

Turtle Island

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TURTLE ISLAND

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Turtle Island

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Introduction



TURTLE ISLAND

Lenape legend has it that at “one time everything was dark. There was nothing. But there was a spirit in that nothingness, and it would have remained that way, but the spirit fell asleep. As he slept, he dreamed. He dreamt of a world: mountains, sky, the ocean, all of the fish in the ocean, all the birds in the sky, all the trees, the deserts, all of the animals on the earth. He dreamed of man. He dreamed of ceremony: of people drumming and singing. But then, he awoke, and because it was just a dream, everything was still black. But because the seed had been planted in him, that dream, he started to manifest it” (Robert Red Hawk).

As in the Judeo-Christian creation story, the utopia of the first Earth was undermined by greed and rivalry, engendering a great flood. As the waters rose, Nanapush gathered all the beings of the earth to him. First, he climbed a great mountain, and then a great cedar tree, but soon the flood waters were all around, and so the great turtle came, and placing the branches of the tree on the turtle’s back, Nanapush nestled the beings of the earth amongst them, as the great turtle floated on the flood waters.

This is why the Lenape call this Land, North America and the world, Turtle Island.

Daniel Crouch Rare Books is proud to offer a very select group of the earliest, the most important, and fiendishly rare, maps, atlases, and travel accounts, which are the first printed attempts by European commentators and adventurers, to depict their world, and the emerging outline of the Americas.



SPECULATION

The earliest of these, that depict the world as a whole, are not so very different from the Turtle image conjured by the Lenape. Nor is the compulsion to combine religious belief with empirical experience, in the visual representation.

Werner Rolewinck's 'Fasciculus temporum' – Little Bundles of Time, weaves ecclesiastical and secular world history, from Genesis (in the year 5199BCE) to 1475, in the reign of Pope Sixtus IV. It is accompanied by a woodcut map of a round world, which does the same: a variation of the early "T-O" map, but placing, arguably, the religious centre of the world, Jerusalem, at its heart, for the first time [item 1].

The Ancient philosophers also deduced a spherical world: because it could, and should, not be anything less than perfect! But, they were only prepared to express what they thought had been seen. Claudius Ptolemaeus, aka Ptolemy, in about 150 CE, determined that the known world, or "oikouménē", covered 180 degrees of longitude, and extended from Great Britain in the northwest, the Canary islands in the west, mid-China in the east, and northern Africa in the south, with a land-bridge connecting the two, surrounding an enclosed Indian Ocean. However, the open-ended cone-shape projection, and even the geography, screams Hamlet's adage, there "are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy".

Interpretations of Ptolemy's maps of the world, with contemporary embellishments, are included here as part of the second Rome edition of Ptolemy's 'Cosmographia' (1490) [item 2], only the second printed atlas; Pomponius Mela's 'Cosmographi Geographi' (1482); and Ptolemy's 'Cosmographia', also (1482).

The latter, and incredibly beautiful atlas, was the first to depart from the classical prototype to reflect post-antique discoveries, and even included five modern maps by Nicolaus Germanus. On the world map, a rudimentary depiction of Scandinavia literally bursts its way through the confines of the ancient world, past the neatline to the north, and into modernity. Both parallels and meridians are shown curved to convey the sphericity of the earth... the world as Christopher Columbus knew it, before he set sail across the Atlantic.

The news of Columbus's return, and the details of his discoveries, first circulated as printed versions of the letter he sent to his sponsors, Queen Isabella, and King Ferdinand of Spain. Antonio Fracanzano da Montalboddo's 'Itinerarium Portugallensium e Lusitania in Indiam &



inde in occidentem & demum ad aquilonem' (1508), is the first printed collection of voyages, and "after Columbus's letter the most important contribution to the early history of American discovery" (Sabin). The work commences with the 1456 voyages of Alvise de Cadamosto along the coast of Africa, and ends with accounts of Columbus's first three voyages (1492-1500) to the New World, and Vespucci's letter to Lorenzo de' Medici, describing his third, in 1501-1502.

In 1511, Bernardus Sylvanus attempted to incorporate this newfound, and hard won, knowledge into his atlas, 'Liber geographiae cum tabulis et universali figura' (1511) [item 6]. The text in the book says that he used the maps of navigators to update Ptolemy's original work, and that influence may also have extended to the aesthetic: one of the earliest examples of two-colour printing in cartography, with the major regional names printed in red, others in black, using inset type. Woodward suggests that the dual-colour printing style is done to mimic contemporary portolan charts, which used black and red to distinguish toponyms of various importance.

Sylvanus's atlas includes two world maps. His cordiform, or heart-shaped, map of the modern world, is only the second map in a Ptolemaic atlas to show America (the first appearing in 1507/08). The heart-shape has symbolic overtones, as well as being another ingenious way in which a mapmaker has attempted to express the 3-dimensional in only two.

The very first printed map specifically devoted to the Americas, Peter Martyr's d'Anghiera's untitled map from his 'angli mediolanensis opera Legatio babylonica Oceani decas Poemata Epigrammata' (1511) [item 7], covers the area of the Spanish Main and the northern coast of South America; the West Indies and the adjacent continental coast from Florida to near Pernambuco. In 1511, the King of Spain, issued a decree forbidding the map from falling into foreign hands; the current printing would indicate that horse had already bolted.

Martyr was the friend and contemporary of Columbus, Vasco de Gama, Cortés, Magellan, Cabot, and Vespuccius, and he held the official position of member of the Council for the Indies, so was able to obtain, at first hand, much valuable information regarding the discoveries made by the early navigators.

The first map to bear the name of America, to appear in a book, and the earliest obtainable, Petrus Apianus's 'Tipvs Orbis Vniversalis iuxta Ptolomei Cosmographi traditionem et Americi Vespucii aliorqve Ivstrationes a Petro Apiano Leysnico Elvcvbratvs An. Do. M.DXX.' (1520) [item 9], is essentially a reduced version of Martin Waldseemuller's wall map of 1507. The only known example of that map, is now at the Library of Congress.



CONQUEST

Having been discovered, America now needed to be conquered. Hernando Cortés’s expedition “ranks as one of the most remarkable chapters in American history” (Taliaferro): a small expedition of mercenary adventurers toppled a great empire and secured unimagined wealth for the Spanish crown, thereby fulfilling impatient European expectations that America prove a good investment. For his leadership, vision and cunning, Cortés has been called nothing less than “the greatest of all of post-Columbian figures in early American history” (Worth). His ‘Praeclara Ferdinadi Cortesii de noua maris oceani Hyspania narratio sacratissimo’ (1524) [item 10], is the first appearance of his map of Mexico City, the first plan of an American City, the first use of the name “Florida”. Further evidence of Spain’s early conquests in America is found in Herrera y Tordesillas’s ‘Description des Indes Occidentales,...’ [item 17], including Giovanni Battista Boazio’s view of San Augustine (Florida), the first known engraving of any locality in the present-day United States.

America, the name, and the continent, move from concept to concrete, during the course of the publication of the first atlas with a map dedicated to America [item 8], the first atlas with a map to name America [item 11], and the first separate printed map of the Western Hemisphere [item 12].

About one hundred years after Cortés laid claim to the Americas, the English and the French decided to try their hand at colonization. In this, they were aided and abetted by a wave of English collections of voyages and travels, such as Richard Hakluyt’s, ‘The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, Made by Sea or Over-land, to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the earth, at any time within the compasse of these 1600. Yeres’ (1599-1600) [item 15]. The large folding map that accompanies these accounts, is Edward Wright’s ‘A Chart of the World on Mercator’s Projection’, the first English map to be so, and which revolutionised cartography. It is also one of the first maps to name “Virginia”.

John Smith’s exploits in Virginia are well-known, here the story is told by himself, in a first issue example of his ‘Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles’ (1624) [item 18]. Accompanied by his famous maps of Virginia and New England, Smith describes his attempts to survey the coast of Virginia and New England; the founding of Jamestown, and of Bermuda in 1612; the arrival of the Mayflower Pilgrims in Massachusetts in 1620; Smith’s relationship with native American chieftain Powhatan, his capture by Opechancanough, on the orders of Powhatan, and his subsequent rescue by Pocahontas; an account of her marriage to John Rolfe, her visit to England in 1616-7, and her tragic death.



THE
GENERALL HISTORIE
OF
Virginia, New-England, and the Summer
Isles: with the names of the Adventurers,
Planters, and Governours from their
first beginning An: 1584. to this
present 1624.

*With the Proceedings of those Severall Colonies
and the Accidents that befell them in all their
Journyes and Discoveries.*

Also the Maps and Descriptions of all those
Countrys, their Commodities, people,
Government, Customes, and Religion
yet knowne.

DIVIDED INTO SIXE BOOKES.
By Captaine JOHN SMITH sometimes Governour
in those Countreys & Admirall
of New England.

LONDON.
Printed by I.D. and
I.H. for Michael
Sparkes.
1624.

Marc Lescarbot's 'Contenant les Navigations, Decouverts, & Habitations faites par les Francois es Indes Occidentales & Nouvelle-France' (1609) [item 16], with its large map 'La Nouvelle France', was no less influential. It is the first detailed map to be devoted to Canada, preceding the better-known Champlain map by three years. This example belonged, firstly, to Sir George Shirley of Ettington and Astwell, who donated £40 for the purchase of books for Thomas Bodley's library. In the twentieth century it formed part of the illustrious collections of Lathrop C. Harper, Thomas W. Streeter, and most recently, Gregory S. Javitch.

That the events recounted within these works had adverse - often devastating - consequences for the native peoples is a fact and requires acknowledgement. It is through the preservation, appreciation, and publicity of historic documents that we are able to tell this story. The story of America, and of Turtle Island.

The world unfurls in “little bundles of time”

1 ROLEWINCK, Werner

Fasciculus temporum.

Publication
Venice, Erhardus Ratdolt, 28th May, 1484.

Description
Small folio (298 by 194mm), 74 leaves, Gothic type, double-column, 55 woodcuts (including repeats), diagrams, white-vine intaglio woodcut initials; early twentieth century red morocco, elaborately decorated with an intricate design of multi-coloured onlays, gilt, preserved in a red morocco backed cloth slipcase and chemise.

Collation
* a-g(8), h(10)

Literature
Campbell, 142; Redgrave; Stillwell, 409-440; Woodward [Five Centuries], 510-521.

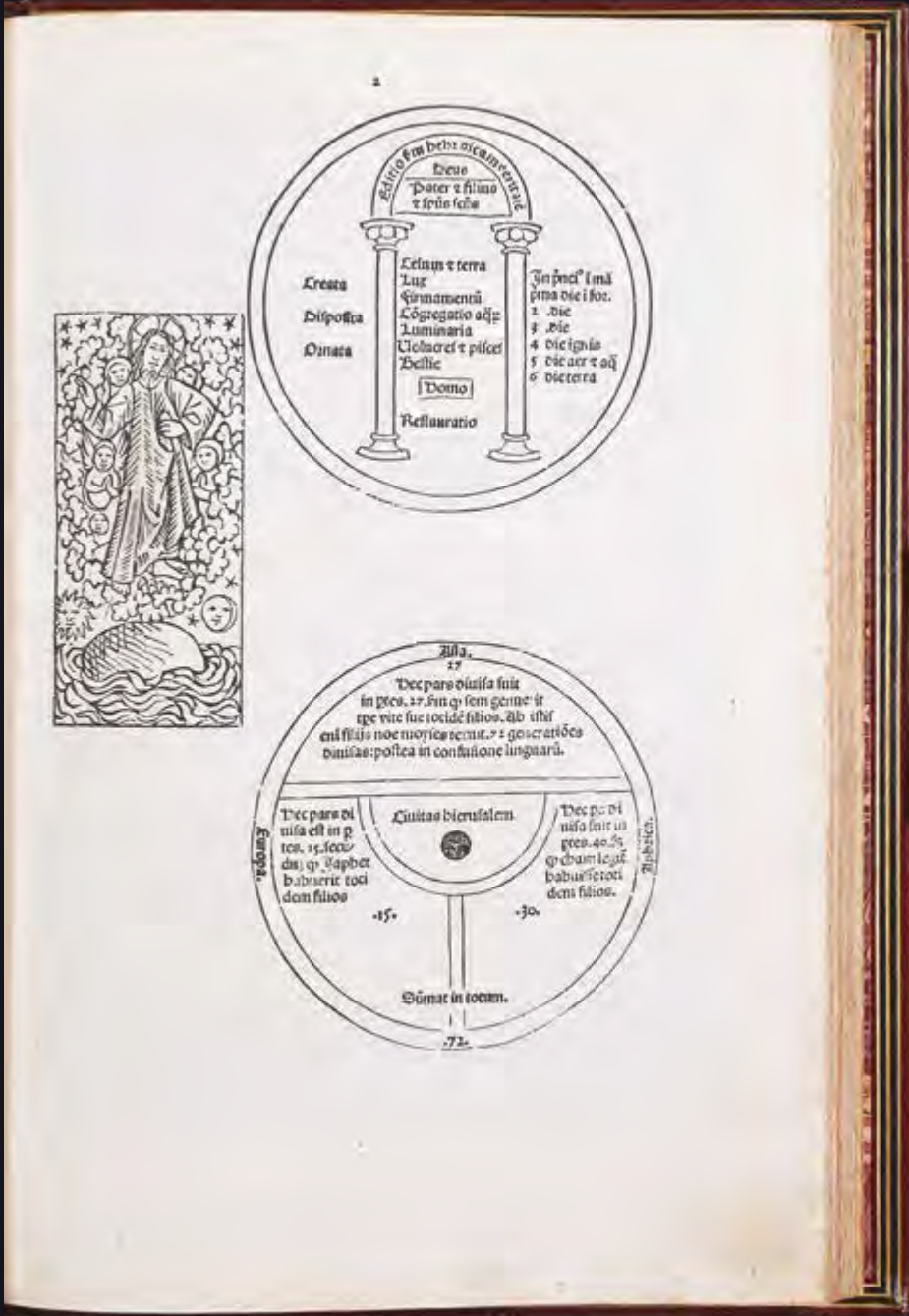
An attractive example, in a fine modern binding, of Werner Rolewinck’s chronology ‘Fasciculus temporum’ - “Little bundles of time”. First officially printed in 1474, the work presents both ecclesiastical and secular world history, from Genesis (in the year 5199BCE) to 1475, in the reign of Pope Sixtus IV, and with the story of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. Along the way, it includes note of events such as the invention of printing. His schema, was a series of linear charts, better suited to printing as a scroll rather than in book form, was so complicated that the first printer “who grappled with it botched the job” (Grafton).

It took a typographical genius, like Erhard Ratdolt, to invent a page design that could succinctly compare the relative importance of each historical episode with the great events of Christianity. He divided each page, which contained biblical and ecclesiastical history above, and secular history below, with a horizontal woodcut strip in which circles are inset containing the names and brief details (starting with Adam) of important characters from the Old Testament, popes, and saints. Immediately above the inset is the date of the event from the creation of the world, “anno mundi”, which was determined to be 5199 BCE, and below the inset, printed upside down, the number of years before or after the birth of Christ.

While earlier editions contained diagrams, it was also Ratdolt who included a woodcut map of the world for the first time, with Jerusalem at its centre, and Palestine as a distinct region. A variation of the early “T-O” maps, numbers indicate the subdivisions of the three continents. Another significant woodcut, is that of Venice, only the second earliest printed depiction of Venice, in which the Doge’s palace and gondolas can be seen clearly. The views of England, Jerusalem, and Rome, amongst others, are the earliest obtainable of these cities.

Just about all we know of Werner Rolewinck (1425–1502) appears in the entry for 1457 in his own compendium: “Et impresores librorum multiplicantur in terra...” (see leaf 64r). He was born in Westphalia in 1425, educated in Cologne where, in 1447, he entered the Carthusian monastery of St. Barbara in 1447 where he lived all his life. He may have authored more than fifty works, but the ‘Fasciculus temporum’, remains his best known.

‘Fasciculus Temporum’, was an instant success, an incunabula blockbuster, so popular that more than thirty editions were published over the next century, and greatly influenced Hartmann Schedel’s ‘Liber cronicarum’ (1493), the now better known, Nuremberg Chronicle, which it preceded by two whole decades.



Erhard Ratdolt is “perhaps best known for the introduction of three-colour astronomical diagrams, and geometrical graphics in general, in printed books. His edition of Euclid’s ‘Elementa’ (May 25, 1482), for example, is indeed a milestone in the history of printing. Moreover, he was also an innovator in the design of the page itself. Instead of printing a “guide letter” in the center of a large blank space reserved for the manual rubrication of initials he employed richly ornamented woodblocks. Originally from Augsburg, Ratdolt traveled to Venice, which was then the most important publishing center in Europe. According to the evidence from his book production, he spent at least a decade in this city, from 1476 to 1486” (Redgrave).

Provenance

With the bookplate of Roberto Salinas Price (1938-2012), Biblioteca Huicalco, Mexico, 1977, on the inside front cover. Salinas was a Mexican industrialist with an interest in Homeric legends, about which he published a number of works

gusto respondit: ne te deum iuxta naturam putares: sed angelum: qui te deum putaret: dicens: tu virginem parvum in manu in celo: tenentem puerum in brachijs: et ait: Dic puer maior te est: ipsum adora.

* Dic ē ille vnicus q̄ secūdū nō hūit: sub quo ꝛticuit orbis terrarū ac p̄mpte obediuit: agēie hoc dīna p̄uidētia: ut xpi natiuitatē tp̄alis pax illustraret. Dic gloriā se vrbē marmoreā reliq̄sse quā latericiā ipse inuenit. Sūit pulcherrim⁹ corpe: ingenio subtilissim⁹: fortunatissim⁹ ī oib⁹: s; vicio carnis nō caruit. Ipse est q̄ describi fecit totum mūdū: ut dicit̄ Lucj. 2. cui⁹. s; 2. anno natus est xps v̄ris saluator mūdi: qui pacē eternā suis largitur.

¶ Monarchia romanoꝝ: oīūz maxīma circa hec tpa incepit. Cum enī ut testat̄ hieronym⁹ et alij sci doctozes: p̄ totum orbem in diuersis puincijs bella pulularent: subito cunctis mirantib⁹ pacata sūt: et romano p̄ncipi colla sub miserūt: ut apte dñs deus hoībus ostēderet: q̄ illā vniuerſalem pacē nō bellicus labor sed ipse donasset. semp vno finito bello aliud sequebat̄ aut plura: peiorq; scissura sequebat̄: sed xpi natiuitate p̄pinqante: v̄rbs quieuit et orbis.

¶ Reges iudee. Herodes ascalonita an. 37.

¶ Hic herodes idumeus p̄m⁹ rex alienigena apud iudeos fuit. Ei⁹ hīstoriā magister diligēte p̄sequit̄. refert eū fuisse virū strēnuū et fide dignū: et in oībus notabiliter se habuit grat⁹ valde romanis: et p̄p̄lis q̄ pacē amabāt. multa etiā opa memorabilia fecit: verū in senectute sua: cū nimis vellet placere romanis: et audisset de ortu xpi: timēs pelli e regno tāq; alienigena: misera biliter defecit sensu: et antiqua p̄bitate amissa: in oīes occidit: et plures de filiis suis. tandē oib⁹ odiosus: morbo inualeſcente flebili morte destituit zc.

¶ Hec dīc̄ istū tenuisse p̄ncipatū annis. 36. q̄ etiā cōbussit lib̄ros oēs: q̄b⁹ gētis iudee seruabāt̄ ascripta: ne ignobilis foret: et a multoz semine argueret̄ extraneus.

¶ Maria nascit̄ anno ante xpi natiuitatē. 16. vel circa.

¶ Hīstoria euangelica omniū scripturarū sanctissima hic teritur.

5199



¶ Zacharias et elisabet: fuerūt ambo scē vire: et parentes scī ioānis baptiste.

¶ Joachim et anna clarēt scitate vire: q̄ p⁹ singulari gratia mernerūt p̄creare florē toti⁹ felicitatē Mariā: omniū creaturarū excellētissimā: q̄ deū nobis genuit.

¶ Burgundiones orti sunt gens semp valida: sic dicta: q̄ sup̄ rhenū fluiuium burgos plures habent.

¶ Marcus agrippa gener octauiani: sup̄a rhenum ciuitatē agrippinā condidit: q̄ p⁹ dicta est colonia.

¶ Anno mūdi. 1599. ipse ē p̄m⁹ añ natiuitatē xpi: cū iā eēt despōsata Maria ioseph: missus ē angel⁹ gabriel a patre luminū deo toti⁹ cōsolatiōis ad ip̄as: ut ānūciaret ei q̄ venerit plenitudo t̄pis: p̄ recōciliatiōe hūmāi generis: et q̄ p̄ ipsā dei fili⁹ hūc mūdū intrare veller. Hoc igit oīūz secretoz secretissimū: mirabiliū mirabilissimū: salubriūz saluberri-mū: desiderabiliū desiderabilissimū: mysterioꝝ pfundissi-mū. Circa hec tpa diu expectata: adpletū ē: ut de⁹ hō fierz. Quis audiuit vnq; sile: Q si sapiat istud in palato mentis n̄re. vide deuotissimā hīstoriā. Luce p̄mo.

¶ Ioānes baptista nascit̄: quo nemo maior inter natos mulierum surrexit.



2 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius.

Cosmographia.

Publication
Rome, Petri de Turre, 1490.

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

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

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

Literature
BL C.3.d.9; Goff, P-1086; Nordenskiöld, 7;
Sabin, 66474; Shirley [World], 4; Shirley
[Atlases], T.PTOL-2c; Scammell, 40; Tooley,
'Landmarks of Mapmaking'.

Ptolemy’s first projection, with the “finest Ptolemaic
plates produced until Gerard Mercator”

The “handsome” second Rome edition of Ptolemy’s ‘Geographia’ (Scammell).
The text of Claudius Ptolemy’s (c100-170CE) “Cosmographia” was
translated into Latin from the original Greek by Jacobus Angelus (c1360-
1411) and was first published, in Renaissance times, at Vicenza (1475),
Bologna (1477) and Rome (1478).

The plates for the Rome editions of Ptolemy were several years in
the making, and they are considered to be “the finest Ptolemaic plates
produced until Gerard Mercator engraved his classical world atlas” a
century later (Shirley). They were produced by two German printers,
Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Buckinck, and “it is believed that
Sweynheym was the one who first thought of applying the very new art
of copper-engraving to the printing of maps, and he might have taken
a hand in the actual engraving of them himself” (Scammell). The first
edition was printed in 1478, and the present edition was printed 12 years
later from the same plates.

While the Bologna edition of 1477 was the first atlas and edition
of Ptolemy to use copperplate maps, the Rome edition is generally
regarded as superior for its clear captions, accurate projections and overall
design. It includes more geographical details, including names in Arabia,
in particular. Unusually, the seas are pock-marked. The early Italian
Ptolemys, particularly the Rome editions, are “superb testimonials of
Italian craftsmanship without the picturesque but unscientific monsters
of the medieval maps or the addition of the adventitious decoration
of later work, relying for their beauty solely on the delicacy of their
execution and the fineness of the material employed” (Tooley). As Tooley
observes, the maps in the atlas have no external border decorations or co-
ordinate lines, relying instead on the clarity of the engraving.





3 MELA, Pomponius.

Pomponij Mellæ Cosmographi Geographi Prisciani quo ex dionysio Thessalonicensi de situ orbis interpretatio. Pomponij Mellæ de orbis situ Liber primus. Prooemium.

Publication
Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 18th July, 1482.

Description
Two parts in one volume. Small 4to (190 by 143mm), full-page woodcut map of the world on a Ptolemaic cone-shaped projection surrounded by an architectural border, first page of text with headline printed in red, two 11-line and five five-line floriated initials; early vellum with tan and black lettering pieces to spine.

