
NADA
TERCHICHI
MECHI
SINUS MEXICANUS
OCEANUS PERUVIANUS
MAR DEL
CAPRICORNI
MARE PACIFICUM
SERENISSIMAE ISABELLAE CLARAE EUGENIAE, HISPAN. INFANTI, BELGII PRINCIPI, SERENISS. ALBERTI ARCHID. AUSTRIAE, DUCIS BURGUNDIÆ, BRAB. & CONIVGI CHARISSIMÆ:

Catalogue IX

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50	Azzi	£ 20,000
51	Jervis	£ 10,000
52	Stanford	£ 20,000
53	James	£ 16,000
54	Boschke	£ 40,000
55	Scam	£ 5,000
56	Walker	£ 10,000
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59	Loriot	£ 10,000
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DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Daniel Crouch Rare Books New York

We are pleased to announce the opening of our new gallery space at 24 East 64th Street, New York.

In celebration of this, plus our participation at the inaugural TEFAF New York Fair (22-26 October 2016), this, our ninth catalogue, has an undeniable New World feel to it.

We look forward to welcoming you to the new gallery Monday to Friday 10am – 6pm from 1 November 2016.

Daniel Crouch and Nick Trimming

"The most important of all the Ptolemy editions"

1 PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius; Martin WALDESEEMULLER

Geographiae opus novissima traductione a Grecorum archetypis castigatissime pressum.

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

Description
Folio (456 by 320mm), (181) ff., with 45 double-page and 2 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", limp Italian vellum.

References
Adams P2219; Nordenskiöld 205 (incomplete); Phillips 359; Sabin 66478; C. Schmidt, 'Mattias Ringmann-Philesius, Humaniste alsacien et lorrain' Mémoires de la Societé d'Archéologie Lorraine 3 (1875), p.227; Shirley 34; Henry Stevens, The First Delineation of the New World and the First Use of the Name America on a Printed Map (New York: Henry Stevens, 1928); Celebrated Collection Of Americana Formed By The Late Thomas Winthrop Streeter (New York: Parke-Bernet Galleries, 1966).

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 Incognite'), 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 Türst c.1495). It is "The most important of all the Ptolemy editions" (Streeter).

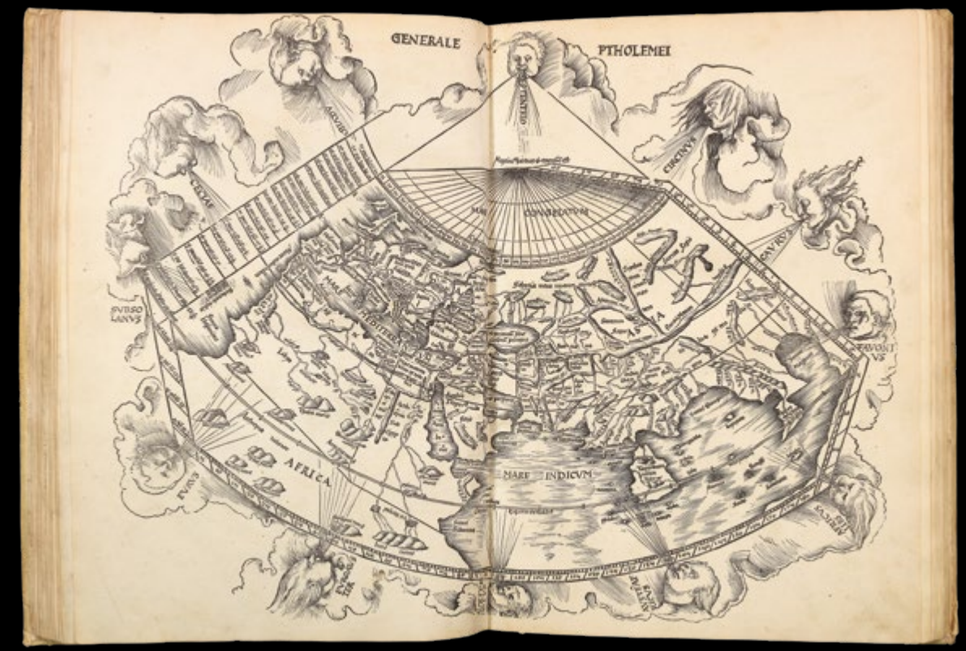
Contents

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 comprises 20 new '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 and Spagnolla, 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'; possibly a reference to Vespucci, Cabral, or 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.

History

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:

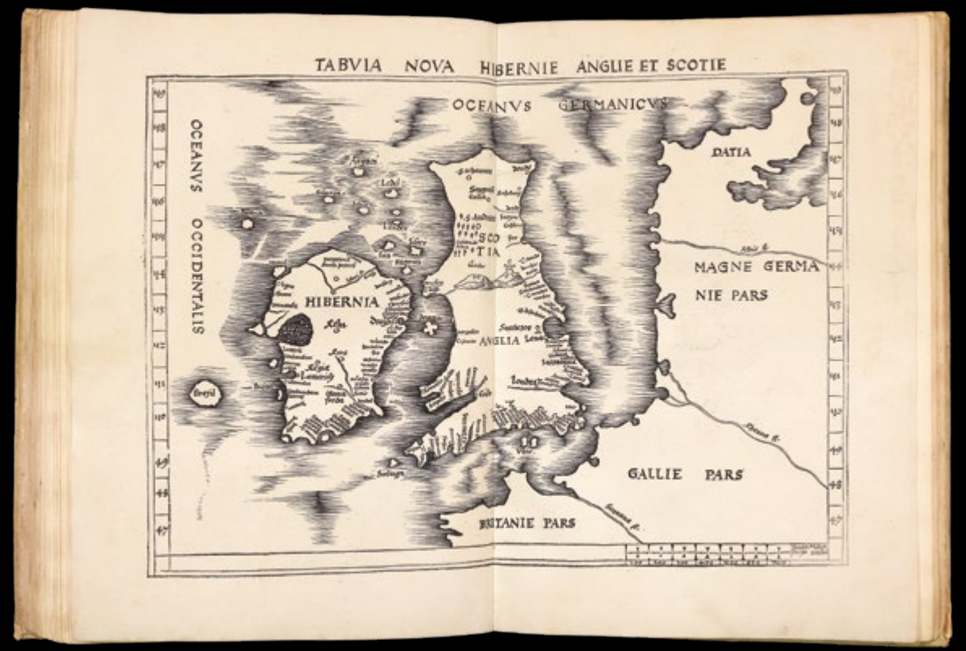
"I think you know already that I am on the point to print in the town of St. Dié the Cosmography of Ptolemy, after having added some new maps."



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" (See Schmidt and Stevens).

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 IVXTA HYDROGRAPHORVM TRADITIONEM
OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS
GRONLAND
EVROPA
ASIA
AFRICA
Mare Mediterraneum
Mare hircani
Tropicus Cancer
Equinoctialis Circulus
Tropicus Capricorni
Sinus Magnus
MARE INDICVM
Quelibet harum divisionum continet Miliaria italica · 50 · Theuto · 10

In the footsteps of Hannibal: the first route map through the Alps

2 SIGNOT, Jacques

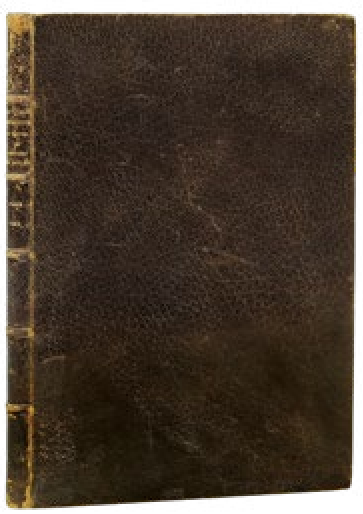
La totale et vraie description de tou les passaiges qui sont des Gaules en Ytalie.

Publication
Paris, Toussaint Denis, 1515.

Description
Small quarto (195 by 135mm), 44 leaves, gothic letter, 38 lines, criblee initial L and printer's device on title, woodcut initial letters, between D and Dii folding woodcut map, nineteenth century brown morocco by Thibaron-Joly, elaborate red morocco doublure with gilt foliate tooling, marbled endpapers, lettered in gilt to spine, a.e.g.

Collation: A-H4; A-C4

References
David Buisseret, "Monarchs, Ministers, and Maps in France before the Accession of Louis XIV" in Buisseret (ed.), Monarchs, Ministers, and Maps: The Emergence of Cartography as a Tool of Government in Early Modern Europe (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992), pp.101-2; W.A.B. Coolidge, "The Passages of the Alps in 1518", The English Historical Review 30 (1915), pp. 681-691; Coolidge, "The History of the Col de Tenda", The English Historical Review 31 (1916), pp. 193-223; Herbert George Fordham, Maps: Their History, Characteristics and Uses (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1921), pp.25-6.

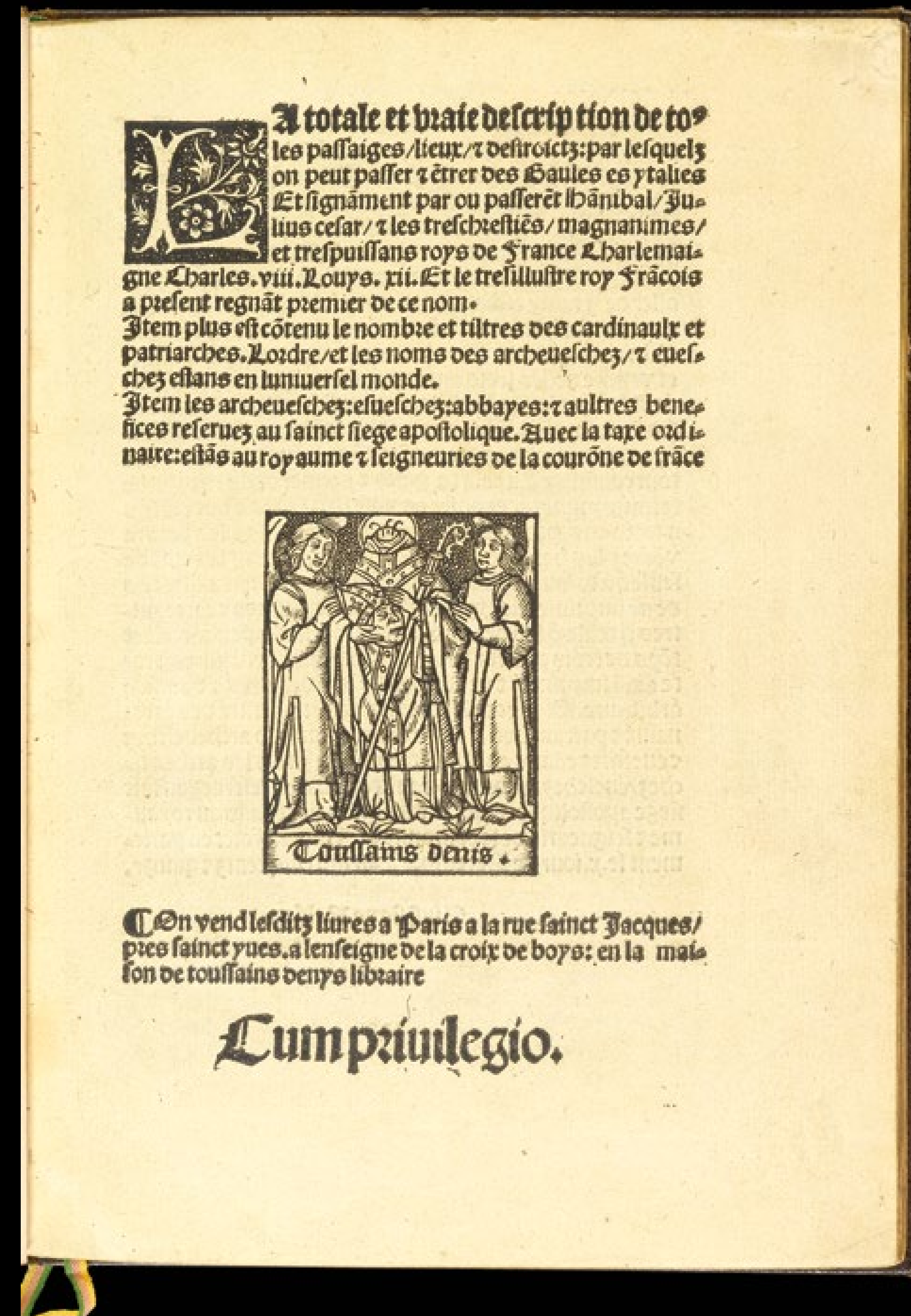


In 1495, Charles VIII prepared for the campaign which would see him sweep through the Italian peninsula virtually unopposed by commissioning Jacques Signot to explore and map the Alpine passes that France might use to invade Italy. Very little is known of Signot himself, but he seems to have gone on to have a successful career in cartography, publishing a popular atlas, 'La division du monde' (1539). This is the first recorded example of a French king commissioning a map. Signot produced a manuscript map, the 'Code Signot' between 1495-8, and this printed version, 'La Carte d'Italie', appeared in 1515 (Buisseret). "The map shows the nine potential passes through the mountains: it is the first time that the Col de Tende appears on a map" (Coolidge). The accompanying text acts as the first guidebook to Italy, albeit from a firmly military perspective, giving useful information about the terrain: for example, noting that Col de Mont-Genevre "is the best and easiest passage for artillery". It also looks at the more prosaic side of warfare, giving a list of bishoprics and religious houses in the area, and their tax rate, presumably in order to fund campaigns.

The text in this volume first appeared as an appendix to the 'Cronique de Gennes', published by Eustache de Brie in Paris in 1507. Two later undated editions were published in Paris by Michel Le Noir. The present example was the first time it appeared as a separate work, and it was also the first edition to contain the accompanying map.

The book in the first edition as a separate work is rare, with only five copies in institutional collections: Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen (currently missing); Thüringer Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek; Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris; Morgan Library, New York; Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington D.C. The map, however, is even rarer: the only other extant example is in the BnF. Fordham refers to a copy in a private collection, presumably the present work. The BnF also holds an example of the 1518 edition with a map, and the Bibliothèque Mazarine has a 1518 edition with a fragment of the map remaining. Coolidge, writing in 1915, records a second edition printed in 1517 with a map, but does not record a map in the 1518 or 1520 editions. Comparison with the present example and the BnF example shows that the text reading "Cum privilegio" at the lower edge of the map uses a different lettering and therefore represents a different state of the map.

Provenance
1. Bookplate of Tammaro de Marinis (1878-1969), binding expert and bibliophile.
2. Bookplate of Giannalisa Feltrinelli (1903-1981), industrialist and bibliophile.
3. Fairfax Murray sale, Sotheby's, London, 1919, Cat. II, 746-47.
4. Sotheby's, New York, 1968.

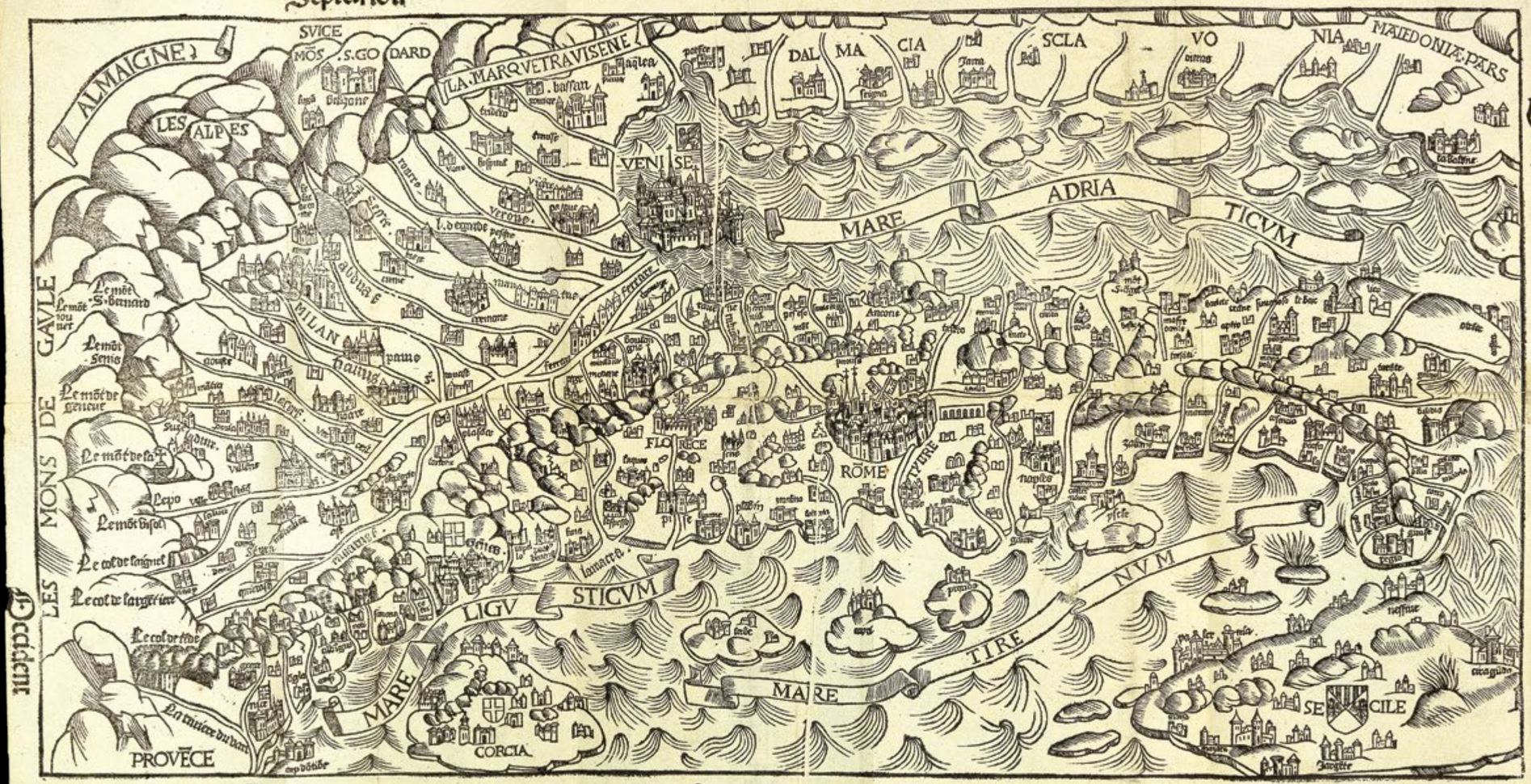

La totale et vraie descrip tion de to9
les passaiges/lieux/ꝛ destroictz:par lesquelz
on peut passer ꝛ ētrer des Gaules es ytalies
Et signāment par ou passerēt Hānibal/Ju-
lius cesar/ꝛ les treschrestiēs/magnanimes/
et trespuissans roys de France Charlemai-
gne Charles.viii.Louys.xii.Et le tresillustre roy Frācois
a present regnāt premier de ce nom.
Item plus est cōtenu le nombre et tiltres des cardinaulx et
patriarches.Lordre/et les noms des archeueschez/ꝛ euesc-
chez estans en luniuersel monde.
Item les archeueschez:eueschez:abbayes:ꝛ aultres bene-
fices reseruez au sainct siege apostolique.Auec la taxe ordi-
naire:estās au royaume ꝛ seigneuries de la courōne de frāce

On vend lesditz liures a Paris a la rue sainct Jacques/
pres sainct yues.a lenseigne de la croix de boys:en la mai-
son de toussains denys libraire

Cum priuilegio.

La carte Ditalie ?

Septẽtrion



Toussains denis

Cum priuilegio

Columbus strikes a deal

3 *Confirmación de los privileges que los Reyes Católicos hicieron en favor de don Cristóbal Colón en la capitulación firmada en Santa Fe... en el año 1492... fechada en Burgos, 23 de abril de 1497.*

Publication
[Lazaro Salvago, Valladolid, c1528].

Description
Folio (300 by 210mm), 4pp., continuous line, headed by five lines only outlined by a capital letter "E" of casts, with a capital letter engraved with illustrations of acanthus leaves, gothic type 98 mm/20 lines.

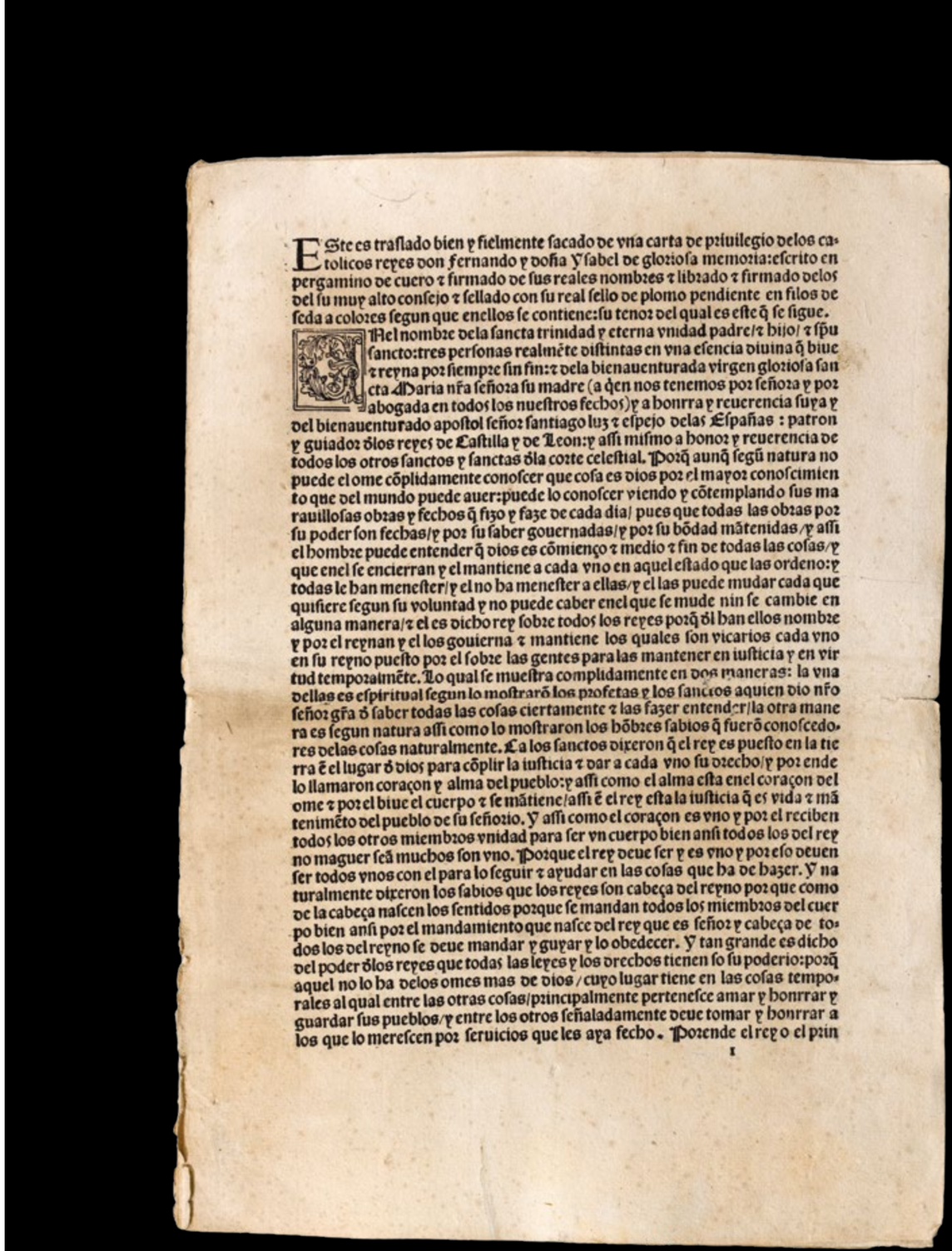
References
Mercedes Fernández Valladares, 'Una supuesta edición (post)incunable desenmascarada: análisis tipográfico y motivaciones procesales de la impresión de los Privilegios colombinos capitulados en Santa Fe', Janus 3 (2014), pp.1-26.

The sole surviving example of the first printed version of "The Capitulations of Santa Fe" from the Fundaçion Casa d'Alba.

The Santa Fe Capitulations is a Royal Chancery document containing the Capitulations Christopher Columbus signed with the monarchs Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile in Santa Fe de la Vega on 17 April 1492, a few months after the capture of Granada. The Capitulations lay down the conditions under which Columbus was to set off on his first voyage, which involved the discovery of America in the same year. The Capitulations grant Columbus the titles of Admiral of the Ocean Sea, Viceroy, Governor-General and honorific Don of the Indies, and also ten percent of all riches to be obtained from his intended voyage. The agreement took three months to prepare, and was finally sealed at the Santa Fe encampment, on the outskirts of a besieged Granada. The original manuscript has not survived. The earliest surviving manuscript copy is contained in the confirmations issued by the Crown in Barcelona in 1493.

The present work is the only known example of the first printed version of the document. Until 2014 it was thought to have been an example of a 1497 printing. However, recent research on the typography of the work by Mercedes Fernández Valladares at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid has revealed that the printer is almost certainly one Lazaro Salvago in Valladolid, and the date of publication c.1528. Ms Fernández Valladares comes to the sensible conclusion that its printing therefore relates to the so-called Pleitos colombinos ("Columbus lawsuits"). The Pleitos colombinos were a long series of lawsuits that the heirs of Christopher Columbus brought against the Crown of Castile and León in defense of the privileges obtained by Columbus for his discoveries in the New World. Most of these took place between 1508 and 1536.

