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Mapping Japan: The Jason C. Hubbard Collection Part one





Introduction

Daniel Crouch Rare Books is pleased to present Mapping Japan: the Jason C. Hubbard Collection.

Jason Hubbard bought his first map in 1971. Since then, he has built a collection of material relating to Japan, put together over a lifetime of acquisition and scholarship. The collection includes not only maps of Japan, but also maps of the continent and neighboring countries, sea charts, and books and travel accounts.

Highlights include the only known example of Christophoro Blancus and Inácio Moreira's map (item 28); the most accurate representation of the country at the time of engraving. It was the first to name the 66 provinces of Japan.

The wider focus of the collection is represented by Hendrik Doncker's exquisite sea chart of the Indian Ocean (item 380). It is one of the earliest maps to show the new Dutch discoveries in Australia: previously there had been no proof of any land that far south, despite belief in a mythical "Terra Australis" at the south pole.

A set of proof maps, an unusual survival, prepared by Nicholas de Fer for Jacques Robbe's geographical text, is an insight into the process of cartographic production (item 93). Printed maps might go through several versions before their final published state, but the earlier proofs were normally discarded.

The main focus of the Hubbard collection, however, is on the development of pre-1800 western cartography of Japan. In his work *Japoniae Insulae: The Mapping of Japan*, to which we are indebted for much of the bibliographic information in this catalogue, Hubbard aimed to show all known printed single-sheet maps and charts concentrating on Japan issued in Europe before 1800. The collection includes the majority of those maps, and they are recorded here.

The history of European cartography of Japan begins before any European had ever set foot there. It was mentioned in *Il Milione*, the travel account of Marco Polo, as a kingdom rich with gold, and appeared at least as early as 1459, in a Benedictine manuscript map. Variations on Polo's island appeared in early editions of Ptolemy, and Benedetto Bordone's 1528 isolario (item 1). Europeans finally reached this 'golden kingdom' in 1542 or 1543, when Portuguese merchants were shipwrecked off the southern coast.

The gradual establishment of Dutch and Portuguese trading relationships brought both western and Japanese manuscript maps of Japan back to Europe, stimulated by the arrival of Francis Xavier and the Jesuit order in 1549.

This exchange of information was short-lived, however, and the *Sakoku-rei*, or Closed Country Edict, in 1636, gave the trade monopoly to the Dutch and moved them to Dejima in 1641. After this, foreigners were not allowed to travel within Japan, nor were Japanese natives allowed to leave, and cartographic knowledge was jealously guarded.

European knowledge of Japan during the seventeenth century was hindered by this policy of seclusion. The two most influential maps of this period were by Abraham Ortelius (item 2) and Inácio Moreira (item 28), which would influence subsequent cartographers for another century. Although there were some notable exceptions, such as Joan Blaeu's publication of Martino Martini's map of Japan (item 50), there was little real improvement in the cartography of Japan over the seventeenth century.

The eighteenth century saw the production of European maps based on smuggled Japanese examples: by Adriaan Reland (item 126), which was copied by Zacharie Châtelain and Matthäus Seutter; and by Johann Caspar Scheuchzer (item 143) based on the work of Engelbert Kaempfer, which was copied and republished across Europe. These were hampered by a lack of European understanding of the Japanese style of cartography. There were attempts to reconcile Japanese and European sources for greater accuracy, in particular by Jean-Baptiste d'Anville (item 502) and George Louis le Rouge (item 187).

With the reopening of Japan in 1854, European cartographers were able to update their geographical information, and Japanese cartographers began to adopt western scientific conventions, leading to substantial improvements in mapmaking.

This process was accompanied, of course, by a wider drive to map and explore not just Japan, but also the surrounding area. Looking at the other maps in this catalogue will show the centuries-long debate over the correct size and placement of Hokkaidō and the Kamchatka Peninsula; the lack of knowledge of the interior of the Chinese Empire and Siberia; and Korea changing from an island to a peninsula.

The items also show how this information was shared and spread across Europe. In an age with little regard for copyright or attribution, a book or map could appear in one country and be rapidly reproduced or re-issued in several languages, with or without permission, which would then in turn be reproduced again. The ultimate example is Jaime Certa's 'Atlas Abreviado' (item 172), which is a French re-issue of a Spanish language atlas copying a Flemish plagiarized atlas of a Dutch copy of a French text, published 70 years after the original French book, seemingly designed expressly to cause bibliographic headaches.

Headaches aside, it is rare to be able to follow the cartographic history of a country in such detail. The collection enables the viewer to see Japan literally take shape over time. Daniel Crouch Rare Books would like to thank Jason Hubbard for giving us the opportunity to take on this cartographic challenge, and for his help in the compilation of this catalogue.

Lucy Garrett

A note on the catalogue

Due to the size of the collection, we have divided the catalogue into three parts.

The first part contains pre-1800 maps of Japan. In order to give a better idea of the publication and progression of European cartography of Japan before 1800, we have incorporated both maps and books containing maps in the first part of the catalogue: for example, grouping editions of Jacques Robbe's 'Methode' with loose copies of the maps that appear in those editions. Each item will be individually described, but the notes will show the use of the plate over time.

The second part continues with post-1800 maps of Japan, and charts showing Japan.

The third part contains maps of Asia, the East Indies, China and Tartary, regional maps of Japan, and the remaining books.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 7 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



Pre-1800 Maps of Japan

The earliest printed map solely of Japan

BORDONE, Benedetto

[Ciampagu].

Publication

[Venice, Nicolo d'Aristotile detto Zoppino, 1528].

Description

Text leaf with woodcut map.

Dimensions

305 by 205mm (12 by 8 inches).

References

Hubbard 1. Examples in British Library Maps C.7.b.10 and 1297.m.11; BNF Res Ge. DD-1996; LoC G1029.B6 1528 Vault. A map of Japan from the first edition of Benedetto Bordone's 'Isolario', printed in 1528.

The earliest printed map solely of Japan: Bordone's cartography draws on both Lorenz Fries' 1522 Strasbourg edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia' and also the written account of Marco Polo, as no European had visited Japan at the time. In his introduction to the 1966 facsimile of the 1528 edition R.A. Skelton suggests that Bordone based his work on Bartolommeo dalli Sonetti's 'Isolario'. Although it is a fanciful depiction, the island is meant to resemble the main Japanese island of Honshū, but is oriented with northeast at the top. The island is placed in the middle of a compass.

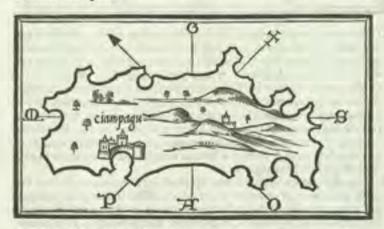
Benedetto Bordone (c1460-1539) was a Paduan cartographer, most famous for his 'Isolario'. The isolario, or book of islands, was a cartographic form introduced and developed in Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It provided nautical charts of islands alongside information on their culture and history; like the portolano, it was intended as a guide for travellers. Bordone's work was only the second isolario ever printed, and it went well beyond the genre's original Mediterranean remit. It is divided into three parts: the islands of the western ocean, the Mediterranean and the Far East. The structure gives unprecedented prominence to the discoveries across the Atlantic.

Bordone's work combines conventional and maritime cartography: the representation of settlements echo maps, and the coastlines are in the style of nautical charts.

TERZO

LXVIII

nella città fenza alcuno contrafto, introrono, & quella prefa, tutta rubborono, & quello lor fu molto facile, per cio che, pocchiffima gente ui era dentro rimalta, ma fubito che il re hebbe quello intefo,meffe una armata infieme, è ricomo naticando, quaro piu preflo puote, a ciampagu, & fimontati, in cotal modo gli firin fe (per che pocchiffima uettouaglia u'era nella città) che in fipatio de mefi fette, a patri fe refero, & quello fu nel mille ducento quarantanoue, ma agli coffumi de glifolani tornando, dico che hanno per ufanza che fe alcuno forefiiri, prendo no, glimpongono una quantita de pecunia di doner pagare & affegnatogli un tempo, & fe in quel tempo lui gli danari che gli fono fiati impolti ritroua da pa gare, lo laffano per fatti fuoi andare, & nel tempo fignatogli fe no fodiffa loro, loccidono & il fangue gli beneno, & cotto fe lo mangiano tutto. Q uella ifola di fia dallo equinortiale uerfo tramoneana miglia mille ducento quaranta, & è nel principio del terzo clima al fettimo parallelo, & il fuo piu longo giotno è di ho re tredeci & tre quarti.



DISTANTE alla fopra scritta miglia mille ducento, per la quarta di ostro uer so garbino è posta l'isola nominata, iaua maggiore, la quale, ha di circoiro miglia tre mila, & è in sette regni diuisa, habondantrissima di piper, gallanga, & di tutte altre maniere di specie, adorano gli iddii & se dilonga dalla linea equinottia le, uerso ostro miglia quatrocento trentaquatro, & al fine del primo clima giace, al quarto parallelo, & ha il suo di pin longo, di hore tredeci. Et miglia deciotto a questa per ostro ui è l'isola detra condur, & a questa uerso ponente, dintorno miggia uenti, è posta sondar isola, che di ninna altra cosa che del nome habbiamo notitia & ostre di questa, uerso ponente ui è posta l'isola pentara, deserva, per cio che, con naui non ui si puo andare per esse la grande habondantia.

The first geographically accurate map of Japan

ORTELIUS, Abraham

Iaponiae Insulae Descriptio Ludovico Teisera auctore.

<u>Publication</u>

[Antwerp, Officina Plantiniana, Joannes Moretus, 1601].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map, Latin text

355 by 485mm (14 by 19 inches).

References

Campbell 36:2; Cortesão IV; Hubbard 6.1; van den Broecke, map 165; van der Krogt 31:052; Walter, p. 41, p. 212, map 5.

ORTELIUS, Abraham

Iaponiae Insulae Descriptio Ludovico Teisera auctore.

[Antwerp, Jan Baptist Vrients, 1603].

Hand-coloured engraved map, Latin text on verso

355 by 485mm (14 by 19 inches).

Campbell 36:2; Cortesão IV; Hubbard 6.1; van den Broecke, map 165; van der Krogt 31:053; Walter, p. 41, p. 212, map 5.

ORTELIUS, Abraham

Iaponiae Insulae Descriptio. Ludovico Teisera auctore.

<u>Publication</u>

[Antwerp, Libraria Plantiniana, 1641].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map.

355 by 845mm (14 by 33.25 inches).

Campbell 36:2; Cortesão IV; Hubbard 6.2; van den Broecke, map 165; van der Krogt 31:453; Walter, p. 41, p. 212, map 5.

Three examples, covering two states, of the first geographically accurate, and widely circulated, map of Japan.

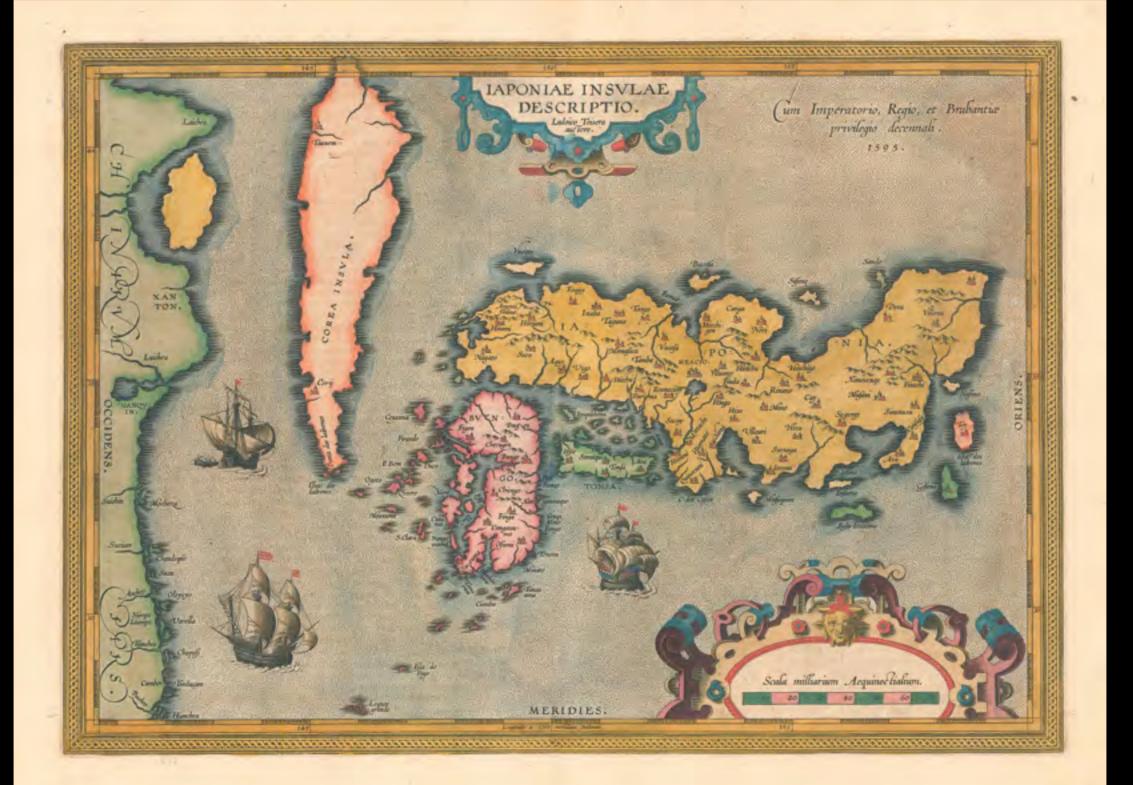
The map was first published in Ortelius' 'Additamentum Quintum' and then the 'Theatrum' of 1595, credited by Ortelius to information supplied by Luis Teixeira. It was included in all subsequent editions of the 'Theatrum' until 1612; the plates were sold by the heirs of Ortelius to Jan Baptist Vrients in 1601. The examples of the first state are from the 1601 Latin edition (the last edition of the 'Theatrum' published by Jan Moretus for the Plantin Press on behalf of the heirs of Ortelius) and the 1603 Latin edition.

The map shows three of the main islands of Japan, only lacking mention of Hokkaidō (Yezo or Ezo) in the north. Kyushu is clearly shown as an island and the relative size of Shikoku was more accurate than by Cysat. The map shows a number of place-names, including 'C dos Cestos', or Misaki-asi, the southernmost cape in the island of Honshū, and the only name derived from Portuguese on any of the islands, and probably named for the fishing baskets that Portuguese sailors saw there.

A second state, with the date erased, was published in very limited numbers in 1641.

A letter was written by Teixeira to Ortelius telling him that he is forwarding "... two pieces of the descriptions of China and Japan, the new ones that have just arrived, truly drawn as they show". He goes on to say that "Luis Teixeira was one of the outstanding personalities in a family of cartographers that followed this profession through five or six generations". He was the son of Pero Fernandes, maker of charts, and both of his sons, João and Pedro Teixeira also became cartographers, working in Portugal and Spain. "Teixeira was examined by Royal order, on 18 April 1564 and his patent of office was issued on 18 October 1564; there are records mentioning Teixeira as late as 1613, so his experience as cosmographer was extensive. He is known to have travelled to, and charted parts of, the coast of Brazil as well as having surveyed the Azores but there are no records of his ever having visited Japan. Teixeira's sources remain unknown, all the more surprising when we study any of the surviving portolan chart of the time, none of them being as close to reality as was this one" (Cortesão).





The first reduced version of Ortelius' map of Japan

5 BOTERO, Giovanni

Iaponia Regnum.

<u>Publication</u>

[Cologne, Andreas Lambert, 1596].

<u>Jescription</u>

Engraved map, German text on verso.

<u>)imension</u>:

145 by 210mm (5.75 by 8.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 7; Meurer BOT 2.

6 BOTERO, Giovani and Johannes METELLUS

Iaponia Regnvm.

Publication [1600 or 1602]

Description

Engraved map, Latin text on verso.

Dimensions

266 by 372mm (10.5 by 14.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 7: Meurer MET 7 or MET 11.

Two examples of Giovanni Botero's reduced version of Abraham Ortelius' map of Japan: from the first German edition of Giovanni Botero's 'Theatrum' in 1596; and from either Johannes Metellus's 'Asia Tabulis Aeneis' (1600) or 'Speculum Orbis Terrae' (1602).

Botero's map was the first time that Ortelius' map of Japan had been copied and reduced. The map retains Ortelius' geography, derived from information supplied by Luis Teixeira, and the design motifs, of strapwork cartouche and two ships, but since the map is reduced significantly in size the place-names now cover the interior.

The map was included exclusively in Botero's works until 1599, and from 1600 it was also included, unchanged, in Johannes Metellus's 'Asia Tabulis Aeneis' and 'Speculum Orbis Terrae' in 1600 and 1602 respectively.

Giovanni Botero (1533-1617) was born in Bene Vagienna, Piedmont. He received a Jesuit education and entered the Order, becoming a teacher of rhetoric and philosophy in Italy and France. He was one of the greatest economists of the sixteenth century and considered a precursor of Malthus. He was expelled from the Order after delivering a sermon where he criticized the worldly authority of the Pope. His first geographical work, 'Le Relationi Universali', was published in 1591 but contained no maps.

Johannes Metellus (1520-1597) has one of the more mercurial biographies in the history of cartography. Born in Burgundy, he studied law under Andrea Alciat (1492-1556) at Bologna and, by 1552, appears to be employed assisting his fellow Burgundian Gilbert Cousin (1506-1572) with his 'Brevis ab dilucida Burgundiae Superioris', and in the publication of Lelio Torelli's 'Encyclopaedia' (1553), and Benedict Aegius' 'Apollori Athenensis Bibliothecas, sive de deorum origine' (1555). After leaving Bologna, he travelled to Rome, Venice and Florence, England (in 1554), and Antwerp (where, it is presumed, he met Abraham Ortelius and Christophe Plantijn), before finally settling in Cologne at some time before 1563.

This date marks his earliest recorded correspondence from that town – a curious letter to the Flemish humanist and theologian George Cassander (1513–1566) on the medical applications of sasparilla (!).

Metellus is known to have contributed material to a new edition of Ortelius' Theatrum' in 1575, passed information to Gerard Mercator in 1577 concerning an expedition in Mexico and the spice trade in the East Indies, and he is thanked in the introduction to Michael Eitzinger's 'Leo Belgicus'. He also wrote the description of Lyon in the first volume of Braun and Hogenburg's 'Civitatis Orbis Terrarum', and a preface to volume two of the same work.



5

A miniature map of Japan

LANGENES, Barent

lapan.

[Middelburg, Barent Langenes, 1598/1599].

Engraved map, Dutch text on verso.

114 by 171mm (4.5 by 6.75 inches).

Hubbard 8.1; van der Krogt 341:01.

LANGENES, Barent

lapan.

Publication

[N.p.], Imprime per Christoffle Guyot, pour Corneille Nicolas, 1602.

Description

Engraved map, French text on verso.

122 by 175mm (4.75 by 7 inches).

Hubbard 8.2; van der Krogt 341:12.

Two states of the earliest pocket-sized map of Japan based on the Teixeira-Ortelius model.

The map was first included in Barent Langenes' 'Caert-Thresoor', with another 168 miniature maps of the world. All the place names are taken from Teixera-Ortelius, although the very small format has reduced their number. Three states of the map are known. The second, issued between 1599 and 1612, then once again in 1650, includes a graticule scale to the left, and additional latitudes for 30 and 35 north. A third state has "f.14" engraved within the title cartouche in the lower right-hand corner.

Further editions were published in: 1599 also in Dutch; French in 1600, 1602 and 1609; Latin in 1600, 1602/1603, and 1606; and German in 1612 and 1650.

The example of the first state is from Langenes' pocket atlas. The first pocket atlas was a miniature version of Ortelius' large folio 'Theatrum', published in 1577, by Peter Heyns, with maps engraved by Filips Galle. Initially, and romantically, titled 'Spieghel der Werelt', it was later renamed 'Epitome'. Langenes (fl.1598-1610) published "a new and improved" version in 1598. The maps were "extremely well engraved: neat and clear, elegantly composed" (van der Krogt). Langrenes "limited his involvement to the first edition; as of the second edition, in 1599, it was Cornelis Claesz., (c1551-1609) in Amsterdam who continued the publication. Petrus Bertius and Jacobus Viverius edited the original text, whose authorship is unknown, and Bertius later rewrote the text which was used in a number of editions from 1600 onwards" (Hubbard).

The example of the second state is from the second edition to be accompanied by text in French, translated by Jean de la Haye, and is distinguished by the text on the verso, under the heading 'Description de Iapan', beginning with a capital 'L' that acts as an indent for the first three lines. The 1602 edition with French text was published by 'Corneille Nicolas', or Cornelis Claesz (1551-1609). Zandfliet describes him as "the dominant printer and merchant in the Dutch Republic for printed and hand-drawn maps, charts, rutters and atlases relating to overseas trade", for the period 1580-1610.





First appearance in Ortelius' 'Epitome'

9 ORTELIUS, Abraham

Iaponia Insvla.

Publication
[Antwerp, Filips Galle, 1598].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map, French text on verso.

<u>Dimensions</u> 107 by 129mm (4.25 by 5 inches).

References Hubbard 9; van der Krogt 332:03. The first edition of Ortelius' own pocket-sized version of the larger double-page map of Japan originally published in his 'Theatrum' from 1595. This smaller map appeared in the 'Epitome du theatre du monde d'Abraham Ortelius', in both this 1598 edition and the later French edition of 1602, and not unexpectedly presents fewer place-names than on the larger map. A Latin edition appeared in 1601, an Italian edition in 1602, and an English edition in 1603.

The first pocket-sized version of the 'Theatrum' was published in 1577. There were ten editions of this little atlas before the map of Japan was introduced, as here, in 1598. The map shows three of the main islands of Japan, and reiterates mistakes first included on the larger map: "Hizumi', 'Inaba', 'Tamba', in west Honshū and 'Hiechigen', 'Vllnomy' and 'Hinga' in east Honshū. The island of 'Bacasa' to the west of the Noto peninsula has been omitted and the islands to the east, 'Sisima' and 'Sando' have been erroneously named 'Bacasa' and 'Sisimi'" (Hubbard).



Van Keerbergen's edition of Ortelius' map

10 **ORTELIUS, Abraham**

Iaponia Insvla.

Publication

[Antwerp, Johannes van Keerbergen, 1601].

Description

Engraved map, Latin text on verso.

<u>Dimension</u>

125 by 163mm (5 by 6.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 10; van der Krogt 333:01.

11 ORTELIUS, Abraham

Iaponia Insvla.

<u>Publication</u>

[Antwerp, Johannes van Keerbergen, 1603].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map, manuscript in ink.

<u>Dimensions</u>

116 by 164mm (4.5 by 6.5 inches).

<u>References</u>

Hubbard 10.03; van der Krogt 333:31.

12 ORTELIUS, Abraham

Iaponia Insvla.

<u>Publication</u>

[Antwerp, Johannes van Keerbergen, 1604].

Description

Engraved map, German text on verso.

<u>Dimension</u>

112 by 173mm (4.5 by 6.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 10.04; van der Krogt 333:41.

Three examples of Johannes van Keerbergen's editions of Ortelius' reduced map of Japan.

This smaller map appeared in the 'Epitome Theatri Orbis Terrarum', published from 1601 to 1612 in Latin, French, Italian, English and German.

There is an example of the first Latin edition (1601); an example from the first English edition (1603); and an example from the first German edition (1604).

The example from the English edition has been misprinted within the border of the map of 'Apvlia or Pvglia', and annotated in the lower margin in a near contemporary hand: "This Mapp is the Mapp of Japan and ought to have bene placed page 12".

The example from the German edition has been misprinted with the title upside-down in the lower margin.

The plates are newly engraved by the Arsenius brothers, Ambrosius and Ferdinand, for van Keerbergen.

A straight line frame replaces the strapwork cartouche, and graticule scales with latitude and longitude markings have been added. The geography is a direct copy of the Galle/Heyns issue, but the engraving is superior.

The map shows three of the main islands of Japan, and reiterates mistakes first included on the larger map: "'Hizumi', 'Inaba', 'Tamba', in west Honshū and 'Hiechigen', Vllnomy' and 'Hinga' in east Honshū. The island of 'Bacasa' to the west of the Noto peninsula has been omitted and the islands to the east, 'Sisima' and 'Sando' have been erroneously named 'Bacasa' and 'Sisimi'" (Hubbard).



10

Two visions of Japan

13 MERULA, Paulus

Totius Orbis Cogniti Universalis Descriptio.

<u>Publication</u> [Amsterdam, Cornelis Claesz, 1605].

Description Engraved map.

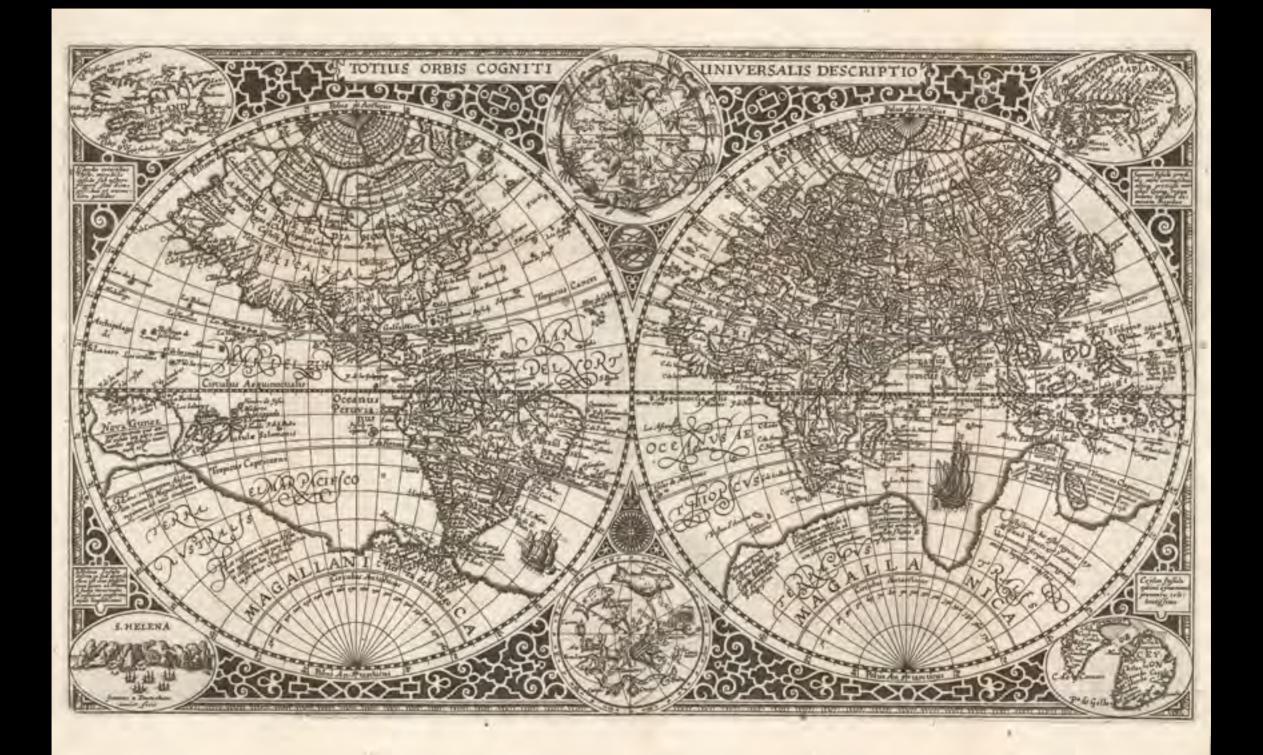
<u>Dimensions</u> 359 by 597mm (14.25 by 23.5 inches).

References Hubbard 11; Shirley World 254; Walter

This attractive world map was published in Merula's 'Cosmographiae generalis libri tres', and engraved by Jan van Doetecum, after the map engraved by his father Baptista van Doetecum for Petrus Plancius' world map of 1590. The map is embellished with four corner inserts in oval frames. The one in the upper right-hand corner contains a miniature map of Japan, 'Iapan'. The legend beneath the map reads: 'Iapania Insula pradi: ves auro aromatibus, alijsque pretiosis mer: cibus Quinque regna habens totidem do: minata Regibus'.

The inset map of Japan varies greatly from the version that appears in the eastern hemisphere of the main map, and is copied from the map of the Far East engraved by Arnoldus and Henricus van Langeren and included in the Itinerario, Voyage ofte Schipvaert van Jan Huygen van Linschoten', published in 1595-1596, itself after depictions in Portuguese portolan charts as early as about 1560.





From the first atlas of America

14 WYTFLIET, Cornelis van

Japoniae Regnvm; India Prientalis; Chinae Regnvm; Insulae Philippinae.

<u>Publication</u>

[Douai, aux depens de François Fabri, 1605].

Description

Four engraved maps on a single mapsheet (each image 95 by 125 mm to the neatline).

Dimensions

300 by 337mm (11.75 by 13.25 inches).

<u>References</u>

Burden 100; Hubbard 12; van den Krogt 371:11A; Walter OAG 11.

Published in the first French edition of Wytfliet's 'Histoire universelle des indes occidentales et orientales', "the first atlas of America" (Burden), and intended as a supplement to Ptolemy's 'Geographia', with text based on the writings of Ramusio, Hakluyt, de Bry, Acosta and others.

The map of Japan was first included in this edition of the 'Histoire', copied from Barent Langenes, including the sea monster, and all placenames. The map of the Philippines is only the second to be printed.

Cornelis van Wytfliet (1550/55-c1597), secretary to the Council of Brabant, called his atlas of the New World a supplement to Ptolemy's "Geography," although the two works are actually quite separate. Dedicated to King Philip III of Spain, and covering the history of the first European encounters with the New World, its geography, and natural history. Wytfliet's atlas was an immediate success, and six further editions, including three with French text (as here), were published within the next two decades.



The first Hondius plate

15 HONDIUS, Jodocus

laponia.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Jodocus Hondius and Cornelis Claesz, 1633].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

340 by 445mm (13.5 by 17.5 inches).

Reference

Hubbard 13.1; van der Krogt 1:311.2.

16 HONDIUS, Jodocus and JANSSONIUS, Johannes

Iaponiae Nova Descriptio.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Henry Hondius and John Johnson, 1636].

Description

Engraved map, English text to verso.

Dimensions

340 by 445mm (13.5 by 17.5 inches).

Reference

Hubbard 13.2; van der Krogt 1:341; Walter 23.

17 HONDIUS, Henricus and JANSSONIUS, Johannes

Iaponiae Nova Descriptio.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Henry Hondius and John Johnson, 1636].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map, verso blank.

Dimensions

340 by 445mm (13.5 by 17.5 inches).

Variant on Hubbard 13.2; van der Krogt

References

Hondius' Gerardi Mercatoris Atlas Sive Cosmographicae'.

The example of the first state is from the French edition of the

Four examples of Hondius' map of Japan, one of 37 newly engraved for

Mercator-Hondius atlas of 1633. Hondius took the map from Ortelius' atlas without adding any new information, apart from an inscription on Korea noting the ongoing cartographical controversy over whether it was an island or a peninsula.

In the second state, 'Nova Descriptio' has been added in the title cartouche. The title and mileage scale have been redrawn, eliminating the strapwork design, and the scale bars extended. Both the ships and the sea monster have also been redrawn, replacing the Japanese ship with a European one but leaving the text describing it as Japanese.

There are two examples of the second state: one from the 1636-41 English edition, with the title on the verso 'The Description of the Iland of Iapan, And the lesser Iles about it'; and one from the 1638 Latin edition. There is also a variant of the second state, with the verso blank; Hubbard records an example in a composite atlas in the British Library.

In 1570 Abraham Ortelius published the 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', the first collection of maps with a uniform size and style. It was an immediate success. Gerard Mercator (1512-94), the inventor of the projection named after him, began in 1585 to produce a series of 'Tabulae Geographicae' of differing European countries. This culminated in 1595 in the 'Atlas Sive Cosmographicae', the first use of the term 'Atlas'. It contained 107 maps of the world. This atlas was completed by his son Rumold, Gerard having died the year before.

There was one further edition in 1602 before the plates were acquired by Jodocus Hondius I (1563-1612). He published it as 'Gerardi Mercatoris Atlas Sive Cosmographicae' in 1606 with 37 newly engraved maps, taking the total to 144. Publication had moved from Duisburg to Amsterdam and the first few editions were in Latin.

With this atlas Jodocus established the Hondius publishing house in Amsterdam, the centre of cartographic production in the late sixteenth century, and built a successful publishing career from his Mercator-Hondius atlas.

8 HONDIUS, Jodocus and JANSSONIUS, Johannes

Iaponiae Nova Descriptio.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1638].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map, Latin text to verso.

Dimensions

340 by 445mm (13.5 by 17.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 13.2; van der Krogt 1:401.3A.

"After his father's death in 1612, Jodocus Hondius II and his brother, Henricus, took over the family business and began to publish their own atlases, including maps that had previously belonged to their father. Unfortunately, in 1621 Jodocus Hondius II split with his brother, creating a rival publishing house. Henricus Hondius continued his father's business with his brother-in-law, Joannes Jansson" (van der Krogt).

By 1629 the Blaeu family were becoming serious rivals to the Jansson-Hondius publishing partnership, so they decided to meet the challenge by revising Mercator's atlas.

Images overleaf

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 31 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION





From the first pocket-size Mercator-Hondius atlas to the 'Historia Mundi'

19 HONDIUS, Jodocus (I) and CLAESZ, Cornelis

lapan I.

Publication

[Amsterdam, Jodocus Hondius, Cornelis Claesz., and Johannes Janssonius, 1607].

Description

Engraved hand-coloured map, Latin text on verso.

Dimensions

167 by 222mm (6.5 by 8.75 inches) each.

References

Hubbard 14.1; van der Krogt 351:01.

20 HONDIUS, Jodocus and MERCATOR, Gerard

Atlas Minor.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, J. Hondius, 1608.

Description

Oblong quarto (172 by 221mm), engraved title with manuscript ownership inscription, three preliminary leaves, one engraved plate, 655pp, 146 engraved maps two blank leaves, later full calf, remnants of gilt, housed in brown quarter calf box, title and author in gilt to spine.

Provenanc

Ownership inscription of T. Willughby.
 Auction label from Christie's, June 15-18,
 1926.

References

Koeman ME189; van der Krogt 351:11.

21 HONDIUS, Jodocus (I) and CLAESZ, Cornelis

lapan I.

Publication

[Amsterdam, Jodocus Hondius, Cornelis Claesz., and Johannes Janssonius, 1609]

Description

Engraved map, German text on verso.

<u>Dimension</u>:

125 by 165mm (5 by 6.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 14.1; van der Krogt 351:11.

Five maps and an atlas covering both states of Hondius' map of Japan originally published in the 'Atlas Minor'. The map was copied from the map that appeared in the folio edition of the Mercator-Hondius atlas, although most of Korea is omitted and the bay of Suruga is significantly slimmer.

There is an example of the first state from the first edition of the 'Atlas Minor' (1607); an example of the first French edition of the 'Atlas Minor' (1608), containing the map; and an example from the 1609 German edition.

Jodocus Hondius acquired the plates for Mercator's great work, augmented by his son Rumold Mercator. As well as using them to produce a folio atlas, Hondius also used them to create a smaller and less expensive version, the 'Atlas Minor', in collaboration with Cornelis Claesz. The atlas contains a map of Japan, which is a reduced version of the full size Mercator map, omitting Korea and narrowing the Bay of Suruga.

The plate was used in the pocket-sized version of the Mercator-Hondius atlas from 1606 to 1621. "Sometime after the edition of 1621 the plates were sold and taken to England where they were first used in the 1624 edition of 'Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes'. As the plates were somewhat worn, they were 'refreshed' by re-engraving the lettering and the hachuring of the seas. This led, at least in the specific example of the map of Japan, to changes in the lettering of some placenames as the engraver probably did not have an example of an early print as a guide...[for example] the place-name 'Xima' (Shima) has been rendered 'Nuua' in the re-engraved plate, and the island of 'Avagi' (Awaji) has become 'Ivagi'" (Hubbard).

There are three examples of the second state: an example of the first variant, published on page 413 in the first edition of Purchas' work (1624); an example of the second variant, published on page 588, from the 1626 edition; and an example of the third variant, published on page 881 in 'Historia Mundi: Or Mercator's Atlas' (1635).

Samuel Purchas' (c1577-1626) collection of voyages "is a continuation and enlargement of Hakluyt's 'The Principal Navigations'. At the death of Hakluyt there was left a large collection of voyages in manuscript which came into the hands of Purchas, who added to them many more voyages and travels... This fine collection includes the accounts of Cortes and Pizarro, Drake, Cavendish, John and Richard Hawkins, Quiros, Magellan, van Noort, Spillbergen, and Barents, as well as the categories of Portuguese voyages to the East Indies, Jesuit voyages to China and Japan, East India Company voyages, and the expeditions of the Muscovy Company" (Hill).

Purchas' magnum opus was the culmination of almost twenty years' collecting oral and written accounts of travels in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas, and so it is not surprising that at the time of its publication it was the largest book ever seen through the English press; the bulkiest

22 HONDIUS, Jodocus (I) and PURCHAS, Samuel

lapan I.

Publication

[London, William Stansby for Henrie Featherstone, 1624-25].

Description

Engraved map set in English text.

Dimensions

321 by 194mm (12.75 by 7.75 inches) each.

References

Hill 1403; Hubbard 14.2 variant 1.

HONDIUS, Jodocus (I) and PURCHAS, Samuel

lapan I.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, William Stansby for Henry Featherstone, 1626].

Description

Engraved map set in English text.

Dimension

304 by 191mm (12 by 7.5 inches).

Reference

Hill 1403; Hubbard 14.2 variant 2.

24 MERCATOR, Gerard and HONDIUS, Jodocus (I)

lapan I.

<u>Publication</u>

London, T. Cotes, for Michael Sparke and Samuel Cartwright, 1635-1639.

Description

Engraved map set in English text.

<u>Dimensions</u>

190 by 290mm (7.5 by 11.5 inches).

References

Hill 1403; Hubbard 14.2 variant 3

anti-Catholic tract of the age; and the last great English work of geographical editing for almost a century.

The English edition of the Mercator-Hondius atlas, was translated by Wye Saltonstall, an English poet, from the 1607 'Atlas Minor' published by Jodocus Hondius I and Gerard Mercator, which came into the hands of London printers some time after 1621. There appears to have been considerable public demand for an English version of Mercator's work, the first group of uniformly conceived and drawn maps to be collected together under the name 'atlas'. Most of the maps are also printed from the plates of the 'Atlas Minor', although Shirley states that an extra 45 plates were engraved for this English edition, some of these by Pieter van den Keere.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 35 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION





From Bertius' miniature atlas

25 BERTIUS, Petrus and HONDIUS, Jodocus (II)

lapan.

Publication

[Amsterdam, Jodocus Hondius, 1616-1618].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map, Latin text

<u>Dimensions</u>

120 by 184mm (4.75 by 7.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 15; van der Krogt 342:01A/B/C.

26 BERTIUS, Petrus and HONDIUS, Jodocus (II)

lapan.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Jodocus Hondius, 1618].

Description

Engraved map, French text on verso.

Dimensions

95 by 130mm (3.75 by 5 inches).

Reference

Hubbard 15; van der Krogt 342:11.

27 D'AVITY, Pierre; BERTIUS, Petrus and HONDIUS, Jodocus (II)

lapan.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Jan Evertsen Cloppenburch, boeck vercoper aende Coornmarct in den verguld Bybel, 1621].

Description

Engraved map, set within Dutch text.

<u>Dimension</u>

316 by 195mm (12.5 by 7.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 15 variant 1; van der Krogt cf. 342.

Three examples of a map of Japan by Petrus Bertius after Barent Langenes.

Bertius had previously edited the text of 'Der Spieghel der Wereldt' and subsequently written the text for Langene's 'Caert Thresoor'. In fact this map of Japan is copied "from Langene's, depicting 'Ilha(s) dos Ladrones' on both the eastern and western side of the map, but changing the place name on Korea from 'Ins(ula)', or island, to 'pars', or part of " (Hubbard).

The first two maps are from the second issue of the Hondius edition of Langenes' miniature atlas, 'Tabularum geographicarum contractarum', first printed in 1616 and subsequently also in Latin in 1618, and French in 1618.

The first example is from one of the first two Latin editions, which are identical. The second example is from the 1618 edition printed in French.

The third map is from the Dutch translation, and illustrated edition, of Pierre d'Avity's 'Wereld spiegel: waer in vertoontword de beschrijvinge der rijken, staten, ende vorstendommen des gantsen aerdbodems' (1621), first published in French in 1613.

Petrus Bertius was Flemish by birth, but travelled extensively through Europe. He moved to Amsterdam to escape religious persecution, and later was appointed professor of mathematics at Leiden University, also serving as librarian. He published widely, not only on mathematics and geography, but also history and theology. He became so well known that in 1618 he was appointed cosmographer to Louis XIII, and moved to Paris. He was related by marriage to Jodocus Hondius and Pieter van den Keere: Bertius' sister, Anneke, married Keere in 1599, and Keere's sister married Hondius. Both were well known cartographers who engraved many of the maps for the 'Tabularum Geographicarum'.

After the death of Cornelis Claesz in 1609, the maps were re-engraved in a slightly larger size, and published by Hondius with a new frontispiece.

Pierre d'Avity, sieur de Montmartin (1573-1635), was a soldier and poet, who conceived of a large encyclopedia of the geography and history of France, that soon extended to cover the whole world. The first volume was published in 1613, without maps or illustrations. It was later translated into Dutch by Govert van der Eembd.



25

Blancus' groundbreaking map of Japan

BLANCUS, Christopher and MOREIRA, Inacio

Iaponiae Regio quam undigeniae Nippon.

Publication Rome, 1617.

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

478 by 746mm (18.75 by 29.25 inches).

References
Jason Hubbard, 'The map of Japan engraved by Christopher Blancus, Rome, 1617', Imago Mundi 46 (1994), pp.84-100; Hubbard 16; Walter OAG 15.

The only known example of the rare map of Japan by the Portuguese cartographer Inacio Moreira.

Moreira visited Japan at least twice, most notably in 1590-1592 when he accompanied a Portuguese embassy to Japan led by Father Alessandro Valignano. Moreia combined field measurements with the use of local sources, and the use of the astrolabe. One of his most notable achievements was to determine the length of the Japanese league (ri) in terms of the Portuguese league. This knowledge led him to render the size and shape of the Japanese islands more accurately than anyone before. The result so impressed Valignano that a reduced copy of the map was included in his 'History of the Church of Japan' (1601), though none the extant examples contain the map.

Christopher Blancus (fl1595-1613) was an engraver, print dealer and publisher from Nancy, who worked in both Milan and Rome. He is known more for his religious output rather than cartographic, although he did acquire the plates to Forlani's world map 'Universale descrittione di tutta la terra', which he published in 1599.

Blancus' map of Japan is the earliest known printed example of Moreira's work, and was at the time the most accurate western depiction of the country. The orientation and the proportions of the island of Kyushu and Shikoku to the mainland, and the inclusion of Yezo (Hokkaidō) all represent great improvements from the Teixeira-Ortelius map. It is the first to name the 66 provinces of Japan and contains double the number of place names compared to that of Ortelius. The map would later be the model for works produced by Bernardino Ginnaro, Antonio Francisco Cardim, and Robert Dudley. However, despite the numerous improvements, the Ortelius model would continue to be the more widely used, and it would not be until Joan Blaeu published his map some 50 years later that the Ortelius model was ultimately superseded.





Janssonius' new miniature edition of the Mercator-Hondius atlas

29 JANSSONIUS, Johannes and KAERIUS, Petrus

laponia.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1628].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map, Latin text on verso.

<u>Dimension</u>

187 by 222mm (7.25 by 8.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 17; van der Krogt 352:01.

30 JANSSONIUS, Johannes and KAERIUS, Petrus

laponia.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1630].

Description

Engraved map, with full hand colour, French text on verso.

<u>Dimensions</u>

172 by 225mm (6.75 by 8.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 17; van der Krogt 352:11.

31 JANSSONIUS, Johannes and KAERIUS, Petrus

laponia.

<u>Publicatio</u>

[Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius, 1630].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map, Dutch text on verso.

Dimension:

176 by 231mm (7 by 9 inches).

References

Hubbard 17; van der Krogt 352:21.

Six examples of Janssonius' map of Japan from a new edition of the miniature version of the Mercator-Hondius, 'Atlas Minor'. This atlas was one of a series launched by Janssonius "before he joined forces with Henricus Hondius in 1629, filling the gap left by the sale of the copperplates for the 'Atlas Minor' sometime after 1621, and taken to England where they were first used in the 1624 edition of 'Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrimes'. The new Janssonius maps were engraved by Pieter van den Keere (Petrus Kaerius). The maps were slightly larger than those in Hondius' 'Atlas Minor'' (Hubbard).

The map is a direct copy of the map included in the original folio edition of the Mercator-Hondius atlas of 1606, but without some of the decorative elements, and using larger lettering for the place-names. Between 1630 and 1631, the copperplate began to develop a crack on the right-hand side, near the graticule scale at 35 degrees north latitude.

The first edition appeared with Latin text in 1628, followed by a French edition in 1630, a Dutch edition also in 1630, two German editions in 1631 and 1648, and a further Latin edition in 1634. There are examples of each here.

32 JANSSONIUS, Johannes and KAERIUS, Petrus

Iaponia.

Publication

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1631].

Description

Engraved map, German text on verso.

Dimension

182 by 244mm (7.25 by 9.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 17.04; van der Krogt 352:31.

33 JANSSONIUS, Johannes and KAERIUS. Petrus

laponia.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1634].

Description

Engraved map, Latin text on verso.

Dimensions

179 by 215mm (7 by 8.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 17.05; van der Krogt 352:02.

JANSSONIUS, Johannes and KAERIUS, Petrus

Iaponia.

Publication

[Amsterdam, Johannes Jansonnius, 1648].

Descriptio

Engraved maps, German text on verso.

Dimension

178 by 218mm (7 by 8.5 inches).

Reference

Hubbard 17.06; van der Krogt 352:32.



29



33



34

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



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34

From Cloppenburgh's miniature atlas

35 CLOPPENBURGH, Johannes

laponia.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Evertsz. Cloppenburgh, 1630 or 1636].

Description

Engraved map, French text on verso.

Dimensions

222 by 285mm (8.75 by 11.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 18; van der Krogt 353:01 or 353:02.

36 CLOPPENBURGH, Johannes and VAN WAESBERGE, Johannes

laponia.

Publication

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1673 or 1676].

Descriptio

Hand-coloured engraved map, French text on verso.

Dimensions

235 by 356mm (9.25 by 14 inches).

References

Hubbard 18; van der Krogt 353:21 or 353:31.

37 CLOPPENBURGH, Johannes and VAN WAESBERGE, Johannes

Janssonius Iaponia.

Publication

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1676].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

21.6.4.04.116

215 by 281mm (8.5 by 11 inches).

Reference

Hubbard 18; van der Krogt 353:31.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Four examples, covering both states, of Johannes Cloppenburgh's map of Japan from his version of the miniature Mercator-Hondius atlas, 'Atlas Sive Cosmographicae Meditationes'.

By 1630, there were a reduced number of choices for consumers wanting to buy a small format atlas: the Ortelius 'Epitome' was published only through the first decade of the seventeenth century, although there were Italian imitations; Bertius' 'Tabularum' was last published at the end of the second decade; and the Mercator-Hondius 'Atlas Minor', the copperplates of which had been sold outside the family and shipped to England where they were used by Samuel Purchas, were replaced by the Janssonius issue of 1628, with new and enlarged maps. As with Janssonius' issue, the plates for Cloppenburgh's edition were engraved by Petrus Kaerius, or Pieter van den Keere. They were slightly larger than these, but also modelled on the folio sized map from the original Mercator-Hondius atlas of 1606.

It was first published in French in 1630, with further editions issued in Latin in 1632, and another in French in 1636. Cloppenbugh's atlas was short-lived, and it is possible that it was in fact suppressed. Or, perhaps he just went out of business. After a hiatus of more than 40 years Cloppenburgh's plates were bought and reissued without text in 1673 and 1676 by Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge.

There are three examples of the first state: one published either in the first or second French edition (1630 or 1632); one from either of the van Waesberge editions; and one from the 1676 van Waesberge edition.

After another hiatus, the plates were re-issued by D. Martineau du Plessis in his 'Nouvelle Geographie' in 1700 and 1733, both with French text and identical pagination. Martineau du Plessis modified the name on the map to 'Iapon', by erasing the last two letters from the original 'Iaponia'. By this time, the plate was quite worn.

There is one example of the second state, from either the 1700 or 1733 'Nouvelle Geographie'.

88 CLOPPENBURGH, Johannes and MARTINEAU DU PLESSIS, D.

lapon.

Publication

[Amsterdam, or The Hague, Chez George Gallet, Directeur de L'imprimerie Des Hugeutan, [or] Chez Isaac Beauregard, 1700-1733].

Description

Engraved map, French text on verso.

Dimensions

191 by 251mm (7.5 by 10 inches).

References Hubbard 18.2.



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MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 49 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

The Christianization of Japan

GINNARO, Bernardino

Nuova Descrittione Del Giappone del R.P. Bernardino Ginnaro della Compag. diGiesu Per lo primo Tomo della sua Istori Del Saverio Orientale.

Publication [Naples, Bernadino Ginnaro, 1641].

Description Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 294 by 431mm (11.5 by 17 inches).

References
Cordier Japonica 353; Hubbard 19.

An exceptionally rare map, published in the first volume of Ginnaro's scarce four volume history of the Christianization of Japan, 'Saverio Oreintale o vero Istorie de Cristiani Illustri dell'Oriente' (1641), with only three institutional examples known. It is essentially a reduced copy of the Moreira-Blancus map, engraved by Nicolas Perrey, who not only copied the geography of Japan from the Moreira-Blancus map, but also two of the decorative elements, the ship and the sea-monster, which appear in reverse.

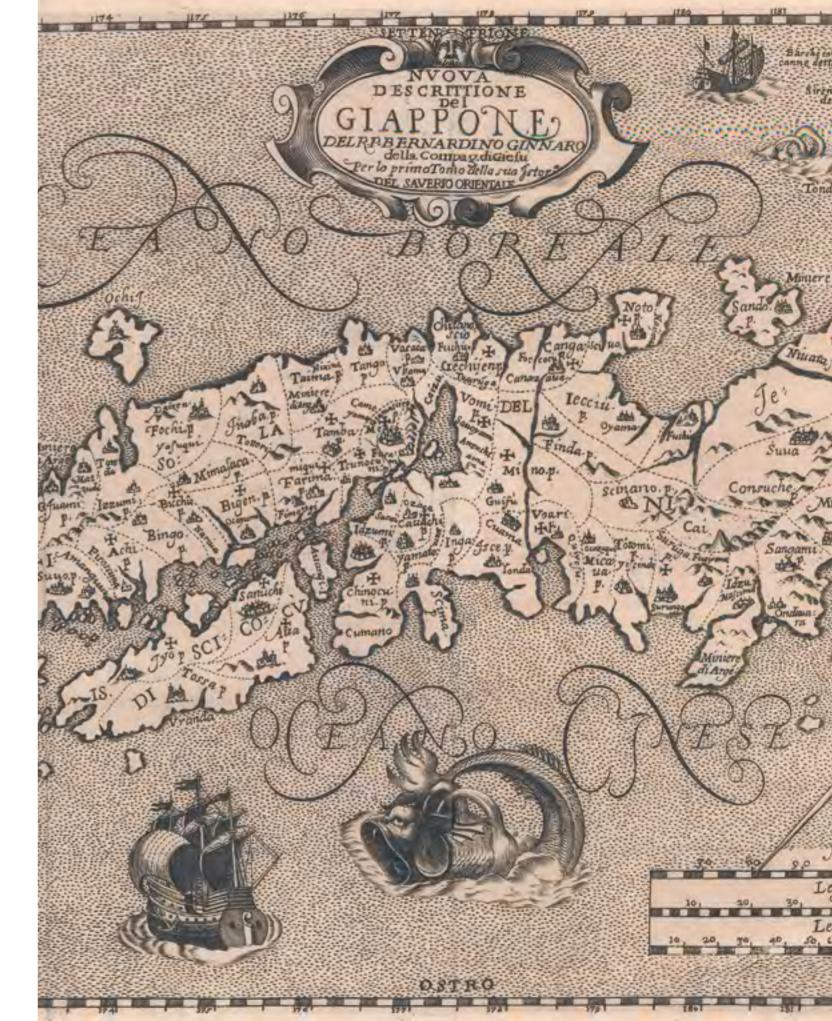
Perrey has added an Italian mileage scale, and a supposedly Japanese ship, with accompanying comment "Barche con le vele di canne dette Funes": "Barque called Funes, with sails made of reeds". Next to the ship is a mermaid with a forked tail, labelled with the inscription "sirena o pesce Donna descritto lib I cap. 9": "Mermaid or woman-fish described in volume one, chapter 9".

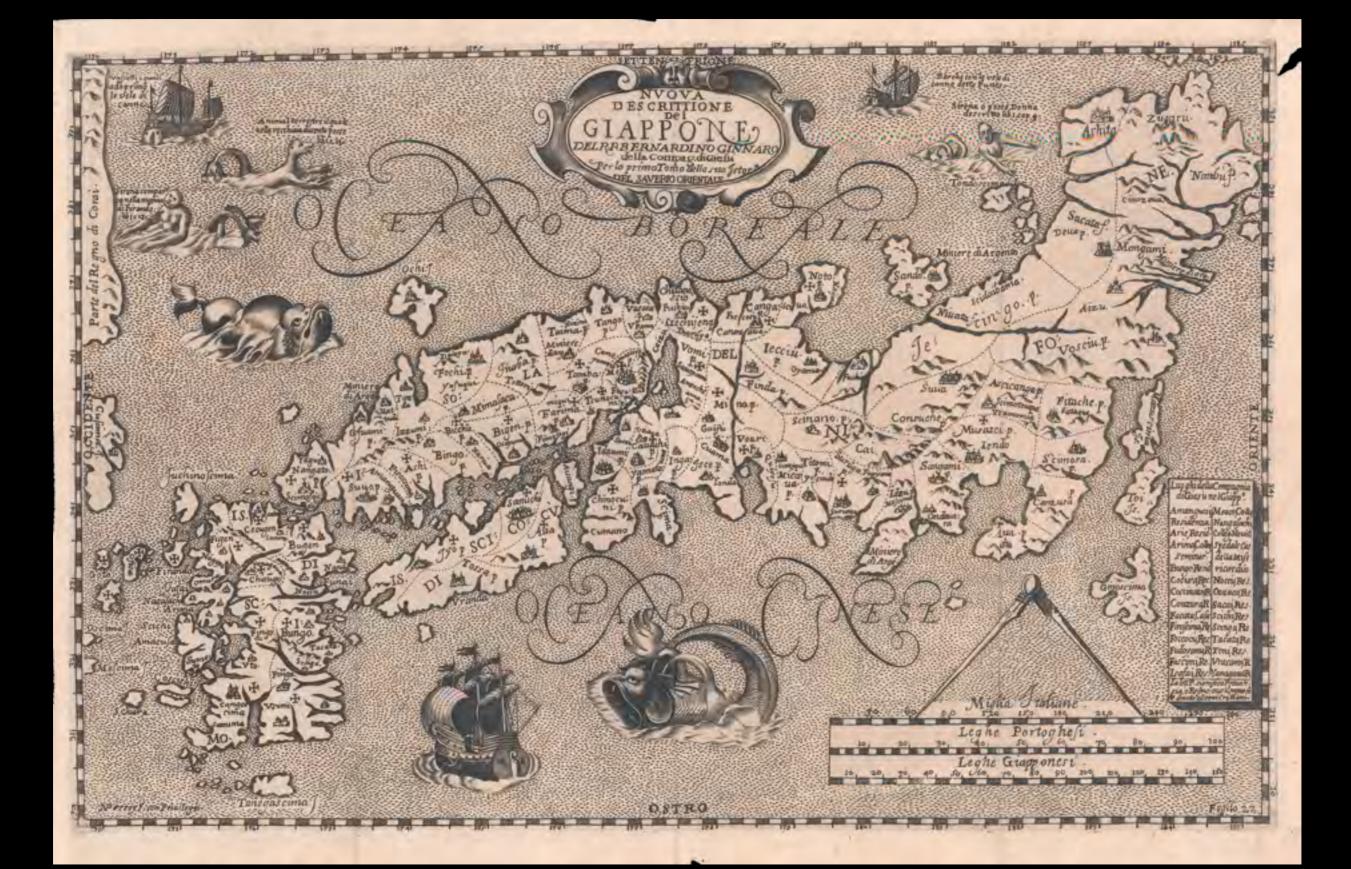
There is another ship and mermaid at the upper left corner, as well as a strange dog-like sea monster. The monster is labelled "Animal terrestre il quale nella vecchiaia diventa pesce, lib 1 c. 13": "Terrestrial animal that in old age becomes a fish, volume one, chapter 13".

Ginnaro has included a table by the lower right margin with an alphabetical list of place names. The list is taken from the 1612 catalogue of Jesuit houses in Japan. There were actually two catalogues published in that year, but as one was published before, and one was published after the Jesuits were expelled from the territory of Arima, Ginnaro has combined the two lists. The key at the bottoms explains that a capital P denotes a province (kuni) or kingdom, and a Maltese cross for Christian settlements.

Ginnaro (1577-1644) born in Naples and became a Jesuit in 1595. He is the author of two books of astronomical tables, that we know about, but the 'Saverio Orientale' is his magnum opus.

Perrey is recorded as working in and around Naples as an engraver from about 1619-1659.





The Jesuits sail into Japan

CARDIM, Antonio Francisco

Fasciculus et Iapponicis floribus suo adhuc madentibus sanguine compositus a P. Antonio Francisco Cardim è Societate lesu, provinciae lapponiae ad urbem procuratore.

<u>Publication</u>

Rome, Heredum Corbelletti, 1646.

Quarto (180 by 131mm), 69 plates (of 87), one folding map, later mottled sheep. marbled endpapers, spine divided into six compartments separated by raised bands, red morocco title piece, lettered in gilt.

Collation: part 1: A-Z4, Az-Ii4; [4]ff, 252pp; 1 folding map, 69 (of 87) plates; part 2: A-K4, 80pp; part 3: A-E4, 40pp.

<u>Provenance</u>

1. Obscured library label, ending "gnet". 2. Library label from Maison Saint-Augustin in Enghien, Belgium, a Jesuit school open from 1887 to 1952; stamp on title page possibly from this library as well.

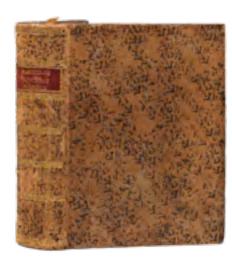
References

Boxer 136 and 360: Campbell map 14: Cordier Japonica 362; Hubbard 21.

An illustrated history of the martyrdoms of sixteenth and seventeenth century Catholic missionaries and converts.

Antonio Francisco Cardim was a member of the Jesuit order, and travelled extensively throughout Asia, spending three years as a prisoner of the Dutch in Malacca. He was appointed Procurator General of the Jesuits in the Province of Japan. Cardim estimates that 1,500 Christians had been killed in Japan from 1612 to 1640: he details the stories of 84, both European and Japanese, in this book.

The work contains a folding map of Japan. Hubbard suggests that it is based on that of Christophoro Blancus and Inácio Moreira. There is a numbered list of Jesuit houses and churches in the upper left corner - the last item on the list records that persecution of Christians in Japan began in 1612. The anonymous engraver (possibly Pierre Miotte) rendered some of the place names in Italian and added the figure of Francis Xavier in the ship at the lower edge, adding a note detailing his arrival in Japan.







A map of Japan from one of the "greatest atlases of the world"

41 DUDLEY, Robert

Asia Carta diciasete piu moderna.

Publication

[Florence, Robert Dudley, 1646].

Description
Engraved map

<u>Dimension</u>

440 by 575mm (17.25 by 22.75 inches).

<u>References</u>

Hubbard 22.1; Lord Wardington, 'Sir Robert Dudley and the Arcano del Mare', The Book Collector 52 (2003), pp.199-211.

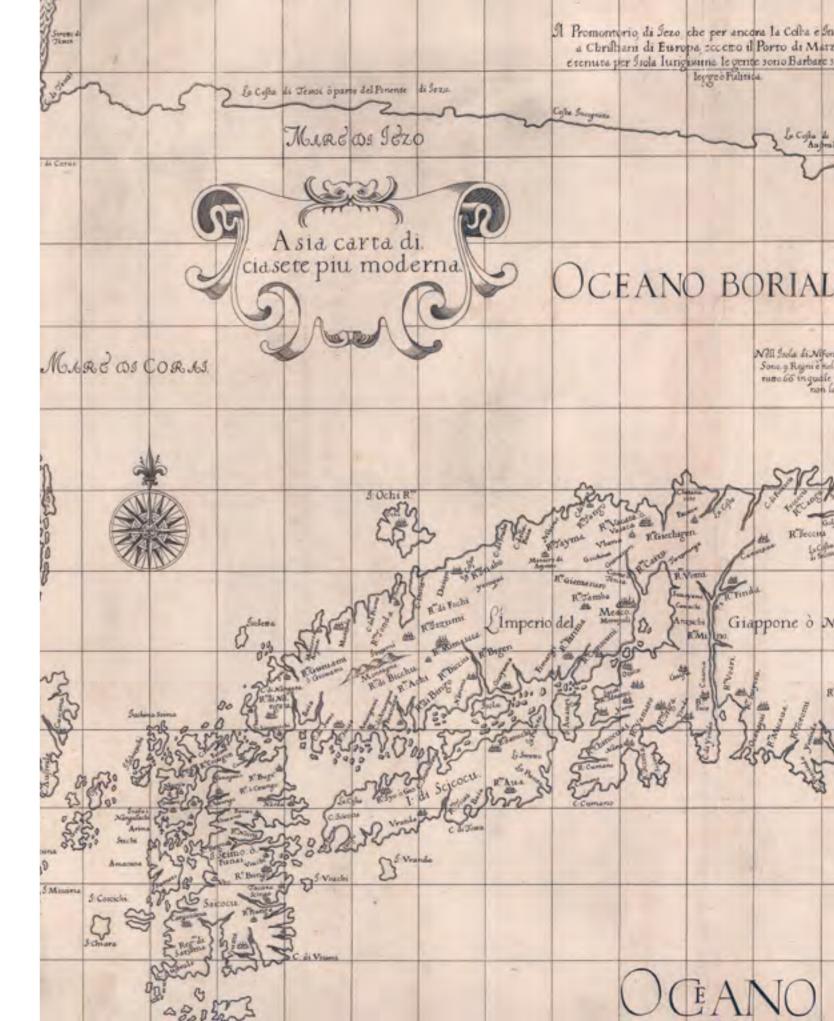
The first state of Robert Dudley's map of Japan, from the first edition of his sea atlas.

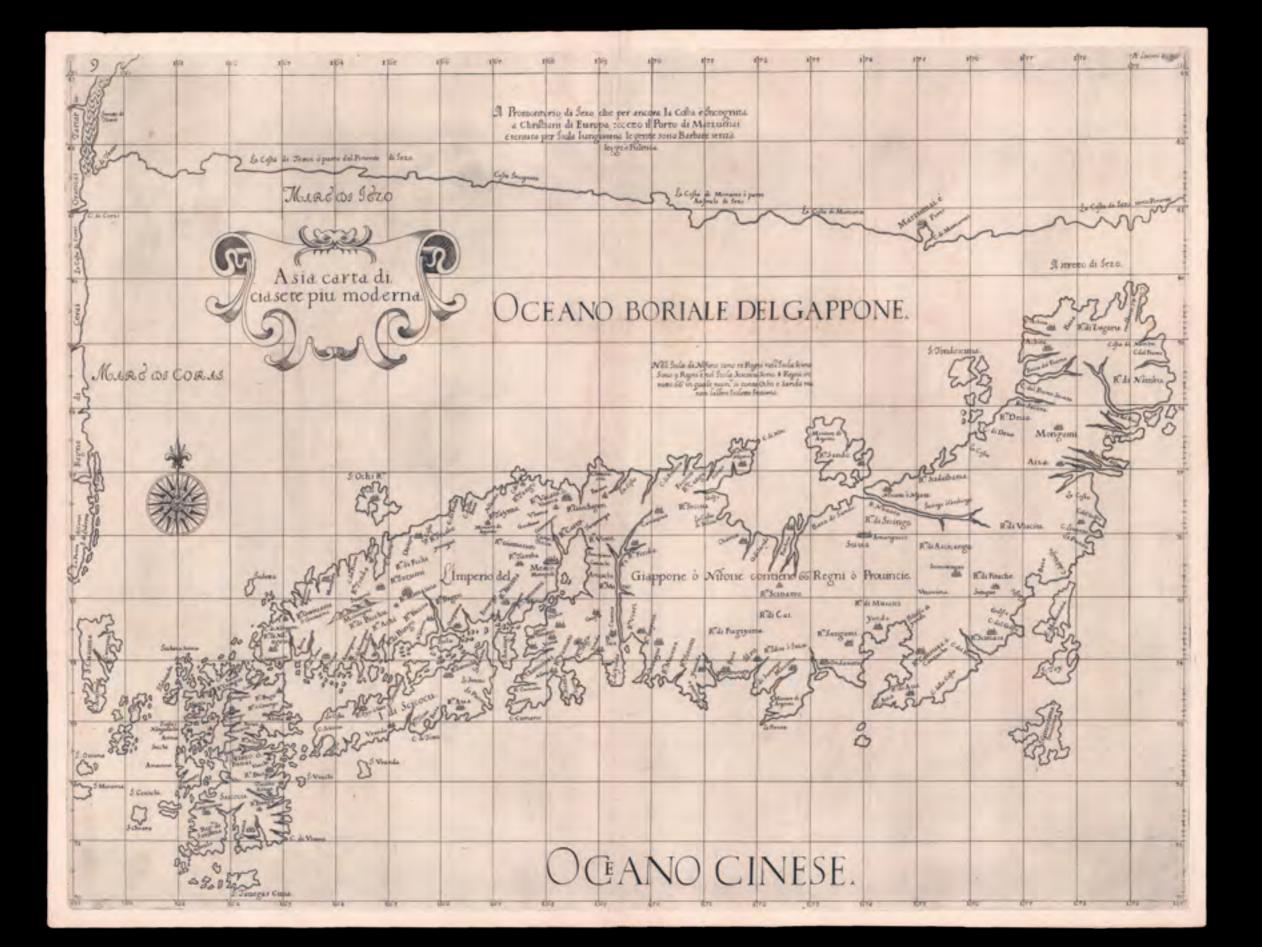
Dudley's map of Japan follows the outline of Blancus and Moreira. The island of Hokkaidō is shown as an oversized land mass called Jezo at the upper edge. The text on it says that the cape of Jezo is unknown to Europeans. The place names follow Ginnaro. Southeast Korea is visible on the left edge.

The map is from the 'Arcano de Mare', one of 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).

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. Lucini states in the atlases that the work took him 12 years to complete and required 5,000 lbs of copper. The charts are by both English and other pilots. It is assumed that Dudley used the original charts of Henry Hudson, and for the Pacific Coast of America used his brother in-law Thomas Cavendish's observations.





Japan and Korea

42 DUDLEY, Robert

Carta Particolare della Grande Isola del' Giapone e di Iezo con il Regno di Corai et altre Isole in torno.

<u>Publication</u> [Florence, Sir Robert Dudley, 1647].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 534 by 790mm (21 by 31 inches).

References

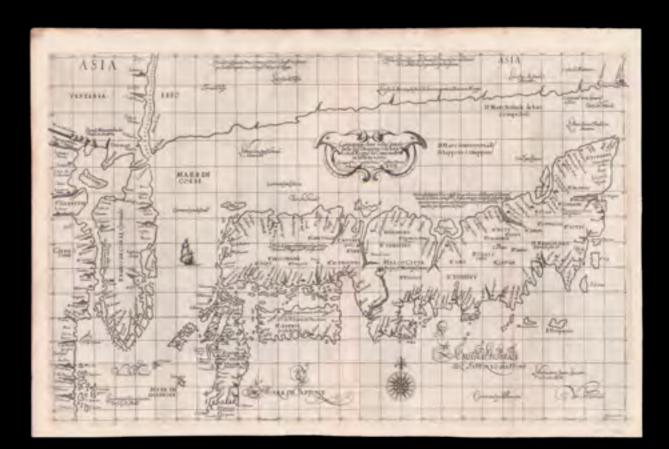
Hubbard 23.1; Lord Wardington, 'Sir Robert Dudley and the Arcano del Mare', The Book Collector 52 (2003), pp.199-211.

A map showing Japan, and the coastlines of North and South Korea.

The first state of the plate, of the seventeenth map of Asia, from the sixth book of the third part, of Dudley's 'Arcano del Mare', one of the "greatest atlases of the world" (Wardington).

Engraved by Antonio-Francesco Lucini, this is the second of Dudley's maps to depict Japan, the first being 'Asia carta diciasete piu moderna', based on the Ginnaro map of 1641. The present map, although it covers a wider area, to include the coastline of Korea, is based on an earlier and less accurate map by Willem Blaeu from 1634, the 'China Vetribus Sinarum Regio nunc Incolis Tame dicta'.

"Blaeu, in turn, based his depiction of the southern coast of Japan on the VOC charts of Hessel Geritsz. To which he would have had access. Note, in particular, the east-facing square-toed boot form of the Kii peninsula, named 'Vgysyma' in Blaeu's map and 'C. di Simaco' in this chart. This particular geographical aberration would be shown on Dutch charts over decades. The islands of 'Goto', 'Firando' (Hirado), Kyushu and Shikoku are virtually identical to Blaeu's portrayal. The island of 'Yezo' (Hokkaidō) is portrayed based on the reports by Girolamo de Angelis. The overall depiction of the mainland of Japan, the island of Jonshu draws on the Teixeira/Ortelius model. However, Blaeu has rotated the axis of the main island in a northerly direction resulting in the northeasternmost point being placed at slightly over 40 degrees N., whereas in the Teixeira/Ortelius the same point is placed slightly above 37 degrees N. Dudley may have also resorted to the same methods as used by Cysat and Urbano Monte by taking the place-names of Japanese towns from the Jesuit printed reports and sprinkling them in the general area they were known to be in; this applies particularly to the Island of Kyushu. Dudley also filled the gaps by naming prominent features such as capes and bays" (Hubbard).



The results of the de Vries expedition

43 JANSSONIUS, Johannes

Iaponia et Terra Eso.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1648].

Description

Engraved map, Dutch text on verso.

Dimension

181 by 236mm (7.25 by 9.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 24.1; van der Krogt 8450:352B.1.

44 JANSSONIUS, Johannes and VAN DER AA, Pieter

lapon et terre d'eso.

<u>Publication</u>

[Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, c1700].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

187 by 239mm (7.25 by 9.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 24.2; van der Krogt 8450:352B.2.

Two examples, covering two states, of Janssonius' map of Japan. Based primarily on Willem Blaeu's depiction of Japan on his map of China 'China Veteribus Sinarum Regio nunc Incolis Tame dicta' and incorporating the incomplete information on Hokkaidō (or 't Lant van Eso') gathered by Maerten de Vries' expedition of 1643. The map differs considerably from Robert Dudley's chart of 1647, also based on Blaeu, in that the island of Hokkaidō is shown unconnected to the Chinese mainland, but with an incomplete western coastline. The depictions of 'Staten Eyl' and 'Compagnies Landt' are new.

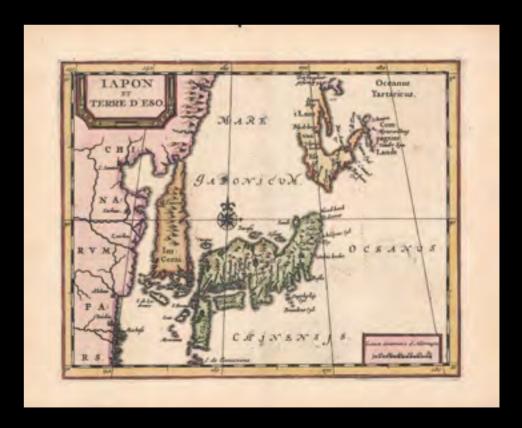
The first state of the plate was published in the final edition of Johannes Janssonius' Atlas Minor' (1648). This plate replaces Petrus Kaerius' map of 1628, which had begun to break from overuse. For this last edition of his 'Atlas Minor', which was one of several reductions of the Mercator-Hondius atlas, Janssonius removed Mercator's name from the title.

In the second state the title cartouche, compass rose and the mileage scale were completely redrawn, the two ships removed and the lettering of the large titles of 'Mare Japnicum' and 'Oceanus Chinensis' were re-designed. There was no change to the geography, but van der Aa added the place name 'I de Tanacxima' (Tanegashima) below the island of 'Cikoko' (Shikoku).

The second state was published in 'L'Atlas soulage de son gros & pesant fardeau' (c1700), a small nine volume atlas. It would appear that Pieter van der Aa purchased the plates for Janssonius' 1648 atlas, altered them, and published them as he was preparing his own work, 'Naaukeurige Versameling Der Gedenk-Waardigste Reysen Na Oost en West-Indien'. Only one complete copy of the atlas is known, at Leiden.

Johannes Janssonius (1588-1664), was the son of a printer, publisher and bookseller from Arnhem with the same name. In 1612 he married Elizabeth Hondius, daughter of Jodocus Hondius I, and in the same year set up his own publishing house in Amsterdam. When Jodocus I died that same year he began helping Hondius' widow with the continued publication of the Mercator - Hondius atlas. Both Hondius' widow, Colette, as well as Hondius' eldest son, Jodocus II, died in 1629; Janssonius therefore joined forces with Hondius' younger son, Henricus, to revise the Mercator-Hondius atlas from 1638.





Sanson's map of Japan

SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I)

L'Asie en plusieurs cartes nouvelles, et exactes; & en divers traittes de géographie, et d'histoire.

Paris, Chez l'Autheur [Nicolas Sanson] Ruë de l'Arbre Sec, près de la Sainct Germain de l'Auxerrois, 1652.

Description

Atlas (247 by 181mm), red chalk shelf mark to blank leaf, title, [102pp], 15 double page engraved maps with outline hand colour, full brown calf, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt, title in gilt, gilt tooling.

References Hubbard 25.

SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I)

L'Asie en plusieurs cartes nouvelles, et exactes; & en divers traittes de géographie, et d'histoire.

Paris, Chez l'Autheur [Nicolas Sanson] Ruë de l'Arbre Sec, près de la Sainct Germain de l'Auxerrois, 1652.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> Quarto (250 by 182mm), title, [52]ll, [2]pp advert, privilege, 15 double page engraved maps with original outline hand colour, original limp vellum, title in ink to spine.

References Hubbard 25. Two examples of the Sanson family's atlas 'L'Asie en plusieurs cartes

The atlas has a chequered history. Nicolas (II) Sanson d'Abbeville began a four part atlas of the world, with each volume covering a different continent. After publishing the first part on Europe, he was killed during the Barricades in Paris in 1648, part of the Fronde civil wars. His father, Nicolas completed the series, publishing the volume on Asia in 1652.

The atlas contains 15 maps: there were supposed to be 17, but two were not ready at the time of publication. It contains a map of Japan engraved by Abraham Peyrounin, which appears only in the first (1652) edition. Peyrounin used Janssonius' 1648 map as the basis for his work but appears to have used a different algorithm to calculate the longitude, elongating the main islands of the country. There was still some contemporary debate about whether the island of Hokkaidō was a single landmass or two islands - Peyrounin has preserved his neutrality by cropping the area of the map so Hokkaidō is only partially shown at the upper edge, with the title cartouche in between two parts of the island.



Sanson's second map of Japan

SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I)

Description des isles du japon en sept principals parties et la ou on teste autrefois soixante et six royaumes tiree en partie du R.P. Cardin, en partie de Varenius et d'autres.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Par le S.r Sanson d'Abbeville G d. R., 1652.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 245 by 334mm (9.75 by 13.25 inches).

Hubbard 26.1; Pastoureau Sanson III A.

SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I)

Description des isles du japon... en partie de Varenius et d'autres.

Paris, Par le S.r Sanson d'Abbeville G d. R.,

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

249 by 336mm (9.75 by 13.25 inches).

Hubbard 26.1; Pastoureau Sanson III A.

SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I)

Description des isles du japon... en partie de Varenius et d'autres.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, [c1674].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

248 by 319mm (9.75 by 12.5 inches).

Hubbard 26.2: Pastoureau Sanson III D.

Three examples, covering two states, of Nicolas Sanson's map of Japan. The first state was included in Sanson's 'L'Asie en plusiers cartes nouvelles, et exactes', published in 1652, 1658 and 1662: the two examples of the first state here are from the 1652 and 1658 edition.

There is one example of the second state, which appeared only in the final edition of 'L'Asie', published around 1674. In this issue, the number "13" appears in the top right-hand corner, inside the neatline.

Sanson credits Cardin and Varenius for his map. Generally, the geography follows that of Moreira and Blancus. Only a small portion of the eastern coast of Korea is shown, without stating whether it is an island or not, and there is only a hint of Hokkaidō in the far northeast corner, with the place name "Matzumay".

Varenius, or Bernhard Varen (fl.1622-1650) was a German physician, geographer and natural historian. He settled in Amsterdam, and was a friend of the Blaeu family. He published 'Descriptio regni Japoni' in 1649.

Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville I (1600-1667) was a French mapmaker. He supposedly began to make maps to supplement his study of history, and a map of Ancient Gaul made early in his career brought him to the attention of Cardinal Richelieu. This foothold in the French court allowed him to rise to the position of geographe du roi, teaching both Louis XIII and Louis XIV. Louis XIII even made him a counsellor of state. After Sanson's death the business was carried on by his two surviving sons and grandson, in partnership with Hubert Jaillot. Nicholas Sanson I is widely regarded as the founder of modern geography, and it is generally held that the so called "Great Age" of French cartography originated with his publications.







Blaeu's map of Japan, from the first atlas devoted to the region

50 BLAEU, Joan

Iaponia Regnum.

Publication
[Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, c1655].

Description Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 465 by 585mm (18.25 by 23 inches).

References Hubbard 27.1.

51 BLAEU, Joan

Iaponia Regnvm.

Publication [Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1655]

<u>Description</u>
Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 415 by 565mm (16.25 by 22.25 inches).

References Hubbard 27.2; van der Krogt 2:501, 2:503, 2:511, and 2:521.

52 BLAEU, Joan; COVENS, Johannes and MORTIER, Cornelis

Iaponia Regnvm.

<u>Publication</u>
Amsterdam, Per F. de Wit, ex officina I.
Covens et C. Mortier, [c1721].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

415 by 565mm (16.25 by 22.25 inches).

References
Hubbard 27.4; Koeman III: Wit 18 and Wit 21

Three examples, covering three of four states, of Joan Blaeu's map of Japan, from Martino Martini's 'Atlas Sinensis'.

Four states of the map have been identified: three are represented here. They include a probable proof state, which lacks a privilege, and is known only in loose copies.

There is one example of the second state, from the 1655 Latin edition, in which it first appeared.

The final example, with the imprint of de Wit, Covens and Mortier, is the fourth state, re-issued by Covens and Mortier between about 1721 and 1725. It is interesting that the imprint includes Frederick de Wit, which is anachronistic, and may have been added by Mortier to give it respectability.

Both the third and fourth state were included in composite atlases and probably issued separately as well; they are the result of Blaeu's plates being dispersed after the firm's fire of 1672, and Joan's death in 1673. The stock was sold by public auction. The copperplates were originally acquired by Abraham Wolfgang and were sold in 1694 after his death.

Sometime early in the eighteenth century the plate for this map of Japan was acquired by Pieter Mortier and the third state of this map, with his imprint, could safely be dated c1710, the year before his death. Mortier's widow continued the business for another decade and the plate once again changed hands and became part of the inventory of Covens and Mortier, a partnership between Johannes Covens, who had married Agatha Mortier in 1721, and Cornelis Mortier, Pieter's son.

The 'Atlas Sinensis' was the first Western atlas devoted to China and the surrounding region. The atlas was based on the travels of Father Martino Martini (1614-1661), a Jesuit missionary in China who made use of Chinese sources. In 1654, Martini's ship was captured by the Dutch and he was sent to Amsterdam. During the journey, he translated into Latin a manuscript atlas of the Chinese provinces by Chu-Ssu-pên, with revisions from the printed atlas by Lo Hongxian (1555). Blaeu had announced in his previous publication, the 1654 atlas of Scotland, that his next projects would be a town book of Italy, a volume of charts, and a volume of historical maps. Martini, however, persuaded Blaeu to engrave and publish his maps and descriptions of the Chinese empire. Blaeu postponed his work on the other volumes and published this atlas in 1655. The text was Martini's own account of his travels in the Chinese provinces, over a period of roughly ten years.

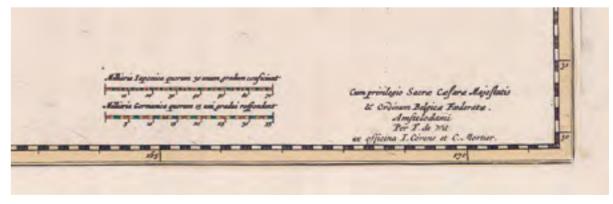
The atlas was published as a separate volume by Blaeu in 1655. The maps were also included in the sixth volume of Blaeu's 'Nieuwe Atlas' (1649-58). Unusually for Blaeu atlases, the maps have no text on the verso.



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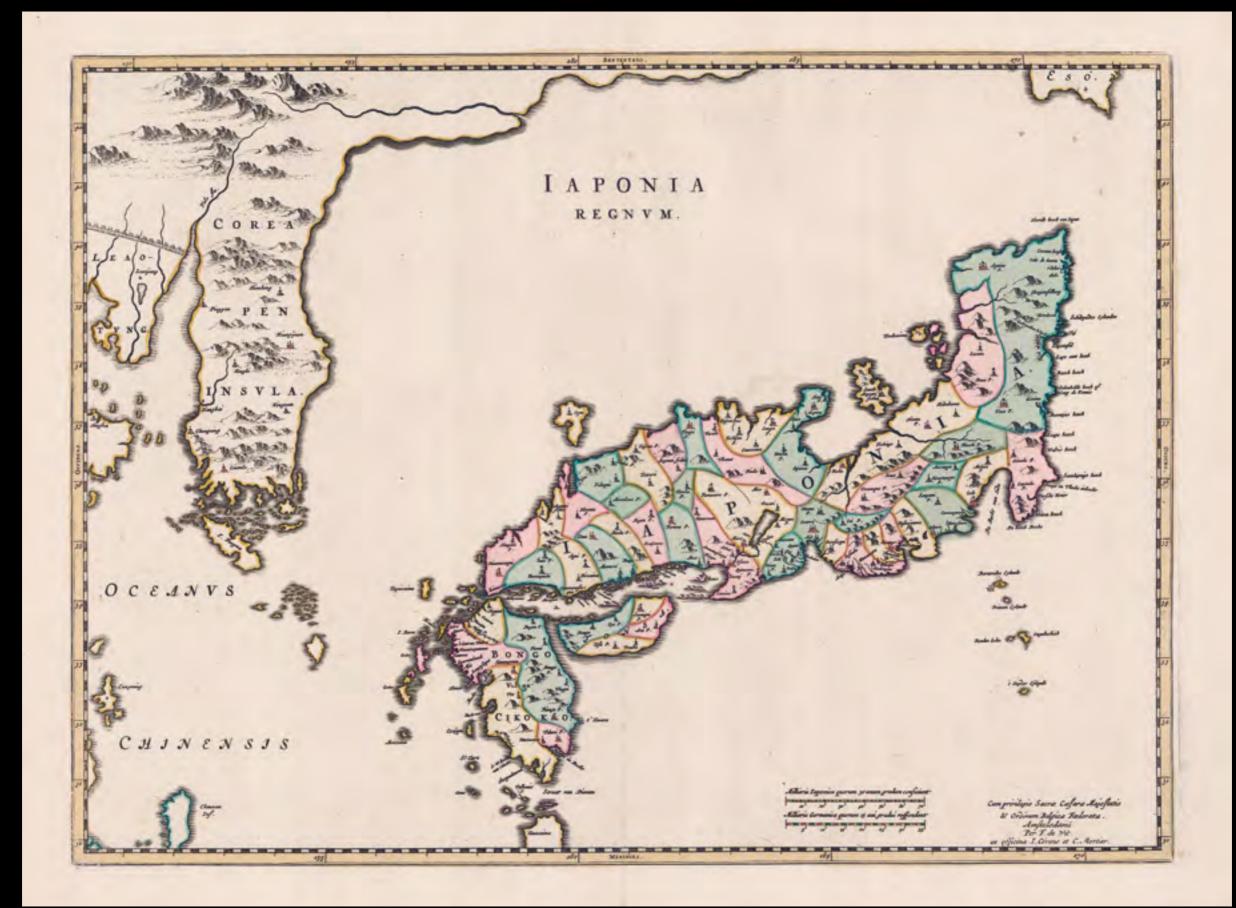


51



52

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 69 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



Japan in miniature

53 DU VAL, Pierre

L'Asie.

Paris, Chez I. Lagniet sur le quay de la megisserie au fort leuesque, [1661].

<u>Description</u>
18 vignette engraved maps on a single map sheet.

<u>Dimensions</u> 440 by 583mm (17.25 by 23 inches).

References Hubbard 28.2

Including a miniature map of Japan, 'Les isles du japon'.

The present example is the second state of three, first published in about 1656 with Du Val's address. On this version, various place names have been added, including "Ocean ou Mer de Chine". Japan is shown as a large land mass to the north, labelled "P[ar]tie de la Terre de Iesso" and to the west, "D[estroit] de Iesso", suggesting that 'Iesso' (Hokkaidō) is an island.

The other maps on this sheet include a map of the Asian continent as a whole, Turkey, the Holy Land, Georgia and Arabia; and is similar in format to other sheets of Africa, America and Europe.

Jacques Lagniet (Lagnier) (1600-1675) was a publisher and printseller, established in Paris by about 1642. He is known to have published many works of fiction, including an edition of 'Don Quixote', in addition to maps.

Pierre du Val (1619-1683) was the nephew of the celebrated French cartographer Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, cartographer to Louis XIV. Du Val adopted Sanson's geographical conceptions, and was in time also appointed royal cartographer, to Louis XIV.



A Benedictine view of Japan

BUCELIN, Gabriel

Nuclei Historia Universalie cum Sacrae, tum Prophanae ad dies, annosque relatae, Auctarium Varijs, utriusque Fructibus foecundum & locuples.

<u>Publication</u> Ulm, Johann Goerlin, 1658.

Duodecimo (143 by 81mm), engraved frontispiece, title, [2] ("dedicatio", 488pp. title, leaf, I-XXXXIII ff, title, 30 single page engraved maps, with text on verso, contemporary vellum, remnants of blue to edges.

References Hubbard 29.

BUCELIN, Gabriel

Japoniae Descriptio.

<u>Publication</u> [Ulm, Johann Gorlin, 1664]

Engraved map, Latin text on verso.

<u>Dimensions</u> 79 by 141mm (3 by 5.5 inches).

References Hubbard 29.

The first edition of Gabriel Bucelin's 'Nuclei Historia Universalie', and an example of the map of Japan from a later edition.

The 'Nuclei Historia' covers religious and secular European history, including a chapter of genealogical tables and historians used as sources divided by nationality. It was republished in 1659 and 1664.

Gabriel Bucelin (1599-1681) was a Benedictine scholar and writer. He entered the Benedictine monastery in Weingarten at the age of 13, and was ordained as a priest after studying philosophy and theology in Dillingen. He was both master of novices at Weingarten and professor of humanities at Feldkirch before Swedish intervention in the Thirty Years' War caused him to flee to Vienna. He subsequently lived in Venice, before becoming prior of the monastery of St John in Feldkirch in 1651, a position he held until a few months before his death.

A map of Japan is included in a collection of 30 maps, the 'Praecipuarum Universi Terrarum Orbis', bound in at the end of Bucelin's work, probably engraved by Melchior Küsel. The cartography is simplified, and Korea is incorrectly identified as an island. The map in the first edition is identifiable as the first state from the letterpress signature "h2" in the centre of the lower margin, and the catchword "IN" at the lower right.

The later example is from the 1664 edition, distinguished by the lack of letterpress signature.





A later version of Janssonius' map of Japan

JANSSONIUS, Johannes

Nova et Accurata Iaponiae, Terrae Esonis ac Insularum adjacentium, ex Novissima detection description.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1656-1658.

Engraved map, French text on verso.

445 by 550mm (17.5 by 21.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 30.1; van der Krogt 1:417.3S/U.

JANSSONIUS, Johannes

Nova et Accurata Iaponiae, Terrae Esonis ac Insularum adjacentium, ex Novissima detection description.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, [1658].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

445 by 555mm (17.5 by 21.75 inches).

Hubbard 30.1; van der Krogt 1:436.3.

JANSSONIUS, Johannes; SCHENK, Petrus and VALK, Gerard

Nova et Accurata Iaponiae, Terrae Esonis ac Insularum adjacentium, ex Novissima detection description.

Amsterdam, Vendibilis apud P. Schenk et G Valk. C.P., [c1700].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

445 by 555mm (17.5 by 21.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 30.2

Three examples, covering both states, of Janssonius' map of Japan from the 'Novus Atlas'.

The map is based on the chart compiled by Maerten de Vries'from his expedition of 1643, and includes depictions of 'Staten Eyl' and 'Compagnies Landt'. Hokkaidō is shown as 'Landt van Eso', and is connected to the Asian continent.

The first state was published from 1653 in Janssonius' Novus Atlas', in Spanish, German, French and Dutch. It first appeared in the third volume of the German language edition and was later incorporated in the 'Atlas Maior' from 1675.

There are two examples of the first state, from the 1656-8 French and the 1658 Dutch editions.

Janssonius died in 1664, and his heirs continued the business until 1676, when the atlas inventory was sold to Abraham Wolfgang along with some of the copperplates which were later sold on to Schenk and Valck. A second auction of the remaining copperplates took place in 1694.

In the second state, the single line imprint is replaced by the two line imprint of Schenk and Valk, who acquired the copperplate at one of the auctions of Janssonius stock. The map was sold loose, and included in a number of composite atlases over the next three or four decades.

There is one example of the second state.

Johannes Janssonius (1588-1664), was the son of a printer, publisher and bookseller from Arnhem with the same name. In 1612, he married Elizabeth Hondius, daughter of Jodocus Hondius I, and in the same year set up his own publishing house in Amsterdam. When Jodocus I died that same year he began helping Hondius' widow with the continued publication of the Mercator - Hondius atlas. Both Hondius' widow, Colette, as well as Hondius' eldest son, Jodocus II, died in 1629; Janssonius therefore joined forces with Hondius' younger son, Henricus, to revise the Mercator-Hondius atlas, the 'Atlas Novus', from 1638.







Produced for an unfinished atlas, with a rare proof state

BRIET, Philippe

Royaume du japon designé par le pere ph: Briet. de la compagnie de lesus. sur les memoires des peres de la mesme compagnie.

Paris, Chez Pierre Mariette, rue S.t lacques a l'Esperance, [c1658].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

443 by 585mm (17.5 by 23 inches).

References

Hubbard 31.1.

BRIET, Philippe

Royaume du japon designé par le pere ph: Briet. de la compagnie de lesus. sur les memoires des peres de la mesme compagnie.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Chez Pierre Mariette, rue S.t lacques a l'Esperance, [1658]

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

457 by 572mm (18 by 22.5 inches).

References Hubbard 31.2. Two examples, covering both states, of Briet's map of Japan.

The first state, published separately, is very rare. Hubbard records only three examples, and it was probably a proof plate, subsequently corrected.

The second state of the plate was also published separately, and was extensively corrected. The four cardinal points were added midway along the graticule scale around the map; "ou Saycock a io [10] Roy.mes" and "ou Tokoesi a 4. R." were added in the "Mer de la Chine"; and additional titles were added for the 'kingdoms' throughout the map. Hubbard points out that this is "an enormous number of corrections for the engraver, Somer, to make", although many other errors remain.

Briet (1601-1668) came from the same town, Abbeville, as Nicolas Sanson (I), and examples of this map have been found in composite atlases largely made up of maps by Sanson. A Jesuit from 1619, Briet was also a teacher of humanities and rhetoric. He wrote literature, as well as history and historical geography. He published his 'Paralella Geographica' in 1648 and 1649, with 144 maps of Europe. He had intended further volumes of maps of the other continents, but only managed a manuscript for the Asia volume, which was never published. Many of the maps from the original work were republished in his 'Theatre géographique de l'europe', and 'Theatrum Geographicum Europae Veteris', in 1653.







DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Du Val's miniature map

61 DU VAL, Pierre

Isles dv japon.

<u>Publication</u> [Paris, Pierre du Val. 1662].

Description

Engraved map, manuscript writing to verso

155 by 191mm (6 by 7.5 inches).

References Hubbard 32.2

DU VAL, Pierre

Isles dv japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Pierre du Val, 1670].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map.

141 by 144mm (5.5 by 5.75 inches).

Hubbard 32.3; Pastoureau Duval XI B.

DU VAL, Pierre

Isles dv japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Pierre du Val, 1672].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Hubbard 32.4; Pastoureau Duval XI C.

158 by 158mm (6.25 by 6.25 inches).