Collation
A-F(8)

Literature
Brown, 41; Campbell, 91; Goff, M-452; Hain, 11019; Polain, 2661; Shirley [World], 8; Suarez, 7; Wilson, 115.



“If, in a new lease of life, a man seeks to attain the worm-like paths of geography, he is bound to find the flowers that belong there, for he deserves them”

“The second woodcut map printed in Italy” (Campbell p.119). This was the first map to depict current Portuguese knowledge of the west coast of Africa which led, only six years later, to the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope. Campbell suggests that the edition’s printer, Erhard Ratdolt, may have been the mapmaker, since this and his T-O map of 1480 are the two earliest woodcut maps printed in Italy.

The title of the map “Novelle etati ad geographie vmiculated calles humana viro necessities flores aspirati votu bnmreti ponit” translates as: “If, in a new lease of life, a man seeks to attain the worm-like paths of geography, he is bound to find the flowers that belong there, for he deserves them”.

Published in the same year as Lienhart Holle’s celebrated ‘Cosmographia’, Mela’s world map similarly includes additions to the Ptolemaic model. One of the more obvious changes is the addition of Scandinavia, and for the first time, the Orkney islands, off the northeast coast of Scotland, appear on a map. “In other respects, the map is unsophisticated, taking more care to identify wind heads than geographical features. Only the three continents and the Indian Ocean are named. The remaining lettering forms part of the Latin inscription above the map” (Campbell).

Mela’s map was cited with other early texts, including those by Macrobius, Ptolemy, Pliny and Aristotle, as part of the reading background of Christopher Columbus: “In its consideration of the oceans, this work would not have been particularly useful to Columbus, but in his view of the earth, Mela raised the probability that the southern hemisphere was inhabited, a novel idea for Christian believers in the biblical version of the Creation,...” (“The Manifest’, James Ford Bell Library).

Pomponius Mela (fl37–42CE), born in Spain and one of the earliest Roman geographers, lived during the reign of Emperor Claudius, c40CE. His ‘Cosmographia’ was circulated in manuscript, and from the early fifteenth century, sometimes with a map. It was first printed in 1471, without a map. His was the “only formal geographical treatise in classical Latin” (Campbell). The ‘Cosmographia’ expressed concepts that were similar to those of the leading Greek geographers, yet the map which accompanies this 1482 edition expresses the current school of thought, rather than Mela’s own.

According to Wilson, the Mela map was the model for Hartmann Schedel’s world map in the ‘Nuremberg Chronicle’. Within its novel architectural framework, the map is drawn on a conical projection, a modification of the Ptolemaic type. The text, a motto, the Latin names of the winds represented by ‘wind-heads’ surrounding the map, and the legends are provided in letterpress. The map shows Europe, Asia (including Ceylon, that is drawn with a bay shaped like a keyhole), and a large part of Africa. Notable is the depiction of the Nile, with its sources in the mountains south of two lakes, which correspond in their location to those today called Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza. The mountains are also depicted on other maps and are called the Mountains of the Moon”.



The world Columbus knew – Ptolemy’s Second Projection, and the first map signed by its author

4 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius; translated by ANGELUS, Jacobus, and edited by Nicolaus GERMANUS.

Cosmographia.

Publication
Ulm, Lienhart Holle, 16 July 1482.

Description
Folio (428 by 310mm), 102 leaves, double-column, 44 lines and headline, Gothic letter, 32 double-page woodcut maps with fine original hand-colour, 4 woodcut diagrams in the text, 2 large illuminated historiated initials, one showing Donnus Nicolaus presenting his book to Pope Paul II, the other of Ptolemy, 159 other woodcut initials coloured in red, green and ochre, paragraph marks and initial-strokes supplied in ochre, tear to d6, and repaired tear to the map 'Tertia Africa', some dampstaining and discolouration throughout, including spotting affecting the final three maps, skilful reinforcement to weakened lower page corners on maps, single leaf free endpaper bearing ownership inscription; re-cased in contemporary doeskin over clasped oak boards, joints reinforced with vellum waste, remnants of one clasp remaining.



A fine example in a contemporary binding, here bound with Johannes Reger's 'Registrum' made for his 1486 edition of the work.

The text of Claudius Ptolemy's (c100-170CE) "Cosmographia" was translated into Latin from the original Greek by Jacobus Angelus (c1360-1411) and was first published, in Renaissance times, at Vicenza (1475), Bologna (1477) and Rome (1478). The sumptuous edition published at Ulm in 1482, however, far surpassed all earlier efforts and remains one of the most important publications in the history of cartography. This is the first redaction of the 'Geography' to be printed outside Italy, the earliest atlas printed in Germany, the first to depart from the classical prototype to reflect post-antique discoveries, the first to be illustrated with woodcuts rather than engravings, and the first to contain hand-coloured maps, the design and execution of which were ascribed to a named cartographer, and the first to incorporate the five modern maps by Nicolaus Germanus (c1420-1490). Though printed outside Italy, the paper this magnificent atlas was printed on was imported from Italy, and payment made in part by complete copies of the finished atlas.

The maps

The 1482 edition is the first printed edition to contain the full complement of 32 maps, and its world map, extended to the northwest, is the first printed cartographical representation of Greenland, Iceland and the North Atlantic.

"The artist responsible for the woodcut maps identifies himself at the top of the world map as Johannes of Arnshiem, making it the earliest datable printed map to bear a signature" (Campbell p. 137). He has incorporated as his sign a backwards N into the woodcut text on each map.

The Ulm edition, moreover, was the first to depart from the classical prototype by expanding the atlas to reflect post-antique discoveries about the size and shape of the earth. To the canonical twenty-seven Ptolemaic maps were added five "modern maps" of Spain, France, Italy, the Holy Land and northern Europe. The world map is the first to be based on Ptolemy's second projection, in which both parallels and meridians are shown curved to convey the sphericity of the earth. Armszheim, furthermore, updated the Ptolemaic world picture by incorporating improvements that were probably based on a manuscript of the 1470s by Nicolaus Germanus (ca 1420-1490), a Benedictine monk of Reichenbach Abbey in Bavaria, who is depicted in the first illuminated letter of the atlas presenting his book to the dedicatee Pope Paul II. One notable addition is a rudimentary depiction of Scandinavia to the north, within an extension of the map's top border. This is also the earliest printed map to show the northernmost reaches of the Atlantic Ocean. The world map, moreover, embodies what is perhaps the most readily apparent feature of the Ulm Ptolemy: its beauty.

BEATISSIMO PATRI PAVLO SE
CVNDO PONTIFICI MAXIMO.
DONIS NICOLAUS GERMANVS



On me fugit beatissime pater. Cūq; summo ingenio exquisitaq; doctrina ptolomeus cosmographus pinxisse in his aliquid nouari attemptaremus fore: ut hic noster labor in multorū reprehensiones incurreret. Omnes enim q; hanc nostram picturā que his tabulas quas ad te mittimus continetur viderit geometrice presertim rationis ignari. ab ea quā ptolomeus edidit. paululum abhorrentem. certe nos. uel imperitiae uel temeritatis arguent. Nā plane nos. aut ignorasse quid egerimus. aut temere ausos esse. tantū opus cōtaminare affirmabūt. cum aliq; ex parte illud immutatū cernerent. non enim sibi persuadere poterūt. nec fas esse existimabūt ut tātum virū quantus certe is fuit. si quis alius pingendi orbis terrarū melior modus extitisset. is eū fugisset. cū is solus fuerit. q; tā inter multos excellētes cosmographos q; autē se floruerāt modū videret. quo sitū terrarum. oīm in tabulis primus pingeret. Quasi vero aut princeps ille poetarū homerus a pilistrato in ordinē redigi. aut lucretij diuinū opus a cicerone emēdari. aut tolletane tabule ab alfonso corrigi nequiuērūt. Quare hi sane erant q; nihil laudabūt nisi qd se intelligere posse confidāt. quēq; sperabūt ani

mo & cogitatione cōplecti valere. eundē bene pingendi orbis modū esse censebunt. Et cū obruentur crebritate linearū longitudinālū nō eq; distantū rarā illā & vastā ptolomei picturam rectis lineis distinetā se malle q; hanc nostrā multiplicē & comodā pendētibus inclinatisq; lineis discretā dicēt. Neq; vero nos hec ideo nunc dicimus ut quicq; i ptolomei pictura reperiat̃ qd corrigi vlemēdari. aut in ordinē redigi oportuerit. cū omīa ita scienter ac prudenter vir ille pinxerit. ut nihil qd ad rationē situs terrarū i eis tabulis deesse videatur. sed ut illos sue argueremus ignorantie qui et cū nullā taliū terrā scientiā. aut cognitionē teneant tñ inuidia & liuore quodā moti si quid uiderit ab altero editum quod ingenijs eorū impar sit statim ad eius vituperationē sese cōuertūt. At si qui erūt qui non oīno geometrie siue cosmographie expertes sint quicq; ipm ptolomeū sepius legerit ac picturā deinde nostrā placata mente contemplerit. hi certe nos aliq; laude dignos nō rep̃hensione ut illi putabūt. Prospicient enim nos opus ita difficile atq; arduū suscepisse & ita egregie ad exitū pduxisse ut illud mirari cogantur p̃sertim cū nulla in re nos a ptolomei intentione licet a pictura paululū denicisse cōperient. Quod ut iam ita esse plane perspicere possis. B. P. queso quid ille dicat et qd nos fecerimus parūper attēde. Ptolomeus qdē quod facile in eius intellexerim scriptis duplicē pingēdi orbis terrarū rationē esse tradit. Vnā em̃ esse asserit. cū p circularis ut ei⁹ verbis vtar que sunt in octauo circa principiū libro rectas lineas facimus particularib; in tabulis meridianos ipos non inclinatos & flexos. sed inuicē eque distantes adnotamus. Alterā vero esse testatur cum eius formā ubiq; flexis & inclinatis lineis ut ipsius terre situs ratio exigit & nō rectis exprimimus. Harū porro rationū & si posteriorem magis approbat utpote artificiosorē ac subtiliorē. superiorē tamē i pictura secutus est.



[Bound after]
'Registrum' from Johannes Reger's 1486 edition of Ptolemy's "Cosmographia", decorated with 17 5- and 6-line manuscript initials in red and blue, 30 leaves bound in 6s (not 8s as is usually the case); 9 leaves in the 'registrum' uncut, tear to d6.

Collation
[Registrum]: a-d(6), e(5); [Cosmographia]: [i], a10, b-g8, h11, 32 maps.

Watermark
Late fifteenth century Italian watermark of a flower with 7 petals throughout, with the exception of the front endpaper/'initial blank', which bears the watermark of an upper case letter 'B' on a crowned shield. These were used by the le Bé family of Troyes, in this case 'Ioane le Bé'. Three members of the Troyenne papermaking le Bé family bore the Christian name 'Jean': Jean I started his business in 1406. Jean II owned two paper mills around the 1470s, and Jean III lived in Troye in the first half of the 16th century. The le Bé family were accredited papermaker for the Université de Paris from 1520 onwards.

Literature
Campbell, 179-210; Schreiber, 5032; Skelton, bibliographical note prefixed to the facsimile of the 1482 Ulm Ptolemy; Trolley, T.2:636.

The text
“The text is the early Latin translation by Jacopo d’Angelo [Jacobus Angelus], and its maps are the reworking of the Ptolemaic corpus by the cartographer Donnus (Dominus) Nicolaus Germanus. Three recensions of Nicolaus’s reworkings have been distinguished: the first, drawn on a trapezoid projection reputedly devised by Nicolaus himself and, therefore, also known as the Donis (Donis = Dominus) projection; the second on a homeotheric projection and with three additional modern maps; and the third on the same projection with further revisions and two additional modern maps. The Ulm Ptolemy derives from the third recension, and thus represents Nicolaus’s most mature work” (Campbell, ‘Earliest Printed Maps’, p. 124).

Printing history
“That the stock of the 1482 edition was not exhausted by 1486 is indicated by the existence of a number of copies (some in early binding) containing the additional texts printed by Johannes Reger in the latter year for his own edition...” (Skelton) - The present work is just such a book.
“For Leinhart Holle, the handsome edition of the Cosmographia which he printed at Ulm in 1482 was an unprofitable investment. Only one more book came from his press; and by 1484 he was out of business and gone from Ulm, and his stock of type, blocks, and printed sheets passed into the hands of Johann Reger, Ulm factor or agent (pro-visor) to Giusto de Albano, of Venice...

Reger lost little time in bringing the Cosmographia back on the market. He compiled a gazeteer or geographical index to the text under the title ‘Registrum alphabeticum super octo libros Ptolemei’, to which he prefixed a ‘Nota ad inueniendum igitur regiones, explaining its purpose and use; and he also obtained, or composed, an anonymous tract entitled ‘De locis ac mirabilibus mundi’... they were printed by Reger in 1486 and inserted into some unsold copies of the 1482 edition...

In the map Europa IV in the 1482 edition, Reger found the Ptolemaic name Chetaori, corresponding to his birthplace Kemnat in Bavaria; he introduced this into Ptolemy’s list of towns in bk. II ch. 10 [not present in this 1482 edition of the main text], and inserted in his ‘Registrum’ the entry: ‘Chemmat siue chetaori li 2 c 10 ta 4 e Hic iohannes reger duxit origine et ano etatis 32 composuit hoc register in vlma anno domini 1486’. This is the evidence for Reger’s authorship of the ‘Registrum’, which is otherwise unsigned.” (Skelton)



Claudius Ptolemaeus

Claudius Ptolemy was an Alexandrine Greek, and a dominant figure in both astronomy and geography for more than 1500 years. "He compiled a mapmaker's manual usually referred to simply as the 'Geography'. He demonstrated how the globe could be projected on a plane surface, provided coordinates for over 8,000 places across his the Roman world, and expressed them in degrees of longitude and latitude. No maps drawn by Ptolemy himself are known to survive, but maps compiled from his instructions as outlined in his 'Geography' were circulated from about 1300. This Ulm edition of Ptolemy's 'Geography' is one of the earliest printed.

Provenance

1. inscribed on front free endpaper "Donnait Le Sr. munery mon beaufreere [given by my brother-in-law Sr. Munery] anno 1672 Morel Senator".
2. inscribed on d2 "Josephus Mattheus de Morel 1718, Franciseii de Morel".

This is probably André de Morel (Maurel) (1603-1690), Senator in the Parlement de Provence. Morel's family began their social elevation under Charles d'Anjou (1446-1481) who was also King of Naples and Earl of Provence. It is said that the King put Pierre de Morel in his will and, at his death in 1481, he inherited a part of his library. The family served the French Crown as advisors and officers during wars in Northern Italy and Spain until Henri IV of France. Then in the late 1620's André de Maurel became a prominent magistrate and member of Parliament of Provence. He ruled his office for 67 years and was known as Senator Morel. His second son, Joseph de Maurel (1658-1717) was Bishop of Saint Paul-Trois-Chatèaux between Aix and Valence. His heir and nephew, François de Maurel, Captain in the 'Regiment de Toulouse' in 1719, inherited his belongings after his death.



- 5 MONTALBODDO, Antonio
Fracanzano da; translated into
Latin by Archangelo MADRIGNANO

*Itinerarium Portugallensium
e Lusitania in Indiam & inde
in occidentem & demum ad
aquilonem.*

Publication
[Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler], 1508.

Description
Folio (285 by 200mm). Letterpress title-page
with large woodcut map, vignette star charts
and initials with early hand-colour, rubricated
throughout; eighteenth century full diced
russia, gilt, all edges gilt, rebacked preserving
the backstrip, preserved in modern brown
morocco backed clamshell case.



The first printed collection of voyages; the earliest mention of the ‘Arabian’ gulf; and, “after Columbus’s letter, the most important contribution to the early history of American discovery”

The extremely rare first edition in Latin of the first printed collection of voyages, written by Fracanzano da Montalboddo, and considered “after Columbus’s letter the most important contribution to the early history of American discovery” (Sabin).

The work was first printed in Italian in 1507 under the title ‘Paesi novamente ritrovati’, and it was translated into Latin the following year by the Milanese monk Arcangelo Madrignano, after which it quickly became “the most important vehicle for the dissemination throughout Renaissance Europe of the news of the great discoveries both in the east and the west” (PMM).

With the woodcut map, which appears for the first time in this Latin edition, is the first large map of Africa, the first known map in which that continent is depicted as surrounded by the ocean, as well as the earliest “modern” printed map to show Mecca. This is the second issue, distinguished by naming The Gulf as ‘Sinus Arabicus’, as opposed to ‘Persicus’.

Also with the rare two-leaf index, which is of crucial importance to the ‘Itinerarium Portugallensium’ as it gives an outline of the subsequent contents, identifying individual voyages and discoveries, whereas the text of the book runs continuously from section to section without distinguishing where a new one begins. These leaves were apparently printed after the publication of the work, and so inserted into the few available copies after the fact, and are therefore almost invariably missing.

The work, which contains six nominal sections, commences with the 1456 voyages of Alvise de Cadamosto in Ethiopia and along the West African coast, which appeared for the first time in this work. Cadamosto traveled to Senegal, Gambia, and the Cape Verde Islands in 1455 and 1456. This is followed by accounts of: Pedro de Sintra’s expedition along the west coast of Africa as far as Sierra Leone in 1462; Vasco da Gama’s epochal voyage to Africa and India (1497-99), which “opened the way for the maritime invasion of the east by Europe” (PMM), supplied by letters from Venetian spies in Portugal; and Pedro Alvares Cabral’s discovery of the Brazilian, Guianaian and Venezuelan coasts in 1500. The third section is a continuation of the Cabral narrative of the voyage on to India. The fourth is an account of Columbus’s first three voyages (1492-1500), undoubtedly based on Peter Martyr’s ‘Libretto de tutta la navigatione de Re de Spagna de le isole et terreni novamente trovati’, as well as narratives of the expeditions of Alonso Niño and Vicente Yañez Pinzon along the northern coast of South America. The fifth is Vespucci’s letter to Lorenzo de’ Medici describing his third voyage in 1501-1502. The sixth is a compilation of information derived from several sources concerning the Portuguese discoveries in Brazil and the East.



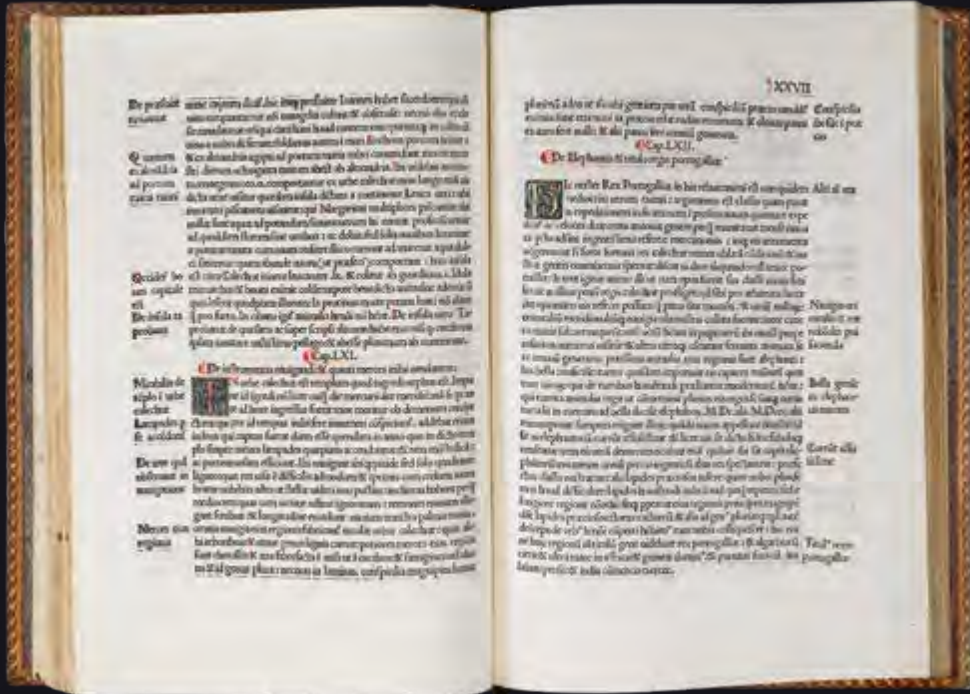
Collation
A8, aa2 (index), B-C8, D6, E-F8, G6, L-M8, N6; leaves 98: foliation [10], LXXVIII (leaf XIX misfoliated XVII, leaf XLVII misfoliated XLVI, leaf LII misfoliated LI, leaves LX and LXI unfoliated, leaf LXXXIII misfoliated LXXIII).

Literature
Alden and Landis, 508/4; Borba de Moraes, I:580; Brunet, III:474; Church, 27; Fumagalli, 985; Harrisse [Discovery], 58; Hattendorf, 111; Németh, 175-198; Sabin, 50058; Streeter, 3. For 1507 edition, see: PMM, 42. For provenance, see: Offenbacher, 241-263; Mayhew and Farquharson Sharp.

Montalboddo's collected voyages, called by Henry Harrisse “the most important collection of voyages”, and asserted by Boies Penrose that “for news value as regards both the Orient and America, no other book printed in the sixteenth century could hold a candle to it”, was the forerunner of the later compilations of Grynæus and Huttich, Ramusio, Eden, Hakluyt, the De Brys, and Hulsius, “an auspicious beginning to the fascinating literature of the great age of discovery” (Lily Library online).

Provenance

1. With the gilt supra libros, ink and pencilled shelf/library marks “XV b: 10”, “India / 16”, and “duplicate”, of Charles Stuart, Baron de Rothesay (1779-1845), member of the British diplomatic service (1808-45), served as joint chargé d'affaires at Madrid (1808), envoy to Portugal (1810), minister at the Hague (1815-16), ambassador to Paris (1815-30), and ambassador to St. Petersburg (1841-45). He made G.C.B. and a privy councillor in 1812, and was created Baron Stuart de Rothesay of the Isle of Bute in 1828. Many of his books were sold at Auction by S. L. Sotheby & J. Wilkinson 31 May 1855
2. Collated “Perfect J.G. [?]Herring Aug/86” on the inside back cover
3. With Maggs Bros Ltd., the hand of Mr. John Maggs, and cost code
4. Esmond Bradley Martin (1941-2018), American conservationist



6 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius;
Bernardus SYLVANUS

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

Publication
Venice, Jacobus Pentius de Lencho, 1511.

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



The first atlas printed in Venice, the first wholly
printed in colours, incorporating the first map to
indicate Japan, the second map in a Ptolemaic
atlas to show America.

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

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

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

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

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

The outline of eastern Asia follows Ptolemy and retains the 'Tiger
Leg' used by Martin Waldseemüller and Giovanni Contarini, and the
Ptolemaic name "Catigara". Japan appears, named "Zampagu ins", and
is shown correctly as an island for the first time. A previous depiction by
Ruysch identified Japan with one of the islands discovered by the Spanish



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

Literature
Brotton; Gautier Dalche; Nordenskiöld
Collection, 2:204; Phillips [Atlases],
358; Sabin, 66477; Shirley [World], 32;
Woodward [Techniques].

