





## Catalogue XV

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## Catalogue XV

1	Ptolemaeus, 1482	£400,000	26	Dadian	£65,000
2	Ptolemaeus, 1490	£300,000	27	Tebenkov	£ 91,000
3	Ptolemaeus, 1507	£500,000	28	Oliva	£200,000
4	Ptolemaeus, 1511	£150,000	29	Arnoldi	£30,000
5	Ptolemaeus, 1513	£600,000	30	Van Schoel	£27,500
6	Ptolemaeus, 1525	£75,000	31	Briggs	£14,000
7	Ptolemaeus, 1561	£12,500	32	Dudley	£25,000
8	Adrichom	£25,000	33	Seller	£72,500
9	Ortelius	£325,000	34	Saliba	£45,000
10	Colom	£44,000	35	Brooking	£16,000
11	Cellarius	£350,000	36	Müller	£20,000
12	Levanto	£22,000	37	Rocque	£20,000
13	Loon	£120,000	38	Blanchard	£75,000
14	Colom	£140,000	39	Yonge	£85,000
15	Goos	£33,000	40	Des Barres	£18,500
16	Speed	£95,000	41	Williams	£45,000
17	Lootsman	£44,000	42	Bauman	£112,000
18	Robijn	£16,500	43	Cary	£32,000
19	Coronelli	£100,000	44	Indian world map	£95,000
20	Willdey	£75,000	45	Arrowsmith - Galapagos	£12,500
21	Saxton	£36,000	46	Arrowsmith - Hawaii	£18,000
22	Dobbs	£18,000	47	Collinson	£65,000
23	Dunn	£14,000	48	D-Day Landings	£10,000
24	Franklin	£30,000	49	Ramsden	£95,000
25	Senex	£15,000	50	Adam	£100,000

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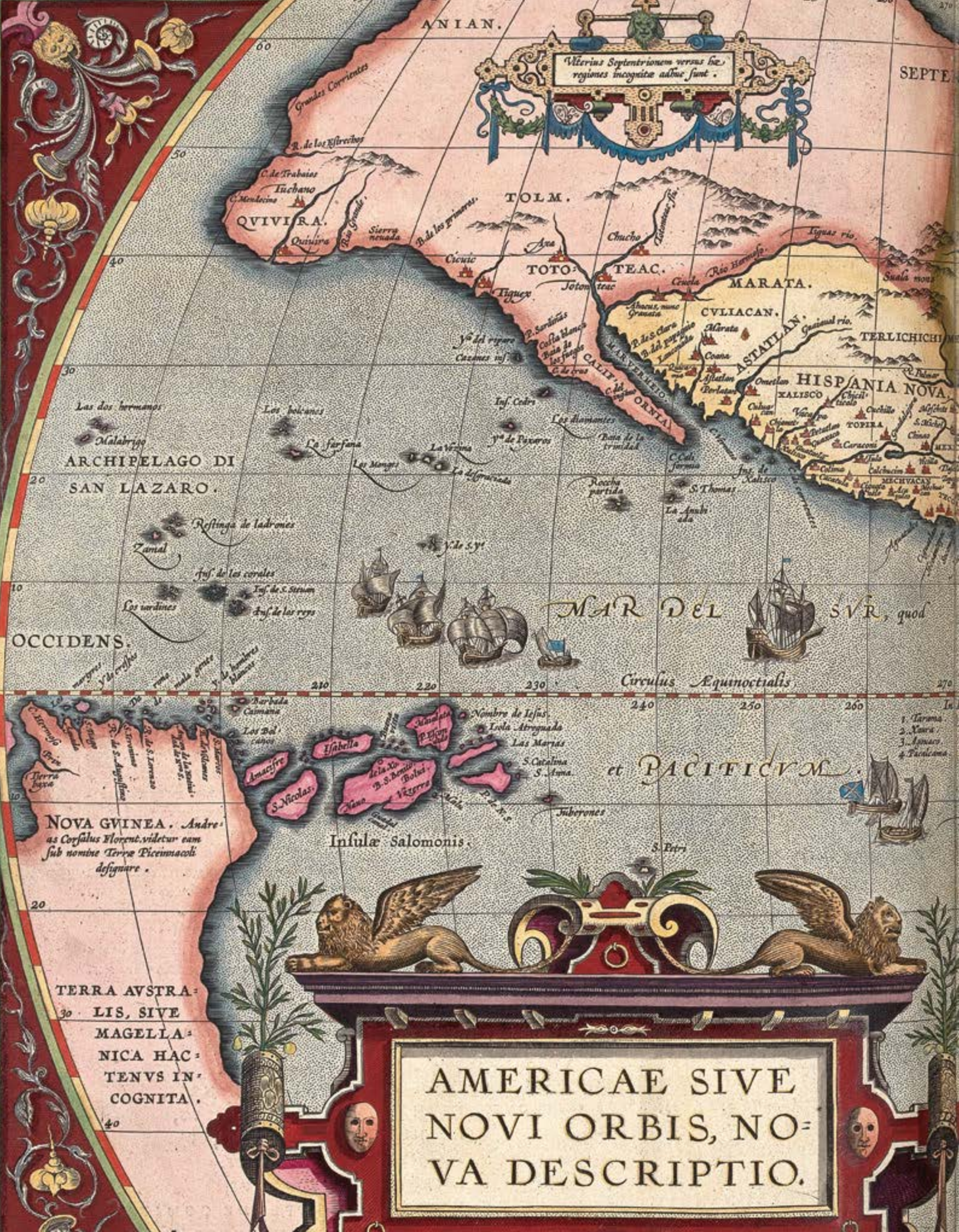
ISBN 978-0-9957558-4-0  
Catalogue edited by Daniel Crouch, Lucy Garrett, Noah Goldrach,  
Kate Hunter, Elena Napoleone, and Nick Trimming  
Design by Ivone Chao  
Photography by Louie Fasciolo  
Cover: item 34, p.1: item 50, p.4: item 9  
  
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Introduction



“The cause of America is in a great measure the cause of all mankind”  
(Thomas Paine, ‘Common Sense’, 1775-1776).

Welcome to catalogue XV, published to coincide with the first anniversary of the opening of our shop in New York; hence the distinct American flavour - or should we say flavor - with almost a third of the items pertaining to the New World.

The birth of the printed map in Europe, in the last quarter of the fifteenth century, acted as a catalyst for the Age of Discovery. Columbus is known to have owned an edition of Ptolemy’s ‘Geographia’, published in Rome (item 2), before he set off to discover the New World. These voyages in turn would challenge the classical view of the world, set out by Ptolemy, and later editions of his work would include: the first obtainable map to show America (item 3); the first map devoted entirely to the New World (item 5); and the first atlas map to name America (item 6).

Throughout the following two centuries cartographic knowledge of America would make great strides, and would be reflected in the maps of the Lafreri School (items 29 and 30), Ortelius (item 9), and Dudley (item 32). Although Briggs’ map (item 31), which depicts California as an island for the first time, was, in hindsight, an aberration.

With the formal establishment of colonies, such as New Jersey (item 33) and New Hampshire at the end of the seventeenth century; mapping turned to the demarcation of the provinces, with surveys carried out by mapmakers such as Franklin (item 24), Blanchard (item 38), and Yonge (item 39).

The pride which these surveys proclaimed, together with a minor disagreement regarding taxation and representation, led to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The war’s progress, from Boston to Yorktown, can be seen, in great detail, in works by Des Barres (item 40), Williams (item 41), and Bauman (item 42), the latter of which shows the final triumph of the American rebels. The subsequent treaty would formally bring the United States of America into existence. One of the first people to record this momentous act on a map was the English mapmaker John Cary (item 42); a map that presaged “manifest destiny” and the expansion of the fledgling state from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

“it is impossible not to look forward to distant times when our rapid multiplication will expand itself beyond those limits, and cover the whole northern, if not the southern continent.” (Thomas Jefferson, ‘Correspondence with James Monroe’, 1801).



The third printed atlas, and the first in Italian

1 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius;  
BERLINGHIERI, Francesco

*Geographia. di Francesco  
Berlinghieri Fiorentino in terze  
rima et lingua Toscana distincta  
con le sue tavole in varii siti et  
provincie seconda la geographia  
distinctione dele tavole di  
Ptolomeo.*

Publication  
Florence, Nicolaus Laurentii, Alemanus,  
[1482].

Description  
Folio (415 by 290mm), third issue with  
sixteenth-century title-page printed in red  
on recto of the first leaf and colophon and  
register added on f10 recto, 123 (of 126  
leaves, lacking 3 blanks) leaves, double  
and triple column, 51 lines and headline,  
roman letter, initial-spaces, most with  
printed guides. 29 double-page and two  
single-page engraved maps (left-hand  
margin of world map close-cropped, some  
leaves expertly and occasionally repaired  
but not affecting text or images).  
Eighteenth-century vellum over paste-  
board, the spine in seven compartments  
with six raised bands, green morocco  
lettering-piece in one.

Collation: [2]; aa10; bb-cc8, dd7 (lacking  
blank dd8); 8 double-page engraved maps of  
the world and Europe; ee6; ff-gg8; hh6; ii3  
(lacking blank); 6 double-page engraved  
maps of Europe; a6; b9; 4 double-page  
engraved maps of Africa; b10; c8; d12: 5  
double-page engraved maps of Asia; e11; 3  
double-page, and two single-page engraved  
maps of Asia; (lacking blank); f9; 3  
double-page engraved maps of Asia, [1].

Watermark: text leaves watermarked with  
cardinal's hat (large and small), maps  
variously watermarked with crossed arrows,  
anchor in a circle, star in a circle, crossbow in  
a circle and turk's hat in a circle.

References  
Bodleian B-161 (2005); BMC vi, 629 (both  
issues); G. Fiocco, 'La biblioteca di Palla  
Strozzi', Studi Honore di Tammaro de  
Marinis, ii, p. 305; Sebastiano Gentile (ed.),  
Firenze e la scoperta dell' America,  
(Florence, 1992), no. 112; Goff B342; GW  
3870; H \*2825; IGI 1492; Sander 927;  
Rhodes 319 (Queen's College, Oxford, a  
copy bought early in Siena); Wardington  
Catalogue, part 2, lot 395.

The third printed atlas, and the first in Italian, with Berlinghieri's text.  
The so-called "modern maps" of Spain, France, Italy and Palestine,  
all of which appear for the first time as copper-engravings, just preceding  
the woodcut maps of the Ulm edition of the same year, are of particular  
importance in Berlinghieri's edition of Ptolemy.

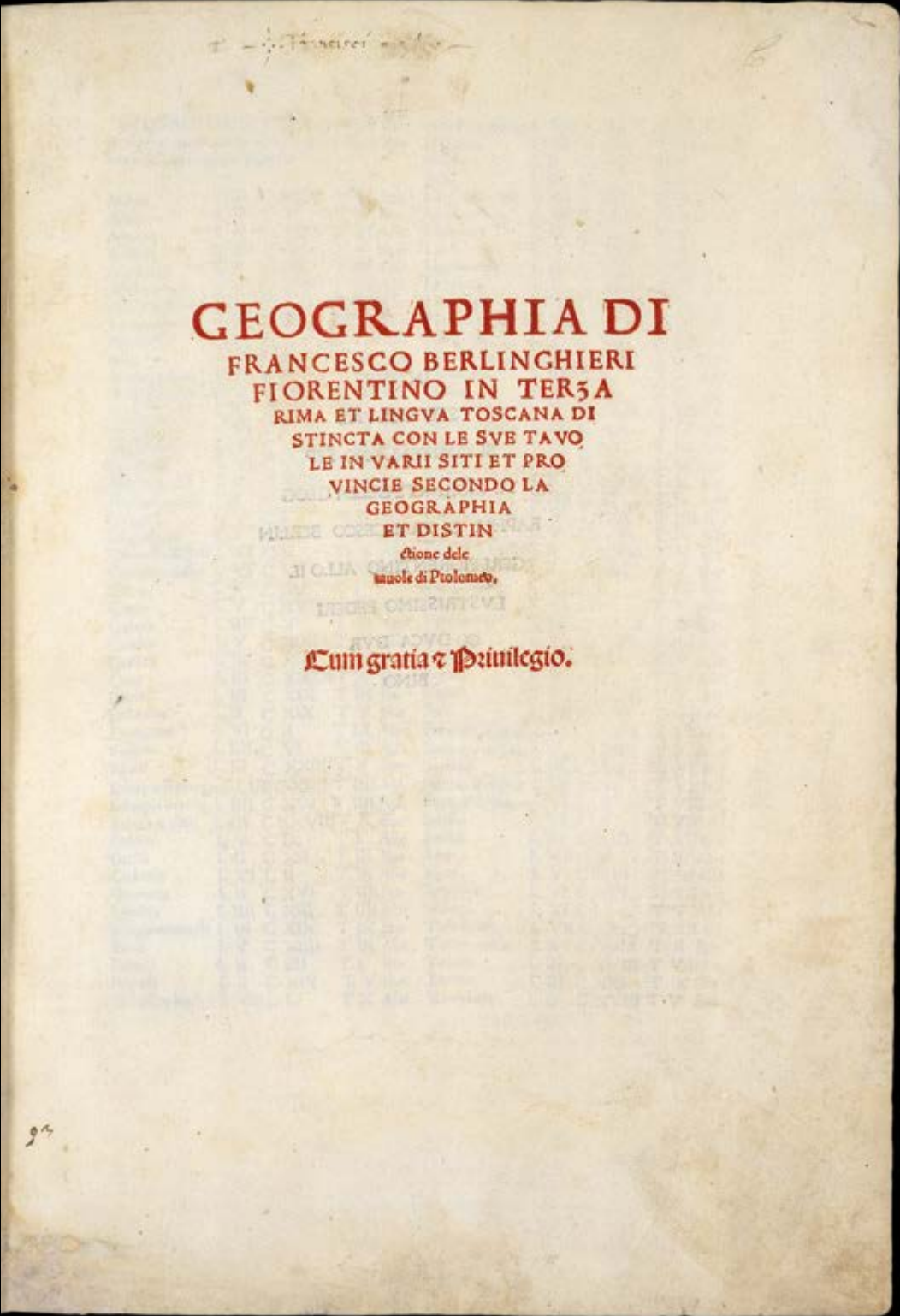
Berlinghieri's text is a terza rima adaption of Ptolemy's 'Cosmographia',  
augmented by contemporary writers. Although not considered to be an  
edition of Ptolemy, these are the only examples of Ptolemy's maps printed  
on the original Ptolemaic projection of equidistant parallels and meridians,  
and the first to provide gazetteers for the individual maps. The title-page  
is printed in red, indicating that the copy is, like most surviving copies of  
this work, a third issue.

"The identity of the engraver of the maps remains uncertain but it  
is believed by some to be Francesco Rosselli, who was one of the earliest  
known map-sellers and was active in Florence up to his death in 1513.  
It is also said that these maps were sometimes sold separately, or in sets  
without text. I've hardly ever come across single examples and only once  
a set" (Wardington Catalogue).

The text of Ptolemy in Greek is in eight books, and these were  
translated into Latin between 1406 and 1409 by Jacopo Angeli da  
Scarperia (Jacobus Angelus), a translation extant in a number of  
manuscripts and printed at Vicenza in 1475. Berlinghieri's rifacimento  
is in seven books. Book I in 28 chapters, Books II and III (21 and 30  
chapters) cover Europe, Book IV (16 chapters) deals with Africa, Books  
V and VI (22 and 11 chapters) with Asia, and Book VII (ten chapters)  
deals with India and has an epilogue. It is not by any means a simple  
version of Ptolemy's text (although based on Angelus's translation), but  
contains a mixture of other mythological, geographical and cartographical  
elements, including information from sources as varied as Strabo, Pomponius  
Mela, Pliny, Guido of Ravenna, Flavio Biondo and contemporary portolans.

Francesco Berlinghieri was a Florentine humanist, pupil of  
Argyropoulos and Landino, and a member of the Academia Platonica  
of Marsilio Ficino, who has here added a short paragraph in Latin  
addressed to Federigo da Montefeltro (1422-1482), to whom  
Berlinghieri dedicated the work (f. \*2 verso). Berlinghieri had originally  
intended to dedicate it to the Turkish Sultan Mehmet II (Gentile).

Federigo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, died on 10 November  
1482, and printing must therefore have been finished before that date,  
and after 17 April of the same year (the establishment of the league against  
the Venetians and the Pope during the War of Ferrara, mentioned by  
Ficino). It is generally dated before September 1482. Federigo was a  
great collector of manuscripts (famously acquired from Vespasiano da  
Bisticci), but owned a goodly number of printed books as well, and had





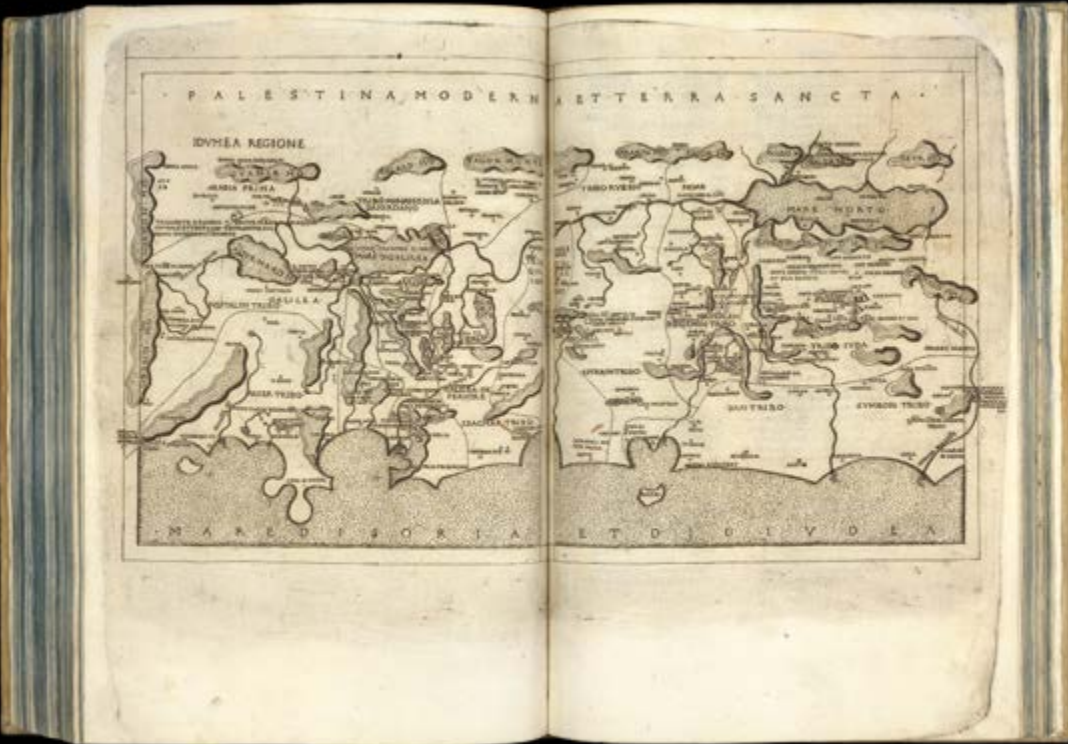
obtained a manuscript of Ptolemy in Greek which Palla Strozzi had acquired a century earlier. This Federigo kept in a cedar box (Fiocco).

The Vatican Library has a finely decorated manuscript of Berlinghieri's work, made for presentation to Federigo, but in the event (because of his death) presented to his son Guidobaldo. In the Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense in Milan is another finely decorated manuscript, this time made for the wedding of Lorenzo de' Medici. The text of the two manuscripts shows little variation, but the maps are not the same.

The 31 maps comprise the normal number of Ptolemaic maps (world map, ten of Europe, four of Africa, 12 of Asia) plus four new ones: 'Novella Italia', 'Hispania novella', 'Gallia novella' and 'Palestina moderna et Terra Sancta'. These new maps, also found in the Braidense manuscript, are thought by some to be based on those of Pietro del Massaio of Florence (c1420–1480) which are found in three manuscripts of Ptolemy by Hugo de Comminellis (the scribe of the famous Urbino Bible, written in Florence 1476–1478, and decorated by Attavante and others, now in the Vatican Library, Urb. Lat. 1–2). The Vatican manuscript's maps are considered to be closer to those of the third redaction of Ptolemy made by Nicolaus Germanus, which appear in the Ulm edition of Ptolemy.

Provenance

1. Francisci Amadi, his sixteenth-century signature on title-page and on register leaf.
2. Marquess of Bute, his sale, Sotheby's London, 16 October 1961, lot 661.
3. Otto Schäfer, his monogram on the rear paste-down, his sale, Sotheby's New York, 8 December 1994, lot 25.









Second Rome edition with the “finest Ptolemaic plates produced until Gerard Mercator”

2 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius

*Cosmographia.*

Publication  
Rome, Petri de Turre, 1490.

Description  
Folio (425 by 282mm). 27 double-page engraved maps, loose endpaper, initial blank on different paper, minor wormholes to first two gatherings, occasional minor staining to margins not affecting text, very occasional manuscript annotations in faded ink, minor staining to world map, some loss to right edge of 'Quinta Asia Tabula' not affecting printed area, 'Sexta Asia Tabula' with small closed tear to title, small open tear to right edge and some brown staining, some minor brown staining to 'Decima Asia Tabula', minor wormholes to final two gatherings. Contemporary calf decorated in blind with intricate roll tool borders enclosing central diamond with woven rope motif, clasps with cross straps replaced, some areas of repair including triangular area c50-60mm to upper cover and small area to lower left hand corner of lower cover, early paper label with manuscript lettering in iron gall ink.

Collation: A8 (first leaf blank) B-C8, D6 (second leaf incorrectly signed D3), E6, a10 (first leaf blank), b-g8, h3 (lacking final blank leaf), 27 engraved maps, 2a8 (2a1r blank, 2a1v registrum super tractum de tribus orbis partibus, 2a2r-2c5r de locis ac mirabilibus mundi et primo de tribus orbis partibus), 2b8, 2c6 (lacking final blank leaf, 2c5r colophon: Hoc opus Ptholomei memorabile quidem et insigne exactissima diligentia castigatum iucondo quodam caractere impressum fuit et completum Rome anno a nativitate Domini .M.CCCC. LXXX die .IV. Novembris. arte ac impensis Petri de Turre, 2c5v blank).

Watermark: text leaves watermarked with a cross within a circle, maps watermarked with a cardinals hat.

References  
BMC IV, 133; BSB-Ink P-861; Goff P-1086; HC 13541; Nordenskiöld 7; Sabin 66474; Shirley 4; Scammell, The World Encompassed 40; Tooley, Landmarks of Mapmaking.

The “handsome” second Rome edition of Ptolemy’s ‘Geographia’ (Scammell).  
The plates for the Rome editions of Ptolemy were several years in the making, and they are considered to be “the finest Ptolemaic plates produced until Gerard Mercator engraved his classical world atlas” a century later (Shirley). They were produced by two German printers, Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Buckinck, and “it is believed that Sweynheym was the one who first thought of applying the very new art of copper-engraving to the printing of maps, and he might have taken a hand in the actual engraving of them himself” (Scammell). The first edition was printed in 1478, and the present edition was printed 12 years later from the same plates.  
While the Bologna edition of 1477 was the first atlas and edition of Ptolemy to use copperplate maps, the Rome edition is generally regarded as superior for its clear captions, accurate projections and overall design. It includes more geographical details, including names in Arabia, in particular. Unusually, the seas are pock-marked. The early Italian Ptolemys, particularly the Rome editions, are “superb testimonials of Italian craftsmanship without the picturesque but unscientific monsters of the medieval maps or the addition of the adventitious decoration of later work, relying for their beauty solely on the delicacy of their execution and the fineness of the material employed” (Tooley). As Tooley observes, the maps in the atlas have no external border decorations or co-ordinate lines, relying instead on the clarity of the engraving.

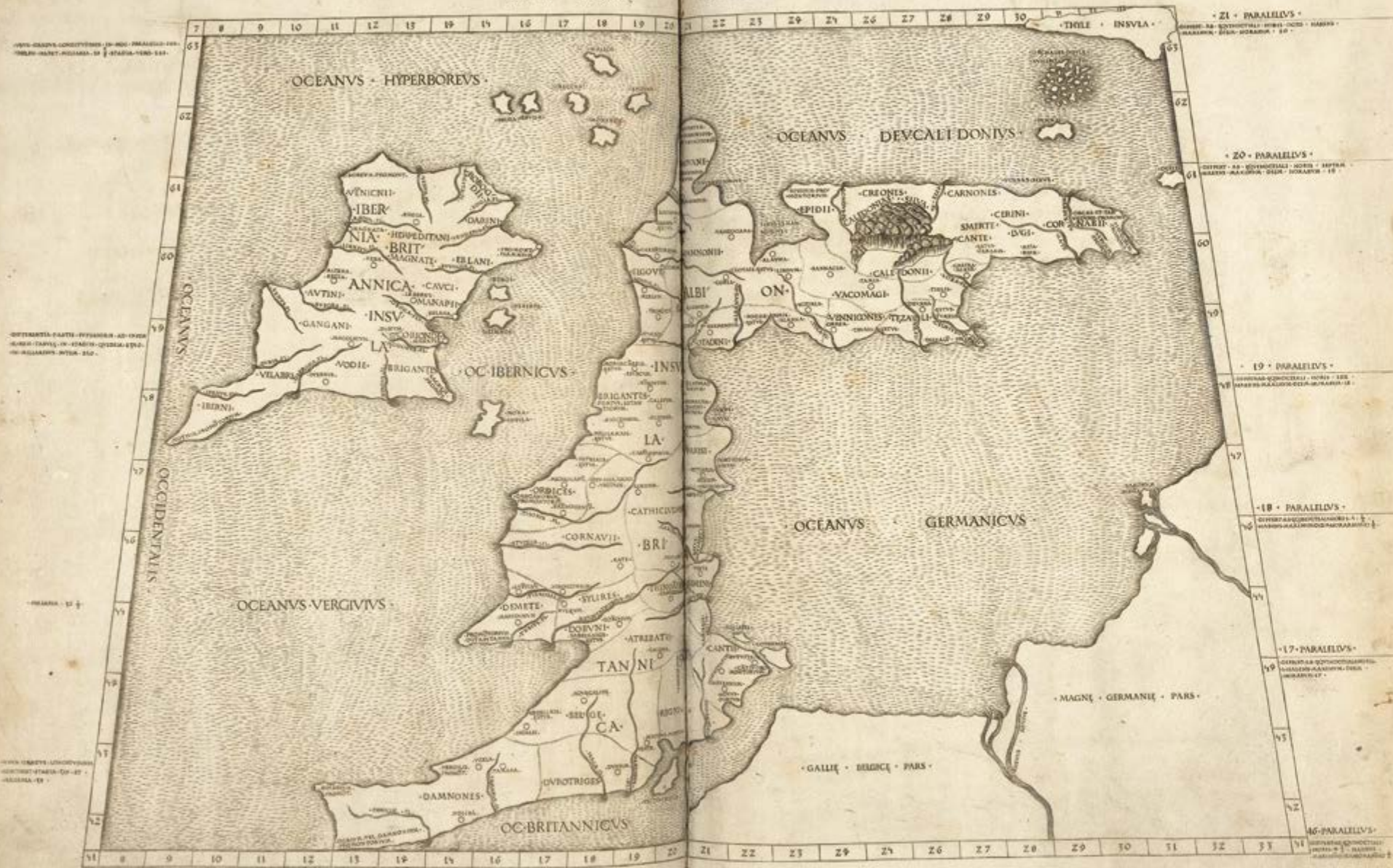








·TABVLA·





3 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius

*In hoc Operae haec continetur Geographia Cl. Ptholemaei a plurimis uiris utriusqβ. linguae doctiss. emendata:& cum Archetypo graeco ab ipsis collata...*

**Publication**  
Rome, [Colophon:] Explicat Planisphaerium Ptholemai recognitum diligentissime a Marco Beneventano Monacho Caelestinorum quod antea in multis etia antiquis exemplaribus latinus corruptissimum reperiabantur. Nec nō Claudii Ptholemai a plurimis uiris utriusqβ linguae doctiss. emendatu cum multis additionibus Rome Novitur impressum per Bernadinu Venetu de Vitalibus. Expesis Evagelista Tossino Brixiano Bibliopola. Impante Iulio II. Pont. Max Anno. III. Potificatus sui Die VIII. Septebr M.D.VII. 1507.

**Description**  
Folio (403 by 275mm). 200 leaves, one of which is blank, comprising letterpress title, index, and text in double columns with 52 lines to a full column on 107 leaves, followed by one blank leaf, ornamental initials and woodcut diagrams in the text and full page woodcut 'Sphaero in plano' on N1 recto, six leaves (of 14 of the 'Orbis nova descriptio' by Beneventanus normally found in the fourth (1508) edition), 34 double-page copper engraved maps on 68 leaves (one folding), and the treatise 'De Locis' in 20 leaves, area of restoration to lower right corner of title, iron-gall ink marginalia (mainly confined to corrections on M8 recto and verso, and the addition of modern titles to the suite of 26 Ptolemaic "ancient" maps), relief shown pictorially, major toponyms underlined in manuscript in red ink on all maps (except that of the modern world), small area of early colour to relief in Arabian Peninsula on 'Sexta Asiae', 'Quinta Europe' and 'Sexta Europe' with old paper reinforcement on verso at centrefold, 'Quarta Asiae', 'Duodecima et Vltima', with small repaired tears to lower left and right margins respectively, six "modern" maps with old paper reinforcement to versos, 'Tabula moderna Francie' trimmed into title at upper margin, 'Tabula nova Italie' trimmed just into image at left margin, 'Tabula moderna Polobiae, Ungarie, Boemie, Germanie, Russie, Lithuanie' trimmed into printed border at right, 'Tabula Moderna Hispanie' trimmed into printed border at foot. Seventeenth century vellum, "C. Ptolom. Geog." morocco lettering piece to flat spine, some restoration to outside corners of both covers.

The earliest obtainable printed depiction of the Americas

The third Rome Ptolemy, including Johann Ruysch's important and rare fan-shaped world map; the earliest obtainable printed depiction of the Americas.

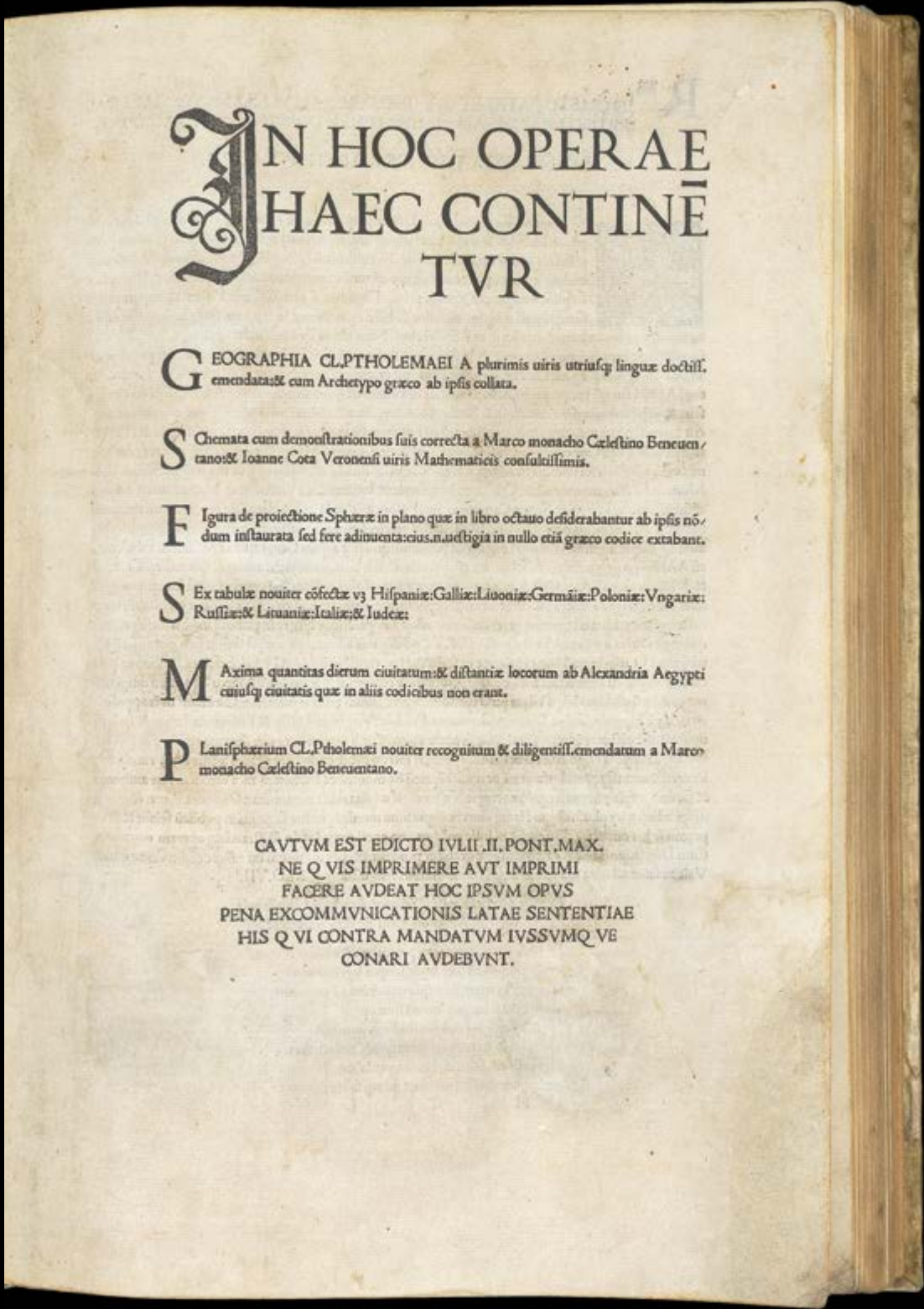
Translated into Latin by Jacopo D'Angelo, this edition includes seven modern maps not present in the editions of 1478 and 1490.

The modern maps were edited by Marcus Beneventanus (1465-1524), a Celestine monk. The present example includes Johannes Ruysch's world map that, although commissioned for the 1507 edition, was not completed in time, and is normally only found in examples of the 1508 edition, where it is mentioned on the title-page. The present work also includes six leaves of the 14 leaf 'Orbis nova descriptio' by Beneventanus, usually found in the 1508 edition only. Indeed, the watermark (Briquet 12163) is normally associated with books published in Venice in 1508, which suggests the present work was assembled towards the end of the lifespan of the 1507 edition.

Johann Ruysch (1460-1533) was an artist and cartographer from the Low Countries, most probably from Utrecht. He became a Benedictine monk c1505 and was given an office in the papal palace by Julius II; this is presumably when he made his world map. It has been suggested that he was friends with Raphael. Beneventanus says in the introduction to the 1508 Rome Ptolemy that Ruysch claimed to have sailed from England to the North Pole and then through to Asia. He may have been a member of John Cabot's expedition from Bristol trying to reach China.

Ruysch's membership of the expedition has been debated, as his map does not show much new information. He uses mainly Portuguese sources, in particular the Contarini-Rosselli map of 1506. He draws most of the northern American coastline from Contarini, using a similar folding conical projection. The inscription "Baccalauras", meaning codfish, also shows Portuguese influence. Portuguese fisherman caught vast quantities of cod in the area at the time. South America appears as a large distinct continent, called "Terra Sancte Crucis sive Mondus Novus", with an inscription where Ruysch notes that he knows very little about the new continent. North of South America appears "Spagnola", the site of Christopher Columbus' landing. Although Columbus thought that this island was Japan ("Sipangu"), and it is identified as such on the Contarini-Rosselli map, Ruysch chooses not to do so. To the west of Hispaniola there is a peninsula, probably Cuba, which bears a text scroll explaining that this was the limit of the Spanish explorations. Although the Contarini-Rosselli map showed Cuba as an island, Ruysch appears to have accepted Columbus' theory that it was an Asian peninsula.

Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia are all shown as part of the Asian land mass. Even if Ruysch did not explore the New World himself, it seems that he was in communication with those who had, as there is a note next to Greenland explaining that compasses do





Collation: A-C8, D-E6, F-O8 (O8 blank), a6, 34 maps on 68 leaves, Aa-Bb8, Cc4

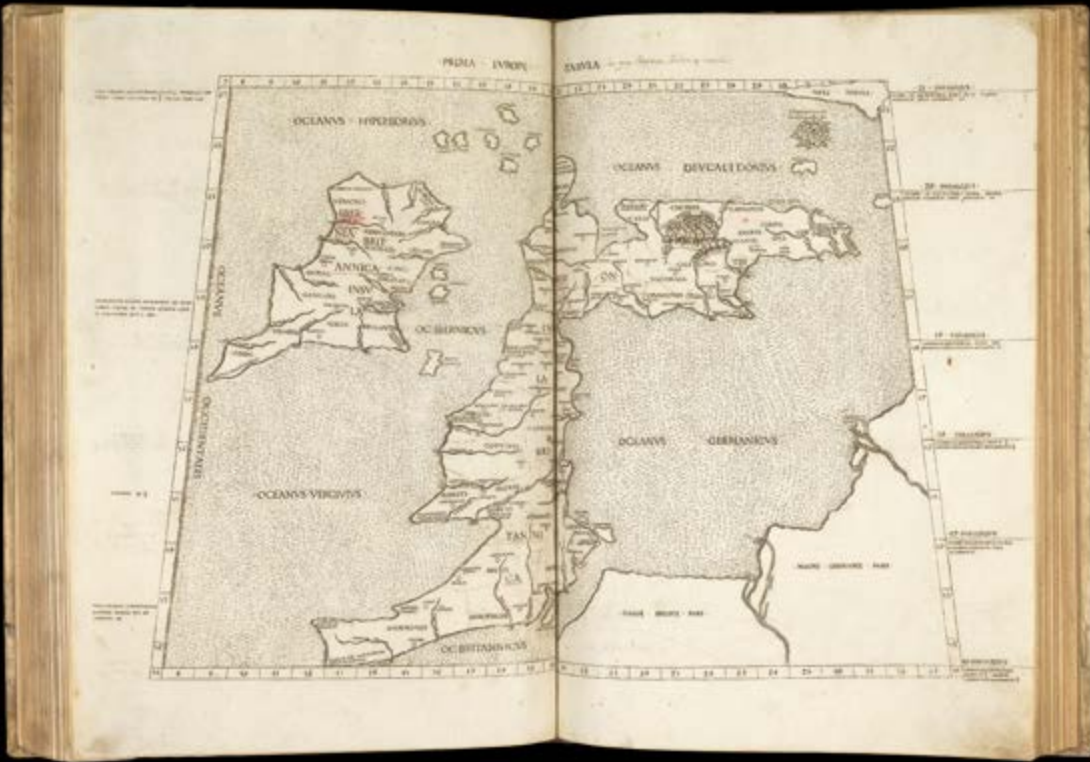
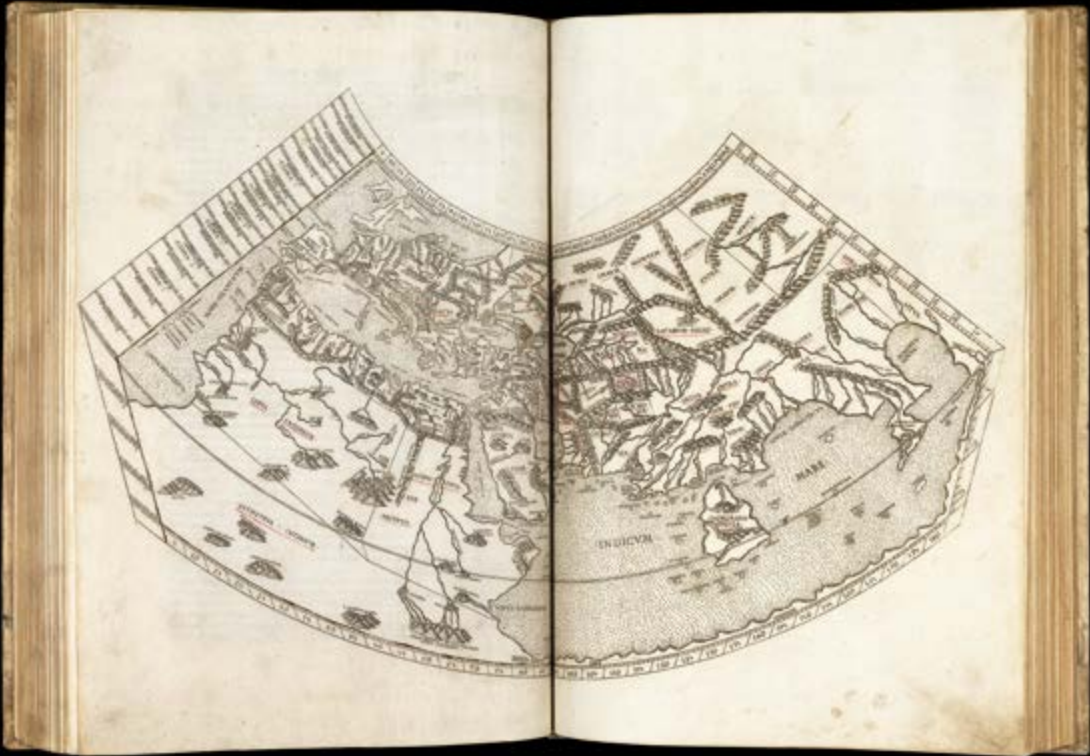
Watermark: Swan surmounted by a crown above a key (Briquet 12163). Countermark: T within a circle surmounted by a cross (Briquet 9134).

References  
Nordenskiöld 202; Phillips, 356; Sabin 66475; Shirley (Atlases) T.PTOL-2f  
Modern world ("Ruysch") map: McGuirk/Swan state 3, plates 2B; Shirley 25, state 3; Suarez, Early Mapping of Southeast Asia, pp.103-109.

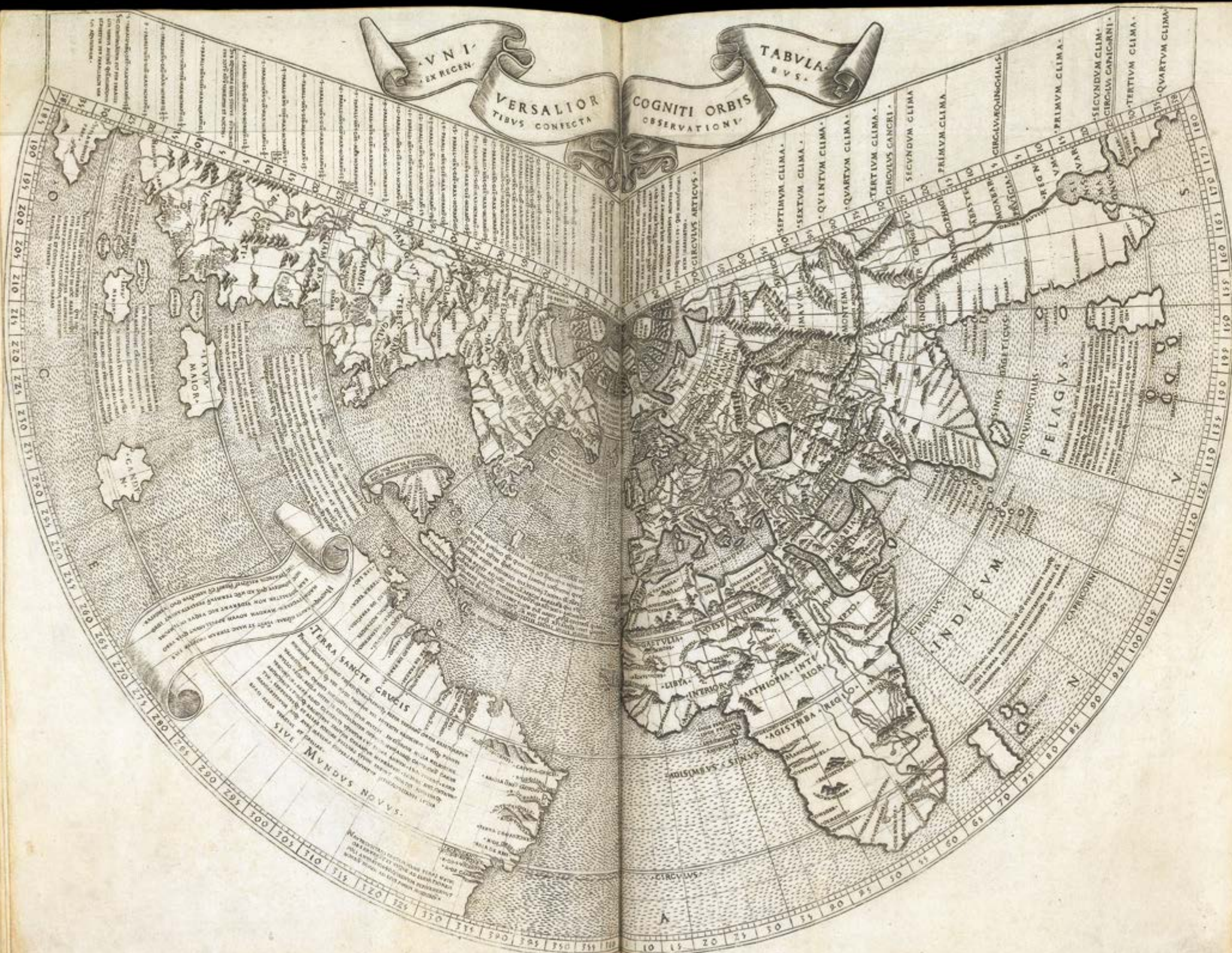
not work in that area, suggesting that he had information from mariners who had observed magnetic variation there. His depiction of Madagascar, India and Sri Lanka in their correct proportions must be taken from Portuguese sources, as evidenced by the nearby note about Portuguese activities in the area in 1507. His depiction of the Arctic region, with multiple islands circling the north pole, was original and influenced the work of Gerard Mercator.

The third state is identifiable by the labels of “Sinus Gageticus” and “Sinus Magnus” on the right hand plate and “La Dominica” correctly labelled on the left hand plate, and the word “oceanus” around the circumference of the map.

Rare. We are only aware of a single example of this edition selling at auction: the Murphy copy that sold in 1884 for \$115.









The first atlas wholly printed in colours, incorporating the first printed map to indicate Japan

4 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius; Bernadus SYLVANUS

*Liber geographiae cum tabulis et universali figura et cum additione locorum quae a recentioribus reperta sunt.*

Publication  
Venice, Jacobus Pentius de Lencho, 1511.

Description  
Folio (425 by 292mm), bookplate to verso of initial blank leaf, title in red with manuscript ownership inscription, poem on verso printed in red and black, 6pp preliminary text printed in red and black, 115pp text printed in red and black with four woodcut and letterpress diagrammatic illustrations, manuscript notes throughout in margins of text in same hand as ownership inscription, small area of abrasion damage to colophon, infilled with ink facsimile, 28 woodcut maps printed in red and black (each double-page with all but the final world map in two sections on facing pages), sixteenth century red vellum, remnants of old ties, yapp fore-edges.

Collation: [4]: A8, B-H6 (first leaf of G unsigned), I8 (first leaf unsigned), 28 maps.

Watermark: six pointed spur.

References  
Jerry Brotton, A History of the World in Twelve Maps (London: Penguin, 2012); Patrick Gautier Dalche, 'The Reception of Ptolemy's Geography' in David Woodward (ed.), The History of Cartography, Volume 3 Part 1: Cartography in the European Renaissance (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007); Nordenskiöld Collection 2:204; Phillips, Atlases 358; Sabin 66477; Sander 5979; Shirley, Mapping of the World, 32; David Woodward, 'Techniques of Map Engravings, Printing and Coloring in the European Renaissance' in David Woodward (ed.), The History of Cartography, Volume 3 Part 1: Cartography in the European Renaissance (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007).

A very fine example of the Venetian edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. This is the first illustrated edition of Ptolemy's work in which an attempt was made to update the information given on the maps, and the only Italian edition of Ptolemy to feature woodcut maps.

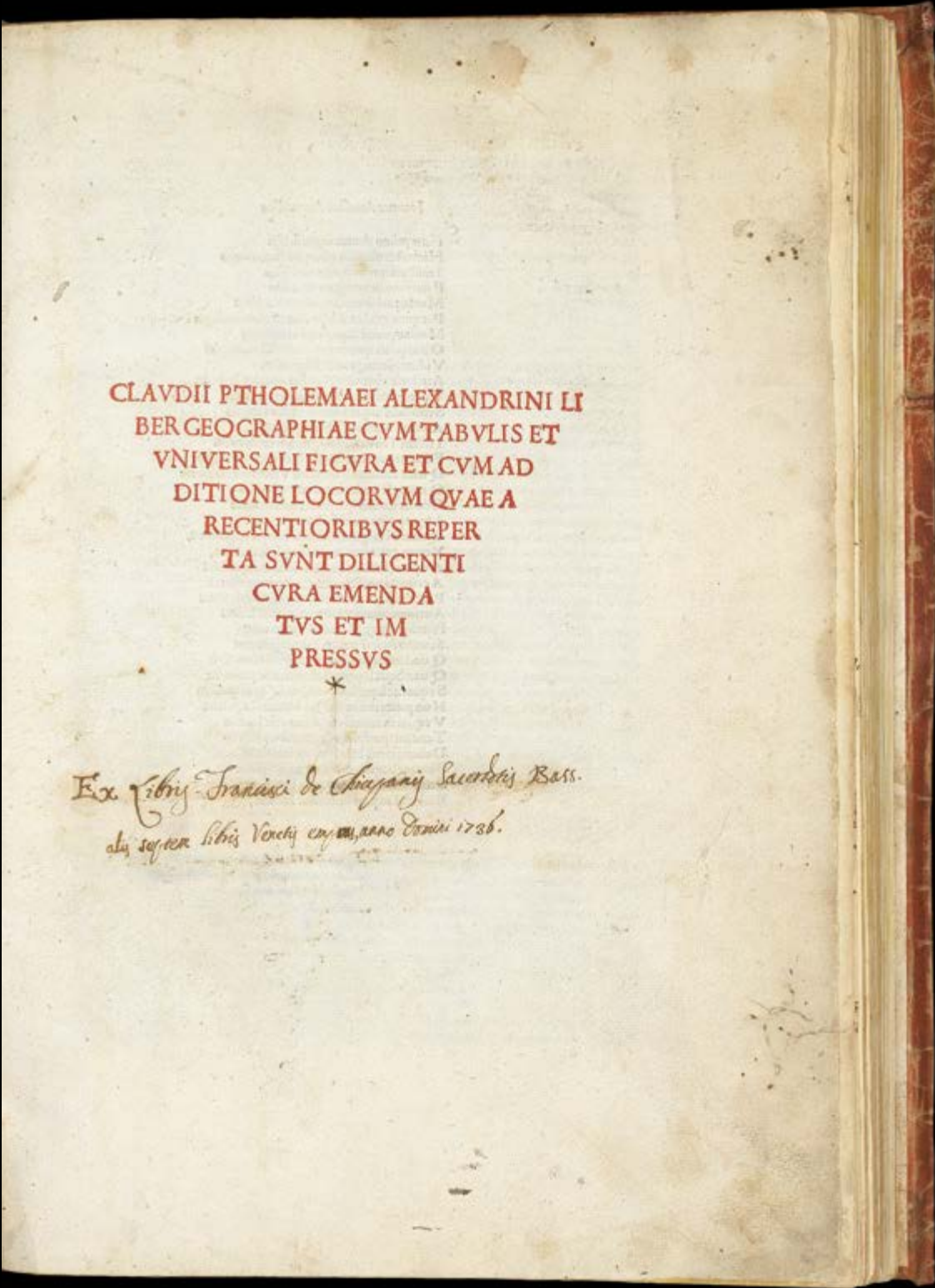
It is also one of the earliest examples of two-colour printing in cartography, with the major regional names printed in red, others in black, using inset type. Woodward suggests that the dual-colour printing style is done to mimic contemporary portolan charts, which used black and red to distinguish toponyms of various importance. The text in the book says that it used the maps of navigators to update Ptolemy's original work, and the influence may also have extended to the aesthetic (Woodward).

Sylvanus had already produced an edition of Ptolemy in Naples in 1490, but this was to be based on different principles. He explains in a preliminary note that Ptolemy's work must be updated, and adds that as Ptolemy himself used the work of navigators, so will he. Sylvanus was trying to tread a delicate line between critics of Ptolemy's work and those who appreciated the framework provided by the classical geographer (Dalche).

The atlas includes two world maps, one drawn to Ptolemy's specifications and the other using contemporary geographical knowledge. The modern cordiform world map is only the second map in a Ptolemaic atlas to show America, and the first western printed map to indicate Japan. Sylvanus uses a cordiform map projection, a style developed through the Renaissance to symbolise the link between inner emotions and the external world (Brotton). Sylvanus' method was subsequently adapted by Petrus Apianus and Giovanni Vavassore. In this projection, the degrees on the central meridian were in correct proportion to those of the parallels. Whereas every other map in the atlas is printed on the reverse of other maps or texts, this is blank on the reverse. This map was Sylvanus' attempt to update the picture of the world presented by Ptolemy.

The Americas are shown in three unconnected parts: "terra laboratorum", "terrae Sancta Crucis" (South America) and "terra cube". "Terra laboratorum", or North America, was supposedly named after the labourer who saw it first, according to an inscription on the Wolfenbüttel 1534 world map. The projection used distorts the coastline of South America almost unrecognisably; the words "canibalum romon" appear in the north, a product of common contemporary belief about native cannibalism.

