition, which was printed on a separate copper plate from earlier editions. This third edition incorporated several highly important new discoveries and firsts.

- The first appearance of Chesapeake Bay on a map: The inclusion of a large inlet in the east seaboard of North America, labeled with the Indian name "Wingandekoa", reflects the earliest unsuccessful attempts by the English to colonize the area.

- The first appearance of the Solomon Islands on a map: While the islands were first discovered by Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira in 1568, they did not appear on a printed map until Ortelius's third Americas map.

- New toponyms have been added in California: Ortelius adds the name "California". He also adds "Cab. Mendocino", which was discovered by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. "R. de los estrechos" is added.

The dating of the final state of the map has ranged from after 1617 to 1641. Given that the only changes to the map are near the Le Maire Strait and Brazil, an early date, to ca. 1630, seems most likely.

RARITY

This late state of the map is exceedingly rare. Burden located seven examples of the map in private and institutional collections.

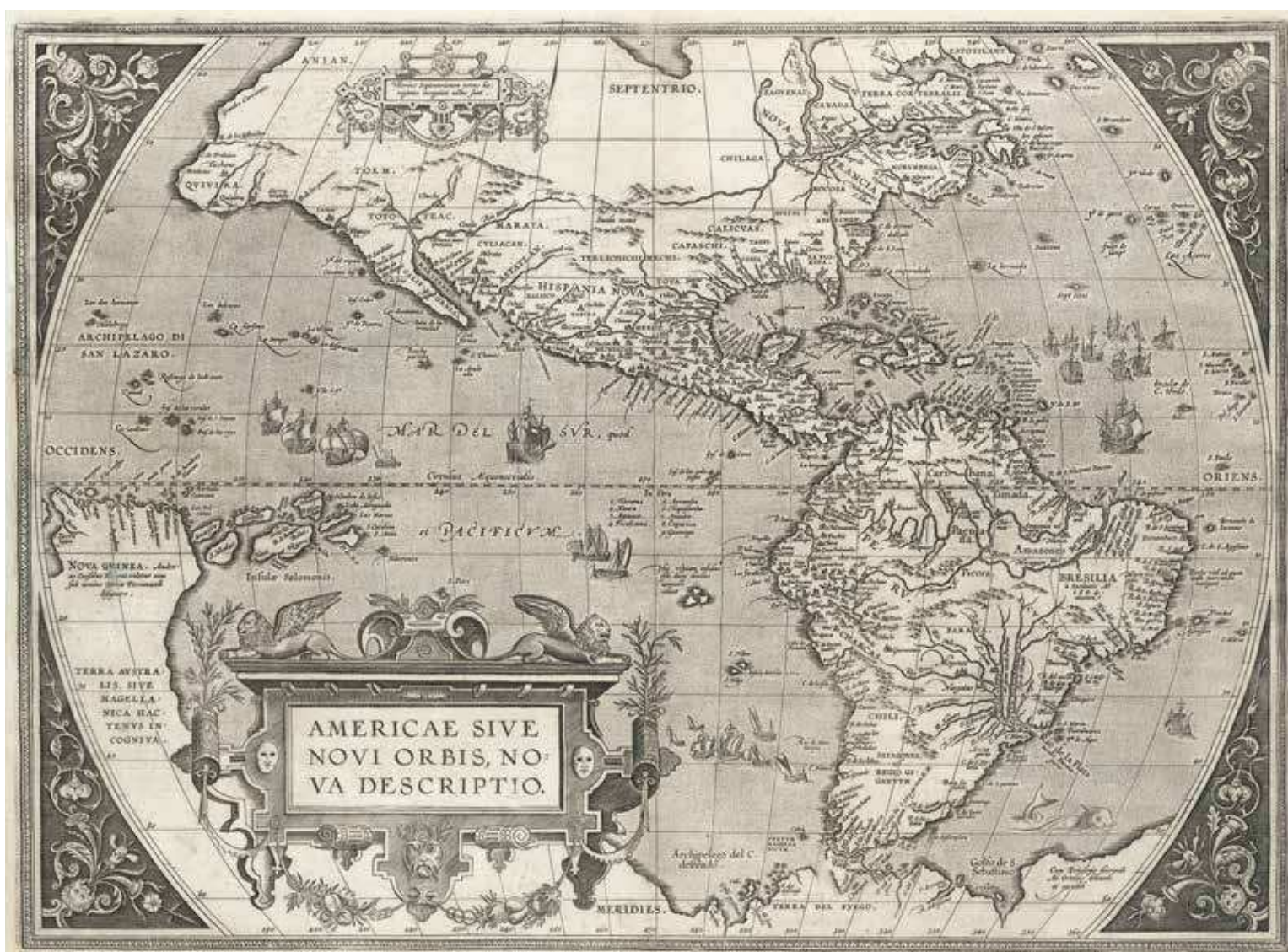
This is the first example of this state of the map to appear on the market in approximately fifteen years (Cartographica Neerlandica, New Acquisitions, April 2006, priced at approximately \$24,450 USD).

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Blank verso.

REFERENCE

Van Den Broecke 11, Burden 64; Schwartz & Ehrenberg 69.



SPILBERGEN & LE MAIRE'S MIROIR IN A ROUSSELLE BINDING

17

Miroir oost & west-indical, auquel sont descriptes les deux dernieres navigations, faictes es annees 1614. 1615. 1616. 1617. & 1618. l'une par le renommé guerrier de mer, George de Spilbergen, par le distroict de Magellan, & ainsi tout autour de toute la terre, avec toutes les batailles

Amsterdam / 1621

DIMENSIONS
9.5" x 7"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
75332

AUTHOR
Joris Van
Spilbergen &
Jacob Le Maire

DESCRIPTION

This important work covers the circumnavigations of Joris van Spilbergen from 1614 to 1618, and, in the latter half of the book, those of Jacob Le Maire and Willem Coneliszoon Schouten from 1615 to 1617. It is profusely illustrated with engraved plates, many of which are cartographic or generally topographical, as well as many of ethnographic and natural historical interest.

Le Maire and Schouten were aboard the vessel Eendracht when it passed through the strait between Tierra del Fuego and Isla de los Estados, establishing that Tierra del Fuego was not connected to the theorized Great Southern Continent (now known as Antarctica). Their voyage westward into the Pacific was a revelation for the Dutch, as it proved that accessing the Spice Islands from the "southwest" route was practicable. While other navigators had successfully sailed into the Pacific many times before, their voyage along a new route carried a different import, as it directly threatened the VOC's monopoly on the East Indies trade. Upon their appearance in Batavia, the center of the Dutch East Indies, they were arrested and the Eendracht was seized. Eventually, they were released and resumed their journey with Joris van Spilbergen who was circumnavigating the globe using the traditional Strait of Magellan. Le Maire sailed aboard Spilbergen's ship Amsterdam but died before reaching home. Spilbergen transcribed Le Maire's account of the first part of the voyage from the former's deathbed, and he included it in the present work. The confiscation of the Eendracht was challenged by Jacob Le Maire's father Isaac, who was eventually successful in his suit in 1622.

Shirley (304) says of the world map at the front of the book:

This world map, considerably larger than that in Schouten's narrative, depicts the separate outwards voyages of Joris and Jacob Le Maire and the return route of Spilbergen from the East Indies during which the young Le Maire's death occurred. Rather curiously, Spilbergen's return voyage is shown terminating in England rather than in the Netherlands. A rectangular panel at the bottom describes in detail Le Maire's discoveries along the northern coast of New Guinea.

Spilbergen's map is on an oval projection which exaggerates

the eastwest (and even southerly) line of the Pacific coast of North America. Near Hudson's Bay is the phrase in English (taken from the Hondius world map of 1617) 'The bay wher Hitson did winter'.

The publisher of the 1619 edition was Nicolaes van Geelkercken who may have been responsible for preparing or engraving the map, although no direct evidence of his authorship exists. There was a Dutch-text edition in the same year, and later editions under various titles in 1621, 1646 and 1648 with no changes to the map. An abbreviated account of Spilbergen's voyage was also published very soon after his return in 1617 but this had no general map of the world.

PROVENANCE

Lathrop Harper, 1970, \$985. "A very handsome copy, in an elegant French binding."

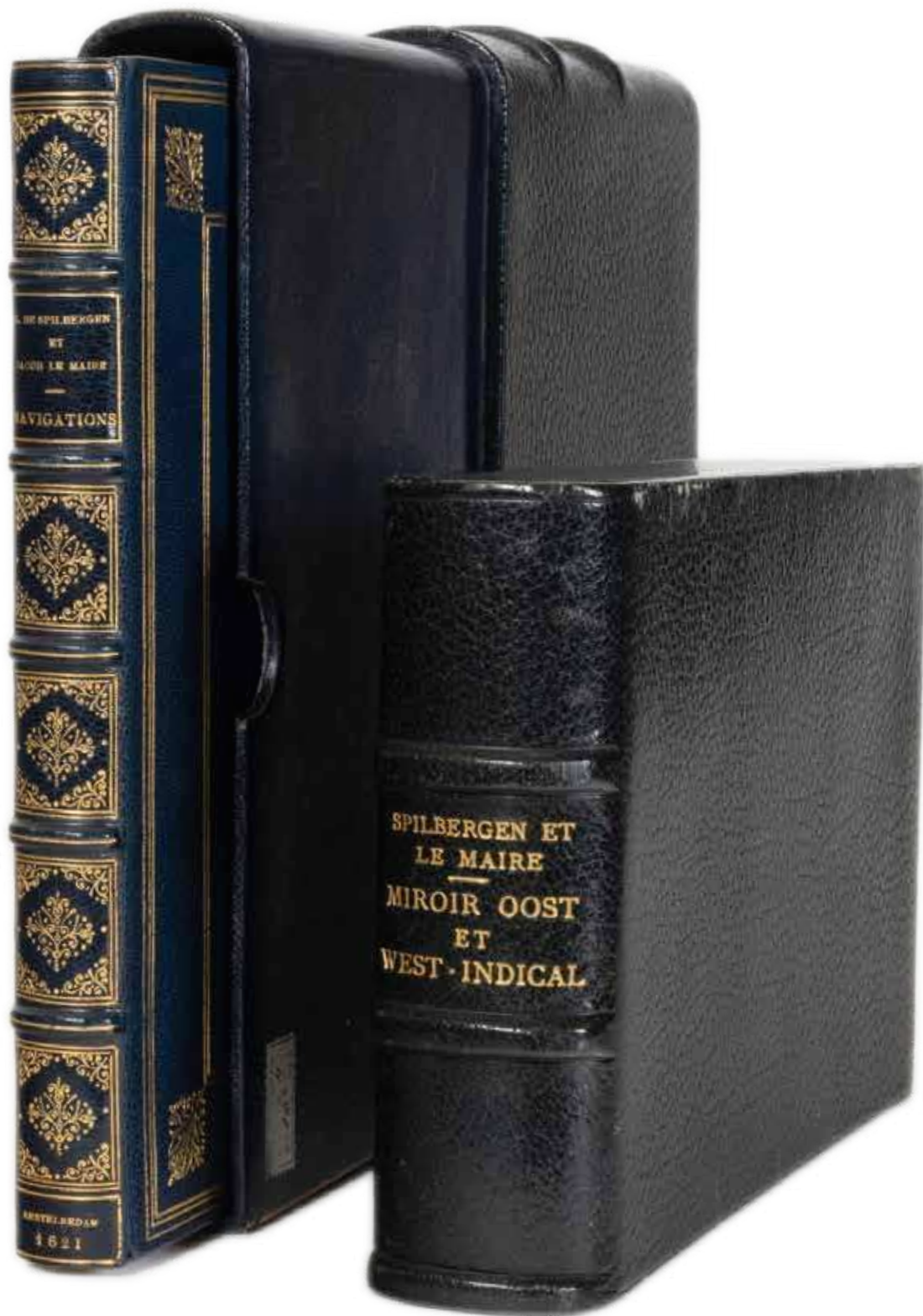
Private collection, USA.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Oblong quarto. Full 19th-century crushed blue morocco, covers ruled in gilt with floral stamps in the corners, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, titled in second: "G. DE SPILBERGEN | ET | JACOB LE MAIRE | NAVIGATIONS", the rest with elaborate gilt tooling, large gilt dentelles, signed by Emile Rousselle, 19th-century marbled endpapers. 25 engraved plates, many of which folding, numbered 1-25 in the plates, the first of which the folding world map "Nova Totius Orbis Terrarum Descriptio" (Shirley 304). [4, including letterpress title], 172 pages. Complete. AEG. Housed in early-20th-century full crushed blue morocco nesting case by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. Circular blindstamp of Antonio Santamaria on the last of the front blanks.

REFERENCE

Borba de Moraes, p. 826 ("This French edition is much sought after"); Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 362; Sabin 89451; Tiele, Bibl. 1030.



contre l'ennemy fort de Lima, sous la conduite de Don Rodrigo de Mendoza, le renommé port de Mer de Lima, appelle Callou le havre de Guernu, la prise de la Ville Peyta, & ainsi ensuyvant la rade de Nova Hispania, Aquapolo, Selago, S. Jago, Natridaet jusques a l'ouverture de Californie, & quelques Isles la autour, & ainsi ensuyvant, nostre couru vers les Isles Ladraves ou Isles de Velos, vers le Cap du Saint Esprit, le destroit d'Anclio, l'Isle Capul Mendura, & plusieurs autres Isles jusques au Cap de la ville Mamilia, ensemble le passage au long de Mendura pana, Cadora, Madanao, Destroit Tagima Sanguine, jusques aux renommées & riches Isles Moluques, mouillant l'ancre avec la flotte desdictes 6. navires devant la ville Maleyen, & Ternate, & le voyage lueu au vers Java en ces Pays. Pour plus grande declaration du Journal suivant, & eventemens, avons avec grande diligence fait & scribez icy adionste toutes les peintures desdictes places, pour plus grande instruction du Lecteur, avec le recit de tout le voyage, ensemble l'extreme diligence & sollicitude du Superintendant, & tous autres de cette flotte, qui en toutes places & lieux ont montré leur fidelité & zele, pour le service & honneur de nostre chere Patrie.

Après est déclaré au Journal suivant & fait mention d'un nouveau passage au Zud, dequoy nous sommes en assurance, par le tres-sameux Jacob le Maire, le voyage duquel est icy adionst a raison qu'il son retour d'est decede en la navire de Spilbergen, & aussi pource que ces deux voyages sont faictz en un mesme temps, pareillement sera bien & gentiment depeint avec ces Cartes & Figures, ainsi que la Navigation Australe de Jacob le Maire, est commuee & finie.

HISTOIR



LANDMARK FIRST EDITION IN ORIGINAL COLOR

18

Atlas Novus, sive Descriptio Geographica Totius Orbis Terrarum, Tabulis aeneis luculentissimis & accuratissimis exornata

Amsterdam /
1636-1638

DIMENSIONS
11" x 17"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
83350

AUTHOR
Henricus
Hondius
/ Johannes
Janssonius

DESCRIPTION

Complete Latin three-volume first edition of the Hondius-Jansson *Atlas Novus*, the first great product of the Jansson-Blaeu rivalry and the first look at the Jansson magnum opus. Produced between 1636 and 1638 by the Hondius-Jansson partnership in Amsterdam, this book of the utmost rarity is one of the great works of the Dutch Golden Age of cartography.

This stunning book contains 316 maps, including Hondius world map and polar maps, as well as a number of American maps that appear for the first time in this volume including the Hondius-Jansson North America. The atlas covers every part of the known world with detailed regional maps, including the present-day eastern United States, the Caribbean, and the East Indies, with additional European maps that show small localities in impressive detail. These maps are exemplary of the Dutch Golden Age, in engraving, design, and geography.

In order to fit these maps into a wider work that covered not only geography, but also astronomy, maritime navigation, and history, Jansson used the opportunity afforded in producing a new atlas to reorder the traditional Mercator-Hondius opus. While these earlier works had quite rigid structures that had seen little deviation, Jansson subdivides this atlas as follows:

Volume 1 opens with a preface and introduction followed by three global and polar maps that afford the reader a chance to orient themselves, before providing detailed regional maps of Europe.

Volume 2 builds on the European geography of Volume 1 by providing definitive sub-regional (e.g., county-level) maps of France, Germany, the Low Countries, and Spain.

Volume 3 provides the aforementioned level of detail for Italy before moving to Africa, East Asia, the Middle East, the East Indies, and the Americas.

Produced against the backdrop of rising domestic competition, Volume 3 was the first of these volumes produced, appearing in 1636. It is the volume that contains the most new maps (eleven), and

most of its maps were reissued in 1637 as the final upgraded appendix for the Mercator-Hondius atlas. The remaining volumes (1 and 2) appeared in 1638, with seven and five new maps, respectively. Between then and 1666, these three core volumes were reissued further in Latin and in German, French, Spanish, and Dutch translations, although all are of the utmost rarity today. Additional volumes were added, first in Latin but some also reissued in other languages, including English. By the end of Jansson's life, he had reached eleven volumes for the *Atlas Novus*, completing Mercator's vision.

RARITY

The last example we trace of a first edition Jansson *Atlas Novus* trading on the market was in 1988, sold at Christie's in London. This example has the same collation except for three later maps added to the first volume. Later editions of the first three volumes have appeared on the market only three times since then, a testament to the book's rarity.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Three volumes. Folio. Publisher's gilt vellum. Covers panelled in gilt with large corner tools and gilt arabesque at the center."







BAYER CELESTIAL ATLAS BOUND WITH RARE TEXT

19

Uranometria, omnium asterismorum continens schemata, nova methodo delineata, aeris laminis expressa. [bound with:] Explicatio characterum aeneis uranometrias imaginum, tabulis, insculptorum, addita, & commodiore hac forma tertium redintegrata.

Ulm/1639 & 1640

DIMENSIONS
8.5" x 12.25"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
70736

AUTHOR
Johann Bayer

DESCRIPTION

First published in Augsburg in 1609, Bayer's *Uranometria* was one of the great celestial atlases of the 17th century, a veritable golden age for star chart production.

This is the second edition, published in Ulm in 1639. And bound with it is the extremely rare 1640 accompanying text also published in Ulm.

Of the 51 engraved plates in the atlas, 48 are Ptolemaic constellations, 1 is a chart of the 12 new constellations unknown to Ptolemy, and 2 are of planispheres showing the northern and southern hemispheres.

Each plate has a carefully engraved grid, so that star positions can be read off to fractions of a degree. These positions were taken from the catalog of Tycho Brahe. Brahe's catalog had circulated in manuscript in the 1590s, but was not published until 1602.

Another important feature of Bayer's atlas was the introduction of a new system of stellar nomenclature. Bayer assigned Greek letters to the brighter stars, generally in the order of magnitude, so that the bright star in the Bull's eye became alpha Tauri (and the brightest star in the Centaur became our familiar Alpha Centauri.) These letters were placed on the charts themselves, and also in a table that accompanied each chart. Bayer's charts are rarely offered separately on the market.

This volume includes the extremely rare 1640 text to accompany the 1639 plate volume. We record one example having come to auction in the last 50 years, at Sotheby's in 2004 (sold for £1,440): "We have traced only one other copy, in the Royal Library in Stockholm."

This is particularly desirable as Bayer's atlas almost always appears without accompanying text.

The text has early marginal ink annotations in Latin.

Bayer's *Uranometria* is one of the most important celestial atlases of the 17th century and the first modern star atlas. The atlas contained fifty-one star-charts, including forty-eight charts of the Ptolemaic constellations and two charts of the hemispheres. Bayer's constellation figures are based on the work of Jacobo de Gheyn.

The work was important for a number of reasons. Bayer introduced a new system of stellar nomenclature which used Greek and Roman letters to denote relative brightness in each constellation. In this system, the brightest stars were denoted with greek letters, and the dimmest stars given Roman lettering. The resulting names persist to the present day (replacing Piccolomini's 1540 naming convention) and were of great help in standardizing the practice of astronomy. These letters were placed on the charts themselves, and also in a table that accompanied each chart. To provide an example of the system at work, the name of the brightest star in the constellation Taurus is now known as Alpha Tauri, with the second brightest star being Beta Tauri, and so forth. Further innovations in this work include each plate having a carefully engraved grid, so that star positions can be read off to fractions of a degree. These positions were taken from the catalog of Tycho Brahe's circulated manuscript prior to its 1602 publication. The *Uranometria* was also the first atlas to represent the stars of the southern latitudes as discovered to Europeans during Houtman's voyage to the East Indies in 1595.

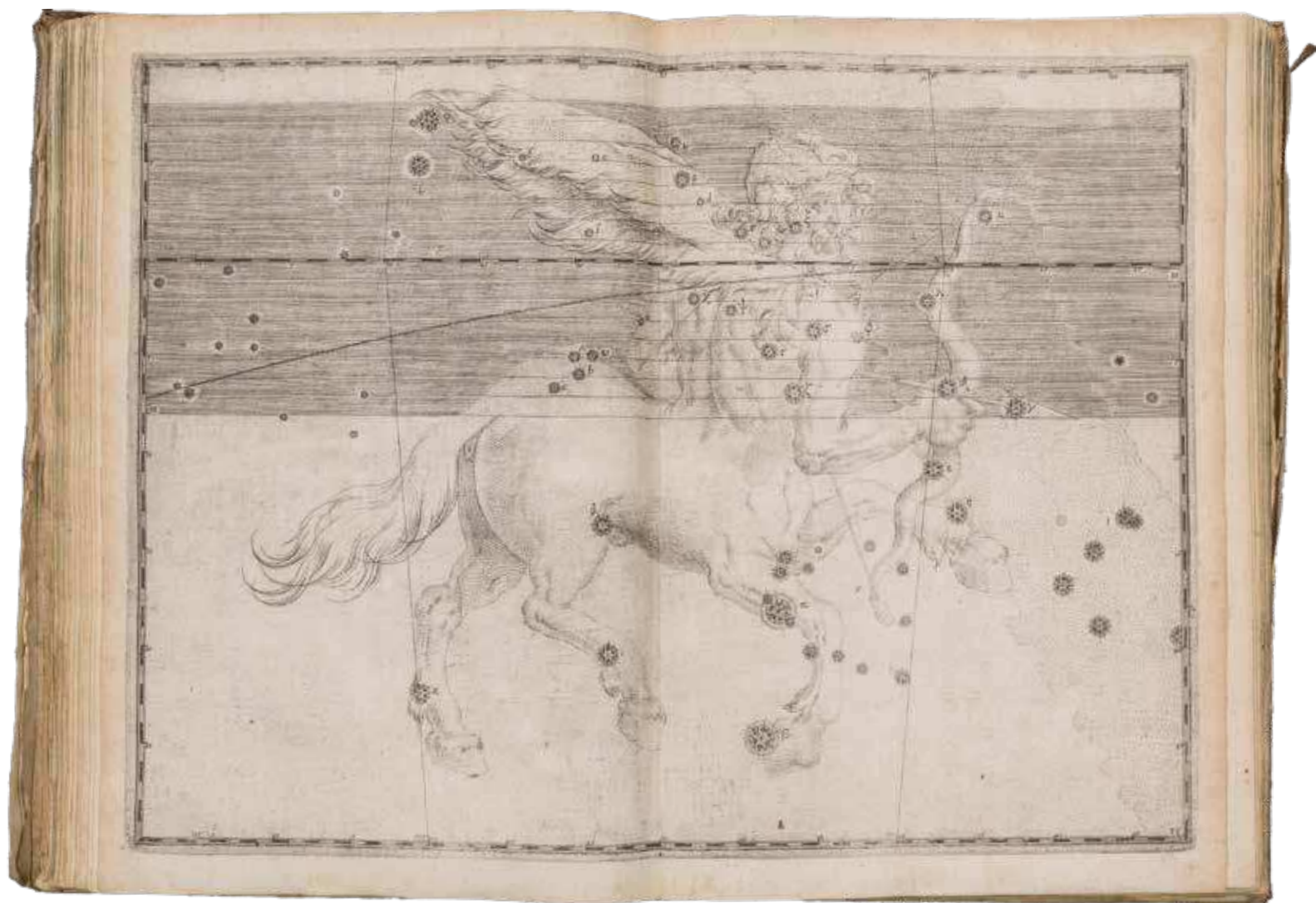
Bayer's charts would be recognized as one of the four great celestial atlases. Almost all later atlases, including Bevis's, would be based heavily on his work. In addition, some scholars believe that the *Uranometria* influenced the works of scientists like Schiller and Kepler. In all, these are scientifically important and artistically stunning works.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Large Octavo. Full 17th- or 18th-century vellum. Engraved title dated 1639, 51 engraved plates. Text collates as A4-I4, K4, L4-N4, O2.

REFERENCE

See Norman 142; Deborah Warner, *The sky explored: celestial cartography 1500-1800* pp. 18-19; Zinner 3951.



A REMARKABLE PAIR OF DUTCH GLOBES

20 | *[Terrestrial & Celestial Globes] Nobilissimis, Amplissimis, Consultissimis, Prudentissimis-
q[ue], viris D. Dominis Societatis Indiarum Occidentalium Curatoribus suos hosce Coe-
lestem Terrestremeque Globos Joannes Janssonius Humillimus Cliens L.M.Q. dat, dicat
dedicatq[ue] . . .*

Amsterdam/1648

DIMENSIONS

17" diam.
25" height

COLOR

Hand Colored

STOCK NO.

69654

AUTHOR

Jan Jansson /
Abraham Goos /
Jodocus
Hondius II

DESCRIPTION

Exceptional pair of 17-inch (44 cm) globes by the famed mapmakers Johannes Janssonius and Jodocus Hondius II, engraved by Abraham Goos, and originally published in Amsterdam in 1623. This pair was published in 1648 and includes John Smith's lost early mapping of Virginia.

Seventeenth-century Dutch globes of this size are all remarkable rarities; however, this set is particularly impressive for a number of reasons. The globes are among the earliest to incorporate the discoveries of Schouten and Le Maire, Hudson, and Frederick de Houtman. Most importantly, the terrestrial globe reveals information from a lost version of Captain John Smith's earliest mapping of Virginia that predates his 1612 map, shedding further light on the friendship between Smith, Henry Hudson, and Jodocus Hondius the Elder.

As the globe is dedicated to the Dutch West India Company ("GWC"), it provides an important perspective on Dutch colonial aspirations during the early stage of the settling of North America when they were competing for control over lucrative territories with the English and the French.

The Hondius-Jansson globes are illustrative of a fascinating time when the first broad hints of the interior geography of North America were filtering back to European explorers. The maps of Le Moyne, Lescarbot, Smith, and Champlain all hinted at the existence of the Great Lakes but had yet to place them definitely. It was not until the later works of Champlain and other French explorers that the true outline became known to European cartographers. In the interim, speculative and hopeful maps such as the Hondius globe appeared.

RARITY

There are three known editions of the terrestrial globe: 1623, 1636, and 1648. Van der Krogt records the following matched pairs of the 1648 (terrestrial state 3, celestial state 2) Hondius-Jansson 44-centimeter globes: Fécamp, Bibliothèque Municipale; Lüneburg, Museum für das Fürstentum Lüneburg; and Milan, private collection, Marchesi Borromeo (Stevenson II 66-67).

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Terrestrial and celestial spheres with original hand-color, expertly retouched. Both spheres cleaned, but without any appreciable facsimile. Spheres mounted within graduated brass meridian rings with brass hour circles mounted at the tops of meridian rings. Hand-colored paper horizon rings; the horizons and spheres on turned oak, four-legged Dutch-type stands, flat cross-stretchers supporting turned base plates with wooden central globe supports. (All brasswork and stands replaced in expert facsimile.)

REFERENCE

Edward Butts, Henry Hudson: New World Voyager (2009); Van der Krogt, *Globi Neerlandici*, HON VI, pages 187-190, 484-486. AC



THE MOST SOUGHT-AFTER OF ALL CELESTIAL ATLASES

21 | *Recens Edita totius Novi Belgii, in America Septentrionali siti, delineatio cura et sumptibus . .*

Amsterdam/1661

DIMENSIONS
20.1" x 12.8"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
78475

AUTHOR
Andreas
Cellarius

DESCRIPTION

The Charles Leeson Prince copy of the first edition, second printing (published one year after the first), of the greatest of all celestial atlases, issued by Andreas Cellarius in Amsterdam in 1661.

This work, Cellarius's *magnum opus*, was produced as a means to illustrate competing theories of celestial mechanics, during an era in which these issues were very much still up for debate. With scholarly precision, but in a manner accessible to the contemporary reader, Cellarius describes, contrasts, and analyzes the hypotheses and observations made by the great thinkers of classical antiquity in addition to those made by his contemporaries.

The modern reader will immediately be drawn to the volume's 29 hand-colored, double-page engraved plates. These depict the Sun, the Earth, and the stars in a way they had not been seen before. These magnificent depictions take all the strengths of Dutch 17th-century engraving and apply it to the sky: information is simply presented and any critical eye will immediately start to understand the points that Cellarius conveys.