Four maps and one book, covering three states, of du Val's map of Japan.

Hubbard describes five separate states of the map: the earliest have blank versos, later issues have manuscript text on verso.

There is one example of the second state, published in 'Le monde ou la géographie universelle' in 1662. It is distinguished from the first state by including more names, the location of a silver mine, the label "Ocean ou" in the sea above the islands, and mountains next to "Ochio".

There is one example of the third state of the plate, from the 1670 edition. It is distinguishable from the previous states of the map by the addition of "Firando", and a town symbol next to "Amanguchi".

There are three examples of the fourth state of the plate: two loose, both from the 1672 edition, and one in a copy of the 1682 edition. This issue is distinguished from the previous states by addition of the legend "Coray presqu'Isle attache a la Chine", and "Iesso" as a place-name is erased. Small town symbols in the shape of buildings have been added to all towns except "Farima", "Aua" and "Sando". This state of the map appears in editions of the atlas printed between 1672 and 1688.

Pierre du Val (1619-1683) was the nephew of the great French geographer Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville. His father was a merchant but he followed in his uncle's footsteps, becoming a mapmaker, and was eventually appointed geographer to Louis XIV. He used the surname d'Abbeville to connect himself to his famous uncle. When du Val died in 1683, one of his daughters was granted the privilege in 1687 to continue printing 'La géographie universelle', which she did, but only once.

DU VAL, Pierre

La géographie universelle contenant les descriptions, les cartes, et le blason les principaux païs du monde.

Paris, Chez l'Autheur [Pierre du Val], 1682.

Duodecimo (150 by 85mm) library stamp to foreleaf, engraved title, title, five preliminary leaves, double-page world map, 312pp, 50 double-page engraved maps, original outline colour, 11 engraved plates with coats of arms, hand coloured and heightened in gilt; marbled endpapers, later calf, gilt tooling to spine, red morocco title piece, title in gilt.

Provenance

Library stamp for José Blanco Fuentes

References

Hubbard 32.4





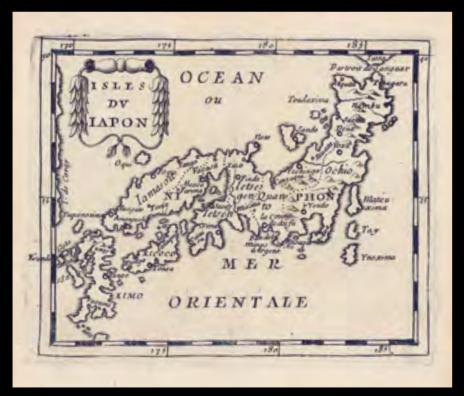


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DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION







The man who got the Portuguese expelled from Japan

CARON, François

Die Rechte See-karte von der Gelegenheit dess Landes Iapan.

[Nuremberg, Michael and Johann Friederich Endters, 1672].

Description

Engraved map.

160 by 246mm (6.25 by 9.75 inches).

Boxer 177; Cordier Japonica 341; Hubbard 34.2; Walter OAG 36.

CARON, François

Wahrhaftige Beschreibungen zweyer mächtigen Köningreiche, Japan, Siam und Corea.

<u>Publication</u>

Nuremberg, Michael und Friederich Endters, 1672.

Small octavo (151 by 92mm), title, ten preliminary leaves, 1148pp, 14 engraved plates, one engraved folding map, 18 index leaves, later vellum binding, title in ink to

Campbell 24a; Cordier Japonica 341; Hubbard 34.2.

Two examples of the second state of the plate: a loose copy and a copy of 'Wahrhaftige Beschreibungen dreyer machtigen Koningreiche, Japan, Siam, und Corea', a reprint of the Endter brothers' earlier work 'Fr. Carons, und Jod. Schouten Wahrhaftige Beschreibungen zweyer machtigen Konigreiche, Jappan und Siam' (1663). In this later issue, the plate is now numbered "Pag. 1" in the upper right.

The map is a reduced version, and German translation, of Caron's earlier 1661 map, published in The Hague by Johannes Tongerloo in 'Rechte Beschryvinge Van het Machtigh Koninghrijck van Iappan'. Even in its larger format it was described by Boxer as being "the most inaccurate one ever drawn of Japan". Walter, however, says that "the map is not intended as a precise depiction of the Japanese Islands, for they are, in fact, extremely roughly sketched. Rather, Caron wants to illustrated his discussion of the problem of the island nature of Honshū and Ezo (Hokkaidō), respectively". In this German version, mountain ranges have been added throughout the land, more for decorative purposes than geographic ones.

François Caron (1600-1673) was born in Brussels to refugee Huguenot parents. He was a sailor for the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and went on one of their vessels to Japan in 1619 as a cook's mate. He learnt Japanese and rose to become a clerk, and then a merchant in 1632. His knowledge of the local language proved useful and in his final rank as 'opperhoofd', the highest in the VOC, he is credited with persuading the Tokugawa shogunate to expel Portuguese traders from Japan.



A later Jesuit map of Japan

7 TAISNE, Philippe François

Nova Delineatio particularis Apostolicarum peregrinationum primi Iaponiae Apostoli in remotis Iaponiae Regnis Nieuwe Verbeeldinghe van de Apostolicke pelgrimagien van den Eersten Apostel van Iaponien besonderlyck in de verre Iaponische landen.

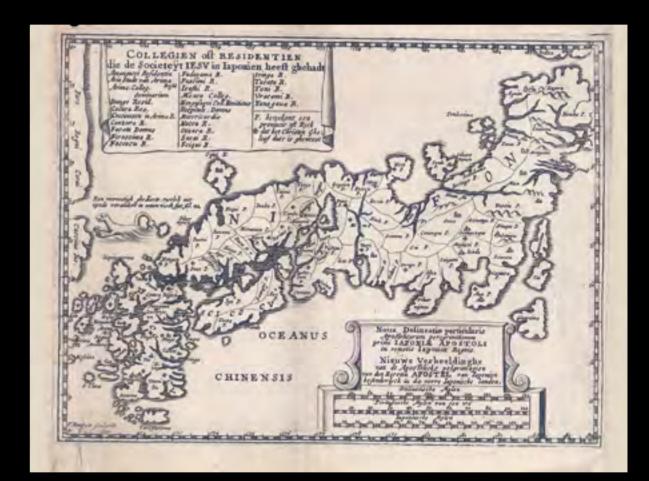
<u>Publication</u> [Antwerp, Philippe François Taisne, 1663].

<u>Description</u>
Engraved map backed on paper.

<u>Dimensions</u> 164 by 216mm (6.5 by 8.5 inches).

References Hubbard 35. Engraved by Frederick Bouttats (b.1630), and published in Taisne's 'Het Leven apostolycke deughden, gheduerighe mirakelen, ende glorie vanden H. Franciscus Xaverius' (1663). The map follows the Ginnaro map of 1641, including the sea monster, but includes an alphabetical list of Jesuit residences at the upper left.

Taisne (1627-1691) was a Jesuit teacher, and a military chaplain. Bouttats, who also engraved the other two maps in the book, of Southeast Asia, and Europe to Japan, had two brothers, Gaspar and Gerard, and twelve children, nieces and nephews, who were also engravers.



"Iezzo" as a land bridge

68 CARON, François

A true Description of the Mighty Kingdoms of Japan and Siam.

<u>Publication</u> London, Robert Boulter, 1671.

Description

Octavo (148 by 90mm), title, three preliminary leaves, 152pp, three engraved plates, one engraved folding map, blank leaf, speckled calf, blind tooling, spine in five compartments separated by raised bands, title in gilt, gilt tooling.

References Boxer 176; Campbell, map 24b; Hubbard 39.

The second English edition of François Caron's account of Japan, first published in the Hague in 1661.

The map of Japan has been copied from the original, with English place names, scale and title. The single scale bar also replaces the two mileage scales in the 1661 Dutch version. Boxer suggests that the map was originally added by the first publisher, Johannes Tongerloo, without Caron's knowledge, although it is credited to him on the plate.

Caron shows "Iezzo" as a land bridge between Japan and Tartaria; despite having spent 20 years in Japan, he did not think that Ezo (Hokkaidō) was an island.







A playing card map

69 SELLER, John

The Asiatick Islands.

Publication

[London, John Seller, sold at his house at the Hermitage in Wapping and in Pope's head Alley in Cornhill 1678].

<u>Description</u>

Vignette engraved map, and engraved text page, on the same sheet.

Dimensions

113 by 140mm (4.5 by 5.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 40.3; Walter OAG 39.

This rare little map was originally engraved as a playing card (only one known set), as the VI of the Asia suit. It was quickly re-engraved to form part of a pocket atlas, the 'Atlas Minimus', presumably aimed at the education market, perhaps the earliest British cartographic publication so designed. This is the third state, with two flying birds added to the title frame. It features Japan as an inset, upper right. All but one of the examples known to Hubbard are this state.

"This miniature inset map has become one of the most expensive maps of Japan, on the basis of surface area versus price: an example of the 'Atlas Minimus' was offered at £40,000 in 2007. Containing 52 or 53 maps, it would work out to roughly £800 per map (a formula that ignores the fact that some maps are worth far more than others...) for 6 square cm, or slightly less, than one square inch" (Hubbard).

It is believed that James Clark was the engraver of the original set of playing cards: there were two separate packs, one with maps and the other with topographical notes. "A proof of a full set of the geographic cards by John Seller forms part of the Schreiber Collection in the British Museum's Department of Prints and Drawings. The numerals were later removed from the maps, which were then bound, around 1678, to form part of the 'Atlas Minimus', when it was first advertised in the 'London Gazette'. Each map had an adjoining page of text giving the major cities associated with each country or area shown" (Hubbard).

Despite the diminutive size of Seller's pocket atlases, they were among the earliest "English" world atlases; that is to say, atlases based upon an English model rather than being printed from continental plates, as in the folio atlases of Ortelius and Mercator; or, as was the case with Speed's 'Prospect' and Blome's 'Geographical Description', closely copied from continental examples.

Due to Seller's overambitious atlas-publishing projects which led to his bankruptcy in 1677, and again in 1680-1681 much of his later output would revolve around the publication of such pocket atlases. The atlas first appeared as the 'Book of Geography', c1676, the maps designed as playing cards, with each suit devoted to one continent, and a descriptive text placed on the facing page. For later editions such as this the suits and numbers have been removed and the work has been recast as an educational volume for children.

After Seller's death, the printed plates passed to Seller's son Jeremiah, who worked in partnership with Charles Price Sr., his father's apprentice.



A German update of du Val's map of Japan

70 DU VAL, Pierre and HOFFMAN, Johann

lapon-ia.

<u>Publication</u>

[Nuremberg, In Verlag. Johann Hoffmanns Kunst-und Buchhandlers Gedruckt daselbst bey Christoff Gerhard, 1678].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

115 by 135mm (4.5 by 5.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 41.1.

71 DU VAL, Pierre and HOFFMAN, Johann

lapon-ia.

<u>Publication</u>

[Nuremberg, In Verlag, Johann Hoffmanns Kunst-und Buchhandlers Gedruckt daselbst bey Christoff Gerhard, 1681-1694].

Description

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

123 by 142mm (4.75 by 5.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 41.2.

Two examples, covering both states, of Johann Hoffman's version of Pierre du Val's map of Japan.

For his 'Geographiae Universalis', Hoffman copied the map from the third state of du Val's plate, which was originally published in his 'La géographie universelle'. There are no changes from du Val's map, except the title, and the naming of the ocean. The du Val-Hoffman miniature map of Japan, although simplified, is an improvement on the small map published by du Val in 1656, including many new place-names.

There is one example of the first state, from the 1678 edition, identifiable by the page number 439 at the upper right corner; and an example of the second state, from a 1681 or later edition, identifiable by the page number 551 at the upper right corner.

Hoffman (1629-1698) was a map publisher in Nuremberg, and was often running into trouble with the law, for offences including plagiarism.



70





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A German copy of Sanson's map

72 ZUNNER, Johann David after SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I)

Insulae Iaponiae in VII Partes divisa & LXVI Regna Antiqua divise per N Sanson.

Publication [Frankfurt, Johann David Zunner, 1679].

[i rankiuit, Johanni David Zunner, 107

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 217 by 297mm (8.5 by 11.75 inches).

References Hubbard 42. Johann David Zunner's version of Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville's map of Japan.

The map was produced by Zunner for his 'Die gantze Erd=Kugel, Bestehend In den vier bekannten Theilen der Welt, Als Europa, Asia, Africa und America' (1679). It is a faithful copy of Sanson's map from 'L'Asie en plusiers cartes nouvelles, et exactes'. Zunner gives full credit to Sanson on the title-page and on the map.

Johann David Zunner (1641-1704) was a German publisher active in Frankfurt.



The travel account of an owner of the Hope Diamond

3 TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste

Recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers et curieux de J.B. Tavernier chevalier, baron d'aubonne qui n'ont point este mis dans ses six premiers voyages.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Chez Gervais Clouzier, au Palais, sur les degrez en montant pour aller l'Enseigne du Voyageur, 1679.

Description

Quarto (247 by 189mm), two folding engraved maps, eight folding engraved plates, marbled endpapers, red and brown flecked edges, later calf, gold tooled border, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt, red morocco title piece, title in gilt.

Collation: two blank leaves, author portrait, title, six preliminary leaves, part i: title, 72 pp, folding engraved map, part ii: title, 98pp, part iii: title, 55pp, part iv: title, 96pp, folding engraved map, eight folding engraved plates, part v: title, 178pp, blank leaf.

Provenance

1. Engraved bookplate of Captain F. W. Grantham, restorer of Beeleigh Abbey.
2. Red morocco bookplate of William Alfred Foyle (1885-1963), the founder of Foyle's bookshop.

References Hubbard 43. Jean-Baptiste Tavernier's immensely popular travel account.

Tavernier (1605-1689) was a French Huguenot gem merchant and traveller. He spent a peripatetic youth roaming Europe, enlisting in the service of the Viceroy of Hungary, the Duke of Rethel and his father the Duke of Nevers, and the Irish mercenary Colonel Walter Butler. He began the first of his six voyages in 1631, travelling with two French companions introduced to him by Cardinal Richelieu's agent, Pere Joseph. Over the course of this and the subsequent voyages he travelled all over the Middle East and Asia, visiting the local rulers, recording local culture and customs, and trading. On one voyage he bought the Hope Diamond which he eventually sold to his patron, Louis XIV.

He wrote about his adventures in 'Les Six Voyages', which proved immensely popular, sharing the detailed knowledge he had of overland trading routes and foreign rulers. He received patents of nobility and married. Protestants faced increasing oppression in France and little is known of the end of Tavernier's life - he managed to sell his estate before Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes and passed a law which required Protestant nobility to convert to Catholicism. In 1687, despite an edict prohibiting Protestants from leaving France, Tavernier left Paris for Moscow, where he died two years later.

Tavernier's work was first published in Paris in 1676-77 in two volumes. A third volume was added in 1679, edited by M. de la Chapelle. This third volume was found with two different title pages: one entitled 'Suite des voyages' as a third complementary volume to the 'Six voyages'; and the second – as in the present example – as a stand alone volume.

The work contains a map of Japan engraved by (Jean Louis?) Durant. It is restrained with internal geographical detail, but has small informative texts.





Dutch copies of the Tavernier map

74 TAVERNIER, Jean Baptiste

Carte des isles du japon... de ces mesmes isles.

<u>Publication</u>

[The Netherlands 1679].

Description

Engraved map, reinforced at left edge.

<u>Dimensions</u>

236 by 341mm (9.25 by 13.5 inches).

References Hubbard 44.1.

75 TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste

Les six voyages de Jean Baptiste Tavernier.

Publication

Paris [but probably the Netherlands], 1692.

<u>Description</u>

Three volumes, duodecimo (each 150 by 93mm), engraved frontispiece, title, 43 plates, two maps, brown and red speckled edges, later half calf binding, marbled paper over boards, spines divided into six sections by raised bands with gilt fillets on either side, blind tooling, title and volume number in gilt.

Collation: Volume I: frontispiece, title, 16p preliminary matter, 782pp, 10 plates, 5pp index, blank leaf. Volume II: blank leaf, title, 5p preliminary matter, 616pp, 25 plates, blank leaf. Volume III: blank leaf, title, 3p preliminary matter, 2 folding maps, 546pp, 8 plates, 3pp index, blank leaf.

References Hubbard 44.2. Three examples showing two states of Jean-Baptiste Tavernier's map of Japan.

The loose map is the first state, taken from the 1679 edition of Tavernier's work printed in the Netherlands. In the same year that the first edition was published in Paris, publishers in the Netherlands started producing reduced format versions of Tavernier's work. The map of Japan was reduced for inclusion in these works. The first two editions – printed in 1679 and 1681 – contained the first state. In the first state it has no engraver's signature and has the pagination in French at the upper right corner outside the neatline.

The two sets are reduced versions of Tavernier's work printed after 1681, containing the second state of the map, identifiable by the addition of the letter "a" to the left of the title in the cartouche and "III. Deel. Fol. 1" to the right of the cartouche.

Both editions are in French but printed in the Netherlands. The 1692 example gives Paris as the place of printing; however, so did the editions printed in 1679, which were produced in the Netherlands. Hubbard identifies an edition printed in Utrecht in French by Guillaume van de Water, and Guillaume and Jacob Poulsum, in 1692.

76 TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste

Les six voyages de Jean Baptiste Tavernier.

Publication

Utrecht, Guillaume vande Water and Guillaume & Jacob Poolsum, 1712.

Description

Three volumes, octavo (157 by 96mm), 46 engraved plates, several double-page and folding, printed bookplate to front pastedown of each volume, contemporary calf, spines separated into six sections by raised bands, gilt, titles and volume numbers in gilt.

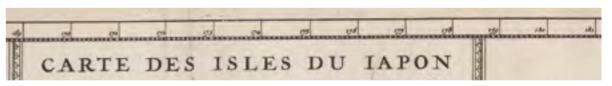
Collation: Volume I: portrait, frontispiece, engraved title, nine preliminary leaves, nine plates, 781pp., four leaves "table". Volume II: title, three leaves "table", 616pp., 27 plates. Volume III: title, preliminary leaf, two leaves "table", 564pp., 11 plates, 2 leaves "table".

<u>Provenance</u>

Ex libris of the Marquesses of Sligo, Westport House, County Mayo, Ireland.

References

Hubbard 44.2.

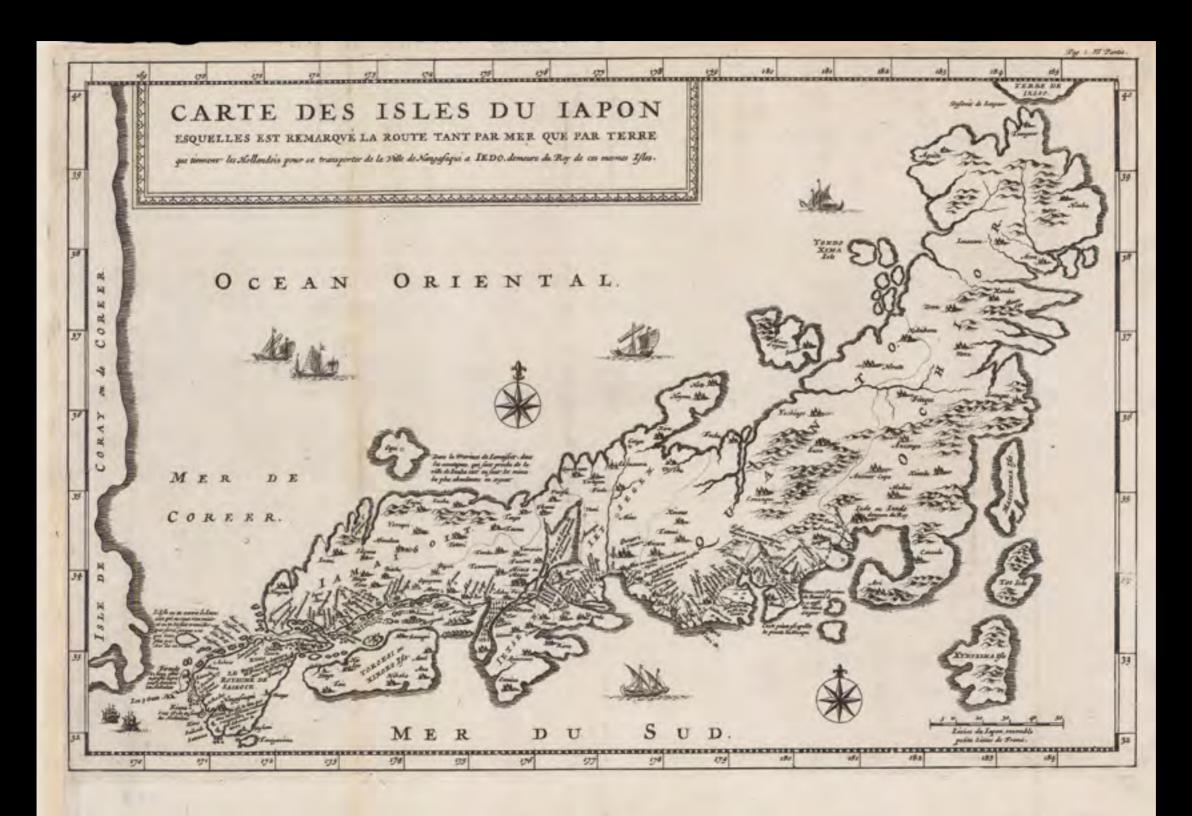


74



75

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 99 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



Morden's map of Japan

77 MORDEN, Robert

Japonae ac Terrae lessonis Novissima Descriptio.

Publication [London, Robert Morden, 1680].

Description

Engraved map, set within English text.

<u>Dimensions</u> 192 by 151mm (7.5 by 6 inches).

References Hubbard 45.1.

78 MORDEN, Robert

Japonae ac Terrae lessonis Novissima Descriptio.

Publication [London, Robert Morden, 1688].

<u>Description</u>
Engraved map, set within English text.

<u>Dimensions</u> 200 by 152mm (7.75 by 6 inches).

References
Hubbard 45.2.

79 MORDEN, Robert

Japonae ac Terrae lessonis Novissima Descriptio.

Publication [London, Robert Morden, 1693].

Engraved map, set in English text.

<u>Dimensions</u> 198 by 154mm (7.75 by 6 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References Hubbard 45.3 Five examples, covering all three states, of Robert Morden's map of Japan.

There is one example of the first state, published on page 303 of the first edition of Morden's 'Geography Rectified' (1680). The maps were issued both without and with text, as here.

There is one example of the second state, published on page 424 of the second edition (1688). The map now has graduation of longitude along the bottom, amended to correspond to a zero based on Tenerife.

There are three examples of the third state: from the 1693 and 1700 editions of 'Geography Rectified', and a variant from the 'Atlas Terrestris'. The third state was published first on page 444 of the third edition of 'Geography Rectified' (1693), in which "Page 41" appears within the map at the upper left-hand corner and the surrounding text has also been reset. The 1693 edition has text beginning "non; but in the Year 1661" on the page containing the map. It was reissued on page 444 in both the two 1700 reprints of 'Geography Rectified', both of which have text beginning "well planted with Cannon" on the page containing the map. There is a variant issue of the third state, without text and a blank verso. It was published in Morden's 'Atlas Terrestris' (c1700) without text, as a later edition of 'Geography Rectified'.

Robert Morden (1650-1703) was a leading English mapmaker from the last quarter of the eighteenth century; his place and date of birth are not known, but it is thought he came from the north of England, perhaps the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was probably apprenticed to Joseph Moxon, who was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, in the Weavers' Company, and made free by about 1666.

Moxon was an engraver, mapmaker, globe-maker and instrument-maker, and Morden developed the same skills, although there is next to no evidence of him as an engraver. His most famous works are, curiously among his least important but most successful: his pack of playing card maps of the English and Welsh counties, published in 1676, his 'Geography Rectified', a popular pocket-sized geographical text with maps, the maps he prepared for William Camden's 'Britannia' (1695) and 'The New Description and State of England' (1701).

30 MORDEN, Robert

Japonae ac Terrae lessonis Novissima Descriptio.

<u>Publication</u> [London, Robert Morden, 1700].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map, set in

<u>Dimensions</u> 200 by 154mm (7.75 by 6 inches).

References Hubbard 45.3

English text.

81 MORDEN, Robert

Japonae ac Terrae lessonis Novissima Descriptio.

Publication
[London, Robt. Morden at ye Atlas in Cornhill. c1700].

Engraved map, with original hand colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 153 by 175mm (6 by 7 inches).

References
Hubbard 45.3, variant 1.

His separately published maps, because of their relative rarity are less well known, but many are of considerable importance, for example his maps of parts of America. He also published two important world maps.

He produced several maps of the British Isles and England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland as well as plans of London, and a good sequence of maps of foreign parts, maps of theatres of war and so on, but did not have the range of stock to produce atlases of his maps, hence their considerable rarity today.

Images overleaf

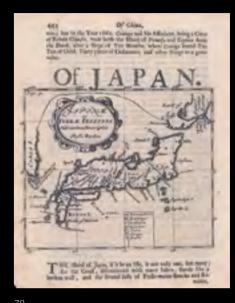
MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 103 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



Of JAPAN.

HE Island of Japan, if it be an Isle, is not onely one but many, for the Coast, discontinued with many Inlets, stands like a broken Wall, and the several falls of Fresh-water-Brooks and Rivulets, descending from the upper Grounds, with their mixt interweavings, both from Sea and Land, make a numerous crowd of petty Isles, the most spacious and wealthy whereof is Japan, by the Natives Nippon, formerly said to comprehend fifty three Kingdomes

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81

An English version of the Tavernier map

TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste

Collections of Travels through Turky into Persia, and the East-Indies. Giving an Account of the Present State of those Countries... Together with a relation of the Kingdom of Japan and Tunkin, and of their particular Manners and Trade.

Publication

London, Printed for Moses Pitt at the Angel in St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1684.

Description

Quarto (300 by 198mm), bookplate to front pastedown, title with ownership inscription in ink, three preliminary leaves, 154pp, six preliminary leaves, 87pp, 66pp, one index leaf, one leaf 'Catalogus Librorum', modern calf, blind tooled fillet border, spine divided into seven sections by raised bands, gilt fillets, red morocco title piece, title in gilt.

<u>Provenance</u>

Engraved bookplate and manuscript ownership inscription of Richard Bulkeley, 4th Viscount Bulkeley (1682-1724), a Welsh politician.

References Hubbard 46. The second volume of the second edition of the English translation of Jean-Baptiste Tavernier's work, 'Les six voyages'.

Tavernier's work was instantly successful and quickly translated into English. A new map was engraved for the translation, with the title and major features rendered in English, and with an inset of "Tunquin" which had appeared separately in the French and Dutch editions. The map was most likely engraved by Herman Moll (c1654-1732), a German-born engraver who lived and worked in London. It was first issued in 1680, and republished in 1684 - the present example.





Some of Moll's earliest engravings

MOORE, Sir Jonas and MOLL, Herman

Isles of Iapan; The Molvcca Isles; The Philippine Islands.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, Anne Godbid and John Playford for Robert Scott, 1681].

Description

Three engraved maps on a single sheet.

Dimensions

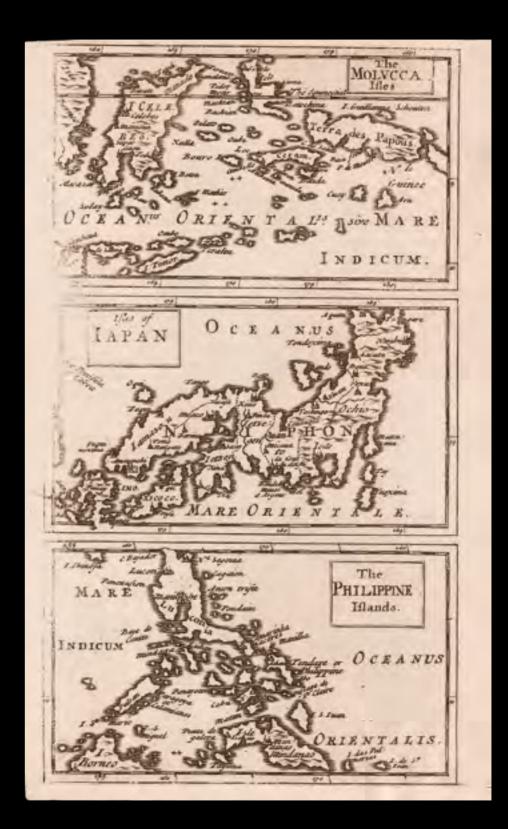
225 by 145mm (8.75 by 5.75 inches).

References Hubbard 47.

First published in 'A New Geography', the second part of the second volume of Sir Jonas Moore's very rare 'A New Systeme of the Mathematicks' (1681). Although the maps were engraved during his lifetime, the book itself was published posthumously. In the 'Advertisement to the Reader' it is explained that, because of Moore's death, he was unable to finish the complete work, which had been "left uncompleat, by our Renowned Author, who was snatcht from us, whilst he was with greatest application hastning the Edition thereof". The complete book include maps that are, as here, believed to be engraved by Herman Moll, representing some of his earliest known work.

Herman Moll was one of the most important figures in the English map trade in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. However, very little is known about his background. It seems likely that he came from Germany, possibly Bremen, and was in London by 1678. He worked hard and had a substantial output of cartographic material as engraver, mapmaker and publisher, such that one might assume that he had assistants or apprentices to help, but there is no evidence of this, and, after his death in 1732, the "Moll firm" disappears without trace. Moll first appears in 1678 as an engraver working with Sir Robert Hooke on Moses Pitt's 'The English Atlas'. Hooke was one of the patrons of the project. Moll later claimed that he was employed by Prince Rupert to assist them. Shortly after the Pitt atlas project failed, Moll tried to establish a business as a mapmaker, or "Geographer" as he termed himself, but was unsuccessful. Much of his career was spent as a jobbing engraver for mapmakers and publishers, particularly in the book trade for people like James Knapton, providing the maps for their travel accounts.

Sir Jonas Moore was surveyor general of the Royal Ordnance from 1669 and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Notably he made the Tower of London a centre of scientific observation and patronage, and was instructor to the young John Flamsteed and Edmond Halley. Flamsteed, and the master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital, Peter Perkins, who prepared 'A New Systeme' for posthumous publication after Moore's sudden death in 1679. It was intended as a textbook for future mathematicians and navigators at the Royal Mathematical School. 'A New Geography' was written partly by Halley.



The Geneva German version of the Tavernier map

84 TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste

Beschreibung der Sechs Reisen welche Johan Baptista Tavernier Ritter und Freiherr von Aubonne.

<u>Publication</u> Geneva, Johann Herman Wiederhold, 1681.

Quarto (330 by 203mm), engraved frontispiece, title printed in red and black, 26 plates, double page engraved map worming to a few leaves, and two plates in part four with loss, vellum over boards, blue edges, title in ink to spine in later hand.

Collation: part 1: engraved frontispiece, title, seven plates, 304pp; part 2: title, six plates, 227pp; part 3: title, two leaves contents, engraved map, seven plates, 200pp index; part 4: title, two leaves contents, six plates, 3-11pp; part 5: half-title, 3-64pp; some worming to a few leaves, two plates with loss.

References Hubbard 48.

Tavernier's work was translated into German twice. For this Geneva edition it was translated by Johann Herman Wiederhold, and the map of Japan included in Tavernier's works was also copied and rendered in German.

The map was engraved by François Diodati (1647-1690) was the deaf-mute son of a doctor who worked as an engraver.





The Nuremberg German version of the Tavernier map

85 TAVERNIER, Jean Baptiste and VOGEL, Johann Jakob

Charte der Iaponischen Inseln, in welcher de weeg, so wol zu wasser als zu lande, bemerket ist, den die Hollander auf ihrer von der Stadt Nangasaki nach Iedo, der Residenz des Koniges dieser Inseln zu nehmen pflegten.

<u>Publication</u> [Nuremberg, Andreas Knorzen, 1681].

Description

Engraved folding map with ten attached pages of text.

<u>Dimensions</u> 327 by 371mm (12.75 by 14.5 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References Hubbard 49. A map of Japan from a German translation of Tavernier.

The map of Japan was directly copied by Johann Jakob Vogel for his 'Kurtzer Begriff' Underschiedener und sonderbahrer Beschriebungen' from the one originally published in Tavernier's 'Recueil de plusiers relations' in 1679. That book was translated into German by Johann Menudier (c1630-c1690), printed by Andreas Knorzen and published in Nuremberg, together with the travels through Italy, Dalmatia, Greece and the Levant of French antiquarian Jacob Spon (1647-1685).



From a soldier turned cartographer

86 MANESSON-MALLET, Alain

Isles du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Denys Thierry, 1683].

<u>Descriptio</u>

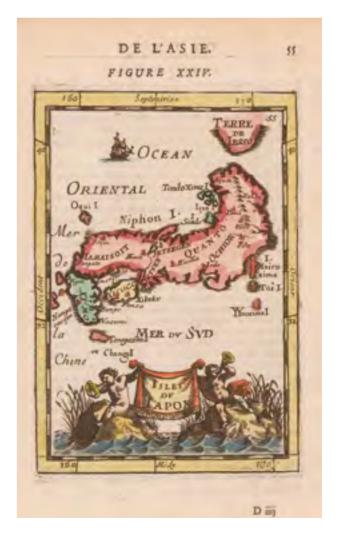
Hand-coloured engraved map, French text on verso.

Dimensions

214 by 140mm (8.5 by 5.5 inches).

References Hubbard 50. The map of Japan from the second volume of Alain Manesson-Mallet's 'Description de l'univers', published first in 1683 in French, and then again in French and German in 1684 and 1685, followed by a final German edition of 1719.

Manesson Mallet (1630-1706) was a French cartographer and engineer. He started his career as a soldier in the army of Louis XIV, became a Sergeant-Major in the artillery and an Inspector of Fortifications. He also served under the King of Portugal, before returning to France, and his appointment to the court of Louis XIV. His 'Description de l'universe' includes star maps, maps of the ancient and modern world, and a synopsis of the customs, religion and government of the many nations included in his text. Mallet himself drew most of the figures that were engraved for this book.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 113 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Halma's pirated edition of Sanson

87 SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I) and HALMA, François

Les isles du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Utrecht, François Halma, 1683].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

220 by 316mm (8.75 by 12.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 51.1; Pastoureau Sanson III F (L'Asie): VII F.

88 SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas

L'Europe en plusieurs cartes; L'Asie en plusieurs cartes; L'Afrique en plusieurs cartes; L'Amerique en plusieurs cartes.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris [but Utrecht], Chez l'Autheur [Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville] [but François Halma?], 1683.

<u>Description</u>

Four parts in one volume, quarto (213 by 162mm), double-page engraved title, 60 engraved maps, lacking the map of Canada, green edges, brown calf, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt fillets, red morocco title piece, title in gilt.

Collation: Part i, 'L'Europe': title, dedication leaf 'A Monseigneur Le Tellier', 52pp, 11 double-page maps, one index leaf. Part ii, 'L'Asie': half title, 102pp, 18 double-page maps, two index leaves. Part iii, 'L'Afrique': half title, 98pp, 17 double-page maps, one folding. Part iv, 'L'Amerique': half title, 82pp, 14 double-page maps, one folding, one index leaf.

References Hubbard 51.1 Nine examples covering the five states of François Halma's map of Japan from his pirated edition of Nicolas Sanson's 'L'Asie en plusiers cartes nouvelles, et exactes'.

Halma combined Sanson's series of atlases on each of the four continents together in one volume. Although the title page credits Sanson as the author and printer, it does so after stating "Sur la Copie imprimée A Paris". The maps by Peyrounin in the earlier Paris edition had been copied by Antoine de Winter. The plates for this edition were made in the Netherlands and were presumably published there.

Hubbard notes, "As N. Sanson has died in 1667 it was presumably felt by the Dutch publisher that the consequences of copying Sanson's work were negligible, but profitable". The printer's device of an armillary sphere is the same one used by Halma for a pirated copy of Jacques Robbe's 'Methode'. Halma also used these same plates in other publications, suggesting that he was the true producer of the work.

The first state, of which there are three examples, published in 1683, is a direct copy of Sanson's map of 1652, the only differences being the lack of a privilege and date in the cartouche, and the addition of the signature of the engraver, Antoine de Winter in the lower left corner.

The second state of the plate, of which there are two examples, published in 1699, is distinguished by the addition of mountains added in 'Isle de Corey' and 'Terre de Iesso'; and the 'Mer de Japan' above 'Oriental'.

The third state of the plate changes the title from French to Dutch. The two examples here are from Halma's 1705 Dutch edition, 'Algemeene Wereldbeschryving'.

The fourth state of the plate reverts to the original French, but the spacing differs from the 1683 edition. The present example was issued in Halma's 'Géographie pratique' in 1715.

The fifth state of the plate has the number '234' in the upper right-hand corner. It was published in Henri du Sauzet's 'Atlas portatif' in 1738.

François Halma (1653-1722) set up his printing business in Utrecht in 1674, where he issued a number of pirated maps and atlases. In this instance, since Sanson was dead, Halma may have felt that there was no harm and much profit to be gained from re-printing his work. The engraver, Antoine de Winter (c1652-1700) achieved some notoriety for plagiarizing Petter Gedda's charts of the Baltic Sea, selling them on to Loots and Doncker, for inclusion in their atlases, who were subsequently sued, and ordered to surrender the plates and pay a fine of 300 florins.

39 SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I) and HALMA, François

Les isles du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Chez Arnout van Ravestein,

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

228 by 307mm (9 by 12 inches).

References

Hubbard 51.2.

90 SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I) and HALMA, François

De Eilanden van Japan.

Publicatio

[Amsterdam, François Halma, 1705].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

276 by 395mm (10.75 by 15.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 51.3.

31 SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I) and HALMA, François

Les isles du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, N. Chamereau, 1715].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

219 by 324mm (8.5 by 12.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 51.4.

2 SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas (I) and HALMA, François

Les isles du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Utrecht, Chez Henri du Sauzet, 1734 [but

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

240 by 398mm (9.5 by 15.75 inches).

References Hubbard 51 5

Images overleaf

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 115 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION











A rare set of proof maps

DE FER, Nicholas

[Set of proof maps for Robbe's 'Methode'].

<u>Publication</u> [Paris, Nicholas de Fer, c1684].

<u>Description</u>

Small oblong quarto, (161 by 1198mm), no title, 26 engraved maps with original hand colour, original mottled calf, spine divided into six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt.

References Hubbard 52.1 An unusual look at the preparations for an atlas: the only complete pre-publication set known of proof maps later revised and used for Jacques Robbe's 'Methode pour apprendre facilement la géographie'.

Jacques Robbe (1643-1721) was a French writer, lawyer, engineer and geographer. The 'Methode', a geographical primer for general use, was first published without maps. Nicolas de Fer created maps for the second edition, the proof states of which are in the present volume. Given that the second edition was printed in 1685, the proof atlas can be tentatively dated 1684. There is a manuscript list at the back of all the maps subsequently published by Robbe. Most, if not all of the maps, are of an earlier state, some having been reworked extensively before publication in 1685.

Nicolas de Fer (1646-1720) was a cartographer, engraver and publisher. He was apprenticed to Parisian engraver Louis Spirinx, and made his first map at the age of 23, of the Canal du Midi. His father Antoine was also a printer and his business passed to Nicolas in 1687. The fortunes of the firm improved rapidly under de Fer's management, and he combined cartographic skill with a keen eye for advancement. In 1689, he produced a map of Franche-Comté to honour the Grand Dauphin's leadership of a campaign to capture new territories in the Rhine, with a blurb saying that the Dauphin's conquests had lent legitimacy to the campaign. He then became official geographer to the Dauphin.

His output subsequently became closely tied to the French crown's interests: for example, the 'Forces de l'europe ou introduction a la fortification' (1695), which showed towns drawn as a plan to outline the fortifications designed by the French engineer Sébastien de Vauban, rather than as an elevation or view. He then went on to become the official geographer to Philip V and Louis XIV (both the French and Spanish branches of the House of Bourbon) and eventually, in 1720, the Pope.







Robbe's map of Japan

ROBBE, Jacques

Methode pour apprendre rapidement la géographie.

Publication Paris, Antoine Dezallier, 1685.

Description

Two volumes, duodecimo (each 161 bv 95mm). 25 double-page engraved maps, some folding, contemporary calf, spines separated in six sections by raised bands, gilt tooling.

Collation: Volume I: engraved frontispiece, title, half title, nine preliminary leaves, one leaf "fautes a corriger", 14 double-page engraved maps, 557pp, six index leaves. Volume II, part i: title, half title, 11 doublepage engraved maps, 400 pp. Volume II, part ii "Abbregé de la Navigation": title, three preliminary leaves, 138pp, nine index leaves.

Provenance

Bookplate of Sir William Bennet of Grubet, Baronet (d.1710) in first volume.

References Hubbard 52.2

95 **ROBBE, Jacques**

Methode pour apprendre rapidement la géographie.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Chez Antoine Dezallier, ruë St Jacques à la Couronne d'Or, 1695.

Description

Two volumes, duodecimo (each 161 by 93mm), 25 double-page engraved maps, original speckled calf, red flecked edges, spines divided into six sections by raised bands, title and volume number in gilt, gilt

Collation: Volume I: engraved frontispiece, title, half title, nine preliminary leaves, 592pp, 14 double-page maps, ten index leaves. Volume II, part i: title, half title, 414pp, 11 double-page maps. Volume II, part ii: one leaf 'Abbregé de la Navigation', three preliminary leaves, one engraved plate, 140pp, ten index leaves.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References Hubbard 52.3 Two editions of Jacques Robbe's 'Methode', and a loose map of Japan from the same work.

Jacques Robbe (1643-1721) was a French writer, lawyer, engineer and geographer. This work was a geographical primer for general use. The first edition of Robbe's work did not contain maps; they were added for the second edition.

The examples here are the 1685 and 1695 editions. The 1685 edition contains the second state of the map of Japan, with 15 place names added to the main island and "Tome 2.p.116" added to the upper left corner. The 1695 edition contains the third state of the map of Japan, with the pagination changed to "Tome 2.p.131" at the upper left corner.

The loose map is also in the third state.

DE FER, Nicolas and ROBBE, Jacques

Les isles philippines, molucques et de la sonde.

Publication [Paris, 1689-1739].

Description Engraved map

<u>Dimensions</u> 159 by 200mm (6.25 by 7.75 inches).

References Hubbard 52.3.





MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 121 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

A German version of the Manesson-Mallet map

MANESSON-MALLET, Alain and ZUNNER, Johann David

Isles du japon.

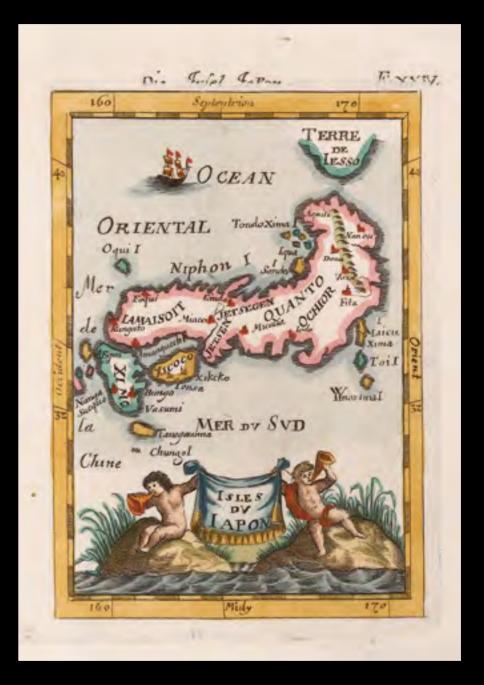
<u>Publication</u> [Frankfurt, Johann David Zunner, 1685].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map, with hand colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 210 by 147mm (8.25 by 5.75 inches).

References Hubbard 53.

From Johann David Zunner's German translation of Manesson-Mallet's five volume description of the world 'Description de l'univers', published first in 1683 in French. The engraving differs only in the appearance of the title and signature: the French title has been replaced by a German one.



Halma's pirated version of Robbe's map

8 ROBBE, Jacques

Methode pour apprendre rapidement la géographie.

Publication
Utrecht, François Halma, 1687-88.

Description

Two volumes, duodecimo (each 161 by 95mm), 25 hand-coloured engraved maps, one engraved plate, heightened in gilt, calf, spines divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt tooling, volume number in gilt, black title pieces, titles in gilt.

Collation: Volume I: 1p blank, frontispiece, title, half title, six preliminary leaves, 567pp, 14 maps, six index leaves. Volume II, part i: title, half title, 400 pages, 11 maps. Volume II, part ii "Abbregé de la Navigation": title, three preliminary leaves, 138pp, one plate, nine index leaves.

Provenance

1. Bookplate of Sir William Bennet of Grubet, Baronet (d.1710). 2. Bookplate of Christopher Pease, Lord Wardington (1924-2005), collector.

References Hubbard 54.1

99 DE FER, Nicolas and VAN BULDEREN, Henri

Les isles philippines, molucques et de la sonde.

<u>Publication</u>

[The Hague, Chez Henri van Bulderen, 1691-1743].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

115 by 145mm (4.5 by 5.75 inches).

References Hubbard 54.2. Four examples, covering both states of a Dutch pirated version of Nicholas de Fer's map of Japan: the 1687-88 edition of Robbe's 'Methode'; a loose copy of the map; van Bulderen's 1704 edition the 'Methode'; and a copy of a Spanish translation of a French scientific encyclopedia.

The map in the 1687-88 edition is in the first variant, with the page number "Tome 2.p.116" at the upper left corner. The loose map, the map in the 1704 edition and in the scientific encyclopedia are the second variant, with the page number changed to "Tome 2.p.113".

The map was produced originally for Jacques Robbe's 'Methode pour apprendre facilement la géographie'. Robbe's 'Methode' was copied by Dutch printers soon after publication. It retained the French text and the same 25 maps: however, the maps are printed from completely new plates, although they are still attributed to Nicolas de Fer in the title cartouches. Halma published his first pirated edition between 1687-1688.

It is rare to find both volumes with Halma's imprint, as in the present example.

Henri van Bulderen published another edition at the same time. Van Bulderen then printed the fourth and fifth editions alone in 1691 and 1704. A final edition was printed in 1743. The second state appears only in the 1691, 1704 and 1743 editions.

François Halma (1653-1722) set up his printing business in Utrecht in 1674, where he issued a number of pirated maps and atlases.

Henri van Bulderen (1656-1725) was a Dutch bookseller.

100 ROBBE, Jacques

Methode pour apprendre rapidement la géographie.

Publication

The Hague, Henri van Bulderen, 1704.

Description

Two volumes, duodecimo (each 173 by 114mm), 25 folding engraved maps, sewn as issued, untrimmed.

Collation: Volume I: frontispiece, two titles, eight preliminary leaves, 14 maps, 575pp., 13p. (only, of 14) "table". Volume II, part i: two titles, 11 maps, 392pp. Volume II, part ii: part title, three preliminary leaves, 133pp., 15p (only, of 16) "table".

References Hubbard 54.2.

Image overleaf

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 125 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



A pirated Spanish version of de Fer's map of Japan

101 DE FER, Nicolas; PEETERS, Jacques and MEDRANO, Sebastian Fernandez de

Les Isles du Iapon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Brussels, Lambert Marchant, 1690-1701].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

185 by 200mm (7.25 by 7.75 inches).

References Hubbard 55.

102 PEETERS, Jacques

L'Atlas en Abregé, ou Nouvelle Description du Monde.

<u>Publication</u>

Antwerp, Jaques Peeters, 1692.

<u>Description</u>

Octavo (178 by 114), engraved frontispiece, engraved title, bookplate on verso of *1, one preliminary leaf, 82pp, 42 engraved folding maps, all maps with original colour, heightened with gold, one index leaf, full calf, spine in six compartments, gilt, red morocco title piece, title in gilt.

References Hubbard 55

103 **PEETERS, Jacques**

L'Atlas en Abregé... du Monde.

Publication

Antwerp, Jaques Peeters, 1692.

Description

Octavo (177 by 111mm), engraved frontispiece, title, preface, 82pp, index, 42 engraved maps, two folding, 40 double page, full calf, spine in five compartments separated by raised bands, gilt.

References Hubbard 55 A loose example of Medrano's edition of de Fer's map of Japan, two copies of the 1692 edition of Jacques Peeters' Atlas Abrege', and the 1696, 1709 and 1729 editions of van Aefferden's 'El Atlas Abreviado'.

The map has an inset of 'Les Isles du Iapon' upper left, and the overall title in a cartouche lower left. It was printed for the first time in Medrano's pirated edition of Robbe's 'Methode', 'Nueva Description del Mundo y sus Partes', in 1690 and again in 1701. The map cartouche in these two editions have a space in the cartouche where Nicolas de Fer's name should be.

The map is a copy of Nicholas de Fer's map, which was originally included in the second edition of Jacques Robbe's 'Methode'. The maps by de Fer in Robbe's work were used by Sebastián Fernández de Medrano for his work in Spanish, 'Nueva Descripcion del Mundo y sus Partes', copying 19 of them directly. Fernández de Medrano was a colonel in the Spanish army, head of the military academy in Brussels in 1674, and continued to write and publish on geography despite losing his sight.

In 1692 Fernández de Medrano's work was used by Jacques Peeters (possibly the person who had de Fer's maps copied in the first place) for 'L'Atlas en Abregé'. The atlas used the de Fer-Fernández de Medrano maps and substantial portions of Robbe's text, but added new detailed European maps, making 42 in total.

After Peeter's death the atlas copperplates were sold and were reissued by Franciscus van Aefferden in Antwerp in 1696 with the text translated into Spanish, as 'El Atlas Abreviado'. Van Aefferden (b.1653) was a scholar and courtier, who served as major-domo to Cardinal Millini and secretary to the Duke of Parma, while Parma was governor-general of the Spanish Netherlands. Despite this promising start, after the Duke left the Netherlands he was imprisoned for three years, imprisoned again later after holding office in the Spanish court, and then excommunicated after battling with church authorities while a provost in Bruges.

Henri Verdussen, a prominent printer in Antwerp, acquired the plates and privilege for van Aefferden's work and printed a third edition in Antwerp in 1709. His widow and her cousin Jean Baptiste had a dispute over the publication rights following his death, and both published their own editions in the same year, 1725. The present example is the edition printed by Jean Baptiste.

04 VAN AEFFERDEN, Franciscus

El Atlas Abreviado o Compendiosa Geografia del Mundo Antiguo, y Nuevo.

<u>Publication</u>

Antwerp, Juan Duren, 1696.

Description

Octavo (152 by 101mm), frontispiece, title, three preliminary leaves, 128pp, 132pp [I-CXXXII], 43 engraved hand-coloured maps, full calf, spine in four compartments separated by raised bands, title in gilt.

Provenance

Ownership inscription of Christopher Pease, Lord Wardington (1924-2005).

References Hubbard 55.

105 VAN AEFFERDEN, Franciscus

El Atlas Abreviado... y Nuevo.

<u>Publication</u>

Antwerp, Henri Verdussen, 1709.

Description

Octavo (177 by 108mm), frontispiece, title, three preliminary leaves, 230pp, 42 engraved maps, one leaf map list, red edges, full calf, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, title in gilt.

References Hubbard 55.

106 VAN AEFFERDEN, Franciscus

El Atlas Abreviado... y Nuevo.

Publication

Antwerp, Juan Battista Verdussen, 1725.

Description

Octavo (187 by 118mm), frontispiece, title, three preliminary leaves, 170pp, 43 hand-coloured engraved maps, one map index leaf, later speckled calf, blind tooling, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, title and date in gilt.

Provenance

Ownership inscription of Dr Hermenegildo Diaz Hidalgo.

References

Hubbard 55.

Images overleaf

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 129 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



A map of Japan from the cosmographer to the Venetian Republic

07 CORONELLI, Vincenzo

Isola del Giapone e Penisola de Corea, Dedicat al Motto Rev:do P:re Fontaine dela Compagnia di Gesti Assistente di Franci dal P.M. Coronelli M.C. Cosmografo della Sern:ma Republica di Venetia.

Publication

Venice, Si vende presso Domenico Padoani sul Ponte di Rialto all'Insegna della Geografia, [1692].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map

<u>Dimensions</u> 485 by 684mm (19 by 27 inches).

References Hubbard 57. Available separately, but also published in Coronelli's 'Corso Geografico Universale' (1692-1694), and then subsequently in the 'Epitome Cosmografica' (1693), the 'Isolario Descrittione Geografico' (1696), and the second volume of the 'Atlante Veneto' (1696).

The map is dedicated to the Reverend Fontaine, a Jesuit and secretary to Pope Innocent XI. It is drawn after the Blaeu-Martini model, although Coronelli also used Jesuit sources, as acknowledged by the Jesuit symbol in the title cartouche. There is a large vessel between the mainland and Honshū. The note next to it records that it is the ship used in the journey from Nagasaki to Osaka, which took 12 days.

Vincenzo Coronelli (1650-1718) was an Italian cartographer and globe maker. He was apprenticed to a woodcut printer at ten years old, but then entered the Franciscan Order as a novice at 13. In 1701 he was made Father General of the Order, but was removed from office by the Pope three years later after complaints from fellow clerics.

Coronelli mainly lived and worked in Venice, but an opportunity arose to make his name when an early commission for the Duke of Parma brought him to the attention of the Cardinal d'Estrées, who summoned him to Paris to create two huge globes for Louis XIV. They each had a diameter of 15 feet, and were built with trapdoors so they could be worked on from the inside. He was made royal cartographer to Louis XIV in 1681 as a result, and worked in Paris for two years. He collaborated with Jean Baptiste Nolin, who went on to become the French publisher for all of Coronelli's work. On his return to Venice, Coronelli was made cosmographer to the Republic, and granted a stipend of 400 florins a year.

He printed globe gores in the 'Libri dei Globi' as well as producing pocket globes, and his large globe over a metre in diameter was owned by royalty across Europe. He issued the 'Atlante Veneto' in 1691, which was intended to be an extension of Blaeu's atlas in three parts, covering hydrography and ancient and modern geography. One of the volumes was an isolario. Coronelli was known as a careful scholar, and his work across Europe gave him access to the latest information. For example, he produced the first widely published European map of settlements in New Mexico, 'America Settentrionale' (1688), after being given the information by a former governor of New Mexico, Diego de Peñalosa.

Coronelli also founded the world's oldest surviving geographical society, the Accademia degli Argonauti, who produced a printed version of the Paris globes. They were named for Jason and the Argonauts, the adventurers who set out to find the golden fleece; their symbol was the globe surmounted by a ship in full sail. A list published in the 'Epitome cosmografica' in 1693 reveals that the society counted princes, ambassadors and cardinals amongst its members.





Müller's miniature map of Japan

108 MÜLLER, Johann Ulrich

[Japan].

<u>Publication</u>

[Ulm, Georg Wilhelm Kühnen, 1692].

Description

Engraved map with colour, German text.

<u>Dimension</u>

163 by 97mm (6.5 by 3.75 inches).

Reference

Hubbard 58.1, variant 1; King 160-161.

109 MÜLLER, Johann Ulrich

[Japan].

<u>Publication</u>

[Ulm, Georg Wilhelm Kühnen, 1692].

Description

Engraved map, Latin text.

<u>Dimensions</u>

163 by 94mm (6.5 by 3.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 58.1, variant 2; King 160-161.

110 MÜLLER, Johann Ulrich

Kurz-Buendige Abbild- und Vorstellung der Gantzen Welt

<u>Publication</u>

Ulm, Johann Ulrich Müller, 1692.

Description

Octavo (160 by 97mm), double-page engraved frontispiece, engraved title, one double page engraved map and 94 engraved maps set within text, contemporary outline colour, original calf binding, spine divided into five sections by raised bands, title blind tooled.

Collation: engraved frontispiece, a8, double-page map, A-F8, G4, H8, B8, C2, A8, A8, B8, 94 maps within text, 103pp index.

References

Hubbard 58.2, variant 1

Four examples of Johann Ulrich Müller's map of Japan, showing the first and second states and their variants.

In this miniature map, Japan is labeled "Niphon Ins", and Korea is not shown. It is similar to the small map by Pierre du Val published around 1660. It was first published in Müller's 'Kurz-bündige Abbildund Vorstellung Der Gantzen Welt', with German text beneath.

Müller's atlas was published in two editions in 1692. The first 1692 edition was published in both German and Latin, containing the first state of the map. There are two variants of the state: the German edition is titled "Japon" and the Latin edition "Japonia". It was also published in two editions in 1702, differentiated from the 1692 editions by the letters engraved after the page numbers. The first 1702 edition was published in German; the second without text. The second 1692 edition and the two 1702 editions contain the second state of the map, with a title added at the upper left corner. There are two variants of the second state. One has "a" added to "XVI" at the upper border, and one is printed on a page without text.

The present examples are the two variants of the first state, the second state, and the variant of the second state with "a" added.

Müller (1633-1715) was a geographer and cartographer working in Ulm and Augsburg. The first 1692 edition of his miniature atlas, published in both German and Latin, contained 103 maps. The second 1692 and two 1702 editions included another 60 maps.

It has been suggested that the maps were engraved by Gabriel Conrad Bodenehr (1663-1710), grandson of the cartographer Johann Georg Bodenehr, or Gerhard Karsch. The imprint of Karsch appears in several maps in the atlas, and Bodenehr's signature is on the engraved frontispiece showing the personification of Geography surrounded by geographical and navigational tools, and weapons.

111 MÜLLER, Johann Ulrich

laponia.

Publication

[Ulm, Georg Wilhelm Kühnen, 1702].

Publicatio

Engraved map, German text.

<u>Dimensior</u>

169 by 94mm (6.75 by 3.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 58.2, variant 2.

Images overleaf

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 137 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



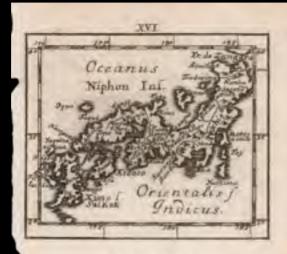
Japon.

Der biefem Ramen twerden verschiedene Infuln Eb begriffemorunter Niphon, Ximo und Xicoco die größen finde Nipon wird sonften Japon genane i und ift die Daupt-Seade darinen Meaco, Tendo ift ein Hänigliches Schloß. Saccai har einen berühmten Metrhofenider andern zu geschweigen. Albier glebt es viet Tones oder besondere gürftenisch aber under dem Känfer von Japon fiedenichen die Intvohner Cube neunen.

Bon Bergen fenn a. betant i Figenojama 4. Meilen von Meaco, ber fich biff in die Bolcten erftrecket/und Fwy, ber wie Zena Jeur auffpeier. Es werden aber die Infuln in FIL. Daupe Landichafften eingetheilet weiche fenn Saikok, Xicol, Jamoson, Jersengo Jersegen, Quanto und Oebio. Die Dollander handlen vor jest allein







JAPONIA.

Sub hoc nomine diverfix comprehendantur Infulz, inter quas Niphon, Ximo, & Xicoco maximz funt,

Niphon alias Japonia falutatur, Metropolisque hujus Meaco est, Yendo Arx Regia est, Sacca portu celebris, ut alias urbes filencio involvam.

Multos hæc infula habet Tones feu Princi, pes, qui tamen Japoniæ Imperatorem Dominum agnoscunt, quem incolæ Cube nominant.

Inter montes duo inclarescunt, Figenojama nempe, qui nubes serme superat, & Fuy, qui ceu Ætna slammas eructat.

Omnes tamen ha Infula in VII. Regiones Principales dividuntur qua funt Saikok Xicoc, Jamofou, Jetfengo, Jetfegen, Quanto, & Ochio.

Batayi hie jamjam folum mercaturam exercent.



Japon.

19ther diefem Ramen werden verschiedene Insulnio Ugriffen, worumer Nipkon, Ximo und Xicoco die größen find, Nipkon wird fonften Japon genantiund ist die Damp Sacar hat einen berühmten Meerhafen, der andem jugt schweigen. Auhier gibt es viel Tones oder besondere finsten, fen, so aber umder dem Känser von Japon flehen, durch Inwohner Cube nemmen.

Bon Bergen fern 2. befant i Figenojama 4. Mein von Meaco, bet fich bif in die Bolcken erstrecket und Funder wie Kena Feut ausspelet. Es werden aberdo se Insulin in VII. Daupo Landschaften eingerheiten wie die sein Saikek Ascoc Jamoson, fersenga fersegen, Quant und Ochio, Die Hollander handlen porjest allein beit.

記録さ



Japan theilet fich:

1. In Saikok.

2. In Xicoco.

3. In Jamasou.

. In Jetlegen.

In Quanto. 11nd bann feyn

Die Saupt Stabte / Meaco , Xicoco und Jedo, des Rayfers Refidenz.



109

The fake "Formosan"

112 **PSALMANAZAR, George**

Description de l'isle formosa.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Estienne Roger, 1705.

Description

Duodecimo (154 by 96mm), title, preface iii-xliv, 406pp, Table des Chapitres [4]pp, one folding map, 16 plates, two folding, later quarter calf over green marbled paper boards, spine in six compartments separated by gilt bands, green morocco title piece, lacking left half, title in gilt.

References Hubbard 62.

113 PSALMANAZAR, George

Description de l'isle formosa.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1708.

<u>Description</u>

Duodecimo (154 by 95mm), title, part i, 'Description de l'Isle Formosa': 21 preliminary leaves, 406pp, two index leaves, one folding map, 17 plates, two folding; part ii, 'Etiquette de la Coeur de l'Empereur de Maroc': 48pp., later half calf, marbled paper over boards, red edges, spine in five compartments separated by raised bands, date in gilt, red morocco lettering piece, title in gilt.

References Hubbard 62. Two copies of the travel account of the hoaxer George Psalmanazar.

The work was translated from English into French and published simultaneously in three separate editions in Amsterdam the year after the original London edition of 1704, translated into French and containing a map of Japan. Pieter van der Veer then put out an edition in Rotterdam in the same year. Having published the work in 1705, Pierre Mortier then republished it in 1708, retaining the map.

The map follows closely that of Abraham Ortelius' map of more than 100 years previously. Korea is still shown with the same long and narrow profile, but is labelled "Partie de la Presqu'Isle de Coree", correcting the misconception that it was an island.

The present works comprise an example of the first edition in French, published by Estienne Roger (1705), and the third French edition (1708).

Psalmanazar (c1679-1763), whose real name is unknown, claimed to be the first person from Taiwan (known then as Formosa) to visit Europe. In fact, he was probably born in southern France, and began his career as an impostor by posing as an Irish pilgrim to ensure unchecked passage through France. As this disguise was too easily penetrated by contemporaries who were familiar with Ireland, he began to impersonate first a Japanese convert to Christianity, and then a native of Formosa.

After being taken up by a Scottish priest called Alexander Innes, who baptised him and gave him the name Psalmanazar, he moved to London. He caused a sensation amongst literary circles there and wrote 'An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa, an Island subject to the Emperor of Japan', a totally fictional account of Taiwanese culture, history and geography. He even included a "Formosan alphabet", cobbled together from Hebrew, Greek and his own imagination.

As interest in him died down and inconsistencies appeared in his account, Psalmanazar faded from public view, but he lived and worked in London for the rest of his life.



113

A Dutch copy of Psalmanazar's map

114 PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE and VEER, Pieter van der

Carte du japon.

Publication [Rotterdam, Pieter van der Veer, 1705].

Description

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 223 by 336mm (8.75 by 13.25 inches).

References Hubbard 63.

115 PSALMANAZAR, George

Description de l'isle formosa.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Estienne Roger, 1705.

Description Duodecimo (153 by 96mm), title, preface (iii-xliv), 406pp, Table des Chapitres (4pp), catalogue for Estienne Roger (22pp), one folding map, 16 plates, two folding, brown calf, spine in five compartments separated by raised bands, title and date in gilt.

Ownership inscription of Phillip Le Fanu (c1735-1795), cleric and great uncle of Joseph Sheridan le Fanu, the novelist.

References Hubbard 63.

An example of the Dutch copy of Psalmanazar's map and a French edition of Psalmanazar's work containing the amended map.

The map was published in Pieter van der Veer's 'Beschryvinge van het Eyland Formosa' (1705), copied from Psalmanazar's work (see item 112). The only change to the map is that the numbers of the longitude coordinates are no longer split by vertical lines.



From the voyage of the first Englishman to arrive in Japan

116 VAN DER AA, Pieter

William Adams Reystogt na Ooste-Indien; Avontuurluk door de Straat Magellan, in t Keyzerryk van Iapan Voleyndigd.

<u>Publication</u> Leyden, Pieter van der Aa, [1706].

Description

Engraved map with text leaf.

<u>Dimensions</u> 155 by 230mm (6 by 9 inches).

References
Hubbard 64.1; not in Koeman.

117 VAN DER AA, Pieter

Twee Brieven van William Adams; Wegens sijn Reys Uyt Holland na Oost-Indien, Met vijf Schepen, Anno 1598 en vervolgens. En wat ontmoetingen hem in Japan overgekomen zijn. Nu aldereerst uyt het Engelsch vertaald.

<u>Publication</u>

Te Leyden, By Pieter vander Aa, 1706.

Description

Pamphlet, duodecimo (170 by 110 mm), 26pp, printed title with engraved device, folding engraved map, engraved plate.

References Hubbard 64.

118 VAN DER AA, Pieter

Twee Brieven van William Adams.

<u>Publication</u>

Leyden, Pieter vander Aa, 1706 [but 1727].

Description

Printed title page with engraving, four pages of printed text.

<u>Dimensions</u> 354 by 232mm (14 by 9.25 inches).

References Hubbard 64.1 Six examples, covering all three states, of Pieter van der Aa's map of Japan.

The cartography is similar to Nicolas Sanson's 1652 map of Japan. Korea appears as an island, even though knowledge that it was a peninsula dated back to before Blaeu's map of 1665.

The map was first published in a 26-page tract, 'Twee Brieven van William Adams' (1706). The tract was then incorporated into 'Naaukeurige Versameling Der Gedenk-Waardigste Zee en Land-Reysen Na Oost En West-Indien' (1707), a collection of voyages. Van der Aa republished some of the voyages from the 'Naakeurige Versameling' in a half-folio format in 1727 as 'De Aanmerkenswaardigste en Alomberoemde Zee- en Landreizen'.

The first state is distinguished by "Pag.1" in the upper right corner. The examples of the first state are a copy of the pamphlet 'Twee Brieven' with the map, a loose example of the map, and the half-folio edition of the pamphlet.

The second state of the map has the page number at the upper right corner removed. It appeared in a number of publications in Dutch and French by van der Aa. The example here is a loose copy from a French version of van der Aa's travel compilation 'Cartes des itineraires & voïages modernes' (1707).

In the third state, the page number is reinstated, and French text reading "Voyage de Guillaume Adams aux Indes Orientales, fortuitement acheve par le Detroit de Magellan, dans l'Empire du Japon, suivant ses Relations presentement mis en lumiere par Pierre vander Aa, a Leide, Avec Privilege" has been added below the border. The example here is from the 'Nouvel atlas, trés-exact et fort commode' (1714).

There are two variants of the second state: they are each printed within different decorative frames. The first variant has the manuscript numeral 75 at the lower right corner outside the frame; the second variant has "1a".

The example here is the second variant of the third state, from the 'Galerie agreable du monde' (1728).

William Adams (1564-1620) was the first Englishman to arrive in Japan. He served in the navy and then became a ship's master in the Company of Barbary Merchants.

Adams arrived in Japan in 1600, after the Dutch fleet that he was sailing with met with various disasters. His ship, De Liefde, crossed the Pacific, and landed with only a few members of the crew left alive. Adams succeeded in impressing the Shogun, Tokugawa Ieyasu, with his knowledge of navigation and shipbuilding and a trust developed between them, to such an extent, that the crew was allowed to depart. However, Adams was not, and he spent the remainder of his life in the far east, becoming an interpreter and trade negotiator in the shogun's court. "Adams is known to the Japanese as Anjin-sama, or 'Mr Pilot" (Hubbard).

119 VAN DER AA, Pieter

William Adams Reystogt na Ooste-Indien... Voleyndigd.

<u>Publication</u> Leyden, Chez Pierre Vander Aa, [1707].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 238 by 349mm (9.25 by 13.75 inches)

References Hubbard 64.2; Koeman Aa 1 (65).

120 VAN DER AA, Pieter

William Adams Reystogt na Ooste-Indien... Voleyndigd.

Publication Leide, Pieter vander Aa, [1714].

<u>Description</u>
Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 347 by 434mm (13.75 by 17 inches).

References Hubbard 64.3; Koeman Aa7 (150).

121 VAN DER AA, Pieter

William Adams Reystogt na Ooste-Indien... Voleyndigd.

<u>Publication</u> Leiden, Pierre van der Aa, [1728].

Description Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 340 by 438mm (13.5 by 17.25 inches).

References
Hubbard 64.3, variant 2; Koeman Aa 9 vo. 59 (2); van der Krogt 4A.

Pieter van der Aa (1659-1733) was a Dutch publisher and printer. He entered the bookseller's guild in Leiden in 1677, and started his first business there in 1683. By 1694 he was made printer to Leiden University, and by 1715, he was appointed the official printer to the town of Leiden.

Images overleaf

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 145 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION











Three layers of plagiarism

122 AEFFERDEN, Franciscus van after DE FER, Nicholas

El Atlas Abreviado, o Compendiosa Geografia del Mundo Antiguo, y nuevo, segun està oy dia divido.

<u>Publication</u> Madrid, Francisco Laso, 1709.

Octavo (149 by 100mm), manuscript ownership inscription and note to blank foreleaf, engraved frontispiece, title printed in red and black, [5] ll, 280 pp., 42 engraved folding maps with original outline colour, some with manuscript compass points added, stiff vellum, gilt fillet border, spine in seven compartments, title in ink.

<u>Provenance</u>

Bookplate of Christopher Pease, Lord Wardington (1924-2005), collector and bibliophile.

References Hubbard 65.

The second Spanish pirated edition of a Dutch copy of a Spanish copy of a French atlas.

The map of Japan in the atlas is a copy of Nicholas de Fer's map of c1684, with the place names rendered in Spanish. De Fer's map was originally included in the second edition of Jacques Robbe's 'Methode'. The maps by de Fer in Robbe's work were used by Sebastián Fernández de Medrano for 'Nueva Descripcion del Mundo y sus Partes'. In 1692 Fernández de Medrano's work was used by Jacques Peeters for 'L'Atlas en Abregé'. The atlas used the de Fer-Fernández de Medrano maps and substantial portions of Robbe's text, but added new detailed European maps, making 42 in total. After Peeter's death the copperplates to the atlas were sold and were reissued by Franciscus van Aefferden in Antwerp in 1696 with the text translated into Spanish, as 'El Atlas Abreviado'.

This publication was an unauthorised reprint of van Aefferden's atlas, carried out by Francisco Laso and Pedro Ponton. The first edition, the present example, was printed in 1709, supposedly with a privilege (the title page declares "Con Privilegio") - the privilege was actually granted to Ponton despite the fact that he had not owned the original privilege, did not own any of the copperplates, and the privilege had actually been granted to the Verdussen family in Brussels in 1708. The small number of surviving copies suggests a short print run, possibly after their deception was discovered.





Moll's second map of Japan

123 MOLL, Herman

lapon or Niphon. The Land of lesso and Straits of the Vries &c.

Publication [London], H. Moll, [1712].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 179 by 191mm (7 by 7.5 inches).

References Hubbard 66. With an inset of the Ladrone Islands, or Marianas, upper right. Published in volume III of Moll's 'Atlas Geographus' (1712).

Moll's map is inspired by that of Blaeu, but is not nearly as accurate. Korea and Tartary are now combined and called the 'Land of Iesso'. The 'Straits of Vries' are borrowed from the depictions by Janssonius et al. Meaco (Kyoto) appears as 'Maccao'. The 'Atlas Geographus' was published in monthly installments over several years. Volumes I and II are dated 1711; volume III, 1712, volume IV, 1714, and volume V, 1717.



S MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

From junks to galleons

124 TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste

Les six voyages de Jean Baptiste Tavernier.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Chez Pierre Ribou, à la décente du pont neuf, à l'Image S. Lois, 1713.

<u>Description</u>

Six books bound in five volumes, duodecimo (each 163 by 91mm), titles printed in red and black 57 plates of which six are maps, bookplate to upper pastedown, manuscript ownership inscription to front free endpaper of each volume, speckled red edges, green marbled paper over boards, red morocco title and volume labels to each volume, gilt.

Collation: volume I: engraved title, title, [50] pp preliminaries, 501pp, [3]pp contents, six plates, one map: volume II: title, 465pp, [3] pp contents, 14 plates, two maps; volume III: title, 402pp, [5]pp contents three plates, one map; volume IV: title, 367pp, [4]pp contents 20 plates; title, [1-8]pp, 9-244pp, [2]pp contents, privilege; volume V: title, [4] pp "epistre", 467pp, [4]pp contents, eight plates, two maps.

<u>Provenance</u>

Woodcut bookplate of Jean-Felix Faulcon, Sieur de la Fenestre (1713-1782), or possibly his son, Marie-Félix Faulcon (1758-1843).

References Hubbard 67.

TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste

Recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers & curieux, de mr Tavernier, ecuyer, baron d'aubonne.

Rouen, Jean-Baptiste Machuel le Jeune, 1724.

Description

Duodecimo (165 by 92mm), red edges, calf, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, title and volume number in gilt.

Ownership inscription of 'De Crafouille'.

Hubbard 67.

Two later editions of Tavernier's travel work.

The first example is the 1713 edition printed by Pierre Ribou, 34 years after it was first published. The second is the fifth volume of the 1724 edition printed by Jean-Baptiste Machuel le Jeune.

Hubbard suggests that the Parisian bookseller Pierre Ribou added a map of Japan to the work when he had it reprinted in 1713; Mellot suggests that it was Jean-Baptiste Machuel le Jeune, who produced the volumes after the 1712 Utrecht edition.

The map of Japan added is very similar to the reduced map produced for Dutch editions of Tavernier's work, made after the original larger map produced for the first 1679 edition.

The title cartouche in the present example of the map has a frame border, whereas in the Dutch precedent it has a threaded border. The subtitle font is larger, causing the subtitle to cover three lines rather than two. The ships surrounding Japan have been changed from Asian junks to Europeans galleons.

Pierre Ribou (1654?-1719) came from a Parisian bookselling family. His father Jean was sentenced to death for printing forbidden books; he was later pardoned, but banned from printing for five years. He apparently failed to learn his lesson, as he was banned from printing again in 1683 and imprisoned in 1688. Hubbard notes "One must assume that Tavernier's privilege (or that of his successors) must have expired by this time as one would expect that Jean Ribou's son, Pierre, would tread carefully before risking falling foul of the law".



The beginning of Japanese influence in western cartography

126 RELAND, Adriaan

Imperium Japonicum per Regiones Digestum sex et sexaginta atque ex ipsorum Japonensium Mappis Descriptium ab Hadriano Relando.

Publication
Utrecht, Wilhelm Broedelet, 1715.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

530 by 630mm (20.75 by 24.75 inches).

References Hubbard 68.1

127 RELAND, Adriaan

Imperium Japonicum per Regiones Digestum sex et sexaginta atque ex ipsorum Japonensium Mappis Descriptium ab Hadriano Relando.

Publication Utrecht, Wilhelm Broedelet, 1715.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 526 by 620mm (20.75 by 24.5 inches).

References Hubbard 68.2 Four examples, covering four out of five states, of Adriaan Reland's important map of Japan.

Reland's map was based almost entirely on Japanese sources, an unusual step for a European mapmaker; the only part taken from Western sources is the inset showing Nagasaki, decorated with the crests of Japanese noble families. The text at the lower margin of the map states that Reland copied the inset map from an unpublished map in his collection, and that he has chosen deliberately to otherwise use only Japanese sources. The most important of his sources was one "eight times the size of the map we publish", sourced from the library of Benjamin Dutry, a director of the Dutch East India Company. Japan is divided into 66 "Kingdoms" or provinces, identified in both western and Kanji script.

There is one example of the first state; one example of the second state, distinguished from the first by the addition of 'J: Goeree in' to the right of the central dedicatory cartouche; one example of the fourth state identifiable by the addition of Ottens' imprint and the removal of the date; and one example of the fifth state with both Joshua and Reiner Ottens' imprint.

Adriaan Reland (1676-1718) was a university professor, holding seats in both philosophy and eastern languages.

The map is dedicated to Jean-Paul Bignon (1662-1743), a French statesman and writer. The dedication cartouche is at the lower edge, surmounted by two angels supporting Bignon's arms. There are Japanese ceramics at the bottom of the cartouche, suggesting the reason for Dutch interest in the region. The vignettes on either side are taken from illustrations in Arnoldus Montanus' 'Gedenkwaerdige Gesantschappen Der Oost-Indische Maatschappy in 't Vereenigde Nederland'.

28 RELAND, Adriaan and OTTENS, Joshua

Imperium Japonicum per Regiones Digestum sex et sexaginta atque ex ipsorum Japonensium Mappis Descriptium ab Hadriano Relando.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, I. Ottens, [c1721].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 525 by 635mm (20.75 by 25 inches).

References Hubbard 68.4

129 RELAND, Adriaan, OTTENS, Joshua and OTTENS, Reiner

Imperium Japonicum per Regiones Digestum sex et sexaginta atque ex ipsorum Japonensium Mappis Descriptium ab Hadriano Relando.

Publication
Amsterdam, R. & I. Ottens, [c1740].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 573 by 676mm (22.5 by 26.5 inches).

References Hubbard 68.5.



127



128



129

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 155 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

IMPERIVM JAPONICVM

PER REGIONES DIGESTUM SEX ET SEXAGINTA ATQUE EX IPSORUM JAPONENSIUM MAPPIS DESCRIPTUM AB HADRIANO RELANDO.



Bernard's version of Reland's work

130 RELAND, Adriaan and BERNARD, Jean-Frédéric

Le japon divisé en soissante et six provinces cette carte est tireé des cartes des japonois par monsieur Reland.

Publication
[Amsterdam, Jean Frederic Bernard, 1731].

Description
Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 380 by 465mm (15 by 18.25 inches).

References Hubbard 69.3.

131 BERNARD, Jean-Frédéric

Recueil de voyages au nord contenant divers mémoires trés utiles au commerce & à la navigation.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Jean-Frédéric Bernard, 1732.

Description

Duodecimo (169 x 103mm), engraved frontispiece, title, engraved folding map, 568pp, folding engraved plate, index leaf, contemporary calf, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt tooling, volume number in gilt, red title pieces, titles in gilt, red edges.

<u>Provenance</u>

Bookplate of C.R. Boxer (1904-2004), British intelligence officer and historian.

References Hubbard 69.3 Three examples of the third state of Jean-Frédéric Bernard's map of Japan: two editions of 'Recueil de voyages au nord', containing a map of Japan, and two loose examples of the map of Japan.

The book contains a folding map of Japan, 'Le japon divisé en soissante et six provinces', after Adriaan Reland and Wilhelm Broedelet. Bernard produced five editions of 'Recueil de voyages au nord' containing the map.

The first state of the map appeared in the first 1715 edition, and was not paginated.

The second state of the plate has 'Tome. 3.p.57' outside the neatline at the upper right corner. The second state appears in the second 1715 edition.

The three remaining items comprise a complete set of the fourth edition of 'Recueil de voyages' (1731-38); a single example of the fourth volume of the fourth edition; and a loose example of the map of Japan. All items are the third state of the plate, with 'Tome. 4.p.32' outside the neatline, top right. The fourth edition is distinguished from the third edition by the volume publication date of 1732 rather than 1731.

Bernard (1683?-1744) was a French refugee from Provence who established himself in Amsterdam from 1705, and remained there until his death in 1744. His 'Recueil de voyages' was originally published in three volumes, but eventually extended to ten, hence the need to change the placement of the map of Japan and the subsequent pagination.

Hubbard suggests that Bernard's map was based on Adriaan Reland and Wilhelm Broedelet's map of Japan, which drew on contemporary Japanese cartographic sources, because of the crude rendering of the Japanese characters, which implies two degrees of separation from the original. It has an inset map of Nagasaki Harbour.

132 BERNARD, Jean-Frédéric

Recueil de voyages au nord... au commerce & à la navigation.

Publication

Amsterdam, Jean-Frédéric Bernard, 1731-32.

Description

Four volumes, duodecimo (160 by 940mm), titles printed in red and black, nine engraved folding maps, some water staining in volume III, original mottled calf, spine of each volume in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt tooling in each section, brown morocco title pieces, titles in gilt, red morocco lettering pieces, volume numbers in gilt.

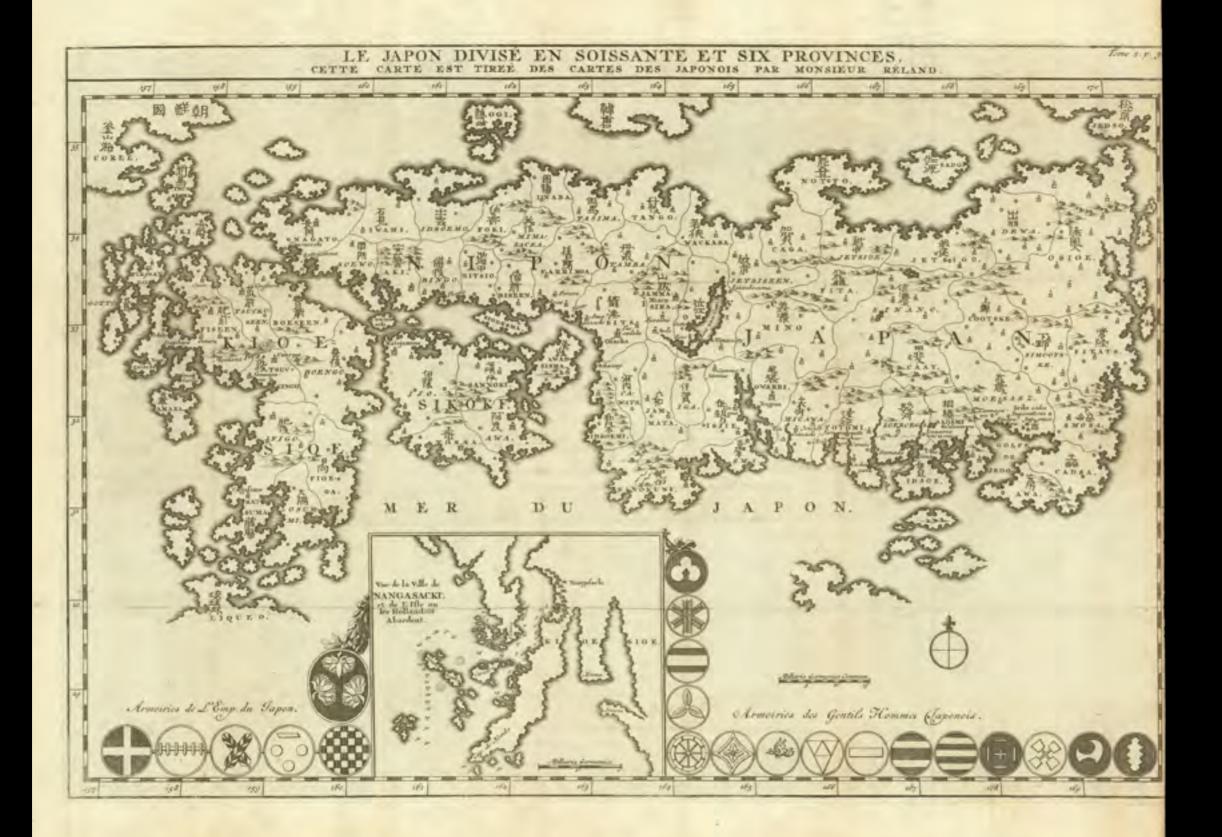
Collation: Volume I: engraved frontispiece, *4, A7, B-V12, X4, four engraved folding maps, two engraved folding plates. Volume II: *2, A8, B-R12, S1, engraved folding map, 17 engraved plates, some folding. Volume III: *1, A-T12, V8, three engraved folding maps, five engraved plates, some folding. Volume IX: *2, A-Z12, Aa10, engraved folding map, engraved folding plate.

References

Campbell, map 40; Cordier Japonica 343; Hubbard 69.3.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

159 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



The seven of diamonds

133 MORTIER, David

Isle du japon.

Publication
[Amsterdam, David Mortier, c1715].

Description

Engraved playing card backed on card, with original outline hand colour.

Dimensions

55 by 84mm (2.25 by 3.25 inches).

References

Cary 2: 1 0; Hubbard 70; Koeman Atlantes Neerlandici II pp. 45-51 & III pp. 4-10; Mann & Kingsley 'Playing Cards', in Map Collectors' Circle no. 87 App. I no. 6 (cited as Pierre Mortier) pl. 19b; O'Donoghue (1901) Catalogue of the Collection of Playing Cards ... Lady Charlotte Schreiber nos. 11, 12 & 13. Published as the seventh card in the suit of diamonds, in a set of playing cards, 'Jeu des géographie'. The suits are: hearts for Europe; diamonds for Asia; spades for Africa; and clubs for America. They were shown in the French style, with the king is represented by the continent. Within each suit are 12 further maps of the different countries featured. The court cards are Roi, Dame, Prince and Cavalier.

Cartographic playing cards from this period are particularly rare. From the mid-seventeenth century, playing cards were often adorned with illustrations. Those sets depicting maps of the world follow the format of one continent per suit, with the continent as a whole being depicted on the lead map.

Philip Burden has dated Mortier's playing cards to about 1715, based on a set known to have been imported to England soon after publication, as the two of clubs bears a British tax stamp. From 1711 to 1744 a tax was placed on playing cards and all sets had to bear a stamp on them to show that it had been paid. Examination of the stamp reveals that this set was imported to Britain between 1711 and 1718.

Two examples of a rule book entitled 'Jeu de Geographie ou sont les quarters parties du Monde' survive. Both bear the imprint of Jean Covens and Corneille Mortier. This partnership was not formalised until 1721 when Corneille took over the reins of his father Pieter Mortier's business. Pieter died in 1711 and his brother David Mortier returned from London to assist his widow Amelia in running the business. It was during this period that this set of cards was published. London was a market familiar with gaming and geographical sets of cards. This knowledge would not have escaped David Mortier's notice and it is highly likely that he produced this set of cards to meet that market, one in which he would have retained very strong contacts.

David Mortier (1673-1728), brother of the famous Amsterdam bookseller Pieter (Pierre) who specialised in atlases, "was naturalised in England on 10 July 1696, and ran a bookselling business at the sign of Erasmus's Head near the Fountain Tavern in the Strand. Two catalogues of his stock have survived. The earlier, which can be dated c1696, is of 8 pages, and seems to contain plates imported from his brother in Amsterdam. The later, which has been dated c.1703, is of 46 pages, and contains mostly imported maps. David was naturalised on his marriage in 1706, and remained in England until his death, apart from various periods in 1711-1721 when he had to return to Amsterdam to help run Pierre's business after his brother's death. During these years his shop at Erasmus's Head was run by his deputy Peter Dunoyer. David is best known for his involvement in the publication from 1707 onwards of 'Britannia Illustrata', later called the 'Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne'' (British Library).



A pirated edition of Bernard's travel account

134 BERNARD, Jean-Frédéric

Recueil de voyages au nord... au commerce & à la navigation.

[Rouen], Jean-Frédéric Bernard [but Jean-Baptiste Machuel le Jeune], 1716.

Description

Three volumes, duodecimo (163 by 93mm), speckled red edges, brown calf, spines in six compartments, gilt, brown morocco title and lettering pieces, volume numbers

Collation: Volume I: blank leaf, frontispiece, title, five dedication leaves, three engraved plates, four engraved maps, 30 preliminary leaves, 286pp, one index leaf, blank leaf. Volume II: blank leaf, title, one index leaf, 293pp, 16 engraved plates, one engraved map, blank leaf. Volume III: blank leaf, title. one index leaf, 336pp, two engraved maps.

References Hubbard 72.

135 BERNARD, Jean-Frédéric

Recueil de voyages au nord.

[Rouen], Jean-Frédéric Bernard [but Jean-Baptiste Machuel le Jeune], 1716.

Duodecimo (161 by 92mm), title, one index leaf, two engraved maps, 336pp, red edges, brown calf, spine in six compartments, gilt, red morocco title piece, title in gilt, brown morocco lettering piece, volume number

References Hubbard 72.

136 BERNARD, Jean-Frédéric

Le japon divisé en soissante et six provinces.

[Rouen, Jean-Baptiste Machuel le Jeune,

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

Hubbard 72.

A French pirated edition of Jean-Frédéric Bernard's 'Recueil de voyages au nord', an extra copy of the third volume of the pirated edition, and a loose copy of the map.

Bernard's work was very popular and the French printer Jean-Baptiste Machuel le Jeune appears to have printed the first three volumes in Rouen but inserted title pages so that they appeared to be the same as the Dutch printing of 1715. The printer's device, a galleon in the first two volumes and an armillary sphere in the third, is different from Bernard's, a group of people sitting in a circle.

The book contains a folding map of Japan, 'Le japon divisé en soissante et six provinces'. It has been copied from the 1715 edition of Bernard's work containing the second state of the map, with the pagination "Tome.3.Pag.57".

Machuel's pirated map can be distinguished from Bernard's original by the lack of a comma after "Provinces" in the title; the amendment of Shikoku to Sikoke; and the omission of "Amaxa" in the inset map of

Jean-Baptiste Machuel le Jeune (1683-1742) was a printer and bookseller active in Rouen, who often worked with his father, also Jean-Baptiste Machuel, who had been established in the city since 1691.



The Châtelains' version of Reland's map

137 CHÂTELAIN, Zacharie and CHÂTELAIN, Henri Abraham

L'Empire du japon tiré des cartes des japponois.

<u>Publication</u>
[Amsterdam, François L'Honoré & Compagnie Libraries, 1719].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 436 by 515mm (17.25 by 20.25 inches).

References Hubbard 73. The Châtelain family's map of Japan.

The map was published in the fifth volume of the Châtelain family's 'Atlas historique, ou nouvelle introduction à l'histoire, à la chronologie & à la géographie ancienne et moderne' (1719), when it was extended to seven volumes

The map is a copy of Adriaan Reland's 1715 map, including the place names in phonetic Dutch.

Zacharie Châtelain (d.1723) was the father of Henri Abraham (1684-1743) and Zacharie Jnr (1690-1754). They worked as a partnership, publishing the 'Atlas historique' under several different Châtelain imprints, depending on the Châtelain family partnerships at the time of publication.

The atlas was published in seven volumes between 1705 and 1720, with a second edition appearing in 1732. The maps were accompanied by information on cosmography, geography, history, chronology, genealogy, topography, heraldry, and costumes of the world. The maps in the "Atlas historique" were mainly based on those of the French cartographer, Guillaume De L'Isle, but were presented by the Châtelains in an encyclopaedia form. The accompanying text is in French and is often printed in two columns on the page with maps and other illustrations interspersed. Each map and table is numbered consecutively within its volume and all maps bear the privileges of the States of Holland and West Friesland.



The emperors' family tree

138 CHÂTELAIN, Zacharie and CHÂTELAIN, Henri Abraham

Succession des empereurs du japon avec une description du meutre de l'empereur cubo et la reception des ambassadeurs hollandois en ce pays la.

Publication [Amsterdam, François L'Honoré & Compagnie Libraries, 1719].

<u>Description</u> Engraved sheet with map and text.

<u>Dimensions</u> 443 by 492mm (17.5 by 19.25 inches).

References Hubbard 74... The Châtelains' family tree of the emperors of Japan, with an inset map of Japan, 'Carte du japon'.

The family tree appears between two vignettes: on the left, a scene showing the death of the emperor in battle; and on the right, a scene showing the Dutch trade ambassadors arriving in Japan. There are text panels underneath each explaining the scene.

The vignette map is a more traditional representation of Japan than the other that appears in the 'Atlas' (see item 137). It was probably borrowed from Pieter van der Aa, who in turn, drew on Sanson's model of 1652. It appears between two large text panels, one concerning the death of the Emperor of Japan, the other with the Dutch 'Embassy' to Japan in 1644.

The map was published in the fifth volume of the Châtelain family's 'Atlas historique, ou nouvelle introduction à l'histoire, à la chronologie & à la géographie ancienne et modern' (1719).



Including the land route from Nagasaki to Kokura for the first time

139 VALENTYN, François

Nieuwe Kaart van het Eyland Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam and Dordrecht, J. van Braam et G. onder de Linden, 1726].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 457 by 564mm (18 by 22.25 inches).

References

Bastin and Brommer, notes 11-12; Cordier Indosinica, pp.927-930; Cordier Japonica, pp.426-428; Hubbard 75; Shirley G.VALN-

From 'Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien, vervattende een Naaukeurige en Uitvoerige Verhandelinge van Nederlands Mogentheyd in die Gewesten' (1724-26). The map borrows heavily from the Blaeu-Martini model, and the Châtelain brothers. However, it includes the land route from Nagasaki to Kokura for the first time in this type of map (Hubbard).

Valentyn's map of Japan was published in the last volume of his mammoth five volume account of the Dutch voyages of discovery in the New World: China, Japan, the Philippines, Ceylon, the Cape Colony and, of course those parts of the Australian continent discovered and visited by Dutch navigators, especially Abel Tasman and Willem de Vlamingh. He held commissions in the Dutch East Indies outposts of Ambon and Banda, and his book is celebrated as "the first book to give a comprehensive account, in text and illustration, of the peoples, places and natural history of Indonesia" (Bastin and Brommer).