The outline of eastern Asia follows Ptolemy and retains the 'Tiger Leg' used by Martin Waldseemüller and Giovanni Contarini, and the Ptolemaic name "Catigara". Japan appears, named "Zampagu ins", and is shown correctly as an island for the first time. A previous depiction by Ruysch identified Japan with one of the islands discovered by the Spanish in the Caribbean. Asia's coastline is left open to the east, as is the western coast of the Americas, allowing for the possibility that they were contiguous. The map is labelled in the style of Ptolemy; rivers and mountain ranges



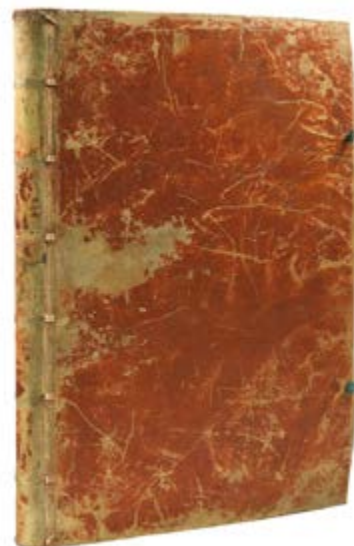


are shown and named, but very few place names appear. The entire continent of Europe contains only “magna Germa”, “Italia” and “dalma”.

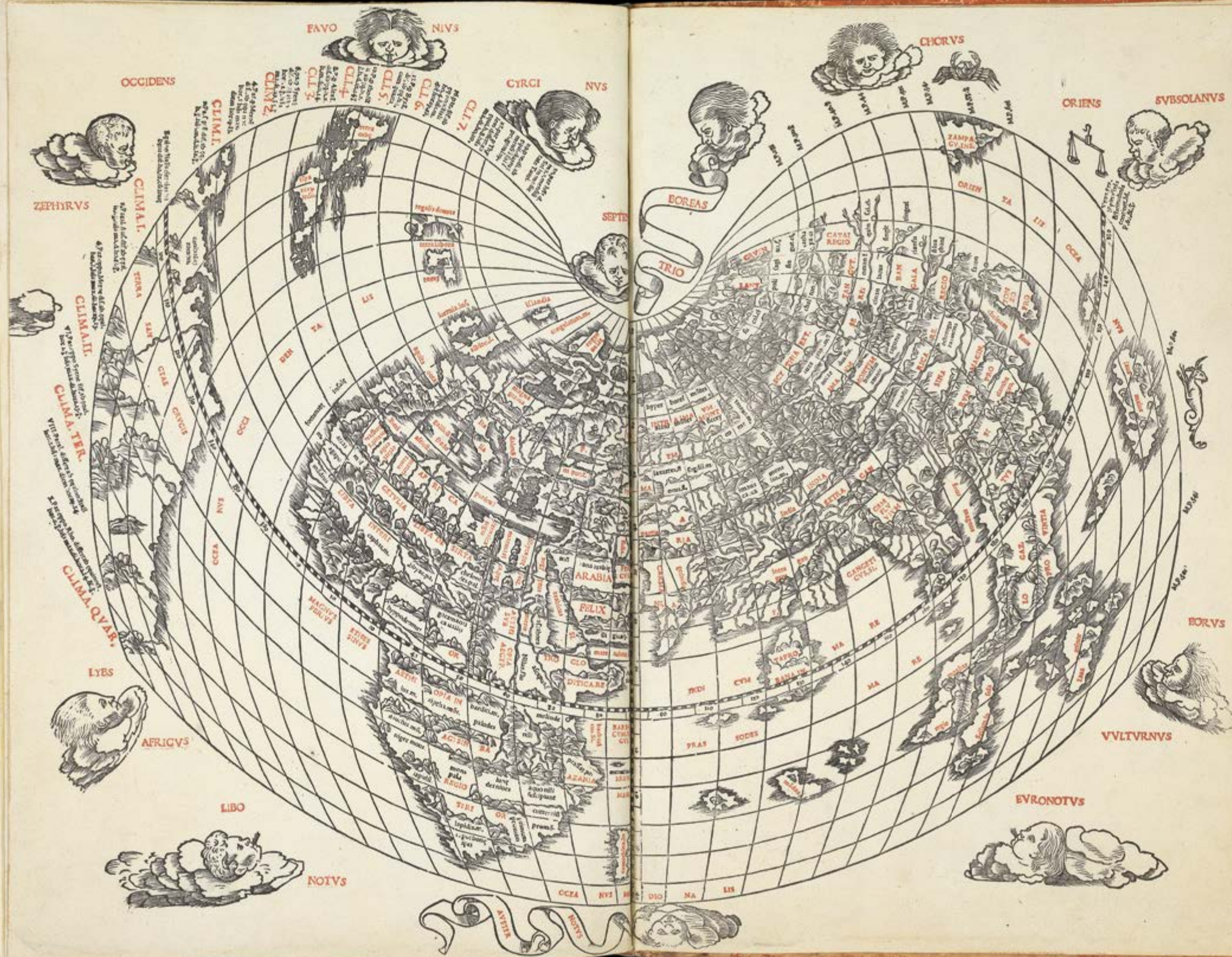
An earlier owner, Francisco de Chiapanis, has made extensive manuscript notes in the preliminary text of the atlas. He seems to have been particularly interested in the mathematical basis of Ptolemy’s work, with diagrams and calculations working out ideas in the text. Francisco also approved of the editor’s tone in the book, noting “Modestia Auctoris” next to a line apologising for the author’s inexperience.

#### Provenance

1. Manuscript ownership inscription of Francisco de Chiapanis [Francisco Chiappano?], dated in Venice in 1736. The owner has signed himself “sacerdotis Bass”, presumably a priest at the church of San Basso.
2. Bookplate of J.H. van der Veen. The bookplate artist, Anton Pieck (1895-1987) was active in the Netherlands in the twentieth century. The owner may have been Johan Herman van der Veen (1926-2006), a Dutch politician and lawyer.









The geometrization of space: “the most important of all the Ptolemy editions”

5 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius; Martin WALDESEEMULLER

*Geographiae opus novissima traductione a Grecorum archetypis castigatissime pressum.*

Publication  
Strassburg, Johannes Schott, 12th March, 1513.

Description  
Folio (456 by 320mm), (181) ff., with 45 double-page and two single-page maps, of which one, Lorraine, is printed in three colours, some light browning and occasional marginal staining, maps mounted on vellum guards, repaired tear to blank corner of A2, 'Septima Asia' with neatly repaired tear affecting image, early ink marginalia to 'Aphricae', seventeenth-century vellum over paste-board.

Collation: A2, B-N6, 45 double-page and two single-page maps, a6, b4, c6.

Watermark: fleur-de-lys.

References  
Adams P2219; Nordenskiöld 205 (incomplete); Phillips 359; Sabin 66478; Shirley 34; Henry N. Stevens, The First Delineation of the New World and the First Use of the Name America on a Printed Map (London, 1928).

A monumental work containing critical New World information, derived from the latest voyages of exploration, including the earliest atlas map devoted entirely to the New World ('Terra Incognita'), the earliest map printed in more than two colours - and, for many other countries, the first published maps (notably the map of Switzerland, which is styled differently and probably adapted from a manuscript map by Konrad Türost c1495). It is “the most important of all the Ptolemy editions” (Streeter).

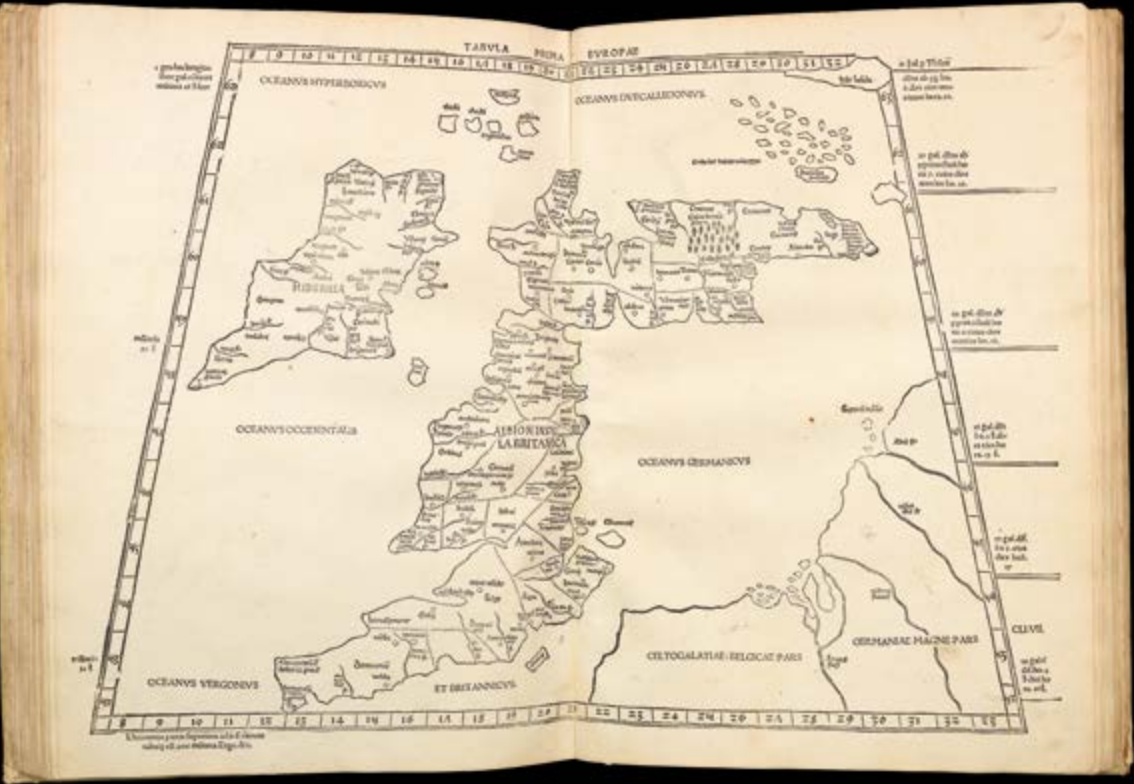
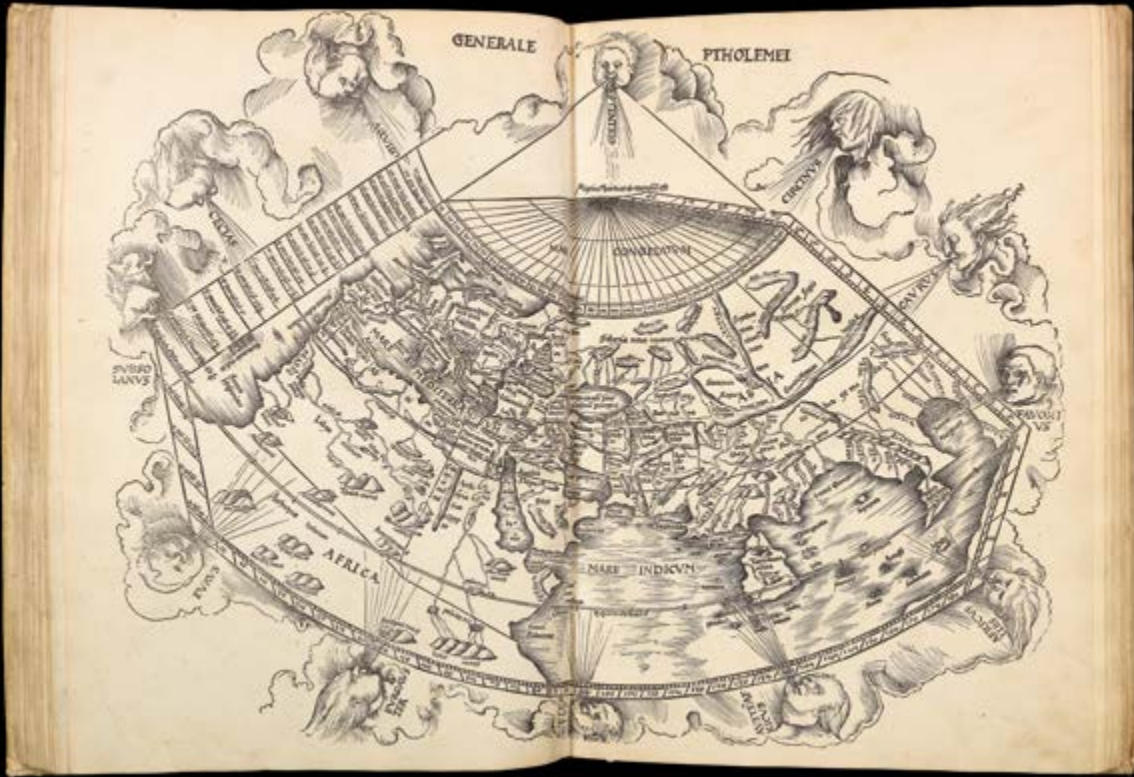
Cartography

This masterful atlas is one of the most important cartographical works ever published. Known as the first “modern” edition of Ptolemy, it is usually accepted as the most important edition of the 'Geographia'. The first part of the atlas consists of 27 Ptolemaic maps, taken from the 1482 Ulm Ptolemy or, possibly, the manuscript atlas of Nicolaus Germanus upon which the Ulm Ptolemy was based. The second part, known as the 'Supplement', comprises 20 “modern” maps labelled either as 'Nova' or 'Moderna et Nova'. Of these, 'Orbis Typis Universalis' and 'Tabula Terre Nova,' show the New World. The latter is considered the earliest map devoted entirely to the subject and depicts the coast of America in a continuous line from the northern latitude of 55 degrees to Rio de Cananor at the southern latitude of 35 degrees, with about 60 places named. The other map, 'Orbis Typis' depicts the outline of northeastern South America, with five names along that coast, the islands 'Isabella' (Cuba) and 'Spagnolla' (Hispaniola), and another fragmentary coast, as well as an outline of Greenland. The text states that the New World maps are based upon geographical information obtained from “the Admiral”, and is often known as the 'Admiral's Map' for that reason. This is possibly a reference to one of the New World explorers: Amerigo Vespucci, Pedro Cabral, or Christopher Columbus. The latter is actually referred to by name on the 'Tabula Terre Nova' map, and is described as a Genoese sailing under command of the King of Castile.

Printing

Two scholars based at the Gymnasium Vosagense in Saint-Dié, Martin Waldseemüller and Mathias Ringmann, began work on the 20 maps in the 'Supplement' around the year 1505. Their work was initially conducted under the patronage of Duke René II of Lorraine (1451-1508). In a letter written to Johann Amerbach of Basel on April 7, 1507, Waldseemüller wrote:

“I think you know already that I am on the point to print in the town of St. Dié the Cosmography of Ptolemy, after having added some new maps.”

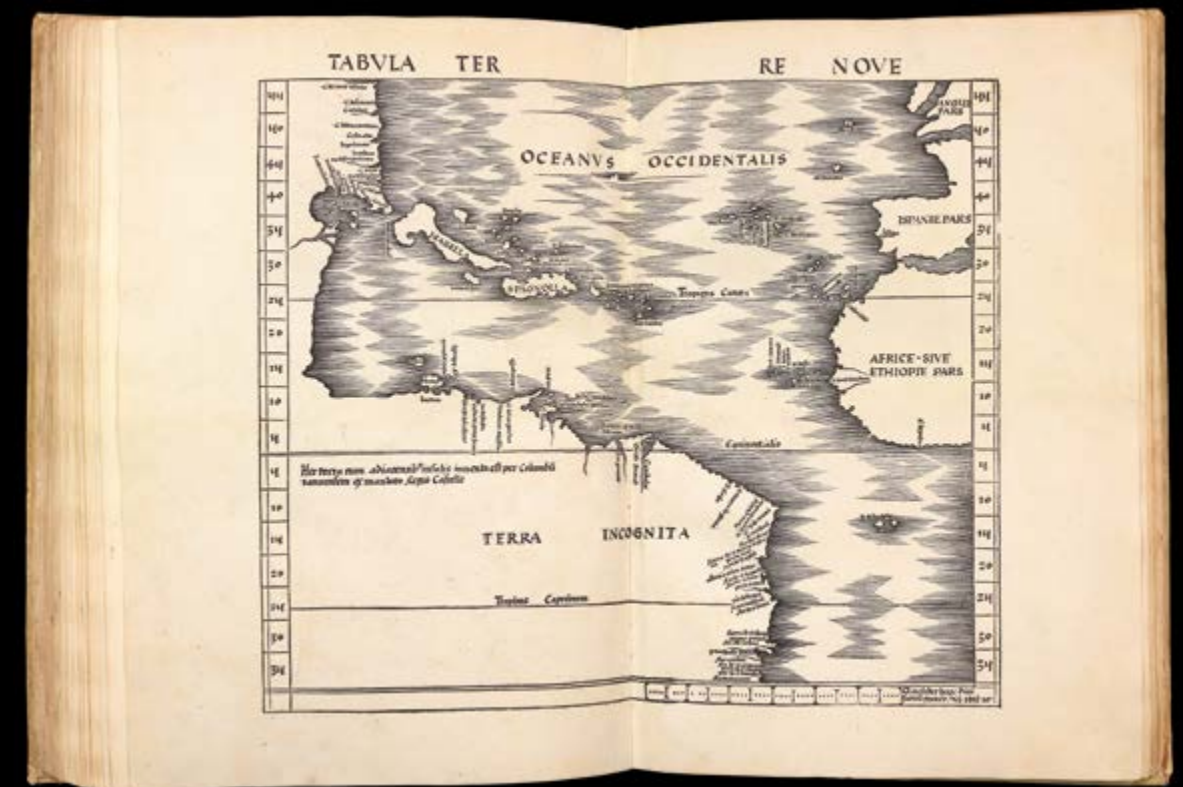




Furthermore, early in 1507, a book titled 'Speculi Orbis ... Declaratio' by Gaultier Lud, canon of Saint Dié, was published in Strasbourg. That work states:

"1. that a figure of the unknown country recently discovered by the King of Portugal has been hurriedly prepared; 2. that a more detailed and exact representation of that coast would be seen in the new edition of Ptolemy; 3. that the new edition of Ptolemy would soon be prepared" (Stevens).

The new Latin translation of the text by Mathias Ringman was based on Jacopo d'Angelo's text, and appears to have been completed somewhat after the maps. In 1508 Waldseemüller and Ringmann's patron died, bringing a halt to the work. In the same year, all of the materials for the atlas passed into the hands of two Strassburg citizens, Jacob Aeschler and George Uebelin, who edited the text and at whose expense the work was, finally, completed in 1513 with Johann Schott as printer.





ORBIS TYPVS VNIVERSALIS Iuxta

HYDROGRAPHORVM TRADITIONEM



Quelbet hanc divisionem omnes Nautici Italiae Jo. I. de Witt



First map in an edition of Ptolemy to name “America”

6 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius

*Geographicae enarrationis libri octo Bilibaldo Pirckeymhero interprete. Annotationes Joannis de Regio Monte in errores commissos a Jacobo Angelo in translatione sua.*

**Publication**  
Argentoragi, Johannes Grieningerus, communibus Johannis Koberger impensis excudebat. [Imprint from colophon: recto of leaf Q8], 1525.

**Description**  
Folio (406 by 265mm), title within ornamental woodcut border, and 50 numbered woodcut maps (27 double-page maps of the ancient world, 22 double-page maps of the modern world by Lorenz Fries, and one full-page map of Lotharingia on the verso of map 46), mounted on vellum guards, most maps with descriptive text on verso enclosed within elaborate woodcut borders (said to be the work of Hans Holbein and Urs Graf), woodcut diagrams in the text, contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over oak boards, metal clasps.

**Collation:** A-M(6), N(4), O(6), 50 numbered double-page woodcut maps a-e(6), f(4), P(6), Q(8) [Collophon].

**Watermark:** anchor within a circle.

**References**  
Mickwitz, Nordenskiöld, 2:208; Phillips 362; Sabin 66482.

Fourth Strassburg edition. The text was translated by Wilibald Pirckheimer, using the notes of Johannes Regiomontanus, perhaps under the editorship of Johann Huttich. The ornamental woodblock designs on the reverse of the maps are attributed to Hans Holbein and Urs Graf. Albrecht Dürer contributed the woodblock of the armillary sphere. The present edition is the second one printed by Johannes Grüninger. However, all maps are printed from the woodblocks of the first Grüninger edition of 1522.

The maps are all drawn on the trapezoid projection developed by the German cartographer Nicolaus Germanus (1420-1490) in 1460. 27 are drawn according to Ptolemaic theory, and a further 23 “modern” maps have been added, which incorporate contemporary knowledge.

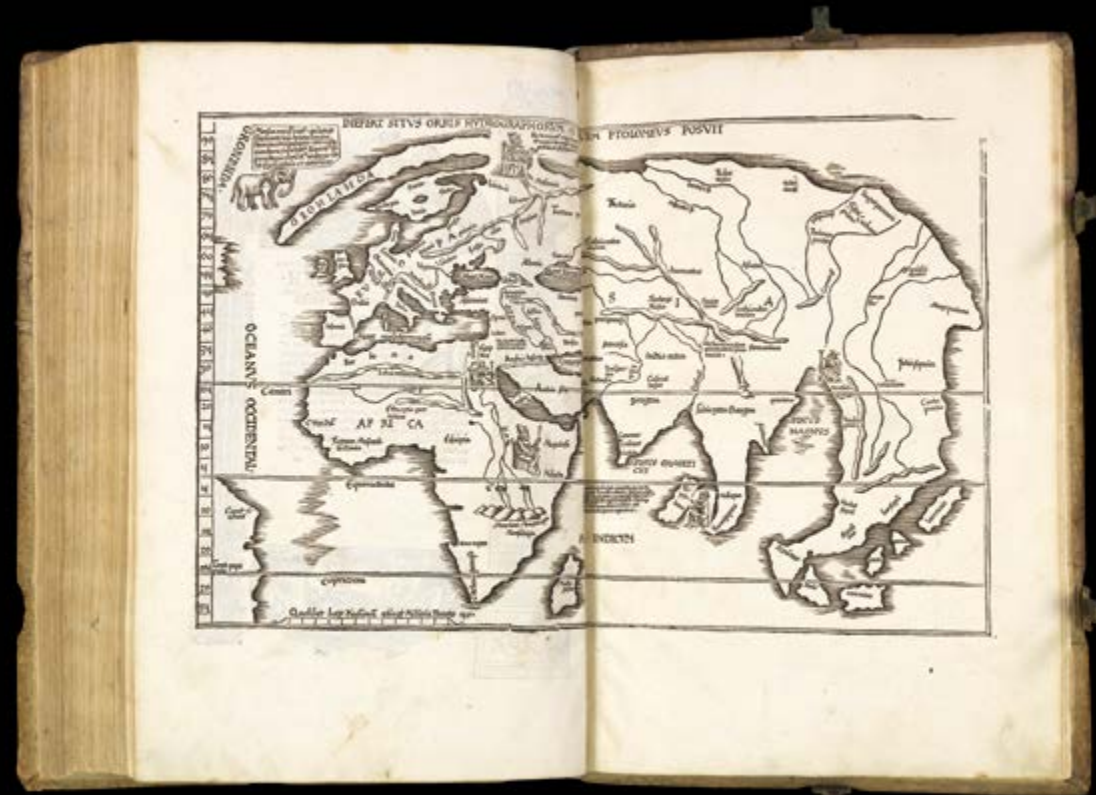
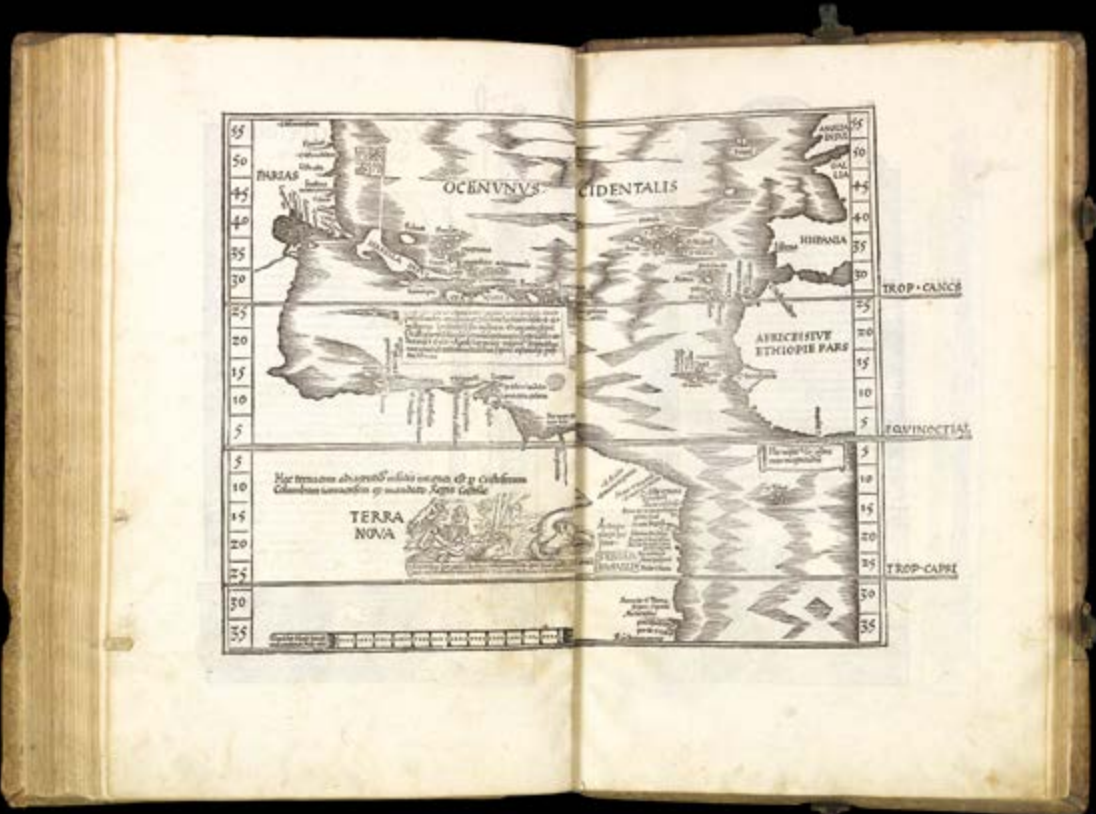
The “modern” section was copied by Lorenz Fries, on a reduced format, from the maps prepared by Martin Waldseemüller for the 1513 Strassburg edition of Ptolemy, and accordingly contains updated maps of North America and the West Indies, Lorraine, Switzerland, Crete, North Africa, southern Africa, southern Asia and the world.

To that group Fries added two entirely new maps, which were the first separately printed maps of the regions they depict: one of southeast Asia and the East Indies, and one of China and Japan. He also added his own navigational map of the world.

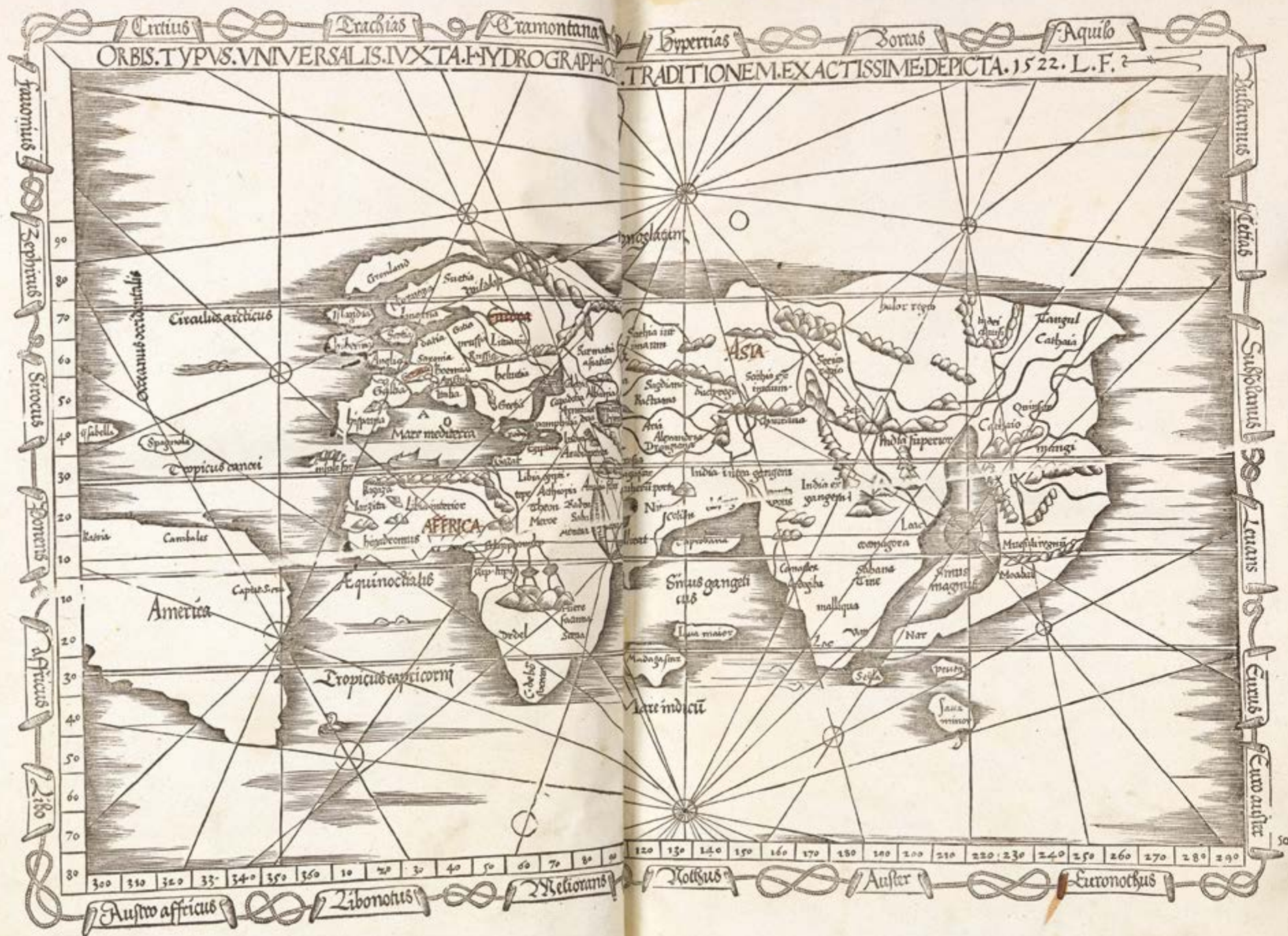
The 50 woodcut maps, with the exception of ‘Quinta Asie Tabula’, are from the same blocks as those of the 1522 edition. Map 47 is a single page on the verso of map 46. Map 50, ‘Orbis typus universalis’, by Lorenz Fries, is the first map in a Ptolemy in which the name “America” is used. Maps 28, 34, 49, and 50 relate more or less to America. The account of the discoveries of Columbus and others is on the back of Map 28.

Provenance

Otto Schäfer Stiftung, Schweinfurt, Germany, with his monogram on the rear paste-down endpaper.









Ruscelli’s humanist translation of Ptolemy, including the first twin hemisphere world map in an atlas

7 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius;  
Giovanni RUSCELLI

*La Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino Nuovamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano,... Con Espositioni del medesimo, particolari di luogo, & universali sopra il libro, et sopra tutta la Geografia, o modo di sar la descrizione di tutto il mondo.*

**Publication**  
Venice, Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561.

**Description**  
First edition. Three parts in one volume, quarto, general title-page with woodcut device, sectional title-pages for ‘Espositioni et Introdottioni Universali di Ieronimo Ruscelli’ and ‘Discorso Universale di M. Gioseppe Moletto’, two fine woodcut portraits of Ptolemy observing the heavens, 64 fine double-page engraved maps mounted on guards, including the world map ‘Orbis Descriptio’, woodcut diagrams in the text, including some full-page, woodcut initials, contemporary limp vellum.

**Collation:** \*(4), A-I(4), T(4), V(4), X(4), 2A-2I(4), 2K-2T4, 2V(4), 2X-2Y(4), +(2), A-I(2), K-T(2), V(2), X-Z(2), A-D(2), a(4), (4), (4), 1(4), g(4), E(4), π(4), A-I(2), K-L(2), N-T(2), V(2), X-Z(2), Aa-Ii(2), Kk-Nn(2), A-F(4), A-F(4); pp [4], [1]-288, 286, 290-[360], 28 maps, ff28, 36 maps, ff24, pp [1]-47 [verso blank].

**References**  
William Eamon and Francoise Paheau, ‘The Accademia Segreta of Giovanni Ruscelli: A Sixteenth-Century Italian Scientific Society’, *Isis* 75 (1984), pp.327-342; Martin and Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest*, p.69, plate 3; Phillips *Atlases* 371; Sabin 66503; Shirley 110,111.



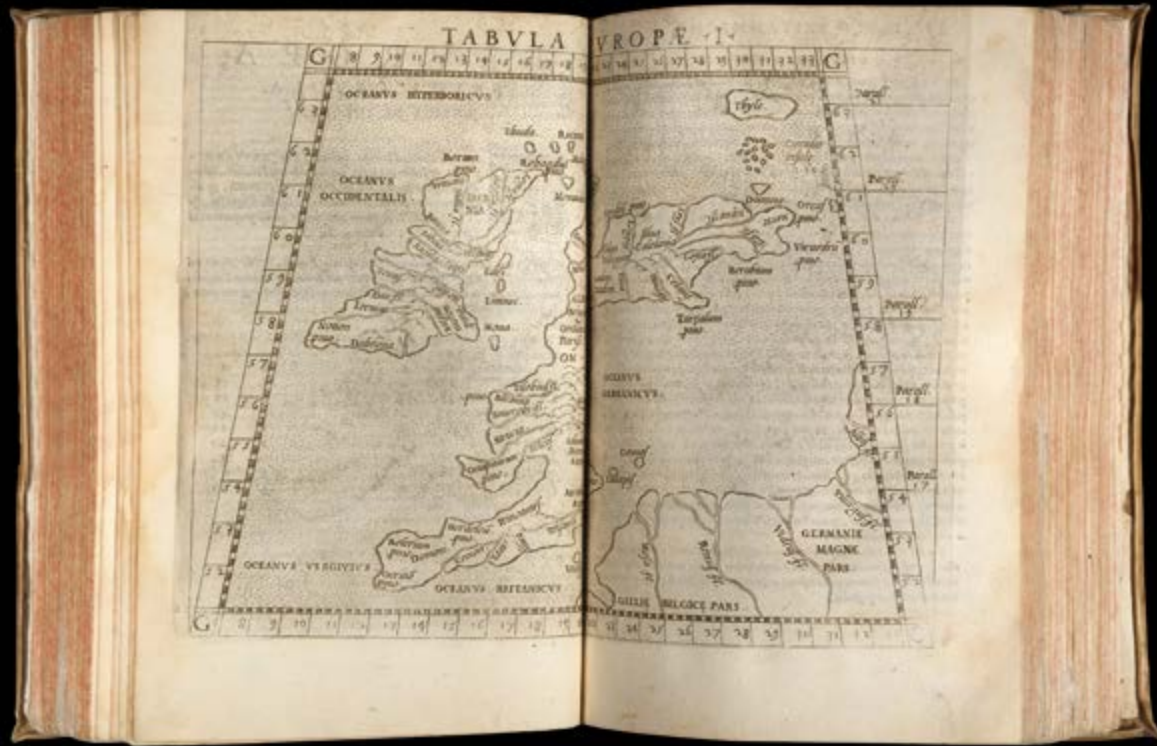
Ruscelli’s edition of Ptolemy superseded Giacomo Gastaldi’s 1547/1548 work. The beautiful maps, which consist of 28 Ptolemaic maps and 36 “modern” maps include two fine world maps and seven related to the Americas: the “place names along the upper Gulf Coast revealed the explorations of Pineda, Cabeza de Vaca, and Moscosso, and the Mississippi, here shown as the Rio de Spiritu Santo was carefully depicted” (Martin and Martin). They are enlarged copies by Giulio and Livio Sanuto of Gastaldi’s maps, except ‘Universale Novo’, which was drawn on a new projection and renamed ‘Orbis Descriptio’.

Some of the important maps include: ‘Septemtrionalum partium nova tabula’, a reduced version of the Nicolo Zeno map of the North Atlantic Ocean of 1558 and including many fictitious islands; ‘Tierra Nueva’, a map of the east coast of North America showing the Hudson and St. Lawrence Rivers; and ‘Nueva Hispania Tabula Nova’ showing the Yucatan as a peninsula. Other maps of America are ‘Tierra Nova’ showing South America, ‘Brasil Nuova Tavola’, ‘Isola Cuba Nova’, and ‘Isola Spagnola Nova’; ‘India Tercera Nuova Tavola’ shows the East Indies. ‘Orbis Descriptio’, the twin hemisphere new world map, which as Shirley reports, is the earliest of its kind to appear in an atlas, shows not only North and South America, but also the islands of New Guinea. Maps not found in the previous Gastaldi edition of 1548 are: Scandinavia (after Jacob Ziegler, 1532); Brazil (after Giovanni Ramusio); the Arctic regions; South Africa; and a navigational chart of the world.

Giovanni Ruscelli (1500-1556) was a well-known humanist in the sixteenth century, and was the self-proclaimed founder of arguably the first scientific society, the Accademia Segreta, which is supposed to have flourished in Naples between 1542 and 1547. Earlier, when in Rome, Ruscelli was a founding member of the Accademia dei Sdegnati, in 1541; by 1548 he was in Venice working as a writer and proofreader for Vincenzo Valgrisi, who published this edition of Ptolemy. What we know of Ruscelli is discerned from his ‘Proem’ to the ‘Secreti nuovi’, one of the many “books of secrets” of the sixteenth century, published in 1567. He was “highly praised by contemporaries as a man of immense erudition, and humanistic writings add substance to these encomiums. Among his works were annotations on Boccaccio and Petrarch, commentaries on the Italian language, books on the design of arms and armour, heraldry, militia, the rules of Italian poetry, history, and a translation of Ptolemy’s ‘Geography’ [as here]” (Eamon and Paheau).

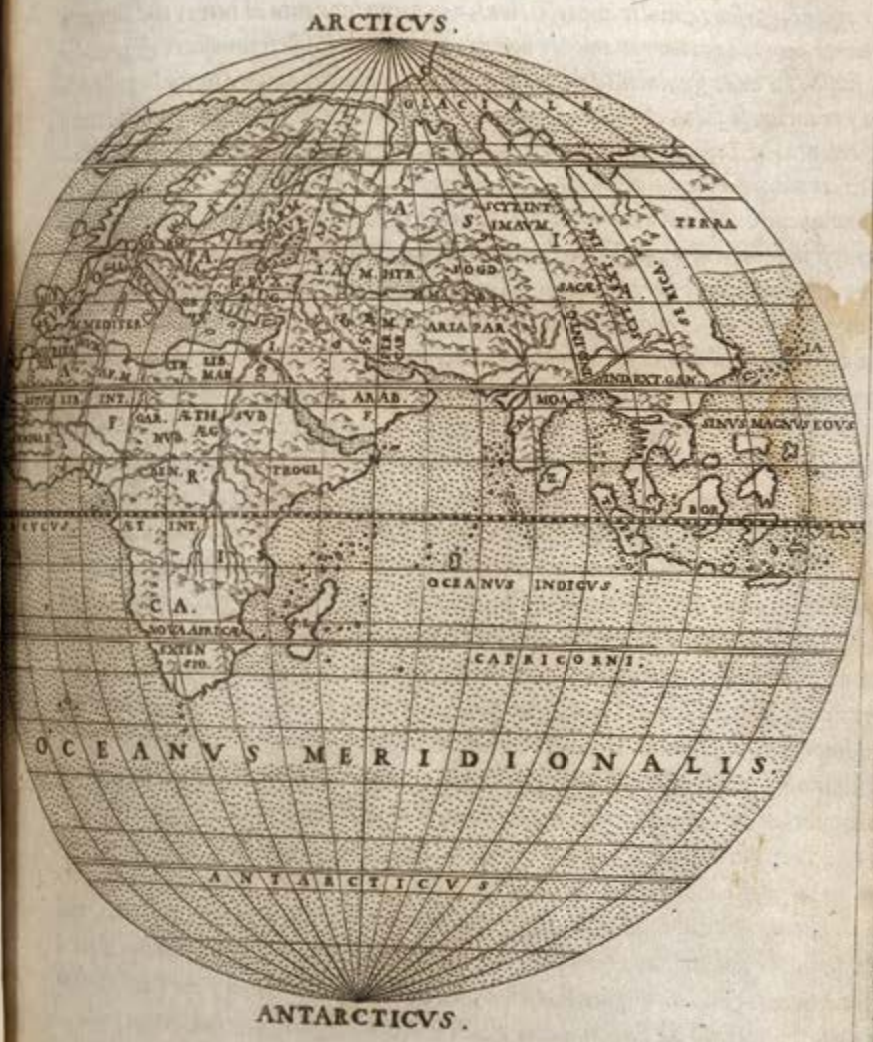
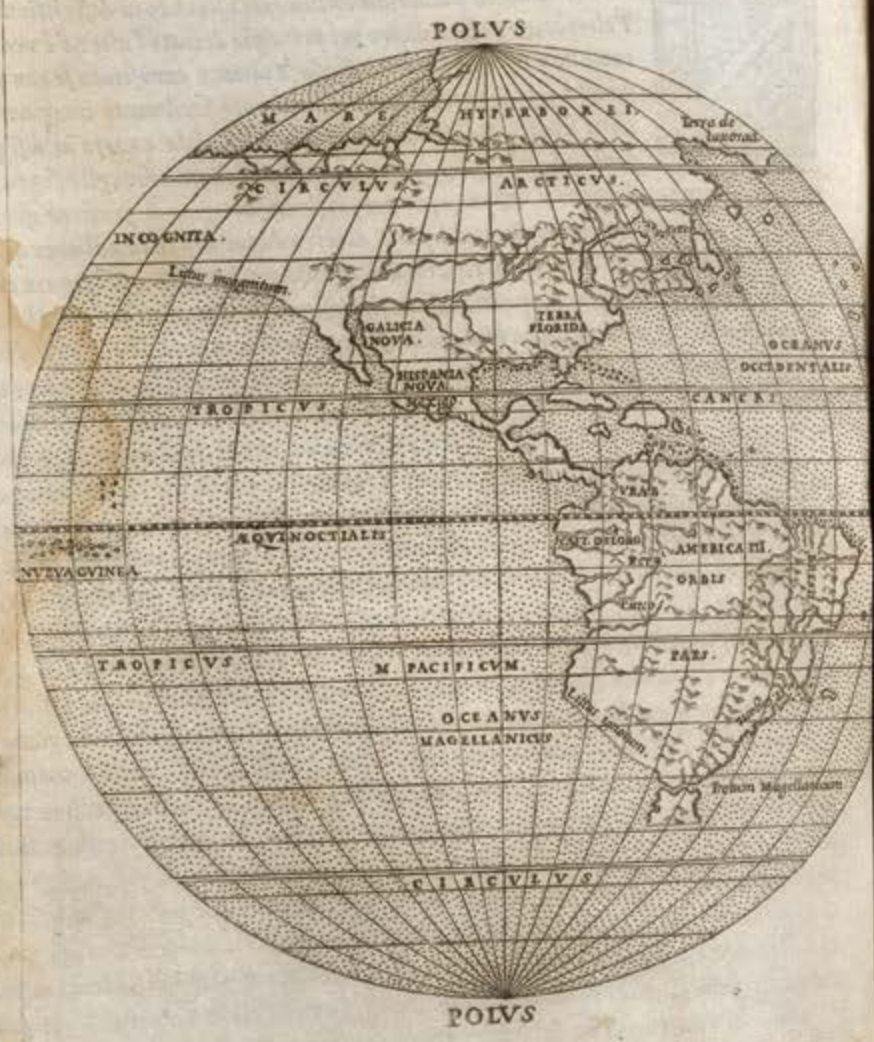
Provenance

1. Dr. Timotheo Garcia, his early inscription on the title-page.
2. Dr. Vicerne Crognexa Ramon, signature on the verso of the title-page.





# ORBIS DESCRIPTIO





Adrichom's Holy Land in superb contemporary hand-colour

8 ADRICHOM, Christiaan van

*Theatrum terrae sanctae et  
biblicarum historiarum cum  
tabulis geographicis aere  
expressis.*

**Publication**  
Cologne: In Officina Birckmannica,  
sumptibus Arnoldi Mylij, 1590.

**Description**  
First edition. Folio (352 by 232mm),  
latin text, six leaves: elaborate engraved  
allegorical title-page with magnificent  
contemporary hand-colour in full,  
dedication to Octavius Pallavinci, preface;  
'Terrae Promissionis...' pages numbered  
1-286; 14 leaves: catalogue and index  
(one or two closed marginal tears); fine  
folding panorama of the Promised Land  
(1200 by 350mm) on two sheets, large  
folding plan of Jerusalem (540 by 750mm)  
on two sheets (lower margin extended,  
separations at folds strengthened on  
verso with Japanese tissue) and 10  
double-page and or folding maps of  
the lands of the Twelve Tribes, all with  
magnificent contemporary hand-colour,  
seventeenth century blind panelled calf,  
each cover decorated with gilt armorial  
stamp, rebacked to style, board edges  
strengthened.

**Collation:** \*6, A-l4, K-T4, V4, X-Z4, Aa-li4,  
Kk-Pp4, Qq6.

**References**  
Adams A-185; Laor 7-18 and 934;  
Nebenzahl, Maps of the Holy Lands:  
Images of Terra Sancta Through Two  
Millenia, pp.90-97; Nordenskiöld Collection  
1; Rohricht 791; Tobler p.210.



An exceptional example of the first edition of Adrichom's description of the Holy Land, rarely found with the iconic plates in contemporary hand-colour, including the impressive and important panorama of the Promised Land: 'Situs terrae promissionis ss bibliorum intelligentiam exacte aperiens...' extending to four feet in length; and a large and detailed plan 'Jerusalem et suburbia eius...', which Nebenzahl describes as the "most dramatic and important of the sixteenth century".

The sweeping panorama of the Promised Land is oriented to northeast and extends from the Nile Delta to Sidon, showing the lands of the Twelve Tribes and numerous biblical scenes including the Exodus, Jonah and the whale, and the wandering of the Children of Israel. The sea is decorated with vessels and sea monsters. The title appears in a banner with Adrichom's coat of arms in the centre, and a compass rose to the lower left. Adrichom's sources for the map included Peter Laicksteen and Christian Sgrooten, Tillemann Stella, Jacob Ziegler, Sebastian Munster, Gerard Mercator, Buchard of Mt. Sion, Josephus, Jerome and Ptolemy; and in turn was used as a source by Jan Jansson and Nicholas Visscher.

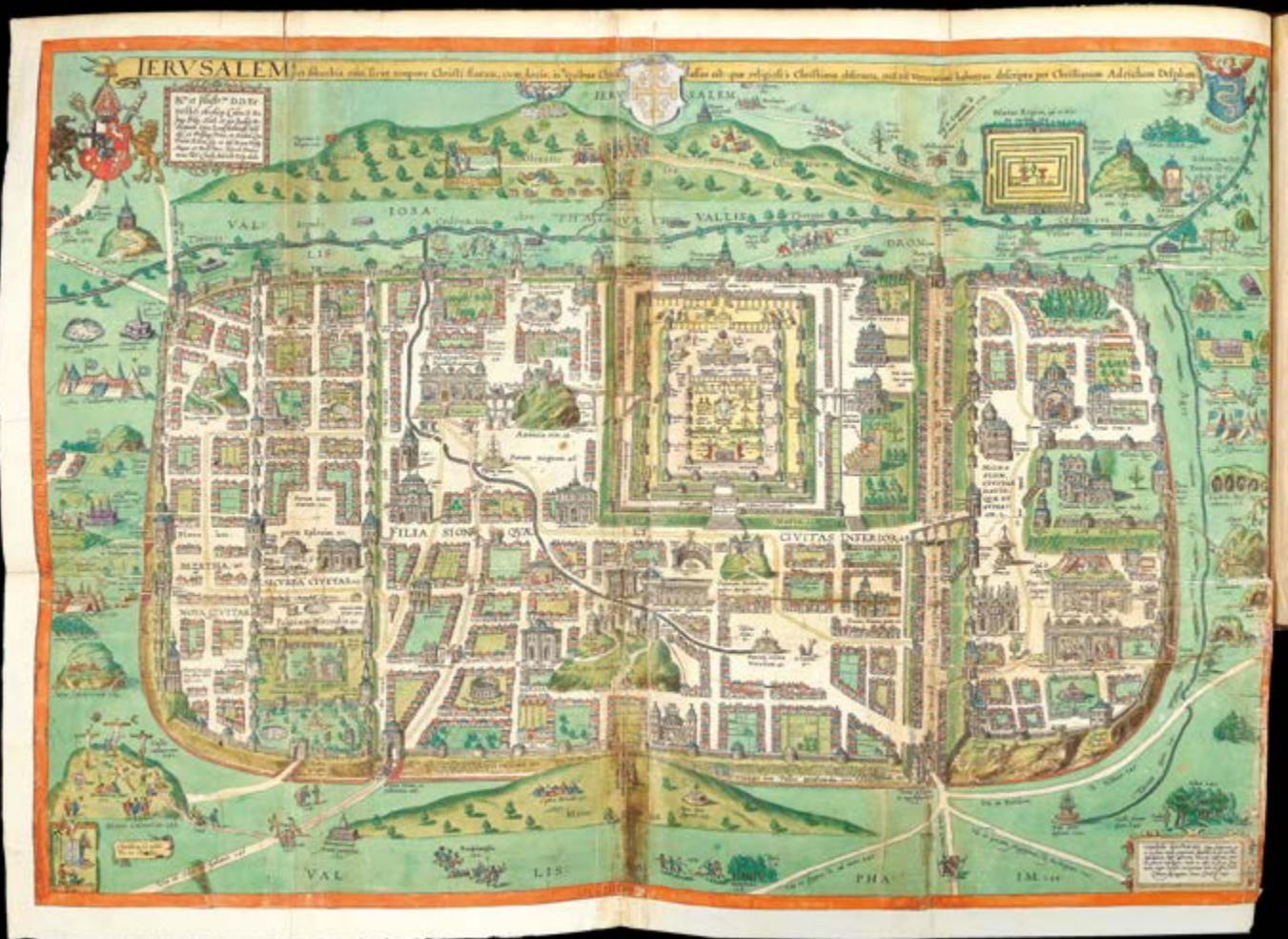
Adrichom's intricate plan of Jerusalem, oriented to the north, remained the definitive layout of the city until archaeological discoveries during the nineteenth century, but is more than just topography. It is also a narrative, including the fourteen stations of the cross, the Crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ. Outside the walls are the encampments of the city's historic invaders; the ancient City of David and Mount Sion are to the south. Besides the Bible, Adrichom used a broad spectrum of sources for his plan, including Bernhard von Breydenbach's panorama of the city, Sebastian Munster's view, and the texts of pilgrims Burchard of Mt. Sion and William Wey. In all more than 250 places are identified and numbered, and then described in Adrichom's text.

Published posthumously, Adrichom's account of the Holy Land was the result of 30 years' hard work. It consists of three main parts: the geography of Palestine; a description of Jerusalem; and the chronology of Adam up to the death of St John the Evangelist, and then beyond to 1585 when Adrichom died. Composed from the works of Josephus, the Bible, and more modern authorities such as Bochart and Villalpandus, as well as from accounts of recent travelers, Adrichom intended his magnum opus to extend to three volumes. Two further parts were published posthumously by Georg Braun in 1590, with subsequent editions in 1593, 1600, 1613, 1628, and 1682.

Christiaan van Adrichom (1533-1585) was born of a noble family at Delft in the Netherlands, and died in exile at Cologne.

Provenance

M. Slatkine, pencilled ownership inscription dated 1952 on the verso of the final blank, possibly a member of the renowned Swiss publishing house.





SITVS TERRA PROMISSIONIS SS BIBLIORVM INTELLIGENTIAM EXACTE APERIENS. PER CHRISTIANVM ADRICHOMIVM DELPHVM





## “the first true atlas” in contemporary red morocco

### 9 ORTELIUS, Abraham

*Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.*

Publication  
Antwerp, Jan Baptist Vrients, 1603.

Description  
Folio (485 by 297mm) three parts in one volume, title, with full-page engraving of the arms of Philip II of Spain on the verso, memorial to Ortelius incorporating a small circular portrait, portrait of Ortelius by Phillip Galle, section-title to the Parergon with architectural surround, uncoloured vignette on letterpress section title to the Nomenclator, 156 double-page engravings on 151 mapsheets (including 38 in the Parergon, two costume plates, three views), numerous woodcut initials, fine contemporary hand colour throughout heightened in gold and silver, map 36 remargined, plates 133 and 134 supplied and made up to size, contemporary armorial red morocco gilt, upper cover embossed with the date '1607', minor worming, repairs to spine ends, lightly rubbed.

References  
Marcel van den Broecke, Ortelius Atlas Maps: An Illustrated Guide (Netherlands: HES, 1996); van der Krogt 31:053.

A fine example of one of the most complete versions of the first printed modern atlas, sumptuously bound in contemporary red morocco with the arms of Peter Vok of Rosenberg.