The plates can be divided into two sections: plates 1-21 deal with varying hypotheses on how the Solar System functions, citing Claudius Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe, Nicolaus Copernicus, as well as lesser-known figures such as Aratus of Soli. The plates convey, with two-dimensional in plano and three-dimensional scenographia depictions, how the planetary motions within each model account for contemporary observations. Some plates focus on other themes, these include the influence of the Earth's tilt on climatic effects and how we observe the stars, or the explanation for the phases of the Moon.

Plates 22-29 neglect the workings of the Solar System and instead focus on the constellations. While later scientific texts eschew discussions of these human constructions, in Cellarius's time they were still considered of critical scholarly importance. The most important recent innovations, which are displayed in various plates, are the discoveries and naming of Southern Hemisphere stars as well as the attempted renaming of the pagan constellations to fit Christian ideals. These plates are perhaps the most fantastic in the whole set, as they all, bar Plate

27 (which seeks to map the Southern Hemisphere), show the world as seen from outside the celestial realm, that is, we are looking from beyond the stars into our own existence.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

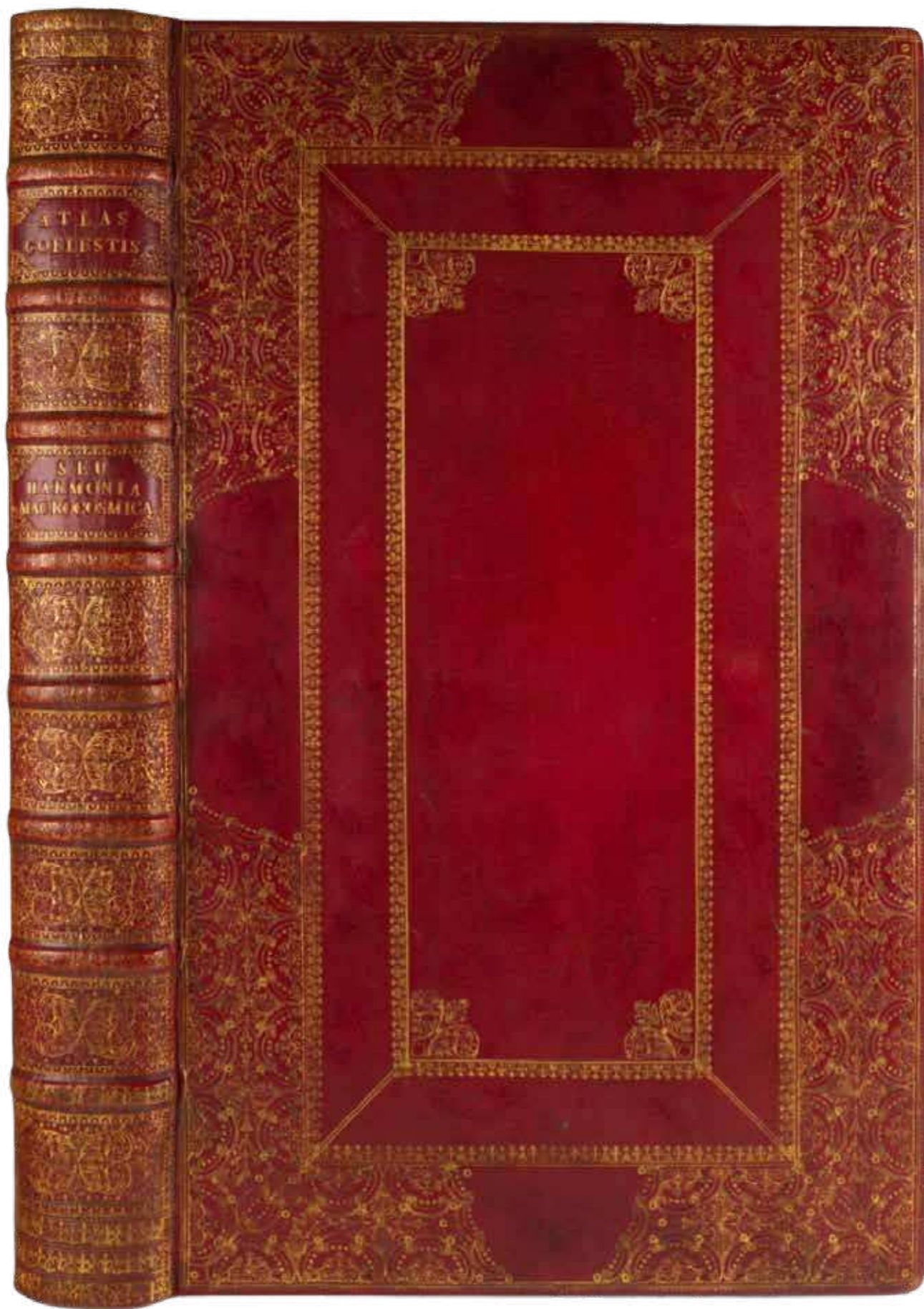
Folio. Exceptional full red morocco gilt extra, following the late-17th-century Dutch style, covers paneled in gilt, with fleuron tools in the center panels, and corners of outer panels with brocade-like elaborate complications of gilt tools; spine in nine compartments separated by raised bands (bands with small alternating floral tools), lettered in the second "ATLAS | COELESTIS" and in the fourth "SEU | HARMONIA | MACROCOSMICA", the other compartments with intricate curlicue tools in quarters. [14], 125, [1 blank], 219 pages; engraved frontispiece by F.H. van Hoven and 29 double-page engraved celestial maps. Signed in ink on title "Chas Leeson Prince. F.R.A.S. 1883." Scattered, unobtrusive ink and pencil marginalia in text. Some small marginal chips and repairs but overall in very good order.

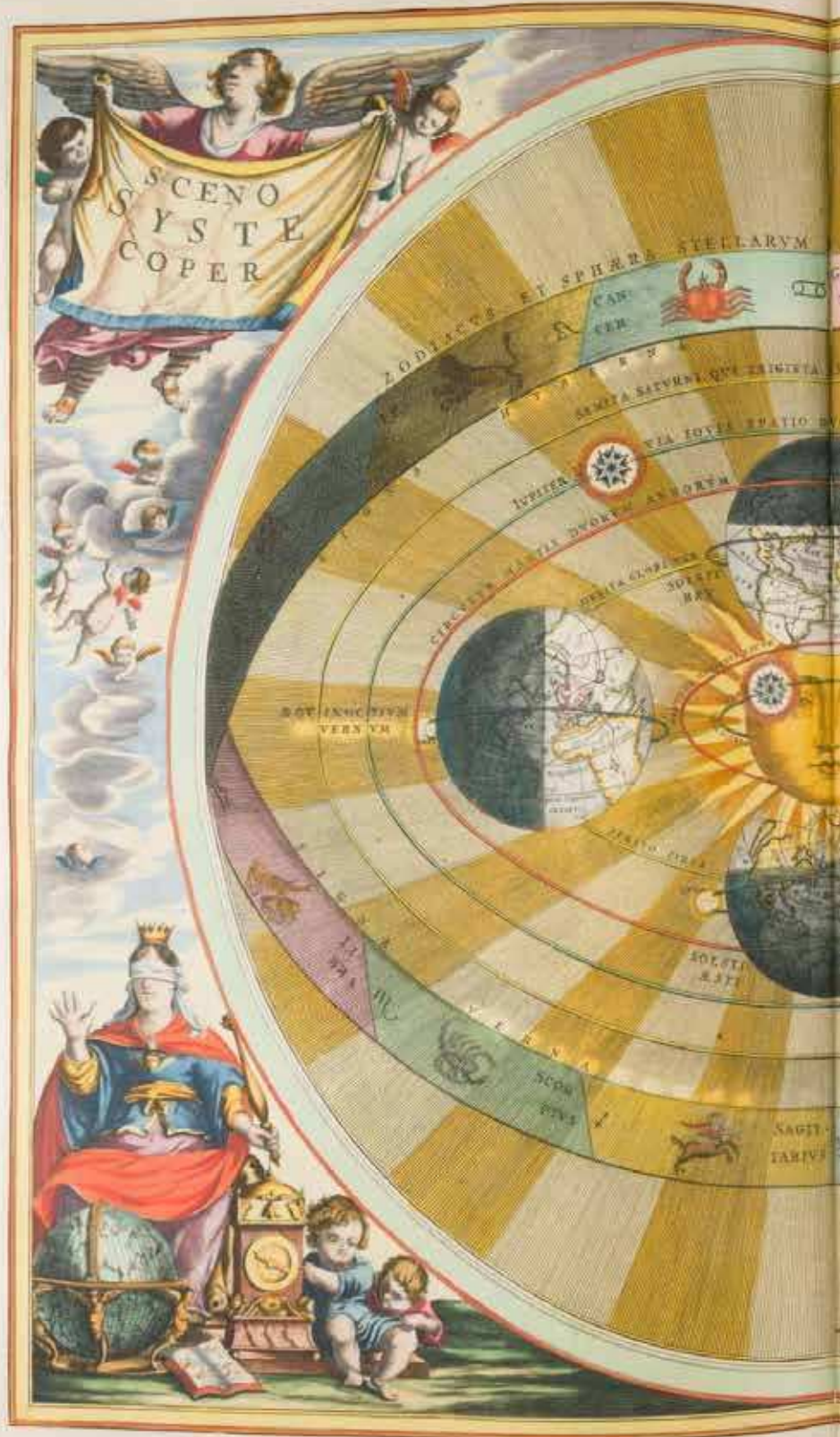
REFERENCE

The Finest Atlas of the Heavens, by Robert H. Van Gent

ANDREAS CELLARIUS

Andreas Cellarius was born in 1596 in Neuhausen and educated in Heidelberg. He emigrated to Holland in the early 17th century, and in 1637 moved to Hoorn, where he became the rector of the Latin School. Cellarius' best-known work is his *Harmonia Macrocosmica*, first issued in 1660 by Jan Jansson, as a supplement to Jansson's *Atlas Novus*. The work consists of a series of Celestial Charts begun by Cellarius in 1647 and intended as part of a two-volume treatise on cosmography, which was never issued.







AN EXCEPTIONAL EXAMPLE OF CELLARIUS'S CHART OF THE CLASSICAL CONSTELLATIONS

22 *Haemisphaerium Stellatum Boreale Antiquum (and) Haemisphaerium Stellatum Australe Antiquum [Exceptional original hand-color with highlights in gold]*

Amsterdam / 1661

DIMENSIONS

20.5" x 17.5"
(each sheet)

COLOR

Hand Colored

STOCK NO.

81867

AUTHOR

Andreas
Cellarius

DESCRIPTION

Cellarius's fantastic depiction of the Northern and Southern Hemisphere sky illustrating the classical constellations as visible from the earth. Here presented in two sheets, one showing the northern ("boreal") sky and one showing the southern ("austral") sky, these were published in the 1661 edition of Cellarius's tremendous *Harmonia Macrocosmica*. This is a remarkable original-color example that was executed by one of the greatest Dutch colorists of the 17th century.

The celestial maps provide a fantastic image of the stars in a planiform projection. In particular, the chart gives an up-to-date mapping of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, most notable for its inclusion of the most recently observed constellations, i.e., those that could only have been seen on voyages to the deep southern latitudes. It bears noting that many of the Southern Hemisphere constellations had become known to European scholars less than 70 years before this book was published, through the observations of Frederick de Houtman in 1595-97. These were published by the great Dutch astronomer and cartographer Petrus Plancius.

Visible on these two maps are the Southern Cross, Centaur, Hydra, Cancer, Leo, Gemini, Ursa Major, and the line of the zodiac.

The most sought after of all celestial atlases, this is the only one to be produced during the Dutch cartographic golden age. This work, Cellarius's magnum opus, was produced as a means to illustrate competing theories of celestial mechanics, during an era in which these issues were very much still up for debate. With scholarly precision, but in a manner accessible to the contemporary reader, Cellarius describes, contrasts, and analyzes the hypotheses and observations made by the great thinkers of classical antiquity in addition to those made by his contemporaries.

Of particular interest are the volume's finely engraved images designed to illustrate the concepts introduced. Plates in the work depict the Sun, the Earth, and the stars in a way they had not been seen before. These magnificent depictions take all the strengths of Dutch 17th-century engraving and ap-

ply it to the sky: information is simply presented and any critical eye will immediately start to understand the points that Cellarius conveys.

The plates themselves would have been engraved by several Dutch master engravers, but only two have signed their names: Frederik van den Hove, who made the frontispiece, and Johannes van Loon, a noted creator of nautical charts. By 1660, the work was complete.

This pair's hand-coloring triumphs extend beyond the careful attention to the contrast of the clouds and their subtle yellow background, to the shading of the putti, the extensive highlighting in gold, and most importantly, the additional hand-drawn elaborate zodiac border around the central diagram. The elemental illustrations in this border completely reinvent the image and elevate this beyond any other Cellarius we have seen.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

The finest extant examples. Copperplate engravings on two sheets of laid paper, unjoined. Exceptional original hand-coloring in full with extensive extra-illustrations by the colorist (namely the zodiac borders, which are rendered with detailed element-related embellishments) and profuse heightening with gold. Very faint even paper toning.



PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN FIRST STATE OF THE BLAEU-TODESCHI MAP OF AMERICA

23 [Nova et Acurata Totius Americae Tabula auct. G.I. Blaeu] America quarta pars orbis quam plerunq, novum orbem appellitant) primo detecta est anno 1492, a Christophoro Columbo Genuensi auspicijs Regis Castiliae. . .

Bologna / 1673 ca.

DIMENSIONS

42.25" x 32.25"

COLOR

Hand Colored

STOCK NO.

81465

AUTHOR

Willem Jansoon
Blaeu / Pietro
Todeschi /
Giuseppe Longhi

DESCRIPTION

A truly handsome example of Willem Janszoon Blaeu's early wall map of America, here in the circa 1673 Italian version by Pietro Todeschi and Giuseppe Longhi.

The map is a supreme example of the map-maker's art from a time when wall maps became an important part of the public and private decor across Europe. In the 17th century, wall maps were elevated as symbols of worldliness and curiosity, as the European mercantile elite and aristocratic classes accumulated much wealth through overseas exploration and commerce.

These maps were very expensive and technically difficult to produce, and so were issued in very limited quantities. Moreover, their large size and the manner in which they were displayed made them especially vulnerable to damage, such that very few examples survive to the present day.

In Amsterdam in 1608, Willem Janszoon Blaeu produced a set of large wall maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. Today, original examples of these maps, published by Blaeu himself, are exceptionally rare; for instance, a survey shows only one institutional example of the Asia map, in Dresden. Despite the rarity of the original Blaeu maps, they had a colossal influence on European mapping of the continents in the 17th century, particularly through the many derivatives, reduced versions, and copies that they spawned.

In his magnum opus on early Dutch mapmaking, Gunther Schilder spends the better part of Volume V on Blaeu's set and its followers. While the original Blaeu maps practically never appear on the market today, the Italian and French derivatives appear more regularly but are still extremely rare.

RARITY

The combined censuses of Burden and Schilder indicate only the following examples: Library of Congress (2 examples); Harry Ransome Center, UT, Austin; Private American collection (2 examples, of which this might be one); RGS, London; Luneburg Museum, Germany; Societa Geografica Italiana, Rome; Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd, Amsterdam (untraced); Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original hand-color in full. Four sheets joined as one and laid on original linen, as issued. Overall toning and soiling. Cracks and chips, but overall quite stable. Notably, some small unrestored paper losses largely confined to a few spots in the oceans and the borders. The outside border overlaid (probably contemporaneously) with a separate engraved border. This border with some repaired losses. Trimmed to the graticulated border at the top of the image and to the ball-and-lozenge engraved borders at all other sides. WITHOUT facsimile or restoration of the cartographic image itself. Despite its faults, this is an exceptional example of its kind; hardly any 17th-century wall maps in full original hand-color exist today in a better state.

REFERENCE

Burden II, 433. Schilder, MCN V, pages 195-197.

WILLEM JANSZOOM BLAEU

Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638) was a prominent Dutch geographer and publisher. Born the son of a herring merchant, Blaeu chose not fish but mathematics and astronomy for his focus. He studied with the famous Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe, with whom he honed his instrument and globe making skills. Blaeu set up shop in Amsterdam, where he sold instruments and globes, published maps, and edited the works of intellectuals like Descartes and Hugo Grotius. In 1635, he released his atlas, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, sive, Atlas novus.

Willem died in 1638. He had two sons, Cornelis (1610-1648) and Joan (1596-1673). Joan trained as a lawyer, but joined his father's business rather than practice. After his father's death, the brothers took over their father's shop and Joan took on his work as hydrographer to the Dutch East India Company. Later in life, Joan would modify and greatly expand his father's Atlas novus, eventually releasing his masterpiece, the Atlas maior, between 1662 and 1672.







RARE 17TH-CENTURY ENGLISH POCKET ATLAS

24 | *Atlas Minimus or a Book of Geography Shewing all the Empires, Monarchies, Kingdomes, Regions, Dominions Principalities and Countries of the World [Mapp of all the World]*

London/1679

DIMENSIONS
3" x 4.5"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
81776

AUTHOR
John Seller

DESCRIPTION

A wonderful pocket-sized atlas issued by John Seller (1632-1697), a versatile English publisher and seller of maps who put out the *English Pilot* in 1671, the same year he was made Hydrographer to the King. All of the maps and tables in the *Atlas Minimus* are neatly engraved (as are the frontispiece and titlepage), with ornamental cartouches.

The present copy has all fourteen maps relating to America: *A Mapp of All the World*; *America*; *Mexico or New Spain*; the *English Empire in America*; *Brazil*; *Terra Firma*; *New Mexico* [showing California as an island]; *Paraguay*; *The Chief Islands of ye Antilles and Lucayes*; *Canada or New France*; *Florida*; *Mexico or New Spain* [different than the first map of that title]; the *West Coast of South America*; and the *Artick Pole*.

Notably, the Pacific Northwest Coast of North America is left undelineated on both the world map and the New Mexico map; both of these maps show Baja California as an island. According to Henry Wagner, the world map is based on Goos. And while Wagner says that this map is "too small for names," this is not strictly true, as California is prominently labeled, as are most of the major countries and continents, including "Hollandia nova" and "Zeladia Nova."

One of the African maps, which depicts the eastern part of the continent, is styled "the Country of the Negro's or Blacks"; the engraved table for this map has a striking illustration of two Black men.

While a complete copy should have a total of 53 maps, it appears not all copies were issued with the full complement of maps. The present example lacks four of the single-page maps. The atlas was issued with or without the text; the present copy is without the text. As a practical pocket atlas from an early date, given the considerable wear one would expect to see on such a volume, the present example is in notably nice condition withal.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

32mo (sometimes called 12mo or 16mo). Contemporary sheep, rebacked, preserving most of the original backstrip (spine cords partially exposed). Engraved frontispiece (with vignette hemispheric world map), engraved title, and 49 engraved maps,

including the double-page world map (of 53?), with 49 engraved tables on facing pages to the maps (of 52?). This copy lacks 4 maps: *Biledulgerid*, *Congo* (note: the engraved table for this map is present); *Asiatick Islands in the Oriental Ocean*, and the *Peninsula of India Within ye Ganges*. Three of the maps with verso soiled. Mogul Empire map with small paper loss affecting lower gutter margin (no image loss), two maps with early ink ownership inscription to margins. Occasional light scattered spotting, some light tanning and early crossed-out ink inscription to front free endpaper. Manuscript ownership inscription dated 1852 on front pastedown endpaper.

REFERENCE

European Americana 679/120; Sabin 79025; cf. Shirley, British Library, T.SELL-5a [& 5b]; Phillips Atlases 490; Wing S2465; Wagner, Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America: 413 (citing world map)

JOHN SELLER

John Seller was one of the most notable map and instrument makers in England in the late-seventeenth century. He was especially known for the sea charts, many of which featured in his influential *English Pilot* and *Atlas Maritimus*. Seller was born in London in 1632. His father was a cordwainer and John was apprenticed to Edward Lowe, of the Merchant Taylors' Company. He was made free of that company in 1654. Later, he also was made a brother of the Clockmakers' Company, which housed several instrument makers. He started business as a compass maker but expanded his offering to include navigational instruments and charts.



<i>Countries</i>	<i>Towns</i>
Hudsons bay . . .	
New found-land . . .	<i>St Johns</i> . . .
New England . . .	<i>Boston Plymouth</i> <i>London Cambridge</i>
New York	<i>New York</i> . . .
New Jarsey	<i>New Castle</i> . . .
Mary land	<i>St Maryes</i> . . .
Virginia	<i>James s Town</i> . . .
Carolina	<i>Charles Town</i> . . .



A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF DE WIT'S PLANISPHAERIUM COELESTE

25 | *Planisphaerium Coeleste* [Exceptional original hand-color with highlights in gold]

Amsterdam / 1680

DIMENSIONS
28" x 19"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
83548

AUTHOR
Frederick De Wit

DESCRIPTION

A fantastic example of this exceptionally decorative, oversized, and very rare celestial chart, produced by Frederik de Wit in Amsterdam, circa 1680. The map depicts the two celestial hemispheres surrounded by six supplementary models of the Universe and Solar System, each illustrating the Copernican hypothesis, the Ptolemaic hypothesis, the Tycho Brahe hypothesis, the phases of the moon relative to the Sun, the rotational pattern of the day, and the rotation pattern of the Moon around the Earth.

Each major celestial hemisphere is centered on the ecliptic pole and rendered on a polar stereographic projection with an external orientation. The constellations are drawn and colored to emphasize the signs of the Zodiac and other famous constellations.

De Wit's illustration of the constellations is clearly derived from the celestial hemispheres appearing as supplementary material on Joan Blaeu's 1658 wall map of the world (Shirley 371).

The coloring of this celestial chart was done by one of the best Dutch studio colorists of the 17th century, who was capable of artistry far beyond what the typical publisher colorists could accomplish at that time.

The triumphs of the hand-coloring extend beyond the careful attention to the contrast of the clouds and their subtle and moody background, to the shading of the constellations, the extensive highlighting in gold, and most importantly, the additional hand-drawn elaborate zodiac border around the central hemispheres. The elemental illustrations in this border completely reinvent the image and elevate this beyond any other celestial chart we have seen.

While we have handled many beautiful celestial charts in the past, and have seen a few in the trade with exquisite hand-coloring, none has had that key border embellishment, which we take to be indicative of the highest level of late-17th-century Dutch hand-coloring. With its red-and-yellow border, careful gold highlighting, and astoundingly detailed hand-coloring, this may well be the work of Dirk Janszoon Van Santen, the most famous of the Golden Age Dutch colorists.

RARITY

This is the first of two states. The later state bears the imprint of Covens & Mortier.

OCLC locates 3 institutional examples of the map.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

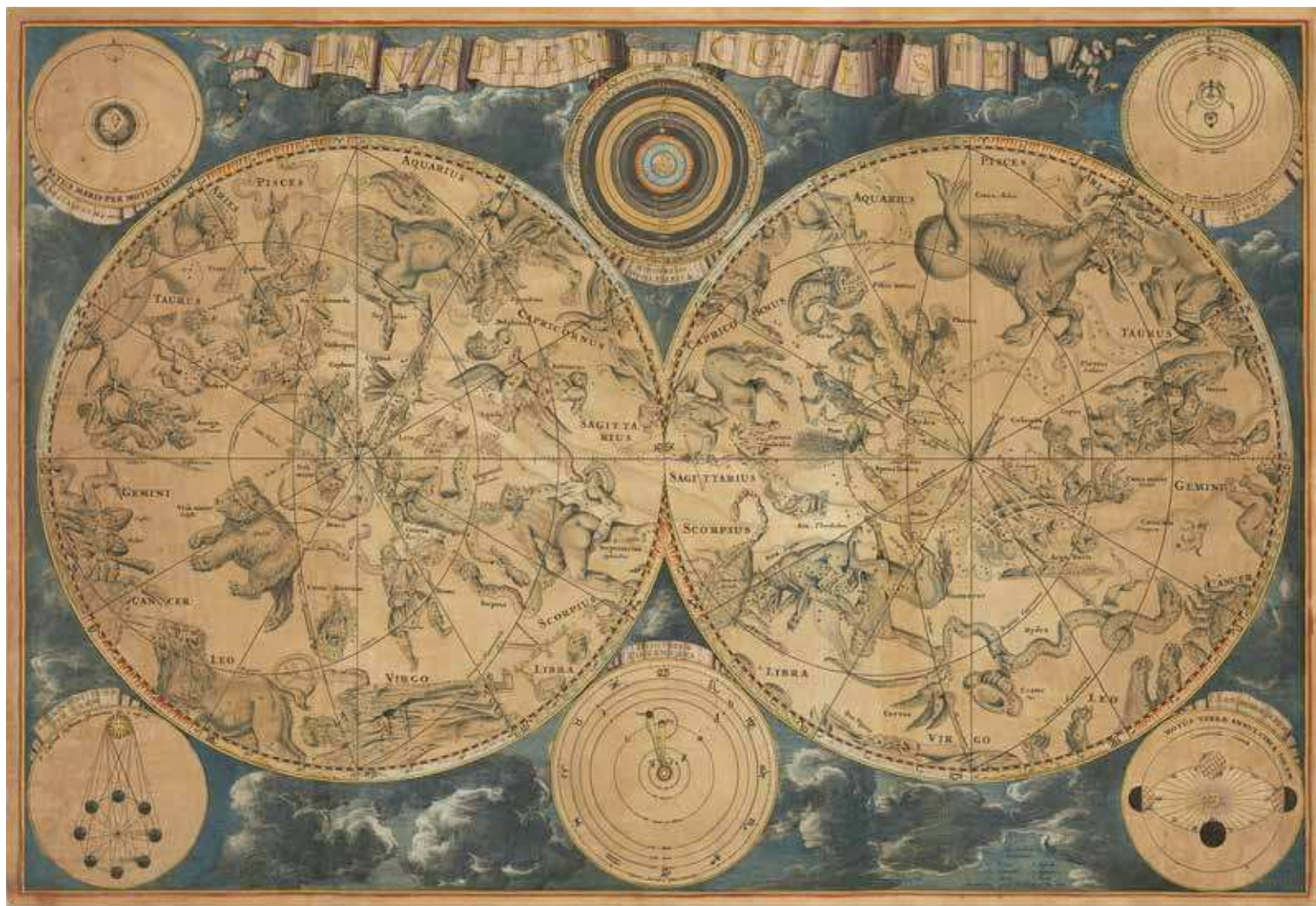
Exceptional original hand-color in full with extensive extra-illustrations by the colorist (namely in the zodiac borders, which are rendered with detailed element-related embellishments) and profuse heightening in gold. Overall paper toning. Some fading.

REFERENCE

Warner, D.J. (Sky) p.264, cf p.256.

FREDERICK DE WIT

De Wit (1629 ca.-1706) was a mapmaker and mapseller who was born in Gouda but who worked and died in Amsterdam. He moved to the city in 1648, where he opened a printing operation under the name of The Three Crabs; later, he changed the name of his shop to The White Chart. From the 1660s onward, he published atlases with a variety of maps; he is best known for these atlases and his Dutch town maps. After Frederik's death in 1706, his wife Maria ran the shop for four years before selling it. Their son, Franciscus, was a stockfish merchant and had no interest in the map shop. At the auction to liquidate the de Wit stock, most of the plates went to Pieter Mortier, whose firm eventually became Covens & Mortier, one of the biggest cartography houses of the eighteenth century.



"THE MOST SPECTACULARLY ILLUMINATED ATLAS KNOWN" (KOEMAN)

26

Atlas Minor Sive Geographia Compendios Qua Orbis Terrarum Per Paucas Attamen Novissimas Tabulas Ostentditur.

Amsterdam / 1685

DIMENSIONS

21" x 13.5"
(two volumes)

COLOR

Hand Colored

STOCK NO.

69931

AUTHOR

Nicolaes
Visscher I /
Nicolaes
Visscher II

DESCRIPTION

A superlative example of Nicolaes Visscher's *Atlas Minor*, comparable to the Paul Mellon-Yale Center for British Art example, which has been called "the most spectacularly illuminated atlas known."

Bound in two volumes, the atlas is composed of two engraved allegorical frontispieces and 226 double-page engraved maps (95 in volume I, with original hand-numbering in ink, 1 to 94 (the first map unnumbered); there are 131 maps in volume II, numbered 1 to 129 with map 14b and 14c). Each volume has two handwritten index sheets. Maps 14b and 14c of the second volume are captioned by hand.

All maps are fully hand-colored and finished in gold by a contemporary hand. The resplendent original hand-coloring and gold-leafing of the maps are far beyond what is encountered in other Dutch atlases of this period and it embodies the finest output of the Dutch Golden Age map colorists (called *meester afsetter* in Dutch). The combination of this quality of hand-coloring and the size of the book elevates this *Atlas Minor* far beyond what has appeared on the market in decades.