After his third voyage Columbus was arrested and stripped of many of his titles and power following complaints of poor governance by Spaniards returning from America. Upon his death in 1506, he was succeeded as Admiral of the Indies by his oldest son Diego. In 1508, King Ferdinand in his capacity as regent of Castile, gave Diego Colón the additional office of Governor of the Indies, "for the time my mercy and will would have it". Diego Colón held that this meant "in perpetuity" and initiated a lawsuit against the Crown. In 1511 the first verdict was given, in Seville. The judges recognized for the line of Columbus the position of viceroys in perpetuity and the right to ten percent of the benefits obtained from the Indies. Neither party was satisfied, and both sides appealed. In 1524 Diego Colón was deposed from his position as governor, and instituted a new suit against the Crown. He died two years later, but his widow continued the suit in the name of their son Luis, a minor at the time. The primary representative of the family at this time, if not the one with the standing for the suit,

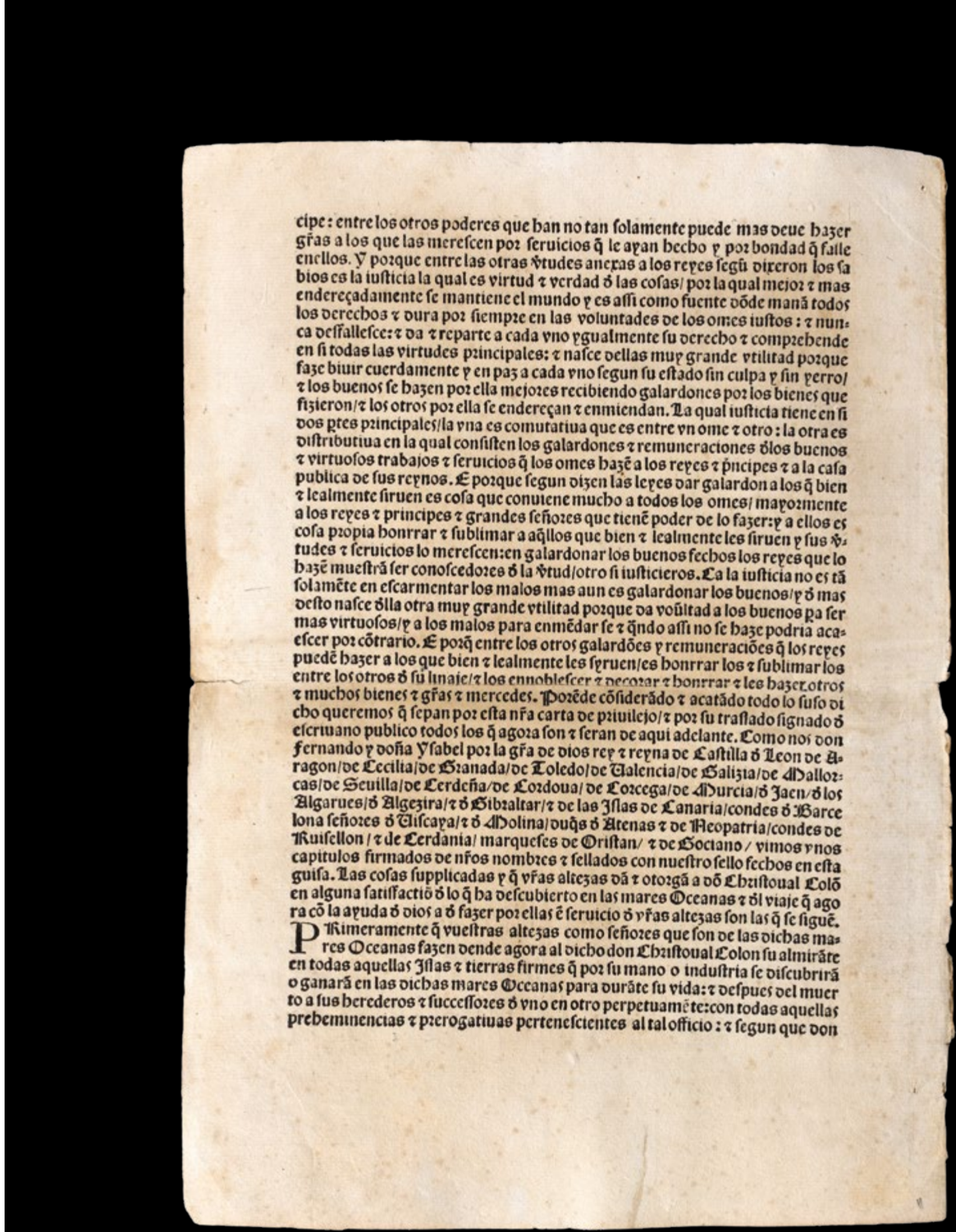


Este es traslado bien y fielmente sacado de vna carta de priuilegio delos catolicos reyes don fernando y doña Ysabel de gloriosa memoria: escrito en pergamino de cuero ꝛ firmado de sus reales nombres ꝛ librado ꝛ firmado delos del su muy alto consejo ꝛ sellado con su real sello de plomo pendiente en filos de seda a colores segun que enellos se contiene: su tenor del qual es este q̃ se sigue.

En el nombre dela santa trinidad y eterna vnidad padre/ꝛ hijo/ ꝛ spu santo: tres personas realmẽte distintas en vna esencia diuina q̃ biue ꝛ reyna por siempre sin fin: ꝛ dela bienauenturada virgen gloriosa santa Maria nra señora su madre (a q̃en nos tenemos por señora y por abogada en todos los nuestros fechos) y a honrra y reuerencia suya y del bienauenturado apostol señor santiago luz ꝛ espejo delas Españas: patron y guiador ỹlos reyes de Castilla y de Leon: y assi mismo a honor y reuerencia de todos los otros santos y santas ỹla corte celestial. Porq̃ aunq̃ segũ natura no puede el ome cõplidamente conoscer que cosa es dios por el mayor conoscimiento que del mundo puede auer: puede lo conoscer viendo y cõtemplando sus marauillosas obras y fechos q̃ fizo y faze de cada dia/ pues que todas las obras por su poder son fechas/ y por su saber gouernadas/ y por su bõdad mãtenidas/ y assi el hombre puede entender q̃ dios es cõmienço ꝛ medio ꝛ fin de todas las cosas/ y que enel se encierran y el mantiene a cada vno en aquel estado que las ordeno: y todas le han menester/ y el no ha menester a ellas/ y el las puede mudar cada que quisiere segun su voluntad y no puede caber enel que se mude nin se cambie en alguna manera/ ꝛ el es dicho rey sobre todos los reyes porq̃ ỹl han ellos nombre y por el reynan y el los gouierna ꝛ mantiene los quales son vicarios cada vno en su reyno puesto por el sobre las gentes para las mantener en iusticia y en virtud temporalmẽte. Lo qual se muestra complidamente en dos maneras: la vna dellas es espiritual segun lo mostrarõ los profetas y los santos aquien dio nro señor gra ỹ saber todas las cosas ciertamente ꝛ las fazer entender/ la otra manera es segun natura assi como lo mostraron los hõbres sabios q̃ fuerõ conoscedores delas cosas naturalmente. E a los santos dixeron q̃ el rey es puesto en la tierra ẽ el lugar ỹ dios para cõplir la iusticia ꝛ dar a cada vno su derecho/ y por ende lo llamaron coraçon y alma del pueblo: y assi como el alma esta enel coraçon del ome ꝛ por el biue el cuerpo ꝛ se mãtiene/ assi ẽ el rey esta la iusticia q̃ es vida ꝛ mãtenimẽto del pueblo de su señorio. Y assi como el coraçon es vno y por el reciben todos los otros miembros vnidad para ser vn cuerpo bien assi todos los del reyno maguer seã muchos son vno. Porque el rey deue ser y es vno y por eso deuen ser todos vnos con el para lo seguir ꝛ ayudar en las cosas que ha de hazer. Y naturalmente dixeron los sabios que los reyes son cabeça del reyno por que como de la cabeça nascen los sentidos porque se mandan todos los miembros del cuerpo bien assi por el mandamiento que nasce del rey que es señor y cabeça de todos los del reyno se deue mandar y guyar y lo obedecer. Y tan grande es dicho del poder ỹlos reyes que todas las leyes y los derechos tienen so su poderio: porq̃ aquel no lo ha delos omes mas de dios/ cuyo lugar tiene en las cosas temporales al qual entre las otras cosas/ principalmente pertenesce amar y honrrar y guardar sus pueblos/ y entre los otros señaladamente deue tomar y honrrar a los que lo meresçen por seruicios que les aya fecho. Porende el rey o el prin

was Diego's brother, Hernando Colón. A verdict given in Valladolid 25 June 1527 declared the previous verdicts annulled, and ordered a new trial. It is, presumably, in relation to this trial that the present work was produced. It is likely that any prior attempt to print 'The Capitulations' would have been suppressed by the Crown. The new royal prosecutor attempted to demonstrate that the discovery of the West Indies had principally been achieved thanks to Martín Alonso Pinzón and not Columbus. He called as witnesses surviving members of the crew of the first voyage to America. Two verdicts were given: in la de Dueñas (1534) and Madrid (1535) but both were appealed. Both parties finally submitted to arbitration. On 28 June 1536 the following arbitration was agreed: the line of Columbus was confirmed with the title of Admiral of the Indies in perpetuity, and was granted various lands, including a seigneury in Jamaica, and a payment of 10,000 ducats annually to the heirs of Columbus as well as 500,000 maravedíes per year to each of the sisters of Luis Colón. After the arbitration of 1536, minor lawsuits between the Columbus family and the Crown continued, but they were not of comparable importance. Lawsuits occurred between 1537 and 1541, between 1555 and 1563, and sporadically until the end of the eighteenth century.

Provenance
From the library of the Dukes of Alba, Fundaçion Casa d'Alba, Madrid.



cipe: entre los otros poderes que han no tan solamente puede mas deue hazer
gras a los que las merescen por seruicios q̃ le ayan hecho y por bondad q̃ halle
en ellos. Y porque entre las otras vtudes anexas a los reyes segũ dixeron los sa
bios es la iusticia la qual es virtud y verdad ỏ las cosas/ por la qual mejor y mas
endereçadamente se mantiene el mundo y es assi como fuente dõde manã todos
los derechos y dura por siempre en las voluntades de los omes iustos: y nun-
ca desfallesce: y da y reparte a cada vno ygualmente su derecho y comprehende
en si todas las virtudes principales: y nasce dellas muy grande vtilidad porque
faze biuir cuerdamente y en paz a cada vno segun su estado sin culpa y sin yerro/
y los buenos se hazen por ella mejores recibiendo galardones por los bienes que
fizieron/y los otros por ella se endereçan y enmiendan. La qual iusticia tiene en si
dos ptes principales/la vna es comutatiua que es entre vn ome y otro: la otra es
distributiua en la qual consisten los galardones y remuneraciones ỏlos buenos
y virtuosos trabajos y seruicios q̃ los omes hazẽ a los reyes y pncipes y a la casa
publica de sus reynos. E porque segun dizen las leyes dar galardon a los q̃ bien
y lealmente siruen es cosa que conuiene mucho a todos los omes/ mayormente
a los reyes y principes y grandes señores que tienẽ poder de lo fazer: y a ellos es
cosa propia honrrar y sublimar a aq̃llos que bien y lealmente les siruen y sus vt-
tudes y seruicios lo merescen: en galardonar los buenos fechos los reyes que lo
hazẽ muestrã ser conoscedores ỏ la vtud/otro si iusticieros. La la iusticia no es tã
solamẽte en escarmentar los malos mas aun es galardonar los buenos/y ỏ mas
desto nasce ỏlla otra muy grande vtilidad porque da voũtad a los buenos pa ser
mas virtuosos/y a los malos para enmẽdar se y q̃ndo assi no se haze podria aca-
escer por cõtrario. E porq̃ entre los otros galardões y remuneraciões q̃ los reyes
puedẽ hazer a los que bien y lealmente les syruen/es honrrar los y sublimar los
entre los otros ỏ su linaje/y los ennoblescer y decorar y honrrar y les hazer otros
y muchos bienes y gras y mercedes. Pozẽde cõsiderãdo y acatãdo todo lo suso di
cho queremos q̃ sepan por esta nra carta de priuilejo/y por su traslado signado ỏ
escriuano publico todos los q̃ agora son y seran de aqui adelante. Como nos don
Fernando y doña Ysabel por la gra de dios rey y reyna de Castilla ỏ Leon de A-
ragon/de Secilia/de Granada/de Toledo/de Valencia/de Galizia/de Mallor-
cas/de Seuilla/de Cerdeña/de Cordoua/ de Corcega/de Murcia/ỏ Jaen/ỏ los
Algarues/ỏ Algezira/y ỏ Gibraltar/y de las Islas de Canaria/condes ỏ Barce
lona señores ỏ Viscaya/y ỏ Molina/duqs ỏ Atenas y de Neopatria/condes de
Rusisellon / y de Cerdania/ marqueses de Oristan/ y de Gociano / vimos y nos
capitulos firmados de nros nombres y sellados con nuestro sello fechos en esta
guisa. Las cosas supplicadas y q̃ vras altezas dã y otorgã a dõ Christoual Colõ
en alguna satisfactiõ ỏ lo q̃ ha descubierto en las mares Oceanas y ỏl viaje q̃ ago
ra cõ la ayuda ỏ dios a ỏ fazer por ellas ẽ seruicio ỏ vras altezas son las q̃ se siguẽ.
Primeramente q̃ vuestras altezas como señores que son de las dichas ma-
res Oceanas fazen dende agora al dicho don Christoual Colon su almirãte
en todas aquellas Islas y tierras firmes q̃ por su mano o industria se discubrirã
o ganarã en las dichas mares Oceanas para durãte su vida: y despues del muer
to a sus herederos y succesores ỏ vno en otro perpetuamẽte: con todas aquellas
prebeminencias y prerogatiuas pertenescientes al tal officio: y segun que don

The first printed history of Mexico, and the first appearance of the name “California” to describe the West Coast of North America

4 LOPEZ DE GOMARA, Francisco

Primera y segunda parte dela historia general de las Indias contodo el descubrimiento y cosas notables que han acaecido dende que se ganaron ata el año de 1551. con La cõquista de Mexico y de la Nueua España.

Publication
Caragoça, Miguel Capila, 1553.

Description
Two parts in one volume. First edition. Small folio (302 by 205mm). Gothic letter, two columns, woodcut title to part one printed in red and black, large woodcut of the arms of Cortes on title to part two, woodcut initials, two woodcut maps showing the new and the old world, woodcut of a bison on cxvi verso in part one, 262 leaves, 5 leaves (ai-iiii and ci supplied in facsimile), title, maps, and first few leaves with damage to sheet edges with small areas of loss skilfully repaired with reinstatement in ink facsimile, fiiii, gii, and miiii with small tear at foot, folio liii recto with the word “ygualar” without the cancel slip recorded on the copy at JCB, tiiii torn at lower right corner in first part, biiii, gii, and tiiii with small tears in second part, one line of text on verso of folio lvi in second part corrected by means of a printed overslip “narvaez” not previously recorded by other bibliographers, this example without the printed overslip on folio xxxvii noted on several previous examples. Contemporary vellum over boards, rebacked.

Collation: [4]; a(4) (supplied in facsimile); b-z(4, with ci in facsimile); A-G(4); a-z(4); A-M(4).

References
The Celebrated Library of Boies Penrose Esq, sale catalogue, (London: Sotheby’s, 1971); J.C. Brown I, pp.175-176; Burden 18; Church 97; W. Michael Mathes, ‘Historiography of the Californias: Imprints of the Colonial Period, 1552-1821’, California State Library Foundation Bulletin 72 (2002) 1n; Palau IV, 264; Sabin 27724; Shirley, World, 94; Henry Wagner, The Spanish Southwest 1542-1794: An Annotated Bibliography, reprint, (Staten Island: Martino, 1997), 2.

The first printed history of Mexico, the first appearance of the name “California” in print to describe the West Coast of North America, the first Spanish map to depict the entire American continent, and the first Spanish printed map to show the West Coast of North America.

López de Gómara (1511-c1559) served as Cortés’ chaplain and secretary from 1540, when the conquistador returned to Spain. Although he himself had never been to the Americas, the author had ready access to primary source materials from his patron and others.

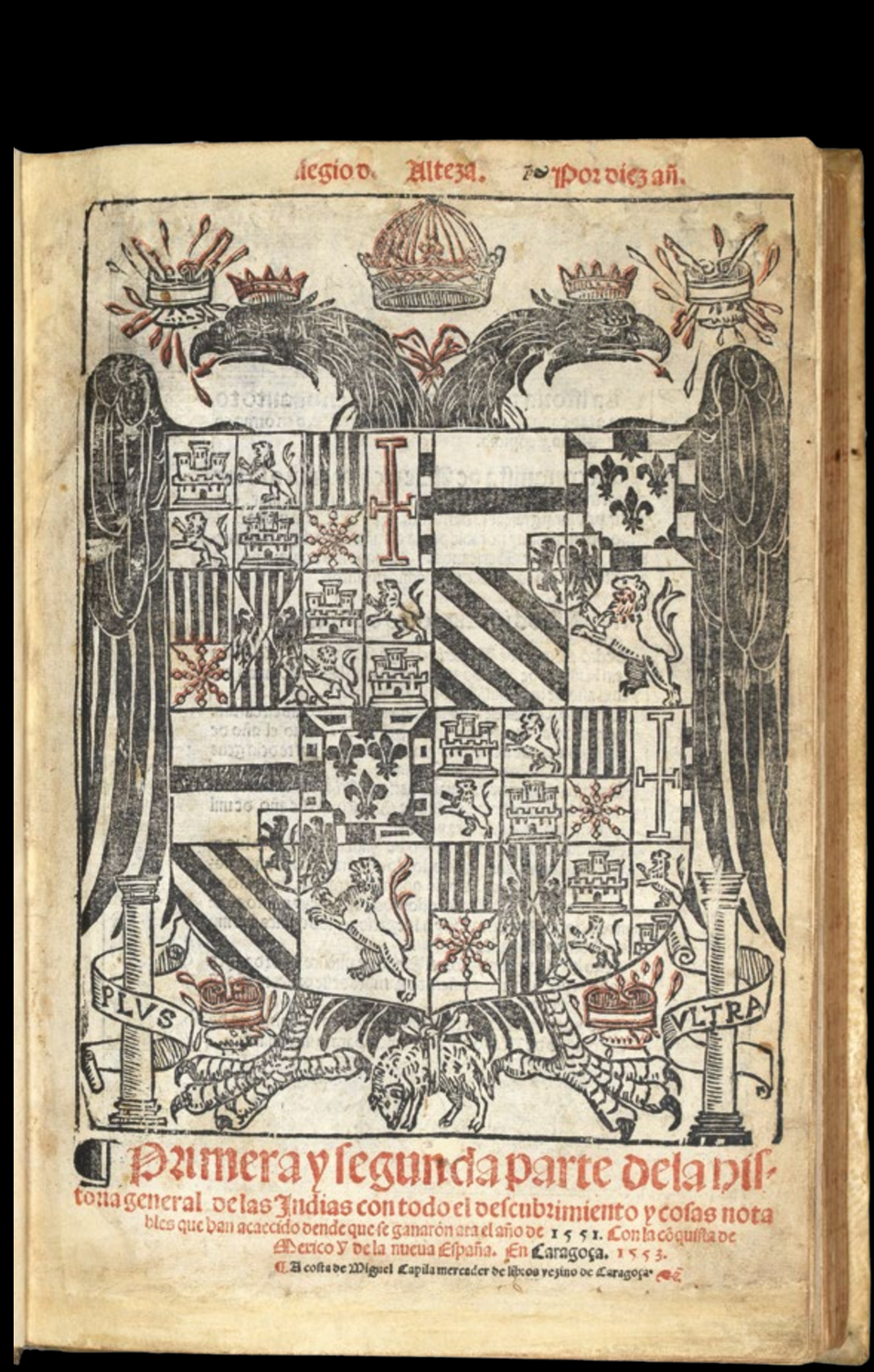
Gómara organized the work in two parts, the first of which contains a dissertation on world geography, location of the Indies, Columbus’ discoveries, colonization of Hispaniola and Peru. The second part presents Cortés’ biography, the Conquest of Mexico, Cortés’ travels to Cuba, Santo Domingo, Honduras, and his trips back to Mexico, with Francisco de Ulloa in 1539, and Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo in 1542. The second part also includes descriptions of the indigenous population in Mesoamerica at the time of the conquest.

Each part stands alone as a distinct work. The book was first published in 1552 (known only by a single example held in John Carter Brown Library), and was almost immediately suppressed by an order of the Crown, dated November 17, 1553, requiring that all copies be seized and returned to the Consejo Real, and imposing a penalty of 200,000 maravedis on anyone who should reprint it. This was probably the reaction of the Crown to the claims of the Cortés family regarding their rights in Mexico, and Gómara’s hagiography ran contrary to its purposes. Despite this, the work soon became widely known and was published in Paris, Venice, Rome, Antwerp, and London.

“Gómara’s history is a good history; he derived his information from the highest sources, and he wrote with an elegant brevity and a sense of arrangement that contrasted favourably with the rambling incoherencies of many of his contemporaries. Small wonder it was a favourite book of the time” (Boies Penrose).

The work is of particular Californian interest as it records Cortés’ expeditions to the western coast, the discovery and naming of California, (the first appearance of the name “California” in print (fol cxvii, verso)), the Ulloa voyages along the coast of Upper California, the preliminary journey to Cíbola of Fray Marcos de Niza, and the expedition to the fabled Seven Cities by Francisco Vázquez de Coronado. “Despite the fact that the cartography is very simple, with just a few placenames, it does show a remarkably accurate west coast of North America. ‘C. de Vallenas’ represents a misspelt Ballenas, or Cape of Whales. The far reaching voyage of Jacques Cartier up the St. Lawrence River is also illustrated” (Burden).

Rare. We are aware of examples in the following institutions BnF, Madrid, Harvard, Huntington, JCB, Lilly, Newberry, Princeton, UVA, NYPL.




Especieria.
Nueua España
Mexico.
Florida.
El Peru.
Marañon.
Capricornio.
Equinocial.
Cancro.
Islas de cabo Verde.
España
Canarias.
Los malucos.
Mar bermejo
El Nilo.
Cabo Verde
Africa.
Mar hircano.

Daniel's Dream

5 LUTHER, Martin

Der vierde Teil aller Bücher vnd Schrifften des thewren seligen Mans D.M.L. : vom XXVIII. jar an, bis auffs XXX. ausgenomen etlich wenig Stück, so zu ende des dritten Teils gesetzt sind…

Publication
Gedruckt zu Jhena, Durch Christian Rödinger, 1556.

Description
Large quarto (315 by 195mm), woodcut and letterpress title printed in red and black depicting Luther and Elector Johann Friedrich I, Duke of Saxony, large woodcut map on leaf 489, numerous woodcut initials, title, initials and map with fine original hand-colour heightened in gold, small hole to title, scattered minor worming at front and rear, woodcut ex libris of the Gundlach coat of arms engraved by Virgil Solis pasted to lower paste-down, gauffered edges, calf-backed oak boards with later clasps.

Collation: 579 leaves, [9 p.].

References
Shirley 61(A).

A fine example of the first state of the first version of the "Wittenberg World Map" or "Daniel's Dream Map" in original colour heightened in gold, here within a fine example of Luther's works from the library of a German nobleman.

Ostensibly an interpretation of the prophet Daniel's apocalyptic dream of the four kingdoms, the map also served as propaganda to legitimize Protestant antipathy towards Islam.

In October 1529 the Ottoman Empire, having conquered large areas of the Middle East and the Levant, were outside the gates of Vienna. Europe's Christian rulers, especially Charles V and the Pope, planned a crusade to reconquer the occupied territory and march on the Holy Land. In this period of political uncertainty, large sections of the Christian world sought guidance from their faith. The Protestant clerics Philipp Melancthon, Justus Jonas and Martin Luther, sharing a common enemy with the Ottomans in Charles V and the Catholic Church, argued for a rejection of Islam, and drew on the Old Testament for support. In doing so they interpreted the seventh chapter of the Book of Daniel as an "end of days" prophecy of a victory of Christianity over the Turks, who were viewed as the embodiment of the Antichrist.

The map was created by the illustrator "A.W." as a visionary map of the old world. He chose to opt - presumably as a hint towards contemporary relevance - for a Ptolemaic world map as his model. The map is curious in that it draws heavily on the modern world map in the 1513 Ptolemy, and the 1530 world map by Apianus, including a number of recent Spanish and Portuguese discoveries, such as the Cape of Good Hope, the Indian Ocean, and two peninsulas in Southeast Asia.

The original and most common historical interpretation of Daniel's Dream dates the creation of the seventh chapter of the Book of Daniel to the year 548 BC, when Daniel, a Jew held in captivity in Babylon under King Belshazzar, has a dream of divine revelation. The vision predicts major world empires and events from the time of Daniel to the second coming of Christ. In his dream, he sees four winds sent by God, which are directly connected with the Creation and at the same time represent the four directions of the heaven and the earth.

The sea is the symbol for the sea of nations i.e. the whole of mankind, from which the four beasts arise in sequence, symbolising great kingdoms or empires.

The first beast, like a lion with eagle's wings, refers to the Medo-Persians, successors of Babylon. Medo-Persia is followed by the Greek empire of Alexander the Great symbolised by the second animal, a bear with three ribs between its teeth that tears the wings off the lion. The Romano-Jewish historian Flavius Josephus records that on entering Jerusalem, Alexander was shown the prophecy of the four beasts by Jewish scholars; he interpreted this as referring to himself and acknowledged himself as king of Greece.

The empire of Alexander is followed by the Roman Empire, symbolised by the third beast, a four-headed leopard with four wings. The fourth beast is described in the prophecy as being totally different from the others. It is powerful and terrible and destroys everything that is cultivated, holy and human until God himself passes judgement on it, kills it and gives Christianity dominion for all time. This fourth beast, depicted as a goat, represents King Antiochus IV of Syria, and so, by extension, an Ottoman, who symbolises the Antichrist.

Within only a short time after its publication, the map of Daniel's Dream and its anti-Islamic message gained great popularity, with the result that it was reproduced in some 14 different versions utilizing 20 different wooden printing blocks, and was published until the middle of the eighteenth century.

Provenance
Ex libris of the Nuremberg tradesman Johann Gunlach (d.1590).

The first edition of the first atlas to be so named

6 **MERCATOR, Gerard**

Atlas.

Publication
Duisburg, [Albertus Busius, 1595].