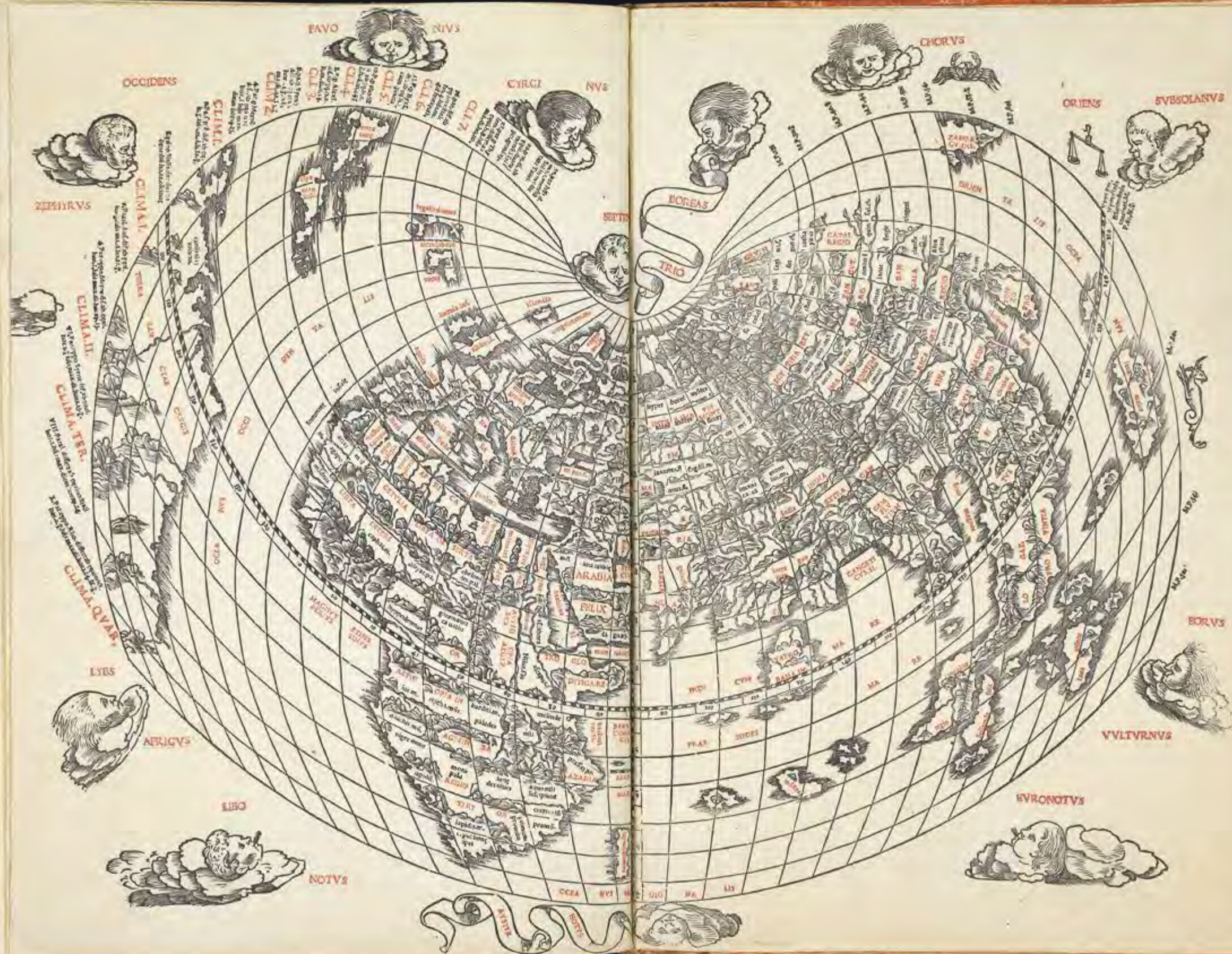
in the Caribbean. Asia's coastline is left open to the east, as is the western coast of the Americas, allowing for the possibility that they were contiguous. The map is labelled in the style of Ptolemy; rivers and mountain ranges are shown and named, but very few place names appear. The entire continent of Europe contains only "magna Germa", "Italia" and "dalma".

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

Provenance

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





The first printed map of America

7 MARTYR d’ANGHIERA, Peter.

[Map of Florida and the West Indies].

Publication
[Seville, Jacobus Corumberger, 1511].

Description
Woodcut map.

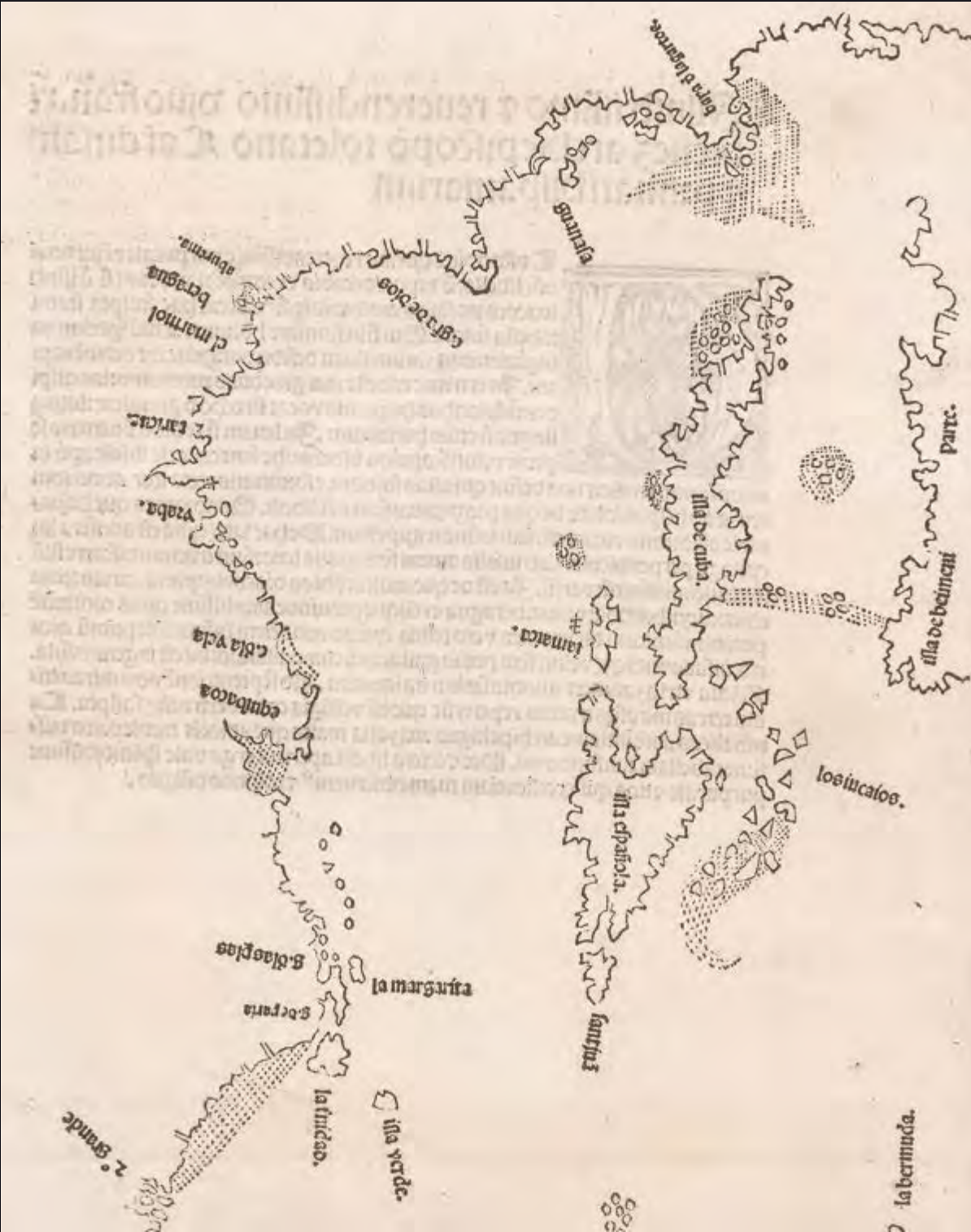
Dimensions
196 by 286mm (7.75 by 11.25 inches).

Literature
Burden, 1.

The first map specifically devoted to the new world.

The woodcut map of the West Indies and the adjacent continental coast from Florida to near Pernambuco is one of the most important early maps of America. The map covers the area of the Spanish Main and the northern coast of South America. At the top of the map appears Isla de Beimeni – the native Indian name for Florida. In April 1513 Ponce de Leon, the Governor of Hispaniola, set sail to claim it for Spain and named it Florida. Below this is a string of islands leading to Cuba, probably the Florida Keys. Jaimaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas are all depicted, as are Trinidad and Isla Verde. There is no Western shore to Central America delineated because it was not until 1513 that the first European, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, beheld the waters of the Pacific. The depiction of the Island of Bermuda records, for the first time on a map, the discovery of it by Juan Bermudez in 1505.

In 1511 the King issued a decree forbidding the map from falling into foreign hands, however, the address to Cardinal Ximenes, Archbishop of Toledo, on the verso of the leaf bearing the map, expounds the great utility of including such a map in the present work. Regarding the author of this important early work on America, Church notes: “Pietro Martire d’Anghiera, better known by his Latinized name Petrus Martyr, the first historian of America, was born at Arona, in Italy, about 1455, and died at Grenada, in Spain, in 1526. He possessed eminent ability and learning, and is believed to have been the first writer to notice in his works the discovery of America by his countryman Columbus, as he is the first who published a treatise descriptive of the peculiarities of the natives of the New World. In 1483 he went to Rome where he became acquainted with Cardinal Ascanio Sforza and Pomponius Laetus, to both of whom many of his letters were addressed. He was extremely fond of letter-writing, and, having a wide circle of correspondents, it was no doubt owing to him that the news of Columbus’s discovery, which he probably received from the discoverer himself, became speedily known to a number of notable people outside of Spain”. In 1494 he was ordained priest and appointed as tutor to the children of Ferdinand and Isabella. Seven years later he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Egypt, an account of which he has given us in his Legatio babylonica. “He was the friend and contemporary of Columbus, Vasco de Gama, Cortés, Magellan, Cabot, and Vespuccius. From personal contact with these discoverers, as well as from his official position as a member of the Council for the Indies, which afforded him the free inspection of documents of undoubted authenticity, he was enabled to obtain, at first hand, much valuable information regarding the discoveries made by the early navigators. These facts he embodied in his Decade, which were based upon his extensive correspondence, but were written with more care and give more ample details. His works were held



in the highest esteem by his contemporaries and have always been placed in the highest rank of authorities on the history of the first association of the Indians with the Europeans, and are indispensable as a primary source for the history of early American discoveries". The earliest unquestioned edition of the First Decade was published at Hispalis (Seville), in 1511. It was reprinted with the Second and Third Decades, at Alcala, in 1516. These were reprinted at Basle in 1533, and again at Cologne in 1574. "The entire collection, consisting of Eight Decades, was not published until 1530, when it appeared at Complutum".

Rarity

Rare. We are aware of 12 examples of the book, and a single example of the map. The other known examples are as follows:

John Work Garrett Library; John Hopkins; Huntingdon; JCB; Lilly; Newberry; NYPL; Palacio Real, Madrid; Seminario de San Carlos de Zaragoza, Spain; BL; and two in private American collections. We are also aware of a single example of the map, without the book, in a private American collection.

Illustrissimo & reuerendissimo diuo fran. xi
menez archiepiscopo toletano Cardinali
& primate hispaniarum



Q dilucidius queant reuerendissime purpurate nra pnerel
du (libello:u vtpote decadis oceanee) latebras (si q sint)
lectores intelligere: decadis ipsi calcem hac sculpta statui
tabella fulcire. Qui sibi formare horum tractuu speciem na
uigationemq in intellectu desiderant: hunc ibi ordinē capi
ant. In extremo tabelle margine duas promontorias culpi
des inspicie: has hispanus vocat strecho d gibraltar: latina
lingua fretum herculeum. In leuam si te inde couerteris se
ptem veluti scopulos videbis: he sunt canarie insule apd la
tinos fortunatē: licet non desint qui alias sentiant. e fortunatis recta itur ad occiden
tem & ad hispaniolam de qua pregnantē sunt nri libelli. Quadrata ea que hispa
niolē ab oriente vicina est: sant ioānem appellant. De hac late (quia est aurifera) in
epilogo perpendiculari. ab insulis autem fortunatis leuorsum tractum discurre illū
flexibilem: infinitū: variū. Is est de quo multa: vbi os draconis: paria: curiana: cau
chiet: cu quibachoa: v: aua: beragua & relique prouintie amplissime quas continētē
putatum indicum dicimus. ea vero tellus que ad occidentem hispaniole primū occu
rrit insulis vndiq (veluti feta pullis gallina) circumuallata: cuba est ingens insula.
Al leua vtriq3 adiacet a nobis satis trita iamaica. Ad septentrionē vero miras etis
am terras mirosq3 tractus repererūt quoru vestigia cerne dextro: su3 sculpta. Ca
nibalicas autē isulas & archipelagus atq3 alia multa que adiacēt medie pretermis
si: ne tabellam confunderem. Hec & cetera libelli aperient ergo vale splendidissime
purpurate & nos qui excellentiam tuam obseruam9 & colimus diligito.

8 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius;
and Martin WALDSEEMULLER

Geographiae opus novissima traductio
a Grecorum archetypis castigatissime
pressum.

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

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

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

Watermark
fleur-de-lys.

Literature
Adams, P2219; Nordenskiöld, 205
(incomplete); Phillips, 359; Sabin,
66478; Shirley [World], 34; Stevens [First
Delineation].



The first atlas map devoted entirely to the New World - “the most important of all the Ptolemy editions”

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

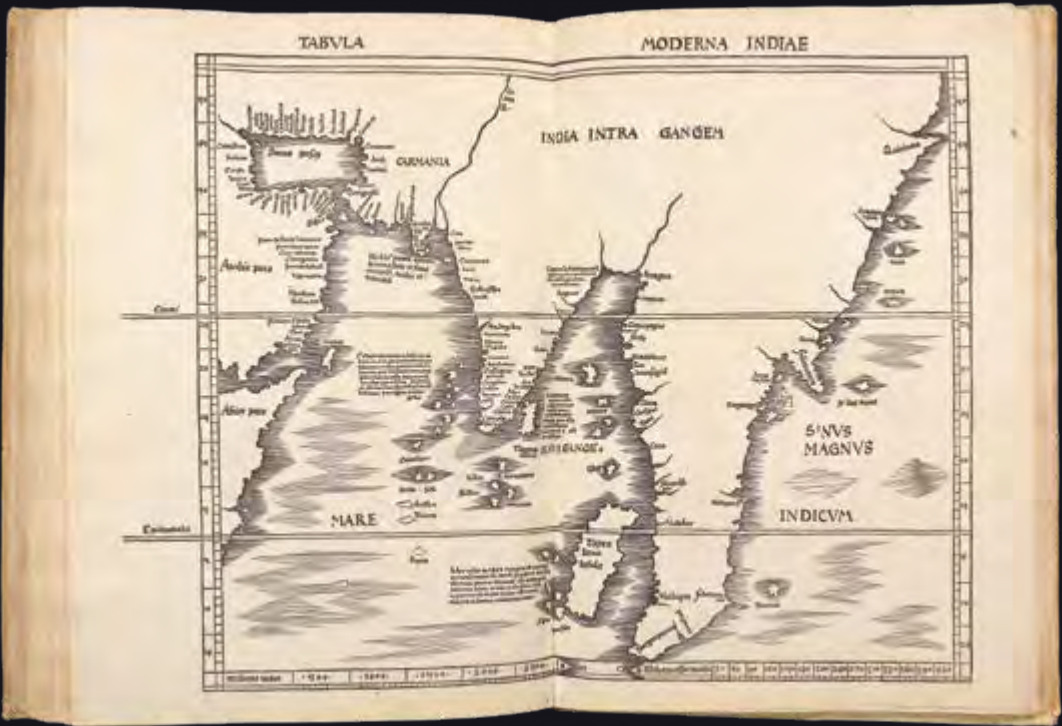
Cartography

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

Printing

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

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



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

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

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



ORBIS TYPVS VNIVERSALIS Iuxta

HYDROGRAPHORVM TRADITIONEM



Quelbet hanc diuisionem omnes Italia Italia • 50. hanc 10

TABVLA TER

RE NOVE



9 SOLINUS, Caius Julius.

Ioannis Camertis minoritani, artium, et sacrae theologiae doctoris in C. Jvlii Solini Polyhistora enarrationes.

Publication
Vienna, Johannes Camertius, 1520.

Description
Quarto (300 by 210mm). 387pp., [16], 336, [34] pp, original final blank, p137 misnumbered 139, including double-page woodcut map of the world (303 by 433mm); map title set in upper margin, map trimmed c1mm into lower margin. Title-page with large ornamental woodcut border, dampstained, with ink markings at lower margin, light dampstaining throughout, bookseller's device of Singrenius, the printer on the last printed page, before the final blank leaf, numerous woodcut printer initials; seventeenth century vellum over board, rebaked.

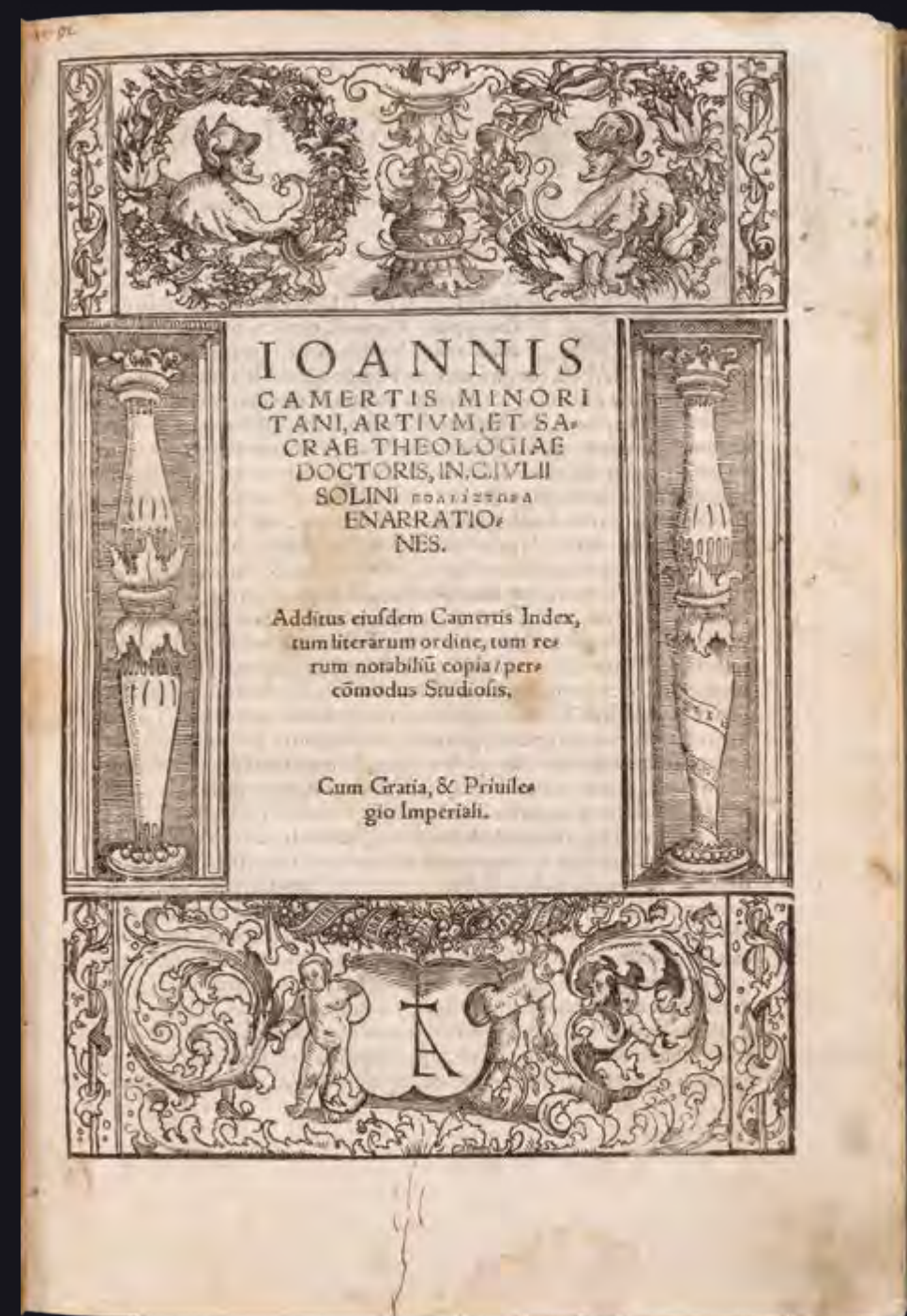
The first map in a printed book to bear the name America.

A landmark of American cartography.

Petrus Apianus's 1520 world map is one of the most important early maps of the world, and the earliest obtainable map to name America. The only printed map to use the name "America" before Apianus's work is Martin Waldseemüller's 12-sheet map of the world, the sole surviving example of which was discovered in 1901 and purchased by the Library of Congress in 2001 for ten million dollars.

Apianus's map is titled 'Tipvs Orbis Vniversalis iuxta Ptolomei Cosmographi traditionem et Americi Vespucii aliorque Ivstrationes a Petro Apiano Leysnico Elvcvbratvs An. Do. M.DXX.', and is on a truncated cordiform projection. The present example is the first issue: with "C" in "AFRICA", and the crossbars of the "N"s in the Indian Ocean, present. The margins are decorated with 12 windheads, and two wreaths to lower corners, one lettered "L.A." for Luca Atantses, a financier of the map's production, and the other "L.F." for Lorenz Fries, a draughtsman, and "J.K." for Johannes Camertius, Apianus drew heavily on Waldseemüller's map to create this work, with "a close geographic correspondence, a similarity of woodcutting style, and the same truncated cordiform" (Shirley). He also possibly used the globes of Johannes Schöner. It is one of the earliest maps to show the Americas as separate from Asia. However, Apianus made one significant addition of his own: a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at the tip of South America, which is not present in Waldseemüller's map. Ferdinand Magellan began his voyage to find such a passage in 1519, the year before Apianus's map was published but the expedition would not return until September 1522. This map has been used in support of the theory that Magellan was aware of prior voyages that had reached the Pacific, of which we have no record.

Martin Waldseemüller's map had been produced to accompany the 'Cosmographia introductio', published in collaboration with Matthias Ringmann and Jean Basin de Sendacour in 1507. It contained the first printed instance of the name "America" being applied to the discoveries over the Atlantic: "The fourth part of the earth, we have decided to call Amerige, the land of Amerigo we might even say, or America because it was discovered by Amerigo". Waldseemüller himself was reluctant to identify America as a continent, and would never use the name America again. When he published his edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia' in Strasbourg in 1513 [see item 8], he labelled South America "Terra Incognita". However, nearly every significant mapmaker for the next quarter of a century relied on his work, popularising his geography and terminology. Apianus's map, made thirteen years later, shows the effects of Waldseemüller's map. Vespucci is referenced in the title and there is an inscription in South America reading "Anno d[omi]ni 1497 hec terra cum adiacetibo insulis inuenta est per



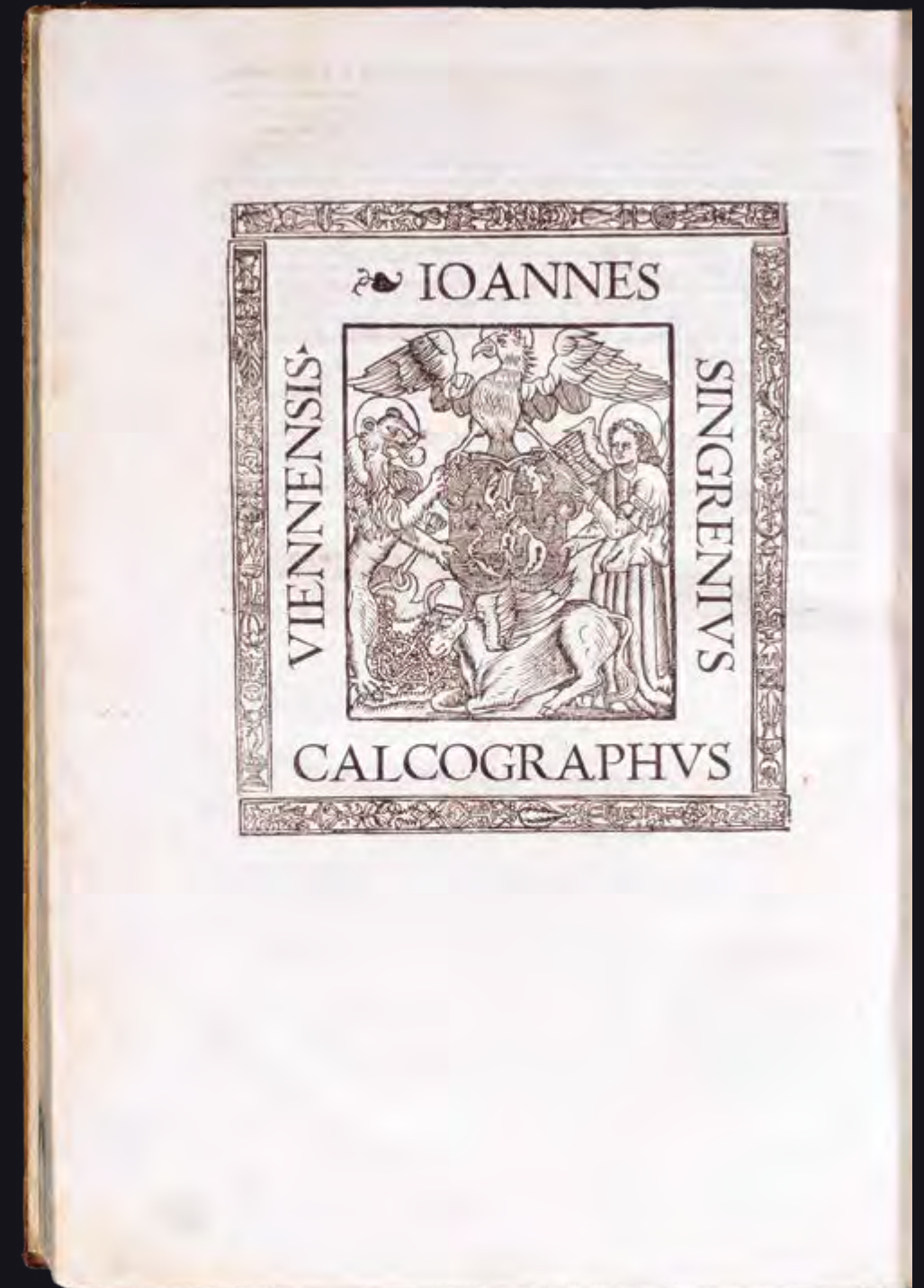
Watermark
The map is on paper watermarked with a hat (cf. Briquet 3405).