Visscher's *Atlas Minor* was produced in widely varying configurations and compliments of maps. The least elaborate examples of the atlas include a couple dozen uncolored maps. The largest examples (of which there are only two known) have over 225 maps with full hand-coloring and extensive gold illumination. The present atlas belongs to the latter group; it is one of the two largest known *Atlas Minors* produced by the Visscher firm. This atlas includes 226 maps, the other, from the Mellon Collection and now in the Yale Center for British Art, has 227.

The coloring of the present atlas and the Mellon atlas is quite similar and was possibly completed by the same workshop. The gold-leafing of the maps in the Mellon atlas is so impressive that Cornelis Koeman, the noted Dutch atlas scholar, described it as "the most spectacularly illuminated atlas known". Having compared the present atlas with the Mellon example, it is clear that, if anything, there is more gold-highlighting on maps in the present atlas than the Mellon atlas. The coloring of both atlases is

differentiated from the work of the famous Dutch colorist Dirk Jansz. van Santen by the lack of a yellow-and-red border around the neatlines of all of the maps. Furthermore, in some cases, the colorist of the Visscher atlases preferred to use more gold illumination than even van Santen. Indeed, the colorist of the present atlas used gold to lavishly heighten the neatlines, graticulated borders, cartouches, titles, costumes, ships, cities, the tropical and equatorial lines, coast lines and major geographical and political borders.

Aside from the gold, the hand-coloring is fantastic. The subtly and attention to detail far exceeds that of even the great class of "standard" seventeenth-century Dutch colorists; mountains are individually and varyingly picked out in a range of appropriate colors, with the rusty, brown, and blue summits sloping into green plains that extend far beyond the lines laid down by the engraver. This is not the paint-by-numbers composition of the usual hand-colored map; here the colorist subdues the engraver's work, rendering it the backdrop to astoundingly-illuminated watercolors.

PROVENANCE AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

Based on dating the maps included in the atlas, a publication date in the latter half of the 1680s is most likely. That was a time of colossal intra-European power struggles, the most relevant of which for this book was the formation of the Grand Alliance to counter France in 1689. It is probably within this context of great diplomacy that this atlas was produced. A few details in the book hint at the initial owners of the book.

Firstly, the publisher's gilt-leather bindings hold an important clue. The inner gilt-ruled borders on all of the books' covers have been emblazoned with additional gilt tools of the Habsburg crowned double-headed imperial eagle. These emblems would only have been placed on an atlas that was owned by the Holy Roman Emperor, another member of Habsburg family, or a subsidiary royal within the Holy Roman Empire. It is possible that the book was once owned by Leopold I himself, however, it seems more likely that it would have been a gift or purchase by someone like Prince Eugene of Savoy,

ATLAS MINOR

Tomus primus







who purchased the Atlas Blaeu-Van Der Hem in Amsterdam in 1730 and whose impressive collection of books and atlases was purchased by the Austrian state after his death in 1737.

The book must also be understood in the context of the Dutch rampjaar (or Disaster Year) of 1672, when much of the Dutch Republic was conquered by England, France, and an assortment of German principalities. This atlas makes an interesting study of one of the major events of 1672, the flooding of the defensive Dutch Water Line. In maps 14a-14c of the second volume, three variations of Visscher's Ultraiectini Domini Tabula are presented each telling more of the story of the Water Line and its use against the French. The first map is a beautifully hand-colored, but otherwise standard, example of the map. Map 14b uses lavish blue and gold coloring to tell the story of which cities had been taken by France and which remained under the control of the Dutch state during this time. The map also shows the large section of Holland that had been flooded to halt further French encroachment towards Amsterdam. Map 14c goes a step further showing what areas of the Water Line had been flooded and what areas had been drained through the actions of the state.

The following notes elaborate on what we know about the provenance of the book.

- On each cover, the corners of the inner gilt-ruled border have been emblazoned with additional gilt tools of the Habsburg crowned double-headed imperial eagle. This suggests that the book was owned by a member of the Habsburg family or a royal within the Holy Roman Empire.
- Both front covers of the volumes bear blue-bordered nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century(?) paper sale labels on the front covers: "N. 1451 / 179 / 2 vol" (i.e., sale number 1451, lot number 179).
- From at least 1881 the book was owned by Marino Morandi, Padova, Italy. Green and black label: "Espositore: Commune di Padova | Proprieta: Marino Morandi di Padova." The atlas is recorded as Morandi's in the 1881 cartobibliography Saggio di Cartografia della Regione Veneta, entry 785. Morandi was a doctor who wrote a book in 1846 on medicinal plants: Rhodigino Medicinae Lauream in Archigymnasio Patavino Consequenti. His family might have come to Padova from Switzerland in the nineteenth century.
- Offered for sale on December 21, 2000. Sotheby's Italia (Milan), lot 1982.
- From the Library of the Count de Ribes, the Ribes family sale, December 12, 2019. Sotheby's Paris.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE MAPS

The atlas contains a number of important maps and suites of maps, however the most noteworthy is probably the set of five wall maps including four of the continents (Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas) and a double-hemisphere world map from which the two hemispheres have been cut out and pasted onto leaves in the atlas.

The world map in two hemispheres appears to be a larger

version of the ca. 1679 Visscher world map 'Novissima Totius Terrarum' Orbis Tabula, Auctore Nicolao Visscher (Shirley 486). The dating, by Koeman, makes sense for this atlas, and the fact that Shirley 486 appears in some examples of later Atlas Minors increases the chance that the present example is a larger version of that map. The fact the map is present here without any decorative borders and that it is not recorded by Shirley in his catalog of world maps suggests that the map was possibly never fully completed.

The large folding map of the Americas, titled simply America, has long eluded map catalogers. In his catalog of maps of North America, Burden (313) says of the map:

This extremely rare two-sheet map of America is by Jan Mathisz (1627-87), a relative unknown in cartographic circles... The life of this map is difficult to piece together, largely owing to the lack of surviving examples. It is a possibility that it might have been in the hands of the Visscher family, their catalogue of maps and prints in 1682 describes a set of four continents, in two sheets each... State 2, c. 1680 Presumed, by Nicolaas Visscher; no example known.

The wall map of the Americas included in this atlas is that lost map mentioned by Burden. In the cartouche in the upper right corner of the map is an imprint line reading "Gedruckt | T'AM-SETEDAM, | bij | JAN MATHYSZ | PLAATSNYDER". The map is exceptionally beautiful, with two large scenes of European explorers and native peoples at the bottom. However, the cartography was largely out of date by the 1680s, when it was apparently issued.

Betz (84) was unaware of this state of the Africa wall map, saying of the title generally:

The map's history is not clear, largely due to its extreme rarity... It is possible that the Mathisz' plates were acquired by Visscher in c. 1680, as Burden speculates, but this is impossible to prove as an example of this state is not known to exist. It is known that the Mathisz' plates re-appeared in c. 1696 in the hands of Cornelis Danckerts II (1664-1717). In 1992, Sotheby's auctioned a set of wall maps of the continents bearing the imprint of Cornelis Danckerts, which had been found in a composite Danckerts atlas.

The Mathysz-Visscher maps of Europe and Asia, which are also in this atlas, are as rare as the maps of America and Africa; we have not been able to trace any other surviving examples of these maps.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

2 volumes. Large folio. Contemporary tawny calf, covers framed in gilt-tooled borders, interior border cornered with gilt double-headed eagle device, large gilt-tooled device at the center showing Atlas carrying an armillary sphere surrounded by foliate motifs. Covers with old (19th or early 20th century) inventory or sale labels ("1451/179 2 vols"); spine in 9 compartments separated by raised bands, titled in the second on red morocco label, numbered in the third on green morocco label. Some maps slightly browned in volume 2. Some of the folding maps with reinforced oxidation breakages.



THE DEFINITIVE TRAVEL COLLECTION OF THE 17TH CENTURY

27

(Abel Tasman) *Relations de divers Voyages curieux, qui n'ont point esté publiées, Et qu'on a traduit ou tiré des Originaux des Voyageurs François, Espagnols, Allemands, Portugais, Anglois, Hollandois, Persans, Arabes & autres Orientaux . . .*

Paris / 1696

DIMENSIONS
8.5" x 13.8"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
81400

AUTHOR
Melchisedec
Thevenot

DESCRIPTION

A handsome example of the 1696 final edition of Thevenot's *Relation de Divers Voyages*, being the only edition to include the extremely rare fragments of the never-completed fifth volume. A remarkable book, it represents the culmination of the great travel writings of Purchas, De Bry, and Hakluyt and comes with an incredible selection of maps including the first map of Australia and New Zealand. This book is extraordinary for its inclusion of the immensely important four-page diary of the voyage of Abel Tasman, which the defining bibliography of the book notes is "missing in totality in many examples."

It is no exaggeration to state that Thevenot's work is one of the most complete and lavishly produced travel collections, with its scope extending to Africa, the Far East, the East Indies, the Middle East, Oceania, and North and South America. A number of the sources that appear in this text had never before been published, allowing this book to be the sole repository for some of the most detailed accounts of seventeenth-century travels.

The book's publication history means that few examples are alike. This example includes an unusually extensive collation, including a number of fragments in its fifth part that are seldom found. Among these are the accounts of the winds between the Low Countries and the East Indies, and the very, very rare Spanish account of the Solomon Islands.

One of the rarities contained in this book is the extract from a suppressed diary of the Tasman voyage, which is the third appearance of a log of the journey in print and the first translation of the journal. Over four pages, the highlights of the diary are described, with the discovery of Van Diemen's Land, Tasman's descriptions of aboriginals, and the famous first European voyage to New Zealand all detailed.

While the cartographic dissemination of Tasman's discoveries is to some extent better understood, the lineage of the diary reports is less well understood. The first printed description of the voyage appears in Montanus's 1671 *De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld*,

in which a narrative appears not in the form of a journal but rather as a not particularly descriptive prosaic text supposedly based on the accounts of the ship's surgeon Hendrik Haelbos. The first appearance of a journal comes in the 1674 edition of the "exceedingly rare" (Heeres; supported by the single example we have been able to locate as having traded on the market) *Eenige Oefeningen*. This work, by Dirk Rembrandtszoon van Nierop, includes a short extract of a Tasman journal. Which diary was utilized for this is uncertain, as the work contains information that has not survived in manuscript form.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

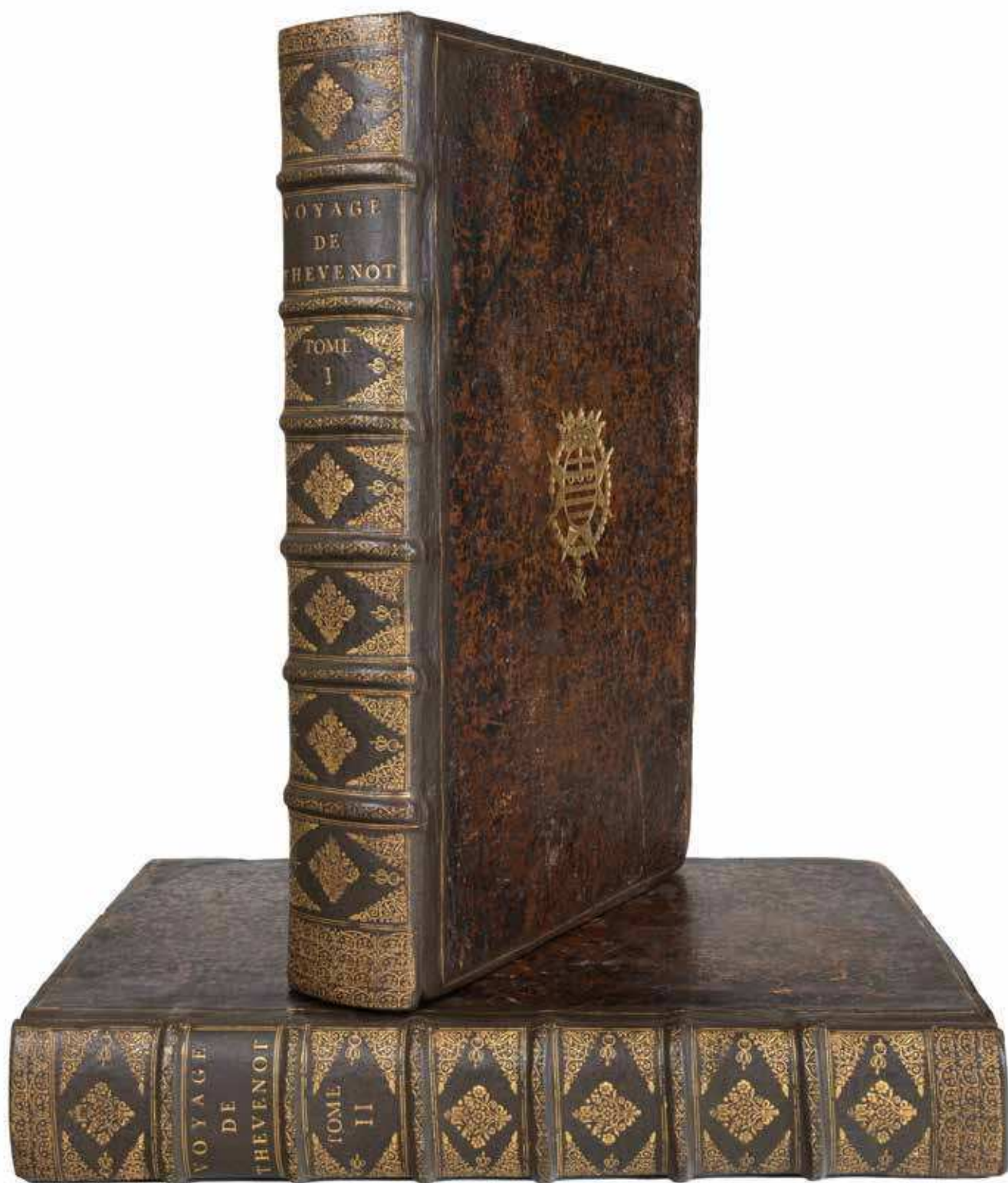
Folio. Five parts (though fifth only fragmentary, as always) in two volumes. Full contemporary calf, front with gilt arms of the Biblioteca Lindesiana. Expertly rebaked to style. Spines in six parts, separated by raised bands, compartments with floral gilt toolings, each volume lettered in the second compartment "VOYAGE DE THEVENOT" and "TOME I" / "TOME II" in the third. Minor foxing spots and toning to leaves with occasional soiling but maps in excellent condition with minor occasional tears. (See Description for detailed collation.)

PROVENANCE

This example bears the bookplate of the Biblioteca Lindesiana, as well as what appears to be its arms on the front cover. The personal library of the Lindsay family, its roots were in the sixteenth century and the systematic collecting of John Lindsay, Lord Menmuir, and Secretary of State to Queen Anne.

REFERENCE

- Bibliotheca Lindesiana IV, 8830- 8840
- Brunet, Manuel du Libraire et de L' Amateur de Livres, V, pp. 810-13
- Dibdin, The Library Compaion, Or, The Young Man's Guide
- Palau, 331563.
- J E Heeres, Abel Tasman's Journal
- Tiele, Mémoire bibliographique, pp. 40 ff.





HOLLANDIË

Tropique DE

Nieuw

detecta 1644.

Landen van P. Nuyt, opgedaan met het gulden zeepaerdt van Middelburgh
16. January Anno 1647.

Landen van P. Nuyt
opgedaan met het gulden
zeepaerdt van Middelburgh

Landen van P. Nuyt

Landen van P. Nuyt

Capricorn

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AN INCOMPARABLE ATLAS MADE FOR LOUIS XIV WITH NOLIN'S BANNED WALL MAP OF THE WORLD

28

(From the Library of Louis XIV) *Recueil de Cartes de Geografie Accompagnées de plusieurs Descriptions et Histoires composées et Dediées a Sa Majesté tres Chret Louis Le Grand par Son tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur et fidel sujet I.B. Nolin Geografe ord: de sa Majesté Divisé en Deux Tomes...*

Paris / 1699 ca.

DIMENSIONS
15" x 20"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
83934

AUTHOR
Jean-Baptiste
Nolin

DESCRIPTION

This is the largest known Jean-Baptiste Nolin atlas, having been made for Louis XIV in 1704 and retaining the King's binding with his ciphers.

This atlas is a perfect microcosm of French cartography at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. It opens with one of the most revolutionary world maps of all time, Nolin's *Le Globe Terrestre représenté en deux plans-hemispheres*, which is known in only one other complete example, at the Bibliothèque nationale de France. This world map, while groundbreaking, resulted in a five-year-long legal battle between Guillaume De L'isle and Nolin over accusations of plagiarism. The present atlas is inextricably tied to that transformational scandal, as it is the only atlas to include Nolin's world map, and was almost certainly intended to curry favor with Louis XIV when Nolin needed his support the most. The atlas draws from the rest of Nolin's body of work, including elements of his military atlases, as well as his famous wall maps of the Paris region, the Royal Canal of Languedoc, the Holy Land, and elsewhere. The atlas ends with a complete set of the five famed Nolin-Coronelli maps of North America, eastern Canada, the Great Lakes, the American southwest and south Florida, and the Caribbean, some of the most sought-after of all French maps of North America.

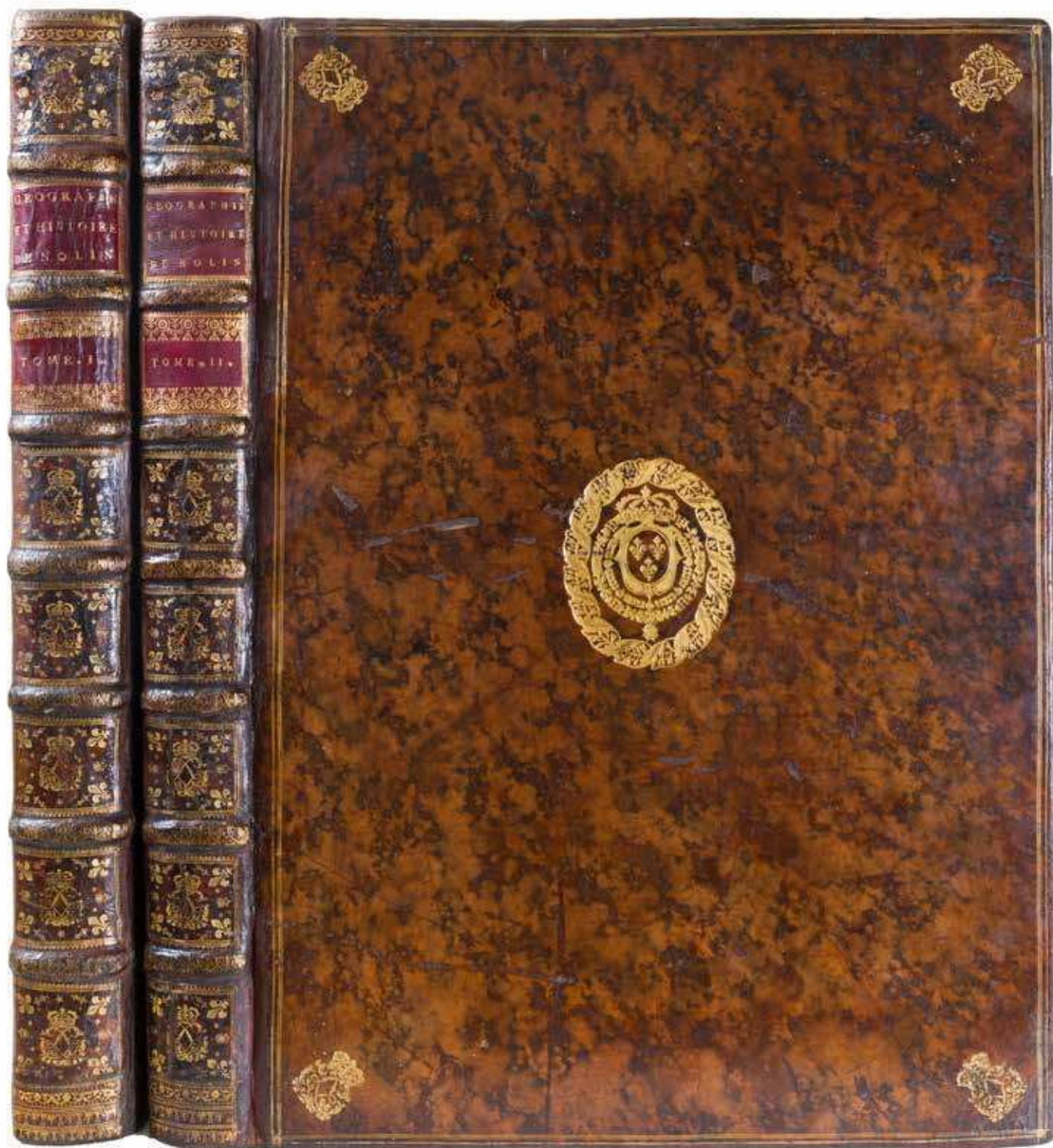
Jean-Baptiste Nolin (1657-1708) came to his trade through his family; his father was an engraver, as was his brother. But J.-B. Nolin alone gained real success in the pursuit. His close association with Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, which he cultivated while working in Rome in the 1670s, led to him being granted a monopoly on the distribution of the latter's work in France in 1686. This helped considerably in establishing Nolin as one of the leading cartographic publishers of 17th-century France. By 1694, Nolin was geographer to the Duke of Orléans, brother of Louis XIV. After the Duke's death in 1701, Nolin was appointed géographe du roi. It was in that role that Nolin made the present atlas; a statement of loyalty and admiration for the French king, and a useful instrument through which the latter could reflect on the tumultuous geopolitics of contemporary Europe and his attempts to extend French influence

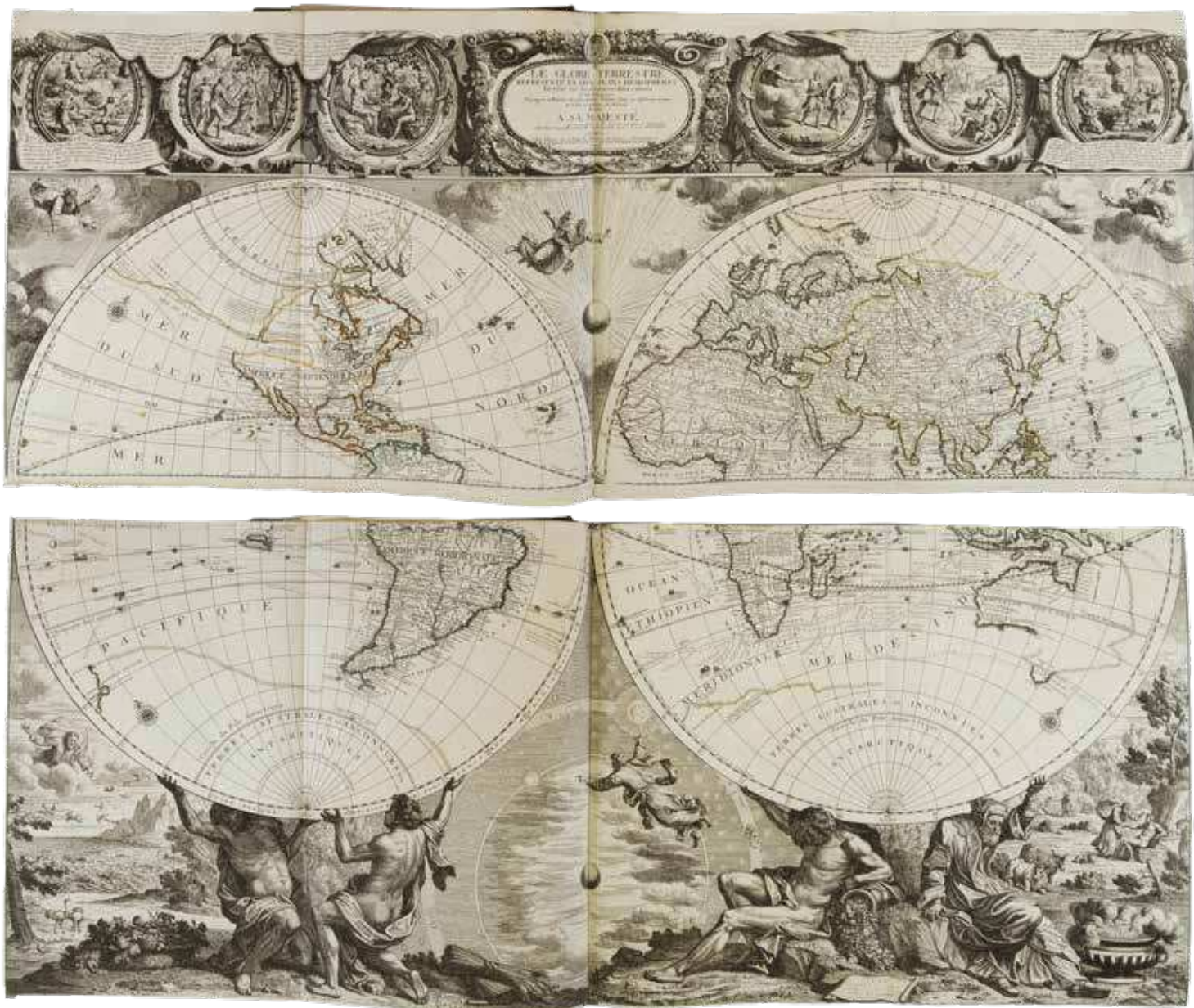
throughout the world.

Nolin's atlas output was unusually unstable. Pastoureau lists only four Nolin atlases: *Le Champ de Mars dans les Pay-Bas* (Nolin I); *Théâtre de la guerre en Italie* (Nolin II); *Théâtre de la guerre dans la Haute et Basse Allemagne* (Nolin III); and *Le théâtre du monde* (Nolin IV). Of these works, only the *Théâtre du monde* is a traditional folio atlas of the world, but no two copies of that work are alike. The present atlas is larger than any of the aforementioned, gathering elements from each of the others and supplementing them with important separate maps (such as his wall map of the world *Le Globe terrestre représenté en deux plans-hemispheres*). For Nolin IV, Pastoureau locates a two-volume composite at Yale University, which lists 52 items in volume I and 70 items in volume II (regrettably, that atlas is incomplete - "maps 2-7, 33 & 34 listed in Table of vol. 1 wanting; maps 50-52 in vol. 1 and 3 and 32 in vol. 2 mutilated.") Phillips-LeGear notes a Nolin with 55 maps on 85 plates. Furthermore, the Austrian National Library holds an example of the *Atlas Royal* from 1693, which has 75 maps.

The present atlas has 127 items listed in the index (with 126 extant, lacking the folio map of Paris), five more than are listed in the Yale example. Like the Austrian National Library book, this atlas has two half-engraved, half-manuscript title pages. Pastoureau notes "[This] frontispiece represents Louis XIV seated, crushing the Anglican heresy with his foot, and seems to be of Dutch manufacture." The present atlas may correct the record on the plate's origin, as on the title for volume II is an inscription in pen "I.B. Nolin Sculp."

Much of the book is given over to maps depicting the Nine Years' War (1688-1697) and the early years of the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714), as these events were foremost in Louis XIV's mind. Additionally, we have some of the masterworks of Nolin's oeuvre: *Le Terre Sainte* (1700); *Royaume de Siam* (1687); *Partie Orientale du Canada* (1689); *Partie Occidentale du Canada* (1688); and *Le Nouveau Mexique* (circa 1687). These maps and others capture the enduring French desire for an expanding global empire - in New France, Southeast Asia, and Africa.





Le Globe terrestre représenté en deux plans-hemispheres... (1700). The decorative panels are bound as separate sheets.