Description
Five parts in one volume, folio (428 by 294mm), engraved architectural title, epitaph leaf, dedication leaves to Wilhelm and Johann Wilhelm, Dukes of Julich, Cleves and Berg (with engraved portrait of Mercator on the verso), Queen Elizabeth, and Ferdinand de Medici, five divisional titles, 107 engraved maps, all but one double-page, the titles, portraits and maps all coloured by a contemporary hand, contemporary vellum.

References
Van der Krogt 1:011A.

A fine copy of the first atlas to be given the name, by one of the most important figures in the history of cartography.

Gerard Mercator (1512-1594) would not begin his greatest work until relatively late in his life. From 1530 he had been a student at the University of Leuven, where he studied philosophy and mathematics under the scholar Gemma Frisius, establishing a workshop there after he graduated in 1534, and working for patrons including Emperor Charles V. In 1552 he took the chair in cosmography at the University of Duisburg in the Duchy of Cleves, and his work there brought him to the attention of the Duke, Wilhelm, who made him court cosmographer in 1554.

Mercator's vision for his work took shape after his appointment. He wanted to create a work in five parts: first, the creation of the world; second, cosmology; third, geography; fourth, the history of the countries described; and fifth, chronology. The third part, dealing with the geography of the world, was to be divided into modern, Ptolemaic and ancient geography.

The atlas was a labour of love: Mercator originally intended to draw all the maps, write all the text, and cut all the plates himself. He faced considerable difficulties in acquiring up-to-date maps, and finding skilled copperplate engravers, while also having to continue with other projects to support himself and his family. It is unsurprising, therefore, that the project took much longer than anticipated. Mercator published the chronology in 1565, and the maps of Ptolemy's 'Geographia' for the third part in 1578. The first three parts of his book on modern geography was published in 1585, dealing with France and Switzerland, the Low Countries and Germany. The fourth part, dealing with Italy, was published in 1589. Mercator managed to finish his account of the creation of the world and 28 more maps before he died in 1594, but it was up to his son Rumold and his nephews Gerard and Michael to finish his work. The completed atlas, which included maps of the world and continents, together with the fifth modern part covering the rest of Europe, would be published by Rumold in 1595. In this example, all five parts have been bound in one volume.

The work carries a dedication to Wilhelm of Julich, Cleves and Berg, but the section on Italy is dedicated to Duke Ferdinando de' Medici, and the section on modern geography was dedicated to Elizabeth I of England, in the hope that Elizabeth would authorise English explorers to pass on their discoveries to foreign cartographers.

Mercator's work is referred to as the first atlas because he was the first to give a collection of curated maps this name, reflected in the famous engraved titlepage showing the King Atlas measuring the world with a pair of dividers. It is often wrongly thought that the word atlas refers to the Titan of the same name, whose punishment for fighting against the Olympian gods was to hold the heavens on his shoulders. King Atlas was a mythical ruler of Mauritania, a mathematician and philosopher who supposedly made the first celestial globe.

DE MVNDI CREATIONE ac constitutione breuis instructio.

Studiosus Geographiae ante omnia consideret mundi creationem, hoc modo. Deus constituto puncto, quod nunc mundi centrum est, eo sedere quieteq; grauium massam liquidam informem creauit quã chaos vocant, illi eam inter[illegible], excitatoq; vehementi spiritu eam agitauit, agitando crassiora grauioraq; descreuit, quae centro se ad aequilibrium applicantia terram ac mare in unũ corpus fere sphaericae dederunt, cuius centrũ punctum illud quies sedes est grauium existit, supra hoc corpus et leuiora et nobiliora quaeq; ita superiorem locum obtinuerunt, lucidaq; materiam globos paulatim collectam, lunam, solem, stellasq; reddidit, quae ratione primi mobilis, supremi inquam coeli super polo aequinoctiali suo mundi ab ortu in occasum agiuntur eodem denuo, deinde uero, at super alio polo eclipticae videlicet, proprio motu ab occasu in ortum, alia citius, alia tardius circumuoluuntur. Vt autem terra habitationi animalium accommoda foret, spiritus ille qui placuit Deo undas in altum attollens, alibi montes & altiorem terrae aream congessit & solidauit, alibi cauitates & sinus effecit, in quos fluxilis aqua descenderet, & quo in aequilibrio ponderet tota machina, nostrae continenti quae Asiam, Africam et Europam comprehendit alteram quam Americam seu nouam Indiam vocant ex opposito obiecit, & quia hae duae continentes pro maxima parte supra aequinoctialem versus polũ arcticum sunt sitae, ideo hic sub polo antarctico terram continentem opposuit, maribus undiq; inter se communicantibus ut tota terrae marisq; machina undiq; aequilibris esset & consisteret, amnisq; paruis ex quauis regione adnauigabiles redderentur. Haec obiter ex Patris mei in suam Cosmographiam lucubrationibus annotare volui, ut naturali orbis speculationi imbueretur Lector, & ad altiora eius conditi mysteria aditum munificiatur.

huius autem sphaerici corporis conuexam superficiem contemplaturus Geographiae studiosus [illegible] aliorumque varia ipsi accidentia contingere obseruet, qua ratione circulorum [illegible] tempora determinantur, illi obseruant. Sunt autẽ circuli ad Geographiam requisiti [illegible] Paralleli sue aequi distantes, & Meridiani. Porro quia hi circuli in plano non eodem modo [illegible] possint, quod sphaerae superficies in planum ferenda rationi partium ad inuicem [illegible] nos tam complanandae sphaerae rationem secuti esse quã Gemma Frisius in [illegible] longe optima est. Et si enim gradus à centro versus circumferentiam crescant, [illegible] tamen latitudinis longitudinisq; gradus in eadem à centro distantia eandem ad inuicem proportionem [illegible] in sphaera, et quadrangula inter duos proximos parallelos duosq; meridianos [illegible] modum in sphaera, ita ut regiones undiquaq; omnes natiuam figurã obtineant [illegible] crescit tamen versus exteriora magnitudine propter gradum longitudinis [illegible] quo etiam fit ut paralleli, qui in sphaera aequaliter sunt aequidistantes, hic [illegible] lineae per medium hemisphaerij media inter utrumq; polum distantia ducta, [illegible] dium autem aequinoctialis in uno circulo, dimidium alterum in altero continetur, quia [illegible] perfici tantum in uno circulo comprehendi potest, neque quã tota, ita uno circulo [illegible] terrarum comprehendimus, nimirum Europam, Asiam & Africam, Nouam autem orbem [illegible] circulo. Continens interim australis in utroque circulum incidente. Dicitur autem aequinoctialis [illegible] noctio, quod solis cum peruenerit efficit, quod bis in anno contingit, circa 11. diem Martij & [illegible]

[illegible] super polo zodiaci proprio motu, anno uno eclipticam permeat & obliquo aequinoctialem secat & ad 23. cum [illegible] gradu ab illo versus utrumq; polum recedens, ubi tropicus Cancri & Capricorni notantur. Meridiani sunt [illegible] aequinoctialem sectiones quam ab & polis mundi descripti, ideo Meridiani dicti, quod in illo constituto [illegible] omnibus quibus eodem in eodem hemisphaerio duobus polis terminato habitatur. [illegible] circuli motu annis qua ex accidentia in regiones & diuersa sphaerae partes afferant, audi. Meridia[illegible] locorum & longitudinis, paralleli horum differentiam duorum quorumlibet locorum indicant. Con[illegible] autem Geographi initium longitudinum in meridiano qui per occidentaliorem insulam Canariarum [illegible] & inde versus orientem longitudinem computant, quia proprius astrorum motus per quem longitudines [illegible] abocca so in ortum tendit. Differentia autem longitudinis duorum locorum, ex distantia meridianorum, quae in aequinoctiali apparet, cognoscitur. Vt si Meridiani illorum 30. gradibus in aequatore à se [illegible], erit differentia longitudinis eorum 30. graduum, & duarum horarum differentia, ita ut cum in occi[illegible] fuerit hora decima, in orientali erit duodecima, duabus enim horis sol ab oriens aliorum meridiano praue[illegible] alteri meridianum mora diurna, etenim 24. horis totum globum terrae ambit. Praeterea diuiduntur [illegible] 360. gradus, quemadmodum aequinoctialis, & numerantur ab aequinoctiali utrinque ad polum 90. [illegible] versus polum Arcticum designant latitudinem boream, versus Antarcticum vero meridionalem, et quae [illegible] meridiano eodemq; hemisphaerio polo terminato sunt loca diuersa latitudinis, eandem semper eodem [illegible] numerant, ut cum unus computat horam 8. cum dimidia, reliqui omnes eandem numerant. Paral[illegible] (quos minores vocant, quia eorum planicies non per centrum mundi transit) à Meridiani gradibus

designantur locorum latitudinem, sic tropici duo, Cancri & Capricorni, gradum latitudinis 23. cum dimidio in meridianis omnibus occupant, Arcticus autem & Antarcticus circuli 66. cum dimidio, qui circuli zonas quinq; comprehendunt, inter duos tropicos torridam vocant, quod sol perpetuo supra eã versans omnia ibi torreat & intensum calorem afferat, duae inter tropicos et Arcticũ Antarcticumq; temperatae dicuntur, quod medio moderantes calidissimam & frigidissimam se habeant, reliquae intra Arcticũ una, & intra Antarcticum altera, frigidae sunt ut pote à sole remotissimae. Rursum quia in diuersa latitudine etiam diuersa fit quantitas diei cuiusq; distinxerunt universam latitudinem ab aequinoctiali ad polũ usq; per certos aliquot Parallelos, in quibus primus latitud[illegible] notat in qua maxima dies maximaq; nox super perpetuam aequalitatẽ, quae est in aequinoctiali quadrante unius horae crescit, secundus illam in qua dimidia hora, tertius in qua tribus quadrantibus sic deinceps donec parallelorũ vicinitas per semihoras tantum differentias consideret, tandem etiam per horas integras, dies, hebdomadas, menses, ita ut sub polo unus tantum dies unaq; nox totum annũ emetiantur. Inter hos parallelos constituerunt Veteres quinq; spatia quae climata appellarunt, primum à tertio parallelo ad quintum usq;, secundum hinc ad 7. tertium ad 9. quartum ad 11. quintum ad 13. Haecq; putabant orbem habitari, ulterius non, propter intensum frigus, ab aequinoctiali etiam usque ad tertium utrimq; parallelum (quod est medium torridae zonae) propter nimium aestum inhabitabilem credebant, posteriores tria climata versus polum addiderunt, at tandem inuentum est totam undique terram habitabilem esse, & sub aequinoctiali temperatiorem opinione calorem esse, propter breuiorẽ Solis praesentiam, ut qui perpetuo 12. tantum horis supra horizontem maneat, in frigidissima autem zona propter longissimos dies aestate calidiorem opinione aerem esse, noctesq; propter ventorum raritatem ac debilitatem minus infrigidari. Vale & fruere.


SEP:
TENTRIO:
NALIVM
Terrarum de:
scriptio.
Per
Gerardum Mercatorem
Cum Privilegio
Fris lant
insula
Farre in:
sulę
Scetland insulæ
California regio
Anian
regnum
El streto de Anian
Vng quæ a
nostris Gog dicitur
Bargu
OCEANUS
SCYTHICUS qui
et Mare Tabin
NOVA
ZEMLA
PETZORKE
MARE
MERMANSKOI
MARE
Mare gla.
ciale
Grocland
GROENLAND
OCEANUS SEPTEN
TRIONALIS
Circulus Arc.
Gradus latitudinis
Lago de
Conibas

The first world atlas published in German, bound with Acosta's seminal work on Latin America

7 **QUAD, Matthias and ACOSTA, Joseph de**

Geographisch Handtbuch... [bound with] America oder wie mans zu teutsch nennet die Neuwe Welt...

Publication
Cologne [and] Oberursel, 1600 [and] 1605.

Description
Two works bound in one volume. Quarto (280 by 180mm). Gothic type, title, list of maps, dedication, 82 double-page engraved maps, with text to verso, [bound with], title with woodcut printer's device, 20 fine full-sheet engraved maps (text to verso), P2v with two small marginal woodcut diagrams, decorative woodcut initials and headpieces, text evenly age-toned, contemporary German blind-stamped pig skin, with coat of arms of the Dukes of Wurttemberg, corners bumped.

References
Paul Baginsky, German Works relating to America 1492-1800 (New York, 1942) 124; J.C. Brown II, p.29; Burden 115-122; Jose Toribio Medina, Biblioteca Hispano-America (Santiago de Chile, 1898-1907) A330; Peter H. Meurer, Atlantes Colonienses (Bad Neustadt: Pfaehler, 1988) ACO2; Palau 1995n; Sabin 130; Shirley, World 190; Celebrated Collection Of Americana Formed By The Late Thomas Winthrop Streeter, (New York: Parke-Bernet Galleries, 1966).

A fine example of Matthias Quad's geographical work here bound with the rare first complete German edition of Joseph de Acosta's classic study of the New World.

Matthias Quad's 'Geographisch Handtbuch...', published in 1600, is the first world atlas published in German. It was largely an expansion of his earlier 'Europae totius orbis terrarum' of 1592. The most prominent additions are the five maps covering the New World, which Quad based on the works of de Jode, Mercator, and Ortelius. The map of the Straits of Magellan is taken from Wytfliet's 'Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum' of 1597.

Acosta's work was first published in 1590 in Seville as 'Historia natural y moral de las Indias', and has long been recognized as the first intellectually rigorous survey of Latin America. The text covers geography, metallurgy, natural history, and the laws, customs, and history of the Inca and Aztec peoples, all based on Acosta's personal observation during nearly two decades in Peru and Mexico. Acosta "provided great detail in his descriptions of sailing directions, mineral wealth, trading commodities, Indian history, etc. Consequently his work operated more strongly than any other in opening the eyes of the rest of Europe to the great wealth that Spain was drawing from America" (Thomas Streeter on the 1604 English translation; his sale 1:32). The Jesuit missionary's treatise also includes significant biographical details about Cortes and Pizarro.

Acosta's text is here augmented by Johannes Matalius Metellus's re-engravings of the eighteen New World maps from 'Wytfliet's Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum'. These were first published in Cologne in 1598 in 'Geographische und historische Beschreibung der uberauss grossen Landschafft America', an unattributed translation of 'Acosta's De natura Novi Orbis' (Salamanca, 1588); Burden notes that "all issues [of Metellus's maps] are extremely rare." The two maps not taken from Wytfliet are the world after Lambert Andreas and the Pacific Ocean, which is "derived from the Abraham Ortelius Maris Pacifici of 1589 and is only the second printed map devoted to the Pacific" (Burden).

The Metellus-Wytfliet maps are undoubtedly an integral part of this 1605 edition. Some doubt on this point was introduced because the JCB copy lacks the maps, and Eames, when cataloguing a New York Public copy, suggested that because of their absence in the Brown copy, the maps in the NYPL copy had been supplied from the 1598 'Geographische und historische Beschreibung'. However the other copies of the 1605 Oberursel Acosta at the Newberry Library, the University of Illinois, New York Public Library, and the Berlin Staatsbibliothek all contain the maps.

The last appearance of the two works bound together occurred at Sotheby's on June 24th, 1968, also bound in German pigskin, and made $2,040.

Waghenaer's exceedingly rare pilot book, with charts of the East and West Indies

8 WAGHENAER, Lucas Janszoon

Thresoor Der Zeevaert Inhoudede de geheele Navigatie ende Schipvaert vade Oostersche, Noortsche, Westersche en Middlelantsche Zee...

Publication
Amsterdam, Cornelius Claesz., [?1602].

Description
Oblong quarto (210 by 285 mm), 28 double-page engraved charts (map of Trinidad in facsimile), small areas of infilling throughout, pages trimmed, six leaves in facsimile (title, A2, A3, A4, B, B4), contemporary limp vellum, manuscript author name to spine, remnants of ties.

Collation: A2-E2, 1 l. unsigned, E3-H4, A4-G4, H3, HH3, 3 l. unsigned, I4-K4, 1 l. unsigned, L4-N4, O4-V4, X3, 1 l. blank, Y4-Z4, aa4-cc4, dd5, 1 l. unsigned.

References
Günter Schiller & Marco van Egmond, Maritime Cartography in the Low Countries during the Renaissance, in History of Cartography Vol. III. p. 1384-1432, [Chicago: Chicago University Press, 2007]; Koeman Wag 20.

In around 1589, Waghenaer sold the rights to his previous pilot book, the 'Spieghel der Zeevaert', to the Amsterdam publisher Cornelius Claesz. He had for some time been mulling over the production of a new and improved pilot, charting the southern and northern navigation. He had reached the conclusion that the folio format of the 'Spieghel' was too unwieldy for use aboard ship, and that the text was not detailed enough.

The results of his endeavours was published by François van Raphelengien in 1592 in Leiden. For the new work he chose a smaller oblong format, with coastal profiles within the text. The new work consists of three parts: part one a treatise on navigation, far more detailed than the one that appeared in the 'Spieghel'; the second part contains 20 charts together with 166 pages of sailing directions, in 21 sections, for the Western, Eastern and Northern navigations; with northern Scotland and the White Sea illustrated for the first time in a printed pilot. In another first, the third part consists of sailing directions for the Mediterranean. The charts themselves are on a scale of 1:600,000, with the coastlines drawn in profile and the entrances to ports exaggerated; lines of bearing are drawn in the direction of prominent landmarks.

The work was published in Dutch and French, and proved so successful that the plates were worn out by 1600. New ones were engraved by Benjamin Wright, Josua van den Ende, and the van Doetecum family. In 1602 - the present edition - was published with an appendix which included sailing directions and charts of the Dutch East and West Indies. "This edition shows the first Dutch attempts to break into the Portuguese empire in the East (the spice trade) and to penetrate the Spanish empire in the West (the trade in salt)" (Schilder).

Rare. Koeman records only two institutional examples of this edition: the Rotterdam Maritime Museum; and University Library Amsterdam.


8
Description des Costes marines de Andaluzie, s'estendant long la mer Mediterráne, commencât depuis Malaga Jusques à la Cape de Palos; avecq toutes les Rades et Havres commodieuses de Cartagena, contrees tant fertiles que d'icelles nous viennent les meilleurs fruicts et vins, tant plus delicats que de toutes les Hispaignes.
ANDALUZIA
MARE MEDITERRANEUM
Malaga
Velez Malaga
Almunecar
Granaed bergh
Almazaron
Cartagena
C. de Palos
C. de Gata
Oost
Duytsche mylen 15 in een graedt
Hispanische mylen 17½ in een graede


13
Beschryvinghe vande costen van Engelant, hoe de selue aende groote zee Oceane ghelegen sijn, mitsgaders de ghelegentheit vanden ingangk ende wtganck vande riuieren: ende hoemen staet sal aen beyden syden beseylen, daer en bouen wat sanden ende clippen men aldaer meer schouwen.
Description des costes maritimes d'Angleterre, et la situation d'icelles au long de la mer Oceane, les embouchures des fleuues et le moien de la nauiger des deux costes ensemble les sablons et escueils, qu'il faudt eviter.
Francoysche mylen 17½ in een graet
DE CANAEL UAN BROSTU
SOMER SETUS
ANGLIÆ PARS
SOUTHAMPTONIA
CORNUBIA
Sorlinges
CANALIS INTER GALLIAM ET ANGLIAM
De Canael oft Enghte tuss Uranck ryck ende Engelandt
OCEANUS BRITANNICUS
Duytsche mylen 15 in een graet

Bound in red morocco for “The True Queen of France”

9 **VEER, Gerrit de**

Vraye description des trois voyages de mer tres admirables faicts en trois ans, a chacun a un, par les navires d'Hollande et Zelande, au nord par derriere Norwege, et Tartarie, vers les royaumes de China & Catay: ensemble les decouvremens du Vvaaygat, Nova Sembla, & du pays famé sous le hauteur de 80. Degrez; lequel on presume ester Groenalnde, ou oncques personne n'a esté…

Publication
Amsterdam, Cornille Nicolas [C. Claesz], 1604.

Description
Folio (307 by 225mm), ff. 44, with a large title engraving, and 30 engravings in the text, including four engraved maps, one full-page; a few upper margins irregularly cut a bit short with partial loss to headlines; one engraving just shaved at outer margin; small oxidation hole to E2, minimally affecting the engraving on the verso; extreme upper outer corner of one leaf torn away; lightly browned; a few spots and one leaf with small stain, bound in late seventeenth century red morocco, triple gilt fillets to covers, spine gilt, gilt edges, covers with the gilt arms of Marquise de Montespan, and her cypher to corners, marbled end-papers, the binding a bit rubbed, minor scrapes and abrasions to lower cover, two twentieth century bookplates on front paste-down, including that of the highly selective Geneva collector, Edmée Maus.

References
John Alden et al, European Americana 1492-1776 (New York: Readex, 1980-1996) 599/93; Adams V 318; Bibliothèque Nationale de France, website; Olivier 720; Arthur Rau, ‘Contemporary Collectors XVI, Edmée Maus’ The Book Collector 7 (1958) pp. 38-50; Frederik Muller, Mémoire bibliographique sur les journaux des navigateurs néerlandais (Amsterdam, F. Muller, 1867) 97; Siebren Y. van der Werf, ‘Astronomical Observations during Willem Barents's Third Voyage to the North (1596-97)’ Arctic 51, (1998) pp.142-154.

The marquise de Montespan, Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart de Mortemart’s copy of de Veer’s famous work of Arctic exploration, describing the three Barents voyages for the discovery of the Northeast Passage to the far east.

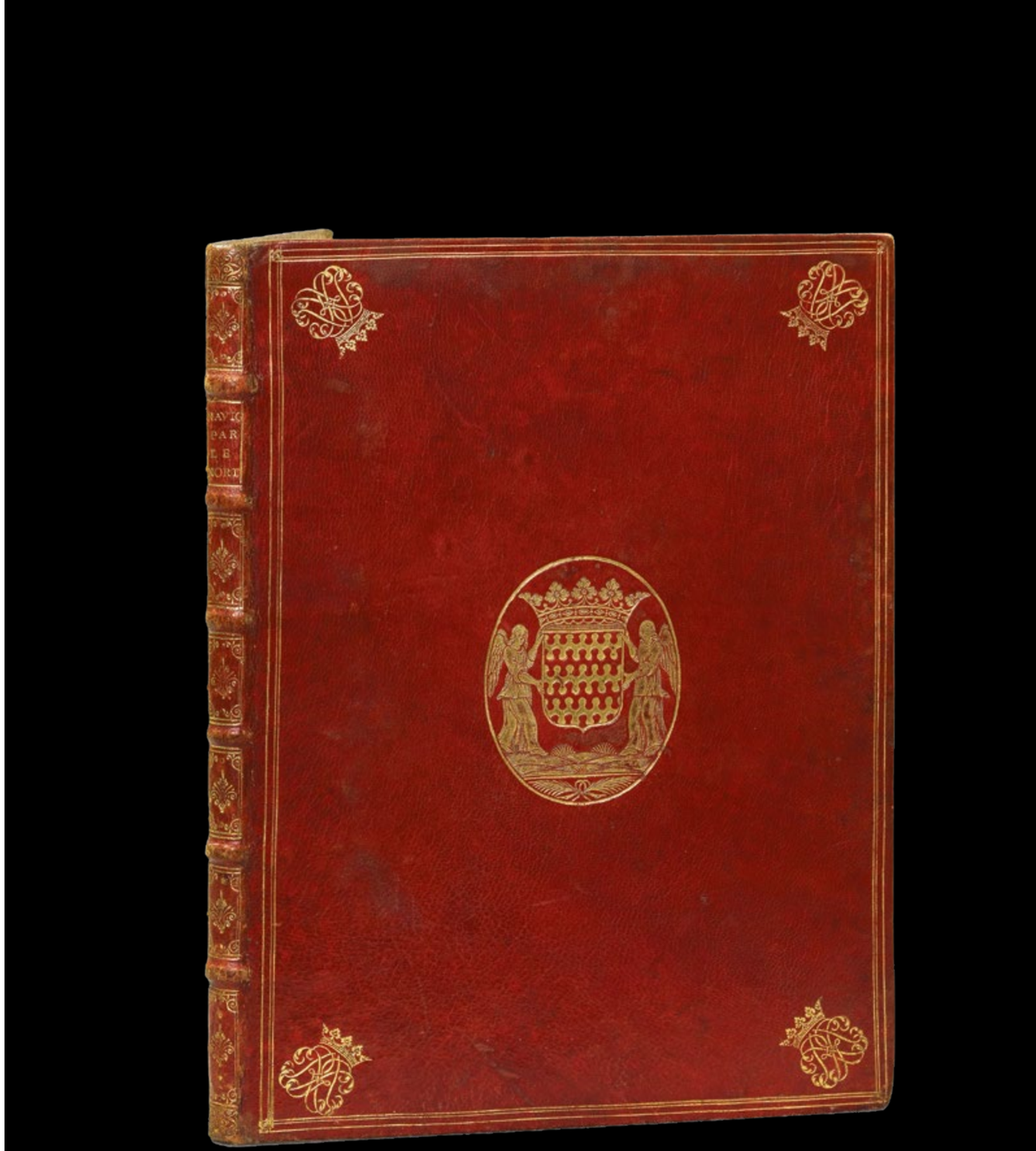
The first voyage (1594) sailed the length of Nova Zembla and the via Vaigatz to the Kara Sea, whilst the second was thwarted by ice which closed the strait in the previous year. The third voyage of 1596-1597, which occupies the majority of this book, is one of the greatest in the history of polar exploration. Barents perished on the voyage, but de Veer, who had also been on the second voyage, survived.

“On the first voyage, the two ships from Amsterdam reached the Islands of Orange, just north of Novaya Zemlya, and returned from there. The other two ships entered the Kara Sea via Strait Vayagach and found it ice-free. During the second voyage, the effort was therefore entirely concentrated on the Strait Vaygach. However, in 1595 the ice conditions were unfavourable, and they found the Kara Sea frozen. The Province of Zeeland and the city of Enkhuizen, which had provided ships for both voyages, lost interest but the city of Amsterdam decided to send two ships for a third attempt. Barents was chief pilot and acted as the scientific leader of this endeavour. Jacob van Heemskerck, who had been aboard with him in the year before, was now captain of his ship, while Jan Cornelisz de Rijp was captain of the other. This time the passage would be attempted via high latitudes, as advocated by the influential theologian and cartographer Petrus Plancius.