Lemuel Gulliver lands in Japan

SWIFT, Jonathan [?after MOLL, Herman]

[Imaginary map of east Asia showing Japan].

<u>Publication</u> [London, after 1726].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

182 by 118mm (7.25 by 4.75 inches).

GULLIVER, Lemuel [but SWIFT, Jonathan]

Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World.

<u>Publication</u> London, C. Bathurst, 1760.

Description

Octavo (177 by 113mm), two blank leaves, title printed in red and black, title, seven preliminary leaves, 292pp, five engraved maps, one engraved plate, two blank leaves, full calf, rubbed, front board detached, gold fillet border, spine divided into five sections, author name and volume number in gilt.

A small map of Japan, from Jonathan Swift's classic novel 'Gulliver's Travels', and the second volume of a later collected edition of Swift's work.

Gulliver's Travels follows the adventures of the sailor Lemuel Gulliver. Swift intended to satirise both contemporary politics and the fashionable genre of the travel account. Towards the end of his second voyage he visits Japan, the only real country mentioned in the book. He leaves Luggnagg and sails for 15 days before landing in Japan. He eventually makes his way to Nagasaki and is able to leave the country on a ship called the Amboyna, a reference to the Amboyna Massacre in 1623, where Dutch East India Company agents executed 20 English, Japanese and Portuguese traders. The Emperor of Japan asks him to pass the test of 'e-fumi', which required suspected Christians to tread on an image of Jesus or the Virgin Mary; Gulliver declines.

The book includes a small map of Japan, showing the Sea of Korea and Asia to the north as "Parts Unknown". The island of "Yesso" represents Hokkaidō. On the mainland the cities of Nagato, Kyoto, Tokyo, Inaba and Osaka are marked. "Stats island" and "Companys Land" are the Kuril Islands. The imaginary islands of Balnibarbi, Luggnagg and Glubdrubdrib are shown to the right. Balnibarbi is filled with inventors whose unfinished projects have left the country in ruins; the inhabitants of Luggnagg are immortal but continue to age physically; and Glubdrubdrib is an island of sorcerers.

The maps in 'Gulliver's Travels' have been the source of some controversy. It has been suggested that they were commissioned by the publisher Benjamin Motte and also that they were sourced directly by Swift himself. The information within the maps contradicts the account of Gulliver in the text: again, opinion is divided as to whether this is a way of showing Gulliver as an unreliable narrator; a result of insufficiently close collaboration between engraver and publisher; or a nod to contemporary tropes about inaccurate travel accounts.

It is clear, however, that Swift's text and probably the engraver of the maps uses Herman Moll's 1719 world map as a reference. Herman Moll (?1654-1732) moved to London from Germany or the Low Countries, sometime before 1678. He was part of Swift's intellectual circle that gathered at Jonathan's Coffee House, and his maps were often augmented by the latest information provided by friends like the pirate-adventurer William Dampier. Moll provided a map for Daniel Defoe's work 'Robinson Crusoe's showing the track of Crusoe's supposed voyage, and is mentioned by Gulliver.



A map by a sailor who visited "every port between the Cape of Good Hope and Canton"

142 HAMILTON, Alexander

A Map of the Sea Coasts of China from Tonquin to Corea, also of the Islands of Japon, Formosa and many of smaller note lying off the Coasts of China.

<u>Publication</u> [Edinburgh, John Mosman, 1727].

Engraved map.

328 by 419mm (13 by 16.5 inches).

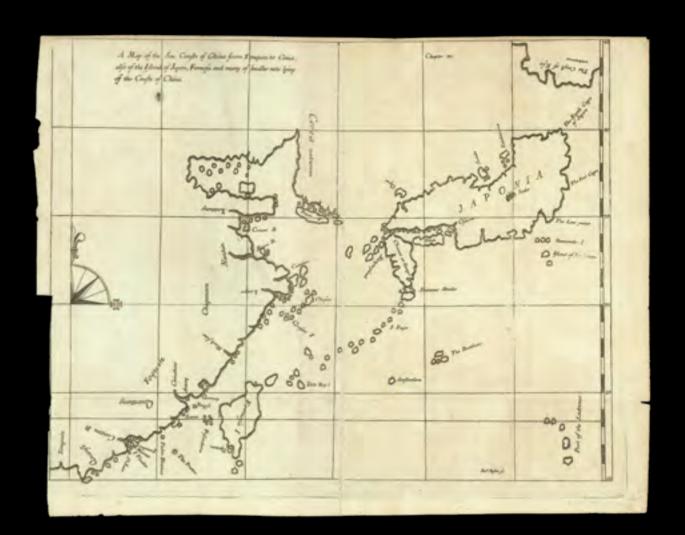
References Hubbard 76. Published in the first edition of Hamilton's 'A New Account of the East-Indies', 1727. It is a simple sketch-map showing the relative position of Japan to the Chinese mainland, Korea and Formosa. Hamilton describes Japan in his account, but never actually visited the country.

All that is known of Hamilton (fl.1688-1733) comes via his own account of his travels. In 1688, "very young", he went to sea "to satisfy the demands of a rambling Mind" and because he had "a Fortune too narrow to allow him to travel like a gentleman". He joined the East India Company's service in 1688 and given the command of an eight ton privateer. By 1690 he was in Surat, one of the most important ports in the Indian Ocean. He gained experience in the Asian trade, and launched his first independent venture in 1694.

Hamilton became a well-known and daring trader, with a reputation for having visited "every port between the Cape of Good Hope and Canton" (Hubbard). After a career filled with achievements from seizing cargo from Chinese junks to defeating Indian pirates, he was made commander of the East India Company's marine forces.

Unfortunately, his relationship with the company soured, and resigned his position in 1718. He returned to Britain by 1724, and settled in Scotland to write his account, which he dedicated to James, 5th Duke of Hamilton.

The map was engraved by Robert Mylne, a Scottish engraver.



Hans Sloane saves Kaempfer's work from obscurity

143 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

The History of Japan... Together with a Description of the Kingdom of Siam.

<u>Publication</u> London, J.G. Scheuchzer, 1727.

Description

Two volumes bound as one, folio, engraved title, title, nine engraved maps, 36 engraved plates, original mottled calf, gilt fillet border, rebacked, spine in seven compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, red morocco title piece, lettered in gilt.

Collation: volume 1: engraved title, title, [3]pp dedication, [2]pp contents, [4] pp subscribers list, i-lii, 392pp, [4]pp explanation of plates, 17 plates, and three maps; volume 2: title, [2]pp contents, 393-612pp, 75pp appendix, 11pp second appendix, [4]pp explanation of plates, 19 plates, and six maps, [6]pp index.

<u>Provenance</u>

Bookplate of the Earl of Jersey, Osterley Park.

References

Campbell map 48; Hubbard 77; Walter 76A.

144 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

Histoire naturelle, civile et ecclesiastique du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

La Haye, P. Gosse & J. Neaulme, 1729.

Two volumes, folio (350 by 230mm), nine engraved maps, 36 engraved plates, mispagination to volume 2 but complete, later marbled endpapers, mottled calf, gilt fillet borders, gilt tooling on binding edges, spines in seven compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, red morocco title piece, lettered in gilt.

Collation: volume 1: engraved frontispiece, title, 6[pp] preliminaries, i-lii, 45 plates, 217pp; Volume 2: title, contents leaf, 1-76pp, 67-313pp, 1-96pp.

References

Campbell map 48; Hubbard 77; Walter 76A.

A copy of the first edition in English, and two copies of the first edition in French of Engelbert Kaempfer's 'History of Japan'.

Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1713) was a German naturalist and physician employed by the Dutch East India Company (VOC), travelling on their behalf to Java in 1688. He spent six months there and then carried on to Japan, where he lived until October 1692, accompanying the head of the VOC on two missions to the imperial court at Edo. He returned to Germany and published a book describing Japanese flora and fauna, but died before finding a publisher for his general work on the country. Sir Hans Sloane, English scientist and head of the Royal Society, acquired Kaempfer's estate and commissioned a translation of the work by Johann Gaspar Scheuchzer. The first edition appeared in English in 1727 and the French language version was produced almost immediately after, retaining the same maps as in the first.

The works contain a map of Japan and two city plans of Nagasaki and Edo (Tokyo). The map of Japan was produced by Johann Georg Scheuchzer from Kaempfer's work. He includes two insets of the island of Kamchatka and a detail of the straits of Tsugaru. The latter is attributed to an anonymous Japanese work, which is the original Japanese source map copied by Kaempfer. Walter suggests that Kaempfer adapted a Japanese map produced in 1678, although the northern coast is markedly different. The outline of the main island of Honshū is less square than in previous charts. There is a dedication to Hans Sloane at the lower edge, acknowledging his role in preserving the work, surrounded by stylised figures of Japanese men.

145 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

Histoire naturelle, civile et ecclesiastique du japon.

Publication

La Haye, P. Gosse & J. Neaulme, 1729.

Descriptio

Two volumes, folio (360 by 225mm), nine engraved maps, 36 engraved plates, first volume lacking frontispiece and 4pp. "epitre", mispagination to volume two, but complete, contemporary calf, spines in seven compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, red morocco title pieces, lettered gilt, green morocco volume pieces, lettered in gilt.

Collation: volume 1: title, contents leaf, i-lii, 45 plates, 217pp; Volume 2: title, contents leaf, 1-76pp, 67-313pp, 1-73pp, 73-96pp.

References

Campbell map 48; Hubbard 77; Walter 76A.

Image overleaf

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 177 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



An unauthorised version of Kaempfer's map

146 KAEMPFER, Engelbert and TIRION, Isaak

Naauw-Keurige Kaart van't Keizerryk Japan, na de Nieuste Ontdekkingen Opgestelt.

Publication [Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, 1728].

Description

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 307 by 367mm (12 by 14.5 inches).

References Hubbard 78.1.

147 SALMON, Thomas

Hedendaegsche Historie of tegenwoordige Staet van alle Volkeren.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, 1728.

<u>Description</u>

Octavo (195 by 128mm), title, half title, [6]ll 645pp, [19]pp register, vellum over boards, title in ink to spine, loss to foot of spine.

References Hubbard 78.1

148 SALMON, Thomas

Hedendaegsche Historie of tegenwoordige Staet van alle Volkeren.

Publication

Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, 1729.

Description

Octavo (191 by 124mm), engraved title, title, [10]ll, 90pp, title, "register", 91-202pp, title, leaf, 203-318pp, title, "register", 319-441pp, title, "register", 443-554pp, [3] ll, 555-645pp, [17]pp index, three folding maps, five double page plates and one single page, vellum over boards, title in ink to spine.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References Hubbard 78.1 Six items, covering both states of Isaak Tirion's copy of the map of Japan from Engelbert Kaempfer's travel account.

Tirion created the map for inclusion in the Dutch translation of the 'Modern History, or the Present State of all Nations', by Thomas Salmon.

Thomas Salmon (1697-1757) was a writer specialising in history and geography. He ran a coffee house in Cambridge, before moving to London; he had also served on board ships in the East and West Indies. He was part of the crew during Admiral George Anson's 1739-40 circumnavigation of the world. The 'Modern History' was Salmon's best known work, and was republished, pirated and translated into multiple languages.

Tirion's version omits the two inset maps, the decorative elements and the Sino-Japanese place names included in the original. He inadvertently joined "Jesso of Jesogasima" – Hokkaidō – with "Kamtzchata" and placed it further west than in Kaempfer's depiction. Tirion has added the route the Dutch took for their journey between Nagasaki and Edo with a broken line along the sea route and a double line along the land route.

Isaak Tirion (c1705-1765) was granted the privilege in September of 1728 to publish Salmon's work in Dutch, a little over a year after his name appears for the first time in the records of the bookseller's guild. Although he was primarily known as a bookseller, he also made a name for himself in the world of cartography, publishing a number of atlases despite the fact that he was neither a cartographer nor a geographer. His wife continued the business for about ten years after his death.

The first state is represented by two copies of the Dutch translation of Salmon's work, and a copy of the loose map from Salmon's work.

The volume containing this state of the map can be found with title pages dated 1728, 1729 and 1731.

The second state of the map has the title changed to 'Carte du japon' and all other Dutch text translated into French. It is represented here by a loose copy of the map, the 1732 edition in French and the 1758 edition in French of Kaempfer's work. In 1732 Pierre Gosse and Jean Neaulme published a reduced French translation of Kaempfer's work. Gosse and Neaulme's edition was then republished by Herman Uytwerf in 1758.

KAEMPFER, Engelbert and TIRION, Isaak

Carte du japon.

Publication

[The Hague, P. Gosse & J. Neaulme, 1732].

Description

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

280 by 346mm (11 by 13.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 78.2.

150 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

Histoire naturelle, civile et ecclesiastique du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

La Haye, P. Gosse & J. Neaulme, 1732.

Description

Three volumes, duodecimo (166 by 95), 12 engraved maps, red edges, brown calf, gilt, red morocco title pieces, titles in gilt.

Collation: Volume I: frontispiece, title, 36 preliminary leaves, 312pp, three maps. Volume II: title, one preliminary leaf, 416pp, three maps. Volume III: title, one preliminary leaf, 379pp, six maps, eight index leaves.

References

Brunet III 638; Hubbard 78.2.

51 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

Histoire naturelle... du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Herman Uytwerf, 1758.

Description

Three volumes, duodecimo (164 by 97mm), 12 engraved maps; later speckled calf, gilt, titles and volume numbers in gilt to spine.

Collation: Volume I: title, frontispiece, engraved title, 36 preliminary leaves, 312pp, two maps. Volume II: half title, title, 379pp, six maps, eight index leaves. Volume III: half title, title, two preliminary leaves, 416pp, four maps.

References Hubbard 78.2.

Images overleaf

MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION





Dutch edition of Kaempfer's map of Japan

KAEMPFER, Engelbert and SCHEUCHZER, Johann Caspar

Het Koninkryk Japan, Verdeelt in Ach ten Zestig Provintien in alle Naauwkeurigheid en Zorgvuldigheid Beschreven en uytgegeven Volgens de Oorspronkelyke Japansche Kaarten, als mede Volgens de Aanmerkingen van den Heer Kaempfer

Publication
[The Hague and Amsterdam, P. Gosse, J. Neaulme and B. Lakeman, 1729].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

507 by 588mm (16.5 by 20 inches).

References

Hubbard 79.1.

153 KAEMPFER, Engelbert, SCHEUCHZER, Johann Caspar, OTTENS, Joshua and OTTENS, Reiner

Het Koninkryk Japan, Verdeelt in Ach ten Zestig Provintien in alle Naauwkeurigheid en Zorgvuldigheid Beschreven en uytgegeven Volgens de Oorspronkelyke Japansche Kaarten, als mede Volgens de Aanmerkingen van den Heer Kaempfer.

Amsterdam, R. & I. Ottens, [1740].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

470 by 555mm (16.5 by 20 inches).

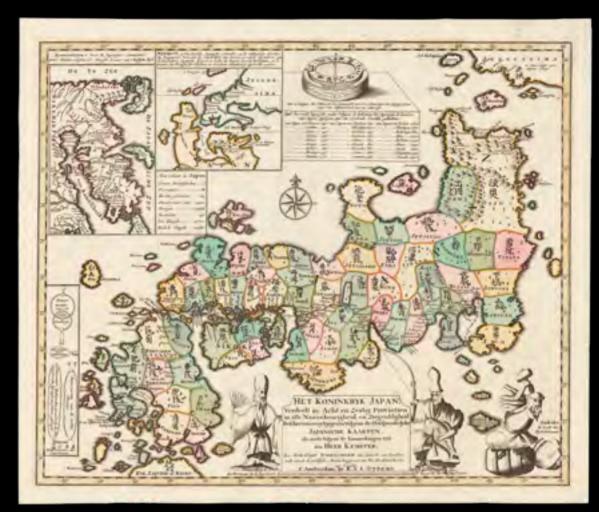
References

Hubbard 79.2

Two copies, covering both states, of the map of Japan from a Dutch edition of Kaempfer's 'History of Japan', 'De Beschryving van Japan'. The map is copied from the one included by Johann Georg Scheuchzer in his edition of Kaempfer's work, with the title and other wording changed from Latin to Dutch.

The first state of the map includes two insets at the upper left showing the peninsula of Kamchatka according to Russian sources, joined to the "Kurilski" or Kuril Islands, here shown as part of Kamchatka, in turn adjoining the Japanese mainland; the second inset purports to show the detail between the Japanese mainland and "Jeso Ga Sima" (Hokkaidō) with the straits of Tsugaru. The map is also decorated with a drawing of a Japanese compass and an inset showing the 'rosaries' of various Japanese sects. The title cartouche is flanked by stylised Japanese figures.

The second state was published by the Ottens family firm, after they bought the copperplate. Their imprint replaces Scheuchzer's in the title cartouche.





An unusual manuscript map

154 [Le Tellin de Grandval]

A manuscript copy of Jean Baptiste Tavernier's 1679 map of Japan.

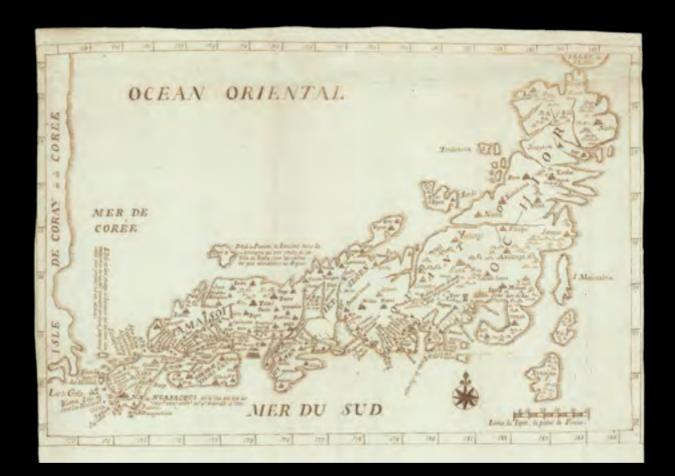
[Japan].

Publication [c1730].

<u>Description</u> Manuscript map, drawn in ink.

<u>Dimensions</u> 300 by 325mm (11.75 by 12.75 inches).

References See Hubbard 43 for original.



An unusual Ottoman map of Japan

CELEBI, Katib [or IBN ABDULLAH, HAJI KHALIFA, Mustafa]

[Japan].

<u>Publication</u>

[Constantinople, Ibrahim Muteferrika,

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 270 by 194mm (10.75 by 7.75 inches).

Gottfried Hagen,' Author's notes on the life of Celebi', 2007; Hubbard 80.

A map of Japan in Ottoman Ta'liq, from Katib Celebi's world geography in Turkish, 'Kitab-i Jihannuma li Katib Celebi'.

Celebi was an Ottoman scholar, "arguably the most important Ottoman intellectual figure of the seventeenth century" (Hagen). He published a number of works, including a dictionary of Arabic, Persian and Turkish literature; a world history; chronological tables of world history; and the 'Jihannuma', or 'View of the World', a world geography, in which this map was printed. The geography was compiled between 1648 and 1657, using European atlases and other sources, but not printed until 1732, when Ibrahim Muteferrika (1674-1744), a Hungarian renegade, established the first printing press in Constantinople. He himself considered this his most important book, with a print-run of 500 copies.

Born in Constantinople, he was the son of a member of the cavalry of the Porte and a scribe in the fiscal administration. "At the age of 13, after initial schooling, he joined his father as his apprentice and went with him on an army campaign to recapture Baghdad. His father died during the retreat from Baghdad in 1626, an event that temporarily stymied Celebi's career. Nevertheless, he continued to study a wide variety of subjects under a number of scholars although he never received a formal degree. Having received a substantial inheritance from his mother he dedicated himself, among other things, to collecting books, putting together what was probably the largest private library in Constantinople at the time. Although not considered a scientist, he was driven by a thirst for knowledge, including what could be gleaned from Western scholarship" (Hubbard).



Seutter's rendering of the Reland-Broedelet map

156 SEUTTER, Matthias

Imperium Japonicum per Sexaginta et Sex Regiones Digestum atque ex Ipsorum Japonensium Mappis Descriptum per Matthaeum Seutter.

<u>Publication</u> [Augsburg, Matthias Seutter, before 1732].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

528 by 623mm (20.75 by 24.5 inches).

References Hubbard 81.1

157 **SEUTTER, Matthias**

Imperium Japonicum per Sexaginta et Sex Regiones Digestum atque ex Ipsorum Japonensium Mappis Descriptum per Matthaeum Seutter.

[Augsburg, Matthias Seutter, 1741].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

541 by 629mm (21.25 by 24.75 inches).

Hubbard 81.2

Two examples, covering both states, of Seutter's edition of Adriaan Reland's map.

There is one example of the first state. Seutter's map is largely drawn from Broedelet's publication of Reland's map of 1715, and includes many of the same decorative elements, the place-names in phonetic Dutch, and the Sino-Japanese characters. However, the text has been altered and the dedication suppressed.

There is one example of the second state, with a privilege added to the right of the compass rose.

Mattheus Seutter (1678-1757) III, was an engraver, globemaker, and publisher of maps and views in Augsburg. "Originally apprenticed as a brewer, he broke off that training and was apprenticed to J.B. Homann in Nuremberg, the leading map publisher of that time and later set up business in his native Augsburg together with his son, Albrecht Karl; he was joined in 1740 by his son-in-law Tobias Conrad Lotter. Ritter (2002) points out that, by 1717, Seutter's tax was a total of one guilder, based on capital; below the average for the 50 tax-paying copper engravers in Augsburg. However, by 1731 or 1732, Seutter had earned due recognition and was given the title of Imperial Geographer by the German emperor Karl VI, and in 1741 was granted a printing privilege, as evidenced in the second state of this map" (Hubbard). Seutter first published his 'Atlas Geographicus' in 1728 and subsequently expanded it under the title 'Atlas Novus'.







MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

A German version of Tirion's map

158 SALMON, Thomas

Die Heutigen Historie ober der Tegenwartige Staats aller Nationen, Ersten Theils erstes Stück, enthaltend eine uinständliche Beschreibung des Grossen Kaiserthums China, wie auch der Königreiche Tonquin und Cochin-China, aus dem Englischen Original des Heern Capitain Salmon und mit den Zugaben des Heern M. van Goch, M.D. as des Holländischen Edition vermehrt, ins Deutsche getreulich übersetzt von A.H.

<u>Publication</u> Altona, Verlegt von Jonas Korte, Buchhandler, 1732.

<u>Description</u> Quarto (230 by 185mm), engraved frontispiece, title in red and black, 2 preliminary leaves part i: title, three leaves address to reader, 192pp, one engraved map and one engraved town plan, part ii: title, two preliminary leaves, 146pp, one engraved map, one engraved plate, 2 leaves end matter, blank leaf, part iii: title, 124pp, one engraved map, one engraved plate, part iv: 235pp, one engraved map, brown paper, brown paper title piece to

References Cordier Japonica 431; Hubbard 82.

spine, title in ink.

The first volume of a German translation of Thomas Salmon's 'Modern History, or the Present State of all Nations'.

The volume covers China, Japan, the Philippines and the Moluccas, and contains a map of Japan.

The map of Japan is copied from the first state of a map produced by Isaak Tirion, as a reduction of a map published in early editions of Kaempfer's 'History of Japan'. Tirion's reduction was used for the Dutch translation of Thomas Salmon's 'Modern History'. The map omits the twin insets and the Sino-Japanese place names of Kaempfer's map. Korte translated all the text on the map from Dutch into German.





For the Italian edition of Salmon

159 KAEMPFER, Engelbert and ALBRIZZI, Giovanni Battista

Carta' Accvrata dell' Imperio del Giappone Nuovamente tratta dale nuove relazioni data in luce in Amsterdam per Isaak Tirion.

Publication

[Venice, Giovanni Battista Albrizzi, 1734].

Description
Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 280 by 357mm (11 by 14 inches.

References Hubbard 84.1

160 SALMON, Thomas

Lo Stato Presente de Tutti i Paesi e Popolo del Mondo.

Publication Venice, Giambattista Albrizzi, 1738.

Description

Octavo (185 by 122mm), engraved frontispiece, title, two folding maps, contemporary vellum, brown morocco title piece to spine, author and volume title and number in gilt.

Provenance

1. Library stamp of St Patrick's Seminary, Menlo Park, California.

2. Manuscript ownership inscription and bookplate of the Library of the Archdiocese of San Francisco.

References Hubbard 84.

161 KAEMPFER, Engelbert and ALBRIZZI, Giovanni Battista

Carta' Accurata dell' Imperio del Giappone...per Isaak Tirion.

Publication

[Venice, Giovanni Battista Albrizzi, 1734 or 1738].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map

References
Hubbard 84.2, variant 1

Five examples, covering all three states, of Giovanni Battista Albrizzi's version of Isaak Tirion's map of Japan.

The map was probably engraved by Giuseppe Filosi (fl.1732-1757), with only the title, and the names of the seas and major features changed into Italian.

Albrizzi (1698-1777) began to publish Salmon's 'Modern History... or, the present State of all Nations', 'Lo Stato Presente Di Tutti Paesi E Popoli Del Mondo' in 1731, when he issued volume one. The second volume "containing the map of Japan was published only in 1734. By 1738, the popularity of the work forced him into publishing a second edition, probably having exhausted the initial volumes. He continued to add volumes up to a least 1762, by which time he had issued a volume 26" (Hubbard).

In 1740, Albrizzi had Filosi's copperplate altered for inclusion in the Italian-language version of the atlas of Guillaume De L'Isle, 'Atlante Novissimo'.

There are two examples of the first state, published in the second volume of the Italian translation of Thomas Salmon's 'Modern History', 'Lo Stato Presente Di Tutti Paesi E Popoli Del Mondo'.

The map retains Tirion's mistakes and has inadvertently joined "Jesso of Jesogasima" – Hokkaidō – with "Kamtzchata" and placed it further west than in Kaempfer's depiction. Tirion has added the route the Dutch took for their journey between Nagasaki and Edo with a broken line along the sea route and a double line along the land route.

There are two examples of the second state, representing two variants. The first variant has the letter "1" added above the upper right corner, published in some examples of the second volume of the 'Lo Stato Presente' (1734 and 1738). The second variant, included in a copy of the 1738 edition, is identifiable by the binder's direction "T.2.p" added before the letter "1" in the upper right corner.

There is a single example of the third state, in which the title has been changed to 'Imperio del Giappone" with no mention of Tirion's authorship, the town symbols for "Jedo", "Miaco", "Osacca", "Saccai Satzuma" and "Nangasacki" were enlarged, and 'Nangasacki' appears erroneously on the east coast of Kyushu. The third state was published in Albrizzi's 'Guillaume de L'Isle, Atlante Novissimo'.

162 SALMON, Thomas

Lo Stato Presente de Tutti i Paesi e Popolo del Mondo.

Publication

Venice, Giambattista Albrizzi, 1738.

Description

Octavo (180 by 115mm), engraved frontispiece, title, six preliminary leaves, 382pp, two folding maps, severe loss to map of the Philippines repaired with later paper, seven engraved plates, six of which are folding; red edges, contemporary binding with blind tooling, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, title and volume number in gilt, gilt tooling.

References

Hubbard 84.2, variant 2.

163 KAEMPFER, Engelbert; TIRION, Isaak; ALBRIZZI, Giovanni Battista and DE L'ISLE, Guillaume

Imperio del Giappone.

<u>Publication</u>

[Venice, Giovanni Battista Albrizzi, 1740].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

 $378 \text{ by } 515 \text{mm} \ (15 \text{ by } 20.25 \text{ inches}).$

References

Hubbard 84.3



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16



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DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 195 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



De Charlevoix and Bellin revise Kaempfer

164 KAEMPFER, Engelbert, BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas and DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre-François-Xavier

Carte de l'empire du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, chez Julien-Michel Gandouin, Quai de Conti aux Trois Vertus, 1735 [but 1736]].

Description

Double-page engraved map.

Dimension

455 by 579mm (18 by 22.75 inches).

References
Hubbard 85.1

165 KAEMPFER, Engelbert, BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas and DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre-François-Xavier

Carte de l'empire du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Chez Rollin, 1735 [but 1754].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

420 by 555mm (16.5 by 21.75 inches).

References Hubbard 85.2 Three items, covering both states, of the map of Japan from Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix's 'Histoire et description générale du japon' (1736).

De Charlevoix (1682-1761) was a French Jesuit missionary and explorer. On his first journey he spent four years in Canada, and his knowledge of the area led the French government to commission him to search for a river routs to the Pacific Ocean in 1720. He explored the Great Lakes and part of the Mississippi, but was shipwrecked near the Bahamas and returned to France. De Charlevoix was an director of the academic journal 'Journal de trévoux', and in that position initiated a series of histories of non-European countries. This history of the church in Japan was the first instalment.

The 'Histoire du japon' was first published in 1736 and republished in 1754 by several French publishers.

De Charlevoix's work contains maps by Jacques Nicolas Bellin, the earliest to bear his name (Hubbard). Bellin (1702-1772) was the pre-eminent French hydrographer of his day, overseeing the creation of the Dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine in 1720. He was also a royal censor, a member of the Académie Royale de Marine and of the Royal Society. He was appointed chief cartographer and hydrographer to the French Navy in 1721, and 'ingénier hydrographe' to the French navy's Dépôt des cartes et plans de la Marine in August 1741. Bellin was also a member of the Académie de Marine and of the Royal Society of London.

The map of Japan was drawn by Bellin and engraved by Guillaume d'Heuland. D'Heuland (1700-1770) engraved a number of copperplates for charts and maps for Bellin. Bellin's map drew on the 1729 work of Engelbert Kaempfer but does not mention him as a source, whereas Jesuit missionaries are named alongside anonymous Japanese, Portuguese and Dutch sources: possibly a nod to de Charlevoix's background.

There is one loose example of the first state, and both a loose example of the second state and a copy of the 1754 edition of the 'Histoire'. In the second state, the longitude coordinates along the upper frame have been changed from 156-176 to 143-163 and from 157-175 to 144-162 along the lower frame. The six small islands north of "I. de Matsumay" and the southern tip of "Pays de Kamtschatka" have been erased. Bellin included an essay, "Observations sur la Carte des Isles du Japon, Terre de Yesso", in which he explains his revisions. He had mistakenly believed Kamchatka and Yesso (Hokkaidō) to be the same: the inscription on the island in the first state reads "Pays de Kamtschatka que les Japonois appellent Terre de Jeso". He drew criticism for this from the Jesuit cartographer Pére Castel.

166 DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François-Xavier

Histoire du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Chez [François] Didot, Libraire, Quay des Augustins, à la Bible d'or, 1754.

Description

Six volumes, duodecimo (165 by 95mm), eight engraved folding maps and 46 engraved plates, some folding; marbled endpapers, red edges, contemporary calf, gilt tooling on binding edges, spines divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt, titles in gilt, red morocco lettering pieces, volume number in gilt.

Collation: Volume I: half title, title, 12 preliminary leaves, 417pp, one folding map, 18 folding plates. Volume II: half title, title, 43 preliminary leaves, one leaf 'Sommaire du Premier Livre', 429pp, two folding maps. Volume III: half title, title, 558pp, two folding maps and one folding plate, one errata leaf. Volume IV: half title, title, 534pp, one folding map, one errata leaf. Volume V: half title, title, 480pp, one folding map. Volume VI: half title, title, one folding map, 27 engraved plates, some folding.

Provenance

Manuscript ex libris of "J de Walsche".

References

Hubbard 85.2



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DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 199 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



Bellin takes on the Kamchatka problem

KAEMPFER, Engelbert, BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas and DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François Xavier

Carte des isles du japon et des costes de la chine les plus voisines avec les terres qui en sont au nord decouvertes et soumises par les russiens sous le nom de pays de kamtschatka don't on ne connoissoit anciennement que le partie la plus proche du japon appellee terre de jesso dressee sure des relations particulieres et les memoires les plus recens par le s.r Bellin ingenieur au depost des cartes de la marine.

[Paris, Pierre-François Giffart, 1735 [but

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map, reinforced at the upper

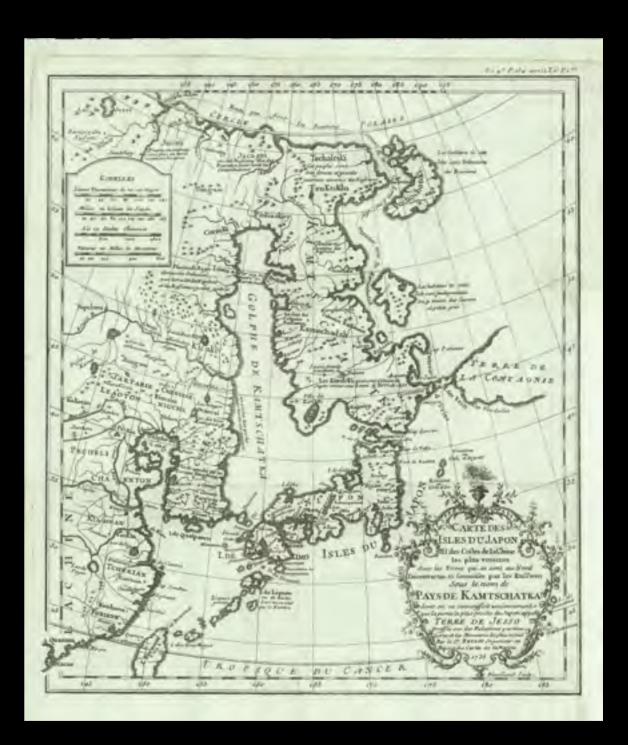
364 by 308mm (14.25 by 12.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 86.

The second map showing Japan in the first edition of de Charlevoix's 'Histoire et description générale du japon', (1736). The map was drawn by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin and engraved by Guillaume d'Heuland, a copy of Engelbert Kaempfer's inset of 'Kamtschatka' from his map of Japan of 1729.

In this map Bellin has attempted to "tackle and reconcile the issue of the Kamchatka peninsula; the confusion created by the island of Sakhalin, frequently thought of as a peninsula; and the information gathered about the Kuril Islands by the Vries voyage of 1643. Bellin has... consolidated 'Jeso' (Hokkaidō) with the Kuril Islands and consider it all as part of the Kamchatka peninsula. The 'Terre de La Compagnie' is taken from a number of representations on sea charts, based on Vrie's voyage of 1643. On page 492 of the second volume of the quarto edition of 1736, there is a letter by Mr. Bellin under the heading 'Sentiment de Monsieur Bellin, Ingenieur au Depot des Cartes de la Marine, sure les Pays, que les Geographes François appellant Terre d'Yesso'. He begins by stating that there is nothing but confused ideas regarding what is called the land of Yesso that extends from forty-two degrees north latitude to the Arctic Circle. He then asserts that the Japanese have surely penetrated into the country as they have conquered the southern portion that faces the Japanese mainland, but finding little of use or interest other than some furs, have been satisfied with setting up some garrisons in order to keep the local population under control. He then goes on to state the reasons why he attaches Yesso to Kamchatka in his maps: first, the Japanese acknowledge two Yesso's, i.e. the Yesso where Matsumay is located and 'Oku-Jeso' of which they have but poor knowledge. Second, that Girolamo de Angelis gave his opinion, based on local folklore, that there are two oceans, or seas, to the east and to the west of the country, the eastern one having very strong currents' (Hubbard).



Tirion's new map for a Dutch edition of Salmon's work

168 KAEMPFER, Engelbert and TIRION, Isaak

Nieuwe Kaart van 't Keizerryk Japan na de Nieuste ontdekkingen.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, [1736].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

432 by 508mm (17 by 20 inches).

References

Campbell map 54; Hubbard 87; Koeman III: Tir 1-Tir 4 and II: Gr & Wa 2.

169 SALMON, Thomas

Hedendaegsche Historie of Tegenwoordige Staet van Alle Volkeren.

Publication

Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, 1736.

<u>Description</u>

Octavo (198 by 120mm), engraved frontispiece, title, 11 preliminary leaves, 1-88, 91-318, title leaf, 319-549, 555-645pp, seven engraved plates, three engraved maps, eight index leaves, blank leaf, full calf, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt, red title piece, title in gilt.

References

Campbell map 54; Hubbard 87 and see 78.1.

Two examples of Isaak Tirion's new map of Japan to replace Tirion's first edition of Engelbert Kaempfer's map of Japan of 1728, published in the first volume of the Dutch translation of Thomas Salmon's 'Modern History'.

Tirion altered the first plate in 1732 for inclusion in the French edition of Salmon's history, and so an entirely new plate was engraved for the further Dutch editions.

There is one loose example, and a copy of the 1736 Dutch edition containing the map.

"This replacement map essentially copies the old with a few exceptions. Kaempfer's map, and in particular two insets, had an influence on Tirion similar to that it had on Bellin. What was 'Jesso of Jesogasima ook Kamtzchatka' in his map of 1728, now becomes only 'Kamtzchatka'. Tirion then borrows from the second inset on Kaempfer's map with the distorted northern coastline of Japan nearly touching the southern coast of 'T Land van Jedso' or Hokkaidō. The connection between Hokkaidō and 'Kamtzchatka' is thus left deliberately vague and 'off map' (Hubbard).



68

Ricciardi copies Albrizzi

170 SALMON, Thomas

Lo Stato Presente de Tutti i Paesi e Popolo del Mondo Naturale, Politico, e Morale, con nuove osservazioni e correzioni degli antichi, e moderna Viaggiatori. Volume II.

<u>Publication</u> Naples, Francesco Ricciardo, 1738.

<u>Description</u> Octavo (175 by 113mm), blank leaf, engraved frontispiece, title, two folding maps, 343pp, three index leaves, final leaf blank; red edges, contemporary calf, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt tooling, brown title and lettering piece, title and volume number in gilt.

References Hubbard 88.

Francesco Ricciardi's edition in Italian of Thomas Salmon's 'Modern History, or the Present State of all Nations', published in the same year as the rival edition by Giovanni Battista Albrizzi in Venice.

Ricciardi copied the map of Japan Albrizzi had produced for his 1734 edition of Salmon's work. There appears to be only one edition.





Plagiarism comes full circle

171 DE FER, Nicolas and CERTE, Jaime

Les isles philippines, moluques et de la sonde.

Publication [Lyon, Jaime Certa, 1739].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 193 by 223mm (7.5 by 8.75 inches).

References Hubbard 89.

172 GIUSTIANINI, Francisco after VAN AEFFERDEN, Franciscus

El Nuevo Atlas Universal
Abreviado o Nuevo Compendio De
los mas curioso de la Geographia
universal, Politica, y Historica,
segun el estado presente del
Mundo, illustrado con setenta
y siete Mapas o Figuras, y
Enriquecido con un Breve Tratado
de la Geographia Antigua muy util
para los Curiosos de la Historia
Antigua.

Publication Lyon, Jaime Certa [Jean Certe], 1755.

Description

Six volumes, quarto (193 by 127mm), 77 engraved maps and plates, some mispagination but complete, marbled endpapers, red edges, mottled calf, spines in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, red morocco title pieces and green morocco volume pieces, gilt, a few volumes worn.

Collation: Volume I: title, [6]II, 324pp, 11 plates; Volume II: title, 300pp, 36 plates; Volume III: 1-170pp, 181-279pp, two plates, Volume IV: title, 282pp, [71]pp index; Volume V: title, 1-130pp, 139-273pp; Volume VI: title, 242pp, i-iv index, 28 plates.

<u>Provenance</u>

Bookplate with a longship and three ears of wheat above a world map, with a motto reading "Una gota mas mas sabor".

References Hubbard 89. Two examples, one loose and one in an atlas, of a descendant of Nicholas de Fer's map of the East Indies and Japan.

The map is drawn after the work of Nicholas de Fer. It has an inset of 'Les Isles du Iapon' at the upper left. The overall title is within a cartouche at the lower left, redrawn so there is no longer space for de Fer's signature.

De Fer's map was originally included in the second edition of Jacques Robbe's 'Methode'. The maps by de Fer in Robbe's work were used by Sebastián Fernández de Medrano for his work in Spanish, 'Nueva Descripcion del Mundo y sus Partes', copying 19 of them directly. In 1692 Fernández de Medrano's work was used by Jacques Peeters, possibly the person who had de Fer's maps copied in the first place, for 'L'Atlas en abregé'. After Peeter's death the copperplates to the atlas were sold and were reissued by Franciscus van Aefferden in Antwerp in 1696 with the text translated into Spanish, as 'El Atlas Abreviado'.

Two further editions of 'El Atlas Abreviado' were published in Lyon by Jaime Certe. The first was published in 1739 with 43 maps in three volumes. It was enlarged and republished in 1755. Both editions are attributed to Francisco Giustianini, possibly a fictional name. The title pages of both also assert that Certe had a privilege for the book but Hubbard suggests that this too is fictional.

The loose map is taken from the 1739 edition, and the atlas is a copy of the 1755 edition.

Hubbard notes "The 'Atlas Abreviado', a French re-issue of a Spanish-language atlas copying a Flemish plagiarized atlas of a Dutch copy of a French 'Géographie' completes, in 1755, the full circle that had begun in France c1684."

Jaime (or Jean) Certe (before 1700-c1763) was the son of Jean Certe, who had been sued several times and imprisoned twice for counterfeiting and other offences relating to the book trade.



171

Kaempfer and his map commemorated

173 KAEMPFER, Engelbert, TIRION, Isaak, SEUTTER, Matthias and LOTTER, Tobias Conrad

Regni Japoniae Nova Mappa Geographica, ex indignarum observationibus delineate ab Engelberto Kaempfero, recusa et emendate a Matth. Seuttero, S.C. Maj. Geogr. Aug. Vind.

<u>Publication</u>
[Nuremberg, Johann Gottfried Bieling, c1740].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 544 by 651mm (18.5 by 21.75 inches).

References Hubbard 90. Engraved by Lotter (1717-1777), and included in Bieling's 'Grosser Atlas Uber die Gantze Welt', after Tirion's version of Kaempfer's map. It repeats Tirion's inadvertent joining of "Jesso ou Jesogasima" – Hokkaidō – with "Kamtzchata" and placed it further west than in Kaempfer's depiction. Unlike a number of other copies of Kaempfer's map, Seutter and Lotter do credit him, and commemorate him and his map in the extravagant title cartouche upper left. The map's date is based on the presence of Seutter's privilege, granted in 1741, printed in the centre below the neatline.

Mattheus Seutter III (1678-1757), was an engraver, globe-maker, and publisher of maps and views in Augsburg. "Originally apprenticed as a brewer, he broke off that training and was apprenticed to J.B. Homann in Nuremberg, the leading map publisher of that time and later set up business in his native Augsburg together with his son, Albrecht Karl (1726-1762); he was joined in 1740 by his son-in-law Tobias Conrad Lotter, who had married his daughter Euphrosina in 1740. After Albrecht's death, his widow had no interest in continuing the business, so she sold it to Johann Michael Probst and Tobias Conrad Lotter, equally. Ritter (2002) points out that, by 1717, Seutter's tax was a total of 1 guilder, based on capital; below the average for the 50 tax-paying copper engravers in Augsburg. However, by 1731 or 1732, Seutter had earned due recognition and was given the title of Imperial Geographer by the German emperor Karl VI, and in 1741 was granted a printing privilege, as evidenced in the second state of this map" (Hubbard). Seutter first published his 'Atlas Geographicus' in 1728 and subsequently expanded it under the title 'Atlas Novus'.



The first large-scale detailed map of Japan in English since Moll's map of 1680

174 BOWEN, Emanuel

A New and Accurate Map of the Empire of Japan.

Publication

[London], Emanuel Bowen, [1744].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

Dimensions

405 by 503mm (16 by 19.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 91.1; Shirley T.Bow-2a.

175 BOWEN, Emanuel

A New and Accurate Map of the Empire of Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[London], Emanuel Bowen, [1747].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

Dimensions

418 by 493mm (16.5 by 19.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 91.2; Shirley T.Bow-2b.

176 BOWEN, Emanuel

A New and Accurate Map of the Empire of Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[London], T. Osborne, A. Millar, J. Rivington, B. Law and Co., [1766].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

0 1

383 by 480mm (15 by 19 inches).

References Hubbard 91.3; Shirley T.Bow-2c. Three examples, covering all three states, of Emanuel Bowen's map of Japan.

The first state of the map was made after the map by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin in de Charlevoix's 'Histoire et description générale du japon' (1736).

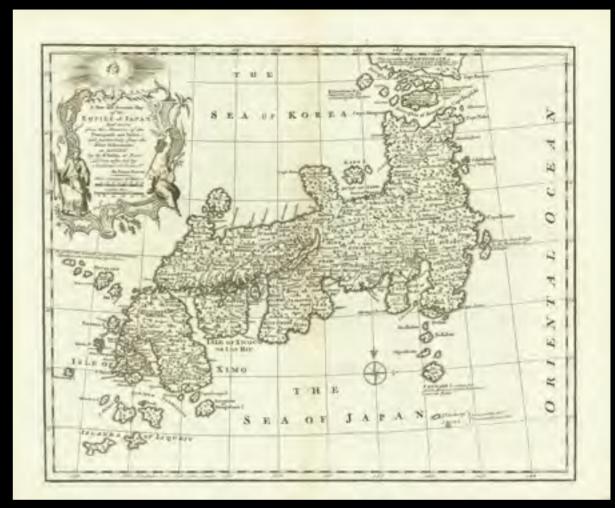
Bowen acknowledges the debt he owes to Bellin in the title. He copied Bellin's elaborate cartouche, but has adjusted the longitude coordinates which extend from 130-148 degrees east, from London. These may be the adjusted "Astronomical Observat.ns" referred to by Bowen. The map also extends slightly further south than Bellin's, where there are two "Islands of Liqueo" in the southwest and another two small islands south of "Fatsisio I" named "St. Anthony" and "S. Roch I.", with a note that they were "Discovered by the S.r Frandat in the year 1709". It has "No. 80" at the lower right corner outside the neatline.

The first state appeared in the 1744 edition of 'A Complete System of Geography', and in 'A Complete Atlas or Distinct View of the Known World' in 1752.

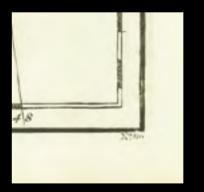
The second state has "No. 42" at the lower left corner outside the neatline. It appeared only in the 1747 edition of 'A Complete System of Geography'.

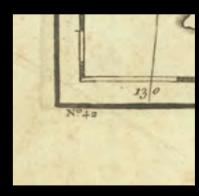
The third state of the map is distinguished by the absence of a number at either corner outside the neatline. It was published in Bowen's 'The Maps and Charts to the Modern Part of the Universal History'.

Emanuel Bowen (1693/4-1767), was an engraver, map and print-seller, apprenticed to fellow Welshman Charles Price in 1709. While working for Price, he engraved maps for George Willdey's 'Atlas of the World' (1717). By 1720, he had established himself "next ye King of Spain in St. Katherines". He became one of the leading map and print-sellers and engravers of eighteenth-century London.



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4 175 176

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

The travel account of an extraordinary abbot

PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Histoire générale des voyages.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, François Didot, 1746.

Description

Quarto (260 by 198mm), blank leaf, title. three preliminary leaves, 654pp, 24 engraved plates, 25 engraved maps, one leaf plate list, full calf, spine in six compartments, red morocco title and lettering piece, title and volume number in gilt.

References Hubbard 92.

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Carte des isles du japon et la presqu isle de coree avec les costes de la chine depuis pekin jusqua canton.

Publication [Paris, François Didot, 1746].

Description Engraved map.

254 by 367mm (10 by 14.5 inches).

Hubbard 92; Shirley G.Prev-1a.

PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Histoire générale des voyages.

Paris, [François] Didot, Libraire, Quai des Augustins, à la Bible d'or, 1749.

Description

Duodecimo (165 by 98mm), half title printed in red and black, library stamp, title printed in red and black, ink inscription, five preliminary leaves, 532pp, six engraved plates, five folding engraved maps, one blank leaf, marbled endpapers, red edges, brown calf, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, title in gilt.

Library stamp of the Königliche Seehandlung.

References

Hubbard 92

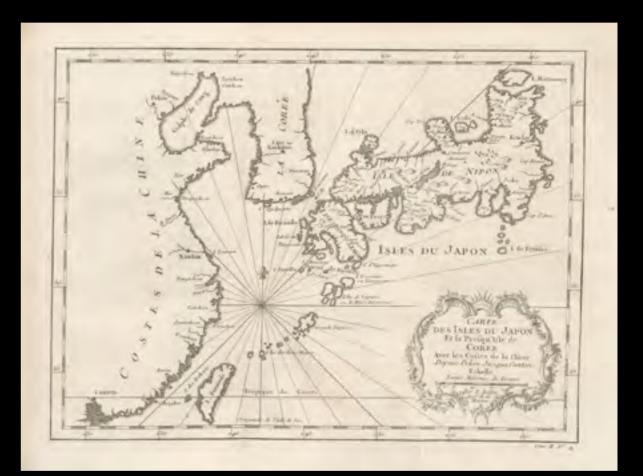
Three examples of the map of Japan from the Abbé Prévost's travel book, the 'Histoire générale des voyages': a loose copy; the second volume from the 1746 edition of the work; and the fifteenth volume from the first reduced edition of the work in 1746.

Prévost's work was an expansion of Thomas Astley's 'Voyages and Travels' compiled by Astley from sources including John Atkins, Theodor de Bry and Jean-Baptiste Lavat. A London bookseller and printer, Astley wished to capitalise on the success of previous English travel compilations, such as those of Samuel Purchas and John Harris, and it was very popular.

The first seven volumes of Astley's work were translated into French by the Abbé Antoine François Prévost (1697-1763), a colourful character who was in his youth variously a Jesuit novice, a soldier, and eventually a Benedictine priest, entering the order after the end of an ill-fated relationship. His restlessness caused his superiors in the order to obtain a lettre de cachet (an authorisation of arbitrary arrest) and he fled the country in 1728 to England. He converted to Protestantism and became a tutor, before losing the job after another love affair. He eventually returned to Paris in 1735, and wrote 'Manon Lescaut'.

The maps for the 'Histoire' were produced by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin. The map of Japan which does not include the island of Hokkaidō.

As well as translating Astley's work, Prévost added a general history of discoveries and colonisation to his own lifetime, as well as an overview of the historical sources he used. It was first published in Paris in 15 volumes from 1746-1761. A smaller duodecimo edition was subsequently issued in 1749.



Van der Schley's version of Bellin's map

180 SCHLEY, Jakob van der after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Kaart van de Eilanden van Japan, en van 't Half-Eiland Korea; met de Kusten van China, van Pekin tot Canton.

<u>Publication</u>

[The Hague, Pierre de Hondt, 1747].

Description

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 263 by 329mm (10.25 by 13 inches).

References

Hubbard 93.1; van der Krogt 1985: 908.

181 PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Histoire générale des voyages.

<u>Publication</u>

La Haye, Pierre de Hondt, 1747.

<u>Description</u>

Quarto (248 by 196mm), bookplate to front pastedown, title printed in black and red, three preliminary leaves, 454pp, seven engraved maps, ten engraved plates [lacking the view of the entrance of the bay to Sierra Leone], one index leaf, vellum over boards, title in gilt to spine, gilt tooling.

Dimensions

Engraved bookplate of the Wershausen family.

References Hubbard 93.1

182 SCHLEY, Jakob van der after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Kaart van de Eilanden van Japan... van Pekin tot Canton.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Guillaume Thomas François Raynal, 1773].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

264 by 463mm (10.5 by 18.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 93.2; van der Krogt 1985: 908.

Three examples covering both states of Jakob van der Schley's copy of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin's map of Japan, produced originally for the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale des voyages'.

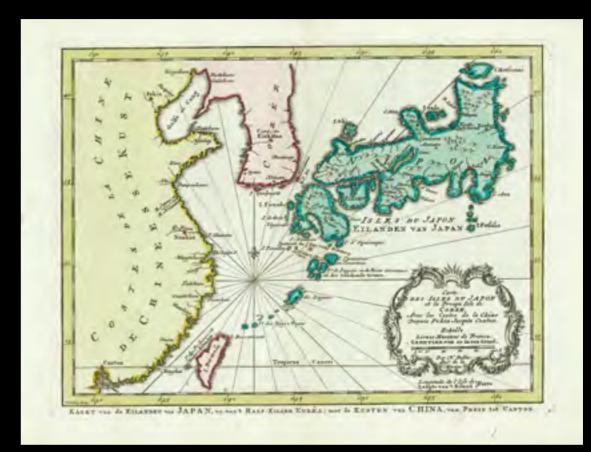
Prévost's 'Histoire' was an immediate success, and both French and Dutch editions were prepared in the Netherlands. The same maps were used for both editions.

All the text on the map has been translated into Dutch from French. Schley has added "ou R. Hoambo" (a phonetic rendering of the Hwang-Ho, or Yellow River) to the "R. Jaune" on the Chinese coast, and "C. Beccamonte" to the northern tip of the Island of Formosa. "Chausen I" has been added on the Chinese coast to the east of "Hangtcheou". Bellin's "I de Xicoco" has also been altered to the incorrect form "I. Xikokf" present in a number of earlier maps.

The first state is represented in a loose example and the second volume of the 1747 French edition printed by Pierre de Hondt.

There is also a single loose example of the second state, in which the number "9" has been added to the right of the title in the lower right corner. The second state appears in the 1773 edition, and several re-issues, of Guillaume Raynal's 'Atlas portatif'.

Van der Schley (1715-1779), was apprenticed to Bernard Picart between 1727 and 1733; he worked in Amsterdam, mainly for the book trade, together with his brother Philippe.



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DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

A German copy of van der Schley

183 SCHLEY, Jakob van der after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas, ARKSTEE, Johann Caspar and MERKUS, Henricus

> Karte von den Eylanden von Japon und der Halbinsel Corea, Nebst den Chineischen Kusten von Peking bis Canton.

Publication [Leipzig, Arkstee & Merkus, 1747].

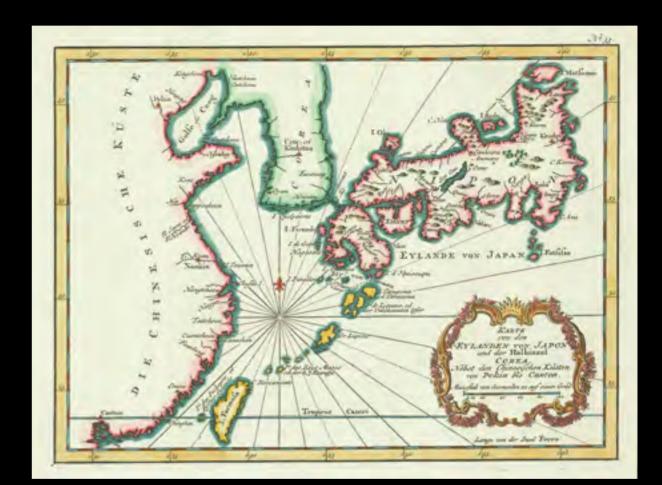
<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 248 by 316mm (9.75 by 12.5 inches).

References Hubbard 94; Shirley G:Schw-1a. Copied by an unknown engraver, from Jakob van der Schley's version of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin's map, produced originally for the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale'.

The engraver has translated much of the text into German, and removed Bellin's name and title from the bottom of the title cartouche.

This example appeared in the first volume of 'Allgemeine Historie der Reisen zu Wasser und Lande', the German language edition of Thomas Astley's travel account 'Voyages and Travels'. It was translated by Johann Joachim Schwabe. Although the text was taken directly from Astley's work, the maps were taken from the Abbé Prévost's adaptation of Astley, 'Histoire générale des voyages' and de Charlevoix's 'Histoires'.



A return to the more classical topography of Moreira, Blancus and Blaeu

DE L'ISLE, Guillaume, KEYZER, Jakob and DE LAT, Jan

Kaartje van het Keizer-ryck Japan. Na e Stelling van de Heer Guil. De L'isle en Uitgegeven tot Almelo by J. Keizer en tot Deventer by I. de Lat.

Publication Almelo and Deventer, Jacob Keyzer and Jan de Lat, [1747].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 190 by 306mm (7.5 by 12 inches).

Hubbard 95; Koeman 1967-85 II:161-2 and

A map of Japan from Jan de Lat and Jakob Keyzer's 'Atlas portatif'. The map appeared only once, in the second volume of the 'Atlas' that concentrated on Asia.

Both the cartouche in the map and the title-page of the 'Atlas portatif' credit Guillaume De L'Isle with the geography of this map, but it may be closer to that of Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville. The map marks a return to the more classical topography of Moreira, Blancus and Blaeu.

Guillaume De L'Isle (1675-1726) was a French cartographer. He studied under Jean-Dominique Cassini, and was admitted into the Académie Royale des Sciences in 1702. In 1718, he gained full membership of the Académie and was appointed geography tutor to the Dauphin, as well as being appointed chief royal geographer.



The Jesuits look back on their attempt to Christianize Japan

185 CARDIM, Antonio Francisco and BOUTEUX, Jean-Baptiste Michel le

Descripção Nova e exacta dos Reynos e Provincias do Japão. Mig.l Le Bouteux Arquitecto de S. Mag.de fecit 1748.

<u>Publication</u>
[Lisbon, Manoel da Silva], 1748 [but 1749].

Description
Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 282 by 420mm (11 by 16.5 inches).

References Hubbard 96.

186 CRASSET, João [CRASSET, Jean]

Historia da Igreja de Japão Em Que se da; Noticia da Primeira entradda da Fe naquelle Imperiod, dos costumes daquella Nação, gentes, suas terras, e couzas muita curiosas, e raras, para os Erudîtos estimáveis, e para todos gratas.

<u>Publication</u> Lisbon, Manoel da Silva, 1749.

<u>Description</u>

Three volumes, octavo (190 by 143mm), 4 engraved plates, some worming and dampstaining to volume 1, later sheep, torn in places, spines in five compartments separated by raised bands, gilt fillets, red morocco titles pieces, title gilt.

Collation: volume 1: title, [19]ll, 642pp, 4 plates; volume 2: title, [5]ll, 560pp, volume 3: title, [5]ll, 643pp, one plate in text.

Reference

Hubbard 96 and see Hubbard 21.

The Portuguese translation in three volumes of Jean Crasset's 'Histoire de l'eglise du japon', first printed in Paris in 1679, and a loose copy of the map of Japan from the work.

Jean Crasset (1618-1692) was a French Jesuit theologian and writer. Most of his works were on ascetic theology, but he also published an ecclesiastical history of the Catholic church in Japan, mostly based on the work of François Solier. Published half a century after the Jesuits had been expelled from Japan, Crasset details the persecutions of Christians in the country, and tries to explain the behaviour of Cristóvão Ferreira, the Jesuit Procurator who became an anti-Christian interrogator for he Shogunate.

Although re-printed and translated many times in the intervening years, this is the first edition to contain a map of Japan, which appears in the first volume. It was engraved by Jean-Baptiste Michel le Bouteux (1682-before 1764) after the map in Antonio Francisco Cardim's 'Fasciculus et Iapponicis floribus', an illustrated history of the martyrdoms of sixteenth and seventeenth century Catholic missionaries and converts in Japan. Hubbard suggests that the Cardim map is based on that of Christophoro Blancus and Inácio Moreira. There is a numbered list of Jesuit houses and churches in the upper left corner - the last item on the list records that persecution of Christians in Japan began in 1612. The anonymous engraver (possibly Pierre Miotte) rendered some of the place names in Italian and added the figure of Francis Xavier in the ship at the lower edge, adding a note detailing his arrival in Japan.



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Le Rouge leaves the interior untouched

187 LE ROUGE, George Louis

Carte du japon et de la coree.

<u>Publication</u> A Paris, Par le Sr. le Rouge, [1748].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

224 by 318mm (8.75 by 12.5 inches).

References Hubbard 97.1.

LE ROUGE, George Louis

Carte du japon et de la coree.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, Chez Crépy, 1767.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

250 by 325mm (9.75 by 12.75 inches).

References

Two examples, covering both states, of George Louis le Rouge's map of Japan.

The first state of the map was published in le Rouge's 'Atlas nouveau portatif a l'usage des militaires' in 1748. Le Rouge borrowed the profile of the main island of Japan from his own map of 'L'Asie suivant les dern.res obser.ons des moscovites' published in 1747, which in turn was borrowed from Guillaume De L'Isle's map. The text at the lower left explains that Le Rouge has shown only a few locations on the map, as there is little interest in the names of villages in Japan. Only the very southern portion of the 'Isle de Jedso' (Hokkaidō) is shown.

Le Rouge (c1707-1793/94) was probably the son of French architect Louis Remy de La Fosse, who supervised his education and raised him to be an engineer and architect. He began his cartographical career in the 1730s, becoming 'ingenieur geographe du Roi' and settling in Paris in 1736. In spite of publishing a number of important maps, mostly after the original work of others, and paid for by wealthy patrons, or public funds. Le Rouge barely maintained himself, and supplemented his income by working as a military engineer and landscape designer.

There is a single example of the second state of the map, in which the name and address in the title cartouche has been changed to that of the Crépy (or Crespy) family. This state appeared in the 1767 edition of the 'Atlas portatif' published by the family.







An unusual Danish translation of Prévost's work

VAN DER SCHLEY, Jakob after BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas

Kort over Oerne af Japon og Halvoen Corea Tilligemed de Kinesiske Landkanter fra Pekin til

Publication [Copenhagen, ?Ant. Av Christen Schmidt, 1749].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 235 by 331mm (9.25 by 13 inches).

References Hubbard 98.

A map of Japan copied by an unknown engraver (possibly Jonas Haas), from Jakob van der Schley's version of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin's map originally published in Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire Générale Des Voyages'.

The text was translated into Danish.

The map appeared in volume II of 'Almindelig Historie over Reiser til Lands og Bands, eller Samling of alle Reisebeskrivelser', the Danish translation of Thomas Astley's work, first published in 17 volumes between 1748 and 1762.



A German version of Tirion for du Halde

KAEMPFER, Engelbert, TIRION, Isaak, DU HALDE, Jean Baptiste and SCHLEUEN, Johann David

Carte von Japon. Nach den Zeichnungen der Japoneser selbst und nach den Anmerckungen Herrn Kampfers entworfen.

<u>Publication</u> [Rostock, Johann Christian Koppe, 1749].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 298 by 356mm (11.75 by 14 inches).

References Hubbard 99.

Engraved by Johann David Schleuen (fl.1740-1774), after the second state of Isaak Tirion's version of the map, originally published in the reduced-size French-language edition of Engelbert Kaempfer's 'History of Japan'. It appears in the appendix to the fourth volume of Jean Baptiste du Halde's 'Ausfuhrliche Beschreibung des Chinesischen Reichs und der grossen Tartary', a German translation of his 'Description geographique, historique... de la chine' of 1735.

Du Halde, who became a Jesuit priest in 1708, was entrusted by his superiors to edit the published and manuscript accounts of Jesuit travellers in China. His 'Description' records the narratives of 27 of these missionaries. The narratives cover every aspect of Chinese society, from the language to the production of silk and porcelain. China was highly fashionable in France at the time, and Du Halde's book was very popular.



Didier Robert de Vaugondy's earliest work

191 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier

Le Japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Chez l'auteur, Durand & Pissot, 1748-1749].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

187 by 258mm (7.25 by 10.25 inches).

References Hubbard 100.1

192 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier

Le Japon.

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Publication
[Paris, Chez l'auteur, Durand & Pissot, 1748-1749]

Description Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

179 by 243mm (7 by 9.5 inches).

References
Hubbard 100.2

193 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier

Le Japon.

Publication

[Paris, Chez l'auteur, Durand & Pissot, after

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map.

225 by 335mm (8.75 by 13.25 inches).

References Hubbard 100.3 Eight examples, covering six out of nine states, of the Robert de Vaugondy family's map of Japan. There are single examples of the first, third, fourth and seventh state, and two copies of the second and eighth state. It was first published in the Vaugondy family 'Atlas portatif, universel et militaire' from 1748, and reprinted many times, with minor changes, until 1784.

Hubbard describes the map as an "attempt to redefine the lands north of Japan, something not attempted in any map of Japan since J.-N. Bellin published his 1735-dated map of Japan and Kamchatka in 1736. The treatment of Hokkaidō, shown here as 'Terre d'Yedso', clearly depicts an island, separate from the Asian mainland. It is somewhat similar to the treatment given by George Louis Le Rouge in his map 'L'Asie suivant les dern.res observ.ons des moscovites' of 1747. Le Rouge, in explanatory text in the upper right corner of the map states: 'La Terre de Yesso est ici detachee de notre Continent'. When, however, he published his detailed map of Japan in 1748, he omitted all but the southernmost tip of Hokkaidō".

The first state of the map is unpaginated. The second state has the number "42" added to the right of the upper right corner; the third state has the number "168" added above the upper right corner; in the fourth state the number "168" has been moved to the right of the upper right corner. The seventh state has the number "59" added above the upper left corner, with "T.10.P.365" at the lower left corner. In the eighth state, the number at the upper left corner has been changed to "72" and "Jeso-Gasima" has been changed to "Terre d'Yedso".

All states apart from the fifth and sixth appeared in the Robert de Vaugondys' 'Atlas portatif'. The fifth and sixth states appeared in Dom Pierre Vaissete's (1685-1756) four-volume 'Géographie historique, ecclesiastique et civile'.

Didier (1723-1786), son of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy, was made 'géographe du roi' in 1751, after the presentation of two globes to King Louis XV. He also taught geography and mathematics and wrote on the theory of both subjects. His name first appeared on many of the 209 small maps which make up the octavo-oblong 'Atlas portatif', published by Gilles in collaboration with Durand and Pissot in 1748. It was unusual for Gilles to produce and engrave new maps, rather than reissuing or re-engraving maps by Nicolas Sanson. The expense of this venture was mitigated by the small size of the maps, which reduced the cost both of engraving the copper needed for the plates.

The Robert de Vaugondy family of cartographers was begun by the inheritance of a portion of the Sanson stock by Didier's father Gilles. Gilles entered the map trade rather late in life, being already 46 when he was appointed 'géographe du roi' in 1734. He was originally a professor of mathematics. He met Pierre Moullard-Sanson in 1730, and became one of the three heirs to Moullard-Sanson's business with Jean Fremont,

194 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier

Le Japon.

Publication

[Paris, Chez l'auteur, Durand & Pissot, after

Description

Engraved map.

Dimensions

233 by 237mm (9.25 by 9.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 100.4.

195 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier

Le Japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Chez Desaint & Saillant, Jean-Thomas Herissant, Jacques Barois, 1749 [but after 1755]].

Description

Engraved map

<u>imensions</u>

188 by 288mm (7.5 by 11.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 100.

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier

Le Japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Chez Panckouke Librarie, 1749 [but 1769]].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

216 by 274mm (8.5 by 10.75 inches).

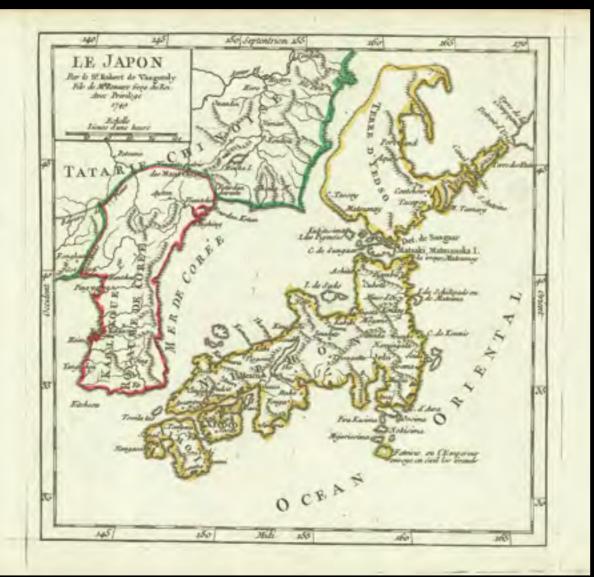
References

Hubbard 100.8

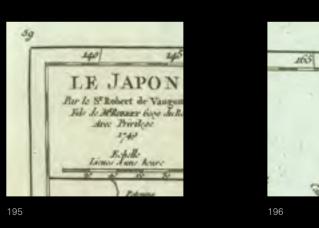
a lawyer, and Jacques-Simon Perrier, a priest. Robert and Fremont bought out Perrier's share. His earliest map appeared the following year. He mostly reissued Sanson's plates, and bought more of Nicolas Sanson's plates from Jean Mariette in 1733.

Images overleaf

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 231 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION







From the first atlas ever sold in France by subscription

197 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles

L'empire du japon.

Publication

[Paris, chez les auteurs, Boudet], 1750 [but 1757].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension:

534 by 764mm (21 by 30 inches).

References Hubbard 101.1

198 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles

L'empire du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, chez les auteurs, Boudet], 1750 [but 1757]

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

527 by 702mm (20.75 by 27.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 101.2

199 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles

L'empire du japon.

Publicatio

Paris, C.F. Delamarche, [after 1787].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

510 by 619mm (20 by 24.25 inches).

References Hubbard 101.3 Three examples, covering all three states, of the map of Japan from the Robert de Vaugondy family's 'Atlas universel'.

The 'Atlas universel' was a collection of 108 maps by Gilles and Didier Robert de Vaugondy, but published by Antoine Boudet in large and small paper editions.

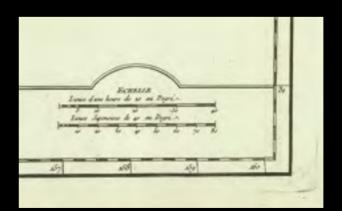
Boudet had first collaborated with the Robert de Vaugondys when in 1751 he had published Didier's 'Usages des globes celestes et terrestes faits par ordre du roi', for which he was created 'géographe du roi'. Boudet was somewhat unscrupulous, and the publication of the 'Atlas universel' was prolonged and controversial, explaining the disparity between the date engraved on the map of Japan, and its date of publication in the atlas. Boudet came under criticism for being involved in the publication of maps, since he was a bookseller not a geographer; for the quality of the first 17 maps, which were full of errors, and deemed unoriginal; and for not paying his engravers, Jean-Henri Delahaye, his wife, his sister-in-law, and their extended workshop for their work. The maps were eventually approved. The map of Japan was not one of those considered to be inaccurate, and was taken from Bellin's map of 1735, with the exception of the northernmost part of Honshū, where the Robert de Vaugondys have borrowed from d'Anville's 1732 depiction of the strait of Tsugaru and the general shape of southern Hokkaidō in his 'Carte générale de la tartarie chinoise'. The depiction of Korea also follows the d'Anville map.

There are three examples of the first state; a single example of the second state, distinguished from the first by the inclusion of an irregular frame around the scale, and a number of minor revisions to place-names; and two examples of the third state, in which the date has been erased from the imprint in the cartouche, and Gilles Robert de Vaugondy's status reduced to "Geographe" from "Geographe du Roi".

The 'Atlas universel' was the first atlas ever sold in France by subscription. It also included an introduction by Didier, 'Essai sur l'historie de géographie', a history of geographic thought and cartographic activity from antiquity to the eighteenth century, which had already appeared in book form in 1755. For this atlas, the essay also included an analytical description of their map sources, and a list of subscribers.



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DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

An Italian version of Bellin's map

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and VALVASENSE, Pietro

Carta Dell' Isole del Giappone e la Penisola di Corea Con le Coste della China Da Pekin sino a Canton. Dal Sig.r Bellin Ing.re della Marina.

Publication [Venice, Pietro Valvasense, 1751].

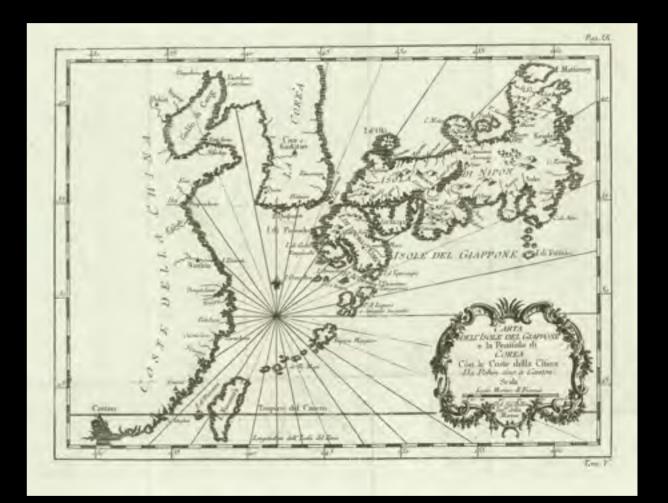
<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 269 by 345mm (10.5 by 13.5 inches).

References Hubbard 102.

A copy of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin's 1746 map of Japan, produced for an Italian translation of the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale des voyages', the 'Storia Générale De' Viaggi'.

The engraver has translated the title cartouche and toponymy



Bellin's new and improved map of Japan

201 BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas and CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François Xavier de

Carte des isles du japon terre de jesso et pays voisins dresse sur les cartes du pere duhalde, sur celles de russie publiees par l'academie de petersbourg, et sur les relations des voyageurs. par le s.r Bellin ing.r de la marine. 1752.

Publication [Paris, Chez Rollin, 1752 [but 1754]].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 262 by 378mm (10.25 by 15 inches).

References Hubbard 103. Bellin's new map of Japan, published in the second edition of Charlevoix's work on Japan, 'Histoire du japon' (1754), and an improvement on the map he created for the first edition of 1736. He has revised the concept of a joined Hokkaidō and Kamchatka, crediting Du Halde, rather than D'Anville, and maps published by the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, for the changes. On pages 78–83 of the sixth volume of the new work, Charlevoix has included Bellin's account of the new map of Japan, 'Observations sur la carte des isles du japon, terre de yesso... faites en 1752'.

Best known for his 'Histoire et description générale de la nouvelle france, avec le journal historique d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi dans l'amerique septentrionnale', in part based on firsthand knowledge, Charlevoix published his first book, and his first book on Japan, in 1715: 'Histoire de l'établissement, des progrès et de la décadence du christianisme dans l'empire du Japon'. In three volumes, it was a huge success and it was reprinted many times in 1828, 1836, 1842, and 1853. His second book on Japan, in which this map appears, was published in 1736, long after his return from adventures in northeastern North America in 1722, and was reprinted in 1754, 1839, 1841, 1844, and 1852.



A reduced version of Bellin's work

PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Histoire générale des voyages.

Publication

Paris, [François] Didot, 1752.

Description

Duodecimo (165 by 98mm), three volumes. six engraved maps, seven engraved plates; marbled endpapers, red edges, brown calf, spines in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, title in gilt.

Collation: Volume 39: half title, title, 479pp, four maps, three plates. Volume 40: half title, title, 425pp, one map, two plates, three index leaves. Volume 40 [second copy] half title, title, 418pp, folding map, two folding plates, seven index leaves, final leaf blank.

Provenance

Library stamp of the Königliche Seehandlung the former Prussian state bank.

References

Hubbard 104.1

PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Histoire générale des voyages.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, [François] Didot, 1752.

Quarto (254 by 198mm), title, [i-iii]-vi, 688pp, 3[pp] index, red edges, full calf, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, ten engraved maps, 17 engraved plates, brown morocco title piece, title in gilt, red morocco lettering piece, volume number in gilt.

Dimensions Hubbard 104.1

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Carte de l'empire du japon.

[Paris, Hôtel de Thou, Moutardier, 1780].

Description

Engraved map.

245 by 362mm (9.75 by 14.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 104.2

Five examples, covering both states, of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin's reduced version of the map he had produced in 1735 for Pierre de Charlevoix's 'Histoire et description générale du japon'.

They comprise the thirty-ninth and fortieth volumes, and another example of the fortieth volume, of the 1752 duodecimo edition of the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale des voyages'; the second volume of the 1752 quarto edition; a composite volume of maps to accompany de la Harpe's edition of the 'Histoire'; and the map of Japan from the 1780 edition.

The first state was produced for a reduced edition of the 'Histoire générale'. It was first printed in Paris in 1746, but smaller editions were subsequently issued. The maps for the 'Histoire générale' were produced by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin. For these smaller editions, Bellin copied and reduced the map he had produced in 1735 for Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix's work on Japan, although the smaller size meant that many of the place names were lost. The maps in the volumes from the 1752 and 1780 editions are all in the first state, identifiable by the pagination "No.5 Tome X Page 484".

The second state was published in the atlas volume that accompanied an abridgement of Prévost's 'Histoire générale' (1780), by Jean François de la Harpe. The composite volume and the loose example of the map are in the second state, identifiable by the pagination 'Tome 9. In 80, Page 230', so that readers could find the accompanying text.

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

[Map volume to accompany the Histoire générale].

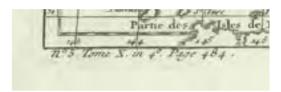
Publication [Paris 1780-90].

Quarto (255 by 191mm), 75 engraved maps, quarter calf, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, morocco title piece, title in gilt.

References Hubbard 104.2.



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MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION



A German version of Bellin's map

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Karte von dem Reiche Japon.

<u>Publication</u> [Leipzig, Arkstee and Merkus, 1753].

Description Engraved map.

248 by 368mm (9.75 by 14.5 inches).

References Hubbard 105.1.

PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Allgemeine Historie der Reisen.

Leipzig, Arkstee and Merkus, 1753.

Quarto (245 by 193mm), title, five preliminary leaves, 712pp, 17 engraved plates, ten engraved maps, 17 index leaves, vellum over boards, title in gilt to spine.

References Hubbard 105.1.

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Carte de l'empire du japon.

[Leipzig, Arkstee and Merkus, 1763].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

250 by 395mm (9.75 by 15.5 inches)

References

Hubbard 105.2.

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Carte de l'empire du japon.

[Leipzig, Arkstee and Merkus, c1763].

Description

Engraved map.

249 by 391mm (9.75 by 15.5 inches).

References

Hubbard 105.3

Four examples, covering all three states, of Johann Caspar Arkstee and Henricus Merkus' copy of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin's map of Japan produced in 1752 for the reduced edition of the 'Histoire générale'.

The first state of the map was published in the 1753 German translation of Prévost's work by Arkstee and Merkus, 'Allgemeine Historie der Reisen zu Wasser und zu Lande; oder Sammlung aller Reisbeschreibhungen'. The text on the map has been translated into German. There are two examples of the first state of the map, which is numbered "No.22" at the upper right corner, and carries the text "Tom. XI. H." at the lower right corner; a loose example and the eleventh volume of the 1753 German edition.

The map was reworked into the second state of the map for the French language version of Arkstee and Merkus' publication, with the title translated back into French, and French translations added to the German text. The second state appeared in the 'Histoire universelle'. There are two loose examples of the second state of the map, identifiable by the reference "Tom.XX Pag.411" at the upper right corner.

There is a single loose example of the third state, identifiable by the reference "Tom.VI Pag.411" at the upper right corner: the publication in which it appeared has not been identified.

MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION







Societé de Gens de Lettres.



From an Italian edition of Prévost's work

210 PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Storia Générale de' Viaggi O Nuova Raccolta Di Tutte Le Relazioni De' Viaggi.

<u>Publication</u> Naples, Antonio Cervone, 1754.

<u>Description</u>

Octavo (177 by 112mm), title, stamped ownership inscription, 384pp, five engraved folding maps, five engraved plates and views, some soiling and water staining throughout; original vellum over boards, red speckled edges, title in gilt to spine.

References Hubbard 106. The fifth volume of Antonio Cervone's Italian edition of the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale'.

Prévost's work was first translated into Italian in 1751 and published in Venice. Cervone copied the maps from the Venetian edition for his own.

In the map of Japan, the engraver omitted the town symbol for "Cio o Kinkitao" in Korea and the shading in "Lago d'Omi", or Kae Biwa.





A Dutch copy of Bellin's reduced map

211 BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas; VAN DER SCHLEY, Jacob

Carte de l'empire du japon; Kaart van het Keizeryck Japan.

<u>Publication</u> [The Hague, Pierre de Hondt, 1752 [1756]].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 263 by 373mm (10.25 by 14.75 inches).

References Hubbard 107.

212 PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Historische Beschryvig der Reizen... en Zeldzaamste Zee-en Land-Togten.

<u>Publication</u> La Haye, Pierre de Hondt, 1756.

Description

Quarto (247 by 195mm), title printed in red and black, 3 preliminary leaves, 500pp, 14 engraved maps and plans, 13 plates [lacking the plates of the coffee plant, Japanese crests, and Japanese money], two contents leaves, blank leaf, marbled endpapers, red edges, mottled calf, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt, brown title piece, title in gilt.

References Hubbard 107.

213 PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Historische Beschryvig der Reizen... en Zeldzaamste Zee-en Land-Togten.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, J. Hayman... en G. van Huissten, 1758.

Description

Quarto (274 by 212mm), title, two leaves preliminary matter, 319pp, 13 engraved plates, seven engraved maps and plans, one index leaf, quarter calf, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt fillets, green morocco title piece, title in gilt.

References Hubbard 107. Three examples of a Dutch copy of Jacques Nicolas Bellin's 1752 map of Japan: one loose, a copy of the fourteenth volume of the 1756 French edition of the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale', and a copy of the seventeenth volume of a 1758 Dutch version.

The map was copied from Bellin's reduced version of the map he had produced in 1735 for Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix's work on Japan.

It appeared first in a French language edition of the 'Histoire générale' in 1756, published by Pierre de Hondt; and was then reused without alterations in a Dutch language edition of the same work, 'Historische Beschryvig der Reizen', published by a consortium of Amsterdam booksellers in 1758.



211

The large quarto edition of the Danish translation of Prévost

214 ASTLEY, Thomas and PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Almindelig Historie over Reiser til Lands og Bands.

<u>Publication</u> Copenhagen, 1748-1762.

Description

17 volumes, quarto (253 by 211mm), 144 engraved maps, 239 engraved plates, full calf, gilt tooling, central panels of mottled calf with gilt borders, spines in seven compartments, gilt, titles and volumes numbers in gilt.

Collation:

Volume I: engraved frontispiece, title, a4-c4, 565pp, ten engraved maps, 13 engraved plates.

Volume II: x-xx4, 579 pp, 16 engraved maps, 13 engraved plates.

Volume III: a-b4, c6, 522pp, 11 engraved maps, 14 engraved plates.

Volume IV: a-b4, 558pp, eight engraved maps, 12 engraved plates. Volume V:x4, 516pp, [3pp errata], six

engraved maps, 16 engraved plates. Volume VI: x4, xx, 545pp, [4pp note to binder], seven engraved maps, 15 engraved

Volume VII: x5, 532pp, 19 engraved maps, 28 engraved plates.

Volume VIII: x5, 530pp, eight engraved maps, 32 engraved plates.

Volume IX: x4, xx, 506pp, one engraved map, 10 engraved plates, one plate contents leaf. Volume X: title, [5] II, 538pp, six engraved maps, 11 engraved plates.

Volume XI: a4, b2, 546pp, seven engraved maps, six engraved plates.

Volume XII: a4, b2, 552pp, 11 engraved maps, 14 engraved plates.
Volume XIII: a4, b2, 542pp, three engraved

maps, 15 engraved plates. Volume XIV: a4, b2, 576pp, five engraved

maps, 18 engraved plates. Volume XV: a4, b2, 516pp, 14 engraved maps, eight engraved plates.

Volume XVI: a4, b2, 502pp, two engraved maps, eight engraved plates, one index leaf. Volume XVII: title, three content leaves, i-xvi, 534pp, ten engraved maps, six engraved plates, 11 index leaves.

References

Hubbard 98 and 108.

The first edition, in quarto, of the unusual Danish translation of the Abbé Prévost's expansion of Thomas Astley's 'Voyages and Travels'.

The Danish edition was published simultaneously in quarto and large octavo from 1748-62. It includes maps of the areas discussed, including two maps of Japan. The one in volume XV was copied from Jacques Nicolas Bellin's earlier work by Jonas Haas, a German engraver active in Copenhagen.





The octavo edition of the Danish translation of Prévost

215 ASTLEY, Thomas and PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Almindelig Historie over Reiser til Lands og Bands; eller Samling af alle Reisebeskrivelser.

<u>Publication</u> Copenhagen, Niehls Prahl, 1760.

<u>Description</u>

Large octavo (260 by 168mm), title with manuscript ownership inscription, 6 preliminary leaves, nine engraved plates, 14 engraved folding maps, 514pp, 3 explanatory leaves, one numbered leaf [515-516], blank leaf, quarter calf, spine divided into five sections by raised bands, light brown title piece, title in gilt.

References Hubbard 108.

The fifteenth volume of the first edition of the unusual Danish translation of the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale des voyages'.

The Danish edition includes maps of the areas discussed, including a map of Japan. It was copied from Jacques Nicolas Bellin's earlier work by Jonas Haas (1720-1775), a German engraver active in Copenhagen, with the text translated into Danish.





From a German world history

216 GEBAUER, Johann

Justinus Uebersetzung der Allgemeine Welthistorie die in Engeland durch eine Geselschaft von Gelehrten ausgefertiget worden.

<u>Publication</u>

Halle, Johann Justinus Gebauer, 1763.

Description

Quarto (231 by 190mm), engraved frontispiece, title printed in red and black, seven preliminary leaves, 717pp; original brown calf, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt, red morocco title piece, title in gilt.

Provenance

Ownership stamp of H.F. Graeve to title.

References Hubbard 110.1.

The twenty-fifth volume of Johann Justinus Gebauer's titanic work of world history and geography.

Johann Justinus Gebauer (1710-1772) was a German publisher. He was apprenticed in Jena, and then worked under Stephan Orban. After Orban died, he bought the business and founded a sister company in Halle. He specialised in historical and theological works.

This volume covers China, Korea, Japan and the East Indies. It contains a map which is derivative of the one made by Nicolas Bellin for the Abbé Prevost's 'Histoire générale des voyages'.



For Bellin's 'Petit atlas françois'

217 BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Carte de l'empire du japon.

<u>Publication</u> [Paris, Jacques Nicolas Bellin, 1764].

Description Engraved map.

265 by 404mm (10.5 by 16 inches).

References Hubbard 109.2. Jacques Nicolas Bellin's map of Japan, produced originally for the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale des voyages', was copied for inclusion in his 'Petit atlas françois'. The present example is the second state, with a binder's direction added at the upper right corner, "Tome III No.62". The second state was included in the third volume of the 'Petit atlas maritime'.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

From one of the most successful booksellers in Amsterdam

218 VAN ESVELDT, Steven

De Eilanden of het Keizerryk van Japan Volgens de Nieuwste Waarneminge opgesteld.

<u>Publication</u> Te Amsterdam, S.van Esveldt, [c1770].

<u>Description</u>

Hand coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 108 by 146mm (4.25 by 5.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 111.1

219 HOLTROP, Willem

Zak-Atlas of Leidsman des Reizigers.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Holtrop, 1794.

Description

Atlas (118 by 141mm), engraved title, contents, 48 maps, two of which are folding, original brown marbled paper over boards, spine in five compartments separated by gilt bands, green morocco title piece, title

References Hubbard 111.2.

220 HOLTROP, Willem

De Eilanden of het Keizerryk van Japan Volgens de Nieuwste Waarneminge opgesteld.

Te Amsterdam, Holtrop, [1776 or after].

Hand coloured engraved map.

195 by 225 mm (7.5 by 8.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 111.2

Three examples, covering both states of Steven van Esveldt's miniature map of Japan: one loose example of the first state; a loose example of the second state, and a copy of William Holtrop's 1794 atlas containing the second state.

The map of Japan was originally published by Steven van Esveldt, who used Nicolas Bellin's map of 1752 as his model. The first state carries the imprint of Steven van Esveldt. It was first published before van Esveldt's death, and examples of that state can be found in a miniature atlas in the New York Public Library and a composite atlas described by Koeman.

The second state, amended at some point after van Esveldt's death, when Holtrop had joined the company, carries Holtrop's name in the title cartouche.

Steven van Esveldt (1710-1776) was an Amsterdam bookseller, entering the guild in 1734. He was very successful, recorded in the top 20% bracket of income tax payers in the city. After he died, the business was continued by his widow and Willem Holtrop, who eventually married van Esveldt's daughter.





The culmination of Portuguese, Dutch and Jesuit sources

BACHIENE, William Albert; VAN JAGEN, Jan

Nieuwe en Naukeurige Kaart van het Keizerryk Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam], W.A. Bachine, 1774 [but 1785]

Description

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

464 by 565mm (18.25 by 22.25 inches).

Hubbard 112; Koeman I: Bac 2A and 2B (later editions).

222 BACHIENE, William Albert

Atlas, tot Opheldering der Hedendaagsche Historie Beschreeven door een Gezelschap van Geleerde Mannen in Engeland; overgezien en verbeterd soor W.A. Bachiene, in leven hoogleeraar in de sterre en aardrykskunde en predikant te Maastricht lid van verscheiden gleerde genottschappen; en gegraveerd door J. van Jagen.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Matthijs Schalekamp, 1785.

Folio (408 by 270mm), title, one index leaf, 37 engraved maps, 16 hand-coloured, later cloth, marbled paper over boards.

Campbell 78; Hubbard 112.

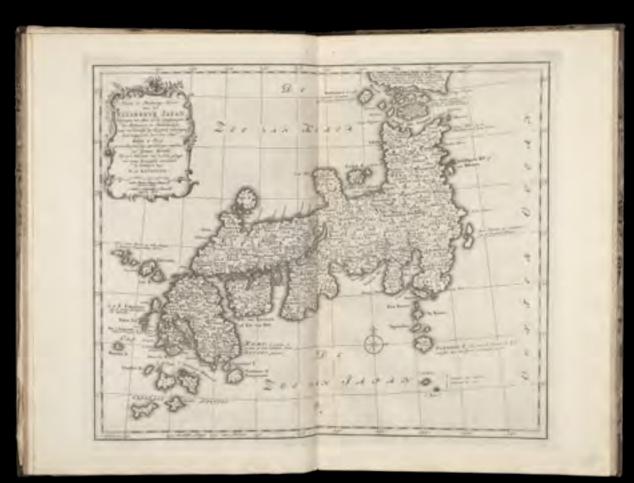
William Albert Bachiene's atlas and a loose example of the map of Japan from the atlas.

The atlas was compiled by Bachiene (1712-1783), an army chaplain who moved to Maastricht to become a professor of astronomy and geography. The maps were engraved by Jan van Jagen (1709-1800), an engraver active in Amsterdam.

The map of Japan in the atlas is based on Portuguese, Dutch and Jesuit sources according to the title cartouche. The original genesis of the map lies in the work of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin, which was then improved with astronomical observations by Emmanuel Bowen and published in Dutch with additional improvements by Bachiene.

As Bachiene states in the map's cartouche, he has copied Bowen's rendition of Bellin's map of Japan, first published in 1744, for his Dutch 'Atlas, tot Opheldering der hedendaagsche Historie' of 1785.

Bachiene (1712-1783) was a graduate of the University of Utrecht, where he served as an army chaplain until 1764, when he moved to Maastricht to take up a position as professor of astronomy and geography.



The first full length edition of Kaempfer in the original German

223 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

Kaempfer's Geschichte und Beschreibung von Japan Aus den Originalhandschriften des Berfaffers herausgegeben von Christian Wilhelm Dohm.

<u>Publication</u>

Lemgo im Berlage der Meyerschen Buchhandling Christian Wilhelm Dohm, 1777

Description

Two volumes, quarto (215 by 180mm), original patterned paper over boards, green edges.

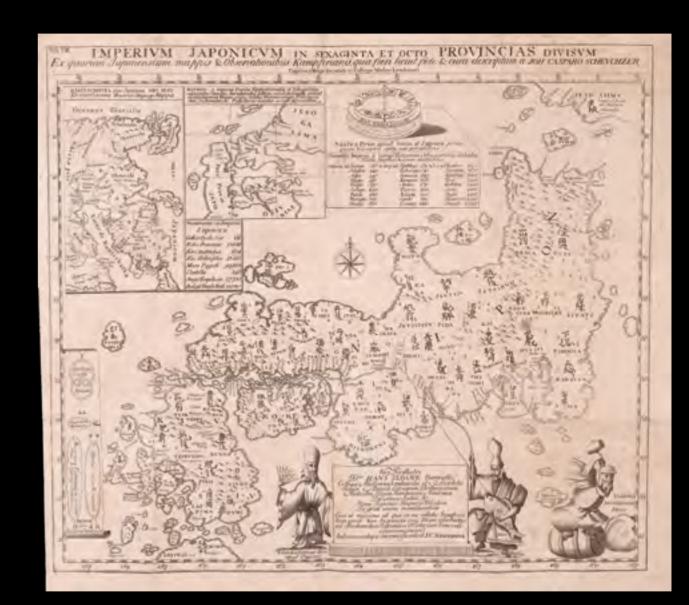
References

Hubbard 77 and 113; Walter 76A.

A map of Japan from the first German edition of Engelbert Kaempfer's travel account. It was the first full length edition produced in the language of the original manuscript, 50 years after the English translation was published.

The map was copied from the 1727 edition of 'The History of Japan' by an anonymous engraver, who made a number of mistakes; for example, substituting "Jeso Asima" for "Jeso Gasima" to denote Hokkaidō.





From an Italian version of the Robert de Vaugondys' atlas

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles and SANTINI, Paolo

L'Empire du japon divise en sept principles parties, savoir, ochio, quanto, jetsegen, jetsen, jamaisoit, xicoco et ximo, et subdivise en soixante et six royaumes. par. le s.r Robert.

<u>Publication</u> Venice, P. Santini, 1778.

Description Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 512 by 714mm (20.25 by 28 inches).