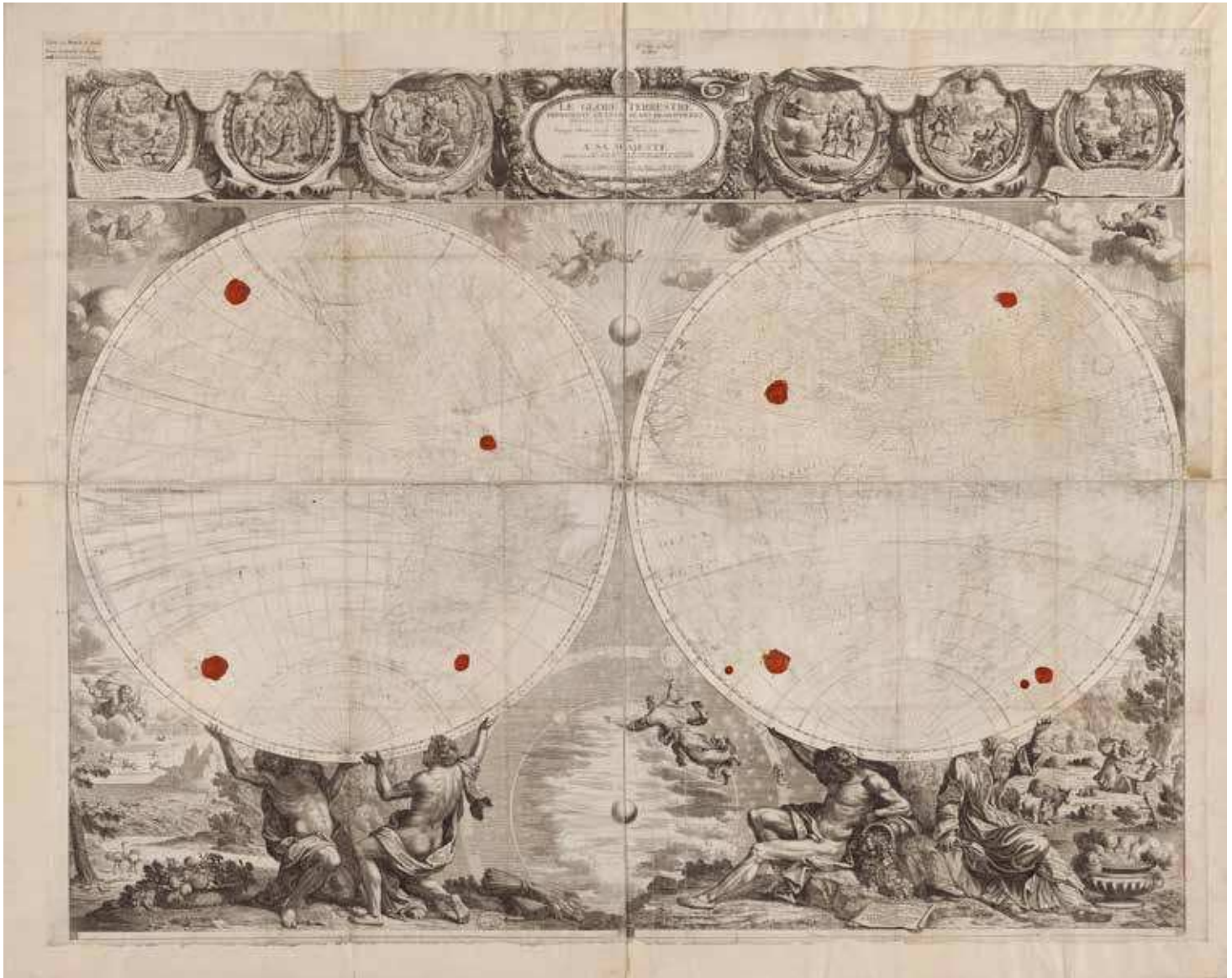
NOLIN'S BANNED WALL MAP OF THE WORLD

The crowning jewel of this atlas is its wall map of the world, which, when assembled, would be almost 60 inches wide.

Shirley (650) called the world map “one of the finest large-scale world maps to be produced and [...] a fitting bridge between the geographical and artistic skills of the seventeenth century and the century to come.” In fact, Shirley discovered what was previously the only known complete copy of the original 1700 issue at the Bibliothèque nationale de France in 1976. The example in the present atlas is only the second complete example known after the BnF example. (There is an incomplete example of the 1700 issue, lacking its bottom and side borders, in the Solis and Helen Seiferth Collection at the Louisiana State Museum.)

Aside from its rarity, Nolin’s wall map of the world deserves several monumental accolades:

- It is the first world map to begin the process of undoing the Island of California myth, rendering it a peninsula instead.
- It is the first world map to show the myth of the Sea of the West.
- It is the first world map to show a speculative eastern coast of Australia.
- It is the first world map to show the beginning of permanent French colonization of Louisiana (“Fort de Pontchartrín Col Françoise en 1699.”)



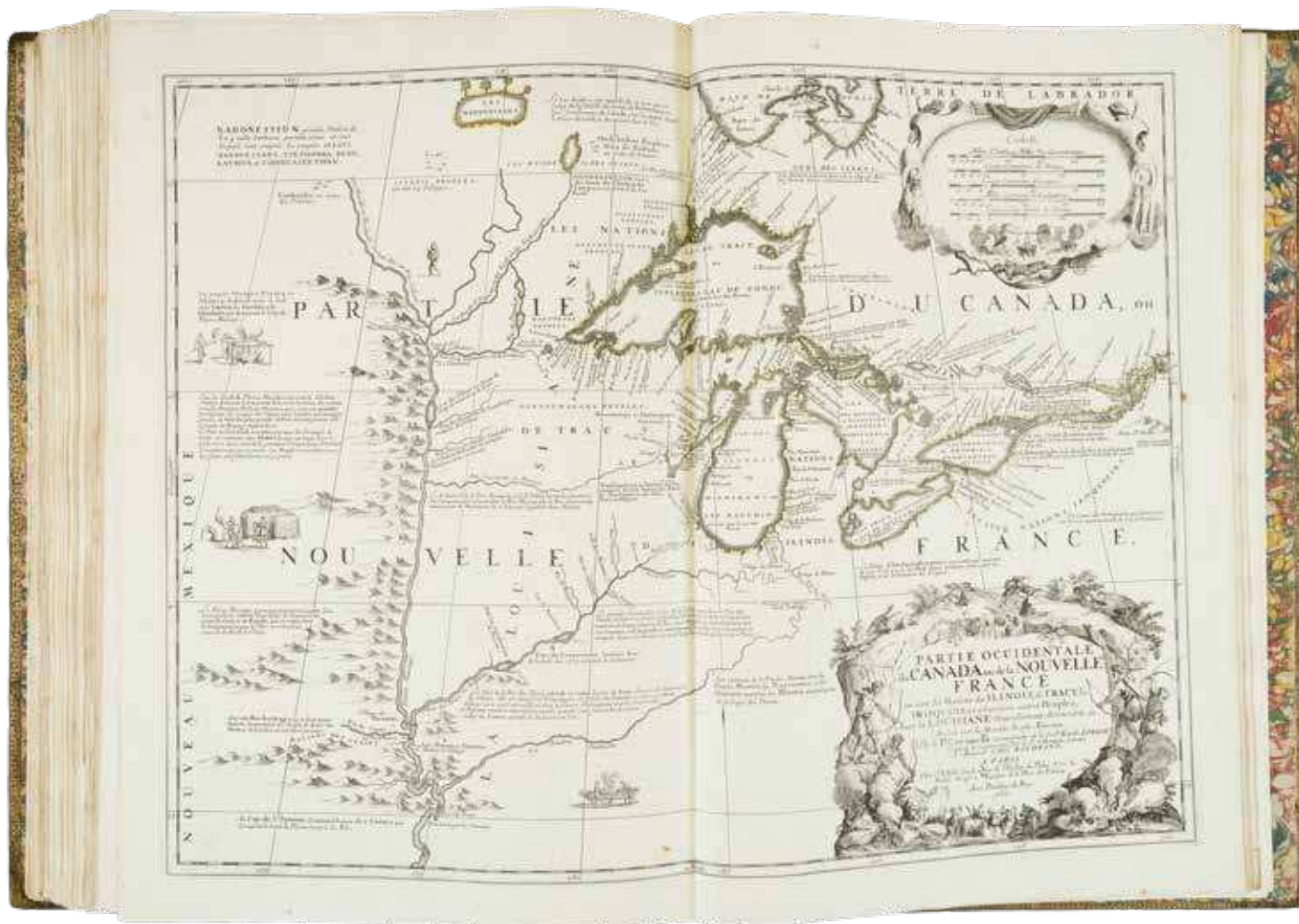
The BnF example of Nolin's world map after the geography was ordered to be removed.

There is only one problem; all of these cartographic innovations were plagiarized by Nolin from a manuscript globe made by the other leading force in French cartography, Guillaume De L'Isle.

The theft did not go unnoticed by De L'Isle, and it resulted in a five-year-long legal battle between the two mapmakers. The affair is covered in detail in several places, namely Numa Broc's 1970 article "Une affaire de plagiat cartographique e sous Louis XIV : le procès Delisle-Nolin" in *Revue d'histoire des sciences et de leurs applications*. To summarize: on March 8, 1700, De L'Isle accused Nolin (at first not naming him) of having copied proprietary cartographic information from a manuscript globe that he had made for Chancellor Boucherat, which resided in the cabinet of the latter's son. This globe included information that De L'Isle

had intentionally not put in print, such as the Sea of the West, because, according to De L'Isle himself, he did not want to make it available to France's competition. De L'Isle's claim was complicated by the fact that Nolin had beaten him to market by four months - the first piece of evidence that Nolin used to defend himself. As it was a technical matter, the judges overseeing the case relied on the input of experts such as Sauveur, Chevalier, Cassini le fils, and Maraldi. The panel of experts concluded that while De L'Isle was cogent in his responses to their questioning, Nolin was not.

"The Sieur Nolin, on the contrary, did not seem to us to be sufficiently educated to make use of these memoirs... it seems almost everywhere that he is ignorant... of the first principles of geography." (translated from a quote in Broc, page 148)



As this legal process was underway, Louis XIV published a new regulation on December 16, 1704, requiring geographers to submit all new maps to a commission of experts, to avoid counterfeiting. This is noteworthy for the present atlas, as it was almost certainly produced in 1704 with the intention of presenting it to the king.

As an aside, there are at least two states of the world map. One with Nolin's imprint reading "Geographe de S.A.R. Monsieur [the Duke of Orlans]" and another (after the Duke's death in 1701) reading "Geographe ord: du Roy". On the present example, the imprint "scroll" has been overlayed with a manuscript slip reading "A PARIS | Chez l'Auteur Sur le Quay de | l'horloge du Palais a l'Enseigne | de la Place des Victoires | vers le Pontneuf." As the present atlas was almost certainly assembled in 1704, and this atlas was likely intended for presentation to the King, it is interesting that Nolin is no longer claiming a royal privilege for the publication of the map and that he is no longer naming himself as the author.

On June 13, 1706, the Commission ruled in favor of De L'Isle, stating that Nolin had plagiarized the former's work, and as a result, was to have the copperplates for the world map put to the pestle (i.e., burnished of their cartography), to pay 50 livres in damages for slandering De L'Isle, and to have his brass instruments destroyed. De L'Isle showed magnanimity in not requiring the last of the punishments to be carried out. Still the process

took a toll on Nolin, and he died two years later, in 1708, at the age of 51.

Despite its controversial origins, Nolin's world map was fantastically engraved (Nolin's real strong suit) and most importantly was the first printed map to publicize a host of cartographic revelations that De L'Isle had previously deemed state secret and therefore kept private. With that being said, it is worth dwelling on a few aspects of the map's revolutionary cartography.

THE EAST COAST OF AUSTRALIA

Prior to the publication of Nolin's map, Australia was rendered exclusively with western and northern coastlines seen by Dutch explorers, as well as with a floating coastline for Tasmania, as seen by Abel Tasman. In the present map, a leap has been made - albeit a well-founded one - to enclose New Guinea, Australia, and Tasmania into one coherent landmass far more akin to what we recognize today. The speculative coastlines are rendered with hatched lines, and a curious opening to the west remains above Tasmania. All of this gives the cartography an air of uncertainty, but the advancement was substantial. This speculative coastline would be given different configurations by French cartographers such as De L'Isle and Buache throughout the 18th century until Cook's discoveries would finally put an end to the guesses once and for all.



THE IBERVILLE COLONY AND FRENCH IN LOUISIANA

Nolin's map is the first to show the beginning of permanent French colonization of the area that would later become Louisiana and Mississippi. It does in the form of a symbol of a fort and the note "Fort de Pontchartrin Col: François de 1699" just east of the "mouths" of the Mississippi ("Bouches de Misissipi"). This indicates a settlement of colonists that was led by Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville under the sponsorship of Louis Phelypeux, Comte de Pontchartrain, French Minister of the Navy, following up on La Salle's claims to the Mississippi. The expedition arrived near what is now Biloxi, Mississippi on January 25, 1699.

The wall map's rendition of the mouth of the Mississippi is thus worthy of examination. This rendition is seemingly an intermediate version of what we see on the first state of Guillaume Delisle's map of North America (Burden 761.1) and the second state (761.2); it has the strange southwestward-sloping leg of the Mississippi exiting into what can best be described as Matagorda Bay (like the first state of Delisle's map), while it also has a fort shown on it, as does the second state of Delisle's map. We also note that Nolin calls it "Fort de Pontchartrin" not "Fort Maurepas". These facts point to Nolin using the fruits of De L'Isle's early correspondence from Iberville, which according to Delanglez the latter received on July 4, 1699, presumably around the time of Iberville's first return to France. Iberville then returned

to the colony and started a new fort, 18 leagues upriver from the mouth of the Mississippi. According to Burden, it is this later fort that appears on De L'Isle's map, but it seems it is that first fort that is on Nolin's. This would make the world map the first map to show the beginning of permanent French settlement in Louisiana.

PROVENANCE

Louis XIV, with gilt tools of his royal cipher on the binding, probably as a presentation from Nolin in 1704;

19th- or early-20th-century ink stamp of "L. Feron. Thury-Harcourt (Calvados)" on sheet 11 of Volume I;

The atlas was granted an export license from France by the experts of the Bibliothèque nationale de France following its digitization by them in 2021.

REFERENCE

Numa Broc, "Une affaire de plagiat cartographique e sous Louis XIV : le procès Delisle-Nolin" in *Revue d'histoire des sciences et de leurs applications*, April-June 1970, Vol. 23, No.2. See Mireille Pastoureau, *Les Atlas Français XVIe-XVIIe Siècles*, Nolin IV. Marius Michel, *La Reliure Française*, page 102.

FANTASTIC ORIGINAL COLOR WITH THE FIRST PRINTED PLAN OF NEW YORK HARBOR

29

A New Map of New England New York New Iarsey Pensilvania Maryland and Virginia

London / 1685
(1715 ca.)

DIMENSIONS
21.5" x 18"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
603060p

AUTHOR
Robert Morden /
Philip Lea /
George Willdey /
John Thornton

DESCRIPTION

Remarkable old color example of the final edition of Thornton, Morden & Lea's important map of the English Colonies in North America, which includes the earliest printed plan of New York Harbor.

Offered here in the final state by George Willdey, the map is an exceptional original color example, by far the finest we have ever seen for this map.

Thornton, Morden & Lea's map is the first obtainable state of the finest general map of England's American colonies to date. The map is one of the earliest to include Augustine Herrman's cartography for Virginia and Maryland. To the North it includes one of the earliest depictions of the Pennsylvania colony (est. 1681) and significant additions to the cartography of New England.

The map shows the English colonies from Cape Ann in Massachusetts to Cape Henry at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. The map extends as far north as the tributaries of the Hudson, and in the southwest it shows the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers and as far west as the tributaries of the Potomac and Rappahannock. Augustyn and Cohen note the importance of the inset:

To the ambitious person, the map would have presented an enticing vista: it displays a loose federation of colonies, between and beyond which there appears to be ample unclaimed land. It creates an image of an area comfortingly linked by civilization but still containing much open territory.

The inset of New York Harbor is also of great import, being the first separate printed chart of the area. Based on a 1683 survey conducted by Philip Wells for William Penn and the other proprietors of West New Jersey, it is far more accurate than earlier work. The inset shows particularly well the shoals that confine shipping to a single deep-water entrance around Sandy Hook.

STATES & RARITY

The present example is the final state of the map, bearing the imprints of George Willdey. The final state of the map would appear to be the rarest, with Burden noting only the examples in the Johns Hopkins, Maryland State Archives and New York Public Library.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original color. Minor soiling.

REFERENCE

Augustyn & Cohen, *Manhattan in Maps*, pp. 48-49; Burden, *Mapping of North America*, #616; Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, p. 31, fig. 18 (detail); McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps*, entries 680.4 and 685.3; Pritchard & Taliaferro, *Degrees of Latitude*, pps. 363-364; Stevens

ROBERT MORDEN

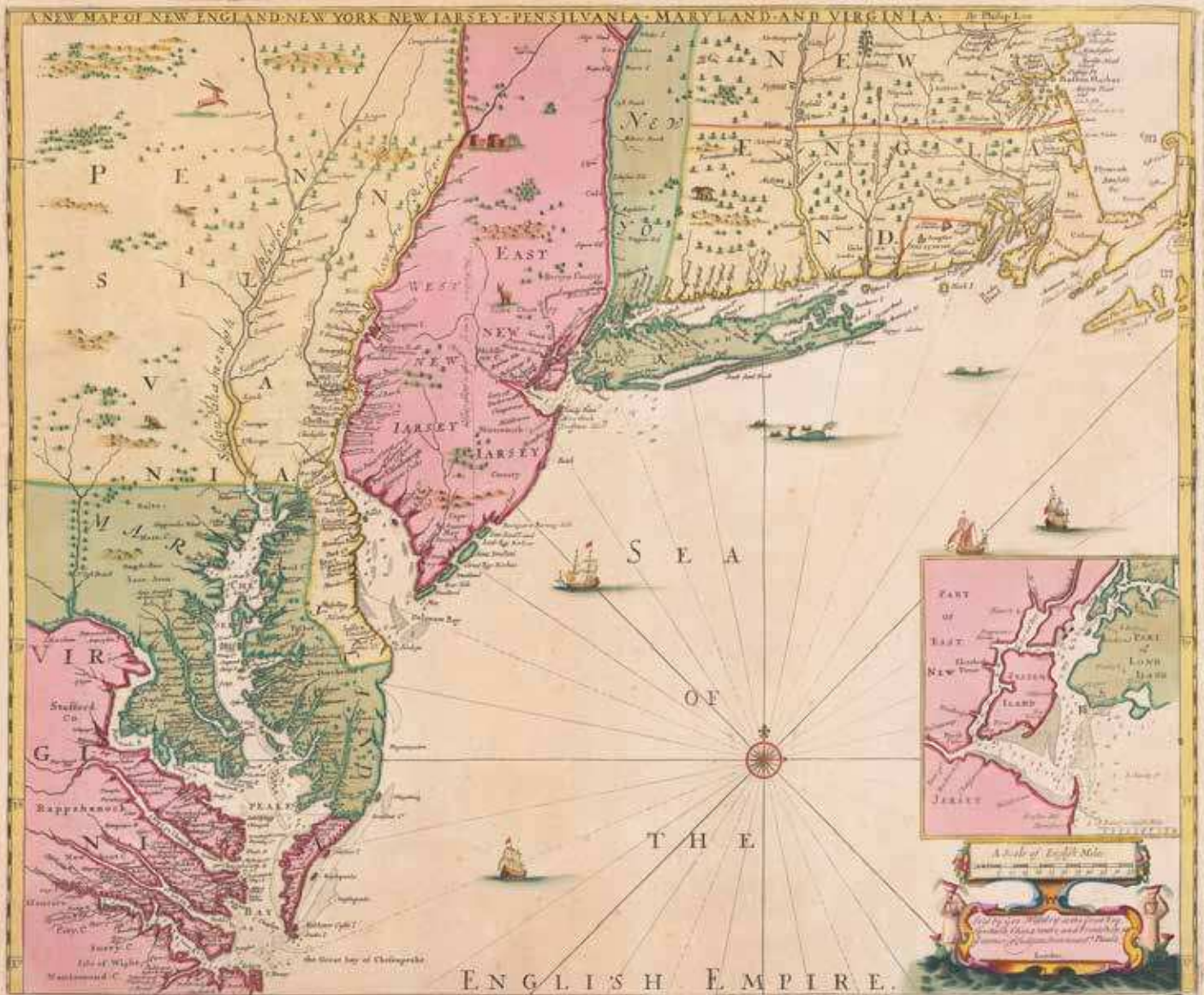
Robert Morden (d. 1703) was a British map and globe maker. Little is known about his early life, although he was most likely apprenticed to Joseph Moxon. By 1671, Morden was working from the sign of the Atlas on Cornhill, the same address out of which Moxon had previously worked. Most famous for his English county maps, his geography texts, and his wall maps, Morden entered into many partnerships during his career, usually to finance larger publishing projects.

PHILIP LEA

Philip Lea (fl. 1683-1700) was a central figure in the London map community at the end of the eighteenth century. He was a publisher and a globe and instrument seller with ties to members of government. He was not known primarily for his own original works, but for his reworking and reissuing of the work of others, particularly the county maps and world map of Christopher Saxton.

GEORGE WILLDEY

George Willdey was an optical instrument maker. He also sold globes, maps, and toys at his shop in Ludgate Street. Willdey was a leader in the Spectaclemakers' Company. His wife frequently helped with the business and eight of his fifteen apprentices were women, which was very unusual for either the instrument and toy trades at the time.



LANDMARK MAP OF THE AMERICAN SOUTH

30

La Riviere De Missisipi, et ses Environs dan L'Amerique Septentrionale. Mis au jour par N. de Fer Geographe de sa Majeste Catolique 1715

Paris / 1715

DIMENSIONS
25" x 18"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
59953

AUTHOR
Nicolas de Fer

DESCRIPTION

Nicolas De Fer's Landmark 1715 Map of the Mississippi River Valley and the French Regions in the Interior of North America.

Fine example of De Fer's rare map of the southern part of the French regions in North America, one of the most important maps of the region and one of the earliest maps to incorporate the reports of Jesuit missionaries and explorers active in the early 18th Century.

In 1715, Nicolas De Fer produced this printed version of the 1701 manuscript map by Guillaume De L'Isle, entitled *Carte des Environs du Missisipi*. That manuscript is generally credited as the first detailed depiction of the New Iberville geography of North America. Curiously it was never published in printed form by De L'Isle.

De Fer's map is perhaps the most important and influential printed regional map of the period, providing significantly updated cartographic information in a number of regions. It is the first printed map to provide the updated treatment of the Mississippi River, which was later made famous by De L'Isle in his 1718 *Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Missisipi*. . . De Fer's map pre-dates De L'Isle's map by 3 years, making it the first to include the updated information along the Gulf Coast transmitted to France by Francoise Le Maire and the first to incorporate the revised and improved mapping of the region to the west of the Great Lakes derived from French missionary source.

De Fer's map was the first to provide a graphic depiction of the vast and rich commercial potential of French Louisiana, for which commercial rights would soon be ceded to John Law's Company of the West.

De Fer's map was of great contemporary importance, delineating many of the Spanish settlements which just then appearing in the region. Henry Popple would later utilize De Fer's map to delineate Spanish settlements on the Rio Grande and territory west of the Mississippi Valley.

RARITY

The map last appeared in a dealer catalog in June 2005 (Richard Arkway, Catalog 62, #17). We also locate an example in a Goodspeed Catalog in 1961, where the cataloguer noted "this does seem to be described in Phillips nor in Wheat's Mapping the Transmississippi West. " We find no record of the map appearing at auction.

Due to its extreme rarity the 1715 first state of De Fer's map is known only to a small number of students of cartography. However, as it precedes De L'Isle's *Louisiane*, it is an important link in the evolution of geographical knowledge of the Mississippi River Valley and of the southern United States.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Minor foxing.

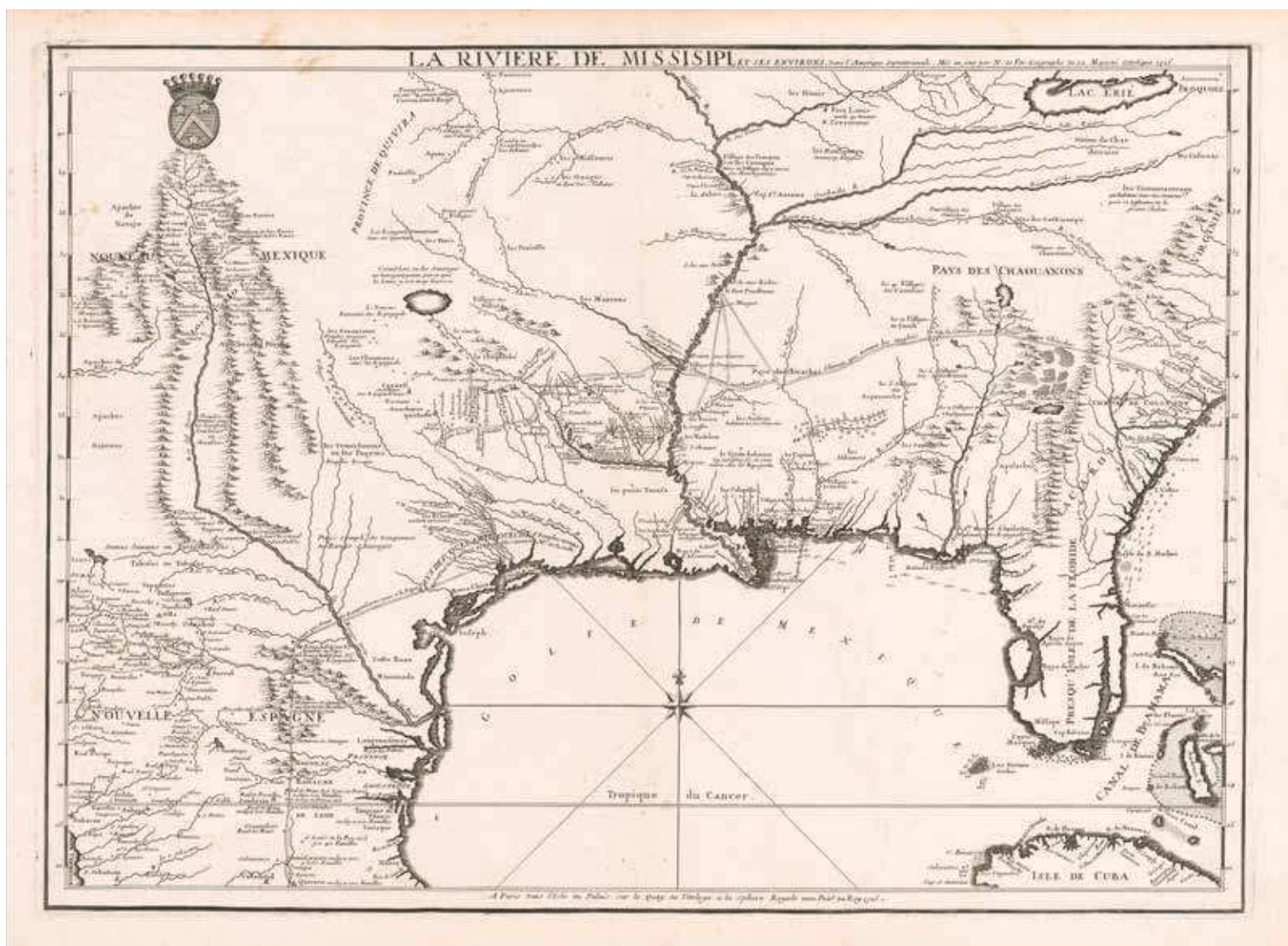
REFERENCE

Cumming, Southeast #169. (1718 second state); Holland, Mississippi River, pp. 96-100; Akerman, "Nicholas de Fer, Le cours du Missisipi..." in *Mapline* 119-120, Fall 2012, pp. 2-3.

NICOLAS DE FER

Nicholas de Fer (1646-1720) was the son of a map seller, Antoine de Fer, and grew to be one of the most well-known mapmakers in France in the seventeenth century. He was apprenticed at twelve years old to Louis Spirinx, an engraver. When his father died in 1673, Nicholas helped his mother run the business until 1687, when he became the sole proprietor.

His earliest known work is a map of the Canal of Languedoc in 1669, while some of his earliest engravings are in the revised edition of *Methode pour Apprendre Facilement la Geographie* (1685). In 1697, he published his first world atlas. Perhaps his most famous map is his wall map of America, published in 1698, with its celebrated beaver scene (engraved by Hendrick van Loon, designed by Nicolas Guerard)



SPANISH MANUSCRIPT CHART OF CARTAGENA

31 | *Plano et la Bahia de Cartaxena, et Yndias*

Cartagena / 1745 ca.

DIMENSIONS

25.25" x 17.5"

COLOR

Pen & Ink with
Wash Color

STOCK NO.

81735

AUTHOR

Franco y Guzman

DESCRIPTION

Fine chart of Cartagena, one of the most strategically-important cities in the Americas, drawn shortly after the attack by Admiral Edward Vernon in 1741.

The chart includes rich hydrographic data, with numerous soundings in the surrounding waters, as well as yellow lines indicating the extent of shallows and sandbars.

The old town is situated at the foot of the fortified hill of San Lazaro, with the taller Cerro de la Popa rising behind it. La Popa houses its famous Augustinian monastery, pictured here, and is the highest point near the city. The monastery was founded in 1607, after Father Alonso de la Cruz Parades had a vision of the Virgin Mary, who told him to build a church on the hill closest to Cartagena.

La Popa is also featured in the relief drawing in the upper left corner, which shows the coastline and entrance to the bay as seen from the sea. This drawing has a key (in letters) running below it, while a more elaborate key in the upper right corner identifies fifty significant landmarks, settlements, and fortifications (with numbers) in and around Cartagena as shown on the chart below.

The key and scale cartouche are signed with, "Me fecit Franco, y Guzman." Likely a military engineer, Franco y Guzman, whose identity is still under investigation, made this map in about 1745, in the aftermath of the attack by Admiral Vernon in the War of Jenkins' Ear.