Disagreement between Barents and de Rijp arose when Barents wished to steer more easterly than Plancius had instructed. The strong-minded de Rijp insisted on a northerly course. The discovery of Spitsbergen and Bear Island during this part of the voyage should therefore be credited to him. After a further disagreement about the course to steer, the two ships separated. De Rijp went north but returned in the same year. Barents and Heemskerck followed the coast of Novaya Semlya and were forced to winter on its east coast.

It was the irony of fate that a year later, after having struggled their way down a long the icy west coast of Novaya Zemlya in two open boats, the survivors would run into de Rijp again at the Kola Peninsula and were able to return home with him … De Veer wrote his book after his return from the third voyage. It contains a wealth of astronomical observations and data on the magnetic variation in the arctic region of 400 years ago” (van der Werf).

It is also in the account of the third voyage that the Novaya Zemlya effect, a polar mirage caused by high refraction of sunlight, is first described.



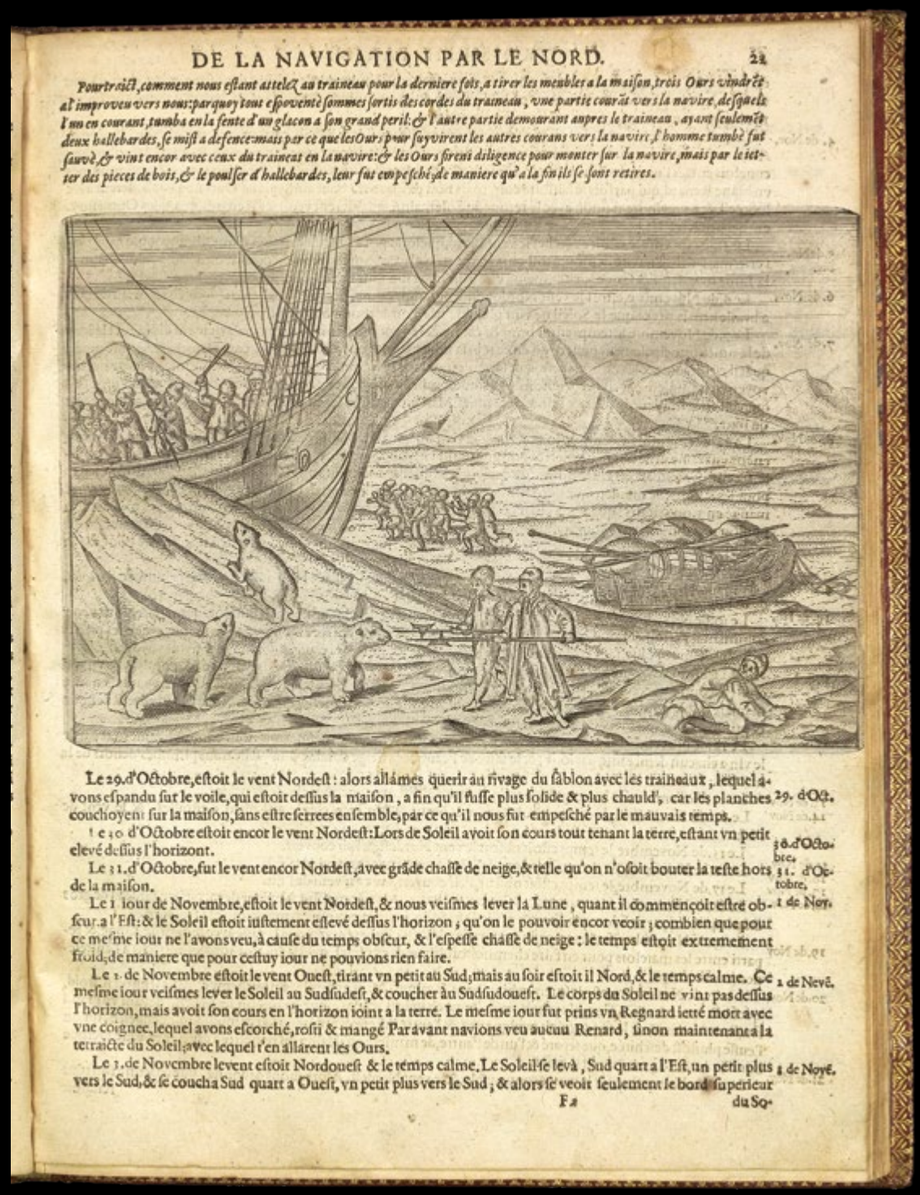
Originally published in Dutch, French, and Latin printings in 1598, this is a reprint (or reissue) of the first French edition. Although the date on the title-page appears to read '1600', bibliographers now believe that there was no such edition, and that this second French printing dates from 1604. Leaf A3 is known in two states: with a map to the lower part of the verso, or blank as here due to inattention during printing. This is likely to be the earlier state. A copy in a Sammelband of Dutch voyages now at the Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, was bound with both states of the leaf in the nineteenth century. Whether or not the leaf with the map in their volume pertains to our editions is, however, not clear; in the Cambridge University copy, the one other copy inspected, the space is left blank, as here. There are furthermore small differences in punctuation and spelling, as well as to the setting of the caption to the plate.

Whereas this book is more commonly found in the French edition of 1609, both the first and our second seldom appear on the market. A work notorious for having survived in imperfect condition, this copy - although irregularly trimmed - is especially well preserved and here bound in a very rare, beautiful binding of wonderful provenance.

Provenance

Bound in red morocco with the arms and cypher of Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart de Mortemart, marquise de Montespan (1640-1707), on covers (Olivier 720, fer 4). Born into one of the oldest noble families of France, Madame de Montespan became known as the 'true Queen of France' due to her romantic relationship with Louis XIV for whom she bore seven children. Only a very few examples of books bound for the marquise are known, with Ernest Quentin Bauchart tracing just six examples in his 'Les femmes bibliophiles de France'. A seventh, the marquise's personal copy of the 'Constitutions' of the 'Communauté des Filles de Saint-Joseph', her place of retreat and penitence after having fallen out of favour at court, printed in 1691 at her behest and bearing a later version of her arms and covers and without cyphers, was recently offered in a catalogue by Camille Sourget.

The front paste-down carries the memorial bookplate 'EM' of the eminent Geneva book collector, Edmée Maus, who created a wonderful library of mostly French books - "l'une des plus importantes collections des années 1950-1960" (BnF website) - some very rare and a number of superb bindings (see also Rau). Her collection was dispersed after her death by a consortium of booksellers, who added this posthumous bookplate in memory of her exceptional collection.



DE LA NAVIGATION PAR LE NORD. 22

Pourtroict, comment nous estant attelez au traineau pour la derniere fois, a tirer les meubles a la maison, trois Ours vindrẽt al'improveu vers nous: parquoy tous espouventé sommes sortis des cordes du traineau, vne partie courãt vers la navire, desquels l'vn en courant, tumba en la fente d'vn glacon a son grand peril: & l'autre partie demourant aupres le traineau, ayant seulemẽt deux hallebardes, se mist a defence: mais par ce que les Ours pour soyvirent les autres courans vers la navire, l'homme tumbé fut sauvé, & vint encor avec ceux du traineau en la navire: & les Ours firent diligence pour monter sur la navire, mais par le ietter des pieces de bois, & le poulser d'hallebardes, leur fut empeschée de maniere qu'a la fin ils se sont retires.

Le 29. d'Octobre, estoit le vent Nordest: alors allames querir au rivage du sablon avec les traineaux, lequel avons espandu sur le voile, qui estoit dessus la maison, a fin qu'il fusse plus solide & plus chauld, car les planches couchoyent sur la maison, sans estre serrees ensemble, par ce qu'il nous fut empesché par le mauvais temps. 29. d'Oct.

Le 30. d'Octobre estoit encor le vent Nordest: Lors de Soleil avoit son cours tout tenant la terre, estant vn petit elevé dessus l'horizont. 30. d'Octobre.

Le 31. d'Octobre, fut le vent encor Nordest, avec grãde chasse de neige, & telle qu'on n'osoit bouter la teste hors de la maison. 31. d'Octobre.

Le 1 iour de Novembre, estoit le vent Nordest, & nous veismes lever la Lune, quant il commençoit estre obscur, a l'Est: & le Soleil estoit iustement esleve dessus l'horizon; qu'on le pouvoir encor veoir; combien que pour ce mesme iour ne l'avons veu, à cause du temps obscur, & l'espesse chasse de neige: le temps estoit extremement froid, de maniere que pour cestuy iour ne pouvions rien faire. 1 de Nov.

Le 2. de Novembre estoit le vent Ouest, tirant vn petit au Sud, mais au soir estoit il Nord, & le temps calme. Ce mesme iour veismes lever le Soleil au Sudsudest, & coucher au Sudsudouest. Le corps du Soleil ne vint pas dessus l'horizon, mais avoit son cours en l'horizon ioint a la terre. Le mesme iour fut prins vn Regnard ietté mort avec vne coignee, lequel avons escorché, rosti & mangé Par avant navions veu aucun Renard, sinon maintenant a la terraicte du Soleil, avec lequel s'en allarent les Ours. 2 de Nov.

Le 3. de Novembre levent estoit Nordouest & le temps calme. Le Soleil se leva, Sud quart a l'Est, un petit plus vers le Sud, & se coucha Sud quart a Ouest, vn petit plus vers le Sud; & alors se veoit seulement le bord superieur 3 de Nov.

“The first Atlas of America”

10 **WYTFLIET, Cornelius**

Histoire Universelle des Indes Occidentales et Orientales. Divisée en deux livres le premier par Cornille Wytfliet le second part Ant. M. & autres historiens.

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

Description
Three parts in one volume, folio (295 by 140mm), three letterpress titles within engraved surrounds, woodcut printer's device on the final page of the first and third parts, 23 engraved maps on 20 sheets, bookplate to front pastedown, period full calf stamped with gilt armorial shield of the Bibliotheca Palatina to upper and lower board.

References
Donald Gallup, ‘The First Separately Published Atlas Entirely Devoted to the Americas: Wytfliet's Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum’ The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America 76 (1982) pp. 63-73; van der Krogt, 371:11; James C. Martin and Robert Sidney Martin, Maps of Texas and the Southwest 1513-1900 (Texas: Texas State Historical Association, 1984) p.75, plate 6; Nordenskiöld 2:310; Phillips 4459; Sabin 105701.

A fine copy of Wytfliet's description of the Americas (the third edition in French), here with the addition of Magini's valuable description of the West and East Indies and Japan.

The first edition of Wyfliet's work is “the first atlas of America” (Burden), and was first published in Latin as ‘Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum’ in 1597. As the title suggests, it was marketed as a supplement to Ptolemy's ‘Geographia’, with text based on the writings of Ramusio, Hakluyt, de Bry, Acosta and others. The work was evidently popular as two further Latin editions appeared in 1598 and 1603. The work was then translated into French, combined with the work of Magini and others, and first published under the present title in 1605: Gallup suggests that the 1605 variant without a date may be a later printing. Further editions of this compilation appeared in 1607 and 1611. The 19 double-page engraved maps of the American continent appeared in all of the Latin and French editions (but with some changes of state). The first map (a double hemisphere world map) is based on Mercator's influential map of 1587. There then follows ten maps of South America - the north coast of South America with the Caribbean islands, Hispaniola, Cuba and Jamaica, Chile, Peru, two maps of Brazil, two maps of central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and Antarctica or Tierra del Fuego (notable as one of the earliest maps of Antarctica) - and eight important maps of North America. In addition to the large double-page maps there are also four small maps on one double-page sheet in Magini's supplement showing the East Indies, Japan, China and the Philippines.

The map titled ‘Floride et Apalche’ is of particular note. Largely derived from a map by Ortelius, the source for both maps was the Spanish geographer Geronimo Chaves. “Privy to all of the official reports of the Spanish explorers, Chaves's map recorded the discoveries of Cabeza de Vaca, de Soto, and Moscoso ... The Chaves map published by Ortelius was, therefore, one of the earliest printed maps of the territory based on actual observations, and its reproduction in Wytfliet's popular work helped to correct the previous imaginary concepts of the area” (Martin and Martin).

Ortelius's 'Theatrum' in English

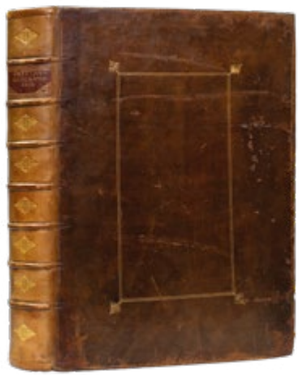
11 **ORTELIUS, Abraham**

Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. The Theatre of the Whole World: Set Fourth by That Excellent Geographer Abraham Ortelius.

Publication
London, Printed by John Norton; Printer to the Kings most excellent Maisetie in Hewbrew, Greeke, and Latine, 1606.

Description
First edition in English. Folio (450 by 320mm), engraved architectural title with the arms of James I to verso, dedication with engraved epitaph to Ortelius on verso, full-page portrait of Ortelius within cartouche, separate engraved title to the Parergon, small engraving of a globe printed upside down on verso of colophon leaf, 161 double-page engraved maps (including five double-page engraved plates showing views of the Escurial, the Temple of Delphi, and the costume of the Holy Roman Empire), title-page inlaid and mounted, title page of Parergon misbound after map xi, eighteenth century panelled calf, with foliate corner pieces, spine rebacked, in eight compartments separated by raised bands, gilt, with red morocco label lettered in gilt.

References
Koeman III Ort.37; van der Krogt 31:551; Shirley T.ORT-1jj; The Library of Lord Wardington: Important Atlases and Geographies, Part Two, sale catalogue (Sotheby's: London, 2006), 360.



The scarce and only edition of Ortelius's Theatrum in English.

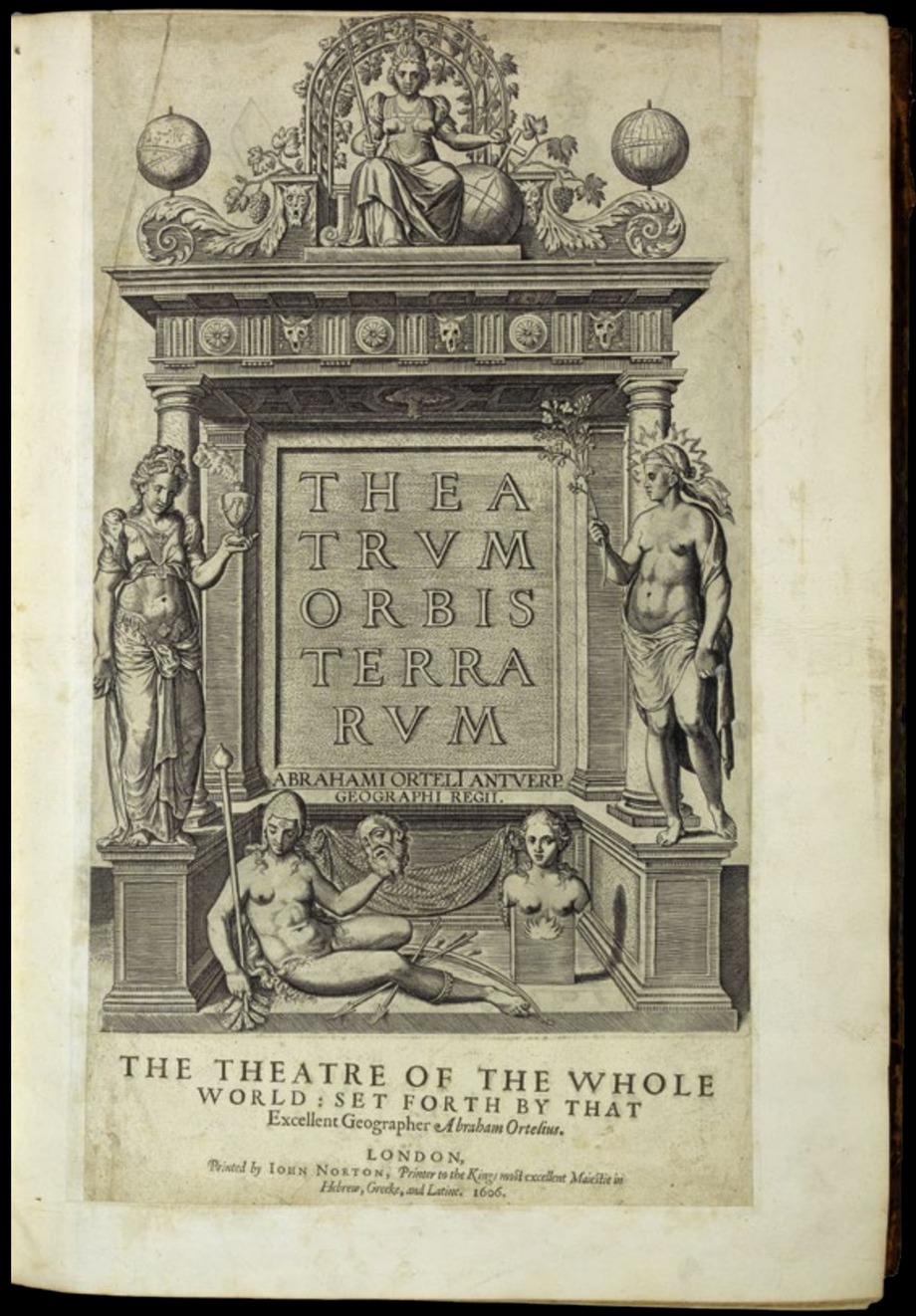
The 'Theatrum' was the first 'proper' world atlas to be printed and published in England with English text. Ortelius' 'Epitome' was the earliest world atlas to be published with English text accompanying it, with the editions of Pieter Heyns and Michiel Coignet in 1601 and 1603 respectively. It had more maps than any other edition of Ortelius, whether before or after. The book was the largest ever printed and published in England up to that date, measuring at least an inch more than uncut copies of the Bishop's Bibles of 1568, 1572 and 1602, or the Genevan versions in black letter of 1578-83. It was a particularly small edition [i.e. print run] and not sold through the house of Christopher Plantin; no surviving copies are known to exist on the European continent (i.e. excluding copies in the British Isles)" (Wardington).

The English edition was based upon the 1603 Latin edition published by Vrients. Although the pause in printing of the Antwerp edition between 1603 and 1608 might suggest that all the plates were used in London for printing; the maps were in fact printed in Antwerp, most probably at the Plantin press, and then shipped to London where the text was added, and the work bound.

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

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

Provenance
1. Bookplate of Lord Hopetoun.
2. Hopetoun House Sale, Sotheby's, London, 21 October 1957, lot 233.
3. Charles W. Traylen, Guildford.
4. Wardington Collection.
5. Wardington Sale, Sotheby's, London, 10 October 2006, lot 360.
6. Private collection.




TYPVS ORBIS TERRARVM.
HOMINES HAC LEGE SVNT GENERATI, QVI TVERENTVR ILLVM GLOBVM, QVEM IN HOC TEMPLO MEDIVM VIDES, QVAE TERRA DICITVR. Cicero.
EQVVS VEHENDI CAVSA, ARANDI BOS, VENANDI ET CVSTODIENDI CANIS, HOMO AVTEM ORTVS AD MVNDVM CONTEMPLANDVM. Cicero.
SEPTEMTRIO.
TERRA SEPTEMTRIONALIS INCOGNITA.
CIRCVLVS ARCTICVS.
AMERICA SIVE INDIA NOVA.
Noua Francia.
Florida
Tartaria.
ASIA
China
Persia
India orientalis
AFRICA
TROPICVS CANCRI
CIRCVLVS AEQVINOCTIALIS.
TROPICVS CAPRICORNI
MAR DEL ZVR
OCEANVS AETHIOPICVS.
MAR DI INDIA
Nova Guinea
Peru
Brasil
Chica
Terra del Fuego
Psittacorum regio.
CIRCVLVS ANTARCTICVS.
TERRA AVSTRALIS NONDVM COGNITA
MERIDIES.
HOC EST PVNCTVM, QVOD INTER TOT GENTES FERRO ET IGNI DIVIDITVR, O QVAM RIDICVLI SVNT MORTALIVM TERMINI. Seneca.
QVID EI POTEST VIDERI MAGNVM IN REBVS HVMANIS, CVI AETERNITAS OMNIS, TOTIVSQVE MVNDI NOTA SIT MAGNITVDO. CICERO:
VTINAM QVEMADMODVM VNIVERSA MVNDI FACIES IN CONSPECTVM VENIT, ITA PHILOSOPHIA TOTA NOBIS POSSET OCCVRRERE. Seneca.

ISLANDIA.
Septemtrio.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
BLOE.
Grims ey
VESTFIORDVNG
NORDLENDINGAFIORDVNG
SVNDLENDINGAFIORDVNG
AVSTLENDINGAFIORDVNG
Glama.
Sneuels Iokul
Sand Iokul
Arnafelds Iokul
Bald Iokul
Hekla
Medalland
Scala milliarium Islandicorum.
ILLVSTRISS. AC POTENTISS. REGI FREDERICO II DANIAE, NORVEGIAE, SLAVORVM, GOTHORVMQVE REGI, ETC. PRINCIPI SVO CLEMENTISSIMO. ANDREAS VELLEIVS DESCRIBEB. ET DEDICABAT.


CHINAE,
olim Sinarum regionis, noua descriptio.
auctore Ludouico Georgio.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
SEPTEMTRIO.
BENGA LA.
PAN TANES
MVXEN TVS.
DESE RTVM
MAVREMAI ER.
GO VROS.
BRAMAS.
DOVISI VAL.
MALACA.
SIAO
PEGV.
SVINAM.
CHIAMPA.
CAVCHIN CHINA.
QVICHEV.
SAN CII.
XIAM XII.
IVNNA.
FVQVAM.
HONAO.
QVINCII.
CAN TAM.
FOKIEN
CHE
OVIAM
NANQVII.
XANTON.
SINVS MAGNVS.
Las Philippinas.
Borneo.
Cubo.
Mindanao.
IA PAN.
Lacus
Scala leucarum, quarum nouendecim, gradum efficiunt.
20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240

Moxon's theory of a Northwest Passage

12 **WRIGHT, Edward**

Certain Errors in Navigation. Detected and Corrected... with many Additions that were not in the former Editions.

Publication
London, Joseph Moxon, 1657.

Description
Quarto (196 by 146mm), engraved title, two large engraved folding maps, one on two sheets, four folding plates tipped-in, four engraved plates in the text, and numerous woodcut diagrams and letterpress tables throughout, early eighteenth century panelled calf, blind-tooled tulips at outer corners of central panel, rebacked.

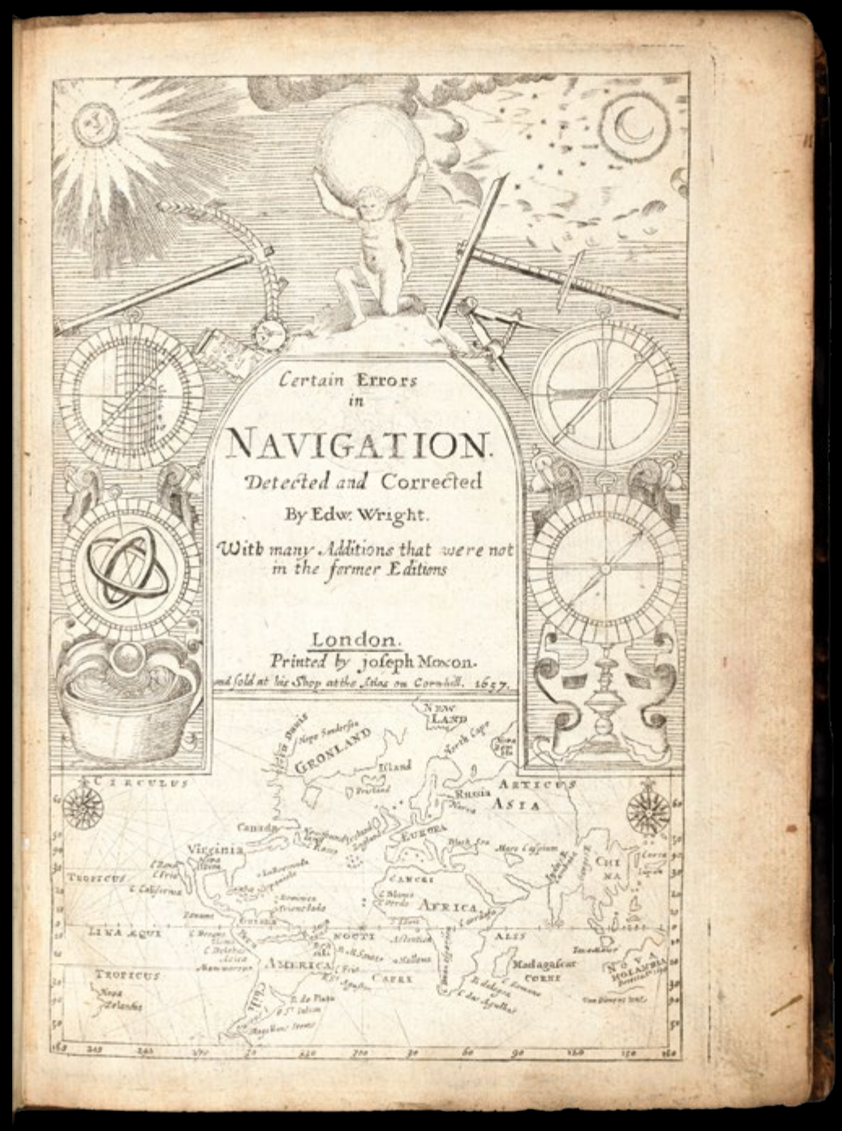
References
Sabin 105574; Shirley, Mapping of the World, 396; Wing W3689.