References Hubbard 114.1.

225 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles, SANTINI, Paolo and REMONDINI, Giovanni Antonio

L'Empire du japon divise en sept principles parties, savoir, ochio, quanto, jetsegen, jetsen, jamaisoit, xicoco et ximo, et subdivise en soixante et six royaumes. par. le s.r Robert.

Venice, P. Santini, chez M.r Remondini.1778 [but 1781].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

532 by 751mm (21 by 29.5 inches).

References Hubbard 114.2. Two examples, covering both states, of Paolo Santini's version of the Robert de Vaugondy's map of Japan, first included in their 'Atlas universel'

Santini copied the map for his own edition of the 'Atlas universel', published with his brother Francesco (1776-1778). Despite their fastidious faithfulness to the original atlas, the Santini brothers did not experience the same success with their publication. "Economic circumstances forced Santini to sell the plates in 1781 to Giuseppe Antonio Remondini (1747-1811), which continued publication of the atlas until 1804" (Hubbard). Remondini was another Venetian publisher.

The first state has Paolo Santini's signature in the title cartouche; the second state has Remondini's name added below.







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Di Baillou puts his cards on the table

226 DE BAILLOU, Giovanni and DA RABATTA, Augusto

Imperio del Giappone; Isole Filippine; Isole della Sonda; La Tartaria.

[Florence, Giovanni de Baillou and Augusto da Rabatta, 1779].

Description

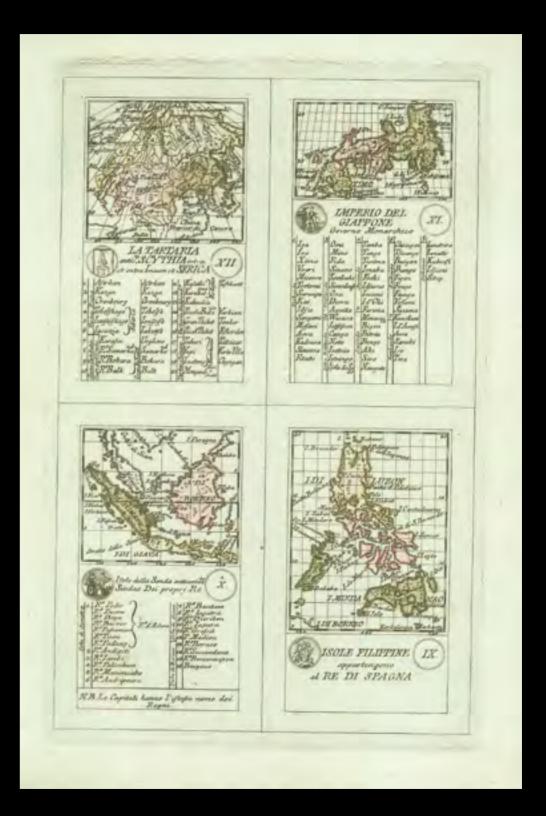
Four engraved playing cards with maps on one sheet, each card 110 by 70 mm

<u>Dimensions</u> 265 by 191mm (10.5 by 7.5 inches).

References Hubbard 115.

A sheet with four playing cards, representing Tartary or northern Asia, Japan, the Sunda Islands, and the Philippines. They are part of a set of 97 cards for a card game called 'minchiate', all of which contain a map apart from one. The set is titled 'Nuovo Atlante Générale... Tascabile'. The map is drawn after Jacques Nicolas Bellin's 1752 map of Japan.

The cards were produced by Giovanni di Baillou (1758-1819), a geographer, and Antonio da Rabatta, a priest and geographer, both active in Florence. They appear to have been issued both as a game and as an



By an unknown Italian publisher

227 After BOWEN, Emmanuel

Nuova Carta dell' Imperio del Giappone giusta le Memoire de' Portughese e Olandesi e particolarmente de' Missionarj Gesuiti. Pubblicata da M.r Bellin a Parigi e Rettificata co Osserv.ni Astronomiche, da Eman. Bowen.

Publication [Italy, c1780]

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 442 by 502mm (17.5 by 19.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References Hubbard 116. An anonymous Italian copy of Bowen's rendition of Bellin's map of Japan, first published in 1744. Interestingly, whereas Bowen's map names the landmass north of Japan as "The Country of Kamtschatka", in this Italian version it has been amended to "Terra di Jedso", removing it from the Russian sphere of influence.



An Italian version of Bellin's work

228 FORMALEONI, Vincenzo after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Carta Dell' Impero del Giappone.

<u>Publication</u> [Venice, Vincenzo Formaleoni, 1781].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 287 by 367mm (11.25 by 14.5 inches).

References Hubbard 117.

229 DE LA HARPE, Jean-François

Compendio dell'a Storia Générale de' Viaggi Opera di M. de la Harpe.

<u>Publication</u>

Venice, Vincenzo Formaleoni, 1783.

Description

Octavo (191 by 122mm), three parts in one volume: title, 3-292pp; title, 3-185pp; title, 186-260pp, advert; two plates and four folding maps, original vellum, title and volume number in gilt to spine, "Asia" added in manuscript in ink, housed in modern red quarter morocco clamshell case, title, author and date in gilt to spine.

References Hubbard 117. A copy of Jacques Nicolas Bellin's map of Japan, with the title and annotations translated into Italian, and the sixteenth volume of an Italian translation of Jean-François de la Harpe's 'Abrégé de l'histoire générale des voyages'.

De La Harpe (1739-1803) was a French writer and literary critic. He started his career as a playwright and had varying success, but sufficiently impressed Voltaire to become a lifelong correspondent. He supported the reforming effort of the 'philosophes', the French intellectuals challenging the religious and political oppression of the ancien regime, and continued to do so until he was imprisoned as a suspect in 1794.

The 'Abrégé de l'histoire générale des voyages' was a collection of travel accounts. An Italian translation of de la Harpe's work was published by Vincenzo Formaleoni in 42 volumes from 1781-1786.

Formaleoni has copied the map of Japan by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin for inclusion in this work, translating the text into Italian.



228

De la Tour follows d'Anville

230 BRION DE LA TOUR, Louis

Carte de la corée et du japon par m. Brion de la tour ingr. geographe

<u>Publication</u> [Paris, Nicolas-Léger Moutard, 1783].

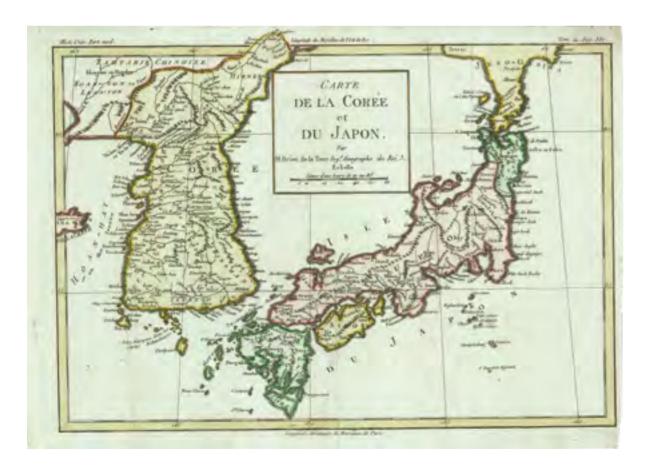
Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 263 by 376mm (10.25 by 14.75 inches).

References Hubbard 118.

Louis Brion de la Tour's map of Japan, following the d'Anville map of 1732. De la Tour (fl.1756-1803) was a French geographer.

The map was included in the 'Histoire moderne' which was in turn bound in to the fifty-fourth volume of the 'Histoire universelle, depuis le commencement du monde'. It was published by Nicolas-Léger Moutard in 126 volumes between 1780-1783.



Zatta leaves Hokkaidō out

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles and ZATTA, Antonio

Impero del Giapon divisio in sette principali parti cioe Ochio Quanto Jetsen Jamaisoit, Xicoco e Ximo.

<u>Publication</u>

Venice, Antonio Zatta, 1785.

Description

Hand coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 382 by 490mm (15 by 19.25 inches).

Campbell 77; Hubbard 120; Shirley T.Zat-1a.

A map of Japan produced by Antonio Zatta for inclusion in the 'Atlante Novissimo': one of the finest world atlases to be published in Italy in the eighteenth century.

Zatta's work is based on Robert de Vaugondy's map of Japan from his 'Atlas universel' (1750). He has reduced the area covered by the map, omitting Korea and Hokkaidō, and thus avoiding the cartographic dilemma of deciding whether Hokkaidō was attached to Honshū, or to the mainland. Zatta's luxurious atlas was designed to accompany the 'Nuova Geografica', an Italian translation of Anton Friedrich Büsching's geographical treatise.

Antonio Zatta (fl.1757-1797) was an Italian printer and cartographer.



Bonne inserts "Matsaki"

232 BONNE, Rigobert and PERRIER, François Gabriel

Carte de l'empire de la chine et du royaume de corée avec les isles du japon partie orientale. par m. Bonne. ingenr. hydrographe de la marine.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Rigobert Bonne, 1786].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

386 by 274mm (15.25 by 10.75 inches).

References

Hubbard 121; Shirley T.BONN-4a.

Rigobert Bonne's map of Japan, probably modelled on the cartography of Louis Brion de la Tour. It was included in Bonne's 'Atlas portatif générale'.

"Whereas de la Tour showed the southern part of Hokkaidō to the point where it met the north of Honshū, Bonne truncates the peninsula and creates a small island which he names as Matsaki. There are just over a dozen place-names on the Japanese islands suggesting that Bonne was simply showing the relative positions of Chinese Tartary, Korea, Formosa and the China mainland to Japan" (Hubbard).

Rigobert Bonne (1727-1789) was a French cartographer and engineer, succeeding Jacques Nicolas Bellin as chief hydrographer at the Dépot de la Marine.

François Gabriel Perrier (fl.1760-1824) was a French engraver. He became géographe du roi in 1779.



An Augustinian view of Japan

233 DE LA CONCEPCIÓN, Fray Juan and BAGAY, Cipriano

[IAPONIA].

<u>Publication</u>

[Manila, Agustin de la Rosa y Balagtas, 1788].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

245 by 310mm (9.75 by 12.25 inches).

References Hubbard 122. A map of Japan published in the second volume of 'Historia General De Philipinas', a 14 volume work on the Philippines by Fray Juan de la Concepción (1724-1787), a friar in the Augustinian Recollect Order. He joined the order in 1740 and went to the Philippines as a missionary. The book provides justification for Spanish control of the islands, and a history of the Spanish and missionary presence there.

Agustin de la Rosa y Balagtas printed the first five volumes in the royal seminary of San Carlos in 1788. Balthasar Mariano, of the Franciscan order, printed the last nine volumes in the convent of San Loreto, Sampaloc, in 1792.

The map was drawn by Cipriano Bagay, using the models of sea charts by Gerritsz and Johannes Janssonius. There is no scale bar. The coastline to the left represents Korea, but is left indistinct.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 271 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

From Sayer to Laurie and Whittle

234 SAYER, Robert

The Empire of Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

London, Rob.t Sayer, ... as the Act directs 1st.[c1790].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

545 by 745mm (21.5 by 29.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 123.1

SAYER, Robert, LAURIE, Robert and WHITTLE, John

The Empire of Japan.

London, Printed by Laurie & Whittle, 12th May, 1794.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

543 by 739mm (21.5 by 29 inches).

References

Hubbard 123.3.

SAYER, Robert, LAURIE, Robert and WHITTLE, John

The Empire of Japan.

Publication [after 1794].

Description Hand-coloured engraved map.

554 by 744mm (21.75 by 29.25 inches).

References

Hubbard 123.4

Three examples, covering three out of four states, of Robert Sayer's map of Japan.

Sayer's map owes much to Gilles Robert de Vaugondy's 'L'Empire du japon' of 1750. "The depiction of the east coast and interior of Korea, what is shown of the island of Hokkaidō (here called 'Yeso Gasima') and unlike the east coast of Honshū, all recall him. As Walter (1994) points out there are no longer trails to the west and Sayer has added the island of Tooshima as well as Likeo to the south of Kyushu, semingly from Kaempfer/Scheuchzer" (Hubbard).

The first example is a rare proof state, with an incomplete imprint. The third state was published by Laurie and Whittle, and carries their imprint. The fourth state was also published by Laurie and Whittle, but the date in the imprint has been erased.

Robert Sayer (1725-1794) was a leading London print- and mapseller, mapmaker and publisher, active from 1748 to about 1792. He was apprenticed in the Stationers' Company, belatedly made free by redemption in September 1748. In January 1747, his elder brother James jr. had married Mary Overton, widow of the print- and mapseller and publisher Philip Overton. It seems likely his freedom coincided with his joining Mary Overton; by December 1748, he had taken over the firm and continued to run it until his health broke down in about 1792.

Laurie had originally been apprenticed to Sayer in 1770. He was an accomplished engraver of mezzotint portraits and produced views and other decorative items. In about 1792 he returned to the Sayer business and took it over from the ailing Sayer in 1794. Whittle had been apprenticed into the Needlemakers' Company and eventually joined with Laurie to take over the Sayer business in 1794.

The foundation of their business was the existing Sayer stock of printing plates, both for maps and atlases and also decorative prints, but they continued to add new material to freshen up the atlases, as well as separately-published maps on topical issues, notably events during the Napoleonic Wars.









MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Piranesi's pupil draws Japan

237 CASSINI, Giovanni Maria

Le Isole Del Giappone e la Corea Delineata sulle ultime Osservazioni.

<u>Publication</u> Roma, Presso la Caleografica Camerale,

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

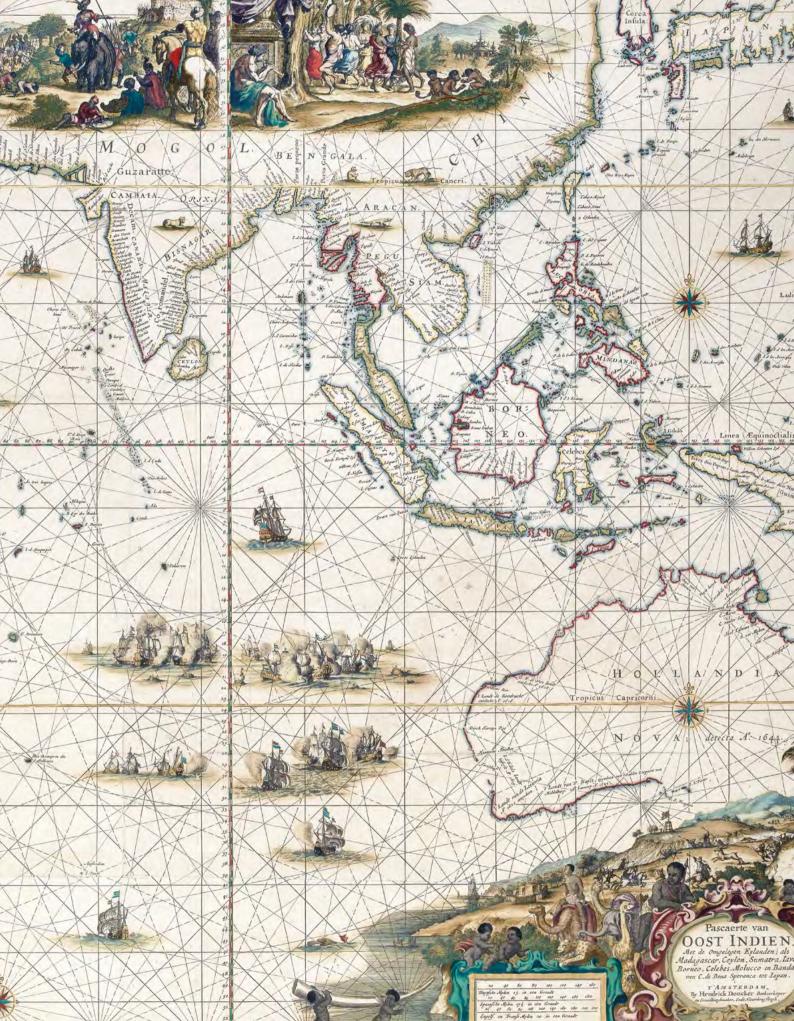
<u>Dimensions</u> 412 by 534mm (16.25 by 21 inches).

References Hubbard 125.1.

The first state of Giovanni Maria Cassini's map of Japan, from the second volume of the first edition of his atlas 'Nuovo Atlante Geografico Universale'.

Cassini (1745-1824) was an Italian draughtsman and engraver, mainly active in Rome. He studied under Giovanni Battista Piranesi, and specialised in architectural prints.





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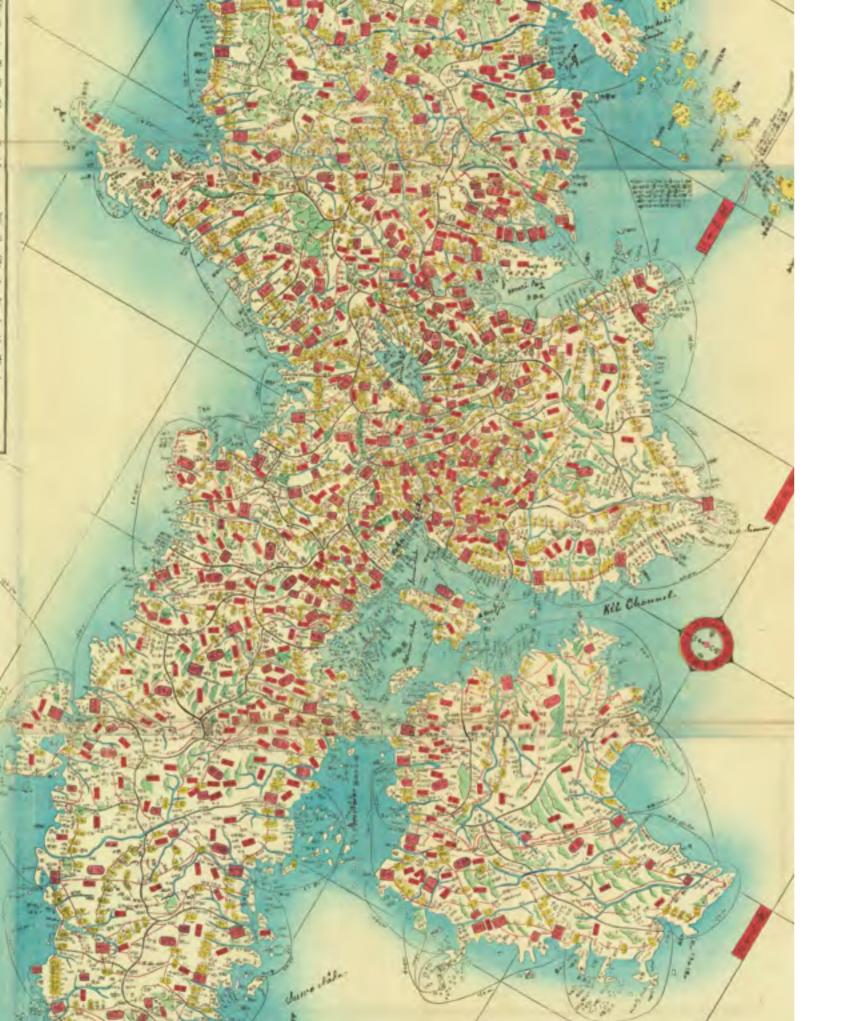
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Mapping Japan: The Jason C. Hubbard Collection Part two





Post-1800 Maps of Japan

Arrowsmith's debt to Kaempfer

238 ARROWSMITH, Aaron

Japan.

[London], Published by Cadell and Davies, Strand; and Longman and Rees, Paternoster Row, 1802.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 220 by 275mm (8.75 by 10.75 inches).

References Walter cat.no. 123.

ARROWSMITH, Aaron

Japan.

<u>Publication</u> [London], 1805.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 228 by 278mm (9 by 11 inches).

References Walter cat.no. 123.

Two states of Arrowsmith's map of Japan, divided into provinces.

Arrowsmith's map is drawn after the work of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy, adding some more place names.

The first state has the addition "From Kaempfer and King" underneath the border, acknowledging a cartographic debt to Engelbert Kaempfer. The small spit of land protruding from the north of the map is labelled "Isl. of Jesso".

In the second state, the reference to Kaempfer has been removed, as has the place name "Jesso".





Arrowsmith starts a trend

240 BUACHE, Jean-Nicolas [after ARROWSMITH, Aaron].

Japon.

Publication [Paris, 1804].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 245 by 335mm (9.75 by 13.25 inches).

A map of Japan from a French edition of John Pinkerton's 'Geographie moderne'. It is drawn after Aaron Arrowsmith, and corrected by Jean-

Shows prefectures, mountains, rivers, cities and towns.



An Italian view

FRATELLI BORDIGA

Giappone.

Publication [Milan, Luigi Rossi, 1805].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline.

<u>Dimensions</u> 228 by 301mm (9 by 11.75 inches).

242 [FRATELLI BORDIGA; BARBIELLINI, Carlo Antonio after ARROWSMITH, Aaron]

Giappone.

Publication [Milan, Carlo Antonio Barbiellini, 1807].

Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline.

<u>Dimensions</u> 295 by 450mm (11.5 by 17.75 inches).

The first and second state of the Bordiga brothers' map of Japan.

The first state (1805) appears in the 'Nuovo atlante di geografia universale'. The second state, with "XXVII" added at the upper right corner, appears in the first edition of Carlo Antonio Barbiellini's atlas, 'Atlante della geografia antica e moderna'.

Barbiellini had already published the 13 volume 'Geografia universale' from 1802-1806, and this work could be used either in its own right or as an addition to the earlier work.





Arrowsmith shows more of Hokkaidō

243 ARROWSMITH, Aaron

Empire of Japan.

London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, & Orme, Paternoster Row, 1807.

Description Engraved map.

275 by 420mm (10.75 by 16.5 inches).

References Walter cat.no. 124. Arrowsmith's revised map of Japan.

Updated from Arrowsmith's previous map, 'Empire of Japan' shows a larger portion of the island of Hokkaidō, separated from the main island by the "Strait of Sungaar". The coastline is much more detailed, and the central lake, here labelled "Lake of Omi", has been extended.

The map shows rivers, mountains, gold mines, towns, and cities. Fatsitio (Hachijō-jima) is marked "Fatsisio, or Unhappy I. The Place of Exile for the Japanese Grandees." The interior of Korea has been left blank, except for a scale in British and Japanese miles.



Japan stretched

PINKERTON, John; NEELE, Samuel after HERBERT, L.

Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[London Thomas Cadell and William Davies, 1809].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 533 by 711mm (21 by 28 inches).

References

Walter cat.no. 126.

A map of Japan and Korea from John Pinkerton's 'Modern Atlas.'

The map is developed from the example of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy. Walter notes that "the squat form of the model was obviously perceived as being too far from reality, and was therefore stretched out to the northeast and southwest". The general features, for example the northern tip of Honshū, are still recognisable, if distorted. The overly large depiction of Korea is also due to Robert de Vaugondy.

John Pinkerton (1758-1826) was a Scottish writer and cartographer. The 'Modern Atlas' was published from 1808 to 1815.



The Weimar German copy after Robert de Vaugondy

245 After ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles

Charte von Japan mit seinem VII Provinzen nach Robert's Entwurfe.

<u>Publication</u>

Weimar, im Verlagedes Geog. Institute,

Description Engraved map.

196 by 228mm (7.75 by 9 inches).

A map of Japan; a German reprint after Gilles Robert de Vaugondy, produced for a series on countries and cultures.



The Prague German copy after Robert de Vaugondy

246 After ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles

Charte von Japan mit seinem VII Provinzen nach Robert's Entwurfe.

Publication Prag, 1812.

Description Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 207 by 247mm (8.25 by 9.75 inches).

References Walter cat.no. 125.

A copy of the Weimar edition of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy's map of Japan. Although geographically the same as the Weimar edition, there is some difference in the style and quality of engraving: for example, when comparing the toponymy on the Izu peninsula.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

A wall of wooden spikes in China

247 THOMSON, John

Corea and Japan.

Publication [Edinburgh John Thomson, 1815].

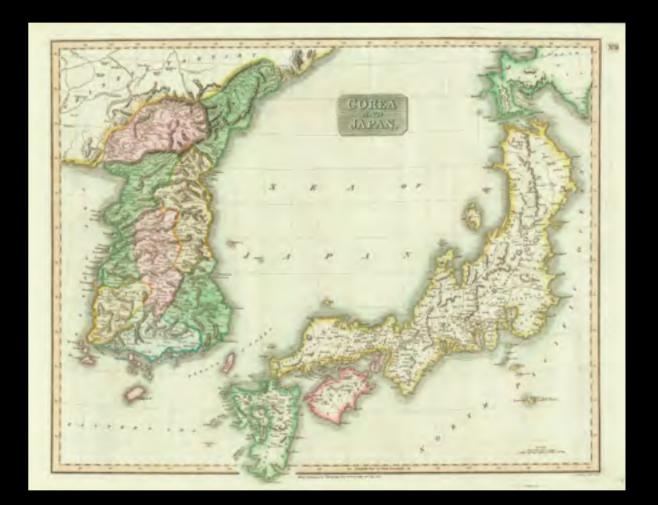
<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 508 by 635mm (20 by 25 inches).

References Walter cat.no. 128. A map of Japan and Korea from John Thomson's 'New General Atlas'.

Thomson has significantly improved the depiction of Kyūshū, Shikoku and Awajishima. The island of Hokkaidō extends off the edge of the map, but the coastline in view is accurate. The island of Hachijo (labelled "Fatsisio"), is labelled "Place of Exile for the Grandees of Japan". A wall of wooden spikes dividing Chinese Tartary (today's Manchuria) from Korea is also noted.

John Thomson (1777-1837) was a Scottish cartographer and publisher, active in Edinburgh. He published several editions of the 'New General Atlas' from 1814 to 1821.



Leaving Hokkaidō out

From the 'Nuovo Atlante'

248 KIRKWOOD, [James and Robert.]

Japan.

Publication Edinburgh, Waugh & Innes, & Kirkwood & Sons, 1820.

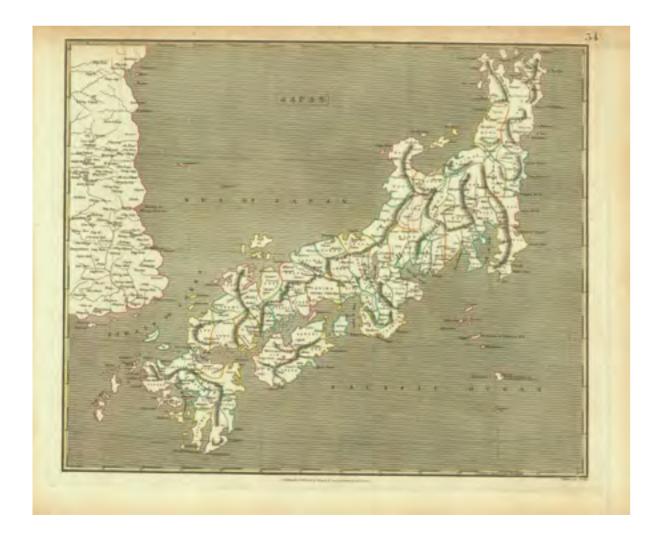
<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 320 by 400mm (12.5 by 15.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Published in the 'New Edinburgh General Atlas'.

Kirkwood has followed Arrowsmith's earlier map of Japan in choosing not to label the small section of Hokkaidō visible to the north.



249 [ROSSI, Luigi]

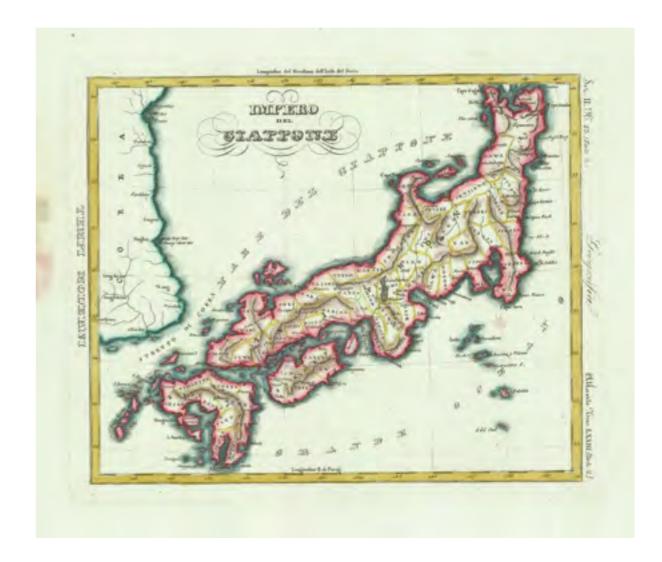
Impero del Giappone.

Publication [Milan, 1820].

Description Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 270 by 310mm (10.75 by 12.25 inches).

A map of Japan from 'Nuovo atlante di geografia universale' by Luigi Rossi.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

By the engraver of 'Urania's Mirror'

250 HALL, Sidney after ARROWSMITH, Aaron

Japan.

Publication Edinburgh, A. Constable & Co., 1817.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 231 by 280mm (9 by 11 inches).

251 HALL, Sidney after ARROWSMITH, Aaron

Japan.

Publication Edinburgh, A. Constable & Co., 1823.

<u>Description</u> Engraved map with later hand colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 200 by 250mm (7.75 by 9.75 inches).

Two maps of Japan from the 1817 and 1823 editions of 'A New General Atlas' by Aaron Arrowsmith.

The engraver Sidney Hall (1788-1831) worked on several contemporary atlases and was also a cartographer. He was best known for engraving a set of card showing the constellations, called "Urania's Mirror".





With a blank Korea

252 SHURY, John after ASSHETON, J.

Japan.

Publication London, Published by Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside, 1829.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 248 by 291mm (9.75 by 11.5 inches).

A map of Japan from the first edition of Thomas Tegg's 'A London Encyclopaedia, or Universal Dictionary'. Korea is left blank.

The publisher, Thomas Tegg (1776-1845), began his publishing career as an apprentice to Alexander Meggett, a book-seller in Dalkeith. After an itinerant life selling chapbooks in Berwick, working for the editor of the Sheffield Register and travelling in Ireland and Wales, he moved to London in 1796. He found success in publishing pamphlets containing abridgements of popular works; he sold fifty thousand copies of a work on the life of Nelson after the Battle of Trafalgar. 'A London Encyclopedia' was published twice in 22 volumes in 1829 and 1839.



From a French translation of an original Japanese work

253 KLAPROTH, Julius

Carte des trois royaumes.

Publication

Paris, Engraved for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, 1832.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension:

744 by 542mm (29.25 by 21.25 inches).

254 KLAPROTH, Julius

Carte de l'ile de ieso.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Engraved for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, 1832.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

942 by 525mm (37 by 20.75 inches).

255 KLAPROTH, Julius

Carte des iles inhabitees ou mou nin sima...o gassa wara sima.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Engraved for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, 1832.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimension</u>:

660 by 314mm (26 by 12.25 inches).

256 KLAPROTH, Julius

Carte des iles riou kiou.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Engraved for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, 1832.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

748 by 540mm (29.5 by 21.25 inches).

Four maps from the plate and map volume produced to accompany the French translation by Julius Klaproth of Hayeshi Shihei's 'Sangoku Tsūran Zusetsu': a map of Japan, Korea and the Ryukyu Islands (the "Trois Royaumes" of the title); a map of Hokkaidō ("Ieso"); a map of the Bonin Islands; and a map of the Ryukyu Islands.

Hayeshi (1738-1793) was a Japanese military scholar who was an advocate for reform in the Japanese army and navy, and a critic of the policy of sakoku that closed the country off from foreign influence. A copy of his work was brought to Europe by Isaac Titsingh, a Dutch scholar and collector who worked for the Dutch East India Company. Titsingh made his own translation, but after his death Klaproth produced an amended version.

Julius Heinrich Klaproth (1783-1835) was a German scholar and explorer. He studied Asian languages and culture, which led to an appointment in the Academy in St Petersburg. The Academy sent him with Count Golovkin on an embassy to China and sponsored a research trip in the Caucasus. He spoke Mandarin, Manchu, Mongolian, Sanskrit, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and some Caucasian languages. His linguistic skill led to the translation of contemporary Asian texts for an interested western audience.





254





255 256

Maps to educate the masses

257 WALKER, J. and WALKER, C.

Empire of Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

London, Baldwin and Cradock, 1835.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensior</u>

410 by 350mm (16.25 by 13.75 inches).

References

Walter cat. no. 120

258 WALKER, J. and WALKER, C.

Empire of Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

London, Charles Knight & Co., [c1845].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

440 by 360mm (17.25 by 14.25 inches).

259 WALKER, J. and WALKER, C.

Empire of Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

London, Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross,

<u>Descriptio</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map, manuscript annotations in red and blue ink.

<u>Dimensions</u>

440 by 350mm (17.25 by 13.75 inches).

260 WALKER, J. and WALKER, C.

Empire of Japan.

Publication

London, Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross, [1874].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

440 by 355mm (17.25 by 14 inches).

Four editions of the map of Japan produced by the Walkers for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

The first three editions (1835, c1845 and c1858) have a note at the lower left indicating that the cartography is based on the works of Adam von Krusenstern and Engelbert Kaempfer, amongst others. Walter notes that although these cartographers are the ones mentioned, more is owed to the work of John Thomson and E. Jones.

In the c1858 edition "C. Taneilsi" has been added underneath "Fort Kouno-saki" on the northeast coast of Honshū. Nagasaki, Hakodate, and Kanagawa have been underlined in red to indicate that they are open to British trade. Osaka and Tokyo have been underlined in blue to show that they will be open.

In the 1874 edition the strait between Honshū and Hokkaidō has been labelled "La Perouse Strait". Nagasaki, Hakodate, Osaka, Tokyo and Kanagawa have been underlined in red to indicate that they are open to British trade. The blue line on the map from Nagasaki to Tokyo marks the route taken by Sir Rutherford Alcock, the first British ambassador to live in Japan.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was founded in 1826, mainly on the instigation of the Whig politician Henry Brougham, in order to provide affordable educational material for the middle and working classes. As well as the educational motive, the Society was intended to provide a counter to radical contemporary material.



257



the paper.





26

From a French atlas

PERROT, A[ristide] M[ichel]

Japon.

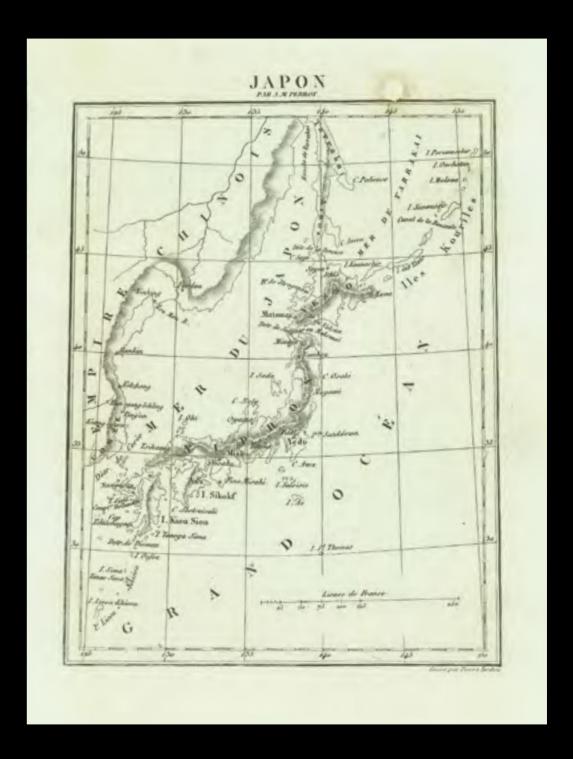
Publication [Paris, 1843].

Description

Engraved map, loss to upper margin just affecting image.

<u>Dimensions</u> 255 by 185mm (10 by 7.25 inches).

A map of Japan from the fourth edition of 'Atlas de 59 cartes coloriées ou noires du dictionnaire universel de géographie moderne' by Aristide Perrot (1793-1879), a French geographer and essayist.



With an inset of Hokkaidō

[LOTHIAN, John and GELLATLY, John]

Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[London and Edinburgh, c1846].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 330 by 410mm (13 by 16.25 inches).

[LOTHIAN, John] and GELLATLY, J[ohn]

Japan.

Publication

[London, c1850].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured lithographed map.

320 by 420mm (12.5 by 16.5 inches).

[LOTHIAN, John and GELLATLY, John]

Japan.

<u>Publication</u> Edinburgh and London, J. Gellatly, Henry Washbourne, [c1857].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 370 by 420mm (14.5 by 16.5 inches).

The c1846, c1850 and c1857 editions of a map of Japan, with an inset map of Hokkaidō, added as the geography of the northern island became better known.

The c1846 edition has an elaborate border with seashells in a wreath in the corners.

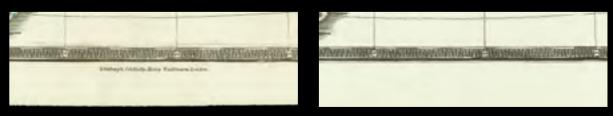
The c1850 edition has a plain border.

The c1857 edition also has the plain border, but carries the imprint of John Gellatly and Henry Washbourne.

The map was published in various editions of the 'New Edinburgh General Atlas'.

The map is divided into prefectures and marks cities, towns; geographical features include rivers and mountain ranges.





DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

From a scarce Italian atlas

265 MARZOLLA, Benedetto after the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and ARROWSMITH, Aaron

Impero del Giappone. Questa Carta e stata eseguita su quella pubblicata in Londra nel 1835, dalla Societa per la diffusione delle utili conoscenze, e su quella di Arrowsmith; e fa parte del l'Atlante Geografico che si pubblica da B. Marzolla. Napoli 1847.

<u>Publication</u> Naples, Benedetto Marzolla, 1847.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 510 by 390mm (20 by 15.25 inches). A map of Japan from Benedetto Marzolla's unusual and scarce atlas, the "Atlante geografico". The note in the title cartouche acknowledges the debt of the mapmaker to both Aaron Arrowsmith and the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Benedetto Marzolla (1801-1858) was an Italian soldier and cartographer. He was a lieutenant engineer in the Neapolitan army and ran his own lithography business. Each of the maps in his atlas, as here, is accompanied by extensive notes on the country shown and acknowledgements of the cartographers whose work he had used.



By an aide-de-camp to the Nawab of Oudh

266 [DUBOIS DE JANCIGNY, Adolphe Philibert]

Empire du japon.

Publication [Paris, 1850].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

275 by 220mm (10.75 by 8.75 inches).

Adolphe-Philibert Dubois de Jancigny (1795-1860) was a French explorer, soldier and diplomat. After serving in the East Indies he became to aide-de-camp to the Nawab of Oudh, and was then sent by the French government to lead a mission to the Far East. He travelled in China and Hong Kong. Despite never visiting Japan himself, he read widely on the country.



By the father of the first female Japanese physician

SIEBOLD, Philip Franz von

Tab. I Kiusiu Insulam cum adjacentibus minoribus et Insulae Nippon Partem Occidentalem Repraesentans.

<u>Publication</u> [Vienna, 1852].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

750 by 560mm (29.5 by 22 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philip Franz von

Tab. II Sikok Insulam et Insulae Nippon Partem Mediam Repraesentans.

<u>Publication</u> [Vienna, 1852].

Description

Lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 718 by 554mm (28.25 by 21.75 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philip Franz von

Tab. III Insulae Nippon Japan Partem Orientalem Repraesentans.

Publication [Vienna, 1852].

Description Lithographed map.

752 by 555mm (29.5 by 21.75 inches).

270 SIEBOLD, Philip Franz von

Tab. IV Insulae Nippon Partem Septentrionalem Repraesentans.

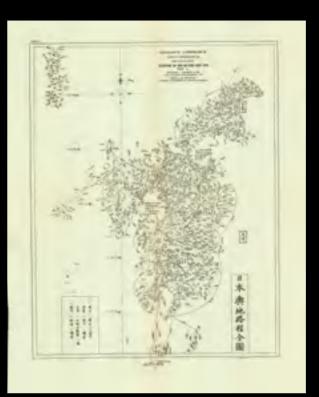
<u>Publication</u> [Vienna, 1852].

Description Lithographed map.

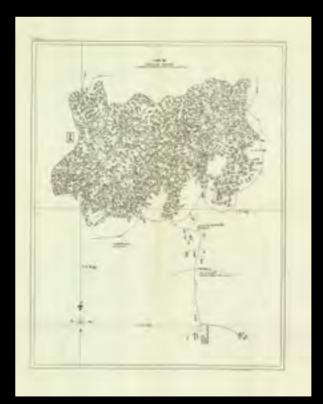
754 by 553mm (29.75 by 21.75 inches).

Four maps of Japan from Philip Franz von Siebold's work on Japan, 'Nippon. Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan und dessen Neben- und Schutzländern' (1852).

Philip Franz von Siebold (1796-1866) was a German physician serving in the Dutch East India Company (VOC). The VOC took him first to Batavia, then Japan, where he made a study of the country's botany, culture and cartography. He had a relationship with a Japanese woman and had a daughter, Kusumoto Ine, who would be the first female Japanese physician. Siebold was expelled from Japan after the authorities discovered his map collection, which they considered sensitive material. He returned to Europe and spent the next two decades writing this account, preparing his own maps in manuscript.









MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Philip's map of Japan

271 PHILIP, George

Corea and Japan.

<u>Publication</u> Liverpool, Published by George Philip & Son, 1851.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 470 by 609mm (18.5 by 24 inches).

272 PHILIP, George

Corea and Japan.

Publication Liverpool, Published by George Philip & Son, [c1853].

Hand-coloured lithographed map.

470 by 609mm (18.5 by 24 inches).

273 **PHILIP, George**

Corea and Japan.

<u>Publication</u> London and Liverpool, George Philip & Son, [c1860].

Description

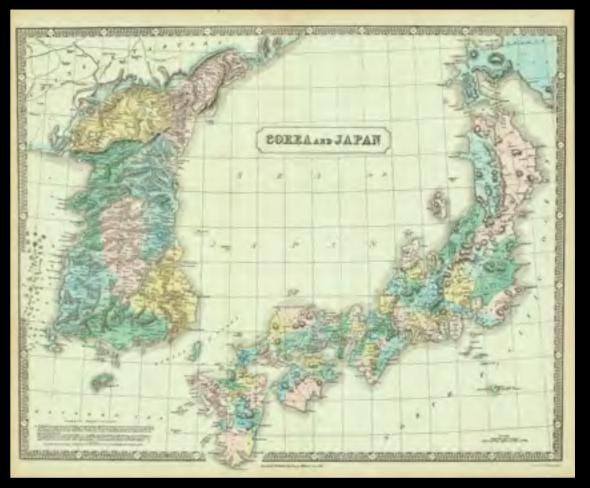
Hand-coloured lithographed map. <u>Dimensions</u> 470 by 609mm (18.5 by 24 inches). Three editions - 1851, c1853 and c1860 - of a map of Korea and Japan, from 'Philip's Imperial General Atlas'. The text at the lower left is about Korea.

The 1851 edition has the imprint of Philip & Son, Liverpool, at the lower edge.

The 1853 edition has a faded imprint at the lower edge, and the number "43" at the upper right corner.

The 1860 edition has a London and Liverpool imprint.

George Philip (1800–1882) was a cartographer, map publisher and founder of the publishing house George Philip & Son Ltd. One of the most successful cartographic publishing houses of the Victorian era.







Liverpool, Published by George Philip & Son. 1851.

MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Perry sails in

274 PERRY, Matthew

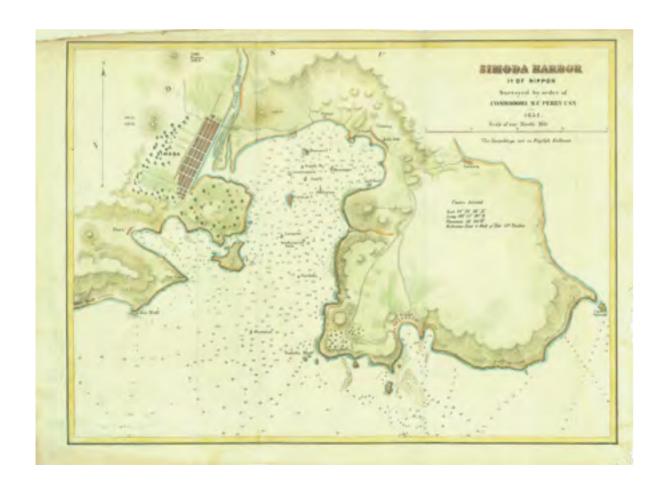
Simoda Harbor Id. Of Nippon Surveyed by order of Commodore M.C. Perry U.S.N. in 1854.

Publication [?Wasington], 1854 [but 1855].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 242 by 338mm (9.5 by 13.25 inches). A map of Shimoda Harbour, from the first edition of 'Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan', based on the reports of Commodore Matthew Perry from his mission to open Japan to American trade, compiled by Francis L. Hawks.

Commodore Perry (1794-1858) was commissioned to force Japan to open its ports to American trade. Japan had pursued the isolationist foreign policy of sakoku since the mid-seventeenth century, with foreign presence and trade tightly controlled by the shogunate. The United States was keen to take advantage of the potential Japanese market. The journey successfully opened Shimoda and Hakodata to trade and paved the way for greater foreign influence in Japan.



The results of Perry's expedition

275 SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von, MAURY, Lieutenant W.L. and BENT, Salis

Map of the Japan Islands copied from von Siebolds with slight additions & corrections, by the U.S. Japan Expedition and other authorities. Compiled by order of Commodore M. C. Perry, U.S.N. by W.L. Maury and Salis Bent.

<u>Publication</u>

[?Washington], 1855 [but 1856].

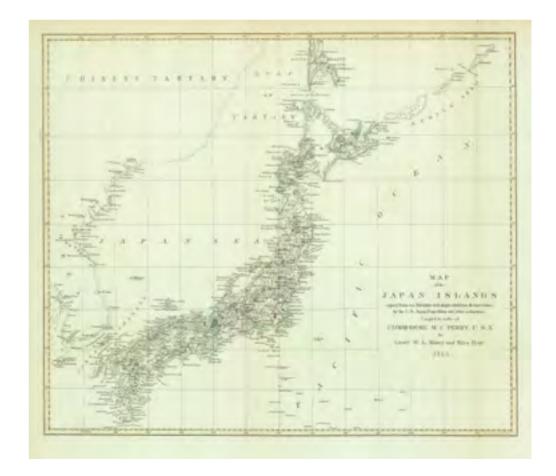
Description

Lithograph map, printed in colours.

Dimension

350 by 410mm (13.75 by 16.25 inches).

A map of Japan from the first edition of 'Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan', based on the reports of Commodore Matthew Perry from his mission to open Japan to American trade, compiled by Francis L. Hawks.



Tallis brings back decorative mapping

276 TALLIS, John and RAPKIN, John

Japan & Corea.

Publication [London and New York, J. Tallis & Co., 1851].

Lithograph map, hand-coloured in outline.

<u>Dimensions</u> 254 by 343mm (10 by 13.5 inches).

A map of Japan from John Tallis' 'The Illustrated Atlas and Modern History of the World', first published in 1851. The map bears three finely engraved vignettes of Yedo (Tokyo), Koreans in native dress, and a state barge.

Tallis billed his work specifically as an 'Illustrated Atlas', referencing the decorative vignettes that covered the maps, a cartographic choice that had gone out of fashion at the beginning of the nineteenth century.



From Colton to Johnson and back again

277 COLTON, Joseph Hutchins

Japan Nippon, Kiusiu, Sikok, Yesso and the Japanese Kuriles.

<u>Publication</u>

New York, J. H. Colton, 1856.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

350 by 440mm (13.75 by 17.25 inches).

278 COLTON, Joseph Hutchins

Japan Nippon, Kiusiu, Sikok, Yesso and the Japanese Kuriles.

<u>Publicatio</u>

[New York, J. H. Colton, 1857].

Descriptio

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

350 by 440mm (13.75 by 17.25 inches).

279 [COLTON, Joseph Hutchins]

Johnson's Japan... and the Japanese Kuriles.

<u>Publication</u>

New York, Johnson & Browning, [1861].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

360 by 460mm (14.25 by 18 inches).

280 [COLTON, Joseph Hutchins]

Johnson's Japan... and the Japanese Kuriles.

<u>Publication</u>

New York, Johnson & Browning, [c1861].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

360 by 450mm (14.25 by 17.75 inches).

Sixteen editions of Colton's map of Japan, coloured by prefecture. It was first published by Joseph Hutchins Colton in 'Colton's Atlas of the World', and then by Alvitt Hewett Johnson.

The editions are distinguished by changing borders and numbers at the lower right:

1856: Plain border, no number.

1857: Thicker border, No.94.

1861: Strapwork border, No. 87.

c1861: Strapwork border, no number.

1862: Interlocking border with five-pointed stars in corners, 92.

c1862: Interlocking border with five-pointed stars in corners, no number.

1863: Interlocking border with five-pointed stars in corners, 97.

c1863: Interlocking border with five-pointed stars in corners, 98.

1864: Interlocking border with five-pointed stars in corners, 98.

c1865: Interlocking border with five-pointed stars in corners, 103.

1866: Celtic-style border, No.29.

c1870: Celtic-style border, No.107.

c1872: Celtic-style border, No.113.

c1873: Celtic-style border, No.123.

c1874: Celtic-style border, no number.

c1875: Celtic-style border, No.134.

It would appear that the cash-strapped Colton, in 1859, franchised his cartographic plates to Johnson, and his partner Ross C. Browning in return for some degree of financial support. The plates were later transferred to lithographic plates, by Johnson, in order to dramatically increase production.

Joseph Hutchins Colton (1800-1893) was an American map publisher.

281	[COLTON, Joseph Hutchins]	285	[COLTON, Joseph Hutchins]	289	COLTON, J[oseph] H[utchins]
	Johnson's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles.		Johnson's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles.		Colton's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles.
	<u>Publication</u> New York, Johnson and Ward, [1862].		Publication New York, A. J. Johnson, [1864].		Publication New York, G.W. & C.B. Colton & Co., [c1872]
	<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured lithographed map.		<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured lithographed map.		<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured lithographed map.
	<u>Dimensions</u> 355 by 460mm (14 by 18 inches).		<u>Dimensions</u> 355 by 460mm (14 by 18 inches).		<u>Dimensions</u> 375 by 445mm (14.75 by 17.5 inches).
282	[COLTON, Joseph Hutchins]	286	[COLTON, Joseph Hutchins]	290	COLTON, J[oseph] H[utchins]
282	[COLTON, Joseph Hutchins] Johnson's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles.	286	[COLTON, Joseph Hutchins] Johnson's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles.	290	COLTON, J[oseph] H[utchins] Colton's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles.
282	Johnson's Japan and the	286	Johnson's Japan and the	290	Colton's Japan and the
282	Johnson's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles. Publication	286	Johnson's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles. Publication	290	Colton's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles. Publication
282	Johnson's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles. Publication New York, Johnson and Ward, [c1862]. Description	286	Johnson's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles. Publication New York, A. J. Johnson, [c1865]. Description	290	Colton's Japan and the Japanese Kuriles. Publication New York, G.W. & C.B. Colton, [c1873]. Description

Johnson's Japan... and the Japanese Kuriles. Colton's Japanese Kuriles.

Publication Pu New York, Johnson and Ward, [1863].

Description

Hand-coloured lithographed map.

365 by 460mm (14.25 by 18 inches).

Japanese Kuriles.
Publication

New York, Johnson & Browning, 1866].

Description

Hand-coloured lithographed map.

Dimensions

370 by 450mm (14.5 by 17.75 inches).

New York, G.W & C.B. Colton, [c1874]. Description

Colton's Japan... and the

Japanese Kuriles.

Hand-coloured lithographed map.

Publication

365 by 440mm (14.25 by 17.25 inches).

000 by 44011111 (14.20 by 17.20 1110110)

284 [COLTON, Joseph Hutchins] 288 COLTON, J[oseph] H[utchins] 292

Johnson's Japan...and the Japanese Kuriles.

<u>Publication</u>

New York, Johnson & Ward [c1863].

<u>Description</u>

 ${\sf Hand\text{-}coloured\,lithographed\,map.}$

<u>Dimensions</u>

365 by 460mm (14.25 by 18 inches).

Colton's Japan... and the

Japanese Kuriles.

Publication

New York, J. H. Colton [c1870].

Description

Hand-coloured lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

375 by 445mm (14.75 by 17.5 inches).

COLTON, Joseph Hutchins

Colton's Japan... and the Japanese Kuriles.

Publication New York, G.W & C.B. Colton, [c1875].

Description

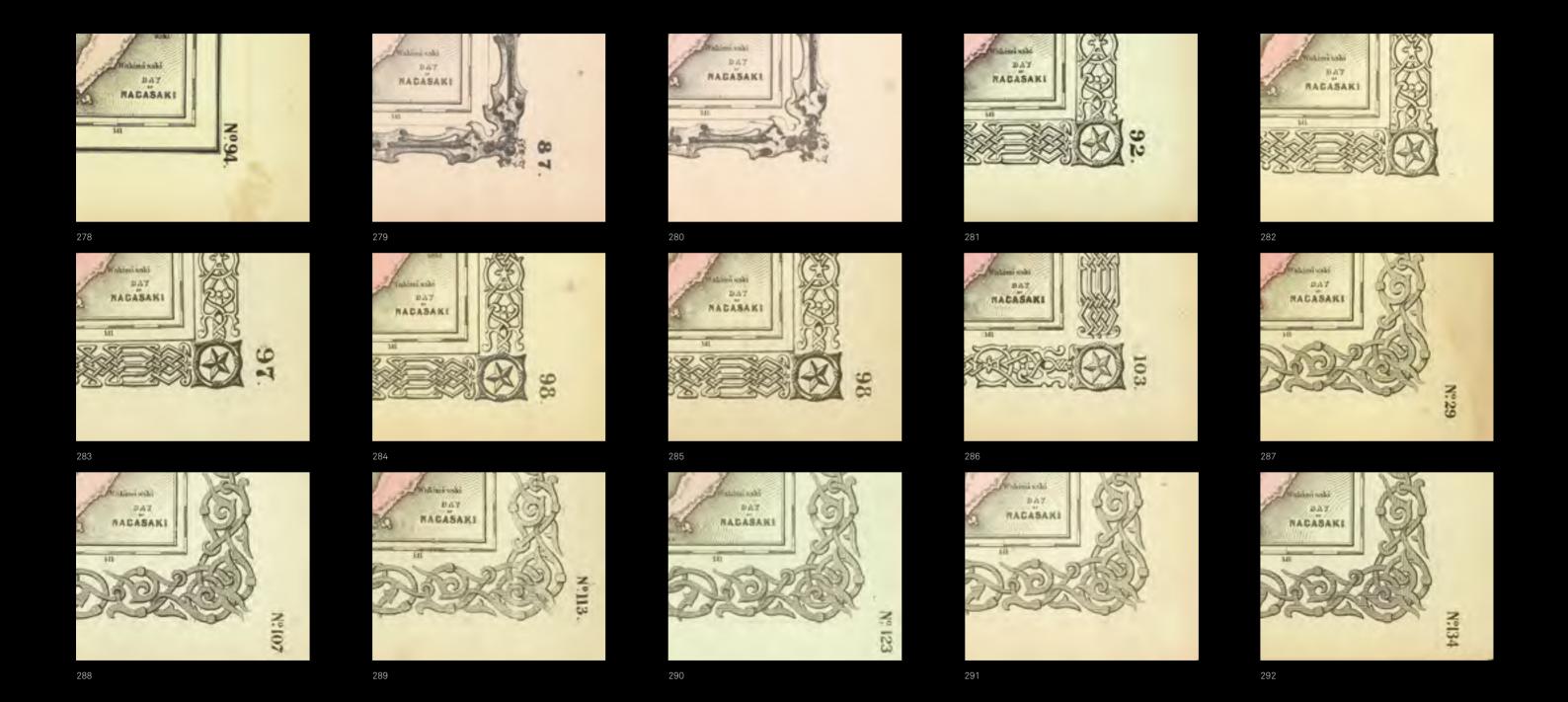
Hand-coloured lithographed map.

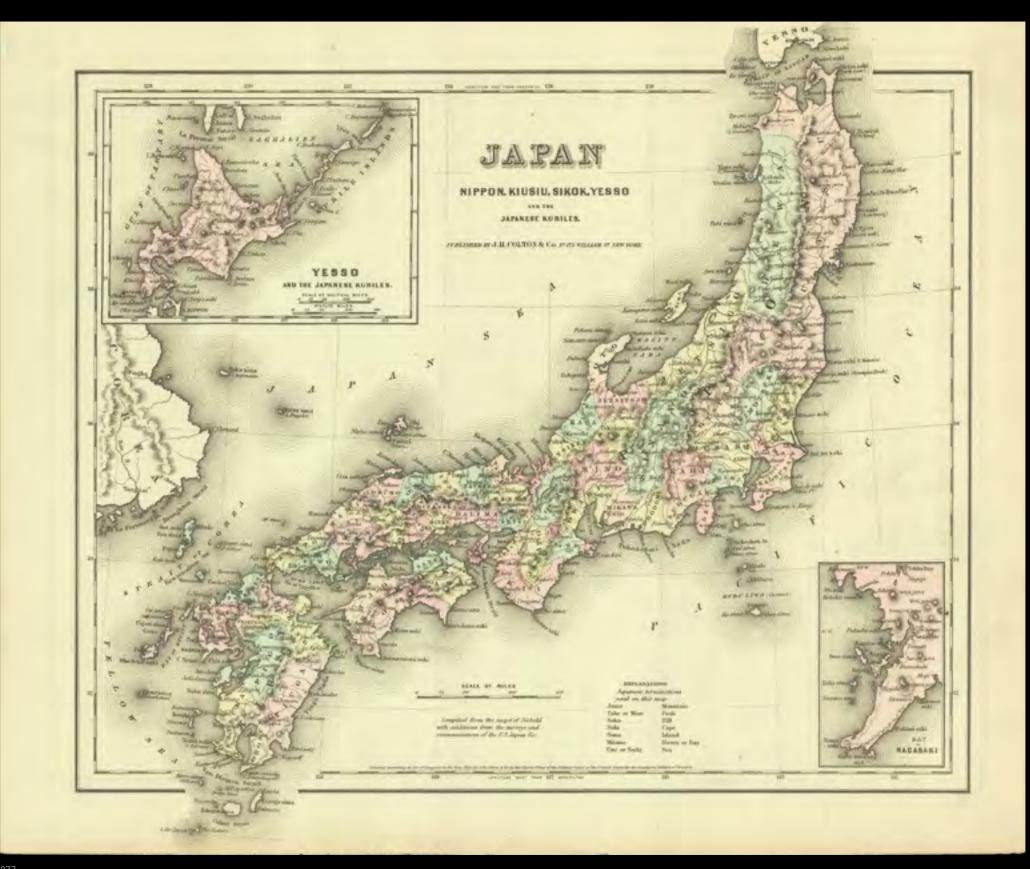
Dimensions

375 by 445mm (14.75 by 17.5 inches).

Images overleaf

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 44 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION





From the 'Weekly Dispatch Atlas'

293 WELLER, Edward

The Empire of Japan with part of the Continent of Asia showing the River Amoor and the new boundary between the Russian & Chinese Territories, by Edward Weller F.R.G.S.

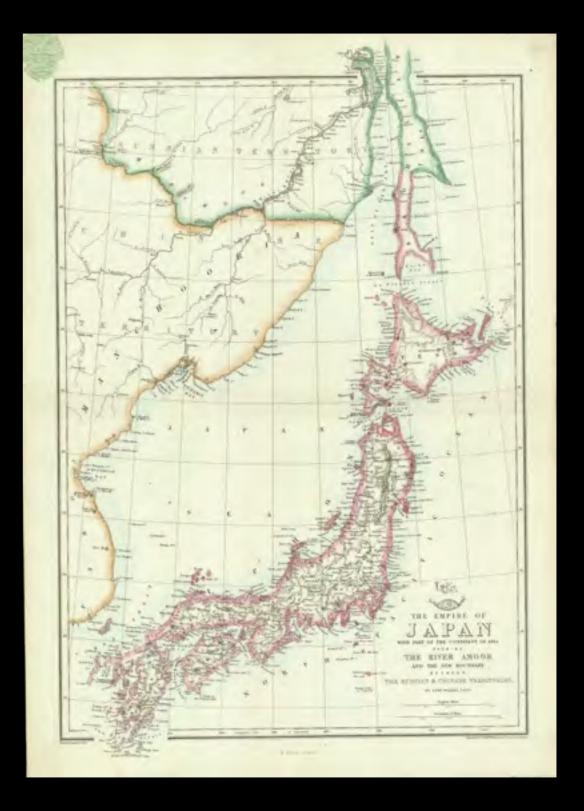
<u>Publication</u> London, 1858.

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 500 by 355mm (19.75 by 14 inches).

A map of Japan by Edward Weller, from the 'Weekly Dispatch Atlas', an atlas published in monthly instalments from 1855 for subscribers to John Cassell's newspaper 'The Weekly Dispatch'.

Edward Weller (1819-1884) was a British engraver and cartographer, and pioneered the production of lithographed maps.



Stanford's map of Japan

294 STANFORD, Edward

Japan.

Publication London, Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross Road, [c1858]

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 375 by 305mm (14.75 by 12 inches).

295 STANFORD, Edward

Japan.

Publication London, Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross Road, [c1860].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 365 by 290mm (14.25 by 11.5 inches).

Two states of Stanford's map of Japan.

In the first state, Japan is divided into provinces by red lines and railways are shown by dashed lines.

In the second state an index to Japan's principal divisions has





"Go, search the North Pole, and you will find one of Wyld's Maps dangling at the end of it"

296 WYLD, James

The Islands of Japan.

Publication

London, Published by James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen & H.R.H the Prince Consort, Charing Cross East & 2 Royal Exchange, 1859.

Lithographed map, folding into original brown cloth covers, with publisher's label pasted to upper cover.

<u>Dimensions</u> 861 by 694mm (34 by 27.25 inches).

297 WYLD, James

The Islands of Japan.

London, published by James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, 457 West Strand & 2 Royal Exchange, 1868.

Description Lithographed map.

861 by 694mm (34 by 27.25 inches).

Two editions of a map of Japan by James Wyld.

In the second edition, the scroll of recent publications above the title has been removed. The lettering on Sakhalin has been changed. The spit of land protruding into the map at the northeast has been extended and labelled "Staten".

James Wyld (1812-1887) was "the most important mapmaker producing maps of London in the year of the Great Exhibition". Wyld was a highly successful publisher, MP for Bodmin, and an active figure in public life. He promoted the development of the British Library and campaigned for the Public Libraries and Museums Bill, accusing its agricultural opponents of trying to make the poor drink instead of read in order to keep malt consumption high; although he did oppose the introduction of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of private surveyors. Like his father, he was made Geographer to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1836. He built his business on his ability to produce maps quickly in reaction to new discoveries and information: Punch remarked drily, "Go, search the North Pole, and you will find one of Wyld's Maps dangling at the end of it".







MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Weller develops some detail

298 WELLER, Edward

Japan.

Publication [Glasgow, Blackie & Son, 1860].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map printed in colours.

<u>Dimensions</u> 365 by 270mm (14.25 by 10.75 inches).

WELLER, Edward

Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[Glasgow, Blackie & Son, after 1860].

<u>Description</u>
Engraved map printed in colours.

<u>Dimensions</u> 360 by 275mm (14.25 by 10.75 inches).

Three states of Edward Weller's map of Japan, from the 'Imperial Atlas'. A table below the scale bar provides the English translation of Japanese geographical terms.

In the first state, portions of the Chinese coast are dashed.

In the second state, detail has been added to the Chinese coast

In the third state, an inset of "Yeddo Bay" has been added, and a reference of divisions above the title.

Blackie and Son was a publishing house based in Glasgow and London from 1890 to 1991. The 'Imperial Atlas' was a political atlas published in multiple editions.

Edward Weller (1819-1884) was a British engraver and cartographer, and pioneered the production of lithographed maps.



Japan.

Glasgow, Edinburgh & London, Blackie & Son, [after 1860].

Engraved map printed in colours.

370 by 275mm (14.5 by 10.75 inches).







MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

The island of "Issigorotan"

301 DUFOUR, A[dolphe] H[ippolyte]

Japon par A. H. Dufour.

Publication Paris, [c1860].

<u>Description</u> Lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 280 by 380mm (11 by 15 inches).

302 DUFOUR, A[dolphe] H[ippolyte]

Japon par A. H. Dufour.

Publication Paris, [c1863].

<u>Description</u> Double-page lithograph map, hand coloured.

<u>Dimensions</u> 350 by 280mm (13.75 by 11 inches).

Two editions of a map of Japan published in Dufour's 'Atlas populaire'. The Korean Peninsula is slightly curved, and the landmass above Hokkaidō, possibly meant to represent Kamchatka or Sakhalin, is labelled "I. Issigorotan" after Julius van Klaproth.

In the first edition, there is an unfinished plate number at the upper right corner.

In the second edition, the map is labelled "Pl.66" at the upper right corner.

Adolphe Hippolyte Dufour (1795-1865), also known as Auguste-Henri Dufour, was a Paris based map and atlas publisher active in the middle to late nineteenth century.





From a French travel journal

303 VUILLEMIN, Alexandre A.

Carte du japon et des isles qui en dependent.

Publication [Paris, 1860].

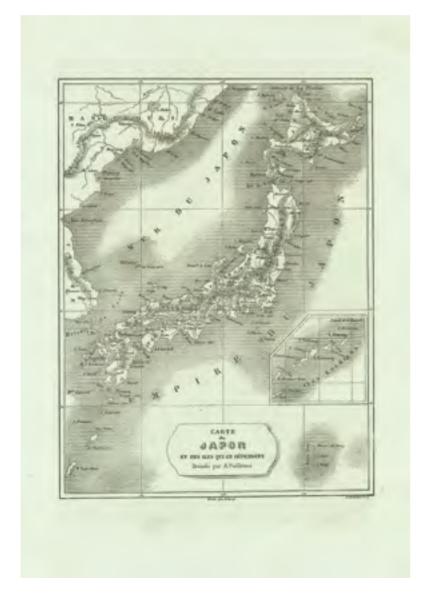
<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 310 by 220mm (12.25 by 8.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Japan published in 'Le tour du monde' in 1860, with an inset map of the Kuril Islands.

Alexandre Vuillemin (1812-1880) was a French cartographer and editor. 'Le tour du monde' was a French weekly travel journal first published in January 1860.



Showing the route of the first British ambassador to live in Japan

304 WELLER, Edward

Japan reduced from a Japanese

Publication London, J. Murray, [c1861].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 230 by 410mm (9 by 16.25 inches).

A map of Japan, published in the Journal of the Royal Geographic

The Royal Geographical Society was founded in 1830, and established their Journal the following year.

The route marked in red from Nagasaki to Tokyo shows the route taken in 1861 by Sir Rutherford Alcock, the first British ambassador to live in Japan.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

With vignettes of Japanese life

BARTHOLOMEW, John

Japan, Mandshuria (showing the course of the Amur river) The Kurile Is. According to the British & Russian Admiralty Surveys. Krusenstern, Siebold etc.

Publication Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, A. Fullarton & Co., [c1862].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map, printed in colours.

<u>Dimensions</u> 470 by 325mm (18.5 by 12.75 inches).

BARTHOLOMEW, John

Japan, Mandshuria (showing the course of the Amur river) The Kurile Is. According to the British & Russian Admiralty Surveys. Krusenstern, Siebold etc.

<u>Publication</u> Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, A. Fullarton & Co., [c1872].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map, printed in colours.

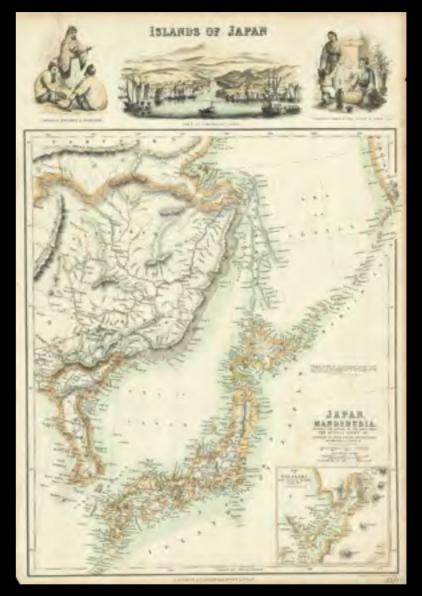
<u>Dimensions</u> 470 by 325mm (18.5 by 12.75 inches).

Two editions of a map of Japan published in 'The Royal Illustrated Atlas, Of Modern Geography'.

Vignette scenes above the map depict the port of Simoneseke, Japanese noblemen and fishermen, and Japanese women of the higher and lower class. There is an inset map of Nagasaki at the lower right corner.

The second edition has the number "LXIX" at the upper right hand corner.

Archibald Fullarton (fl.1809-1840) was a Scottish bookseller and publisher. The firm appears to have been taken over by his son, John Archibald in 1840, and continued with other partners.







MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Biblical Asia

307 [Anonymous]

Japan; India; Palestine; Turkey in

Publication [c1862].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured lithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 340 by 290mm (13.5 by 11.5 inches).

A sheet with maps of Asia Minor, Japan, India and Palestine in biblical times.



The theatre of the Anglo-Satsuma War

308 DOWER, John

The Harbour of Kagosima, Japan; Map of the Country between Auckland and the River Waikato, New Zealand, illustrating the war with the natives.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, The Illustrated London News,

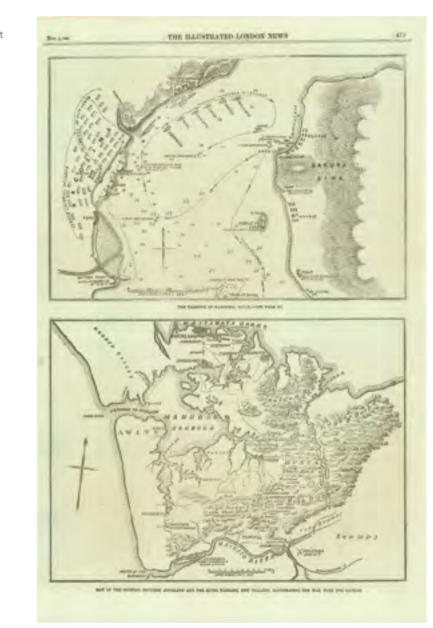
Description

Two lithographed maps on one sheet, text to verso.

<u>Dimensions</u> 400 by 265mm (15.75 by 10.5 inches).

A map of the harbour of Kagoshima.

The map is to illustrate a news story on Kagoshima on another page. The city was bombarded by the British Royal Navy in 1863 to punish the daimyō of Satsuma for the 1862 killing of Charles Lennox Richardson, an English merchant returning from Shanghai, in a dispute on the road outside Yokoham. The Satsuma domain refused to pay reparations, and the incident sparked the brief Anglo-Satsuma War.



By an anarchist geographer

309 RECLUS, Jacques Élisée

The Islands of Japan with Corea, Manchooria and the new Russian acquisitions.

Publication London, Virtue & Co., [c1865].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 314 by 229mm (12.25 by 9 inches).

310 RECLUS, Jacques Élisée

The Islands of Japan with Corea, Manchooria and the Russian Territory on the Amoor.

Publication [London, Virtue & Co., c1880].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 310 by 245mm (12.25 by 9.75 inches). Two editions of a map of Japan, published in English translations of 'La nouvelle géographie universelle, la terre et les hommes', edited by Ernest George Ravenstein and Augustus Henry Keane.

In the second edition, the title has been changed.

Jacques Élisée Reclus (1830-1905) was a French geographer and anarchist. The production of 'La nouvelle géographie universelle', a 19 volume work, took over 20 years while Reclus was in exile after supporting the Paris Commune during the 1871 crisis. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Paris Geographical Society for this work, despite his banishment.





Showing the ports open to British trade

311 [Anonymous]

Empire of Japan.

Publication London, Bradbury, Evans & Co., [c1870].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 420 by 280mm (16.5 by 11 inches). A map of Japan. Nagasaki, Hakodate, Osaka, Tokyo and Kanagawa have been underlined in red to indicate that they are open to British trade. The blue line on the map from Nagasaki to Tokyo marks the route taken by Sir Rutherford Alcock, the first British ambassador to live in Japan.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was founded in 1826, mainly on the instigation of the Whig politician Henry Brougham, in order to provide affordable educational material for the middle and working classes. As well as the educational motive, the Society was intended to provide a counter to radical contemporary material. The Society was closed in 1848.



By a temperance reformer

312 CASSELL, John

Japan.

Publication

London, Cassell, Petter & Galpin, [c1870].

Description

Engraved map printed in colours.

<u>Dimension</u>

490 by 330mm (19.25 by 13 inches).

A map of Japan.

John Cassell (1817-1865) was a temperance reformer and publisher. Cassell became a tea and coffee merchant and promoted his products as an alternative to alcohol. His publishing firm specialised in educational and religious works - he went into partnership with Petter and Galpin on a temporary basis in 1854 after his paper supplier called in his credit, and formed a full partnership in 1859.



By a samurai's tutor

313 GRIFFIS, William Elliot

Japan (Dai Nippon) By Professor W. E. Griffis.

<u>Publication</u> Edinburgh, John Bartholomew & Co., [c1870].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 454 by 345mm (17.75 by 13.5 inches).

314 BARTHOLOMEW, John after GRIFFIS, William Elliot

Japan (Dai Nippon) By Professor W. E. Griffis.

<u>Publication</u>

London and Liverpool G. Philip & Son, [1876].

<u>Description</u>

Chromolithograph map.

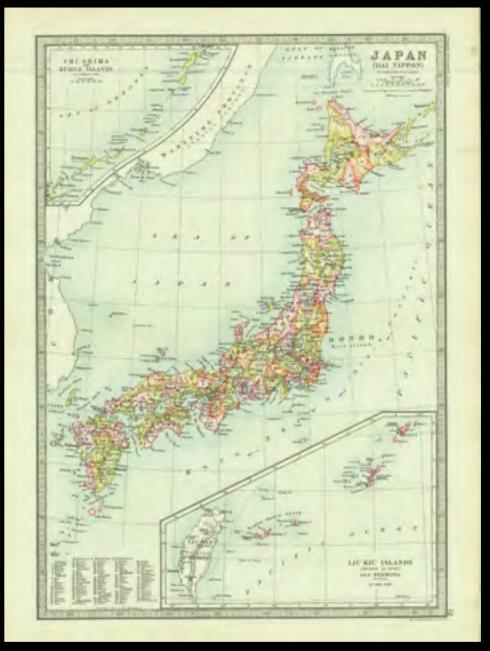
<u>Dimensions</u> 470 by 350mm (18.5 by 13.75 inches).

Two editions of a map of Japan by W.E. Griffis, published in John Bartholomew's 'Library Reference Atlas'.

The c1870 edition has the title at the upper right corner, and the number "52" at the lower right corner.

The c1876 edition has the title at the lower left corner, and is numbered "21A".

William Elliot Griffis (1843-1928) was an American minister and scholar. He attended Rutgers University and while there tutored Tarō Kusakabe, a samurai from the province of Echizen studying there. In 1870 Griffis was invited to Japan by Matsudaira Shungaku, the daimyo of Echizen, to initiate educational reform. He taught chemistry and physics at Kaisei Gakkō (the forerunner of Tokyo Imperial University) and prepared new textbooks. He remained in the country until 1874. Griffis was a member of the Asiatic Society of Japan, the Asiatic Society of Korea, the Historical Society of the Imperial University of Tokyo, and the Meirokusha.







From an atlas contributed to by Karl Marx

315 APPLETON AND COMPANY

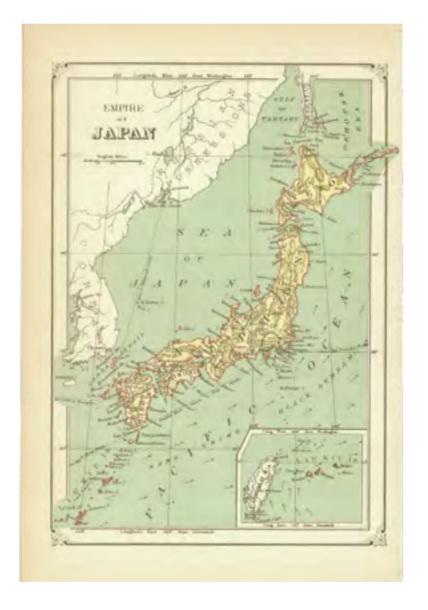
Empire of Japan.

Publication
[New York, D. Appleton and Company,

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 250 by 160mm (9.75 by 6.25 inches). A map of Japan from the 'American Cyclopaedia', with an inset map of Taiwan.

The 'New American Cyclopaedia' was created and published by D. Appleton and Company of New York in 16 volumes, from 1858 and 1863. Its primary editors were George Ripley and Charles Anderson Dana, and it is well known for featuring Karl Marx as a major contributor. The 'New American Cyclopædia' was revised and republished as the 'American Cyclopædia' in 1873.



Showing the new administrative divisions in Japan

316 METCHNIKOFF, Léon

Die Neuen Departements-Hauptstaedte von Japan von Leo Metschnikoff.

<u>Publication</u> Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1876.

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 265 by 220mm (10.5 by 8.75 inches). A map of Japan based on the work of Léon Metchnikoff (1838-1888), a Russian geographer who wrote an account of the new administrative divisions in Japan in 1876.

In 1871, Japan had turned all remaining feudal domains into prefectures, so the entire country was now divided by the same administrative and judicial system.

The map shows prefectures and cities, with western names of cities underlined in red. It was published in 'Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen', a German geographical journal.



Showing the route of a Russian meteorologist

317 PETERMANN, A[ugust Hendrick]

Dr A. Woeikof's Reisen in Japan, 1876. von A. Petermann.

<u>Publication</u> Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1879.

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 265 by 765mm (10.5 by 30 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Japan, showing the route taken by the Russian meteorologist Dr Aleksandr Ivanovich Voeikov (1842-1916) in 1876. Voeikov was particularly interested in the effect of climate on agriculture: he was keen to introduce foreign species into Russia.

The map was published in 'Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen', a German geographical journal.



The beginning of the railway in Japan

318 WELLER, Edward

Japan Islands.

Publication [London, c.1880].

LU11UU11, C.1000

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 455 by 350mm (18 by 13.75 inches).

A map of Japan, showing the railway line under construction between Kyoto and Yokohama.

Edward Weller (1819-1884) was a British engraver and cartographer, and pioneered the production of lithographed maps.



By a former American civil war soldier

319 CRAM, George F.

Japan.

<u>Publication</u> [Chicago], George F. Cram, [c1880].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 235 by 152mm (9.25 by 6 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Japan, divided according to the ancient Gokishichidō administrative system.

George F. Cram (1842-1928) was an American solder and map publisher. After fighting in the American Civil War he joined his uncle's map business, eventually becoming sole proprietor and turning it into one of the most successful cartographic publishing companies in America.



A Dutch view of Japan

320 WED.E. SPANIER & ZN

Japan.

Publication

Amsterdam, G.L. Funke, [c1880].

Description

Colour lithographed map with added original hand colour.

Dimension

256 by 200mm (10 by 7.75 inches).

A map of Japan and the coast of northeast Asia.

The publisher, George Lodewijk Funke (1836-1885) was a successful Dutch publisher, running a newspaper and publishing literary and theological works.



A travel guide for the Nakasendō

321 REIN, Johannes Justus

Der Nakasendo in Japan Nach eigenen beobachtungen und studien im Anschluss an die Itinerar-Aufnahme von E. Knipping und mit benutzung von dessen notizen dargestelt von Professor Dr. J.J. von Rein.

<u>Publication</u> Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1880.

<u>Description</u> Printed guide, three lithographed maps, disbound.

A rare early travel guide from Kyoto to Mino.

It contains three maps: the route from Ōtsu to Tokyo; from Kano to Shimosuwa in what is now the Nagano prefecture; and from Shimosuwa to Tokyo.

The Nakasendō was a trade and travel route of the Edo period, one of two that connected Edo (now Tokyo) to Kyoto. It runs through the modern-day prefectures of Saitama, Gunma, Nagano, Gifu and

Johannes Justus Rein (1835-1918) was a German author and traveller. Rein spent five months in Japan studying lacquer and subsequently travelled throughout the country.







From a popular German atlas

322 [ANDREES, Richard]

Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[Bielefeld and Leipzig, Velhagen & Klasing, 1881]

Description

Chromolithograph map, inset maps of Riu Kiu Islands, Hokkaidō, Bonin Islands, Tsubu Schoto, and the Nambu Schoto, mounted on card.

Dimaneione

445 by 275mm (17.5 by 10.75 inches).

A map of Japan from the supplement to the first edition of 'Andrees Allgemeiner Handatlas'.

Richard Andree (1835-1912) was a German geographer and cartographer, specialising in ethnographic studies. He was director of the geography bureau of the publishers Velhagen and Klasing in Leipzig from 1873 to 1890, and helped produce the 'Physikalisch-Statistischer Atlas des Deutschen Reichs' as well as the 'Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas'.

Andree's main work was the 'Allgemeiner Handatlas', a comprehensive world atlas that would serve as the basis for the Times Atlas of the World. It was produced by chromolithography, which allowed a low price point and therefore larger sales.



The railway from Tokyo to Osaka

323 BARTHOLOMEW, John

Japan.

Publication

Edinburgh, A. & C. Black, [1882].

Descriptio

Engraved map printed in colours, inset of Tokyo Bay.

Dimension

450 by 320mm (17.75 by 12.5 inches).

A map of Japan, showing the railway from Tokyo to Osaka. There is a numbered key to identify the provinces and divisions.



Showing the Japanese trade with Britain

324 LETTS, SON & CO

Japan.

Publication London, Letts, Son & Co. Limited [1883].

<u>Description</u>

Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 430 by 350mm (17 by 13.75 inches). A map of Japan published in 'Lett's Popular Atlas', with an inset map of the Kuril Islands.

At the upper margin is a table showing the export of silk and tea to principal trading partners; and total trade with the British Isles from 1876 to 1880. Also marked on the map are population areas over 100,000 (red underline), over 50,000 (blue underline), British consuls (red cross), and vice consuls (large red dot), and "important lights", or shore beacons for maritime navigation (small red dot).

Letts, Son & Co, founded by John Letts in 1796, are best known for the production and popularisation of purpose made diaries.



The railway extends to Aomori

325 [?WELLER, Edward]

Japan Islands.

Publication [?London ?1905].

Description

Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimension</u>

335 by 270mm (13.25 by 10.75 inches).

A map of Japan with an inset map of Taiwan, with the railway line on Honshū shown extending from Fukushima to Aomori. The extension to Aomori was completed in 1905.



The railway line extended to Takata from Tokyo

326 BACON, George Washington

Japan Islands.

Publication [London, Bacon's Geographical Establishment, 1885].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

490 by 345mm (19.25 by 13.5 inches).

A map of Japan, with inset maps of the environs of Tokyo, environs of Hong Kong, Macao, Canton, and Shanghai. The railway line is shown from Tokyo to Takata.



By the Rand McNally partnership

[Anonymous]

Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[?Chicago, ?Rand McNally, ?1887].

Description

Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 370 by 290mm (14.5 by 11.5 inches).

A map of Japan, from the 'Standard Atlas of the World'.

The Rand McNally publishing house was begun by William Rand (1828-1915) who opened a print shop in Chicago. He hired an Irish immigrant, Andrew McNally (1838-1904) to work for him and the partnership developed into a highly successful map publishing business.



Stanford moves around London

328 STANFORD, Edward

Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

London, Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, [c1887].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 752 by 565mm (29.5 by 22.25 inches).

STANFORD, Edward

Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

London Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. [after 1887].

Chromolithographed map.

753 by 564mm (29.75 by 22.25 inches).

330 STANFORD, Edward

Japan.

<u>Publication</u> London, Edward Stanford, 26 & 27 Cockspur St. Charing Cross, S.W. [after

Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 674 by 564mm (26.5 by 22.25 inches).

331 STANFORD, Edward

Japan.

London, Edward Stanford, 26 & 27 Cockspur St. Charing Cross, S.W., [after

Description

Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 746 by 559mm (29.25 by 22 inches).

Four states of Stanford's map of Japan, with the imprint changing as Stanford moved premises.

In the first state, the address is 55 Charing Cross and "Stanford's Geographical Establishment" appears at the lower right corner.

In the second state, the number 60 has been added at the lower

In the third state, the address has changed to 26 & 27 Cockspur Street, and the number 60 remains at the lower right corner.

In the fourth state, the number 60 has been removed and "London Atlas Series" added at the lower left corner. On the map itself, the railway line extends to Hakano.









From the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica'

332 ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

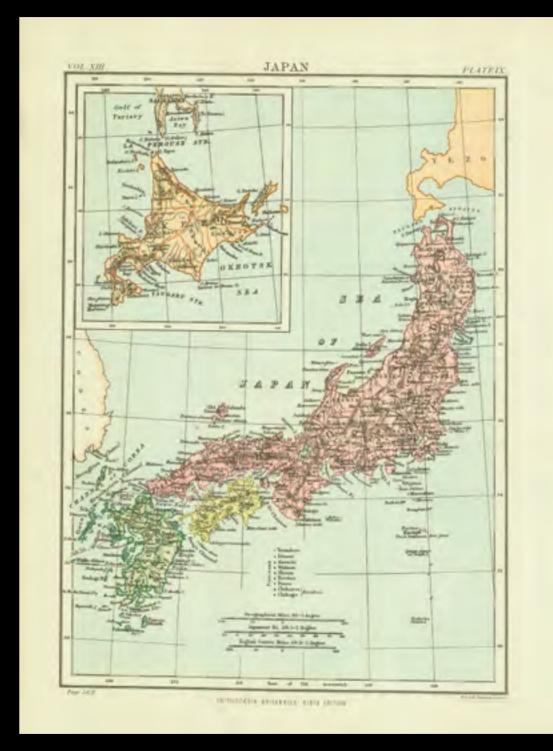
A map of Japan, published in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica'.

Japan.

Publication [London], W & A.K. Johnston Ltd, 1889.

<u>Description</u> Colour lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 275 by 205mm (10.75 by 8 inches).



The railway extends through Japan

BACON, George Washington

Japan and Korea.

Publication [London], Bacon's Geographical Establishment, [c1890].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

730 by 530mm (28.75 by 20.75 inches).

334 BACON, George Washington

Japan and Korea.

<u>Publication</u> [London, Bacon's Geographical Establishment, c1895].

Chromolithograph map.

530 by 335mm (20.75 by 13.25 inches).

335 BACON, George Washington

Japan and Korea.

Publication [London, Bacon's Geographical Establishment, c1900].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 530 by 355mm (20.75 by 14 inches).

Three editions of Bacon's map of Japan, with inset maps of the Kuril Islands, and Tokyo Bay.

The c1890 edition has no railway line between Aomori to Akita. The c1895 edition shows the railway line from Fukushima to Tendu.

The c1900 edition shows the railway line connecting Akita to Tendu, and Matsumato to Takata, and the southern half of Sakhalin has been coloured.

George Washington Bacon (1830-1922) was an American publisher working in Britain. His first business failed and he declared bankruptcy in 1867, but reopened on the Strand in 1870 and built his house into one of the most successful in London. In 1893 it was doing well enough to acquire the stock of James Wyld.









Migeon extends the railway from Fukushima to Aomori

MIGEON, Jean and LORSIGNOL, G. after BISET, A.

Japon.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, Migeon, editeur, imp. du Moulin Vert,

<u>Description</u>

Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 520 by 390mm (20.5 by 15.25 inches).

MIGEON, Jean and LORSIGNOL, G. after BISET, A.

Japon.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, [c1905].

Description

Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 520 by 390mm (20.5 by 15.25 inches).

Two editions of Jean Migeon's map of Japan from his 'Nouvel atlas illustré géographie universelle'.

The map marks prefectures, cities and towns, undersea telegraph lines, and railway lines. There is an inset map of the Ryuku Islands and a

In the earlier state, the railway line is shown extending just beyond Fukushima and Sendai. The southern extension of the railway from Fukushima to Sendai, and Aomori was begun in 1899.

In the later state, the railway line is shown extending from Fukushima to Aomori. The extension to Aomori was completed in 1905.







MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

An unusual Japanese map

338 [Anonymous]

[Japanese map of Japan]

<u>Description</u>

Woodcut map, original hand colour, folding into original patterned paper covers, blue

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

<u>Dimensions</u> 740 by 2490mm (29.25 by 98 inches).

A Japanese map of Japan, with a small slip pasted on to show an archipelago.



With a geographical glossary

[?SCRIBNER, Charles]

Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

[?Edinburgh, J. Bartholomew, c1890].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map

<u>Dimensions</u> 450 by 320mm (17.75 by 12.5 inches).

A map of Japan with an inset map of Tokyo Bay. There is a list of departments and provinces at the lower edge. At the upper left corner, there is a glossary translating Japanese geographical terms into English.

The railway line is shown from Tokyo to Takada.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

With several insets

340 [Anonymous]

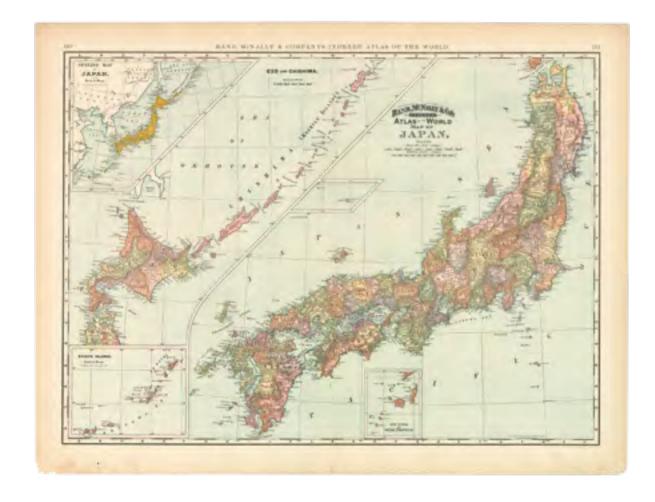
Rand, McNally & Co's Indexed Atlas of the World: Map of Japan.

Publication [Chicago], Rand McNally, 1892.

<u>Description</u> Lithograph map, printed in colours.

<u>Dimensions</u> 550 by 730mm (21.75 by 28.75 inches).

A map of Japan, with inset maps including an outline map of Japan, Ezo (Hokkaidō) and Chishima, Ryukyu Islands, and Osumi Province, from the 1892 edition of the 'Indexed Atlas of the World'.



Showing the railway from Tokyo to Sendai

341 CRAM, George F.

Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

Chicago, George F. Cram, [c1892].

Description

Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 370 by 280mm (14.5 by 11 inches).

A map of Japan, showing the railway from Tokyo to Sendai.

George F. Cram (1842-1928) was an American solder and map publisher. After fighting in the American Civil War he joined his uncle's map business, eventually becoming sole proprietor and turning it into one of the most successful cartographic publishing companies in America.



The railway extends to Odate

342 CRAM, George F.

Map of Japan.

Publication Chicago, George F. Cram, [c1894].

Chromolithograph map, inset maps of Hokkaidō, and Taiwan.

570 by 370mm (22.5 by 14.5 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Japan, from George F. Cram's 'Universal Atlas', showing the railway extending to Odate.



From the 'Brockhaus Enzyklopädie'

343 [Anonymous]

Japan.

Publication [Leipzig, F.A. Brockhaus AG, 1894].

Chromolithographed map.

249 by 161mm (9.75 by 6.25 inches).

A map of Japan from the fourteenth edition of the 'Brockhaus Enzyklopädie', or 'Conversations-Lexikon'. The place symbols are keyed according to the population of the city.

F.A. Brockhaus AG, known as Brockhaus for short, is a German publishing firm founded by Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus (1772-1823), a German encyclopedia publisher and editor. He purchased the copyright of the bankrupt 'Conversations-Lexikon', an encyclopedia started in 1796, and continued with the compilation and editing of this substantial work. He published the first edition from 1810 to 1811. It was immensely popular and became so associated with Brockhaus and his firm that it was also known as the 'Brockhaus Enzyklopädie', or 'Brockhaus Encyclopedia', and continues to be known by that name to this day.



The railway line extension to Aomori

The Kuril Islands going beyond the border

344 STANFORD, Edward

Japan.

Publication 1894.

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 275 by 205mm (10.75 by 8 inches).

A map of Japan, showing the railway line extension to Aomori.



345 [?WERNER COMPANY]

Japan.

<u>Publication</u> Chicago, [Werner & Co. 1895].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 370 by 280mm (14.5 by 11 inches).

A map of Japan, with a blank Asia. It shows the railway from Tokyo to Sendai, with the Kuril Islands extending beyond the border of the map.



From the 'Times Atlas'

Produced by the Welcome Society

346 THE TIMES ATLAS

Japan.

Publication [London, 1895].

Description

Engraved map printed in colours.

460 by 290mm (18 by 11.5 inches).

A map of Japan with inset maps of Hokkaidō, Liu Kiu Islands, Bonin Islands, Tsubu Shoto, and Nambu Shoto Islands, published in the The 'Times Atlas'.

The railway is shown to Aomori.



347 WELCOME SOCIETY OF JAPAN

Map of Japan for Tourists.

<u>Publication</u> The Welcome Society of Japan, 1897.

Colour lithographed map, adverts to verso, folding into printed hand coloured covers.

577 by 857mm (22.75 by 33.75 inches).

A tourist map of Japan, produced by the Welcome Society, or Kihin-kai, formed to promote tourism and interaction between the Japanese and foreign visitors. There is an essay on the society underneath the map.