The date of the chart can be derived from the state of the fortifications shown on the chart. Item 41 in the key, Pastelillo, refers to San Sebastian del Pastelillo, a new fort built from 1741 to 1743 which replaced the previous Fort de Boqueron. It was planned by military engineer Juan Bautista MacEvian, with Captain Antonio de Arévalo, who oversaw much of Cartagena's restoration. The fort is named Pastelillo here, indicating that it dates from at least 1743.

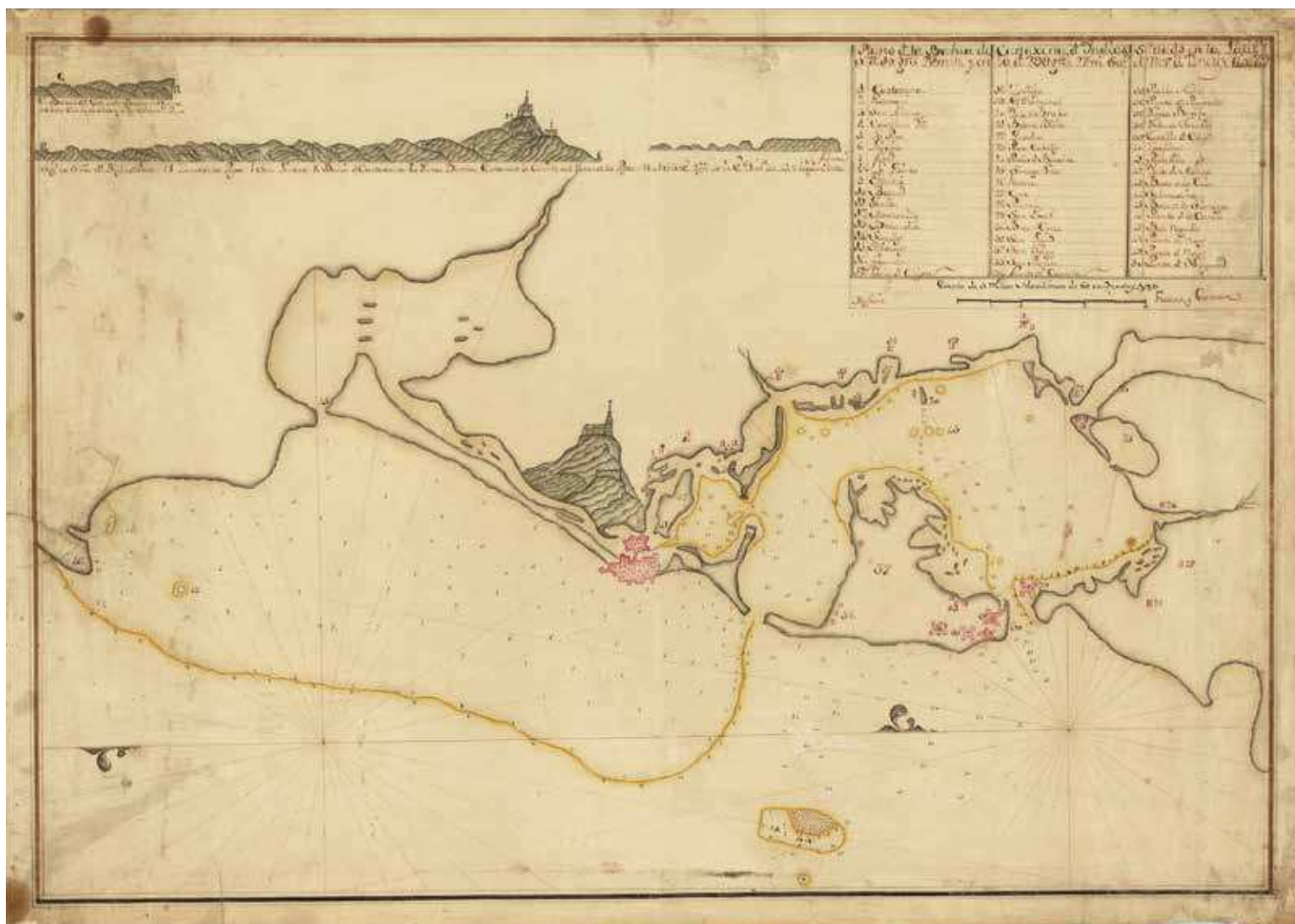
During this post-1741 period, engineers oversaw the restoration of the batteries at Chamba (Camba 34) and Santiago (San Tiago 32) and rebuilt Manzanillo (12). At Boca Chica (30) are a series of forts, including San Luis (31) and San Jose (29). Fortification of this area began in the seventeenth century,

but the buildings were expanded and strengthened in the early-eighteenth century as part of efforts led by Juan de Herrera y Sotomayor, who also founded the city's military academy in 1731. Perhaps this chart is by one of his students.

The fort is still called San Luis (31) here, although it had been leveled during Vernon's attack. A new fort, San Fernando de Bocachica, would be raised from its foundations beginning in 1753. This suggests that this chart dates to the years between 1743 and 1753.

REFERENCE

José Antonio Crespo-Francés, "PRESENTACIÓN DIGITAL DEL ESCENARIO DE LA CONTIENDA. CARTOGRAFÍA Y EVOLUCIÓN DE LA DEFENSA DE CARTAGENA DE INDIAS," Conferencia impartida el 11 de diciembre de 2014 en las Jornadas La defensa del Imperio Español en tiempos de los Borbones Blas de Lezo y la Armada Española; 11 y 12 de diciembre del 2014 en el Salón de Actos del Colegio Mayor Universitario San Pablo CEU de Madrid. KAP



EARLY COLONIAL-ERA MANUSCRIPT MAP OF NEW YORK HARBOR

32 | *A Map of the Harbour of New York by Survey*

n.p. New York /
1750 ca.

DIMENSIONS
11" x 13.5"

COLOR
Pen & Ink with
Wash Color

STOCK NO.
69610

AUTHOR
Anonymous

DESCRIPTION

An early manuscript map of what is now New York City, based closely on William Bradford's New Map of the Harbour of New York, one of the great rarities of eighteenth-century American cartography.

The Bradford map (illustrated as the second image above), like the present manuscript, depicts New York and northeastern New Jersey from roughly present-day Marlboro Township in the southwest to Little Falls in the northwest to Larchmont in the northeast and Far Rockaway in the southeast. It includes extensive bathymetric data for the harbor of New York, including dozens of soundings and stippled renderings of banks and shallows. The many place names are a mix of Native American, Dutch, and English, reflecting the region's recent history. They demonstrate how European settlement, originally confined to Manhattan Island, had long since spilled over into present-day Westchester County, Long Island, and New Jersey.

The only known copy of the printed Bradford map was purchased by Henry E. Huntington along with the entire library of E.D. Church in April 1911. The map was bound into a copy of the Chart of the City of New York printed by John Peter Zenger in 1735.

Bradford's map was advertised by in The New-York Gazette of March 24-31, 1735:

There is now Published a new Map of the harbour of New-York, from a late Survey, containing the Soundings and setting of the Tydes, and the bearings of the most remarkable Places, with the Proper Places for Anchoring [shown on the map by Roman numerals]. To be Sold by the Printer hereof.

The map was, for its time, by far the best cartographic depiction of the area; it was not exceeded until the charts of Des Barres, Ratzer, and others in the 1770s.

The map can be roughly dated to between 1735 and probably not later than the 1770s. The terminus post quem can be determined from the publication of the printed William Bradford from which this map is clearly derived. The map was probably not executed later than the 1770s when a number of very good charts of New York Harbor were published, rendering the earlier treatments obsolete.

PROVENANCE

The map was acquired in October 2020 at Brunk Auctions as a part of a collection of printed and hand drawn sea charts and maps from the descendants of James Sever, Captain of the USS Congress, one of the famed first six frigates of the U.S. Navy. Captain Sever was born in 1761, attended Harvard, and upon graduation received an ensign's commission in the 7th Massachusetts Regiment in February, 1781, during the Revolutionary War. Sever later transferred to the 4th Massachusetts Regiment and remained in the Continental Army until June 1784.

Sever was from a successful Massachusetts merchant family, and that background along with his military experience was enough for him to be named the superintendent of the USS Congress during its construction in 1795. In 1798, he became one of the first six post captains of the U.S. Navy. Sever in fact served in the first foreign action of the U.S. Navy, when the Congress was involved in privateer hunting in the Caribbean and the U.S. intervention in the Haitian War of Knives. Sever had a relatively short career in the Navy and was dismissed during Jefferson's purge of the officer corps in 1801.

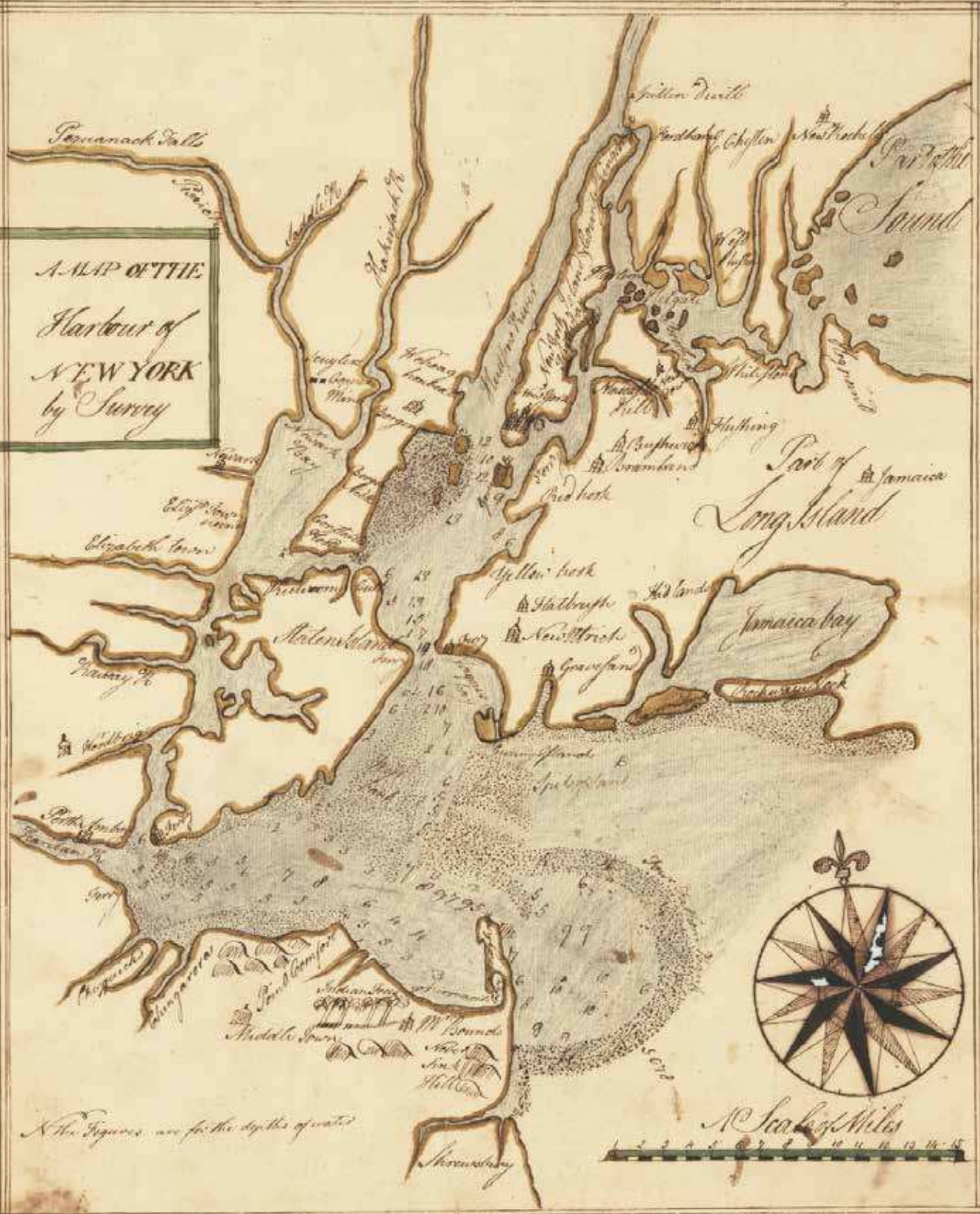
CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Iron gall ink with ochre and green watercolor on 18th-century laid paper. Pencil (probably later) coloring in the bodies of water. Central horizontal fold with small binding holes along the fold. Oxidation of the ink in the compass rose causing some cracking and loss, as illustrated. Otherwise Very Good.

REFERENCE

Church Catalogue, 920A; Stokes, The Iconography of Manhattan Island, Description of Plates, page 263-264.

A MAP OF THE
Harbour of
NEW YORK
by Survey



The Figures are for the depths of water

A Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

THE MOST INFLUENTIAL MAP AND PROMOTIONAL TRACT FOR SETTLEMENT IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

33 | *Lewis Evans' Masterpiece. First State. Original Hand-Color in Full..*

Philadelphia / 1755

DIMENSIONS
25.5" x 19"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
78454

AUTHOR
Lewis Evans

DESCRIPTION

Lewis Evans' A General Map of the Middle British Colonies, along with the maps of Henry Popple (1733) and John Mitchell (1755), is considered the most important and influential American map of the 18th century. Printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1755, the Evans map is the only of the three to have been published in America by an American. Both Evans' and Mitchell's maps were intended to spur western expansion into the Trans-Allegheny, Ohio Valley, and regions westward, and in response to French encroachments.

The present map is an example of the first state in old hand-color with single-family provenance dating to at least 1909.

Evans' map provided the best early depiction of the Ohio Country while documenting competing British, French, and Native American claims in a region destined to be the flashpoint of the French and Indian War. In this regard, it is of particular note for treating the Iroquois Confederacy as a geopolitical power in its own right, with its own internal political structure, territory (here known as "Aquanishuonigy") and diplomatic interests.

To borrow from the Pennsylvania Gazette proposal for the map, published on July 17th, 1755:

THIS Map includes the country between Rhode-Island on the east side, and the falls of Ohio on the west; and from Lake St. Pierre, in St. Lawrence river, on the north, to the line divided Carolina and Virginia on the south: And is printed on one sheet of imperial paper, 30 inches broad, and 22 inches high, and is engraved in a manner perfectly neat and correct.

Evans' map provides an overview of colonial America just before the formal outset of hostilities of the French and Indian War. The possibility of war had certainly been on Evans' mind when the map was conceived, as the frontier had not been without altercations before that point. The tenor of press about the map changes significantly from the summer of 1755 to the fall of that year. Initially the proposals for the map focus on its authoritative-ness and excellent coverage. A few months later, it becomes clear that the map is highly sought after because of its relevance for the war.

One of the Evans map's great contributions was its original depictions of the natural resources of

the interior. In particular, it is the earliest mapping of petroleum and coal resources in this country. It is the first document to mention oil at the birthplace of the oil industry, western Pennsylvania.

Because of its immediate and widespread importance within the Colonies, the Evans map became an essential tool for the Founding Fathers. Beginning prior to the French & Indian War and continuing well after the American Revolution, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, and all of the Founding Fathers regularly circulated and referenced Evans' map as a primary tool for visualizing the nation and the American frontier.

George Washington's papers show that he thought highly of the map and used it repeatedly in official business. An inventory of his library shortly after his death corroborates this, as a copy of the map is recorded there.

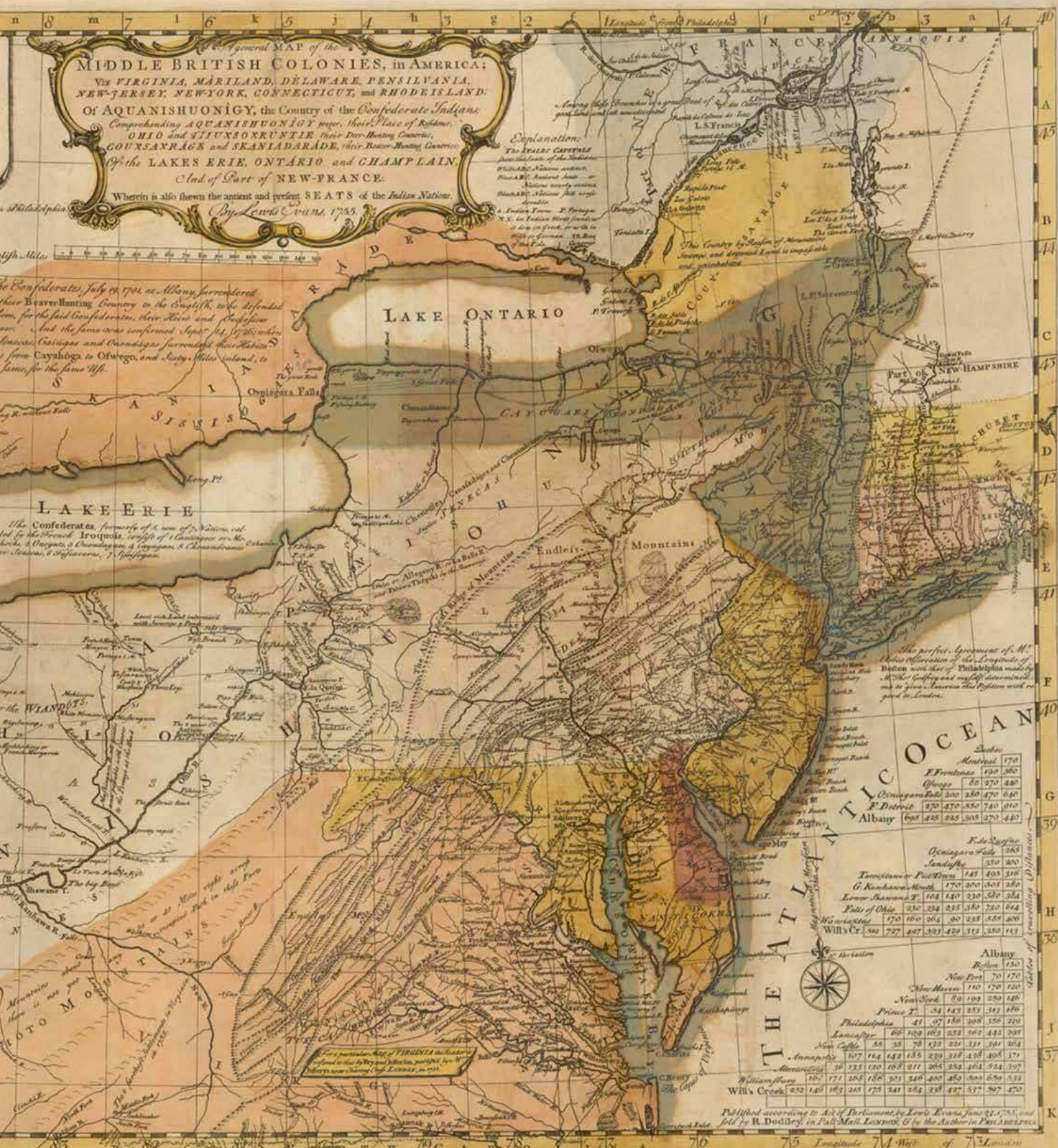
CONDITION DESCRIPTION

[Map:] Original hand-color in full. Two small areas of expert reinstatement at fold intersections: "Bra" in "East Branch of Sur-quehanna R", and "Bedford" just east of "Tappaan's Sea". Paper with wide margins and binding tab at lower-left. Scant pencil manuscript (e.g., "now Pittsburg" at "F. du Quesne"). A few small areas of leafcast reinforcement of folds on verso. [Book:] Small quarto. Expertly bound to style in 1/4 calf with calf tips over 1750s marbled paper boards. iv, 32 pages. (Endpapers renewed with 18th-century paper.) The Analysis is housed in a modern 1/4 black morocco over black cloth clamshell case.

REFERENCE

Wheat & Brun: Maps And Charts Published In America Before 1800, 298 (ill.); Stevens: Lewis Evans, II, (pl. II); Schwartz & Ehrenberg: Mapping Of America, p.168 (ill.); Cumming: Exploration Of North America, p. 65 (ill.); The World Explored, 55; McCorkle: New England In Early Printed Maps, 755.15 (ill.); Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, p. 172; Klinefelter, "Lewis Evans and His Maps", Transactions of the American Philosophical Society; Eavenson, "Who Made the 'Trader's Map'", The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, p. 420-438.





A general MAP of the
MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES, in AMERICA:
VIZ VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, CONNECTICUT, and RHODE-ISLAND:
Of AQUANISHUONIGY, the Country of the Confederate Indians:
Comprehending AQUANISHUONIGY proper, their Place of Rydwon,
OHIO and TIUXSONKUNTIE their Deer-Hunting Country,
COUSANRAGE and SKANIADARADE, their Beaver-Hunting Country,
Of the LAKES ERIE, ONTARIO and CHAMPLAIN,
And of Part of NEW-FRANCE.
Wherein is also shown the ancient and present SEATS of the Indian Nations.
By Lewis Evans, 1755.

Explanation.
The SEALS CAPTURED
from the Indians of the
Middle British Colonies
are as follow:
A. Indian Town. B. Village.
C. Indian Trade. D. Postage.
E. Indian Store. F. Indian
Store. G. Indian Store.
H. Indian Store. I. Indian
Store. J. Indian Store.
K. Indian Store. L. Indian
Store. M. Indian Store.
N. Indian Store. O. Indian
Store. P. Indian Store.
Q. Indian Store. R. Indian
Store. S. Indian Store.
T. Indian Store. U. Indian
Store. V. Indian Store.
W. Indian Store. X. Indian
Store. Y. Indian Store.
Z. Indian Store.

The perfect Agreement of M.
Barton with the of Philadelphia made by
M^r Gifford and myself determined
me to give America the Region with re-
gard to London.

	Dunes
Albany	170
Montreal	170
F. Frontenac	130 285
Quebec	85 270 440
Ottawa Falls	200 180 470 640
F. Detroit	270 470 550 740 910
Albany	648 425 225 305 270 440

	Edo Sagone
Ottawa Falls	365
Sandwich	350 250
Township of Port Hope	145 405 316
G. Katchewan Mouth	170 200 505 380
Lower Katchewan T.	168 140 230 580 384
Falls of Ohio	230 234 235 380 730 664
W. Erie Lake	170 160 264 90 235 585 400
Will's Cr.	340 727 497 309 420 115 350 112

	Albany
Reflex	150
New York	70 170
New Haven	160 170 120
New York	80 100 250 140
Prince T.	54 143 283 141 166
Philadelphia	41 97 186 200 250 220
Lancaster	66 109 162 252 162 441 201
New Castle	55 35 78 231 131 301 304
Annapolis	107 114 142 185 230 318 436 408 371
Montreal	30 131 120 168 211 265 354 464 574 597
Williamstown	167 171 258 186 251 346 400 480 560 650 514
Will's Creek	252 140 165 265 175 241 384 335 437 517 567 470

Published according to Act of Parliament by Lewis Evans June 21, 1755, and
sold by R. DODDLEY, in Pall Mall, London, & by the Author in PAUL'S CHURCH

PAUL REVERE'S ENGRAVING OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE

34

The Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King - Street Boston on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th Regt

Boston / 1770

DIMENSIONS
11" x 9.6"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
83378

AUTHOR
Paul Revere

DESCRIPTION

Paul Revere's sensational engraving of the Boston Massacre, surely the most prized print relating to the American Revolution, and a supreme example of the power of an image - whose symbolic weight transcended its obvious inaccuracies - in the creation of the memory of a key event in American history.

On March 5, 1770, British soldiers under the command of Captain Thomas Preston fired on an unruly crowd of dock and day laborers assembled in King Street near Boston harbor. The background of the fracas should be understood through the atmosphere of high tension prevailing in Boston due to the presence of as many as 4,000 British troops, some of whom were forcibly quartered in private homes. While the actual progression of events culminating in the massacre itself has been debated by historians for centuries, most agree that the melee started when a group of assorted dock people heckled a lone British soldier standing guard near the custom house. As a small contingent of soldiers arrived to relieve the initial guard, a larger mob of spectators joined the fray, including some young men who hurled snowballs and rocks at the soldiers. At some point, a wooden club struck a soldier. Shots were fired into the assembled crowd. In the resulting aftermath, five men lay dead or dying, including Crispus Attucks, an African American man of mixed Native American descent, and purportedly one of the ringleaders of the throng of rebellious colonists. Attucks has since been enshrined as a patriot and martyr to the cause of American freedom. Ironically, though named in the text below the image, he is depicted as a white man in Revere's etching.

Like a modern crime scene photograph drawing the viewer in with a scene of horror on the one hand, but finally more like a religious icon in its power to inspire and instill belief in the righteousness of a cause, Paul Revere's Bloody Massacre transcended the boundaries of simple propaganda to join the pantheon of authentic American masterpieces.

STATES & RARITY

Offered here is a copy of the second state. An earlier state of the print, described by Brigham as having the clock on the steeple of the First Church reading 8 o'clock, is known in only two copies. The event actually occurred around 9 or 10 o'clock on a late winter night, and most copies, including this one, show the clock hands at 10:20.

The number of surviving copies (anywhere from 36 to 70) seems in line with an original production run of something under 500.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Etching and engraving on laid paper watermarked with a crowned fleur-de-lis and "LVG", conforming with Bingham and Fairbanks-Harris. Original hand-coloring, retouched in the blue sky of the upper right corner. Damage to the blank margins expertly restored - namely the left margin which has been extended from the printed image; this continues into the lower-left corner with reinstatement of one to three letters from the left of each word (e.g., "Un" in "Unhappy"). Finely-executed retouching of the letters after "March 5th" in the upper right corner. Likewise with the dormer windows and chimneys of the "Butcher's Hall". Withal, presents as a fantastic example.

REFERENCE

Brigham, Clarence S. *Paul Revere's Engravings*, pages 52-78 and color plate 14. Stokes & Haskell, 1770-C-10, Stauffer, 2675. cf. Eric Hinderaker, *Boston's Massacre* (2017). Roylance, D., *American Graphic Arts*, Princeton, 1990, p. 48. For an expert opinion about the colors used in various copies of the Bloody Massacre, as well as the paper watermarks, cf. Theresa Fairbanks-Harris, "The Evolution of Paul Revere's Prints of the Bloody Massacre" (Oct. 9, 2020, YouTube video from a conference stemming from an exhibition devoted to Paul Revere sponsored by the American Antiquarian Society).

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street BOSTON on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th REG^t



Engraved Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON

Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,
Thy hallow'd Walks belinestr'd with gentle's Gore,
While faithless P—n and his savage Bands,
With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody hands;
Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,
Approve the Carnage and enjoy the Day.

If falling drops from Rage from Anger's Wings,
If speechless Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue,
Or if a weeping World can ought appease,
The plaintive Ghosts of Victims fresh as these,
The Patriot's copious Tears for each are shed,
A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.

But know Fate summons to that awful Goal,
Where Justice strips the Murderer of his Soul;
Should venal C—te the scandal of the Land,
Snatch the relentless Villain from her hand,
Keen Execrations on this Place infer'd,
Shall reach a JUDGE who never can be brib'd.

*The unhappy sufferers were M^r SAM^l GRAY SAM^l MAVERICK JAM^s CALDWELL CEBUS ATTUKES & PAT^r CAIR
Killed, 2. Not wounded, 2. of them (CHRIST^o MONK & JOHN CLARK) Mortally*





THE FIRST LARGE SCALE PLAN OF NEW YORK CITY

35

A Plan of the City of New-York & its Environs to Greenwich, on the North or Hudson's River, and to Crown Point, on the East or Sound River, Shewing the Several Streets, Publick Buildings, Docks, Forts & Battery . . . Surveyed in the Winter, 1775 . . .

New York / 1775

DIMENSIONS
20.5" x 25.5"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
78315

AUTHOR
John Montresor

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of John Montresor's map of lower Manhattan, the first large scale plan of New York City.

Montresor's map of New York is of the highest importance for the history of the mapping of New York. While historically it has been recognized for its primacy in the cartographic history of New York City, it is also of great note for its preservation of the location of a number of important early city landmarks, including the location of the brewery of "America's First Brewery Family" and locating several early landmarks of New York City's leisure culture in colonial times.

Following the conclusion of the French & Indian War, the British introduced a number of measures in America intended to produce revenue and self fund the defense of the colonies. Chief among these was the Stamp Act of March 1765, and the Quartering Act, which forced colonials to house British troops.

The merchants of Boston and New York reacted unfavorably. General Thomas Gage, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in America, fearing that Manhattan would soon become a battleground, and discovering that he had no adequate maps of the city, commissioned his best engineer, John Montresor to compile a map of New York. Between December 1765 to February 1766, Montresor undertook a rigorous survey of the area under very difficult circumstances. There was great concern that the map be compiled in secret, as public knowledge of the project "might endanger ones house and effects if not ones life."

Montresor presented the finished manuscript to Gage on February 18, 1766, then sailed for England for a six month's leave of absence beginning in October, taking with him drafts of his map. The manuscript maps were given to John Rocque, who prepared a copper plate and returned the first printed examples to Montresor in May 1767. This first state of the printed map is dated 1766, the year that the original manuscript was completed. The second state was thereafter published by A. Dury in 1775.