Edward Wright's seminal work. 'Certain Errors in Navigation' was first published by Wright in 1599, revised and then republished in 1610, then extensively improved by Joseph Moxon and reissued in 1657, with additions including Moxon's own 'The Haven-finding Art, or the way to find any Haven or place appoynted at Sea'. This last edition, the present text, is exceptionally important, because it contains Moxon's map, 'A Plat of all the World'.

Edward Wright (1561-1615), an English scholar and sometime buccaneer, was the first person to explain the mathematical basis of the Mercator projection. In 1589, while still a fellow of his Cambridge college, Wright left the world of academia, and with dispensations from the crown and college, he joined a raiding party to the Azores under the pseudonym Captain Edward Carelesse to make navigational studies. Wright also claimed to have sailed with Sir Francis Drake to evacuate Sir Walter Raleigh's Virginia colony, Roanoke.

Wright's seafaring experience aided him when he helped Emery Molyneux with his terrestrial globe in 1592, and seven years later he produced his own work, 'Certain Errors of Navigation'. In it he explains how to divide the meridian, which was of particular importance for the use of the Mercator projection. Gerard Mercator, the cartographer responsible for the first atlas, had designed a new system of projection (the means whereby the surface of the earth, a three-dimensional object, is represented on a two-dimensional surface) but had not explained how to calculate it. It also contains information on latitudes and compass variation.

Joseph Moxon (1627-1691) was an English printer and instrument maker. His father was also a printer, and took Moxon to see Bibles being printed in the Low Countries when he was young. Moxon and his brother James became leading printers of mathematical and scientific texts, as well as globe and instrument makers. In spite of his Puritan upbringing, Moxon was appointed Hydrographer to Charles II following the Restoration. He produced the first English language dictionary devoted to mathematics, and in 1678 became the first tradesman to be elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society. Moxon theorized that the Arctic was ice free, and warmed by 24 hours of sunlight in the summer. He also speculated that Arctic ice was created near land, and that if one sailed far enough northwards, one would be free of northern land masses and, subsequently, ice, which led him to believe that the Northwest Passage would be found by sailing near the North Pole. These views later influenced Daines Barrington and Samuel Engel, whose refinement of Moxon's ideas would in turn influence Captain Cook's Third Voyage in search of the Northwest Passage.



Using the Mercator projection, Moxon made several significant revisions to Wright's original plate, the most important of which is the entirely new depiction of Australia (noted as "Discoverere 1655") and a relatively accurate rendering of Hudson's Bay. Moxon has erased Wright's large royal coat of arms in the upper left corner of the map, and has redrawn all of Wright's original coastline markings. California, however, remains an island.

Provenance
1. Bookplate of the Earls of Macclesfield from the South Library on the front paste-down dated 1860, discreet blind-stamp on title-page.

A PLAT of all the
WORLD.
Baffins Bay
Dudley
VIRGINIA
TROPICVS
AMERICA
TROPICVS
WEST

NOVA ZEMLA
ARCTICVS
ASIA
MARE CASPIVM
MIDLAND SEA
CANCRI
AFRICA
AEQUINOCTIALIS
CAPRICORNI
NOLANDIA NOVA
EAST

A fine example of Blaeu's great work on the towns of the Low Countries

13 **BLAEU, Willem and Johannes**

Novum ac magnum theatrum urbium Belgicae.

Publication
Amsterdam, Johannes Blaeu, 1649.

Description
Latin text, two volumes, folio atlas (545 by 355 mm), engraved title-pages with fine contemporary hand-colour and heightened in gold, 227 engraved maps (the majority double-page) with over 300 maps and views, publisher's vellum gilt, covers panelled with stylised foliate roll, and large centre and corner arabesques, with armillary sphere to centre, spine divided into eight compartments by horizontal rolls, decorated with foliate corner pieces around a central rose tool.

References
Koeman I BL 68A and 68B; van der Krogt 43:112.

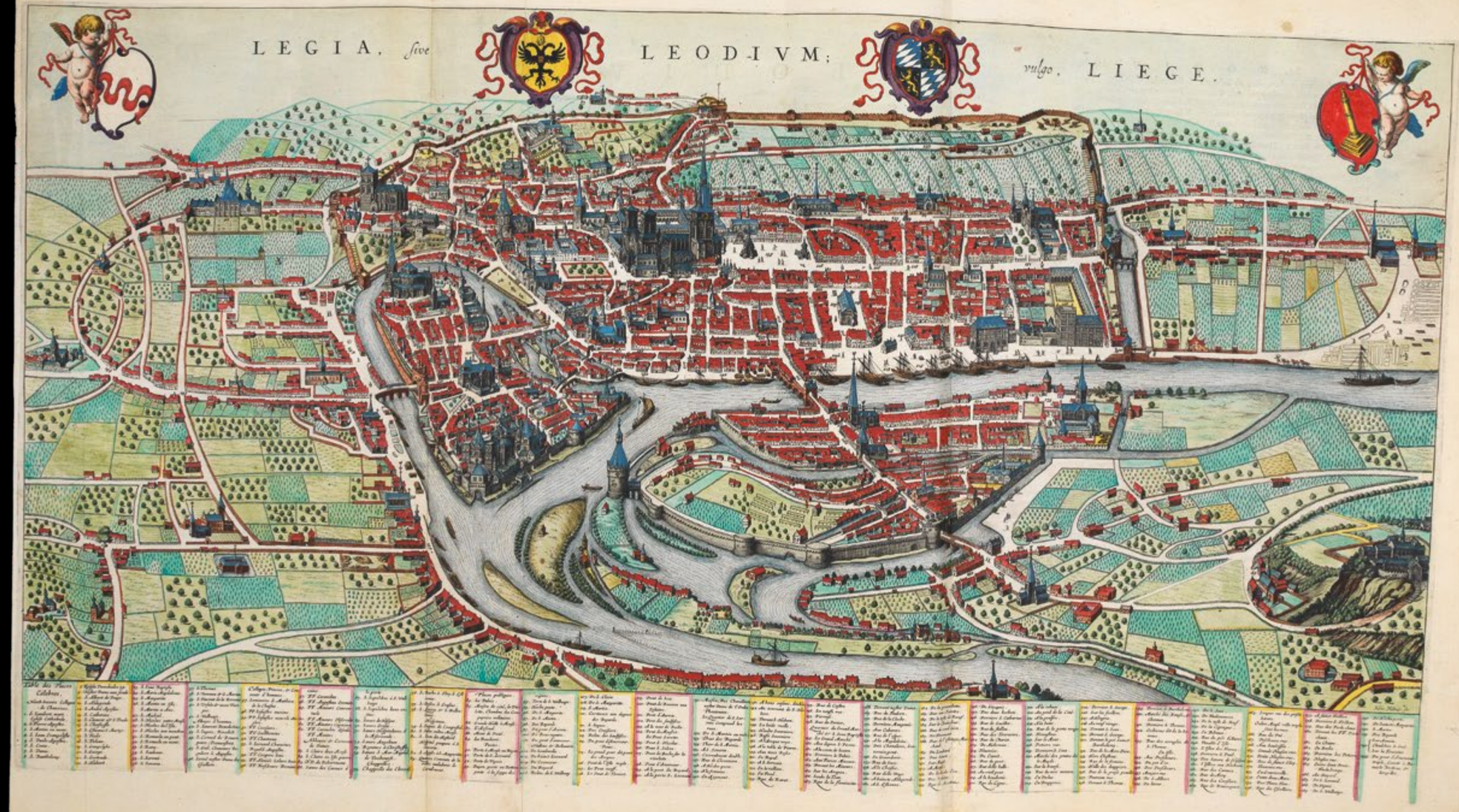
Second Latin text edition, with very fine contemporary colouring, of Blaeu's great work on the towns of the Low Countries.

"Of all the Blaeu atlases, the townbooks of the Netherlands are held in the highest esteem in the Netherlands. This is partly due to the fact that their composition is linked up with the struggle for independence from Spain of the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century. Bound up, by sentiment, with the most dramatic and heroic period of the shaping of the Dutch State it shows the proud and industrious cities of the North in their full splendour. Before the end of the battle with Spain, Joan Blaeu planned his town books which were to contain maps, evenly distributed over two volumes: the towns of the Republic in Volume I, the towns belonging to Spain in Volume II. In the planning stage of the atlas, some years before 1648, while the text had been printed and also most of the plates, Joan Blaeu could not know how the Peace treaty would turn out. In the last decades of the war, several towns and fortresses in the south had been or were besieged by the army of the Republic and Blaeu had to take a decision as to inclusion of these disputed towns into the two volumes of his atlas. The very first [Latin text] edition of his town atlas reflects the situation during the last years of the war: 26 maps of towns and fortresses are incorporated in the "Spanish" volume, but had to be transferred to the "Dutch" side. Consequently, apart from the very rare first edition, the volumes I and II are uneven in the number of maps, the first volume being the larger. At the end of the Index of the first edition, printed in 1649 after the Treaty of Westphalia, Joan Blaeu [gives a] notice to the reader explaining the arrangement of the maps" (Koeman).

The Blaeu family firm was founded by Willem Janzoon Blaeu (1571-1638) in 1596. He was eventually joined by his sons, Cornelius (1616-1648) and Johannes (1596-1673). The firm became the most productive cartographic establishment in the Netherlands until it was destroyed by fire in 1672. The elder Blaeu initiated the great series of atlases that culminated in the 'Atlas Maior' (see item 15), in which Johannes Blaeu incorporated much of the geographical knowledge bequeathed him by his father.

The present example collates with Blaeu's second edition of the work, with 26 maps having been moved from the "Spanish" volume to the "Dutch" volume.

LEGIA, *sive* LEODIVM; *vulgo*, LIEGE.



“Horrid phantasms and apparitions of Devils”

14 **KIRCHER, Athanasius**

Mundus Subterraneus.

Publication
Amsterdam, Joannes Janssonius van Wesberge and Elizeus Weyerstraten, 1665.

Description
2 volumes in one, folio (440 by 270mm), vol. I with engraved additional title by Theodor Dirck Matham after Joannes Paul Schor, engraved vignette on title, portrait of Pope Alexander VII and of the author, vol. II with engraved title by Anthony Heeres Siourtsma after C. van de Passe, 19 engraved plates of which 10 are double-page, two double-page and folding and 7 full-page, 64 engraved illustrations of which one full-page and 2 on separate sheets, all with fine contemporary hand-colour, seven tables, numerous woodcut illustrations, mostly coloured, some mainly marginal spotting and faint staining to bottom margin sometime heavier, few small tears to margins and occasional browning, contemporary calf, gilt fillet borders with gilt tooled corner decorations, spine decorated in gilt.

Collation: I: *-***(6); pp.6-346; [3], II: *(6); pp.1-487; qqq(4).

References
Ferguson I, 467 (calling for 14 plates in vol. I ad 7 in vol. II); Hoover 483; Merrill 17; Nissen ZBI 2196; Sommervogel IV 1060 21; Ward and Carozzi 1257; Wellcome III p. 395.

A magnificent coloured example of the first edition, first issue of Kircher’s bizarre encyclopaedia of subterranean geography. The work is one of the earliest works on speleology, one of the first to propose a fiery volcanic structure for the interior of the earth, and includes theories for weathering, and the water cycle. It also includes discussions of the location of the lost Island of Atlantis, alchemy, the existence of dragons and giants, and the spontaneous generation of animals from inert objects.

“The basis and impetus for the ‘Mundus subterraneus’ was Kircher’s visit to Sicily in 1637-38, where he witnessed an eruption of Aetna and Stromboli. He prefaced the work with his own narrative of the trip, including his spectacular descent into Vesuvius, [“I thought I beheld the habitation of Hell, wherein there seemed to be nothing besides the horrid phantasms and apparitions of Devils.” He heard “horrible bellowings and roarings” and there was “an inexpressible stink.”]. Upon his return to Italy. His observations of these volcanoes led him to conclude that the center of the earth is a massive internal fire for which the volcanoes are mere safety valves.

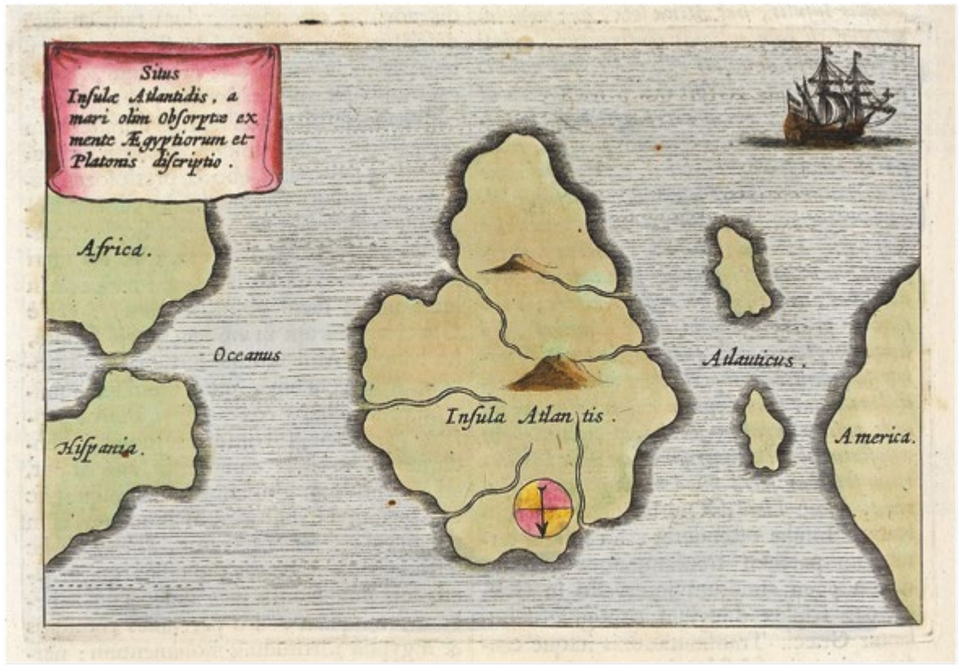
But the work is not solely geological. Kircher continues with fantastic speculations about the interior of the earth, its hidden lakes, its rivers of fire, and its strange inhabitants. Major topics include gravity, the moon, the sun, eclipses, ocean currents, subterranean waters and fires, meteorology, rivers and lakes, hydraulics, minerals and fossils, subterranean giants, beasts and demons, poisons, metallurgy and mining, alchemy, the universal seed and the generation of insects, herbs, astrological medicine, distillation, and fireworks” (Merrill).

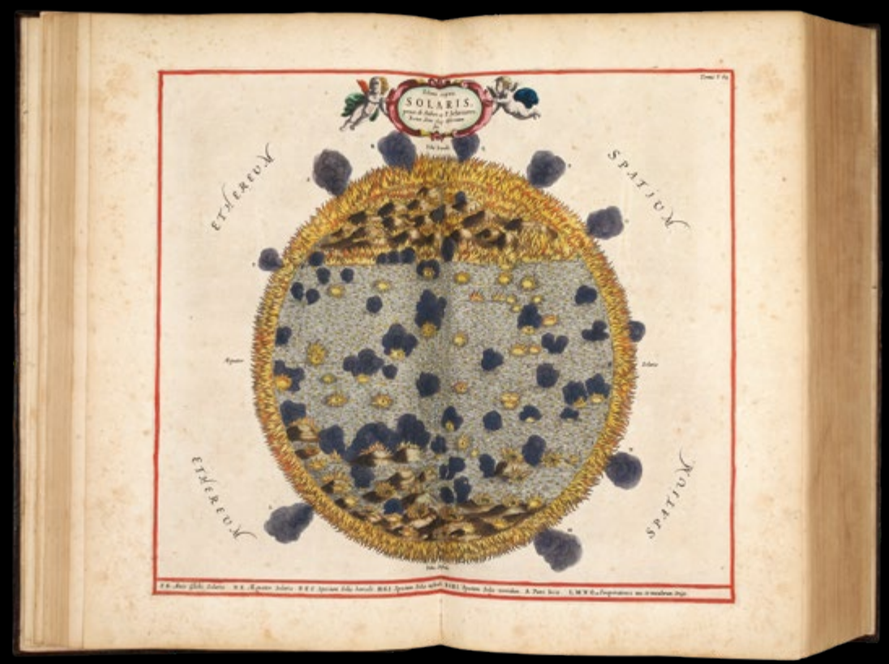
“As a Jesuit, Kircher rejected, for Scriptural reasons, the Cartesian notion of a slowly evolving earth, but he nevertheless displayed a great interest in the internal structure of the globe. He suggested that the earth had a central fiery region which was connected to the crust at many points, and that the earth also contained vast reservoirs of water. When the water and fire interacted, earthquakes, volcanoes, springs, and storms were the result. Although Kircher was an ardent collector of fossils and amassed a sizeable collection for his museum, he did not see them as evidence of changing ocean levels or geological catastrophes, but simply as signs of the marvellous fullness of God’s wisdom” (Theories of the Earth, Linda Hall Library 1984, n. 3).

"Kircher pointed out a hydrologic circle of water by evaporation, geysers, creeks, cold-water springs, and oozing through the seabed back to the abyss. His description of the influence of weathering, which he ascribed to a kind of chemical process and to cold, was sound, as was that of the geological action of water and wind" (DSB).

The present work, dated 1664 on the frontispieces, is an example of the first issue of the first edition. We are aware of no other example of this work with contemporary colour.

Provenance
1. Gift inscription of B. [?William 1771-1845] Powis "to his young friend", dated 1822 to Charles James Berridge Aldis (1808–1872, physician).
2. Blindstamp of 'The Cruising Association' on p.100.
3. The Giancarlo Beltrame Library of Scientific Books.





Ignis centralis A, undiq; et undiq; per pyragogos canales exhalationes spiritusq; gen[illegible]; hoc hydrophylaciis impactis, partim in thermas disponit partim in vapores attenuat; qui concavorum antrorum fornicibus illisi, frigore loci condensati in aquas deniq; res[illegible] fontes rivosq; generant: partim in aliis diversorum mineralium succis factas matrices derivati in metallica corpora coalescunt, aut in novam combustibilis materiæ fabricam [illegible] igni nutrimentum destinantur. Vides hic quoq; quomodo Mare ventis et aeris pressura, vel æstu motum, aquas per subterraneos cuniculos in altissima montium hydrophylacia [illegible]tur. Sed Figura te melius docebit omnia, quam ego fusioribus verbis non explicarim. Vides quoq; Subterraneum Orbem, in extima superficie terræ mare campoq; subsequi, et hoc etiam schema docet; Reliqua exactius ex ipsa operis descriptione et ratiocinio patebunt.


Typus MONTIS
ÆTNÆ
ab Aurora

Blaeu's Atlas Maior

15 **BLAEU, Johannes**

Grooten Atlas, oft werelt-beschryving, in welcke t' aerdryck, de zee, en hemel, wort vertoont en beschreven.

Publication
Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1662-5.

Description
13 parts in 9 volumes, Dutch text edition, folio (560 by 380mm), printed title, engraved allegorical title, 9 printed or engraved titles within engraved borders, 8 divisional titles, and 600 engraved maps, plans and views (most double-page) in contemporary hand-colour (general and engraved titles heightened in gold), many engraved and woodcut illustrations in text coloured, index leaf at end of each volume, occasional light browning on a few maps and some text pages, several maps with small marginal repairs, some light staining at lower corners of vol. 1 and 8, contemporary Dutch vellum, gilt, central arabesques replaced with gilt arms of van de Werve, leather labels on spines, gilt edges.

References
Koeman Bl 57; van der Krogt 2:62.

A Dutch edition of "the greatest and finest atlas ever published" (Koeman).

The 'Atlas Maior' in its various editions was the largest atlas ever published. It was justly famed for its production values, its high typographic standard, and the quality of its engraving, ornamentation, binding and colouring. The atlas frequently served as the official gift of the Dutch Republic to princes and other authorities. It is one of the most lavish and highly prized of all seventeenth-century illustrated books. "In its sheer size and scale it surpassed all other atlases then in circulation, including the efforts of his great predecessors Ortelius and Mercator." (Brotton). The work was published simultaneously in five different languages, Latin, French, Dutch, Spanish, and German. What Blaeu managed to achieve was to contain the world in a book - an endeavour that in many respects would never be equalled.

Publication History

The birth of Blaeu's great work originated in 1630, when he published his first atlas, the Atlas Appendix. The book consisted of 60 maps, and was billed by Blaeu as a supplement to Mercator's Atlas, whose work by that time had been greatly expanded and was being published by his greatest rivals Henricus Hondius and Johannes Janssonius. So frightened of the Blaeus' move into the publication of atlases that Hondius and Janssonius published a rival Appendix by the end of 1630.

Over the succeeding 30 years this great publishing rivalry would be the spur to the production of ever larger and more lavish atlases. In 1634, Willem Blaeu produced his 'Atlas Novus', containing 161 maps, this was expanded in 1635 to two volumes, containing 207 maps. So successful was the house of Blaeu that, in 1637, they moved into the larger premises; with its own print foundry and nine letterpresses the new building was the largest printing house in Europe. Unfortunately, Willem did not live long after the move and he past away the following year. He was succeeded in his business by his son Joan, who also inherited the lucrative and influential post of hydrographer the Dutch East India Company (V.O.C.).

Over the next twenty years Joan expanded the Atlas Novus, in 1640 he added a third volume, which included maps of Italy and Greece; in 1645, he published a fourth volume on the British Isles; and in 1654 a further volume upon China - the Atlas Sinensis - the first western atlas of China, based on the work of the Jesuit Marteo Martini. Janssonius during this time had almost kept pace with his more illustrious rival - in 1646 he published a four volume atlas, adding a fifth - the first folio sea atlas - in 1650, and in 1658 a sixth, which consisted of 450 maps, some 47 more than Blaeu's similar work.


BLAEU
BLAEU
BLAEU
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BLAEU
II
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IX

In 1662, Blaeu announced that he would auction his bookselling business in order to finance the imminent publication of his great atlas. From a brief look at the statistics it is clear to see why Blaeu needed the capital. The creation of the five editions took six years (from 1659-1665). It is estimated that 1550 copies over all five editions were printed, with Latin the longest print run of 650 copies. The print run came to just over 5.4 million pages of text, and 950,000 copper plate impressions! Such a vast undertaking in capital and man-hours, was reflected in the price of the work: the Latin edition, fully coloured, retailing for 430 guilders, with the larger French atlas the most expensive at 450 guilders. These prices made the atlas not only the costliest ever sold, but also the most expensive book of its day. To give us some idea of comparative value, the average price of a house in Amsterdam at the time of publication was 500 guilders.

The Maps

The maps are embellished in the Baroque style, and many rank among the most beautiful ever made. Of particular note are the famous side-panelled maps of the continents, the 58 maps devoted to England and Wales (volume IV), Martini's Atlas of China, the first atlas of China published in Europe (vol. IX), and a series of 23 maps of America, including important early maps of Virginia and New England (vol. VIII).

One should also mention the twin hemisphere world map, which Joan had newly prepared for the atlas, which has been suggested by Jerry Brotton as the first world map in an atlas to portray the Copernican solar system.

Contents

Volume I World, Arctic and Scandinavia. 90 maps.
Volume II Germany and Switzerland. 107 maps.
Volume III The Low Countries. 65 maps.
Volume IV England. 58 maps.
Volume V Scotland and Ireland. 55 maps.
Volume VI France. 66 maps.
Volume VII Italy and Greece. 67 maps.
Volume VIII Spain, Africa and America. 64 maps.
Volume IX Asia. 28 maps.

Dedicated to the 1st Earl of Nottingham and signed by Blome

16 **BLOME, Richard**

A Geographical Description of the Four Parts of the World.

Publication
London, T[homas] N[ewcombe] for R. Blome, 1670.

Description
5 parts in one volume, folio (374 by 234mm), titles printed in red and black, double-page engraved folding twin-hemisphere map of the world and 24 double-page maps, including seven folding, each with original hand-colour in outline, with cartouches hand-coloured in full and mounted on guards, engraved dedication leaf to the "Travel" section, engraved head-piece vignettes and initials. Modern sprinkled panelled calf, spine decorated in gilt.

References
Sabin 5968; Shirley, British Library T.BLOM-1a; Wing B3214.

First edition, the date on title-page altered in manuscript to read 1672 instead of 1670, and an attractive copy of a rare and beautiful atlas, based on the works of French cartographer Nicholas Sanson. Inscribed by Blome beneath a fine coat of arms: "To the Right Hon.ble Heneago Finch Baron Finch of Daventry & Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England &c. This volume of Geography is humbly Presented by My Lord Ye Hon.rs most humble servant Richard Blome."

The coat of arms was probably painted by Blome, as he began his career as an heraldic painter. With John Ogilby he is credited with inaugurating a new period of activity in English cartography, if not geography. S. Mendyk described him as "an opportunistic, businesslike cultivator of both patronage and the mapmaker's art" (DNB).

With a rare royal decree in the form of a broadside bound in immediately after the front free endpaper, in which, the King (Charles II) forbids his subjects to reprint or reproduce in any form the contents of the atlas. The decree is dated 14 March 1668/9 and predates a royal decree of assistance found on the verso of the letterpress dedication leaf, which is dated 10 July 1669. In addition to the world map, which shows California as an island, there are two maps of the American continent: "A New Mapp of America Septentrionale", and "A New Mapp of America Meridionale".

Provenance
Frontispiece gouache coat of arms with manuscript dedication to Heneage Finch (1621-1682), 1st Earl of Nottingham, Baron of Daventry and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, signed by Blome.

A MAPP or GENERALL CARTE of the WORLD

Desigṅed in two Plaine Hemiſphers, *By* Monſieur Sanſon, *Geograph*r *to the* French King *and Rendered into* Engliſh *and Illuſtrated with* Figures *by* Richard Blome. *By the* Kings *Eſpeciall Command*

The first road atlas

17 **OGILBY, John**

Britannia, Volume the First. or, an Illustration of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales: By a Geographical and Historical Description of the Principal Roads thereof.

Publication
London, Printed by the Author at his House in White-Fryers, 1675.