The text reads at the end "A tourist paying the fee of fifty sen is entitled to one copy of this map, the possession of which, made evident by its presentation at the Office of the Society, will secure to him at any time the services of the Society. This map can be obtained at the Society's Office or from its agents."

Edition certificate number 3104 of 11000 made out to G.H. Meade.



The Catholic network in Japan

348 LAUNEY, Adrien

Carte des missions catholiques au japon par Adrien Launay de la société des missions etrangères.

Publication Paris, Dufrenoy, 1898.

<u>Description</u>

Chromolithograph map, inset map of the Ryukyu Islands, the Empire of Japan, and the Kuril Islands, lower margin frayed with some loss to image.

<u>Dimensions</u> 1010 by 750mm (39.75 by 29.5 inches).

A map of Japan published in the 'Journal les mission catholiques'.

Shows arch-bishoprics, bishoprics, missionary residences, parishes, diocese, provinces, towns, villages, roads, and railways completed and under construction.



Missionary activity in Japan

JOHNSTON, William and JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith

Islands of Japan.

Publication London & Edinbugh, W. & A.K. Johnston, and Cassell & Company, [c1900].

<u>Description</u>

Lithograph map, printed on colours.

<u>Dimensions</u> 260 by 285mm (10.25 by 11.25 inches).

A map of Japan with the missionary stations underlined in red, and a note at the bottom indicating a list of the Christian organisations working at each station on the back.



The railway extended to Fukushima and Sendai

The railway extended to Hachinohe

JOHNSTON, William and JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith

Empire of Japan.

Publication [Edinburgh and London, c1900]

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 310 by 240mm (12.25 by 9.5 inches).

The map marks prefectures, cities and towns, and railway lines. The railway line is shown extending just beyond Fukushima and Sendai. The southern extension of the railway from Fukushima to Sendai, and Aomori was began in 1899.



JOHNSTON, William and JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith

Islands of Japan; Corea; Formosa.

<u>Publication</u> Edinburgh and London, W. & A. K. Johnston, [c1900].

Three chromolithograph maps on one map

<u>Dimensions</u> 305 by 255mm (12 by 10 inches).

A map of Japan, showing the railway extending to Hachinohe.



An Ottoman Turkish map of Japan

With a list of the prefectures and the chief cities

352 [Anonymous]

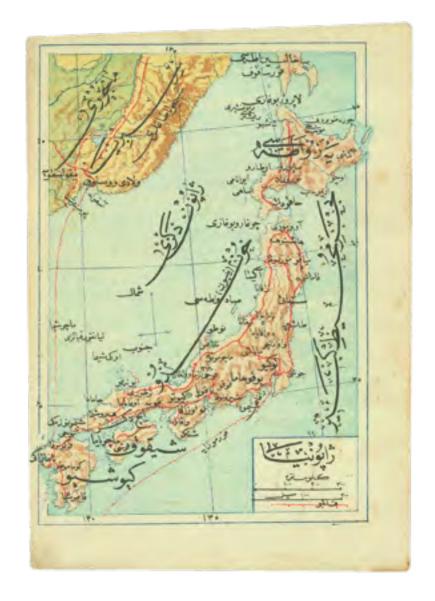
[A Turkish map of Japan].

Publication [c1900].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 141 by 102mm (5.5 by 4 inches).

A map of Japan, with the writing in Ottoman Turkish script.



353 [Anonymous]

Japan.

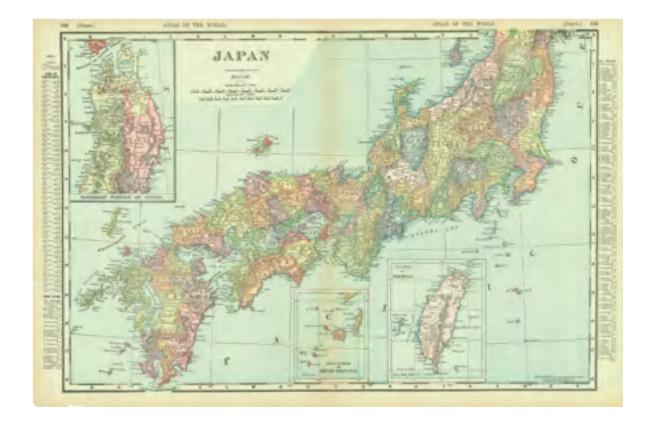
<u>Publication</u> [Chicago], Rand McNally, 1904.

Description Chromolithograph map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 360 by 570mm (14.25 by 22.5 inches).

A map of Japan, with inset maps of Taiwan, Osumi Province, and northern Japan, from the 1904 edition of the Indexed Atlas of the World'. The prefectures and major cities are listed on either side.

The Rand McNally publishing house was begun by William Rand (1828-1915) who opened a print shop in Chicago. He hired an Irish immigrant, Andrew McNally (1838-1904) to work for him and the partnership developed into a highly successful map publishing business.



The theatre of the Russo-Japanese War

354 TURLEY, R. T.

War Map of the Russo-Japanese Operations in Manchuria and Korea Compiled from Observations of R. T. Turley F.R.G.S. the latest Admiralty Charts & Russian Maps.

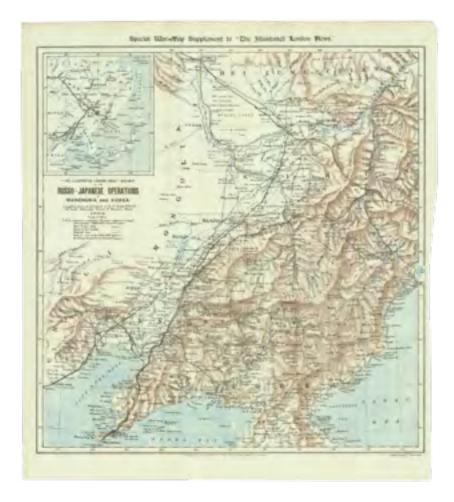
<u>Publication</u> London, Royal Geographic Society, 1904.

<u>Description</u> Lithograph map.

580 by 515mm (22.75 by 20.25 inches).

A map produced as a supplement to "The Illustrated London News".

It shows main trade routes, roads, telegraph lines, and railways, cities, towns, and location of minerals and commodities; with an inset map of China and Japan.



A wider look at the combatants in the war

JOHNSTON, William and JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith

Johnston's Russo-Japanese War Map Fourth Edition.

<u>Publication</u> Edinburgh and London, W. & A.K. Johnston,

Colour lithographed map, folding into original red cloth covers.

87 by 575mm (3.5 by 22.75 inches).

A map of the theatre of the Russo-Japanese war. It contains four inset maps of Nagasaki, Seoul, Tokyo and Port Arthur. Underneath are a world map, the flags of the main combatants, and a map of Asia.

The Russo-Japanese War was fought between 1904-1905 by Japan and Russia, in order to establish territorial claims in Manchuria and Korea. Russia demanded a warm-water port on the Pacific Ocean and a neutral zone in Korea; Japan refused and declared war.

The war was of interest to European observers not only because of European trade interests in the area but also because Japan was widely considered to be the dominant combatant throughout the war.



Tea and medals

HUBER, Joseph Carl

Karte vom russisch-japanischen Kriegsschauplatze.

Publication [Munich, c1904].

Description

Chromolithograph map, inset of Bavaria, advert for Marco Polo Tea below map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 250 by 345mm (9.75 by 13.5 inches).

A map of Japan showing the theatre of the Russo-Japanese War, whilst advertising tea!

The Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) was fought over territorial disputes between the two countries in Manchuria and Korea. Japan offered to recognise Russian influence in Manchuria in return for recognition of Japanese influence in Korea. When this was refused, Russia's expansionist tendencies were sufficiently alarming for Japan to declare war.

Recent European interaction with Asian countries had ended heavily in favour of the European powers, but Japan inflicted multiple defeats in Russia. It was the first major military victory by an Asian power over a European one in the modern era.

The title states that is dedicated to customers who drink "Marco Polo Tea", a range of black China and India teas. The list includes congou and lapsang souchong, as well as two speciality blends called "Prince" and "Pagoda". Franz Kathreiner (1794-1866) founded an import company in 1824. It was taken over by Emil Wilhelm and Adolph Brougier under the name Franz Kathreiners Nachfolger and specialised in foreign foods like tea and coffee.



From the 'Brockhaus Enzyklopädie'

357 F. A. BROCKHAUS AG

Japan und Korea.

<u>Publication</u> Leipzig, [c1905].

Description Chromolithograph map.

305 by 250mm (12 by 9.75 inches).

A map of Japan, with inset maps of Taiwan and the Kuril Islands, from the 'Brockhaus Enzyklopädie', or 'Conversations-Lexikon'.

F.A. Brockhaus AG, known as Brockhaus for short, is a German publishing firm founded by Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus (1772-1823), a German encyclopedia publisher and editor. He purchased the copyright of the bankrupt 'Conversations-Lexikon', an encyclopedia started in 1796, and continued with the compilation and editing of this substantial work. He published the first edition from 1810 to 1811. It was immensely popular and became so associated with Brockhaus and his firm that it was also known as the 'Brockhaus Enzyklopädie', or 'Brockhaus Encyclopedia', and continues to be known by that name to this day.



Showing steamship routes and railways

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

Japan and Korea No. 46.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, c1905].

Description

Chromolithograph map, inset maps of Taiwan, Kuril Islands, and Bonin and Sulphur Islands.

<u>Dimensions</u>

300 by 410mm (11.75 by 16.25 inches).

Published in the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Railway lines are marked with a red line; steamship routes with a red dotted lines; volcanoes active during the nineteenth century marked by a red dot; telegraph lines marked with a blue dashed line. The railway line shown extending to Aomori was completed in 1905.



Philip & Sons expand the map to show Sakhalin

359 **GEORGE PHILIP & SONS**

The Japanese Empire Including Korea and Sakhalin.

Publication London, The London Geographical Institute, [c1906].

<u>Description</u>

Chromolithograph map, inset map of

510 by 390mm (20 by 15.25 inches).

360 GEORGE PHILIP & SONS

The Japanese Empire, Including Korea and Sakhalin.

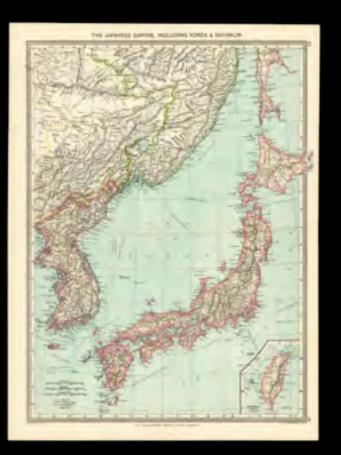
Publication London, The London Geographical Institute, [1907].

Description

Chromolithograph map, inset map of

<u>Dimensions</u> 510 by 390mm (20 by 15.25 inches).

Two editions of the Philip's family's map of Japan, printed c1906 and 1907. The earlier edition was printed by The Amalgamated Press Ltd., with their imprint at the lower edge.





The Japanese in Korea

JOHNSTON, William and JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith

Japan and Korea.

Publication London & Edinburgh, W. & A.K. Johnston, [c1910].

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 475 by 365mm (18.75 by 14.25 inches).

362 JOHNSTON, William and JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith

Japan and Korea.

Publication London and Edinburgh, W. & A.K. Johnson, 1912.

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 620 by 500mm (24.5 by 19.75 inches).

Two editions of the Johnstons' map of Japan, showing the Japanese occupation of Korea.

The 1912 edition has "Keith Johnston's General Atlas" at the upper right corner.

The undated edition has no text at the upper right corner, the number 30A at the lower right corner, and less toponymic detail.





From the 'Konversations-Lexikon'

A political map of Japan

363 MEYERS, Joseph

Japan und Korea.

<u>Publication</u> Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut, [c1907]

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 305 by 245mm (12 by 9.75 inches).

A map of Japan, with an inset map of the Kuril Islands, published in 'Meyers grosses Konversations-Lexikon'.



364 JOHN BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Japanese Empire - Political.

<u>Publication</u> Edinburgh, The Edinburgh Geographical Institute, 1922.

<u>Description</u> Chromolithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 580 by 450 mm (22.75 by 17.75 inches).

A political map of Japan published in 'The Times Atlas'.



A steamship route map from the famous travel agents

365 THOMAS COOK & SON

Map of Japan Shewing Connections Chosen Manchuria North China.

<u>Publication</u> [London, 1924-26].

<u>Description</u>

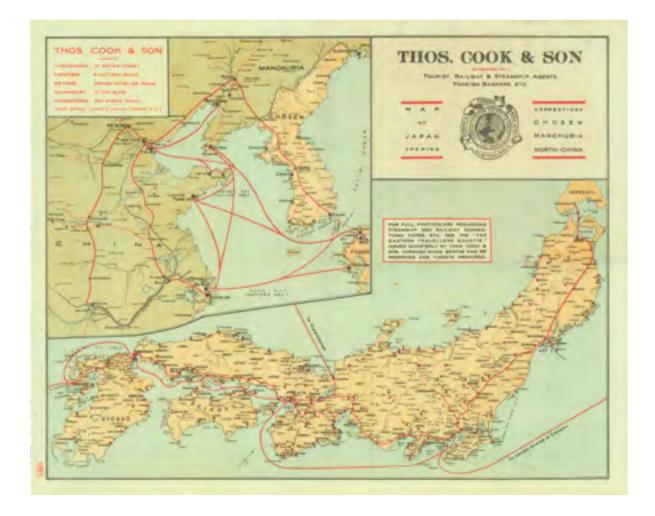
Chromolithograph map, inset map of steamship routes between Japan, Korea, and mainland China, folding into original paper covers.

310 by 390mm (12.25 by 15.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map showing steamship routes run by the travel agents Thomas Cook.

The map provides information of Thomas Cook's Chinese and Japanese offices, and notes that people interested in the times of steamships and railway connections should consult the 'Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette' issued quarterly by Thomas Cook. To the lower left margin is the stamp of the 'Box of Curious Press, Yokohama'.



Promoting train travel

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Travelers Map of Japan, Chosen (Korea), Taiwan (Formosa) With brief descriptions of the principal tourist points in Japan.

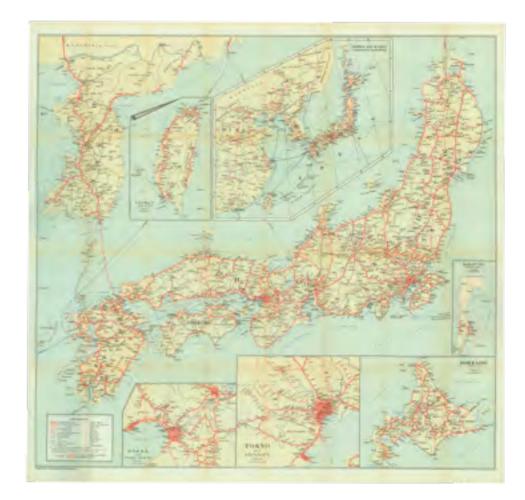
<u>Publication</u> Tokyo, Printed by the Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry Ltd, 1925.

Description

Colour lithographed map, text to verso, folding into original yellow cloth covers with ties, black decoration and writing.

785 by 805mm (31 by 31.75 inches).

A map of Japan produced by the Japanese Government Railways to promote railway travel. The national railway lines are shown in red. There are six inset maps of Osaka, Tokyo, Hokkaidō, Karafuto (now Sakhalin Oblast), Taiwan, and a map of the region.



The Allied and Axis powers

367 [Anonymous]

1942 War Map With Maps of Tokyo and Northwest Pacific Area.

<u>Publication</u> Chicago, H.M. Gousha Co., 1942.

<u>Description</u> Double-sided colour lithographed mapsheet.

<u>Dimensions</u> 660 by 560mm (26 by 22 inches). The cover shows a sea battle with planes.

One side is 'A Map of Japan and Adjacent Territory' with inset maps of Taiwan and Tokyo, and a map of the Pacific Northwest Area. The other side is a world map with an explanation of the sea and plane routes on the map are shown as curved lines and a table of the populations of the Axis and Allied powers.

Both maps show major military bases and transport systems, and show steamship and plane routes with journey times marked.





Japan during the Second World War

Recording the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

368 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
[DARLEY, James M., HOLDSTOCK,
Apphia E., BOUMA, Donald G.
and BREHM, John J.]

Japan and Adjacent Regions of Asia and the Pacific Ocean Compiled and Drawn in the Cartographic Section of the National Geographic Society for the National Geographic Magazine.

Publication Washington D.C., The National Geographic Society, 1944.

<u>Description</u> Colour lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 875 by 670mm (34.5 by 26.5 inches). A map of Japan and the surrounding Pacific area, with inset maps of industrial centres including Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Yawata and Nagasaki.



369 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
[DARLEY, James M., HOLDSTOCK,
Apphia E., BOUMA, Donald G.
and BREHM, John J.]

Japan and Korea Compiled and Drawn in the Cartographic Section of the National Geographic Society for the National Geographic Magazine.

Washington D.C., The National Geographic Society, 1945.

Colour lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 665 by 935mm (26.25 by 36.75 inches).

A map of Japan and Korea. The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are recorded.



Recording the Treaty of San Francisco

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC [DARLEY, James M.]

Japan and Korea Atlas Plate 51: December 1960. Compiled and Drawn in the Cartographic Section of the National Geographic Society for the National Geographic Magazine.

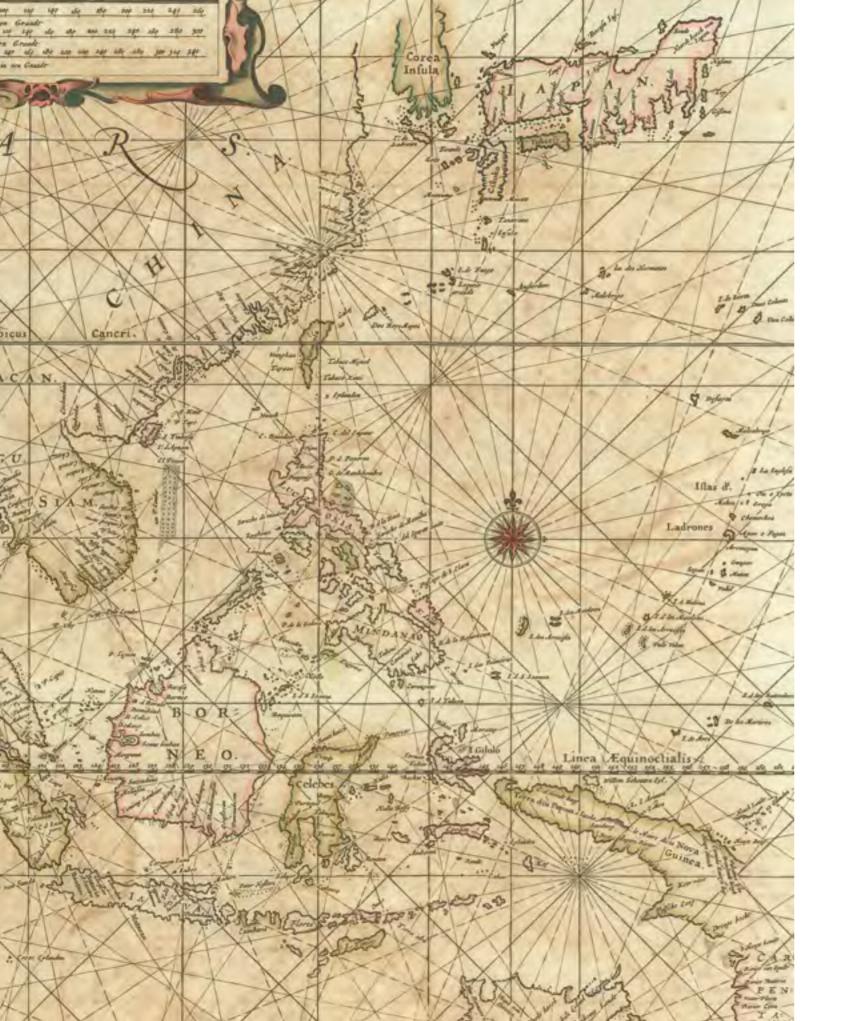
<u>Publication</u>
Washington D.C., The National Geographic Society, 1960.

<u>Description</u> Colour lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 630 by 480mm (24.75 by 19 inches).

A map of Japan and Korea, with historical and geographical notes in red text, including an inset map of the Ryukyu Islands with an inscription recording the Treaty of San Francisco.





Charts

Robijn's chart extending from the Indian Ocean to the Far East

371 ROBIJN, Jacob

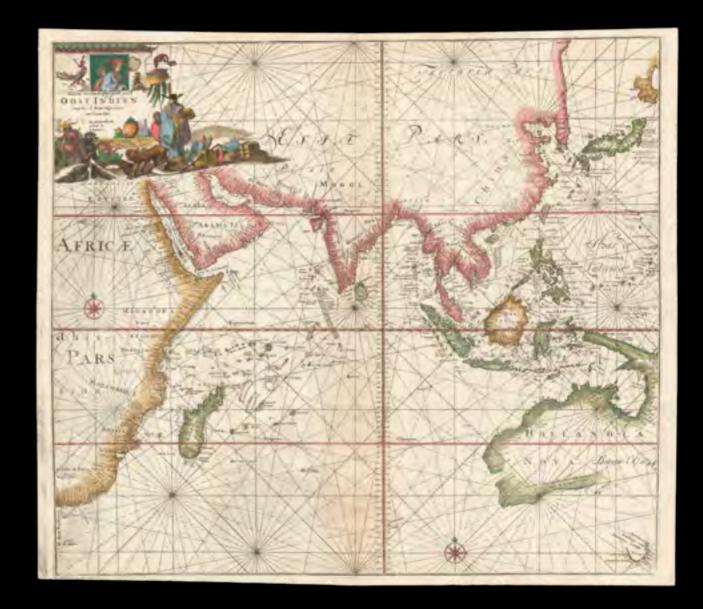
Nieuwe wastende graet kaert van Oost Indien van d. C. d. Bona Esperanca tot t'Lant Eso.

Publication Amsterdam, I. Robyn, [c1689].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 525 by 610mm (20.75 by 24 inches).

A chart extending from Africa to the Far East, with part of Australia. The title cartouche is decorated with figures in Asian costume and Asian goods, representing the importance of the area in the European world view.



Van Keulen's chart of the Pacific

372 KEULEN, Johannes van

Paskaert vande Zuyd Zee en een gedeelte van Brasil van Ilhas de Ladronos tot R. de la Plata.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, loannes van Keulen aen de Nieuwe brugh in de Gekroonde Lootsman, [c1689].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved chart.

Dimension:

540 by 610mm (21.25 by 24 inches).

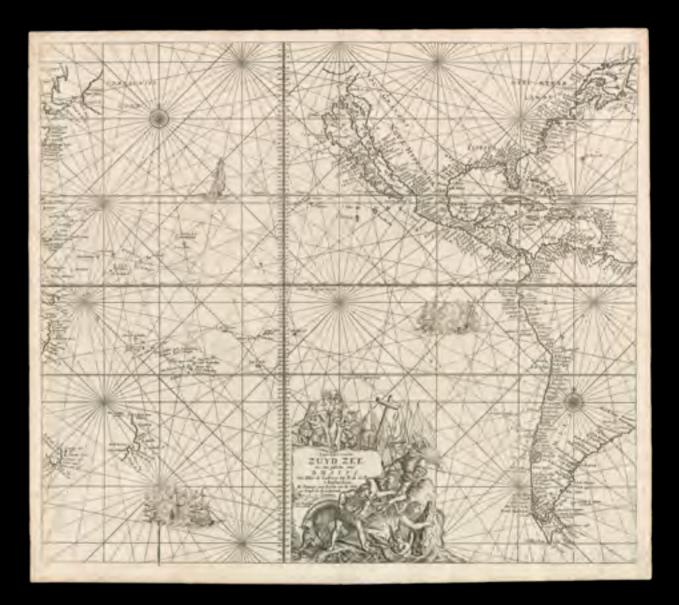
References

Koeman, Keu 34B, 58B, 87C, 109C, 123C.

A chart of the Pacific.

The cartouche is decorated with an allegorical scene of the British and Dutch liberating South America from the rule of Spain.

Johannes van Keulen (1654-1715) was a Dutch maritime publisher. He established a bookselling and instrument making business in Amsterdam in 1678, and by 1680 he had obtained a privilege from Holland and West Friesland to print pilot guides and sea atlases. His first major production was the atlas 'Nieuwe Lichtende Zee-Fakkel', illustrated by Jan Luyken and with maps by Claes Jansz Vooght. Five volumes were published between 1681 and 1684. Van Keulen also produced a 'Zee-Atlas'. Van Keulen chose an advantageous time to enter his profession, as many of the great early seventeenth century mapmakers were closing down or at the end of their careers, and therefore putting their stock and copperplates on the market.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

The navigator's world map

373 GASTALDI, Giacomo

Carta marina Nuova Tavola.

<u>Publication</u>

[Venice, Girolamo Ruscelli, 1561].

Description Engraved chart.

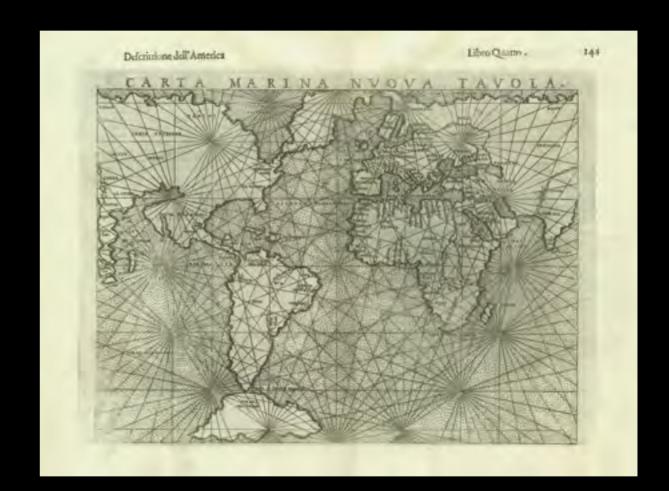
<u>Dimensions</u> 228 by 321mm (9 by 12.75 inches).

A modern world map from Ruscelli's 1561 edition of Giacomo Gastaldi's reduced edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. The present map is one of two of the world included in the atlas: this is the navigator's chart, with no interior land detail, and with the addition of coast place names and rhumb lines.

Gastaldi's was not only the first edition of the 'Geographia' in Italian, translated by the celebrated botanist Pietro Andrea Mattioli; it was also the first pocket atlas, printed in an innovative smaller format. It was the most comprehensive atlas produced between Martin Waldseemuller's 'Geographiae' of 1513 and Abraham Ortelius' 'Theatrum' of 1570. First published in 1548, it was republished by Girolamo Ruscelli in 1561, in a slightly enlarged version.

Giacomo Gastaldi (c1500-1566) does not appear in any records until 1539, when the Venetian Senate granted him a privilege for the printing of a perpetual calendar. His first dated map appeared in 1544, by which time he had become an accomplished engineer and cartographer. He eventually became chief cartographer to the republic of Venice.





A chart of the East Indies from one of the rarest folio sea atlases of the seventeenth century

374 COLOM, Arnold

Oosterdeel van Oost Indien.

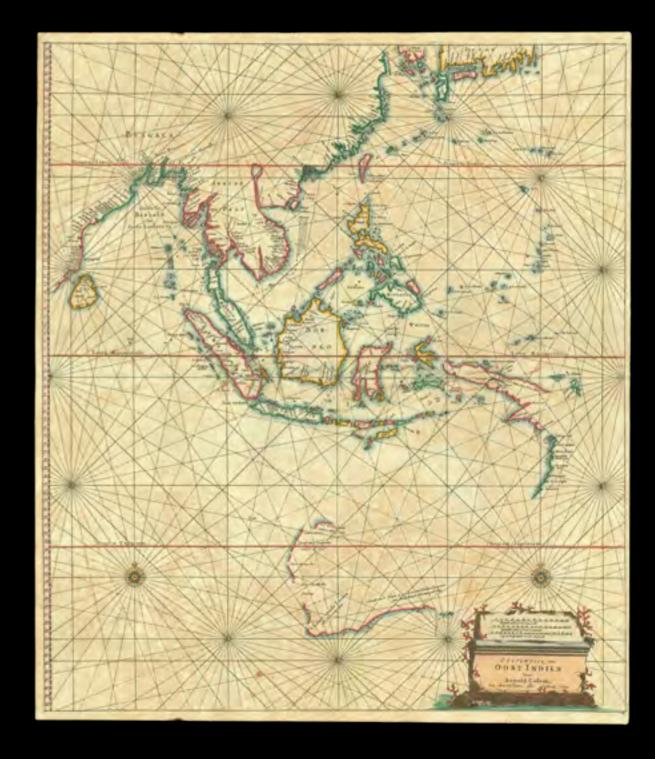
<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Arnold Colom, inde lichtende Colom, [c1658].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 653 by 557mm (25.75 by 22 inches).

A chart of the East Indies from Colom's 'Zee Atlas'.

Colom's maritime atlas is one of the rarest folio sea atlas published in the seventeenth century. Originally composed of 15 maps, it was later expanded to 18, with each map drawn in a coherent style.



One of the earliest charts to incorporate information from Abel Tasman's expedition

375 DONCKER, Hendrik

't Wester Deel van Oost Indien [and] 't Ooster Deel van Oost Indien.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Hendrick Doncker, 1660.

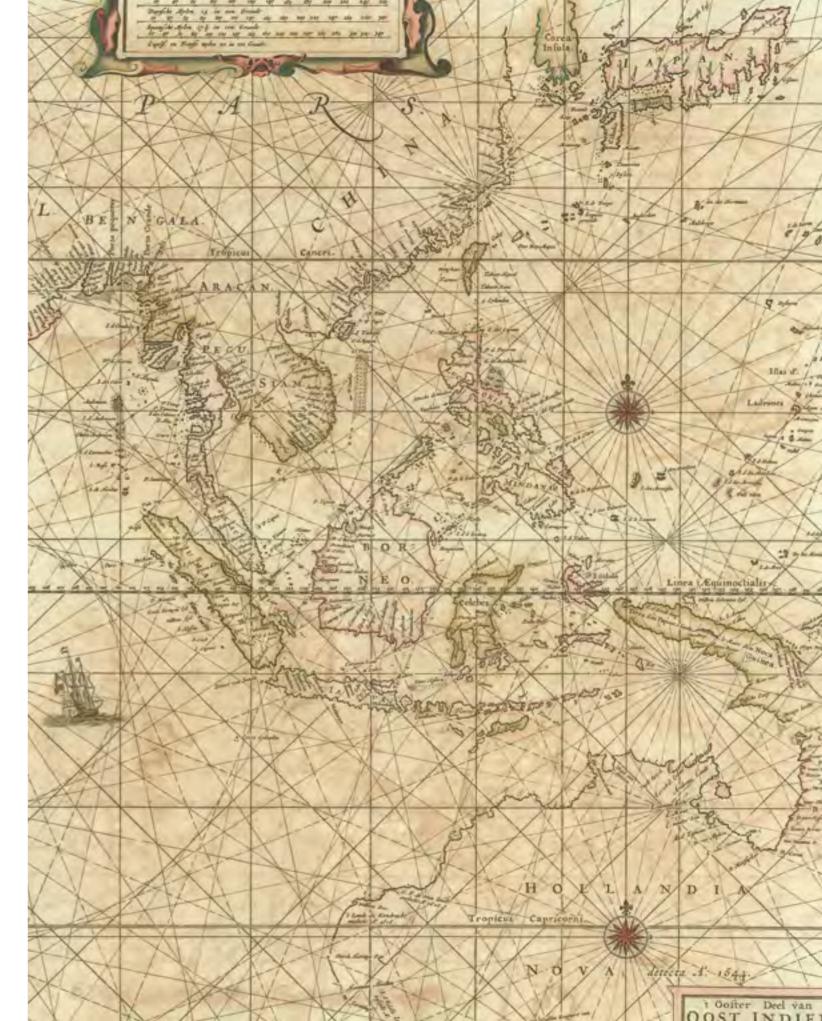
Description

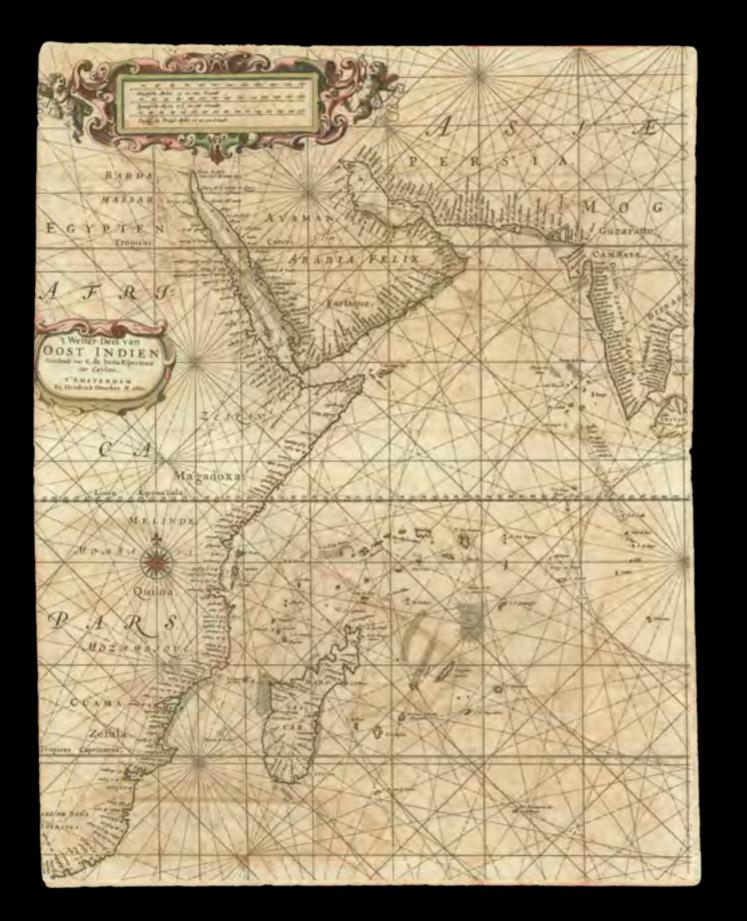
Pair of hand-coloured engraved charts, evenly age-toned.

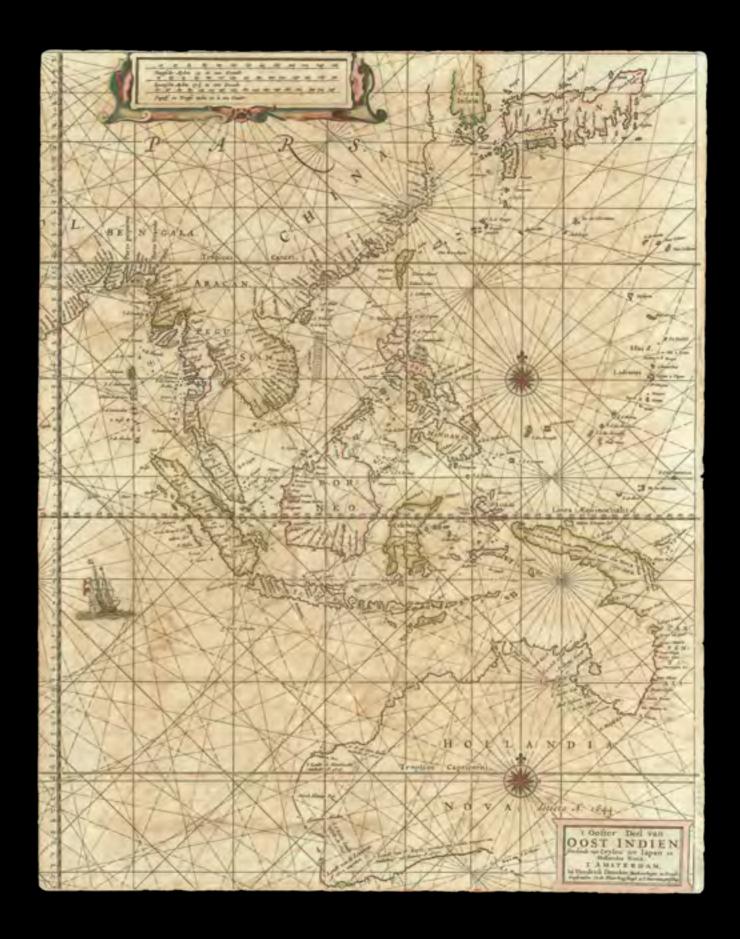
<u>Dimensions</u> (each) 570 by 450mm (22.5 by 17.75 inches).

The first state of Hendrik Doncker's strking chart of the Indian Ocean and Australia, one of the earliest charts to incorporate information from Abel Tasman's 1642 expedition exploring the area.

Hendrik Doncker (c1626-99), was an Amsterdam bookseller and publisher who specialised in maritime atlases and works on navigation. Koeman notes: "Doncker's charts were the most up-to-date in the second half of the seventeenth century. Although there is some similarity to those charts published by Van Loon, Goos, Lootsman, and Doncker, the latter's charts are original. More frequently than ... [his] contemporaries, Hendrik Doncker corrected and improved his charts."







Van Alphen's chart of eastern Asia

376 ALPHEN, Pieter van

Paskaerte van Capo Comori tot Yedso Nieuwlycks beschreven.

Rotterdam, door Pieter van Alphen, By de Roobrng inde vierge Colom, 1660.

Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 495 by 595mm (19.5 by 23.5 inches).

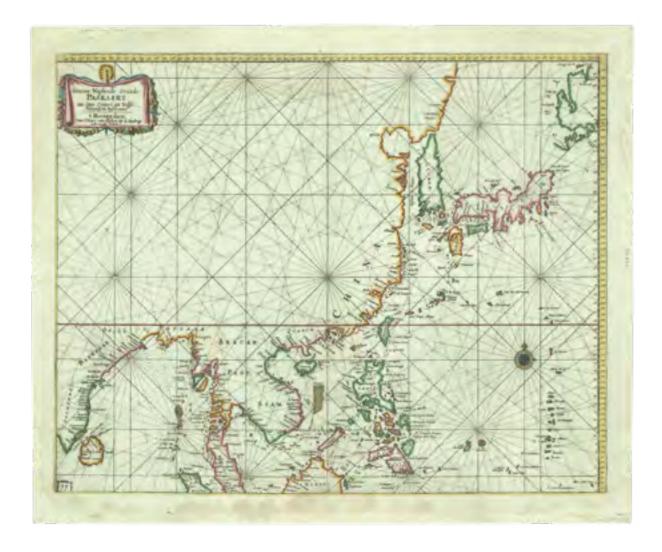
DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References

Koeman IV AlphenI/II.

A chart of eastern Asia from India to Korea and Japan, from the 'Nieuwe Zee-Atlas of Water-werelt' by Pieter van Alphen.

Van Alphen (c1632-1691) was a Dutch cartographer active in Rotterdam. He produced the 'Nieuwe Zee-Atlas of Water-werelt' in 1660, composed of 12 charts, which was the first atlas to show the discoveries of Abel Tasman.



Van Loon's chart of the East Indies

LOON, Johannes van

Pascaerte vvan't Oostelyckste deel van Oost-Indien met all de Eylandedn daer onder gelegen, van Cabo Comorin tot aen Iapan.

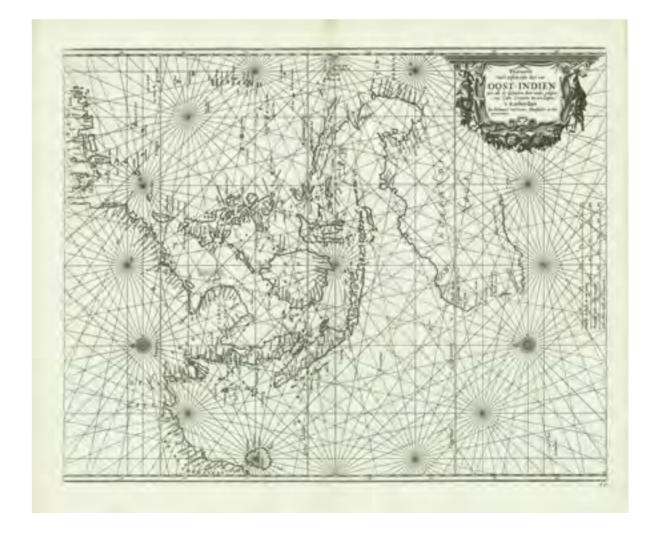
Amsterdam, Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zee-caert-maker, 1661.

Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 505 by 593mm (20 by 23.25 inches).

A chart of the east Indies from van Loon's 'Zee-Atlas'.

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 this 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).



Van Loon's chart of the northern Pacific

378 LOON, Johannes van

Paskaerte vande Zuyd Zee Tusschen California en Ilhas de Ladrones.

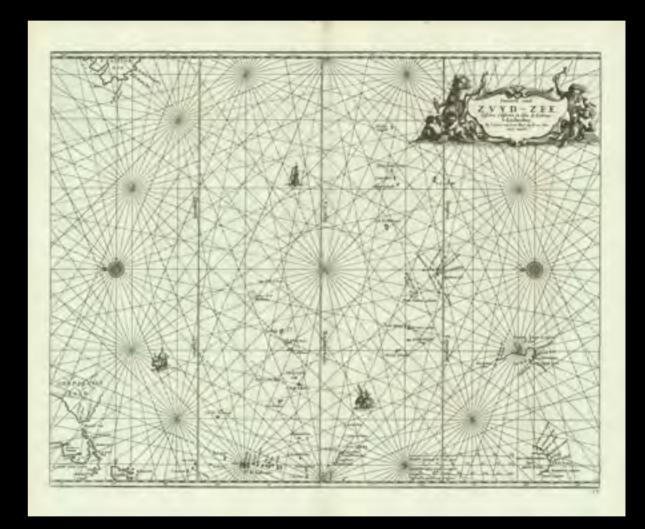
<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon Plaetsnyder en Zee-caert-maecker, [1661].

<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 505 by 592mm (20 by 23.25 inches).

A chart of the northern Pacific between Asia and North America, from van Loon's 'Zee-Atlas'.

For a biographical note on van Loon, please see item 377.



Goos' chart of the East Indies

379 GOOS, Pieter

Paskaerte Zynde t'Oosterdeel van Oost Indien met all de Eylandedn daer ontrendt geleegen van C. Comorin tot aen lapan.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Pieter Goos, op't Waeter in de Vergulde Zeespiegel, 1662.

Hand-coloured engraved chart.

515 by 605mm (20.25 by 23.75 inches).

Burden 388; Koeman Goos 1B; NMM 3:92.

A beautifully detailed chart of the East Indies, oriented to the east as if arriving from Africa, from Pieter Goos' The Lighting Colomne', a detailed pilot-book covering the north and western coasts of Europe. An unfinished Australia appearing to the left (marked Nova Hollandia) including the information gathered by Abel Tasman on his 1644 voyage. It is the second of two charts which detail the sea passages from Africa to the Far East taken by Dutch East India Company (VOC) vessels.

Goos (1616-1675) was one of the leading engravers of the age, producing work for everyone from the house of Visscher to John Speed: his father, Abraham, worked with Henricus Hondius. After the success of both Willem Blaeu and Jacob Colom's pilot-books in the early seventeenth century, a host of imitators appeared, which mainly reworked the information available in existing books. Like many of his contemporaries, Goos bought, borrowed, and copied from his colleagues, and neither the texts nor the charts in his atlas are a product of his work. He obtained the plates of the charts in or shortly after 1650 from Theunisz (Anthonie) Jacobs or his sons. They were, for the greater part, altered in both size and imprint, and the text borrowed heavily from Jacobs' 'Zeespieghel' of 1644.



The second state of Doncker's beautiful and detailed chart of the East Indies

DONCKER, Hendrik

Pascaerte van Oost Indien met de Omgelegen Eylanden; als Madagascar, Ceylon, Sumatra, Iava, Borneo, Celebes, Molucco en Banda; van C. de Bona Speranca tot lapan.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Hendrick Doncker Boekverkoper en Graadbooghmaker, Inde Nieuwbrugsteegh, [c1664].

Description

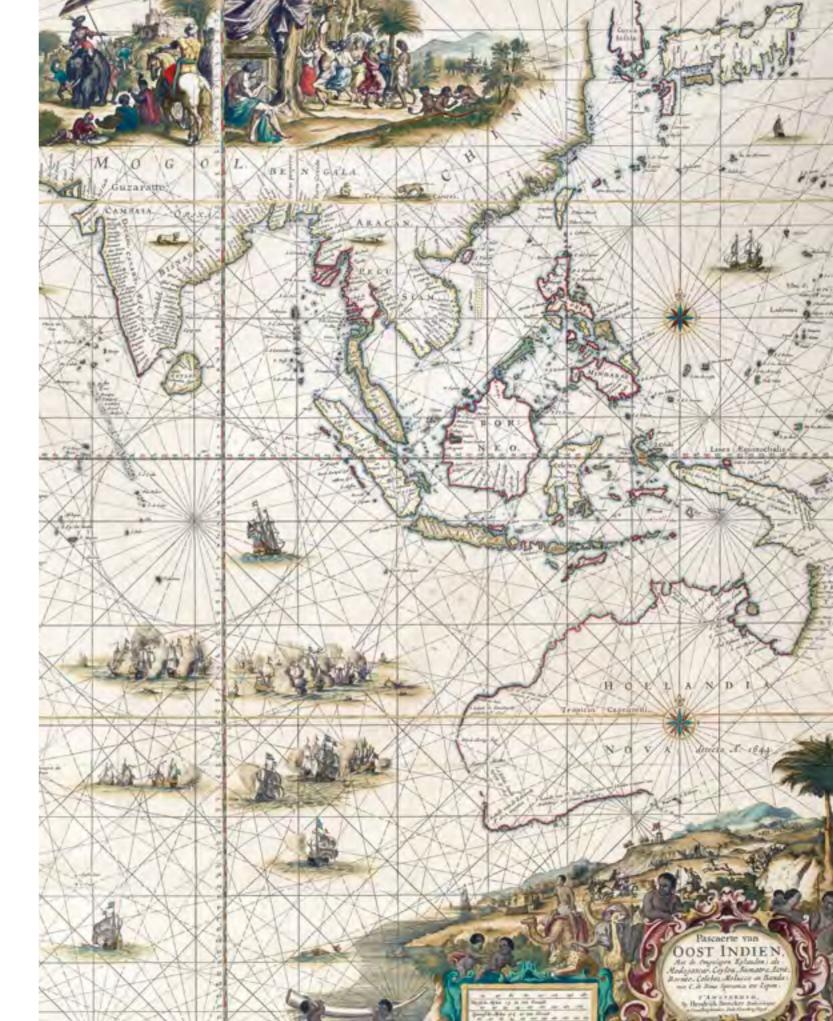
Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 728 by 916mm (28.75 by 36 inches).

Doncker's "Pascaerte van Oost Indien" is not only extremely decorative, it is also important historically; it is one of the few large scale charts focusing on Asian seas printed in Amsterdam. It is also one of the earliest to show the Dutch discoveries on the west coast of Australia. Although there is no date of publication in the cartouche, the chart was cited in an advertisement in Doncker's 1664 pilot guide of the Mediterranean. It is decorated lavishly with scenic vignettes of Asian peoples by Johannes Leupenius (c1646/7-1693), surveyor, draughtsman and printmaker, who may have studied with Rembrandt. The sea in the lower half of the map is taken up by battling European galleons, here coloured with the flags as English and Dutch.

The chart was originally published as separate charts, in east and west sheets. At some point around 1664 he had decoration added to the plate and issued it only as a wall map.

Doncker's example was later copied and republished by both Pieter Goos and Gerard van Keulen.





Goos' chart of northeast Asia

Goos' chart of the Pacific

381 GOOS, Pieter

Noordoorst Kust van Asia van Iapan tot Nova Zemla.

Publication [Amsterdam, Pieter Goos, 1666.

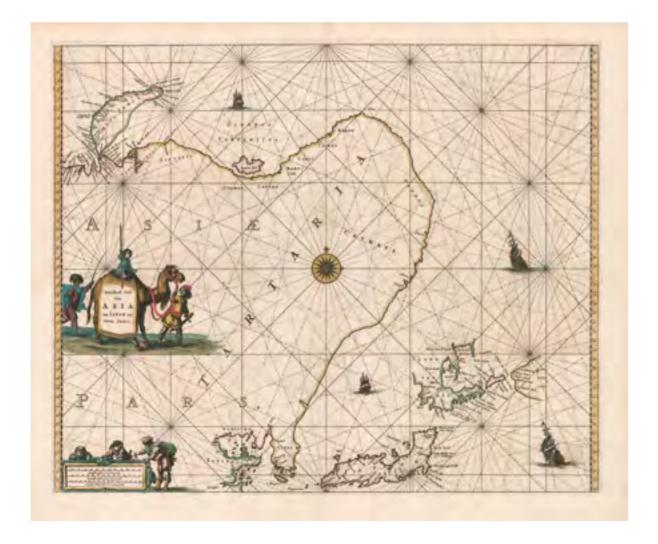
<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 515 by 610mm (20.25 by 24 inches).

Burden 388; Koeman Goos 1B; NMM 3:92.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A chart of northeast Asia, showing the continent from Nova Zembla round the coasts of China and Korea to Japan. The island of Hokkaidō is left unfinished.



382 GOOS, Pieter

Pascaerte Vande Zuyd-Zee tussche California, en Ilhas de Ladrones.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Pieter Goos, 1666.

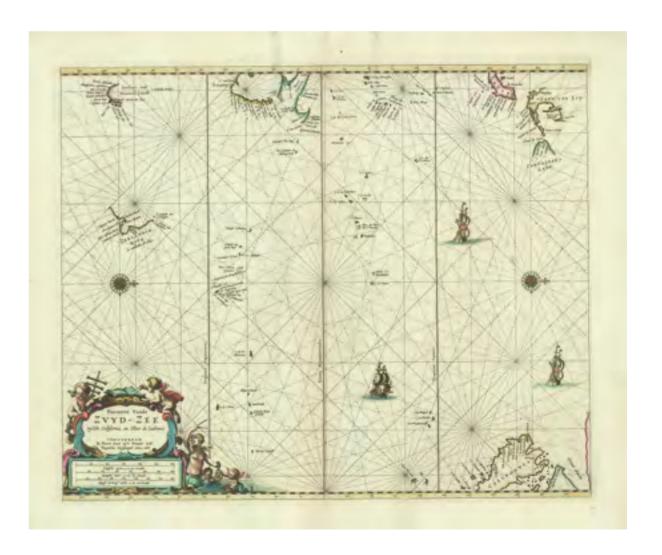
<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 525 by 635mm (20.75 by 25 inches).

References Burden 388; Koeman Goos 1B; NMM 3:92.

A chart of the Pacific Ocean between America and Asia, oriented to the west, with the coastline of California and the Japanese island of Eso (now called Hokkaidō) visible.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Doncker's chart of the Pacific

383 DONCKER, Hendrik

Pas-caart van Zuyd-Zee tusschen California en Ilhas de Ladrones.

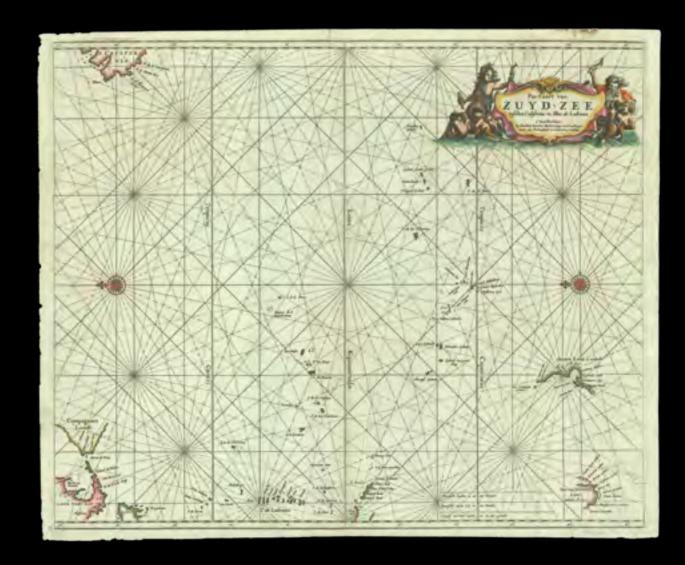
Publication
Amsterdam, By Hendrick Doncker,
Boekverkooper en Graadbooghmaker
inde Nieubrugsteegh in't Stuurmans
gereetschap, 1666.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 445 by 545mm (17.5 by 21.5 inches).

Hendrik Doncker's rare chart of the Pacific, extending from Japan and Australia in the west to California in the east.

The present work is one of the earliest charts to chart the Dutch discoveries in Australia and New Zealand. Van Diemen's discoveries are marked and dated to both Tasmania and New Zealand.



A "very rare chart of the Pacific" (Burden)

COLOM, Jacob

Zuyd-Zee.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, By Iacob Colom, op't Water,

Description

Double-page engraved chart.

435 by 535mm (17.25 by 21 inches).

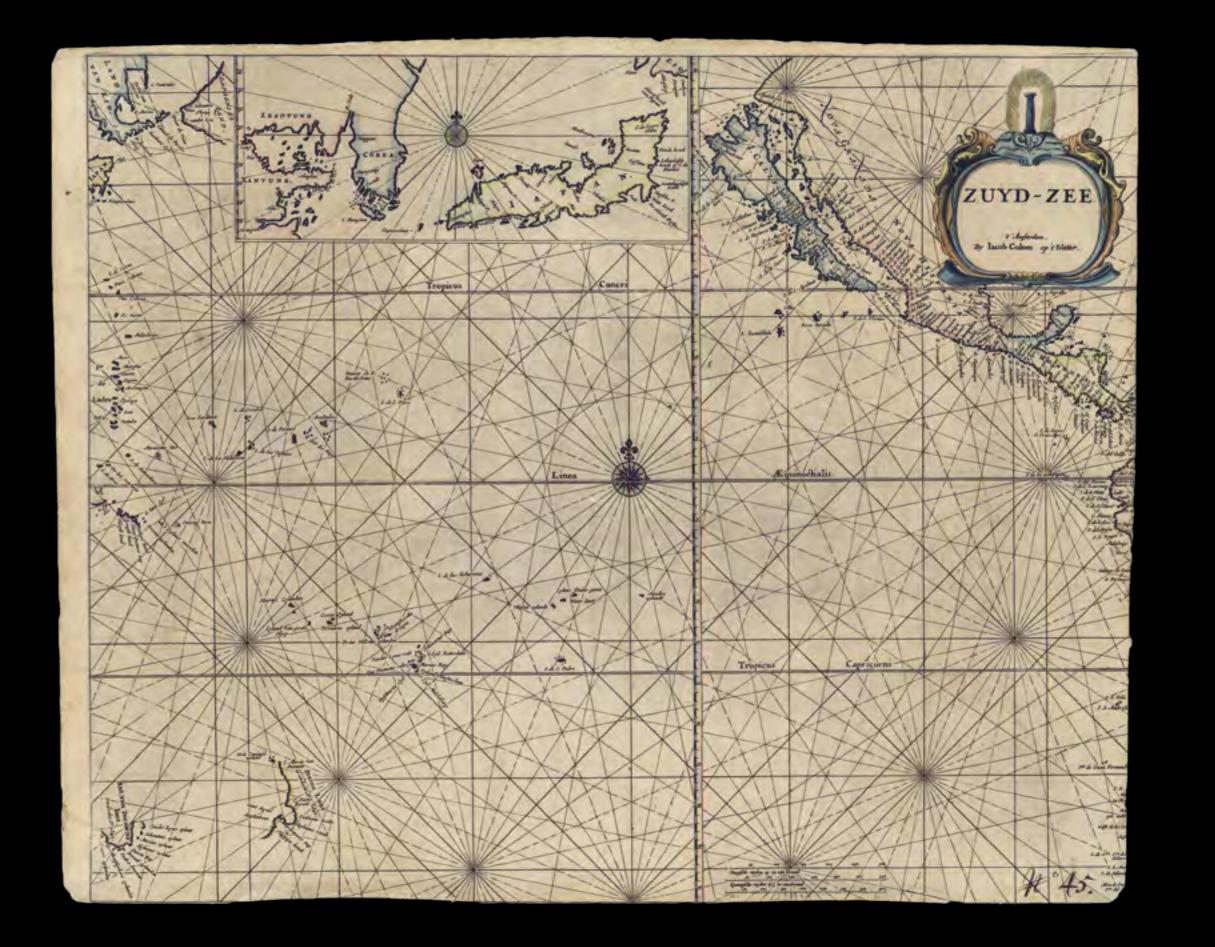
References

Burden 400; Hubbard 38.

A "very rare chart of the Pacific" (Burden). It shows a prominent inset of the islands of Japan and the peninsula of Korea, and is derived from the Martino Martini map as it was published by Blaeu in 1655 (see item 50). It was first published in the 1668 edition of Colom's 'Atlas of Wereltswater-deel', which was first published in 1663, subsequently appearing in Dutch, French, Latin, Portuguese and Spanish editions to 1669.

Jacob Colom (1600-1673) ran a successful printing, bookselling, and chart-marking 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 'Zeespeigel' – 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 Doncker and Goos (see items 375 and 379).





Colom's chart of northeast Asia and Japan

Doncker's chart of the East Indies

COLOM, Jacob

Noordoost Cust van Asia van Japan tot Nova Zemla.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Jacob Colom, 1668.

Description

Double-page hand-coloured engraved chart, evenly age-toned, lower part of chart trimmed to within image.

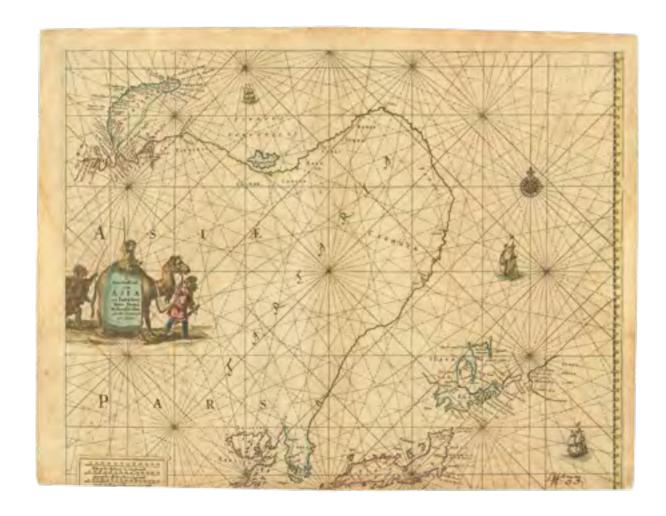
420 by 540mm (16.5 by 21.25 inches).

References Koeman J. Col 4 (33).

Jacob Colom's chart of northeast Asia and Japan.

The coastlines shown by Colom are almost completely speculative. Following the Vries voyage of 1643, the southeast coast of Hokkaidō has been mapped, as well as the southernmost of the Kuril Islands. There is great uncertainty regarding the size of Compagnies Land (Urup), which is here left incomplete, but in later maps shown to stretch across the Pacific to North America.

Colom based the present chart on Pieter Goos's chart of 1666 (see item 381).



DONCKER, Hendrik

Pas-Caert van't Oostelyckste deel van Oost-Indien met alle de Eylandedn daer onder gelegen, van Cabo Comorin tot aen Japan.

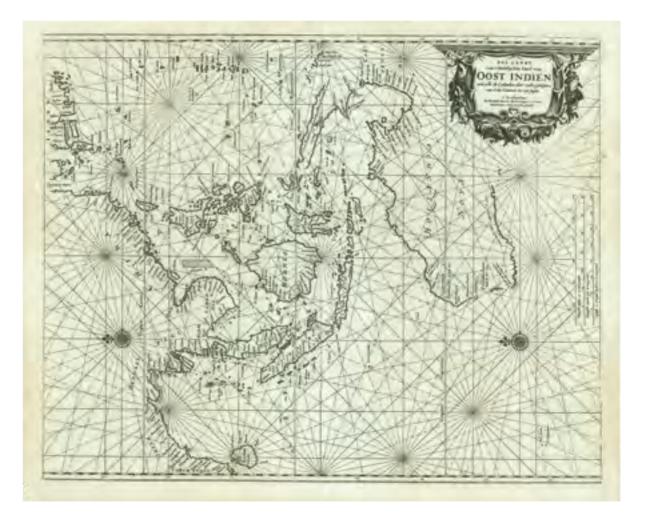
Amsterdam, Hendrick Doncker Boekverkooper en Graad Boogh maacker Inde Nieuwsbrughsteegh, [1669].

<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 450 by 555mm (17.75 by 21.75 inches).

A chart of the East Indies.

Hendrik Doncker (c.1626-99), was an Amsterdam bookseller and publisher who specialised in maritime atlases and works on navigation.



Seller's chart of the East Indies from the 'Atlas Maritimus'

387 SELLER, John

A Chart of the Eastermost part of the East Indies with all the Adjacent Islands from Cape Comorin to Japan.

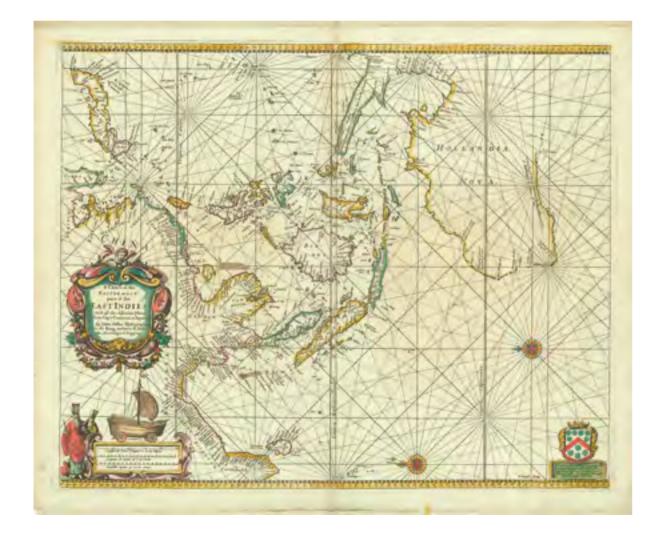
London, By Iohn Seller, Hydrographer to the King, and are to be Sold at the Hermitage in Wapping, 1675.

<u>Description</u> Double-page hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 512 by 597mm (20.25 by 23.5 inches).

A chart of the East Indies from Seller's 'Atlas Maritimus'.

John Seller (1630–1697) was a British map and instrument maker, bookseller and publisher. The 'Atlas Maritimus' of 1675 was the first English attempt to challenge the Dutch monopoly in printed sea atlases.



Seller's chart of the East Indies from the 'Atlas Minimus'

388 SELLER, John

A Chart of the Eastermost part of the East Indies.

Publication [London, John Seller], 1675.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 145 by 165mm (5.75 by 6.5 inches).

A map of the East Indies and the area in between Asia and Australia, from John Seller's 'Atlas Minimus'.



De Wit's chart of the East Indies and Australasia

389 **DE WIT, Frederick**

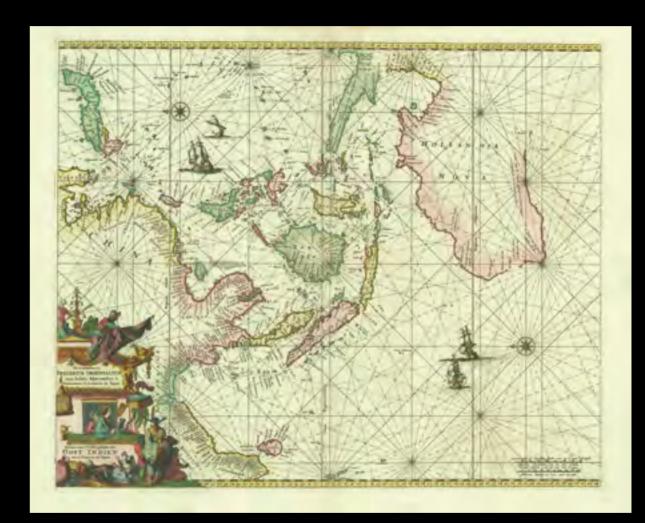
Orientaliora Indiarum Orientalium cum Insulis Adjacentibus a Promontorio C. Comorin ad Iapan; Pascaert van t'Ooster gedeelte van Oost Indien van C. Comorin tot lapan.

<u>Publication</u> [Amsterdam, Frederick de Wit], 1675.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 550 by 625mm (21.75 by 24.5 inches).

A chart of the East Indies and Australasia by de Wit.



Seller's chart of northern Asia

De Wit's chart of the Pacific

390 SELLER, John

A Chart of the Tartarian Sea from Nova Zemla to Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

London, J. Seller, J. Colson, W. Fisher, J. Atkinson, and J. Thorton, [1677].

<u>Description</u>

Double-page hand-coloured engraved chart.

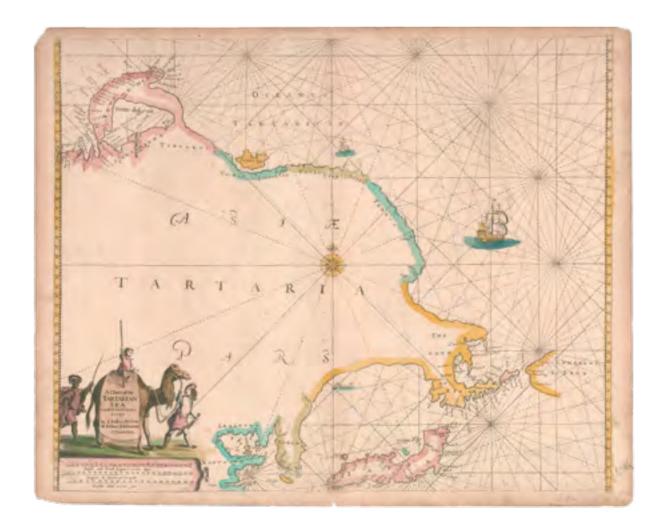
<u>Dimensions</u> 520 by 420mm (20.5 by 16.5 inches).

References NMM 429: 295

The present chart was published in John Seller's 'Atlas Maritimus'.

The 'Atlas Maritimus' of 1675 was the first English attempt to challenge the Dutch monopoly in printed sea atlases. Each was made up according to the wishes of the purchaser, and so individual copies can vary considerably.

Although much of their contents were taken from Dutch works (the present chart is clearly derived from Goos's 1666 chart - see item 381) one has to admire Seller's sheer industry. This industry, however, was not allied with enough business acumen, and by 1677 a consortium of map publisher's – most notably William Fisher and John Thornton - had taken over his business. It would seem that the terms of the rescue were quite harsh, as when the consortium broke up in 1679, Fisher kept the publication rights to the 'Atlas Maritimus' and the 'English Pilot the Southern Navigation', and Thornton received some of Seller's plates.



WIT, Frederick de

Magnum Mare del Zur cum California.

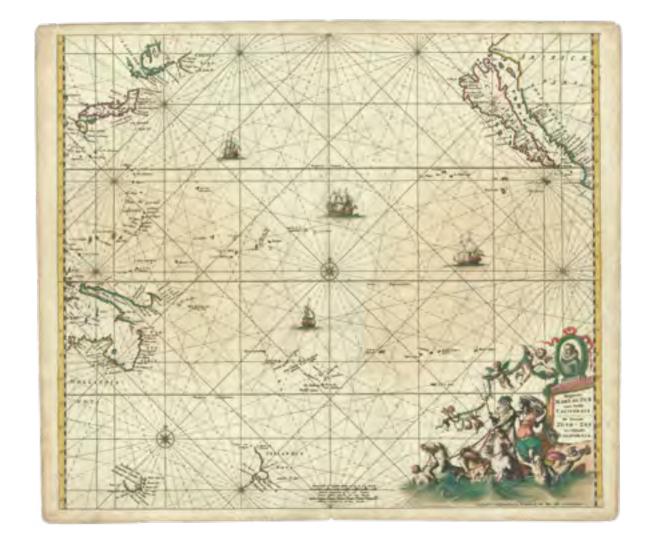
<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Frederick de Wit, [1680].

Double-page hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 490 by 560mm (19.25 by 22 inches).

A sea chart of the Pacific, first published in the 'Orbis Maritimus ofte Zee Atlas' in 1675.

The chart is filled with some of the most famous cartographic misconceptions. California is an island; the northen coastline of Australia is shown, with Tasmania a long way away from any known coastline; the partial coastline of New Zealand is marked; and to the north of Japan are both "Ezo" and "Compagnies lant". A highly decorative title cartouche fills the bottom right corner, depicting Neptune in a chariot and a medallion portrait of Magellan.



Doncker's later chart of the East Indies

392 **DONCKER, Hendrik**

Oosterdeel van Oost Indien.

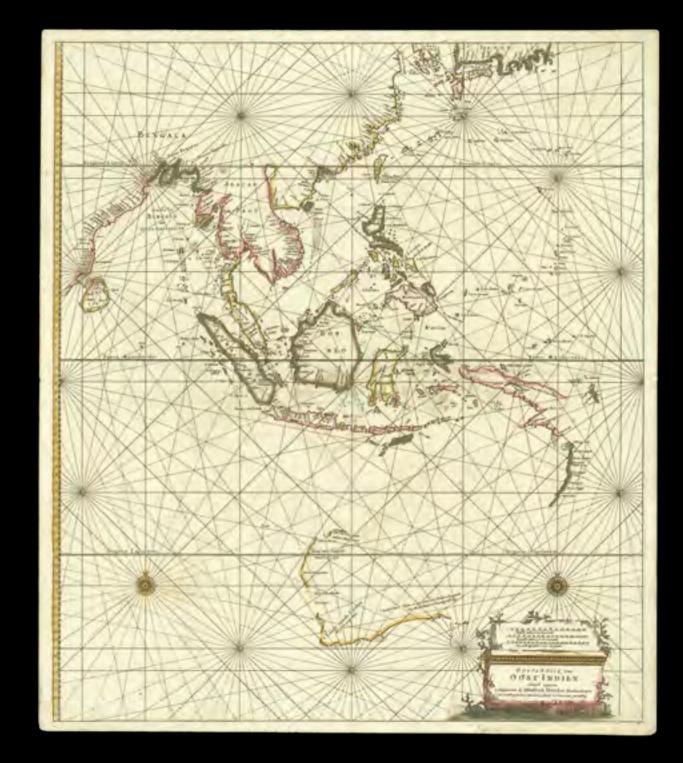
<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Hendrick Doncker, c1680.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 650 by 575mm (25.5 by 22.75 inches).

A chart of the East Indies, with a tentative outline of Australia.

Doncker bought the copperplate from the chart from Arnold Colom, and replaced Colom's name with his own in the title cartouche. The plate was published in at least seven different states, the last known being by Gerard van Keulen, who in turn engraved his name in the title cartouche.



Van Keulen's chart of northeast Asia

393 KEULEN, Johannes van

Pascaarte vande Noord Oost Cust van Asia verthoonende in sich alle de Zee-custen van Tartarien, van Japan tot Nova Zemla alles op Wassende graaden geleght.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, By Joannes van Keulen Boeckverkooper en Graad-boogh-maacker, aende Nieuwe-brugh, in de gekroonde Lootsman, [c1680].

Description

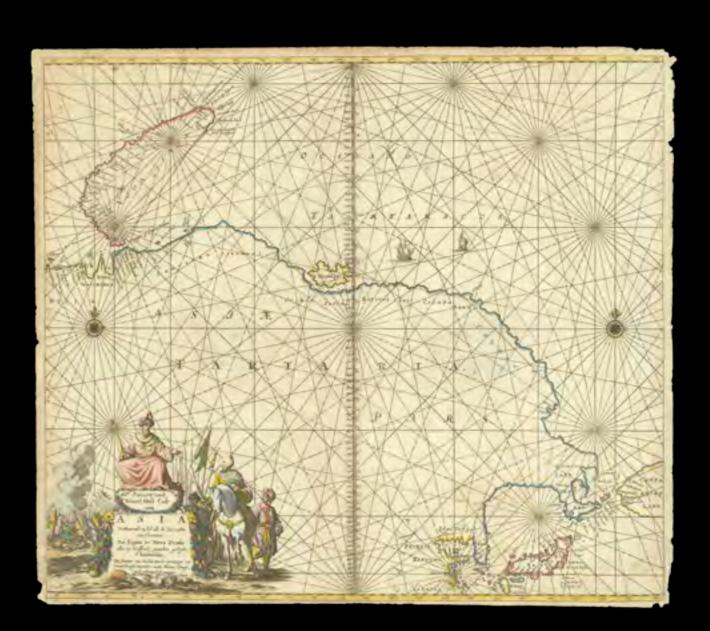
Hand-coloured engraved chart.

Dimensions

520 by 595mm (20.5 by 23.5 inches).

One of the first sea charts of north-east Asia, illustrating how little was known of the region. It shows from Novaya Zemlya in northern Russia, along the coast of Siberia (with few promontories and one large island) past the "Land of Ezo" and "Companies Land" to Japan, Korea and Zhoushan in China. There are no signs of Hokkaidō, Sakhalin, Kamchatka or the Bering Strait, as the chart predates the explorations of Vitus Bering by nearly fifty years and James Cook by nearly a century.

Johannes van Keulen (1654-1715) was a Dutch maritime publisher. He established a bookselling and instrument making business in Amsterdam in 1678, and by 1680 he had obtained a privilege from Holland and West Friesland to print pilot guides and sea atlases. His first major production was the atlas 'Nieuwe Lichtende Zee-Fakkel', illustrated by Jan Luyken and with maps by Claes Jansz Vooght. Five volumes were published between 1681 and 1684. Van Keulen also produced a 'Zee-Atlas'. Van Keulen chose an advantageous time to enter his profession, as many of the great early seventeenth century mapmakers were closing down or at the end of their careers, and therefore putting their stock and copperplates on the market.



Van Keulen's chart from the Indian Ocean to the Far East

394 KEULEN, Johannes van

Nieuwe Paskaert van Oost Indien Verthoonende hen van C. de Bona Esperanca tot aen het Islandt van Eso Gelyt op Wassende Graeden en van Veel fouten verbetert. Mit Priviligie voor 15 Jaar.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Ioannes van Keulen, 1689.

<u>Description</u>

Double-page engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u>

545 by 605mm (21.5 by 23.75 inches).

References

Koeman, Keu 34B, 58B, 87C, 109C, 123C.

A chart covering the area between Africa and Australia. For a biographical note on van Keulen, see item 393.



Mortier's chart of the Pacific Ocean

395 MORTIER, Pieter

Mer du sud ou pacifique contenant l'isle de californe les costes de mexique, du perou, chili et le detroit de magellanique &c.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, [1700].

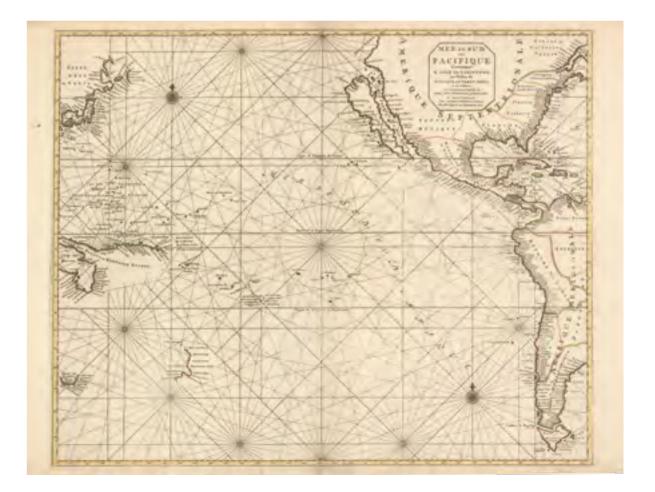
<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 609 by 749mm (24 by 29.5 inches).

A chart of the Pacific Ocean, from the third edition of the 'Neptune françois'.

The chart was drawn using unpublished manuscript Portuguese sources. It shows California as an island and the "Detroit d'Anian", or supposed Northwest Passage. Japan is shown with reasonable accuracy.

The map is from the third part of the 'Neptune françois', which contained maps prepared for the King of Portugal. Mortier (1661-1711) was a Dutch engraver, son of a French refugee. In 1690 he was granted a privilege to publish French maps in Dutch lands. In 1693 he released the first and accompanying volume of the 'Neptune françois'. The third, with the Pacific map, followed in 1700.



From Samuel Thornton's reissue of 'The English Pilot'

396 THORNTON, Samuel

A Chart of the Eastermost part of the East Indies and China, From Cape Comarine to Iapan, with all the Adjacent Islands.

Publication

London, Saml. Thornton Hydrographer at the England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the Minories, [1711].

<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

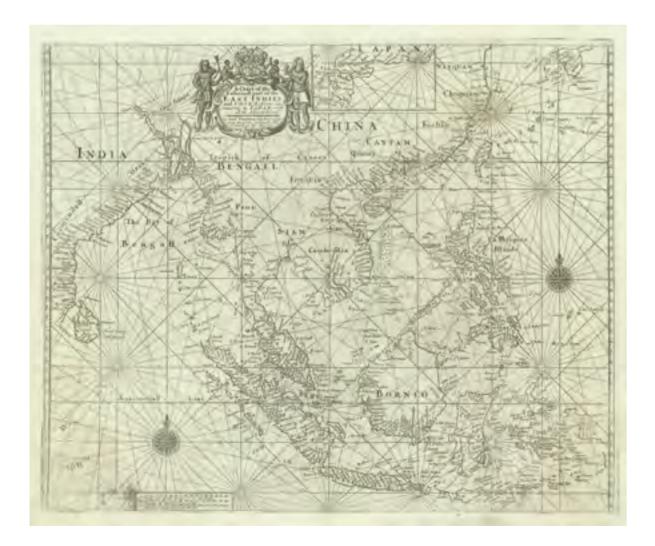
Dimension

477 by 550mm (18.75 by 21.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A chart of China, Japan and southeast Asia from Samuel Thornton's reissue of 'The English Pilot'.

First issued by his father John Thornton in 1703, the third book in 1711, originally published by John Thornton in 1703. Thornton based his atlas on Dutch manuscript sea-charts, drawing in particular on the work of Willem Blaeu. Samuel Thornton took over the publication after his father's death in 1708, producing a new edition in 1711. Few changes were made to the actual content of the maps, although John's name was replaced with Samuel's in the cartouche.



Separately published eastern half of Mortier's chart of the world

397 MORTIER, Pieter

Partie orientale du monde, qui contiennent l'europe, l'asie, et l'afrique.

Publication
Amsterdam, Pieter Mortier, [c1703].

Description

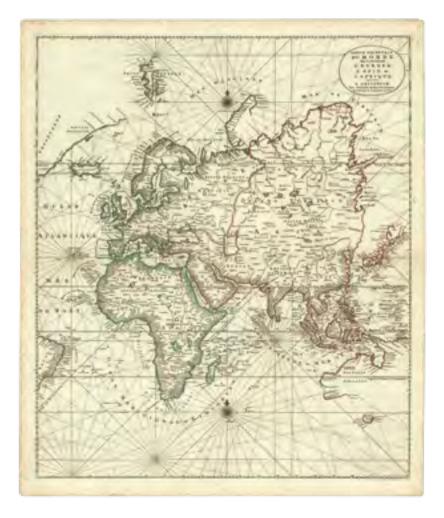
Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 590 by 505mm (23.25 by 20 inches).

References Shirley World 559. A map of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia - or as much of it as was known. It is the eastern half of a world map drawn on the Mercator projection on two sheets but was also published separately, with its own title.

It was drawn after Hubert Jaillot's 1693 world map and was reprinted in "Le Neptune François". The plate was updated around 1703 by Baltasar Ruyter to include Nicolaes Witsen's cartography, which expanded Asia up towards the title cartouche.

Pieter Mortier (1661-1711), also Pierre, was a cartographer, engraver, and print seller working in Amsterdam, Paris and Leiden.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 176 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Renard revises de Wit

RENARD, Louis 398

Orientaliora Indiarum Orientalium cum Insulis Adjacentibus a Promontorio C. Comorin ad Iapan...Pascaert van t'Ooster gedeelte van Oost Indien van C. Comorin tot Iapan.

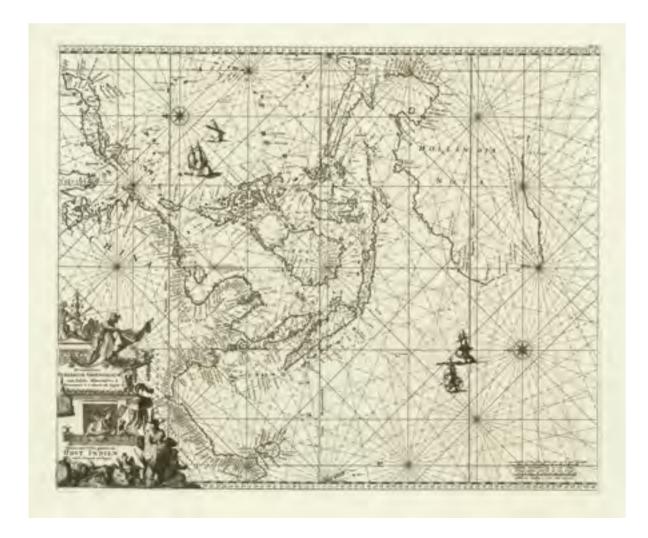
<u>Publication</u> [Amsterdam, Louis Renard, 1715].

<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 517 by 610mm (20.25 by 24 inches).

A chart of the East Indies and Australasia from Renard's 'Atlas de la navigation': a revised version of item 389.

Most of the charts in Renard's atlas were first published in Frederick de Wit's atlas 'Orbis Maritimus' in 1675. Renard bought the plates after de Wit's death in 1710, revised them and republished them in 1715 as the 'Atlas de la navigation'.



From a landmark British atlas

399 [HALLEY, Edmond?]

A Chart of the Coast of China From Cambodia to Nanguan with Part of Japan.

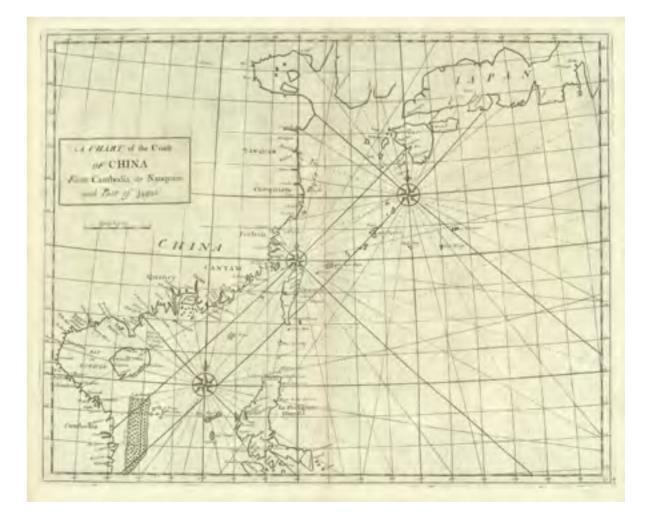
Publication [London, 1728].

Description Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 545 by 632mm (21.5 by 25 inches).

A chart of the coast of China and part of Japan from the 'Atlas Maritimus and Commercialis', an important British atlas that was the product of a collaboration between the best scientific minds of the day.

It was conceived as a guide to global British commerce, and can be used as an index of English trading activity at this period, since detailed insets and harbour plans emphasise those areas of greatest commercial significance. The text in the first section is attributed to Daniel Defoe; the coasting pilot to Nathaniel Cutler, and Edmond Halley was probably responsible for the charts, and certainly wrote a preface discussing their use. John Senex, John Harris and Henry Wilson compiled the maps and invented a new projection for the world map.



Bellin's chart of the Pacific Ocean

The Ottens brothers revise Renard

400 BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Carte reduite des mers comprises entre l'asia et l'amerique apelées par les navigateurs mer du sud ou mer pacifique pour servir aux vaisseux du roi. dressée aux depost des cartes, plans et journaux de la marine. par ordre de m. le comte de maurepas.

[Paris, Jacques Nicolas Bellin], 1742.

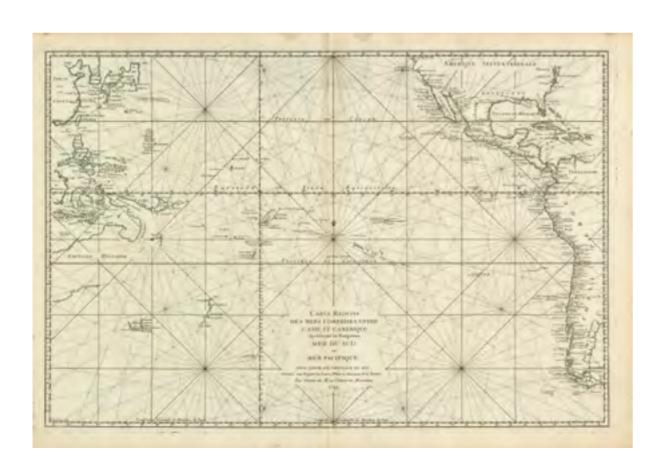
<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved chart.

645 by 935mm (25.5 by 36.75 inches).

A chart of the Pacific.

Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703–1772) joined the Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine in 1721, at the age of 18, one year after it had been established, as the first ingénieur hydrographe de la Marine, a post he held until his death in 1772.



OTTENS, Reiner and OTTENS, Joshua

Orientaliora Indiarum Orientalium cum Insulis Adjacentibus a Promontorio C. Comorin ad Iapan; Pascaert van t'Ooster gedeelte van Oost Indien van C. Comorin tot lapan.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Gedr. by R. & I. Ottens, 1745].

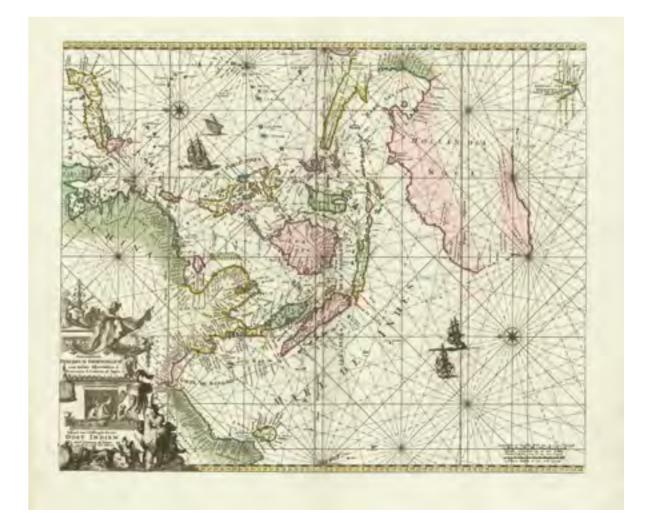
<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 543 by 616mm (21.5 by 24.25 inches).

A chart of the East Indies and Australasia from the Ottens brothers' reissue of Renard's 'Atlas de la navigation'.

Most of the charts in Renard's atlas were first published in Frederick de Wit's atlas 'Orbis Maritimus' in 1675. Renard bought the plates after de Wit's death in 1710, revised them and republished them in 1715 as the 'Atlas de la Navigation'. The atlas proved popular and Renard put out another edition in 1739, before the plates were bought by the Ottens brothers.

The Ottens updated the plates and added their imprint, visible in the title cartouche.



Admiral Anson's adventures

402 SEALE, Richard Willian after ANSON, George

A Chart of the Pacific Ocean from the Equinoctial to the Latitude of 391/2d. No.

Publication [London], 1748.

<u>Description</u>

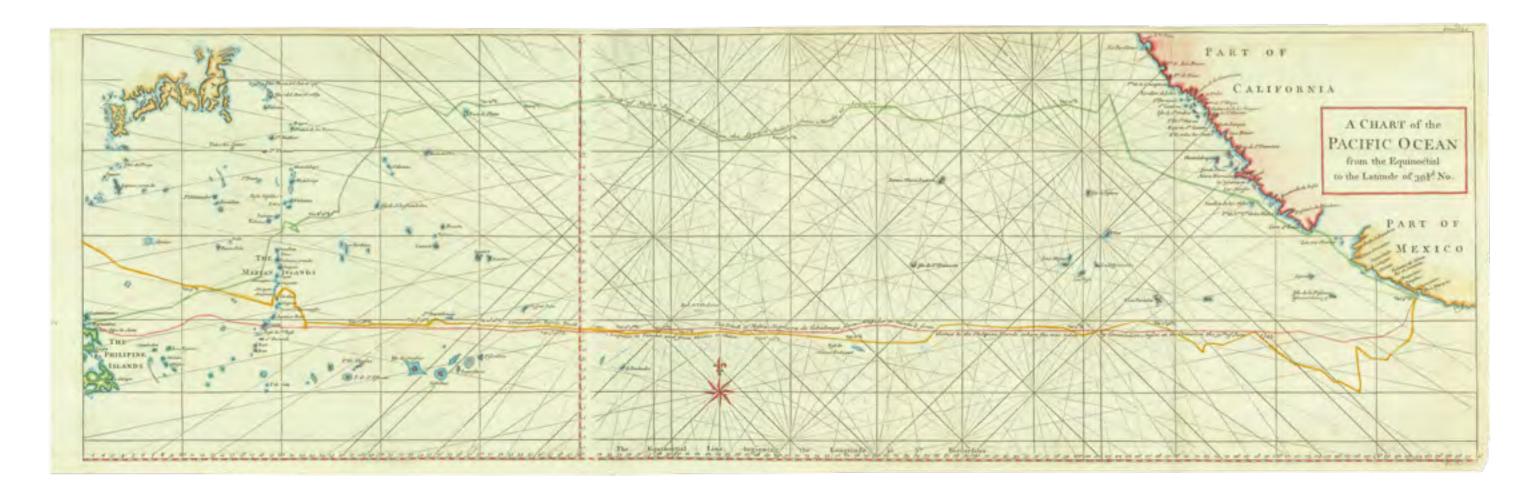
Hand-coloured engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 274 by 915mm (10.75 by 36 inches).

A rare nautical chart of the Pacific Ocean, showing the routes taken by Spanish bullion convoys between the Philippines and Acapulco.

The chart was published in 'A Voyage Round The World' by Admiral George Anson. George Anson (1697-1762) was a British naval officer, who circumnavigated the world from 1740 to 1744. The expedition set out to wreak havoc in the Spanish Main, and made a dramatic return to London with a captured galleon, only a tenth of the crew still alive, and Anson in disgrace for summarily shooting a drunken crew member. The tracks of both his ship Centurion and the Spanish ship Nostra Seigniora de Cabadonga are marked. Anson captured the ship, and with it a treasure of silver and two maps showing the bullion route.

Richard William Seale (1703-1762) was an English mapmaker and engraver.



Mount and Page revise Thornton

By a man who believed humanity came from Asia

MOUNT, Richard and PAGE, Thomas

A Chart of the Easternmost part of the East Indies and China. From Cape Comarine to Iapan, with all the Adjacent Islands.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, Richard Mount and Thomas Page, c17501.

Description

Engraved chart.

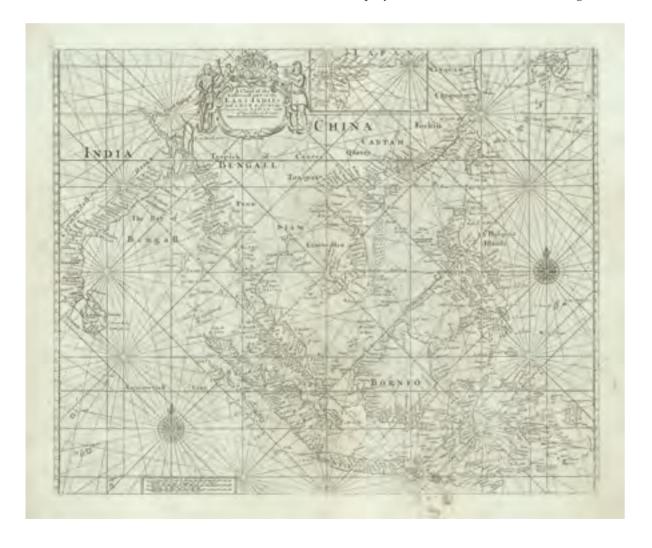
475 by 550mm (18.75 by 21.75 inches).

Mount and Page's reissue of Thornton's chart of the East Indies.

The firm of Mount and Page, in various incarnations, dominated English sea-atlas publishing for over a century. The principals of the firm traded under their own names, so the trading name changed frequently as partners came and went.

The firm was founded by William Fisher (1631-1692?) in about 1656. In 1677, he formed part of a consortium to save John Sellers chartmaking business. The partnership proved short-lived, but sea-atlas publishing, became a mainstay of the firm's activities.

Fisher was joined in business by his former apprentice and sonin-law, Richard Mount (1654-1722). Mount continued the business on Fisher's death and, in about 1701, took his son-in-law and former apprentice, Thomas Page (I) (d.1733) into partnership, trading as Richard Mount & Company or Richard Mount and Thomas Page.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

BUFFON, Georges-Louis Leclerc

Carte des déclinaisons et inclinaisons de l'aiguille aimantée rédigée d'après la table des observations magnétiques faites par les voyageurs depuis l'année 1775.

Publication [Paris, 1775].

Description Engraved chart.

590 by 570mm (23.25 by 22.5 inches).

A chart of the northeastern coast of Asia and the north Pacific, from Buffon's 'Histoire naturelle'.

Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707-1788) was a French naturalist and writer. His great work, the 'Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière' was a detailed compilation of all available knowledge in the natural sciences. Buffon believed that mankind originated in Asia.