The map is noteworthy for its inclusion of several landmarks of the Beer and Pleasure Culture of New York.

A text at lower left entitled "New York" gives a brief history of the city, and an adjoining key locates 31 important sites within the city. In the upper left corner is a chart of New York harbor, which was based on a survey made by Montresor in September 1766. Montresor's map is the first to show King's College, the precursor of Columbia University.

On the Hudson River about half way up the coast, Harrison's Brewery appears, with Vauxhall and Ranelagh in the area below the Brewery. Vauxhall and Ranelagh were the names of the major "pleasure gardens" in London at the time of the printing of the map. Dating to the mid 17th Century, these pleasure gardens were fashionable meeting places, known for lavish entertainment.

In the mid-1760s, out-of-town taverns, such as John Clapp's in the Bowery, had become popular in Colonial New York, taking advantage of the "Sunset Strip-like" jurisdiction, two miles from the post office. The first pleasure garden was located at a site called "Bowling Green." In 1767, Samuel Fraunces opened a pleasure garden, first called the Vaux-Hall Gardens. Its major competitor was called Ranelagh Gardens, (named after Ranelagh Gardens, Chelsea, London), which opened in 1765.

The pair occupied a wooded rise of ground just north of the northernmost city houses, on the south side of Duane Street; the site overlooked Lispenard's Meadows (shown on the map) and the riverfront road to Greenwich Village (also shown). The original Vauxhall Gardens was located in a smaller site on Greenwich Street near the Hudson River between what later became Warren and Chambers streets in the fashionable Sixth Ward. Fraunces operated Vaux-Hall through Summer 1773.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Minor restoration at outer parts of centerfold, just entering printed image.

REFERENCE

David Fowler, Benevolent Patriot: The Life and Times of Henry Rutgers, Part 1: 1636-1776, Journal of Rutgers University Libraries, p. 42.

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR MANUSCRIPT MAP

(American Revolution) [Manuscript Map of New York City and Northern New Jersey]

n.p. / 1776-1779 ca.

DIMENSIONS
16" x 12.5"COLOR
Pen & InkSTOCK NO.
69609AUTHOR
Anonymous**DESCRIPTION**

Manuscript map in pen and ink on laid paper of New York City and northern New Jersey, "the cockpit of the American Revolution".

The map was probably composed by an American, most likely a soldier in the Continental Army, during either the counter-attack phase of the New Jersey campaign or following Clinton's retreat from Philadelphia.

The map is centered on Morristown, New Jersey, generally referred to as the "Military Capital of the American Revolution," focusing on the region in which the Continental Army operated for most of the war. In the east, the map extends to New York City, western Long Island, and a small part of Westchester. The map goes as far south as Trenton, and in the north, it goes to King's Ferry on the Hudson River. The western edge of the map is bounded by the Delaware River.

This region was a vital staging ground for the Continental Army, as it allowed easy access to both Philadelphia and New York City (and the Hudson River Valley and New England beyond), and it was well-provisioned with forges, tradesmen, and agricultural resources vital for supplying soldiers.

The map includes all of the details necessary for an officer active in the region. The map delineates the main roads and paths, and it labels large and small cities alike, as well as the forges and furnaces of northern New Jersey.

The map comes from the collection of James Sever, one of the famous first six frigate captains in the U.S. Navy. Sever was a soldier in the American Revolution, but his service was late enough in the war that the present map would not have been relevant to what is shown here. It is possible that the map was composed by a family member or friend and given to Sever after the fact.

The date of the map can be triangulated with several pieces of internal evidence:

First, the map includes three American forts in the vicinity of New York City: Fort Independence,

Fort Washington, and Fort Lee. The youngest of these forts was Fort Lee, so-named in October of 1776 - Fort Independence was established in August of that year and Fort Washington in September. Fort Independence was the first to be destroyed, being destroyed by the British in either October of 1777 or September of 1779.

Second, the map labels "Part of the State of New York". New York became a state upon agreeing to the United States Declaration of Independence in July of 1776.

The map is on Dutch laid paper watermarked with the coat of arms of Amsterdam countermarked with the largely-illegible name of the manufacturer ("****ANDE"). This paper is consistent with the third quarter of the 18th century.

Therefore, we estimate that the map was made between 1776 and 1779.

While the map is unsigned, there are a number of clues as to its maker:

The map refers to the "Part of the State of New York". In the time the map was created, it is highly unlikely a British mapmaker would have used the word "state" to describe New York.

The map closely relates to the maps of John Erskine and Robert Erskine, principal mapmakers to General George Washington and Major General Nathanael Greene in 1777, at a time when the Continental Army was headquartered in and around Morristown, New Jersey.

The broad region treated and the emphasis on Forges, Ferrys, Meeting Houses and Roads strongly suggests that the purpose of the map was strategic and logistical in nature, intended to inform an officer in the Continental Army.

All of this suggests that the map was made by a Continental Army soldier sometime during the first two-thirds of the American Revolution.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Pen and ink and pencil (pencil probably later) on laid paper. Some minor wear at the edges.

THE JOURNAL OF A GERMAN SOLDIER IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

37 *(American Revolution) [Diary of grenadier Wilhelm Philipp Ludwig Beuschel during his lengthy tour in the American Revolution.]*

v.p. / 1777-1797

DIMENSIONS
8.5" x 7.4" &
7" x 4.75"
(two books)

COLOR
See Description

STOCK NO.
74491

AUTHOR
Wilhelm Philipp
Ludwig Beuschel

DESCRIPTION

This is the strikingly comprehensive manuscript journal of grenadier Wilhelm Philipp Ludwig Beuschel (1747-1826) from Marktsteft in Lower Franconia, who participated in the American Revolution from 1777 to 1781. Beuschel spent much time on the bloody frontlines of the war, and the journal is a treasure trove of granular information regarding combat in important battles (Short Hills, Newport, Yorktown, etc.) However, it is perhaps most valuable as a holistic account of one man's personal experience of the American Revolution; from marching away from his wife in Germany (who gave birth to their daughter two days after he left), to the long transatlantic voyage to New York, its extensive records of regimental movements, accounts of major figures in the war (George Washington, Rochambeau, Cornwallis, etc.), detail about his time as a prisoner of war after Yorktown, and his later service upon his return to Europe, the diary gives a vivid picture of the daily life of an infantryman during the war, as well as the procedural conduct of the conflict.

The journal is extremely detailed - and sometimes graphic - in its depiction of the violence and privations of the war. Below are select passages, translated from German, that give a sense of the diarist's experiences and capacity for description.

A complete transcription and translation of the journal is available upon request.

PROVENANCE

Ketterer Kunst Auctions, Munich, Lot 43, May 31, 2021. The volumes were exported from Germany with all appropriate export license paperwork, which is available upon request.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

2 volumes. Volume I: Octavo. Modern full leather. German-language manuscript. 306 pages on 18th-century laid paper, after page 210 the leaves are

bound upside down. Two pen illustrations including one map (of an area in Western Europe). (Margins slightly browned, overall in good condition.) Volume II: Octavo. 18th-century full calf, housed in a contemporary cardboard slipcase. German-language manuscript. 112 leaves.

WILHELM PHILIPP LUDWIG BEUSCHEL

Beuschel from Marktsteft in Lower Franconia, who joined the military and came to America in 1777 and served under the command of Captain Friederich Wilhelm von Reitzenstein.

He was a part of the so-called Hessian soldiers who were leased to the British. Margrave Carl Alexander von Ansbach-Bayreuth (1736-1806) saw the "leasing" of his troops to the British Army as an opportunity to free his small state from its high tax debts.

Beuschel spent the years from 1777 to 1783 fighting for the British during the American Revolution, arriving in Staten Island in 1777. From there he served in various battles of the northern campaign, including New York, Philadelphia, Gloucester, Richmond and Yorktown in 1781.

From America, he returned to Europe and was part of the Ansbach-Bayreuth troops 1787-93 in the Netherlands.

After the war, he served as a Kreißbereiter" (mounted country policeman)



FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECONAISSANCE MAP OF NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA

38

The Province of New Jersey divided into East and West, commonly called the Jerseys.

Paris / 1777 -
early 1778

DIMENSIONS
22.5" x 30.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
72407

AUTHOR
Francoise
Perrier &
Ambrose Verrier

DESCRIPTION

Very rare Revolutionary War-era map of New Jersey, engraved by Croisey and published in Paris by the firm of François Perrier and Ambrose Verrier, in December of 1777 or early 1778.

While at first glance, the map appears to be a careful but straightforward copy of Bernard Ratzer's landmark map, *The Province of New Jersey...* (even the caption and credit to Faden are copied verbatim), Perrier & Verrier have significantly updated and improved upon Ratzer's work, most notably in the cartography in Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut. In these regions, the map shows far more detail than its English antecedent.

It is important to note that the core of the map is based on the 1777 first state of the Faden, lacking, for instance, the reference to the Battle of Monmouth ("June 28 1778 Freehold or Monmouth Courthouse"), "Englishtown", and "Nut Swamp", which are all added in the vicinity of Monmouth in the second state. Indeed, Monmouth is misspelled "Monmonth" in the present map.

The studied compilation of contemporary authoritative sources makes for a more complete and useful map than the original Faden, and the work involved in producing it could not have been cheap. In her 1996 survey of letters from continental map sellers to the firm of Jefferys and Faden, Mary Pedley raises the question of why this map was necessary when Perrier and Verrier could have simply resold the Faden maps they were purchasing directly from London:

Perrier and Verrier's willingness to invest in new copper plate and the costs of compilation and engraving reflect a demand in France for maps of North America and the war. The question that remains, however, is why did they not simply sell Faden's map and keep the profit? . . . It should be remembered that officers in the French army were expected to purchase their own maps and not to rely on a government office to supply them.

To our minds, this additional effort to consolidate information makes sense, as the French and Americans could not yet rely on the profusion of engraved maps of adjacent regions (Pennsylvania and New York) to which their British colleagues had easy access, though Le Rouge was also doing what he could to bridge the gap. Or perhaps the answer is even simpler: New Jersey was so important at this stage in the war because it lay in between New York and Philadelphia, and a map that covers the former should treat the latter with equal importance.

Though the map was produced in France, the toponyms, title, and much of the captioning are rendered in English. This raises the intriguing possibility that the map was intended for export to the Continental Army, which was receiving considerable materiel aid from the French at the time - some estimates put the percentage of French-supplied arms used by the Americans in the Saratoga Campaign at up to 90%. This remains a fascinating area for future research.

RARITY

We find no copies having been previously offered for sale; with no copies, other than the present example, located in RBH, and none in the OldMaps database.

OCLC locates the following institutional examples: Library of Congress; NYPL; Clements; BPL; BL; Penn State; JCB; BnF.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Dissected in nine parts and mounted on linen.

REFERENCE

Pedley, Mary, "Maps, War, and Commerce: Business Correspondence with the London Map Firm of Thomas Jefferys and William Faden" *Imago Mundi*, Vol. 48 (1996), pp. 161-173. Pedley, *The Commerce of Cartography*, page 118.

THE FIRST MODERN MAP OF THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY

39

A New Map of the Western Parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina; Comprehending the River Ohio, and all the Rivers, which fall into it; Part of the Mississippi, the Whole of the Illinois River, Lake Erie; Part of Lakes Huron, Michigan, &c. . . 1778

London 1778

DIMENSIONS
48" x 25.25"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
71879

AUTHOR
Thomas Hutchins

DESCRIPTION

Thomas Hutchins map is the single most important and fundamental 18th century cartographic record of the American Midwest, Ohio Valley and the Transappalachian regions. As testament to its importance, the map could be found in the Libraries of both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, both of whom repeatedly referenced the map in correspondence in the next several decades after its publication.

In a letter to John Witherspoon (signer of the Declaration of Independence) on March 10, 1784, George Washington wrote:

. . . From this description of my Lands, with the aid of Evans's or Hutchins's map of that Country, a good general knowledge of their situation may be obtained by those who incline to become adventurers in the settlement of them. . .

Hutchins' A New Map of the Western Parts of Virginia . . . was not only the best but also the largest map of the midwest in print, and as such was the logical vehicle to educate European, British and American investors about the region's geography. It shows the region between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River, west to the Mississippi, which would become the Northwest Territory in 1787, and immediately became the site of the most extensive land speculation in American history. A number of land companies were established in the territory by prominent Americans, who immediately sought European, particularly French, investors to finance their projects. Their efforts coincided with the French Revolution, which resulted in a great flight of capital from France. The rapidly growing United States, with its abundant natural resources, seemed to offer the safe haven that French bankers, merchants and aristocrats were seeking, as an alternative to the chaos of Revolutionary France.

Hutchins' epic work is an exceedingly important historical artifact documenting the early endeavors to settle the American midwest. With unrivaled scope and detail, it depicts the Native American cessions, key transportation routes and settlements

and the location of virtually all of the major land speculation schemes of the late 18th Century. It is without question, the single most important cartographic depiction of the region and an artifact that was used extensively in the selling of this region to European investors.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

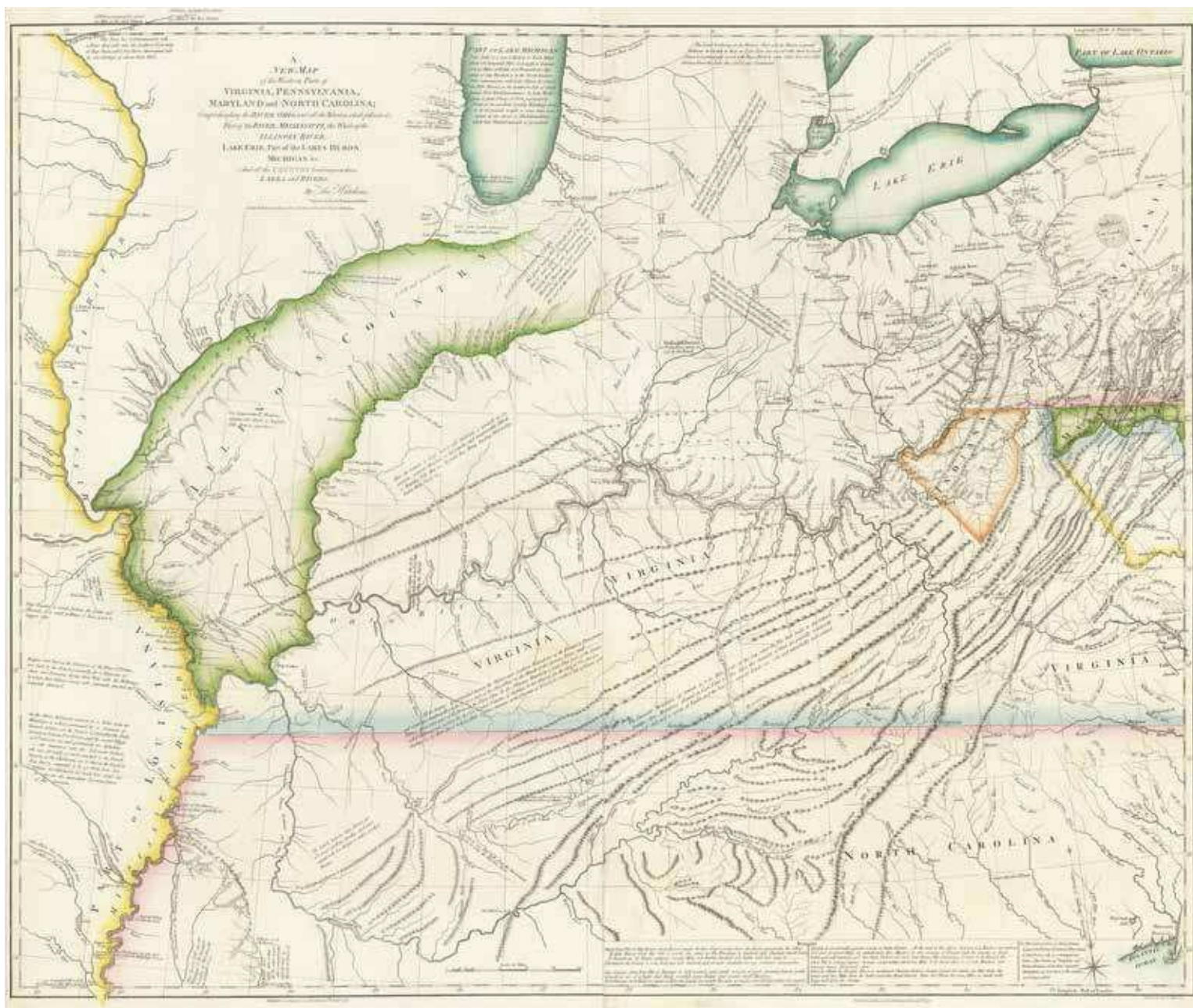
4 sheets joined, as issued. One minor fold split, expertly repaired on verso.

REFERENCE

Brown, Ohio Valley, pl.51; Cumming, British Maps of Colonial America, p.36; Karpinski pp.167-168, no.LXXXXI; Phillips p.983, Pritchard & Taliaferro, no.49; Sellers & Van Ee, no.789. Cf. F. Furstenberg, 'An Economic Interpretation: Reflections on European Investment in the Post-Re

THOMAS HUTCHINS

Thomas Hutchins was one of the most important cartographers operating in America during the second half of the eighteenth-century. An intrepid frontier explorer of great intellectual curiosity, even more than two centuries later, the breadth and high quality of his work remains absolutely astonishing. Born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, Hutchins joined the Pennsylvania militia at a very young age, and evidently received advanced training in surveying and draftsmanship. During the French & Indian War he served at Fort Pitt, the gateway to the Ohio Country, and mapped the shorelines of much of the lower Great Lakes. Returning to Philadelphia, Hutchins was assigned to General Henry Bouquet's Expedition to reconnoiter the upper Ohio Valley, resulting in his fine Map of the Country on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers (1766). In 1766, he joined George Croghan and Harry Gordon on an epic descent of the Ohio to the Mississippi River, drafting a detailed hydrographic survey and making numerous scientific observations. He was subsequently charged with surveying the route of the proposed Iberville Canal, as well as various other locations in British West Florida.



ONE OF THE ONLY MAPS PUBLISHED IN THE U.S. DURING THE REVOLUTION

40

To the American Philosophical Society this Map of the Peninsula between Delaware & Chesapeake Bays with the said Bays and Shores adjacent drawn from the most Accurate Surveys is inscribed by John Churchman

Philadelphia /
1779 ca.

DIMENSIONS
17" x 22"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
52064

AUTHOR
John Churchman

DESCRIPTION

Rare, separately-issued American map of the Delmarva Peninsula, Chesapeake Bay, and Delaware Bay, produced to illustrate possible canals between the two waterways.

The map covers anchorages and impediments to navigation, such as shoals and sandbanks. Counties are delineated and colored by hand. Towns, cities, roads, industries, rivers, swamps, ferries, and the Cape James lighthouse are also shown.

The map shows the five canal routes (here from north to south): Elk Creek to Christiana Bridge, Long Creek to Red Lion Creek, Broad Creek to Red Lion Creek, Bohemia River to Appoquinimink Creek, Chester River to Duck Creek.

Although no place nor date of publication appears on the map, it is widely understood to have been printed in either Philadelphia or Baltimore in 1779. Churchman signed an agreement on June 30, 1779, with engraver Daniel Few or Tew, who was to prepare the copper plate for the map. Stauffer attributes the engraving of the map to Henry Dawkins. Churchman presented a manuscript of the map to the American Philosophical Society on July 23 (or 29), 1779.

On the 30th of August, a committee of the Society, consisting of David Rittenhouse, John Lukens, John Ewing, Owen Biddle, and Dr. Smith, examined the map and recommended it for publication. On August 20, they concluded that Churchman "is possessed of sufficient materials, both astronomical observations and actual surveys, to enable him to construct an accurate map, and have no doubt but that he has executed his design with exactness & care, but we can not help expressing our desires of seeing the map laid down upon a much larger scale, which would render it more serviceable for promoting the Knowledge of Geography."

This map is one of only a handful of large America-related maps published in America during the Revolutionary War. All of these maps are now legendary Americana rarities, some of them not recorded in even a single known example.

STATES & RARITY

1st state: The present, illustrated example. Published circa 1779, per Pritchard & Taliaferro.

2nd state: The word "humbly" added to the dedication in the lower right. The Susquehanna River watershed substantially expanded. Published circa 1786-88, per Library of Congress and Phillips Maps.

The map was last offered on the market by Donald Heald and William Reese for \$120,000 (see William Reese Co., Item 24, Catalogue 300, 2013).

The map is held in the following institutions: British Museum; Library of Congress; Clements Library; New-York Historical Society; New Jersey Historical Society; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; New York Public Library; Philadelphia Historical Society; American Philosophical Society; Library Company of Philadelphia; Maryland Historical Society; Colonial Williamsburg; John Carter Brown Library.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

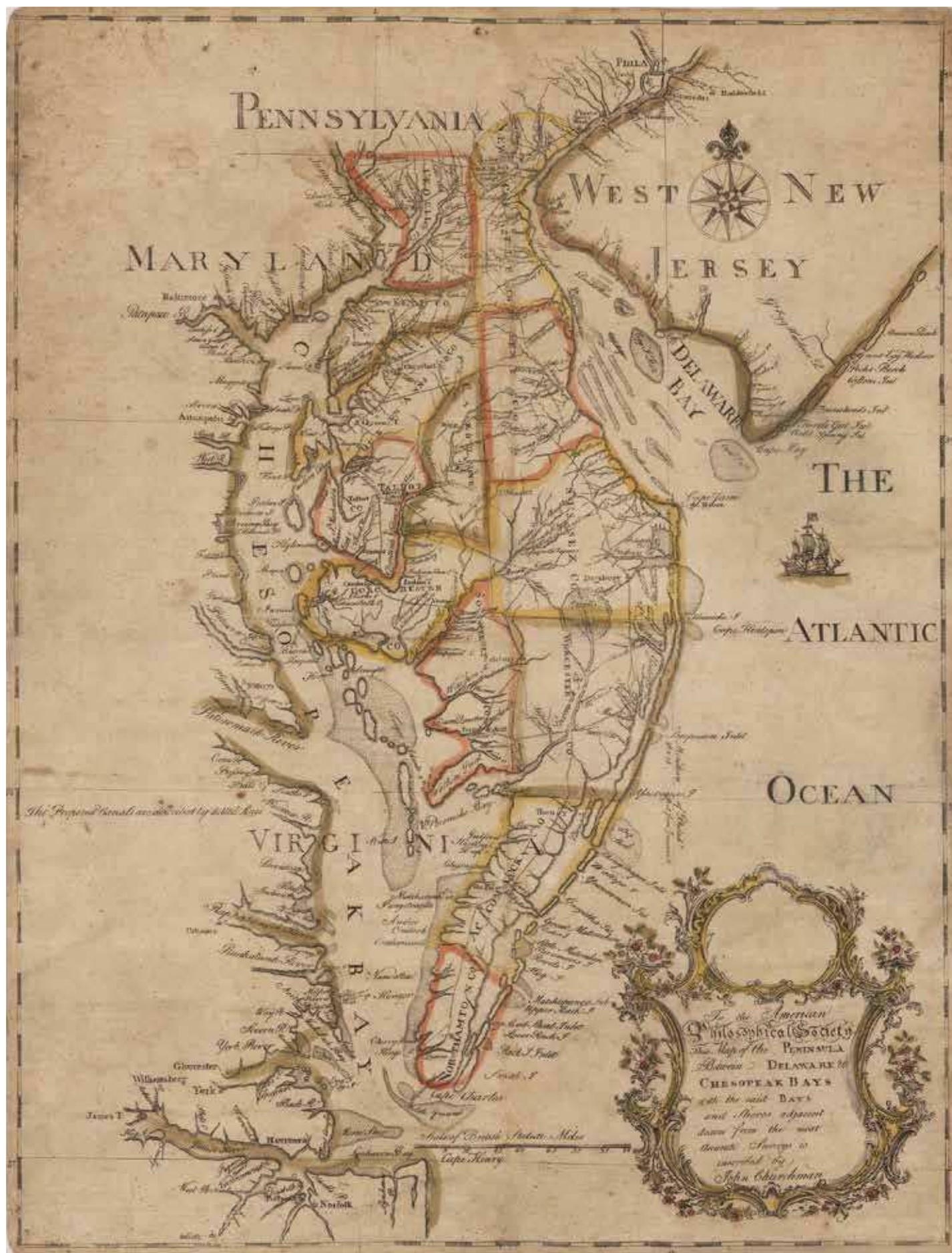
Old outline color. Several old folds expertly strengthened on verso. Some restoration of losses at folds including minor, very expert reinstatement in facsimile. Overall presents as a very good example.

JOHN CHURCHMAN, JR.

John Churchman, Jr. (1753-1805), was a Quaker surveyor and cartographer from Nottingham, Pennsylvania. He belonged to what might be termed a family of local surveyors, with his father John Churchman, Sr.; George, John Jr.'s son; and by John, Micajah and Joseph, sons of George, all engaged in the practice.

John Jr., therefore, had access to information from his father, which aided him in his role as the surveyor for Delaware, Chester, Bucks, and part of Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania.

John Jr., who eventually came to be known as "John the Philosopher" rose to prominence with a series of maps, charts, and atlases, the two most important of which ---- the present map, and his Magnetic atlas , or Variation Charts of the whole terraqueous Globe, London, 1794. The latter brought him notice in America and outside of it, and he became a respected authority on a variety of scientific subjects.



PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN FIRST FLEET MANUSCRIPT MAP

41

[First Fleet -- Manuscript Chart of Tracks from Port Jackson to Macao] (on verso of printed map) A New Chart of the Southern Coast of Africa, From The Cape of Good Hope To Dalagoa Bay; with the Bank of Cape Agulhas, Its Soundings, Currents &c. Inserted chiefly From The Papers of Mr. Gerard de Ruyter, Captain of the Port at the Cape of Good Hope . . . 1781

London / 1788

DIMENSIONS
23.5" x 28.5"

COLOR
Hand-Drawn

STOCK NO.
70873

AUTHOR
Anonymous

DESCRIPTION

Previously unknown manuscript chart showing the track of part of the First Fleet as it journeyed from Port Jackson to Macao after landing the convict colonists in Australia. The manuscript chart is drawn on the verso of a rare first state of a Sayer & Bennett printed chart of the South African coast.

The chart was almost certainly drawn by an officer aboard one of the two ships that sailed from Port Jackson to Macao, departing May 5-6, 1788. These were the Charlotte and the Scarborough.

The manuscript chart shows the progress of the ship as it left Port Jackson, near the bottom of the chart, sailed to Lord Howe Island, and then out into the Pacific. The track returns to the page at an unnamed shoal, which is known as Charlotte's Bank, and then again at Lord Mulgrave's Island, today Mile Atoll in the Marshall Islands. The ship then heads to the Ladrones, or the Marianas, skirts Tinian, and then sails east.

The chart includes magnetic variation measurements along the ship's route. It also has coordinate calculations at the bottom of the sheet, along with notes that say, "no compression allowed," and "all degrees of lat & long are alike not a Mercator chart." These marginal remarks and figures again suggest that a trained officer made the chart.

The chart is quite similar to one that would be published in the Philip account of the First Fleet, The voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay with an account of the establishment of the colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island (London: J. Stockdale, 1789). The printed chart was based on a manuscript map by John Marshall of the Scarborough and this is likely one of the sources for or is related to that printed document.

The manuscript chart is drawn on the verso of a first edition of Sayer & Bennett's *Chart of the Coast of Southern Africa*, first published in November 1781. This chart is itself rare.

The first edition pre-dates the addition of the tracks of the Worcester under the direction of Captain Hall in 1786; this state was issued in about 1788 with a different title. The present example includes three insets: "A Plan of Saldanha Bay geometrically surveyed in 1752," "A Plan of Da Lagoa

Bay called by the Portuguese Bahia de Lourenzo Marques, and by the French Baye du St. Esprit;" and "A View of the Cape of Good Hope."

The Charlotte and the Scarborough had been chartered by the East India Company to sail to China to take on tea after unloading their convict cargo in Australia. Rather than sail directly to China, however, the captains, Gilbert in the Charlotte and Marshall in the Scarborough, agreed to stay in consort with each other and to probe the open Pacific to the northeast.

They left Lord Howe Island in mid-May 1788. They threaded northeast and sighted many islands which they named after patrons and colleagues. The island group became known as the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, even though the captains did not land on the islands themselves. They did trade with local peoples, however, making important contacts in the region. They then arced west through the Marianas and arrived at Canton on September 8, 1788, 126 days after leaving Port Jackson. It is this portion of the voyage that is recorded on the manuscript map shared here.