Description
First edition. Folio (412 by 265mm), engraved frontispiece by Wenceslaus Hollar, letterpress title, three page dedication to Charles II, five page Preface, three page List of Post Roads, eight page Introduction to the City of London, four page catalogue of the roads, folding general map of the British Isles, and 100 double-page engraved maps showing the roads of England and Wales, 200pp. text, four page Index table at end, paper strip covering earlier provenance pasted to upper margin of title, contemporary speckled calf, rebacked preserving original spine, panelled in gilt, morocco lettering-pieces.

References
Chubb C; Lowndes 1719; Wing 0-168. (K.S. Eerde, 'John Ogilby and the Taste of his Times', 1976, p.137).

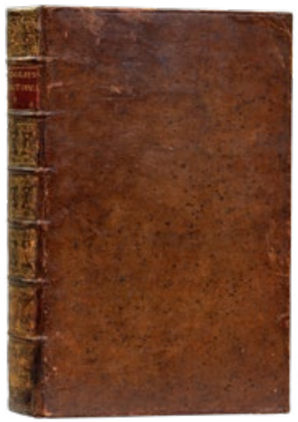
A fine, tall example of the first edition of Ogilby's famous road book; the first national road-atlas of any country, and a landmark in the mapping of England and Wales.

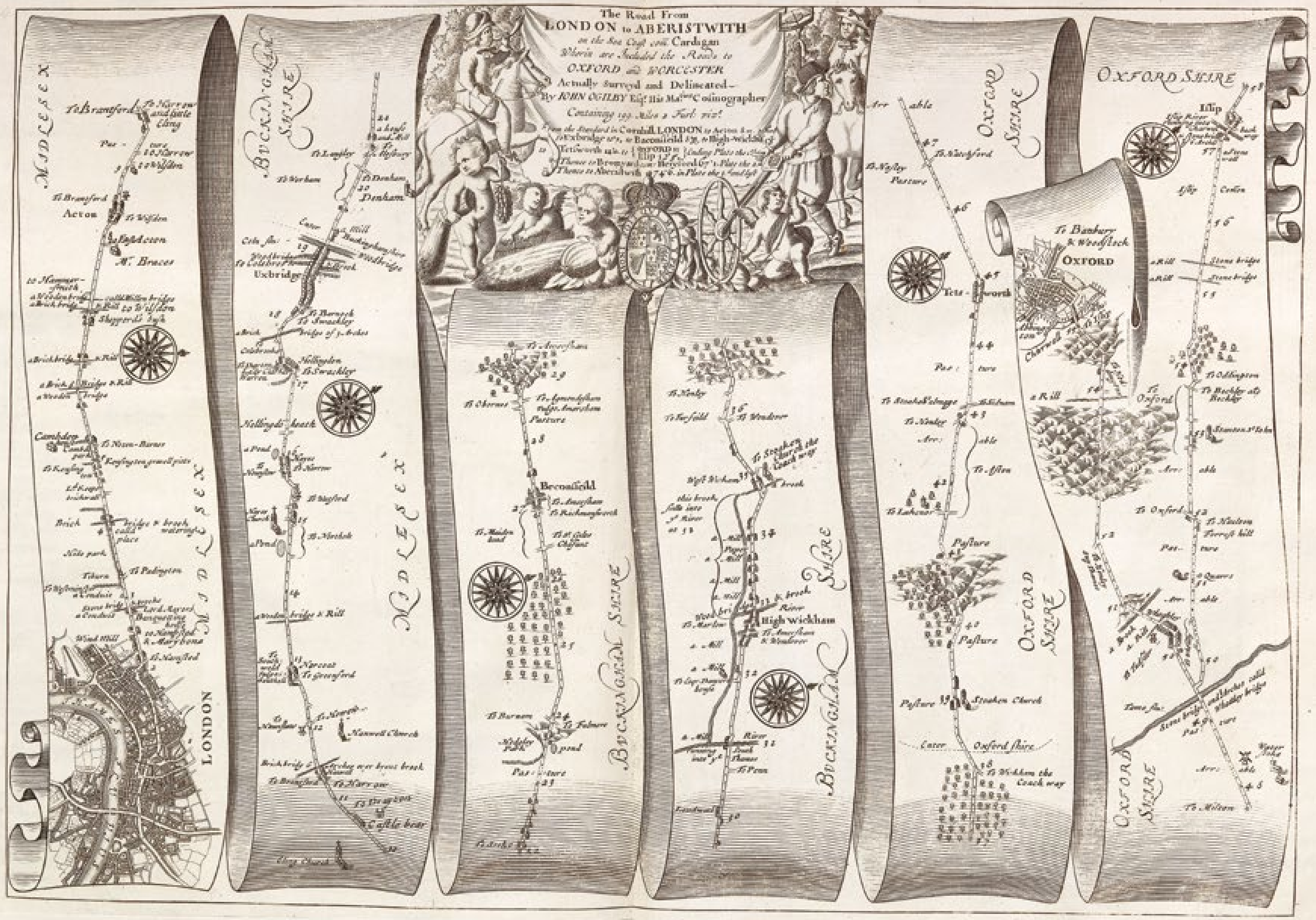
Ogilby's work was composed of maps of seventy-three major roads and cross-roads, presented in a continuous strip form, not unlike a modern satellite navigation system. For the first time in England, an atlas was prepared on a uniform scale, at one inch to a mile, based on the statute mile of 1760 yards to the mile. Ogilby claimed that 26600 miles of roads were surveyed in the course of preparing the atlas, but only about 7500 were actually depicted in print.

"In its comprehensiveness, its incorporation of new devices of computation and delineation, and its opulence of paper, design and decoration, it immediately set a new standard for mapmaking in England... this volume was an attempt at a scientific study not only of the roads, but also the terrain and habitations on either side of the roads" (Eerde).

ESTC identifies two issues of the first edition, one with 34, and the other, like the present example, with 28 preliminary pages, omitting the dedication to Archbishop Gilbert.

Provenance
Charles Cooke, Turkey merchant (front free endpaper with his calligraphic gift inscription to): Thomas Williams. Charles Cooke (d. 1721) was a prominent member of the Levant company, MP for Grampound (1715-1721), Lord of Trade, Master of the Mercers Company, Sheriff of London, and Alderman; bookplate of Robert More (d.1780).





The Road From
LONDON to ABERISTWITH
on the Sea Coast com. Cardigan
Wherein are Included the Roads to
OXFORD and WORCESTER
Actually Survey'd and Delineated
By JOHN OGILBY Esq. His Maties Cosmographer
LONDON
Acton
Uxbridge
Denham
Beconsfield
High Wickham
Tetsworth
OXFORD
Islip
OXFORD SHIRE

18 ROYER, Augustin, and HALLEY, Edmond

Cartes du Ciel réduites en quatre tables, contenant toutes les constellations, avec un catalogue des noms, grandeurs & positions des estoilles, corrigées et calculées par longitudes & latitudes pour l'an 1700. En latin, le français à costé. [Together with] Catalogue des estoilles australes ou supplément du catalogue de Tycho qui montre les longitudes & latitudes des estoilles fixes du Pôle Antartique, lesquelles ont été cahcées à Tycho dans l'horison d'Uranibourg, calculées aves un soin tres exact suivant leurs distances & corrigées jusque à la fin de l'année 1677. Avec les observations faites en l'ile de Sainte Hélène au 15 degré 55 minutes de latitude australe & 7 degré de longitude à l'Occident de Londres.

Publication
Paris, Jean Baptiste Coignard, 1679.

Description
Duodecimo (140 by 75mm). The first work: (36), 223, (1) pp., four engraved folding charts. The second: (36), 118pp., one folding plate and one engraved folding chart. Contemporary calf, intriguingly bound to incorporate a stub to provide space for the loose folding plates.

References
Basil Brown, Astronomical Atlases, Maps and Charts: An Historical and General Guide (London: Search, 1932), p.39; Nick Kanas, Star Maps: History, Artistry, and Cartography (Springer, 2007), pp.159-160; Jérôme de Lalande, Bibliographie Astronomique (1803) I, p.190; Library of the Earls of Macclesfield, Science A-C, Sotheby's, London, 4th November 2004.

"The southern Tycho"

The first French edition, and the first in any vernacular language of Halley's catalogue of stars in the southern hemisphere, here complete with the extremely rare celestial map, and bound together with Royer's exceptionally rare star charts.

Edmond Halley (1656-1742) became an assistant to John Flamsteed, the Astronomer Royal at the Greenwich Observatory, in 1675 and, among other things, was tasked with cataloguing the heavens and assigning every star a number. In 1676, Halley visited the south Atlantic island of Saint Helena and set up an observatory containing a large sextant with telescopic sights, in order to catalogue the stars of the southern hemisphere. While there he observed a transit of Mercury, and realised that a similar transit of Venus could be used to determine the absolute size of the Solar System. In 1679 Halley published the results from his observations on St. Helena in the present work, which includes details of 341 southern stars. These additions to contemporary star maps earned him the epithet "the southern Tycho" by Flamsteed. A comparison with the great Tycho Brahe was high praise indeed from a man with whom Halley did not always see eye-to-eye. As a result of this work Halley was awarded his M.A. degree at Oxford and elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society at the age of 22.

"Halley gives a historical account of stellar catalogues, referring to the work of Flamsteed, Hevelius and Cassini, as well as providing a description of his voyage. He terms his catalogue a "supplementum catalogi tychonici", as he derived his calculation from Brahe's Historia Coelestis" (Macclesfield Science A-C, lot 970).

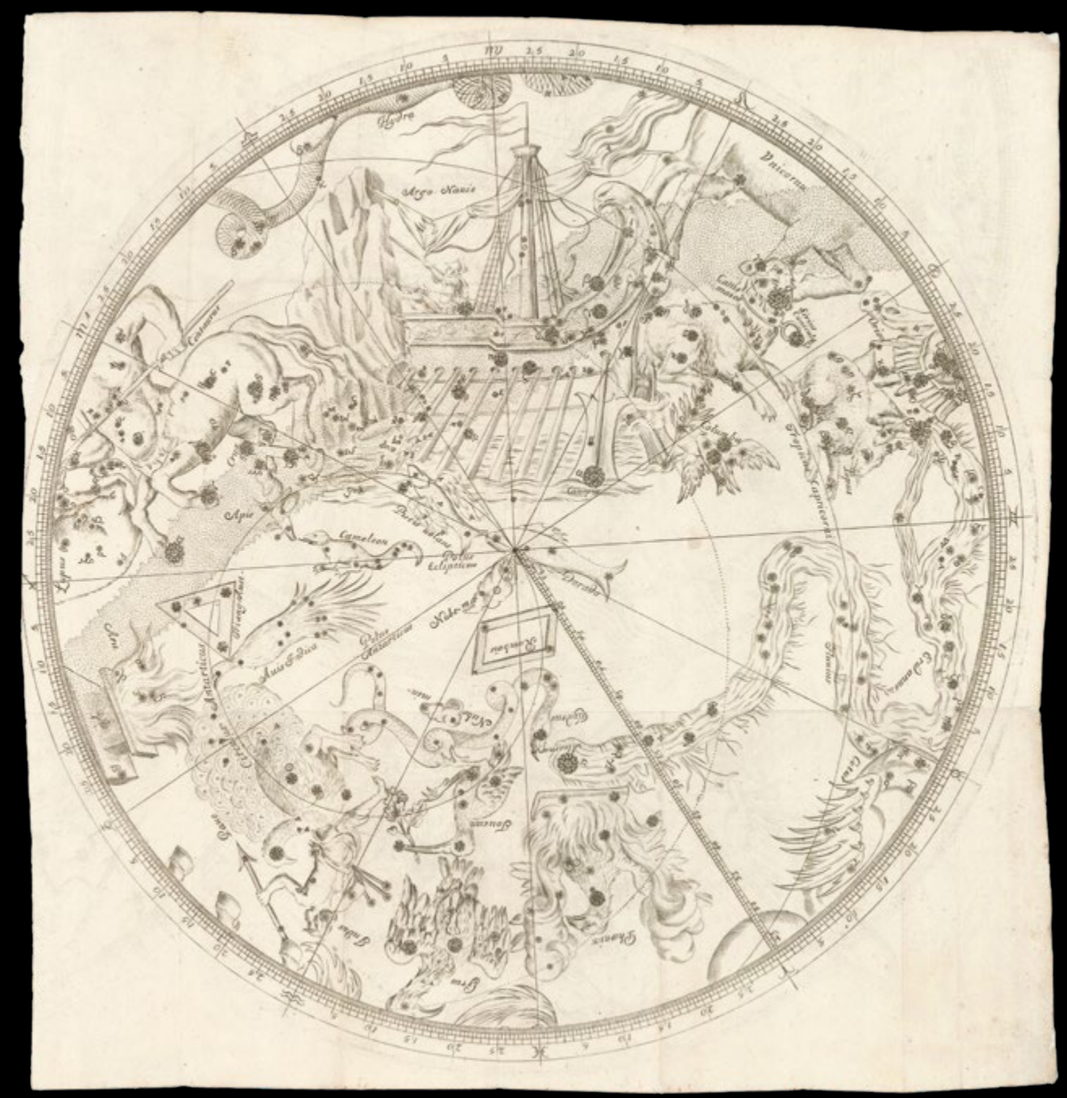
Halley's work is here bound after Royer's exceptionally rare celestial catalogue of 800 stars. This work contains four celestial maps: two polar (extending approximately 23.5 degrees south or south respectively), and two centred on the summer and winter solstices, covering half of the zodiac from equinox to equinox along the ecliptic in an area ranging from 35 degrees north to 35 degrees south. Royer's charts depict four constellations for the first time. Lilium (the Lily, in honour of Louis XIV, and representing the emblem of France); Sceptrum et Manus Justitiae (the Sceptre and the Hand of Justice); Columba (the Dove), and Crux Australis (the Southern Cross). Royer was also the first to show the Southern Cross "as a distinct constellation in a flat star map" (Brown). Petrus Plancius produced the first depiction of the Southern Cross in 1589, and Johann Bayer's 1603 star atlas included the asterism, but both authors showed it as part of Centaurus rather than a separate constellation.
Most of Royer's work is occupied by a "Table universelle des longitudes et latitudes des estoilles corrigée et eugmentée par D. Anthelme, Chartreux à Dijon". Anthelme Voituret was a monk who discovered the CK Vulpeculae, also called the Nova Vulpeculae, in 1670, probably the oldest catalogued nova variable. This nova was not detectable again for centuries until rediscovered in 1981.

The present example has two preliminary leaves (dagger 2) “une seconde table des constellations” not present in the Bibliothèque Nationale’s example, and four folding plates. The example formerly in the Macclesfield Library had only three.

“Copies of Royer’s maps are very rare, and they influenced the maps and globes of Coronelli.” (Kanas).

According to Basil Brown, whilst there are very few surviving examples of Royer’s work, and we have been unable to trace any complete examples bound together with Halley’s catalogue, it was always the author’s intention for both works to appear together. Thus, in his preface (”Au lecteur”) Royer states that the reader will find it convenient to add Halley’s catalogue as a second part of his own (”de le joindre comme une seconde partie au notre”). Also, Lalande cites the two works as belonging together: “Augustin Royer en 1679 publia 4 Cartes du Ciel avec un Catalogue de 1 800 étoiles fixes. Il avait ajouté à celles de Bayer & du P. Riccioli plusieurs étoiles nouvelles observées par le P. Anthelme Chartreux & il y joignit le Catalogue de étoiles australes que M Halley avait déterminées en 1677 dans son voyage à l’Isle de Ste Hélène & qui venait alors d’être publié en Angleterre” (Lalande).

Copies of Royer’s work are “extremely rare, especially in England. There appears to be no copy of this publication in Oxford, neither do the libraries of the Royal Society or the Royal Astronomical Society possess one. There is a copy in the British Museum. No copies are offered for sale in the catalogues of antiquarian booksellers” (Brown).



Tropicus
Pegasus
Equuleus
Delphinus
Aquila
Serpentarius
Serpens
Cauda
Coma
Linea
Antinous
Via Lactea
Aquarius
Equinoctialis
Libra
Virgo
Pisces
nova 1604
Ecliptieus
Scorpius
Sagittarius
Capricornus
Corona Australis
Lupus
Coruus
Capricorni
Tropicus
Centaurus
Piscis Notius
Ara
Grus
Hydra

We have not been able to trace any examples of Halley's work in the US. The Linda Hall Library, Missouri and the New York Public Library hold copies of the Royer, but neither of them contain the maps or the Halley book bound in.

OCLC records six institutional copies of Halley: British Library, Bodleian, UCL, Sainte Genevieve, Paris; Observatoire de Paris; Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. We have been able to trace a total of seven institutional examples of the Royer (again, none are bound with the Halley): British Library; NYPL; Linda Hall; BnF, France; Observatoire de Paris, France; Lausanne, Switzerland; Augsburg, Germany.

Provenance

Manuscript ex libris of "Cupis de Camargo, S. A. R. anno 1768".

The Cupis de Camargo were a Belgian family who lived in Paris during the eighteenth century. Whilst it is unclear as to which family member the book belonged, it was probably the famous dancer Marie Anne de Cupis de Camargo (1710-1770), whose portrait by Nicolas Lancret hangs in the National Gallery of Art, Washington. She was a well known bibliophile and her library was sold after her death by the printer Prault.

The other possible original owner is her brother, the equally artistic Jean-Baptiste de Cupis de Camargo (1711-1788), a composer and noted violinist.

Unrecorded Spanish edition of the First Sea Atlas of America

19 **ROGGEVEEN, Arent**

La Primera Parte Del Nuevo Gran Espejo Maritimo, Alumbrando las Costas Maritimas de la Navigacion de la India Occidental, Empecando de la Costa de Espana Hasta el Rio de Amazonas...

Publication
Amsterdam, Jacob Robijn, 1690.

Description
Folio (450 by 280mm), title, privilege, [2]p. description of the earth, 67pp., 34 engraved charts (all double-page apart from the chart of Catalina), seventeenth century Spanish pig skin.

References
c.f. Koeman Rog 10 for 1680 edition.

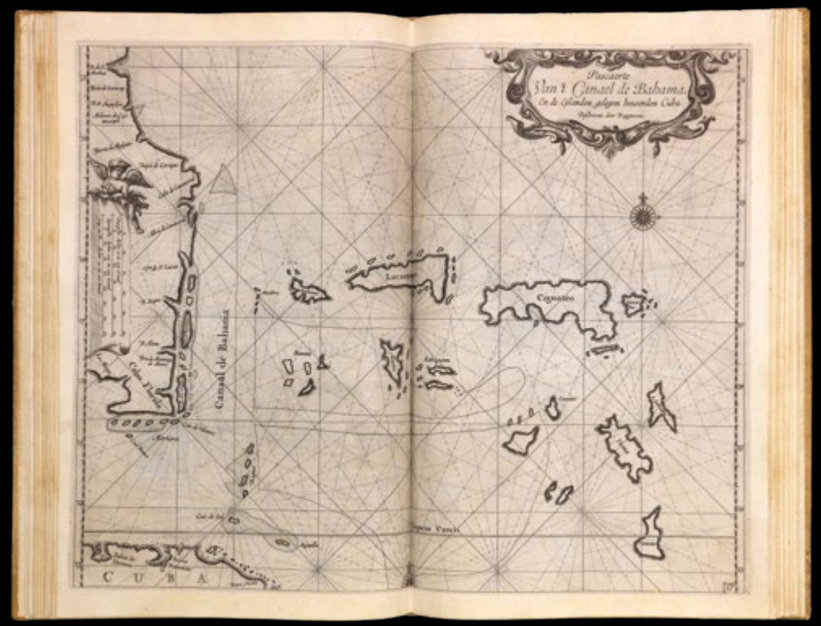
One of the most important maritime atlases of the Dutch Golden Age.

Roggeveen's work is the first maritime atlas of the American coasts, and was based largely on the closely guarded collection of mostly Iberian manuscript nautical charts owned by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and West India Company (WIC). It covers what it calls the West Indies, a term then interpreted much more broadly than today, including not only the entire Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico and Central America, but also part of South America and the entire east coast of what is now the United States and southern Canada.

Arent Roggeveen (c.1628-1779) was born in Delfshaven, and came to Middelburg as a teacher in 1658. Familiar with mathematics and land-surveying and interested in astronomy, he quickly learned the arts of navigation. Middelburg boasted one of the most important chambers of both the VOC and WIC, therefore many of Roggeveen's students worked in the two companies. Through these connections he apparently gained access to the large collection of mostly Iberian manuscript sea charts that the companies had captured, copied by espionage, or commissioned (some American place names in Roggeveen's atlas still retain their Spanish forms). This collection had been closely guarded as a matter of national security during the Dutch war of independence from Spain. Even after 1648 it was still considered sensitive material, as it gave the Dutch merchants of the VOC and WIC an important commercial advantage. While some atlases largely copied maps from their predecessors, Roggeveen could therefore draw on this cartographic treasure trove to produce more accurate and more detailed sea charts than had ever been published before.

The first edition of the atlas was published in 1675 by Pieter Goos, however, due to the death of Goos in the same year, and that of Roggeveen four years later, a second edition would not be published until 1680, by which time the plates had been acquired by the chart dealer Jacobus Robijn. Robijn went on to republish the second edition in 1689, with a third edition appearing in 1698. As well as Dutch the pilot also appeared with English, French, and - as with the present edition - Spanish text.

We are unable to trace an institutional example of this edition. Koeman records six institutional examples of the 1680 Spanish edition. The charts and text would appear to be unchanged from the 1680 edition: with all the charts in their first state; the chart of Catalina is in its proof state; chart No. 7 bears revision to Curaçao plate; whilst the chart of Curaçao [No.7 1/2] bears no number. The only revision to the 1680 edition is the inclusion of a new title-page and privilege in which Roggeveen's name has been omitted and Jacob Robijn inserted in its place.



Pascaerte vande
VIRGINIES
Van Baya de la Madelena tot de
Zuijdt Revier

Zuijdt Revier

Pascaerte van
NIEU NEDERLAND
Streckende vande Zuijdt Revier
tot de Noordt Revier
en 't Lange Eijland

Zuijdt Revier

NIEUW

NEDERSANDT.

LANGE

EYLAND.

A Colony of Beavers

20 **MOLL, Herman**

The World described: or, a new and correct sett of maps.

Publication
[London], John Bowles, [1708-1730].

Description
Folio (654 by 285mm). Letterpress title incorporating list of 28 maps, and advertisements laid down on front paste-down, contemporary advertisements laid down on rear paste-down. 28 double-page engraved folding maps, hand-coloured in outline in a contemporary hand, extra-illustrated with three engraved folding plates (some early repairs on verso of vertical folds), contemporary panelled goatskin, the covers decorated in two panels with single blind fillet and broad borders of floral roll tools.

References
NMM 398; Philips 'Atlases' 554; Seymour I. Schwartz & Ralph E. Ehrenberg, 'The Mapping of America' (New York, 1980), 135; Tooley 'The Mapping of America' 55c.

Moll's famous atlas containing two world maps, and six maps of the Americas: "North-America" (showing California as an island, Newfoundland and aspects of the cod-fishing industry), "The North Parts of America under the names of Louisiana, Mississippi, Canada and New France," "The West Indies, or the Islands of America in the North Sea," "South America, with a prospect of the Coasts, Countries, and Islands, within limits of the South-Sea Company (also showing California as an island), and Moll's celebrated map of North America "The Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America" (third issue, circa 1730). This map, sometimes referred to as the Beaver map, is in fact among the first and most important cartographic documents relating to Anglo-French disputes over the boundaries separating their respective American colonies. It includes insets of Thomas Nairne's important and early map of South Carolina, the English, French and Indian settlements in the Carolinas and Charleston Harbor, and the inset of Niagara Falls with beavers at work. The view of Niagara Falls, without the beavers, was first published in Utrecht in 1697, as part of Louis Hennepin's "Nouvelle decouverte d'un tres grand Pays Situe dans l'Amerique." The following year an English version was printed and, in 1713, Nicholas de Fer, cartographer to the French King, copied Hennepin's view and added the famous beavers on his "Carte de La Mer du Sud & de La Mer du Nord." The imagery was included not just because of its charm, but because beaver pelts were a significant part of a highly successful American fur trade - an industry that was used to promote settlement in America. The industrious nature of beavers, moreover, symbolised the notion that control of the land – and the wealth that resulted – was brought about by hard work.

The atlas is extra-illustrated with: Guillaume De l'Isle's map "The Seat of War on the Rhine being a New Map of the Course of that River from Strasbourg to Bonn... [London]: Printed for T. Bowles & J. Bowles, [n.d.]; one of "Bowles's New Four-Sheet Maps" "London Survey'd: or a New Map of the Cities of London and Westminster and the Borough of Southwark. to the present year 1736" [London]: John Bowles [n.d.]; "Geography Epitomiz'd" [London]: Thomas Bowles and John Bowles, 1738; and Fordyce's "Comitatus Anglorum. Being a brief but Comprehensive Synopsis of Statistical and Political Arithmentic". [Birmingham]: [no publisher], August, 1806. Moll emigrated to London from Germany in about 1675. By 1678 he is recorded as working for the map-maker Moses Pitt as an engraver and frequenting famous Jonathan's Coffee House, where he mingled with the likes of Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, the buccaneers William Dampier and Woodes Rogers, John Oldmixon, Thomas Salmon, Samuel Simpson, and for all of whom he made maps to accompany their works.

"Moll's reputation rests upon a long and extremely fertile career of almost sixty years that yielded a diverse offering of over two dozen geographies, atlases, and histories and a myriad of individual maps, charts, and globes, spanning the known earth. Through his many works, he had also had an impact beyond geography and cartography on his adopted country and its future by graphically staunchly advocating early British expansion and Empire" (Dennis Reinhartz for DNB).

"Moll first gained notice in London in the late 1670s as a fine engraver working for map publishers such as Moses Pitt, Sir Jonas Moore, the royal hydrographer Greenville Collins, John Adair, [Jeremiah] Seller and [Charles] Price, and others. What can be identified as his two earliest maps - 'America' and 'Europe' respectively - and bearing the imprint 'H. Moll schulp.' appeared in Moore's 'A New Systeme of the Mathematicks Containing ... a New Geography in 1681... Moll worked increasingly independently. He published his first solo volume, the now rare 'Atlas Thesaurus' in 1695, and in 1701, by which time he worked completely on his own, he published his first major work, ' A System of Geography' [as here], an informative global geography with a full complement of crisp, straightforward maps that sold initially for 18s. a copy. Although relatively traditional and derivative, it helped to establish him as an independent geographer-cartographer.