Literature
Burden, xxv, plate XII; Church, 45; Harrissee [Bibliotheca Americana], 108; Harrissee [Discovery], 126; Sabin, 86390; Shirley [World], 45; Stevens [Rare Americana], 615; Scammell, 61.

Columbum Ianuensem ex mandato Regis Castello america princia". (this land and adjacent islands were discovered by Columbus in 1497 under the auspices and mandate of the King of Castille, Prince of America)

However, although the name America is retained, it is Columbus's discovery of the "adiaceti[bus] insulis" or adjacent islands to America which is brought to the fore. This is possibly due to contemporary controversy over Waldseemüller's championing of Vespucci, seemingly at the expense of Columbus: a historical debate which continues to this day. Apianus's use of the name "America" here and in 'Cosmographicus Liber' would continue to popularize it, and before the rediscovery of Waldseemüller's work in 1901 it was thought to be the source (Stevens).

"The map appeared in a 1520 edition of Julius Caius Solinus' 'Polyhistor' [as here], third century compilation of history and geography, based largely on the works of Pliny and Pomponius Mela. It may also have been issued separately. It was published by Johannus Camertius, whose initials appear in the lower left corner, on either side of a garland containing the monogram of Luca Alantsee, who paid for its production" (Shirley). The engraver of the map was almost certainly Laurent Fries, whose initials appear on either side of the garland at the lower right corner. In 1522, Fries would complete an updated edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographiae', including two world maps derived from Waldseemüller.



IPVS ORBIS VNIVERSALIS IUXTA PTOLOMBI COSMGRAPHI TRADITIONEM ET AMERICVS PVCHII ALIORQVE LVSTRATIONES A PETRO APIANO LEYSNICO ELICBRO

ANDO

MDXX



10 CORTES, Hernando;
and Pietro SAVORGNANO

Praeclara Ferdinadi Cortesii de noua maris oceani Hyspania narratio sacratissimo, ac inuictissimo Carolo Romanoru Imperatori semper Augusto, Hyspaniaru[m] &c. Regi anno Domini M.D.XX. transmissa: in qua continentur plurima scitu, & admiratione digna circa egregias earu puintiaru urbes, incolarum mores, pueroru sacrificia, & reliogiosas personas, potissimuq de celebri ciuitate Temixtitan variisq illi mirabilib, que legete mirifice delectabut.

Publication
Impressa in celebri ciuitate Norimberga, Per Fridericum Peypus, anno Dni 1524 klendis Martii.

Description
Folio (315 by 205mm), Title-page with elaborate historiated woodcut border, full-page woodcut of Hapsburg arms on verso, folding woodcut map (305 by 460mm), several large woodcut initials in text; seventeenth century limp vellum, endpapers renewed.



The first plan of an American City, the first use of the name “Florida”, and the first map to show the Mississippi

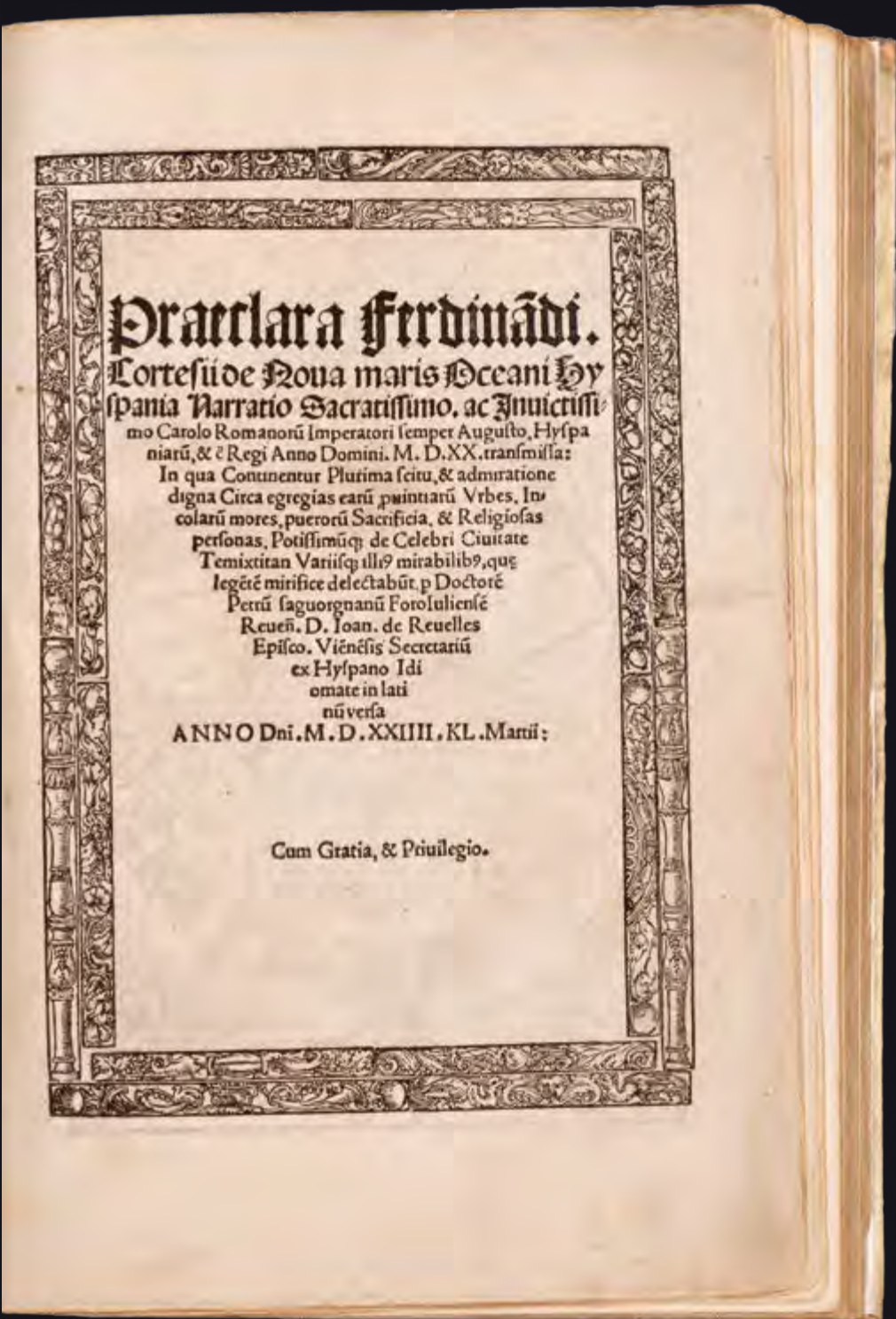
The first Latin edition of one of the monuments of early American discovery and exploration, complete with the first printed appearance of Cortés’s invariably missing map of Tenochtitlán and the Gulf of Mexico: the “first accurate delineation of the Gulf of Mexico and the first to use the name Florida” (Burden); and the first map to show any part of the Mississippi River, here called “Rio del Spiritus sancto”. The map accompanies Cortés’s second letter to Charles V, the first being lost, describing his conquests in the Americas. It was first published in Spanish in 1522, without a map, followed by a Latin translation by Pietro Savorgnano, published in Nuremberg in 1524, with a map, as here.

Hernando Cortés’s expedition “ranks as one of the most remarkable chapters in American history” (Taliaferro): a small expedition of mercenary adventurers toppled a great empire and secured unimagined wealth for the Spanish crown, thereby fulfilling impatient European expectations that America prove a good investment. For his leadership, vision and cunning, Cortés has been called nothing less than “the greatest of all of post-Columbian figures in early American history” (Worth).

Cortés composed five “relations”, or accounts of his exploits by letter. The second, included here, which he signed from Tlaxcala on October 30th, 1520, contains a very dramatic and gripping narrative of the Spaniards’ capture of the Aztec emperor Montezuma; their forced retreat from the occupied capital; and the famous “noche triste” (sorrowful night), during which the Spanish army suffered considerable losses, and Cortés was wounded several times.

“Cortés narrates the wars and alliances that took place on the way to Tenochtitlan, and at the same time provides vivid descriptions of the land and peoples he encounters. Cortés’s ethnographic interest culminates in his splendid description of the great city, its buildings, institutions and the court of its ruler, Montezuma. He frequently compared the Aztec achievements to those of Christian civilization... Throughout the letter Cortés vindicated his shaky legal position by skillfully laying out the political and legal benefits that might derive from the enterprise he commanded. Cortés no doubt had a good grasp of the political consequences of his enterprise. Fully aware that the territories he intended to subdue were a radically new geographical entity, he created a distinct administrative province for them called New Spain. This was the first time the name of a European nation was used with the adjective ‘new’ to name an American territory” (JCB).

“The map has two parts, the larger is a plan of the Aztec capital portraying it before its destruction by Cortés, with all the buildings, canals and causeways. This is the first printed depiction of an American city. The second is the first accurate delineation of the Gulf of Mexico and the first to use the name ‘Florida’. In his letter Cortés claims that the delineation of the Mexican coast came from Montezuma himself” (Burden).



Collation
a⁴ A-G⁶ H⁸ (H8 blank); [4], XLIX leaves.

Watermark
The map is on Venetian paper watermarked with the sign of a star atop an anchor (cf. Briquet p40 479).

Literature
Burden, 5; Church, 53; Delgado-Gomez, JCB exhibition catalogue (1992), 7a; HARRISSE [Bibliotheca Americana], 125; Levenson, 407 (illustrating Newberry copy); Nebenzahl, 76; Palau, 63190; Sabin, 16947; Scammell, 232; Streeter, I:190 (modern vellum, map described as 'skillfully repaired'); Wroth, 9.

If this latter detail is true, then Cortés's map would be the first printed map to be based partly on Amerindian sources.

Cortés's map of Mexico City has had a particularly rich afterlife. It was copied by Benedetto Bordone for the second edition of his 'Isolario' (1534); another copy appeared in the 1565 edition of Ramusio's 'Delle Navigazioni'; and it was most widely disseminated in a Braun and Hogenberg bird's eye view of 1572. It has also been suggested that the Nuremberg artist Albrecht Dürer was familiar with this map, and that the plan for the ideal city in his fortification treatise of 1527, 'Erlche underricht, zu Befestigung', generally considered the most original aspect of that work, was influenced by it - a rare example of the indigenous culture of the Americas influencing the urban fabric of the Old World.

According to Church, Cortés's first relation, or letter, now lost, is thought to have been written at Veracruz in 1519. It is only known by an extremely rare French paraphrase, from 1522 (Church 48: Huntington & Lilly); and a summary from Peter Martyr, in his 'De nuper...repertis insulis' (1521; Alden/Landis 521/1). The Second Letter, first appeared in Spanish in 1522 (Church 47), but without a map (NYPL, JCB, and Huntington); then in Latin in 1524, as here (Huntington, Library of Congress, Lilly, Clements, Newberry, and BL). The third letter describes the seige and capture of Tenochtitlan (Mexico City). A fourth letter, describing the reducción of the country, was published in the sixteenth century, while the fifth (relating to Honduras) remained in manuscript until the nineteenth century.

In some examples of the 1524 edition two leaves of Martyr's text, 'De rebus, et Insulis nouiter Repertis', are appended in lieu of the first letter. Some examples also bear a large woodcut portrait of Pope Clement VII on the verso of the fourth preliminary leaf (a4): "...large cut of Clement VII... sometimes wanting" (Sabin), "The Lenox Library possesses two copies, in one of which this page is blank" (Church). Neither the Martyr text, nor the portrait is present here, perhaps suggesting an earlier issue?

Rarity

Only 2 examples of this issue of the 'Praeclara', with the map, have been offered in commerce since 1988; American institutional examples with the map are recorded at: the Huntington; Hesburgh; JCB; Lilly; LoC; Newberry (damaged); NYPL; UVA (Church's copy); and ZSR at Wakefield.



[illegible][illegible]

The first map in an atlas to name America, and Ptolemy's third projection

11 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius; and Michael VILLANOVANUS, known as 'SERVETUS'

Geographicae Enarrationis, Libri Octo. Ex Bilibaldi Pircheymheri tralatione, sed ad Graeca & Prisca exemplaria a Michaele Villanovan (d.i. Servetus) secundo recogniti, & locis innumeris denuo castigati.

Publication
Prostant Lugduni, apud Hugonem a Porta, 1541.

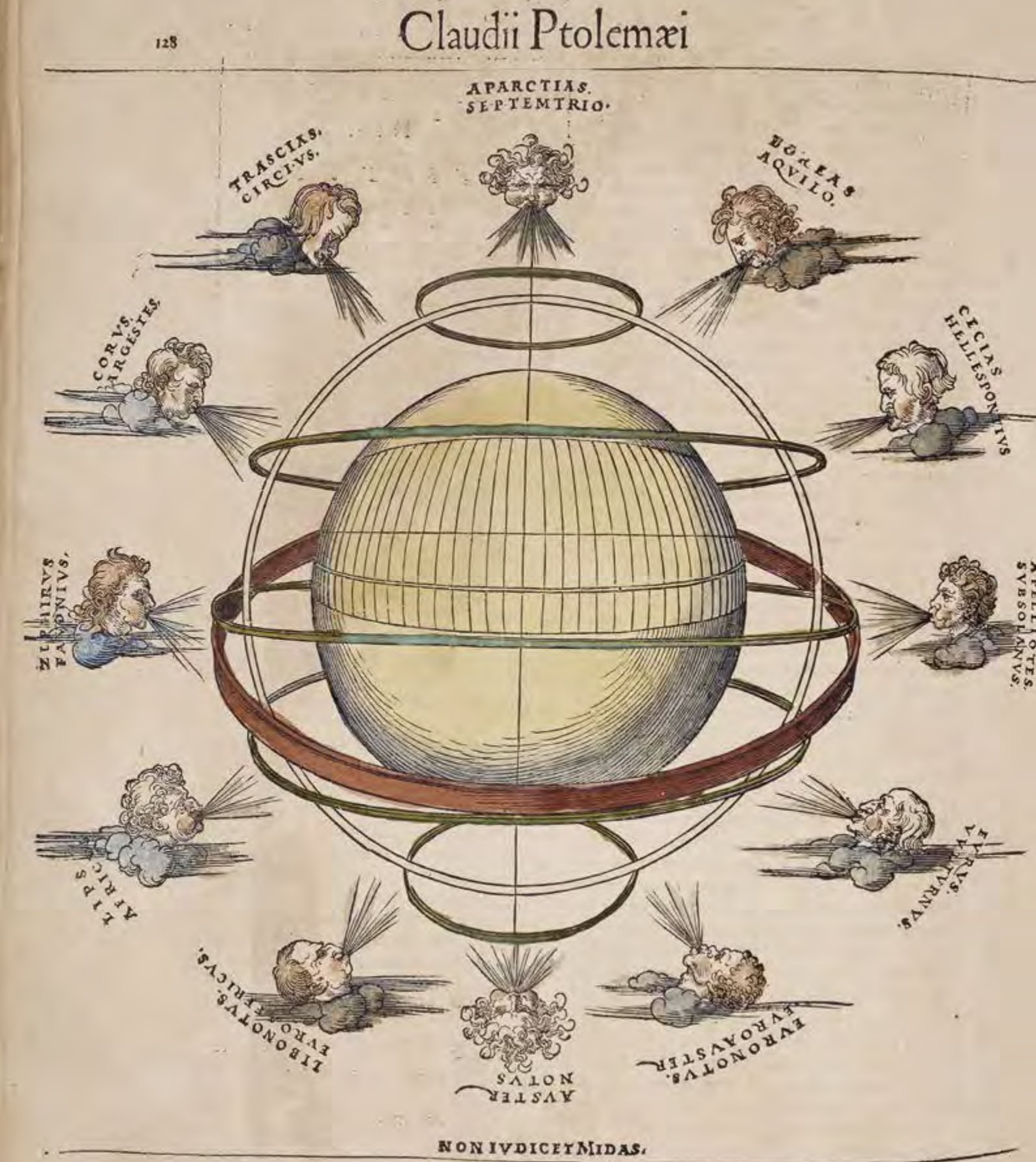
Description
Folio (405 by 285mm (16 by 11.25 inches), large woodcut printer's device on title-page; double-page woodcut old map of the world, 26 old regional maps, 2 modern maps of the world, 20 new regional maps and one full-page, most with text enclosed in elaborate woodcut borders, probably by Hans Holbein and Urs Graf, text with 2 full-page woodcuts of a diagram and armillary sphere showing the projection of the winds by Albrecht Dürer (l4 verso), all with magnificent contemporary hand-colour in full, 4 large woodcut diagrams, woodcut initials, colophon n4 present; seventeenth-century limp vellum, re-cased.

Beautifully coloured in a contemporary hand throughout, and very rare as such, this is the second edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia' to be edited by Michael Villanovanus, better known as Servetus, (c1490-1570). It was printed by Gaspar Trechsel for Hugues de la Porte (1500-1572) in Lyon, a well-known protestant publisher and bookseller, and a prominent member of the Grande Compagnie des Libraries de Lyon (founded in 1519), many of whose works were on the list of condemned books, some of which were destroyed on the banks of the Saone by order of the Archbishop in 1568 (Davis).

Nevertheless, the most inflammatory remarks from the earlier editions of the text have been removed. While working as an editor for the publishers Melchior (c1490-1570) and Gaspar Trechsel, Servetus, who was born at Villanueva, in Aragon, Spain, wrote the preface and many of the descriptions for the versos of these maps, for an edition which was first published in 1535. He unwittingly translated verbatim the text accompanying map 41, 'Tab. Ter. Sanctae', of the Holy Land, from the 1522 and 1525 editions, in which it states that Palestine "was not such a fertile land as was generally believed, since modern travellers reported it barren". Excising the offensive text for this new edition did not save Servetus, when he was burnt at the stake in 1553, this heresy was charged to him, along with 39 other counts, which included the sins of writing against the Holy Trinity and infant baptism. As a result, many copies of the book were burned with him on the orders of John Calvin.

The maps, which are very rarely found with such fine contemporary colour, as here, include 27 depicting the ancient world, 22 of the modern world, and one of Lotharingia. They are printed from the same woodblocks that were created by Laurent Fries for the 1522 edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', after the original 1513 maps of Martin Waldseemuller (1470-1520). Fries was originally a physician, "at a succession of places in the Alsace region, with a short spell in Switzerland, before settling in Strasbourg, in about 1519. By this time, he had established a reputation as a writer on medical topics, with several publications already to his credit. Indeed, it was thus that Fries met the Strasbourg printer and publisher Johann Grüninger, an associate of the St. Die group of scholars formed by, among others, Walter Lud, Martin Ringmann and Martin Waldseemuller. It would seem that Grüninger was responsible for printing several of the maps prepared by Waldseemuller, and for supervising the cutting of the maps for the 1513 edition of Ptolemy, edited by the group.

Three of the maps relate to the Americas: 'Terra Nova', the first map in an atlas dedicated to America; 'Tabula noua totius orbis', to which he added images of Russian, Egyptian, Etheopian, Trapobanan and Mursulian kings, and an elephant off the coast of Greenland; and 'Orbis typus universalis', the 'Admiral's map', and the first map in an atlas to name America'.



Collation
a-i(6), k-m(6), n(4), 50 maps, A-G(6), 2[-];
pp., [1]-149, [3], 50 maps, [76].

Literature
Alden and Landis, 541/9; Burden, 4; Davis,
246; Phillips [Atlases], 366; Sabin, 66485;
Shirley [World], 47-49.

Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) created his image of the armillary sphere for the Gruninger edition of Ptolemy's Geography, 1525. His simple and elegant rendition of the inhabited parts of the globe, within the floating spherical astrolabe, is less a scientific instrument and more a framework for the schematized world; belying the complex nature of Ptolemy's text.



Tabula noua partis Africae.



Tabula noua partis Africae.



Tabula noua Indiae orientalis & meridionalis.





12 MÜNSTER, Sebastian

*Cosmographiae Universalis Lib
in VI in quibus, iuxta certioris
fidei scriptorum traditionem
describuntur...*

Publication
Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1550.

Description
Folio (325 by 220mm), engraved title page,
portrait of Münster on verso, [24], 1162pp,
incorporating 14 double-page woodcut
maps, 37 double-page views, including
folding prospects of Worms, Heidelberg, and
Vienna, 970 wood-engraved town plans,
portraits, and ethnographic and costume
plates after Hans Holbein the Younger, Hans
Rudolph Manuel Deutsch, David Kadel, etc.;
contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over
boards decorated with central figure motif
within tooled border, clasps, spine in five
compartments separated by raised bands,
old paper shelfmark label to foot of spine.

Literature
BL, T.MUN-1c; Burden, 12; Burmeister, 87;
Graesse, IV: 622; Oehme, 'Introduction to the
Facsimile of the 1550 Edition of Münster's
Cosmographia'; Ruland, 84-97; Sabin,
51380; Shirley, [Atlases], T.MUN-1c.



The Book that “sealed the fate of ‘America’ as the
name of the New World”

The first Latin edition of Sebastian Münster’s “Cosmography”, containing
the first separate printed map of the Western Hemisphere; the first “set”
of maps of the four continents, and the first printed map to name the
Pacific Ocean.

The cartography

While individual continents had been mapped as entities, in print,
before 1540 (Africa in Montalboddo’s ‘Itinerarium Portugalliesium’,
1508; Europe by Waldseemüller, 1511; America by Stobniza, 1512; Asia
in Münster’s edition of Solinus, 1538), Münster was the first to publish a
set of maps of the four continents.