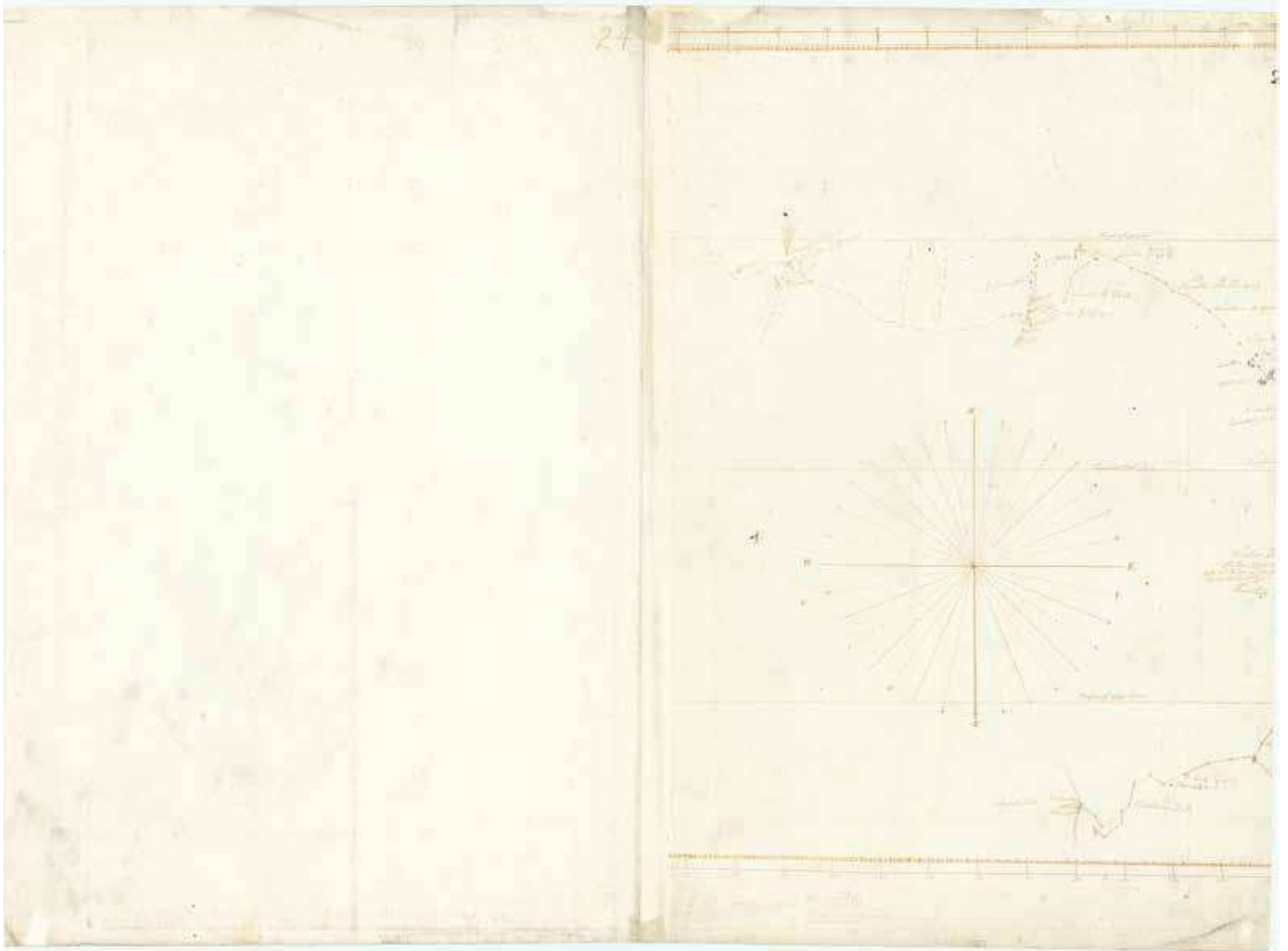
For the complete description, please refer to our website.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Slightly trimmed at the right edge. Probably by an early binder or framer.

REFERENCE

Nigel Rigby, Pieter van der Merwe, and Glyn Williams, *Pacific Exploration: Voyages of Discovery from Captain Cook's Endeavour to the Beagle* (Adlard Coles, 2018), ch. 3; Arthur Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay with an account of the establishment of the colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island* (London: J. Stockdale, 1789); Thomas Gilbert, *Voyage from New South Wales to Canton, in the Year 1788* (London: J. Debrett, 1789). KAP. Many thanks to Simon Dewez for his research on this item.



Verso: [Untitled Manuscript Map of a Voyage from Port Jackson to Macao] (1788)

AN INCOMPARABLE RECORD OF TEN 18TH-CENTURY SEA VOYAGES BETWEEN NEW ENGLAND AND THE CARIBBEAN

42

(*American Sea Captains' Logs*) *The English Pilot. The Fourth Book. Describing the West-India Navigation, from Hudson's Bay to the River Amazonas.*

London / 1784

DIMENSIONS
12.5" x 16"

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
81743

AUTHOR
Thomas Page (III)
/ David Baker
/ Joseph Lindsay
/ Samuel Lindsay

DESCRIPTION

The English Pilot was the navigator's Bible for traders plying the East Coast of North America in the 18th century. While some of its charts seem crude by today's standards, this atlas is highly significant for bringing together, for the first time in an English sea atlas, charts of the entire East Coast of North America - making it an essential tool for traders doing business with the English North American colonies, or as in the present copy, with the fledgling United States.

What makes the copy offered here remarkable are the numerous manuscript entries which record several voyages between the Northeastern United States and the West Indies. The manuscript content, by Americans out of Maine and Massachusetts, is fascinating evidence of the late-eighteenth-century American trade with the Caribbean. The manuscript entries stand as primary documents of this Caribbean trade just after the American Revolution opened up ports to American ships. In fact, one of the vessels used here by American traders, the schooner *Diligent*, was captured from the British in 1775 off the coast of Maine in the first naval battle of the American Revolution - the Battle of Machias.

Recorded here are approximately ten separate voyages between Maine and various Caribbean Islands, including Haiti and Watling's Island (San Salvador, Bahamas), with mentions of St. Martin, St. Kitts, and St. Thomas. Of note is a 1787 shipment of lumber and horses on the brig *York* out of Maine. Certainly, Maine was in a good position to supply much-needed cut lumber to the West Indian plantations.

An entry for December 31, 1790 includes a highly dramatic description of a near-shipwreck. Several notes pray to God for a safe passage, and others describe the general health of the men on board. While the descriptions of the voyages are brief and fragmentary, they are enhanced by occasional tables of the ships' positions, and mention should be made of the eccentric phonetically-based orthography of the manuscript entries, which add flavor and perhaps reflect the autodidactic quality of American sea captains' educational attainments of the time.

Fascinating early provenance is revealed by own-

ership inscriptions on the endpapers and throughout the volume.

Ownership inscriptions of Captain Joseph Lindsay (1769-1799), of York, Maine, who, according to his tombstone, was lost at sea at the age of 30. ("Joseph Lindsay, his book, bound to Cape France" and "Joseph Lindsay, his book" in several places). Lindsay's relative Samuel, possibly his brother, also a sea captain, has inscribed the volume in various places, including prominently on the title page.

The series of English Pilot books was started in 1671 by John Seller, whose charts were derived from the Dutch pilot books of Pieter Goos. Throughout its publication history, the charts went through numerous changes, starting with the addition to the 18 charts in the first edition to an eventual 26 in the final (the present edition has 22). Nearly every chart in the Fourth Book was reworked and charts were added and replaced by more accurate charts with subsequent editions. Verner notes that 64 different chart titles have been recorded from the editions he examined.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Tall folio. Contemporary dark calf, neatly rebacked in matching style, with additional expert restorations to the binding edges and lower 20% of back cover. 22 engraved charts, all but one double-page, of which 13 are folding, 4 additional engraved maps in the text, and numerous woodcut coastal profiles throughout. Some occasional spotting and soiling to charts, 3 folding charts with tiny holes at folds, but without loss. 68 pages. Title page with fore-edge margin expertly repaired and a number of other text leaves with margins strengthened, corner of pages 55-56 chipped and repaired with some associated tears running into text affecting a few letters.

REFERENCE

Phillips Atlases 1171. Verner, Bibliography of the Fourth Book of the English Pilot.

Saturday August 7.

In the year of our Lord 1790
Wrote on board the Schooner Diligent in the Fall of 27.4
Bound to ~~London~~ Euastia By gods Permission
David Baker his Book Bought At Publick
Auction in New York Hannet Sewall Candice. My
Price one Pound Twofall. Money

Nov 21 1790

Wrote on board the Schooner Sancy Sunday at 8 P.M.
Running down for Int Martins 29 Days out all Hands in
good health And Bless be god for it I expect to Make the
Land with in twenty fore hours if I have A good breeze

David Baker His Hand

1.
This Day I saw the Light of the Sea a great distance from shore
Monday September the 6 1788 from Saint Martin's Bay
to the north I expect this Day to be the Light of 39. or it is
a Rock or a small Island and now I am going but you will
from Saint Peter or Saint Christopher out of the Bay Monday
the 6th but we are not

December 11 1790

David Baker this is the worst time that ever I saw
in all my life this night at 12 o'clock strong & high
A Sea swept on our Beam ends I saw the Boat on Deck
I shifted the helm and I by 1/2 of 1/2 overboard six or eight
feet from the vessel but with the blessing of God got ashore
Again and righted the vessel as quick as possible our Master
Quarter Deck of ten or twelve feet to that point
And we were open On Board the Schooner Jancy Davis
Master on the 1st of 39: 40 Sunday of 68: 55
this was a violent gale of wind lasting 30 hours

A true Description of the Course and Distance of the Capes, Bays, Coves, Ports, and Harbours in Newfoundland; with Directions how to sail in or out of any Port or Place between Cape Race and Cape Bonaville.

Cape Race. FROM Cape Race to Cape Ballard is NNE. about 3 and a half, or 4 leagues, between which, about half way, is *Glen Cove*, which is only for boats; and near to Cape Ballard is another cove called *Glen Cove*, where are several rocks lying before it; (but there is no harbour or bay for ships to ride in) and fish between the two capes.

Cape Ballard. But to the southward of Cape Ballard is another cove for boats, and about 4 miles from the cape is *Prosswater Bay*, near half way between Cape Ballard and *Reveries*, Reverses being the southernmost harbour the English have in *Newfoundland*.

Reverses. From Cape Ballard to the South Point of *Reverses*, the course is NNE. about 4 leagues. *Reverses* is but a little harbour, by reason of jucker rocks going in, lying in the fairway, besides other rocks in each side, but it is a good place for fishing.

They who go in there should be very well acquainted, when you are in, when ships usually ride, you have not above 15 feet water, and for small boats, by reason of shoals about you, and a S.W. wind being in a great way, so that it is very bad riding, and only used in summer time. The harbour lies NW. about 4 leagues in; but you must keep the South-side going on, for that is the clearest.

Off the South point of the entrance of this harbour is an island, a small distance from the shore, and off the East South point of the harbour S.E. by E. about half a league is a great rock, high above water, called *Reverses rock*, which you may see at least 3 leagues off in fair weather, but the tide is said to go no farther.

Reverses rock. From *Reverses* point to *Fernandes* is a league and a half NE. by N. NNE. and N. sending about, but being a little without *Reverses*, the course will be NNE. till you come open of the harbour of *Fernandes*. Between the two harbours is a cove called *Reverses cove*, a place only for boats to stop, as if the wind be contrary, but no inhabitants.

Fernandes. *Fernandes* is a very good harbour, and hold going in, no danger for the three still; it lies NW. and NW. by W. being past the entrance, there are several coves on each side in the harbour, where ships may ride and divide; the first cove on the South side (going in) or North side, is called *Chase's cove*, where ships lie down (but may) ride; The next within is a little distance on the North side is the *Admiral's cove*, (where lives a planter) in this cove you lie land-locked from all winds, and ride as 7 or 8 fathoms good ground.

The vice Admiral's cove (so called) is on the South side farther in, or more westerly, and is a very good place to ride in for any ships, good ground, and above the tide cove on the S. side farther in, is another arm or cove, where also you lie secure.

You have about an fathom water in the entrance of the harbour, but within you have 14, 12, 10, 8, 7 and 6 fathoms, as you please, and the head runs up at least four miles and a half.

Agas Fort. From *Fernandes* to *Agas fort* the course is N. by E. about a league, between which are two heads, or points of land, about a mile from one another, the southernmost or next to *Fernandes*, is called *Ball's head*, about a mile from the harbour mouth of *Fernandes*, between which is a pretty deep bay, but all full of rocks, and no safety for boats to come to shore at it is a storm, it is but a mile from the harbour, which is fair for ships or boats, and not above two miles to the entrance of *Agas fort*.

Ball's head. The next head on the northward of *Ball's head* is *Black head*, lying N. and S. one from the other about a mile stunder, and from *Black head* to the point of *Agas fort* harbour is NW. by N. a mile, which harbour is very good and safe for ships, it lies in WNW. there is a great rock above water going in on the South side, which is a good one, you run up about two miles within the harbour's mouth, and ride on the North side, and lie land-locked as it were in a good, like to *Fernandes* but larger, where with a piece of timber you make a flag from your ship to your flag to shore, being an excellent harbour, and water deep enough.

Black head. From *Agas fort* to *Ferryland head* (the South part of the head) the course is E. about three miles. *Green Island* being about a mile from *Agas fort* lies NNE. from the harbour's mouth, and from the S.E. end of *Green Island* lies a shoal about a cable's length.

Green Island. From the north part of *Ferryland head* to *Ferryland*, the course is W. by N. about 2 miles, to go into *Ferryland Port* or harbour, you must sail between the North part of *Ferryland head*, and *Bay Head*, it is not very broad, but there is water enough, and clear ground, being within the fall *Bay Head* you may run in and anchor where you please, it being of a good hardstone bottom, or you may go into the *Port*, which is a

place on the harbour side (going in) with a point of land, where you ride in 12 feet water, as low water, and there the Admiral ships generally ride, the flags being sent; several planters and inhabitants live in this place. From *Bay Head*, about half way into the land to the westward, are small islands and rocks, which make *Ferryland* harbour or port, and divide it from *Capin's bay*, between the fall rocks in some places is a passage for boats, and the water often runs about three and a half, four, and sometimes five feet, and sometimes three feet, and so it does generally in all the harbours of this land.

Ferryland head. From *Ferryland head* to Cape *Brigit head* is N. by E. about 4 miles; between which are three islands which lie before *Capin's bay*, these are channels to sail between them to *Capin's bay*, this is between *Bay Head* island, which is the northernmost and greatest, and *Green Island*, which is the middlemost, and is the second in *Green Island*.

Bay Head. *Bay Head* is the third island, which you may sail through between *Green Island*, which is the middlemost, and *Green Island*, which is the northernmost, but there passages are large enough for ships to sail or turn in or out, but between *Green Island* and the North shore, that is Cape *Brigit*, there is no passage for a ship, only for boats, there being a great rock between *Green Island* and the North shore.

Capin's bay. *Capin's bay* is large and good, and runs in a point way W. NW. at least 6 miles within the last island, where many ships may ride in good ground, and where sometimes the *Newfoundland* ships meet that are bound with timber to the *Islands*, but generally embayous at the bay of *Ball's*.

From Cape *Brigit head* (the North part of which lies in the bay or harbour of Cape *Brigit*) WNW. and NW. by W. about 3 miles and a half.

And from the South point of the entrance to the North point or head is about two miles toward, and lies N. by W. and S. by E. one from the other.

Cape *Brigit* is the most remarkable land on all the South coast of *Newfoundland*, for coming out of the bay either from the southward or northward, it makes a fanning in the middle, and appears like a ladder, ESE. from the North point of Cape *Brigit*, about half or three quarters of a mile, lies a jucker rock, called *Old Harry*, on which is but 12 feet water, the sea breaks upon it in bad weather, but between the shore and it, is water enough of 12 and 15 fathoms, and without it is a ledge of about the same depth, where they ride to fish, but off the ledge is deep water of 40 or 50 fathoms, and deeper. In very bad weather the sea breaks some about to the shore from *Old Harry*, by reason of the current that lies strong generally to the southward.

From Cape *Brigit* to *Brigas* by South, (so called to distinguish it from another *Brigas* in the bay of *Comptons*) is a league, but from the North end of Cape *Brigit* to *Brigas* is but a little more than a mile, and lies in NW. and NW. by W. *Brigas* is a place only for small ships of not above 7 or 8 feet draught of water to ride in the cove, which is not altogether safe, neither is it a piece of fishing, where live two planters, there is an island so called where they build their flags, and make their fish upon, who come there fishing, but the water counts not quite round, with in a great form or rage: It is a place of little consequence.

From Cape *Brigit* to Cape *Niddick*, the course is North by East northerly, five leagues; and from *Brigas* point to Cape *Niddick* is North East, about a mile and a half, between which is *Prosswater Bay*, but of no use. Cape *Niddick* is a high point, C. hills, flat at top, and fringed down to the water.

From Cape *Niddick* to *Black head* is about half a league NE. by E. between which is *Lantern*. *Lantern* is only a tower in *Lantern* the bay, where is no safe riding for any ship.

From *Black head* to *Black head* is more than half a mile, past *Black head* three quarters, it is a place where ships usually keep away three boats with a flag for fishing, where some planters live; the place is not for ships, only small vessels may come in to ride, and lie within the rock called the *Black's Rock*, where rock breaks off any time, and there are two rocks above water, one on each side going in, and the *Black's Rock* in the middle, but without the last rock that are above water.

Against *Black head* lies *Green Island* about a mile, or half a league to the westward of *Black head*. *Green Island* is a pretty large island, near a mile long.

From *Black head* to the *de la Pave* is NNE. a mile within the growth of the fall islands, which is the northernmost, ships every year lie there, on this island is a flag on the inside, that is on the West side, and good riding in summer season, the island being pretty large, but the southernmost island is only a round hill for no use.

From *Ferryland head* to Cape *Brigit head* is N. by E. about 4 miles; between which are three islands which lie before *Capin's bay*, these are channels to sail between them to *Capin's bay*, this is between *Bay Head* island, which is the northernmost and greatest, and *Green Island*, which is the middlemost, and is the second in *Green Island*.

Bay Head is the third island, which you may sail through between *Green Island*, which is the middlemost, and *Green Island*, which is the northernmost, but there passages are large enough for ships to sail or turn in or out, but between *Green Island* and the North shore, that is Cape *Brigit*, there is no passage for a ship, only for boats, there being a great rock between *Green Island* and the North shore.

Capin's bay is large and good, and runs in a point way W. NW. at least 6 miles within the last island, where many ships may ride in good ground, and where sometimes the *Newfoundland* ships meet that are bound with timber to the *Islands*, but generally embayous at the bay of *Ball's*.

From Cape *Brigit head* (the North part of which lies in the bay or harbour of Cape *Brigit*) WNW. and NW. by W. about 3 miles and a half.

And from the South point of the entrance to the North point or head is about two miles toward, and lies N. by W. and S. by E. one from the other.

Cape *Brigit* is the most remarkable land on all the South coast of *Newfoundland*, for coming out of the bay either from the southward or northward, it makes a fanning in the middle, and appears like a ladder, ESE. from the North point of Cape *Brigit*, about half or three quarters of a mile, lies a jucker rock, called *Old Harry*, on which is but 12 feet water, the sea breaks upon it in bad weather, but between the shore and it, is water enough of 12 and 15 fathoms, and without it is a ledge of about the same depth, where they ride to fish, but off the ledge is deep water of 40 or 50 fathoms, and deeper. In very bad weather the sea breaks some about to the shore from *Old Harry*, by reason of the current that lies strong generally to the southward.

From Cape *Brigit* to *Brigas* by South, (so called to distinguish it from another *Brigas* in the bay of *Comptons*) is a league, but from the North end of Cape *Brigit* to *Brigas* is but a little more than a mile, and lies in NW. and NW. by W. *Brigas* is a place only for small ships of not above 7 or 8 feet draught of water to ride in the cove, which is not altogether safe, neither is it a piece of fishing, where live two planters, there is an island so called where they build their flags, and make their fish upon, who come there fishing, but the water counts not quite round, with in a great form or rage: It is a place of little consequence.

From Cape *Brigit* to Cape *Niddick*, the course is North by East northerly, five leagues; and from *Brigas* point to Cape *Niddick* is North East, about a mile and a half, between which is *Prosswater Bay*, but of no use. Cape *Niddick* is a high point, C. hills, flat at top, and fringed down to the water.

From Cape *Niddick* to *Black head* is about half a league NE. by E. between which is *Lantern*. *Lantern* is only a tower in *Lantern* the bay, where is no safe riding for any ship.

From *Black head* to *Black head* is more than half a mile, past *Black head* three quarters, it is a place where ships usually keep away three boats with a flag for fishing, where some planters live; the place is not for ships, only small vessels may come in to ride, and lie within the rock called the *Black's Rock*, where rock breaks off any time, and there are two rocks above water, one on each side going in, and the *Black's Rock* in the middle, but without the last rock that are above water.

Against *Black head* lies *Green Island* about a mile, or half a league to the westward of *Black head*. *Green Island* is a pretty large island, near a mile long.

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ONE OF THE UPPER WEST SIDE'S FIRST HAMLETS

43

(Upper West Side) Map of Fourteen Lots of Ground situate on the Bloomingdale Road adjoining to Harsen Vill'a being part of the Estate of the late Mr. Jon Somerindyck Decd New York Surveyed Febry 1810

New York / 1810

DIMENSIONS
40.5" x 28.75"

COLOR
Pen & Ink with
Wash Color

STOCK NO.
80782

AUTHOR
William Bridges

DESCRIPTION

Fantastic original manuscript survey map by William Bridges, perhaps the most important mapmaker in the history of Manhattan.

The map is oriented with northwest at the top. It covers an area roughly bounded by 67th Street in the south and 72nd Street in the north. In the east, the map shows [9th] Avenue (now Columbus Avenue), and in the west, it extends beyond [10th] Avenue (now Amsterdam Avenue).

This was conceived as a real estate map, showing the subdivision of lands in the estate of John Somerindyck (elsewhere spelled "Somerindyke") after his death, but these lots are not what gives the map its immediacy; it is most interesting as a document of an extremely early community ("Harsenville") on the Upper West Side, with a church, an inn, and stores. Some of the houses, such as "Mr. Talman's Seat", have a sprawling-estate quality, with verandas and auxiliary buildings ("Chaise house & Stable"), while others ("Mr. Holmes", "Mr. Tyson", "Mr. Gatfield", and "Mr. Harsen") show the first hints of denser organization and urbanization - if it can be so-called.

This map brings to mind two pre-1820 mappings of Manhattan: the various Commissioners' Plans, for which Bridges was the initial publisher (though John Randel the primary surveyor), and the Randel Farm Surveys. While it is interesting to compare the present map with what is shown of the area on the aforementioned surveys, this map necessarily provides much more detail.

Harsen Village got its name from Jacob Harsen (or an earlier member of his family) who owned much of the land shown here. The road here called "Cross Road" would be renamed "Harsen's Road" on the Randel Farm Surveys. The Harsen's lost some of their lands to eminent domain in 1849, as the city sought to expand Bloomingdale Road (present-day Broadway). Apparently, Harsenville was all but gone by the 1870s - New York Public Library has a drawing of some dilapidated homes titled "The last of Harsenville" from 1873. One source claims that at its largest, Harsenville had 500 residents and over 60 buildings, but that must have been later in the 19th century.

RARITY

A group of much smaller survey field books from the Bridges family (most of them post-dating the elder Bridges's death), were sold by Swann Auctions in 2014 for \$18,750.

To our knowledge, no large-format original surveys by Bridges have traded in recent memory (no examples located in RBH). The only appearance of the Commissioner's Plan (1821) in recent decades was also at Swann, in 2013, where it made \$102,000.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Pen and watercolor on two sheets of wove paper (joined as one), one of which watermarked "JWhatman | 1807", backed on 19th-century linen (likely contemporaneously). Some losses at the edges, as well as a few repaired tears. Later pencil annotations. The map is in good condition for its age and format but is fragile.

WILLIAM BRIDGES

William Bridges (1771 - July 10, 1814) was one of the foremost surveyors and mapmakers of early New York City. A native of England, Bridges probably arrived in the United States in either 1805 or 1806. This is known from his earliest record in the States, when he advertised as a tutor for architectural drawing from young men and women, in 1806. In that year he was also appointed City Surveyor for New York.

Bridges had a complicated and far from clean personal and professional record. In politics, he was a Federalist, and he in the course of his political activities he was accused of election fraud for apparently trying to force others to vote for his candidates.

Bridges is remembered today first as the publisher of the 1811 Commissioner's Plan of New York, which famously gave the city its grid. That map has been called "the single most important document in New York City's development" (Augustyn & Cohen, *Manhattan in Maps*). However, Bridges was not actually responsible for the surveys that resulted in the map; those were done by another man altogether, John Randel Jr. (1787-1865). Bridges enraged Randel by publishing the Commissioner's Plan crediting only himself.



THE VISUAL EMBODIMENT OF MANIFEST DESTINY

44

Map of the United States with the Contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best authorities by John Melish . . . Improved to the 1st of January, 1818.

Philadelphia / 1818

DIMENSIONS
57" x 36"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
73775

AUTHOR
John Melish

DESCRIPTION

John Melish's map of the United States is generally considered the single most important and influential map of America published in the 19th century and is rivaled only by John Mitchell's map of North America in 1755 as the single most influential map in American History.

Described by some scholars as the visual embodiment of Manifest Destiny to an American public searching for a graphic depiction of America's territorial acquisitions from coast to coast in the early 19th Century, Melish's map is a work of towering importance, being the first large map to incorporate the discoveries of Lewis & Clark, Alexander von Humboldt, Zebulon Pike and the early fur traders and explorers of the 19th Century into a large map of the United States. Over the next decade, it was the primary map utilized to depict and determine every important American Boundary Treaty of consequence and continued to be a source of determining boundary disputes until the end of the Century. During the remainder of Melish's lifetime, the map was meticulously revised and updated, with a total of 25 states of the map identified by scholars between 1816 and 1823.

The present edition (the second state of 1818 edition) has particular importance because of its use in the Adams-Onís Treaty, which saw the United States establish a new southern border between the United States and Spain, as well as gaining complete sovereignty and control over what had previously been East and West Florida.

The 1818 edition of Melish's map was the primary map for demarcating the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, establishing among other things the Southern Border between the United States and New Spain, extending from the Red River to the Pacific Ocean. As such, it would become the border between Texas and the United States, a border which would include an error deriving from the Melish map which led to a boundary controversy which lasted until the end of the century.

Described by Thomas Jefferson as a luminous view of the comparative possessions of different powers in our America, Melish's map, first issued in 1816, was the first indigenous attempt to map the United States from coast to coast and synthesized the works of Lewis & Clark, Humboldt, Pike, Arrowsmith, and others for the first time, in a single large-format coast-to-coast mapping of the United States.

Melish reportedly released only 100 copies of each edition. Because of the map's size and its use as an official source, relatively few copies have survived.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original hand-color. Dissected and backed on original linen, with original blue silk selvage (partially frayed and lost, as usual). Housed in custom blue morocco box.

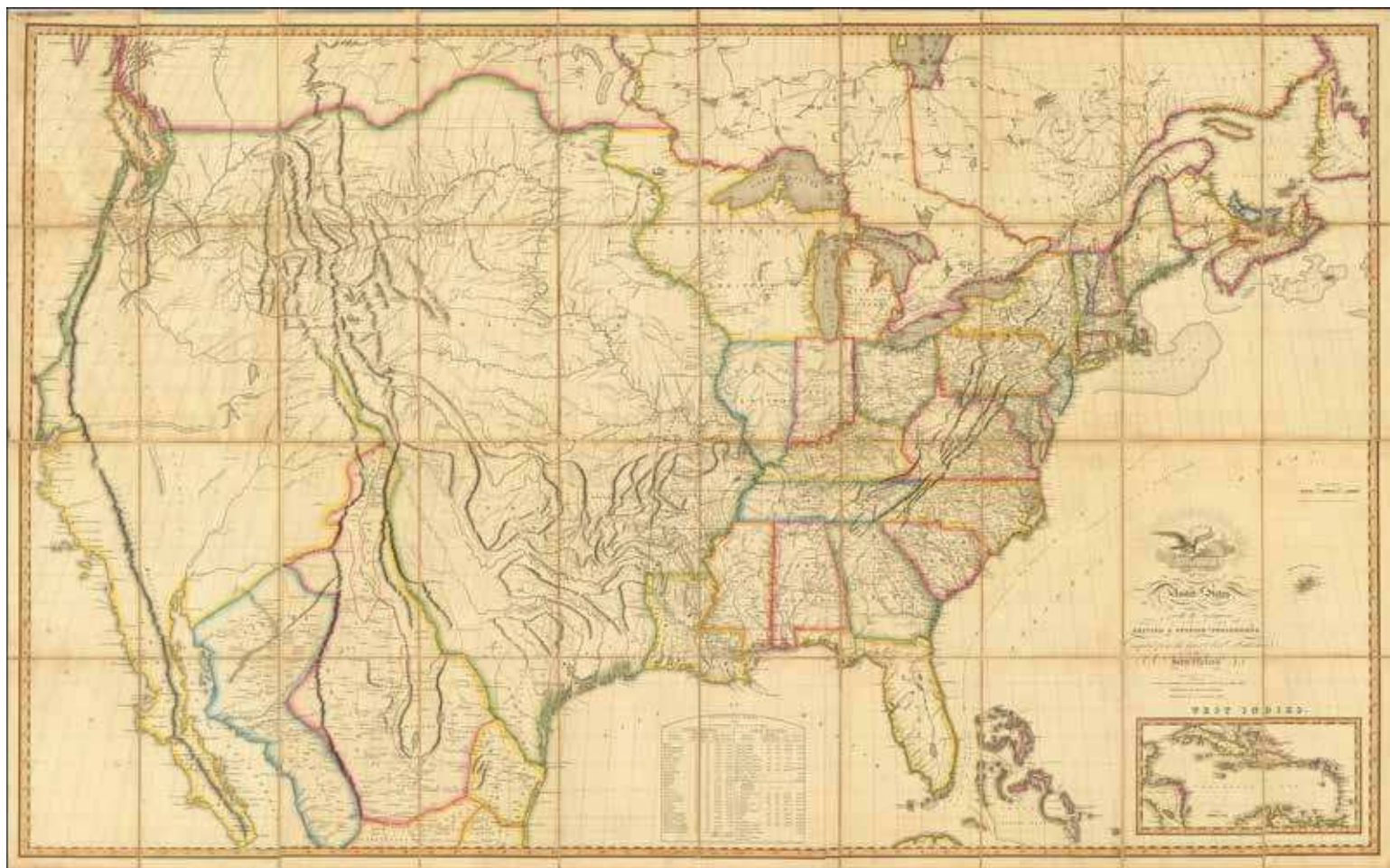
REFERENCE

Ristow, American Maps & Mapmakers, p446;
Ristow, A la Carte pp 162-182; Baynton-Williams's 9th state.