Provenance
Armorial bookplate of Algernon Peckover (1803-1893), amateur architect, prominent Quaker and philanthropist, on the font paste-down.

A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF THE WORLD, LAID DOWN ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST DISCOVERIES, AND FROM THE MOST EXACT OBSERVATIONS, By Herman Moll Geographer.
The Ptolemean Systeme
The Copernican Systeme with a delineation of ȳ Orb of ȳ Comet that appeared in the Years 1680 and 1681
The North Pole
North America
South America
Africa
The Great South Sea
The Atlantick Ocean
Indian Ocean
Southern Ocean
New Holland
Parts Unknown
To His most Sacred Majesty GEORGE By the Grace of God KING of Great Britain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c.

The China volumes from Van der Aa's monumental Galérie Agréable

21 **AA, Pieter van der**

La Galérie agréable du Monde... le Tome Premier de Chine & Grande Tartarie...

Publication
Leyden, Pierre vander Aa, [1728].

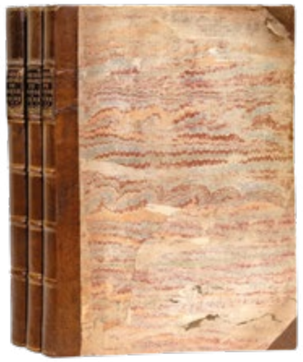
Description
Three volumes, quarto (385 by 270mm), three titles in red and black, 14pp. text, 122 (of 126) engraved maps and views (lacking four plates from volume three), half calf over original publisher's marbled paper boards, rebacked.

References
Van der Krogt, Peter. Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici; vols IV 56-58.

When Pieter van der Aa published his 'La Galérie Agréable du Monde' in 1728, he was at the end of a long and distinguished publishing career. In 1677, he opened his own bookshop and publishing house at the age of 18, selling mainly academic and scholarly texts. He gradually broadened his publishing scope and by the turn of the eighteenth century had moved into the publication of works on travel and topography. These included composite atlases, a series of geographical descriptions of European countries, and, most important, the 'Naauwkeurgie versameling der gedenk-waardigste zee- en landreysen...', a remarkable collection of 127 accounts of travels to the East and West Indies. He was also involved in other monumental works including the 'Opera omnia' of Erasmus edited by Jean Leclerc, and three multi-volume surveys of the antiquities of the classical world. It was the production of such scholarly texts that earned him the post of printer to both the town and university of Leiden. In 1729, after a career spanning over 50 years, van der Aa sold his working library of nearly 11000 items at auction. As well as the auction, Van der Aa also explored ways in which to dispose of his vast print collection, and landed on the idea of a huge multi-volume work, the largest in his publishing history; thus the La Galérie agréable du monde was born.

The great work was made up of 66 parts, and although it professed to cover the entire world, it was due to the quantity of European material in Van der Aa's stock, somewhat Eurocentric, that 47 of the 66 parts cover Europe. The plates generally consist of views, maps, and street plans, with some plates depicting native dress. Of the volumes covering foreign parts, as in the present example, there are a great many plates covering religious ceremonies, customs, as well as exotic flora and fauna.

What the work shows is the collected graphic knowledge of one of, if not the, leading European publisher of his day. The plates in the three China volumes show numerous panoramas of the principle cities including Beijing, Nanjing, Guangdong, and Tianjin; costume plates, views of the Forbidden City, Pagodas, Chinese gods, Buddhist temples, numerous Mandarins, the Dutch ambassador's mission to China, flags, court ceremonies, funeral rites, animals, cormorant fishing, Chinese ships, and fireworks.



Kip's monumental work on British topography

22 **KIP, John**

Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne.

Publication
London, David Mortier, 1715-1716. [Supplement: J. Groenewegen and N. Prevost, 1728].

Description
Five volumes, folio (508 by 330mm), title printed in red and black, four with engraved vignettes of the Royal coat of arms, 336 fine numbered engraved plates, most double-page, some folding, after Leonard Knyff, Robert Atkyns, James Collins, David Loggon, William Emmett, David Lockley, James Simon, Wenceslaus Hollar, Henry Winstanley and others (a few plates close-cropped with occasional slight loss). Uniform contemporary mottled calf, spines in eight compartments with seven raised bands, red morocco lettering pieces in two, the others decorated in gilt, rebacked preserving the original spines.

References
Berlin Kat. 2328; RIBA 389.

A magnificent and complete copy of Kip's celebrated work surveying the country houses, gardens and parks of the Augustan age. Also including fine plates of the royal palaces, naval towns (Harwich, Chatham, Rochester, Portsmouth, Plymouth and the Eddystone Lighthouse), cathedrals, the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and large panoramic views of London, Westminster, Oxford and Cambridge.

The book was first published in 1707 when David Mortier issued the first 80 plates under the title "Britannia Illustrata". A French translation as "Nouveau Theatre" appeared in 1708. The work expanded over time with the addition of an atlas "Atlas Anglois" (not present here), published and sold separately after 1714 when Mortier acquired the Schenk and Valk plates from Amsterdam. A second part was added to volume one in 1716, to accommodate the plates previously published in Sir Robert Atkyn's "The Ancient and Present State of Glocestershire" (London, 1712) with an additional nine plates, as here. The "Supplement" contains the rare series of plates of Audley End.

Provenance
Bookplate of Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, Lord Wardington (1924-2005).

LA VILLE DE LONDRES

PROSPECTUS LONDINENSIS

A PROSPECT of the CITY of LONDON.

A composite atlas of Italy bound in red morocco with the arms of Louis, Dauphin of France, the only surviving son of King Louis XV, and the father of three kings of France

23 **JAILLOT, Alexis-Hubert, and others**

[Composite atlas].

Publication
Paris, [c.1753].

Description
Folio (540 by 430mm) 36 engraved maps on 53 map sheets, all with fine original hand-colour, (mostly double-page, four folding and one single page), red morocco, lavishly gilt, with arms of Louis Dauphin of France, spine in eight compartments separated by raised bands, gilt.

A lavish composite atlas of Italy, bound for Louis, Dauphin of France.

Louis (1729–1765) was the only surviving son of King Louis XV of France and his wife, Queen Marie Leszczyńska. Son of the king, Louis was styled Fils de France, and as heir apparent, he became Dauphin of France. However, he died before ascending to the throne. Three of his sons became kings of France: Louis XVI (reign: 1774–1792), Louis XVIII (reign: 1814–1815; 1815–1824) and Charles X (reign:1 824–1830).

Louis from an early age was greatly interested in pursuing a military career, however, his father Louis XV would not allow his only son, then aged 15, to join in the campaign of 1744, during the War of Austrian Succession. The relationship between father and son would be irrevocably damaged, in the same year, when the young Louis disobeyed orders and came to visit his fever-ridden father at the siege of Metz. The rash action, which could have led to the death of father and son, saw a permanent souring of relations between the two; as a result the Dauphin would never see service on the battlefield.

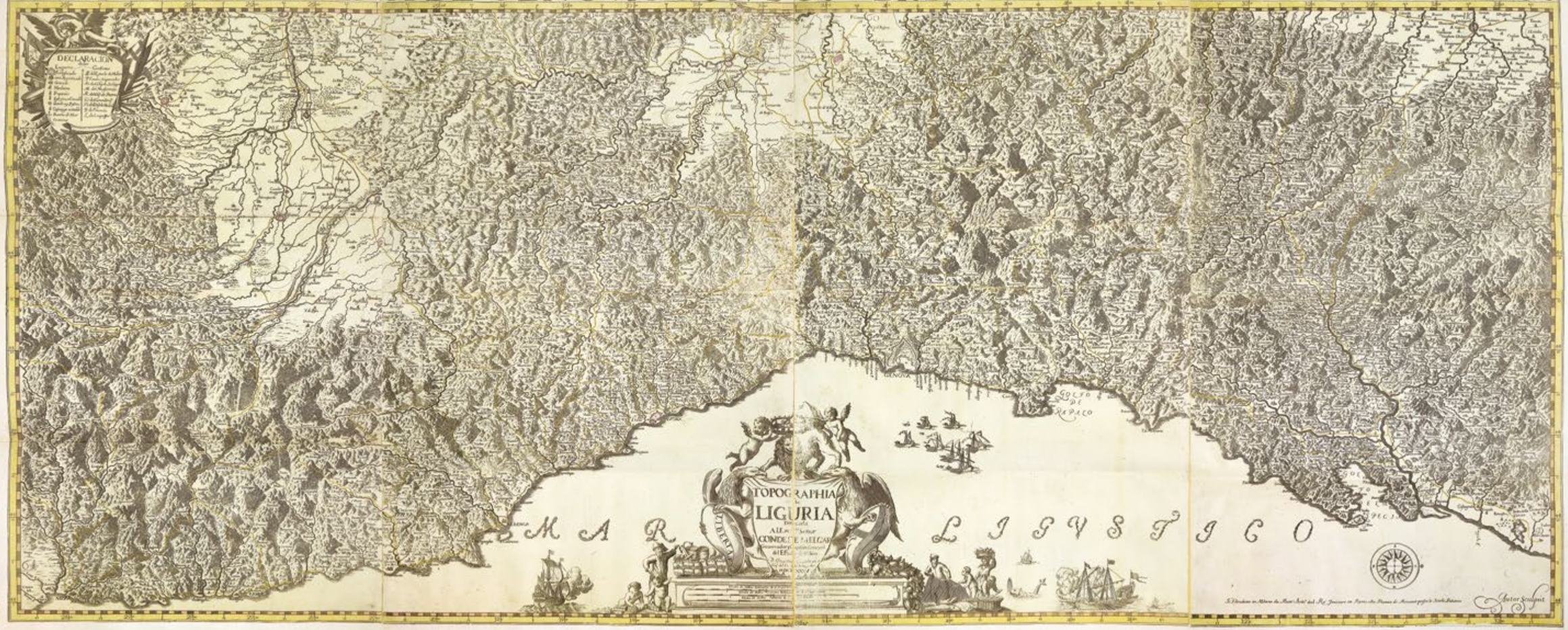
The present work can be seen as Louis' continued fascination with military matters. Compiled around 1753 it shows the Dauphin's interest in Italy, a pivotal battleground during the War of Austrian Succession, which had ended in an uneasy truce in 1748. The truce would be broken in 1755 when the Seven Years War broke out; ironically a war that, although it involved all the great European powers and was waged across the globe, would see the Italian states stay neutral.

The atlas covers Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Malta. The maps range in date from 1653-1753, with the majority dating from the first half of the eighteenth century. All but three maps (two by Homann and one by the Spanish cartographer Chafrion) are by the leading French cartographers of the day, these include De Fer, Jaillot, Delisle, Du Val, Le Rouge, and Nolin.

Several of the maps are of particular note including A.F.G. Depalmeus's maps of Malta and Gozo - one of the largest and most detailed maps of Malta published in the eighteenth century. One must also mention Depalmeus' plan of Valetta, also present here. Pere Placide de St Helen (1648-1734) large five sheet map the River Po, charts its course from west of Turin to its mouth near Venice. Also of note is Jose Chafrion's 'Topographica de la Liguria', a large map on eight sheets, published in Milan in 1685. Chafrion (1653-1698) was a leading Spanish cartographer and military engineer working during the second half of the seventeenth century. He was stationed in Milan between 1684 and 1691. Worldcat records only three institutional examples (Bern, Switzerland, The British Library, and the BnF), with the map appearing only once at auction: Sotheby's 1964.


MER
OU MER
IONIENNE
MEDITERRANEÉ
D'AFRIQUE
ISLE DE MALTE
ISLE DU GOZE
RADE DES
OU DU
FRIOUL
CANAL DE MALTE
OU MER
SICILIENNE
MER DE SARDAIGNE
CARTE GENERALE
DE LA PRINCIPAUTÉ SOUVERAINE
DES ISLES DE MALTE
ET DU GOZE
M.r LE PRINCE DE CONTI
ECHELLES
Grande Lieue de France
Trois Mille d'Italie
Lieue Marine ou Trois Mille Suisses
Trois Mille Cannes Maltoises
VUE DES ISLES DE MALTE ET DU GOZE
NOMBRES DE PIEDS D'EAU

CARTA DE LA RIVERA DE GENOVA CON SUS VERDADEROS CONFINES Y CAMINOS



“The most important atlas chronicling the revolution’s battles”

24 **FADEN, William**

The North American Atlas Selected from the Most Authentic Maps, Charts, Plans, &c. Hitherto published.

Publication
London, Printed for William Faden, Successor to the late Mr Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King, the Corner of St Martin’s-Lane, Charing-Cross, 1776.

Description
Folio (560 by 365mm). Title, manuscript contents left, 42 engraved maps and plans, (on 48 map sheets), several with original outline and full-wash colour, half-calf over marbled boards, spine in nine compartments separated by raised bands, with red morocco label, gilt, rebacked. Full collation available on request.

References
Paul Cohen and Robert Augustyn, ‘Manhattan in Maps’: 1527-2014 (New York: Dover, 2014), pp.56-8; Donald William Meinig, ‘The Shaping of America: Atlantic America, 1492-1800’ (Yale: Yale University Press, 1986), pp.277-8; Mary Pedley, ‘Maps, War, and Commerce: Business Correspondence with the London Map Firm of Thomas Jefferys and William Faden’ Imago Mundi 48 (1996), pp.161-173; Kariann Yokota, ‘Unbecoming British: How Revolutionary America Became a Postcolonial Nation’ (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011), pp.28-30.

William Faden (1750-1836) began his career in cartography after taking over the business of Thomas Jefferys, a highly respected British mapmaker. Initially publishing under the name Faden and Jefferys, he followed his predecessor by specialising in maps of North America, resulting in the publication of a collection of them in the ‘North American Atlas’ in 1777. Twice honoured by the Royal Society for his work, he became Geographer to the King in 1783, and was chosen in 1801 to create and print the first of the Ordnance survey maps.

After the end of the Seven Year’s War 1763, the colonies on America’s east coast grew rapidly, and Faden produced a string of maps to reflect the rapid territorial changes. The map of Quebec, for example, shows the redrawn boundaries of Canada after France swapped “snow [Canada] for sugar [Guadeloupe]” (Meinig). When the American War of Independence began, therefore, he had a large existing stock of American maps, and took advantage of British interest in the war by compiling and producing the ‘North American Atlas’. Faden updated his maps so the public could keep track of developments, adding battle plans and troop movements. He selected maps which showed British and French colonies, and key military areas. For example, he includes a map of Philadelphia and the Delaware River. The British were determined to capture Philadelphia, which was the seat of the revolutionary government, and the city where the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1775. After General Sir William Howe defeated Washington to take Philadelphia in September 1777, his brother Admiral Richard Howe took Fort Mifflin, ensuring a supply route to the city from the Delaware.

A map of particular note is Bernard Ratzer’s, ‘Plan of the City of New York, in North America’, “the finest map of an American city and its environs produced in the eighteenth century… its geographic precision combined with highly artistic engraving was unsurpassed in the urban cartography of its day. It affords a rare and vivid picture of New York as a small, charming city set in a richly variegated landscape” (Cohen & Augustyn). Ratzer, a skilled military engineer, based his map on Montresor’s, somewhat flawed, plan of the city, published in 1767. Ratzer has greatly increased the scope of Montresor’s plan, Manhattan is shown up to present day Fifteenth Street, together with parts of Brooklyn and the banks of New Jersey. “No earlier map provides such a detailed view of the predevelopment topography of Manhattan” (Cohen & Augustyn). Below the plan is a fine panorama of Manhattan, as seen from Governors Island. The plan, like that of Montresor’s, would not appear to have sold well, with only two examples of the 1770 printing having survived. The map was late reissued by Faden and Jefferys, in 1776. It is known to have been included in some examples of the present work, although very few have survived.

Faden's skill and speed made his work "the most important atlas chronicling the revolution's battles". An illicit map trade continued unchecked between the United States and Britain throughout the war, allowing the American rebels to take advantage of British cartography (Pedley). His maps were, therefore, widely used on both sides of the Atlantic, becoming "the main text that both the Americans and the British consulted to plan their strategies against one another" (Yokota).

The American atlas was what one might call semi-composite in nature, with a standard core of 27 maps being augmented by the addition of maps from Faden's extensive stock. Known examples of the work vary considerably in size, and content. The present example, although not the largest (the Sir Thomas Phillips copy lists 53 maps) has the greatest number of maps (42) devoted solely to the North American theatre.

Provenance
Robert H. Elliston (1926-2013), collector and longtime resident of western Pennsylvania; thence by descent.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

in which
THE REBELS
were defeated,
September the 11th 1777.
by the Army under the Command of
GENERAL
Sr WILLM HOWE.

NOTE. *The Operations of the Column under the Command of His Excellency Lieutenant General Knyphausen is engraved from a Plan drawn on the Spot by* S. W. WERNER, *Lieut.t of Hessian Artillery.*
Engraved by Wm FADEN,
Charing Cross,
1778.

Published according to Act of Parliament by Wm Faden, Charing Cross, April 10th 1778.

References to the Column under the Command of His Excellency Lieut.t Genl Knyphausen.

a a. Column under the Command of His Excellency Lieutenant General Knyphausen, to march off at the same time, but by a different road from the Lancaster road, which attempted to defeat the Americans before they could get to Chadsford.

b. The Queens Rangers, consisting of a Troop and a Company of Light Infantry, to march off at 4 o'Clock in the morning, by the Lancaster road, to support the Attack of the Advanced Troops and the 2d Brig.e who crossed the Ford by it, in order to dislodge the Enemy from a Redoubt and Cannon which they had placed on the Heights to the Right of the Ford.

c c c. Two Companies of Hessian Chasseurs, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

d d. Two Companies of Hessian Grenadiers, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

e e e. Troops of the Column under the Command of His Excellency Lieut.t Genl Knyphausen, which crossed the Ford at Chadsford, and attacked the Enemy upon the Heights.

f f. Two Companies of Hessian Grenadiers, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

g g. Four Pieces of Cannon with the 2d Brig.e to support the Attack of the Advanced Troops and the 2d Brig.e who crossed the Ford by it, in order to dislodge the Enemy from a Redoubt and Cannon which they had placed on the Heights to the Right of the Ford.

h h. Two Companies of Hessian Grenadiers, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

i i. Two Companies of Hessian Chasseurs, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

k k. Two Companies of Hessian Grenadiers, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

l l. Two Companies of Hessian Chasseurs, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

m m. Two Companies of Hessian Grenadiers, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

n n. Two Companies of Hessian Chasseurs, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

o o. Two Companies of Hessian Grenadiers, which were employed in the Attack of the Redoubt and Cannon mentioned in b.

p. Position of the Column, from 1 after two in the morning till past two in the afternoon when the Troops made the Attack on the other side of the Brandywine that was followed. The Position of the British was then as at n n n.

q. Attack of the Troops on the Ford under the Fire of the Cannon g g. The Enemy's Position that Battle is no.

r. Ford where the Troops crossed the Creek and began the Attack upon the right of the Enemy's Position that Battle is no.

s s s. Position of the Troops after the Attack of the Enemy's Position that Battle is no. and the Pursuit of the defeated Regiments and of the Corps of Troops that crossed the Brandywine at Chadsford, as far as the Darkness of the Night and the Fatigue of the Troops would permit them to pursue.

t t. Position of the Troops on the Morning of the 12th when the Enemy had retired from their Position that Battle is no. And after some Provisions and Refreshment the Troops continued their March in the Pursuit of the Enemy 22 Miles till past eight o'Clock in the Evening, when they halted at Goshen, 12 Miles beyond Dilworth's Tavern, where the Enemy had retired that Morning.

u u. Position of the Troops on the Morning of the 13th when the Enemy had retired from their Position that Battle is no. And after some Provisions and Refreshment the Troops continued their March in the Pursuit of the Enemy 22 Miles till past eight o'Clock in the Evening, when they halted at Goshen, 12 Miles beyond Dilworth's Tavern, where the Enemy had retired that Morning.

x x. Position of the Troops on the Morning of the 14th when the Enemy had retired from their Position that Battle is no. And after some Provisions and Refreshment the Troops continued their March in the Pursuit of the Enemy 22 Miles till past eight o'Clock in the Evening, when they halted at Goshen, 12 Miles beyond Dilworth's Tavern, where the Enemy had retired that Morning.

y y. Position of the Troops on the Morning of the 15th when the Enemy had retired from their Position that Battle is no. And after some Provisions and Refreshment the Troops continued their March in the Pursuit of the Enemy 22 Miles till past eight o'Clock in the Evening, when they halted at Goshen, 12 Miles beyond Dilworth's Tavern, where the Enemy had retired that Morning.

z z. Position of the Troops on the Morning of the 16th when the Enemy had retired from their Position that Battle is no. And after some Provisions and Refreshment the Troops continued their March in the Pursuit of the Enemy 22 Miles till past eight o'Clock in the Evening, when they halted at Goshen, 12 Miles beyond Dilworth's Tavern, where the Enemy had retired that Morning.

A PLAN OF THE OPERATIONS of the KING'S ARMY under the Command of GENERAL Sr WILLIAM HOWE, K.B. IN NEW YORK AND EAST NEW JERSEY, against the AMERICAN FORCES Commanded By GENERAL WASHINGTON, From the 12th of October, to the 28th of November 1776.

Wherein is particularly distinguished
THE ENGAGEMENT on the WHITE PLAINS,
the 28th of October.

By CLAUDE JOSEPH SAUTHIER. Engraved by Wm FADEN. 1777.

Scale of Miles


THE
BRITISH COLONIES
in
NORTH AMERICA.
Engraved
By WILLIAM FADEN,
MDCCLXXVII.
NEW SOUTH WALES
JAMES BAY
LABRADOR or NEW BRITAIN
ISLAND of NEW FOUND LAND
GULF of St. LAWRENCE
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
LOUISIANA
Country of the Padoucas
Extensive Meadows full of Buffaloes
PART OF NEW MEXICO
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
WEST FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
GULF OF FLORIDA
BAHAMA or LUCAYOS
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN
Sable Island Bank
Porpoise Bank
Browns Bank
Banquereau
Great Bank of Newfoundland
Bermudas I.

The first French attempt to produce detailed charts of North American waters at the beginning of the American Revolutionary War

25 **LE ROUGE, George Louis**

Pilote Americain Septentrional Pour les Côtes de Labrador, N[ouve]lle Ecosse, N[ouve]lle Angleterre, New-York, Pensilvanie, Maryland, Virginie, les 2 Carolines et Florides Par Jefferys, Lane, Morris, Chevalier des Barres, Smith, Blaskowitz, Scull.

Publication
Paris, Chez Le Rouge, Rue des G[ran]ds Augustins, 1778-1779.

Description
Folio (540 by 405mm), two parts in two volumes, consisting of 42 engraved maps and charts, mostly double-page or folding, a few single-page. Part 1: Engraved title above a scene copied from the left hand of Jefferys' 'West India Atlas'. engraved contents table and 30 engraved map sheets, forming 21 maps. Part 2: Engraved divisional title, and contents leaf and 30 engraved mapsheets, forming 21 maps, contemporary red marbled paper over boards, title in manuscript on label, pasted to spine.

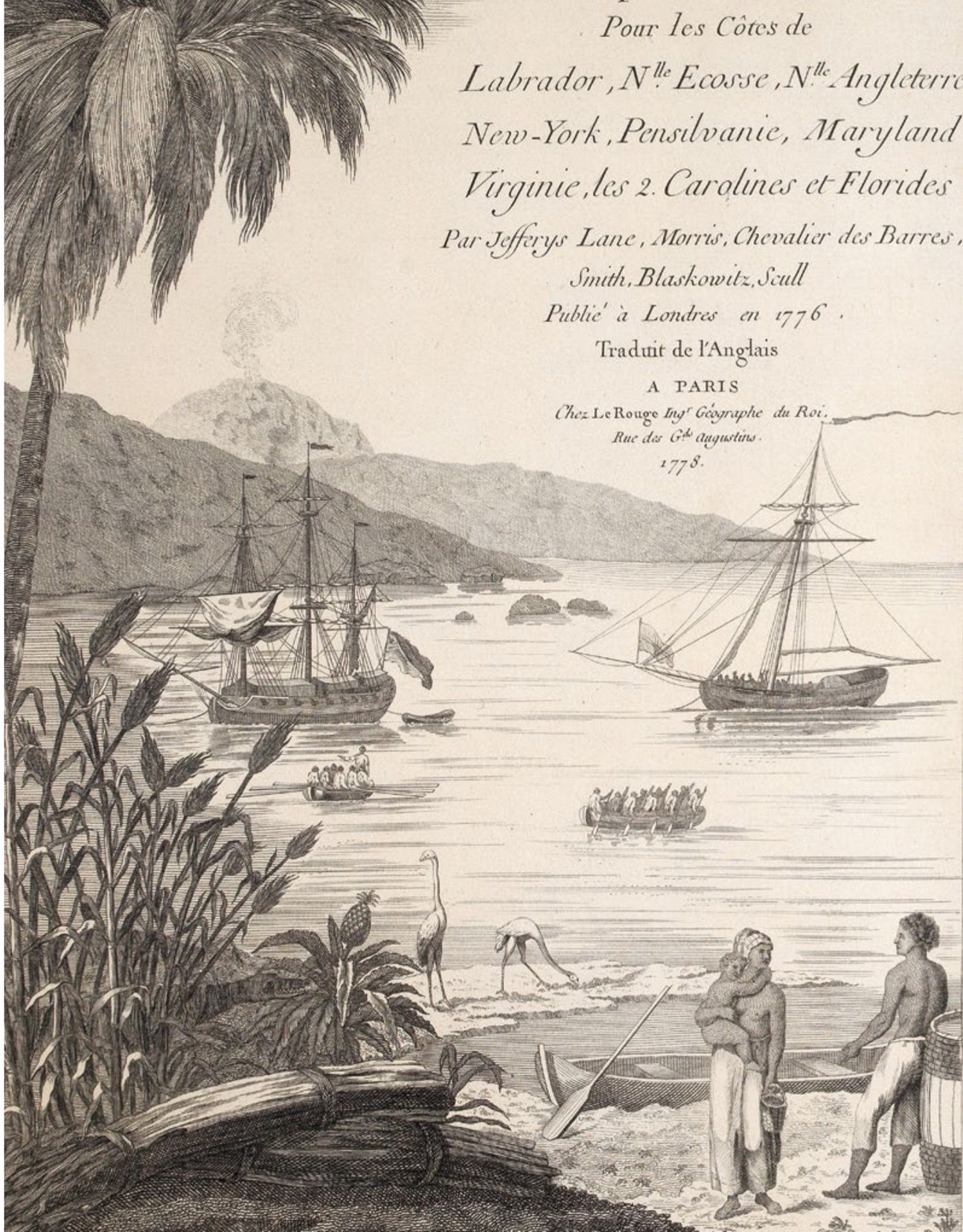
References
Cohen, E. 'Benjamin Franklin, George-Louis Le Rouge and the Franklin/Folger Chart of the Gulf Stream', in Imago Mundi. Vol. 52, 2000, pp.124-142; Pritchard & Taliaferro 48; Sponberg-Pedley, Mary, 'The Commerce of Cartography', University of Chicago, 2005, pp.145-152; c.f. Shirley, British Library, M.LER-1a and 2a; NMM 247.