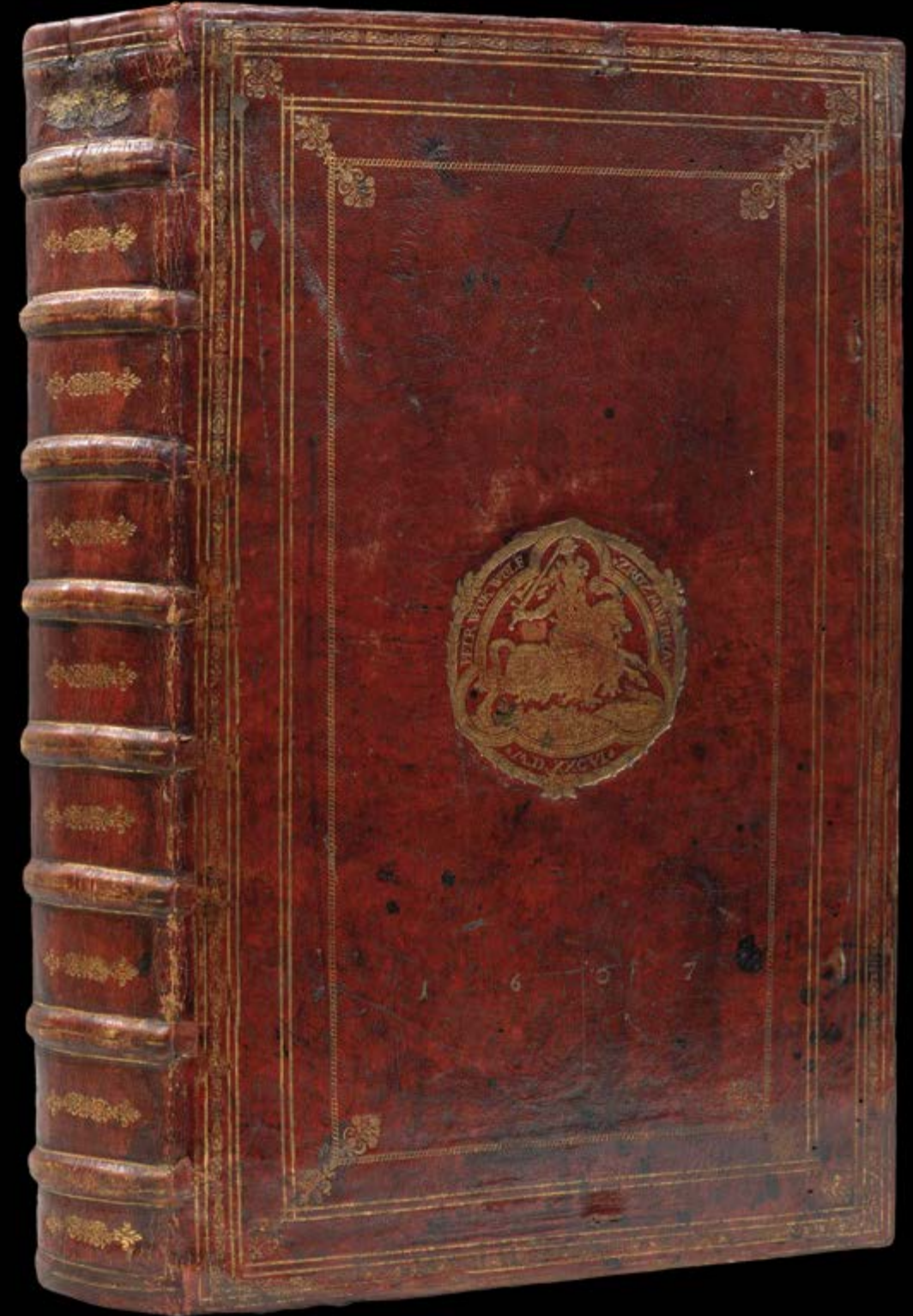
Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598) took an active interest in cartography from an early age. He began his career as a “kaarten afzetter” (illuminator of maps), purchasing maps from booksellers and colouring them for resale. He travelled extensively in his search for new material and was a well-known face at the Frankfurt book fairs. It was whilst travelling that Ortelius built up his unrivalled web of contacts, which included many of the leading historians, scientists, and cartographers of the day.

These contacts would prove invaluable in the compiling and completion of his ‘Theatrum Orbis Terrarum’, first published in 1570. The work was “the first true atlas” (van den Broecke): all the maps were of a uniform size and style, with an engraved title, accompanying text, and - hitherto unheard of in cartographic publications - a list of the source material. With its comprehensive scope, the atlas was a huge step forward compared with the contemporary ‘Lafreri’ atlases, which were bound up to order and so reflected the whims of the customer. Even though it was the most expensive work published at the time, it proved an instant success with four versions of the first edition printed in 1570 alone. The atlas would go on to be published for 42 years, with some 31 editions produced.

The present work was issued by Jan Baptist Vrients (1552-1612), another Dutch cartographer and publisher. He had acquired the stock printed by Christoffel Plantijn from Ortelius’ heirs in 1602. Vrients expanded the edition to include a number of new maps after Hessels, and he also added an introduction to cosmography written by Michel Coignet. One further Latin edition was issued in 1608 and an Italian edition was issued in 1612 when Vrients sold the plates to the Officina Plantiniana shortly before his death.

#### Provenance

1. Arms on upper and lower cover of Peter Vok of Rosenberg [Petr Vok z Rožmberka] (1539-1611) a leading Czech nobleman of the House of Rosenberg. Vok amassed one of the great libraries of the time, which at its height contained some 11,000 volumes.
2. Ex libris of Hans Dedi (1918-2016), German businessman and bibliophile.













Rare English edition of Colom’s Mediterranean Sea pilot

10 COLOM, Arnold

*Lighting Colom of the Midland-Sea, Containing a Description of all the knowne Coast, Islands, Sands, Depthes, and Roads, begining from the narrowest, of the Streat, unto Alexandrette in the Levant.*

**Publication**  
Amsterdam, By Arnold Colom, for John Tuthill, Book-seller in Great Yarmouth, and to be sold by Severall, Bookesellers in London, 1660.

**Description**  
Folio (420 by 375mm), engraved title, 19 double-page engraved charts, numerous woodcut charts and coastal profiles within text, comtemporary English panelled calf, rebacked.

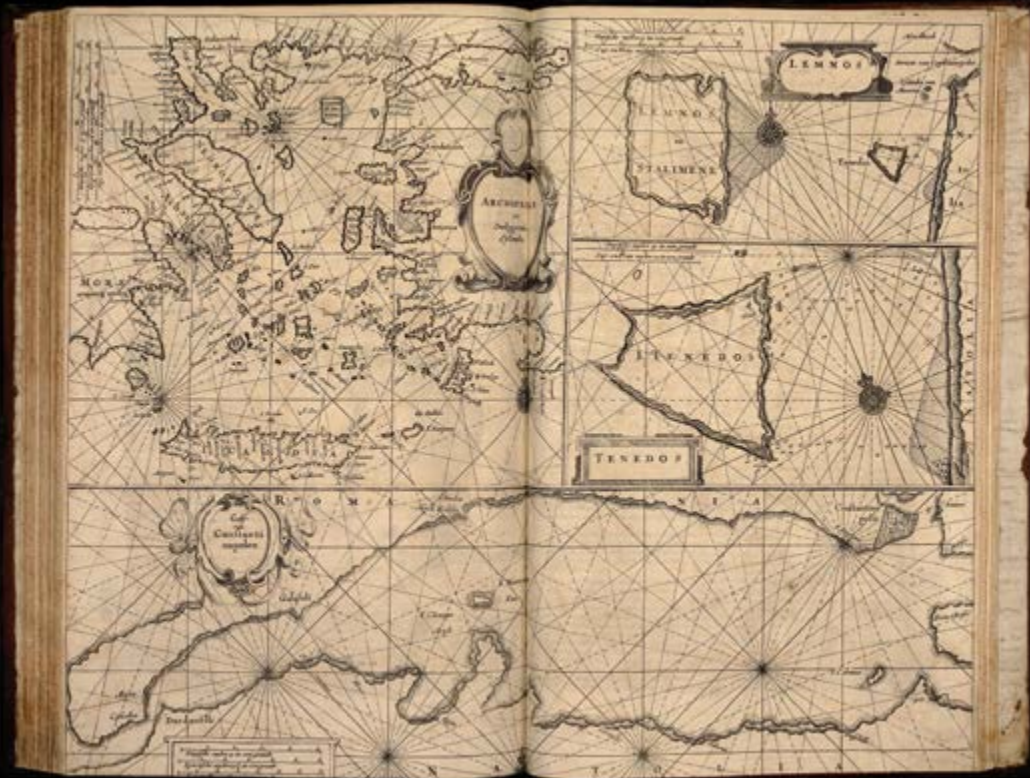
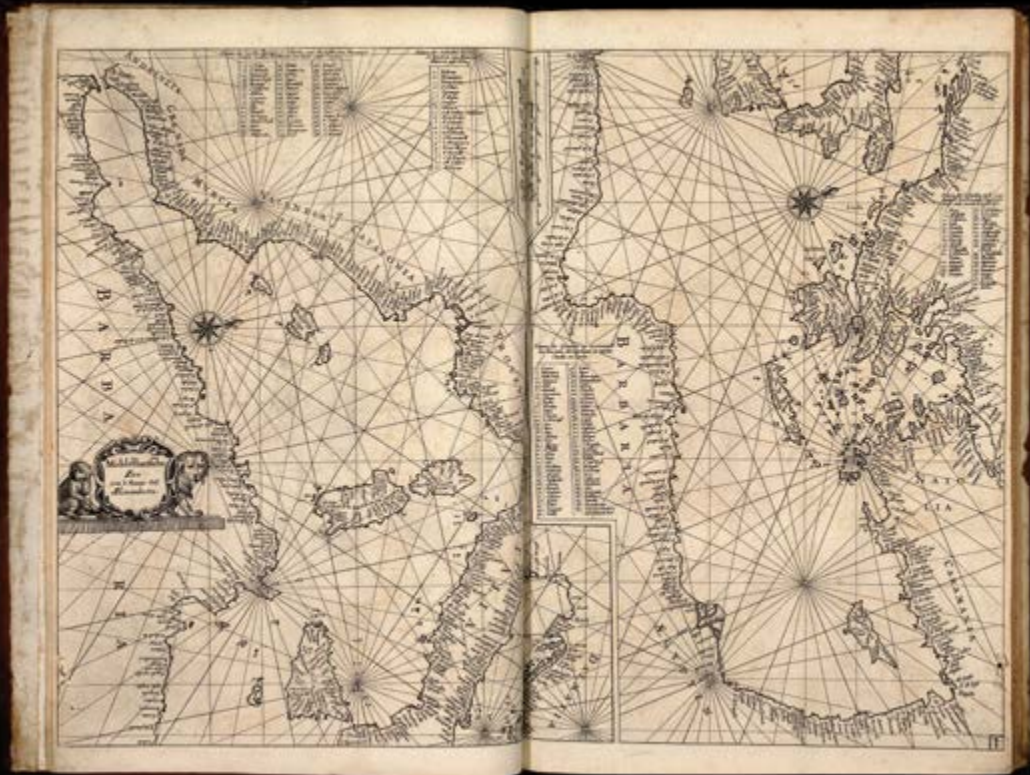
**References**  
Koeman IV, A. Col 4.

Arnold Colom, the son of Jacob Colom, was, like his father, a bookseller, printer, and chartmaker. He would appear to have produced only two maritime atlases throughout his career: a pilot of the Mediterranean, and a sea atlas of the world. The reasons for this are unclear, although, with the market so dominated by the likes of Janssonius, Goos, and Doncker, his work might have struggled to secure a foothold.

Both Arnold and his father Jacob, produced pilots of the Mediterranean. However, when Arnold published his pilot in 1660 he chose not to reuse his father’s copper plates, instead cutting new plates at the behest of John Tuthill, an English bookseller from Yarmouth. The contract that they signed survives, and states that Colom was to deliver 500 Strait-books unbound to John Tuthill at 45 pennies a piece; one hundred of which were to be sold by Colom. A penalty of 500 guilders was set out for both parties if the contract was breached: Tuthill for commissioning another chartseller to produce a Straitsbook; and Colom for printing more than the agreed amount. The work was to be sold for no less than six guilders for the period of the 12 year contract.

A notary act of 1664 goes into some detail regarding the originality of Colom’s Mediterranean pilot. Arnold states that his father, Jacob, had previously supplied Tuthill with pilots of the Mediterranean. However, when Jacob was contacted by Tuthill in 1660, he was unable to fulfil the order and referred Tuthill to his son, who agreed to cut new plates and provide a new translation of the text.

Rare. Koeman records only three institutional examples of this edition: the Bodleian Library; the National Maritime Museum; and the Admiralty Library, Portsmouth.





The only celestial atlas published during the Golden Age of Dutch cartography

11 CELLARIUS, Andreas

*Harmonia Macrocosmia sev atlas universalis et novus, totius universi creati cosmographiam generalem, et novam exhibens.*

Publication  
Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1661.

Description  
First edition, second issue. Folio (508 by 335mm), engraved allegorical title by F.H. van Hoven and 29 double-page astronomical maps, all finely coloured by a contemporary hand, title and charts heightened in gold and silver, title with areas of oxidation, contemporary armorial red morocco gilt, gilt panelled sides with gilt fleurons in corners of central panel, gilt decorations composed of drawer handle and other tools filling the broad outer frame at the four corners, spine gilt with eight raised bands.

References  
Brown, Astronomical Atlases, pp.40-42; Biblioteca Civica Bertoliana, Vicenza, Teatro del cielo e della terra, p.33-34; 36; Honeyman Coll. II, 658; Koeman IV, Cel I.; Lalande, p.248; Lister, p.48; Poggendorf, I, 409; J.B. Rietstap, Armorial Général, vol. II, p.543.

The finest celestial atlas ever realized.

The first 21 sumptuous Baroque style charts beautifully represent the three competing astronomical models of the day: the Ptolemaic, Copernican and the Tychonic. The Ptolemaic was the oldest of the celestial theories, and, until the beginning of the sixteenth century, was the accepted doctrine on planetary motion. Ptolemy proposed a geocentric solar system with the sun, planets, and fixed stars borne on concentric spherical shells orbiting a stationary earth. The theory was endorsed by the church, who saw it as reinforcing man's position at the centre of God's universe, and approved of the dichotomy between the ever-changing sinful earth and the immutable motion of the heavens. The theory was given some scientific credence by the 'father of physics': Aristotle. By the turn of the sixteenth century and the dawn of the Age of Discovery, however, the model was beginning to show signs of age. The star charts and tables used for navigation on the high seas were soon found wanting. This led scholars to seek new and more accurate observations of the heavens.

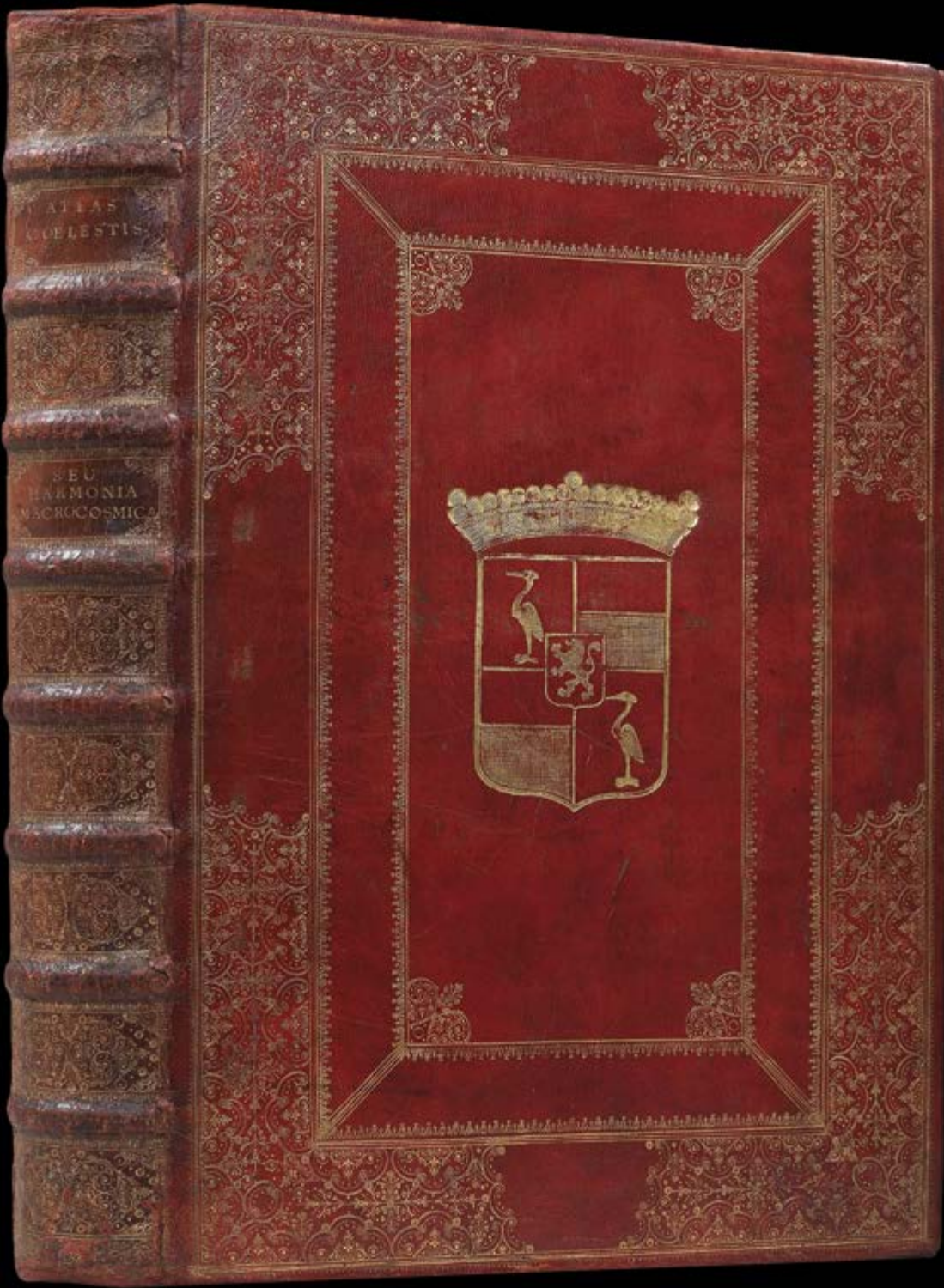
One such person was Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543), whose observations led him to publish 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium' ('On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs') in Nuremberg in 1543. In it he placed the sun at the centre of the solar system, with the planets orbiting it in perfect circular motion. It would, however, take a century and a half to develop the physics, led by Galileo Galilei, to underpin Copernicus's heliocentric theory.

Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) offered a rather inelegant third theory, which attempted to keep faith with the old Ptolemaic model, whilst embracing aspects of the new Copernican system. His theory kept the earth in the centre of the universe, so as to retain Aristotelian physics. The moon and sun revolved about the earth, and the shell of the fixed stars was centred on the earth. But Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn revolved around the sun. This Tychonic world system became popular early in the seventeenth century among those who felt forced to reject the Ptolemaic arrangement of the planets (in which the earth was the centre of all motions) but who, for reasons of faith, could not accept the Copernican alternative.

The last eight plates represent celestial hemispheres and planispheres depicting the constellations: they are the most ornate of all, and their level of artistic detail has made these plates very popular.

Andreas Cellarius was born in Neuhausen, a small town near Worms in Germany. From 1625 to 1637 he worked as a schoolmaster in Amsterdam and later The Hague, and in 1637 moved to Hoorn, where he was appointed rector of the Latin School.

The coloured maps of the present copy are particularly attractive, with the opulence of the colours lending the maps pictorial significance.





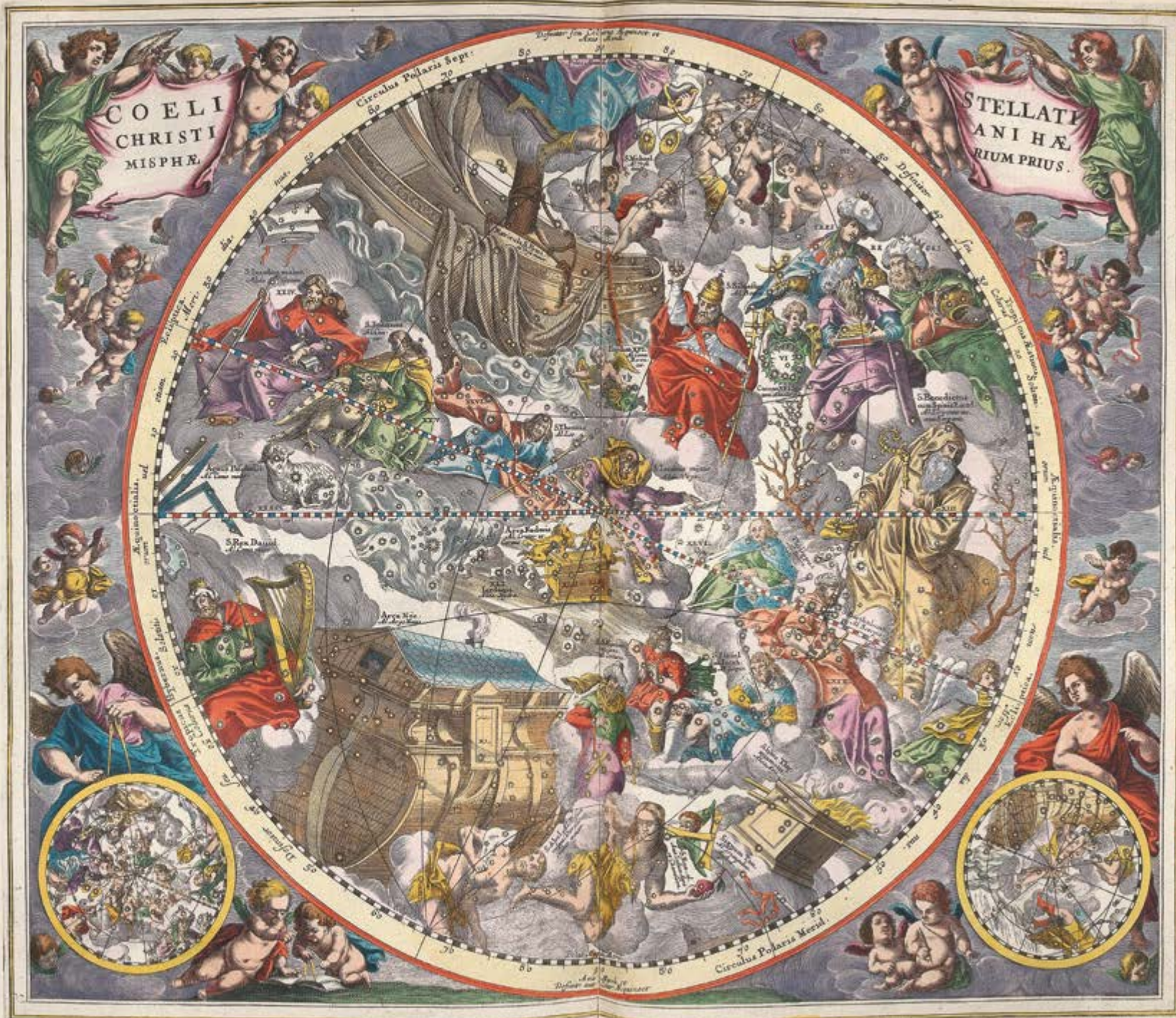
Of the various engravers and authors who worked on the plates of the atlas, only two have signed their work: Frederik Hendrik van den Hove, author of the frontispiece, and Johannes van Loon, who engraved ten plates. All the designs of the classical constellations were taken from the ones created by Jan Pieterszoon Saenredam.

#### Provenance

1. Arms of the van Reigersbergs of Zeeland to upper cover (Rietstap).  
The van Reigersbergs moved in the leading Dutch intellectual and political circles of the day; Maria van Reigersberg was married to Hugo Grotius.
2. Ex libris of Hans Dedi (1918-2016), German businessman and bibliophile.













# Levanto's rare pilot of the Mediterranean

12 LEVANTO, Francesco Maria

*Prima Parte dello Specchio del Mare, nel quale si Descrivono tutti li Porti, Spaglie, Baye, Isole, Scogli, e Seccagni del Mediterraneo...*

Publication  
Genova, Gerolamo Marino e Benedetto Celle, 1664.

Description  
First edition. Folio (416 by 280mm) engraved title, 25 engraved charts, 24 of which are double page, numerous woodcut illustrations and coastal profiles in text, title discoloured at fore-edge with a few manuscript annotations, bookplate to front paste-down, recent vellum, red morocco title slip to spine.

References  
Koeman IV, Lev 1; NMM 3:42; Shirley, British Library M.LEV-1a; Zacharakis 1350-1364.

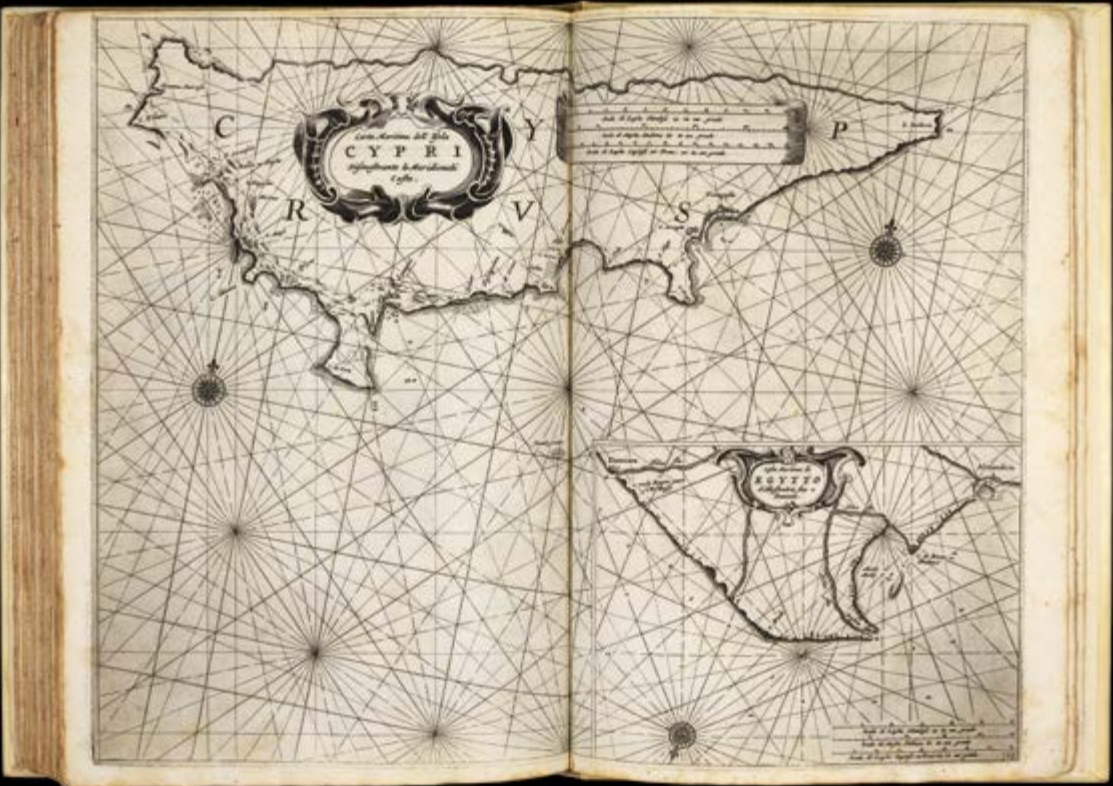
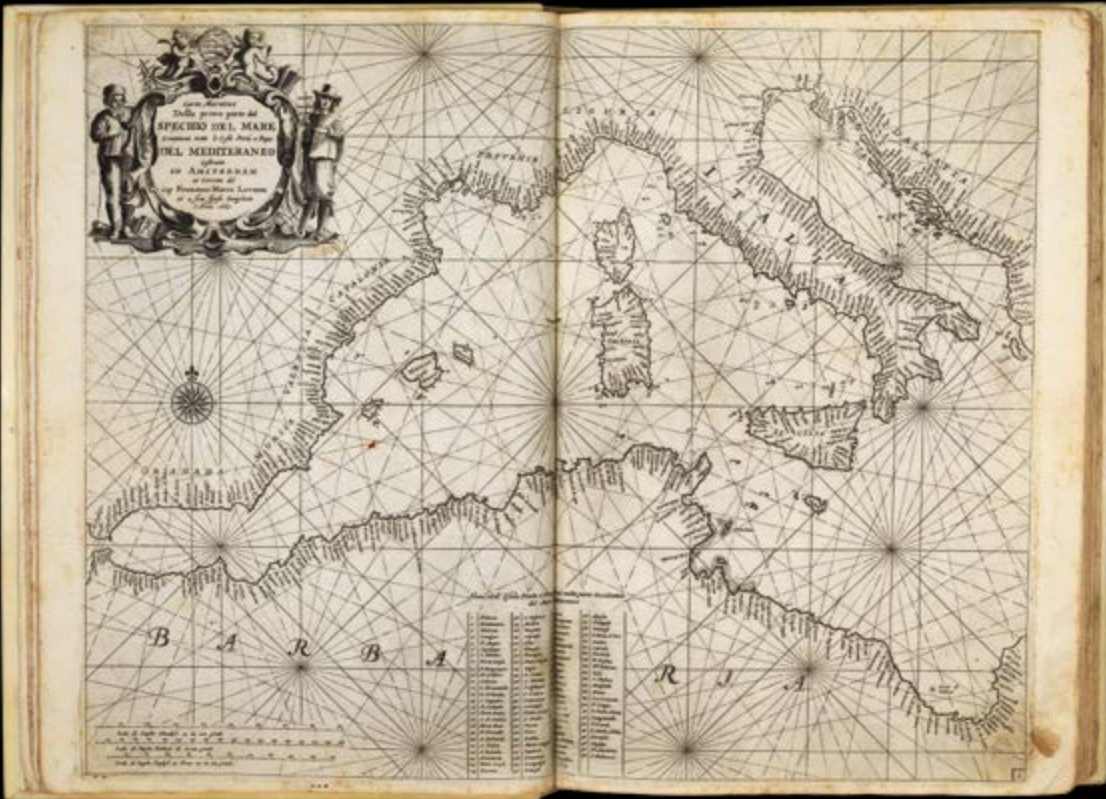
The first and only edition of Levanto's rare pilot of the Mediterranean published in Genoa.

Levanto's atlas is a close copy of the Mediterranean section of Pieter Goos's 'Zee-spiegel' of 1662. The text on the charts was translated into Italian from Dutch, and they are numbered from one to 25 at the lower right corners.

The striking title-page, a mirror image of Goos' work, comprises a cartouche for the title and dedication to Giovanni Battista della Rovere surmounted by an allegory of Geography. On either side of the title page navigational instruments are arrayed and a naval battle scene is revealed behind a pair of curtains held aloft by putti. The title-page and charts would later be reused by Coronelli for the southern Italian section of his 'Atlante Veneto', in 1698.

Francesco Maria Levanto was a Genoese ship captain and cartographer. His maritime experience shows in the style of his maps, which are influenced by portolans, with compass roses, rhumb lines, and place names along the coastline.

Provenance  
Bookplate of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet.





13 LOON, Johannes van

*Klaer-Lichtende Noort-Star oste zee-atlas; waer in verthoont worde, De gelegentheyt van alle de Zee-kusten des geheelen Aerdtbodems, Nieuwelicks uytgegeven, door Joannes van Loon.*

**Publication**  
Amsterdam, By Joannes van Loon, Plaet-snijder en Zee-kaert-maker, buyten de S. Antonispoort, aem't Kerck-hof, in't Lelystraetje. 1666.

**Description**  
Folio (485 by 305mm), hand-coloured engraved title-page with title and imprint on letterpress paste-over flanked by the figures of Peter Medina and Edward Wright above a vignette of ships sailing towards the North Star, and 34 double-page engraved maps, hand-coloured in outline, contemporary calf, rebaked and recorned, spine in eight compartments separated by raised bands.

**References**  
cf. Koeman Loon 2 and 3; Shirley (Atlases) M.LOON-1a and b.

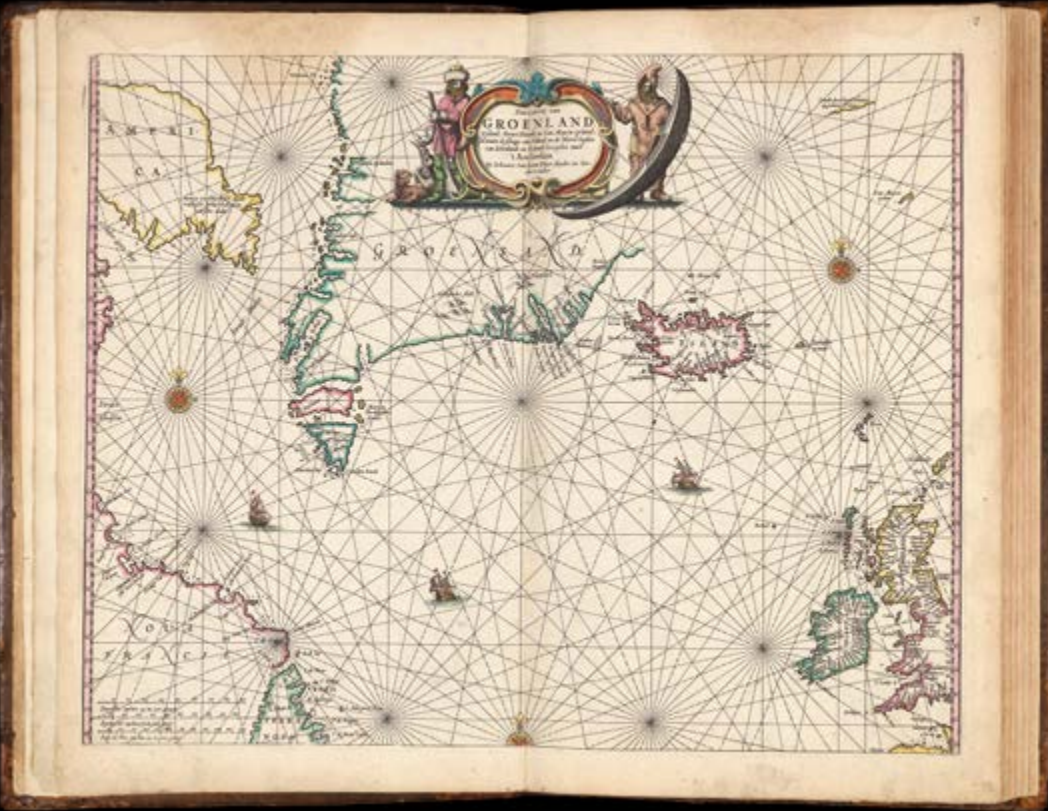


“the earliest Dutch Sea Chart of the Maritimes”

Johannes van Loon (1611-1686) “was an accomplished mathematician and astronomer. His earliest cartographic works were with Theunisz Jacobs in the 1640s. From 1650 he worked with Joannes Janssonius, engraving amongst other works the plates for his celestial atlas by Cellarius, 1660. In 1661, he published his first work with his brother, Gilles; the ‘Zee Atlas’ containing thirty-five maps. In 1666 the plates were sold to Jan Jansson van Waesberge, with whom he then co-published the atlas. This edition was expanded to forty-seven maps, and by 1676 there were fifty” (Burden).

The atlas contains many important charts, including:

1. ‘Pas-caerte van Groenland Ysland, Straet Davids en Ian Mayen eyland; hoemen de selvige van Hitland en de noord kusten van van Schotlandt en Yrlandt bezeylen mach ‘t Amsterdam by Iohannes van Loon plaet-snyder en zee caert maker’ - a chart of the North Atlantic, derived from Hendrick Doncker’s of 1659, which in turn followed Pieter Goos’ original design, second state, Burden 364.
2. ‘Pascaert van Ruslant, Laplant, Finmarcken, Spitsbergen en Nova Zembla. ‘t Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon Plaetsnyder en Zeecaertmaker’.
3. ‘Pascaerte Vande Noort zee, Vertonende van Cales tot Dronten, en tusschen Doeveren en Hitlandt, al de gelegentheyt van havens bayen en revieren, alles op syn behoorycke cours, veerheyten en brete, mede wat diepte, droogte, en anckergront men op ider plaets heeft. Nieuelyckx int licht gebracht. ‘t Amsterdam By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zee-caert-maecker’.
4. ‘Pascaerte Van’t Westelyckste deel van Oost Indien, en de Eylanden daer onder begrepen, van C. de Bona Esperança tot C. Comorin. ‘t Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zee-caert-maker’.
5. ‘Pascaerte van’t Oostelyckste deel van Oost-Indien: met alle de Eylanden daer onder gelegen van Cabo Comorin tot aen Iapan. ‘t Amsterdam By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zee caert-maker’.
6. ‘Pascaerte vande Zuyd-Zee tusschen California en Ilhas de Ladrones ‘t Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon, Plaet-snyder en Zee caert-maecker’.
7. ‘Pascaerte van Nova Hispania, Peru en Chili. ‘t Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zeecaertmaker’. This chart is derived from Hendrick Doncker of 1659, “although here its presentation is less cluttered, lacking the insets of the earlier map. It improves on Doncker of 1659, by





incorporating the east coast of Central America, a feature that Doncker would later add to his own. The nomenclature is largely similar, with the notable exception of the addition of 'P. Sir Francisco Drac'. The South American coastline is extended further south" (Burden 369).

8. 'Pascaerte vande Straet van Magalaen Synde 't Suydlyckste gedeelte van America, van C. S. Antonio tot C. de Hoorn; en inde Zuyd-Zee tot Val Parayso. 't Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon Plaetsnyder en Zeecaert-maecker'.

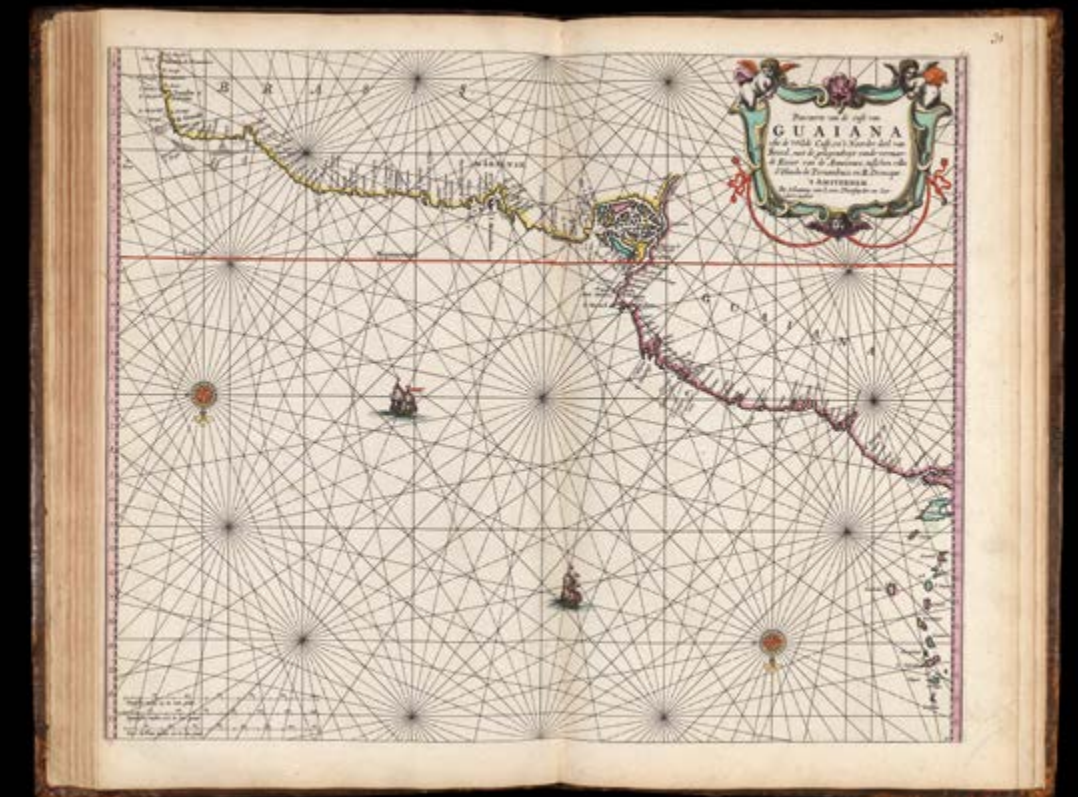
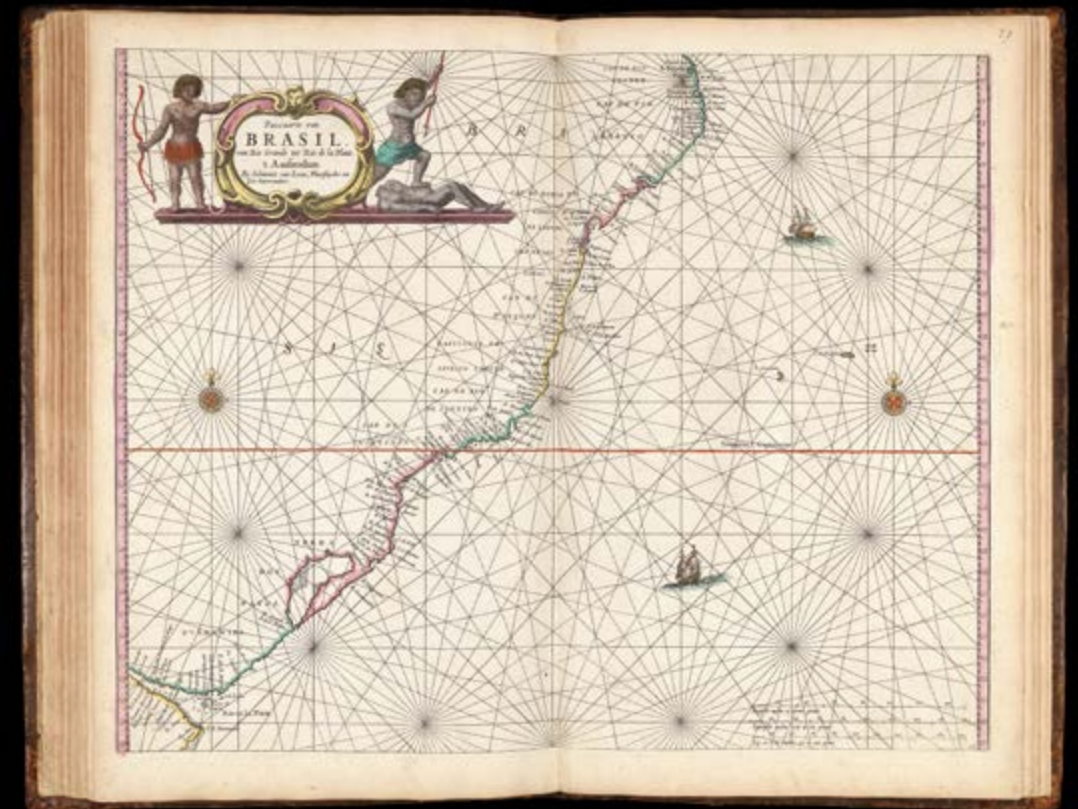
9. 'Pascaerte van Brasil, van Rio Grande tot Rio de la Plata. 't Amsterdam. By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zee-kaertmaker'.

10. 'Pascaerte van't Westelyckste deel vande Spaense Zee, Tusschen Brasil, de Zoute en Vlaemse Eylanden, en voort westwart op. 't Amsterdam, By Ioh: van Loon Plaetsnyder'. This chart is derived from the Theunis Jacobsz map of c1650, "although here the perspective is with the west at the top. Van Loon introduces English nomenclature, conspicuous in its exclusion from the earlier Colom and Doncker charts. He even goes as far as omitting New Amsterdam. Nearby are the Connecticut settlements of 'Stamfort' and 'Nieu haven', and the Massachusetts coast bears 'Plymouth', 'Briston' and 'Baston'. The title cartouche is decorated with an unusual array of reptiles" (Burden 368).

11. 'Pascaerte van de cust van Guaiana ofte de Wilde Cust; en't Noorder deel van Brazil, met de gelegentheyt vande vermaer: de Rivier van de Amazonas, tusschen villa d'Olinda de Pernambuco en R. Oronoque. 't Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zeecaert-maker'.

12. 'Pascaerte vande vaste Cust en Eylanden van Westindien, Als mede de Virginis en Nieu-Nederland, van C. Droge tot C. Cod. 't Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon, Plaet-snyder en Zee-caart-maker'. The chart is derived from the Hessel Gerritsz of c1631, with some differences. "The east coast of North America is extended further north to include Cape Cod, which is the exception to the purely Dutch nomenclature. New Amsterdam is not named. Following Blaeu's version of 1635, van Loon includes a west coast to Central America. He adorns the Pacific Ocean with a ship for the first time" (Burden 367).

13. 'Pascaerte vande Caribes, S. Iuan de Porte Rico, de oosthoeck van I. Spangnola als mede de vaste cust van Nueva Andalusia met de eylanden daer omtrent gelegen. Nieu-lyckx uitgegeven t Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon Zeecaertmaecker en Plaet-snyder'.

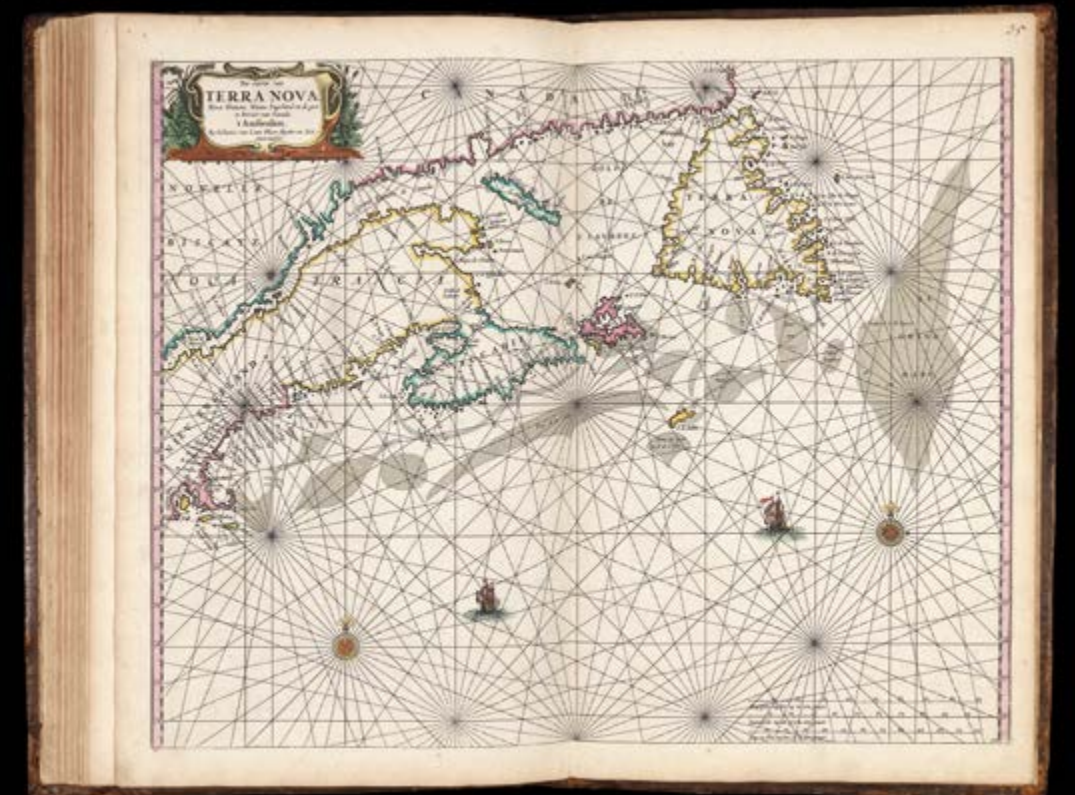
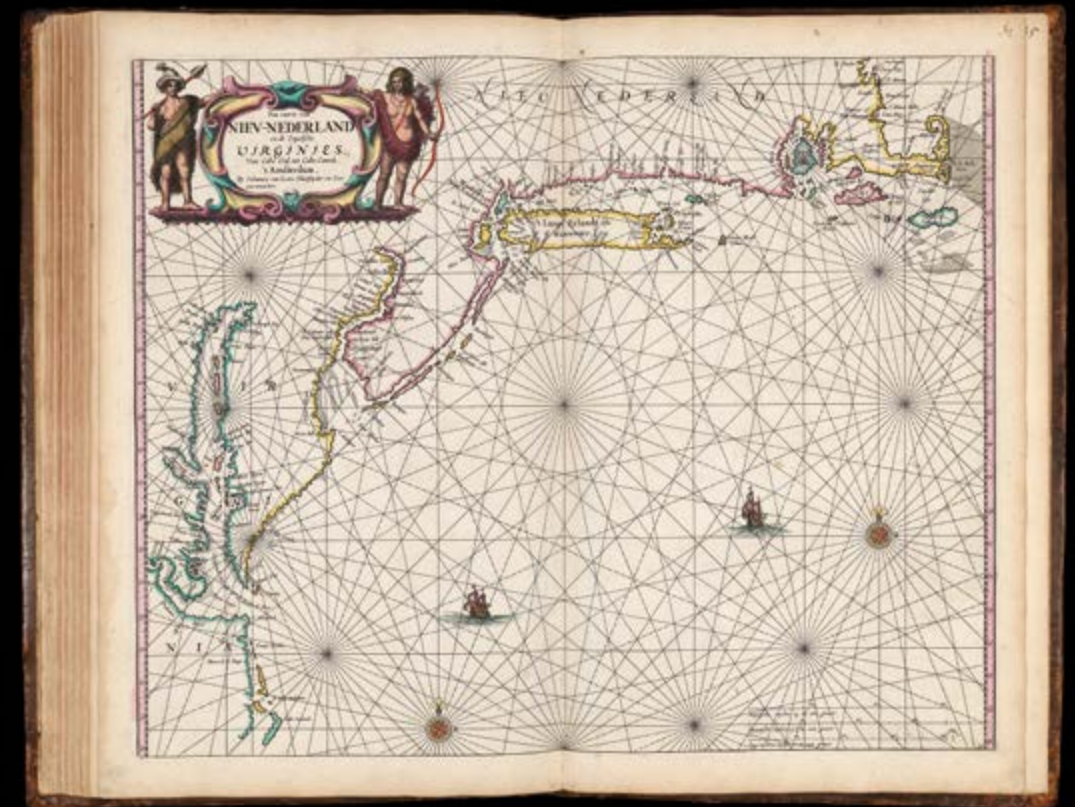




14. 'Pas caerte van Nieu-Nederland en de Engelsche Virginies; Van Cabo Cod, tot Cabo Canrik. 't Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zeecaertmaecker'. Similar to Hendrick Doncker's map of the previous year. "However, further examination reveals numerous differences that enhance the map's appeal. The coastline of New England is much improved. Drawn from the Janssonius - Visscher series, it continues further north, and although Boston is not identified, Cape Cod is placed in its correct location. A large island in Narragansett Bay is prominently named 'Rood Eylant'. The Connecticut and Hudson Rivers are not depicted, but the coastline of New Jersey is improved with the delineation of the outer sandbanks" (Burden 366).

15. 'Pas-caerte van Terra Nova, Nova Francia, Nieuw Engeland en de grote Rivier van Canada. 't Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon Plaetsnyder en Zeecaert-maker'. First published in 1661 by Jan and his brother Gilles van Loon in their 'Zee Atlas'. "It is the earliest Dutch sea chart of the Maritimes... derived from numerous sources, amongst them Blaeu, Champlain, Sanson, and the manuscripts of Gerritsz. Some English knowledge, noticeably of the Avalon Peninsula in Newfoundland, is not employed, even though utilised by Blaeu. Reliance on the latter leads to the omission of Prince Edward Island. The outline of the Grand Banks is drawn from Champlain" (Burden 365). Second state.

Rare. Koeman only records a single example of the edition of 1666 with 34 maps, that held by Yale, although the Yale copy has the imprint of Wilhelmus Goeree on an overslip. Koeman lists a total of 22 copies of all editions dated between 1661-1706. We are only aware of three examples selling at auction in the past 117 years: Sotheby's, 1995, lot 108, £42,200; Sotheby's, 1980, lot 274, £8,500; Sotheby's, 1951, lot 383, £180.





## An unrecorded French edition of Jacob Colom's 'Atlas of Werelt-Water-Deel'

### 14 COLOM, Jacob Aertsz

*Atlas ou Colom Ardante  
demonstrant toutes les costes de  
la grand mer. Mer de tout l'univers  
Jusqu'a present Congnus Fort  
utile tous Pilotes, Marchands, &  
Amateurs.*

**Publication**  
Amsterdam, Aupres de Marche au grain, a  
la Colonne Ardante, Avec Privilege, 1668.

**Description**  
Folio (435 by 295mm), engraved title-page,  
6pp, French text, contents leaf, and 44  
double-page charts of the coastlines of  
Europe, Asia and America, all including title  
in original hand-colour in outline, all on  
laminated paper, eight of which are folding,  
inner margin of title with loss, skilfully  
repaired in facsimile, lower right corners  
of the first 20 leaves trimmed away with  
slight loss of engraved image, some soiling  
and staining to margins and folds, several  
charts shaved with slight loss of engraved  
surface, small repaired tear to lower fold  
of world map, early eighteenth century  
English panelled calf, rebaked preserving  
old spine, covers with central gilt arms of  
Mathew Aylmer.

**References**  
Not recorded in Koeman but c.f. Koeman  
J. Col 4.



Jacob Colom ran a successful printing, bookselling, and chartmaking business in Amsterdam during the Dutch Golden Age. He is best known for his hugely successful pilot guide 'De Vyerighr Colom'. First issued in a folio format in 1632, the pilot, which detailed the western and eastern navigation, brought Colom into direct competition with Willem Blaeu, at the time the only other chartmaker active in Amsterdam. In response Blaeu issued his own folio pilot, the 'Havenwyser', in 1634, in which he accused Colom of plagiarism. The attack seemed not to have affected Colom's sales unduly, and, whilst Blaeu abandoned his folio pilot – going back to his highly respected 'Zeespiegel' – Colom's work would continue in print for another 30 years. So successful was his pilot guide that it was not until 1663 that he felt the need to issue a new work: the 'Atlas of Werelt-Water-Deel'. Unlike his pilot guide, the atlas covered the whole world and was evidently a response to the sea atlases of Janssonius, Goos, and Donker.