After a VOC chart

SAYER, Robert and BENNETT, John

The Entrance of Nangasacqui, the Chief Port of the Island of Kiusiu in the Kingdom of Japan, from the Manuscript Chart of the Dutch East India Company.

Publication London, Printed for Robt. Sawyer & J. Bennett No.53 in Fleet Street, 1778.

<u>Description</u>

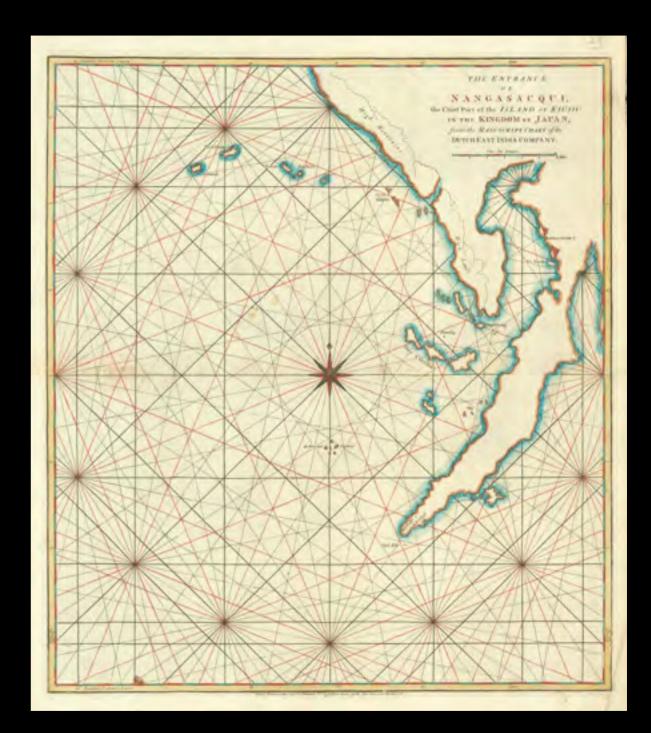
Engraved chart with later colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 610 by 540mm (24 by 21.25 inches).

A chart of the harbour of Nagasaki from 'The Oriental Pilot'. As the title notes, it was made from a manuscript chart in the possession of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). Japan was still closed to foreigners, aside from agreed trading partners, and VOC charts would have been amongst the accurate sources.

Robert Sayer (1725-1794) came into the publishing business through his brother, who married the widow of the publisher Philip Overton. Sayer quickly established himself and benefited from the acquisition of stock from Herman Moll, John Senex and John Rocque. He went into partnership with John Bennett before the latter retired due to health problems.

The present sea chart was issued as part of 'The Oriental Pilot', a collection of maps showing the East Indies navigation.



Cook goes in search of Terra Australis

406 BOWEN, Thomas after Captain William BLIGH; Captain James COOK

View of the Coast of Japan when we first saw it The Hill A bearing West 3 miles distant.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, Alexander Hogg at the Kings Arms, No. 16 Paternoster Row, 1784].

Description

Engraved chart with coastal profile.

Dimension

390 by 244mm (15.25 by 9.5 inches).

407 BOWEN, Thomas after Captain William BLIGH; Captain James COOK

View of the Coast of Japan when we first saw it The Hill A bearing West 3 miles distant.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, Alexander Hogg at the Kings Arms, No. 16 Paternoster Row, 1784].

Description

Engraved chart with coastal profile.

Dimensions

383 by 236mm (15 by 9.25 inches).

408 COOK, Captain James

View of the Coast of Japan when we first saw It; The Hill A bearing West 3 miles distant.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, G. Nicol and T. Cadell, 1785].

Description

Engraved chart with coastal profile.

Dimensions

294 by 226mm (11.5 by 9 inches).

Five coastal charts of Japan, from the published journals of Captain James Cook.

There are four copies of a map of the coast of Japan, appearing in the account of Captain James Cook's voyages, with variants between the plates. The map shows the coast of Honshū with the tracks of Cook's ships from 24 October until 2 November 1779. Bad weather prevented them landing and they decided to sail for China, but sighted Japan the next day, as shown in the coastal profile at the top of the sheet.

In the first variant, decorative brackets have been added to either side of the coastal profile at the top of the page.

In the second variant, there are no brackets, a pattern of dots is added around the chart and the number "79" at the upper right corner.

In the third variant, the dots remain, but the chart is paginated "Vol III. p.397" at the upper right and the plate is numbered "Pl. XXIV" at the upper left.

The final chart shows Sulphur Island, so named because the officers on the Resolution saw smoke rising from it.

Captain James Cook made three major voyages to the Pacific. The first voyage, with HMS Endeavour, from 1768–1771, was ostensibly made to observe the Transit of Venus, but also to search for the mythical Great Southern Continent, or Terra Australis, supposed to lie somewhere between New Holland and South America. Cook became the first European to set foot on New Zealand, and named the land New South Wales. During the second voyage, with HMS Resolution and Adventure, from 1772–1775, Cook made the first crossing of the Antarctic Circle. In his third and final voyage, with HMS Resolution and Discovery, from 1776–1780, Cook became the first European to discover Hawaii and showed that there was no navigable northern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He died during a skirmish with natives in Hawaii.

409 DUFF, [John] after BLIGH, Captain William

View of the Coast of Japan when we first saw it; Part of Japan or Nipon.

Publication [c1800].

Description

Engraved chart with coastal profile.

Dimensions

198 by 182mm (7.75 by 7.25 inches).

410 BOWEN, Thomas after Captain William BLIGH [?]; Captain James COOK

View of Sulphur Island bearing E.N.E.

Publication

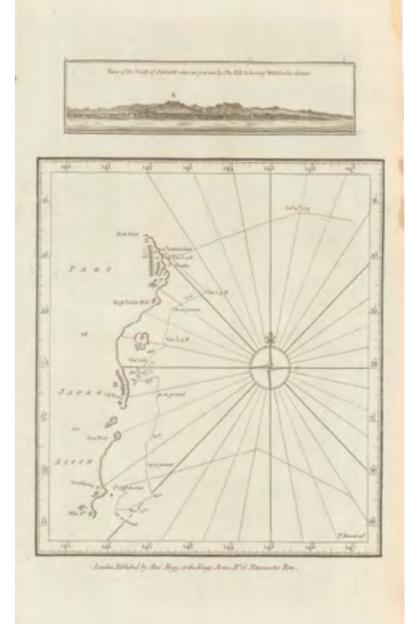
[London, Alexander Hogg at the Kings Arms, No. 16 Paternoster Row, 1784].

Description

Hand-coloured chart with coastal profile.

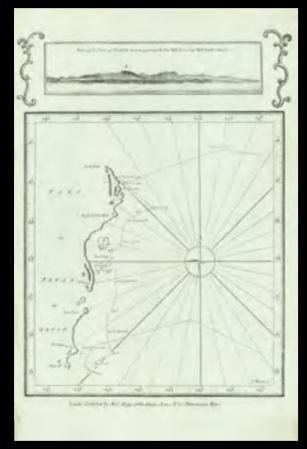
Dimension

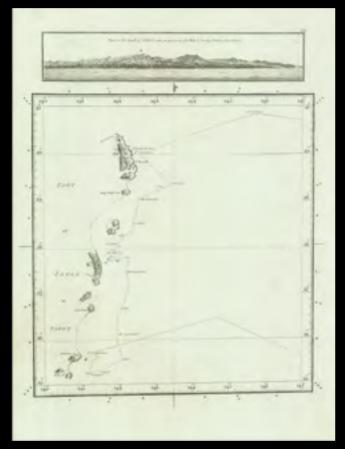
385 by 253mm (15.25 by 10 inches).

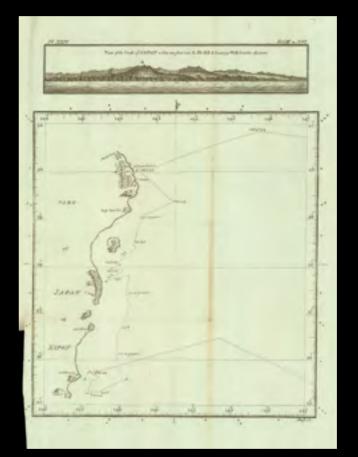


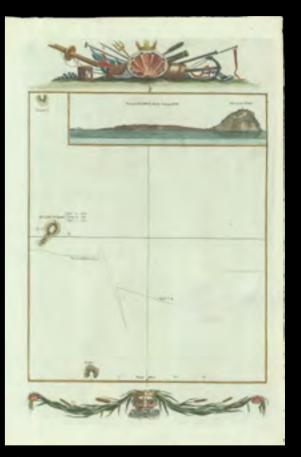
406

7 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 188 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION









.07 408 410

A French version of Cook's map

COOK, Captain James and BENARD, [Robert]

Vue de la côte du japon lorsque nous la vimes pour la 1ere fois la colline a restant dans l'O. à 3

Publication [Paris, 1785]

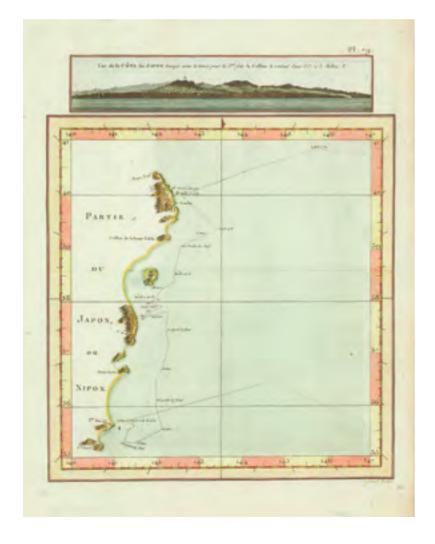
<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved chart with coastal profile.

<u>Dimensions</u> 302 by 252mm (12 by 10 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of the coast of Japan from the 1785 French translation of the journals of his third voyage, 'A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean', first published



Cook's expedition returns without him

412 BONNE, Rigobert and COOK, Captain James

Plan de la baye d'awatska; plan du havre de st pierre et st paul; partie du japon; isle de soufre; plan du typa ou de macao.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Rigobert Bonne and Nicolas Desmarest, 1788].

Description

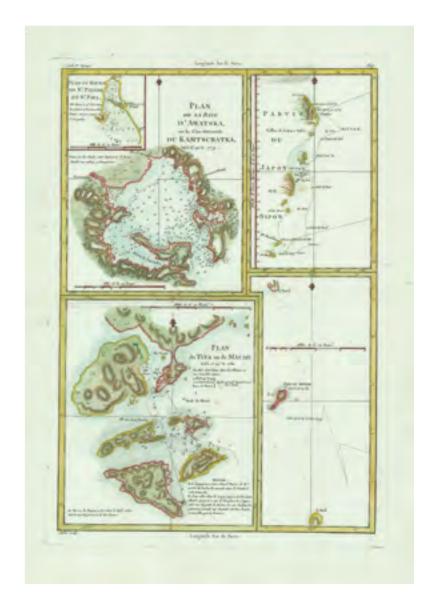
Hand-coloured engraved sheet with five charts.

<u>Dimensions</u> 430 by 307mm (17 by 12 inches).

A mapsheet with charts showing the harbour of St Peter and St Paul in Kamchatka, Awatska Bay, the coast of Japan, Macao, and the "Isle de Soufre" (Sulphur Island), from the French translation of Captain Cook's journals.

Cook's expedition spent time in Kamchatka on the return from the third voyage, after Cook's death. They were hosted by the Russian Commander there, and found a pewter spoon stamped "London".

This map is from the 'Atlas encylopédique', a French compilation of voyages including a French translation of the journals of his third voyage.



A mysteriously disappearing explorer

LA PÉROUSE, Comte Jean François de Galaup de

Carte des découvertes faites en 1787 dans les mers de chine et de tartarie par les frégates françaises la boussole et l'astrolabe depuis leur départ de manille jusqu'a leaur arrivée au kamchatska. 1ere. feuille.

<u>Publication</u> [Paris, 1787 [but 1797]].

Description Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 555 by 735mm (21.75 by 29 inches).

LA PÉROUSE, Comte Jean François de Galaup de

Carte des découvertes faites en 1787 dans les mers de chine et de tartarie par les frégates françaises la boussole et l'astrolabe depuis leur départ de manille jusqu'a leaur arrivée au kamchatska. 2e. feuille.

<u>Publication</u> [Paris, 1787 [but 1797]].

Description Engraved chart.

580 by 835mm (22.75 by 32.75 inches).

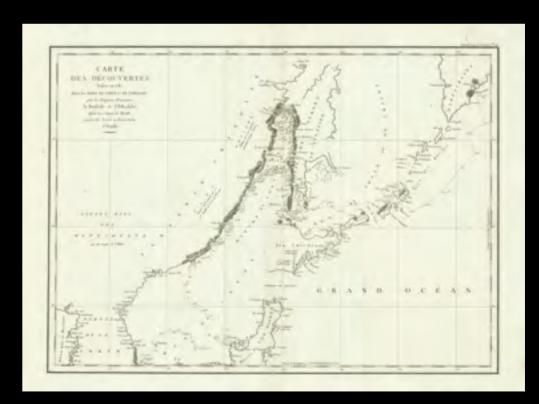
Two linked charts: one of southern Japan, Korea and Taiwan, and one of Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, and northern Japan from 'Atlas du voyage de la Pérouse'.

Jean François de Galaup, Comte de La Pérouse (1741-1788) was a French naval officer and explorer. La Pérouse had an exemplary record in the navy, commanding French vessels attacking Hudson Bay during the American War of Independence and, when the Paris Academy of Sciences decided to send an expedition to the Pacific to expand on the discoveries of Captain James Cook, he was a natural choice. They arrived in Botany Bay after Arthur Phillips and his First Fleet convoy of convict ships, and were seen for the last time as they set sail in March 1788.

The expedition disappeared without trace, igniting a fever of speculation in France. Louis XVI supposedly asked after La Perouse on the way to the block. The expedition never reappeared (although traces of the ships were found in the twentieth century), but as La Pérouse had sent copies of his expedition journal and maps back to France at every stop, an atlas could be compiled of his journey.

Unfortunately, the maps were not published until 1797, when they had been superseded by more recent explorations.





La Pérouse enters the debate

An English version of La Pérouse's work

415 LA PÉROUSE, Comte Jean François de Galaup de

Carte des decouvertes au nord du japon faites en 1643 par les vaisseaux hollandais le kastrikum et le breskens, comprenant la terre de jeso, l'île des etats et la terre de la compagnie, dont partie a été reconnue en 1787 par les frégates françaises la boussole et l'astrolabe.

Publication [Paris, 1787 [but 1797]].

<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 580 by 835mm (22.75 by 32.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A chart of northern Japan from 'Atlas du voyage de la Pérouse'. The exact relationship between Honshū, Hokkaidō and the Kuril Islands was still unclear. There is a coastal profile of "Terre de la Compagnie" (Iturup) to the lower left and two inset maps at the top after Johann Caspar Scheuchzer and Engelbert Kampfer, showing their versions of the geography of the area.



416 LA PÉROUSE, Comte Jean François de Galaup de

Chart of Discoveries made in 1787 In the Seas of China & Tartary Between Manilla and Avatcha by the Boussole and Astrolabe.

<u>Publication</u>

London, Published as the Act directs by G.G. & J. Robinson, Paternoster Row, 1798.

<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

Engraved ona

<u>Dimensions</u> 545 by 410mm (21.5 by 16.25 inches). A chart of Japan and the surrounding area from the first edition of the English translation of La Pérouse's 'Atlas du voyage de la Pérouse'.

The discoveries and fate of La Pérouse excited considerable international interest, and an English version of the atlas, from which the present example is taken, was quickly produced the year after the publication of the original: 'Charts And Plates To La Perouse's Voyage', by George and John Robinson.



Pennant's map of Asia

417 PENNANT, Thomas

Map for Mr Pennant's Outlines of the Globe.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

<u>Publication</u> [London], 1800.

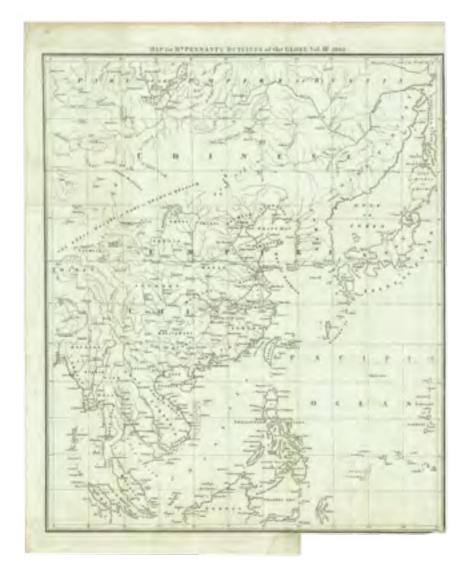
Description Engraved chart.

560 by 442mm (22 by 17.5 inches).

A map of eastern Asia by Thomas Pennant, produced for the third volume of his series 'Outlines of the Globe'.

Thomas Pennant (1726-1798) was a British writer, with an interest in cartography. He wrote on natural history and geography and his works were often supplemented with maps drawing on his private cartographical collection. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

'Outlines of the Globe' was his most ambitious project, covering the whole world - he had previously written on individual countries of areas. Four volumes were produced, the first two in 1798, and the second two (from one of which the present example is taken) in 1800, after his death.



A German copy of a map from Vancouver's expedition

BROUGHTON, William Robert

Neue Charte von der Nordost-Küste von Asien und den Japanischen Inseln.

<u>Publication</u> Weimar, im Verlage des Geographe Instituts, 1805.

Engraved chart, trimmed to left neatline.

500 by 480mm (19.75 by 19 inches).

A German edition of a chart of William Robert Broughton's chart of Japan and the Chinese and Korean coast.

William Robert Broughton (1762-1821) commanded HMS Chatham during the Vancouver Expedition. In 1793, having returned to England he was given the command of HMS Providence. The fitting out caused a long delay and the ship didn't sail until February 1795 and when Broughton finally returned to north-west America, he was unable to locate Vancouver. Correctly determining that Vancouver had returned to England having completed his survey, Broughton crossed the Pacific and began a four-year survey of the Asian coast between the latitudes of 35 and 52 degrees north, which would include the Kuril Islands, Japan, Okinawa, and Formosa.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Dutch copies of Cook and Bligh's maps

420 After BLIGH, Captain William and COOK, Captain James

Gezigt van de Kust van Japan, wanneer wy haar voor het eerst zagen; Gedeelte van Japan of Nipon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Allart, 1809].

Engraved chart with coastal profile.

288 by 237mm (11.25 by 9.25 inches).

After BLIGH, Captain William and COOK, Captain James

Gezigt van de Kust van Japan, wanneer wy haar voor het eerst zagen; blyvende de Heuvel.

[Amsterdam, Johannes Allart, 1809].

Engraved chart with coastal profile.

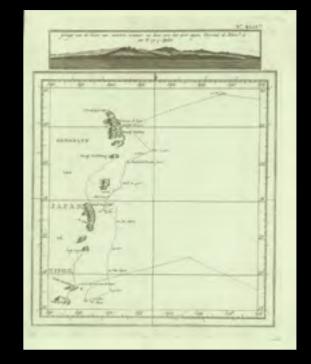
267 by 247mm (10.5 by 9.75 inches).

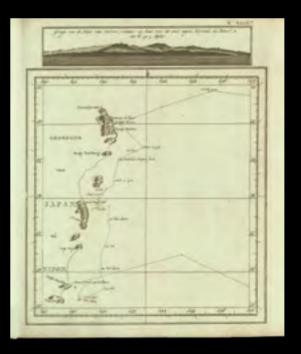
Three Dutch coastal charts of Japan made after charts produced by Captain William Bligh for 'A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean', with information from Captain James Cook.

Captain James Cook made three voyages to the Pacific, dying in a dispute with natives in Hawai'i on his final expedition.

An account of his final voyage was produced when the expedition returned. William Bligh (1754-1817) was a naval officer and governor. Best known for his captaincy of the ill-fated Bounty, he served as master of the Resolution on Captain Cook's third voyage, and made a number of charts.

The charts are from the reissue of the Dutch edition of 'A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean', first published in 1774 simultaneously by Jan and Abraham Honkoop, Johannes Allart and Isaac van Cleef. It was reissued by Johannes Allart in 1809.







After BLIGH, Captain William and COOK, Captain James

Gedeelte van Japan of Nipon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Allart, 1809].

Engraved chart with coastal profile, with original hand colour.

287 by 239mm (11.25 by 9.5 inches).

A nineteenth century view of a seventeenth century expedition

423 BURNEY, Captain James

The Discoveries of the Kastrikom and Breskens copied from a chart entitled Nova et Accurata laponiae, Terre Esonis, ac Insularum adjacentium ex Novissima detectione descriptio. Apud loannem lanssonium.

Publication [London, 1813 or later].

<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 366 by 222mm (14.5 by 8.75 inches).

A chart first included in the third volume of James Burney's 'Chronological history of the voyages and discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean'. The third volume covered the time period 1620-1688.

The map covers the discoveries made by the Dutch ships Kastrikom and Breskens along the north coast of Japan during their 1643 expedition. As the title suggests, the Burney map was in turn copied from one by Johannes Janssonius.



By a Russian explorer

KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von

Karta Belikago Okeana.

Publication [St Petersburg], 1806 [but 1813-1814].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 647 by 888mm (25.5 by 35 inches).

425 KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von

Karta Ostrova Yapona.

Publication [St Petersburg], 1807 [but 1813-1814].

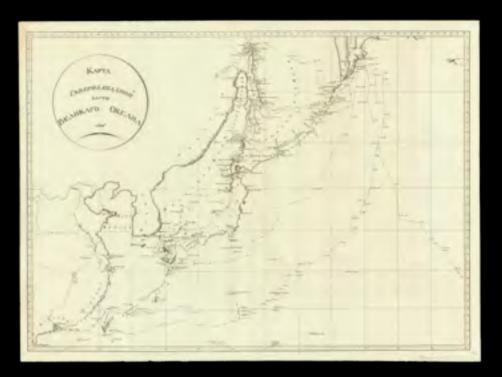
<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 565 by 480mm (22.25 by 19 inches).

Two charts of Japan from 'Atlas k puteshestviuu vokrug sveta kapitana Kruzenshtema', by Adam von Krusenstern.

Adam Johann Ritter von Krusenstern, or Baron Ivan Fyodorovich Kruzenshtern (1770-1846), was a Russian admiral and explorer. He was commissioned by Tsar Alexander I to explore the Pacific Ocean in 1803 with a view to establishing friendly relations with Japan, to trade with Alaska and to establish a sea route between Russia and China. The voyage lasted three years and was the first Russian circumnavigation of the world.

On his return Krusenstern wrote about his voyage, and produced a Russian and German atlas of his voyage from 1813-14, the 'Atlas k puteshestviuu vokrug sveta kapitana Kruzenshtema'.





Where Krusenstern abandoned a Tolstoy

KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von

[Two maps of the Kuril Islands].

Publication [St Petersburg, 1824-1826].

Description

Mapsheet with two engraved maps.

640 by 490mm (25.25 by 19.25 inches).

KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von

Karta Ostrobob Yaponski.

Publication [St Petersburg, 1824-1826].

Description

Engraved map.

920 by 710mm (36.25 by 28 inches).

Five charts of Japan from 'Atlas iuzhnago moria', by Adam von Krusenstern.

Krusenstern was accompanied on his voyage in the Pacific by Count Fyodor Ivanovich Tolstoy, the cousin of the famous author. He swapped places with his cousin, possibly to escape punishment in the army. His behaviour on board was less than exemplary: he got drunk with the junior officers before the ship had even set sail; stuck the ship's priest's beard to the deck with sealing wax; and bought an orangutan in the Pacific which destroyed Krusenstern's logbook. After putting him under arrest several times, Krusenstern lost patience and left him ashore in Kamchatka on the way to Japan.

On his return Krusenstern wrote about his voyage, and in 1824-1826 produced an atlas, published in French the following year.

428 KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von

Karta Ostrova Matsumana.

<u>Publication</u>

St Petersburg, 1824-1826].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved chart.

485 by 640mm (19 by 25.25 inches).

KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von

Karta...Kurilski.

<u>Publication</u>

[Saint Petersburg, 1824-1826].

Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 640 by 490mm (25.25 by 19.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

KRUSENSTERN, Adam Johann von

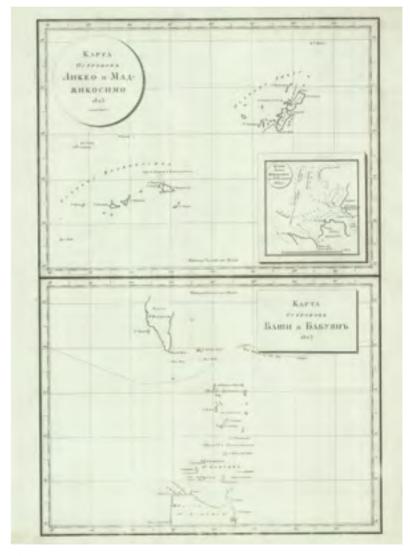
Sakalina.

<u>Publication</u>

[Saint Petersburg, 1824-1826].

Description Engraved chart.

920 by 640mm (36.25 by 25.25 inches).



426

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION









429 430

A French admiralty chart

431 **DÉPÔT DES CARTES ET PLANS**DE LA MARINE

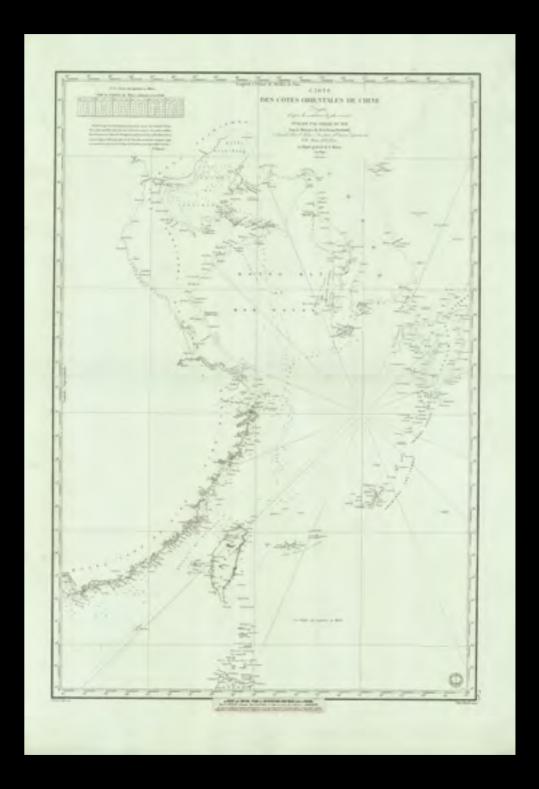
Carte des Côtes Orientales de

<u>Publication</u> Bordeaux, 1842.

<u>Description</u> Engraved chart, Bourdeaux bookseller's label pasted below map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 870 by 560mm (34.25 by 22 inches). A French admiralty chart of southeast Asia and the southern Pacific.

The Dépôt des cartes et plans de la Marine was the French maritime cartography agency, founded in 1720.



By the father of the first female Japanese physician

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Die Insel Jezo und die Japanischen Kurilen, nach einer Originalkarte von Takahasi Sakusaimon, Hofastronomen zi Jedo.

<u>Publication</u> [Leiden, 1852]

Description Lithographed chart.

580 by 730mm (22.75 by 28.75 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Japan ton tyde van Zin-mu-teuwoo (660 vc) genaamd Jama-to vl. Aki-Tsu-Sima.

Publication [Leiden, 1852].

<u>Description</u> Lithographed chart.

275 by 370mm (10.75 by 14.5 inches).

434 SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Haven en Omstreken van Nagasaki Opgenomen door Ph.Fr. von Siebold 1828.

<u>Publication</u> [Leiden, 1852].

Description Lithographed chart.

370 by 545mm (14.5 by 21.5 inches).

Thirteen charts from Phillip Franz von Siebold's work on Japan, 'Nippon. Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan und dessen Neben- und Schutzländern' (1852).

Phillip Franz von Siebold (1796-1866) was a German physician serving in the Dutch East India Company (the VOC). The VOC took him first to Batavia, then Japan, where he made a study of the country's botany, culture and cartography. He had a relationship with a Japanese woman and had a daughter, Kusumoto Ine, who would be the first female Japanese physician. Siebold was expelled from Japan after the authorities discovered his map collection, which they considered sensitive material. He returned to Europe and spent the next two decades writing this account, preparing his own maps in manuscript.

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

De Baai van Nagasaki Opgenomen door Ph.Fr. von Siebold 1828.

<u>Publication</u> [Leiden, 1852]

Description Lithographed chart

560 by 475mm (22 by 18.75 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Zeemans-Gids voor de Vaarwaters en Koersen van Nagasaki naar Ohosake volhens eene oorspronkelijke Japansche Zeekaart.

Publication [Leiden, 1852]

Description Lithographed chart

Dimensions 790 by 555mm (31 by 21.75 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Kaart van de Zuid-en Zuidwest Kust van Japan Kiusiu en de omliggende Eilanden volgens oorspronkelyk Japansche Kaarten en uit de berigton en opnamen van heewarders en agen waartnemingen te zamengesteld door Ph. Fr. von Siebold 1851.

<u>Publication</u> [Leiden, 1852]

Description Lithographed chart

Dimensions

775 by 555mm (30.5 by 21.75 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Die Liukiu-Eileanden Sannan of de Zuid-Eilanden volgens eene Oorspronkelijke Japansche Kaart.

<u>Publication</u> [Leiden, 1852].

Description Lithographed chart.

Dimensions 370 by 560mm (14.5 by 22 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Die Liukiu-Eileanden Sanbok' of de Noord-Eilanden volgens eene Oorspronkelijke Japansche Kaart.

Publication [Leiden, 1852].

Description Lithographed chart.

370 by 550mm (14.5 by 21.75 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Die Liukiu-Eileanden Tsjusan of de Middel-Eilanden volgens eene Oorspronkelijke Japansche Kaart. **Publication**

[Leiden, 1852].

Description Lithographed chart.

370 by 555mm (14.5 by 21.75 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Straat vander Capellen.

<u>Publication</u> [Leiden, 1852].

Description Lithographed chart.

370 by 570mm (14.5 by 22.5 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Plan van het Eiland Tanegasima Plan der Insel Tanegasima.

Publication [Leiden, 1852].

Description Lithographed chart.

270 by 350mm (10.75 by 13.75 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Straat van Diemen en de Linschoten-Eilanden, volgens eene Oorspronkelijke Japansche Kaart.

Publication [Leiden, 1852].

Description Lithographed chart.

Dimensions 370 by 560mm (14.5 by 22 inches).

SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von

Gedaene Ontdeskinghe onder den Commandeur Marten Gerritsen Vries Ao. 1643: The Track of a Voyage to Japan and Corea by Capt James Colnett in the Schip Argonaute 1791; Gedaene Coursen door den Schipper Commandeur Marten Gerritsen Vries met het fluitschip Castricum; China, Japan, Corea Ao.1596.

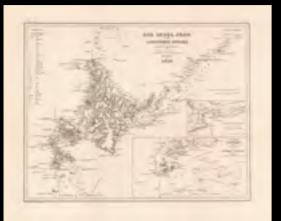
<u>Publication</u> [Leiden, 1852].

Description Lithographed chart

Dimensions

585 by 749mm (23 by 29.5 inches).

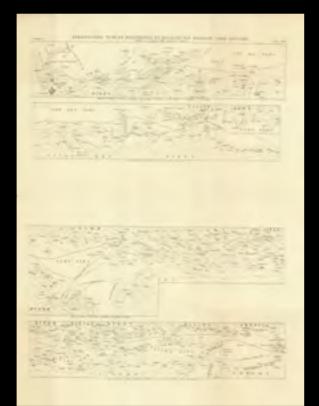
Images overleaf





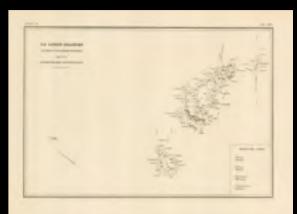








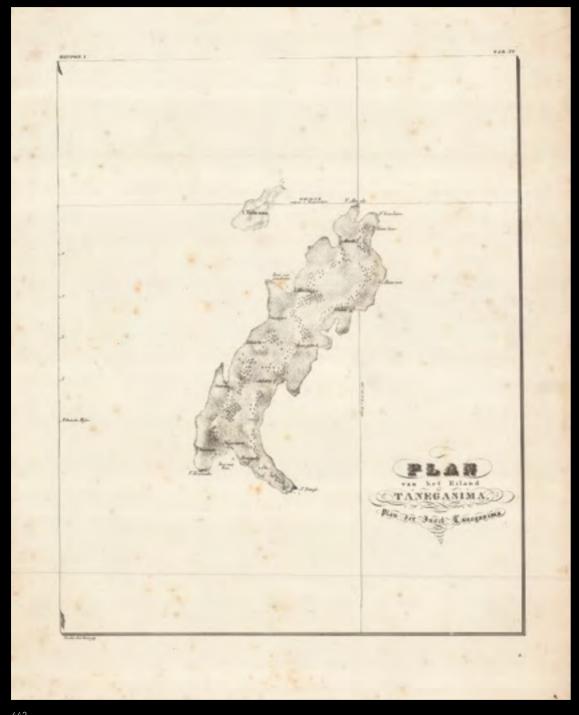






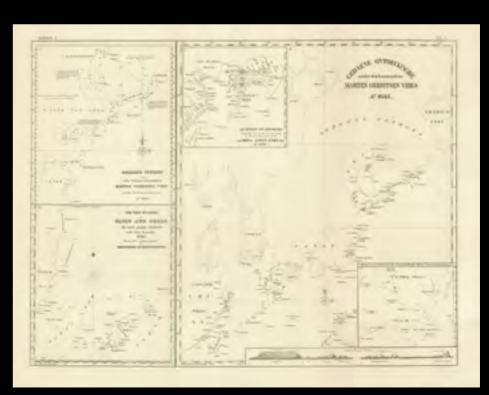
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442

Perry corrects von Siebold

445 SIEBOLD, Philipp Franz von, MAURY, Lieutenant W.L. and BENT, Salis

Map of the Japan Islands copied from von Siebolds with slight additions & corrections, by the U.S. Japan Expedition and other authorities. Compiled by order of Commodore M. C. Perry, U.S.N. by W.L. Maury and Salis Bent.

[?Washington], 1855 [but 1856].

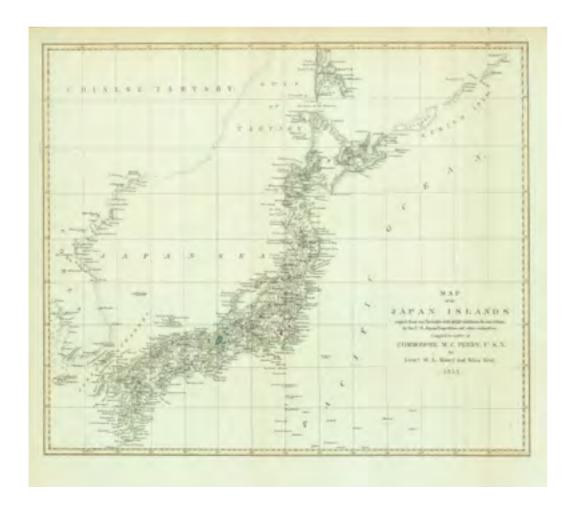
Lithograph map, printed in colours.

350 by 410mm (13.75 by 16.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Japan from the first edition of 'Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan', based on the reports of Commodore Matthew Perry from his mission to open Japan to American trade, compiled by Francis L. Hawks.

Commodore Perry (1794-1858) was commissioned to force Japan to open its ports to American trade. Japan had pursued an isolationist foreign policy since the mid-seventeenth century, with foreign presence and trade tightly controlled by the shogunate. The United States was keen to take advantage of the potential Japanese market. The journey successfully opened Shimoda and Hakodata to trade and paved the way for greater foreign influence in Japan.



Nagasaki opens for business

446 JACOBS, S. after BLANCHARD, A.

Baie de nangasaki (japon) copie du plan de Siebold, corrigé en 1853.

<u>Publication</u> Paris Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine, 1860.

Engraved chart with original shading.

<u>Dimensions</u> 670 by 520mm (26.5 by 20.5 inches).

A chart of the harbour of Nagasaki, the year after British and American consulates had been established there for the first time.



A Dépôt de la Marine chart of Japan

A Direccion de Hidrografia chart of Japan

447 GRENIER after CARRÉ, V.

Carte des isles et mers du japon.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine, 1864.

<u>Description</u> Engraved chart.

<u>Dimensions</u> 1020 by 720mm (40.25 by 28.25 inches).

A chart of Japan and Korea.

For a brief note on the Dépôt de la Marine, see item 431.



448 LECLERCQ, C. after ANGLES, M

Carta Esférica del Océano Pacífico (Hoja I) Que Comprende Los Mares del Japon y de Okhotsk.

<u>Publication</u> Madrid, Direccion de Hidrografia, 1864

<u>Description</u> Engraved map with original shading.

<u>Dimensions</u> 980 by 660mm (38.5 by 26 inches).

A map of the north Pacific.





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Mapping Japan: The Jason C. Hubbard Collection Part three





Maps of Asia

Münster follows Marco Polo

49 MÜNSTER, Sebastian

La table de la region orientale, comprenant les dernieres terres & royaumes d'Asie.

Publication [Basel, 1552-60].

Description Woodcut map

<u>Dimensions</u> 308 by 379mm (12.25 by 15 inches). A map of Asia from Sebastian Münster's 'Cosmographia'.

Asia is shown from Russia to China. Sri Lanka has been conflated with Sumatra: there is a small island next to India labelled "Zaylon", and a large island next to the Malay Peninsula labelled "Taprobana" (the Greek name for Sri Lanka) and "Sumatra". There is a scattering of islands next to the Chinese coast. Marco Polo was the source for Münster's belief in the complex of 7,448 islands situated between Japan and the Asian mainland. As with Japan, Polo himself never ventured there; but by their number and the description of them given to Polo by his hosts, it is likely that these islands were the Philippines.

Sebastian Münster (1488–1552), was a German cosmographer, humanist, theologian and linguist. In 1544, Münster produced his greatest work, the 'Cosmographia'. It was the culmination of a lifetime's study, in which he distilled the geographical information he had gathered over the past 30 years. The work would prove to be so popular that some 40 editions were published between 1544 and 1628.



A map of Asia from the first atlas

450 **ORTELIUS, Abraham**

Asiae Nova Descriptio.

Publication

[Antwerp, Gielis Coppens van Dienst, 1570].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensior</u>

389 by 523mm (15.25 by 20.5 inches).

References

Van den Broecke 6; van der Krogt 8000:31A, for atlas see van der Krogt 31:001; Suarez, pp.164-169.

451 **ORTELIUS, Abraham**

Asiae Nova Descriptio.

<u>Publication</u>

[Antwerp, 1608 or 1612].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 462 by 571mm (18.25 by 22.5 inches).

References Van den Broecke 7; van der Krogt 8000:31B, see van der Krogt 31:651/652; Meurer 93/l. Two examples, covering both variants, of Ortelius' map of Asia.

This map appears in two variants: the earlier edition is distinguished by the island near Japan labelled "La Farfana" with an upper case "F"; the later edition is distinguished by the small spirals in the border, and the island near Japan labelled "La farfana" with a lower case "f".

The earlier edition is from the first edition, published in Latin in 1570. The later edition is from the 1608 or 1612 Italian edition of the 'Theatrum'; although van der Krogt records these editions as containing the other variant state.

The map is a reduction of Ortelius' own separately-published map of Asia (1567). In the 1567 map Ortelius explained that his map was based on the work of Giacomo Gastaldi, whose own work was in turn supposedly based on the Muslim scholar "Taqwim Albudan", which was in reality the title of an archaic Arab geographic dictionary. He also benefited from information from the voyage of the Spanish explorer Miguel López de Legazpi, who reached the Philippines from Mexico in 1565. The island to the north of New Guinea, "La Barbuda", was discovered by the expedition, who named the island in honour of the bearded men they found there. New Guinea in general has been improved, with a few islands off the coast called "Cainan", which is West Papua.

This map and the map of southeast Asia in the 'Theatrum' were the first to definitely map Taiwan, labelled "I Fermosa". Ortelius has improved upon the position of the Moluccas, possibly thanks to a letter he received on the subject from the French cartographer Guillaume Postel in 1567, who complained that Portuguese mapmakers had disseminated false coordinates for the islands. Japan, however, is drawn after Portuguese sources.





The de Jodes' scarce map of Asia

452 **DE JODE, Gerard**

Asia Partivm Orbis Maxima.

<u>Publication</u>

[Antwerp, Gerard de Jode, 1593].

Description

Engraved map.

<u>Jimensions</u>

410 by 549mm (16.25 by 21.5 inches).

References

Van der Krogt 8000:32B; for atlas see van der Krogt 32:02; Sweet 11.

The map is primarily based on the work of Giacomo Gastaldi. The depiction of the Persian Gulf is based on Antonio Lafreri's 1561 map of Asia: Karrow notes that the upper end is labelled "Mare el Cetif", an apparent misreading of the elaborate "A" on Lafreri's map. China is based on Abraham Ortelius' 1584 map of the Far East. The inscription next to the Great Wall of China records that it was built "against the attacks of the Tartar". Japan has a prawn-shaped outline, resembling the earlier charts of the Portuguese cartographers Fernão Vaz Dourado (1573) and Lázaro Luis (1563). Korea is absent. The title is bracketed by two imaginary Asian heads in strapwork.

The map appeared in the second edition of the de Jodes' atlas 'Speculum Orbis Terrae'. The 'Speculum' was first published in 1578 by Gerard de Jode (1509-1591) with text by Daniel Cellarius. It was designed to compete with Abraham Ortelius' atlas, 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', which had been published eight years earlier. Ortelius used his influence to disrupt de Jode's application for a royal privilege. By the time this was finally granted, seven years after the publication of the 'Theatrum', Ortelius' work had become so popular that de Jode's atlas did not sell well, despite the accuracy and clarity of his maps.

His son Cornelis (1558-1600) continued his father's publishing business after studying at Douai. He produced an enlarged edition of the 'Speculum' in 1593, which Gerard had been planning before his death. Few examples of either edition of the 'Speculum' have survived, making the maps within a rarity.



One of the earliest maps to show the Philippines

453 QUAD, Matthias

Asia Partiv Orbis Maxima M D XCVIII.

<u>Publication</u>

[Cologne, Johannes Bussemacher, 1598].

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

<u>Description</u> Engraved map

Dimensions

265 by 354mm (10.5 by 14 inches).

References Sweet 22. A map of Asia from Matthias Quad's 'Fasciculus Geographicus'.

Quad's work is based primarily on the de Jode's map of Asia, as it appeared in their 1593 atlas 'Speculum Orbis Terrae'. Quad trained under Johannes van Doetecum, an engraver who worked with the de Jode family, and subsequently drew often on the de Jodes' work. It is highly detailed, with many place names. The Philippines are shown, if inaccurately, and labelled "Philippinae insulae", one of the earliest maps to do so. Japan is shown as incorrectly as a curved triangle. The coastline at the lower right corner, labelled "Tierra Baixa", is meant to be New Guinea.

Matthias Quad (1557-1613) was a German geographer and engraver. The 'Fasciculus Geographicus' was an expansion of his earlier atlases, 'Europae Descriptio' (1592) and 'Geographisches Handtbuch' (1600). All three books were both smaller pocket atlases, designed as cheaper alternatives to contemporary larger folio atlases. This map appeared first in the 'Geographisches Handtbuch'.



From Magini's reduced Ptolemy

454 MAGINI, Giovanni Antonio and PORRO, Girolamo

Asia.

Publication

[Venice, Giovanni Battista and Giorgio Galignani, 1598].

Description

Engraved map set within text, Italian text to verso.

<u>Dimension</u>:

290 by 201mm (11.5 by 8 inches).

References Sweet 14 A map of Asia, from the Italian edition of Giovanni Antonio Magini's reduced edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. Magini's work was translated by Leonardo Cernoti. The maps in the atlas are attributed to Girolamo Porro, and were also used in the 1596 edition.

Magini used the work of Abraham Ortelius as the basis for his map. Japan is shown slightly elongated. A strait divides the southern part of the Malay Peninsula. Korea does not seem to appear. There are two landmasses at the lower right corner very close together: the upper one labelled "Nova Guinea" represents the Americas, and the lower one labelled "Terre incognitae" represents Australia.



Hondius updates Mercator

455 **HONDIUS**, Jodocus

Asiae Nova Descriptio Auctore Jodoco Hondio.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Jodocus Hondius and Cornelis Claesz, 1607-1608].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map.

470 by 566mm (18.5 by 22.25 inches).

References

Van der Krogt 8000:1B; for atlas see van der Krogt 1:102; Sweet 20; Walter cat. no. 24.

Hondius' updated map of Asia.

Hondius redrew Mercator's map of Asia for the 1606 edition of the Mercator-Hondius atlas, updating the geography and changing the cartouches. A text cartouche underneath the title cartouche describes the history of Asia, and another at the upper right corner discusses the Strait of Anian, explaining that it may be the same as the Davis Strait, and suggesting that North America might be joined to Labrador or Greenland.

Korea, which did not feature in Mercator's original map, is shown as an island. Japan is drawn after the Ortelius-Teixeira model, with three main islands, and surrounded by two sea monsters. Hondius has improved the outlines of Sri Lanka and Borneo, although in the north of India the Gulf of Khambhat is shown reaching too far inland (Mercator located it in northern Thailand). The Philippines are marked both as "Philippina Insulae" and to the south as "S. Lazari", Magellan's original name for the archipelago. A note on New Guinea records that it is still unclear as to whether it is part of the mythical southern continent Terra Australis.



Japan in 'kite' form

456 MERCATOR, Gerard and HONDIUS, Henricus

Asia ex magna orbis terre descriptione Gerardi Mercatoris desumpta studio et industria G.M. lunioris.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Henricus Hondius, 1628].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map, French text to verso.

<u>Dimension</u>

480 by 570mm (19 by 22.5 inches).

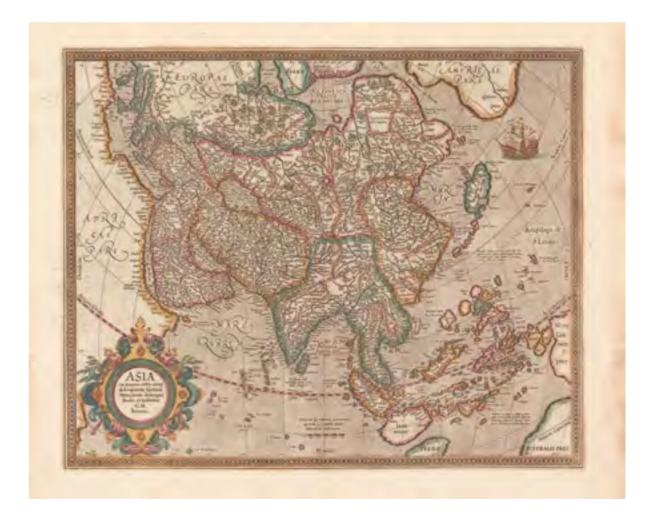
References

Van der Krogt 8000:1A; for atlas see van der Krogt 1:114.

A map of Asia from the 1628 French edition of the Hondius-Mercator atlas.

The cartography is derived from the 1569 Mercator world map. In the north, a Strait of Anian (El streto de Anian) separates Asia and America, with the galleon at the mouth of the strait referring to the possibility of a trade route through the as yet still mythical passage; to the left, there is a large and rather featureless Africa. Japan is shown as in a kite-shaped archipelago, with a trailing string of small islands. To the south, there are two visible promontories of "Terra Australis Pars", with no indication as to whether they are joined, and a speculative New Guinea.

The map was updated and the cartouche changed in 1606.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 15 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Henricus Hondius' update of his brother's map of Asia

HONDIUS, Henricus

Asia recens summa cura delineata. Auct. Henr. Hondio.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Henricus Hondius or Johannes Janssonius], 1631 [but 1639-49].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 495 by 574mm (19.5 by 22.5 inches).

Van der Krogt 8000:1D.2, for atlas see 1:411/2 or 1:415; Sweet 33.

A map of Asia from either the 1639-44 or 1646-49 French edition of the 'Atlas Novus'.

Henricus Hondius drew the map after one by his brother Jodocus Hondius (II), first published in 1623, one of a set of maps of the continents with decorative borders. They were too large to be included in an atlas, and Henricus Hondius omitted the borders here. The map draws on Willem Blaeu's 1617 map of the continent, particularly in regard to the East Indies: Blaeu had the latest information on the area thanks to his position as hydrographer to the Dutch East Indies Company. Korea is shown as a long thin peninsula. Japan is drawn on the Ortelius-Teixeira model. Asia and America are separated by a large unidentified stretch of water. The dedication cartouche has been placed tactically over North America to disguise the lack of knowledge of the west coast.

The map is dedicated to Eilhard Lubinus, a German theologian.



Sanson's map of 'old' Asia

458 SANSON, Nicolas

Asia Vetus Autore N. Sanson Abbavillaeo Christianiss. Galliar. Regis Geographo.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Apud Autorem et apud P. Mariette via lacobaea sub Signo Spei, 1650.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

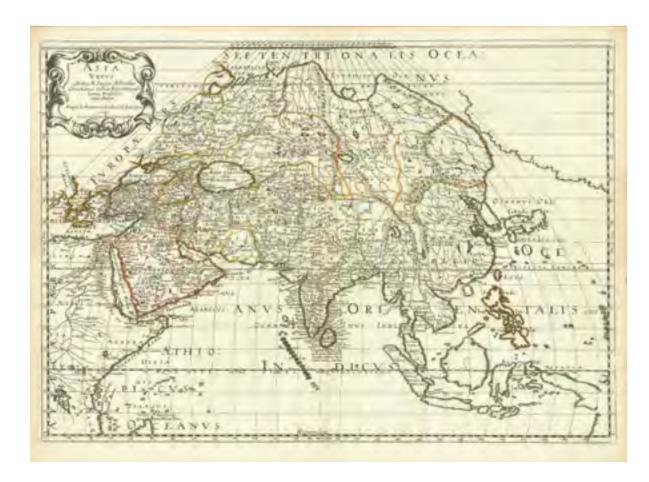
<u>Dimensions</u>

433 by 588mm (17 by 23.25 inches).

References Sweet 42. It is unclear which period exactly the map is meant to portray, but it appears to represent Asia before the Age of Discovery. Accordingly, most of eastern Asia is left unmarked, and where place names are given, Ptolemaic terminology is used; for example, "Taprobana" for Sri Lanka. The large coastline of North America strikes a rather incongruous note in the supposedly ancient map. Sweet suggests that Sanson enlarged the continent in response to the reported discoveries of João da Gama in the North Pacific. Japan is drawn on the Teixeira model.

The Mariette dynasty of printsellers, engravers and publishers were founded in Paris by Pierre Mariette (1596-1657).

Nicolas Sanson was a French mapmaker. He supposedly began to make maps to supplement his study of history, and a map of Ancient Gaul brought him to the attention of Cardinal Richelieu. This foothold in the French court allowed him to rise to the position of geographe du roi, teaching both Louis XIII and Louis XIV. Louis XIII even made him a counsellor of state. Sanson began to collaborate with the Mariette family in 1648, going into business with Pierre.



Sanson's map of 'modern' Asia

459 SANSON, Nicolas

Asie par N. Sanson d'Abbeville geog. du roy.

<u>Publication</u>

A Paris, Chez l'Auteur Et chez P. Mariette rue S. lacques a l'Esperance, 1650.

Description

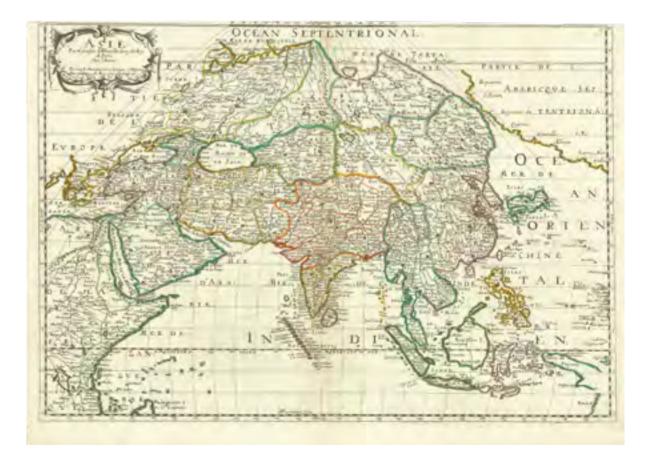
Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

552 by 770mm (21.75 by 30.25 inches).

References Sweet 43. The cartography is almost identical to Sanson's map of 'ancient' Asia issued in the same year. The place names on this map, however, reflect contemporary toponymy.

It differs from Sanson's 'ancient' map, however, in its treatment of North America. The passage between Asia and North America, unmarked in the 'ancient map', is here labelled "Destroit d'Anian". The mythical kingdoms of Anian (taken from the writings of Marco Polo) and Quivira, as well as New England and Sierra Nevada, are shown on the American coast. Interestingly, Sanson's map of North America, also produced in the same year, does not have a northwestern coastline and does not show Sierra Nevada.



Incorporating de Vries' discoveries

A rare English carte-a-figures map of Asia.

460 SANSON, Nicolas

L'Asie par le sieur Sanson d'Abbeville geographe ordinaire du roy.

<u>Publication</u> A Paris, chez l'Auteur, 1652.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions 255 by 328mm (10 by 13 inches).

References Sweet 46.

A map of Asia from the first edition of Sanson's atlas 'L'Asie en plusieurs cartes nouvelles'.

Sanson updated his 1650 map of the continent to reflect the discoveries of the Dutch explorer Maarten de Vries. In 1643, de Vries was commissioned by the Governor-General of Bavaria, Antonio van Diemen, to explore north of Japan to find a sea route to northern Asia, but also to pursue the possibility that Marco Polo's legendary kingdom "Cipangu" might be found there. De Vries reached southeast Hokkaidō, and subsequently the southern Kuril Islands. He named these 'Staten Landt' and 'Compagnie Landt'.

Sanson incorporated these discoveries by including a large island labelled "Terre de Iesso, Yezo ou Sesso", the Jesuit name for Hokkaidō. He clearly did not have access to the full details of the de Vries expedition. It is separated from Asia by "Destroit d'Tessoy" and from North America by "Destroit d'Anian". Japan is drawn after Jesuit sources: Sanson acknowledges the influence of Fernão Cardim and Bernhard Varen, but also appears to have used the work of Philippe Briet.



WALTON, Robert

A New Plaine, and Exact map of Asia described by N.I. Visscher, and done into English... like never before.

[London], Printed Colered and Sold by Ro: Walton at ye Globe Companys in St Paules Churchyard neere ye great north dore, [1657].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

437 by 551mm (17.25 by 21.75 inches).

References

Sweet 52.

The map is bordered by views of Aden, Jerusalem, Goa, Macao, Rhodes, Fort Kastela, Bantam, Ormus, Calcutta and Arosbaya, along with portraits of the kings of Tartary, China, the Moluccas, Turkey, Persia and Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and images of men and women in traditional costume. The composition of the frame is modelled on that of the Blaeu family, who also used city views and figures in native costumes. The cartography is also after Dutch models, but with English toponymy.

There is an annotation near the outline of North America which advises the reader that if they are curious about the continent, they should buy Walton's atlas.

Robert Walton (1618-1688) was a prominent London bookseller and map publisher. He was apprenticed to John Costard and then established himself near Saint Paul's in London, feuding with fellow publisher Henry Overton. His continental maps are uncommon.



One of the earliest maps of Asia published by a woman

462 GODDARD, John and SEILE, Anna

Asiae Descriptio Nova Impensis Annae Seile. Johan Goddard sculp.

<u>Publication</u> [London], Anna Seile, 1663.

Description

Engraved map, reinforced at edges.

350 by 445mm (13.75 by 17.5 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References Sweet 55.

A map of Asia stretching from Russia to Japan, following the Mercator-Hondius model, which was at this point becoming slightly outdated. Asia and America are separated by a large body of water, and there are two large unidentified landmasses at the upper right corner, perhaps drawn after the discoveries of de Vries. An elephant is shown north of Bengal above an imaginary lake.

The map was engraved by John Goddard and reissued by Anna Seile, a London publisher. Anna Seile (fl.1661-1667), widow of Henry Seile (fl.1622-1661), took over her husband's publishing business after his death. John Goddard (fl.1645-1671) was an English engraver.

It is one of the earliest maps of Asia published by a woman.



From du Val's rare atlas

463 DU VAL, Pierre

L'Asie par P. Duval geographe ordre. du roy.

<u>Publication</u> A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, Proche le For l'Evesque, 1664 [but 1667].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 424 by 574mm (16.75 by 22.5 inches).

References

Pastoreau Duval II C [13].

A map of Asia, published in 'Cartes de géographie les plus nouvelles et les plus fideles'. Although the map is dated 1664, it was included in the 1667 edition of the 'Cartes de géographie'.

Du Val (1619-1683) issued only one, very rare, folio atlas, 'Cartes de géographie'. It was initially a collection of du Val's own maps, with those of other authors, published in 1654, then 1665 and 1667. Du Val was the nephew of the great French geographer Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville. His father was a merchant but he followed in his uncle's footsteps, becoming a mapmaker, and was eventually appointed as geographe ordinaire to Louis XIV.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

With Mariette's imprint

Sanson changes Korea to a peninsula

SANSON, Nicolas and MARIETTE, Pierre

L'Asie par N. Sanson geographe ordre. du roy. reveue et changée en plusieurs endroits suivant las memoires les plus recents. Par G. Sanson geogr. ordinaire du roy.

<u>Publication</u> A Paris, Chez Pierre Mariette, rue St. lacques à l'Esperance, 1669.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 427 by 573mm (16.75 by 22.5 inches).

Nicolas Sanson's second map of Asia.

Sanson's address has been replaced by Pierre Mariette, a Parisian print dealer and publisher.



465 SANSON, Nicolas

L'Asie par N. Sanson geographe ordre. du roy. reveue et changée en plusieurs endroits suivant las memoires les plus recents. par G. Sanson geogr. ordinaire du roy.

<u>Publication</u> A Paris, Chez l'Autheur aux Galleries du Louvre, 1669.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 442 by 589mm (17.5 by 23.25 inches).

A detailed map of Asia, building on a prior attempt by Sanson. Here, Korea is shown as a narrow peninsula instead of an island, as it was in Sanson's previous map.



The first state of Visscher's map without the privilege

466 VISSCHER, Nicholas

Asiae Nova Delineatio.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Nicholas Visscher, c1670-80].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map, heightened in gold.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Dimensions

505 by 615mm (20 by 24.25 inches).

References Sweet 50. The first state of Nicholas Visscher's map of Asia and the East Indies, without the privilege, from the 'Atlas Contractus'.

Japan is drawn on the Mercator-Hondius model, incorporating the results of the de Vries expedition with a disembodied "Yedso" above. There is a section of northern Australia, after the VOC hydrographer Hessel Gerritsz, who combined the discoveries of several Dutch explorers to produce a long coastline. The relationship of this to Papua New Guinea was still uncertain, and Abel Tasman went in 1644 to see if the Pacific Ocean could be reached from Batavia. He was unsuccessful, but charted the northern and western coasts of Australia. His discoveries are shown in the area, where a long thin Papua New Guinea is unconnected to either "Nova Hollandia" or "Carpentaria". Korea is shown as a peninsula, albeit truncated. The desert in western China is labelled "Xamo", which means "sandy desert" in Mandarin.

The map is dedicated to Hendrik Spiegel, a senator of Amsterdam.



Ogilby's map of Asia

467 OGILBY, John

A New Map of Asia.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, John Ogilby, 1673].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

Dimensions

440 by 587mm (17.25 by 23 inches).

A map of Asia from John Ogilby's 'Asia'.

Japan is somewhat truncated. Korea is correctly shown as a peninsula. Ogilby leaves the northern coastline of Asia unfinished. There is a tentative coast creating the "Terra de Iesso", with a strait between that and "Compagnees Land".

The map is dedicated to the East India Company, in a cartouche supported by cherubs at the upper right corner.



From Cloppenburgh's miniature atlas

CLOPPENBURGH, Jan and VAN WAESBERGE, Johannes Janssonius

Asia.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1673 or 1676].

Description

Engraved map.

201 by 278mm (8 by 11 inches).

References

Van der Krogt 8000:353; for atlas see van der Krogt 353:21 or 353:31.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Asia from Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge's edition of Jan Cloppenburgh's miniature atlas.

The atlas was first published by Cloppenburgh in French in 1630. Cloppenbugh's atlas was short-lived, with only two further editions, and it is possible that it was suppressed, or that he simply went out of business. After a hiatus of more than 40 years, the maps were re-issued by van Waesberge without text in 1673 and 1676.

The map was engraved, as were the other plates in the atlas, by Pieter van den Keere.



Jaillot's update of Sanson's map of Asia

SANSON, Nicolas and JAILLOT, Alexis-Hubert

L'Asie divisée en ses principales regions, et ou se peut voir l'estendüe des empires, monarchies, royaumes, et estats qui partagent présentement l'asie.

Publication [Paris], 1674.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

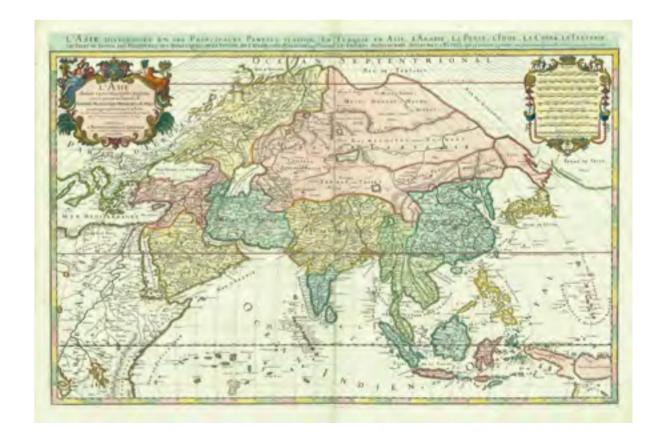
641 by 940mm (25.25 by 37 inches).

References

The map is based on Sanson's 1650 map of the continent; it was Jaillot's idea to re-engrave maps by Nicolas Sanson on a larger scale.

Jaillot has updated the northeastern coastline of Asia, possibly following the example of Pierre du Val in his c1670 map of Asia. Hokkaidō is not present as an island, but there is a large peninsula attached to the Asian mainland labelled "Yupi". The coastline to the east of the peninsula, however, follows Sanson's example rather than du Val's. It is similar to the coastline of America in Sanson's 1650 map, but here it is labelled "Terre de Yedso", the name normally given to Hokkaidō. Korea is a peninsula rather than the island in the 1650 version.

Alexis-Hubert Jaillot (1632-1712) began his artistic career as a sculptor. After marrying Jeanne, daughter of the publisher and mapseller Nicolas Berey, he became a engraver and mapmaker. His work drew the attention of the Sanson family, and the sons and heirs of Nicolas Sanson partnered with him to rejuvenate the family business. He was appointed geographe du roi to Louis XIV in 1676.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Hokkaidō as a boot-shaped peninsula

470 DU VAL, Pierre

L'Asie reveue et augmentée. par P. Duval geographe ordre. du roy.

<u>Publication</u> A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, Proche du Palais, au Coin de la Rue de Harlay, 1676 [but 1677].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 450 by 605mm (17.75 by 23.75 inches).

Pastoreau Duval II D [13]; Sweet 56.

A map of Asia, published in 'Cartes de géographie les plus nouvelles et les plus fideles'.

Although the map is dated 1676, it was included in the 1677 edition of the 'Cartes de géographie'. The title refers to the new information available to du Val about the area north of Japan. Hokkaidō is shown as large peninsula shaped like a boot, connected to mainland Asia. There is another landmass to the east, "Terre de Iesso", a name normally given to Hokkaidō. An inscription between the two records the journey of Maarten de Vries, with his supposed discovery "Staten Isle" in the middle.

Du Val's portrayal is based on Johannes Janssonius's 1658 map of the area, a revised version of Janssonius's 1648 map which incoporated the discoveries of de Vries. It is unclear whether du Val thought "Terre de Iesso" was part of North America.

The eastern shore of Asia borders on a large body of water identified as "Mer de Kaimachites", possibly a corruption of Kamchatka.

The Caspian Sea is triangular, and labelled "Mer de Kilan".

The map reflects the extent of European missionary activity in Asia. The key at the lower left corner distinguishes between bishoprics, archbishoprics and ports.



Du Val loses confidence in Hokkaidō as a peninsula

471 DU VAL, Pierre

L'Asie ou sont exactement descrites toutes les costes de la mer, suivant les derniers navigations, et le dedans du pais selon Abulseda, Pietro della-Valle, Olearius, Thevenot et autres qui enont ecrit iusqu'a la presente année 1676.

A Paris, Chez l'Autheur, en l'Isle du Palais, sur le quay de l'Orloge, proche le coin de la rue de Harlay, 1676.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map, in four sheets, unjoined.

Dimensions

440 by 586mm (17.25 by 23 inches).

References
Pastoureau Duval II; Sweet 57.

A four sheet map of Asia.

Countries are outlined in different colours, and the names of major areas or cities are underlined. The title cartouche is decorated with an Asian man and woman, an elephant and camel, and overflowing cornucopias in reference to the rich resources of the continent. There is a diagram on each sheet breaking down the regions shown into the individual countries.

In general, the map follows du Val's earlier map of Asia in 1670. However, du Val has chosen to end the map in the east before showing the entire boot-shaped "Yupi" peninsula and the island of "Terre de Iesso" that appeared in the 1670 map. The main island of Honshū in Japan is much wider. Korea has been changed from a thin peninsula at the top with a wide square bottom, to a long and slightly wider promontory. Sumatra has been changed from a thin triangular shape to a thicker, more even shape. The Caspian Sea has been changed from a triangle to an only slightly more accurate square.









Rossi alters Sanson's Caspian Sea

472 SANSON, Nicolas, DE ROSSI, Giovanni Giacomo and DA VIGNOLA, Giacomo Cantelli

L'Asia Nuovamente corretta, et accresciuta, secondo le relationi piu moderne da Guglielmo Sansone.

Roma, Da Gio. Giacomo de Rossi, nella sua Stamperia alla Pace, 1677.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

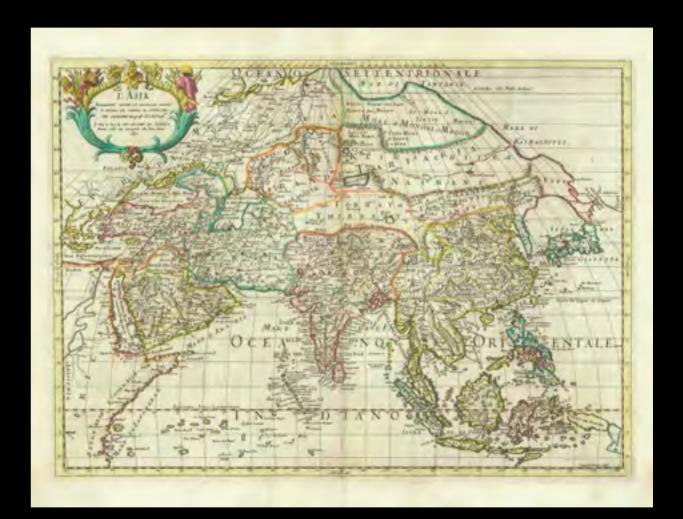
<u>Dimensions</u> 477 by 604mm (18.75 by 23.75 inches).

A map of Asia from the Italian atlas 'Mercurio Geografico".

The map draws heavily on the geography of Nicolas Sanson, as acknowledged in the title cartouche, which is decorated with the costume and weapons of Tartar and Mongol warriors. In the north, the Mongol Empire is labelled "Magog", after Marco Polo. In Japan, Hokkaidō is shown attached to the mainland as a large peninsula labelled "Yupi", which is separated by a small strait from another landmass labelled "Ieco". Korea is drawn as a narrow peninsula on the Mercator-Hondius model. In China, the mythical Lake of Chiamay, the supposed source of the great rivers of Asia, is shown. Rossi departs from Sanson's example with the Caspian Sea, which he shows oriented on a north-south axis. New Guinea is separated into two islands, "Terra de Papous" and "N. Guinea".

Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola (1643-1695) was an Italian cartographer and engraver. After studying at the University of Bologna, Cantelli became secretary to the Marquis Obizzi de Ferrara. He later took a post with the French ambassador and went to Paris, where he met the French cartographer Guillaume Sanson. He then joined the retinue of Count Rinieri Marescotti, and whilst travelling with the Count, met the publisher Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi, who became his partner. He eventually became court geographer to Reggio Francesco II d'Este, Duke of Modena.

Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi (1627-1691) was an Italian engraver and printer. He inherited a printing business from his father, Giuseppe de Rossi (1570-1639).



De Wit's map of Asia

473 DE WIT, Frederick

Accuratissima Asiae Tabula Recens Emendata Per Fredericum de Wit.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Frederick de Wit, [c1680].

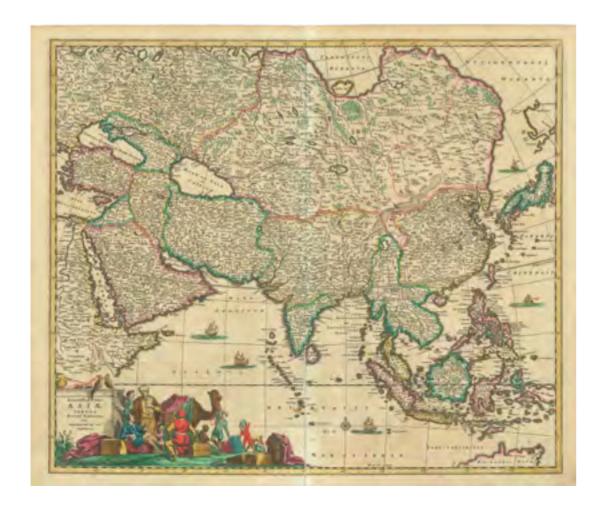
<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 525 by 630mm (20.75 by 24.75 inches).

References Sweet 59.

The map is very different to de Wit's previous map of Asia. There is an incomplete outline above Japan, labelled "Yedso". A small part of northern Australia is shown, as is a spur of land labelled "Terra Dos Papos", representing New Guinea. The level of detail in China reflects the cartographic efforts of the Jesuit missions in the area: it throws the lack of details in central Asia and Siberia into sharper relief. The large title cartouche is decorated with traders and a camel.

Frederick de Wit was a mapmaker and publisher. He moved to Amsterdam in 1648 and studied under Willem Blaeu, and by 1654 he began his own business. He began to print atlases, which developed from small compositions mainly compiled of prints from bought stock to larger productions containing his own work.



Danckerts updates de Wit

474 DANCKERTS, Justus

Accuratissima Totius Asiae Tabula Recens Emendata Per I. Danckerts.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Justus Danckerts, [c1680].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 507 by 591mm (20 by 23.25 inches).

Danckerts' edition of de Wit's map of Asia.

Justus Danckerts (1635-1701) was a Dutch engraver and publisher, a member of the Danckerts cartographic family in Amsterdam.



Asia in ancient times

475 MANESSON-MALLET, Alain and ZUNNER, Johann David

Das Mitternächtige Theil des Alten Asien Partie Septentrionalis de l'Ancienne Asie; Scythie de la le M. Imaus; Region Serque; Sarmatie Asiatique; Scythie deca le M. Imaus.

<u>Publication</u>

[Frankfurt, Johann David Zunner, 1685].

<u>Description</u> Engraved sheet with five maps.

Nimensions

216 by 146mm (8.5 by 5.75 inches).

A map of northern Asia in ancient times, with four accompanying maps of the ancient lands of Sarmatia, Scythia, and Serica (Serique). The map is from Alain Manesson-Mallet's work 'Description de l'univers', published first in 1683 in French. Zunner republished Manesson-Mallet's work in a German translation from 1684-1685.

Manesson-Mallet (1630-1706) was an engineer in the service of the King of Portugal. On his return to France, he was appointed master of mathematics to the pages of King Louis XIV. In addition to his history of the world, he also wrote a book about fortifications, 'Les travaux de mars', and another about surveying and mapmaking 'La geometrie pratique'.



With illustrations of native flora

476 WAGNER, Johann Christoph

Asia.

Publication [Augsburg, Jakob Koppmayer, 1685-86].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 305 by 364mm (12 by 14.25 inches).

A map of Asia, published in 'Delineatio provinciarum Pannoniae et imperii Turcici in oriente' by Johann Christoph Wagner.

The map is set in a trompe l'oeil scroll, with several illustrations of native plants at the lower border. Japan is shown as a peninsula coming out from mainland northern Asia. There is a large northern landmass labelled "Terre de Yezo", conflated with "Terra de la Compagnie". There is a long landmass at the lower right corner, meant to represent New Guinea, labelled "Terra de Papous".

Johann Christoph Wagner (b.1640) was a German journalist and author. He became a calendar writer in the city, and was interested in the correlation between the astrological movements and world events. He moved to Augsburg around 1680 and wrote the 'Delineatio' in 1683, the year that the Ottoman army was defeated at the Battle of Vienna.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 39 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

An updated version of Rosaccio's work

477 ROSACCIO, Giuseppe and MORETTI, Giuseppe

[Map of Asia].

<u>Publication</u> [Bologna, Antonio Pisarri, 1688].

Description Woodcut map.

Dimension

145 by 217mm (5.75 by 8.5 inches).

A map of Asia from 'Teatro del mondo e sue parti cioe Europa, Africa, Asia, et America', a later edition of 'Descrittione della Geografia Universale' by Giuseppe Rosaccio (1530-1620), an Italian humanist scholar. The 'Descrittione' outlined the limitations of classical geography.

The map shows Asia separated from the Americas, with Japan as a single island. There is no Korean Peninsula. New blocks were produced for Pisarri's edition by Giuseppe Moretti, meaning that the maps were printed from a single block rather than the two used for earlier editions.



A later edition of Sanson's 1674 map of Asia

478 SANSON, Nicolas and JAILLOT, Hubert

L'Asie.

Publication [Paris], 1692.

Description

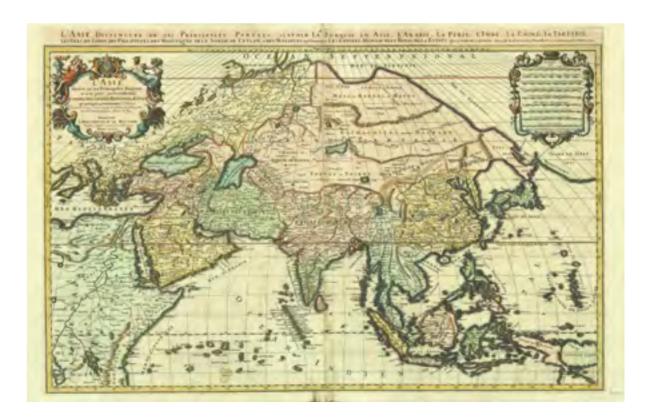
Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 602 by 958mm (23.75 by 37.75 inches).

The map is based on Sanson's 1650 map of the continent; it was Jaillot's idea to re-engrave maps by Nicolas Sanson on a larger scale.

Jaillot has updated the northeastern coastline of Asia, possibly following the example of Pierre du Val in his c1670 map of Asia. Hokkaidō is not present as an island, but there is a large peninsula attached to the Asian mainland labelled "Yupi". The coastline to the east of the peninsula, however, follows Sanson's example rather than du Val's. It is similar to the coastline of America in Sanson's 1650 map, but here it is labelled "Terre de Yedso", the name normally given to Hokkaidō. Korea is a peninsula rather than the island in the 1650 version.

For a biographical note on Jaillot, please see item 469.



Using the work of Nicolaes Witsen

With Japanese flora and fauna

479 ALLARD, Carol

Exactissima Asiae Delineatio In Praecipuas Regiones Ceterasq Partes divisa. et denuo in lucem edita Per Fredericum de Witt.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Carol Allard, [c1695].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 535 by 626mm (21 by 24.75 inches).

A map of Asia by Carol Allard. The depiction of Russia and central Asia was drawn after the work of Nicolaes Witsen, a cartographer, officer in the VOC, ambassador to England and mayor of Amsterdam.



SCHERER, Heinrich

Asiae Status Naturalis Dextera Dei Omnipotentis Perfect Geographice Designat Anno MDCC Cum Apparatu Viventium en ea Commorantium Volcrum Piscium et Animalim &c.

<u>Publication</u>

[Munich, Heinrich Scherer], 1700.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 270 by 407mm (10.75 by 16 inches).

References

A map of Asia from Heinrich Scherer's 'Atlas Novus'. There is an elaborately decorated title cartouche, with monkeys, a turkey and an elephant. Nova Zembla is shown as an island. There are sea creatures throughout the water, and animals scattered over the continent.

Heinrich Scherer (1628-1704) was a German geographer, and a royal tutor in the courts of Mantua and Bavaria. He was a Jesuit, and his 'Atlas Novus' was produced to record the spread of Jesuit missions internationally.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

The Jesuit missions in Asia

SCHERER, Heinrich

Asia Multis in locis Dei Matrem colit, et vicissim multos favores ab illa accipit.

<u>Publication</u> [Munich, Heinrich Scherer, 1700].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 274 by 405mm (10.75 by 16 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Asia from Heinrich Scherer's 'Atlas Novus'. There is an elaborately decorated title cartouche, showing two figures in Asian dress worshipping with an image of the Garden of Eden, and the Virgin and Child appearing above them. There is a banderole referring to the Immaculate Conception and a prayer to the Virgin Mary underneath. This is presumably a reference to the Jesuit missions in Asia.

Major cities are marked in red, and Jesuit missions are marked with stars. The treatment of Australasia is particularly interesting. "Terra dos Papaous" and "Nova Guinea" are shown as two separate landmasses - they are normally shown as the same. The colouring suggests that New Guinea is joined with Carpentaria. The bottom of the Gulf of Carpentaria is shown unfinished.



Nova Zembla as an island

482 SCHERER, Heinrich

Totius Asiae Continens cum Praecipuis Insulis Eidem Annexis.

Publication [Munich, Heinrich Scherer, 1700].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 268 by 404mm (10.5 by 16 inches).

References

A map of Asia. The Japanese islands of Hokkaidō and Honshū are conflated into one large landmass. Japan is shown close to "Compagnie Land" supposedly a part of North America seen by the de Vries expedition. Nova Zembla is shown as an island, and the Chukchi peninsula and Kamchatka are missing.

The scale is surmounted by a monstrance with the symbol of the Society of Jesus.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Petrini after Sanson

PETRINI, Paolo

L'Asia Dedicata All'Ecc.mo Sigr. Principe d'Avellino.

<u>Publication</u>

Pariggi, A spese di Paolo Petrini et da lui si vendono in Napoli as Biaggio de Librari,

Hand-coloured engraved map.

457 by 654mm (18 by 25.75 inches).

A map of Asia, engraved by Antonius Donzel Gallus. Japan is unusually shaped, and reaches up to the "Yupi" peninsula.

Petrini acknowledges the influence of Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville in a scroll underneath the title cartouche, and probably also drew on the work of Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi.

Paolo Petrini (fl.1692-1748) was an Italian engraver and publisher. His works are uncommon.



De L'Isle leaves his options open

DE L'ISLE, Guillaume

L'Asie dressée sur les observations de l'academie royale des sciences et quelques autres et sur les memoires les plus recens.

<u>Publication</u> A Paris, Ches l'Auteur sur le Quai de l'Horloge, 1700 [but 1707].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 513 by 700mm (20.25 by 27.5 inches).

References Sweet 85.

De L'Isle's map of Asia.

The sea between Japan and mainland is labelled "Mer Orientale". There is a large Hokkaidō, labelled "Terre d'Yeco", the borders of which are defined only by shading rather than a line, leaving the possibility open that it is attached both to the mainland and to Honshū. Korea is shown as a peninsula. The title cartouche is decorated with a procession with camels.

De L'Isle moved his shop to the "Quai de l'Horloge" in 1707, and changed his shop sign to "à l'Aigle de Or" in 1708.



Homann joins Hokkaidō to Honshū

Schenk and Valk's map of Asia

HOMANN, Johann Baptist

Asiae Recentissima Delineatio, Qua Status et Imperia Totius Orientis unacum Orientalibus Indiis exhibentur. Authore Ioh: Bapt: Homanno S.C.M. Geographo.

<u>Publication</u>

Nuremberg, Johann Baptist Homann, [c1710].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

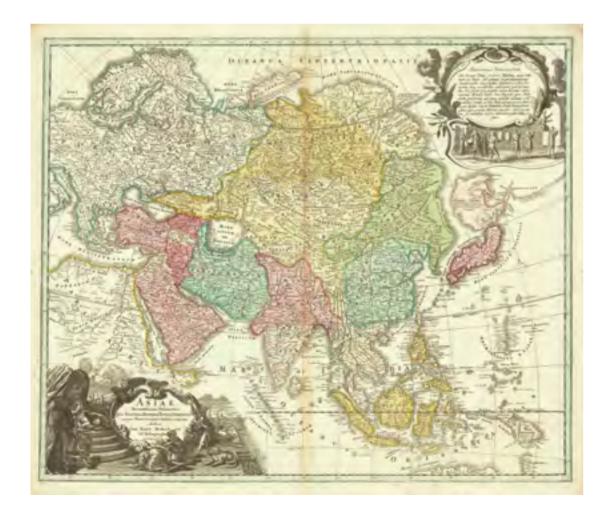
<u>Dimensions</u> 536 by 629mm (21 by 24.75 inches).

References Sweet 109.

Homann's map of Asia, showing "Terra Yedso" as an island joined to Honshū by a narrow isthmus, with an inscription noting that Hendrick Scherer has shown the area in the same way in his atlas. The actual delineation of the coastlines, however, owes more to the work of Guillaume de l'Isle and the Châtelain family.

The legendary lake of "Chiamay", normally found around northern India, is placed here in Tibet; the second lake is in the place "Chiamay" is normally found, but is labelled "L. Cananor Cunabete". The newly discovered Dampier Strait (1700) is shown in Papua New Guinea. A tentative coastline of Australia is visible at the lower edge.

Johann Baptist Homann (1663-1724) was a German cartographer.



VALK, Gerard and VALK, Leonard

Asia qua nulla beatior Ora Tractus in Eoos vergens Mundique teporem.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Gerard and Leonard Valk,

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

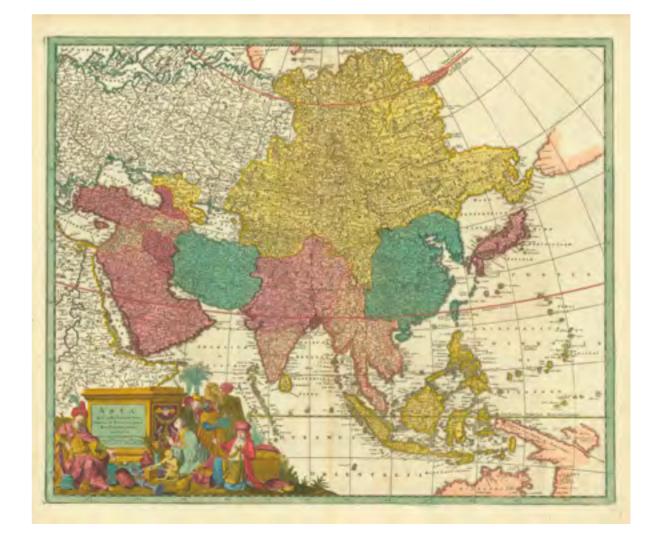
546 by 638mm (21.5 by 25 inches).

References Tooley 1275.

The title cartouche is decorated with figures paying tribute to an Asian ruler.

There is a large landmass at the upper right, suggesting the possibility of a Northeast Passage, but it is unlabelled. At the lower right corner, the coastlines of "Nova Hollandia" and "Carpentaria" extend below the lower border, leaving the question open as to whether they are joined or not. The Dampier Strait is shown in Papua New Guinea.

A large section of unnamed land extends from the east, an early precursor to the actual location of the Aleutian Islands.



Chiquet refuses to speculate

CHIQUET, Jacques

L'Asie dressée selon les observations des mrs. de l'academie royal des sciences.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, J. Chiquet, 1719.

Description Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 217 by 281mm (8.5 by 11 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References Sweet 113.

A map of Asia from 'Le nouveau et curieux atlas géographique et historique', by Jacques Chiquet (1673-1721), a French engraver and publisher.

In Japan, Hokkaidō is attached to the mainland as a peninsula, a reduced version of the boot-shaped peninsula of du Val. "Terre de Iesso" is off the coast, strategically obscured by the title cartouche to hide the lack of knowledge about its northern coastline. Chiquet has chosen not to use contemporary speculative cartography, as the note by the northeastern coast of Asia demonstrates: "this coast and its outline have never been well known." The landmass to the northwest is labelled as either the Arctic or Greenland.



An updated version of the Sanson-Jaillot 1692 map of Asia

SANSON, Nicolas and JAILLOT, Alexis-Hubert

L'Asie divisée en ses principales regions, et ou se peuvent voir l'estendue des empires, monarchies, royaumes, et estats qui partagent presentement l'asie.

A Paris, Chez H. Iaillot, joignant les grands Augustins, aux deux Globes, 1719.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 547 by 376mm (21.5 by 14.75 inches).

References Sweet 77.

An updated version of the Sanson-Jaillot 1692 map of Asia, from Jaillot's 'Atlas françois'.

Hokkaidō is shown as a peninsula labelled "Yupi", with a narrow strait separating it from the main Japanese island. In contrast to the 1692 map, "Terre de Yedso" and "Compagnie Land" have been omitted, as well as a small section of "Nouvelle Guinea". Korea is shown correctly as a peninsula. Papua New Guinea is shown as a long peninsula, separated from New Guinea.

The map is dedicated to the king in the title cartouche, with the royal coat of arms.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

An unfinished Australia

489 VAN DER AA, Pieter

Nouvelle carte de l'asie dressée sur les meilleures cartes levées sur les lieux.

Publication A Leide, Pierre vander Aa, [c1719].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 359 by 465mm (14.25 by 18.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Asia and part of Africa.

The outline of Australia, "Hollandia Nova", is left unfinished to the east. The Gulf of Carpentaria is left open at the bottom. A gap has been left between Carpentaria and "Ta. dos Papos dicta Na Guinea". The eastern coastline of Asia is truncated, but there is an isolated coastline further out to sea labelled "Yedso". The main island of Japan is shown with reasonable accuracy. There is also an unfinished coastline representing North America, labelled "Comps. Land" and "Staten Land". Korea is shown correctly as a peninsula.



Johann Christoph Homann updates his father's map

490 HOMANN, Johann Christoph

Asiae Recentissima Delineatio, Qua Status et Imperia Totius Orientis unacum Orientalibus Indiis exhibentur.

<u>Publication</u>

Nuremberg, [Johann Christoph Homann, c1720-30].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

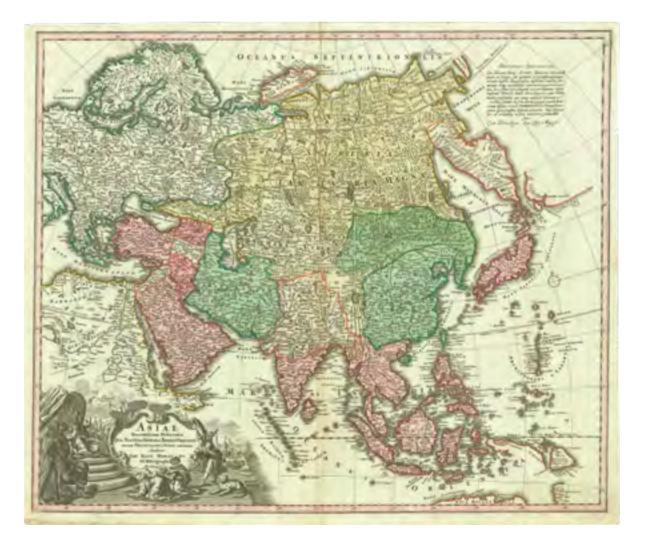
<u>Dimensions</u>

509 by 597mm (20 by 23.5 inches).

References Sweet 123.

A revised version of Homann's map of Asia of around ten years earlier, updated by his son Johann Christoph.

The message to the reader has lost the elaborate cartouche, and a privilege has been added underneath. The island of Hokkaidō, or "Yedso", has been merged with the Kamchatka Peninsula into one large extension of the mainland. Interestingly, the end of the peninsula is marked "Kuriliorum Regio", a reference to the Kuril Islands. The fictional "Matmanksa Ins" added into an island chain between the peninsula and Japan The coastline of "Compagnie Land" has been extended. The Caspian Sea has changed from a round to a thinner outline, showing the Kara Bogaz Gol Bay.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 53 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Colour coded by religion

Asiae Recentissima Delineatio, Qua Status et Imperia Totius Orientis unacum Orientalibus Indiis exhibentur.

HOMANN, Johann Christoph

<u>Publication</u>

Nuremberg, [Johann Christoph Homann, c1720-30].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

525 by 627mm (20.75 by 24.75 inches).

References Sweet 123. Another copy of Johann Christoph Homann's revised edition of his father's map of Asia.

The map has been colour coded according to religion, outlined in a pasted on key at the bottom margin. The title cartouche is decorated with an enthroned king on a dock with cargo being unloaded.



In a decorative frame

492 VAN DER AA, Pieter

L'Asie suivant les nouvelles observations de messrs. de l'academie royale des sciences, etc. augmentées de nouveau.

<u>Publication</u>

A Leide, Pierre vander Aa, 1729.

Description Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 340 by 415mm (13.5 by 16.25 inches).

A map of Asia within a trompe l'oeil frame.

The title cartouche is decorated with a procession of camels and palanquins passing through a rocky landscape. Eastern Asia is truncated with a small spur leading off to the east: an annotation notes that the mapmaker is unsure if the spit of land ends or joins with another continent. A large "Terre d Yeco" is incorrectly joined to the main island of Japan, but separated from the mainland. There is an incomplete coastline at the upper right corner denoting North America, labelled "Terre de la Compagnie". A note records that this coastline was discovered by "Jean da Gama", a reference to the Portuguese explorer João da Gama.



Lotter's update of de L'Isle's map

DE L'ISLE, Guillaume, LOTTER, Tobias Conrad and LOTTER, Gustav Conrad

Asia Concinnata Secundum Observationes Academiae Regalis Scientiarum et nonnullas alias, et juxta annotationes recentissimas.

<u>Publication</u> [Augsburg], Tobias Conrad Lotter, [c1770].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

560 by 710mm (22 by 28 inches).

References Sweet 167. A revised edition of Guillaume de L'Isle's map of Asia, published by Tobias Conrad Lotter and engraved by his son Gustav Conrad Lotter.

Lotter has inserted a new title cartouche, decorated with two Asian figures, a horse and a camel. The annotation underneath notes that the geography of the map is explained in the author's 'Nova introductione ad geographiam'. It follows the geography of de l'Isle, leaving the Siberian coast blank, although the publication of the 'Atlas Russicus' in 1745 had made information on the area widely available.

Lotter (1717-1777) was an apprentice of Matthäus Seutter, and married his eldest daughter. After Seutter's death, and the death of Seutter's son, Lotter bought part of the stock and set up his own business. He was joined in the business by his three sons Matthäus Albrecht (1741-1810), Georg Friedrich (1744-1801) and Gustav Conrad (1746-1776).



From a metaphysical history

BOSSUET, Jacques-Bénigne

L'Asie.

<u>Publication</u> [Paris, Francois l'Honore], 1738.

Description Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 157 by 194mm (6.25 by 7.75 inches).

A map of Asia published in François l'Honore's 1738 edition of 'Discours sur l'histoire universelle', originally published in 1681. The 'Terre de Iesso Yezo Sesso', or the northern parts of Japan, is oversized and the coastline is left open. The 'Discours' was written by Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet (1627-1704), a French bishop and scholar, which puts forward a metaphysical theory of history as a struggle between good and evil.



The Ottens' reissue of de Wit's map of Asia

DE WIT, Frederick

Exactissima Asiae Delineatio In Praecipuas Regiones Ceterasq Partes divisa. et denuo in lucem edita Per Fredericum de Witt.

<u>Publicatior</u>

Amsterdam, Reiner and Joachim Ottens, [c1740].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

533 by 630mm (21 by 24.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References

Annotations have been added to the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle, the ships in the ocean have been removed, and a compass rose has been added in the Indian Ocean.



Nova Zembla shown as a peninsula

496 SEUTTER, Matthäus

Asia cum omnibus Imperiis Provinciis , Statibus et Insulis Iuxta Observationes Recentissimas et Accuratissimas Correcta et Adornata per Mattheum Seutter, Sac. Caes. Maj. Geogr. Aug. Vindel.

Publication

[Augsburg], Matthias Seutter, [c1740].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 544 by 635mm (21.5 by 25 inches).

References Sweet 120. Seutter's map of Asia.

The area to the north of Japan is still speculative. A note on "Yedso" records the ongoing controversy over whether it is a peninsula or not: here it is shown attached to Honshū. There is no Kamchatka Peninsula. The mythical "Compagnie Land" is shown, with a note next to it recording land first supposedly sighted in the area by the Portuguese explorer João da Gama. To the north, Nova Zembla is shown unusually as a peninsula attached to the mainland.