The maps are also famous for their decorative elements -
Magellan’s ship, the ‘Victoria’, is prominent on the map of the Americas,
the ‘monoculi’ (or cyclops) on the map of Africa, the shipwreck of St.
Paul on the second map of Africa, and the drawing of the elephant on
the map of Ceylon. Also, the map of Europe is unusual (by modern
standards) as being printed with south at the top of the page.

Coming half a century after Columbus’s initial landfall in the
Indies, Münster’s map of America is the first separate printed map of the
Western Hemisphere, and shows Japan as a hypothetical close insular
neighbour of America. Two decades after Magellan’s circumnavigation,
it is also the first printed map (along with Münster’s world map) to
refer to Magellan’s great ocean by the name he had christened it -
Mare Pacificum. Also of note is the strange constriction of the North
American land mass towards the top of the continent. This is the first
printed depiction of a confusion resulting from Verrazano’s report of
the sighting of a ship in a body of water on the other side of an isthmus.
Verrazano’s isthmus was, in reality, nothing more than the Outer Banks
between Capes Lookout and Henry; his oriental sea, which he thought
would lead to the blessed shores of Cathay (China) was, in fact, the
Pamlico and Albermarle Sounds. In the Northeast, Münster has labelled
Francisca (Canada), named by Verrazano after France and Francis I,
shortly before his northerly return back to Europe.

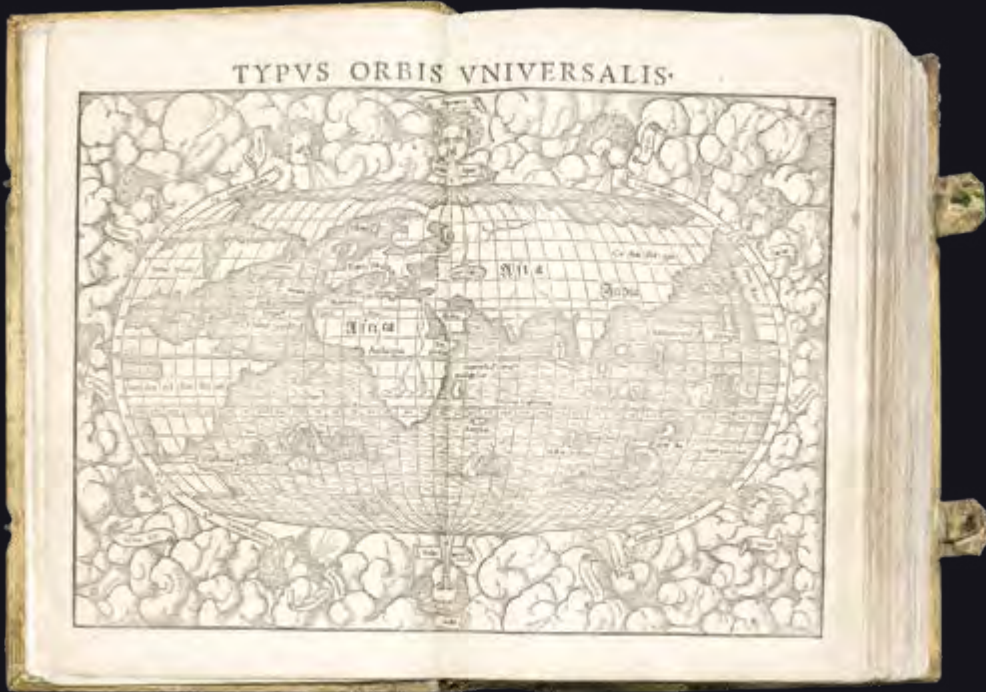
In the Atlantic Ocean, Münster has correctly located a Spanish
and a Portuguese standard, intended to reflect the division of the
unknown world in two by the Papal Treaty of Tordesillas (1494).
Zipangri (Japan), still known only from Marco Polo (who had heard
tales of it but had never been there), appears as a very large, north-south
oriented rectangular island off the “California” coast. In 1540, when the
map was created, two or three years would still elapse before the first
known European encounter with Japan. The Venetian merchant, Polo,
was also 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 Polo by his hosts, it is likely that these islands were the Philippines. By Münster's time, direct European contact with the Philippines had been made, both by Magellan (who died there) and almost certainly by eastward-bound Portuguese explorers before him. (Münster, on his map of Asia, has included the real Philippine island of Puloan.) It was a result of this archipelago of 7,448 islands and Europe's underestimation of the Pacific's true vastness that pushed Japan so close to North America on Münster's map. A large illustration of Magellan's ship, and the Unfortunate Islands he and his desperate crew passed on their ill-fated voyage, are shown below Japan. Their luckless path across the Pacific bypassed, though barely, islands of the Polynesian groups; these islands were rich in foods that might have sustained many of them, and particularly endowed with the sorts of plants whose citrus content would have spared them scurvy. Disease, violence, and starvation took the lives of all but 18 of the 277 members of the expedition.

The map of Africa also contains many interesting, if not curious, features: a one-eyed giant seated over Nigeria and Cameroon, representing the mythical tribe of the "Monoculi"; a dense forest located in today's Sahara Desert; and an elephant filling southern Africa. The Niger River begins and ends in lakes. The source of the Nile lies in two lakes fed by waters from the fabled Mountains of the Moon, graphically presented as small brown mounds. Several kingdoms are noted, including that of the legendary Prester John, as well as "Meroë," the mythical tombs of the Nubian kings. Few coastal towns are shown, and there is no sign of the vast island of Madagascar. A simplified caravel, similar to those used by the Portuguese (and Columbus), sails off the southern coast. One of the intriguing aspects of this map is the loop of the Senegal River, which is shown entering the ocean in today's Gulf of Guinea. Actually, this is the true route of the Niger River, but that fact will not be confirmed until the Lander brothers' expedition in 1830. Strangely, this loop disappeared from subsequent maps of Africa for the following two hundred years!

A further interesting feature of the work is the plate of monsters of both land and sea, taken from Olaus Magnus' 'Carta Marina' of 1539, with abundant tusks, horns and twin-spouts. One vignette shows a galleon trying to outrun a monster by throwing their cargo overboard, while one sailor takes sight with a musket. Ortelius also adapted many of the monsters for use on his map of Iceland in 1587.



The mapmaker

Sebastian Münster (1488–1552), cosmographer, humanist, theologian and linguist, was famous in his own age as a Hebraist, composing a Hebrew grammar and a list of Hebrew, Latin and Greek synonyms which were used widely by sixteenth-century humanists. A Franciscan friar from around 1506, Münster studied in Tübingen and taught in Basel and Heidelberg before leaving the order and moving to Basel in 1529, where he took up the chair in Hebrew. Whilst in Basel, Münster indulged in his other great love: that of cartography. The love affair had begun some years earlier in Tübingen, when under the tutelage of Johann Stöfler. Münster's notebook of the time contains some 43 manuscript maps, most of which were based upon others' work, except, that is, for his map of the Rhine from Basle to Neuss.

Münster would produce his first map in a printed broadsheet of 1525. The map, which covers Germany, also came with an explanatory text (only extant in the second edition of 1528), which lays out Münster's vision for a new great survey of Germany. He readily conceded that the job was too great for one man and so called upon fellow academics to cooperate and supply detailed maps and text of their respective areas, with Münster working as the great synthesiser. Although the project would never get off the ground, much of its methodology and material would be used, with great success, in his 'Cosmographia'.

Throughout the next decade he produced, and had a hand in, several important works that would cement his reputation as one of the leading cartographers of his day; these included, among others, Johann Honter's celestial charts (1532), his own *Mappa Europae* (1536), and Aegidius Tschudi's map of Switzerland (1538). In 1540, he published his edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', which contained not only new maps of Germany and the Low Countries, but also, for the first time, a set of maps of the four continents.

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.

Münster organises the work in a series of periegesis or geographical travels. He begins by describing the area's geography, history, ethnography, flora and fauna, and, famously, strange peoples, fabulous plants, and wondrous events.

The work would prove to be so popular that some 40 editions were published between 1544 and 1628, with the number of maps expanding from 26 in the 1544 to 262 by 1628. Its huge popularity would not only - as Burden states - "seal the fate of America as the name of the New World", but would form the basis of general knowledge of many other parts of the world as well.

The present work is a spectacular example of the first Latin edition, complete with all maps and views.



The fundamental work on navigating to the Americas

13 MEDINA, Pedro de and Nicolas de NICOLAY seigneur d’Arfeville.

L’art de naviguer.

Publication
Lyon, for G. Rouillé, 1554.

Description
Folio (331 by 215mm), Rouillé’s Diana title-border, attributed to Pierre Eskrich, engraved world map signed by Nicolas de Nicolay, 90 woodcuts diagrams in text, provenance to frontispiece; contemporary red painted vellum.

Literature
Adams, M-1027; Alden and Landis, 554/44; Burden, 19; Hattendorf, 20; Mortimer and Harvard, II:369; Palau, 159669; Sabin, 47345.

Pedro de Medina’s ‘Arte de Nauegar’, was first published in Valladolid in 1545, and soon became the fundamental work on navigation. “His knowledge of the New World was first-hand, having travelled with Cortés. Later he held the position of debriefing the returning crews from their voyages” (Burden 14).

As word spread through Europe of this extremely useful work, that could be used to navigate successfully to the New World, editions in other languages were seen as a publishing opportunity of a lifetime, grasped by one Nicholas de Nicolay (1517-1583), the Royal geographer sent by Henri II to Constantinople to join d’Aramont’s embassy in 1551, Nicolay travelled extensively in the service of the king, and “was well rewarded for his work, and a number of his observations and surveys were published. The first issue of [his version of] this work is dated 1553, but was actually published in 1554. There were further editions in 1554 (dated so, as here), 1561, 1569 and 1576” (Burden 19).

Most importantly, and impressively, the work contains Nicolay’s updated version of Medina’s map of the Atlantic Ocean, in much more detail than the earlier Spanish edition. It “clearly shows more knowledge of Cartier’s voyages up the St. Lawrence river than its predecessor, with many more islands in the Gulf. Along the eastern seaboard new nomenclature appears., ‘C.des maria’ represents the Carolina Outer Banks. ‘TIERRA DEL LICENADO AVLLOH’ refers to the unsuccessful attempt at a colony by Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon. ‘Aguada’ also appeared on earlier maps, notably Gastaldi’s ‘Nveva Hispania’ of 1548. The Bahamas are represented and the Yucatan is still an island. The Amazon River, on the Medina of 1545, delineated flowing west to east, is here south to north” (Burden). ‘Tierra de Laborador’, and the left-hand latitude scale correctly marked ‘50’, are also found.

The author

Pedro de Medina (1493-1567), was a mathematician, astronomer, and geographer. He started his career as tutor and librarian to the Dukes of Medina. He then began to practice cosmography, and became an examiner of pilots and sailing-masters in Seville in 1539. He was dissatisfied with the level of teaching and quality of the texts and charts he taught with, and wrote his ‘Arte del navigare’ to remedy the deficiency. This was the first European treatise on navigation, which is why de Medina “may be said to be the founder of the literature of seamanship” (Church). The work was very popular, being one of the three navigational texts that Sir Francis Drake took on his expedition.

Much of the work was based on first-hand knowledge, as Medina had been with Hernando Cortés on his voyage of exploration to the New World. Later in his life, Medina, back in Spain, collected information from returning pilots, and thus was in an extraordinarily advantageous position to compose a state-of-the-art map for his navigational manual when it was published in 1545. By 1549 he had become ‘cosmografo de honor’ after Charles V asked him to make navigational charts.



Provenance

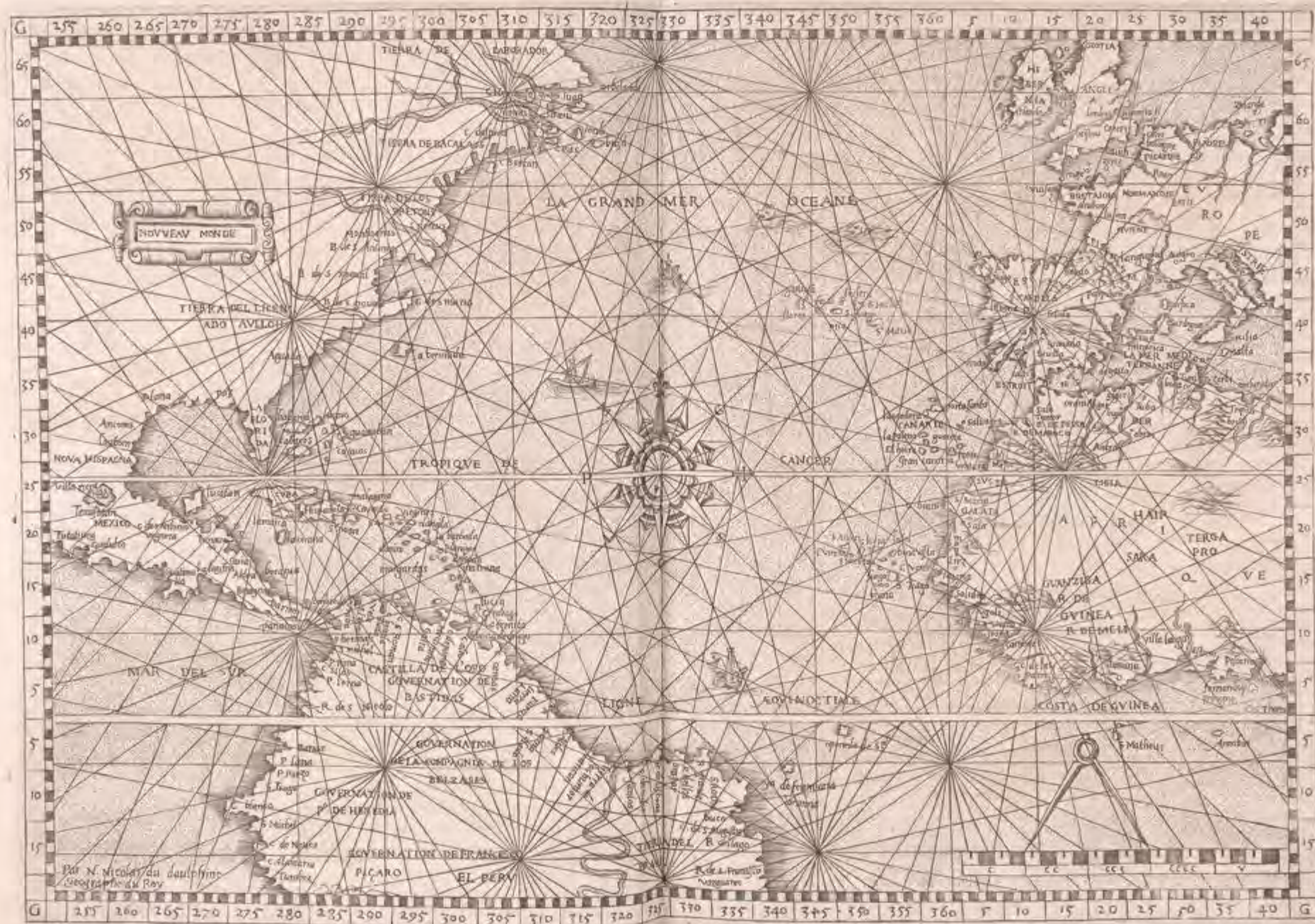
With the manuscript ex libris from the library of the Oratory of Saint-Magloire, Paris.

The Benedictine Abbey of Saint-Magloire was established by Catherine de' Medici in 1580. In 1618 the abbey became a seminary and began to acquire a library. Among the first books were 400 volumes from the collection of one of its librarians and author of its first catalogue: Father Pierre Delaplanche (1610-1684). The library was then augmented by the legacies of other Oratorians, including the donor of the present work, the French Jansenist theologian Abel-Louis de Sainte-Marthe (1621-1697). At the time of the Revolution, the library had nearly 15,000 volumes.



PREMIER LIVRE
DV MONDE, DE SES
ORDONNANCES, ET
COMPOSITIONS.





“The navigator’s vade mecum for the Eastern seas”
- one of the most influential English travel books
of the sixteenth century

14 LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van.

*John Huighen van Linschoten
his Discours of Voyages unto ye
Easte & West Indies. Devided
into Foure Bookes.*

Publication
London, John Wolfe, 1598.

Description
4 parts in one volume. Folio (290 by 190mm), Mostly black letter, double column. [6] leaves, blank, engraved general title-page by William Rogers (Johnson, p.2, Rogers no.3), dedication, 'To the Reader', pages numbered 1-197 'The First Booke', [1] leaf sectional vignette title-page with engraved map of the Congo, pages numbered [197]- 259 (ie 295) 'The Second Booke', [1] leaf sectional vignette title-page with engraved double-hemisphere map of the world, Shirley 182, pages numbered 307- 447 'The Thirde Booke', [1] leaf sectional vignette title-page with engraved map of Spain, pages numbered [451]-462 'The Fourth Booke'; double-page engraved folding map of the world 'Typus Orbis Terrarum' (Shirley 169), 8 large double-page folding maps, and 3 folding views of St. Helena and Ascension, 4 woodcut maps in text, woodcut initials, factotums and head-piece ornaments; EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED with 29 plates by the van Deutecum brothers from the Dutch edition, some minor reinforcement at some of the folds, otherwise a fine crisp example; full calf, five line gilt panelled boards, spine with raised bands, each compartment with similar gilt panels, gilt titles.



The very rare English edition of Linschoten’s ‘Itinerario’, first published in Dutch in 1595-1596, and translated from the Dutch by William Phillip.

Linschoten’s was the first printed work to include precise sailing instructions for the East Indies. Its exposition of a route to the south of Sumatra through the Sunda Strait allowed Dutch and, later, English merchants to circumvent the Portuguese stranglehold on passage, and, therefore, trade, to the East through the Straits of Malacca. This enabled the British East India Company and the Dutch East India Company to set sail for the Spice Islands and, ultimately, China and Japan, and was of such economic utility that, according to Church, and others, “it was given to each ship sailing from Holland to India” and soon became “the navigator’s vade mecum for the Eastern seas” (Penrose).

“This important work contains all the knowledge and learning related to the East and West Indies and navigations to those parts that was available at the end of the sixteenth century. It was held in such high esteem that for nearly a century a copy was given to each ship sailing to India as a guide to the sailing directions. The fact that most copies were in continual use is in no doubt the reason that fine copies, especially with all correct plates and maps, are so very rare” (Hill).

The work is made up of four parts. The first, provides the account of Linschoten’s travels in Asia and includes accounts of east coast of Africa, Arabia and as far east as Japan. The chapter is accompanied by fine folding maps of the world, Arabia and India, the southeast coast of Africa, a superb map of east Asia and the East Indies and finally one of southwest Africa.

The second book focuses on the west coast of Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia and India. It also details the New World accompanying which is a fine map of South America extending northwards to Florida. The third book is derived from the discoveries of the Portuguese Royal pilot Diego Affonso, and details the navigation from Portugal to India, and onwards to the East Indies. Similar detail is also provided for Spanish America and Brazil. Accompanying this is the superb ‘Spice Islands’ map illustrated with spices of the region. The final fourth book provides economic details provided by the territories of the King of Spain.

In fact, until its publication, no other book contained anything like the amount of useful information on the East and West Indies, and it soon became required reading for all navigators sailing to the East, with chapters on the coast of ‘Arabia Felix’, ie., the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula, the island of Ormus, and Islamic India.

“This is the first work outside of Portugal and Spain to provide detailed practical information on how to get to and engage in trade with America and India. The work was indispensable to sailors on the route to the Indies [and] served as a direct stimulus to the building of the vast English and Dutch overseas empires” (Streeter).





INSULAE MOLVCCAE celeberrimae sunt ob Maximam aromatum copiam quae totum. Ita eorum orbem mittunt: harum praecipue sunt Ternate, Tidoris, Moti, Machio et Bachion, his quidam addunt Gilolum, Celebiam, Borneonem, Amboinum et Bandam. Ex Insula Timore in Europam advehuntur Santala rubra et alba, Ex Banda Noces myristicae cum Flore, vulgo dicta Macis, Et ex Molucriis Capsipilli quorum uones in pede hujus tabellae ad vivum expressas poni curavimus.

Imprinted at London by John Wolfe, Graven by Robert Becket.

NOVA GUINEA
Nova Guinea a nautis se dicta quod ex lignis, quae unguis vocatur Guayra, praeparata multum facit, unde ab Indis Cere, qui Floridum vocant, hoc Ligna de Picconia, est, Diverim autem quod in rostrum, Anglico magistralis praeparabile facit.

NYX MYRISTICA

PCA RIOPHILORUM ARBOR

Santa-lum

Regia Santa-lum

Santa-lum album

Collation
A(4), B-I(6), K-Q(6), R(8), *s(2), S-U(6),
X-Z(6), Aa-Ii(6), Kk-Pp(6), Qq(7)

Literature
Alden and Landis, 598:57; Borba de Moraes,
I:417; Church, 321; ESTC, S111823; Hill,
182; Howgego, L131, G40; Luborsky and
Ingram, 509; Parker, 159-161; Sabin,
41374; Schilder, 195-228; Shirley [World],
nos. 167 and 216; Shirley [Atlases], G.Lin
2a; Streeter Sale, 1:31; Worms, 1705;
Worms and Baynton-Williams.

Jan Huyghen van Linschoten (1563-1611)
Linschoten was a native of Enkhuizen who travelled to Spain in 1576 to join his two elder brothers. The family moved to Lisbon during the troubles of 1581. Through family contacts the young Linschoten became attached to the retinue of Vincente de Fonseca as he was sent to Goa as Archbishop. Arriving in September 1583 he spent some travelling through Malabar and Coromandel. All the while he compiled a secret account of his findings. In 1586 Dirck Gerritsz (1544-1604) passed through Goa returning from Japan having also been to China. He was probably the first Dutchman to visit the former. He passed much of his knowledge to Linschoten.

The archbishop returned to Europe in 1587 to report to Philip II but Linschoten remained. Expecting his return, he later found out that he had died at sea. He resolved to return himself and through the auspices of Dutch traders such as the Fuggers and Welsers in India obtained the position of a factor on one of their returning vessels in 1589. He remained on the island of Terceira in the Azores for two years and made his way back to Holland in September 1592. He continued to gather further information from Dutch sailors even accompanied William Barentsz's second voyage to the Kara Sea in 1594-95. In 1594 he received permission to publish his work. The 'Itinerario' was an instant success and combined his first-hand accounts with translations of Portuguese and Spanish documents.

The work provided accurate sailing information and detailed descriptions of how to trade in both Asia and South America and the nature of their commodities. Legend has it that examples were given to every Dutch ship sailing to Asia.

Translation

Word of the significance of the book reached the publisher John Wolfe ((fl.1579-1601) who records in the dedication:

“About a Twelvemonth agoe, a learned Gentleman brought unto mee the Voyages and Navigation of John Huyghen van Linschoten into the Indies written in the Dutche Tongue, which he wished might be translated into our Language, because hee thought it would be not onley delightfull, but also very commodious for our English Nation. Upon this commendation and opinion, I procured the Translation thereof accordingly, and so thought good to publish the same in Print ...’. That gentleman was identified in the address to the reader: ‘Which Booke being commended, by Richard Hackluyt, a man that laboureth greatly to advance our English Name and Nation”.





Cochini Rex elephante vectus, cum procerum comitatu,
quos Nairos vocant.

Die Coninck van Cochim op een elefant geseeten verselschapt
met syn edelen diemen Nairos noemt.

fig. 1. 15

a. 80. et 81.

compared with other engraved maps of the time. There is a vague suggestion of the Qatar peninsula, which is not seen again until the nineteenth century” (Tibbets).

4. [East Africa], ‘The description or Caerd of the Coastes of the Countreys following called Terra do Natal...’, engraved by Robert Becket, including the western half of the Indian Ocean along the coast of South Africa, all of Madagascar.