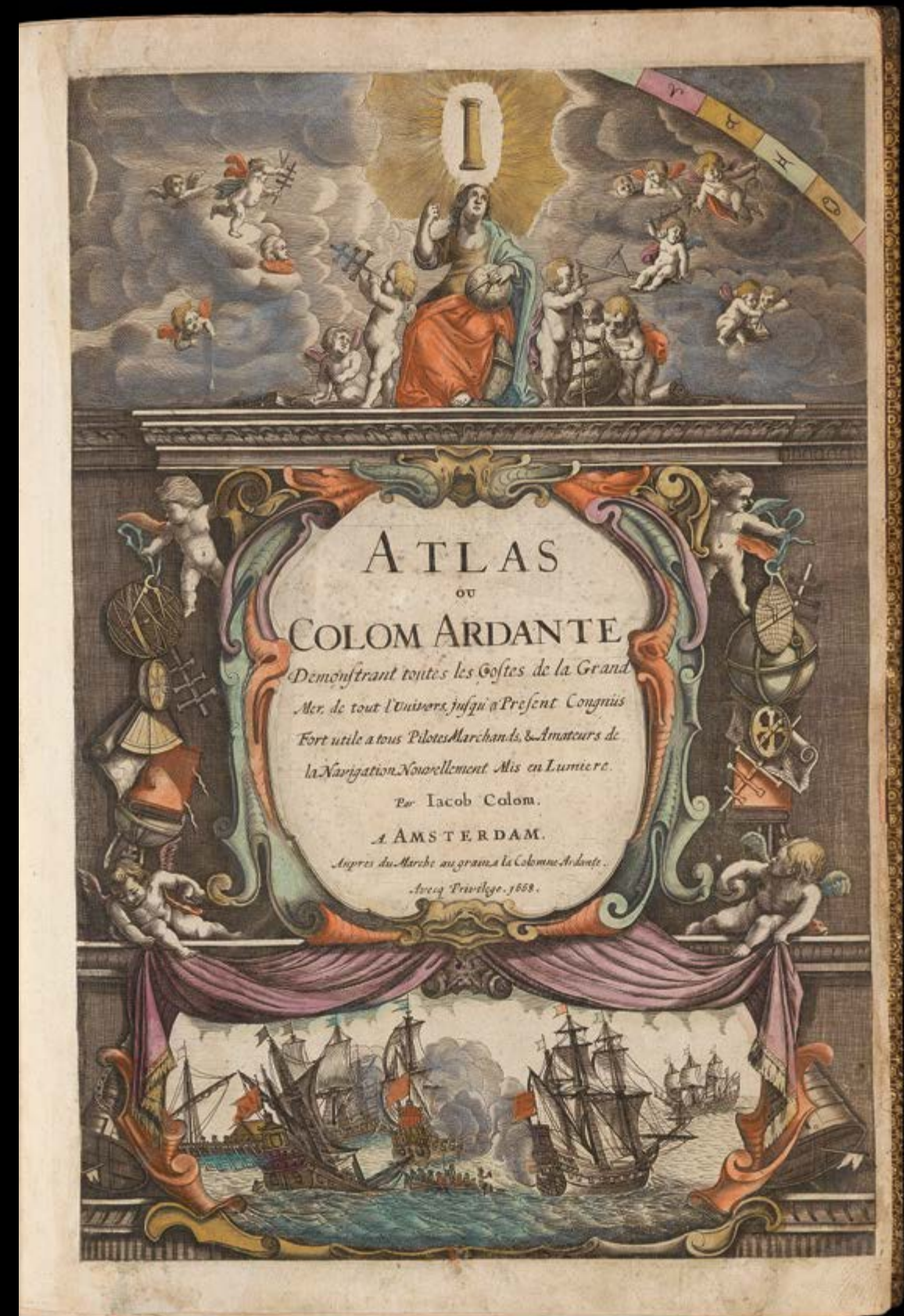
The present example dates from 1668, and contains 44 charts. Of particular note are the chart of the southern Atlantic, the two-sheet chart of the Indian Ocean, and the seven charts that cover North America. Many of the maps are decorated with a glowing column, both a play on Colom's name and a symbol of wisdom deriving from Biblical references to the Temple of Solomon.

The chart of the southern Atlantic was first published as the south-eastern sheet of Colom's separately issued wall map of c1655, 'Dese Vassende=Grade=kaert', which was based upon Blaeu's seminal 'Paskaert' of c1630. The plate is beautifully engraved with numerous mermen and merwomen frolicking in the surf, and the lower quarters of an elephant in Saharan Africa. Another rare (previously separately issued) chart is Colom's 'OostIndische Pas-Caart': Schilder lists only two examples of this state, and praises the chart for its "summary of discoveries made in Australia before Tasman". Finally, seven charts cover North America, all of which, according to Burden, are rare, although he makes particular note of the untitled chart of New England. This, he states, "depicts the region at one of the most important stages of English colonial history", as just a year later the English would capture New Amsterdam from the Dutch and rename it New York, an act that would cement "the English control over the area from Carolina to Massachusetts".

The atlas is very rare. Koeman records the existence of a French issue from a title-page bound into one of the two known copies with Dutch text of 1668 (sold by Rosenthal in Munich in 1915). We are unable to trace any institutional example.

#### Provenance

Mathew Aylmer, 1st Baron Aylmer, (1660-1720). Baron Aylmer took part in the battle of La Hogue, and later became a Rear-Admiral and Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

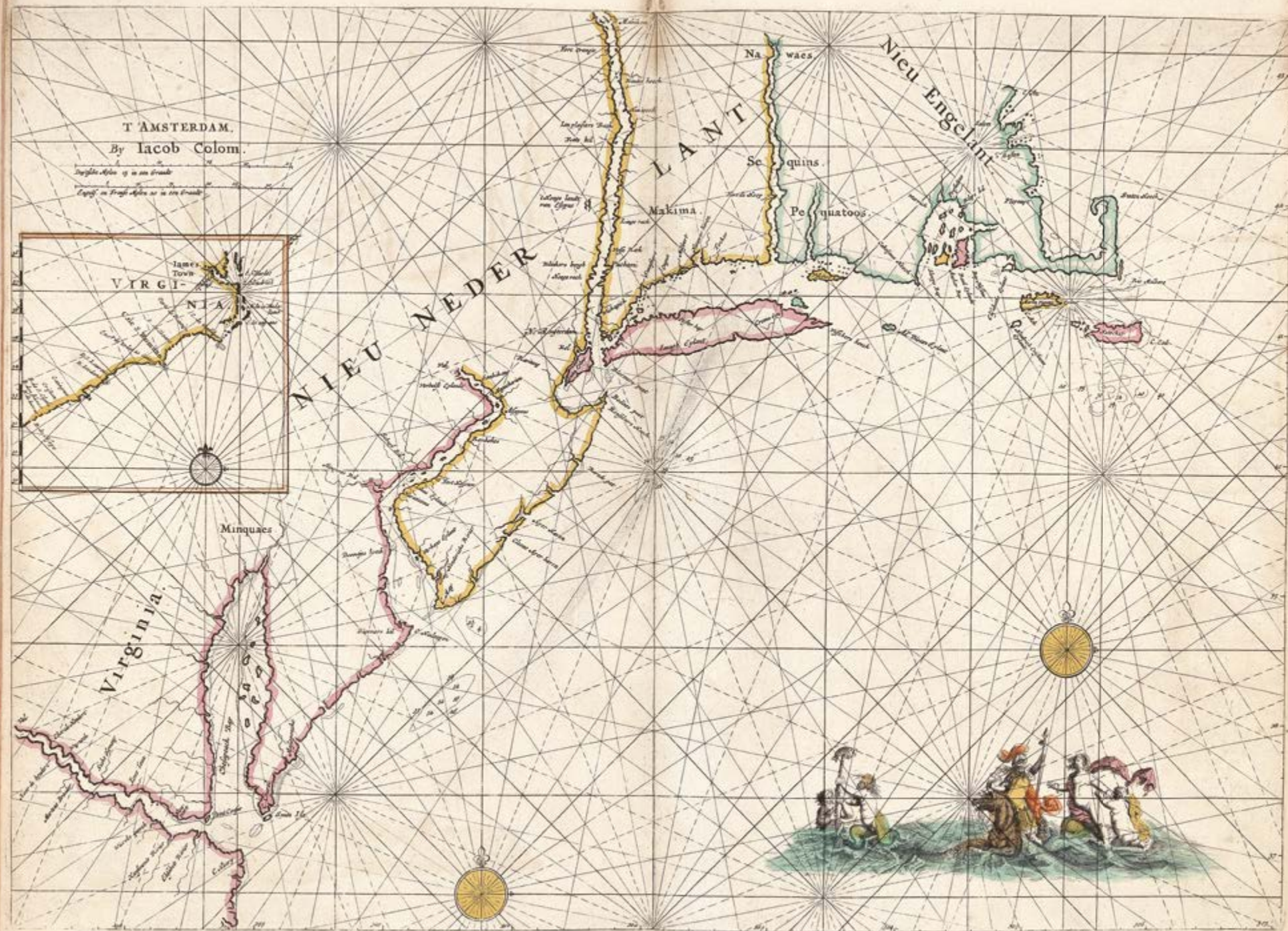




NOVA TOTIVS TERRARVM ORBIS GEOGRAPHICA AC HYDROGRAPHICA TABVLA. Auct. Iacobus Colom.









A rare Mediterranean ‘Straights Book’

15 GOOS, Pieter

*Lighting Colom of the Midland Sea... containing a Description of all the knowne Coasts, Islants, Sands, Depthes, and Roads, begining from the narrowest, of the Streat, unto Alexandrette in the Levant. at Amsterdam.*

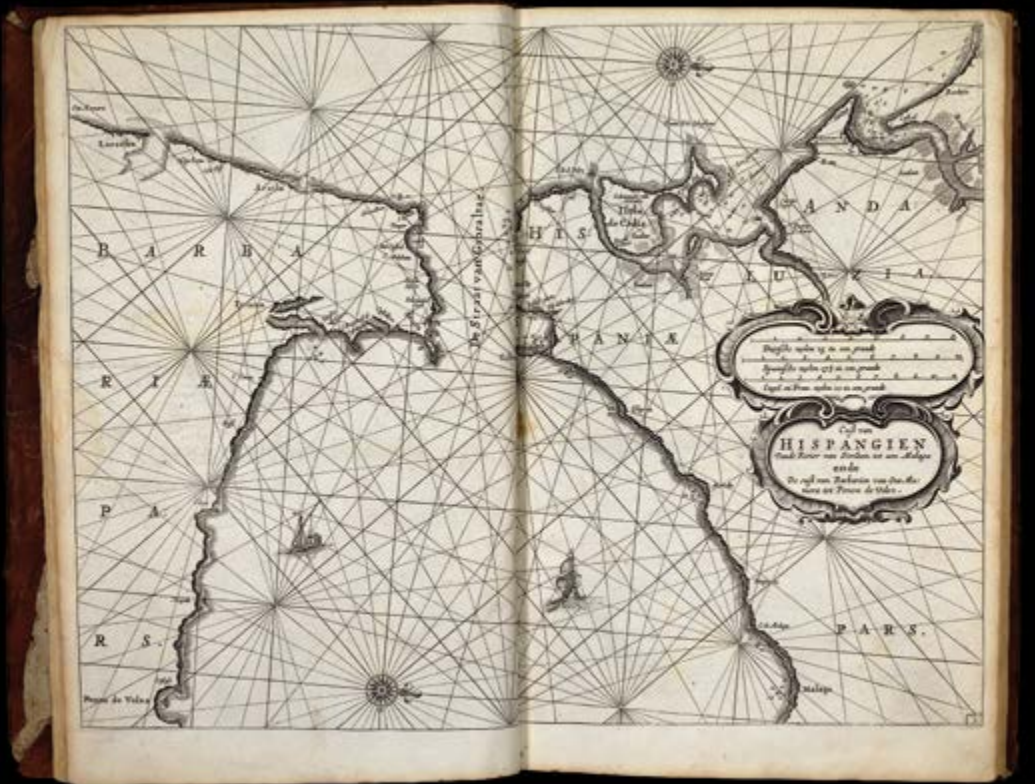
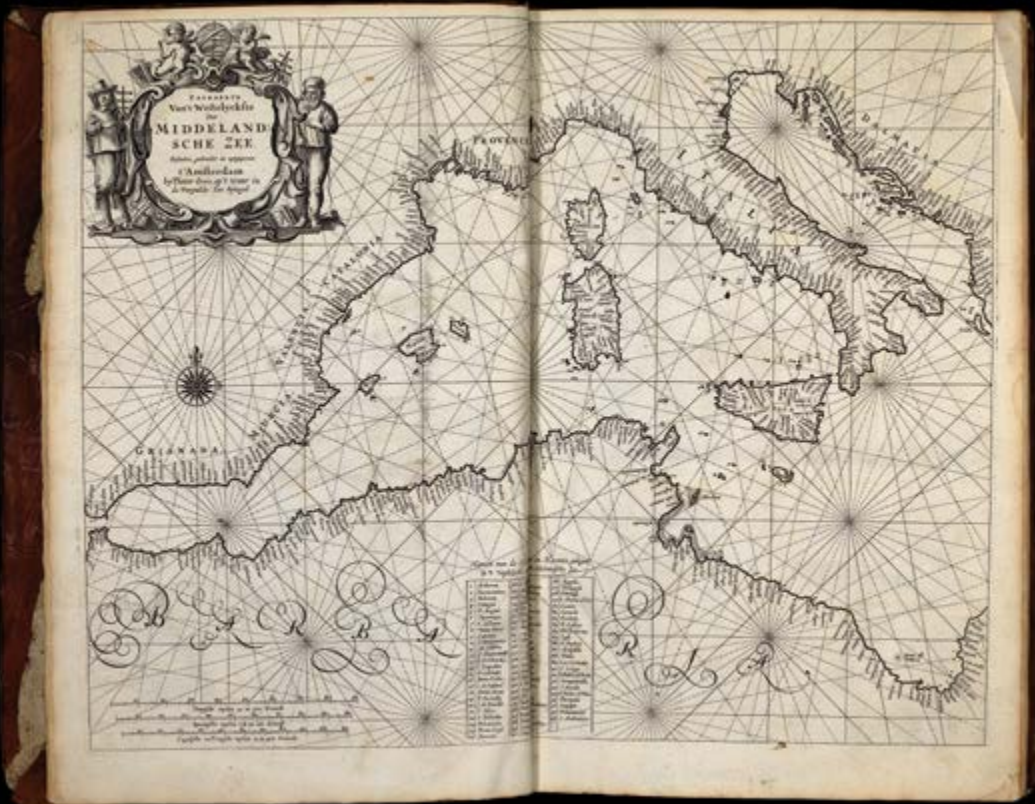
Publication  
Amsterdam, 1669.

Description  
Folio (460 by 290mm), title, 24 double-page engraved charts, and one full-page chart, contemporary speckled calf, with fillet border, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, rubbed.

References  
Koeman, IV, Goos 45; Wing, C-5403dA.

The third book (‘Straets-boeck’) of Pieter Goos’s ‘Lighting Colom’ (‘Zeespiegel’), which details the Mediterranean navigation. This ‘Straets-boeck’ – or ‘Straights Book’, so named after the Straits of Gibraltar – was first published by Goos with Dutch text in 1662 and, in that same year, with a different title page as part III of the ‘Zee-Spieghel’. The charts in the work were newly engraved by Goos, but the text was borrowed from Jacobsz Lootsman’s ‘Straets-boeck’ of 1648. In the contents the author explains the differences between the handling of the compass by the Dutch and Italians, and that the information in this work is adapted to Dutch use. He also explains why the charts have no degrees of latitude, as well as the use of the backstaff. The list with “The height of Som Places in the Midle-land Sea” contains additions and corrections in manuscript.

Rare. We are only able to trace one example – the present copy – coming up for sale in the past 35 years.





16 SPEED, John

*A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World [with:] The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine.*

**Publication**  
London, Printed by Iohn Dawson for George Humble, and are to be sold at his shop in Popes-head Pallace, 1631 – White horse in Popes-head Alley, 1627 1631.

**Description**  
Two works in one volume, folio (427 by 300mm), 'Prospect': letterpress title-page incorporating contents leaf, engraved frontispiece portrait of Speed by Salomon Savery, finely hand-coloured ?by William Morris, protected by nineteenth-century tissue guard, double-page double-hemisphere map of the world, and 20 further maps, all with descriptive text on the verso; 'Civill Warres': double-page map; 'Theatre': engraved title-page, general letterpress title-page with arms of James I by Jodocus Hondius dated 1614 on verso, dedication to James I with wood-engraved arms on verso, three sectional letterpress title-pages with woodcut arms on verso, 67 double-page engraved county maps, contemporary panelled calf, gilt, each cover decorated with blind and gilt fillets, fleurons, and a large central gilt arabesque, with the supra libros of the von Bodeck family on the front cover, rebounded, corners and edges strengthened, nineteenth-century endpapers.

Collation: 'Prospect': [-]2, A-I(2), K-T(2), V(2), X(2), ff [2], 1-44; 'Civill Warres': X2(2), (\*\*\*)2, ff (5)-(8); 'Theatre': A-E(2), E(2), G-I(2), K-T(2), V(2), X-Z(2), 2A-2I(2), 2K-2T(2), 2V2, 2X-2Z(2), 3A-3I(2), 3K-3T, 3V(2), 3X-3Z(2), 4A-4G(2), 4H, ff [8], 1-94, pp [95]-98, ff 99-126, pp [127]-130, ff 131-132, pp [133] – 136, ff 137-146, 'Index': ff [5].

**References**  
ESTC: Prospect (S122258); Theatre (S122267); William Morris Library online; Sarah Bendall, 'John Speed', DNB; Sydney Cockerell, revised by John Trevitt, 'Emery Walker', DNB.

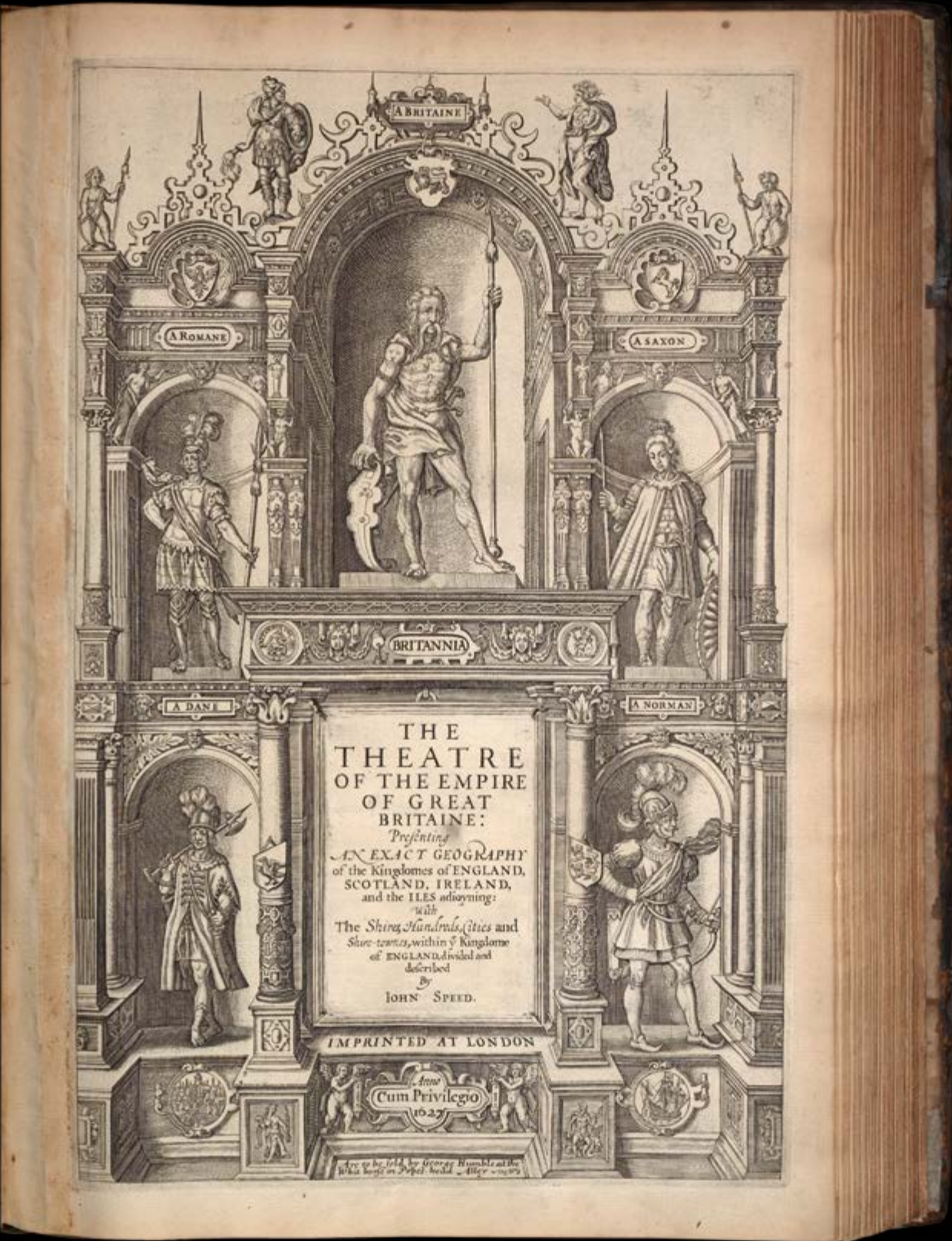
Speed's 'Prospect' is the earliest world atlas to be published by an Englishman. It includes the world map, 'A New and Accurat Map of the World', showing California as an island. Other maps include: the four continents, Greece, the Roman Empire, Germany, Bohemia, France, the Low Countries, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Denmark, Poland, Persia, the Ottoman Empire, China, Tartary, and Bermuda.

Together with the 'The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine', Speed's atlas consists of 89 double-page maps. It followed the model of Ortelius's 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' – first published in English in 1606 – in its title and its format, with map sheets backed by historical and geographical texts and gazetteers of place names. "This was the earliest English attempt at producing an atlas on a grand scale, with the first detailed maps of the provinces of Ireland, the first set of county maps consistently attempting to show the boundaries of territorial divisions, and the first truly comprehensive set of English town plans—a notable contribution to British topography. Perhaps as many as 50 of the 73 towns had not previously been mapped, and about 51 of the plans were probably Speed's own work.

"In 1606 Speed might have been helped by his son John in surveying towns. A balance is struck between the modern and historical, with information placed on the edges of the maps about antiquarian remains, and sites and vignettes of famous battles, together with arms of princes and nobles. This additional information is one of the 'Theatre's most significant contributions. Scotland is covered in less detail, as Timothy Pont was surveying there.

"Individual maps for the 'Theatre' were prepared from about 1602, plates were engraved by Jodocus Hondius—noted for his skills in decoration—from 1607, George Humble was granted a privilege to print the 'Theatre' for twenty-one years from 1608, and the 'Theatre' and 'History' were published together in 1611-1612. They were an immediate success: three new editions and issues of each appeared during Speed's lifetime, and a miniature version was first published about 1619-1620. The maps in the 'Theatre' became the basis for subsequent folio atlases until the mid-eighteenth century. By 1625 Speed had lost his sight. Nevertheless, in 1627 he published 'A Prospect of the most Famous Parts of the World', which shared a title-page with the 1627 edition of the Theatre. 'The Prospect', the earliest world atlas by an Englishman' (though not the first to be published in England)" (Sarah Bendall for DNB).

On the title-page, the atlas's first owner, Nicolai von Bodeck (1611-1676), has recorded buying the book in London in 1632, shortly after it was available to the public, and also the year of publication of the Savery portrait of Speed, which appears as the frontispiece in this example.









Sudbury and Humble, one of the earliest print and booksellers in the City, had a shop in Popes Head Alley, where Bodeck presumably bought this book. Bodeck was born in Danzig and studied in Strassburg, England, and Holland between 1628 and 1632; he was an avid book collector, with such a well-known interest in maps, that a map by Willem Hondius of eastern Prussia was dedicated to him. The family's library was dispersed at auction in Danzig in December 1695.

Two hundred years later, the atlas was a valued book in the library of William Morris (1834-1896), celebrated artist, designer, author, and visionary socialist. In his own manuscript catalogue of his library, compiled in 1876, and now at the Yale Center for British Art, Morris records that he paid one pound and 15 shillings for this example of Speed's 'Prospect' and 'Theatre'. In a second manuscript catalogue, now at the Bridwell Library, Southern Methodist University, which was compiled in about 1890, the book has been entered with "XXX" next to it, marking it as one of Morris' most prized possessions.

After Morris' death, the Speed was one of the books acquired by Richard Bennett, from Manchester, who then consigned it, and many others, to auction at Sotheby's in December 1898.

It was purchased at that auction by Walter Leighton, of J. and J. Leighton, booksellers, on behalf of Emery Walker, Morris's great friend. They first met in 1883, and in 1888 joined Walter Crane and others in founding the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. "Among the subjects in which they were both deeply interested was the art of typography, then at a low ebb. Out of the lecture on printing and illustration which Walker delivered at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in 1888 and the seminal essay on typography which he wrote (and Morris expanded) for the exhibition catalogue, arose the Kelmscott Press, the first of the great private presses, which they established early in 1891 in modest premises close to Morris's Kelmscott House" (Cockerell).





#### Provenance

1. Nicolai von Bodeck (1611-1676) – with his gilt supra-libros to front cover, and inscribed at the foot of the title-page “Nicolai Von Bodeck, Londini, Anno 1632”.
2. William Morris (1834-1896) – With his posthumous Kelmscott House bookplate on the front paste-down.
3. Richard Bennett, who purchased privately from Morris’ executors, Sydney Cockerell and F. S. Ellis, that portion of William Morris’ library not kept by the family, and then promptly consigned much of it to Sotheby’s. His sale, Sotheby’s December, lot 1131.
4. Purchased at Sotheby’s by Walter Leighton, of J. and J. Leighton, for six pounds 10 shillings. Leighton were booksellers who boasted customers such as William Gladstone, Thomas Carlyle and Michael Faraday. In this instance Leighton were acting on the part of Emery Walker.
5. Emery Walker (1851-1933), whose pencilled inscription appears beneath Morris’ bookplate. Emery Walker, the typographer and antiquary, was a friend and mentor to William Morris.





An unrecorded English edition of Lootsman’s pilot of the Mediterranean

17 LOOTSMAN, Jacob

*Lighting Colom of the Midland-Sea, Containing A Description of all the Knowne Coasts, Islands, Sands, Depthes and Roads: Begining from the Narrowest of the Streat unto Alexandrette in the Levant.*

Publication  
Amsterdam, Printed by Jacob and Casparus Loots-man, Bookseller upon the Water, in the Loots-man, 1677.

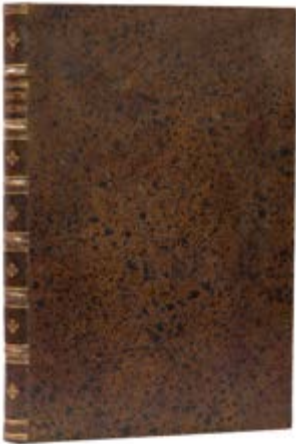
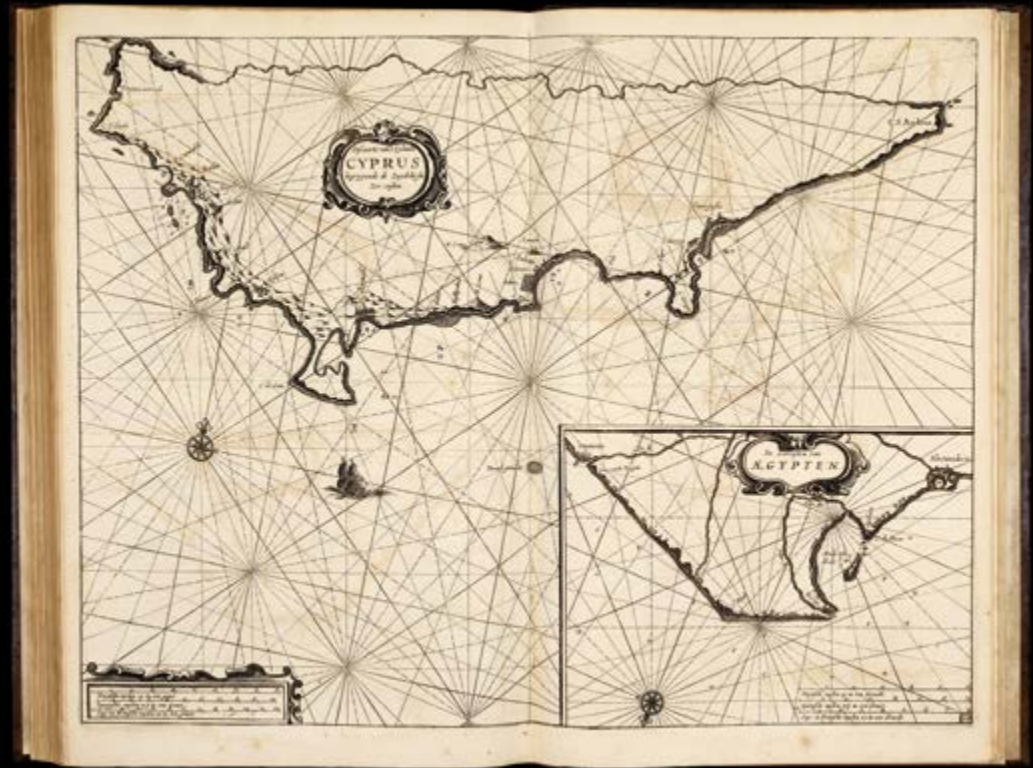
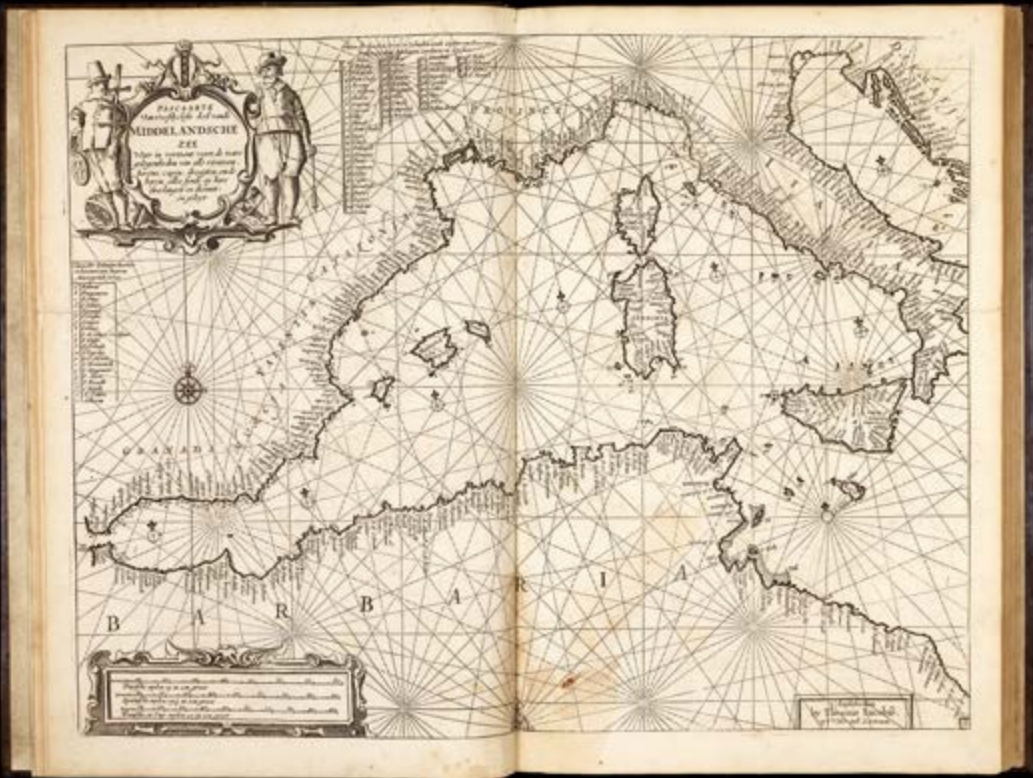
Description  
Folio (440 by 280mm) engraved title, 20 engraved charts, numerous woodcut charts and coastal profiles within text, seventeenth century speckled calf to style, spine in seven compartments separated by raised bands, gilt.

References  
c.f. Koeman Jac 75 a & b.

The Lootsman family (a surname adopted by the founder of the firm Anthony, or Theunis, Jacobsz) are one of the less well-known firms of chart makers and publishers working in Amsterdam, specialising in pilot books of European coastal waters, but who also published a sea atlas of the world. Their output of charts and chart-books deserves to be better known, as much of their work was original, rather than the slavish copies some of their better-known rivals produced.

Dutch chart publishers dominated the European market and, by preparing editions in vernacular languages, they were able to achieve wide distribution of their output. Most of the Dutch publishers produced English editions of their atlases and pilots, and such was the dominance achieved, that the Dutch were effectively able to stifle English competitors such as Joseph Moxon and John Seller. But it was the Lootsmans’ misfortune to be overshadowed by the larger, established firms, or newcomers such as van Keulen, and their productions often achieved only limited distribution. For example, almost all the English editions published by the Lootsmans are located by Koeman in but a single example. It is interesting to compare Seller’s early output with this volume and others like it, to see the problems that early English publishers faced breaking the Dutch monopoly.

This rare work is the first edition, preceding the editions cited by Koeman, with the title bearing the joint imprint of the brothers Jacob and Caspar Lootsman; whereas Koeman’s earliest edition, from 1678, bears the sole imprint of Caspar Lootsman.





Rare composite pilot for the Western and Mediterranean navigation

18 ROBIJN, Jacob and Pieter GOOS

[Composite pilot of charts for navigation from the Netherlands to the Mediterranean].

Publication  
[Amsterdam, Pieter Goos and Jacobus Robijn, c1680].

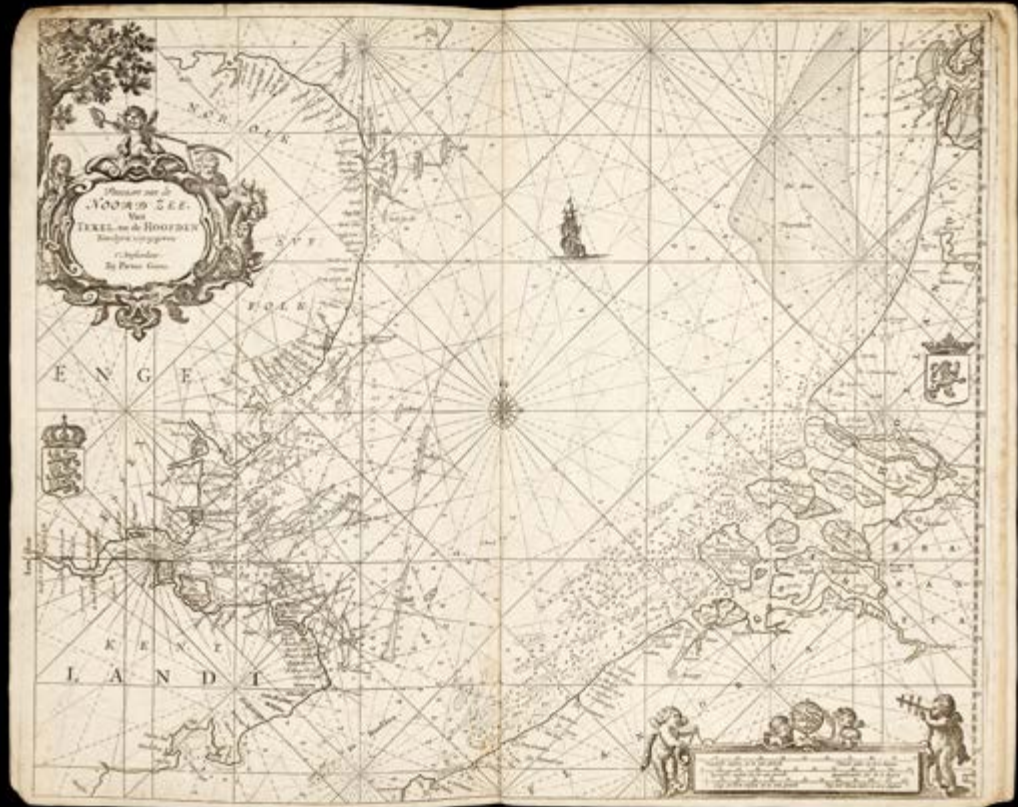
Description  
Folio (460 by 290), six engraved charts, pasted back to back, a few marginal tears, and slightly soiled corners, early plain blue wrappers.

References  
Koeman, IV, Goos 1B, 6, 13, 14, 16, and Robijn 4, 29; chart of the Mediterranean not in Koeman; c.f. Koeman, IV, Robijn 9-12.

Composite atlas intended for navigation from the Netherlands to the Mediterranean, one of the richest and most frequently travelled trade routes in the seventeenth century.

The work begins with a chart of the North Sea with parts of the west coast of the Netherlands and the east coast of England, followed by the English Channel between Southern England and northern France, a chart with parts of Ireland, Scotland and the west coast of England, then the Bay of Biscay, the Straits of Gibraltar between Spain and Morocco, and finally a rare chart of the Mediterranean Sea, in two parts.

The charts were probably assembled for a client at the shop of Jacobus Robijn after he acquired the plates from the widow of Pieter Goos in around 1680. It was assembled before the publication of Robijn's atlas of 1683, which contains four of the charts in later states or newly engraved.





A compendium of geographical, cosmographical, and scientific information...

19 CORONELLI, Vincenzo

*Atlante Veneto.*

**Publication**  
Venice, [Girolamo Albrizzi for Coronelli, 1691].

**Description**  
Two volumes, folio (477 by 330mm), incorporating 169 engraved plates, 117 double-page maps, plans, views, astronomical diagrams and naval plates, of which two are by Rossi, and one by Mercator, two polar calottes, ten full-page maps, plans, portraits and naval plates, 38 half-page maps and naval views, many with the separately-printed “Farnese” borders, especially commissioned by Coronelli’s patron, Ranuccio II Farnese, Duke of Parma, and two plates within text, two maps with old glue stains to gutter, contemporary vellum over boards, title in manuscript to spine.

**References**  
Ermanno Armao, Vincenzo Coronelli, (Florence, 1944), no.59, no.60 and p.237; A. Heck, ‘The Coronelli Globe of Strasbourg Observatory’, in A. Heck (ed.), The Multinational History of Strasbourg Astronomical Observatory, (Springer, 2005), pp.245-252; G.V. Scammell, The World Encompassed: the first European maritime empires c.800-1650, (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1982), p.195; Stevenson II, pp.98-120.

A fine example of the ‘Atlante Veneto’ by Vincenzo Coronelli, “one of Italy’s most illustrious cartographers” (Shirley).  
The work was intended as an extension of Blaeu’s ‘Atlas Maior’. It is no mere collection of maps, but rather “a compendium of geographical, cosmographical, and scientific information... on contemporary Italian science and geography” (Scammell). The present work includes Coronelli’s important two sheet maps of the continents, and the polar callotes from his 42 inch globe. Also included are a complete set of the maps of Chinese provinces (seven in total), together with the striking two sheet map of China. The maps of North America show the Mississippi with La Salle’s recent explorations at its mouth in 1681-1687; the extent of French ambitions are reflected in the title ‘Canada - Nuova Francia’ over most of the eastern half of the continent. As well as maps, the first volume includes several of Coronelli’s celebrated naval plates, many with the separately-printed “Farnese” borders especially commissioned by Coronelli’s patron, Ranuccio II Farnese, Duke of Parma.  
A Minorite friar, cosmographer and cartographer, Coronelli (1640-1718) founded the first geographical society, the Accademia degli Argonauti. His reputation rests not only on his atlas output but also on his production of monumental globes. In 1678 he built a pair of globes for the Duke of Parma that attracted the attention of the French ambassador, César d’Estrée, who subsequently invited Coronelli to Paris. There Coronelli built the pair of gigantic, 15-foot globes which he presented to Louis XIV in 1683 and which would bring him fame throughout Europe. Upon his return to Venice, Coronelli was contracted by Jean-Baptiste Nolin (1657-1725) to publish a replica of these globes, scaled down to a diameter of 3.5 feet, and financed through subscription by members of the Argonauti. In his celestial globes, he designed 83 constellations and a catalogue of 1902 stars. Of his terrestrial globes, Stevenson says that he omitted nothing of interest to geographers, navigators and explorers:  
“He added a rather unusual number of legends, explanatory and informative in character, but never seemed to crowd the space which he had at his disposal. So exquisitely engraved were his maps that he was able to avoid the appearance of confusion noticeable on other globes of the century.”





“one of the largest, beautifulest, most useful, and diverting Ornaments, as well as best Set of Geography ever yet done...”

20 [WILLDEY, George]

[Composite atlas].

Publication  
London, [c1721].

Description  
Large folio (482 by 317mm), 21 double page maps, 19 in original outline hand colour, brown calf, gilt, turn-ins gilt, spine divided into six compartments by raised bands, gilt fillets and title in gilt lettering.

References  
Shirley, T-Anon 3a; Laurence Worms and Ashley Baynton-Williams, British Map Engravers, (London: Rare Book Society, 2011).

A composite atlas by George Willdey, made up of unusual round maps with information about the areas portrayed included in small roundels in the black border surrounding the cartographical elements. Although the atlas has no title page, it was in all likelihood compiled by Willdey’s establishment. The maps are almost identical to the series advertised by Willdey in ‘Post Man’ (issue 4112) on the 23rd-25th November 1721:

“a Set of 20 different New Sheet Maps, of the Principal Kingdoms and States of Europe, with particular Historical Explanations to each Map, so as to make it when put together, with its proper Colours and Illuminations, one of the largest, beautifulest, most useful, and diverting Ornaments, as well as best Set of Geography ever yet done of this kind; the Names of the Maps aforesaid, are a Northern Celestial Hemisphere, a Southern, ditto England, Scotland, Ireland, 20 Miles round London, 20 Miles round Oxford, 20 Miles round Cambridge, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Sweedland, Poland, Denmark, Muscovy, Hungary, the Turks Dominions in Europe, Flanders, and the Seven United Provinces. This Set of Maps may be fitted up several ways and sizes, or bound in a Book, or Sold single, to fit Gentlemens Conveniency; it is done by the Direction and Charge, and Sold by George Willdey...”

Clearly, the customer in question chose to have the maps bound into an atlas rather than pasted together, adding a map of the electorate of Brunswick-Lunsberg, the ancestral holdings of the Hanoverian dynasty of British monarchs. There was substantial British interest in the European territories of their rulers.

Two maps are signed by Samuel Parker (b.1695, fl.1718-1728), draughtsman and engraver. At least three of the maps - the southern hemisphere, England and Wales, and Sweden and Norway - can be attributed to him, and given the similarity of the others in style it is probable that he engraved them as well (Worms and Baynton-Williams).

To find the maps together as an atlas is rare. Shirley notes a composite atlas held by the British Library containing 19 of the 21 maps in the present example. In the British Library copy, the map of Sweden and Norway is dated c1790 and signed by James Barlow, indicating that the Library copy is dated later than the present example, which appears to have been compiled at the time of the advert. The British Library also holds an example of later states of the maps, printed by Thomas Jefferys, made up into a screen.

George Willdey (?1671-1737) was a flamboyant London shopkeeper and self-publicist. His principal business was as a toy-man and seller of luxury goods, jewellery, gold and silver trinkets, and china. However, he was perhaps the first mapseller to widen the appeal of maps from an intellectual elite to the general public; adverts like the one above show his attempts to broaden their appeal.





21 SAXTON, Christopher

*The Shires of England and Wales Described by Christopher Saxton Being the Best and Original Mapps With many Additons and Corrections...*

**Publication**  
London, Sold by Geo: Willdey at the Great Toy, Spectacle, China-ware and Print Shop, the corner of Ludgate Street near St. Pauls, London. [c1732].

**Description**  
Folio (480 by 300mm), title, double-page and folding engraved maps, all bar two with fine original hand-colour in outline, eighteenth century calf, rebacked, spine in seven compartments separated by raised bands.

**References**  
Donald Hodson, County Atlases of The British Isles, (Tewin: Tewin Press, 1984), no. 183.

An extra-illustrated Willdey edition of Saxton atlas containing a previously unrecorded edition of William Petty’s maps of the Irish Provinces

After Christopher Saxton’s death (1542-1610), the plates for his atlas of England and Wales were used to publish editions in 1645 (William Web), 1665 (unknown publisher), c1689, and c1693 (Philip Lea). On Philip Lea’s death in 1700, his widow, Anne, continued the business. The date of Anne Lea’s death is unknown, but on 5 August 1730 the Daily Journal carried an advertisement:

“To be sold by Auction, On Friday the 14th Instant... All the Copper Plates belonging to the Estate of Mrs Anne Lea, deceased, late of Cheapside... with the County Maps of Great Britain and Ireland, many of them done from an actual Survey thereof...”.

“For many years George Willdey advertised his stock regularly in the newspapers, and almost from the start he sold maps... Evidently Willdey decided to enlarge his range of maps by bidding at the Lea sale of 1730, and among his purchases were the old Saxton plates. The first Willdey advertisement to be discovered mentions his new acquisition appeared in the Daily Post 3 February 1731/2:

The 70 maps of one Sheet each are as good as ever were done of the Size, most of them are actual Surveys, they contain... all of the Counties of England and Wales.

The one-sheet maps were sold singly at 4d. each. There is no mention of the county maps bound as an atlas with a title-page in this or any of the numerous advertisements for the maps which appeared in the following five years until Willdey’s death in 1737... [However] it is unlikely that this enterprising retailer, the ‘most noted Toyman in Europe’ would have long overlooked the possibility of offering a county atlas and it seems reasonable to suppose that the atlas was made available at around the same time as the loose maps, in 1732” (Hodson).





# The most vocal supporter of the Northwest Passage

22 DOBBS, Arthur

*An Account of the Countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay, in the North-West Part of America Containing A Description of their Lakes and River, the Nature of the Soil and Climates, and their Methods of Commerce, &c. Shewing the Benefit to be made by settling Colonies, and opening a Trade in these Parts; whereby the French will be deprived in a great Measure of their Traffick in Furs, and the Communication between Canada and Mississippi be cut off.*

**Publication**  
London, Printed for J. Robinson, at the Golden Lion in Ludgate-Street, 1744.

**Description**  
Quarto (285 by 220mm), one folding map, marbled endpapers, dark brown calf, gilt, spine divided into six compartments by raised bands, gilt, brown morocco lettering piece, author and title lettered in gilt.



The first edition of Dobbs' opening shot in the war over the Northwest Passage.

Arthur Dobbs first began his campaign to find a Northwest Passage in 1731, writing a 'Memorial' arguing that if the British did not find the passage before the French they would suffer commercially. He was convinced that the tides in Hudson's Bay proved the existence of a passage, as well as sightings of black whales which he thought must have come from the Pacific. Finding such a passage would not only open up new trade routes, but provide another angle of attack in wartime. In 1735, he discovered that under the terms of the charter the Hudson's Bay Company were entitled to all the trade of all waterways "in whatsoever Latitude they shall be, that lie within the Entrance of Hudson's Streights". In Dobbs' view, this made it imperative that the company should finance an expedition to find the elusive passage, a view not shared by the company itself. Dobbs partnered with Christopher Middleton, a captain with the company who shared his interest in the Northwest Passage. Together, they eventually managed to get royal approval and funding for a voyage.

The expedition was ill-fated from the start - it took years to get funding and approval from the Navy and the crown, and the Hudson Bay Company was hostile to what it saw as an attack on its monopoly. Eventually Middleton set off, but his plan to explore north in the first year of the expedition was scuppered by the weather when they arrived in North America. They spent the winter in a Company fort, losing men to scurvy and the cold. The demoralised expedition set off again the next year, exploring further north than any previous European voyage, but failed to find the all-important passage and returned to England. Initially, Dobbs was pleased with Middleton's achievement, saying that he was sure Middleton had in fact found proof of a passage. When Middleton repeated that he had not, the relationship soured, culminating in a pamphlet war between the two where Dobbs accused Middleton of taking money from the Hudson Bay Company to cover up the discovery of the strait.

This work marks the beginning of this war. Dobbs argues that action must be taken to prevent the French taking control of territory to the west of British colonies, which they eventually did. Having never travelled to Hudson's Bay himself, he relies on French publications and Canadian sources, particularly that of Métis trader Joseph La France. The book includes a fine map of the coastline of America from California in the west, to Greenland in the north and down to New York and Long Island in the southeast. Large parts of North America are missing, still unexplored, and it shows the fictional Longue and Tagaluk rivers popularised by the account of the Baron de Lahontan. Dobbs' argument is made by showing the 'unknown coast' of California joining the northwest coast of Hudson Bay.

**Provenance**  
Bookplate from the library of Ragley Hall, seat of the Marquesses of Hertford.





# The universal planisphere

23 DUNN, Samuel

*The Description and Use, of the Universal Planispheres; or terrestrial and celestial globes in plano...*

Publication  
London, W. Owen, at Homer's-Head, near Temple-Bar, Fleet Street, 1759.

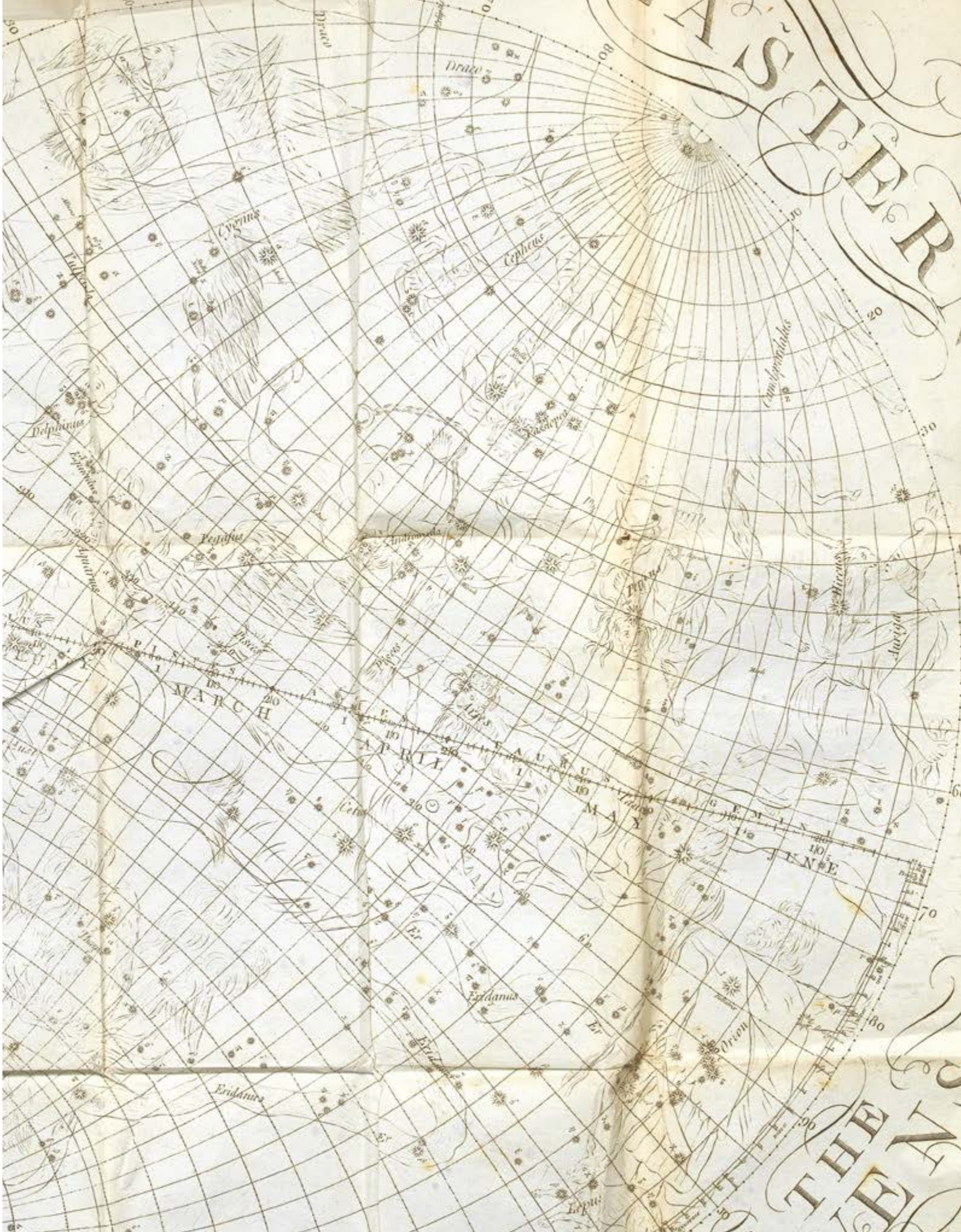
Description  
Octavo (230 by 140mm), licence sheet, title, five large fold-out plates, original quarter calf over blue paper boards, rubbed and scuffed.

Samuel Dunn's rare work on his invention: the universal planispheres.

Samuel Dunn (d.1794) was a British mathematician and astronomer, and was at the forefront of developments in navigation and cartography over the eighteenth century. He was an authorised signatory for ship's masters' certificates, a consultant to the East India Company, and had instruments and publications accepted by the Board of Longitude.