There are two elaborate cartouches: the title cartouche decorated with two traders, two warriors, an elephant and a lion; the cartouche containing the address to the reader is decorated with personifications of the four elements. It is a later state, after the privilege had been added at the lower margin.

Matthäus Seutter (1678-1757), was an engraver, globe-maker, and publisher of maps and views in Augsburg.



Haas updates Homann's work

HAAS, Johann Matthias

Asia secundum legitimas Projectionis Stereographicæ regulas et juxta recentissimas observation.

Publication [Nuremberg], Homann Heirs, 1744.

Hand-coloured engraved map.

526 by 624mm (20.75 by 24.5 inches).

References Sweet 129.

Homann's map of Asia updated by Johann Matthias Haas.

Haas (1684-1742) produced maps for the atlases published by the Homann Heirs firm in the eighteenth century. The Kamchatka Peninsula has been reduced from its original size in Johann Baptist Homann's map. Siberia is drawn after the Russian surveys published in Paris in the early 1730s. Hokkaidō ("Terra Eso, Yedso ou Yesso") is still attached to the mainland. Nova Zembla is shown as a peninsula with an annotation naming it "Terra Ielmer", and noting its discovery in 1664. Tibet is named, and also bears the name "Dalai Lammae".



With an informational border

498 LE ROUGE, George Louis

L'Asie suivant les dern.res observ. ons des moscovites.

Publication
A Paris, Par le Sr. le Rouge, Ingr. Geogr.he du Roi rue des grands Augustins, 1747.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 548 by 705mm (21.5 by 27.75 inches).

A map of Asia from le Rouge's 'Atlas nouveau portatif'.

There is a section in the right border breaking down the various regions by region, colonial status, religion, and language.

Le Rouge (c1707-1793/94) was probably the son of French architect Louis Remy de la Fosse, who supervised his education and raised him to be an engineer and architect. He began his cartographic career in the 1730s, becoming 'ingenieur geographe du Roi' and settling in Paris in 1736. In spite of publishing a number of important maps, mostly after the original work of others, and paid for by wealthy patrons, or public funds, le Rouge barely maintained himself, and supplemented his income by working as a military engineer and landscape designer.



With the Noto peninsula pointing the wrong way

499 BOWEN, Emmanuel

A New & Accurate Map of Asia Drawn from Actual Surveys, and otherwise Collected from Journals; assisted by the most approved Modern maps & Charts. The whole being regulated by Astron. Observations.

<u>Publication</u> [London, 1747].

Description Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 376 by 481mm (14.75 by 19 inches).

A map of Asia, stretching from Russia to New Guinea, from Emmanuel Bowen's 'A Complete System of Geography'.

In Japan, the Noto Peninsula is pointing the wrong way, and Honshū is oversized to the south. The mysterious "Companys Ld." and "De Gama's Land" appear to the north, with a note reading "This coast was discovered by John de Gama in a voyage from China to New Spain".

The De Vries strait is shown between "Yedso" and "Companys Ld.". The strait was thought to separate Asia from America.

Emanuel Bowen (1714-1767) was an English engraver and publisher. He was, unusually, made royal mapmaker to both King George II of England and also King Louis XV of France.



From the 'Atlas portatif'

500 DE VAUGONDY, Gilles Robert

L'Asie divisée selon ses differens etats.

Publication [Paris], Par le Sr. Robert, Géographe ordinaire du Roi, 1748.

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 234 by 340mm (9.25 by 13.5 inches).

A map of Asia from Gilles Robert de Vaugondy's 'Atlas portatif'. The Kamchatka Peninsula is oversized. The main Japanese island of Honshū is compressed and strangely shaped. There is a small "Terre de Compagnie".



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Didier Robert de Vaugondy updates his father's map

501 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier

Carte de l'asie dressée sur les relations les plus nouvelles, principalement sur les cartes de russie, de la chine, et de la tartarie chinoise; et divisée en ses empires et royaumes.

Publication
[Paris] Paris Sr Pobert de

[Paris], Par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy, [c1757].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 506 by 605mm (20 by 23.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References Sweet 138. An updated version of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy's map of Asia of 1750.

At the lower right corner, "Nouvelle Guinée" and "Carpentarie" are shown as two disjointed headlands. The Torres Strait is marked "Det. de l'Endeavour" with a question mark: it was still unclear as to whether New Guinea and Australia were one landmass, and Australia did not appear on the 1750 map. Robert de Vaugondy has included the two theoretical landmasses "T. de la Compagnie" and "Terre ou Isle de Gama" to the right of Asia, a product of mistaken sightings of the Kuril Islands. "Jedso" has been fused with the southern half of the island of Sakhalin, and the interior has been left rather unfinished. There is an archipelago in the "Mer de Kamtschatka", but it is too close to Asia to be the Aleutian Islands. The strait between Kyushu and Tanegeshima in southern Japan is labelled "det. de Dieman", from Abel Tasman's 1639 voyage. As indicated in the title cartouche, the interior of Russia is drawn after Joseph de l'Isle's 'Atlas Russicus' (1745).



With the results of Chirikov's expedition

502 JANVIER, Jean

L'Asie divisée en ses principaux etats par le Sr. Janvier, géographe.

Publication

A Paris, Chés Lattré Graveur rue S. Jacques vis-à-vis celle de la Parcheminerie à la Ville de Bordeaux, [1762].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

376 by 541mm (14.75 by 21.25 inches).

References

A map of Asia, with particular focus on the Pacific Ocean.

"Terre de Yeco", or Hokkaidō, is mapped with the borders left open. To the east is a small section of coast marked "Terre de Gama" or "Terre de la Company". These islands were supposedly discovered in the seventeenth century by the Portuguese explorer João da Gama. Although the existence of this land was disproved by the explorations of Vitus Bering, it remained on maps until the voyages of Captain Cook confirmed Bering's findings.

Even further to the east there is an incomplete coastline showing "Terre vue par Mrs. Tchiricowe et Delisle en 7.bre 1741": a reference to the Great Northern Expedition undertaken in 1741 by Aleksei Chirikov and Vitus Bering. Chirikov and the astronomer on his vessel, Louis De l'Isle de la Croyère, saw the northeast coast of America on this voyage.

Despite the explorations, the mythical Strait of Anian still appears on the map. The large title cartouche is used to hide the lack of knowledge about New Guinea and Australia.

The map appears as plate 24 in the first edition of Jean Lattre's 1762 issue of the 'Atlas moderne'.

Jean (or Robert) Janvier (fl.1746-1776) was a French cartographer. Jean Lattre (fl.1743-1793) was a French engraver and publisher.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 65 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Sayer's striking wall map of Asia

503 SAYER, Robert

Asia According to the Sieur D'Anville Divided into its Empires, Kingdoms and States Showing the European Settlements in the East Indies and all the New Discoveries made by the Russians, the Dutch and the English.

<u>Publication</u> London, 1772.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map, in four sheets joined.

<u>Dimensions</u> 1041 by 1193mm (41 by 47 inches).

Robert Sayer's striking wall map of Asia on four sheets, based on the cartography of Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville.

The map covers an area from Sweden to North America, although only Asian countries have been coloured. There is very little detail in the interior of central Asia, reflecting the ongoing lack of knowledge of the area.

In the East Indies, the Philippines are shown in some detail. New Guinea is shown almost in full. A small coastline of Australia, or "New Holland", is just visible at the lower edge. The discoveries of Captain Cook in the area is recorded in the lower right corner in the "New Straits between New Guinea and New Holland."

In northern Asia, the Kamchatka Peninsula is correctly represented as separate from the island of Hokkaidō, which is reasonably accurate, and labelled "Jeso Gasima". Next to Hokkaidō the "Dutch Discoveries" of Maarten de Vries are still shown, confused with the Kuril Islands. The island of Sakhalin has a curiously serpentine form.

There is a highly speculative coastline in the upper right corner labelled "North America", with a "Sea of Anadir" separating it from Asia.

Robert Sayer (1725-1794) was a leading London print- and mapseller, mapmaker and publisher. He was apprenticed in the Stationers' Company, belatedly made free by redemption in September 1748. In January 1747, his elder brother James jr. had married Mary Overton, widow of the print- and mapseller and publisher Philip Overton. It seems likely his freedom coincided with his joining Mary Overton; by December 1748, he had taken over the firm and continued to run it until his health broke down in about 1792.



Showing the mythical kingdom of Quivira

504 DE VAUGONDY, Gilles Robert

Carte des parties nord et est de l'asie qui comprend es côtes de la russie asiatique le kamschatka, le jesso, et les isles du japon dressée en 1760 par M*** nouvelle édition reduite par m. de Vaugondy 1772.

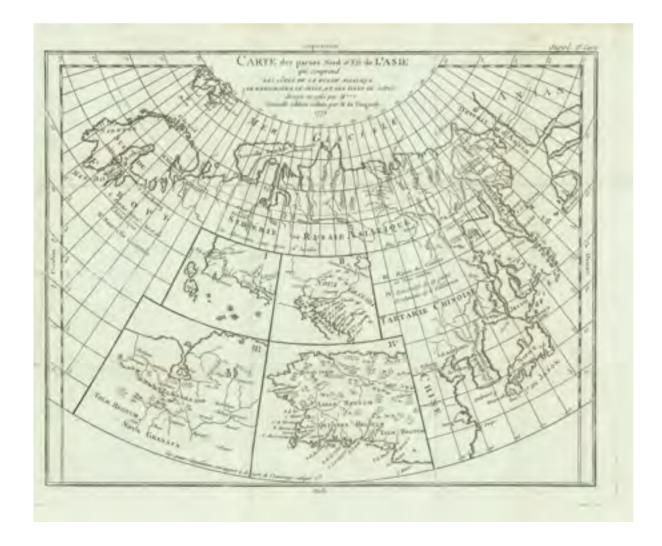
Publication [Paris], 1772.

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 378 by 450mm (15 by 17.75 inches).

A map of northern Asia and the Northeast Passage, here labelled "Detroit d'Anian". The landmass to the right, the mysterious Anian is left blank inland. Further south is an island labelled "Terre vise par les Russes".

The four inset maps draw on Cornelis van Wytfliet's 'Histoire universelle des indes' (1597). The four maps cover: the northwest coast of North America, with a speculative Northwest Passage, the mythical kingdom of Quivira, and a distorted Japan; the Mexican coast of the gulf of California; the Conibas region and the seven mythical cities of Cibola; and Canada, or "Anian Regnum".



Offering three options for the geography of northern Asia

505 DE VAUGONDY, Robert

Nouvelle représentation des côtes nord et est de l'asie pour servir d'eclaircissement aux articles du supplement de l'encyclopedie qui concerment le passage aux indes par le nord.

414 by 477mm (16.25 by 18.75 inches).

Publication [Paris], Mr. de Vaugondy, 1772.

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

Dimensions

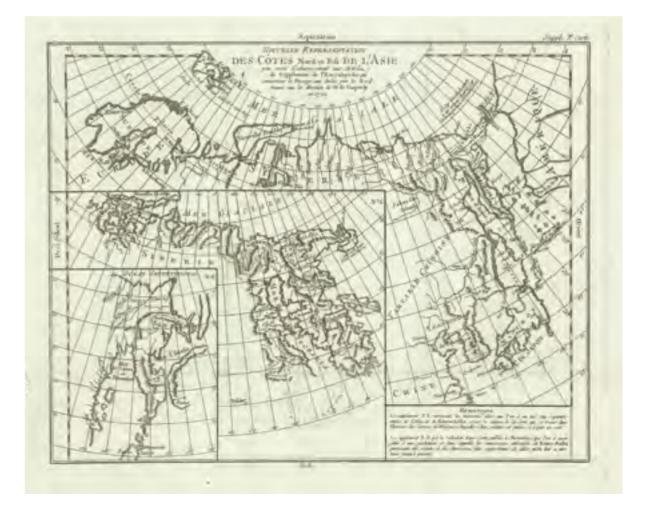
northern Asia, in particular the possibility of a Northeast Passage between Asia and America.

The map was produced for Denis Diderot's 'Encyclopédie', included in a supplement of ten maps. All the maps compile the latest geographical

A map of northern Europe and Asia; an inset map focuses in on Siberia and Kamchatka; another inset within that shows the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The maps represent three contemporary theories about the geography of

The French text at the lower right corner notes that the first inset map draws on the map included in the history of the Turkic peoples by Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur, a ruler in the Khanate of Khiva. His history was translated into French and published in Leiden in 1726. The second inset map is a reduction of one published in Nuremberg which shows a shorter Kamchatka Peninsula in comparison to the first inset. The larger map clearly shows a passage between Asia and America.



theories and combine them.

Nolin's wall map of Asia

NOLIN, Jean-Baptiste II

L'Asie dressée sur les nouvelles observations faites en toutes les parties de la terre et rectifieés.

Publication
Paris, Chez Crepy rue S. Jacques pres la rue de la Parcheminerie à l'image S. Pierre,

Description

Engraved wall map on four sheets, surrounded by engraved borders and text printed separately, laid on later linen, original hand colour.

1280 by 1420mm (50.5 by 56 inches).

An impressive wall map of Asia by Jean-Baptiste II Nolin.

Nolin first drew the map in 1740, drawing mainly on maps produced by his father, also Jean-Baptiste and also a cartographer. The Nolin family were known both for the decoration of their maps and for including the latest cartographic discoveries - sometimes lifted from the works of their contemporaries.

This wall map of Asia represents both of the Nolins' strong points. The map carries an ornately decorated title cartouche, surmounted by God in the form of a golden triangle shedding light both on a bible held by the Virgin Mary and on the sacrificial lamb on an altar in front of Abraham. On the left are a trio of Jesuit missionaries, and on the right converts from various Asian countries. The map is surrounded by vignettes showing scenes from Christian history.

The cartography reveals the substantial gaps remaining in European geographical knowledge of Asia. North America descends almost to Japan. Although Vitus Bering had made his voyage through the Bering Strait in 1740, after the first publication of the map, the results of his discoveries were not widely known outside Russia. Curiously, the Mariana Islands are shown twice: once in the main map according to the account of the Jesuit explorer Paul Clain; and again in the upper right corner after another Jesuit report of 1697. India is very narrow, possibly following the example of Nicolas Sanson. Greenland is very enlarged, almost meeting Nova Zemyla, which is in turn attached to Asia. Japan is drawn after the accounts of Maerten de Vries and Cornelis Jansz Coen. Hokkaidō, or "Terre d'Yesso", is attached to what is now Sakhalin Oblast. The islands to the northeast are meant to represent the Kuril Islands.

There is an extensive text at the bottom of the map detailing the geography and culture of the continent.

The map was republished by Jean-Baptiste Crépy in 1785. Crépy (fl.1730-1796) was a French map and print publisher.



With Nova Zembla as a single island rather than two

BOWEN, Thomas and BANKES, Thomas

The Russian Empire in Europe & Asia with the Northern Discoveries Between Asia & North

Publication [London], Engraved for Bankes's New System of Universal Geography, Published by Royal Authority, [c1790].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 379 by 478mm (15 by 18.75 inches).

A map of Asia and Europe centred on the Russian Empire. A lot of attention is given to the area off the eastern coastline of Asia. The Bering Sea (here labelled the "Sea of Kamschatka") had been recently explored, and the Kamchatka Peninsula is well delineated. A small part of North America is shown on the other side of the Bering Strait. The sea in between Korea and Japan is marked as the "Corea Gulf". Nova Zembla is shown as a single island, not two.

The map appeared in Thomas Bankes' atlas 'New System of Universal Geography'.



Delamarche's reissue of the Robert de Vaugondy map of Asia

08 ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier and DELAMARCHE, Charles François

Asie divisée en ses principaux etats, empires & royaumes. par Robert de Vaugondy geog. corrigée et augmentée des n.lles découvertes vers el nord.

<u>Publication</u> [Paris], Par C.F. Delamarche, 1791.

[rane], ranem Betamarene, r

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 554 by 750mm (21.75 by 29.5 inches).

References Sweet 207. A map of Asia by Didier Robert de Vaugondy, reissued by his successor Charles François Delamarche.

The title claims the map to be updated with the latest information, but, according to Sweet, "the map is not at all up-to-date compared to other contemporary examples". Hokkaidō is shown as three large islands and three smaller islands. The archipelago off the northeast coast of Kamchatka, which appeared in the 1775 Robert de Vaugondy map, is omitted here, as is Australia. There is a large table at the right, showing how the regions are divided into their constituent countries. Text in the panel explains that neither "la Terre des Etats" and "Terre de Compagnie" are not shown because their geography is still unconfirmed.

Charles Delamarche (1740-1817) was a French cartographer who took over the Robert de Vaugondy firm of mapmakers.



A later corrected edition of Buache's updated version de L'Isle's map of Asia

DELISLE, Guillaume, BUACHE, Philippe and DEZAUCHE, Jean-Claude

Carte d'asie dressée pour l'instruction.

Publication Paris, 1819.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

535 by 750mm (21 by 29.5 inches).

References Sweet 221. Buache and de L'Isle are mentioned in the title cartouche. Dezauche has corrected the inset at the upper right, which in Buache's version had been altered to show a supposed Northeast Passage and an inaccurate coastline, based on the observations of Aleksei Chirikov, who thought that the Aleutian Islands might be part of the north American coastline.

Sweet notes that the original revisions were probably due to Guillaume de L'Isle's half-brother Joseph, as the cartouche acknowledges a debt to the Imperial Academy in St Petersburg. Joseph de L'Isle became Buache's partner in 1747 after returning to France from Russia. He "deliberately and perversely misrepresented the true extent of Bering's discoveries, perhaps in order to bolster the tarnished reputation of his brother, Louis de L'Isle de la Croyère... De la Croyère, it seems, was better known for his drunkeness than his cartography" (Sweet).

Dezauche has changed the inset to show the correct outline of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, and removed the dedication.

Philippe Buache (1700-1773) was a pupil of de L'Isle's, and eventually went into business with his widow, after marrying their daughter Charlotte. He was made géographe du roi and a member of the Royale Académie des Sciences.

Dezauche issued his corrected edition for the first time c1800.



With Turkey as part of Natolia

With a topographical section

510 [Anonymous]

Asia.

Publication [c1890].

Description Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 333 by 263mm (13 by 10.25 inches).

A map of Asia. Modern Turkey is shown as part of Natolia. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are shown as part of West Tartary.



511 **DOWER, J.**

Asia.

Publication London, Published by Ward & Lock, 158 Fleet Street, E.C., [c1910].

<u>Description</u> Lithographed map with colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 239 by 298mm (9.5 by 11.75 inches).

A map of Asia, with a topographical section showing the height of various Asian landforms.



Stanford's wall map of Asia

512 **STANFORD, Edward**

Stanford's Library and Commercial Map of Asia.

Publication London, Edward Stanford, [c1930].

<u>Description</u>
Chromolithograph map, booksellers label of Rand McNally & Company, pasted above title

<u>Dimensions</u> 1560 by 1780mm (61.5 by 70 inches). A large wall map of Asia.

It shows the contemporary extent of the Japanese Empire, including Taiwan and Korea.

Edward Stanford (1827-1904), began his career in maps at the stationers. Trelawney and Saunders, where he was made partner in 1852 at the age of 25. A year later the partnership was dissolved with Stanford taking over the remains of the business. Edward would turn the business into one of the most important cartographic firms of the nineteenth century, its reputation based upon such maps as his Library series. The firm is still in existence today, operating from his purpose built shop at 12-14 Long Acre in London.





Maps of China and Tartary

The first state of Fries' map of Asia

513 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius, FRIES, Laurent and GRÜNINGER, Johann

[Tabula Superioris Indiae et Tartariae Maioris].

<u>Publication</u> [Strasbourg, Johann Koberger, 1522].

<u>Description</u> Woodcut map

<u>Dimensions</u> 392 by 543mm (15.5 by 21.5 inches).

A map of Asia from Laurent Fries' edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', the first state of the map. It carries a very early depiction of Japan, labelled "Zipangri". The block was recarved subsequently, removing the banderole at the upper edge and moving the text at the right hand side.

Laurent Fries (1490-1531/32) was an Alsatian cartographer. He studied medicine at the universities of Pavia, Piacenza, and Montpellier, before establishing himself as a physician in the Alsace. He settled in Strasbourg in about 1519, where he met the printer and publisher Johann Grüninger, who worked with the Saint-Dié group of scholars including Martin Waldseemüller. It would seem that Grüninger printed several maps prepared by Waldseemüller, and supervised the cutting of the maps for the 1513 Ptolemy.

Fries and Grüninger subsequently worked together on Fries' own edition of Ptolemy in 1522, in which nearly all the maps were similarly drawn from Waldseemüller's atlas. Grüninger reissued the book in 1525.



With the addition of Kublai Khan

514 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius and FRIES, Laurent

Ta[bula] Superioris Indiae et Tartariae Maioris.

Publication [Lyons, Melchior and Gasper Trechsel,

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured woodcut map

<u>Dimensions</u> 378 by 509mm (15 by 20 inches). A map of Asia from the Trechsels' publishing of Laurent Fries' edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. It carries a very early depiction of Japan, labelled "Zipangri". Fries used medieval sources to create the map, including the writings of Marco Polo: China is divided between "Cathai" and "Mangi" in accordance with Polo's account. There is a representation of the Great Khan (Kublai Khan) in the sea to the right of Asia.

After Johann Grüninger's death in 1531, the materials for the 'Geographia' were sold to Melchior and Gaspar Trechsel, who issued a joint edition in 1535. Gaspar published another edition alone in 1541.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 85 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

From the first atlas

515 **ORTELIUS, Abraham**

Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni.

Publication [Antwerp, Anthonis Coppens van Dienst,

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

384 by 523mm (15 by 20.5 inches).

Van der Krogt 8050:31, for atlas see 31:001A.

ORTELIUS, Abraham

Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni.

[Antwerp, Gillis van den Rade, 1575].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

384 by 523mm (15 by 20.5 inches).

Van der Krogt 8050:31, for atlas see 31:013

Two examples of a map of Tartary, from the 1570 and 1575 Latin editions of Abraham Ortelius' 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'. It covers northern Asia, Japan and a part of North America. Japan is misshapen. When first printed, it was the earliest obtainable map to name California. The mythical Strait of Anian is shown between Asia and America.

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 single (generally wall) maps from booksellers and colouring them for re-sale. He travelled extensively in his search for new material and was a well-known face at the Frankfurt bookfairs. 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. 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 being printed in 1570 alone. The work would go on to be published for 42 years, with some 31 editions being produced.





The earliest printed map to focus on China

517 **ORTELIUS, Abraham**

Chinae olim Sinarum regionis, nova descriptio. Auctore Ludouico Georgio.

Publication [Antwerp, Plantin Press], 1584 [but 1595].

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 441 by 530mm (17.25 by 20.75 inches).

References Van der Krogt 8410:31, for atlas see van der Krogt 31:051.

A map of China by Abraham Ortelius.

It is the earliest printed map to focus on China and the first to illustrate the Great Wall. It was the first western map of China drawn directly from the findings of the Portuguese mapmaker Luis Jorge de Barbuda, or Ludovicus Georgius. Barbuda was a Jesuit, and he made a manuscript map of China from information on the area gathered by the Jesuit mission. Arias Montanus passed this map on to Ortelius.

The map is oriented to the west. Japan is shown on a curved projection, borrowing from Portuguese sources. Wind wagons are shown in the north, a Chinese invention that also became popular in the Low Countries.

The third state, with 'Las Philippinas' added above 'Sinus Magnus', and additional cross hatching in one of the wind wagons. The present example was published in the 1595 Latin edition of Ortelius' 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'.



De Jode's rare map of eastern Asia

518 **DE JODE, Gerard**

China Regnvm.

<u>Publication</u>

Antwerp, Collectore Cornelio de Iudeis, [1593].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension

387 by 524mm (15.25 by 20.75 inches).

References

For map see van der Krogt 8410:32, for atlas see van der Krogt 32:02.

De Jode's map of eastern Asia, showing Japan, China and Korea, produced especially for the 1593 edition of the 'Speculum'.

The map is based upon the work of the Portuguese cartographer Luis Jorge de Barbuda, whose map of China also appeared in the work of de Jode's competitor, Abraham Ortelius, in 1584. The circular map is framed by elaborate strap-work and three vignettes of Chinese life, calculated to appeal to European interest. At the upper left corner is a fisherman working with the aid of a cormorant, a practice that continues in rural China; at the upper right there is a houseboat with a pen attached to the side. The lower right vignette is of a cart with a sail attached, the Chinese windcarts that fascinated European observers. The final image is of India, showing two people in Eastern dress worshipping a triple-headed god.

The map appeared in the second edition of the de Jodes' atlas 'Speculum orbis terrae'. The 'Speculum' was first published in 1578 by Gerard de Jode (1509-1591) with text by Daniel Cellarius. It was designed to compete with Abraham Ortelius' atlas, 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', which had been published eight years earlier. Ortelius used his influence to disrupt de Jode's application for a royal privilege. By the time this was finally granted, seven years after the publication of the 'Theatrum', Ortelius' work had become so popular that de Jode's atlas did not sell well, despite the accuracy and clarity of his maps.

His son Cornelis (1558-1600) continued his father's publishing business after studying at Douai. He produced an enlarged edition of the 'Speculum' in 1593, which Gerard had been planning before his death. Either Cornelis or Gerard was the first person to make a globe following the geography of Mercator in the southern hemisphere; no copies of it survive to provide evidence.

Although sales of de Jode's work were less than ideal, the atlas was evidently held in high regard, with several contemporaries citing its importance alongside the atlases of Mercator and Ortelius. Few examples of either edition of the 'Speculum' have survived, making the maps within a rarity.





From Magini's reduced Ptolemy

519 [MAGINI, Giovanni Antonio and PORRO, Girolamo]

Tartariae Imperium.

<u>Publication</u>

[Venice, Giovanni Battista and Giorgio Galignani, 1598].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map set within text, text to verso.

<u>Dimension</u>

305 by 211mm (12 by 8.25 inches).

References Burden 95. A map of Tartary, or northern Asia, from the Italian edition of Giovanni Antonio Magini's reduced edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. Magini's work was translated by Leonardo Cernoti. The maps in the atlas are attributed to Girolamo Porro, and were also used in the 1596 edition.

Magini used the work of Abraham Ortelius as the basis for his map. The map presents the mythical Strait of Anian between Asia and North America, part of the as yet undiscovered Northwest Passage. California is named and attached to the continent; a river network drains into the "Mar Vermeio" or Vermillion Sea. . The waters above northern Asia are labelled "Oceanus Scythicus", or Scythian Ocean, named after an ancient nomadic people of Central Asia. There is a note next to Japan recording that Marco Polo heard about the country from the "Magno Cham", Kublai Khan. The waters above Japan are labelled "Mare Cin" - it is now the Bering Sea.



From the English 'Epitome'

ORTELIUS, Abraham

China Regio Asiae.

Publication

[London, James Shaw, 1603].

Description

Engraved map with some hand colour.

Dimension

117 by 164mm (4.5 by 6.5 inches).

Reference

For map see van der Krogt 8410:333; for atlas see 333:331.

A map of China, oriented to the west, from the 1603 English edition of Abraham Ortelius' 'Epitome', published by James Shaw.

The first pocket-sized version of Ortelius' groundbreaking atlas 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' was published in 1577, by Peter Heyns, with maps engraved by Filips Galle, in response to the demand for cheaper atlases. Initially, and romantically, titled 'Spieghel der Werelt', it was later renamed 'Epitome' in 1588.

This edition was printed for Shaw by the same Antwerp publisher that published Johannes van Keerbergen's edition of the 'Epitome'.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 95 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

With an illustration of a Chinese windboat

521 MERCATOR, Gerard

China.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Jodocus Hondius, 1619].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map, French text to verso.

Dimensions

448 by 556mm (17.75 by 22 inches).

References

Van der Krogt 8410:1A, for atlas see 1:113.

A map of China from the 1619 French edition of the Hondius-Mercator 'Atlas'.

China is somewhat condensed, and Japan (drawn after Luis Teixeira) is similarly misshapen. Korea is shown as an island. The Great Wall is shown in the north of China, and to the left is an illustration of a Chinese windboat. The mythical Strait of Anian is shown between Asia and America, with a section of the northwest American coast visible, inhabited by a deer and a wolf. Two ships, one similar to a Chinese junk and the other European, patrol the Pacific Ocean. In a decorative cartouche there is a description and illustration of a Japanese crucifixion, a practice introduced into Japan in the early modern period, and possibly inspired by the martyrdoms in Nagasaki in 1597.



From Bertius' geographical treatise

522 BERTIUS, Petrus

China Regio Asiae.

ublication

[Frankfurt am Main, Mattheus Becker II for Hendrick Laurensz, 1612].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

Dimensions

104 by 147mm (4 by 5.75 inches).

References

Van der Krogt 8410:341; for atlas see

A map of China from the 1612 German edition of Petrus Bertius', published by the successor to Cornelis Claesz.

The map was first included in Barent Langenes' Caert-Thresoor'. The first pocket atlas was a miniature version of Ortelius' large folio 'Theatrum', published in 1577, by Peter Heyns, with maps engraved by Filips Galle. Initially, and romantically, titled 'Spieghel der Werelt', or 'Mirror of the World', it was later renamed 'Epitome'. Langenes (fl. 1598-1610) published 'a new and improved' version in 1598. Langenes "limited his involvement to the first edition; as of the second edition, in 1599, it was Cornelis Claesz., (c1551-1609) in Amsterdam who continued the publication. Petrus Bertius and Jacobus Viverius edited the original text, whose authorship is unknown, and Bertius later rewrote the text which was used in a number of editions from 1600 onwards" (Hubbard).

This edition contains Bertius' text, a geographical treatise on the new world, retaining the original maps, translated into German.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 97 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

From Purchas' travel compilation

HONDIUS, Jodocus and PURCHAS, Samuel

China.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, Printed by William Stansby for Henry Fetherstone, 1626].

Description

Text sheet with engraved map.

340 by 220mm (13.5 by 8.75 inches).

References Hill1403.

A map of China by Jodocus Hondius, published in Samuel Purchas' 'Purchas His Pilgrimes'.

The map is oriented to the west. Korea is shown as an island, and a small section of Japan is visible. The Great Wall of China is marked.

Jodocus Hondius I (1563-1612) established the Hondius publishing house in Amsterdam, the center of cartographic production in the late sixteenth-century. Having purchased many copperplates from Gerhard Mercator in about 1604, Hondius built a successful publishing career from his Mercator-Hondius atlas, which was a compilation of Mercator's maps and a series of new maps.

Samuel Purchas' (c1577-1626) collection of voyages "is a continuation and enlargement of Hakluyt's 'The Principal Navigations'. At the death of Hakluyt there was left a large collection of voyages in manuscript which came into the hands of Purchas, who added to them many more voyages and travels ... This fine collection includes the accounts of Cortes and Pizarro, Drake, Cavendish, John and Richard Hawkins, Quiros, Magellan, van Noort, Spillbergen, and Barents, as well as the categories of Portuguese voyages to the East Indies, Jesuit voyages to China and Japan, East India Company voyages, and the expeditions of the Muscovy Company" (Hill).

CHAP.6. S.3. Extens of our Maps and Concerts of Chiese.

commonly call Torsey, with whom elsey hade alwayes had Warre, and once they warme all the

Errebe Randers better ficht full im I baue bere prefested bem Floredres bis Mag of China, ere to from the distinct contents when all European Geographer, have had y' at . I time complete May of China I final project after, in by companyou will appear a.

HONDIVS by Map of China.



This Kingdone Statistic is an excellent climate and females: is to believe the things which it bath in it lefts, is thanketh very near wato fada, and other Kingdones, does whence comments with great facilities that which it deliceth and wanteds. And before I palls my further, becarde I have broken of the femation and height of Gloss, I will note for their interwheth would be glad so learns, and also is may lear so seemd two notable errors, which our new-sell Mays have. The one is, Thus they make China a third part-legger then it is, placing this much Mays. and Major hance. The come is, Thus there makes China a third part bigger then it is a placing this smooth Major. Cettied Pagues in fifty begreen, being in very deed but in feety centry, as we have, within these Pagues in an technical the health thereof with a very pool Affectable: And the limits and early of this King.—degree, down, which treathers dayes icorney or hells distant from this City of Pagues, are as the most but. The Kingdome of City of Pagues, are as the most but. The Kingdome of City of Pagues, are as the most but. The Kingdome of City of Pagues, are as the most but. The Kingdome of City of Pagues, are as the most but. The Kingdome of City of Pagues, are as the city of Pagues North whereas undeed it is none other but this fells fame Kingdome of City of Pagues with the City of City of Pagues, which they put for the head thereof, is thus City of Pagues without we are. Whe finds the head the head thereof, is thus City of Pagues without we are. Whe finds out down parts by the way of Major, which game out major things, and great matters of Catago, familias and which fermed to be for preciting and proper to this Kingdome of City, and great matters of Catago, familias and which fermed to be for preciting and proper to this Kingdome of City, and great matters of Catago, familias and which fermed to be for preciting and proper to this Kingdome of City, and great matters of Catago, familias and which fermed to be for preciting and proper to this Kingdome of City, and great matters of Catago, familias and which fermed to be for preciting and proper to this Kingdome of City and the city of the first of the City of Catago, familias and which fermed to be for preciting and proper to this Kingdome of City of Catago, familias and the City of Catago, familias and which fermed to be for preciting and proper for the Kingdome of City of Catago, familias and the City of Catago, familias and the City of Catago, familias and city of C

From van Waesberge's edition of Cloppenburgh's miniature atlas

CLOPPENBURGH, Johannes and VAN DER KEERE, Pieter

China.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1673 or 1676].

Description

Engraved map.

212 by 273mm (8.25 by 10.75 inches).

Van der Krogt 8410:353.1; for atlas see van der Krogt 353:21 or 353:31.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of China from Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge's edition of Jan Cloppenburgh's miniature atlas.

The atlas was first published by Cloppenburgh in French in 1630. Cloppenbugh's atlas was short-lived, with only two further editions, and it is possible that it was suppressed, or that he simply went out of business. After a hiatus of more than 40 years, the maps were re-issued by van Waesberge without text in 1673 and 1676.

The map was engraved, as were the other plates in the atlas, by Pieter van den Keere.



The Blaeus' map of China

525 BLAEU, Willem and BLAEU, Joan

China Veteribus Sinarum Regio Nunc Incolis Tame dicta.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Willem and Joan Blaeu, 1645-50].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 448 by 560mm (17.75 by 22 inches).

Van der Krogt 8410:2A, for atlas see 2:213.

A map of China, from a French edition of Willem and Joan Blaeu's great atlas, 'Théâtre du monde ou nouvel atlas'. Korea is shown as an island.

There are two almost identical French editions of the 'Théâtre du monde ou nouvel atlas'. The first was published between 1643-1645, and the second between 1645-1650. The second, from which this map is taken, is identifiable by the running footers, which are in italics.



Merian's reissue of the Blaeus' map

526 MERIAN, Matthias

China Veteribus Sinarvm Regio Nunc Incolis Tame dicta.

Publication [Frankfurt, c1640].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 341 by 381mm (13.5 by 15 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of China after Willem and Joan Blaeu. The Great Wall of China is shown in the north, and Korea is shown as an island.

The map was republished by the German engraver and printer Matthias Merian (1593-1650).



The first western map to show Korea as a peninsula

527 BLAEU, Joan

Imperii Sinarvm Nova Descriptio.

Publication [Amsterdam, William and Joan Blaeu, 1655-1659].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 523 by 615mm (20.5 by 24.25 inches).

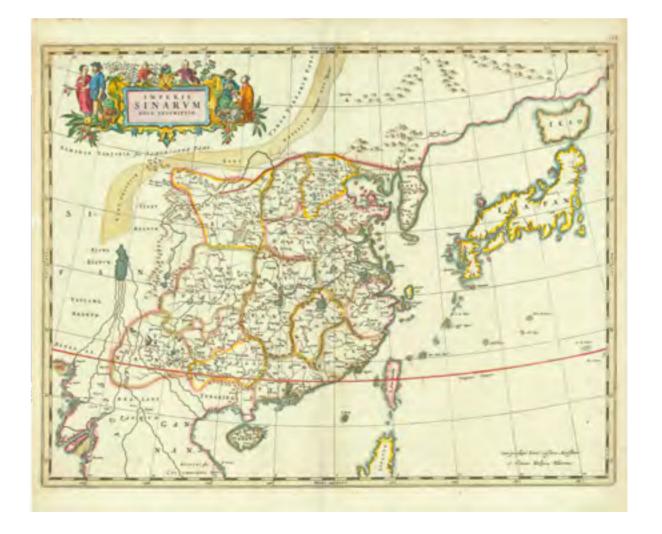
References

Van der Krogt 8410:2B.

Martini's map of China, from the 'Novus Atlas Sinensis'.

This map was the first in western cartography to show Korea as a peninsula. The mapping of Japan follows Blancus-Moreira, but shows Hokkaidō ("Ieso") as a separate island.

The 'Atlas Sinensis' was the first Western atlas devoted to China and the surrounding region. The atlas was based on the travels of Father Martino Martini (1614-1661), a Jesuit missionary in China. In 1654, Martini's ship was captured and he was sent to Amsterdam, where he persuaded Blaeu to engrave and publish his maps and descriptions of the Chinese empire. Blaeu postponed his work on the other volumes and published this atlas in 1655. The text was Martini's own account of his travels.



From a later edition of the 'Atlas Minor'

VAN LOON, Jan 528

Imperii Sinarvm Nova Descriptio.

Publication [Amsterdam, Jan Janssonius, 1656-1680].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

491 by 583mm (19.25 by 23 inches).

Van der Krogt 8410:1C.

A map of China, Korea and Taiwan, issued in the later editions of Jan Janssonius's 'Atlas Maior', although possibly included in a composite atlas given the manuscript pagination at the upper right.

The Great Wall is shown in the north, coloured in red, with a later note in the same colour of the length. The route from "Xuntien" to "Quangcheu" is also marked in red. The title cartouche is decorated with four Chinese figures. There are two ships doing battle near the island of Hainan.



By a tutor to the Borghese family

NICOLOSI, Giovanni Battista

[Map of eastern Asia].

Publication [Rome, 1661].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

430 by 568mm (17 by 22.25 inches).

References Shirley T.NIC-1a.

The second sheet of the map of Asia from 'Dell' Hercole e Studio Geografico', an atlas by Giovanni Battista Nicolosi.

Nicolosi (1610-1670) was an Italian priest and geographer, who was tutor to Giovanni Battista Borghese. He was commissioned by the Sacra Congregazione di Propaganda Fide to map the world in 1652.

'Dell' Hercole e Studio Geografico' contained 22 maps. Although the map has a curved edge, as do some others in the work, the atlas was not constructed as a functional set of globe gores.



By the inventor of the spirit level

From a later Italian edition of the 'Epitome'

THÉVENOT, Melchisédech

Imperii Sinarum Nova Descriptio.

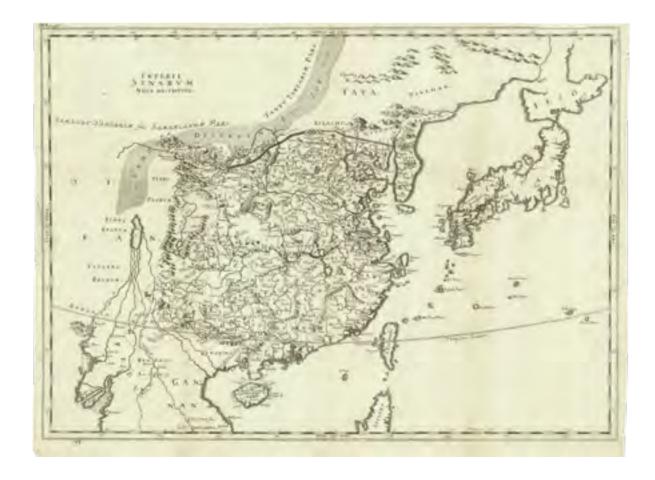
Publication [Paris, 1666-1696].

Description Engraved map.

490 by 655mm (19.25 by 25.75 inches).

A map of China, including Korea, Taiwan and Japan, published in the travel compilation 'Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux' by Melchisédech Thévenot. It is drawn after the work of Martino Martini as published by the Blaeus, but shows Hokkaidō joined to the mainland.

Thévenot (1620-1692) was a French traveller, inventor and diplomat. He is perhaps best known for his 1696 work 'The Art of Swimming', one of the first books on the subject, and the invention of the spirit level.



ORTELIUS, Abraham

Tartariae sive Magni Chami Regni Tipus.

<u>Publication</u> [Venice, Scipione Banca, 1667].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 91 by 136mm (3.5 by 5.25 inches).

Burden 50; van der Krogt 8050:331; for atlas see Philips 478.

A map of northern Asia and North America from the 1667 Italian edition of Abraham Ortelius 'Epitome', published here by Scipione Banca as 'Il Theatro del Mondo'.



The first state of Blome's map of China

HOLLAR, Wenceslaus and BLOME, Robert

A New Mapp of ye Empire of China With its severall Provinces or kingdomes. Together wth. the adjacent Isles of Iapon or Niphon, Formosa, Hainan, etc. Rendered into English, & enlarged wth. the Isles of Iapon, by Rich: Blome, by his Majesties Command.

<u>Publication</u>
London, Printed and sold for Richard
Blome, 1669.

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 346 by 424mm (13.5 by 16.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Blome, who often drew on the work of others, modelled Asia after the 1655 work by Martino Martini and Willem Blaeu. Japan is drawn after Nicolas Sanson's 1652 map. The use of these sources means that the Chinese coastline and interior are very accurate, while Korea is still shown as a peninsula. Cambodia is incorrectly situated west of Siam (Thailand).

The map was included in Blome's work 'Geographical Description Of The Four Parts Of The World', the first set of large format maps covering the world created entirely in Great Britain. While John Speed produced the first British atlas, the plates were engraved and printed in Amsterdam. Begun in 1667, the completed atlas contained 24 maps.

The map was engraved by Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-77). It is dedicated to Sir Thomas Peyton, 2nd Baronet, a Royalist English politician. Blome took subscribers to finance his work, adding their name and arms to maps in return. These would be changed if the subscriber did not pay a renewal fee for later editions, their name and arms would be removed, as they were on the next state of this map.



With a reference to Prester John

533 DE ROSSI, Giovanni Giacomo and DA VIGNOLA, Giacomo Cantelli

Il Regno Della China detto presentemente Catay e Mangin, diviso sopra le Carte piu esatte nelle sue Principali Provincie.

Publication

Roma, Data in luce da Gio Giacomo Rossi alla Pace co Priu dt S.P., 1682.

Description Engraved map.

imensions

482 by 614mm (19 by 24.25 inches).

The first state of Rossi and Cantelli's map of China and Japan. A note in Tartary records that the Tartars now rule China; possibly a reference to the Manchus. There is a reference to Prester John, the mythical Christian ruler of an Eastern kingdom, at the far left. The title cartouche mentions the work of Johann Grueber, Bento de Góis, Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, and Martino Martini.

This map was published by Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola and engraved by Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi for publication in the atlas 'Mercurio Geografico'.

Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola (1643-1695) was an Italian cartographer and engraver. He joined the retinue of Count Rinieri Marescotti, and whilst travelling with the Count, met the publisher Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi, who became his partner. He eventually became court geographer to Reggio Francesco II d'Este, Duke of Modena.

Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi (1627-1691) was an Italian engraver and printer. He inherited a printing business from his father, Giuseppe de Rossi (1570-1639).



De Wit's map of northern Asia

534 DE WIT, Frederick

Magnae Tartariae Magni Mogolis Imperii.

<u>Publication</u>

Amsterdam, Frederick de Wit, [c1682].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

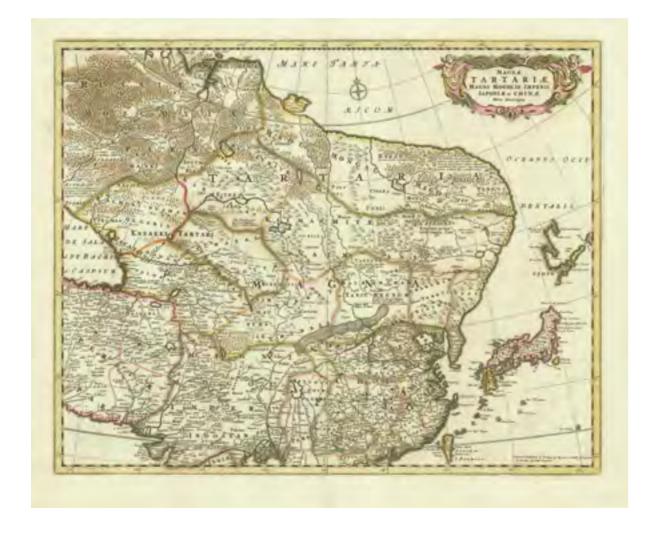
<u>Dimensions</u> 536 by 620mm (21 by 24.5 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

De Wit's map of Tartary, China and Japan.

The northeastern coastline of Asia has been rounded. There is a disembodied coastline of "Yedso" to the east above Japan, with some islands reflecting the discoveries of Maarten de Vries. The Caspian Sea is oversized.

This map was published both independently and as part of various atlases.



The domain of the Tartar hordes

DE ROSSI, Giovanni Giacomo and DA VIGNOLA, Giacomo Cantelli

La Gran Tartaria divisa nelle sue parti pricipali da Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola conforme le relazioni che s'hanno da gl'Itinerarij de P.P. della Copr. di Giesu di Monsu. Tavernier e dalle Raccolte di Monsu Thevenot e data in Luce da Gio: Giacomo de Rossi.

<u>Publication</u>

In Roma alla Pace con Priu. del S.P., Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola, 1683.

Description Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 470 by 605mm (18.5 by 23.75 inches).

A map of Tartary, extending from the Caspian to Japan and the Pacific and from Tibet to the Arctic. The map focuses on the lands north of China inhabited by Mongol and Tartar warriors: one appears in the title cartouche. Northern Russia is rather featureless inland. The Kamchatka Peninsula is labelled "Yupi": "Yupi-tase" was thought to be inhabited by a peaceful fishing people. Korea is shown as an elongated peninsula. The island of Japan is curiously shaped like a right angle. Nova Zembla is shown attached to the mainland.

This map was published by Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola and engraved by Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi for publication in the atlas 'Mercurio Geografico'.



Coronelli's globe gores

536 **CORONELLI, Vincenzo**

[Two globe gores covering Tartary, China, Japan and the Philippines].

<u>Publication</u>

[Venice, Vincenzo Coronelli, after 1688].

Description

Two engraved globe gores, each 495 by 340mm (19.5 by 13.5 inches).

Two globe gores from Vincenzo Coronelli's groundbreaking globe, covering eastern Asia.

Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650-1718), a Franciscan monk, was the official cosmographer of the Venetian Republic and founder of the first modern geographical society, Gli Argonauti.

The globe gores were first produced in 1688, and were made into globes, sold together unassembled, and sold separately. They were also published as the 'Libro dei Globi', and within the general title 'Atlante Veneto'.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS



A revised edition of de Wit's map of Tartary, China and Japan

537 DE WIT, Frederick

Magnae Tartariae Magni Mogolis Imperii Iaponiae et Chinae, Nova Descriptio ex Tabula Ampliss: Viri D.N. Witsen pro Majori parte aliis Auctoribus Excerpta et dita.

<u>Publication</u> Amstelodami, F. de Witt, [c1725].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

544 by 619mm (21.5 by 24.25 inches).

Substantial changes have been made. The northeastern coastline is much more detailed, with a peninsula obscured by the title cartouche. The island of "Yedso" (Hokkaidō) is now attached to the mainland, and reaches down to almost meet the main island of Honshū. Kunashir or here "Staten Land" is shown to the right of "Yedso". To the right of that is "Comp. lant", or Company's Land, another of the Kuril Islands. The Caspian Sea is smaller. The Philippines have been added at the lower right corner.

The title cartouche notes that it draws on the map of Tartary by Nicolaes Witsen.



Showing Hokkaidō connected to Honshū

SCHERER, Heinrich

Totius Tartariae Asiaticae Nova Descriptio Geographica.

Publication [Munich, Heinrich Scherer], 1700 [but 1702-1710].

Description Engraved map.

272 by 390mm (10.75 by 15.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

References Shirley T.SHER-1a 103.

A map covering central Asia to Japan from Heinrich Scherer's 'Atlas Novus'. There is a large vignette of Tartar warriors attacking a wagon and looting the contents.

In Japan, the northern island of Hokkaidō ("Iedso") is drawn disproportionately large, and is connected to the main island of Honshū by a narrow isthmus.

Heinrich Scherer (1628-1704) was a German geographer, and a royal tutor in the courts of Mantua and Bavaria. He was a Jesuit, and his 'Atlas Novus' was produced to record the spread of Jesuit missions internationally.



From an aristocrat's textbook

DE CHEVIGNY, Sieur

La China.

Publication [Spain, ?1719].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

173 by 231mm (6.75 by 9 inches).

A map of Japan, Korea and China from a Spanish edition of the scientific encyclopedia, 'La science des personnes de cour, d'épée et de robe'.

'La science' was published in Amsterdam by François L'Honoré in 1707, and went through several editions. It was dedicated to the Prince of Orange and Nassau. The author, the Sieur de Chevigny, wrote the work as an introduction for the aristocracy to contemporary political, religious and scientific theories.



With insets showing the expedition of Ferdinand Verbiest

540 COVENS, Johannes and MORTIER, Cornelis

Carte nouvelle de la nrande tartarie par monsieur N. Witsen bourgemaister &c &c.

Amsterdam, Jean Covens et Corneille Mortier, [c1721].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

630 by 1021mm (24.75 by 40.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Tartary, based, according to the title cartouche, on the map of the area drawn by Nicolaes Witsen, a Dutch statesman, officer of the Dutch East India Company and cartographer.

There are two inset maps of the journey of Ferdinand Verbiest, a Jesuit missionary who spent time at the imperial Chinese court, and of Nova Zembla and Spitsbergen.

It was originally produced by Alexis Hubert Jaillot and Pierre Mortier for the 'Atlas Nouveau', and was reissued by Mortier's son Cornelis and his partner Johannes Covens.



With a note of the Barentsz expedition

541 MOLL, Herman

Great Tartary, The Isle of Iapon. A Tract of the lourney which Fathr. Verbiest made from Pekin to the Eastern Tartary in the Year 1682.

Publication [?London, c1730].

Description

Two engraved maps on one sheet, with outline hand colour.

200 by 243mm (7.75 by 9.5 inches).

Two maps of northern Asia, known as Tartary. The upper map shows the route taken by Father Ferdinand Verbiest, a Jesuit missionary, through China during the Qing dynasty.

The lower map shows northern Asia. Korea is shown as an island. It includes the "Straits of the Vries", which supposedly separated Asia from America. Japan is elongated. To the north in Nova Zembla there is a note recording the winter spent by Jacob van Heemskerck and Willem Barentsz on the Arctic ice.



A reduced reprint of Seutter's map of Russia

SEUTTER, Matthias and LOTTER, **Tobias Conrad**

Imperium Russiae Magnae juxta recentissime delineatum opera et sumtibus Matthaei Seutteri. S.C.M. Geogr. Aug. Vind.

Publication [Augsburg, c1735].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

219 by 300mm (8.5 by 11.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A reduced reprint of Matthias Seutter's map of the Russian Empire. It was republished by Seutter's son-in-law Tobias Conrad Lotter.

Kamchatka is shown as a single landmass reaching down to the Kuril Islands and Japan. There is an elaborate title cartouche with the imperial Russian arms.



With a note explaining the continuing controversy over Hokkaidō

543 MOLL, Herman

The Empire of China and Island of Japan, Agreeable to Modern History. By H. Moll Geographer.

<u>Publication</u> [London, Thomas Bowles, 1736].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 335 by 351mm (13.25 by 13.75 inches).

A map of China and Japan from the 1736 edition of Moll's 'Atlas Minor'. The Great Wall of China is shown with a note recording it as "500 leagues in length". A note above the sketchy "Land of Iesso" explains that "Whether Japan be an Island, or joyned to ye land of Jesso, is not yet determined". Although "Iesso" (Hokkaidō) is shown as a separate island, it was also still unclear as to whether it was joined to the Asian mainland.

Herman Moll (c1654-1732) was a German engraver, mapmaker and publisher active in London.



Haas updates Homann's work

544 HAAS, Johann Matthias

Imperii Russici et Tartariae Universal.

<u>Publication</u>

[Nuremberg], Homann Heirs, 1739.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 530 by 622mm (20.75 by 24.5 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Homann's map of China and Tartary updated by Johann Matthias Haas. Haas (1684-1742) produced maps for the atlases published by the Homann Heirs firm in the eighteenth century.



Tirion's map of eastern Asia

545 TIRION, Isaac

Nouvelle carte de l'empire de la chine et les pais circonvoisins; nieuwe kaart van't keizerryk china china en de aangrensende Landen.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Isaac Tirion, [c1740].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 410 by 485mm (16.25 by 19 inches).

A map of eastern Asia, covering Russia, China, Tibet, the Philippines and Japan.

Isaak Tirion (c1705-1765) was primarily known as a bookseller, he also made a name for himself in the world of cartography, publishing a number of atlases despite the fact that he was neither a cartographer nor a geographer. His wife continued the business for about ten years after his death.



Homann Heirs' map after d'Anville

HOMANN HEIRS

Tartariae Sinensis Mappa Geographica ex Tabulis specialibus; Carte generale de la tatarie chinois et des royaumes de corée et de japan.

<u>Publication</u> Nuremberg, Homann Heirs, 1749.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 537 by 862mm (21.25 by 34 inches).

A map of Tartary and China by the Homann Heirs firm.

The map is drawn after the work of Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville. There are two landmasses without interior detail north of Japan: one identified as "Jedso Gasima ie Jedso Insula" and another above labelled "Eso ou Jeso". Sakahlin appears to the far north.



Albrizzi's version of Tirion's map

547 TIRION, Isaac

Nuova Carta dell' Imperio Della China e dei Paesi circonvicini; Nueva Carta de L'Imperio de la Quina y de las Tierras comarcanas.

<u>Publication</u> [Venice, Giovanni Albrizzi, c1740].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

378 by 516mm (15 by 20.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of eastern Asia, covering China, Tibet and Japan.

Giovanni Albrizzi was the first publisher to issue Tirion's maps. Tirion's own atlas was issued in Amsterdam in 1744. On the map the "Kamtzchatka" peninsula almost reaches Japan. The original of the map has the title in Italian and Dutch. Albrizzi has replaced the Dutch title and removed Tirion's name.



By a citizen of the new French Republic

548 ANONYMOUS

L'Empire de la chine avec les isles du japon et la corée.

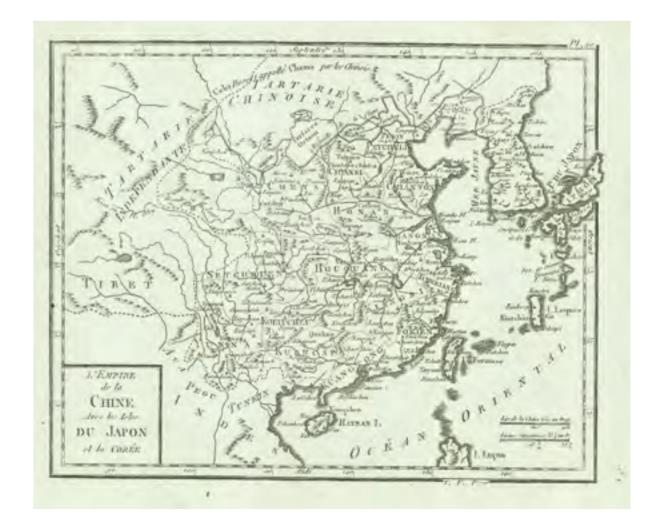
<u>Publication</u> [Paris, Citoyen Berthelon, 1799].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 200 by 252mm (7.75 by 10 inches).

A map of China, Korea and Japan from a later edition of the 'Atlas modern portatif'. The size of Korea is exaggerated, in contrast to the undersized Japan breaking through the border of the map.

The 'Atlas Moderne Portatif' was first published in 1777, intended for students. The maps were revised for a later edition, published by Citoyen (Citizen) Berthelon, reflecting the changes brought by the French Revolution in 1789: this map gained a black border broken at the bottom edge by the initials T.V.P.5., and numbered "Pl.20" at the upper right corner. The style was deliberately restrained, in contrast with pre-Revolution cartography.



Didier Robert de Vaugondy's map of northern Asia

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier

Siberie ou russie asiatique, tartarie chinois, pays des eluts et isles du japon.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Didier Robert de Vaugondy, 1765-75].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 274 by 325mm (10.75 by 12.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

There is a large and inaccurate Hokkaidō labelled "Terre de Jeso", below an island presumably meant to be Sakhalin. The mountain ranges in Siberia are emphasised. Genghis Khan's capital at Karakum is noted, along with a text to the south recording that the tombs of the Khan and his family are supposedly to be found in the Ula Gola Mountains.



The first state of Brion de la Tour's map of northeast Asia

550 BRION DE LA TOUR, Louis

Grande tartarie et isles du japon suivant les rélations les plus autentiques.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, chez le Sr Desnos, rue St Jacques, au Globe, 1766.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 296 by 393mm (11.75 by 15.5 inches).

The first state of Brion de la Tour's map of northeast Asia. The map is in a decorative garlanded frame, from the 'Atlas général et élémentaire pour l'etude de la géographie et de l'histoire moderne'. The island of Hokkaidō (labelled "Ieso") is shown oversized, but separated from the main island. The plate is numbered 35 at the upper right corner.

Louis Brion de la Tour (c1743-1803) was a French cartographer. He was appointed géographe du roi, and worked mainly with Louis Charles Desnos, who was himself a royal book- and globeseller from Denmark.



The second state of Brion de la Tour's map of northeast Asia

BRION DE LA TOUR, Louis

Grande tartarie et isles du japon suivant les relations les plus autentiques.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, chez le Sr Desnos, rue St Jacques, au Globe, 1766.

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 290 by 387mm (11.5 by 15.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

The second state of Brion de la Tour's map of northeast Asia, in a decorative garlanded frame, from the 'Atlas général et élémentaire pour l'etude de la géographie et de l'histoire moderne'. The island of Hokkaidō (labelled "Ieso") is shown oversized, but separated from the main island. The plate is numbered 44 at the upper right corner.



Bonne's map of Tartary

BONNE, Rigobert

Carte de la tartarie chinoise projettée et assujettie aux observations astronomiques.

Publication
A Paris, Chez Lattré Graveur ordinaire de Mgeur le Dauphin, rue S. Jacques à la Ville de Bordeaux, 1771.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

384 by 523mm (15 by 20.5 inches).

A map of Tartary, or northeast Asia.

Rigobert Bonne (1727-1789) was a French mathematician and mapmaker. He was appointed chief hydrographer at the Dépot de la Marine in 1773.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Santini's edition of Bonne's work

From an Italian decorative atlas

BONNE, Rigobert and SANTINI,

L'Empire de la chine avec la tartarie chinoise.

<u>Publication</u> A Venise, P. Santini, 1779.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 522 by 713mm (20.5 by 28 inches).

A map of China and Japan from the 'Atlas encyclopédique'.

Rigobert Bonne (1727-1789) was a French mathematician and mapmaker. He was appointed chief hydrographer at the Dépot de la Marine in 1773.

Paolo Santini redrew the map for his atlas.



554 **ZATTA, Antonio**

Impero della China colle Isole del Giappone

<u>Publication</u> Venezia, Presso Antonio Zatta, e Figli, 1784.

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 384 by 481mm (15 by 19 inches).

A map of China and Japan from Antonio Zatta's 'Atlante Novissimo'. Antonio Zatta (fl.1757-1797) was an Italian printer and cartographer. The 'Atlante Novissimo', in four volumes, was one of the last great decorative atlases.



By a former forester

GÜSSEFELD, Franz Ludwig

Charte des Russiche Reich und die von den Tatarn bewohnte Länder in Europa un Asia enthaltend.

Nürnberg, F.L. Güsefeld, bey den Homännischen Erben, 1786.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

498 by 617mm (19.5 by 24.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of the Russian Empire, China and Japan. There is a cartouche at the left side listing the various Russian provinces, and containing the scale bars. The title cartouche is drawn as an exotic building with a ship to the side.

Franz Ludwig Güssefeld (1744-1807) was a German cartographer. He became a forester after failing to gain a place in the Prussian Engineer Corps, and then became a mapmaker. Most of his maps were published by the Homann Firm in Nuremberg.



From the 'Atlas portatif'

BONNE, Rigobert and PERRIER, François Gabriel

Carte de l'empire de la chine et du royaume de corée, avec les isles du japon, partie occidentale, par m. bonne. ingr. hydrographe de la marine.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Rigobert Bonne, 1786].

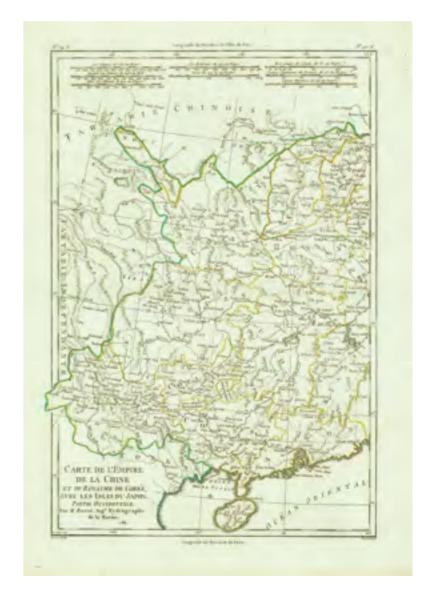
<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 277 by 380mm (11 by 15 inches).

References Shirley T.BONN-4a.

A map of China by Rigobert Bonne. It was included in Bonne's 'Atlas portatif générale'.

François Gabriel Perrier (fl.1760-1824) was a French engraver. He became géographe du roi in 1779.



From the 'Atlas universel'

PHILIPPE DE PRÉTOT, Étienne André

Chorographie de l'empire de la

Publication [Paris, 1787].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 330 by 488mm (13 by 19.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of China, Korea and Japan from Philippe de Prétot's 'Atlas universel'. The title cartouche is decorated with Chinese weapons and flags. Étienne André Philippe de Prétot (c1710-1787) was a French geographer.



Bonne's map of Tartary

558 BONNE, Rigobert

Tartarie chinoise, roy. de corée et isles du japon.

Publication [Paris, 1788].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 313 by 462mm (12.25 by 18.25 inches).

A map of China, Tartary and Japan, from the 'Atlas encyclopédique'. Rigobert Bonne (1727-1789) was a French mathematician and mapmaker. He was appointed chief hydrographer at the Dépot de la Marine in 1773.



From Bonne's 'Atlas encyclopédique'

From Bonne's 'Atlas moderne'

BONNE, Rigobert

Empire de la chine, rme. de corée et isles du japon.

Publication [Paris, 1788].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 314 by 462mm (12.25 by 18.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of China and Japan from the 'Atlas encyclopédique'.

Rigobert Bonne (1727-1789) was a French mathematician and mapmaker. He was appointed chief hydrographer at the Dépot de la Marine in 1773.



560 BONNE, Rigobert

L'Empire de la chine d'après l'atlas chinois, avec les isles du japon.

<u>Publication</u> A Paris, Chez Lattré Graveur rue St Jacques àla Ville de Bordeaux, [1791].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 404 by 517mm (16 by 20.25 inches).

A map of Japan, China, Korea and Taiwan from the 'Atlas Moderne'. China is divided into provinces. The title cartouche is decorated with a Chinese man smoking a long pipe under a parasol.

Jean Lattre (fl.1743-1793) was a French bookseller and map publisher. He published several editions of the 'Atlas Moderne'.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

From a Spanish atlas

By a British mathematician and astronomer

LÓPEZ DE VARGAS MACHUCA, Tomás

Imperio de la China con las Islas del Japon.

Publication [Madrid, 1792].

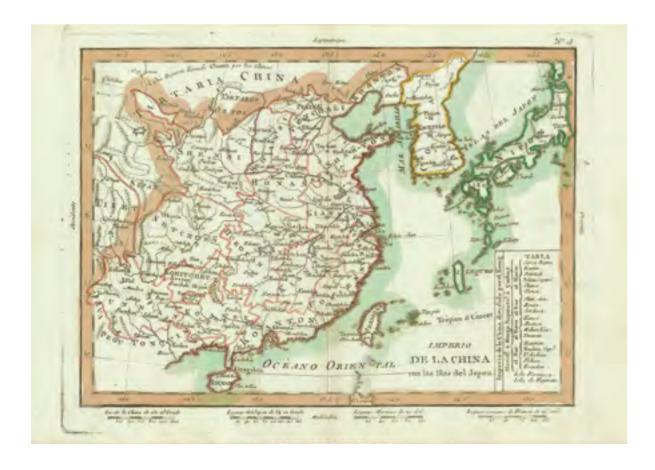
<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 207 by 304mm (8.25 by 12 inches).

A map of China and Japan from 'Atlas Elemental Moderno' by Tomás López de Vargas Machuca.

The 'Atlas Elemental Moderno' was designed to teach children about geography, and also contained a short text on astronomy.

Tomás López de Vargas Machuca (1731-1802) was a Spanish publisher and the leading cartographer of the age. He was sent by the Marques de la Ensenada to study under Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville in Paris before returning to his native Madrid in 1760, where he established the only independent cartographic publishing house in Spain. He began making maps for the Bourbon kings and became Royal Geographer to King Carlos III in 1780. He was even authorised to create a geographic agency for the secretary of state in 1795.



562 DUNN, Samuel

China Divided into its Great Provinces and the Isles of Japan.

Publication London, Published by Laurie & Whittle, 53 Fleet Street, 1794.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 365 by 567mm (14.25 by 22.25 inches).

A map of China and Japan, first printed in Dunn's 'New Atlas or Mundane System of Geography'.

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.



A revolutionary cartographer

With a decorative cartouche

TARDIEU, Pierre François; MENTELLE, Edme; and CHANLAIRE, Pierre-Gilles

Carte de l'empire de la chine.

Publication
Paris, Chez les Auteurs P.G. Chanlaire, Rue Geoffrey Langevin No. 328 et E. Mentelle, Galeries du Museum No.1, 1803.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

500 by 639mm (19.75 by 25.25 inches).

A map of Japan from the 'Atlas universel', a collaboration between Mentelle and Chanlaire.

Edme Mentelle (1730-1816) initially worked for the Ferme Générale, the French taxation body. His work in the theatre was not successful and he turned to geography, teaching at the École Militaire during the 1760s. During the 1780s he taught geography to the royal household and in 1786 designed a globe, which is still on display in the Dauphin's apartments at the Palace of Versailles. A supporter of the French Revolution, he was elected to the Institut de France in 1795.

Pierre-Gilles Chanlaire (1758-1817) was a geographer and publisher.



CHAMOUIN, Jean Baptiste Marie and BOVINET GIRALDON

Empire chinois et japon.

<u>Publication</u> [Paris], Chamouin, rue de la Harpe No.33, [c1810].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 275 by 368mm (10.75 by 14.5 inches).

A map of China and Japan, with a title cartouche decorated with a Chinese man, junk and pagoda.

The map was engraved by Jean Baptiste Marie Chamouin (b.1768) and published by Bovinet Giraldon (fl.1800-1830), a Parisian printing company.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Traces of the Silk Road

China in provinces

565 THOMSON, John

Tartary

[Edinburgh, Dublin and London, John Thomson, John Cumming and Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, 1817].

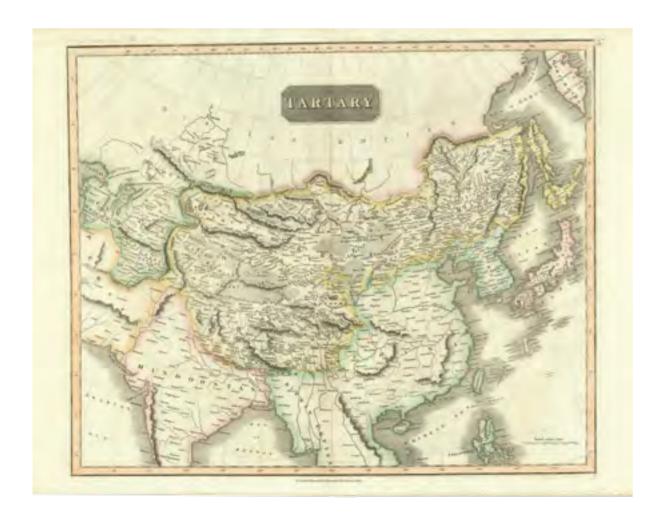
Description Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 535 by 726mm (21 by 28.5 inches).

A map of northern Asia and China, from John Thomson's 'New General Atlas'.

The interior of what had been the Mongol Empire was still a mystery to European cartographers. A note in the Gobi Desert records "The Geography of these Parts is extremely obscure", and Karakum, the supposed capital of Genghis Khan's empire, is marked. A part of the Silk Road, from Lok Nor to China, is marked by a thin line.

John Thomson (1777-1837) was a Scottish cartographer and publisher, active in Edinburgh. He published several editions of the 'New General Atlas' from 1814 to 1821.



[Anonymous]

China.

Publication [c1830].

Description

Engraved map with colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 263 by 333mm (10.25 by 13 inches).

A map of China divided into provinces. Korea is slightly distorted - it was a tribute state of China until the end of the First World War. The islands marked as "belonging to Lekeyo" are now part of Japan.



By a pair of military cartographers

Fellowes' map of China

567 LAPIE, Pierre and LAPIE, Alexandre Emile

Carte de l'empire chinois et du japon.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, P.C. Lehuby Rue de Seine No.48,

<u>Description</u> Lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 496 by 677mm (19.5 by 26.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of China and Japan from Lapie's 'Atlas universel'.

This map was engraved by Armand Joseph Lallemand (c1810-1871) was a French engraver and publisher.

Pierre Lapie (fl.1779-1850) and his son Alexandre Emile (fl.1809-1850) were both French cartographers, engravers and army officers. Pierre held the rank of colonel, and Alexandre was a captain. Alexandre later gained the title of geographe du roi. Together they published four atlases: Pierre published an atlas of the French empire (1811) and the 'Atlas militaire' (1848); Pierre published the 'Atlas classique et universel'; (1812); and they published the 'Atlas universel' together.



568 **LOWRY, J.W.**

Asia in Six Sheets No.4

<u>Publication</u> London, R. Fellowes, 39 Ludgate Street,

<u>Description</u> Lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 265 by 425mm (10.5 by 16.75 inches). A map of China and Japan, the fourth sheet of a six sheet map.



With a text border

A German map of China

569 CLOUET, Jean Baptiste Louis

De la empire de la chine.

Publication [Paris, Jean Baptiste Louis Clouet, 1787].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 424 by 594mm (16.75 by 23.5 inches).

A map of China and Japan, bordered by explanatory text. Hokkaidō appears as "Jeso Gasima" to the north of Japan.

Clouet (c1730-1790) was a French cartographer who worked in Paris and Cadiz.



570 RADEFELD, C. and MEYER, Joseph

Das Chinesiche Reich mit seinen Schutzstaaten Nebst dem Japanischen Inselreiche.

<u>Publication</u> Hildburghausen, Joseph Meyer, [1846].

Lithographed map with outline hand colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 376 by 442mm (14.75 by 17.5 inches).

A map of China and Japan, with two inset maps of Macao and Peking, now Beijing. The map was published by Joseph Meyer in the 'Geographischer Hand-Atlas'.



With an unfinished Hokkaidō

With an incorrectly divided Sakhalin

571 GALL, James and INGLIS, Robert

Gall & Inglis' Map of China and Japan.

<u>Publication</u> Edinburgh, Gall & Inglis [1849-56].

<u>Description</u> Lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 521 by 624mm (20.5 by 24.5 inches).

A map of China and Japan, with the island of Hokkaidō left unfinished.

James Gall began his publishing career with a partnership in Turnbull and Gall in Edinburgh, and began his own firm in 1841. His son-in-law Robert Inglis joined the firm in 1847.

The map can be dated from the address of the publisher: Gall and Inglis were based at 38 North Bridge from 1849-57.



572 **DOWER, J.**

China and Japan.

<u>Publication</u> London, Orr & Comp.y, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, [c1855].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 239 by 301mm (9.5 by 11.75 inches).

A map of eastern Asia. Sakhalin is incorrectly shown divided between China (as "Subject territories beyond China proper") and Japan. Sakhalin was in fact claimed by Russia and Japan: the two countries agreed to divide the island between them in the Treaty of Shimoda in 1855. Japan would later surrender its claim to Sakhalin in exchange for the Kuril Islands in the Treaty of St Petersburg in 1875.



With a note in the Gobi Desert

A colour coded map of China and Japan

573 [Anonymous]

Chine et Japon.

Publication [c1850].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 241 by 331mm (9.5 by 13 inches).

A French map of China and Japan.

A note in the Gobi Desert records that it is called "Gobi" by the Mongols and "Chamo" by the Chinese.



574 WEILAND, Carl Ferdinand

Das Chinesiche Reich mit seinen Schutzstaaten mit seinen Schutzstaaten (den Ländern der Manschu und Mongolen Ost Turkistan und Tübet) und das Kaiserthum Japan.

<u>Publication</u>

Weimar, im Verlage des geograph: Instituts, 1852.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 582 by 700mm (23 by 27.5 inches).

A map of China and Japan, with two inset maps of Canton (Guangzhou) and Peking (Beijing). A key at the lower right colour codes the various countries and lists the regions within them.

Carl Ferdinand Weiland (1782-1847) was a German cartographer. He originally trained as a military cartographer, and worked at the Weimar Geographisches Institut as the head of map and globe production. The Institut was a publishing house and geographical research institute.



Colton gives way to Johnson

From the Johnstons' 'General Atlas'

575 [COLTON, Joseph Hutchins]

Johnson's China and Japan.

Publication New York, A.J. Johnson, 1863.

Hand-coloured lithograph map, text to verso, loss and a few tears to lower margin.

460 by 645mm (18 by 25.5 inches).

Johnson's map of China and Japan published in 'Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas'.

First published by Joseph Hutchins Colton in 1856 in 'Colton's Atlas of the World', the present map bears the imprint and name in the title of Alvin Jewett Johnson. It would appear that the cash-strapped Colton, in 1859, franchised his cartographic plates to Johnson, and his partner Ross C. Browning in return for some degree of financial support. The plates were later transferred to lithographic plates, by Johnson, in order to dramatically increase production.



JOHNSTON, William; JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith

A map of China and Japan produced for the Johnstons' General Atlas'.

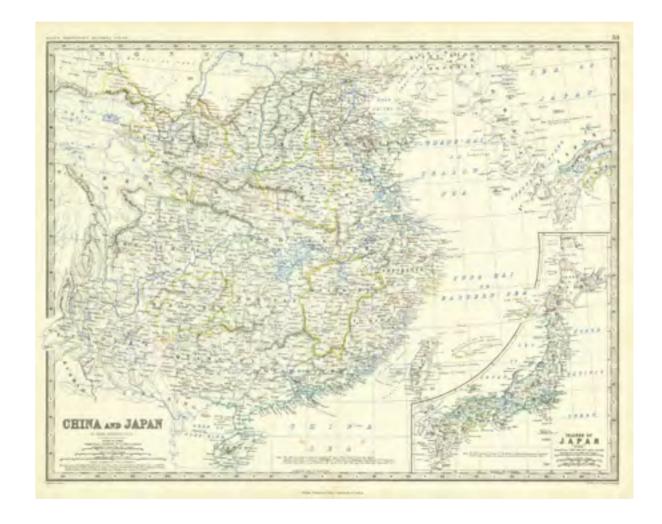
China and Japan.

<u>Publication</u> Edinburgh & London, Blackwood and Sons,

Description

Lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> by 478mm (0 by 18.75 inches).



Showing the ports open to foreign trade

Weller's map of the Chinese Empire

577 PHILIP, George & Son

A map of China and Japan, with ports open to foreign trade underlined.

China and Japan.

Publication London & Liverpool, George Philip & Son, [c1875].

<u>Description</u> Colour lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 272 by 338mm (10.75 by 13.25 inches).



578 WELLER, Edward

The Chinese Empire and Japan.

<u>Publication</u> Glasgow Blackie & Son, [1881].

<u>Description</u> Lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 379 by 565mm (15 by 22.25 inches).

A map of the Chinese Empire and Japan. Edward Weller (1819-1884) was a British engraver and cartographer, and pioneered the production of lithographed maps.



From a British atlas

From a German atlas

579 **JOHN BARTHOLOMEW & CO.**

Eastern China and Central Japan.

Publication Edinbugh, [c1893].

Description

Chromolithograph map, inset map of Japan, and the environs of Tokyo.

<u>Dimensions</u> 460 by 360mm (18 by 14.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Published in 'The Citizen's Atlas of the World'.



580 PETERMANN, August

Ost-China, Korea und Japan.

Publication Gotha, Justus Perthes, [1897].

Description

Lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 381 by 479mm (15 by 18.75 inches).

A map of China, Korea and Japan, with three inset maps of Canton (now Guangzhou), Shanghai and Tokyo. Published in 'Stieler's Hand Atlas'.





Maps of the East Indies

The first map to name the Philippines

581 [GASTALDI, Giacomo]

Terza Tavola.

<u>Publication</u> [Venice, Giovanni Battista Ramusio, 1554].

Description Woodcut map.

<u>Dimensions</u>

310 by 422mm (12.25 by 16.5 inches).

References

Suarez, Chapter 11, see fig.74 and Karrow 30/75 for later copperplate version.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

The rare first edition of Giacomo Gastaldi's map of China, Southeast Asia, Japan and the Philippines, from Giovanni Battista Ramusio's 'Delle navigationi et viaggi', a collection of travel accounts.

The map was one of three covering the spice route, radically updating Gastaldi's 1548 map of the same area, drawn to accompany Ramusio's text on the same subject. It draws on Antonio Pigafetta's account of the explorer Ferdinand Magellan, the history of Asia by João de Barros, Portuguese charts. It is notable for being the first map to name the Philippines: the thin island to the east of Mindanao is labelled "Filipina". The islands were named for the then Crown Prince of Spain, later Philip II, after the inhabitants offered assistance to the Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos. It is oriented with south at the top, following the example of Arab cartographers, although not all the maps in the work are drawn in this way. Japan is shown as a small island to the lower left, labelled "Cympagu". In the mainland, the mythical "Lago de chiamay" is shown, the supposed Himalayan source of four major rivers in the area.

Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1485-1557) was an Venetian civil servant and geographer. His position in government as secretary to the Council of Ten gave him access to informants and travel materials, which he compiled into 'Delle navigationi et viaggi'.



The second state, in copperplate, of Gastaldi's map of the East Indies

[GASTALDI, Giacomo]

Terza Tavola.

Publication
[Venice, Giovanni Battista Ramusio, 1563].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 304 by 414mm (12 by 16.25 inches).

The second version of Giacomo Gastaldi's map of China, Southeast Asia, Japan and the Philippines, from Giovanni Battista Ramusio's 'Delle navigationi et viaggi', a collection of travel accounts in three volumes.

The map was printed first from a woodblock, but the blocks for all the maps except one in the 'Delle navigationi et viaggi' were destroyed in a fire in 1557. The blocks for the third volume were replaced, but the blocks for the first volume, of which this was one, were replaced by copperplates.

This copperplate version of the original map was included in the third issue of the first volume of 'Delle navigationi et viaggi', in 1563.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 161 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Ortelius' map of the East Indies, decorated with a whale attack

ORTELIUS, Abraham

Indiae Orientalis Insularumque Adiacientium Typus.

<u>Publication</u>

[Antwerp, Gielis Coppens van Dienst, 1570].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

387 by 523mm (15.25 by 20.5 inches).

Van den Broecke 166; van der Krogt 8400:31, for atlas see van der Krogt 31:001A.

ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM

Indiae Orientalis Insularumque Adiacientium Typus.

<u>Publication</u>

[Antwerp, Anthonis Coppens van Dienst, 1573].

Description

Engraved map.

462 by 590mm (18.25 by 23.25 inches).

References

Van den Broecke 166; van der Krogt 8400:31, for atlas see van der Krogt 31:011.

585 ORTELIUS, Abraham

Indiae Orientalis Insularumque Adiacientium Typus.

Antwerp, Jan Baptist Vrients or Plantin Press, 1608 or 1612].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

464 by 566mm (18.25 by 22.25 inches).

References

Van den Broecke 166; van der Krogt 8400:31, for atlas see van der Krogt 31:651 Three examples of Ortelius' map of the East Indies, with a small section of the west coast of North America, the first map to cover the area in such detail. The examples are from the first edition of the 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', published in Latin in 1570; from the 1573 Latin edition; and from either the 1608 or 1612 Italian edition.

The geography is based on Gerard Mercator's 1569 world map. In the Sunda Islands, Sumatra and Java are oversized; in the Philippines Luzon is omitted. The mythical city of Quivira is marked on the coast of California. At the lower edge, there is a small promontory labelled "Beach, pars continentis Australis", described by Marco Polo in his travel account, and sometimes conflated with the mythical southern continent Terra Australis. In the sea to the south of America, a ship is being attacked by two whales, causing its cargo of barrels to float away. Two mermaids, taken from Diego Gutierrez's map of America, frolic below. The Portuguese coat of arms appears at the upper left corner, reflecting Portuguese supremacy in the region.

In the two later editions, the text in the banner above New Guinea is altered.







DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Made with information stolen from the Portuguese

6 LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen

Exacta & accurata delineatio cum orarum maritimdrum tum etjam locorum terrestrium quae in regionibus China, Cauchinchina, Camboja sive Champa, Syao, Malacca, Arracan & Pegu, una cum omninum vicinarum insularum descriptione ut sunt Samatra, Java utrag., Timora, Molucca, Philippina, Luconja & de Legueos dicta; nec non insulae Japan & Corea...; Waarachrige utworpinghe ofte afbeeldinge van alle die custen ende landen van China, Cauchinchina, Camboja, Syao, Malacca, Arracan & Pegu: Mitsgaders alle die bijleggende Eylanden groote ende cleinen...

Publication Amsterdam, 1595.

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 417 by 547mm (16.5 by 21.5 inches). A map of Asia, showing Japan, from Jan Huygen van Linschoten's groundbreaking travel book.

The coastal and navigational details are taken from the Portuguese portolans copied by Linschoten. It is exceptionally detailed; the first published map of the area to be prepared primarily from Portuguese sources, but also drawing on Petrus Plancius. The outline of southeast Asia and Japan are based on Fernando Vaz Dourado. The islands of the Philippines are drawn after Bartolomeu de Lasso. It also records information from the mythical travel account of Marco Polo, including the "beach provincia auriferain", which is where Australia would eventually be discovered. The four large interior lakes in China are included after Chinese tradition; Korea is shown as an island.

The maps itself was published in his 'Itinerario' of 1595, a book of such importance that every Dutch ship bound for the Indies was issued a copy. It allowed Dutch merchants to circumvent the Portuguese stranglehold on trade to the East. The maps in the first book of the 'Itinerario' were engraved by Henricus van Langren, mainly using Portuguese maps owned by Cornelis Claesz, the original publisher of the 'Itinerario'. They were mostly drawn by de Lasso, and originally acquired by the Houtman brothers between 1592-93, during their secret mission to Portugal at the suggestion of Petrus Plancius, the first official hydrographer of the VOC.

Jan Huyghen van Linschoten (1563–1611) left the Netherlands for Spain in 1576 and secured passage to India in 1583 as secretary to Dominican Vicente da Fonseca, the newly-appointed Portuguese Archbishop of Goa, which gave him access to secret information, including the East Indies portolan charts guarded for over a century. With an impressive disregard for the trust placed in him, Linschoten began to copy these maps meticulously. On his return to the Netherlands, he wrote an account of his travels in 1595 with prints based on his own drawings and maps incorporating the information stolen from the Portuguese.



From a pirated copy of Magini

MAGINI, Giovanni Antonio and PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius

India Orientalis.

Publication [Cologne, Peter Keschedt, ?1597].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 165 by 213mm (6.5 by 8.5 inches).

A map of east Asia from a pirated copy of Giovanni Magini's edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', edited by Giovanni Magini. The map includes a glimpse of the west coast of North America. One of the places marked is 'Quivira', a region supposedly filled with gold.

Giovanni Antonio Magini (1555-1617) was an Italian scholar and cartographer. After studying at Padua, he beat Galileo Galilei to the chair of mathematics at the university of Bologna. He edited a new version of Ptolemy's 'Geographia' in 1596, including additional modern maps engraved by Girolano Porro. He also produced the first atlas of Italy by an Italian cartographer.

Magini's Ptolemy was reprinted in a pirated edition with Latin text by Petrus Keschedt in Cologne a year after publication. Magini was informed of this by fellow cartographer Abraham Ortelius in November 1597, and promptly stopped further publication until 1608. The present example is most likely from the 1597 Cologne edition, but possibly from the 1608 Cologne edition (also published by Keschedt) or 1617 Arnheim edition, which were also in Latin.



From an English edition of Linschoten

B LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van

The Trew Description of All the Coasts of China, Cauchinchina, Camboya, Syao, Malacca, Arraacan and Pegu, together with all the Islands there abowts, both great and smale, with the Cliffes, Breaches, Sands, Droughts and Shallowes, all perfectly drawne and examined with the most expert Cardes of the Portingales Pilots. Exacta & accurata delineatio cum orarum maritimdrum tum etjam locorum terrestrium quae in regionibus China, Cauchinchina, Camboja sive Champa, Syao, Malacca, Arracan & Pegu, una cum omninum vicinarum insularum descriptione ut sunt Samatra, Java utrag., Timora, Molucca, Philippina, Luconja & de Lequeos dicta; nec non insulae Japan & Corea.

<u>Publication</u> London, John Wolfe, 1598.

<u>Description</u>
Hand-coloured engraved map, borders reinforced.

<u>Dimensions</u> 409 by 519mm (16 by 20.5 inches). A map of southeast Asia from the English edition of Jan Huygen van Linschoten's travel account, 'Iohn Huighen van Linschoten his Discours of Voyages into ye Easte & West Indies'.

The map itself was first published in his 'Itinerario' of 1595, a book of such importance that every Dutch ship bound for the Indies was issued a copy. The map draws on slightly different Iberian sources, such as Fernão Vaz Dourado and Barubuda, than that of Plancius' two years earlier, as can be seen by the different rendering of Luzon, the renaming of Bali (Galle), the slightly more realisting rendering of Sulawesi (Celebes), and the depiction of the west-east oritentation of Palawan (Calamianes). On the mainland Singapore (Sincapura) has been reinstated after being omitted by Plancius, and Chin is pockmarked with numerous phantom lakes; Chiang Mai has been shifted to the north and west. Numerous fabulous beasts populate the land and sea and, just off the east coast of the Philippines, two galleons do battle.

The 'Itinerario' was translated into English and published by John Wolfe in 1598.



From a Latin edition of the 'Epitome'

589 ORTELIUS, Abraham

India Orient.

<u>Publication</u> [Anwerp, Jan van Keerbergen, 1601].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map, text to verso.

Dimension

120 by 162mm (4.75 by 6.5 inches).

<u>References</u>

For map see van der Krogt 8400:333 and for atlas see 333:01.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Asia from the 1601 Latin edition of Abraham Ortelius' Epitome', published by Jan van Keerbergen.

The first pocket-sized version of Ortelius' groundbreaking atlas 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' was published in 1577, by Peter Heyns, with maps engraved by Filips Galle, in response to the demand for cheaper atlases. Initially titled 'Spieghel der Werelt', it was later renamed 'Epitome' in 1588.

Van Keerbergen commissioned a text by Michel Coignet and produced new maps for his 1601 edition. In 1604, Keerbergen sold the atlas to Jan Baptist Vrients, who had acquired the rights to Galle's atlas in 1601.



From an English edition of the 'Epitome'

590 **ORTELIUS, Abraham**

India Orient.

Publication

[London, James Shaw, 1603].

<u>Descriptio</u>

Engraved map with some original hand

Dimension

116 by 163mm (4.5 by 6.5 inches).

References

Van der Krogt 8400:333, for atlas see

A map of Asia from the 1603 English edition of Abraham Ortelius' 'Epitome', published by James Shaw.

This edition was printed for Shaw by the same Antwerp publisher that published Jan van Keerbergen's edition of the 'Epitome'.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 171 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

A suggestion that Guinea might be Terra Australis

591 **QUAD, Matthias**

India Orientalis Cuius nobilior pars sunt duo ista quasi ingentia totius Asiae promontoria in Oceanum versus Meridiem proiecta, cum suis insulis.

<u>Publication</u> [Cologne, Johannes Bussemacher, 1608].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 256 by 321mm (10 by 12.75 inches). A map of eastern Asia from Matthias Quad's 'Fasciculus Geographicus'.

Quad drew on the work of Abraham Ortelius for the map, in particular for the 'kite' shape of Japan. The imaginary Lake of Chiamay or Cachiachina appears in what is now northern India; it was supposedly the source of the four important Southeast Asian river systems: the Irrawaddy, the Dharla, the Chao Phraya, and the Brahmaputra. North America is visible at the upper right corner, including the mythical kingdom of Quivira. There is a landmass at the lower border labelled "Beach pars" after Marco Polo's reports: a corruption of Boeach, a variant spelling for Lochac, or Siam. The Spice Islands are oversized, reflecting their importance in the eyes of European cartographers.

Sumatra is labelled as both "Taprobana" and "Sumatra": Taprobana was more often identified with Sri Lanka. The imaginary landmass to the lower right corner is labelled "Nova Guinea", and the note suggests that it could be both an island or part of a potential southern continent. This is a reference to the belief that there must be a giant continent at the south pole to balance out the landmasses in the northern hemisphere.

Matthias Quad (1557-1613) was a German geographer and engraver. The 'Fasciculus Geographicus' was an expansion of his earlier atlases, 'Europae Descriptio' (1592) and 'Geographisches Handtbuch' (1600). This map appeared first in the 'Geographisches Handtbuch'.



Showing the line of the Treaty of Tordesillas

592 **HERRERA, Antonio**

Descripcion de las Indias del Poniente.

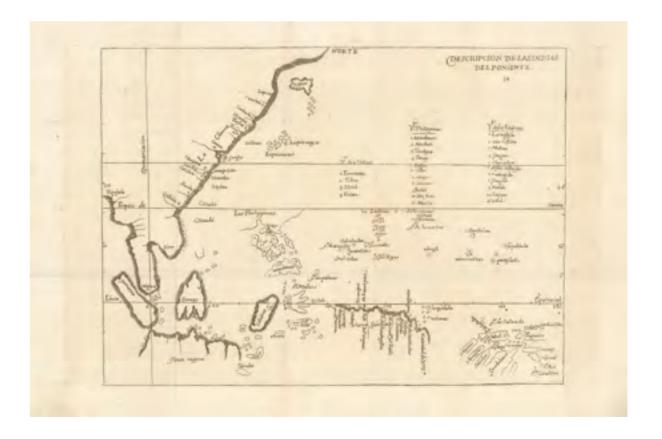
Publication [Madrid, 1601].

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 261 by 375mm (10.25 by 14.75 inches). A map of southeast Asia from Antonio Herrera's 'Descripcion de las Indias Ocidentales', first published in Madrid in 1601.

Herrera's map is one of the earliest to show the region in detail. It is based on Spanish sources, in particular manuscript charts by Juan López de Velasco. It shows the line agreed by the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal, dividing the non-Christian countries of the world between them. There are very few place names or natural features: the Spanish guarded knowledge of their colonies jealously.

Antonio Herrera (1549-1625) was a Spanish historian, who served as chief chronicler of Castile and the Americas to Kings Philip II and Philip III of Spain.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 173 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Showing the results of Willem Jansz's voyage

593 **BLAEU, Willem**

India quae Orientalis dicitut et Insulae Adiacentes.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1643-1650].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions

509 by 592mm (20 by 23.25 inches)

Blaeu's map of the East Indies.

The map is focused on the East Indies, in particular the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, which were of particular interest to Europeans. The first Dutch expedition to the area was led by Cornelis de Houtman in 1595. Japan is shown horizontal, next to Korea. Korea is labelled as an island, although only the southern half is visible. Sri Lanka is oversized.

The coastlines of Papua New Guinea and Australia are unfinished. Luís Vaz de Torres had sailed between Papua New Guinea and Australia in 1606, but news of the voyage was suppressed, so it was still unclear as to whether the two countries were joined. The piece of Australian coastline representing the York Peninsula was drawn by Blaeu after the findings of Willem Jansz during his 1606 voyage. In the centre at the lower edge of the map is a coastline labelled "G.F. de Wits landt", named for Gerrit Fredericsz de Wit and his voyage of 1628.

The title cartouche is decorated with two warriors. The map is dedicated to Laurens Real, with his coat of arms, and with male and female martial figures, the woman holding a shield with a head of Medusa on it. Real (1583-1637) was Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies from 1616-19, and an admiral in the Dutch navy.



Based on a portolan by Teixeira

594 THEVENOT, Melchisedech and TEIXEIRA ALBERNAZ, João

[Untitled map of the East Indies].