5. [Southeast Asia], ‘The Trew Description of All the Coasts of China ...’, extending from the island of Korea and Japan south of ‘Beach’ (Australia), Java, Timor, the Philippines, the Indochina peninsula, and most of the coast and much of the interior of China), Chang (2003) pl. 16, p. 147 Dutch only, p. 192 no. 134 English; Geldart (2017) p. 19; Hubbard (2012) p. 47, fig. 36; Schilder (1976) no. 18 Dutch; Schilder (2003) pp. 222-6; Suarez (1999) pp. 178-9; Suarez (2004) p. 79; Walter (1994) no. 12 Dutch.

6. [St. Helena]
a. ‘The Island of St. Helena full of Sweet and pleasaunt ayre fructfull ground and fresh water...’,
b. ‘The true description, and situation of the Island St. Helena, on the East, North, and West Sydes’, both engraved by Raygnald Elstrak.

7. [Ascension Island], ‘The True Description of the Island of Ascention...’, engraved by William Rogers.

8. [Southwest Africa], ‘The description of the Coast of Guinea ...’. Norwich (1983) no. 239a Dutch; Schilder (2003) pp. 215-19; Tooley (1969) p. 67 Dutch.

9. [South America], ‘The description of the whole coast lying in the South Seas of Americae called Peru...’, displays the whole of South America, Caribbean and Florida. Schilder (2003) pp. 226-8.

10. [The Spice Islands Map], ‘Insulae Molucca celeberrimae ...’, extends from southeast Asia to the Solomon Islands and northwards to include the Philippines. The famous Spice Island map, so called for its depiction of the spices nutmeg, clove, and sandalwood along the bottom after the original by Petrus Plancius who obtained his information covertly from the Portuguese maps of Bartolomeu Lasso. Schilder (2003) pp. 117-22; Suarez (1999) pp. 177-9.

Provenance
Private American collection.





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15 HAKLUYT, Richard,
and WRIGHT, Edward

*The Principal Navigations,
Voyages, Traffiques and
Discoveries of the English Nation,
Made by Sea or Over-land, to
the remote and farthest distant
quarters of the earth, at any time
within the compasse of these
1600. Yeres.*

Publication
London, George Bishop, Ralph Newberies
and Robert Barker, 1599–1600.

Description
3 works bound in 2 volumes, folio (286 by
181mm), complete with the rare Wright-
Molyneux world map on two sheets joined,
map carefully trimmed to the neatline, with
repaired closed tear and light restoration
around folds, provenance sig. I6 with chip
to fore edge just grazing shoulder note, a
few leaves in same volume with very minor
peripheral damp staining; vol. III sig. I5
with text misaligned with consequent slight
shaving of shoulder note, contents generally
very clean and fresh; mid-eighteenth
century calf, recent red morocco labels to
style, neat restoration at extremities, covers
panelled in blind, light red speckled edges.
Map dimensions: 630 by 430mm. (24.75 by
17 inches).

Literature
Alden and Landis, (3) I:360-361; Borba
de Moraes, 391-392; Church, 322; ESTC,
S106753; Grolier, 14; Hill, 743; Penrose,
318; Pforzheimer, 443; PMM, 105; Quinn,
490; Sabin, 29595, 29597, 29698; STC,
12626; cf. Shirley [World], 221.

“the great prose epic of the Elizabethan period”
- the first English map on Mercator’s projection;
the first map to name Lake Ontario; and one of
the first maps to use the name “Virginia”

The Wright-Molyneux Map is the first English map on Mercator’s
projection, it is the first map to name Lake Ontario, and one of the first
maps to use the name “Virginia”. Richard Hakluyt’s ‘Principall Navigations’
is first collection of English voyages, published at the height of Elizabethan
maritime prestige and “the great prose epic of the Elizabethan period”.

The Wright-Molyneux Map
Gerard Mercator (1512-1594) revolutionized cartography with his
development of an isogonic cylindrical projection that mapped a
sphere on to a flat plane. Mercator expected that his projection would
be a valuable tool for navigators but he neglected to provide practical
guidelines on how use it. Edward Wright (1558?-1615), a professor of
mathematics at Cambridge University, modified Mercator’s system and
published his results, ‘The Correction of Certain Errors in Navigation’,
in 1599 and again in an improved edition entitled ‘Certaine errors in
navigation, detected and corrected’ (London, 1610). Wright’s book
contained new mathematical tables and instructions on plotting straight-
line courses on maps based on the Mercator projection. The system
developed by Wright contributed to the supremacy of the British Navy
and is still in use today.

Wright published ‘A Chart of the World on Mercator’s Projection’
in 1599 based on his projection of a globe engraved by the English globe
maker Emeric Molyneux in 1592. It was the first map to use Wright’s
improvements on Mercator’s projection. It quickly became famous, even
catching Shakespeare’s attention: in “Twelfth Night”, first performed in
1602, Maria says of Malvolio: “He does smile his face into more lines than
is in the new map with the augmentation of the Indies” (Act III, Scene II).

Unlike many maps and charts of the era that represented the
often fantastic speculations of their makers, Wright’s ‘Chart of the
World’ offers a minimum of detail and even leaves areas blank wherever
geographic information was lacking. These undefined areas are especially
evident along Wright’s coastlines. For example, the coast of California
above Cape Mendocino is blank.

Wright’s world map depicts a wider Pacific Ocean than other maps of
its time. On the American continent, Wright labels upper California ‘Nova
Albion’; other maps designated this area ‘Anian’ but Wright adopted the name
given the region by Sir Francis Drake. ‘Quivira’ still appears on the West coast.
Further to the east, the map also shows a ‘Lake of Tadouac’ reminiscent of the
Sea of Verrazano. This lake is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by a river that
appears to run south of the St. Lawrence River. It is also connected to a large
body of water to the north. Lake Tadouac is apparently an early reference to
either the Hudson Bay or to the Great Lakes, neither of which were “discovered”
by Europeans until eleven or twelve years after Wright’s map was published.
Wright’s map is also one of the earliest maps to use the name “Virginia”.



The present example is in the second state, also from 1599, with the cartouche with engraved text describing Drake's discoveries in the Americas added to the lower left of the map.

Top left are the arms of Elizabeth I; top right a strapwork cartouche with a text about Francis Gaulle's discoveries in the Pacific; and bottom centre another cartouche with a general description of the chart.

The Principall Navigations

Comprising 243 narratives of voyages and travels in the New World in some 1,700,000 words, 'The Principall Navigations' is the greatest assemblage of travel accounts and navigations to all parts of the world collected up to its time, and a vital source for early New World exploration. "It is difficult to over rate the importance and value of this extraordinary collection of voyages" (Sabin).

This second edition of Hakluyt's voyages is, in fact, an entirely different book from the initial 1589 compilation and was greatly expanded from the single-volume original. Boies Penrose considered that "the first edition of the Principal Navigations transcended anything that had gone before, though it, in turn, was surpassed by the second edition". Indeed, Hakluyt devoted his life to the work and "throughout the 1590s, therefore, this indefatigable editor set himself to the formidable task of expanding the collection and bringing it up to date ... this was indeed Hakluyt's monumental masterpiece, and the great prose epic of the Elizabethan period ... Much that was new and important was included: the travels of Newbery and Fitch, Lancaster's first voyage, the new achievements in the Spanish Main, and particularly Raleigh's tropical adventures ... The book must always remain a great work of history, and a great sourcebook of geography, while the accounts themselves constitute a body of narrative literature which is of the highest value in understanding the spirit and the tendencies of the Tudor age" (Penrose).

Hakluyt's Principal Navigations was one of the major prestige publications of the Tudor state, seeking to do for English exploration what Holinshed's Chronicles had done for the nation's history, a key work in promoting overseas ventures. Hakluyt himself never travelled further afield than France, but he met or corresponded with many of the great explorers, navigators, and cartographers including Drake, Raleigh, Gilbert, Frobisher, Ortelius, and Mercator. In addition to long and significant descriptions of the Americas in volume 3, the work also contains accounts of Russia, Scandinavia, the Mediterranean, Turkey, Middle East, Persia, India, south-east Asia, and Africa. Hakluyt owed a good deal to Sir Francis Walsingham's support and probably gathered intelligence for him in Paris; the first edition was both dedicated to and licensed for publication by him. After Walsingham's death in 1590, the patronage of Sir Robert Cecil was increasingly important to Hakluyt.



Consideration. An excellent discourse whereof, in the title of the book, is a relation under parts of the most noble and valiant prince of this Realm, I mean, the renowned Earl of Essex, and the right honorable the first Charles Howard, Lord High Admiral of England, made: 1688. on the first estate of Cadiz, thence directed in a double epistolary tract to conclude his own first voyage actually. Each of these, which they ought of right to have been placed among the Southern voyages of our nation; yet partly to fulfill the imperfection of some of my former papers, and partly, no longer to deprecate the negligent Reader, to which mostly and late-expected voyages, I have made bold to straine in the exercise with that which I write, I first proposed to myself my life.

And here had I almost forgotten to put the Reader in mind of that learned and Philosophical treatise of the true state of Holland, and consequently of the Northern Sea &c. reprinted by that name; wherein a great number of some of the most famous Historians and Geographers of late times, as namely, Murard, Goussier Erskin, Zingelens, Kianbois, Sarr Grammontin, Olan Magnin, Poussier and others are by their own arguments convinced of manifold errors: that is to say, as touching the true situation and Northerly latitude of that Island and the distance thereof from other places; touching the length of days in Summer and at night in Winter, of the temperature of the land and sea, of the time and manner of the vegetation, continuance, and melting of the Ice in that Sea, of the first Digression and inclination of that Island, of the first planting of Christianity there, as likewise of the continual burning of mountains, strange qualities of fountains of hot-mud, and of paracetic which those authors have fondly written and imagined to be there. All which travails might be too much acceptable's light to him that hath been longed sore with such a kind, and especially as it cometh from that same Northern climate which my men would suppose could not afford any one so learned a Poet as for a sight.

And show (friendly Reader) that feel the briefs summe and scope of all my labours for the common-servants sake, and thy face, belov'd upon this first Volume: which of them shall so thankfully accept, as I have willingly and freely imparted with thee, I shall be the better encourag'd and freedly to acquaint thee with their rare, delightful and profitable history, which I purpose to God will, to publish concerning the Sanctuaries and Wandering parties of the World.

The following say other parts to comment, but here is advice to the friendly Reader of curious Notice dropped in the printing of this book, and as corrected in the end of Page 1, and in the last line you see, would be that of Love and being, and in that double would a great correction: I think page 18, that line would remove the end of the second title of the Prologue to the English Poem, under Supply of the word But, which there was none: also page 11, and give some little and something, &c. Other books (if I have not say) will I doubt not call my note.



I agree with you in the above
statement. I agree that the
world is a very different place
than it was in the days of
the great men of the past.
The world is a very different
place than it was in the days
of the great men of the past.
The world is a very different
place than it was in the days
of the great men of the past.

[illegible][illegible]

Volume I of the second edition of the *Principal Navigations* was dedicated to the lord admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham, but the other two were dedicated to Cecil.

Here the first volume contains the original printing of the rare ‘Voyage to Cadiz’, which was suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth after Robert Devereux, the Earl of Essex, incurred her wrath by returning to England from Ireland without leave in 1599 to marry Sir Philip Sidney’s widow, the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham. This copy is the second issue of the second edition with volume I dated 1599. The first issue is dated 1598, and its title page makes reference to the Earl of Essex’s voyage to Cadiz, which was ordered to be suppressed because Elizabeth was angered by Essex’s status as a popular hero of the war against Spain. However, the printed leaves detailing the voyage to Cadiz, pp. 607-619, which ought also to have been suppressed, are here present in their original uncanceled state.

The third volume is devoted almost entirely to the Americas, the South Seas, and various circumnavigations of the world. It includes the accounts of Niza, Coronado, Ruiz, and Espejo relating to New Mexico; Ulloa, Drake, and others concerning California; and Raleigh’s account of Guiana. “Hakluyt was a vigorous propagandist and empire-builder; his purpose was to further British expansion overseas. He saw Britain’s greatest opportunity in the colonization of America, which he advocated chiefly for economic reasons, but also to spread Protestantism, and to oust Spain” (Hill).

Edward Wright’s world map was, according to Quinn’s 1974 census for ‘The Hakluyt Handbook’, only to be found in 19, of the 240, predominantly institutional, examples of the book surveyed. Quinn notes that this survival rate is, even allowing for the high mortality levels traditionally attached to decorative world maps in books, “sufficiently low to raise the possibility that not all copies were equipped with the map, either because it was made available after many sets had been sold, which would mean that its date might be later than 1599, or because it was an optional extra supplied at additional cost”. Quinn’s survey included all major booksellers’ catalogues and public auctions in the English speaking world.

Subsequent to this 1974 census, the only other copy we know to have appeared in commerce with the map in the past half-century is the Grenville–Crawford–Rosebery copy, bound in early nineteenth-century red morocco, which lacked the map until a supplied copy was inserted sometime between its sale at auction by Sotheby’s in 1933 and its reappearance in the Franklin Brooke–Hitching sale, Sotheby’s, 30 Sept. 2014, lot 579. Hakluyt’s use of this map in his publication was to show “so much of the world as hath beene hether to discovered, and is comme to our knowledge”.

THE
PRINCIPAL NAVI-
GATIONS, VOYAGES,
TRAFFIQUES AND DISCOVE-
ries of the *English Nation*, made by Sea or ouer-
land, to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the
Earth, at any time within the compasse of these 1600. yeres:

Diuided into three severall Volumes, according to the
positions of the Regions, whereunto they
were directed.

The first Volume containeth the worthy Discoveries,
&c. of the *English* toward the North and Northeast by Sea, as of
Lapland, Scikfinia, Corelia, the Baie of S. Nicolas, the Isles of Colgoiene, Vaigatz,
and *Nona Zembla*, toward the great Riuer *Ob*, with the mighty Empire of *Russia*,
the *Caspian Sea, Georgia, Armenia, Media, Persia, Boghar* in *Bactria*,
and diuers kingdomes of *Tartaria*;

Together with many notable monuments and testimonies
of the ancient forren trades, and of the warrelike and other
shipping of this Realme of *England* in former ages,

Whereunto is annexed a briefe Commentary of the true state of *Island*,
and of the Northren Seas and lands situate that way: As also the
memorable defeat of the *Spanish* huge *Armada*, Anno 1588.

¶ The second Volume comprehendeth the principall
Nauigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and discoveries of the *English*
Nation made by Sea or ouer-land, to the South and South-east
parts of the World, as well within as without the Streight of
Gibraltar, at any time within the compasse of these 1600.
yeres: Diuided into two severall parts, &c.

¶ By RICHARD HAKLVYT Preacher, and sometime Stu-
dent of Christ-Church in Oxford.



The historical importance of the work cannot be overstated. It is truly “an invaluable treasure of nautical information which has affixed to Hakluyt’s name a brilliancy of reputation which time can never efface or obscure” (Church). ‘The Principall Navigations’ “redounds as much to the glory of the English nation as any book that ever was published” (Bancroft).

Rarity

Known examples of the Wright-Molyneux map
British Library, London (3 copies); Bodleian Library, Oxford;
Chatsworth House, Derbyshire; Eton College Library, Windsor;
Huntington, San Marino (2 copies); Newberry Library, Chicago; Lilly
Library Bloomington; Clements Library, Ann Arbor; Princeton (2
copies); New York Public Library, New York; Philadelphia Public Library,
Philadelphia; Naval War College, Newport; JCB Library, Providence;
University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Mitchell Library, Sydney.

Provenance

Sir John Henry Seale, 1st Baronet (1780–1844) of Mount Boone in the
parish of Townstal near Dartmouth in Devon, was a Whig Member of
Parliament for Dartmouth in 1838. He was created a baronet on 31 July
1838. He owned substantial lands in Devon, mainly at Townstal and Mount
Boone. Together with the Earl of Morley of Saltram House near Plymouth,
he built several bridges in Dartmouth, most notably the Dart crossing.



16 LESCARBOT, Marc;
and Jan SWELINCK

*Contenant les Navigations,
Decouverts, & Habitations
faites par les Francois es Indes
Occidentales & Nouvelle-France.*

Publication
Paris, Jean Millot, 1609.

Description
First edition. 2 parts in one volume. Octavo
(170 x 100mm). Three folding engraved
maps by Jan Swelinck after Lescarbot,
'La Nouvelle France' and 'Port Royal' laid
down on archival tissue, some worming;
contemporary black calf, green paper label
on the spine, head of the spine chipped
with loss, recased preserving the original
binding, modern scarlet morocco, gilt,
clamshell box.

Collation
506 leaves; 'Histoire': a8, e8, i8, A10, B-Z8,
Aa-Zz8, Aaa-Iii8, Kkk4; 'Les Muses': A-D8, E4.

Literature
Alden and Landis, 609/66-67; Baudry, for
CDN online; Bell, 228; Borba de Moraes,
I:406-407; Burden, 157-158; Church,
339-340; Cioranescu, XVII:43004-43005;
Cox, II:44; Harris (Notes), 16-17; JCB,
II:62; McCorkle [New England], 609.1; Sabin,
40169, 40174; Scammell, 210.



“First detailed map devoted to Canada”; the first
published history of the French settlements in
America; The Shirley - Lathrop Harper - Streeter
- Javitch copy

First edition of the first published history of the French settlements in
America. With the rare map ‘Figvre de la terre nevve, grand riviere de
Canada, et cotes de l’ocean en la Nouvelle France’, which is the “first detailed
map devoted to Canada and by far the most accurate available at the time.
Pre-dating the more familiar Champlain map by three years” (Burden).

The map, of ‘... la Nouvelle France...’, here in the first state,
“extends up the St. Lawrence River as far as the Indian Village
‘Hochelaga’, or Montreal as we now know it. The first trading post
in Canada, founded in 1600 at ‘Tadousac’, is shown at the mouth of
the ‘R. de Saguenay’ and just next to that is the River ‘Lesquemin’
mistakenly named in reverse. ‘Kébec’ is shown here for the first time on
a printed map in its Micmac form, meaning the narrows of the river.
On 13 May 1604 Pierre du Gua de Monts, leading a group of settlers,
landed at ‘P. du mouton’, on the coast of Nova Scotia. With him was
Samuel Champlain, the famous explorer who came from the same
region in France as de Monts. Although there were of differing religious
persuasions they were good friends. They eventually built a settlement
on an Island on Passamaquoddy Bay called ‘Sainte Croix’. In 1605
and again in 1606, Champlain sailed along the New England coast,
past the land of the ‘Etechemins’ Indians, or Micmacs as they are more
commonly known. He went as far as ‘Malebarre’ or Nauset Harbor on
the coast of Cape Cod. ‘P.Fortune’ is Stage harbor. Later in 1605 the
small outpost of Sainte Crox was moved to Port Royal where it was
to remain until finally abandoned in 1613. During the second New
England voyage, Marc Lescarbot was left in charge of the Port Royal
colony” (Burden).

Port Royal is the subject of the second map, ‘Figvre dv Port Royal
en la Nouvelle France’, here in the first state. “First visited by Samuel
de Champlain and Pierre du Gua de Monts in 1604, the Port Royal
settlment was encouraged by Jean de Biencourt de Poutrincourt, who
fell in love with the site during the same voyage. It was not until the
summer of 1605, however, that they abandonned their initial site of
Sainte Croix in favour of Port Royal. Marc Lescarbot, disenchanted with
French life, arrived at the new colony of Port Royal in the summer of
1606. He immediately became one of the leaders and at one point, when
Champlain was away exploring with Poutrincourt, was left in charge
of the fledgeling colony. Upon their return he put on a play, the first in
North America, to welcome them home” (Burden). This appears in ‘Les
Muses’, the second part of the current work. A collection of poems and
a masque, ‘Le Theatre de Neptune en la Nouvelle France’, is a kind of
“nautical spectacle, organized to celebrate Poutrincourt’s return to Port-
Royal. The god Neptune comes in a bark to bid the traveller welcome; he
is surrounded by a court of Tritons and Indigenous people, who recite in
turn, in French, Gascon, and Souriquois verse, the praises of the leaders of



the colony, and then sing in chorus to the glory of the king while trumpets sound and cannon are fired. This performance, given on 14 Nov. 1606 in the impressive setting of the Port-Royal basin, was the first theatrical presentation in the French language in North America” (Baudry).

The first part of the work is divided into three “books”, the first of which is the ‘Histoire’, a compilation of accounts of the voyages of Verrazano, Laudonniere, Gourgues, and Villegaignon; the second book contains the voyages of Cartier, Roberval, De Monts, Poutrincourt, and the first voyages of Champlain; and the third book gives a description of the manners and customs of the local native tribes. In his work Lescarbot “did not confine himself to narration, but expressed many personal ideas. He had very precise opinions about the colonies, which he saw as a field of action for men of courage, an outlet for trade, a social benefit, and a means for the mother country to extend her influence. He favoured a commercial monopoly as a way to meet the expenses of colonization; for him, freedom of trade led only to anarchy, and produced nothing stable” (Baudry).

The Author

Marc Lescarbot (1570-1641) received a thorough classical and modern education in Paris, before turning to canonical and civil law. Thereafter he “took a minor part in the negotiations for the Treaty of Vervins made between Spain and France... He usually lived in Paris, where he associated with men of letters, such as the scholars Frédéric and Claude Morel, his first printers, and the poet Guillaume Colletet, who wrote a biography of him that has unfortunately been lost. He was likewise interested in medicine,... but he also travelled and maintained contact with his native region [of Guise], where he had relatives and friends, such as the Laroque brothers, his rivals in poetry, and where he recruited a number of clients. Because of one judge’s venality he lost a case, which gave him a temporary distaste for the bar. Consequently, when one of his clients, Jean de Biencourt de Poutrincourt, who was associated with the Canadian enterprises of the Sieur Dugua de Monts, proposed that he accompany them on a voyage to Acadia, Lescarbot lost no time in accepting. He composed an ‘Adieu à la France’ in verse, and embarked at La Rochelle on 13 May 1606. He reached Port-Royal (Annapolis Royal, N.S.) in July, spent the remainder of the year there, and the following spring made a trip to the Saint John River and the Île Sainte-Croix. But in the summer of 1607 the revocation of de Monts’s licence obliged all the colony’s residents to go back to France. On his return there, Lescarbot published an epic poem on ‘La défaite des sauvages armouchiquois’ (1607), and then undertook to compose a vast history of the French establishments in America, the ‘Histoire de la Nouvelle-France’ [as here]. The first edition of this work appeared in

Paris in 1609, published by the bookseller Jean Millot. The author first described the voyages of Laudonnière, Ribaut, and Gourgues to Florida, those of Durand de Villegaignon and Jean de Léry to Brazil, and then those of Verrazzano, Cartier, and Roberval to Canada. This last part, the least original of his work, is little more than a second-hand compilation.

He next undertook to recount de Monts’s ventures in Acadia, and this part of his book is clearly original. He had spent a year at the Port-Royal habitation and met the survivors of the short-lived settlement at Sainte-Croix; he had talked with the promoters and members of the earlier voyages, François Gravé Du Pont, de Monts, and Champlain; and he had visited old fishing captains, who knew Newfoundland and the Acadian coasts. He therefore reported what he had himself seen or learned from those who had taken part in the events or witnessed them at first hand...

Lescarbot devoted the entire last part of his Histoire to a description of Indigenous people, in whom he was keenly interested. He frequently visited the Souriquois (Micmac, or Mi’kmaw) chiefs and warriors, observed their customs, made a collection of their remarks, and noted down their chants. In many respects he judged them to be more civilized and virtuous than Europeans, but, like a good Frenchman, he pitied them for their ignorance of the pleasures of wine and love” (Baudry).