The 'Universal Planispheres' was published after he had become master of an academy in Chelsea which specialised in "navigation and commerce". Dunn produced a pamphlet on the subject in 1757, and expanded on it and reissued it as this work. The book provided "an economical method of teaching spherical geometry without the expense of purchasing actual globes". The work contains several planispheres - two dimensional maps of the terrestrial and celestial globes on what he called a 'stereographic' projection, mimicking the visual and mathematical properties of globes. There are two celestial and two terrestrial plates, with an eastern and western hemisphere of each. The planispheres are accompanied by a "slider", which would be used on a planisphere in order to make calculations. Dunn was passionate about navigational education, and his work is an example of the fever gripping Britain as the longitude race continued. He was a proponent of the use of magnetic variation in order to ascertain longitude at sea, and he is mentioned several times in the minutes of the Board of Longitude between 1765 to 1772 (now housed at Cambridge University). Both the eastern and western planispheres within the present work contain the lines of magnetic variation, and on pages 152 and 153, Dunn deals with the problems of solving longitude at sea using magnetic variation.

Dunn's book is rarely offered as a complete work, and the plates have often been extracted. There are two institutional examples in the British Library and Bibliotheque Nationale de France. The Bodleian holds a copy of the 1757 pamphlet.









24 FRANKLIN, Benjamin; Lewis EVANS

*A Bill in the Chancery of New-Jersey, at the Suit of John Earl of Stair, and others, Proprietors of the Eastern-Division of New-Jersey; against Benjamin Bond, and some other Persons of Elizabeth-Town, distinguished by the Name of the Clinker Lot Right Men. With Three large Maps done from Copper-Plates to which is added; The Publications of The Council of Proprietors of East New-Jersey, and Mr. Nevill's Speeches to the General Assembly, Concerning the Riots committed in New Jersey, and The Pretences of the Rioters, and their Seducers.*

**Publication**  
New York and New Jersey, James Parker and Benjamin Franklin, 1747.

**Description**  
Folio (350 by 220mm), three fine folding maps with contemporary hand-colour in outline, one laid down, calf-backed marbled paper boards.

**Collation:** [-], A-I(2), K-U(2), X-Z(2), 2A-2G(2), 2H, 3 maps, a-c(2), [a]-g(2); pp., [1]-124, 11, [1 blank], [4], 13-15, 17-24, [1 blank], 39, [1 blank], [1].

**References**  
Church 961; Evans 18640; Felcone 21; Miller 426; Streeter sale 918.



Evans’ maps of New Jersey

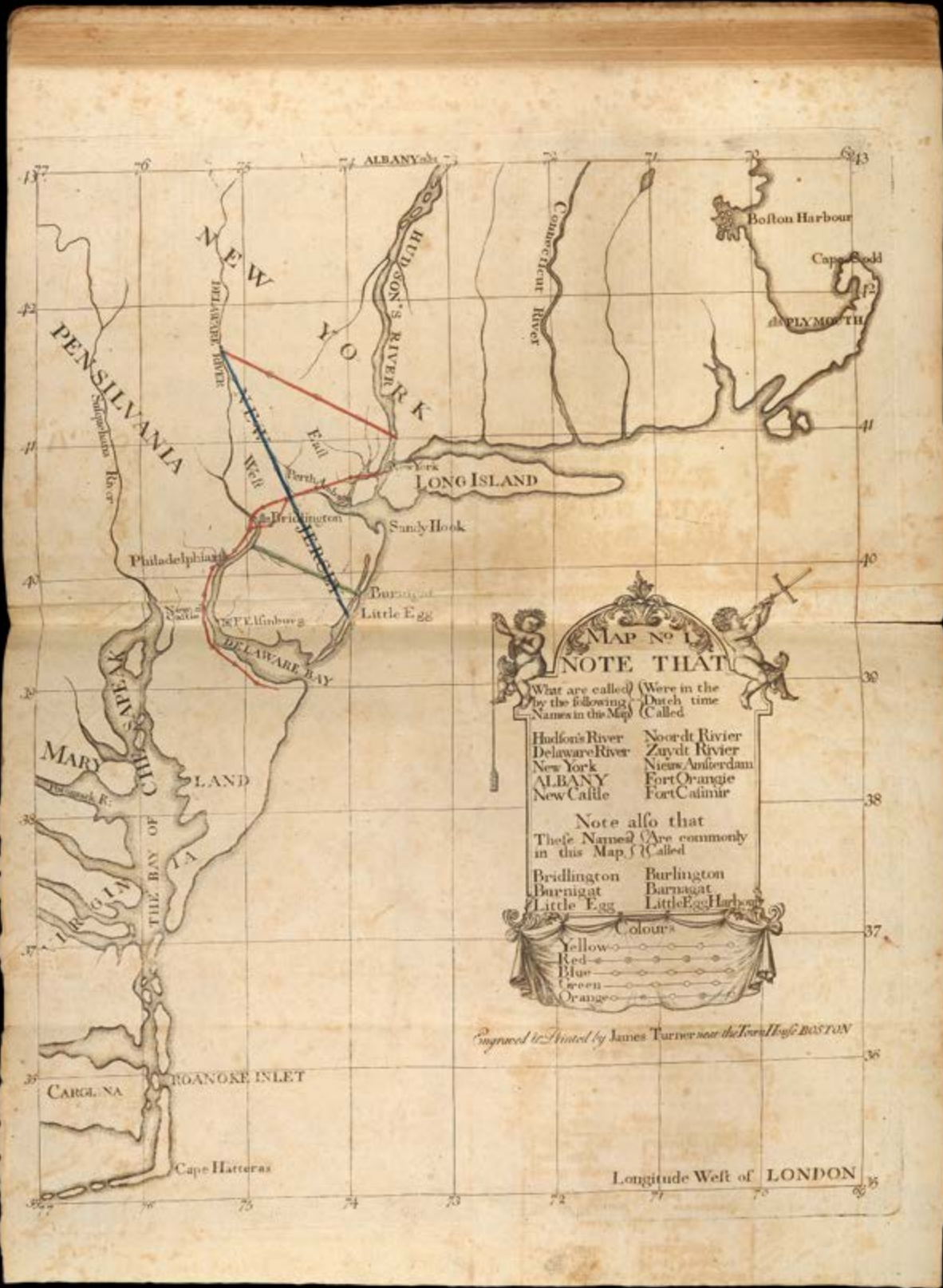
This Bill, one of the most complicated and notorious set before the court of Chancery, was so protracted that it was not settled before the events that brought about the Revolutionary War were set in motion, and was subsequently forgotten. It has its origins in the conflicting way in which the victorious Duke of York, who had received New Jersey as a reward from his brother King Charles II for wresting New York from the Dutch in 1664, then gave it to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkley, at the same time as his legal representative, the new English Governor, Richard Nicholl, approved the purchase of some land around Elizabethtown in New Jersey from the Leni Lenape Indians by local settlers.

Over time Carteret and Berkley sold shares in their land to investors, who together became the Proprietors of New Jersey. Decades later, the long-standing dispute over who should pay what taxes, and to whom, in the area of Elizabeth, reached a head. The now thirty-nine Proprietors, including John, Earl of Stair, of the Eastern Division of New Jersey brought about this suit against about four hundred and fifty resident settlers, the ‘Elizabethtown Associates’, rather derisively known as the ‘Clinker-Lot-Right-Men’ in the Bill, led by Benjamin Bond.

The Proprietors’ case was prepared by James Alexander (c1690-1756), regarded as the most prominent lawyers in New Jersey, and one of the best attorneys in New York. He had been surveyor-general of East Jersey, West Jersey and New York, and in 1719 he was appointed commissioner to survey the boundary between New York and New Jersey. He became a councillor in New York in 1721 and in New Jersey in 1722, when he also became attorney-general of New Jersey. Streeter records that his “exposition of the proprietors’ case... is of great subtlety and complexity and is one of the most remarkable documents of colonial times”.

The maps were drawn by Lewis Evans (c1700- 1756), cartographer and important American geologist. From 1736, he was a surveyor and mapmaker in Philadelphia, is known to have bought books from Benjamin Franklin, and probably drew maps for him too, although his first known map, of a small area of Pennsylvania, was printed in 1738. The colonial governor Thomas Pownall was also his patron. In 1743, Evans accompanied celebrated American botanist-naturalist John Bartram on an expedition from Philadelphia across the Appalachians to Lake Ontario.

The three maps that accompany the Bill, are a precursor to his ‘A Map of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the Three Delaware Counties’, 1749, and the very rare ‘A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America’, 1755. That map was used by British general Edward Braddock in the French and Indian War, and was used frequently as an authority in boundary disputes.



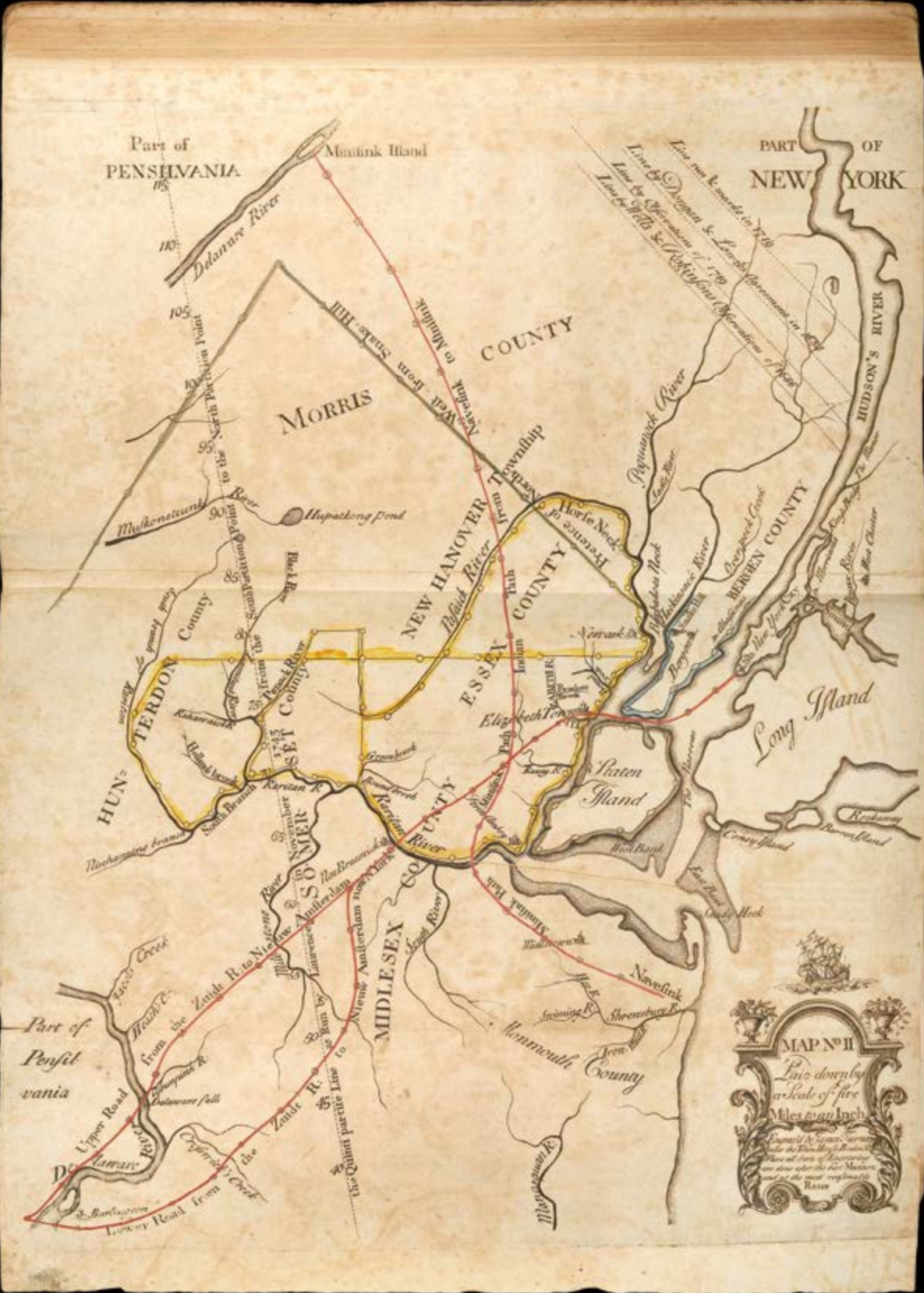


They comprise:  
'Map I' of the middle British colonies from Boston Harbor to Cape Hatteras and inland to Albany and the Susquehana River, the decorative cartouche provides a key to place-names in English and Dutch, and a coloring guide; "Engraved & Printed by James Turner near the Town House Boston".

'Map II' of New Jersey, 'Part of Pensylvania' and 'Part of New York', extending to the Hudson River and beyond, showing New York City; with an elaborate cartouche and engraved by James Turner "Where all Sorts of Engraving are done after the best Manner and at the most reasonable Rates".

'Map III', on 2 sheets, joined, of the disputed area bounded by the Raritan River in the south, 'The Sound', Hackinsack Bay and the shores of Staten Island in the east, and the North Mountains, and the line settled with the Penns in 1741, on a grid which shows individual properties; with an elaborate cartouche giving the scale and stating that this map too was engraved by James Turner.

Benjamin Franklin (1709-1790), from whom "a few Copies are to be Sold..., in Philadelphia; Price bound, and Maps coloured [as here], Three Pounds; plain and stitch only, Fifty Shillings, Proclamation Money", amongst many other achievements too numerous to mention, revolutionised the printing industry in America. He introduced a system of commercial partnerships, or franchises, like the one here, with James Parker for this Bill. It was a generous and sometimes profitable scheme. He gradually established more than half a dozen printing partnerships before retiring from printing in 1748.





[*Atlas Coelestis*].

Publication

[London, John Bowles, Robert Sayer, and Carrington Bowles, c1768]

Description

Folio (400 by 640mm), nine large engraved celestial charts, chart five in two sheets, of which 3 are folding, the northern equator chart trimmed to within upper and lower neatline, with minor loss to text, quarter-calf over marbled paper boards, to style.

References

Kanas, *Star Charts*, p.206; c.f. Shirley *Atlases C.SEN- 1a* for Sayer edition; Warner, *The Sky Explored*, p.242.

“Senex is so much a tool of Dr. Halley’s, and affronted Mr. Flamsteed so much in his lifetime”

Senex’s celestial atlas.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century there was a great demand, from scientists and navigators alike, for an extensive and reliable star catalogue and atlas. The charts of John Seller were unreliable, those of Johannes Hevelius unobtainable, and the perfectionist John Flamsteed was reluctant to issue his great celestial atlas. The demand was met by the cartographer and mapseller John Senex, who - with the considerable aid of Edmond Halley - published a chart of the solar system in 1712, a zodiac in 1718, four star charts of the north and southern hemispheres c1721, and a planisphere in 1740. The charts were, at the time of publication, the most up to date rendering of the heavens available, and proved hugely popular. Even after the posthumous publication of Halley’s ‘*Atlas Coelestis*’ in 1729, the plates would continue to be issued up until the end of the eighteenth century.

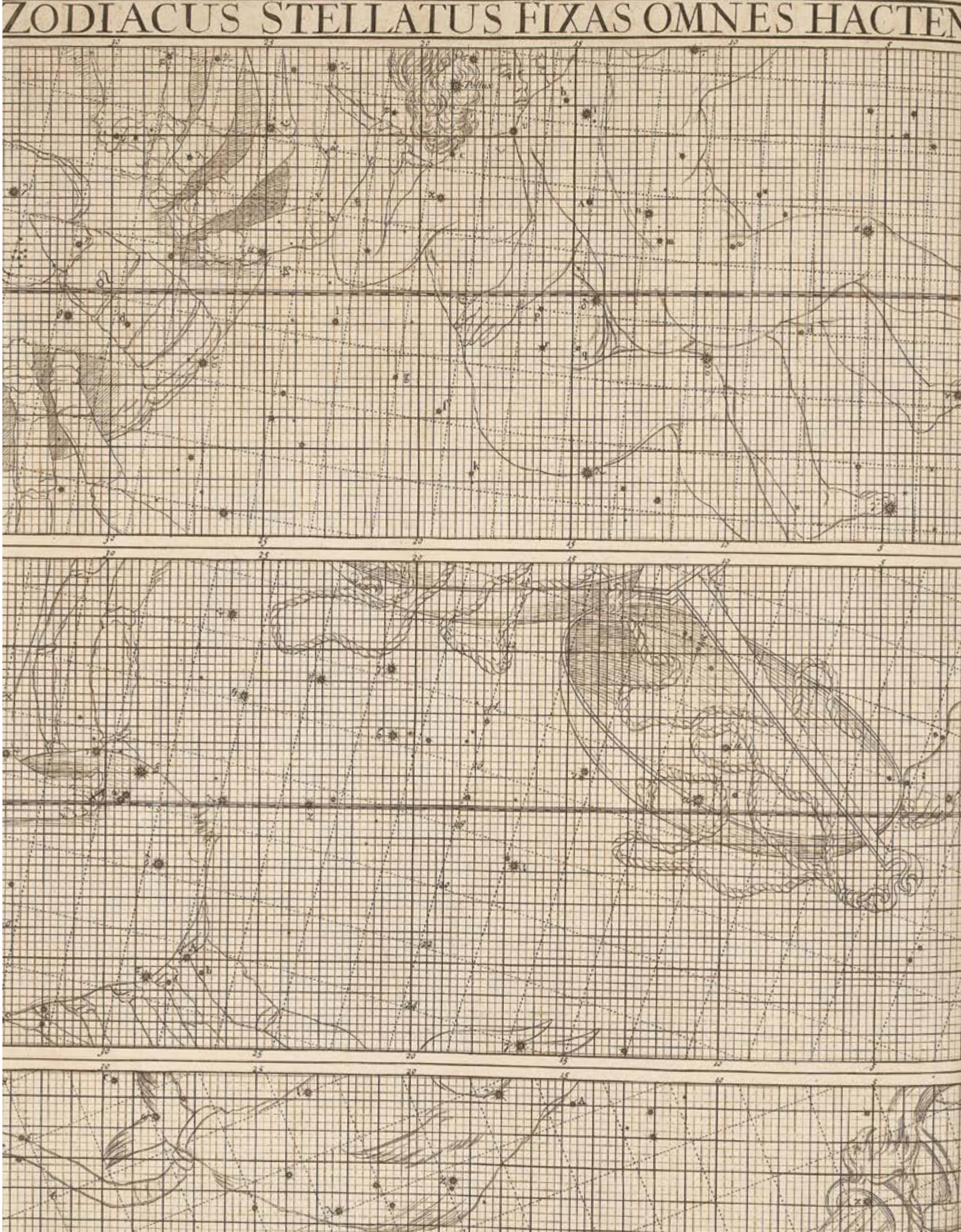
Although all the charts published by Senex broke new ground, as they were based on Flamsteed’s work, it was his ‘*Zodiacus Stellatus*’ and his planisphere of 1740 which proved to be the most important, and in the case of the zodiac chart, the most controversial.

The ‘*Zodiacus Stellatus*’

The ‘*Zodiacus Stellatus*’, present here in two sheets, was the second European printed zodiac chart - the first was published by John Seller - and its basis on Flamsteed’s authoritative observations made it far superior to its predecessor. The only problem was that Flamsteed did not authorise its publication.

John Flamsteed, the Astronomer Royal, was a perfectionist; as such, he was determined that his material should not be published until he was satisfied with its accuracy, a day which never quite arrived. However, in 1712, under pressure from Isaac Newton and Edmond Halley (among others), he provided the Royal Society with a manuscript copy of his catalogue of stars and an explanatory text, giving them permission to edit the text (but not the catalogue) for publication. Instead, Halley published the star catalogue without Flamsteed’s permission. An enraged Flamsteed responded by buying every copy of the book he could find (about three hundred out of the four hundred printed) and destroying them all. Subsequently, Halley took the raw data from the catalogue and constructed a star chart, the ‘*Zodiacus Stellatus*’, from Flamsteed’s observations, which was published under Senex’s name. In a letter from one of Flamsteed’s assistants to another from 1720, Joseph Crosthwaite commented:

“... Senex is so much a tool of Dr. Halley’s, and affronted Mr. Flamsteed so much in his lifetime by engraving the ‘*Zodiacus Stellatus*’, and putting his own name to it, in order to screen Dr. Halley from the law, that I am afraid he is not to be trusted” (Warner).





As Crosthwaite noted, the map was issued without credit either to Flamsteed or Halley, but Senex's catalogue description makes the link clear. "The 'Zodiacus Stellatus' depicts the "zodiac constellations in three long strips arranged vertically over two pages [i.e. sheets]... Each sheet was centred 8 degrees above and below the ecliptic using a cylindrical projection with geocentric orientation" (Kanas).

#### The Planisphere

The large planisphere, over 60 centimetres across, is centred on the north equatorial pole down to 38 degrees S declination, and uses a polar equidistant projection with geocentric orientation. The work was so well respected that:

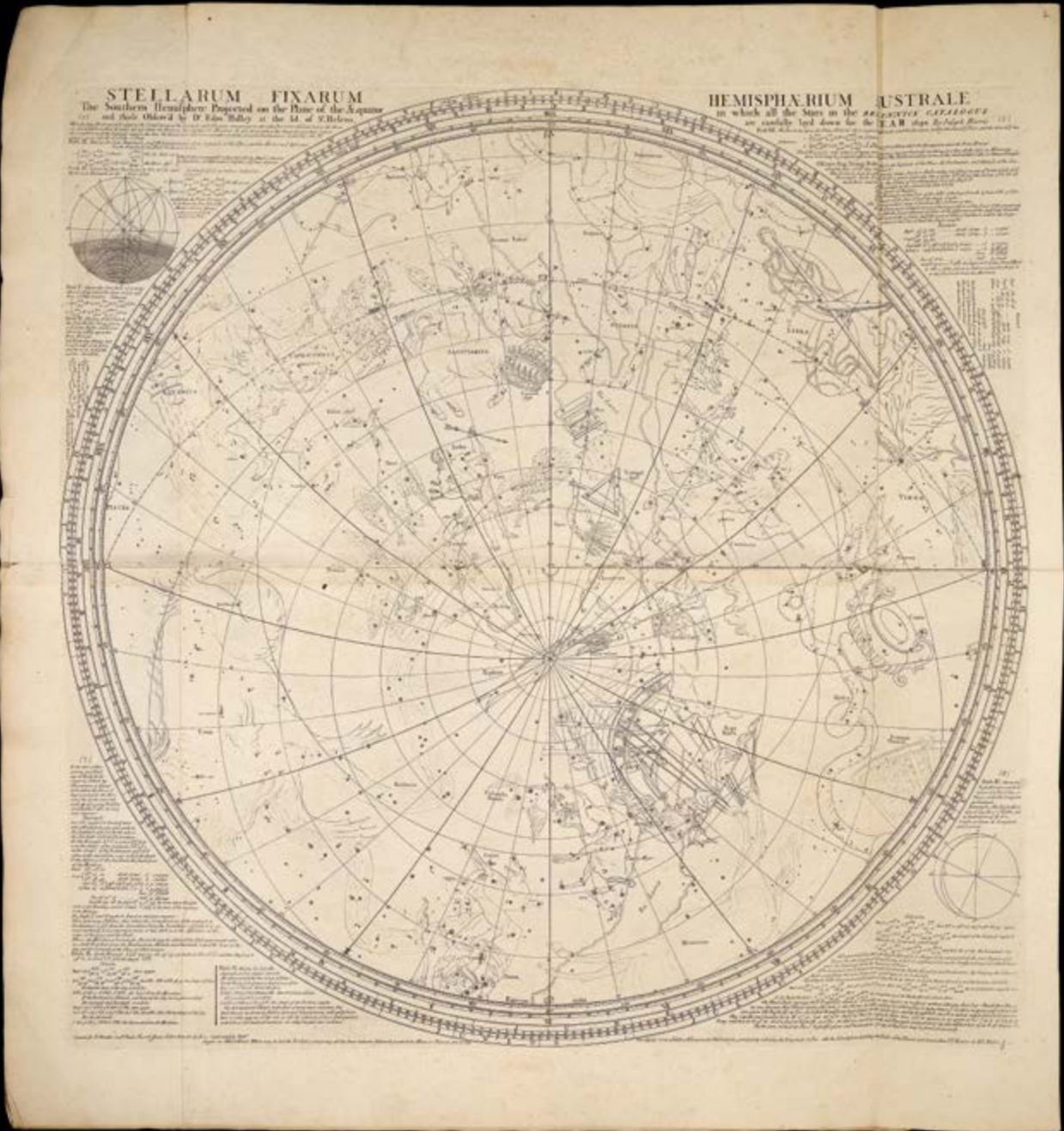
"In anticipation of the return of Halley's comet of 1682, Charles Messier in Paris marked on a map the routes the comet might follow in 1758 or 1759; for this, he wrote, he chose the great planisphere of two-feet in diameter engraved in England by Senex in 1746, on which was included all the constellations and stars visible above the horizon of London." (Warner)

It is not known whether Senex intended these plates to form an atlas. We are unaware of any advertisement or catalogue by Senex listing a celestial atlas. However, later sales catalogues from the 1760s by Carrington Bowles, John Bowles, and Robert Sayer - who had acquired the plates from Senex's widow Mary in 1746 - do list the charts under the heading, "Senex's Atlas Coelestis, or charts of the Heavens...". It should be noted that none of the extant examples bears a title page, with the British Library example bearing an advert for the atlas issued by Sayer in 1763.

The present group of charts bear the imprints of Robert Sayer, Carrington Bowles, and John Bowles, and correspond with the advertisement in John Bowles's 'A Catalogue for the year MDCCLXVIII' (1768):

"Atlas Coelestis; or, charts of the Heavens: Containing, the following hemispheres; in which are carefully laid down all the stars in Mr Flamstead's catalogue, as published by Mr Halley; being above two thousand more than were inserted upon any hemispheres; wherein are so designed, as to answer the description of the antients, and the letters of reference, made use of by Bayer in his tables, are inserted. The whole may be had together in half binding, price 11. 7s. or in sheets separate at the prices annexed

1. The Northern Hemisphere, projected on the plane of the Equator. Price 3s.
2. The Southern Hemisphere, projected on the plane of the Equator. Price 3s.





3. The Northern Hemisphere, projected on the plane of the Ecliptic. Price 3s.

4. The Southern Hemisphere, projected on the plan of the Ecliptic. Price 3s.

5. The. Zodiac: wherein is represented, in their true situation and magnitude, all those stars to which the moon and planets can at any time make their appulses, adapted to the year 1690, in a scale so large as to afford a tenth of an inch to a quarter of a degree, by Dr. Halley; with his method of determining the true bearing and distance of the ship at sea from her port. On two sheets, price 6s. Pasted on cloth, and rolled up in a round case price 10s 6d.

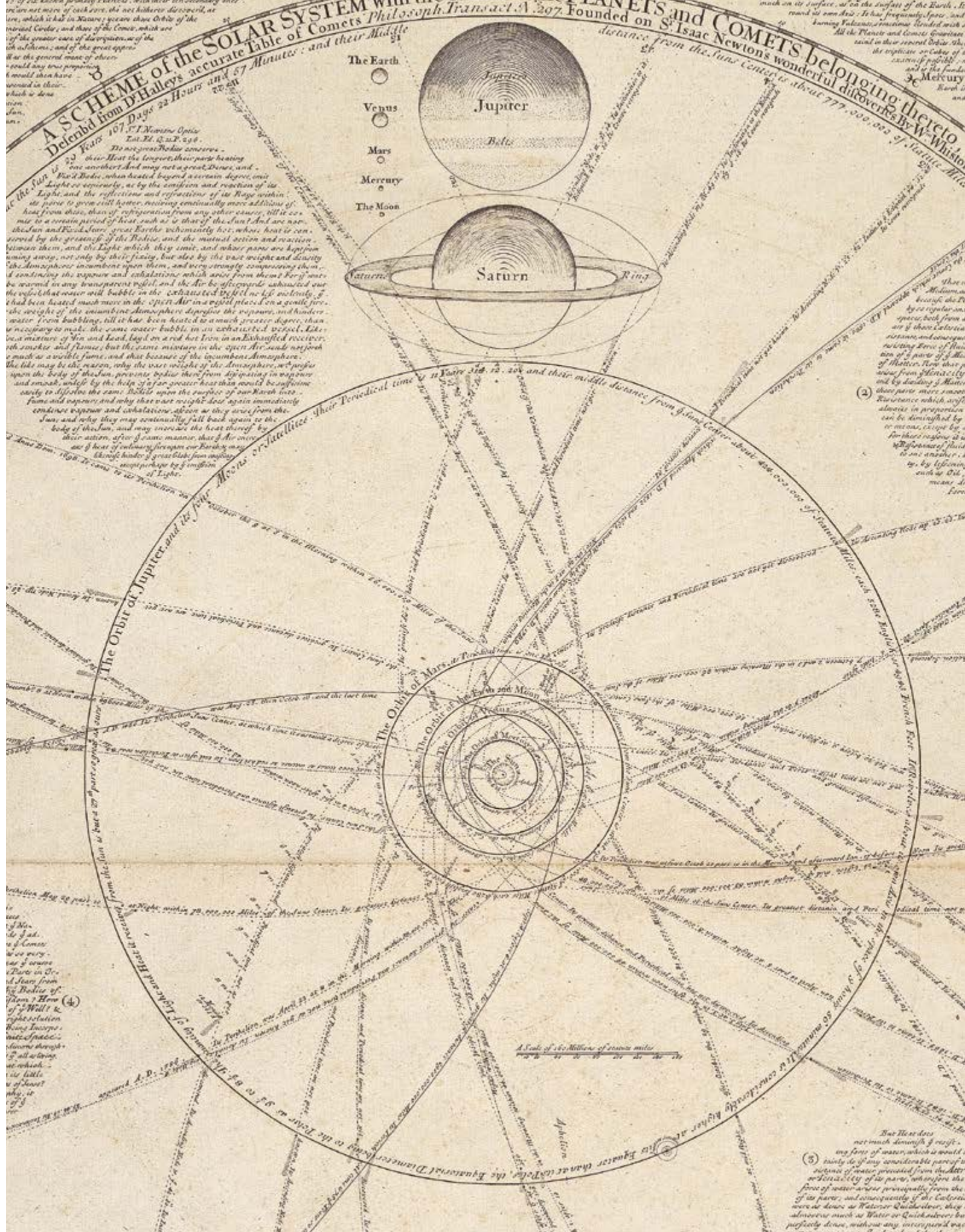
6. The Planisphere, on which the stars, visible in the latitude of 51o 30'. are laid down according to their right ascensions and delineations for the year 1740. Price 3s  
N.B. This projection is so contrived by means of a moveable horizon, that the time of any star's rising, setting, or coming to its meridian, for every day in the year, may be readily seen at one view.

7. The print of the moveable horizon for the preceding palnisphere. Price 3s.

8. A Scheme of the Solar System, with the orbits of the planets and comets belonging thereto, described from Mr Halley's accurate table of comets, founded on Sir Isaac Newton's wonderful discoveries. By William Whiston. Price 3s."

The layout of the present atlas varies slightly from the order advertised by John Bowles, with the two ecliptic plates (3 and 4) reversed, as are the planisphere and moveable horizon plate.

Rare. We were only able to trace six examples of the atlas: he British Library; University of Erfurt; Havard University; Princeton University (ten plates - the extra plate 'The Universal Vicissitudes of the Seasons...', was not published by Senex, and bears the imprints of Robert Sayer, and Carrington Bowles alone - see Sayer and Bennett Catalogue for the year 1775); Leiden University (nine plates); Augsburg University (eight plates).





# The first world atlas in the Armenian language

26 DADIAN, Hovhannes Amira

*Atlas Ashkharatzoytz Patkeratz*  
[Atlas of Geographical Maps The World According to the Old and New Geographies of France, England, Germany and Russia].

Publication  
Venice, published at the expense of Emir Johannes Dadian, Monastery of San Lazzaro, 1849.

Description  
Folio (610 by 460mm), lithographed title-page and dedication leaf printed in blue, red and gold, 23 numbered leaves of explanatory text in Armenian with footnotes in French, 10 fine double-page engraved maps, with contemporary hand-colour in full, all mounted on stubs, pale water-stain to lower margin of early leaves. Half tan calf, marbled paper boards.

References  
Robert H. Hewsen, In Search of Armenian Nobility, (1987); Rouben Galichian, Historic Maps of Armenia (2004), pp.202-204; "The Dadians and Early Ottoman Industrialization", Haigazian Armenological Review, volume 8, 1980, pp.199-207; "To Know Wisdom and Instruction": The Armenian Literary Tradition, Library of Congress.

Published by the Mekhitarist monastery on the island of San Lazzaro in Venice, founded in 1717 by a young Benedictine Armenian Catholic priest, Mkhitar Sebastats'I (1676-1749), or Mkhitar of Sebastia (Sivas in modern Turkey). The monastery soon became, and remains, a centre for Armenian learning and publishing, together with its sister monastery in Vienna.

The maps are of: the solar system; a double-hemisphere map of the world; the Middle-East and Asia; eastern Europe; Africa; North America; South America; Australia and the Pacific; the Ottoman Empire; and historical Armenian territories.

The publication of this rare atlas was sponsored by Hovhannes Amira Dadian (1798-1869). The Dadians of Constantinople held the important position of barutcubasi, or chief gunpowder makers for the Ottoman army from the end of the eighteenth century. "Highly placed, powerful, influential, and very, very rich, the Dadians were among the foremost members of the Amira class (moneyed aristocracy) which dominated the Armenian community of Constantinople (and hence the entire Armenian millet within the Ottoman Empire), until the reforms that took place in the middle of the last century" (Hewsen). Dadian gained favour with Sultan Mahmud II, travelling extensively throughout Europe, and fostering the modernisation and industrialisation of the Empire, founding an iron and steel factory in Zeytinburnu in 1844 and an accompanying technical school to teach the workers their necessary skills. He established a woollen clothing factory in Sliven in Bulgaria, and a broadcloth factory in Izmit in 1842, which later produced silk.

Historically centred on the Armenian Plateau, the collective Armenian states have extended as far as from the south-central Black Sea coast to the Caspian Sea and from the Mediterranean Sea to Lake Urmia in present-day Iran. During its long history, the Armenian borders have changed dramatically as its territories were claimed at various times by Russia, Turkey and Persia. The Armenian diaspora created by this almost constant insurgency, was also fuelled by Armenian mercantile activity, exemplified by Dadian and his contemporaries. Armenians expanded into "influential communities further into Asia, even for a short period into India, where, in Calcutta, the first Armenian newspaper was published in 1795. Russian expansionism led to its takeover in 1828 of the Caucasus, consisting of present-day Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. Armenians started presses in Yerevan and elsewhere in the Russian Empire. As a result of massacres and war, Armenians in the Ottoman Empire were forced to emigrate, and many came to the United States, where the first press was established in 1888" (LoC).





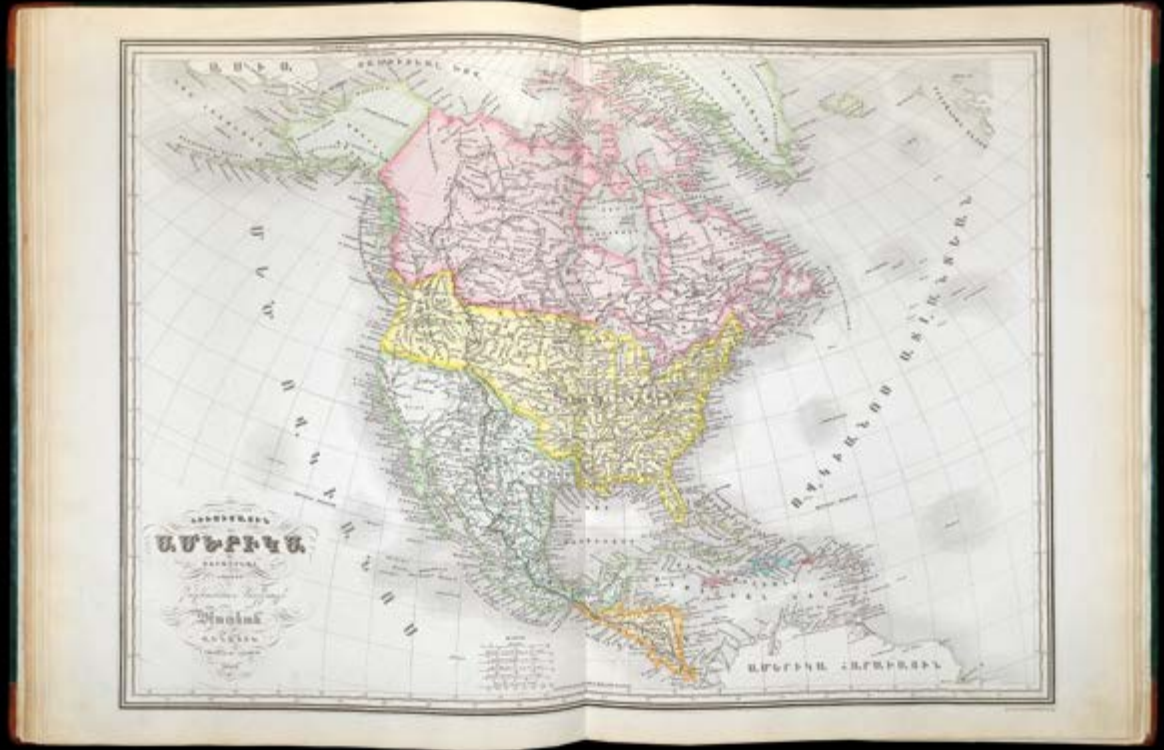
The Library of Congress records the earliest extant geographical study in Armenian to be the seventh-century ‘Geography’ of Anania Shirakats’I. Scientist, mathematician, and geographer Anania of Shirak’s work includes excerpts from classical sources as well as his own observations.

The Mkhitarist monastery of San Lazzaro also published maps as well as geographical studies, separately or as parts of atlases and geographical narratives, before the publication of this first world atlas. They include Mkhit’ar’ of Sebastia’s own world map, ‘Universal Geography’, which appeared in his posthumously published ‘Dictionary of the Armenian Language’ (1749). This influential work was followed in 1804 by Ghukas Vardapet Inchichian’s multi-volume geography.

Rare: records show this is only the second example of this atlas to be sold publicly since 1975; and OCLC records no known institutional examples.

Provenance

Mardiros Balayan, an Armenian cartographer in Cairo in the 1920s, ink library stamps on the front free endpaper and foot of the title-page, some pencilled marginal annotations, by descent to the previous owner.





One of the most important nineteenth century  
pilots of the northwest coast of America

27    **TEBENKOV, Mikhail Dmitrievich**

*Atlas sieverozapadnykh beregov Ameriki ot Beringova proliva do mysa Korrientes I ostrovov Alleutskikh s prisovokupleniem nekotorykh mest severovostochnogo berega Azii. [Atlas of the northwest coasts of America from Bering Strait to Cape Corrientes and the Aleutian Islands, with several sheets on the Northeast Coast of Asia].*

Publication  
[St Petersburg, 1852].

Description  
Large folio (640 by 510mm), title, contents, double-page general chart, and 38 numbered engraved charts, view tipped in between contents and general chart, minor damp staining to upper left of last five charts, blue paper over boards.

References  
'About M.D. Tebenkov's Atlas of the Northwest Shores of America/Russian America, 1799-1999: reports of the international conference', The 200 years anniversary since the founding of the Russian American Company, Moscow, 6-10 September, 1999, pp.268-272.

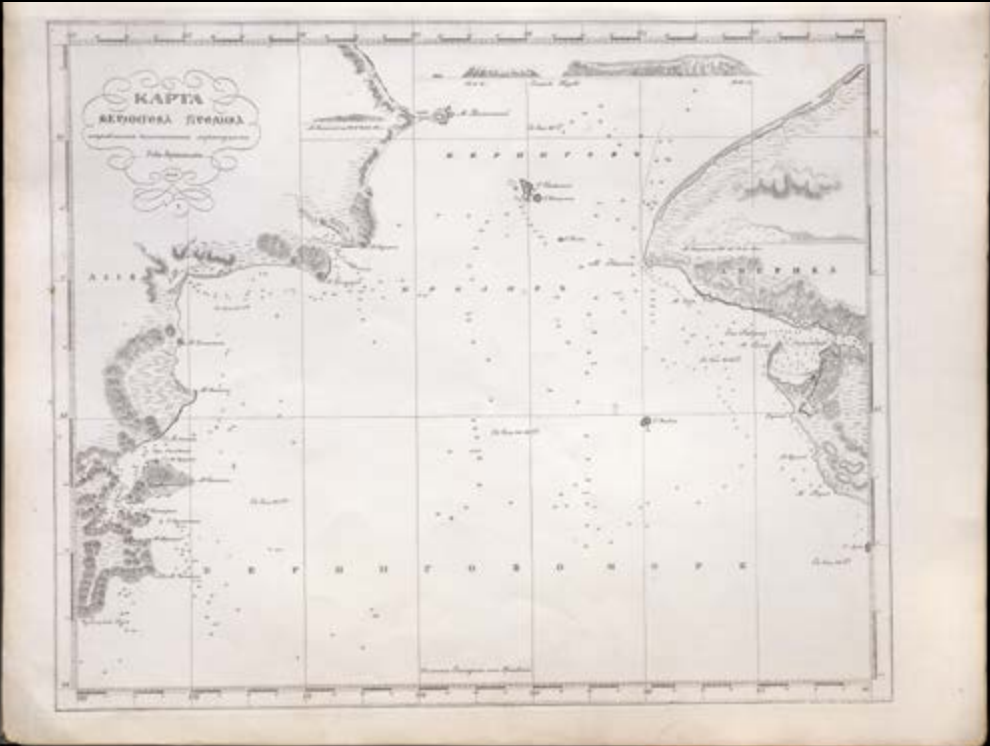
“An outstanding and painstaking work by a naval officer and hydrographer who spent 25 years in Alaska and the North Pacific, reaching the highest position in the Russian-American colonies, that of Chief Administrator” (Lada-Mocarski).

Mikhail Dmitrievich Tebenkov (1802-1872), a graduate from the Naval Cadet Corps School, joined the Russian American Company in 1825. His first voyage to North America, in the early 1830s, took him to Norton Sound, where he made several surveys; this was followed by a voyage from Kronstadt to Sitka in 1835, on the Russian American ship Elena. Tebenkov rapidly rose through the ranks and, in 1845, became the director of the Russian American Company and the governor of Russian America; a post he would hold until 1850. It was during his time as governor that a detailed maritime survey of the northwest coast of America was undertaken, which resulted in the publication of the present work.

Initially, Tebenkov wanted to include only the charts of the less explored area, between the Bering Strait, and the Alaskan peninsular and surrounding islands, even though the Russian American Company's ships regularly sailed all the way to the Gulf of California. At the time, the Company relied on maps by George Vancouver, whose charts of the northern Pacific Ocean were regarded as the most precise. However, the growing scarcity of Vancouver's work, along with recent discoveries that showed errors in some of Vancouver's calculations, made Tebenkov change his mind and include updated maps of the northwest coast of America down to the latitude 20°N in the atlas.

In addition to the data collected during the voyages and expeditions of the Russian American Company's ships, Tebenkov had access to unpublished expedition journals and logbooks, collected in the archives of the Russian colonies in America since 1782. Other important sources were cartographic drawings and verbal information obtained from the Inuit and Aleut peoples, which helped to preserve many aboriginal geographic names.

In October 1850, Tebenkov surrendered the management of the colonies and returned to St. Petersburg, where he supervised the completion and publication of the atlas. “The compilation of the atlas was accomplished by Tebenkov in Novoarkhangelsk [today's Sitka]. According to him the maps [variously dated 1848-50] were engraved on copper by the Creole Grigory Klimovich Terentiev (b1818). However, George Davidson of the US Coast Survey states that the maps were engraved by another Creole, Captain Mikhail Kadin (c1830-1868), who was one of the best draftsmen in the service of the Russian-American Company, producing many valuable maps that were later used by the US Coast Survey in Washington. American scholars Clarence Andrews and Richard Pierce with good reason assume that Mikhail Kadin drafted the charts, while





Terentiev engraved them. Be that as it may, the main author of the atlas is Tebenkov, and he accomplished it at the highest scientific and methodological levels of his time.”

The atlas opens with a large general map of the northern part of the North Pacific; charts I—XVIII show the northwest coast of America, from Bering Bay in Alaska down to the Gulf of California, including the cities of San Francisco, Monterey and San Diego; charts XIX-XXX and XXXVIII delineate the peninsula of Alaska, Kodiak and Aleutian Islands, and adjacent areas; charts XXXI-- XXXVII show the eastern shores of Asia. The present work also contains the rare lithograph view of Sitka.

The work was favourably received at the time, and in an independent report commissioned by the Russian Ministry of the Navy, Captain Pavel Kruzenstern (1809-1881), the son of the famous admiral Ivan Kruzenstern, wrote that the atlas was arguably the only reliable guide for sailing in that region. The work received further praise from Ferdinand von Wrangel, Minister of the Navy between 1855-57, who “maintained that Tebenkov’s work filled important gaps in the hydrography of these regions and was much more perfect than any preceding works” (Postnikov and Falk).

List of Contents

- i - General map of the North Pacific.
- ii - View of Sitka
- I – Bering Bay; Alaska
- II – Norton Bay; Alaska
- III – Nunivak Island; Alaska
- IV – Bristol Bay; Alaska
- V – Cook Inlet (Anchorage); Alaska
- VI – Chugach Bay and Montague Island; Alaska
- VII – The Yakutat Bay; Alaska
- VIII – Baranof Island, Sitka; Alaska
- IX – Prince of Wales Island, Haida Gwaii; Alaska
- X – Queen Charlotte Islands; British Columbia
- XI – Vancouver Island; British Columbia
- XII – Columbia River; Washington
- XIII – Oregon
- XIV – San Francisco and Monterey; California
- XV – California, including San Diego
- XVI – Baja California; Mexico
- XVII – Gulf of California; Mexico
- XVIII - Gulf of California; Mexico
- XIX - St. Lawrence Island, Alaska
- XX – Bering Sea between the Islands of Sr. Mathew and St. Paul



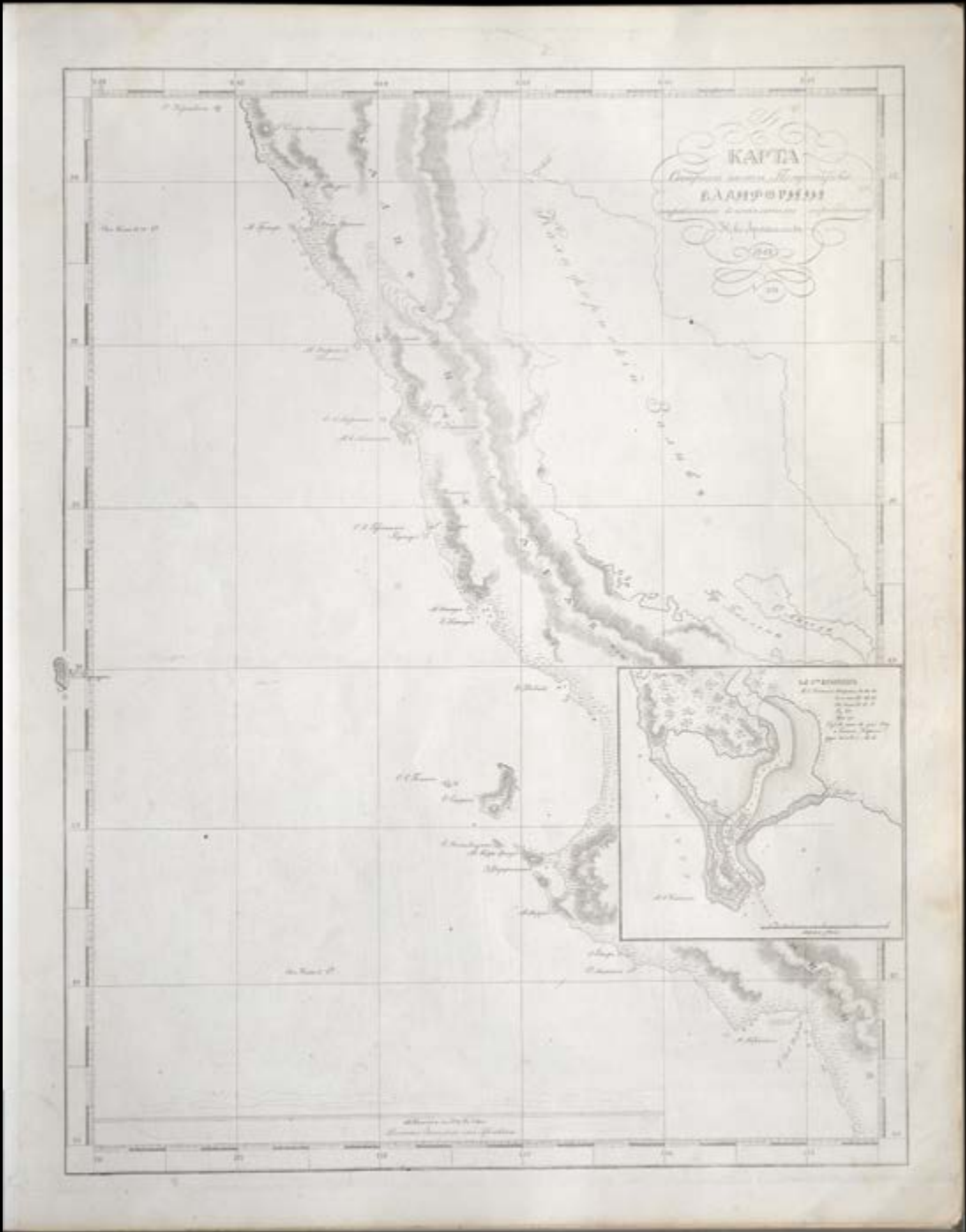


- XXI - Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea
- XXII - Kodiak Island; Alaska
- XXIII - Kodiak Island; Alaska
- XXIV - Southwest coast of Alaska
- XXV - XXX - Islands of Alaska
- XXXI - Commander Islands, Russia
- XXXII - the coast of Kamchatka
- XXXIII - XXXIV - Kuril Islands
- XXXV - Sakhalin Island
- XXXVI - XXXVII - The Sea of Okhotsk
- XXXVIII - Sitka (two maps on one sheet); Alaska

Rarity

We are only aware of two previous examples appearing at auction in the last 50 years. A John Howell catalogue (1970), contained a presentation copy including the view of Sitka, present as here.

OCLC records nine institutional examples, seven of which are in the United States: Newberry Library, ex Street copy, with view of Sitka in photostat; New York Public Library; Stanford University; Yale University; Alaska State Library; Dartmouth College Library; University of Alaska Fairbanks. Further examples are housed in Strassburg University, and the National Library of Russia (with view of Sitka).





A fine portolan signed and dated by one of the most prolific chart makers of the Mediterranean

28 RICZO Joan [OLIVA, Joan]

[Portolan Chart of the Mediterranean].

Publication  
Naples, 1586.

Description  
Pen, ink, and wash colour on vellum, heightened in silver and gold, extending west to east from Cape Finisterre to the Holy Land, and north to south from the Ukraine to the north coast of Africa, islands in red, blue and green, rivers in blue, numerous coastal place-names in red and sepia in semi-italic lettering, seven large and small compass roses, all with fleur-de-lys north points, heightened in gold, crucifix to neck, the whole chart divided by red, green, and sepia, rhumb lines extending from the compass roses, gilt borders, scale upper and lower centre, a few small nicks to right margin of chart, one or two at shoulders, the neck of the chart with old vellum overlay repair.

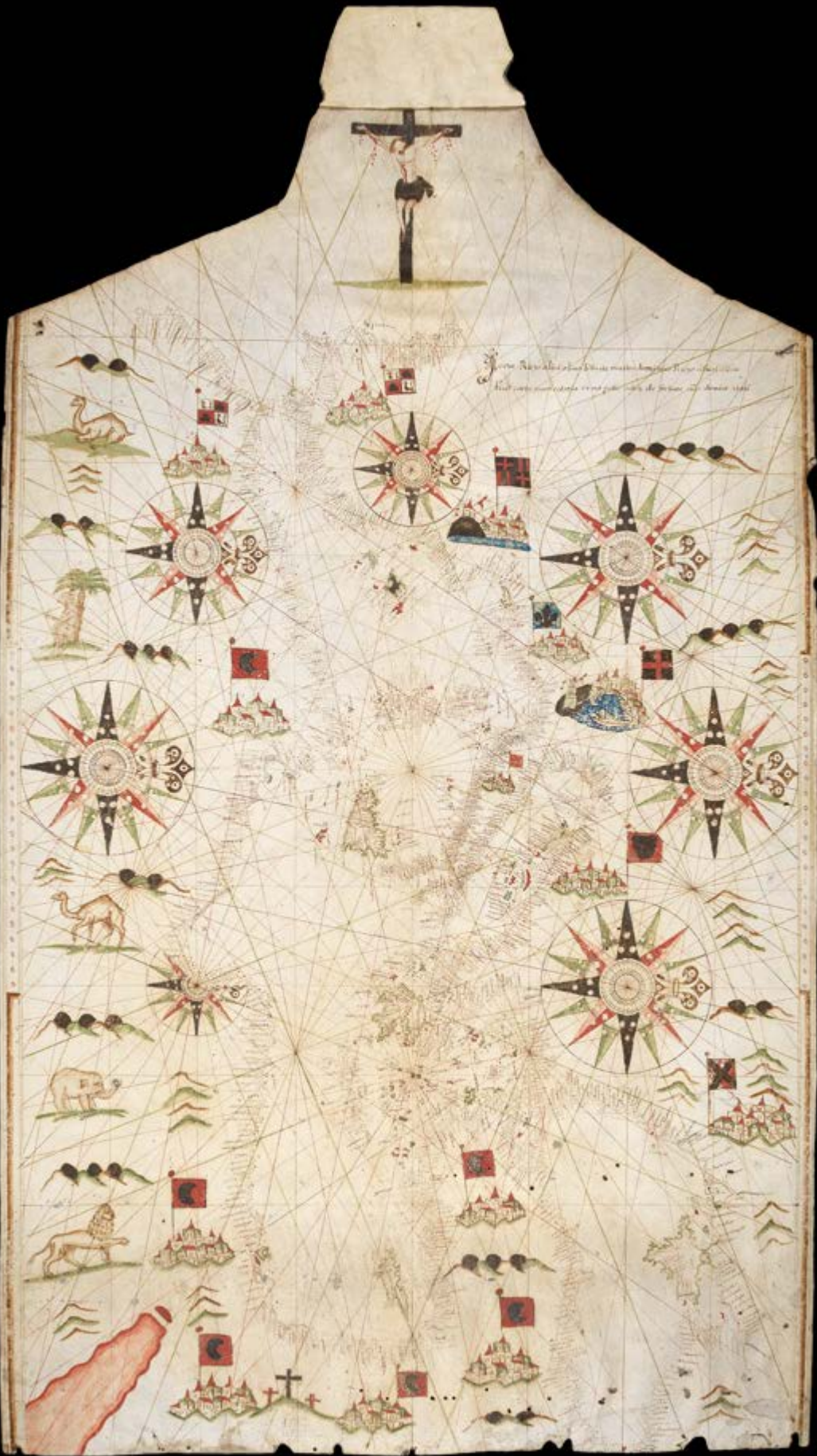
Dimensions  
460 by 860mm (18 by 33.75 inches).