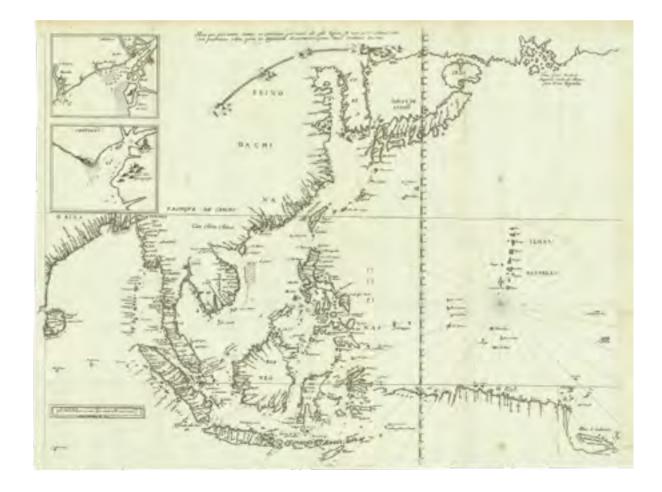
Publication [Paris], 1663.

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 530 by 705mm (20.75 by 27.75 inches). The first state of Thévenot's printed version of João Teixeira's portolan chart of the East Indies.

Teixeira's original chart was prepared in the 1640s for Portuguese cartographers, and this was the first time it appeared in print. Thévenot copied the chart for the 'Relations de divers voyages'. The map is drawn in the same style as a portolan, with no inland details. There is a network of rhumb lines centred in the ocean, and two insets showing the Ganges Delta and Chittagong. Hokkaidō is shown as an island north of Japan ("Iezo").

João Teixeira Albernaz I (d.1662) was a Portuguese cartographer and the son of Luís Teixeira.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 175 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

With an early outline of Australia

595 DU VAL, Pierre

Carte des indes orientales.

A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, prés le Palais, sur le Quay de l'Orloge, 1677.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

449 by 584mm (17.75 by 23 inches).

Du Val's map of southeast Asia, with an early outline of Australia.

The map includes the south coast of Tasmania, the west coast of Cape York and the coast of Arnhem Land: it is "one of the earliest French maps to depict Australia as defined by Tasman's two voyages" (Perry). Du Val relied on Dutch East India Company charts for his portrayal of the East Indies. Korea (shown as a peninsula) and Japan are drawn after Melchisédech Thévenot, but the island to the north of Japan is here named "Matsumay".

The map was first published in 1665, and reissued in 1677 for the 'Cartes de geographie les plus nouvelles'.



The second state of Thévenot's printed version of Teixeira's portolan

THÉVENOT, Melchisédech and TEIXEIRA ALBERNAZ, João

[Untitled map of the East Indies].

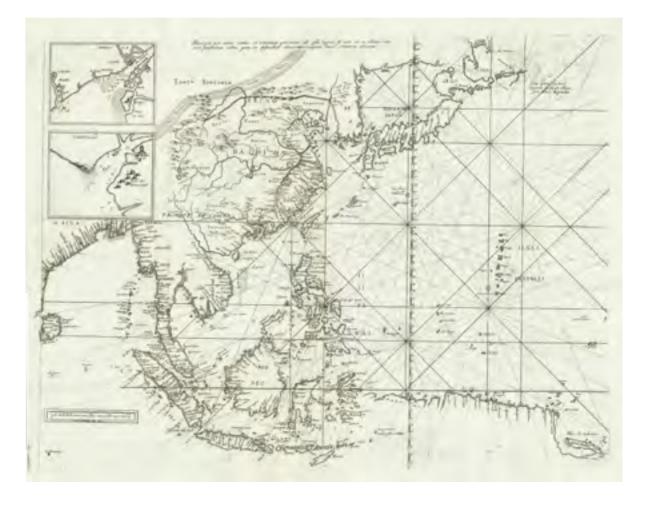
Publication [Paris], 1696.

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 572 by 723mm (22.5 by 28.5 inches).

The second state of Thévenot's printed version of João Teixeira's portolan chart of the East Indies.

The coastline of China and Korea around the Yellow Sea has been redrawn, as has the Korean peninsula, and there is more detail on the coast north of Japan. The island of Hokkaidō ("Iezo") has been extended to the east, and part of the northern coastline is only lightly filled in, to allow for the possibility that it is joined to the mainland.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

With a gulf in the middle of Japan

VAN DER AA, Pieter

Les indes orientales suivant les nouvelles observations de messrs. de l'academie royale des sciences etc. augmentées de nouveau.

<u>Publication</u> A Leide, Chez Pierre vander Aa, [1719].

Engraved map.

364 by 524mm (14.25 by 20.75 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A map of Asia from the Middle East to China. The Philippines, Borneo, Java and Sumatra are all shown oversized. Japan is shown with a large gulf in the middle. A tentative outline of Australia is shown at the lower right corner, labelled "Nova Hollandia". The title cartouche is decorated with two Asian men, porcelain and a Chinese-style building.

Pieter van der Aa was a Dutch publisher and printer. He was best known for his cartographic work, but was also produced a range of pirated copies of foreign bestsellers. He entered the bookseller's guild in Leiden in 1677, and started his first business there in 1683. By 1694 he was made printer to Leiden University, and by 1715, he was appointed the official printer to the town of Leiden.



Seutter's map of the East Indies

598 SEUTTER, Matthäus

India Orientalis cum adjacentibus Insulis Nova Delineateone.

Publication [Augsburg, Matthäus Seutter, c1740].

Description

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 543 by 639mm (21.5 by 25.25 inches).

The map includes a large and fairly detailed coastline of Australia, but Seutter still chooses to show the coast connecting with that of Papua New Guinea, albeit outside the inner neatline.

The title cartouche is decorated with a missionary preaching and people making offerings to a personification of Europe, and a sea god gesturing outwards to signify European maritime domination of the area.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

From a French edition of the 'Histoire générale'

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Suite de l'ocean oriental contenant les isles de la sonde les costes de tunquin et de la chine les isles du japon les philippines moluques dressée sur les divers manuscrits du depost des plans de la marine. par N. Bellin ingenr. de la marine.

<u>Publication</u> [Paris], 1746.

Description Engraved map.

324 by 376mm (12.75 by 14.75 inches).

A map of southeast Asia by Jacques Nicolas Bellin, prepared for the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale des voyages'.

Prévost's work was an expansion of Thomas Astley's 'Voyages and Travels' compiled by Astley from sources including John Atkins, Theodor de Bry and Jean-Baptiste Lavat. The first seven volumes of Astley's work were translated into French by the Abbé Antoine François Prévost (1697-1763).

As well as translating Astley's work, Prévost added a general history of discoveries and colonisation to his own lifetime, as well as an overview of the historical sources he used. It was first published in Paris in 15 volumes (the present edition) from 1746-1761.



From a Dutch edition of the 'Histoire générale'

600 SCHLEY, Jakob van der after BELLIN ,Jacques Nicolas and PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Vervolg den Oostersen-Oceaan, inhoudende de Eilanden van Sunda, de Kusten van Tunquin en van China, de Eilanden van Japan, en de Filippynse - met de Molukse - Eilanden. Geschikt op de verscheide Handschriften, van de Bewaarkamer der Grondtekeningen des Franssen-Zeevaards. Door N. Bellin, Ingenieur ds zelfden Zeevaards. 1746.

<u>Publication</u>

[Amsterdam, 1746 but 1747].

Description Engraved map.

420 by 356mm (16.5 by 14 inches).

A map of southeast Asia from a Dutch edition of the Abbé Prévost's travel book, the 'Histoire générale des voyages'.

The maps for the 'Histoire' were produced by Jacques Nicolas Bellin. They were re-engraved by Jacob van der Schley for the Dutch editions of the work.



From a German edition of the 'Histoire générale'

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas, ARKSTEE, Johann Caspar and MERKUS, Henricus

Fortsetzung Der Karte von dem Morgenlaendischen Ocean die Eylande Sonda die Kusten von Tunquin und China die Eylande Japon die Philippinischen und Molukkischen Eylande in sich enthaltend nach verschiedenen Zeichnungen von Seekarten im Manuscripte entworfen von N. Bellin Ing. de la Marine. 1746.

[Leipzig, Johann Caspar Arkstee and Henricus Merkus, 1746 but 1747].

Hand-coloured engraved map.

315 by 317mm (12.5 by 12.5 inches).

A map of southeast Asia from a German edition of Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale des voyages', the 'Allgemeine Historie der Reisen zu Wasser und Lande', translated by Joachim Schwabe.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

D'Anville's map of Asia, using Japanese sources

D'ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon

Seconde partie de la carte d'Asie contenat la Chine et Partie de al Tartarie, l'Inde au dela du Gange, les isles Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Molugues, Philippines, et du Japon.

<u>Publication</u>

A Paris, chez l'Auteur, aux Galeries du Louvre, 1752.

Description

Hand-coloured engraved folding map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 985 by 837mm (38.75 by 33 inches).

D'Anville's large format map of Asia.

Hokkaidō is attached to Honshū, and labelled "Jeso-Gasima", but it extends past the edge of the map, presumably to hide uncertainty about the northeastern coastline. Okinawa is drawn almost as large as Taiwan, which suggests the reliance of d'Anville on Japanese sources, which portray the area in a similar way. A wall built by the Chinese in 1540 is marked in Vietnam. Singapore is shown, but not named. The interiors are generally left unlabelled, apart from Java and the Philippines, which had been extensively mapped by the Dutch and Spanish.

Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782) was a French geographer and cartographer.



"Wild People inhabit these Hills"

603 BLAIR, John

A Map of the East Indies from the latest Authorities and Observations By John Blair L.L.D. & F.R.S. as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

Publication [1754 or later].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 463 by 617mm (18.25 by 24.25 inches). A map of the East Indies, with an inset map of the Philippines, from John Blair's 'Chronology and History of the World', first published in 1754. The map covers Asia from India to Borneo. There are several annotations on the map including "Wild People inhabit these Hills" in Pegu, an historic kingdom in what is now Myanmar and "Savage People called Kemoys inhabit these mountains" in what is now Vietnam.

The Reverend John Blair (1782) was a Scottish clergyman and cartographer. In 1754, he published 'The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to the Year of Christ 1753'. It was dedicated to Philip Yorke, 1st Earl of Hardwicke. The 'Chronology' was reprinted in 1756, 1768, and 1814. He was made a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1761.



Dezauche's reissue of de L'Isle's work

A German update of d'Anville

DELISLE, Guillaume, BUACHE, Philippe and DEZAUCHE, Jean-Claude

Carte des indes et de la chine.

<u>Publication</u> A Paris, Chez Dezauche, 1781.

<u>Description</u>

Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 684 by 745mm (27 by 29.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Dezauche's reissue of Guillaume de L'Isle's map of the East Indies and China.

Buache and de L'Isle are mentioned in the title cartouche. Hokkaidō is shown as a peninsula, labelled "Terre d'Yeco", with the southern tip left undefined to allow the possibility of it joining with Honshū. There is a small "Terre de Compagnie" at the extreme upper right corner. The Korean peninsula is rather square.

Dezauche updated and reissued many of the de L'Isle-Buache maps.



605 SCHRAEMBL, Franz Anton

[Map of northeast Asia].

Publication [Vienna], 1786.

<u>Description</u> Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 604 by 810mm (23.75 by 32 inches).

A sheet of a map of Asia after Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville. Franz Anton Schraembl (1751-1803) was an Austrian cartographer, who often collaborated with Joseph von Reilly.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 187 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Colour coded for colonial possessions

From the 'People's Atlas'

606 LETTS & SON

A Map of South-Eastern Asia and Northern Australia showing the districts in Annam and Tonguin which France proposes to annex and to place under a Protectorate, the portion of New Guinea proposed to be acquired by Queensland, and the districts affected by the volcanic eruptions in Java.

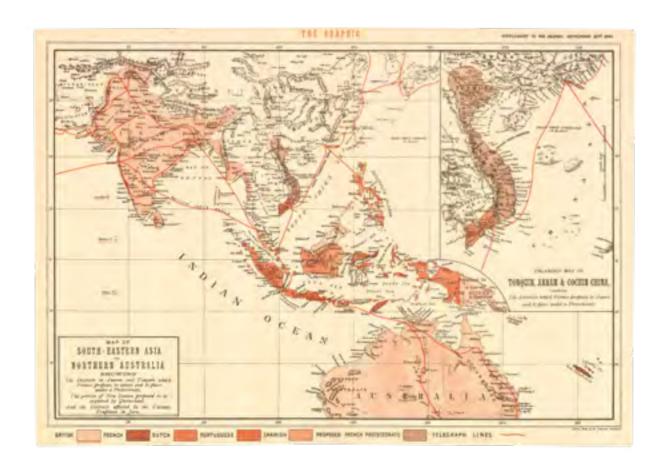
Publication London, Letts Son & Co., 1883.

<u>Description</u> Chromolithograph map, inset map of Cochin China.

360 by 545mm (14.25 by 21.5 inches).

A map of southeast Asia and northern Australia. The map is coloured to show British, French, Dutch, Potuguese and Spanish colonial possessions. The proposed French Protectorate in the region is also shown.

Letts, Son & Co, founded by John Letts in 1796, are best known for the production and popularisation of purpose made diaries.



[Anonymous].

East Indies.

Publication [Chicago, The Werner Company, 1895].

Colour lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 270 by 365mm (10.75 by 14.25 inches).

A map of the East Indies from the 'People's Atlas'. The Werner Company was a Chicago-based publisher.





Regional Maps of Japan

Three town plans

HOMANN, Johann Baptist

Yedo. Jedo; Miaco. Meaco; Yedo v.

<u>Publication</u>

[Nuremberg, c1720].

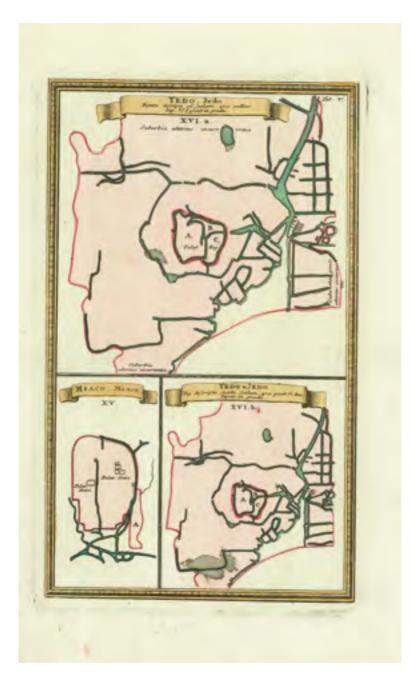
Description

Three engraved town plans on one sheet, with original hand colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 465 by 265mm (18.25 by 10.5 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Three town plans; two of Tokyo and one of Kyoto.



From the first and only edition in German

STÖCKLEIN, Joseph

Nangasaki, so die Sineser Tschangki nennen.

<u>Publication</u>

[Ausgsburg and Gratz, In Verlag Philips/ Martins/ und Joh. Veith seel. Erben/ Buchhandlern, 1726].

Description Engraved view.

<u>Dimensions</u> 200 by 319mm (7.75 by 12.5 inches). A view of Nagasaki from the first and only edition in German of a collection of Jesuit letters.

Joseph Stöcklein (1676-1733) was a German Jesuit editor and printer. This collection of letters from Jesuit missionaries was a translation of the French compilation 'Lettres édifiantes et curieuses', but was probably augmented through Stöcklein's publication of the 'Neuer Welt-Bott', the first Catholic German mission newspaper, which contained such letters. It also includes material from many other manuscript sources, including a map which shows California as a peninsula in defiance of the prevailing contemporary theory that it was an island.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Kaempfer's route from Nagasaki to Kokura

610 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

Particuliere Reis Kaart van Japan strekkende van Nagasaki tot Kokura; Carte de la Route depuis Nagasaki jusqu'a Kokura.

Carte Particuliere de la Route depuis Kokura jusqu'a Khurissima; Particuliere Reis Kaart van Japan strekkende van Kokura tot Khurissima.

Particuliere Reis Kaart van Japan strekkende van Khurissima tot Osaka; Carte de la Route depuis Khurissima jusqu'a Osacca.

Carte De la Route par Terre depuis Osacca jusqu'a Miaco et depuis Miaco jusqu'a Jokaitz; Particuliere Reyskaart over Land strekkende van Osaka, tot Miaco, de Zetel van den Geestelyken Keyzer van Japan, en van daar tot Jokaits.

Carte De la Route par Terre depuis Jokaitz jusqu'a Fammatz; Particuliere Reis Kaart te Land strekkende van Jokaitz tot aan het Dorp Fammamatz.

Particuliere Kaart van de Reys te Land van Fammamatz tot aan Farra; Carte De la Route par Terre depuis Fammamatz jusqu'a Farra.

Particuliere Kaart van de Reys te Land van Farra tot Jedo; Carte De la Route par Terre depuis Farra jusqu'a Jedo.

Publication [after 1729].

Description

Seven hand-coloured engraved maps.

Dimensions
537 by 637mm (21.25 by 25 inches);
538 by 634mm (21.25 by 25 inches);
537 by 632mm (21.25 by 25 inches); 538 by 637mm (21.25 by 25 inches); 538 by 637mm (21.25 by 25 inches); 538 by 634mm (21.25 by 25.25 inches); 538 by 634mm (21.25 by 25 inches); 538 by 633mm (21.25 by 25 inches).

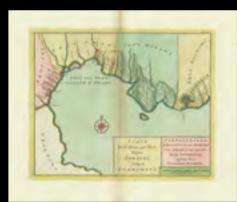
Seven maps covering the route Engelbert Kaempfer took from Nagasaki to Kokura, as part of a journey from Nagasaki to Tokyo. Officers of the Dutch East India Company made this journey from their trading centre to the capital once a year, the only travel allowed to foreigners in the country.















From a Dutch edition of Kaempfer

611 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

La ville de nagasaki avec le port et les environs.

Publication [after 1729].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 538 by 639mm (21.25 by 25.25 inches).

612 **KAEMPFER, Engelbert**

Plan de miaco.

Publication [after 1729].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 540 by 635mm (21.25 by 25 inches).

613 KAEMPFER, Engelbert/Ottens

Plan de jedo capitale du japon, et residence du monarque seculier.

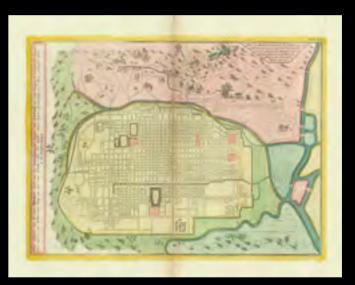
Publication [after 1729].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 535 by 635mm (21 by 25 inches).

Plans of Nagasaki, Kyoto and Tokyo from a Dutch edition of Engelbert Kaempfer's travel account. It was first translated into Dutch in 1729.







The Ottens brothers' reissue

614 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

Particuliere Reis Kaart van Japan strekkende van Nagasaki tot Kokura; Carte de la Route depuis Nagasaki jusqu'a Kokura.

Carte Particuliere de la Route depuis Kokura jusqu'a Khurissima. Particuliere Reis Kaart van Japan strekkende van Kokura tot Khurissima.

Particuliere Reis Kaart van Japan strekkende van Khurissima tot Osaka. Carte de la Route depuis Khurissima jusqu'a Osacca.

Carte De la Route par Terre depuis Osacca jusqu'a Miaco et depuis Miaco jusqu'a Jokaitz; Particuliere Reyskaart over Land strekkende van Osaka, tot Miaco, de Zetel van den Geestelyken Keyzer van Japan, en van daar tot Jokaits.

Carte De la Route par Terre depuis Jokaitz jusqu'a Fammamatz; Particuliere Reis Kaart te Land strekkende van Jokaitz tot aan het Dorp Fammamatz.

Particuliere Kaart van de Reys te Land van Fammamatz tot aan Jara; Carte De la Route par Terre depuis Fammamatz jusqu'a Farra.

Particuliere Kaart van de Reys te Land van Farra tot Jedo; Carte De la Route par Terre depuis Farra jusqu'a Jedo.

Publication Amsterdam, R. & I. Ottens, [c1750].

Seven hand-coloured engraved plans.

475 by 615mm (18.75 by 24.25 inches);475 by 620mm (18.75 by 24.5 inches); 476 by 627mm (18.75 by 24.75 inches); 473 by 627mm (18.5 by 24.75 inches); 474 by 630mm (18.75 by 24.75 inches); 475 by 638mm (18.75 by 25 inches); 475 by 648mm (18.75 by 25.5 inches).

Seven maps covering the route taken by Engelbert Kaempfer from Nagasaki to Tokyo. Officers of the Dutch East India Company made this journey from their trading centre to the capital once a year, the only travel allowed to foreigners in the country.

The maps was originally drawn for a Dutch edition of Kaempfer's travel accounts, and were reissued by Reiner and Joachim Ottens.















From the first edition of the 'Histoire du japon'

615 BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre-François-Xavier

Plan du port et de la ville de nangasaki.

Publication [Paris, chez Julien-Michel Gandouin, Quai de Conti aux Trois Vertus, 1736].

Description

Engraved plan with original hand colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 219 by 486mm (8.5 by 19.25 inches).

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre-François-Xavier

Plan de jedo.

[Paris, chez Julien-Michel Gandouin, Quai de Conti aux Trois Vertus, 1736].

Description

Engraved plan.

352 by 342mm (13.75 by 13.5 inches).

617 BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre-François-Xavier

Plan de la ville dozaka et de son chateau.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, chez Julien-Michel Gandouin, Quai de Conti aux Trois Vertus, 1736].

Engraved plan with original hand colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 254 by 334mm (10 by 13.25 inches).

Three plans of Nagasaki, Osaka and Tokyo (Jedo) from the first edition of 'Histoire du japon' by Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix. The plan of Tokyo is based on an earlier map published in Johann Caspar Scheuchzer's translation of Engelbert Kaempfer's work on Japan. Bellin has added imaginary formal gardens around the Edo Palace.

De Charlevoix (1682-1761) was a French Jesuit missionary and explorer. On his first journey he spent four years in Canada, and his knowledge of the area led the French government to commission him to search for a river routs to the Pacific Ocean in 1720. He explored the Great Lakes and part of the Mississippi, but was shipwrecked near the Bahamas and returned to France. De Charlevoix was an director of the academic journal 'Journal de Trévoux', and in that position initiated a series of histories of non-European countries. This history of the church in Japan was the first instalment.







From the second edition of the 'Histoire du japon'

618 DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François

Plan de la ville de meaco.

Publication [Paris, Chez Rollin, 1754].

<u>Description</u> Engraved plan.

<u>Dimensions</u> 215 by 334mm (8.5 by 13.25 inches).

619 DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François Xavier

Plan de la ville et chateau de anzuquiama appelle le paradis de nobunanga.

Publication [Paris, Chez Rollin, 1754].

<u>Description</u> Hand-coloured engraved plan.

<u>Dimensions</u> 210 by 322mm (8.25 by 12.75 inches).

Two town plans, of Kyoto (Meaco) and Osaka, from the second edition of the 'Histoire du japon' by Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix, published in 1754.





From a later edition of the 'Histoire générale des voyages'

620 BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Plan du port et de la ville de nangasaki.

Publication [Paris, 1752].

<u>Description</u> Engraved plan.

<u>Dimensions</u> 246 by 366mm (9.75 by 14.5 inches).

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Plan de jedo.

Publication [Paris, Chez Didot, 1752].

Description Engraved plan.

<u>Dimensions</u> 281 by 388mm (11 by 15.25 inches).

622 BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and PRÉVOST, Antoine François de

Plan de la ville de meaco.

Publication [Paris, Chez Didot, 1752].

<u>Description</u> Engraved plan.

<u>Dimensions</u> 285 by 377mm (11.25 by 14.75 inches).

Plans of Nagasaki, Tokyo and Kyoto from a later edition of the Abbé Prévost's travel book, the 'Histoire générale des voyages'.

The plan of Tokyo is based on an earlier map published in Johann Caspar Scheuchzer's translation of Engelbert Kaempfer's work on Japan. Bellin has added imaginary formal gardens around the Edo Palace.







MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

From a German translation of the 'Histoire générale des voyages'

623 After BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and Abbé Antoine François de PRÉVOST

Grundriss von Jedo.

Publication [Leipzig, Johann Caspar Arkstee and Henricus Merkus, 1753].

Engraved plan with original hand colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 296 by 283mm (11.75 by 11.25 inches).

624 After BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas and Abbé Antoine François de PRÉVOST

Grundriss der Stadt Meaco.

Publication [Leipzig, Johann Caspar Arkstee and Henricus Merkus, 1753].

Engraved plan with original hand colour.

<u>Dimensions</u> 235 by 310mm (9.25 by 12.25 inches).

Two plans of Tokyo and Kyoto from a German translation of the Abbé Prévost's 'Histoire générale des voyages', published by Johann Caspar Arkstee and Henricus Merkus. Arkstee and Mercus had Bellin's maps copied for their edition.





From a Dutch edition of the 'Histoire générale des voyages'

VAN DER SCHLEY, Jacob after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Plan de la ville et du port de nangasaki; Grond tekening van de stad en de Haven van Nangasak.i

Publication [1758?].

<u>Description</u> Engraved plan.

<u>Dimensions</u> 259 by 381mm (10.25 by 15 inches).

626 VAN DER SCHLEY, Jacob after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Plan de jedo; Platte Grond van

Publication [1758?].

<u>Description</u> Engraved plan.

<u>Dimensions</u> 272 by 384mm (10.75 by 15 inches).

VAN DER SCHLEY, Jacob after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Plan de la ville de meaco; Plattegrond van de Stad Miaco.

Publication [1758?].

Description Engraved plan.

Dimensions 258 by 390mm (10.25 by 15.25 inches).

Plans of Nagasaki, Tokyo and Kyoto from a Dutch edition of the Abbé Prévost's travel book, the 'Histoire générale des voyages'.

The maps for the 'Histoire' were produced by Jacques Nicolas Bellin. They were re-engraved by Jacob van der Schley for the Dutch editions of the work.







From a Danish edition of the 'Histoire générale des voyages'

HAAS, Jonas?, after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Grundteigning af Havenen og Staden Nangasaki

Publication [Copenhagen, Niehls Prahl, 1760].

Description

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 257 by 411mm (10 by 16.25 inches).

629 HAAS, Jonas?, after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Grundtekeing af Staden Meaco.

Publication [Copenhagen, Niehls Prahl, 1760].

Description

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 267 by 334mm (10.5 by 13.25 inches).

See Bibliotheca Danica 2:399-400; Hubbard 108.

HAAS, Jonas?, after BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Grundtekening af Jedo.

[Copenhagen, Niehls Prahl, 1760].

<u>Description</u>

Engraved map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 290 by 273mm (11.5 by 10.75 inches).

Plans of Nagasaki, Kyoto and Tokyo from a Danish edition of the Abbé Prévost's travel book, the 'Histoire générale des voyages'.

The maps for the 'Histoire' were produced by Jacques Nicolas Bellin. They were re-engraved for the Danish edition; this plan was possibly engraved by Jonas Haas, who also engraved the map of Japan.







Bellin reuses his plan in the 'Petit atlas maritime'

BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas

Plan du port et de la ville de nangasaki.

<u>Publication</u>

[Paris, Jacques Nicolas Bellin, 1764].

Description Engraved plan.

<u>Dimensions</u> 320 by 461mm (12.5 by 18.25 inches).

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A plan of Nagasaki from Jacques-Nicolas Bellin's 'Petit atlas maritime'. Bellin published the 'Petit atlas' to provide a smaller version of his larger works. This plan was first created for the 'Histoire générale des voyages', by the Abbé Prévost.

Jacques-Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772) joined the Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine in 1721, at the age of 18, one year after it had been established. He was the first ingénieur hydrographe de la Marine, a post he held until his death in 1772.



From a compilation of city plans

632 ANDREWS, John

A Plan of the City of Jedo.

<u>Publication</u>

[London, John Andrews, 1771].

Description Engraved plan.

<u>Dimensions</u> 321 by 236mm (12.75 by 9.25 inches).

A plan of Tokyo from John Andrews' compilation of city maps, 'A collection of plans of the capital cities of Europe, and some remarkable cities in Asia, Africa & America'. It is a reduced version of Johann Georg Scheuchzer and Engelbert Kaempfer's 1702 plan of the city.

John Andrews (fl.1766-1798) was an English cartographer and map seller.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Nagasaki in different editions of Jesuit missionary reports

QUERBOEUF, Yves-Mathurin-Marie Treaudet de

Nangasaki appellé par le chinois tchangki.

Publication [Paris, 1781]

<u>Description</u> Engraved view

<u>Dimensions</u> 163 by 264mm (6.5 by 10.5 inches).

634 CANU, Jean Dominique Etienne [after DE FONTENAY, Jean]

Nangasacki appellé par le chinois tchangki

Publication [Paris, 1810].

<u>Description</u> Engraved plan.

150 by 252mm (6 by 10 inches).

635 PORLIER, A.

Nangasacki appellé par le chinois tchangki

Publication [1819].

<u>Description</u> Engraved plan

<u>Dimensions</u> 171 by 284mm (6.75 by 11.25 inches).

Three editions of a view of Nagasaki, each printed in various editions of 'Lettres édifiantes et curieuse', a collection of Jesuit missionary reports.

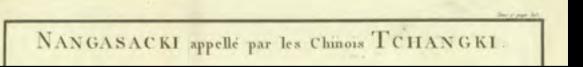
The bay, harbour and two islands are shown in simplified form, with a lettered key to the upper right. The Dutch trading post is shown within Nagasaki, and the Bay of Nagasaki is shown as a river.

The 1781 edition has "Nangasaki" in the title, with "Tom. XVII. Pag.378" at upper left corner.

The 1810 edition has an edited title (with "Nangasacki") and "Tome 17 page 303" at the upper right corner.

The 1819 edition has the title re-engraved with cursive text, "Tom.9" at upper left corner, and "No.1" at upper right corner.







Expelled from Japan for map collecting!

636 SIEBOLD, Phillip Franz von

Kiusiu Insulam Tab II.

Publication [Vienna, 1852].

Description Engraved map.

750 by 560mm (29.5 by 22 inches).

SIEBOLD, Phillip Franz von

Sikok Insulam Tab II.

<u>Publication</u> [Vienna, 1852].

<u>Description</u>

Lithographed map.

<u>Dimensions</u> 718 by 554mm (28.25 by 21.75 inches).

638 SIEBOLD, Phillip Franz von

Japan partem orientalem Tab III.

<u>Publication</u>

[Vienna, 1852].

Description

Lithographed map.

752 by 555mm (29.5 by 21.75 inches).

639 SIEBOLD, Phillip Franz von

Japan partem septentrionalem Tab IV.

Publication [Vienna, 1852].

<u>Description</u> Lithographed map.

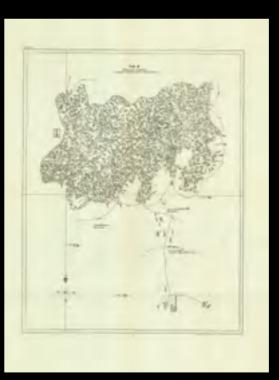
754 by 553mm (29.75 by 21.75 inches).

From Phillip Franz von Siebold's work on Japan, 'Nippon. Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan und dessen Neben- und Schutzländern' (1852).

Phillip Franz von Siebold (1796-1866) was a German physician serving in the Dutch East India Company (the VOC). The VOC took him first to Batavia, then Japan, where he made a study of the country's botany, culture and cartography. He had a relationship with a Japanese woman and had a daughter, Kusumoto Ine, who would be the first female Japanese physician. Siebold was expelled from Japan after the authorities discovered his map collection, which they considered sensitive material. He returned to Europe and spent the next two decades writing this account, preparing his own maps in manuscript.









DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Made to illustrate a botanist's journey

640 WELLER, Edward

The Island of Yezo (Japan) to illustrate the Papers by Captn. T Blakiston and Commander St John, R.N.

<u>Publication</u>

London, Published for the Journal of the Royal Geographic Society, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street, 1872.

<u>Description</u>

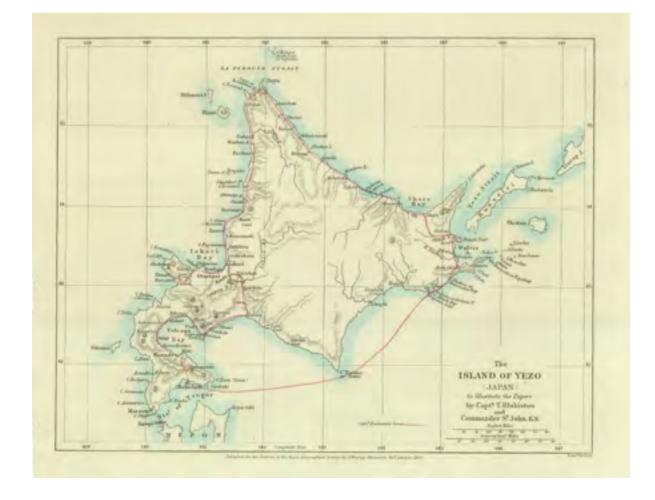
Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimension:

216 by 340mm (8.5 by 13.5 inches).

A map of the Japanese island of Hokkaidō by Edward Weller, produced to illustrate the account of Japan by Captain Thomas Wright Blakiston, an English explorer and botanist, in the Journal of the Royal Geographic Society. Captain Blakiston spent two months travelling around the island and sent a report back to the Royal Geographic Society - the red line marks his route. The coast of "Yezo" had been surveyed by Commander Henry Craven St John in the HMS Sylvia.

Edward Weller (1819-1884) was a British engraver and cartographer, and pioneered the production of lithographed maps.



Nineteenth century Tokyo

641 FAYARD FRERES

Plan de yédo.

Publication

Paris, Fayard Frères, [1896]

Description

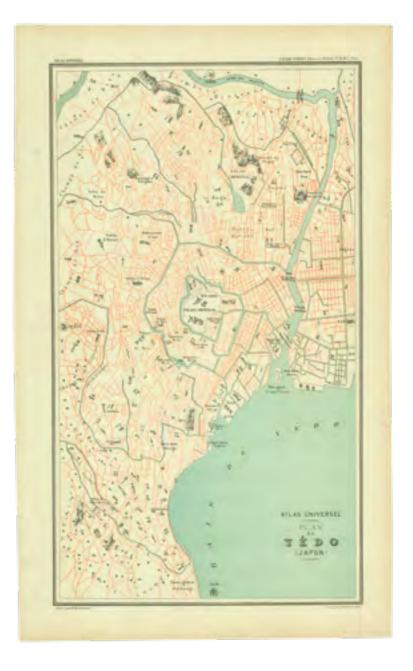
Chromolithograph plan.

Dimensions

480 by 320mm (19 by 12.5 inches).

A detailed plan of late nineteenth century Tokyo, published in Fayard Freres' 'Atlas universel'.

The plan shows roads and waterways, major public buildings and parks are shown pictorially, with both Japanese and French text.



The best tempura restaurant in Tokyo

642 [Anonymous]

[Manuscript map of Tokyo centre].

Publication [c1930].

<u>Description</u>

Manuscript map in red and black ink.

<u>Dimensions</u> 175 by 208mm (7 by 8.25 inches).

[Anonymous]

[Manuscript map of Tokyo transport network].

Publication [c1930].

<u>Description</u>
Manuscript map in red and black ink, with blue and maroon crayon.

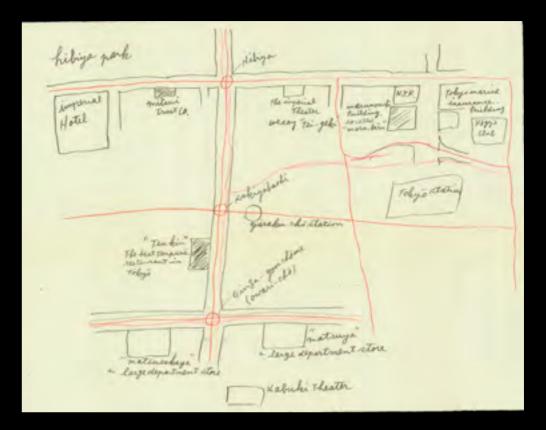
395 by 545mm (15.5 by 21.5 inches).

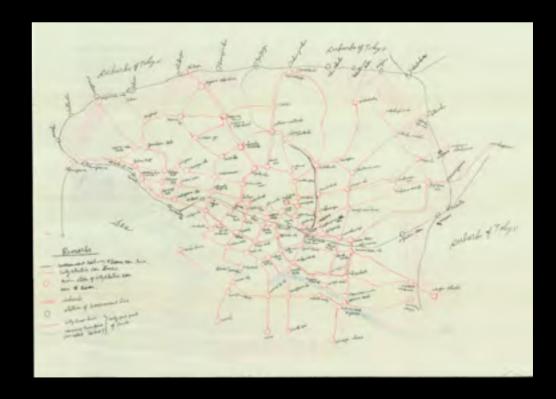
Two interesting manuscript maps of Tokyo.

The map of central Tokyo is drawn in red and black ink, with buildings of interest marked. The Japanese names are given with English explanations and translations. It identifies "Tenkin" as the best tempura restaurant in Tokyo, an establishment that continued serving into the twenty-first century.

The manuscript transport map of Tokyo shows the railways, electric car and bus lines. The suburbs are shaded in maroon crayon and the sea in blue.

Both maps are enclosed in an envelope addressed to "Hideo Watanabe Esq".





A streetcar in Tokyo

Zooming in on the capital

[Anonymous]

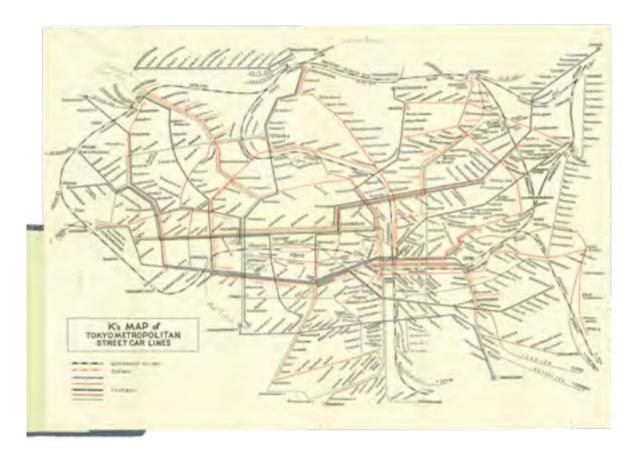
K's Map of Tokyo Metropolitan Street Car Lines.

Publication [Tokyo], K's Company, [c1930].

<u>Description</u>
Colour lithographed map, pencil annotations, folding into original blue paper covers, line guide pasted inside

<u>Dimensions</u> 378 by 530mm (15 by 20.75 inches).

A transport map of Tokyo.



[GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY INSTITUTE OF JAPAN]

[Maps of Tokyo].

Publication [Tokyo, c1955-1977].

<u>Description</u> Group of 28 chromolithograph maps.

<u>Dimensions</u> 460 by 580mm (18 by 22.75 inches) each.

Highly detailed map of mid-twentieth century Tokyo.





Books

A book with "more firsthand information about Japan than any other post-1650 publication"

646 **MONTANUS, ARNOLDUS**

Ambassades memorables de la compagnie des indes orientales des provinces unies, vers les empereurs du japon.

Publication

Amsterdam, Jacob de Meurs, 1680.

Description

Two parts in one volume, folio (365 by 233mm), engraved frontispiece, title printed in red and black, 4 page preliminaries, 227pp, [8pp] index, 146pp, [3pp] index, folding map, 25 engraved plates, full calf, spine divided into six sections by raised bands, gilt tooling, title in gilt.

Reference

Cordier, Bibliotheca Japonica 385; Lach, Asia in the Making of Europe III, pp.1873-79. The first edition in French of Montanus' important work on Japan.

The 'Ambassades memorables' was a companion piece to Montanus' similar work on China, compiled from Jesuit accounts.

It was first published in Dutch by Jacob van Meurs. Van Meurs received a privilege to publish both a Dutch and a French edition in 1664, but they were not produced until 1669 and 1680 respectively.

Montanus' work is a history of all aspects of Japan as it was then understood by the West, and contains "more firsthand information about Japan than any other post-1650 publication" (Lach).

Arnoldus Montanus (c1625-1682) was a Dutch author and writer.







The first Dublin edition of the memoirs of the fake "Formosan"

PSALMANAZAR, George

Memoirs of **** Commonly known by the Name of George Psalmanazar A Reputed Native of Formosa. Written by himself, in order to be published after his death: containing An Account of his Education, Travels, Adventures, Connections, Literary Productions, and pretended Conversion from Heathenism to Christianity; which last proved the Occasion of his being brought over into this Kingdom, and passing for a Proselvte, and a Member of the Church of England.

<u>Publication</u> Dublin, Printed for P. Wilson, J. Exshaw, E. Watts, S. Cottes, J. Potts and J. Williams, 1765.

Duodecimo (161 by 94mm), title, ownership inscription, one leaf 'Advertisement, 234pp. original brown calf, spine separated in six sections by raised bands, gilt title.

<u>Provenance</u>

Manuscript ownership inscription of E.L. Le Fanu, either Emma Lucretia Le Fanu (d.1861), mother of Joseph Sheridan le Fanu, the novelist, or his daughter, also Emma Lucretia (d.1893).

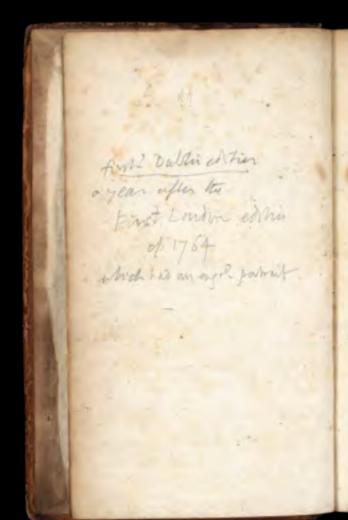
The first Dublin edition of the memoirs of George Psalmanazar, a wellknown hoaxer.

Psalmanazar (c1679-1763), whose real name is unknown, claimed to be the first person from Taiwan (known then as Formosa) to visit Europe. In fact, he was probably born in southern France, and began his career as an impostor by posing as an Irish pilgrim to ensure unchecked passage through France. As this disguise was too easily penetrated by contemporaries who were familiar with Ireland, he began to impersonate first a Japanese convert to Christianity, and then a native of Formosa.

After being taken up by a Scottish priest called Alexander Innes, who baptised him and gave him the name Psalmanazar, he moved to London. He caused a sensation amongst literary circles there and wrote "An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa, an Island subject to the Emperor of Japan', a totally fictional account of Taiwanese culture, history and geography. He even included a "Formosan alphabet", cobbled together from Hebrew, Greek and his own imagination.

As interest in him died down and inconsistencies appeared in his account, Psalmanazar faded from public view, but he lived and worked in London for the rest of his life. Towards the end of his life he wrote his memoirs, obfuscating his early life, having already confessed to his deception in "A Complete System of Geography". They were published after his death.





MEMOIRS of ****.

E.L. L. Fann

Commonly known by the Name of

GEORGE PSALMANAZAR

Reputed Native of FORMOSA.

Written by himself

In order to be published after his Death.

CONTAINING

An Account of his Education, Travels, Adventures, Connections, Literary Productions, and pretended Conversion from Heathernian to Christiapity; which last proved the Occasion of his being brought over into this Kingdom, and patting for a Profelyte, and a Member of the Church of

DUBLIN:

Printed for P. WILSON, J. EXSHAW, E. WATTS, S. COTTER, J. POTTS, and J. WILLIAMS.
M,DCC,LXV.

An aristocrat's handbook

648 DE CHEVIGNY, Sieur

Ciencia para las personas de Corte, Espada y Toga, que escrivio en Frances Monsieur de Chevigni. Traducida del Idoma Italiano en Español, y añadida en muchas partes por el Doctor en Sagrada Theologia J.B.C.S.

<u>Publication</u> Valencia, Antonio Balle, 1729.

<u>Description</u>

Small quarto (196 by 144mm), blank leaf, part i: title, index leaf, 248pp, 12 engraved maps, part ii: title, 62pp, original limp vellum, remnants of ties, modern clamshell quarter calf over cloth box, title and date in

References Hubbard 54.2 The second volume of a Spanish translation of a scientific encyclopedia, 'La Science des personnes de cour, d'épée et de robe'.

'La Science des personnes' was published in Amsterdam by François L'Honoré in 1707, and went through several editions. It was dedicated to the Prince of Orange and Nassau. The author, the Sieur de Chevigny, wrote the work as an introduction for the aristocracy for contemporary political, religious and scientific theories.





A later London edition of Psalmanazar's 'memoirs'

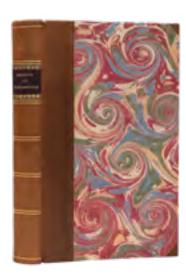
649 PSALMANAZAR, George

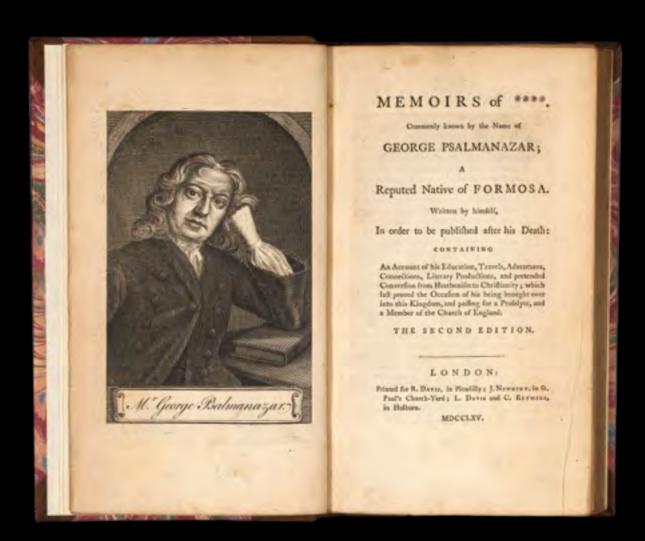
Memoirs of **** Commonly known by the Name of George Psalmanazar A Reputed Native of Formosa. Written by himself, in order to be published after his death: containing An Account of his Education, Travels, Adventures, Connections, Literary Productions, and pretended Conversion from Heathenism to Christianity; which last proved the Occasion of his being brought over into this Kingdom, and passing for a Proselyte, and a Member of the Church of England.

<u>Publication</u> London, Printed for R. Davis, in Piccadilly; J. Newbery, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; L. Davis and C. Reymers, in Holborn, 1765.

Octavo (213 by 127mm), engraved portrait of Psalmanazar, title, one leaf 'Advertisement', 307pp; modern half calf, marbled boards, spine divided into six compartments by gilt bands, maroon morocco title piece, title in gilt, gilt tooling.

A later London edition of the memoirs of George Psalmanazar (see item 647). Although Psalmanazar had died two years before the publication of this book, the public were still interested in his story.





The first and only edition in German of a collection of Jesuit letters.

650 STÖCKLEIN, Joseph

Allerhand so lehr- als geist-reiche Brief Schriften und Reris-Beschreibung welche von denen Missionariis der Gesellscahfft Jesu aus beyden Indien, und andern über Meer gelegenen Ländern, seit An. 1642. biss auf das Jahr 1726. in Europa angelangt seynd.

Ausgsburg and Gratz, In Verlag Philips/ Martins/ und Joh. Veith seel. Erben/ Buchhandlern, 1726.

<u>Description</u>

Folio (330 by 205mm), engraved frontispiece, title printed in red and black, nine engraved maps and one plate, mottled calf, spine divided into seven sections. blind tooling, title blind tooled.

Collation: part 1: x-xx4, xxx2, x4, xx2, 116pp, one map, one plate; part 2: x4, 116pp three maps; part 3: x4, xx2, 116pp, one map; part 4: x4, xx2, 116pp, two maps; part 5: x4, xx2, 120pp, two maps.

Joseph Stöcklein (1676-1733) was a German Jesuit editor and printer.

This collection of letters from Jesuit missionaries was a translation of the French compilation 'Lettres édifiantes et curieuses', but was probably augmented through Stöcklein's publication of the 'Neuer Welt-Bott', the first Catholic German mission newspaper, which contained such letters. It was published in only one edition, the present example. It also includes material from many other manuscript sources, including a map which shows California as a peninsula in defiance of the prevailing contemporary theory that it was an island.







A customised Moll atlas

MOLL, Herman

Atlas Minor or a new and curious set of Sixty two Maps, in which are shewn all the Empires. Kingdomes, Countries, States, in all the known parts of the Earth: with their Bounds, Divisions, Chief Cities & Towns, the whole composed & laid down agreable to modern History.

London, Thos. Bowles in St Pauls Church Yard & John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill, [c1736].

<u>Description</u>

Quarto (237 by 190mm), title with contents, manuscript additions, engraved panorama pasted in between title and world map. 61 hand-coloured engraved maps with manuscript numbers [59 of 62 listed in introduction, lacking maps of England, Scotland, and Turkey in Europe, but with two additional maps of the Turkish Empire and Cuba], two engraved views pasted to verso of map of North Turkey in Europe [map 28], later half calf, spine divided into six sections, gilt, brown morocco title piece, title in gilt.

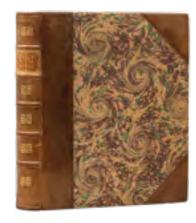
References Shirley T.MOLL-9C

An English atlas by Herman Moll.

Moll's atlas contains maps covering Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. It has been supplemented here by maps of the Turkish Empire and Cuba. A small panorama of London has also been pasted in between the title and the first map, and two city views have been pasted to the verso of the map of North Turkey in Europe.

The atlas was well received, and was recommended to the public by Thomas Templeman, a contemporary geographical writer.

Herman Moll (?1654-1732) moved to London from his native Germany sometime before 1678, where he was employed as an engraver. Moll's career in London would span some 60 years and see him move from a jobbing engraver to a successful publisher of maps and atlases; and although he left a significant body of work, very little is known about the man himself. He was evidently known to the intellectual elite - Robert Hooke makes mention of him in his diary - and was known to associate with the likes of Jonathan Swift and Daniel Defoe. Moll passed away in 1732, leaving his estates "in Great Brittaine and Germany or elsewhere" to his daughter Hendrina Amelia Moll. No mention of his atlas stock is mentioned in the will, which had been sold to Thomas and John Bowles.







A cartographic controversy

D'ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon

Lettre de monsieur D'Anville geographe ordinaire du roy au R.P. Castel, jesuite. au sujet des pays de kamchatka & de jeco et response du R.P. Castel.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, 1737.

Description

Duodecimo (170 by 100mm), folding map, engraved title, 24pp, 2p privilege, bookplate, marbled endpapers, quarter green calf, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, title and author in gilt.

Two pieces of public correspondence between the French cartographer Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville and the Jesuit scholar and priest Pere R.P. Castel.

D'Anville (1697-1782) was a French geographer and cartographer, known for the careful scholarship and accuracy of his work. Castel was a Jesuit mathematician active in Paris, known best for his opposition to the theories of Isaac Newton and his creation of a "colour organ", which displayed a colour every time a note was played. He was an active participant in contemporary cartographic debates. The Jesuit order in Paris had selected d'Anville to publish maps of China prepared by their missionaries to accompany Jean-Baptiste du Halde's account of the country, and was provided with the Jesuit testimonies and also with the maps created from their reports by the Chinese government in 1718, in order to create his own. Castel took exception to some of these maps, in particular d'Anville's rendering of the area of Kamchatka and Japan. D'Anville published this letter in response, and Castel's reply followed

Castel would also attack Nicolas Bellin for mistakes in Bellin's map of Kamchatka.





Lockman takes aim at the Jesuits

653 LOCKMAN, John

Travels of the Jesuits, into various Parts of the World: Compiled from their Letters. Now first attempted in English. Intermix'd with an Account of the Manners, Government, Religion &c. of the several Nations visited by those Fathers: with extracts from other Travellers, and miscellaneous notes.

Publication

London, Printed for John Noon, at the White Hart near Mercer's Chapel, near Cheapside, 1743.

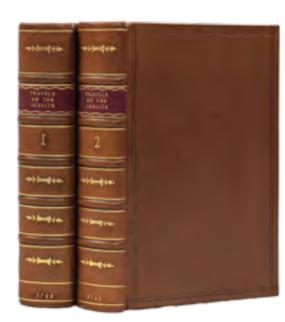
Description

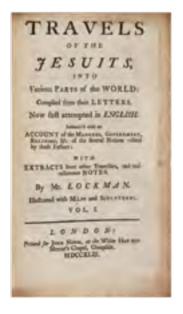
Two volumes (each 197 by 122), five folding maps, and one folding plate, later brown calf, blind tooled fillet border, spines in six compartments separated by raised bands, gilt fillets, gilt tools, volume numbers in gilt, red morocco title pieces, titles in gilt.

Collation: volume 1: title, i-vi, i-xxii, contents, 487pp, errata, 2 folding maps; volume 2: title, [4]pp contents, 507pp, errata, [2]pp advertisement, 3 folding maps, one folding plate.

An abridged English translation of the 'Lettres édifiantes', a collection of letters from Jesuit missionaries around the world. The letters cover Asia and the Americas.

John Lockman (1698–1771) was a prolific English writer. He was a part of the literary world of Slaughter's coffee-house, learning to speak French there. This would prove useful for his translation of Voltaire's 'Henriade', for which Samuel Johnson commended him, and for the translation of French Jesuit letters which comprised this book. Lockman's intention was hostile: he had already written on the Gunpowder Plot and a history of Christianity from a Protestant perspective in 1732, and would go on to write 'A History of the Cruel Sufferings of the Protestants and others by Popish Persecutions in various Countries,' in 1760.





Murillo Velarde describes the first European visit to Japan

654 MURILLO VELARDE, Pedro

Geographia Historica Tomo VII. De Persia, del Mogol, de la India, y sus Reynos, de la China, de la Grande Tartaria, de las Islas de la India, y del Japon.

<u>Publication</u> Madrid, Manuel de Mova, 1752.

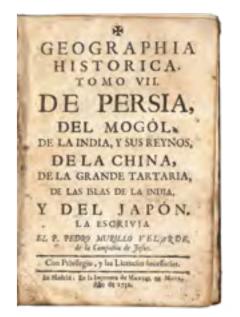
Description

Quarto (194 by 134mm), title, one index leaf, 260 pp, full brown calf, spine divided into six compartments by raised bands, gilt, green lettering piece, volume number in gilt

The seventh volume of Pedro Murillo Velarde's 'Geographia Historica'.

Murillo Velarde was a professor of canon law at a Jesuit college in Manila, and was also a competent cartographer. He was commissioned to produce a map of the Philippines in 1733 by the governor of the Philippines on behalf of Philip V of Spain. He produced the 'Geographia Historica', an historical atlas in ten volumes, one of which focused almost exclusively on the Philippines. This volume contains writing on Japan, beginning with a description of the area by Ptolemy and the first European visit to Japan by Portuguese traders.





Bonne inserts the island "Matsaki"

BONNE, Rigobert and DESMEREST, Nicolas

Atlas encylopédique.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, Rigobert Bonne and Nicolas Desmarest, 1787-88.

<u>Description</u>

Two volumes, large quarto (282 by 222mm) 140 double-page engraved maps, quarter calf, marbled boards, speckled red edges, green title pieces to each spine, title and volume numbers in gilt.

Collation: volume 1: frontispiece, title, 65pp, 77 double page engraved maps; volume 2: title, 110pp, [2]pp table, 63 double-page engraved charts.

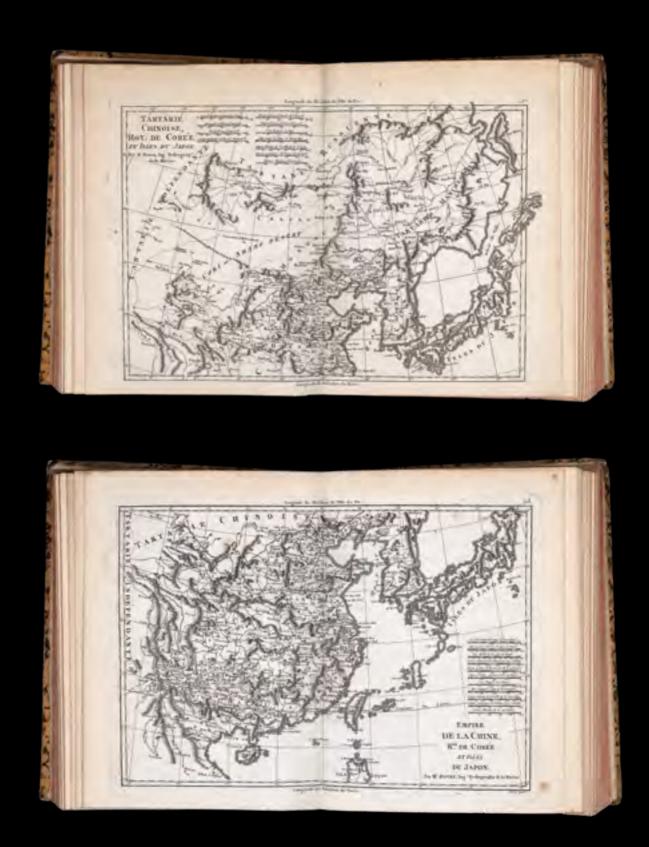
References See Hubbard 121.

Rigobert Bonne (1727-1789) was a French mathematician and mapmaker, known for a clear cartographic style without the decoration favoured by some of his contemporaries. He was appointed chief hydrographer at the Dépot de la Marine in 1773. He collaborated with Nicolas Desmarest (1725-1805) on the publication of the 'Atlas encylopédique', which included both historical and contemporary maps.

The atlas contains two maps of Japan; for a previous atlas, the 'Atlas portatif générale', Bonne had drawn new maps of the area using the work of fellow French cartographer Louis Brion de la Tour as a foundation, which were then adapted for this atlas. As in the maps for the 'Atlas portatif générale', Bonne has treated the island of Hokkaidō very differently from Brion la Tour. Bonne truncates Hokkaidō before it meets Honshū and creates a small island called "Matsaki" there instead.

The maps for this atlas were engraved by André Gaspard.





An atlas by a revolutionary and a royalist

656 MENTELLE, Edme and MALTE BRUN, Conrad

Geographie, mathematique, physique et politique de toutes les parties du monde.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Henri Tardieu and Laporte, 1804.

Description

Folio (445 by 298mm), half title, title, i-iii, index, 28pp text, 1p "additions", 3 engraved plates, and 42 engraved maps (of which 28 are double-page and 12 single page), original tree calf, spine divided into six compartments separated by gilt bands, two red morocco title labels, lettered in gilt, rubbad

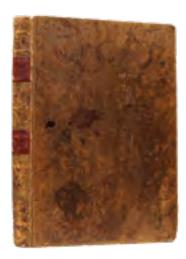
An atlas by two notable French eighteenth century geographers, Edme Mentelle and Conrad Malte-Brun.

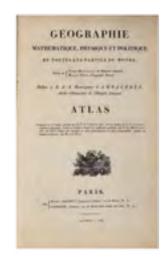
Mentelle (1730-1816) initially worked for the Ferme Générale, the French taxation body. His work in the theatre was not successful and he turned to geography, teaching at the École Militaire during the 1760s. During the 1780s he taught geography to the royal household and in 1786 designed a globe, which is still on display in the Dauphin's apartments at the Palace of Versailles.

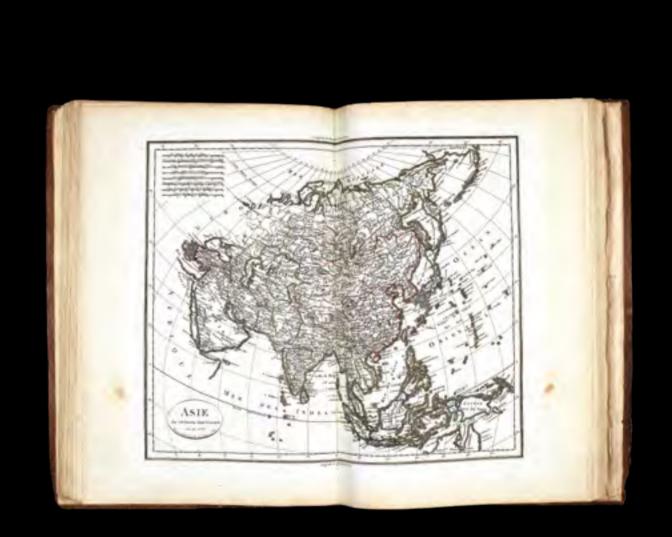
A supporter of the French Revolution, he was elected to the Institut de France in 1795.

Conrad Malte-Brun (1775-1826) was born in Denmark as Malthe Conrad Bruun, and was introduced the ideas of the French Revolution while a student at the Univeristy of Copenhagen. He wrote pamphlets critical of the harsh censorship laws enacted by Crown Prince Frederick in 1799, and was indicted. Malte-Brun left the country before he was sentenced and lived briefly in Sweden and Hamburg (where he started using his Danish first name, Malthe, as part of his surname) before settling in France. His sympathies with the French Revolution, and the sentence of perpetual banishment handed down by the Danish courts in 1800, must have disposed Mentelle favourably towards him (although Malte-Brun would later become an ardent supporter of Napoleon and the restored Bourbon monarchy).

Malte-Brun's geography treatise, the present title, was written with Mentelle's help. Malte-Brun continued to work and write in geography, including founding 'Les annales des voyages' in 1807 and serving as the first general secretary of the newly founded Société de Géographie.







An abridged version of de Charlevoix's history of Catholicism in Japan

DE CHARLEVOIX, Pierre-François-Xavier

Histoire et description du japon.

Publication

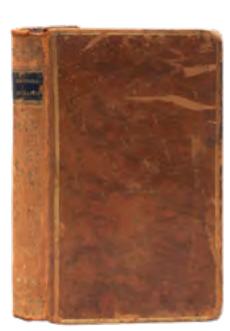
Paris, Lyon, Tours, Ad Mame et Cie., 1840.

Description

Octavo (173 by 103), half-title, frontispiece, title, engraved title, 308pp, three plates, original tree calf, gilt fillet border, gilt tooling to spine, black title piece, gilt.

Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix (1682-1761) was a French Jesuit missionary and explorer. On his first journey he spent four years in Canada, and his knowledge of the area led the French government to commission him to search for a river route to the Pacific Ocean in 1720. H explored the Great Lakes and part of the Mississippi, but was shipwrecked near the Bahamas and returned to France. De Charlevoix was an director of the academic journal 'Journal de Trévoux', and in that position initiated a series of histories of non-European countries. This history of the church in Japan was the first instalment, followed by one of New France (Canada).

This abridged version of his work was published over a century after the original. The unabridged text also contains a bibliography of works published on Japan, which has been omitted here.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS



A travel book by an aide-de-camp to the Nawab of Oudh

DUBOIS DE JANCIGNY, Adolphe-Philibert

Japon, indo-chine, empire birman (ou ava), siam, annam (ou cochinchine, peninsule malaise, etc. ceylan.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Firmin Didiot Frères, 1850.

Description

Quarto (206 by 130mm), two title-pages, 665pp, 20 lithographed plates, five lithographed maps, three folding, quarter calf, buckram over boards, spine divided into six sections by gold bands, title and volume details in gilt.

The eighth volume of 'L'Univers pittoresque', an illustrated travel series, covering Japan and the surrounding area.

Adolphe-Philibert Dubois de Jancigny (1795-1860) was a French explorer, soldier and diplomat. After serving in the East Indies he became aide-de-camp to the Nawab of Oudh, and was then sent by the French government to lead a mission to the Far East. He travelled in China and Hong Kong. Despite never visiting Japan himself, he read widely on the country.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 247 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

A collection of travel accounts including one from a European samurai

659 **RUNDALL, Thomas**

Memorials of the Empire of Japon : in the XVI and XVII centuries.

Publication London, The Hakluyt Society, 1850.

<u>Description</u> Quarto (222 by 139mm), 4, 8, title, 1l, [i-iii]-xxxviii, 186pp, directions for binder, folding map, and five plates of which two are folding, library stamp on foreleaf and first page of preface, original blue cloth, gilt ship to front cover, blind embossed frame, title and publisher in gilt to spine.

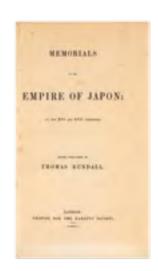
Library stamp of Koninklijk College Zeemanshoop, Amsterdam on foreleaf and first page of preface.

A collection of English accounts of Japan from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The book contains a report on Japan from 'The Firste Booke of Relations of Moderne States' and letters from William Adams.

William Adams (1564-1620) was an English pilot who sailed to Japan on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. After a journey plagued with difficulty, the expedition landed in Japan and were brought before the future shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu. After satisfying the shogun with his account of their journey and of European culture, Adams was kept in the shogun's court, given the rank of samurai and helping to build a western style vessel. He stayed in Japan for the rest of his life and liaised with European traders.

The book contains a folding map of Japan. The title cartouche notes that it is drawn after the works of Engelbert Kaempfer and Adam von Krusenstern.







A book used by some members of the Perry expedition

660 MACFARLANE, Charles

Japan: An account Geographical and Historical, from the earliest period at which the islands composing this empire were known to Europeans, down to the present time, and the Expedition fitted out in the United States, etc.

<u>Publication</u>

New York, George P. Putnam & Co., 10 Park Place, 1852.

Description

Octavo (190 by 123mm), manuscript inscription in pencil and pen to foreleaf, lithographed frontispiece, title, five preliminary leaves, 10-365pp, 27 lithographed plates, blank leaf, original blue cloth, elaborate gilt frame to front cover, title and author in gilt to spine.

Provenanc

- 1. Ownership inscription in pencil of John Kendrick.
- 2. Presentation inscription to Master Kendrick, presumably John Kendrick's son.

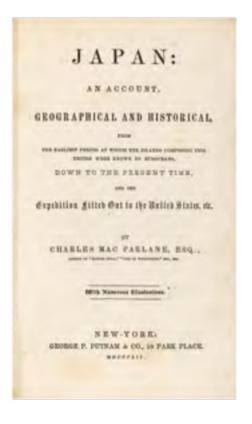
Charles Macfarlane (1799–1858) was a Scottish writer. Macfarlane travelled in Italy and Turkey, living in Istanbul for over a year.

His book on Japan was an amalgamation of available European sources, and as such reproduced many of the stereotypes in western writing at the time about Japanese culture: for example, showing Japanese people worshipping a many-armed god.

Macfarlane's work was used by some members of Commodore Matthew Perry's expedition to Japan.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS



Charts from the Perry expedition

661 PERRY, Matthew

United States Japan Expedition by Com. M. C. Perry, Vol II. Maps.

Publication

Washington D.C., U.S. Government, [c1853-54].

<u>Description</u>

Quarto (285 by 220mm) 14 folding lithograph charts, a few with tears to old folds, the general chart loose, original government binding, lettered in gilt, to upper board, blind stamped bald eagle tool, to lower board.

rovenance

Presentation label and library card of the Woman's Round Lake Improvement Society.

A collection of 14 folding charts of the waters and harbours of Japan, by cartographers on Commodore Matthew Perry's expedition to open trade with Japan.

- 1. Chart of the World shewing the tracks of the U.S. Steam Frigates Mississippi, Susquehanna and Powhatan... Perry 1853-54.
- 2. Chart of the Coast of China and the Japan Islands... 1855.
- 3. Island of Lew Chew... 1853-54.
- 4. The Harbor of Napha Lew Chew Id... 1853.
- 5. Lew Chew Id. Deep Bay... 185-54.
- 6. (Lew Chew) Tubootch & Suco Harbours... 1854.
- 7. Shah Bay Lew Chew I... 1853.
- 8. Keelung Harbor Formosa Island... 1854.
- 9. The Coffin Islands... 1854.
- 10. Western Shore of the Bay of Yedo... 1854.
- 11. Reconnoisance of the Gulf and survey of the Western Shore of the Bay of Yedo... 1853-54.
- 12. Simoda Harbor i. of Nippon... 1854.
- 13. The Harbor og Hakodadi Yesso Id. Japan... 1854.
- 14. Endermo Harbor Island of Jesso..



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 251 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Commodore Matthew Perry's dispatches

A history of the Perry Expedition

662 PIERCE, Franklin

Message of the President of the United States, Transmitting A report on the Secretary of the Navy, in Compliance with a Resolution of the Senate of December 6, 1854, calling for correspondence &c., Relative to the Naval Expedition to Japan.

Publication

Washington, United States Government, 1855.

Description

Quarto (225 by 143mm), two blank foreleaves, 195pp, two blank endleaves, original brown cloth government binding, title to spine.

<u>Provenance</u>

Manuscript ownership inscription to foreleaf of Perry Geuag (?), New Orleans.

A collection of 55 dispatches from Commodore Matthew Perry regarding the American expedition to Japan in 1853. The book also contains sailing directions for Japanese waters by William Maury and Silas Bent.

Commodore Perry (1794-1858) was commissioned to force Japan to open its ports to American trade. Japan had pursued an isolationist foreign policy since the mid-seventeenth century, with foreign presence and trade tightly controlled by the shogunate. The United States was keen to take advantage of the potential Japanese market.



DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

663 PERRY, Matthew Calbraith and HAWKS, Francis L.

Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853 and 1854, under the command of Commodore M.C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the Government of the United States.

<u>Publication</u>

New York and London, D. Appelton and Company; Trubner & Co., 1857.

Description

Quarto (251 by 170mm), frontispiece, i-vii, 624pp, 75 plates, 11 folding maps, original brown cloth, gilt illustration of American ships in Japan flanked by Japanese and American sailors, blind tooled border, gilt decoration and title to spine, faded.

After Perry's return from the successful mission, he gave the material compiled on the expedition to Francis L. Hawks, who then wrote a history of the voyage under Perry's supervision. The report was presented first to the United States Senate and then published commercially.

Francis Lister Hawks (1798-1866) was an American priest and politician. After scandals including a supposed clandestine relationship and the financial mismanagement of a boys school, Hawks became the first president of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane). He then moved to New York, where he was Historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which is possibly why he was chosen for the task of compiling this history.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 253 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

Celebrating the 1858 treaty opening Japan to Britain

664 The Religious Tract Society

Japan Opened Compiled chiefly from the narrative of the American Expedition to Japan in the years 1852-3-4.

Publication

London, The Religious Tract Society; 56, Paternoster Row; 65, St Paul's Cathedral; and 164, Piccadilly, 1859.

Description

Octavo (162 by 102 mm), manuscript ownership inscription to foreleaf, lithographed frontispiece, title, four leaves preliminary matter, folding lithographed map, 309pp, 11 lithographed plates, index, original green cloth, title in gilt to front cover, embossed frame.

An account of Commodore Matthew Perry's voyage to Japan. This is the second edition, which includes a map by E. Gover, and the preface notes that since the first edition was produced an (unequal) treaty had been signed between Japan and Britain in 1858, opening Japanese ports to British commerce, allowing British citizens to live in Tokyo and Osaka and placing a representative of the British government in Tokyo.

Unsurprisingly, the Religious Tract Society's editor places particular emphasis on the freedom of religion guaranteed to British subjects in Japan by the 1858 treaty, and ends the preface by celebrating the potential for missionary work in the country.

The Religious Tract Society was founded in London in 1799. Its aim was to produce Christian works, aimed especially at children, women, and the poor. It was supported both by the Church of England and evangelical sects.





From a Dutch travel series

A German travel account

665 VAN OTTERLOO, A.

Vreemde Lande en Volken Japan; China; Britisch Indie.

<u>Publication</u> Amsterdam, Gebroeders Kraay, 1859-60.

<u>Description</u>

Three volumes, quarto (each 240 by 155mm), three lithograph maps, and 72 lithograph plates, some foxing to a few plates, original brown cloth, gilt figure of Atlas to upper board, blind stamped border, titles in gilt to spine, faded, India volume split at join.

Collation: Japan: frontispiece, title, [i-iii]-iv, list of plates, 398pp, 24 plates, one folding map; China: frontispiece, half title, title, contents, list of plates, 392pp, 24 plates, one double-page map; India: frontispiece, half title, title, contents, list of plates, 390pp, 24 plates, and one double page

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Three volumes of a travel series, 'Vreemde Lande en Volken' (Exotic Lands and Peoples): covering Japan, China, and British India.



666 [Various]

Japan nach den besten Quellen geschildert von einem vereine Gelehrter Die Außer-Europäischer

<u>Publication</u>

Carlsruhe, Kunstverlag, 1860.

<u>Description</u> Quarto (258 by 198), lithographed frontispiece, two title-pages, two preliminary leaves, 355pp, 23 lithographed plates, one lithographed map, 40pp, blank leaf, patterned endpapers, top edge pink, original green cloth, title in gilt, binder's signature (?) in gilt.

An illustrated travel account of Japan, the second volume of a series on non-European countries.



From 'Le tour du monde'

667 HUMBERT, Aimé

Le tour du monde nouveau journal des voyages.

Publication Paris, 1867-69.

Description

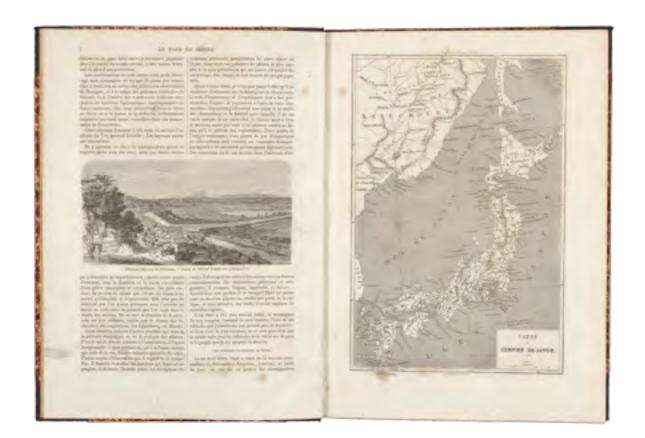
Large quarto (294 by 218mm), 224pp, lithograph and 46 plates, numerous illustrations within text, library stamp on endpaper and first page, half black buckram, over marbled paper boards, title and author in gilt to spine.

<u>Provenance</u>

1. Library stamp from St Willibrordus College, Katwijk an Rijn, a Jesuit school. 2. Library stamp from Aloysius College, the Hague, a Jesuit school. A number of articles from different issues of 'Le Tour du Monde', all dealing with Japan, and all written by Aimé Humbert.

'Le tour du monde' was a French weekly travel journal first published in January 1860.

Aimé Humbert-Droz (1819-1900), known normally by his first surname only, was a Swiss politician. He served as President of the Swiss Council of States in 1856 and was appointed ambassador of the Swiss Republic to Japan in 1863. Despite having no military presence in Asia, Switzerland was the first landlocked European country to sign a treaty with the Japanese government. Humbert negotiated and signed the treaty, returning to Switzerland in 1864. He wrote extensively on Japan after his return.



By a Swiss ambassador to Japan

668 HUMBERT, Aimé

Le japon illustré par Aimé Humbert ancien envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de la confédération suisse.

<u>Publication</u>

Paris, Librairie de L. Hachette et Cie, 77 Boulevard Saint-Germain, 1870.

Description

Folio (333 by 252mm), half title, title, 424pp, 248 illustrations, four lithographed plans and one folding plan, plan of Jedo torn and chipped, marbled endpapers, bookplate, a.e.g., quarter red morocco, spine divided into six sections, title, author and volume number in gilt.

<u>Provenance</u>

Bookplate of John Dawson Mayne (1828-1917), lawyer and privy councillor.

The first volume of a Swiss travel account of Japan.

After Humbert-Droz's return to Switzerland, he wrote 'Le japon illustré', a lavishly illustrated account of Japanese politics, economics and culture, still regarded as a useful source on everyday culture during the decline of the Tokugawa shogunate.

The book contains a map of Japan and a plan of Tokyo.



By the surveyor of Hokkaidō

Foreign Office reports

PUMPELLY, Raphael

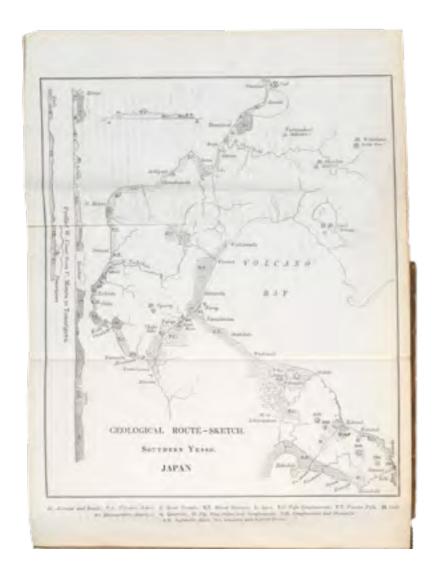
Across America and Asia: Notes of a five years journey around the world and of residences in Arizona, Japan and China.

London, Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, 1870.

Description

Quarto (207 by 144mm), photolithographed frontispiece, title, six preliminary leaves, 454pp, 24 lithographed plates, folding lithographed table, four lithographed maps, three folding, dedicatory bookplate to Ed[ward] Bayley, marbled endpapers, marbled edges, original calf, gilt emblem of Edinburgh College School to front cover, spine divided into six sections, gilt tooling, red morocco title piece, title in gilt.

A travel account by Raphael Pumpelly (1837-1923) an American geologist and explorer. He surveyed Hokkaidō in 1861 by invitation of the Japanese government.



670 U.K. Foreign Office

Foreign Office Reports

<u>Publication</u> London, Harrison & Sons, 1870-1899.

A selection of printed reports.

A collection of reports from the British Foreign Office, covering Japan for the last three decades of the nineteenth century.



By the first woman to become a member of the Royal Geographical Society

671 BIRD, Isabella

Unbeaten Tracks in Japan An Account of Travels on Horseback in the Interior including Visits to the Aborigines of Yezo and the Shrines of Nikkô and Isé.

<u>Publication</u>

New York, Putnam & Sons, 1880.

Description

Two volumes in one (192 by 133mm), part i: engraved frontispiece, title, dedication leaf, nine preliminary leaves, 407pp, printed endpapers, 20 lithographed plates, part ii: engraved frontispiece, title, five preliminary leaves, 383pp, 20 lithographed plates, folding lithographed map, four index leaves, original brown cloth, Japanese figure and characters in gilt to front cover, title and author in gilt to spine.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

A nineteenth century travel account of Japan by the celebrated traveller Isabella Bird.

Bird (1831-1904) was a British explorer and travel writer. She began her adventures when she accompanied her cousins on their emigration to America; she subsequently continued to travel, both for her health and to explore new places. She wrote a series of successful books chronicling her travels. She was the first woman to become a member of the Royal Geographical Society.



Stanford's version of von Hellwald's work

672 KEANE, Augustus H.

Asia with Ethnological Appendix. Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel Based on Hellwald's 'Die Erde und Ihre Völker'.

Publication

London, Edward Stanford, 1882.

Descriptio

Octavo (200 by 138mm), xxxi, eight plates, 12 maps of which 11 are folding, 723pp., advertisement, original green cloth, black and gold decoration, title and author to spine, black and gold decoration. Edward Stanford's comprehensive work comprising both atlas and travel account.

Edward Stanford (1827-1904), began his career in maps at the stationers Trelawney and Saunders, where he was made partner in 1852 at the age of 25. A year later the partnership was dissolved with Stanford taking over the remains of the business. Edward would turn the business into one of the most important cartographic firms of the nineteenth century. The firm is still in existence today operating from his purpose built shop at 12-14 Long Acre in London.

This Asian volume of Stanford's 'Compendium' is based on the work of the German writer Friedrich von Hellwald, 'Die Erde und Ihre Völker'. Von Hellwald (1842-1892) was a soldier who began his writing career as the editor of an Austrian military magazine. He became editor in chief of 'Das Ausland' in 1872, and wrote in particular on the history of civilization.

The ethnological appendices in the book were contributed by Augustus Keane (1833-1912), an Irish journalist and linguist.



By an early supporter of Darwin

673 TRISTRAM, Henry Baker

Rambles in Japan.

Publication

New York, Chicago and Toronto, Fleming H. Revell, 1895.

Description

Octavo (216 by 142mm), printed bookplate, lithographed frontispiece, title with purple library stamp, 306pp, 44 lithographed plates, folding lithographed map, original green cloth, illustrated in green, red and silver, title and author in gilt to spine, illustrated with mountain in silver.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

<u>Provenance</u> Bookplate of India Newton. A travel account of Japan by Henry Tristram Baker (1822-1906), natural scientist and writer. He was an early supporter of the theories of Charles Darwin, although he eventually rejected evolution when he could not reconcile it with his belief in creationism. The book contains a map with an inset showing the relationship between Hokkaidō and Sakhalin.



An account by a samurai's tutor

674 GRIFFIS, William Elliot

The Mikado's Empire.

<u>Publication</u>

New York, Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, 1896.

Description

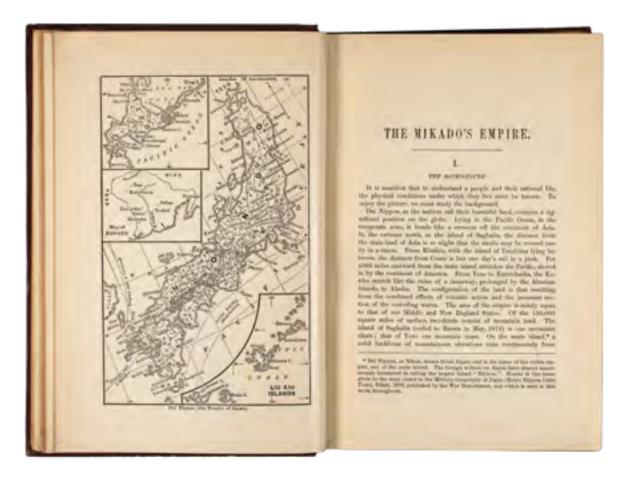
Octavo (215 by 145mm), lithographed frontispiece, title, one preliminary leaf, 670pp, 108 lithographed plates, original brown cloth, title and author in gilt to front cover, title and author in gilt to spine, Japanese characters in gilt.

Provenance

Ownership stamp of Frank W. Hoard.

The eighth edition of W.E. Griffis's seminal work on Japan.

William Elliot Griffis (1843–1928) was an American minister and scholar. He attended Rutgers University and while there tutored Tarō Kusakabe, a samurai from the province of Echizen studying there. In 1870 Griffis was invited to Japan by Matsudaira Shungaku, the daimyo of Echizen, to initiate educational reform. He taught chemistry and physics at Kaisei Gakkō (the forerunner of Tokyo Imperial University) and prepared new textbooks. He remained in the country until 1874, and published the first edition of 'The Mikado's Empire' two years after he returned. Griffis was a member of the Asiatic Society of Japan, the Asiatic Society of Korea, the Historical Society of the Imperial University of Tokyo, and the Meirokusha.



Japan and China for children

675 **GEORGE, Marian M.**

A Little Journey to China and Japan.

<u>Publication</u> Chicago, A. Flanagan, 1900.

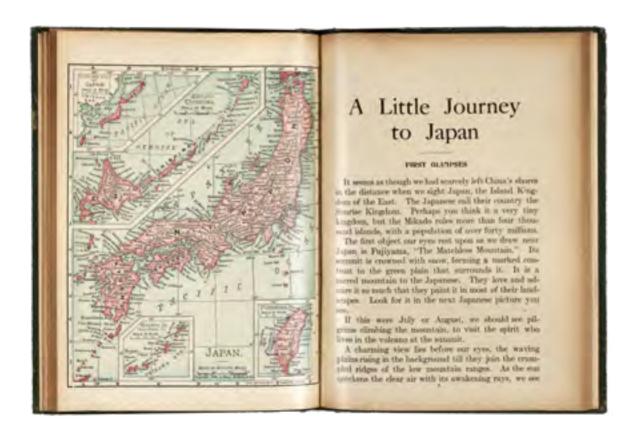
Description

Octavo (189 by 133mm), title, one preliminary leaf, 78pp, two colour lithographed maps, 80 illustrations, green cloth binding, black border, title and swallow in black.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Marian George wrote a number of travel books for children covering countries around the world. This book covers China and Japan, and opens with a discussion of the mercantile importance of the countries, recognising that they were both reluctant to open to European and American traders. George also urges her readers to consider that although the culture of China and Japan may seem strange, American culture would seem just as strange to inhabitants of those countries.

The book contains a lithographed map of 'China, Indo China and Korea' and a lithographed map of Japan: it is illustrated throughout with photographs and lithographed plates.



Japan by an abolitionist American

676 HILDRETH, Richard

Japan as it was and is.

<u>Publication</u>

Tokyo, Sanshosa, 1902.

Description

Quarto (217 by 141mm), title, folding lithographed map, errata slip, 611pp, page 483 and 484 with typewritten text slip pasted over original, quarter calf, brown material with red and black leaf pattern, gilt flecked patterned endpapers, red morocco lettering piece, author in gilt, gilt tooling, green morocco title piece, title in gilt, gilt tooling.

A later limited edition travel account of Japan by Richard Hildreth (1807-1865), an American journalist and historian. Hildreth was also an abolitionist and wrote several anti-slavery works.

The work was published first in 1855. The present example is numbered 109 of 500 printed.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 267 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

By a British scholar in Japan

Japan by railway

677 CHAMBERLAIN, Basil Hall

Things Japanese, being notes on various subjects connected with Japan for the use of travellers and others.

Publication

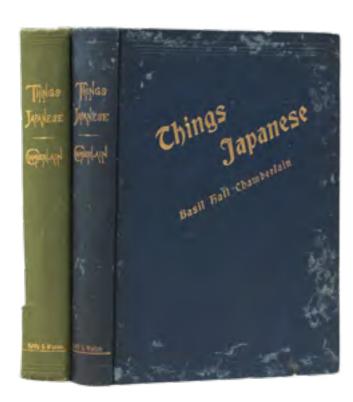
London; Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, John Murray, Albemarle Street; Kelly & Walsh Limited, 1905.

Description

Octavo (212 by 144mm), [i-v]vi, 1l, 552pp, folding map, original blue cloth binding, title and author in gilt to front cover, blind tooled leaf and border, title and author in gilt to spine.

Two copies of the fifth edition of Basil Hall Chamberlain's popular primer on Japanese culture.

Basil Hall Chamberlain (1850-1935) was a British scholar of Japanese and Japanese culture. He first travelled to Japan in 1873 as part of his recovery from a nervous breakdown. He began teaching at the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy the following year, and became proficient enough in Japanese to become a professor in the language at Tokyo Imperial University in 1886. He wrote several introductions to Japanese language and culture for a western audience.





678 Imperial Japanese Government Railways

An Official Guide to Eastern Asia Trans-Continental Connections between Europe and Asia. Vol. III North-Eastern Japan.

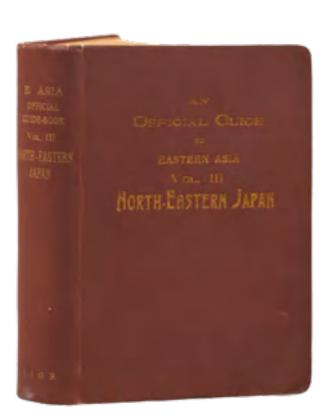
<u>Publication</u>

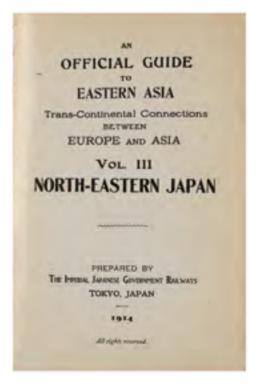
Tokyo, Imperial Japanese Government Railways, 1914.

Description

Duodecimo (157 by 106mm), lithographed map of North-Eastern Japan and Eastern Asia on front and back endpapers, title, colour lithographed frontispiece, one preliminary leaf, four content leaves, 488pp, 25 colour lithographed maps, 77 lithographed plates, errata slip, top edge gilt, original red cloth, title in gilt to front cover and spine.

A travel guide to northeast Japan, produced by the Imperial Japanese Government Railways. The company was formed after the nationalisation of the Japanese railway system in 1906.





By a British officer resident in Japan

679 BRINKLEY, Captain Francis

A History of The Japanese People.

Publication

New York and London, The Encyclopædia Britannica Company, 1915.

Description

Quarto (221 by 148mm), green buckram title page with gold characters, photolithographed author portrait, title, five preliminary leaves, 784pp, 150 lithographed illustrations in text, 15 full page lithographed plates, four colour lithographed maps, gold flecked patterned endpapers, quarter calf, leaf patterned paper.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

The first edition of Brinkley's historical work on Japan, published posthumously.

Francis Brinkley (1841-1912) was an Anglo-Irish scholar and journalist, who spent most of his life in Japan. After entering the army he moved to Hong Kong to serve as adjutant to the Governor, his cousin Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell. He subsequently moved to Japan, learned the language, and taught at the Naval Gunnery School and the Imperial College of Engineering. Unusually, he married a Japanese woman, Yasuko Tanaka. From 1881 until his death he owned and edited the newspaper 'The Japan Mail'. Brinkley's last piece was written from his deathbed in 1912, reporting on the joint suicide of General Nogi Maresuke and his wife Shizuko, who killed themselves in response to the death of the Emperor Meiji.



By a French pacifist

680 CHALLAYE, Félicien

Le japon illustré.

<u>Publication</u> Paris, Larousse, 1915.

Description

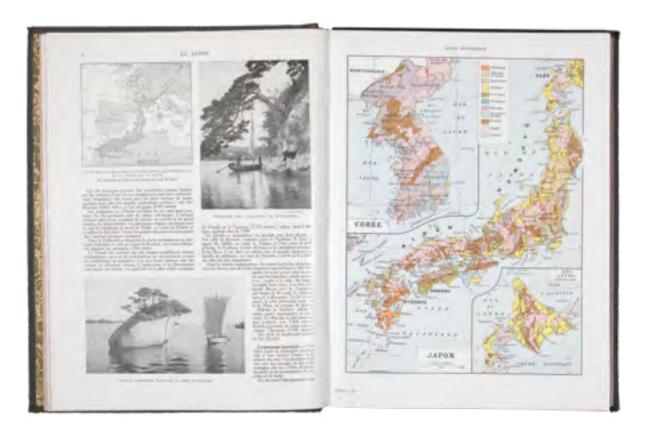
Folio (320 by 245mm), title, one preliminary leaf, 304pp, 676 photolithographs in text, 12 full-page photolithographs, four in colour, 26 lithographed maps and plans, 15 in colour, publisher's half morocco binding, title in gilt

The first edition of an illustrated account of Japan.

Félicien Challaye wrote this account, possibly borrowing from Aimé Humbert's work of the previous century, covering all aspects of Japanese life.

Challaye (1875-1967) was a French philosopher and human rights activist. He opposed the colonial actions of France and other European powers, agitating for the rights of non-European peoples, and became a pacifist after serving in the First World War.

The book contains a map of Japan and a plan of Tokyo.



MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 271 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION

A travel guide by the most famous British travel agents

681 COOK, Thomas

Peking and the Overland Route With Maps, Plans and Illustrations. Third Edition.

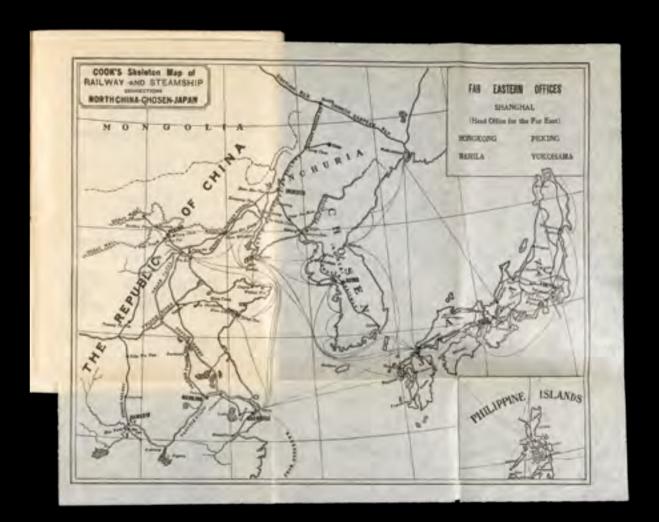
Publication London, Thos. Cook & Son, 1917.

<u>Description</u>

Book (178 by 125mm), title, contents, 181pp, xxiii, three lithographed folding maps, original green cloth, title, publisher and publisher's logo to front cover, title in black to spine. An early twentieth century travel guide to China, Korea and Japan. It includes a map of the area covered by the guide and town plans of Peking and Seoul.

The travel company Thomas Cook was founded in 1841 by Thomas Cook, who originally organised the transport of temperance supporters between British cities. The firm expanded to organising holidays around the world, including organised tours and activities. Offices were opened in around the world and in 1890 the company sold over 3.25 million tickets. The company first started producing travel guides in the 1840s.





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DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

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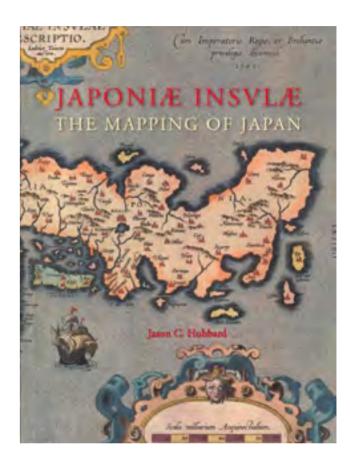
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We are pleased to offer the opportunity for further reading on the cartography of Japan:

The Mapping of Japan systematically categorizes and provides an overview of all the European printed maps of Japan published to 1800. The author has undertaken a review of the literature, conducted an exhaustive investigation in major libraries and private collections, analysed these findings and then compiled information on 125 maps of Japan. The introduction contains information about the mapping to 1800, the typology of Japan by western cartographers, an overview on geographical names on early modern western maps of Japan and a presentation of the major cartographic models developed for this book.

£159 plus p+p

Please email info@crouchrarebooks.com to order.

MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION 275 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS MAPPING JAPAN: THE JASON C. HUBBARD COLLECTION