Lescarbot, “a very picturesque figure, has a special place among the chroniclers of New France. Between Champlain, the somewhat unpolished man of action, and the missionaries concerned with evangelization, this lawyer-poet appears as a scholar and a humanist, a disciple of Ronsard and Montaigne. He possessed the intellectual curiosity, the taste for learning, and the Graeco-Latin culture of the Renaissance. Although a Roman Catholic, he maintained friendships with Protestants, and preserved in religious matters an attitude of independent judgement and of free inquiry that caused him to be considered unorthodox. By all these traits of character, he was a faithful reflection of his period, and showed himself a worthy subject of King Henri IV, whom he venerated.

His abundant and varied literary production is evidence of his intelligence and of the range of his talents. Apart from the works already mentioned, we know that he wrote some manuscript notes and some miscellaneous poems. In addition, he probably composed several pamphlets, published anonymously or left in manuscript, including a ‘Traité de la polygamie’, of which he himself spoke. He was also a musician, a calligrapher, and a draftsman, and Canadian folklorists can claim him as their precursor since he was the first to record the notation of Indigenous songs” (Baudry).



Rarity

Exceptionally rare: available records show only two other complete copies of this work have appeared at auction since this example was offered at the Streeter sale in 1966.

Provenance

- 1. Contemporary ownership inscription of Sir George Shirley of Ettington and Astwell, Northamptonshire (1559-1622) on the title-page, Shirley is recorded as travelling to Holland with the Earl of Leicester's expedition in 1585, and as donating £40 for the purchase of books for Bodley's library;
- 2. New York bookdealer, Lathrop C. Harper (1867-1950), his sale 1948;
- 3. Thomas W. Streeter, his sale, Parke-Bernet, 1966, lot 92, purchased by Peter Decker for;
- 4. Gregory S. Javitch (1898-1980), of Montreal, renowned bibliophile with an important collection of very fine books relating to Native Americans; his collection Jesuit Relations is housed at the University of Alberta. A Russian-born, Canadian leader in the land reclamation sector in Ontario, Javitch formed an important collection of 2500 items that he called "Peoples of the New World", encompassing both North and South America, which was acquired by the Bruce Peel Special Collections at the University of Alberta. It was considered the finest such private collection in Canada at the time and formed the cornerstone of the library's special collections. The present volume remained in Javitch's private collection.



- 17 HERRERA [Y TORDESILLAS],
A de; [Jacob Le MAIRE;
Willem CORNELIS SCHOUTEN;
Giovanni Battista BOAZIO]; et al.

*Description des Indes
Occidentales, qu'on appelle
aujourd'hui le Nouveau Monde:
Par Antoine de Herrera,...avec la
Navigation du Vaillant Capitaine
de Mer Jacques le Maire, & de
plusieurs autres...*

Publication
Amsterdam, Chez Emanuel Colin de
Thovoyon, 1622.

Description
Folio (310 by 200mm), first French edition
second issue (title page cancelled, with
Paris imprint added to that of Amsterdam)
engraved title with vignettes and map, [8],
103, [1, blank], [6], 107-254 pp., head-
and tail-pieces, with decorated initials;
27 engraved plates, pictorial title page,
17 maps and charts (16 double-page, 1
folded), 4 city views, 5 text engravings
(scenes from Le Maire voyage), portrait of
Le Maire not present as usual for the French
edition; seventeenth century vellum.



“The first town plan of anywhere in the present-day United States”

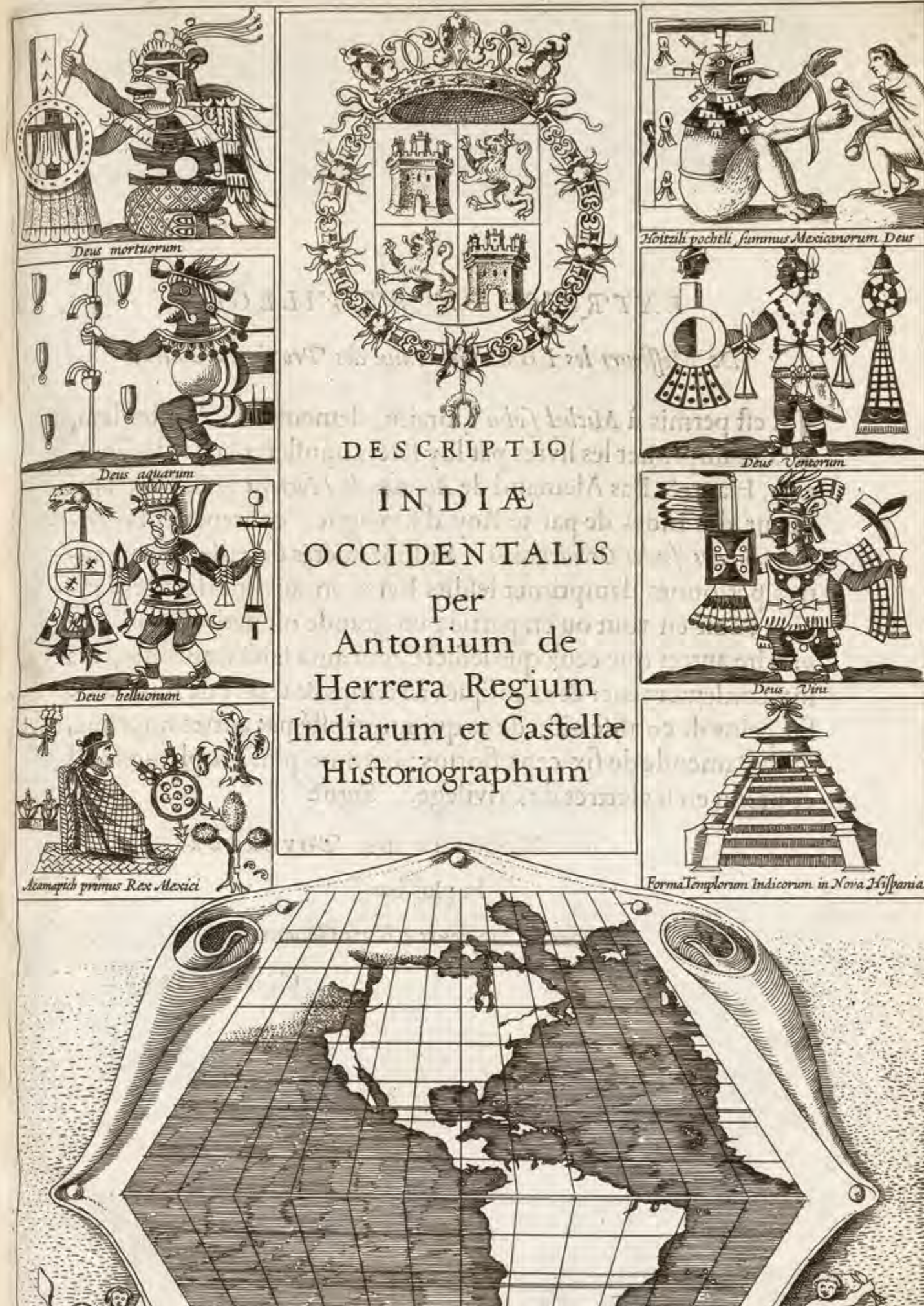
The first French edition of Herrera's rare work here extra-illustrated with Boazio's exceedingly rare views of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic); Santiago (Cape Verde Islands); Cartagena (Columbia); and San Augustine (Florida) - first known engraving of any locality in the present-day United States.

The importance of this French edition of Herrera's 'Description des Indes Occidentales', and the other 1622 editions in Latin and Dutch, lies in its engraved pictorial title page with the first map to delineate California as an Island and in the inclusion of the first comprehensive account of Jacob Le Maire's voyage. The 14 maps in the Herrera's section are almost identical to those in the original 1601 'Description', save for some resizing and changes in a few details. The most interesting are probably the 'Description de las Yndias Occidentalis', which depicts the Papal line of demarcation dividing the world between Spain and Portugal, and the 'Description de las Indias del Poniente', which depicts a large part of the Pacific with the Moluccas, the Philippines and the Ladrões accurately positioned.

Le Maire and Cornelis Schouten, his second in command, left Texel in June 1615 on a mission to find a new route to reach the Spice Islands which would break the trade monopoly of the Dutch East India Company (which had been grant a monopoly trade through the Strait of Magellan). The pair succeeded to break the monopoly by rounding south America south of the Straits of Magellan. The new cape was named Horn (or Hoorn) after Shouten's ship which had been lost due to fire at the Patagonian port Desire. In doing so they also dispelled the myth of a great southern continent joined to South America.

They would continue to sail across the Pacific, discovering numerous islands along the way, and sailing up the northern coast of New Guinea. By September 1616 Le Maire reached Ternate in the Moluccas, the headquarters of the Dutch East India Company. Initially well received, they were soon accused of having encroached on the rights of the Company and were tried, found guilty and shipped home on Spilbergen's ship which was completing its own trip around the world. Le Maire died on the return voyage and his journals were taken by the Company. Schouten and Spiberger published an abbreviated version of these journals; and it was not until 1622, after a long trial, that Isaac Le Maire was able to regain custody of his son's journals and to publish them in full.

The four additional city views (Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic; Santiago in the Cape Verde Islands; Cartagena in Columbia; and San Augustine, Florida) were drawn, and possibly engraved, by the Italian artist Baptista Boazio.





Civitas S. AGVSTINI lignis ædibus constructa amantissimos habuit hortos, vnde sola fecundissimo, ab Anglis inextincto igne destructa est. Præsidium hic erat 150 Hispanorum, aliusque eodem numero ad 12. versus Septentrionem locus in loco S. Meloni dicto. Hic præsidia autem eo consilio disposita ut prohiberent Anglos et Gallos, ne insulam occupare possent.

La Cité d'Agustín toute Bâtie de Maisons de bois des Jardins très-plaisans, et d'une très forte forteresse s'est brûlée par les Anglois il y avoit en elle une garnison de 150 Espagnols et une autre de petit nombre, à 12 lieues vers le septentrion au lieu appelle Saint Melon et ses garnisons estoient pour empêcher les Anglois et les François d'envahir le pais d'alentour au milieu.

Literature
For the 'Description des Indes Occidentales', see: Alden and Landis, 1622/68; Brunet, III, cols. 132-133; Burden, 195-198; Cox, I:41n; Medina, 455n.; Tooley [California], 107; Wagner, 145-146 and no. 291.

For the Boazio plates, see: Burden, 65 and 70; in the February 2016 'Addenda for The Mapping of North America', note 71, Burden refers to this set and the number of known copies; Church, 134A, 136, 138; Kraus, 121-127 and nos. 29 and 49a; Keeler.

The Boazio views are “probably the most interesting and important published graphic work pertaining to Drake and his career” (Kraus) They are also the first representations of those four cities. Indeed, the view of St Augustine is the first known engraving of any locality in the present-day United States. Their history is uncertain. There is no indication that Boazio participated to the voyage but he must have obtained a version of these views from someone who did:

“It was undoubtedly in the course of the return voyage that the author of this view-plan [of St. Augustine] was able to copy the figure of the Dorado fish [and of the other creatures decorating the plans] from John White’s original drawings” (Kraus) John White was the Governor of the first English settlement in America, who along with the other surviving settlers returned to England from Roanoke Island with Drake’s expedition. Two issues of these views were printed in Leiden in 1588, both extremely rare: a large paper issue (16.5 by 22 inches) was printed to illustrate Walter Bigges and Master Croftes, ‘A Summarie and true discourse of Sir Francis Drake’s West Indian Voyage’ published in London in 1589; the present smaller size (7.5 by 11.25 inches) has captions in Latin and French and a numerical instead of alphabetical key, and was probably printed to illustrate the Latin and French translations of ‘A Summarie and true discourse’, published in Leiden in 1588. While the pictures are broadly similar, the present examples show greater detail, whilst the larger ones include more sea monsters and other embellishments.

Priority regarding date of publication between those two issues has not been established with certainty but there are indications that the smaller issue came first:

“A close comparison of details, however, suggests that the smaller engravings come from an earlier set of drawings and that the larger maps represent revisions as well as embellishments, probably done by the same artist” (Mary Frear Keeler).

There were two subsequent issues of the smaller Boazio plates: the first in 1589, published in Cologne, used the same plates but with only the Latin text below; the plates themselves are set within the text, with printed text to the verso; the second, 1590, Nuremberg printing was either printed from new plates or the plates have been heavily revised.



Rarity

Only two complete sets of the four large views have appeared at auction in the last fifty years, each accompanied by an example of a map of Drake's Atlantic voyage: the DuPont sale at Christie s in 1991 for \$231,000; and bound into the Macclesfield example of Saxton's atlas, Sotheby's, 2007, for £669,600. A large coloured view of Cartagena was sold at Christies in 1996 for \$16,100.

There is no record of any copy of the 1588 smaller size issue having gone through auction. In 1970, Kraus, p.156, estimated that there were eight recorded complete sets of the large Boazio plates and seven complete sets of the smaller plates (1588 and 1589).

OCLC records eight complete sets of the large plates, but only two complete sets of the small 1588 plates: New York Public Library, and the Huntington Library. There is an incomplete set (lacking San Augustine) of the smaller 1588 plates in the Kraus' Sir Francis Drake Collection housed in the Library of Congress. Of the 1589 small plates we were able to trace nine complete examples.

A comparison of the Boazio maps in the present book with the plates in the Huntington Library, New York Public Library, and the Library of Congress confirm that the 4 sets are identical.



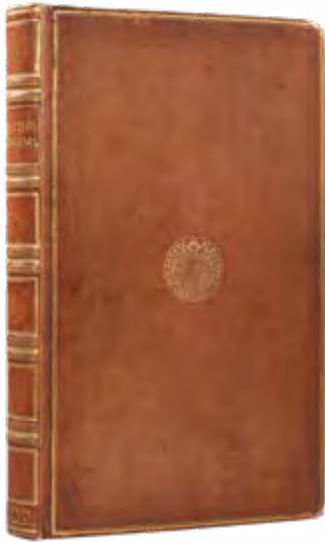
One of the earliest accounts of English settlement in North America

18 SMITH, John

The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles: with the names of the Adventurers, Planters, and Governours from their first beginning An^o 1584 to this present 1624.

Publication
London, printed by I.D.[awson] and I.H.[avilland] for Michael Sparkes, 1624.

Description
Folio (286 by 181mm), Engraved dedication portrait, first issue title-page with Charles as “princeps” engraved by John Barra, and 4 folding engraved maps, comprising: ‘Ould Virginia’ (Burden 3) heightened with early hand-colour; New England (Burden 4), Virginia by William Hole (Burden 8), Bermuda surrounded by views of buildings, maps with old folds, some separations with early discreet repairs; nineteenth century full tan calf, gilt, with supra libros, by “Lewis”, all edges gilt, rebound to style

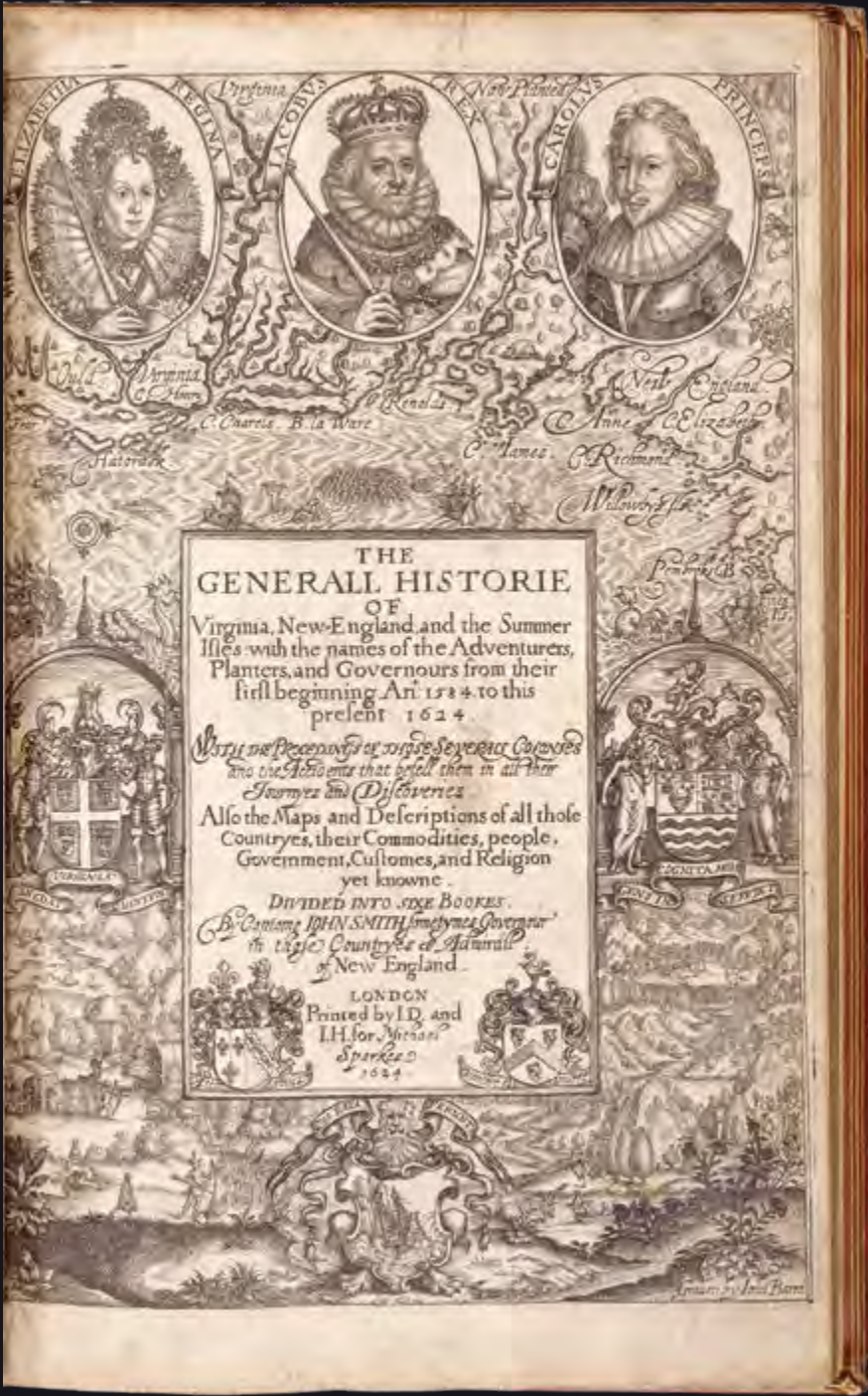


First edition, first issue title-page, which John Smith continually updated to keep it current, and to reflect the death of James I, and the accession of Charles I, whose portrait appears at the head. There is only one issue of the text, although it was printed by two printers, to each of whom Smith gave half the text in order to speed the printing process. The difficulties of achieving that created a break in pagination, and there are no pages 97-104.

‘The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles’, was John Smith’s magnum opus. It contains detailed accounts of Smith’s attempts to survey the coast of Virginia and New England; the founding of Jamestown, and of Bermuda in 1612; the arrival of the Mayflower Pilgrims in Massachusetts in 1620; Smith’s relationship with native American chieftain Powhatan, his capture by Opechancanough, on the orders of Powhatan, and his subsequent rescue by Pocahontas; an account of her marriage to John Rolfe, her visit to England in 1616-7, and her tragic death.

Financed by subscription, the ‘Generall Historie...’ “was rushed out during the crisis over the Virginia Company which led to the forfeiture of the company’s charter. Smith was confident that he knew what colonization required better than anyone else. In his view neither Virginia nor Bermuda with their staple economies and unruly populations offered viable models of colonization but developments in New England were encouraging. The first stage of colonization required soldiers and military discipline to secure the settlement, but they should give way to families and communities as soon as it was feasible. Only the emigration of a cross-section of English society would permit the development of towns and communities recognizably English in character and with a strong moral core. As for the Native Americans, though referred to by Smith as cannibals, they were not so degraded or inhuman as to be incapable of conversion” (Morgan).

The ‘Generall Historie...’ is of utmost importance because of its maps: 1. ‘Virginia Discouered and described by Captayn John Smith Grauen by William Hole’, “One of the most important printed maps of America ever produced and certainly one of the greatest influence. It became the prototype for the area for half a century until Augustine Herrman’s map of 1673. First separately issued in London, it accompanied many editions of various publications for another twenty years. It, therefore, was seen widely and inspired much interest in the fledgling Virginia colony, influencing considerably its eventual success. Consequently, the east coast of North America became dominated by the English. To this day, the map is still used by archaeologists to locate native Indian villages. It records 166 of them, and is remarkably detailed” (Burden).





POWHATAN
Held this state & fashion when Capt. Smith
was delivered to him prisoner
1607

CH
WONS



THE
VIRGINIAN SEA



Scale of Leagues

Discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh
Gentle in 1585



The Sasquahannocks
are a Great people
who thus are called



Page 42
Smith

Collation
) (2, A4, B-C4, D2, D3-4, E-F4, G-I4, K-K4, M-N4, P-T4, V4, X-Z4, 2A-2C4, 2D2, 2D3-4, 2E-H4; 13 leaves, blank; ttp first issue, portrait of Duchess, 6 leaves dedication and contents, l6 with long closed tear, pages 1-96, blank mss notation ?Joseph Haslewood, pages 105-248, pages 121, 185, 187 with marginal repair 6 leaves blank.

Literature
Burden, 164, 187, 212, 213; Church, 402; PMM, 124; Morgan, for ODNB; Sabin, 82824.

2. ‘New England: The most remarqueable parts thus named. by the high and mighty Prince Charles. Prince of great Britaine Observed and described by Captayn John Smith’. Engraved by Simon de Passe, initially to accompany Smith’s ‘A description of New England’ (1616) this is “the foundation map of New England cartography, the one that gave it its name and the first devoted to the region. It covers the area from the present Penobscot Bay in Maine, to Cape Cod, Massachusetts” (Burden).

The engraved title-page includes portraits of Elizabeth I, James I, and Charles, Prince of Wales; the coats of arms of the Virginia Company, the Plymouth Company, and the Somers Isles Company; and a map of the eastern coast of North America. The frontispiece portrait is of Frances Howard, Duchess of Richmond, Smith’s patron, to whom the work is dedicated.

The author

John Smith (1580-1631), soldier and adventurer, had sailed to Virginia on the first fleet, “arriving there in the spring of 1607. About eighteen months later, after a lot of exploring, he was voted president of the governing council of the fledgling colony, and became de facto Governor of Virginia. “Badly injured in an explosion when his term of office was all but complete, Smith sailed for England on 4 October 1609, unaware that a major role had been reserved for him in the company’s latest instructions. His vigorous presidency, none the less, had probably ensured the colony’s long-term survival... What Smith did back in England is a matter of conjecture, but at some point his interest shifted northwards to New England, then known as Norembega. Entering the employ of a wealthy merchant, Marmaduke Rawdon, he took command of a whaling venture in March 1614. Hoping to establish a new colony, Smith explored and mapped the north-east coast of America. When he returned to England in August, he sought out Sir Ferdinando Gorges, leader of the Plymouth Company, which held rights to that part of America. Smith named the region New England and received the title of admiral of New England.... Little is known about the last fifteen years of Smith’s life except for the fact that he turned increasingly to writing, both because he needed to make a living and because he had things to say” (Morgan).



Provenance

1. early manacles and anti-Dutch marginal annotations: “So the Treachery of the Dutch-men here, as in all other places” (page 78), “the great proffett made of fishing by the Hollanders” (page 228;
2. the bookplate of Joseph Haslewood, his sale, Evans in Pall Mall, 1833, early annotations related to purchase and binding opposite title-page, explanation of blank leaf after page 96;
- 3.. supra libros of the Musgrave family, probably G. Musgrave, whose library was sold in the 1840s;
4. collated for Bernard Quaritch, by G. Talbot;
5. with Roy V. Boswell in California, March 1967, sold to;
6. Gregory S. Javitch (1898-1980), of Montreal, renowned bibliophile with an important collection of very fine books relating to Native Americans; his collection Jesuit Relations is housed at the University of Alberta. A Russian-born, Canadian leader in the land reclamation sector in Ontario, Javitch formed an important collection of 2500 items that he called “Peoples of the New World”, encompassing both North and South America, which was acquired by the Bruce Peel Special Collections at the University of Alberta. It was considered the finest such private collection in Canada at the time and formed the cornerstone of the library’s special collections. The present volume remained in Javitch’s private collection.