References  
Richard L. Pflederer, Census of Portolan Charts & Atlases, (privately published, 2009); Pflederer, Finding Their Way at Sea: The Story of Portolan Charts, the Cartographers who Drew Them and the Mariners who Sailed by Them, (Houten: Hes & De Graaf, 2012), 98.

Signed and dated: “Joan Riczo alias oliva fillo de mastro dominico Riczo alias oliva fecit carta nauticatoria in napolle adi 2 de frebaro ano domini 1586”.

A finely drawn chart of the Mediterranean by Joan Oliva (fl.1570-1614), a leading member of the Oliva family, a cartographic dynasty who dominated portolan production in Europe during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Charts signed by no fewer than 16 different members of the Oliva family are recorded between 1538 and 1673, and individual members apparently worked throughout the Mediterranean world, as their charts originate from Mallorca, Messina, Naples, Livorno, Florence, Venice, Malta, Palermo, and Marseilles. The exact relationships between the various members are unclear, but Joan appears to have been one of the most prolific and highly regarded. The earliest of his charts were executed in Messina, but he is also recorded as living in Naples as well as Marseilles, where he is thought to have died.

The present chart is a fine example of his work, with liberal use of gold leaf to the compass roses and crucifix. The coastline and cursive script are all finely drawn, and the whole chart is criss-crossed with lightly drawn rhumb lines. The eastern half bears similar stylistic traits with a signed chart dated 1599, and housed in the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, in Venice. The rendering of both Crete and Cyprus is almost identical, as are the placement of the rhumb lines.





29 ARNOLDI, Arnaldo di

*America Il mondo nuovo su chiamato America da Amerigo Vespucci Fiorentino ilquale la scoprii circa 5 anni doppo Christoferro Colombo...*

**Publication**  
[Siena, Matteo Florimi, c1600].

**Description**  
Double-page engraved map, minor expert repairs to verso.

**Dimensions**  
397 by 525mm (15.75 by 20.75 inches).

**References**  
Burden 138.

Arnoldi’s separately-published map of the Americas, with the thumb print of the printer!

Only edition of this rare, separately-published map of North and South America.

Arnoldo di Arnoldi (d.1602) was a Flemish born cartographer who lived and worked for most of his life in Italy in the workshop of the famous geographer Giovanni Antonio Magini. Burden reports that in early 1600 he moved to Sienna, where he produced two world maps (a large-scale ten-sheet map and a smaller two-sheet map) as well as a set of the four continents, of which this is one. He died soon after.

Arnoldi and his publisher, Matteo Florimi, are identified on his map of Europe, accompanied by a statement that his maps were taken from Ortelius’ ‘Theatrum’. This statement is, upon closer examination, at odds with the evidence. Instead, Arnoldi’s work has far more in common with Giovanni Battista Mazza’s c1589 map of America. New Guinea is shown here as an island rather than as an extension of Terra Australis, and the large island off the coast of Virginia is unique to Mazza, among other similarities.

However, Arnoldi strays from Mazza in the northern regions of America where, as in his world maps, he used Petrus Plancius’ wall map of 1592 as his source. This is evident in the placement of rivers in the northwest, as well as his inclusion of the mythic lake and island city of “Conibaz” instead of Mazza’s equally imaginary “Mare Dulce”. California is shown correctly as an island rather than as a peninsula.

The clear impression of a thumbprint is visible in the right-hand margin, possibly that of Florimi himself! Matteo Florimi (1540-1615) was a publisher and printer active in Siena, where he published his first work in 1589, ‘The Pilgrim’. He produced both printed books and a considerable number of loose engravings, mostly of geographical and religious subjects, including maps. He worked in collaboration with the Flemish engravers Pieter de Jode, Cornelis Galle, who appears to have had as a student his son John, and Maerten de Vos.

Antonio Lafreri (1512-1577), arguably Italy’s most influential and successful commissioner and publisher of maps, settled in Rome in 1540 and established his business in 1554 as an engraver and print seller in the Via del Perione. From 1553 onwards, Lafreri partnered with an established dealer, Antonio Salamanca. In 1562 Salamanca died, and from 1563 until his death in 1577, Lafreri published on his own account, and became the leading dealer in engravings in Rome. Lafreri was primarily a dealer and publisher, rather than an artisan in his own right. He carried in stock the prints made not only by his own establishment, but by others, and his own name appears comparatively seldom in the Lafreri-school atlases attributed to him.

Rare: only two institutional examples of this map are known, one at the Library of Congress, and another in the British Library. Only one example is recorded as selling publicly at auction in recent times, at Sotheby’s, October 24 1986, lot 49.





# Lafreri school map of the Americas

30 VAN SCHOEL, Henricus

*America Il mondo nuovo su chiamato America da Amerigo Vespucci Fiorentino il quale la scopri circa 5 annj doppo Christoferro Colombo...*

Publication  
[Rome, Henricus van Schoel, 1609].

Description  
Double page engraved map, minor expert paper repairs to margins and central fold.

Dimensions  
425 by 561mm (16.75 by 22 inches).

References  
Burden 159, cf Burden 138.

A separately-published Lafreri school map of the Americas, the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, extending to Asia in the west, and Europe in the east with a large land mass labelled ‘Terra Australis Incognita’ in the south. It is decorated with sea-monsters, a large galleon, and a fine mannerist strapwork cartouche.

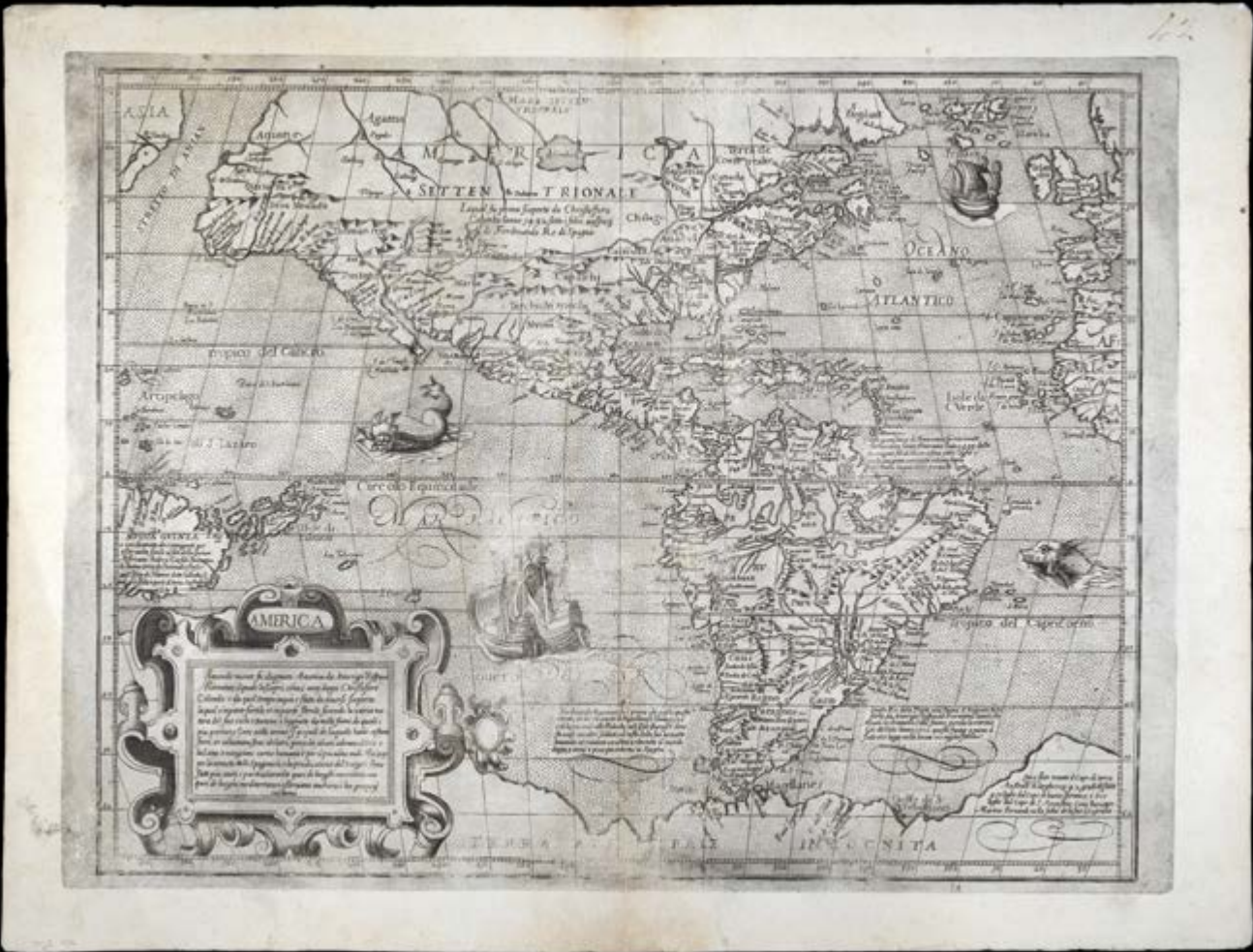
The map is derivative of Arnoldo di Arnoldi’s c1600 map of the same title. Van Schoel’s map is detailed and mostly accurate. For example, California is correctly shown as a peninsula, and New Guinea as a separate island; however, Terra Australis, the great unknown south land, awaits discovery. To cover up his lack of knowledge of southern geography, Terra Australis is partially and cleverly covered by the title cartouche.

Burden notes that there are a few minor differences between this map and Arnoldi’s. For example, in van Schoel’s cartouche the letters ‘M’ and ‘E’ are not ligatured and the coat of arms is left blank. Additionally, the place name ‘S. Augusti’ in the east of North America has been omitted, and the Pacific Islands labelled ‘Baxos de S. Bartolomeo’ are named but inexplicably left out.

Copies of this map are very rare. In fact, it was unrecorded until Philip Burden acquired a copy in a composite atlas in 1992. Burden was then able to determine the map’s author and date of publication by using an inscription on a map of Europe (also derived from Arnoldi) that appeared in the same atlas. Since then, four apparently different copies of this map have been sold at auction (according to ABPC). Taking Burden’s copy into account with those sold at auction, this is only the sixth example of the map that is known to exist (and the one with the widest margins). Furthermore, we are unable to locate an example of this map in any institutional collections.

Arnoldi (d.1602) was a Flemish-born cartographer, who lived for the last part of his life in Italy, mostly in Bologna, where he worked for Giovanni Antonio Magini. In early 1600 he is known to have moved to Siena, where he produced his most famous works: a large ten-sheet map of the world, and a set of the continents. For his map of the Americas, Arnoldi improved on Ortelius’ model and borrowed from Giovanni Battista Mazza’s map of c1589, and Petrus Plancius’ wall map of the world of 1592.

Van Schoel was an engraver for Antonio Lafreri, arguably Italy’s most influential and successful commissioner and publisher of maps.





# The first map to show California as an island

31 BRIGGS, Henry

*The North Part of America conteyning Newfoundland, New England, Virginia, Florida, New Spaine and Nova Francia, with ye rich Iles of Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rieco on the south and upon ye west the large and goodly island of California. The bonds of it are the Atlantick Ocean on ye South and East sides ye south sea on ye west side and on ye North Fretum Hudson and Buttons baye a faire entrance to ye nearest and most temperate passage to Japan & China.*

**Publication**  
[London, William Stanley for Henrie Featherstone, 1625-1626].

**Description**  
Double-page engraved map.

**Dimensions**  
300 by 360mm (11.75 by 14.25 inches).

**References**  
Burden 214; Tooley no. 1, pl. 112.

This map was published in Samuel Purchas’s ‘Purchas his Pilgrimes’, 1625, in Book IV to illustrate “English Northerne Navigations, and Discoveries, Relations of Greenland, Groenland, The North-West Passage, and other Arctike Regions, with later Russian Occurrents”, and is best known for being the progenitor of the myth of California as an island. Since it may have been published as early as 1622, it is also proposed as the first map to name “Hudsons bay”, “Fretum Hudson”, “Hudsons R”, “Cape Cod”, and “De la war bay” (Burden).

‘Purchas his Pilgrimes’ was a great geographical collection and a continuation and enlargement of Hakluyt’s ‘The Principal Navigations’. When Hakluyt died he left a large collection of voyages in manuscript which came into the hands of Purchas, who added to them many more voyages and travels. As an editor and compiler, Purchas sought to interest the general public of his day in the dramatic geographical discoveries that had taken place with remarkable rapidity over the previous 140 years. During a time when travel literature had the patriotic purpose of inspiring Englishmen to engage in overseas expansion and enterprise, his collections were read with enthusiasm.

Henry Briggs (1561-1630) was a noted scholar and mathematician of the time. His map, engraved by Reynold Elstracke, is desirable today as the first map to show California as an island, a geographic misconception that endured for centuries and has inspired numerous books and generations of map collectors. The map contains three legends including “California sometymes supposed to be a part of ye westerne continent, but since by a Spanish Charte taken by ye Hollanders it is found to be a goodly Ilande”. The map notes the expedition to the west coast of Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602-1603, possibly showing P.S. Diego and S. Clement for the first time. It was Friar Antonio de la Ascension’s account of that expedition which is believed to be the source of the theory of California as an Island.

The map was also one of the first to propagate rumors of the existence of a Northwest Passage, based on the accounts of recent explorations. The map’s text promises that Hudson’s Strait and Button’s Bay provide a “fair entrance” to the South Sea, in other words, they are the gateway of the passage. This map, widely followed by later mapmakers, truly deserves the attention it has received. The concept it spread of California being an island took hold among even the most sophisticated mapmakers. Although it was refuted by Father Kino in 1698 when he traveled to the west coast of California, it still took a royal decree from Ferdinand VII of Spain in 1747 to finally persuade cartographers to alter their delineations.





First printed sea chart of the northeastern seaboard  
by an Englishman, and the first with soundings

32 DUDLEY, Robert

*Carta Seconda Generale  
del'America.*

Publication  
[Florence, Francesco Onofri, 1646].

Description  
Engraved map.

Dimensions  
455 by 370mm (18 by 14.5 inches).

References  
Burden 267.

First state, of the first edition of the second of two general charts relating to North America by Dudley, found in the second volume of the 'Arcano de Mare', one the "greatest atlases of the world" (Wardington). First published in 1646 when its author, Robert Dudley, was 73, it was not only the first sea atlas of the world, but also the first to use Mercator's projection; the earliest to show magnetic deviation; the first to show currents and prevailing winds; the first to expound the advantages of 'Great Circle Sailing' – the shortest distance between two points on a globe; and "perhaps less importantly, the first sea-atlas to be compiled by an Englishman, albeit abroad in Italy" (Wardington).

The map covers most of the east coast of North America from Florida up to Labrador in Canada. It is mainly taken from Dudley's manuscript, and is the first printed sea chart of this coast by an Englishman, and the first with soundings. The area near New York, including the island of Manhattan in the mouth of the Hudson and Sandy Hook, is after John Daniell's 1639 manuscript chart. Virginia is shown after the maps of John Smith and John White. In the New York area, there are no indications of Dutch occupation. The river Hudson is named after its discoverer instead of the Dutch "Noort Rivier".

Robert Dudley (1573–1649) was the son of the Earl of Leicester (the one time favourite of Elizabeth I) and Lady Douglas Sheffield, the widow of Lord Sheffield. Although born out of wedlock, Robert received the education and privileges of a Tudor nobleman. He seems to have been interested in naval matters from an early age and, in 1594, at the age of 21, he led an expedition to the Orinoco River and Guiana. His success upon the high seas was not matched, unfortunately, by his luck at court, and at the beginning of the seventeenth century he was forced to flee, along with his cousin Elizabeth Southwell, to Europe. Eventually he ended up in Florence at the court of Grand Duke Ferdinand I of Tuscany, where he not only married his cousin and converted to Catholicism, but also help Ferdinand wage war against the Mediterranean pirates. In his spare time he set about his great life's work: the 'Arcano del Mare'.

For the beautifully engraved charts, Dudley employed the services of Antonio Francesco Lucini (1610–c1661). Lucini states in the atlases that the work took him 12 years to complete and required 5,000lbs of copper. The charts are by English and other pilots, and it is generally accepted that the work was both scientific and accurate for the time. It is assumed that Dudley used the original charts of Henry Hudson, and for the Pacific Coast of America used the observations of his brother-in-law, Thomas Cavendish.





# The first state of Seller’s map of New Jersey

33 SELLER, John

*A Mapp of New Jarsey.*

Publication  
[London, Printed by John Darby, for the Author, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Hermitage in Wapping, 1675].

Description  
Double-page engraved map, fine contemporary hand-colour, with vertical fold.

Dimensions  
490 by 590mm (19.25 by 23.25 inches).

References  
Black (1975), pp.88-89; Burden 463; Campbell (1965) pp.292-294; Stokes (1915-1928), volume I, pp.213-215.

The rare first state of Seller’s separately published map of New Jersey, with the imprint of the engraver “Ja. Clark sculp.” lower right, the view of New York upper right, and without the large dedication and arms of Carteret, or subsequent additions. Some examples have been found in his ‘Atlas Maritimus’ of 1675, possibly including this one, but generally it is not expected to be present. It shows the whole of New Jersey from the Delaware to the Hudson, with part of Long Island, and Manhattan. It includes the first engraved view of New York upper right. The title is in a cartouche at the lower left.

The colony of New Jersey was founded on 24 June 1664. James, Duke of York, had been granted the land by his brother, Charles II, but he proceeded to bestow the land between the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers on John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. In recognition of Carteret’s loyalty to the King during the Civil War as Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Jersey, it was called ‘New-Caesarea of New-Jersey’. Following the brief ‘Restitution’ of the area to the Dutch, between August 1673 and February 1674, Berkeley consigned his share of the colony to two Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge. Seller’s map is based on Augustine Herrman’s map published shortly thereafter, in March 1674, of ‘Virginia and Maryland’ (Burden).

The middle of New Jersey and the Upper Delaware River are derived from the earlier map ‘Novi Belgii’ published by Nicolas Visscher c1655. The region of New York and its harbor is derived from an unknown source. No Newark Bay is depicted and an unnamed Passaic River runs north-west.

One of the main features of Seller’s map is the famous view of New York. When it first appeared on Visscher’s map, it was “only the second English view of the town, the first being a small engraving set within the text of John Ogilby’s ‘America’ published in 1671. Carto-bibliographers have claimed that the Seller map is the first view to be called New York. It can most probably be assumed that the map was published after March 1674, the date of issue of the Herrman map. The second state of Hugo Allard’s ‘Novi Belgii’, first published in c1662, glorified the restitution of New Amsterdam to Dutch control by bearing the ‘Restitutio’ view naming ‘Nieuw jorck’. This was clearly published before news of the return of the colony to England in February 1674. Thus, the probability is that the Allard map pre-dates the Seller in this regard” (Burden).

Other features include a large compass rose with radiating rhumb lines, sea banks or shoals, and soundings. Native American settlements, fortifications, and dwellings are shown; canoes, a stag, beaver, fox, beaver and turkey are illustrated; the royal coat of arms of England, ships, gallows, a windmill, a church, and a prison are depicted. The title cartouche is flanked by native Americans, one wearing a feathered head-dress and holding a sword, the other holding a bow and arrow.





John Seller (c1632-1697) is one of the most important figures in English map-publishing, but his reputation has suffered at the hands of later critics.

He was a mapmaker, chartmaker, compass-maker and mathematical instrument-maker; an author, mapseller, bookseller and globeseller and cartographic publisher, successively Hydrographer to Charles II and James II.

His greatest legacy was a series of chart-books to be published under the heading 'The English Pilot', covering all the navigations of the world from 1671 to 1675. By the fifth volume, it seems that Seller's ambitions had exceeded his resources; by 1677 Seller had taken William Fisher, John Thornton, John Colson and James Atkinson into partnership. The partnership was short-lived, and several titles passed out of Seller's hands.

In the meantime, Seller was publishing the 'Atlas Maritimus', the first English sea-atlas published to compete with the Dutch, using plates from the 'English Pilot' and others from his general stock. He also announced plans for a new survey of the counties of England and Wales, with several maps prepared on two sheets, and single-sheet reductions made to be assembled as an atlas; the project failed, and only two copies of the atlas, mocked up as sample books survive, although later printings of the maps are known.

After the end of the partnership, Seller concentrated principally on pocket atlases, notably 'A Book of Geography shewing all the Empires, Monarchies Kingdomes, Regions Dominions Principalities and Countries, in the Whole World', re-issued as 'The Atlas Minimus', 'Atlas Cælestis' (1680), 'Atlas Maritimus: or, a Sea-Atlas' (1682), 'A New Systeme Of Geography' (1684), 'Atlas Terrestris' (1685) and 'Anglia Contracta' (1694).

Seller had an important output of separately published maps, notably his map of New Jersey (1674), the present map, New England (1676) and a pair of celestial charts, the Southern Hemisphere drawn by Sir Edmund Halley (1678).

Rare. Examples of the first state are found in the 'Atlas Maritimus' at Harvard, and separately at the John Carter Brown Library, Library of Congress, New Jersey Historical Society, New York Public Library, Yale University, and the British Library. We are only able to trace one example appearing at auction in the last 35 years; in an example of Seller's 'Atlas Maritimus', in 1986.





# Fantasy and Geography

34 [SALIBA, Antonino]

*Veritable Representation Des Premieres Matieres Ou Elements avec leurs Directions &= accidents dans leurs Tout, Decrits en Italien par Antoninus Saliba, recorige, mis en Latin par Corn: Iudae d'Anvers Nouvellement mis en Hollandois Par A.D W. Nieuwe Ende Alderneerstighste Onderscheydinghe der Elementen, Van Antoninus Saliba, Maleser in Veel Plaatsen verbeteret, Ende in't Latyn overgeset door Corn. de Iudae Antwerpaaren nu in Duyts Gebracht door A.D W. - Tot Haalem By Ambr. Schevenhuysse Voor aan in Zylstraat Caart Konstverkooper.*

**Publication**  
Haarlem, Ambr. Schevenhuysse, [c1700].

**Description**  
Broadsheet engraved map, fine original hand-colour, a few marginal tears skilfully repaired, not affecting image.

**Dimensions**  
580 by 530mm (22.75 by 20.75 inches).

**References**  
Map Collectors Circle Vol. I, No. 26; Shirley, World 226; Peter Whitfield, The Image of the World, p.70.

A rare separately-published world map combining geography with the supernatural.

This striking representation of the cosmos is composed of eight concentric rings. At the very core is the burning Inferno; next is the subterranean world with various examples of mining, underground rivers and lakes, and on the surface are windmills; the middle rings hosts the ocean and part of an earthly hemisphere; the following two rings shows celestial phenomena, including storms, rainbows and the twelve classical wind heads; the penultimate ring depicts the heavens with zodiac representations and notes on the historical appearance of comets; finally, the outer circle is a ring of fire populated by demons, phoenixes and salamanders.

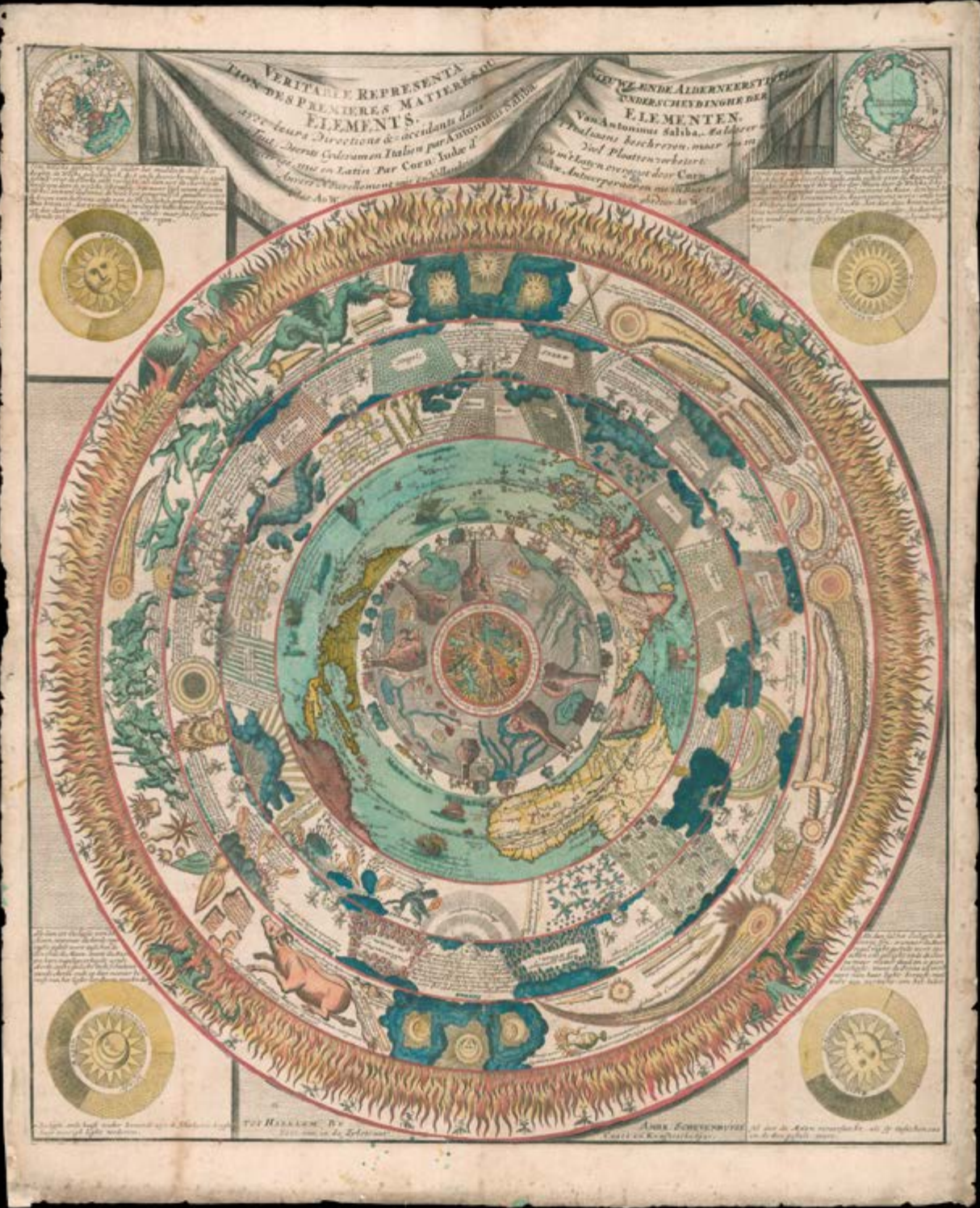
Outside the main composition are four corner squares with representations and notes on the Sun, the Moon, and their eclipses. Flanking the title are two small insets of the Northern and the Southern hemispheres.

The map was originally compiled in 1582 by Antonio Saliba of Malta, a doctor of theology, philosophy and canon law, and engraved by Mario Cartaro of Naples. It included an explanatory text in Italian on either sides and contained nine rings. Saliba's design was re-issued by Cornelis de Jode after 1593 in Latin and without one ring, showing a derivation of de Jode's twin hemisphere world map as the cartographic portion of the engraving. The subsequent re-issues were all derived from de Jode: Paul de la Houve, Paris c1600; Jean Messenger, Paris c1640; Pierre Mariette, Paris c1650; Gerard Jollain, Paris c1681. The present example is a slightly smaller version of the above editions.

The work is based on the Aristotelian and Ptolemaic model for the universe, which placed the Earth in the centre surrounded by nine spheres for the heavens - the five planets, the sun, the moon, the stars, and the primum mobile. Saliba has departed from the classical representation of the Ptolemaic universe by concentrating the planets, the sun, the moon and the stars onto one circle, the penultimate, and by adding the ring of fire, in line with the Renaissance reverence for fire as a purifying tool.

We are aware of only one recorded example of the 1582 chart, which is housed at the Herzog August Bibliothek in Niedersachsen, Germany. There are no known examples of de Jode's c1593 edition; and there is only one recorded example of each of the four subsequent re-issues.

We are only able to trace eight institutional examples of the present map: National Library of Denmark; Leiden University; Athenaeum Library, Deventer; Munich State Library; University Library, Dresden; Darmstadt State Library; the Rothchild Collection, Waddesdon Manor; and the Science Museum, London.





“mean pyratival Practices”

35 [BROOKING, Charles]

*A Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin And also the Arch Bishop and Earl of Meaths Liberties with the bounds of each Parish. Drawn from an Actual Survey.*

**Publication**  
London and Dublin, Henry Overton and John Hoole, at the White Horse, Without Newgate Hannah Madocks at the Red Lion, in New Row, in Thomas Street, [c1729].

**Description**  
Engraved map on two sheets joined.

**Dimensions**  
570 by 890mm (22.5 by 35 inches).

**References**  
BL Maps K.Top.53.12; J. H. Andrews, ‘Mean Pyratival Practices: The case of Charles Brooking’, Quarterly Bulletin of the Irish Georgian Society, XXIII 3&4 (1980), pp.33-43; Finnian O’Cionnaith, ‘Land surveying in eighteenth century and early nineteenth century Dublin’, Phd Thesis, National University of Ireland Maynooth, 2011.

The pirated Overton edition of Charles Brooking’s seminal plan of Dublin. Brooking’s work is not only “the first major map of Dublin since John Speed” (O’Cionnaith), but it is also the earliest to portrayal Dublin on such a large and detailed scale.

The Plan

The plan, on a scale of seven yards to an Irish perch, stretches north to south from the Linen Hall to St Stephen’s Green, and west to east from the Royal Hospital to Ringsend. Of all the major seventeenth and eighteenth century plans of the city Brooking’s is the only one to mark and list administrative boundaries. The plan shows a bustling and rapidly expanding city, with the newly developed northern suburbs, and the beginnings of construction work in the south. To the left of the plan is a dedication to Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the city’s coat-of-arms to the right of the cartouche. The bottom left bears an inset of the Poor House, together with an extensive text. Above is a view of Dublin from the north, with an explanatory key to the upper right. Curiously Brooking has decided to orientate the plan south to north, presumably to correspond with the orientation of the view.

Publication and Piracy

When Brooking completed the work in 1728, his manuscript consisted of a large plan below a view of the city, flanked by 20 vignette views of major public buildings and statues, together with 24 coats-of-arms representing the cities various guilds. In the same year he presented the work to the Dublin Corporation, who were so impressed that they not only helped him in the engraving of the map, but also paid for some of the surveying costs:

“The Receiver General of the City Revenues, Humphrey French, was instructed to pay Brooking £10 towards his expenses and the Council voted to contribute an additional £10 towards getting the map engraved in London. Despite their enthusiasm and financial encouragement of Brooking’s project, he was unfortunately misnamed Thomas, rather than Charles, in every mention of him in the council’s 1728 records” (O’Cionnaith).

The engraver Brooking chose was John Bowles, a map and printseller with premises at Mercers Hall, Cheapside. The map was published towards the end of 1728, with the work consisting of three engraved sheets. Bowles took the unusual step of engraving part of the east and west sections of the plan on the plates containing the side borders. The plan was soon on sale in Dublin, as can be seen from an advertisement in the Dublin Weekly Journal, 15 February, 1729:

“Just Imported from London, A New and correct Map of the City of Dublin, either in two or three Sheets, Coullered: the Price for the 3 Sheet, 3s 6d. and the 1 of 2, at 2s. 2d. unfr[a]med. Sold by Hanna Madocks





at the Red Lyon in New Row, near Thomas street. N.B. By said Persons are sold all sorts of Metzotinto's and Pictures, at reasonable Rates".

As one can see from the advertisement Hannah Madock was offering both a three sheet plan and a considerably cheaper plan of the city on two sheets – the present work.

The two sheet plan bears the imprint of Henry Overton, John Hoole, and Hannah Madock, and has clearly been copied from Brooking's original. It is remarkable just how quickly Overton, Hoole, and Madock managed to copy and publish Brooking's work, and there are several differences between the plans, which demonstrate the haste in which it was produced. The most striking difference is the absence of the left and right borders; this meant that the work could be produced far more quickly, on fewer sheets of copper, and thus much more cheaply than the Bowles edition. On the plan Brooking's name is omitted from the both the title and the dedication. Overton does, however, include a reference not seen on any of the known Bowles examples, "Earl of Meaths double Mills" beside the river Poddle near Blackpits. There are a few copying errors, for example Bowles' "Stephens" street is rendered "Stepkeans" street. To the lower left Overton curiously retains the view of the Poor House, but omits the "Tholsel" (City Hall), replacing it with an advertisement by Overton, Hoole, and Madock. To the upper right of the view, a key has been added listing the most important buildings.

This blatant act of plagiarism did not go unnoticed by Bowles, who took out an advertisement in the Dublin Gazette on 15 March 1729:

"About Six Months ago was publish'd, a Map of the City of Dublin, from the actual Survey of C. Brooking, sold at 5 Shill. English; and whereas there has lately been sent over spurious, imperfect, and pyratrical Copy of the said Map, sold at an under Price. The Proprietor of the Original Map done from Brooking's Survey finds himself obliged (not withstanding the considerable Expence he has been at in prosecuting said Map in the best Manner, and the great Loss he is like to sustain thereby) to fall the Price to an English Half Crown: which it is hoped will give no Offence to any of those Gentleman who encourag'd the Work.

N.B. It is not to be doubted but that the Publick will shew their Abhorrence of these mean pyratrical Practices, by discouraging the spurious Copy; at least every one before they buy it will compare it with the Original, which has Brooking's the Surveyor's Name, and Bowles's the Proprietor. All others are imperfect and spurious. The said Original Map is now sold by most Booksellers in Dublin, at an English Half Crown."

The entreaty that persons should shun the "spurious Copy", was evidently heeded by Dubliners, as only three of the 19 extant examples bear the Overton imprint.





Charles Brooking

Charles Brooking (?1677-1738), was a painter who lived and worked the majority of his life in and around Plymouth. It would appear that he was rather skilled and was employed to do both figurative painting and lettering. As well as local churches, he is known to have decorated Rudyard's Eddystone lighthouse, which replaced Winstanley's pioneering construction, lost in the Great Storm of 1703. In 1718, however, Charles Brooking senior went bankrupt. The bankruptcy proceedings began in Plymouth, and dragged on until 1722 in the Guildhall, London. It appears that he had settled his debts, and then moved temporarily to Dublin. In 1724 and 1725 he received payments for carpentry and building work at Trinity College, Dublin. It is not certain how Brooking, a jobbing painter and decorator, came to survey the city. Whatever the circumstances, the plan of the city was greatly appreciated by the Dublin Corporation, and would not be superseded until Rocque's 1757 map of the city (item 37).

By 1729, Brooking had moved to London and was working at Greenwich Hospital. He was criticized for poor workmanship at the end of 1729, on the marbling of the columns in Thornhill's Painted Hall. In 1732 he took apprentices, one being his son Charles, though the child was only nine years old. The last known date of his involvement at Greenwich is 1736.

Rarity

Of the 16 examples examined by J. H. Andrews, for his work on the plan, three were in the British Library, which holds one of each of the three states: Bowles; Mercers Hall imprint, Overton; and Bowles, Black Horse imprint c1740. Of the remainder, four were in private collections; two in the National Library of Ireland; and the rest in the Dublin Civic Museum; Geneological Office; King's Inns; National Gallery; Port and Docks Board; Royal Irish Academy; and Trinity College. Copac records a further three institutional examples: the National Library of Scotland; Cambridge University Library; and Bodleian Library.

Andrews states that of the examples he consulted only three bear Overton's imprint: the British Library; an example in the collection of the antiquarian E. MacDowel Cosgrave; and another unreferenced example.





*Nouvelle Cartes Des Decouvertes  
Faites Par Des Vaisseaux  
Russes Aux Côtes Inconnues de  
L'Amerique Septentrionale avec  
les Pais Adjacents. Dressée sur  
des memoires authentiques  
de ceux, Qui ont assisté a ces  
decouvertes, et sur d'aitres  
Conoissances, dont on rend  
raison dans un memoire separé.*

**Publication**  
St Petersburg, l'Academie Imperials des  
Sciences, 1754.

**Description**  
Engraved map.

**Watermark:** Fleur-de-lys (similar to  
Heawood 1854, but without name C&I  
Honig below).

**Dimensions**  
462 by 636mm (18.25 by 25 inches).

**References**  
L. Breitfuss, 'Early Maps of North-Eastern  
Asia and of the Lands Around the North  
Pacific: Controversy between G.F. Müller  
and N. Delisle' *Imago Mundi* 3 (1939),  
p.95, Fig.13; Raymond H. Fisher, *Bering's  
Voyages* (Washington: University of  
Washington Press, 1978); Streeter 3456;  
Gerhard Friedrich Müller, *Bering's Voyages:  
The Reports from Russia*, trans. Carol  
Urness (Fairbanks: University of Alaska  
Press, 1986); Coolie Verner and Basil  
Stuart-Stubbs, *The North Part of America*  
(Academic Press, 1979) no.38; Laurence  
C. Wroth, *Early Cartography of the Pacific*  
(New York, 1944) no.97, Plate 20.

The first map to give an approximate outline of  
the Alaskan Peninsula

The very rare first edition of Gerhard Friedrich Müller’s map of the Arctic, which weighed into contemporary controversy over the Northwest Passage. Müller (1705-1783), a German scientist working at the Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg, participated in the second Kamchatka expedition with Vitus Bering and Alexei Chirikov. Vitus Bering led the first European expedition to Alaska from Kamchatka in 1728, heading east in an attempt to reach America. In 1732 Mikhail Gvozdev saw the eastern coast of the Diomed Islands in what is now the Bering Strait, prompting further investigation. In 1741, Bering set off on the second Kamchatka expedition, accompanied by Alexei Chirikov. The two men explored the coast of Alaska and found the Aleutian Islands, then separated: Chirikov continued to Baranof Island but eventually returned after an exploratory vessel disappeared, and Bering was shipwrecked on Bering Island, where he died. His crew made a vessel from the wreckage and returned the following summer.

Müller’s map was drawn from his experience on the expedition. As well as showing the discoveries made by Russian explorers, it was also intended as a rebuttal of the geographical theories advocated by the French cartographers Guillaume Delisle and Philippe Buache, who claimed that the imaginary Spanish Admiral de Fonte had discovered a sea passage through North America. The map accompanied an anonymous pamphlet by Müller entitled ‘Lettre d’un officier de la marine Rusienne à un Seigneur de la Cour concernant la Carte des nouvelles découvertes an Nord Traduite de l’original russe à Berlin chez Hande et Spener’, published in 1753, which politely but firmly corrects Delisle’s geography and his account of the Bering expedition, including the conduct of Delisle’s brother Louis de la Croyere. This map, also anonymous, was printed and distributed by the Academy of Sciences in Russian and French in 1754, and likewise rebuts Delisle and Buache’s claims. It confirms the existence of a body of water between Asia and North America, and described the routes taken by Bering and Chirikov. He situates two promontories on the way into the strait; one with a dotted outline labelled “Pais des Tschuktschi”, and another further south labelled “Serdste Kamen”; the latter was later proved by Captain James Cook to be imaginary. It suggests a new outline for the Aleutian Islands, showing them with a dotted line extending into the North Pacific, and is therefore the first map to give an approximate outline of the Alaskan peninsula. This feature was nicknamed the “turtle’s-head” peninsula by critics. Although the area Müller suggests that the archipelago might cover is too wide, he was correct to note that it extended much further than had previously been thought.

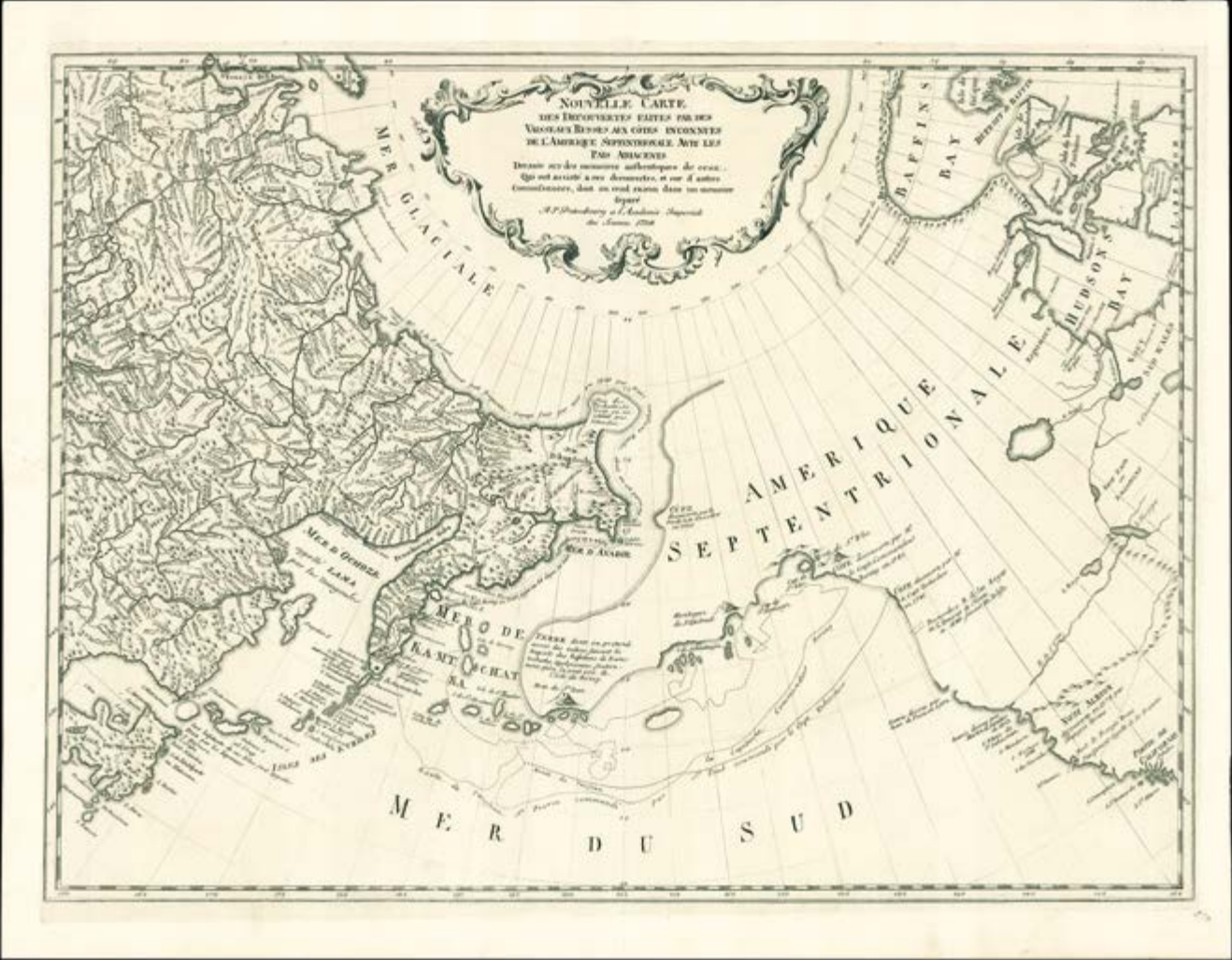
Müller writes that in some parts his role in the map “has been no more than to connect together by dots, according to probability, the coast seen at various places”; unlike Delisle and Buache, he did not present his





account as definitive, but a compilation of the best available information. The “turtle’s-head” peninsula was an example of this. He did follow the French cartographers in incorporating discoveries in America into the Russian explorations; however, although the Admiral de Fonte is mentioned on the American coast, he does not show the mythical “Sea of the West”, and so does not suggest that there is a sea passage through America between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Müller’s map was unpopular in Europe; English and French commentators were keen to believe in the existence of an easily accessible and navigable northwest passage. If the peninsula shown by Müller existed, it would make the journey around it to Asia considerably harder. Furthermore, Müller was accused of deliberately exaggerating the difficulty of the passage on behalf of the Russian government, in order to discourage other nations from attempting to use the passage.

This first edition, printed in 1754, is much rarer than the second edition in 1758 and the 1766 Dutch version published by Marc Michel Rey in Amsterdam. There are seven copies of this edition in American institutions, and two in German institutions. We have only been able to trace one copy appearing on the market, sold by Parke-Bernet in the Frank Streeter Sale in 1969.





*An Exact Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin in which is express'd the Ground Plot of all the Publick Buildings, Dwelling Houses, Ware Houses, Stables, Court Yards &c by John Rocque Chorographer to their Royal Highnesses the Late and Present Prince of Wales.*

**Publication**  
London, Published According to Act of Parliament, 1756.

**Description**  
Engraved plan, on four sheets, a few nicks and minor tears to border skilfully repaired.

**Dimensions**  
990 by 1410mm (39 by 55.5 inches).

**References**  
BL Cartographic Items Maps  
K.Top.53.13.a.11 Tab. End; Finnian O'Cionnaith, 'Land Surveying in Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth-Century Dublin', National University of Ireland Maynooth, 2011.

“the peak of eighteenth-century urban surveying in Ireland”

“Rocque’s Exact Survey of Dublin (Dublin, 1756) can be considered the apex of the city’s eighteenth-century cartography. Rocque’s ability to organise and overcome logistical problems separates him from contemporary Irish surveyors and elevates him to the zenith of eighteenth-century surveying in Dublin. He introduced a revolutionary change in cartographic style, method and relationship with geographic data into Irish mapping not seen since the arrival of William Petty almost a century before” (O’Cionnaith).

Rocque moved to Dublin from London in early 1754, in order to survey Dublin and its environs on the same scale as his monumental plan of London – two hundred feet to an inch. An advertisement was taken out in the summer of 1754, setting out the extent of the plan and soliciting subscriptions. Rocque began surveying at the beginning of September of that year. The survey would take Rocque two years, with the plan being published on four sheets in 1756.

One of the most striking differences between Rocque’s plan of Dublin and his plan of London is the level of detail in the Dublin map. Rocque picks out every building within the city: 11,645 in total, with separate hatching included to distinguish between residences and business. As the title makes plain, the plan delineates “all publick buildings, dwelling houses, ware houses, stables, courts, yards &c”. Also depicted are numerous places of worship including Anglican churches, “Roman chappels”, French churches, Presbyterian, and Quaker meeting houses. At the time of printing Dublin’s population was around 100,000; the city having greatly expanded from its medieval origins. The castle dominates to the right; not far to the south is St Patrick’s Cathedral, where Jonathan Swift was dean. To the right of the plan are Trinity College Dublin, Parliament House, and the fashionable St. Stephen’s Green to the south. To the left the Barracks, Royal Hospital and the City work house are clearly marked. The numerous ships on the River Liffey show the source of the city’s wealth.

Rocque’s plan was a substantial improvement on Charles Brookings’ plan of 1728, and would continue to be the standard plan of the city for the rest of the eighteenth century. Rocque continued to work in Ireland up until 1760, publishing plans of the environs of Dublin, Thurles, Kilkenny, Cork, Newry, Armagh, and a general map of Ireland.

Rare. OCLC records seven institutional examples: Harvard University; Manchester University; the British Library; Durham University; Bibliotheque Nationale de France; Yale University; and the Bavarian State Library. ESTC records a further two: Armagh Public Library and Dublin City Libraries.









# The first printed map devoted to New Hampshire

38 BLANCHARD, Joseph and  
LANGDON, Samuel

*An Accurate Map of His Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire in New England, taken from actual surveys of all the inhabited Part, and from the best information of what is uninhabited, together with the adjacent Countries, which exhibits the Theatre of this War in that Part of the World, by Col. Blanchard, and the Revd. Mr. Langdon.*

**Publication**  
London, Thomas Jeffreys, 1761.

**Description**  
Engraved map on two sheets, contemporary hand-colour in outline.

**Dimensions**  
1130 by 770mm (44.5 by 30.25 inches), if joined.

**References**  
David Cobb, *New Hampshire Maps*, #28; Kevin Graffagnino, *The Shaping of Vermont*, pp. 6-9; Walter Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*, p. 49 (partially illustrated p. 51); Babara McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps, 1513-1800*, #N761.1; Phillips, p. 478.

An attractive, and unusually wide-margined example of the first printed map devoted to New Hampshire, produced at the height of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), showing the disputed French and English boundaries in the region, and the aggressive land grant policies and real estate ambitions of colonial governor Benning Wentworth.

The map includes present-day New Hampshire and Vermont, extends west to the Hudson River and east to Lake George, shows the southern half of the Province of Maine, as far east as Penobscot Bay, portions of northern Massachusetts and eastern New York, some of Quebec along the St. Lawrence River, and an inset map at the upper right focuses on the region of eastern Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and Lake Champlain.

The map shows clearly the distinction between areas that have been surveyed, and those that are still largely uncharted. The southern half of the map is very detailed: townships and land grants are delineated, mountains, small lakes, rivers and streams are depicted, with forts, bridges, waterfalls and portages identified. By contrast, the region west of the Connecticut River remains sparsely populated, and the mountains are unmarked. The northern half of the Province is essentially an uncharted wilderness, with few topographical details, many of which are inaccurate. Lake Mephremagog appears just east of Lake Champlain, other waterways are speculative. Many are accompanied by disclaimers and notes on sources: "These branches are only Conjectural" and "Only the mouth of this River is known to ye English"; the River Chaudière "is drawn agreeable to the Accounts which the Indians give of their Travelling to Canada this way"; a waterway leading into Mephremagog describes it as the "way Lieutt. Starks was led Captive by the Indians from Connecticut River to Canada 1752. This River and Lakes are Drawn agreeable to his Accounts"; the end of the Connecticut River, mistakenly shown as ending in Maine, "is said by the Indians that Connecticut River & a branch of Sagadahok or Amorscoggin are so near that there is but a short carrying place between them"; at Pigwacket in Maine "Capt. Lovels Fight with the Indians in 1725, who commanded a scout of 34 Men...surprised by 80 Indians in Ambush..."; the White Mountains, as the "White Hills," are said to "appear many Leagues at Sea like bright Clouds above the Horizon, & are a noted Land Mark to Seaman".

The map is decorated with two large cartouches, a central one with the dedication, and one to the lower right which describes New Hampshire's boundaries, and a key to the symbols used on the map.

The map's cartographers, Colonel Joseph Blanchard (1704-1758) and Samuel Langdon (1723-1797) were both very familiar with the area. The former was a surveyor and commander of the New Hampshire





forces during the Siege of Louisbourg; and the latter was chaplain of the New Hampshire regiment during the Louisbourg expedition, pastor of the North Church in Portsmouth, and later President of Harvard College.

The Library of Congress holds a manuscript map apparently based on Blanchard's surveys of 1756, and other surveys and sources, signed by Langdon and dated 1756, which is very similar to this printed version.

Nevertheless, there are some interesting and revealing differences: the manuscript is explicitly dedicated to Governor Benning Wentworth, not Charles Townshend, 'Secretary at War' as here, and its title contains considerable information regarding its emphasis on the regions threatened by French encroachment, as well as references to the sources of information consulted in drafting the map.

It is, therefore, probable that Blanchard and Langdon compiled this original map at the behest of Wentworth, whose expansionist policies it reflects. Wentworth had been granting lands west of the Connecticut (and grabbing much for himself and his family at the same time) since 1749. This was in direct conflict with the Province of New York, which considered the Connecticut River its eastern boundary. The contest with the French constituted an even greater threat to Wentworth's claims. He would have had abundant reason to order such a map, and have it dedicated to the Secretary of War.





“The only town of lasting endurance established in Georgia under Crown administration”

39 YONGE, Henry

*A Plan of the Town of Brunswick Situate on Turtle River in the Parish of St. David taken from the Record thereof in the Surveyr. Generals Office Delineated & Certified to be a true Copy by Henry Yonge Survr. Genl. 17 Decemr. 1772.*

Publication  
17 December, 1772.

Description  
Original manuscript map in pen and ink with colour wash on paper, dissected and mounted on linen in ten sections and trimmed with green silk, printed paper label with manuscript title of James Wyld on verso, preserved in early nineteenth century purple muslin slipcase, also with Wyld's label.

Dimensions  
367 by 540mm (14.5 by 21.25 inches).