JOHN MELISH

John Melish (1771-1822) was the most prominent American mapmaker of his generation, even though his cartographic career lasted only a decade. Melish was born in Scotland; he moved to the West Indies in 1798 and then to the United States in 1806. By 1811, he had settled in Philadelphia and published *Travels through the United States of America*, in the years 1806 & 1807, and 1809, 1810, & 1811, which was richly illustrated with maps.

Melish's finished product was the first map of the United States to extend to the Pacific Ocean. After its publication in 1816, Melish ensured the map was as up-to-date as possible; it was reissued in 25 known states published between 1816 and 1823. The map captured the then rapidly changing geography of the United States, as well as various boundary disputes, treaties, and expansion.



ONE OF THE GREAT WALL MAPS OF THE AMERICAN WEST

45

A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America. Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor And Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudsons Bay In testimony of their liberal Communications . . . Additions to 1811.1818-19

London/1819

DIMENSIONS

64.5" x 50"
(joined)

COLOR

Outline Color

STOCK NO.

82456

AUTHOR

Aaron
Arrowsmith

DESCRIPTION

Arrowsmith's The Interior Parts of North America stands out as one of the aspirational maps for all collectors of American cartography. The 1802 edition of The Interior Parts was one of the few maps taken on the Lewis and Clark expeditions, and the 1814 edition was the first published wall map to show their findings. This very rare 1819 edition of the map is critical for three reasons:

- 1) it is the first to show the delimitation of the Adams-Onís treaty of 1819 and shows shared British and American claims to the Pacific Northwest;
- 2) it shows the extension of the US-Canadian border to the Rocky Mountains;
- 3) it remaps Baffin's Bay showing removal of the Crocker Mountains, following the dissemination of doubts primarily spread by William Parry regarding John Ross's contentious 1818 expedition.

Aaron Arrowsmith's undisputed position as London's (and thus the world's) leading cartographer at the start of the 19th century gave him access to more information than any of his contemporaries for his map of North America. In the Pacific Northwest, Arrowsmith's access to David Thompson's manuscript maps of the Columbia River allowed for him to provide a far more accurate delineation of the Columbia River than any other mapmaker. Arrowsmith's connections with the Hudson Bay Company allowed him to define the Canadian interior and the Rocky Mountains before other cartographers.

This map was published by Aaron Arrowsmith, royal hydrographer, in 1819 at his Soho Square address. A remarkable piece.

RARITY

The 1819 edition of the map is known in two states, each particularly rare. We have been able to trace only two examples having appeared on the market in the previous 100 years. One of these was in the 1966 Streeter sale, while we sold the second example in 2021. The previous example we held was from the first 1819 state. The Streeter copy lacked sufficient descriptions to place it as a first or second 1819 state.

It is unclear if any institutional holdings of either 1819 edition of the map actually exist. The map is not recorded in institutional collections through OCLC or other means. However, the map was sometimes included in a collection termed Thompson's Alcedo. Interestingly, the 1819 edition is not included in the 1819 Thompson's Alcedo held at Stanford University in the David Rumsey Collection. Rather, that collection includes the 1818 edition. Two further examples of the 1819 Thompson's Alcedo are recorded, at the BL and the Minnesota State Historical Archives, however, their contents are not listed. It is most likely that these also include the 1818 edition, making this map non-existent in any institutional collections.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

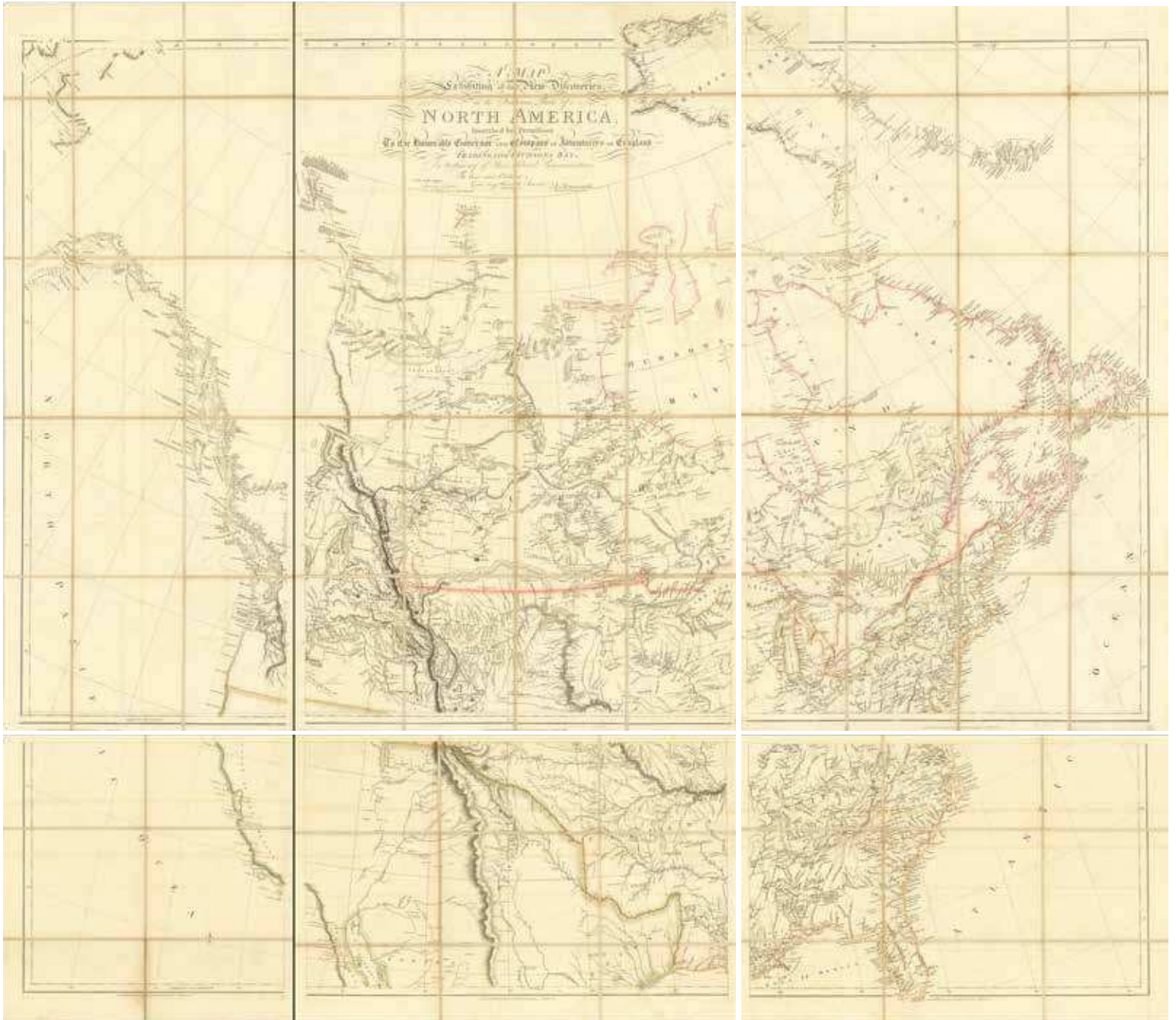
Original hand-color in outline. Segmented and laid on original publisher's linen in six parts (blue silk selvage largely lacking). Onlaid sheets updating northern Baffin's Bay. Minor offsetting and toning near folds. In all, a Very Good to Very Good+ example. Housed in modern marbled-paper case and chemise.

REFERENCE

Aaron Arrowsmith's Map of North America and the Lewis & Clark Expedition, The Map Collector, Spring 1987, pp 16-20; DeVoto, Westward the Course of Empire, p. 328 (1953).

AARON ARROWSMITH

The Arrowsmiths were a cartographic dynasty which operated from the late-eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth. The family business was founded by Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1823), who was renowned for carefully prepared and meticulously updated maps, globes, and charts. He created many maps that covered multiple sheets and which were massive in total size. His spare yet exacting style was recognized around the world and mapmakers from other countries, especially the young country of the United States, sought his maps and charts as exemplars for their own work.



SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP OF JOHN GODEUS

46

Committee of Vigilance of San Francisco -- John D. Godeus (Certificate of Membership)

San Francisco / 1856

DIMENSIONS

14" x 17.5"

COLOR

Uncolored

STOCK NO.

81891

AUTHOR

Britton & Rey

DESCRIPTION

Finely engraved Vigilance Committee certificate, lithographed by Britton & Rey and copyrighted to Charles Nahl & C.E. Lang in 1856.

The certificate includes a number of allegorical vignettes, including images of soldiers marching and officers on horseback in oval frames, interspersed between images of men and women symbolizing virtues like strength, bounty, patriotism, and moral power.

The certificate is signed by President Wm. T. Coleman, Secretary Isaac Bluxome, Jr., Deputy Treasurer William Meyers.

The photo is mounted on the verso of a large 19th Century photograph, which is almost certainly from the Studio of John D. Godeus and Mary Anna Clifton Godeus, and may be an image of Mary Anna Clifton Godeus, although the latter is speculation at best.

The San Francisco Vigilance Movement consisted of two popular ad hoc organizations formed during the Gold Rush period in 1851 and 1856. Their stated purpose was to reign in crime and government corruption. They were among the most notorious and, especially the 1856 Committee, the most successful organizations in the vigilante tradition of the American West.

John D. Godeus was a well regarded early San Francisco photographer, for whom Godeus Street in San Francisco is named, just west of Bernal Heights Park. He and his wife Mary Anna Clifton Godeus were active in San Francisco for 4 decades. Mary Anna began working with John in 1866, marrying John at age 16. At 17, the couple was operating the South Park Photographic Gallery on Third St. in San Francisco. They operated several galleries together in San Francisco until 1879. Godeus family lore suggests John was the photographer for the prisoner mugbooks at San Quentin Prison. Again in the 1890s, couple had a studio together until John's death in 1895. Mary Anna continued to run the shop with her daughter Mary Clara, also a photographer, under the name Godeus Art Studio on Sixth Street until at least 1901.

RARITY

Vigilance Committee Certificates are rare on the market.

We note at least 2 different certificates for the 1856 Committee, with minor differences in the text at the center.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Laid down on the back of a large photograph, likely from the Studio of John D. Godeus and Mary Anna Clifton Godeus. Long tear entering from the lower left corner and a second shorter tear at left. Evidence of older burn marks across the top center.



BERNARD ROMANS' MAP OF CONNECTICUT

47 | *Connecticut, and Parts adjacent . . .*

Amsterdam / 1780

DIMENSIONS
23.5" x 20.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

STOCK NO.
56738

AUTHOR
Bernard Romans /
Mortier, Covens &
Zoon

DESCRIPTION

Important early map of Connecticut and Long Island, originally published in New Haven by Bernard Romans and later in Amsterdam.

This map was one of four Romans maps parts of the American colonies to be re-engraved and published by the renowned Dutch firm of cartographers Covens and Mortier and Covens Jr. in 1780. The Covens & Mortier edition of Romans' map is the only surviving evidence of what was almost certainly the now lost second state of Romans' map of Connecticut, prior to the revisions in Litchfield County and New London County. As such, the first state, which survives in a single copy at the John Carter Brown Library appears to be a proof state, pre-dating the inclusion of additional contour lines in the rivers, lakes and coastlines of Connecticut. The Covens & Mortier edition is identical to the first state, except that it adds these contour lines. A more complete description of the states appears at the bottom of this description.

First advertised in a request for subscribers shortly after the British attack on Danbury, Connecticut (April 26, 1777) and the Battle of Ridgefield, Connecticut (April 27, 1777), it would seem almost certain that Romans specifically had in mind production of an up to date map of Connecticut for use in the defense of the Colony as his catalyst creation of the map. The first advertisement announcing Romans intent to seek subscribers and publish his map appeared in the Boston Gazette, and Country Journal of May 19, 1777. First notice of the map's publication occurred on June 11, 1777.

The map shows Connecticut, with a small part of Rhode Island to the east, Long Island Sound and Long Island to the south, and part of New York State to the west. Counties, cities, towns, rivers, lakes, ponds, and islands are shown. Rows of peaks are used to indicate hills and mountains. New York is identified as "State of New York."

Connecticut is shown divided into six counties, each of which is outlined in color, with the main towns colored in red. The beautiful vignette-cartouche containing the title (in the lower right corner) is of a naturalistically presented Connecticut village scene.

RARITY

A copy of the original Romans sold in June 2011 at Swann Galleries for \$168,000.

Only a single example of this 1780 version is recorded as having sold at auction in the past thirty years.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Full original color, with unusually wide clean margins. Very minor foxing.

REFERENCE

R. Lee Philips, Notes on the Life and Works of Bernard Romans. (Gainesville, University of Florida Press). Diamant, Bernard Romans Forgotten Patriot of the American Revolution (Harrison, NY, 1985), pp.132-134; McCorkle, New England in Early Printed Maps, C780.1; Sellers & Van Ee, Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies, 1023; Thompson, Maps of Connecticut (1940 ed.), 28; Wheat & Brun, Maps Printed in America before 1800, 261-3. Cappon, Geographers and Mapmakers, British and American, from about 1750 to 1789, 264-66 (American Antiquarian Society).

BERNARD ROMANS

Bernard Romans was born in Delft, Netherlands about 1720. He learned mapmaking and surveying in England, before moving to the Colonies in 1757. He served as a Surveyor in Georgia, where he would rise to become Deputy Surveyor General in 1766 and one of the most important Colonial mapmakers. He is perhaps best known for his extensive survey and mapping of the Coastal Waters of East Florida. William Gerard De Braham, the Surveyor General for the Southern Colonies appointed him Deputy Surveyor General for the Southern District in 1773 and wrote A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida, published in 1775, one of the most important works on Florida.

The appearance of three of the Romans maps in editions published in Amsterdam shortly after the publication of the original New Haven versions of the map is a topic worthy of investigation. It is reasonable to speculate that Romans used his Dutch roots to have a set of the maps sent back to Amsterdam for publication.



THE FIRST WALL MAP OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC PUBLISHED IN MEXICO

48

Carta General de la Republica Mexicana, formada por Antonio Garcia y Cubas. 1863

Mexico, D.F. / 1863

DIMENSIONS
25" x 19"

COLOR
Outline Color

STOCK NO.
64240

AUTHOR
Antonio
Garcia y Cubas

DESCRIPTION

Antonio Garcia y Cubas' map of Mexico is the first official map of Mexico, printed in Mexico and prepared from Mexican sources. The map reflects the culmination of Mexico's 30-year effort to produce an indigenous map, which began with the efforts of the Instituto Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica (later Sociedad Mexicana Geografia y Estadistica or SMGE, established in 1833) to create a map of the newly independent Mexican Republic.

The Garcia Cubas map has one of the most remarkable cartographic stories of any national map. It begins with the lost manuscript maps of Pedro Garcia Conde of 1845 and his surreptitiously printed map of Mexico and ends with this spectacularly detailed production by Garcia Cubas, showing the tremendous progress in Mexico's indigenous printing in the middle of the 19th Century and demonstrating the fine skills of Mexico's indigenous lithographers.

The lack of knowledge of the existence of Garcia Conde's map is clear in the writings of some of his contemporaries. Antonio Garcia y Cubas, Mexico's most famous 19th Century mapmaker, states in his summation of the Armistice of 1847, "our history is written simply by saying the Mexico and the United States are neighbors. At least France and England are separated by a Channel; between our nation and our neighbor there exists no other border than a simple mathematical line . . . God help the Republic!" (Collado, Antonio Garcia y Cubas, p.443). Similarly, the members of the Comision de Estadistica Militar in 1848 stated "How can one expect to understand the nation's territorial extension, or consult regarding its defense, without the formation of a general map and one of each State and territory." (see Mendoza Vargas, 55). Translations are from Craib, Cartographic Mexico.

The map is dedicated to Don José Fernando Ramirez, the distinguished Mexican historian, who chaired the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs under three different administrations and served on Mexico's Supreme Court, as well as leading Mexico's Academy of Sciences and Literature.

While Garcia Cuba's map would later be critiqued as a compilation, rather than published based upon astronomical observations and surveys, it is without question the most beautifully executed and symbolically important map of Mexico published in the 19th Century and a foundational work for collectors.

RARITY

The map is very rare on the market. This is the third time we have offered the map for sale in the past 20+ years.

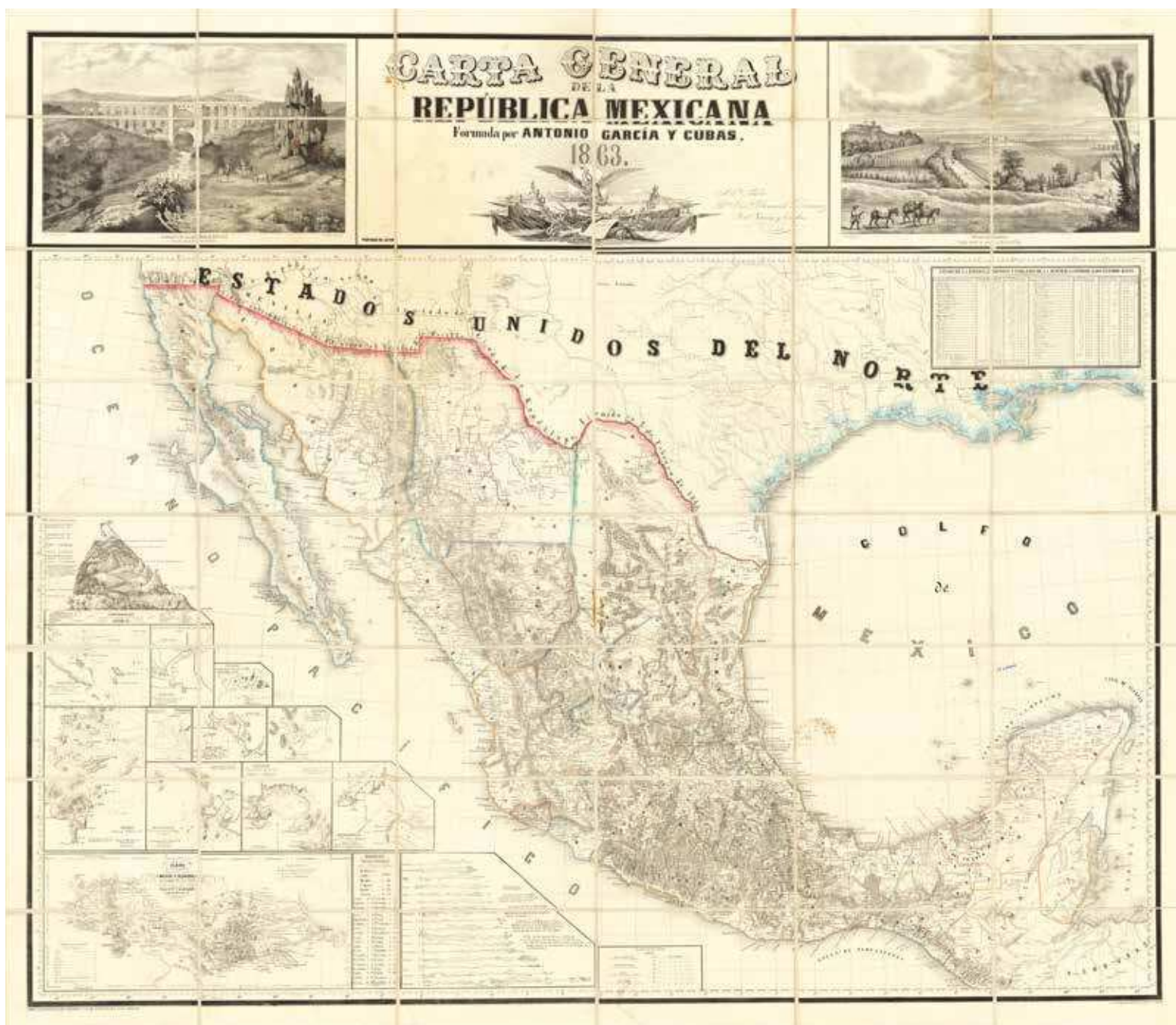
CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Dissected and laid on linen, as issued, in original slipcase.

ANTONIO GARCIA Y CUBAS

Antonio García y Cubas (1832-1912) was a Mexican geographer, historian, writer, and cartographer. An orphan from a young age, Cubas attended the Colegio de San Gregorio and the Colegio de Ingenieros, where he earned a geography degree. In 1856, he became a member of the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística.

Cubas wrote several geographic works, including introductory courses to geography, historical atlases, and maps. He is best known for his Atlas Geográfico, Estadístico e Histórico de la República Mexicana (1857), Carta General de México (1863), and Diccionario Geográfico, Histórico y Biográfico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en cinco volúmenes, editados entre 1888 y 1891. He is also praised for his memoir, El Libro de mis Recuerdos (1905). Today, the best books published in anthropology and history in Mexico are given the Antonio García Cubas prize.



FOUNDATIONAL SURVEY OF SAN DIEGO BY ONE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S FIRST SURVEYORS

49

[Rancho San Diego Island] Plat of the Island or Peninsula of San Diego finally Confirmed to Archibald C. Peachy and William H. Aspinwall surveyed under instructions from the U.S. Surveyor General by Henry Hancock, Deputy Surveyor June and July 1867. Containing 4185 46/100 Acres

San Diego / 1868
(June 3rd 1880)

DIMENSIONS
31.7" x 25"

COLOR
Pen & Ink with
Wash Color

STOCK NO.
74373

AUTHOR
Henry Hancock /
L.L. Lockling

DESCRIPTION

An 1880 copy of the original manuscript survey map of Rancho San Diego Island (Coronado) and the area around San Diego Bay, including Point Loma, Coronado, Imperial Beach, and Downtown.

This is an early hand-drawn copy of the original 1867 Henry Hancock survey of the so called Rancho San Diego Island, which was part of the final confirmation of ownership of Coronado and North Island to Archibald C. Peachy and William H. Aspinwall. The present map was drawn by San Diego County Surveyor L.L. Lockling, in June of 1880. The map is also extensively annotated with pencil notes and corrections, likely by use by early surveyors or title companies making reference to the map's details.

The map is composed of careful measurements of the coastline of Imperial Beach and Coronado (at the time North Island and Coronado Island), along with a delineation of Point Loma and the shoreline of the Bay on in what is now Downtown San Diego, National City, etc.

Among the notes on the map is "U.S. Quartermaster's Store House at new San Diego." This shows the location of the future Downtown San Diego in the year Alonzo Horton arrived in San Diego and began what would become the process of developing and promoting modern day San Diego.

There is much interesting detail about the early configuration of the Bay, which has been subject to substantial hydro-engineering and landfilling since this map was made. For instance, North Island and Coronado have long been joined to create one land-mass; the strand that connects Imperial Beach and Coronado has been majorly reconfigured.

The map notes many sloughs, sand flats, fresh-water springs, dry lakes, high-water lines, bluffs, the deep channel between "U.S. Quartermaster's Store House at New San Diego" and Coronado, etc. Therefore it provides important insight into the natural configuration of a major San Diego geographical feature that no longer exists in that form.

RARITY

The map is a unique survival. We were unable to locate any other examples of either the original 1867 Plat map or any other early copies.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Pen and Ink on drafting linen. Some minor soiling.

HENRY HANCOCK

Henry Hancock was a Harvard trained lawyer and a land surveyor working in California in the 1850s. He was the owner of Rancho La Brea, which included the La Brea Tar Pits.

Hancock studied law at Harvard University. Graduating in 1846, he went St. Louis, Missouri, where he became a surveyor. During the Mexican-American War, he was quartermaster of the 1st Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers under Colonel Alexander William Doniphan. At the war's end, he returned home to New Hampshire but soon decided to go west.

Hancock travelled from Chicago to San Francisco, arriving in September, 1849, where he opened a law office. He briefly tried gold mining on American River, but in 1850 moved to Los Angeles.

Hancock engaged extensively in government surveying. Following California's annexation into the United States, the land grants given to Californios by the Spanish and Mexican colonial authorities were required to prove their claims to the new American government. Owners filed claims with the United States Land Commission and had to have their property surveyed and mapped by government surveyors.

L.L. LOCKLING

L.L. Lockling was an early San Diego engineer and surveyor.

A contemporary of Alonzo Horton, Lockling Square, San Diego's first athletic field, bounded by Sixth, Seventh, C, and D (Broadway), was given Lockling for surveying New San Diego.

THE FIRST PHOTO OF EARTH FROM DEEP SPACE

50

"Earthrise"

n.p. / 1966

DIMENSIONS
45" x 19"
(both sheets
as one)

COLOR
Uncolored

STOCK NO.
66g8o

AUTHOR
NASA /
Lunar Orbiter 1 /
Boeing

DESCRIPTION

A superlative example of one of mankind's most historic images. The most famous of the Lunar Orbiter images and Man's first look at the Earth from the Moon.

This is an example of the large format printing of the photograph, with provenance to the Lunar Orbiter Program at Boeing, as well as contemporary supporting documents.

The photographs are accompanied by a contemporary label reading:

HISTORIC FIRST PHOTO OF EARTH FROM DEEP SPACE." Taken August 23, 1966, by NASA, BOEING, and LUNAR ORBITER I. The crater in frames 593 and 504 at the bottom of the photo is 7 miles across and 6 miles deep. Mount Everest would fit inside it. US East Coast at the upper left, S. Europe toward dark side, and Antarctica at the bottom.

Furthermore, the lot includes the front page of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer from Friday, August 26, 1966, with the image and the tagline "THE EARTH AS SEEN FROM THE MOON"

The Lunar Orbiters were a series of five unmanned spacecraft which undertook detailed mapping of the moon in 1966-1967. By taking thousands of photos over five missions, the surface of the moon was able to be mapped down to a meter scale. This would allow for both increased scientific understanding of the moon, as well as helping to identify possible landing sites for the Surveyor and Apollo missions.

The orbiters were the result of a joint bid between Boeing and Eastman Kodak. The Air Force was originally planned to take charge of the imaging operation, but concerns over the classified nature of their camera specifications led to lower-resolution, privately-designed, cameras being used. These ended up working well in part due to an ingenious focusing mechanism, and ninety-nine percent of the surface of the moon, including the dark side of the moon, was successfully mapped.

The orbiters not only provided visual information but also gravitational information. Doppler tracking of the orbiters allowed for gravity anomalies over maria to be measured, allowing for a better understanding of the moon's gravitational field. These measurements showed that both Airy and Pratt isostasy were important on the moon, meaning that topography was both due to compositional and mass differences.

The first three missions focused on surveying the sites for the Apollo landing missions, while the last two focused more on completing the lunar mapping mission. Lunar Orbiter 2 would be the first to photograph the Sea of Tranquility, the landing site for Apollo 11. Each orbiter crashed on the moon several months after its mission ended.

RARITY

Only one other large-scale example of the Earthrise photo has traded hands in recent years, at Christie's in 2021. This example was larger but appears to be a later printing, and it has no provenance that ties it to the Apollo program. That example made £150,000.

Recently, an 8x10-inch "black letter" NASA photograph of the 1968 Earthrise made £23,750 at auction in London.

PROVENANCE

From the collection of a Seattle-based veteran of Boeing's Public Relations and Advertising Department who joined the company in 1961.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Two small punctures expertly mended on verso. Otherwise excellent condition.