These are the Lines that show thy Face; but those
That show thy Grace and Glory; brighter bee:
Thy Faire-Discoveries and Fowle-Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Civilled by thee
Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wynn:
So, thou art Brasse without, but Golde within.

If so, in Brasse, two soft Smiths Act to beare;
43 I see thy Fame, to make Brasse Steele our weare.

Thine as thou art Vertues,
John Daines. Hires:

South Hampton

Bristow

Fawmow

The River CHARLES

Chenop hills

London

Oxford

Plymouth

Stuarts Bay

Barwick

Cape James

Poynt George

Poynt Sutliff

Cape Anna

Talbotts Bay

Fullerton Is.

Cape Hills

P. Murry

Smiths Is.

Pointe Davis

Spawne hill

Islewich

Dartmouth

Sandwich

Schoevers hill

The Bay

Canby

316

NEW ENGLAND

The most remarkable parts thus named
by the high and mighty Prince CHARLES
Prince of great Britaine



A Scale of Leagues

Observed and described by Captain John Smith.

1616

Printed by Geo. Low

The first atlas on Mercator’s Projection

19 DUDLEY, Robert Dell’arcano del Mare di D.

Ruberto Dudleo Duca di Northumbria, e Conte di Warwich ...

Publication
Florence, Giuseppe Cocchini, 1661.

Description
Six parts in two volumes, folio (550 by 425mm), two printed titles with engraved vignettes, traces of removed library stamps, double-page plate of the author’s patent of nobility, 216 engraved plates (of which 66 have volvelles or moveable parts), 146 engraved charts (of which 88 are double-page); contemporary calf, panelled, foliate roll-tool border, foliate corner and central tool, spine in seven compartments separated by raised bands.

Literature
Phillips [Atlases], 457, 458, and 3428; cf. Shirley [Atlases], M.DUD-1a-1e; Wardington, 199-211.

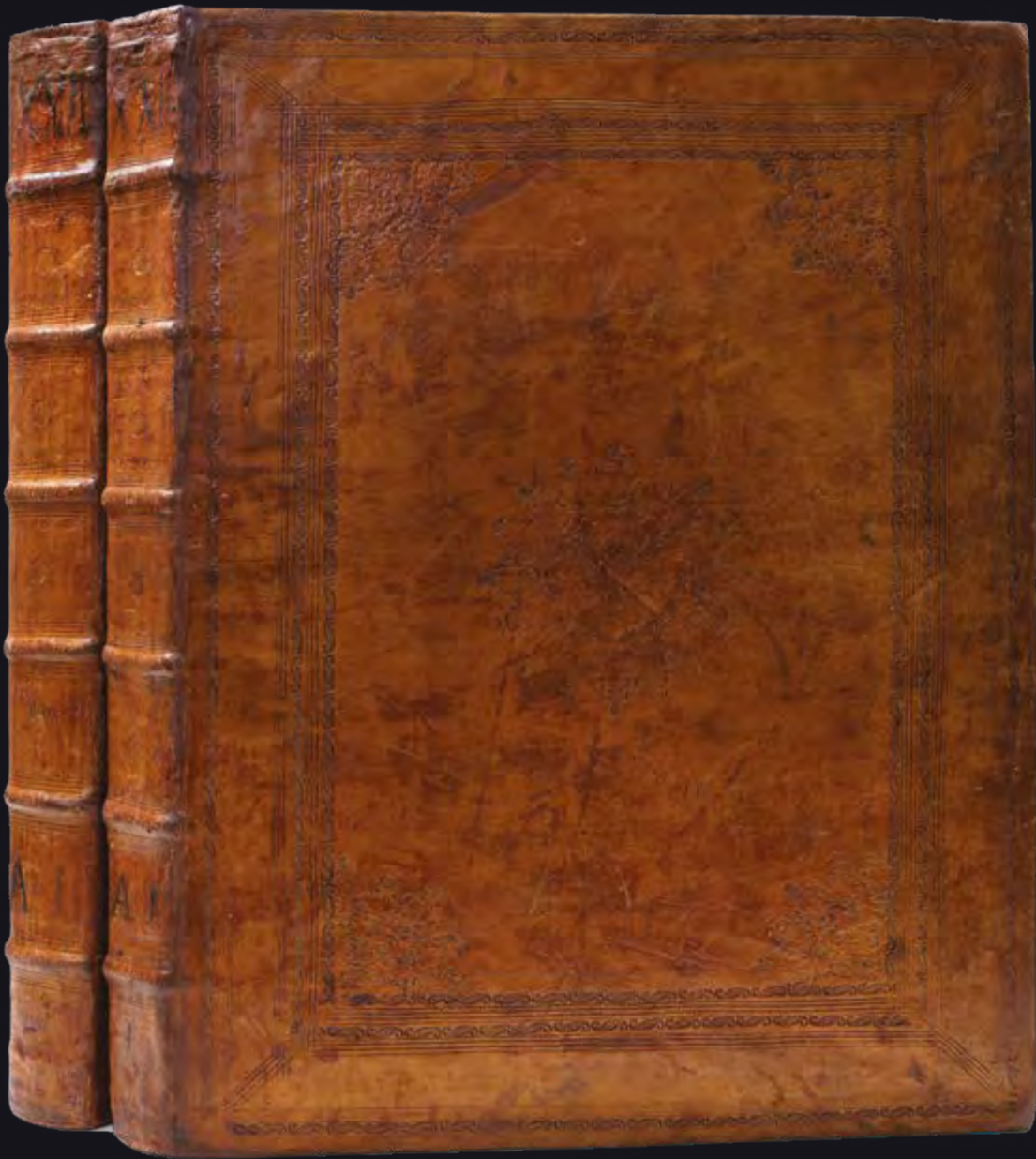
The ‘Arcano de Mare’ is one the “greatest atlases of the world” (Wardington). This sumptuous atlas, first published in 1646 when its author, Robert Dudley, was 73, was not only the first sea atlas of the world, but also the first to use Mercator’s projection; the earliest to show magnetic deviation; 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, all be it 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. He would later, like all good Tudor seamen, sack Cadiz, an achievement for which he was knighted.

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’.

The atlas is divided into six books, or sections: book one deals with longitude; book two covers errors in the then-existing sea charts, and includes the portolano for the Mediterranean and 15 general maps; book three deals with naval and military discipline, notably the former, and there is a long section on naval tactics, especially remarkable for a plan of the construction of a navy in five grades of vessel; book four describes the method of designing and building ships of the “Galerato” and “Galizaba” types and is concerned with naval architecture, giving the lines and dimensions of ships; book five is devoted entirely to navigation and methods of measuring the sun’s declination and the relative positions of the stars; book six contains the sea atlas.

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 5,000lbs of copper. The charts are by English and other pilots, and it is generally accepted that the work was both scientific and accurate for the time. It is assumed that Dudley used the original charts of Henry Hudson, and for the Pacific Coast of America used his brother in-law Thomas Cavendish’s observations.





Contents:

Book 1. [4], 30pp., printed title with plate of a navigational instrument, [2] engraved facsimile of the Patent, 30 engravings on 28 sheets, 22 of which have moveable volvelles (of these, 2 have a string).
 Book 2. 24pp., 15 engravings on nine sheets, 9 of which have volvelles, and 15 large engraved charts (six double-page or folding), of which four relate to America, five to the European coasts, four to Asia, and two to Africa.
 Book 3. 25pp., 8 engraved plates on 6 sheets (three plates being of ships in battle formation, etc.) including four sheets with plates of fortifications and cities with walled defences.
 Book 4. 12pp., 18 engravings on 14 sheets, of which seven are double page, all designs of ships in plan and in section.
 Book 5. 26, [2]pp., 145 engravings on 89 sheets, 38 have moveable volvelles and additional 5 have a string.

Volume II

Book 6. [4], 41pp., title with plate of the Great Bear, 131 engraved charts (82 double-page), 58 covering Europe, Greenland, and Canada, 17 of Africa, 23 of Asia, and 33 of America.

Rarity

Rare. The last example to come on the market sold for £731,000 in Christies London, 2019, and, before that, \$824,000 in the Frank Streeter sale, Christies New York, 2007.

Provenance

1. Sir John Temple Leader (1879-1903); first Villa Maiano, and then at the Castello di Vincigliata near Fiesole, which he purchased in 1855 and restored in neo-medieval style, furnishing and richly embellishing it with paintings and furniture of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
2. By descent to Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, 3rd Baron Westbury (1903-1917), who sold Leader's collections "piecemeal".







20 POPPLE, Henry;
and Clement LEMPRIERE

A Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish settlements adjacent thereto.

Publication
London, Engraved by Will.m Henry Toms, 1733, [but 1734].

Description
20 printed engraved mapsheets (15 double-page, five single-page), that, if joined, form a large engraved wall map 2500 by 2300mm (98.5 by 90.5 inches), contemporary hand-colour in full. The single-page maps comprise bird's eye views and harbour plans which appear on the right side of the map, from top to bottom, with 20 of the 22 views and plans appearing on these five sheets, the last two views appear on sheet 1, in the upper left corner of the map), plate 10 in Pritchard State 3, plate 20 in Pritchard State 4; with two contents leaves: "The Contents of Mr. Popple's Map of America", mounted on front pastedown, and "The Contents of each sheet of the twenty plates of Mr. Popple's Map of America", mounted on conjugate of the keymap; contemporary marbled paper boards, rebaked in calf to style.



A profound statement of England’s designs for dominance of the North American continent; at a time when colonial control of North America was by no means certain

A magnificent example of Popple’s twenty-sheet ‘Map of the British Empire in America’, with superb vibrant original hand-colour in full.
One of the two most important maps of North America published in the eighteenth century on a grand scale: along with John Mitchell’s ‘Map of the British & French Dominions in North America’, Popple’s map was a profound statement of England’s designs for dominance of the North American continent; at a time when colonial control of North America was by no means certain.

Popple’s map is the first large scale printed map to show, and name, the thirteen British colonies. Nearly eight feet square when joined, the map shows the extent, not just of the British, but also the French, and Spanish colonial possessions of North and Central America, and the West Indies.

“Little is known of Henry Popple, except that he came from a family whose members had served the Board of Trade and Plantations for three generations, a connection that must have been a factor in his undertaking the map, his only known cartographic work” (McCorkle). His father and grandfather both served as secretary to the board. When his father resigned, Henry’s brother, Alured, inherited the post. Henry was offered a clerkship in 1727. “Finding that position unprofitable, he resigned to work as a private financial agent for the West Indian governors and some British regiments. In that capacity he appeared before the commissioners on numerous occasions” (Pritchard & Taliaferro). Alured eventually accepted the post of governor of Bermuda, in which post he was succeeded by another brother, William. This was at a period when boundary disputes among both the colonists, and with the French, began to accelerate the need for detailed maps of North America. In 1730 the Board began requesting maps of the entirety of the provinces and contiguous regions. At the time of its publication, “France claimed not only Canada, but also territories drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries - in practical terms, an area of half a continent” (Goss). Popple’s large format up-to-date map, produced under the auspices of the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, provides a clear illustration of how to better understand and demarcate all the rival claims.

On close examination, an engraved dashed line identifying the boundaries of the colonial powers can be seen. However, to facilitate a clearer visual depiction of these boundaries, Popple devised a colour scheme for depicting the claims of the various colonial powers. As noted by Babinski:

“The typical coloring [sic] of fully colored copies... is described best by a contemporary manuscript legend on the end-paper affixing the Key map to the binding in the King George III copy at the British Library: Green - Indian Countrys. Red - English. Yellow - Spanish. Blue - French. Purple - Dutch”.



Literature
Babinski; Brown; cf. Cumming, 216, 217;
Lipman, 22; Pritchard and Talliaferro, 24,
state 4 (but with engraved number to sheet
1); McSherry Fowble, 6, 7; cf. Goss, 55 (key
map only); Graff, 3322; Howes, P481, “b”;
Lowery, 337 and 338; McCorkle [Emergent],
21; Phillips [Maps], 569; Sabin, 64140;
Schwartz and Ehrenberg, 151; Streeter Sale,
676; Stephenson and McKee, map II-18A-B.

The careful demarcation of the disputed areas by colour makes identification of whether a particular location was in one or another ‘zone’ a great deal easier. Thus, the original full-colour examples are particularly important in facilitating the graphical depiction of the international land disputes of the time.

Popple’s map was both a cartographic landmark and a visual icon among the social elite of the British Colonies. As noted by Bruckner in ‘The Geographic Revolution in Early America’:

“British Americans frequently imported imperial maps during the eighteenth century. Decorative wall maps showing British possessions in North America were favourite articles, purchased primarily by the colonial elite. Strategically displayed in formal settings of the home or provincial office, these maps painted bombastic scenes of territorial conquest and signified the range of the British Empire. For example, maps like Henry Popple’s ‘Map of the British Empire in America’ (1733) reached American audiences upon special orders by the Board of Trade and Plantations, and colonial politicians like Benjamin Franklin eagerly requested Popple’s map for public display”.

Popple issued an announcement for his map in 1731, but did not complete work on it until 1733, shortly after the new colony of Georgia was chartered in London in July, 1732. It is therefore one of the earliest maps to name Georgia. Considered by the British as an important protective buffer between the more densely populated English Colonies in the north and the Spanish in Florida, the new colony was only developed in early 1733, with the landing of James Edward Oglethorpe and his small party of 120 colonials. Oglethorpe returned to England in 1734 and met with the King on July 20, 1734, showing him “several charts and Curious Drawings relating to the new Settlement of Georgia”.

The same charts and maps must have been made almost immediately available to Popple, as he incorporated this new information into a corrective paste-down mounted on Sheet 10 in State 3 of the map. The new information regarding Georgia was then engraved onto the map in State 4 published in late 1734, as here – see Babinski, note 12, 13.

The map was engraved by William Henry Toms, and the elaborate title-cartouche by Bernard Baron. However, Popple credits the design of his map to the Channel Islander Clement Lempriere, a military cartographer attached to the Corps of Engineers and later Chief Draftsman at the Tower of London, who subsequently worked on other projects with Toms. In addition to Oglethorpe’s maps, Popple and Lempriere also had access to a number of other important manuscript and printed sources: for the lower Mississippi and the layout of the Great Lakes, Delisle’s ‘Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississippi’ (1718); for the Spanish settlements on the Rio Grande and territory west of the Mississippi Valley, Nicholas de Fer’s ‘La France Occidentale



dans L'Amérique Septentrionale'; the southeastern colonies, and up-to-date information on Indian settlements in the interior, are based on John Barnwell's manuscript of about 1721; for New York and the region south of the Great Lakes, Popple used Cadwallader Colden's 'Map of the Country of the Five Nations'.

Despite the evident need for a map such as Popple's, and his connection to the Board of Trade and Plantations, it was not initially a commercial success. Publication of the map was taken over by William Henry Toms and Samuel Harding in August of 1739, at the outbreak of the War of Jenkin's Ear, when it eventually found its commercial moment and sales soared. They advertised it frequently in the newspapers, with their last advertisement appearing in July 1745. In 1746, the rights to Popple's map were sold to Willdey and Austen, who published the map until Austen's death in 1750 (Babinski, Notes 4-8).

Provenance:

1. With the engraved armorial bookplate of George Garnier, of Rookesbury, 1703-1763, Physician to HRH Duke of Cumberland and in 1735 Apothecary General to the Army. One of his oldest and closest friends was Lord Chesterfield and George Garnier regularly entertained celebrities such as Hume, Hogarth, Churchill, the poet, Gibbon and David Garrick the actor in the old house at Rookesbury. After George's death in 1760, his son George Charles Garnier took over the post of Apothecary to the Army and continued his father's friendship with Garrick and other celebrities. He married Margaret Miller in 1766 and became High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1776.
2. twentieth century library label of William G. Mather ("Michigan Collection Accession No. 38" label).



“The most important map in American history”

21 MITCHELL, John

A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America. With the Roads, Distances, Limits, and Extent of the Settlements, Humbly Inscribed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, And the other Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, by their Lordships. Most Obliged and very humble Servant Jno, Mitchell.

Publication
[London], Publish'd by the Author Feb 13th 1755 according to the Act of Parliament, and Sold by And. Millar opposite Katharine Street in the Strand, 1755.

Description
Large engraved wall map on eight sheets joined, dissected and mounted on linen, fine hand-colour in full, the boundaries extending across the map to the west, indicating manifest destiny.

Dimensions
1380 by 1960mm. (54.25 by 77.25 inches).

Literature
Edney, 63-85; Martin, 13:50; Pritchard and Taliaferro, 4; Schwartz and Ehrenberg, 159-160; Stevens and Tree, 54b.

Mitchell’s map is widely regarded as the most important map in American history. Prepared on the eve of the Seven Years’ War (or French and Indian War), it was the second large format map of North America printed by the British (the first being Henry Popple’s map of 1733), and included the most up to date information of the region: “the result of a uniquely successful solicitation of information from the colonies” (Edney). Over the following two hundred years, it would play a significant role in the resolution of every significant dispute involving the northern border of the then British Colonies and in the definition of the borders of the new United States of America.

John Mitchell (1711-1768) was born in Virginia and educated in medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland. He returned to Virginia and practised as a physician, before emigrating back to England in 1746, where he was introduced to the president of the Board of Trade and Plantations, the Earl of Halifax. Matthew Edney suggests that it was most likely Halifax who approached Mitchell to serve as an expert on colonial affairs, and later commissioned him to draw a map of America to define English territorial rights. Mitchell’s first attempt resulted in a manuscript map finished in 1750. This prototype proved insufficient, and Halifax issued a special directive ordering every colonial governor on the North American mainland to send detailed accounts and maps of their colonies and boundaries. He also gave Mitchell access to the Board’s archives, including maps by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson, Christopher Gist, George Washington, and John Barnwell.

The map was engraved by Thomas Kitchin and published by Andrew Millar. The colouring outlines British colonial claims. There is extensive text throughout describing and explaining various features including natural resources and potential for settlement of frontier regions, as well as notes claiming British boundaries over French ones. The text outlines different legal justifications for British settlements: some areas are declared de facto British because of existing British settlements; others are taken as included in royal charters issued to settlers by British monarchs; and some are marked as acquired from Native Americans. The title cartouche has been carefully designed to suggest the fertile potential of the American colonies, decorated with wheat, a beaver and barrels of molasses. The two Native American figures are shown looking up towards the crest of the royal family and the union flag, indicating the dependence of the colonies upon Britain.

The map was used by Halifax to push his aggressive colonial policies in North America. He was reluctant to concede any territory to the French, and used Mitchell’s work to stymie a neutral zone in Ohio proposed by the diplomat Sir Thomas Robinson. Mitchell’s work, although impeccably sourced, was an unapologetic statement of British claims in the continent, to the extent that the chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke, was worried that its publication would lead to public outcry if the government compromised with the French.



America, during “the first ‘world’ war” (Churchill)

22 ROCQUE, [Mary Ann];
after John ROCQUE

*A General Map of North America
In which is Expressed The Several
new Roads, Forts, Engagements,
&c, taken from Actual Surveys
and Observations Made in the
Army employed there, from the
year 1754, to 1761: Drawn by the
late John Rocque, Topographer
to His Majesty. - Cartes generales
de l'Amérique Septentrionale :
en les quelles sont exprimés les
nouvelles routes, forts, batailles,
&c. d'après les observations qui
ou èté faites depuis l'an 1754,
jusqu'a l'an 1761.*

Publication
[London, Publish'd according to Act, by M.
A. Rocque in the Strand & A. Dury in Duke's
Court St. Martins Lane, 1762].

Description
Engraved map on four sheets joined,
contemporary hand-colour in outline,
trimmed, dissected and mounted on linen
in 16 sections; lower margin trimmed,
excising the imprint.

Dimensions
866 by 910mm (34 by 35.75 inches).

Literature
Phillips [Maps], 579; Streeter Sale, 3911.

Drawn by “the late John Rocque, topographer to his majesty”, shortly before his death in 1762, this highly detailed map of North America was the most accurate to date, replete with topographical information, and annotations which would have been of considerable use to both the English and the French as they entered the final stages of the campaign that would be known as the “French and Indian War” in America, an extension of the Seven Years’ War (1756-1763), in Europe. A great global conflict, that Winston Churchill called the “first world war”, which would encompass not only France and England, but also West Africa, the Caribbean, the Philippines, and India. In America, it would involve three great territorial empires: England, France, and the Iroquois Confederacy (an alliance of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca nations).

Not only is the title in English and French, but the map is filled with notes locating the settlements, relevant boundaries of the English, French and native American tribes, and often vivid descriptions of the three-way conflict and its ramifications. For example a lengthy account of the decisive raid on Pickawillany, in June of 1752: “The Outaweis [i.e. Odawa] under the pretence of Leave from ye confederates to hunt on ye South side of Lake Erie, being instigated by the French 1752 fell upon the English Tawixtwie Town where they killed 22 Tawixtwi Warriors [i.e. Twightwees, or Miamis] & one Englishman & carried away 6 Englishmen Prisoners with all the Effects to ye French This insult of ye French with other Captures wich soon followed & no Measure taken to repel them encouraged ye French to establish themselves at Junandat, Presque Isle, mad Creek, Winingo, & Fort du Quesne. The consequence of this incroachment as been ye cause of much blood shed, & their Treachery retorted on themselves, And the Bravery of ye British Fleets & Armies will remind ye French that that in the memorable Year 1760 They lost all Canada”.

“This is an interesting map for the Mississippi Valley and the country to the west, and especially good for what is now Arizona. It shows all the villages named for the Apostles on Rio des Apostres, now called the Gila, and here in its upper reaches called the Hila” (Streeter).

The map also notes the landing place of Christopher Columbus in 1492, the route of the Spanish treasure ships through the islands of the Caribbean, and details of trade winds, and even hurricanes: “Near the Caribee Islands they have Hurricanes usually in July & August the Wind frequently veering and blowing in every direction”.

Scrupulously compiled by John Rocque, from named sources, such as Lewis Evans’s map, considerable effort has been made to include the latest information, and accompanying uncertainties, about the territory west of the Mississippi: Fort Orleans appears on the Missouri, which is followed northwest, with a few breaks, to a lake near the southern





boundary of the Hudson's Bay Company, where a note states: "it is not yet determined whither this River is the source of the Missourie or not". Further south, in savage Panimalia country, another tributary peters out, with "the Head not discovered".

And, destiny is manifest in the trans-continental boundaries of New England and Virginia.

Following Rocque's death in 1762, his wife, Mary Ann "administered his estate and carried on his map business for six years as the publisher of his works. This 1761 map of America published by "M.A. Rocque" was protected by an Act of Parliament, as was stated under the bottom neatline, meaning that it was copyrighted and there were penalties for stealing the design and reusing it under another name. Mary Ann sometimes used her initials in the imprint, as on this map. Consequently, much of her work was unrecognized as that produced by a woman in the map trade" (Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center).

The mapmaker

John Rocque (c1704-1762) was also of French origin, a Huguenot exile, who probably came to London from Geneva in about 1728. Rocque lived in Great Windmill Street, on the edge of the French quarter, in Soho until 1743. After a fire destroyed everything he owned in 1750, he purchased new stock in Paris and re-established his business in the Strand, at the centre of the London map trade. His first publications were elaborate plans of the parks and estates of the monarchy and gentry; these were vanity publications, which survive in small numbers, but they served as a important introduction to wealthy patrons. He followed this with a series of important plans of English cities and towns. As with the estate plans, he was benefiting from the growing wealth in England after the War of the Spanish Succession.

The work is rare on the open market, with only two examples appearing at auction in the last 30 years.

Provenance

1. Manuscript title on verso, twice, in a contemporary hand.



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