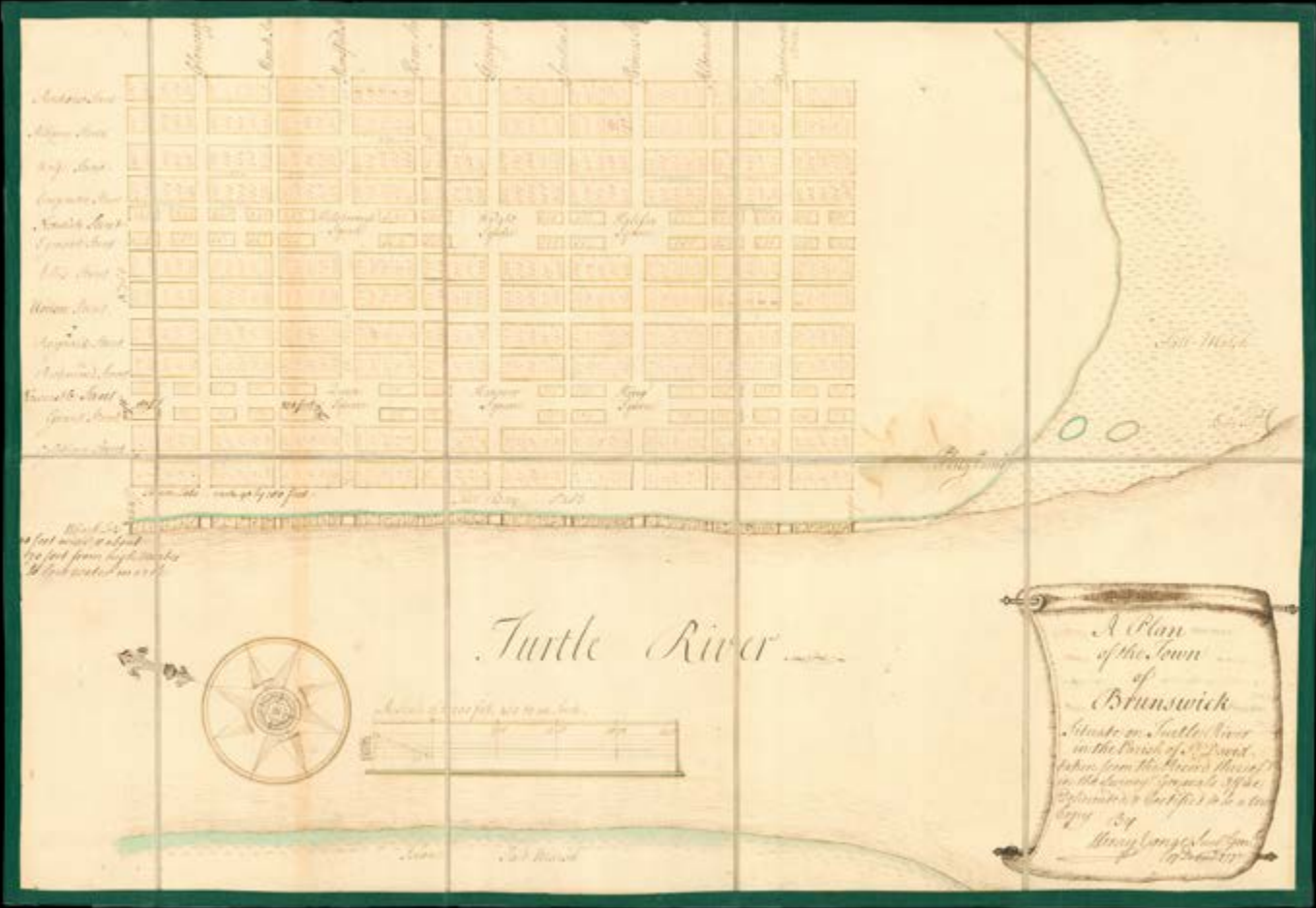
References  
Farris W. Cadle, Georgia Land Surveying History and Law, 26-28, 38-41, 49-51, 134; Sellers and Van Ee, Maps and Charts of North America 1750-1789 in the Library of Congress, 572, 1590-91; Randolph Adams, British Headquarters Maps and Sketches, 329.

An early and unique Georgia town plan, almost certainly the earliest surviving plan of Brunswick. Aside from those relating to the events of the American Revolution, eighteenth century Southern town plans, whether printed or manuscript, are exceptionally rare. To find a unique example for a town as important as Brunswick is most unusual. Among Georgia towns of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Brunswick ranked second only to Savannah. It “was the only town of lasting endurance established in Georgia under Crown administration.” (Cadle). In 1789, George Washington proclaimed Brunswick one of the five original ports of entry for the United States.

Finely rendered and detailed, this manuscript plat map was drawn by Henry Yonge, Surveyor General for the Province of Georgia. It is described as a “True Copy” of the lost original by Yonge’s assistant, George McIntosh, by which the city had been laid out in the previous year. That McIntosh’s plat no longer exists is best explained by the “almost complete loss of Georgia colonial survey records during the American Revolution” (Cadle).

Clearly Yonge’s 1772 plat would not have been at the Surveyor General’s office in Savannah at the time of the bureau’s destruction and the presence of the map in the inventory of the London mapseller James Wyld in the early nineteenth century confirms that it was sent to London at an early date. The fact that the map was prepared by Yonge instead of by one of his subordinates, suggests that it was made for some significant purpose, perhaps as an official document, to be presented to an important individual or agency in London. A likely candidate would be Yonge’s superior, William Legge, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the Colonies and First Lord of the Board of Trade (1772-1775). It is worth noting that in 1770 “for his long and meritorious services,” the Board had granted Yonge 5,000 acres of land in Georgia. In 1780 the Board’s librarian Aegidius Assiotti prepared a ‘List of Maps, Plans, &c: Belonging to the Right Hon:ble the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations’, including 48 individual manuscript maps of ‘North and South Carolina and Georgia’, some of which specifically state that they were prepared for the Lords Commissioners, and three of which are by Yonge.

Yonge honoured the Earl of Dartmouth on the map by assigning his name to the first (southernmost) street of the new town. During his tenure Dartmouth received numerous reports, accompanied by maps, from Sir James Wright, the last royal governor of Georgia; similar missives were sent to him by William Gerard De Brahm, former co-Surveyor General of Georgia with Henry Yonge and from 1764 Surveyor General for the Southern Colonies. Of all the British ministers of the latter part of the eighteenth century, none found more favour with the Americans than Dartmouth. In an earlier incarnation as First Lord of the Board of Trade





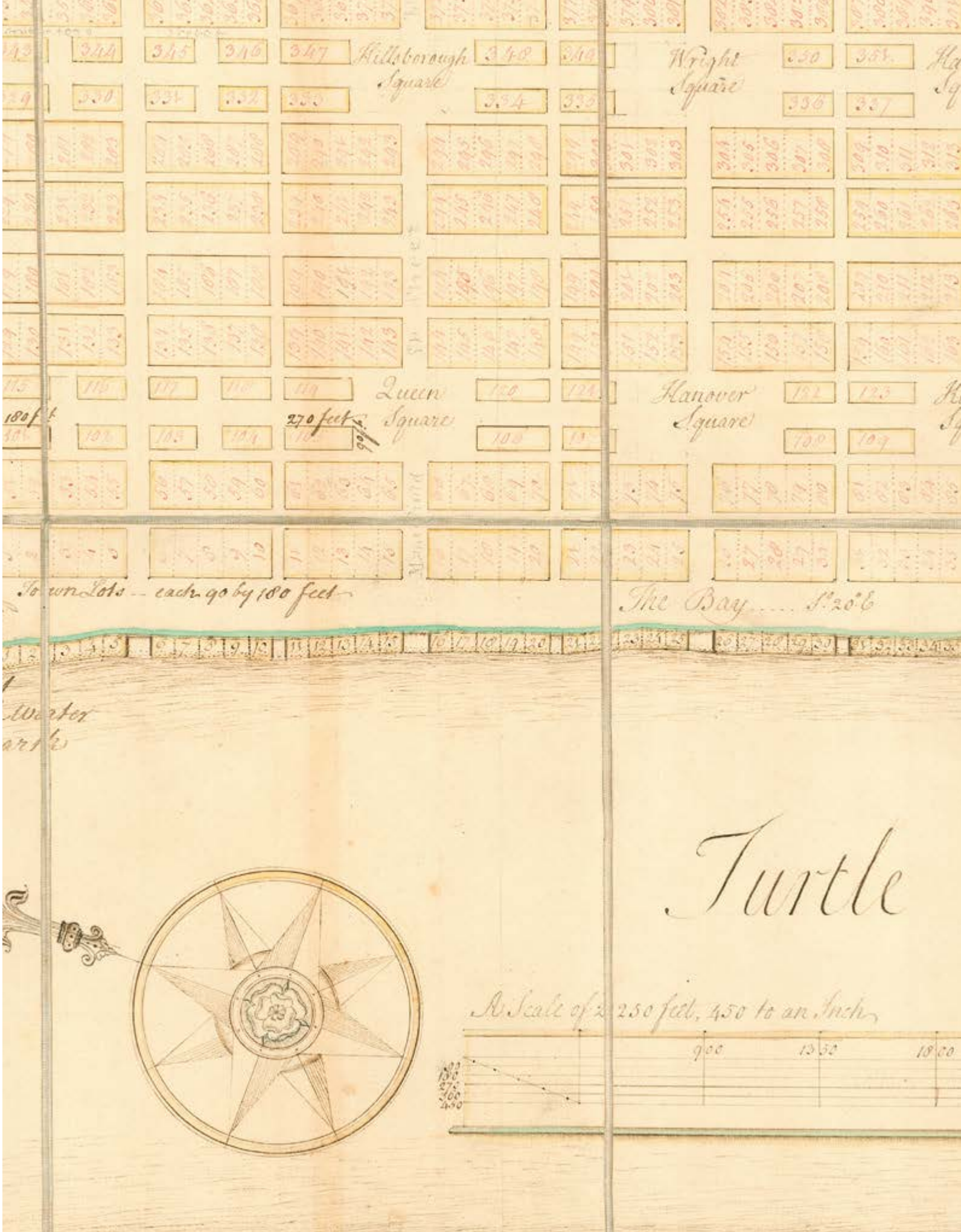
(1765-1766), he was largely responsible for the repeal of the Stamp Act, which ultimately cost him his post. A number of prominent Americans sent him gifts in gratitude. John Randolph, Virginia's Secretary of State, for example, sent Dartmouth a pair of carved wooden ducks. In August 1772 Dartmouth was reappointed First Lord of the Board of Trade as well as Secretary of State for the Colonies, largely upon the recommendation of Benjamin Franklin. If Yonge prepared the map of Brunswick in December 1772 specifically for Dartmouth, it could be viewed in the same light as Randolph's ducks.

Henry Yonge (1712-1788) was one of the most prominent men in Georgia for much of the eighteenth century. He was elected to the provincial assembly in 1755, and appointed to the Governor's Council in 1771. He married the sister of Governor Archie Bullock of Georgia. Among his other distinctions, he planted the first crop of soybeans in the English American colonies. Cadle describes Henry Yonge as "a man of public affairs who took on a variety of political and civic duties."

In 1749 the Board of Trade appointed Yonge Surveyor General for the Province of Georgia. In 1754 William Gerard De Brahm was appointed joint Surveyor General with Yonge. Yonge's name precedes De Brahm's on all surviving surveys signed by both, which demonstrates that Yonge held precedence in the office. In 1764 De Brahm was appointed Surveyor General of the Southern District of North America and moved to Florida. Bernard Romans served as one of Yonge's assistants for a time from 1766.

Among the British Headquarters papers used by Sir Henry Clinton, commander of British forces during the American Revolution, is a manuscript map on vellum of "the Sea Coast of Georgia & the inland parts thereof, signed Henry Yonge [&] JWG De Brahm, 1763". It is possible that this map was looted from the Georgia Surveyor's Office during the British occupation of Savannah and then sent to Clinton in New York. Aside from several plans of Savannah, it is the only map relating to Georgia among the British Headquarters papers. Two additional examples of Yonge's work are at the Library of Congress (Sellers and Van Ee). Cadle notes that "Yonge's abilities as a land surveyor were hardly inferior to De Brahm's", and his "extant Plats and Maps rank with the very best of mid-eighteenth century American cartography." If Yonge is not as well known as some other important late eighteenth century American surveyors, such as De Brahm and Romans, it is largely because, unlike those men, none of his surveys was ever published.

The town plan for Brunswick was borrowed from that used by General Oglethorpe at Savannah in 1733, with six central town squares superimposed on a grid of 40 large and 58 smaller blocks. The blocks were divided into 556 individual lots, each measuring 90 by 180 feet. The town plan was intersected by nine north-south and 13 east-west streets,





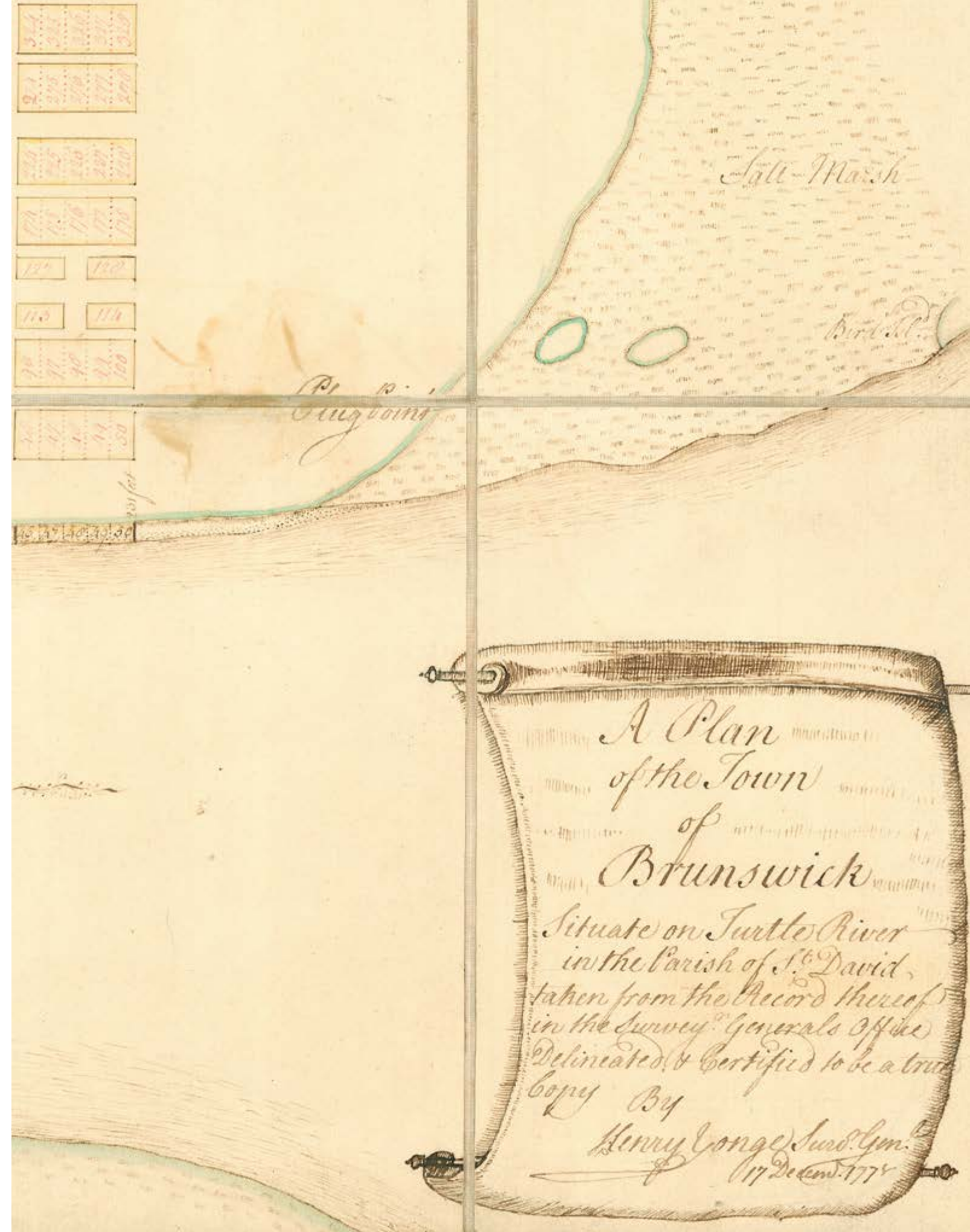
most named after leading British officials and generals from the period of the French and Indian War (1756–63). The town's waterfront was lined with 50 “wharf lots”, each 70 feet wide.

This plat is both meticulous and elegant, laid out precisely with attention to detail. It is adorned with a beautiful and typical Yonge compass rose, and his elegant script. The scroll cartouche surrounding the title lower right has been supplied by a less talented subordinate, possibly Thomas Schruder. The plan was dissected, backed with cloth, and edged in green silk at the London shop of the leading London mapseller James Wyld c1835–40. Wyld's sales label is pasted to the verso, with the words “Town of Brunswick” added in ink to the blank panel at the center of the label.

We are not aware of any other example of Yonge's original manuscript maps having been offered for sale. The Library of Congress holds two examples of original manuscript maps by Yonge: ‘A plan of the inlets & rivers of Savannah & Warsaw in the Province of Georgia’ (1751) and ‘An exact plan of George-Town so named by Patrick Graham, Esqr., President of the Province of Georgia, in honr. to His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales’. The British Library and the Clements Library both have ‘A map of the sea coast of Georgia and the inland parts thereof’ (1763): both are credited to Yonge and De Brahm. The De Renne collection at the Hargrett Library in Georgia has one manuscript map of ‘A plan of the islands of Sapola’ (1760), credited to Yonge and De Brahm. The Georgia Archives retain four other maps attributed to Yonge, although quite plain in design, and Plat Books which contain re-recorded maps created in the 1820s from original grant books, as the original maps were lost during the Revolutionary War. The National Archives at Kew hold an inventory made by the librarian Aegidius Assiotti in 1780, a ‘List of Maps, Plans, &c: Belonging to the Right Hon:ble the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations’, in it are listed three maps by Yonge, the current whereabouts of which are unknown: ‘Correct plan of the Sea Coast and Inletts of the Province of Georgia (1757); ‘Map of part of Georgia (1749); and ‘Plan of the Town & Military works of Savannah, in the Province of Georgia’.

#### Provenance

1. Possibly from the library of William Legge, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth (1731–1801), who was first Lord of Trade from 27th August 1772 and 10th November 1775.
2. Nineteenth-century penciled annotations to the streets.





Des Barres’ chart of Boston Harbour

40 DES BARRES, Joseph Frederick  
Wallet

*[Chart of the Harbour of Boston]/ Nautical Remarks and Observations for the Chart of the Harbour of Boston. Composed from different Surveys; but principally from that taken in 1769, by George Callendar, Late Master of His Majesty's Ship the Romney.*

Publication  
London, 5th August, 1775.

Description  
Large aquatint and etched engraving, on two sheets joined, unfolded and uncut, with the LVG watermark, together with, pamphlet, quarto (280 by 230mm), original blue wrappers, typographic title, pp. 5-(12), there are no pages 3-4 which agrees with the John Carter Brown example.

Dimensions  
705 by 1040mm (27.75 by 41 inches).

References  
Boston Engineering Department, List of Maps of Boston, pp. 70-71; Cumming, British Maps of Colonial America, pp.51-56; ESTC N12343 (pamphlet); Guthorn, 'British Maps of the American Revolution' 59/3, Holland's original manuscript; Krieger and Cobb, Mapping Boston, p. 106, plate 19; Nebenzahl, Bibliography of printed battle plans, 3; Sabin 10061 (pamphlet); Sellers and Van Ee, 945; Stevens, Bibliography of the Atlantic Neptune (unpublished) pp. 211-216; Streeter, II:706.

The first state of one of the most important Revolutionary War illustrations of Boston and its approaches, accompanied by the very rare 12 page pamphlet by George Callendar, entitled 'Nautical remarks and observations for the chart of the harbour of Boston'. Callendar was the Master of HMS Romney. Commissioned in 1762, she served extensively in North America arriving in Boston in May 1768 to support the British during the enforcement of the Townshend Acts. Short of men, it was the pressing of local men into service which increased tension in the town to a level which culminated in the Boston Massacre of 1770.

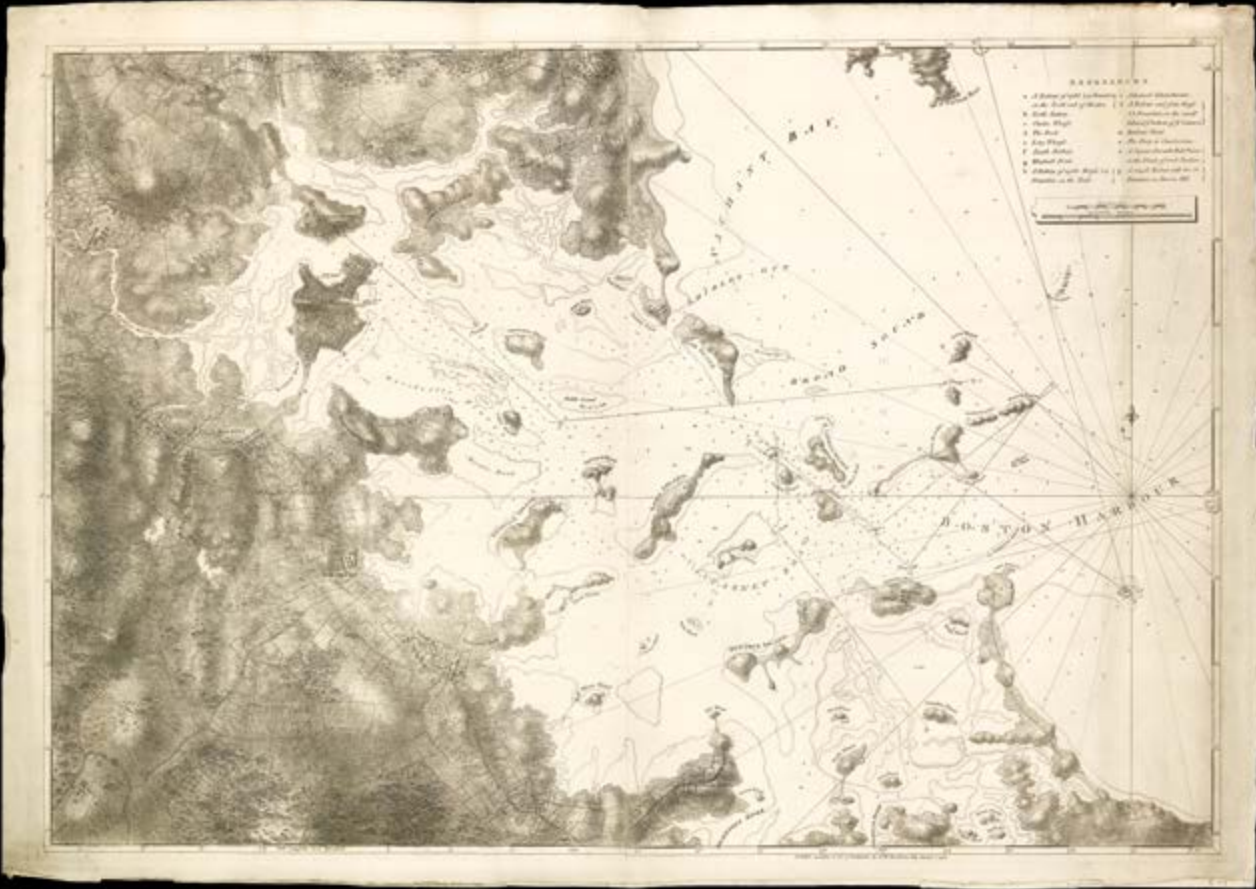
This chart is part of a very large body of work known as the 'Atlantic Neptune' undertaken by Des Barres, one of the greatest hydrographic achievements of the eighteenth century. The French and Indian War highlighted the lack of accurate mapping of the vast territories now under British control in North America. Samuel Holland was entrusted with the task of accurately mapping the northern portion of these territories. He proposed using the latest accurate methods which included astronomical readings and triangulation. In 1769 he was still working in Canadian waters, but had instructed Callendar to undertake the survey of Boston. In England Des Barres was in charge of undertaking the detailed engraving. He set about providing the British government with more accurate mapping of the entire coastline of America and Canada. They proved to be of just as much use to the American rebel forces.

This particular chart is notable for recording Boston as it was at the outbreak of hostilities. It illustrates the British defences before the siege. The second state in particular out of the four later ones would record the progress of the siege works constructed by the Americans around the city. As the title informs us it was surveyed in the year 1769, a troubled time in Boston. Extensive soundings are provided in the harbour. The road structure is accurately recorded, as are the local towns. It even shows recorded field boundaries. An alphabetical key upper right identifies fourteen locations in the immediate area of Boston, including batteries, docks, forts, wharves, and the all-important Charles-town Ferry.

The accompanying pamphlet of sailing directions is rare. It was replaced soon after by a single sheet version entitled 'A Chart of the Harbour of Boston' which is sometimes found pasted to later states of the map. It is rarely found with the chart as here.

Provenance

From the library of the Duke of Northumberland; probably acquired by Hugh Percy, 2nd Duke of Northumberland who saw active service in and around Boston during the American War of Indepence.





“don’t one of you fire until you see the white of their eyes”

41 WILLIAMS, Richard and DURY, Andrew

*A Plan of Boston and its Environs shewing the true situation of His Majesty's Army and also those of the Rebels. Drawn by and Engineer at Boston. Oct.r 1775.*

**Publication**  
London, Andrew Dury, Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane, 12th March, 1776.

**Description**  
Double-page engraved map, with contemporary hand-colour in full.

**Dimensions**  
490 by 655mm (19.25 by 25.75 inches).

**References**  
Kenneth Nebenzahl, A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution, 16; Kenneth Nebenzahl, Atlas of the American Revolution, pp. 48-49 (illustration); Peter J. Guthorn, British Maps of the American Revolution, pp. 40, 62

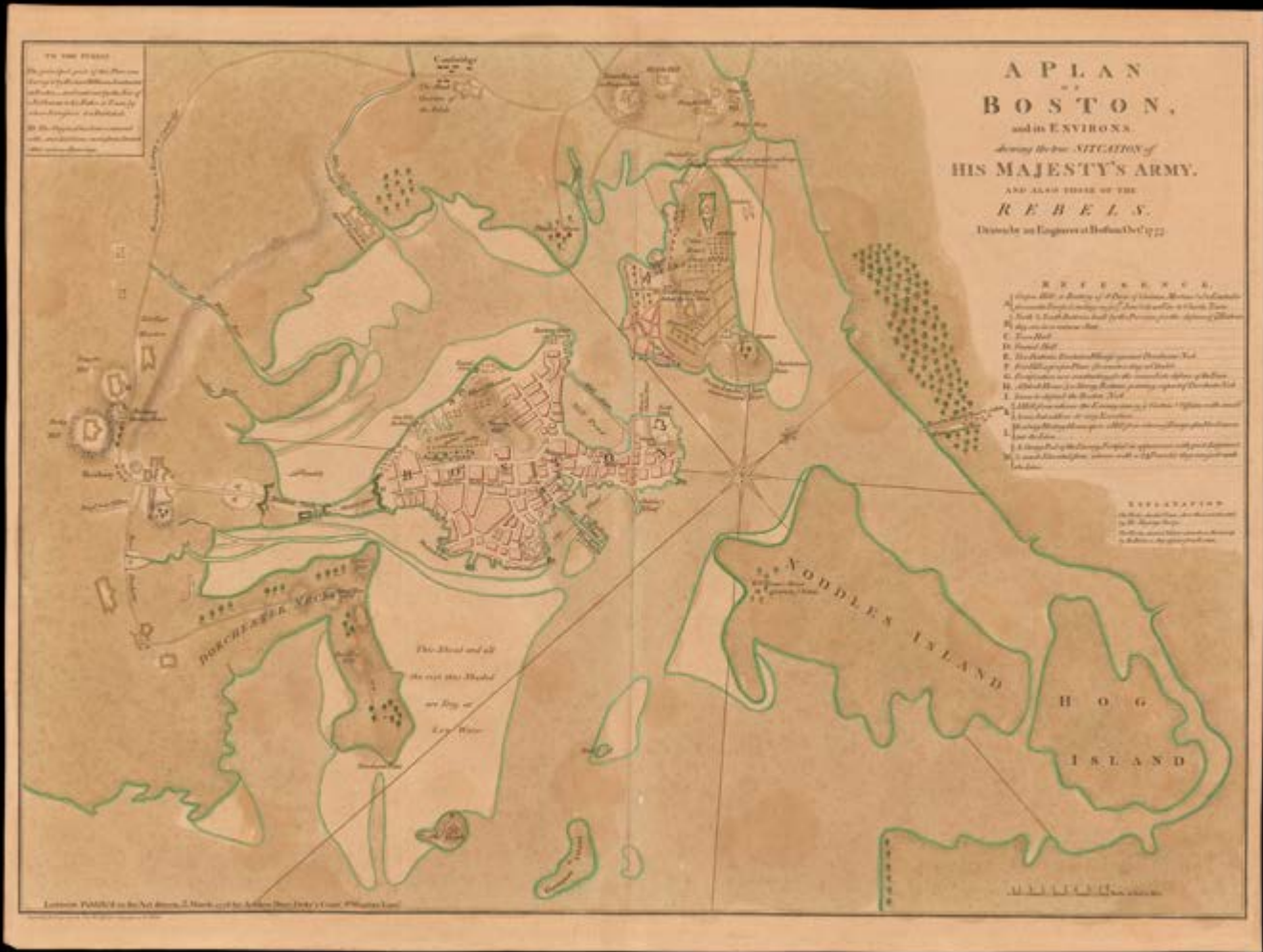
A plan of the Siege of Boston, vividly encapsulating the events in the opening phase of the Revolutionary War, based on a survey by a British officer present during the Siege, who has made notes referring to fortifications, the position of troops, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the siege from April to October of 1775. The British troops and their fortifications are depicted on Boston Common, showing the encampment of the 6th Regiment. The representation of troops at Charlestown and Bunkers Hill tries to put the desperate British situation in better light, showing where the “Troops Landed 17 June under General Howe,” a “Redoubt taken from ye Rebels by Genl. Howe,” and at Charlestown Neck the “Lines & Redoubts thrown up by our Troops after ye Victory on ye 17th June 1775”.

The American troops encircle the town, with the “Headquarters of the Rebels” at Cambridge and American installations at Roxbury, and the mouth of the Charles. The key lower right includes a note acknowledging the strength of the American opposition: “a Strong Post of the Enemy, Fortified in appearance with great Judgment”.

Following the Battle of Lexington and Concord in April of 1775, the British retreated into Boston and were soon surrounded by militia, although they maintained control of Boston Harbour. On 16 June, having learned that the British intended to occupy the surrounding hills, militiamen under Colonel William Prescott fortified Breed's Hill, near Bunkers Hill. The British attacked the next day and prevailed, but not before losing some 1,000 men. The situation then settled into a month-long standoff, with occasional small actions followed by the installation on Dorchester Heights of cannons captured at Ticonderoga and brought overland by Henry Knox, forcing the withdrawal of the British in March 1776.

“The principal part of this Plan was Survey'd by Richard Williams, Lieutenant at Boston and sent over by the Son of a Nobleman to his Father in Town, by Whose Permission it is Published”. Commissioned into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in August 1768, Lieutenant Richard Williams joined British forces in Boston in June 1775. Williams kept a journal during this period. He also painted a watercolour panorama of Boston which is owned by the British Library. Williams died of unknown causes in Nova Scotia in May of 1776.

Nebenzahl notes that the map “clearly reveals the situation of the siege of Boston by the Continental army nine months after Washington assumed command”.





To His Excellency Gen. Washington, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America This Plan of the investment of York and Gloucester has been surveyed and laid down, and is most humbly dedicated by his Excellency's Obedient and very humble servant, Sebast.n Bauman, Mayor of the New York or 2nd Reg.t of Artillery. Taken between the 22nd and 28th of October, 1781.

Publication  
Philadelphia, 1782.

Description  
Engraved map with some contemporary hand colour, one or two small areas of surface abrasion repaired with expert manuscript facsimile, laid down on old paper.

Dimensions  
640 by 450mm (25.25 by 17.75 inches).

References  
Mary Christina Fairchild, Memoirs of Colonel Sebastian Beauman and his descendants, (Franklin, Ohio, 1900), pp.5-7; Coolie Verner, Maps of the Yorktown Campaign 1780-1781, in Tooley, The Mapping of America, 266-267.

The Siege of Yorktown

The American-Franco victory at Yorktown in Virginia essentially ended the Revolutionary War and secured American independence. Bauman's map, drawn while the campaign was unfolding between 22-28 October 1781, shows Yorktown and the Gloucester peninsula during the Siege, the last major land battle of the Revolutionary War, and the event which prompted the British government to negotiate an end to the conflict. Bauman's map was the first map "to provide the American public a picture of the events and situation at Yorktown" (Verner).

By May 1781 Virginia had become the main theatre of the Revolutionary War. The small allied force commanded by the Marquis de Lafayette was proving no match for the combined British armies led by Lord Cornwallis and Benedict Arnold. In June, Cornwallis moved towards Williamsburg and Yorktown with instructions to establish a post at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, closely followed by Lafayette.

In August, Washington, still positioned on the Hudson River, received word that the French Admiral Comte de Grasse had left the West Indies with a fleet of twenty-eight ships of the line, six frigates, and three thousand troops bound for the Chesapeake Bay. With his best troops, supplemented by French forces under the Comte de Rochambeau, Washington moved south on the 20th of August. They reached the country surrounding Yorktown about a month later. The British troops, who had occupied the town earlier in the year, soon found themselves at bay, backed into Yorktown with nowhere to go, anxiously awaiting evacuation from a British fleet that was supposed to transport them back to New York. However, the French naval force under the Comte de Grasse was busy blockading Chesapeake Bay and preventing the British fleet from reaching Yorktown, while at the same time French siege artillery, too heavy for land transport, was being transported by sea from Newport, Rhode Island.

Under the direct command of Washington, the action began at dusk on 14 October, "two 400-man columns, one French grenadiers and chasseurs, the other American light infantry under Alexander Hamilton, attacked two redoubts in advance of the main British line. Cornwallis, after failing in a half-hearted attempt to dislodge the allies from their advanced positions, opened negotiations on 17 October. Stalling for two days in hopes that the British fleet might appear, he formally surrendered on 19 October. The Battle of Yorktown destroyed Britain's political will to continue the war. Having failed to achieve a military solution to a political crisis, British leaders opened negotiations to end the fighting, a decision that implied recognition of American independence" (ANB).

On the map the relative positions of the opposing troops are clearly shown: "Blue represents the American encampment and lines of Approach, Yellow the French, Red the British" ('Explanation'). Also shown are the fields of fire, the headquarters of the generals Washington and Rochambeau, the quarters of the generals Nelson, Lincoln, Lafayette, Knox, Steuben,





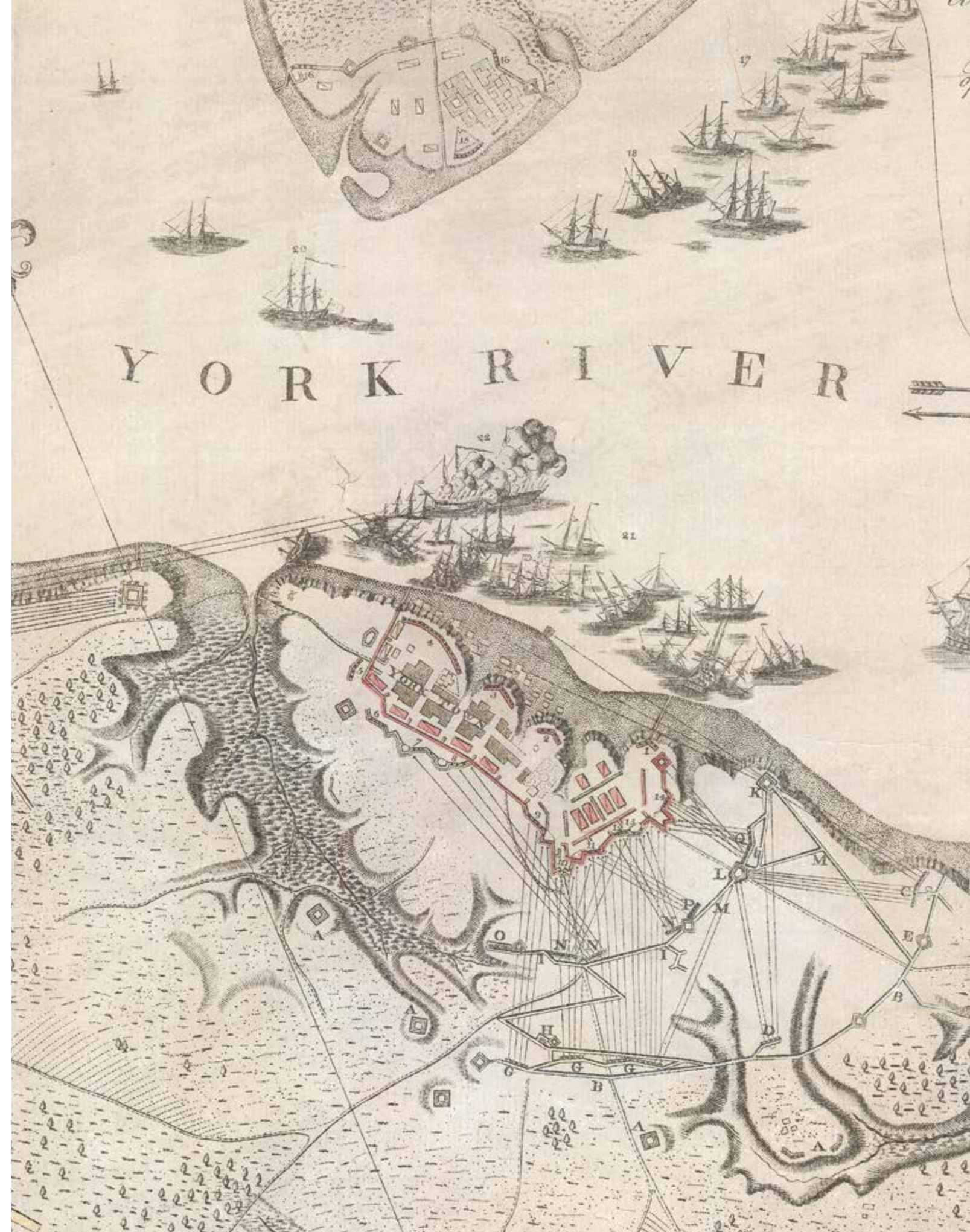
Clinton, and various French officers, ships battling in the York River, and “The Field where the British laid down their Arms”. It also shows ‘Moore’s House’, where the articles of capitulation took place.

The large cartouche containing the ‘Explanation’ occupies the lower quarter of the map, and is decorated with military motifs: flags, canon, and small artillery. The keyed legend describes the American and French operations during the siege; from details of each bombardment, the amount and kind of ammunition present at each location, to the number of British troops that became prisoners of war: “Q. another American Battery in the second parallel, designed for seven 18 pounders, three 24 pounders, four Horvitzes, eight 10 inch, and ten 5 ½ inch Royal Mortars; part of which had open’d the 16th, the whole not being mounted nor the Battery compleat, when terms of Capitulation were proposed by Lord Cornwallis, and Ratified the 19th, by which 7247 British Troops, Hessians and Anspach, became prisoners of War to the Americans, as did 840 Sailors, with a number of Shipping fall to the French”. Two further banner cartouches appear upper left and right: ‘References to the British Lines’, and the dedication to General Washington.

Bauman (1739-1803) began his military career as Captain in the German Fusiliers in New York in 1775, quickly rising in ranks to Major in the Continental artillery. “When the British took possession of New York City, September 15th, 1776, Major Bauman [sic] was the last man to leave the city. He was left with only eighty men and two howitzers, which he got off at the risk of his life; the British had then two ships of war in the stream. British officers quartered themselves in Bauman’s house in the city, and his wife and three little daughters fled to West Point for protection, and the family were at West Point when the news reached them of Arnold’s base treason, and Major Andre’s capture, with the maps of the fortifications of the different posts in Andre’s boots. The maps had been prepared by Major Bauman for Washington’s use, and were stolen by Arnold... He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and again made use of his professional skill in preparing for himself a ‘Map of Siege and Situation of Yorktown’, which Washington and other officers requested hi to engrave... As Bauman was the last man to leave New York, September 15th, 1776, when the British took possession, he was the first to return at the head of the army, November 25, 1783, bearing the American flag, which he ordered planted on the battery before the British left the harbor” (Fairchild).

This beautiful and triumphant map was engraved by Robert Scot (c1744-1823) in Philadelphia, following a special request of Washington. Scot later became the first engraver of the United States Mint.

Rare. OCLC locates five institutional examples, held at the Library of Congress, the Library of Virginia, the New York Public Library, the US Military Library at West Point, and the Beinecke.





John Cary’s first map issued under his own imprint, and one of the first maps in English to name the United States

43 CARY, John

*An accurate Map of the United States of America with Part of the Surrounding Provinces agreeable to the Treaty of Peace of 1783. By In'o. Cary.*

**Publication**  
London, Published as the Act directs, Aug.t 6, 1783, by J. Cary, Map & Printseller, No. 188 the Corner of Arundel Street, Strand, 1783.

**Description**  
Folding engraved map, dissected and laid down on linen in 16 sections, with contemporary hand-colour in full, linen renewed.

**Dimensions**  
590 by 670mm (23.25 by 26.5 inches).

**References**  
Fordham page 11; McCorckle 783.5; Schwartz & Ehreberg page 205; Streeter VI, 3779.

John Cary’s first map issued under his own imprint, one of the first maps in English to name the United States, and to show the influence of Jonathan Carver’s discoveries on the final shape of the new republic, one month before the Treaty of Paris was ratified.

“This is probably the second map of the United States on a new plate specially engraved for the purpose, as distinguished from maps adapted from old plates of the British possessions in America. The Kendall Collection description is incorrect in indicating this Cary map as the second with the title, United States, printed in English. According to T. Chubb’s Maps of Somersetshire, 1914, p. 60, Cary only commenced work as a map publisher in or about 1783, hence this must be one of his earliest productions” (Streeter).

The Declaration of Independence, signed on July 4th 1776, was headed ‘The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America’. In the Articles of Confederation, signed in late 1777, the name ‘The United States of America’ was adopted for the new republic, and shortly thereafter the Robert de Vaugondys reworked their 1755 map ‘Carte des pays connus...’ of North America and published it with a new title ‘Carte du Canada et des Etats-Unis de l’Amerique’, now acknowledged by most to be the first map to use the new name for the new republic, albeit in French. William Kneass’ map ‘A map of the United States and part of Louisiana’, which the Library of Congress and McCorckle date to 1780, might be the first map to name the United States in its title, in English.

With the end of the Revolutionary War in sight, a preliminary treaty was signed on 20 January 1783, and London’s map publishers began to use the United States of America in the title of their maps of North America in earnest. The majority of the maps were re-issues of earlier maps, with new titles: ‘Bowles new pocket map of the United States of America’, published in February was the first. The most significant of the new maps are Wallis’ ‘The United States of America’ in April and Cary’s in August, as here.

Great Britain formally accepted the United States of America as an independent entity with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on 3 September 1783. One month before the treaty was ratified, Cary’s map is the first to show the shape of the new republic as defined by the treaty, and also includes for the first time on a map, the text of the delimiting Articles I, II and III, in the lower right-hand corner.

Significantly, Cary’s is the first general map of North America to show the route taken by Captain Jonathan Carver, between 1766–67, and to assimilate the results of his explorations. Carver’s discoveries would influence the new proposed northern boundary of the United States, from the intersection of the St. Lawrence River and the 45th parallel, through the Great Lakes to Lake of the Woods. Carver had met Benjamin Franklin





in London in 1769. Franklin is known to have been sent an example of Carver's self-published book, 'Travels through the Interior Parts of North-America in the Years 1766, 1767 and 1768' (1778), which was illustrated by 'A Plan of Captain Carver's Travels in the interior Parts of North America in 1766 and 1767'. Information in this map, particularly what would become known as the 'Nipissing Line', was subsequently plotted in red ink on separate examples of John Mitchell's map, 1755-1775, owned by the British commissioner Richard Oswald, and his American counterpart John Jay. Mitchell's map served as the unofficial map for the Treaty negotiations, but its limitations included an inset obscuring the true location of the head of the Mississippi. Franklin knew from examining Carver's original manuscript maps and journal that the head of the Mississippi actually lay south of the Lake of the Woods, and that if the northern boundary was extended due west from the Lake of the Woods with no existing terminal point, hypothetically it could extend forever. Franklin recognized the significance and potential for the new republic of this disparity, and the fact that it ultimately might give the United States a northern boundary that extended to the Pacific, rather than ending at the Mississippi. That, in the end, is exactly what happened, and Cary's map shows the northern boundary line extending off the map, beyond the Lake of the Woods.

"One of the treaty's most dramatic results was the transference of land between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River from English sovereignty to the new nation. Specific boundaries were also established. The St. Croix River was designated the boundary between Maine and Nova Scotia but was in dispute for many years. A line of demarcation dividing the newly formed United States from Canada was defined by the St. Lawrence – Atlantic watershed, thought the Great Lakes, and along the 45th parallel. A line through the Mississippi River to the 31st parallel became the boundary between the United States and Spanish Louisiana, while the 31st parallel, the Apalachicola River, and the St. Mary's River defined the boundaries between the United States and Spanish Florida. In consequence of the treaty, Spain claimed an area that was east of the Mississippi, South of the Tennesse River, and west of the Flint River in Georgia. France retained political sovereignty over only the islands of St.-Pierre, Miquelon, and Tobago" (Schwartz and Ehrenberg). Although the Treaty of Paris defined the southern boundary of the United States, Spain did not formally accept it until 1795.

John Cary sr. (1755-1835) was described by his biographer, George Fordham as "The most prominent and successful exponent of his time... the founder of what we may call the modern English school [of mapmaking]". He was a hugely prolific engraver and mapmaker, thought to have made upwards of 600 individual maps and perhaps 1,000 separate plates.





He was apprenticed to the engraver and globemaker, William Palmer, in the Goldsmiths Company, on 7 March 1770 and made free in 1778; his early career was as a jobbing engraver, supplying maps and plates for a series of books and magazines from 1779.

His first major publication, which established a format he favoured over much of his career, was a pocket road book, 'Cary's Actual Survey, of the Great Post Roads between London and Falmouth', published in 1784. There followed 'Cary's New and Correct English Atlas' (1787), the first truly new county atlas for nearly forty years. The geographical material and engraving were high quality, but it was not designed for the more traditional "luxury" top end, rather the broader middle market, and the approach succeeded. The atlas was very successful, to the extent that the printing plates became worn out keeping up with demand.

Thus, it was that Cary captured the middle market, while rival firms, such as William Faden, were still focused on the top end. That is not to say Cary ceased to produce quality items: there were many such, for example large-scale county maps, notably Richard Davis' 'A New Map of the County of Oxford, from an actual survey' (1797) and George Yates' 'A Map of the County Of Glamorgan; from an actual survey' (1799), or Frédéric-François Guillaume de Vaudoncourt's 'A New Map of Greece'.

As his success grew, he became more ambitious; 'Cary's New Universal Atlas, containing distinct Maps of all the Principal States and Kingdoms throughout the World' (1808, with later editions) and 'Cary's New English Atlas' (1809) were more substantial publications than normal.

In another way, Cary proved forward thinking, although he is rarely credited for the connection. An impoverished geologist approached Cary seeking backing to help get a map published. The man was William Smith; the map, 'A Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales, with Part of Scotland' was to be the first geological map of England and Wales, printed on 15 sheets, a towering achievement both for its author and its publisher, John Cary.

When his shop was destroyed by fire, the elder John retired, in favour of his two sons; while they continued to produce a few maps, notably a fine map of 'London and its Vicinity' (1820), John jr. was more an optical and mathematical instrument-maker, and George (II) a globe and instrument-maker.

Rare. Only one other example of this map has been offered publicly at auction, at the Streeter sale in 1969, lot 3779; five institutional examples are located at the British Library, John Carter Brown Library, Library of Congress, Yale Center for British Art, and the Yale University Map Collection.





## An Indian World Map

44 [Anonymous]

*[Indian world map].*

Publication

[Northern India, perhaps Varanasi, c1810-1820.]

Description

Map drawn in ink and watercolour on paper, backed on cloth.

Dimensions

588 by 1023mm (23.25 by 40.25 inches).

References

Rosa Maria Cimino, *Life at Court in Rajasthan*, Firenze, 1985, no. 13; J.P. Losty, *The Art of the Book in India*, London, 1982, no. 140.

A large and beautifully decorated map providing an unusual example of Indian geographical illustration. The world is shown on a double hemispheric projection, with the eastern hemisphere centred on India. From the arrangement of borders and states (even allowing for a slightly inaccurate rendition), it must be related to an early nineteenth century map. There are marked similarities with “A New Map of the World” published by Laurie and Whittle in 1808, although there are variations in the borders within the Indian subcontinent.

The pink areas within India represent East India Company territories, with the yellow area showing the remaining independent powers on the subcontinent, including the Maratha and Sikh empires. The borders suggest a date for the map sometime between the Second and Third Anglo-Maratha wars, between 1805 and 1819. The divisions of other continents into countries or empires are somewhat more fanciful and little reliance can be placed upon them in terms of dating. For example, Alaska is treated as part of Canada.

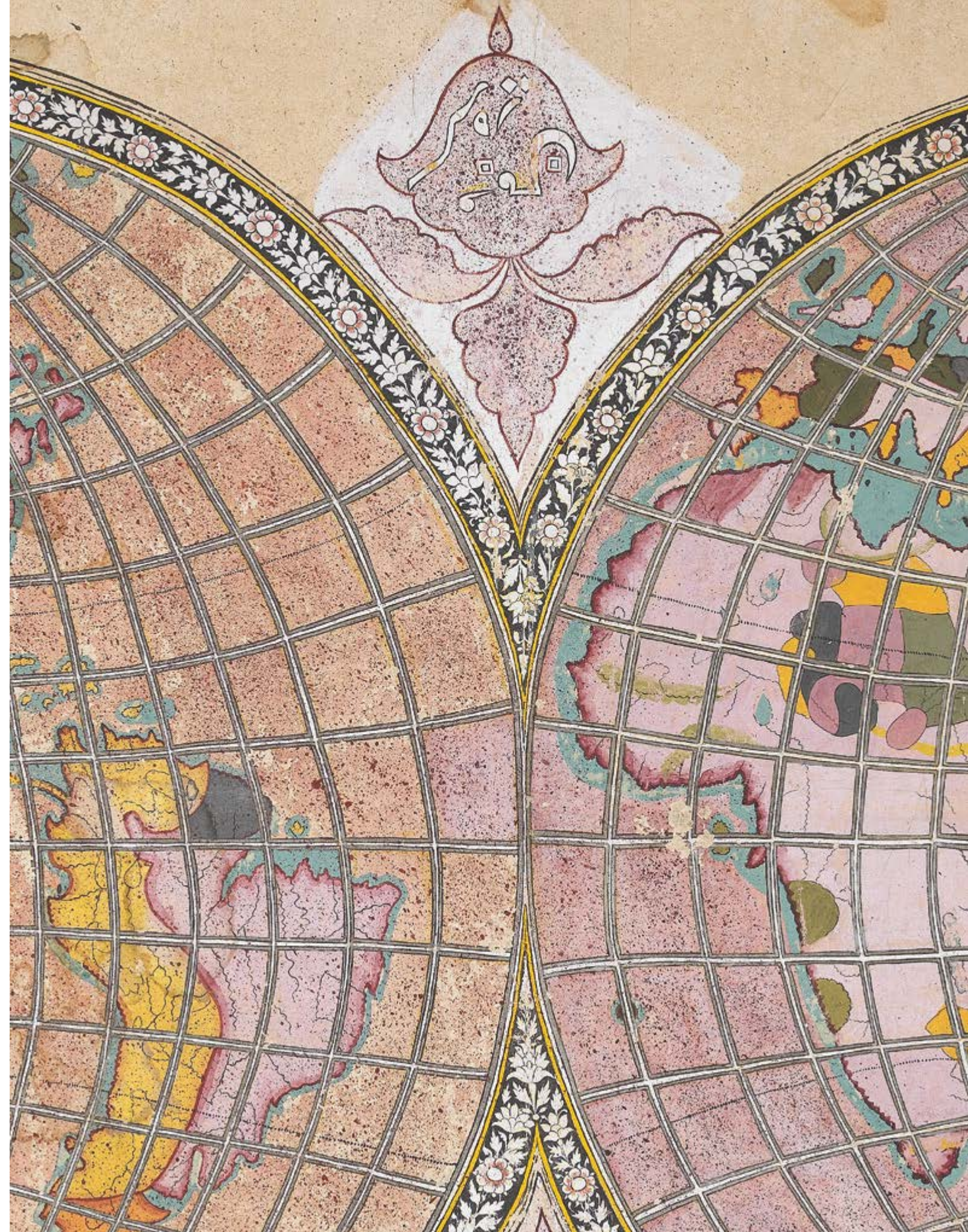
Each hemisphere is surrounded by a decorative border scroll of white leaves and flowers (with touches of pink) on black that seems European in inspiration and are separated by stylised leaf designs. The upper design has the inscription in Persian “kurre-ye zamin”, or “the globe”, while “qotb-e shomal”, “the North Pole”, is inscribed above the western hemisphere on the Arctic.

Although this map draws on a British source, contemporary Indian cartography also used the double hemispheric projection for both terrestrial and celestial maps. Cimino records a double hemisphere painted map, possibly from Jaipur. The Benarasi school of cartography also produced double hemispheric maps influenced by western models (Losty).

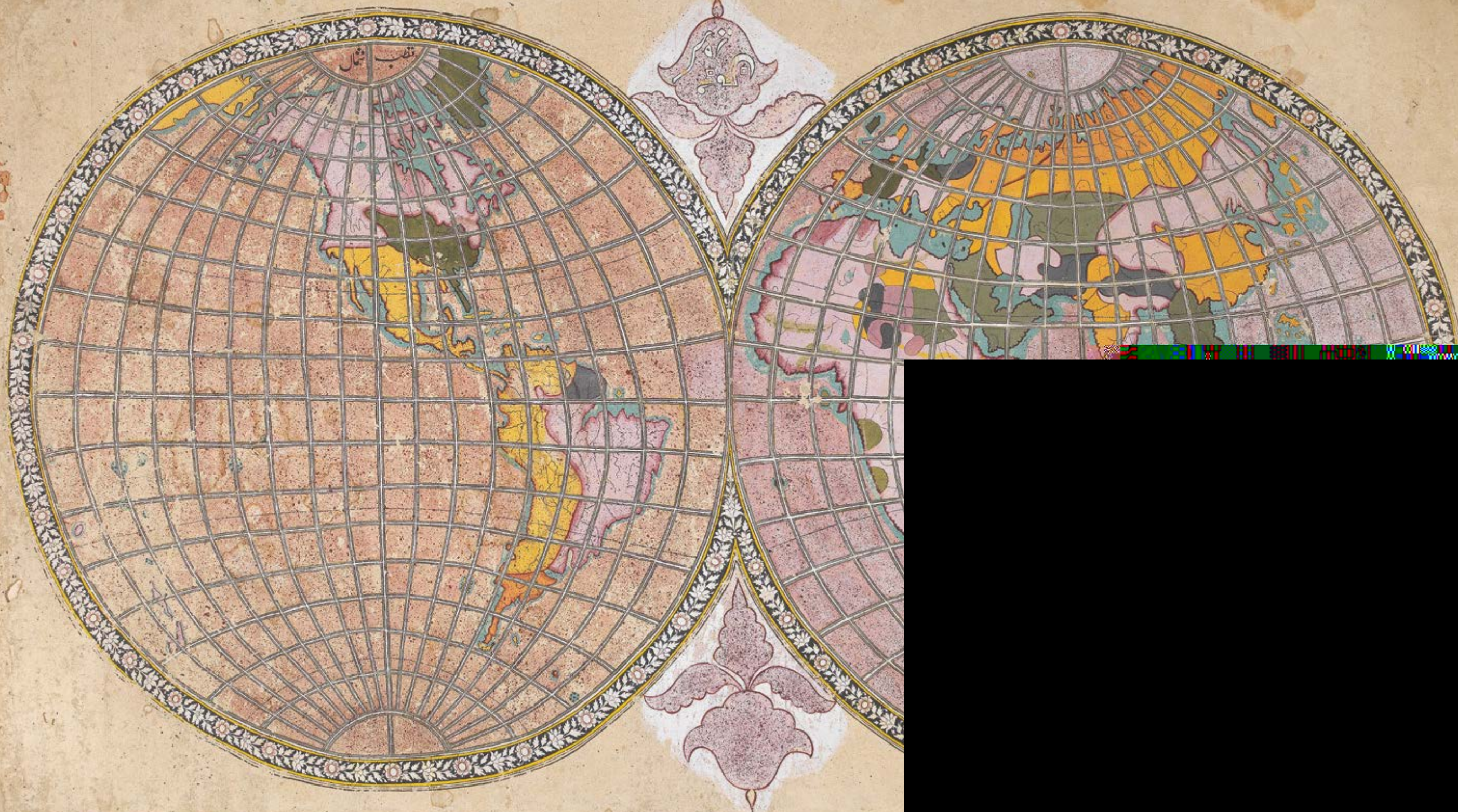
Indian maps of this age are rare; the climate was not conducive to their survival.

### Provenance

From the collection of Stuart Cary Welch (1928-2008), scholar, curator and collector. Cary Welch amassed one of the world’s leading collections of Indian and Islamic art.









# The first accurate navigational chart of the Galapagos

45    ARROWSMITH, Aaron

*Chart of the Galapagos, Surveyed in the Merchant-Ship Rattler, and Drawn by Capt: James Colnett, of the Royal Navy, in 1793 1794.*

Publication  
London, A. Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square, Hydrographer to His Majesty, [1798] with additions and corrections to 1817 [but 1820-1823].

Description  
Large engraved chart (770 by 575mm to the neat line, full margins showing the plate mark), edged with linen, one or two pale stains in the cartouche and lower margin.

Dimensions  
834 by 676mm (32.75 by 26.5 inches).

References  
Federal Writers Project, Whaling Masters', 1987, page 224; Thalia Grant, Darwin in Galápagos: Footsteps to a New World, 2009, page 76; John Woram, The Year of the Tortoise: Dating the Maps of the Galápagos Islands, Mercator's World, May/June 2000, Volume 5 Number 3, and online.

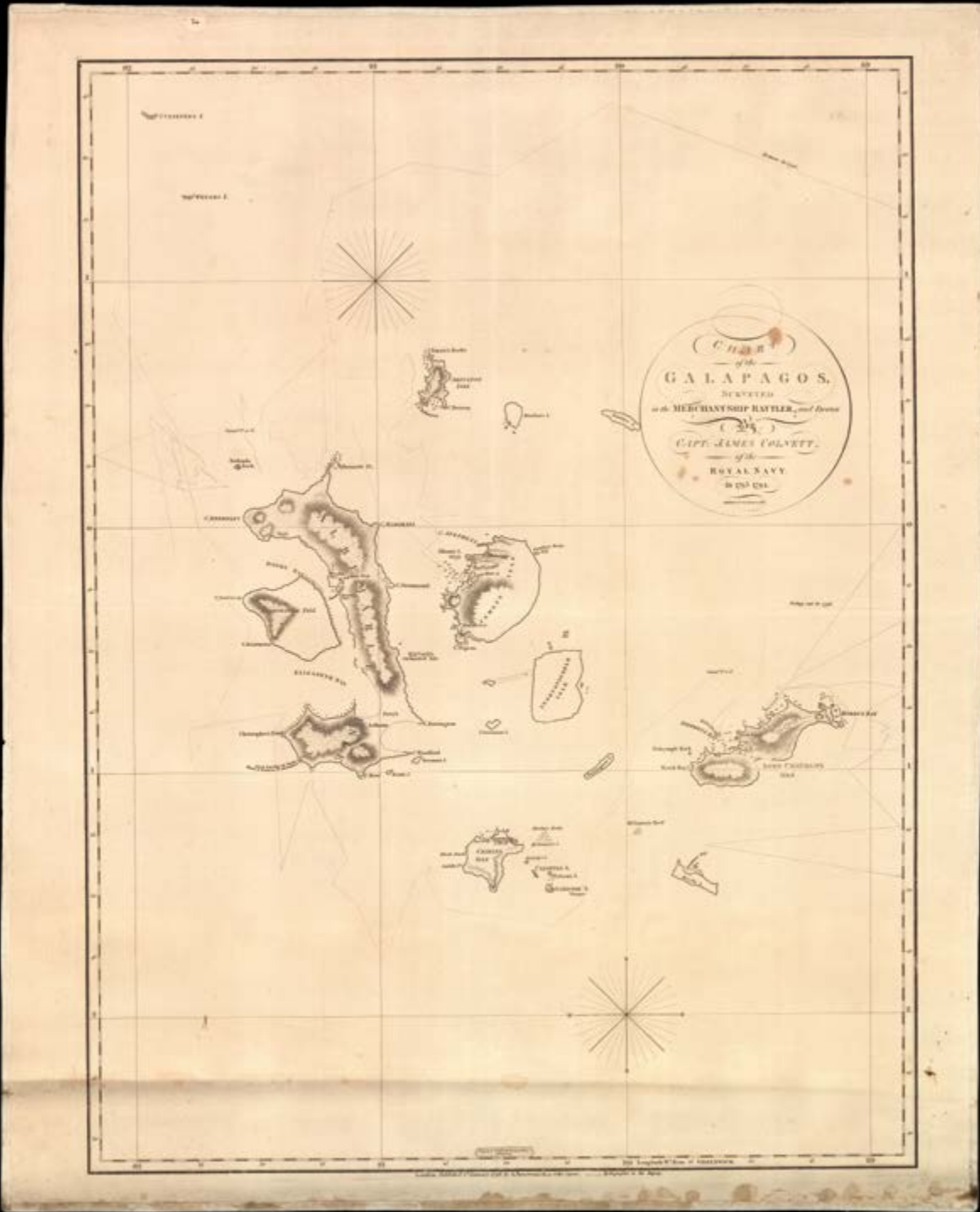
Arrowsmith's first chart of the Galapagos Islands was published in 1798 to accompany James Colnett's 'A Voyage to the South Atlantic and Round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean'. The map was published separately by Arrowsmith from 1805. The current example is a reprinting of the 1817 edition, recording Arrowsmith's appointment as "Hydrographer to His Majesty" in 1820. Arrowsmith's address is shown as 10 Soho Square, and cartographically the chart has "Additions & Corrections to 1817", largely drawn from John Fyffe's chart of 1815.

These changes are: the addition of Dower's Isle, now known as Isla Genovesa; Erasmus Isle appears southeast of Brattle, and quite close to Cape Woodford; Crossman's Isle appears where Duncan Isle was located on the 1798 chart; Herdar's Rocks are north of Champion Isle; Indefatigable Isle appears, presumably named by Arrowsmith after Fyffe's ship, and replacing Fyffe's Porter's Isle; "Post Office" is added to Charles Isle; and Jervis Isle is now omitted.

Arrowsmith traces Colnett's complex route through the islands in the sloop Rattler, which had been converted to a whaler. His voyage, commissioned by the Admiralty, was charged with finding suitable anchorages for British whalers to refit and replenish supplies in the Pacific. Accordingly, Arrowsmith's map is annotated with invaluable notes throughout showing the location of freshwater and other useful resources: Charles Isle has an ideal "Careening Place, Water and Plenty of Wood"; and Pt. Essex on the southern tip of Albemarle Isle has a "Good Landing for Boats, Wood & Guaners [sic] in abundance".

Colnett's account of his voyage, and Arrowsmith's accompanying charts, were instrumental in opening up the south Pacific sperm whale fishing industry. Initially a fur trader, Colnett (1755-1806) went to sea in 1770 as an able seaman aboard the Hazard, later he joined the Scorpion where he served with one Lieutenant James Cook. In December of 1771 he was with Cook on the Resolution, where he served as midshipman throughout Cook's second voyage. During the voyage Colnett was the first person to sight New Caledonia, and so Cook named its headland Cape Colnett.

John Woram records that probably the earliest depiction of the Galapagos Islands is on a fragment of a vellum chart held at the Library of Congress, as part of the Edward Stephen Harkness Collection, which the LoC dates to 1561. Subsequently, both Mercator and Ortelius included the islands on their world maps of 1569 and 1570. The first detailed chart of the archipelago was drawn by William Ambrosia Cowley as 'The Islands of Gallappagos: discover'd by Capt; Cowley A. 1684', in his manuscript journal, held at the Morgan Library. That map was printed by Herman Moll as 'The Gallapagos Islands Discovered by Capt; John Eaton', in 1699.





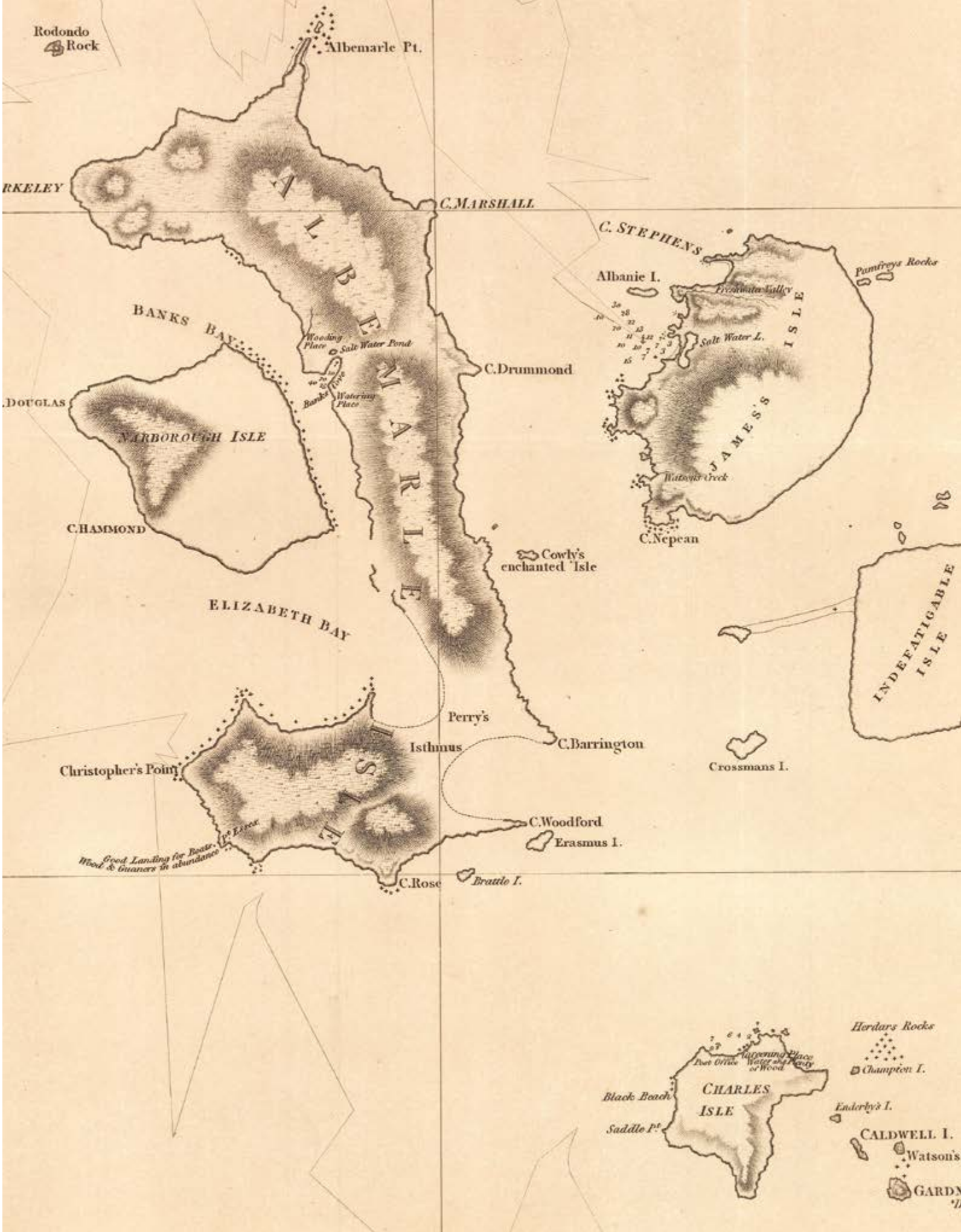
Arrowsmith's chart remained current for almost exactly 40 years: this example was purchased by master whaler Francis Post of New Bedford in 1832, along with a handful of others published by Arrowsmith, just prior to setting sail for a whaling voyage that would take him away from home for four years and across two oceans. After Colnett's there were other visitors to the islands. Duperrey's voyage took him there in 1822, but his published charts were an amalgam of observations from Vancouver's voyage of 1791 and Basil Hall's of 1822, who wrote in his journal that they "had no time to survey these islands". It would not be until 1839, when Captain Robert FitzRoy's 'Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of his Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle, between the Years 1826 and 1836, describing their Examination of the Southern Shores of South America, and the Beagle's Circumnavigation of the Globe', was published that a more detailed map than Arrowsmith's became available to navigators. That voyage is now probably best known for being accompanied by a young Charles Darwin as ship's naturalist, whose observations of different forms of the same species on different islands in the archipelago contributed significantly to his theory of evolution.

Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1823) was the finest cartographer of his generation. Although he received little formal education it is believed that he was taught some mathematical instruction by William Emerson, author of several books on the application of mathematics to the area of cartography. Around 1770, Arrowsmith moved to London to seek employment. It is believed that he worked for William Faden before joining John Cary Sr. in the early 1780s. There he provided the measurements for John Cary's early publication detailing the roads from London to Falmouth, his first signed work. Arrowsmith set up on his own in 1790 and over the next thirty years produced some of the most beautiful and elegant maps of the era.

Rare. We can find no other records of an example of this edition to sell publicly; OCLC records no institutional examples.

Provenance

Frances Post (1808-1859), inscribed by him on the verso of the map "Galapagos Islands, 2.25, Francis Post June 1832". Francis Post was a nineteenth century whaling master out of New Bedford, Mass. Aboard the Huntress between 13 August 1832 and 13 March 1836 he sailed the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, purchasing this map for \$2.25 just two months before sailing. His log-book of the journey is held at the Bedford Whaling Museum, and gives accounts of the Coast of Brazil, "On shore", Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Coast of Chile, "On the Line", Tonga Islands, French Rock, and False Banks whaling grounds. His correspondence is housed in the Dartmouth Historical Society Library.





# Arrowsmith's chart of Hawaii

46   **ARROWSMITH, Aaron, and  
ARROWSMITH, Samuel**

*Chart of the Sandwich Islands  
Compiled from various  
documents, M.S. and printed.*

Publication  
London, A. & S. Arrowsmith, 2nd March,  
1830.

Description  
Large engraved chart, edged with linen.

Dimensions  
670 by 870mm (26.5 by 34.25 inches).

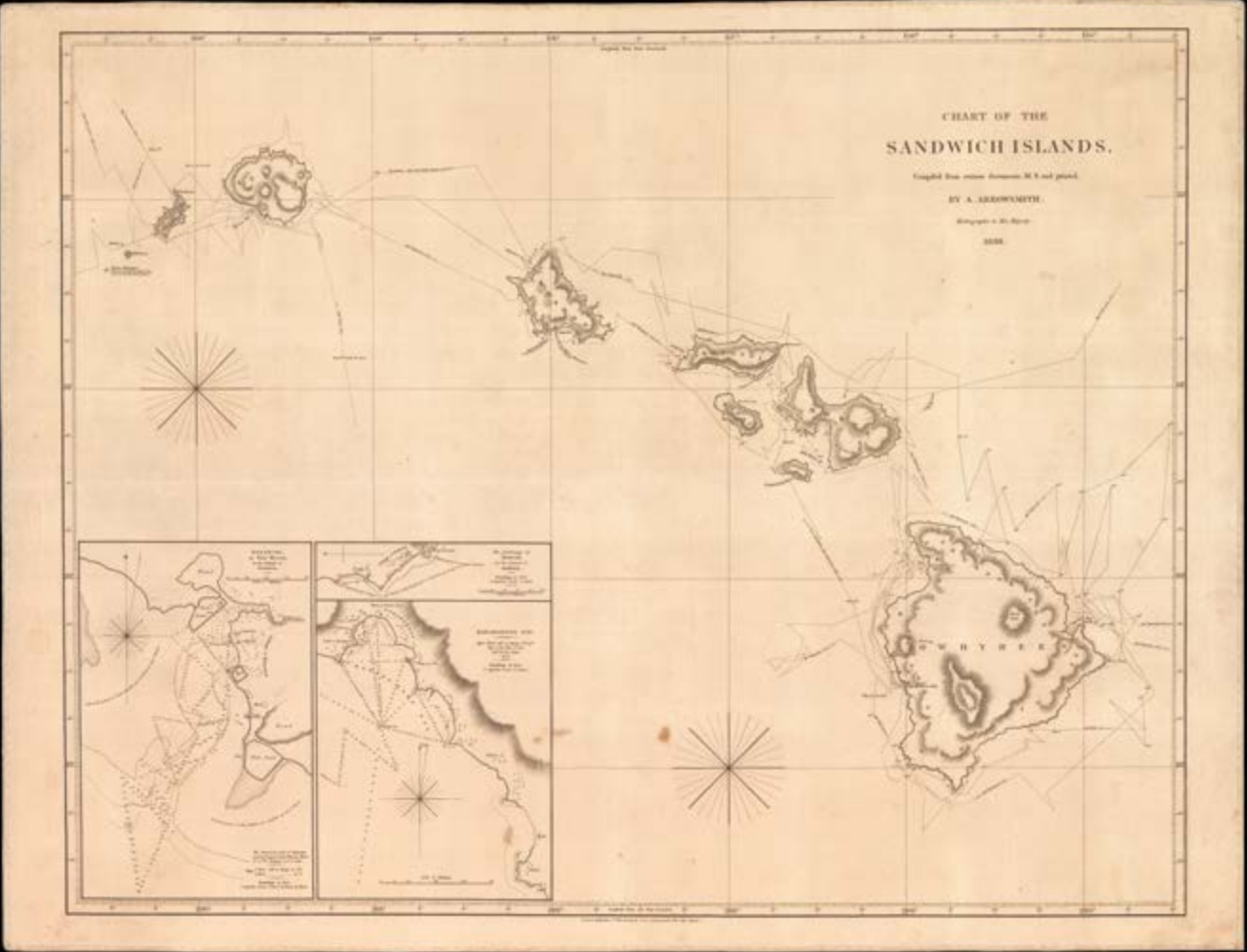
References  
Gary L. Fitzpatrick with Riley M. Moffat, *The  
Early Mapping of Hawaii* (London: Kegan  
Paul International, 1987).

Published by the sons of Aaron Arrowsmith, this is a detailed chart of the Hawaiian Islands, with insets of Hanarura, or Fair Haven, in the Island of Woahoo; The Anchorage at Raheina, in the Island of Mowee; and Karakakooa Bay (where Captain Cook had been killed) which shows tidal variations for 1825. Showing the tracks of Captain James Cook, before and after his death in 1778 and 1779, and Vancouver's voyages of 1798, it is clear that these two explorers are the main source of information for the map. Cook's chart, which was eventually published in the official account of his third voyage, after his death in 1785, 'Chart of the Sandwich Islands' with 'Sketch of Karakakooa Bay', includes information supplied by Henry Roberts and William Bligh. Vancouver's 'A Chart of the Sandwich Islands' was prepared by Joseph Bake. The Arrowsmiths also consulted more recent surveys, probably including: those of Urey Lisiansky, for whose 'A Voyage Round the World: In the Years 1803, 4, 5, & 6' (1814) Aaron Arrowsmith had created eight engraved charts; Louis Choris' 'Voyage Pittoresque Autour de Monde' (1822-1823); and Otto von Kotzebue's 'Entdeckungs-Reise in die Süd-See und nach der Berings-Strasse' (1821); as well as the earlier Pacific voyages of great French explorers, such as Laperouse, and Dumont d'Urville.

The earliest example of the Arrowsmith map of Hawaii that we can find is held at the library of the University of Amsterdam, dated 1826. Other editions reside with the Royal Geographical Society (1832), and with the British Library (1840). It is interesting that in 1825 John William Norie published 'A New Chart of The Pacific Ocean' which included large insets of Hawaii, Honolulu, and Karakakooa Bay, very similar to those of Arrowsmith's map. He acknowledges rather vague sources: "according to the most Approved and Modern Surveys", but they were absent from his earlier map of the Pacific, dated 1820.

This example of the Arrowsmith chart of the Sandwich Islands was purchased by master whaler Francis Post of New Bedford in 1832, along with a handful of others published by Arrowsmith, just prior to setting sail for a whaling voyage that would take him away from home for four years and across two oceans; testament to the reputation of accuracy and reliability which pertained to Arrowsmith maps.

Aaron Arrowsmith the younger (1802-1854), and his brother Samuel (1805-1839) were trained by their father Aaron, one of the finest cartographers of his generation. They printed maps from their father's plates as well as producing their own. Like his father before him, Aaron became hydrographer to the king, and he was a founder fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1830. However, he soon tired of the business, and took holy orders. Samuel continued without him. He was elected





fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1832 and was also appointed hydrographer to the king. Samuel ran the business until his death in 1839, when it passed into the hands of his cousin John.

Rare. We can find no other records of an example of this edition to sell publicly; OCLC records no institutional examples.

Provenance

Frances Post (1808-1859), inscribed on the verso of the map "Sandwich Islands, \$2.25, Francis Post June 1832". Francis Post was a nineteenth century whaling master out of New Bedford, Mass. Aboard the *Huntress* between 13 August 1832 and 13 March 1836 he voyaged the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, purchasing this map for \$2.25 just two months before sailing. His log-book of the journey is held at the Bedford Whaling Museum, and gives accounts of the Coast of Brazil, "On shore", Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Coast of Chile, "On the Line", Tonga Islands, French Rock, and False Banks whaling grounds. His correspondence is housed in the Dartmouth Historical Society Library.





# Manuscript chart of Mirs Bay and Hong Kong by Captain Richard Collinson

47 [COLLINSON, Captain Richard]

[A Manuscript chart of Mirs Bay and the Hong Kong New Territories].

Publication  
[c1845].

Description  
Manuscript map in black ink with blue wash, dissected and mounted on linen, depicting Hong Kong and the surrounding region, extending north to south from Starling Inlet and The Haven to Lam-taong Island, and west to east from Stonecutters Island to the far coastline of Mirs Bay, place names and features marked in black ink in Chinese characters, romanized transliteration, and English, some coastal outlines, place names and other details added by the cartographer in pencil, folding into original blue cloth boards, manuscript key in brown ink (apparently made by the cartographer as it is written in the same hand as the pencilled annotations on the map), linen backing, verso with wet stamp of ‘Gibson, Ord & Co., Manchester’.

Dimensions  
920 by 1200mm (36.25 by 47.25 inches).

References  
Egbert Swinhoe, ‘Notes on the Island of Formosa’, Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, 1863-1864.

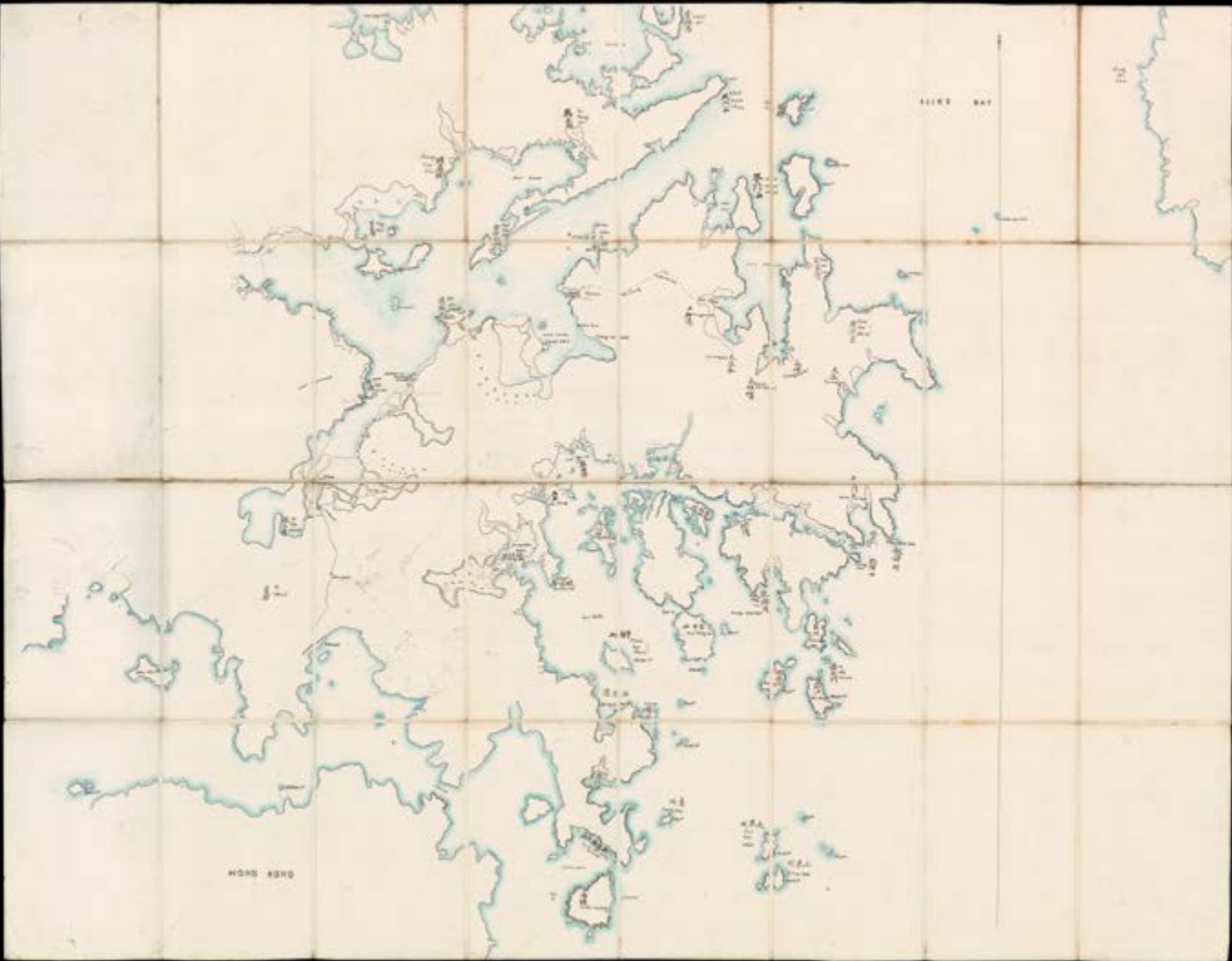
Manuscript draft survey of Hong Kong, the New Territories and Mirs Bay by Captain Richard Collinson. Collinson’s survey (1842-1846) was the first complete scientific survey of the Chinese coast, and his work would become the template for all subsequent charts.

The cession of Hong Kong Island and its harbour to the British Crown took place on 26 January 1841, towards the end of the First Opium War. British possession of Hong Kong was formally ratified in the Treaty of Nanking on 29 August 1842. The present chart dates to the earliest phase of British colonial rule, and depicts not only the northern part of Hong Kong but also Kowloon and the eastern half of the New Territories.

Although the chart is neither signed nor dated, comparisons with draft surveys by Collinson housed in the Hydrographic Office Archives show similarities in draftsmanship. Cliff faces (firm dark parallel lines), coasts lines (single continuous lines) and banks (dotted lines) are all executed in a recognisably confident hand. The handwriting, when compared with Collinson’s rough notebooks from the 1842-44 survey and a journal from his 1850-53 Arctic expedition at the National Maritime Museum, also shows clear similarities in graphology, particularly in the treatment of the tails and the elongated bars on lower-case letters.

Collinson’s charts are often characterized by the use of Chinese characters, to mark important geographical features, sometimes with a direct transliteration, as here. The confidence of the brush strokes suggests that they were performed by a native writer. Although not well documented, it was not uncommon for British captains to seek the help of the local population (often fishermen) when charting the local waters; Collinson is known to have hired Chinese pilots whilst surveying the Panghu Islands in 1844 and his notebooks from his Arctic expedition contain vocabulary lists in “Eskimo”. This would also explain some of the errors in the English place names upon the chart, some of the roman letters being incorrectly interpreted, most notably in the following examples: Mount Cochrane; Craham Cover; Young Hebes Hauen; Dinsion Point; Cambbell Haven.

The chart also bears numerous manuscript annotations in pencil, in the same hand as the key pasted to the inside of the upper cover, which would appear to be Collinson’s own hand. The key provides information such as: “Gong paoong - slept here”, “Tao Chong Guam - breakfasted”, “Chong She Wan - boat to Victoria”. Not only does it giving interesting biographical detail it also shows that Collinson went ashore numerous times. The landing of men ashore, although dangerous, was the only way of gaining accurate surveys of the coastline; and we know that Collinson used such methods. It is mentioned in a paper presented to the Royal Geographic Society that one of this assistants went on shore in Black Rock Bay on the east coast of Taiwan in 1845 to “take up a position to make a survey of the place” (Swinhoe).





One of the mysteries is why the chart was never published. One possible explanation is that the present example was used as a base map, intended only to show the coastal outline. Subsequent copies would add great detail, including soundings, and geographical features.

Collinson's chart of Hong Kong and Mirs Bay would be published by the Admiralty in 1849. The printed chart 'Mirs Bay' covers a slightly large area than the present chart to include all of Mirs Bay and the southern coast of Hong Kong.

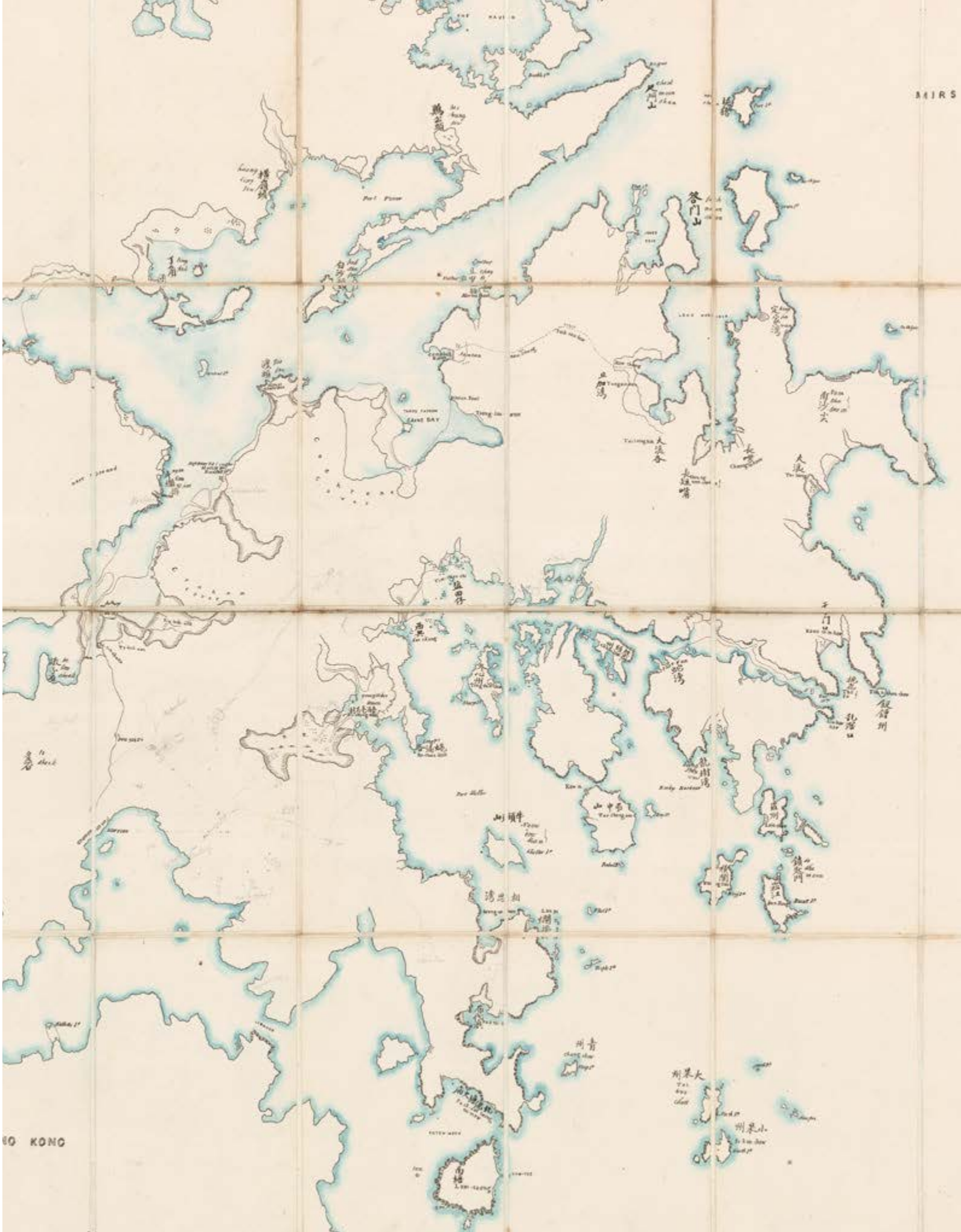
To the verso of the chart is the wet stamp of the textile merchants "Gibson, Ord & Co., Manchester". The firm was known to be in business from around 1844 to 1851.

Biography

Sir Richard Collinson (1811-1883) entered the Navy in 1823. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1835 and in September of that year was appointed to the Sulpher, a surveying vessel in the Pacific, under Captains Frederick Beechey and Edward Belcher.

He was promoted to commander in 1841 and the following year was appointed to the Plover, and with the aid of Lieutenant Henry Kellett in HMS Starling, he made the first survey of the China coast. He remained in the Plover until 1846, having been promoted to Captain in 1842. He remained in China for a further four years, surveying the coast from Shanghai to Hong Kong before returning to England in 1846 for an extended period of leave.

Collinson is known chiefly for his voyage of 1850 to 1855 in the Enterprise, during which he spent three years exploring the Arctic beyond Point Barrow in a fruitless search for Sir John Franklin and his ships the Erebus and Terror. It was, however, his second-in-command, Robert McClure, who went ahead in the Investigator, who, while equally unsuccessful in the Franklin search, achieved the transit of the North West Passage, the goal of British Arctic exploration since Elizabethan times. Although he lost his ship in the process, he received the major share of public acclaim. Collinson was annoyed that his work had not received more attention and that he was not given any official reward. He never again applied for employment under the Admiralty, although he attained his flag in 1862, became vice-admiral in 1869 and an admiral on the retired list in 1875. He was also an active member of the Royal Geographical Society.





D-Day Landings: “TOP SECRET BIGOT”

48 D-DAY LANDINGS

American Neptune Area: Battery Bombardment Plan.

Publication  
Commander Task Force One Two Two, USN,  
18 May 1944.

Description  
Folding lithographed plan (250 by 365mm  
to the neatline) overprinted in red and  
black, left-hand edge perforated for filing.

Dimensions  
325 by 385mm (12.75 by 15.25 inches).

References  
Lewis, Omaha Beach: a Flawed Victory, 2003.

Overprinted in green ink on verso “Folio N”, and “IMPORTANT NOTE: Guns in Battery 8A reported moved around 12 May, new location unknown”.

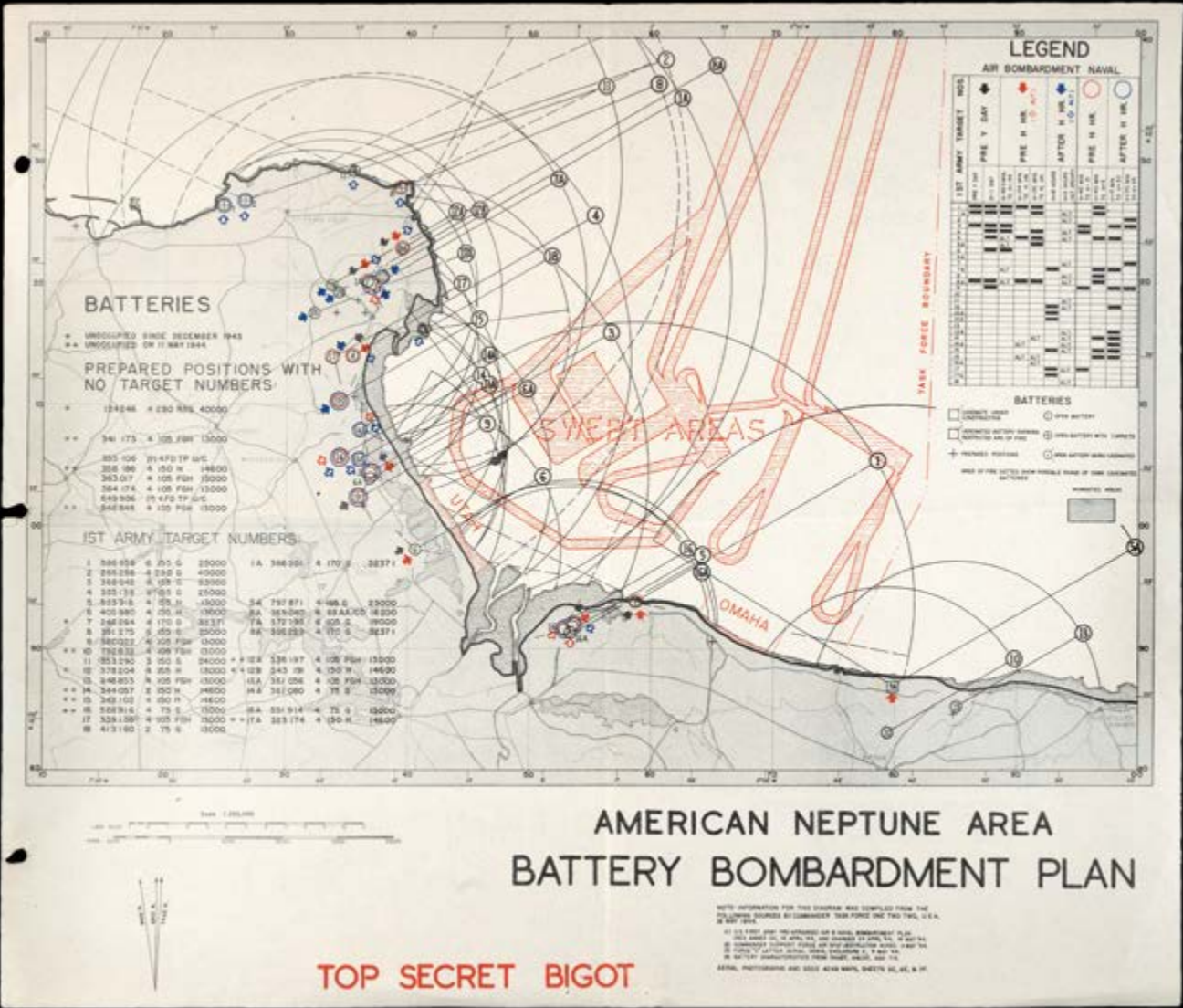
The map, produced as part of the strategic planning for Operation Overlord, and the D-Day landings of 6 June 1944, examines 18 defending German battery positions along the area of coastline between Cherbourg and Courseulles sur-Mer in Normandy, France. Its focus is the two main beaches of ‘Utah’ and ‘Omaha’ where the American troops were to land, and their approach from the English Channel, where ‘Swept Areas’, which had already been cleared of mines, are shown in red. The complexity of the construction of each battery position is identified, and is noted as anything from “under construction”, to “prepared position”, to “open battery with turrets”. The predicted and actual firing range of each position is plotted on the plan, and the corresponding response from the Allied Naval and Air Forces, outlined in a “Legend” upper right. The timing and duration of bombardment, that each position could be expected to endure, is measured in minutes, before, during and after “H-Hour”, “Y-Day” and “D-1 Day”. Many of the German positions that have now become iconic names in D-Day history, are shown on the map: “Pointe du Hoc”, “Sainte-Mere-Église”, and “Maisy Battery”.

The information shown in the map was, by necessity, up-to-the-minute, as evidenced by the “Important Note” on the verso, and the dates of the reports and aerial sorties from which it was compiled.

Commander Task Force One Two Two, or United States Twelfth Fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, who commanded D-Day’s Western Naval Task Force and the Utah and Omaha Beach landings, prepared the map on 18 May 1944, from sources including aerial photographs, and pre-existing plans. These included the U.S. First Army pre-arranged Air and Naval Bombardment Plans from 10 April and 14 May 1944; and the Commander Support Force Air Spot Destruction Schedule from 11 May 1944.

This map is labelled in bold red ink “TOP SECRET BIGOT”, identifying it as being only for the eyes of those with top security clearance. ‘Bigot’ was used to designate the highest level of military secrecy, and consequently, those personnel cleared to know details of Operation Overlord, known as the “Bigot list”, and the people on it, as “Bigots”.

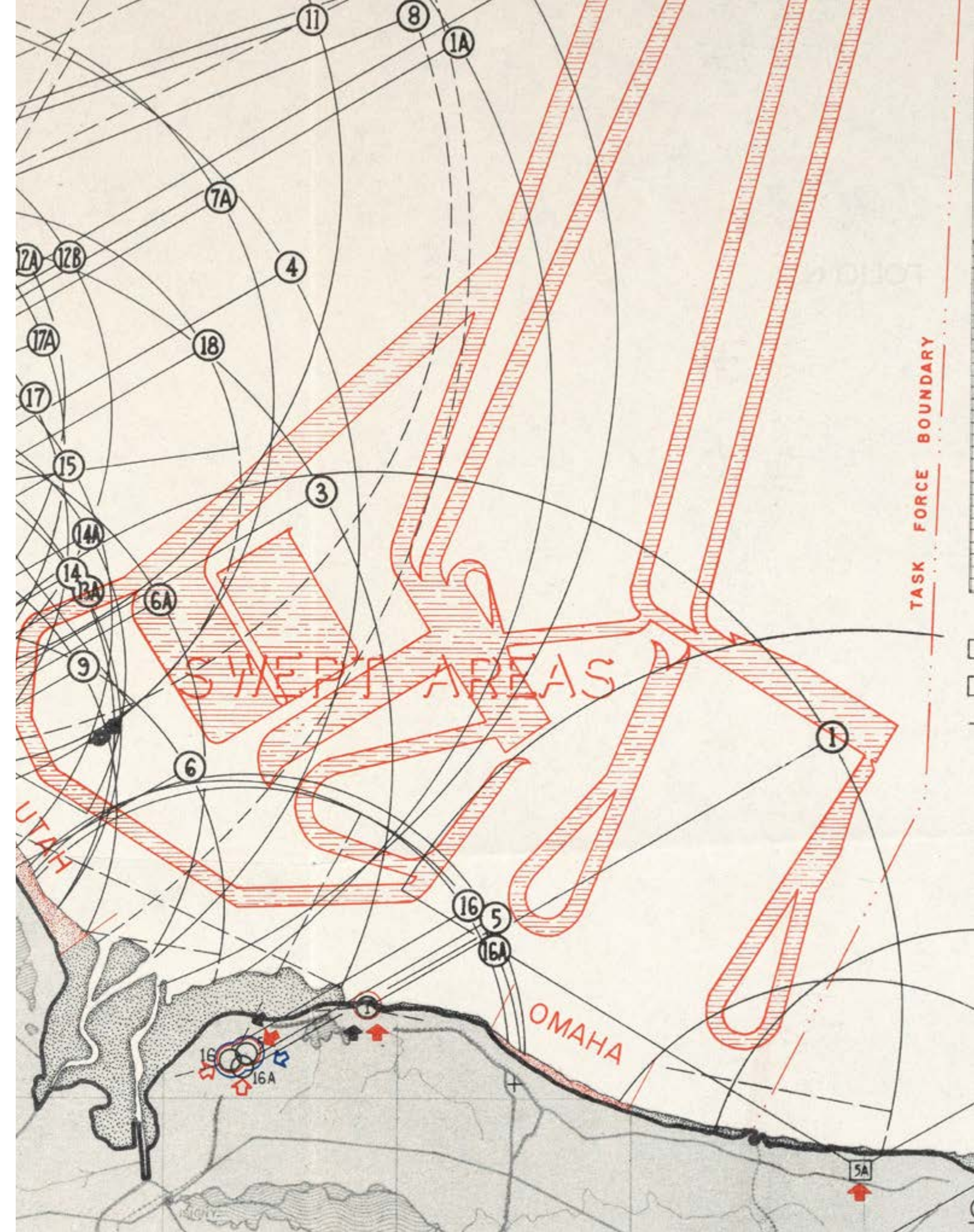
Operation ‘Overlord’, was part of a large strategic plan designed to bring about the defeat of Germany by heavy assaults on German-occupied Europe from the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean and Russia. The outline of the Operation ‘Overlord’ plan was completed in July 1943, and the particular assault on the Normandy beaches from the UK and the English Channel elaborated under the title of Operation ‘Neptune’ in February 1944. ‘Neptune’ involved preparatory aerial and naval bombing of German coastal positions, before the historic landings





of D-Day itself: the largest amphibious operation in history, and a pivotal moment in the course of the Second World War which eventually resulted in the liberation of western Europe from German occupation.

Rare. No examples of this particular plan have been offered previously at auction; an institutional example is illustrated in Lewis' 'Omaha Beach: a Flawed Victory', 2003.





# George Vancouver’s Sextant

49    RAMSDEN, Jesse

[Sextant].

Publication  
London, Jesse Ramsden, [c1772].

Description  
14.5 inch radius vernier sextant by Jesse Ramsden, constructed in brass, signed on the lower cross bar Ramsden London, scale divided to 130° direct to arc, vernier inscribed G. Vancouver, braced index arm, index mirror with Maskelyne flap, sighting tube, four shades, secondary mirror on rear-mounted adjusting lever, wooden handle and brass pin feet, lacking secondary mirror and part of sighting tube.

Dimensions  
430 by 430mm (17 by 17 inches).

References  
A. McConnell, Jesse Ramsden (1735-1800) London’s Leading Scientific Instrument Maker, (Ashgate, 2007).

George Vancouver’s sextant, most probably used by him during Captain Cook’s second and third voyages.

George Vancouver (1757-98) was one of the great navigators and explorers of the eighteenth century. He completed one of the most difficult surveys ever undertaken, that of the Pacific coast of North America, from the vicinity of San Francisco to present-day British Columbia. His groundbreaking survey verified that no viable channel exists between the Pacific Ocean and Hudson Bay, in northeast Canada.

In 1771, Vancouver entered the Royal Navy aged 13, and accompanied Captain James Cook on his second (1772-75) and third voyages (1776-80). On his return Vancouver would see service aboard several ships policing the waters of the Caribbean. After returning to England in 1789, he took command of the expedition to the northwest coast of North America for which he is best known. Departing from England on April 1, 1791, he went by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, where he surveyed part of the southwest coast. After stops at Tahiti and the Hawaiian Islands, Vancouver sighted the west coast of North America on April 17, 1792. He examined the coast with minute care, surveying the intricate inlets and channels in the region of Vancouver Island and naming, among others, Puget Sound and the Gulf of Georgia. By August he was negotiating with the Spaniards to take control of their former coastal station at Nootka Sound, off Vancouver Island. Continuing his coastal exploration in April 1793, he surveyed north and south to below San Luis Obispo, California. In 1794 he sailed to Cook Inlet, off southern Alaska, and, after a fresh survey of much of the coast north of San Francisco, sailed homeward via Cape Horn, reaching England on October 20, 1795. His voyage would be written up in ‘A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World...1790-95’, three volumes with an atlas of maps and plates, which was published after his death in 1798.

Ramsden’s Sextant for Vancouver

The sextant is the work of Jesse Ramsden (1735-1800), one of the leading instrument manufacturers in Britain. An ingenious perfectionist, Ramsden was notorious in equal measure across Europe for his unparalleled skill and woefully unpunctual delivery. He was also responsible for supplying instruments for some of the most famous expeditions of the era, including those of Captain James Cook; the Comte de Lapérouse; and George Vancouver. The present sextant, signed G. Vancouver on the vernier, was probably used by Vancouver during Cook’s second and third voyages, when he was midshipman on the Resolution, and Discovery respectively.

As a midshipman Vancouver would been responsible for many of the navigational measurements taken during the voyage, several of which would have involved Ramsden’s sextant. It seems Vancouver was not entirely satisfied with this instrument’s error and, with the confidence





and maybe arrogance of youth, wrote a stiff enough letter of complaint that Ramsden - who brooked very little criticism - responded with a robust defence of it to the Board of Longitude, claiming the error was no more than a quarter of a minute of arc having re-tested it on Vancouver's return. The instrument conforms closely to the example held by the National Maritime Museum, believed to have been taken by Cook on his Third Voyage, item number NAV1236.

Provenance

1. George Vancouver, ownership inscription on vernier.
2. Estate of a Royal Navy officer, Devon.





A possibly unique instrument exhibiting the complex laws of nautical astronomy

50 ADAM, Marsham W.

*Adam's Coelometer.*

Publication  
[c1874].

Description  
Terrestrial globe (6 inches diameter), suspended on a rotating axis and surrounded by a system of circles in lacquered and oxidised brass representing the whole astronomical nomenclature: the elliptical true horizon indicator ring, the equinox ring and detachable hinged star cage, set with gilt star constellations and engraved with names, including Ursa Major, Cassiopea, Orion, Bootes; the whole system is mounted on a single swiveling bracket with threaded securing nuts on a mahogany pedestal, inset maker's label inscribed 'Adam's Coelometer'.

References  
Nautical Magazine, November 1874, pp.1025-1026; Engineering Magazine 1875, p.145.

Adam's instrument was exhibited at the Vienna World Exhibition of 1873, alongside two companion inventions, the Mensurator and an illustration of the problem of Pythagoras. The jury gave them a medal of merit. The three instruments had the same object, that is the "embodiment of abstract mathematical conceptions and relations in a visible and tangible form".

The Coelometer shows, in a concrete form, all the conceptions necessary for nautical astronomy and the relations between them. It illustrates celestial longitude and latitude, the phenomenon of the seasons, the correspondence of the calendar with the solar year, the precession of the equinoxes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place any day, the position of the principal stars during the night, and the general relations between the conceptions necessary for nautical astronomy.

"We have reckoned that not less than fifty of the chief conceptions of elementary astronomy and navigation may be readily illustrated by the coelometer. To give a clear view of its comprehensiveness, we may mention the following: It shows the two horizons with the correction for dip, the equation of time, the precession of the equinoxes, declination, right ascension, the hours of sunrise and sunset, true and apparent altitudes of heavenly bodies above the horizon of any place; it shows how to determine the latitude by an observation, first, of the meridian altitude of the sun, second, of the pole star, and third, of two stars simultaneously upon the horizon; to find the time at any place by the culminating of a given star, what stars are visible at any place at any hour of the night, the celestial phaenomena of a voyage to the antipodes. The principle upon which observation for longitude are taken at 9 A.M. instead of noon, how longitude is found by an observation of the moon, how Greenwich mean time is calculated by the chronometer, the correction for parallax and refraction, &c' (Engineering Magazine).

Marsham Adams was a fellow of New College, Oxford, author of 'Zenobia: a Tragedy' and 'A Popular History of Fisheries and Fishermen of all countries, from the earliest times'.





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