Le Rouge, cartographer to Louis XVI and a military engineer, published his Pilote Americain Septentrional based, in the main, from British sources, especially Jefferys' 'American Atlas' and 'North American Pilot'. The charts cover the Atlantic Ocean, North American ports and the islands ranging from the North Atlantic to the Caribbean, and were intended for use by the French Navy and merchants during, and in the aftermath of, the American Revolutionary War.

Le Rouge's pilot was, until the publication of the Dépôt de la Marine's 'Neptune Americo-septentrional', in 1780, the only comprehensive and up to date French survey available at the time. It is highly likely that, when the 16 French ships commanded by Charles-Henri comte d'Estaing arrived in Newport Harbour in late 1778, to help the fledging United States in their war against the British, the fleet had in their possession an example of the present work. Prior to the publication of the pilot, the French navy had to rely on the work of English surveyors by buying charts published in England. Further evidence that the pilot may have been in the possession of the French Navy by outbreak of war, is provided by a text panel pasted to the foot of the first volume's contents leaf. The text is an extract from a letter received by Le Rouge from the French naval base at Brest, dated 4th May 1778:

"Recevez. Monsieur, les remerciments de Académie Royale de la Marine... Il est certainement très utile de faire connaître les bons Ouvrages de Étrangers; il en est même d' un genre particulier, comme ceux qui tiennent aux details locaux qui ne peuvent etre faits que par eux. Les anglais seuls, par exemple, peuvent aujourd'hui nous procurer les meilleures Cartes de l' Amerique septentrionale dont ils frequentent les côtes plus que toute autre nation. Je suis De Marguery, Secretaire Enseigne de Vaisseaux".

The letter thanks Le Rouge for the charts, noting, "It is certainly very useful to make known the good works of Foreigners" (i.e. the English), and goes on to state that the English have the best and most accurate maps and charts of North America.

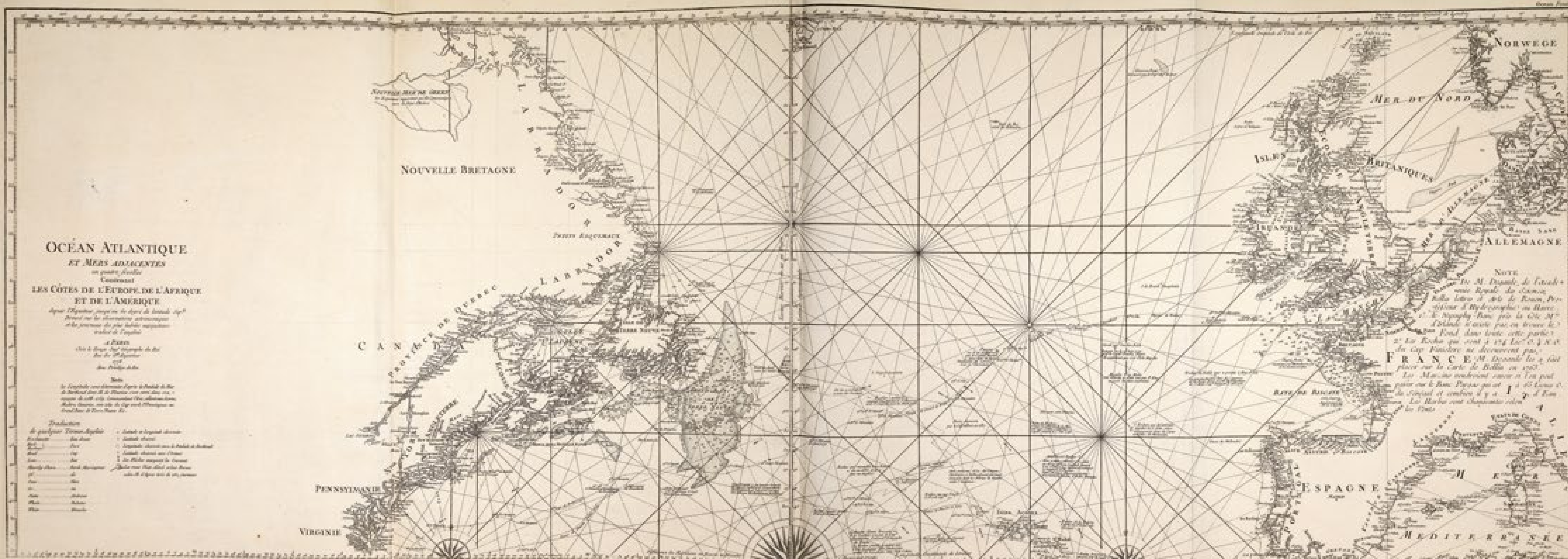


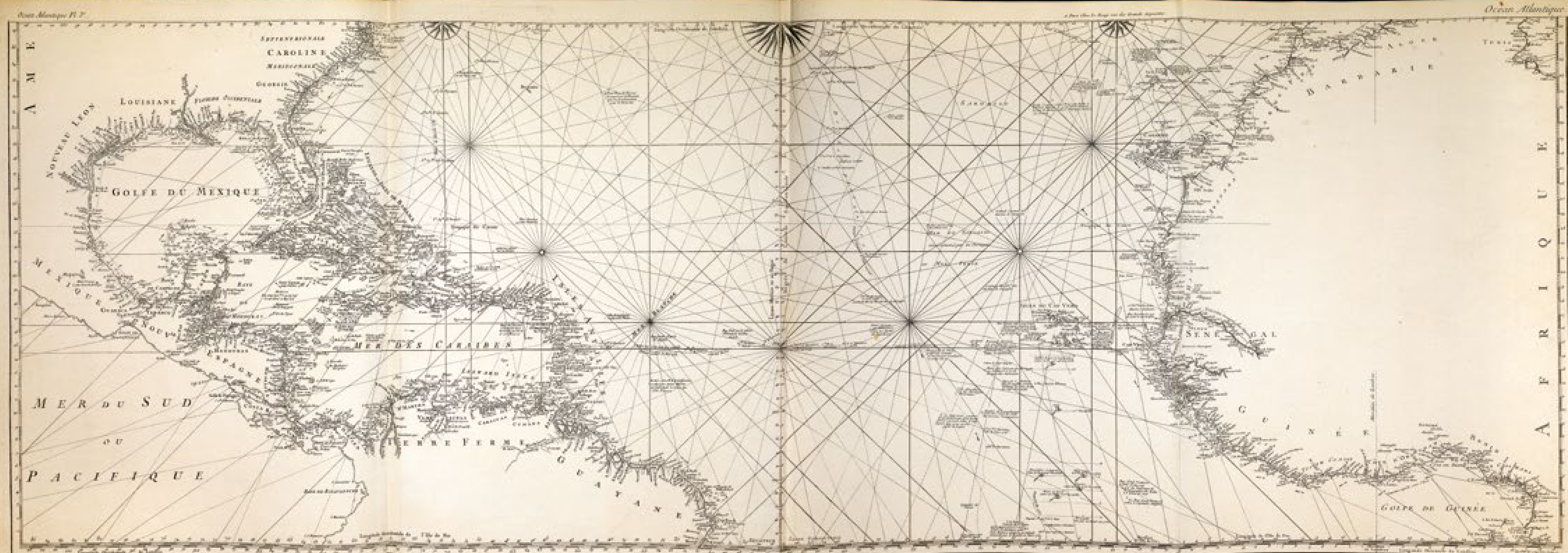
Although the work contains numerous interesting charts, such as the 'Plan de Boston', 'Entrée de la Riviere d'Hudson', and the large chart 'Riviere St Laurent', two charts are of particular note: 1) 'Baye de Chesapeake', a copy of Anthony Smith's work first published the previous year by Sayer and Bennett in The North American Pilot. The chart superseded Hoxton's work of 1735 and "filled an important niche for the British in planning military strategy" (Prichard) during the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. 2) 'Port de Rhode Island et Narraganset Baye', on this large two sheet chart Le Rouge incorporates information from both the Des Barres and Faden charts, with an inset of the plan of Newport, taken from that published separately by Faden in 1777, and based on Blaskowitz's survey. A chart that must have proved invaluable to the comte d'Estaing.

It is impressive just how quickly Le Rouge was able to bring the work to market, as many of the charts had only been published the previous year in London. This must be put down to three factors: his extensive links to the English (especially London) map trade; his contacts with American residence in Paris, such as Benjamin Franklin; and his fluent command of the English language. Such an advocate for learning a foreign language was Le Rouge, that in his introduction to, 'Parfait Aide de Camps... Paris, 1760', he recommends learning ones own language well, then English and German "so necessary in all wars"; the energy required for study would leave the young aide-de-camp with little for the seductive charms of "les amourettes", who brought nothing but destruction!

We are unable to trace an example of the atlas for sale at auction in the past 30 years. The present example collates as per Shirley's description of the example held in the British Library. Shirley cites two further institutional examples, both incomplete: that in the National Maritime Museum and [NMM 247 (lacks map of St Vincent)] and Library of Congress [Philips Atlases, 1210 (lacks map of Atlantic)]. To this we can add examples in Paris (BnF), Bavaria (BVB) and Boston (John Adams Library), also incomplete.

One reason for the works rarity can be put down to the fact that it was quickly superseded by the 'Neptune Americo-septentrional', a work sponsored by the Dépôt de la Marine, and published in 1780. Records note that in March 1780, 15 packets containing 17 maps from the Neptune were sent to the Comte Hector, director of the port of Brest. The more accurate state sponsored pilot, would soon come to dominate the market in France, and effectively end the production of Le Rouge's work.


Océan Atlantique
et Mers adjacentes
en quatre feuilles
Contenant
Les Côtes de l'Europe, de l'Afrique
et de l'Amérique
A Paris
Nouvelle Bretagne
Labrador
Canada
Pennsylvanie
Virginie
Norwege
Mer du Nord
Isles Britaniques
Allemagne
France
Espagne
Mediterranée
Note


Océan Atlantique 4.
Caroline
Georgie
Louisiane
Nouveau Leon
Golfe du Mexique
Mexique
Nouv. Espagne
Mer des Caribes
Mer du Sud
ou
Pacifique
Terre Ferme
Guayane
Barbarie
Senegal
Guinée
Golfe de Guinée
Afrique

‘The XIII United States of America’

26 ANONYMOUS

[German Atlas of the World].

Publication
[Germany, 1783-1789].

Description
42 engraved sketch maps, all backed on linen and edged in green cloth, each map (except from the world map) with key below, manuscript annotations to a few maps, in original chemise, and housed in original marbled-paper, slipcase, rubbed.

Dimensions
(world map) 190 by 270mm. (7.5 by 10.75 inches); (all other maps) 190 by 135mm (7.5 by 5.25 inches).

An unrecorded German world atlas.

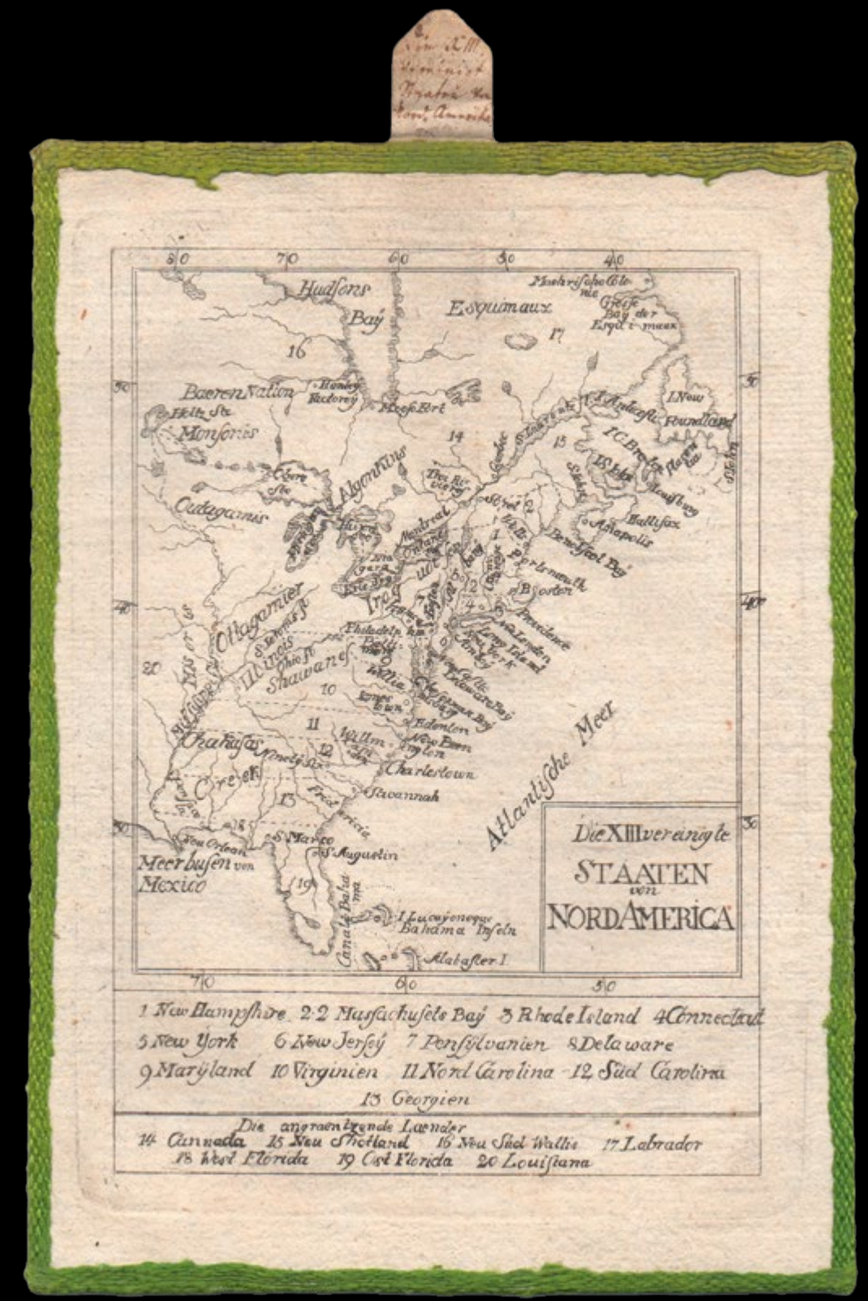
The present work consists of 42 maps of the world: a world map; 31 maps of Europe; one of the African continent; six covering Asia; and three of the Americas. Each one bears a key below the map with a numerical list of the countries and regions shown on the map. The atlas, being German, is heavily weighted to maps of the The Holy Roman Empire and Central Europe - with 14 of the maps focusing on the area. There are also maps of the newly formed United States; China; Iran; Russia; and the Pacific Rim.

Although the atlas is not dated and bears no imprint, an approximate date range can be ascertained from the political information on the maps. The map of the Thirteen Colonies is titled ‘Die XIII vereingte Staaten von Nord America’ (The Thirteen United States of North America). The Thirteen Colonies were recognised as United at the Treaty of Paris in 1783. They became Fourteen, in 1789, when Vermont was accepted into the Union. This date is reinforced by the political makeup of the map of Poland, which shows the country between the First (1772) and the Second (1790) partitions.

We are unable to trace any institutional example of the present work.

List of maps

1. [World] Erd-Kugel - double-page.
2. [Europe] Europa.
3. [Spain and Portugal] Portugal und Spainen.
4. [France] Frankreich.
5. [Hungary] Ungarn.
6. [Italy] Italien.
7. [Northern Italy] Ober italien.
8. [Central Italy] Mittlere Italien.
9. [Southern Italy] Unter Italien.
10. [Great Britain] Gros Britannien und Irland.
11. [Sweden and Norway] Schweden und Norwegen.
12. [Denmark] Daenemark.
13. [Switzerland] Helvetien.
14. [The Netherlands] Vereinigte Nierderlande.
15. [Belgium and Luxemberg] Die Oestreichsche Niederlande.
16. [Germany] Teutschland.
17. [Pomerania and Brandberg] Marck Brandenberg und Herz Pommern.
18. [Prussia] Das Koenigreich Preussen.
19. [Westphalia] Westphaelische Kreis.
20. [Lower Saxony] Niedersaechsische Kreis.
21. [Upper Saxony] Die Obersaechischen Kreises Sudlicher Theil.



22. [Bohemia] Bohmen, Schlesien, Maehren und Lausiz.
23. [Upper and Lower Rhine] Ober und Niederrheinsche Kreis.
24. [Franconia] Fraenkische Kreis.
25. [Bayern] Der Baiersche Kreis.
26. [Swabian Circle] Der Schwaebische Kreis.
27. [The Austrian Circle] Der Oestreichsche Kreis.
28. [Poland] Polen.
29. [Turkey in Europe] Turkische Reich in Europa.
30. [Russia] Russische Reich.
31. [Russia in Europe] Russische Reich in Europa.
32. [Crimea and Ukraine] Krim oder Taurien.
33. [Africa] Africa.
34. [Asia]Asien.
35. [Turkey in Asia] Turkei in Asien.
36. [Iran] Persien.
37. [China] Chinesische Reich.
38. [Southeast Asia] Ost Indien.
39. [The Pacific Rim] Laender und Inseln des Stillen Weltmeeres.
40. [Americas] America.
41. [The United States] Die XIII vereingte Staaten von Nord America.
42. [The Caribbean] West Indien.

A presentation copy of the last gasp for Edmund Halley's theory for the determination of longitude by magnetic declination

27 **CHURCHMAN, John**

To George Washington President of the United States of America this Magnetic Atlas or Variation Chart is humbly inscribed by John Churchman. [together with:] An Explanation of the Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Chart, hereunto annexed; projected on a plan entirely new.

Publication
Philadelphia, 1790.

Description
Engraving, with original wash colour, a few creases flattened, some areas of restoration to upper and lower sheet edges not affecting printed image, [together with:] 8vo. x, [3], 14-46, 5, [1]pp., 2 folding charts, minor foxing to text, faint damp stain affecting portion of first four leaves, and minor chips to edges.

Dimensions
609 by 609mm (24 by 24 inches).

References
ESTC W32217; Evans 22406 (pamphlet with map frontis); Phillips, p.1094 (pamphlet with map frontis); Sabin 13026; Wheat and Brun 6 and References 86 (pamphlet with map frontis). Numerous (and confusing) entries in OCLC, a summary of which can be provided on request. Background on Churchman's project and life from Charles H. Cotter, "John Churchman and the Longitude Problem", Navigation 27 (1980) pp.217-225; Phillip Lee Phillips, Virginia Cartography: A Bibliographical Description (Washington: Smithsonian Institute, 1896) pp.58-59; Margaret Beck Pritchard and Henry Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude: Mapping Colonial America (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 2002) pp.232-235; Ben Smith and James Vining, American Geographers 1784-1812 (Westport: Praeger, 2003) pp.34-35.

The Mapmaker

John Churchman (1753-1805) was an American mathematician, surveyor, mapmaker, and self-propagandist who held the official post of surveyor for Chester, Delaware and parts of Berks and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania. He first came to prominence for his 'Map of the Peninsula between Delaware & Chesapeak Bays' (1778).

Some time in the mid-1780s Churchman became consumed by the problem of finding longitude at sea, which had challenged navigators for centuries. The search was given impetus in 1714 by the creation in London of the Board of Longitude, charged with assessing proposals and empowered to award a staggering prize of £20,000 (the equivalent of over £2,000,000 today) to whomever came up with the first viable method accurate to within 30 seconds over a voyage to the West Indies. The award ultimately went to John Harrison for his extraordinary chronometers, but in late eighteenth century America these were rare and expensive instruments, far out of the reach of ordinary mariners.

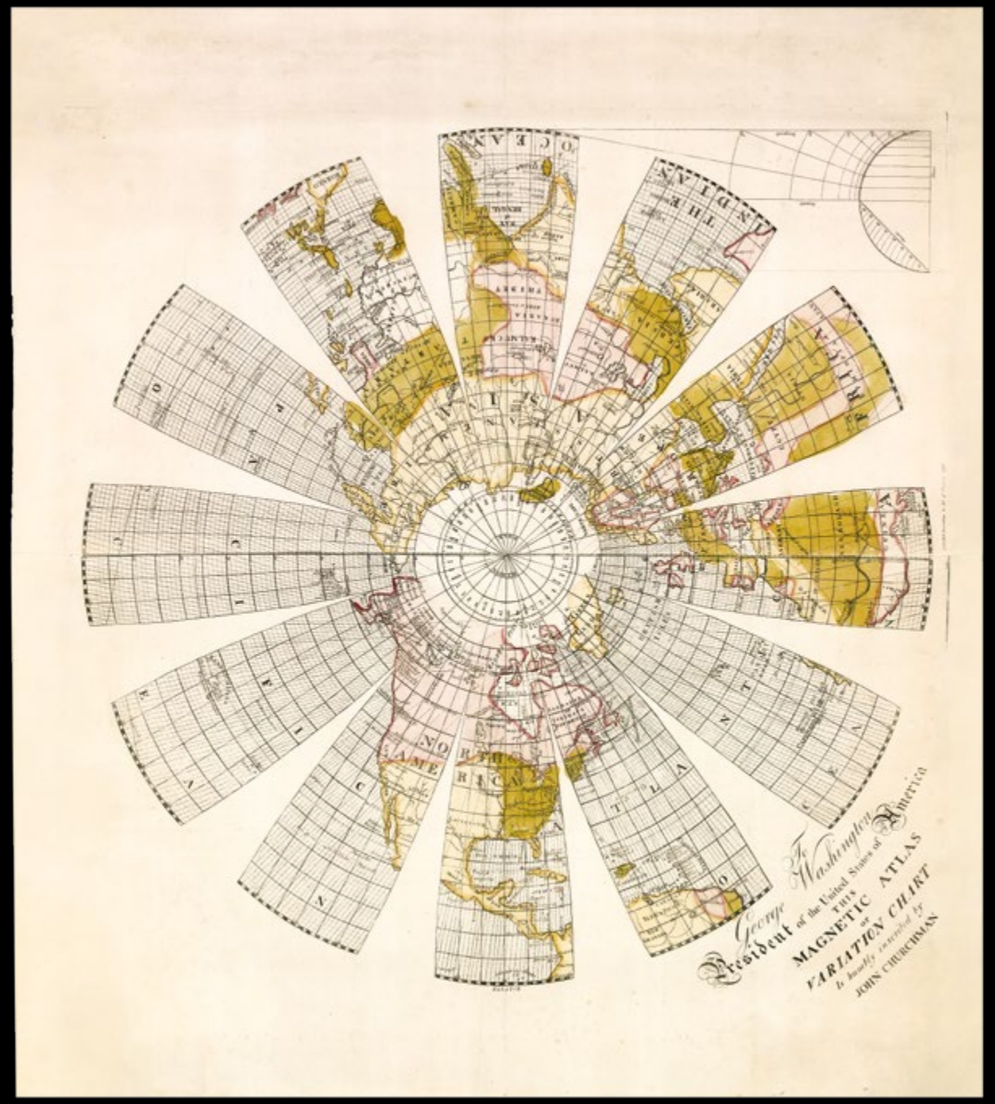
Churchman developed the theoretical underpinnings and methodology for an entirely different solution. His basic premises were that the two magnetic poles could be located precisely, that on any meridian linking those poles magnetic variation was the same at every point, and that over the centuries the magnetic poles rotated at a constant rate around the geographic poles. If these premises were true, a mariner need know only his latitude and the local magnetic variation of the compass to ascertain his longitude with accuracy.

Unfortunately for Churchman, his method was theoretically unsound; not only do the position of the magnetic poles vary randomly over time, but the lines of equal variation do not run in straight lines. Churchman's method was also practically flawed, as change in magnetic variation is difficult to measure with precision by use of compass on an unstable vessel at sea.

An aggressive self promoter, Churchman communicated his method in both the United States and overseas to luminaries such as Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph Banks, and learned bodies including the American Philosophical Society, the Royal Academy of Sciences (France), and the Board of Longitude itself.

Responses to his work were somewhat mixed, Thomas Jefferson, although welcoming his work, raised two practical objections:

"1st, a ready and accurate method of finding the variation of the place; 2d, an instrument, so perfect as that (though the degree on it shall represent 160 miles) it shall give the parts of the degree, so minutely as to answer the purposes of the navigator."



Others were more strident in their objects. John Macpherson (1726-1792), a Philadelphia resident Scottish privateer, during the French and Indian War who, according to John Adams had "an arm twice shot off" remarked:

> "While I've a pen, and GOD keeps me alive,
> The canting, thieving, Churchman shall not thrive"

Macpherson, who was a rival to Churchman for Congress' financial affections in funding discovery of "a concise, plain and easily practicable mode of ascertaining the Longitude" was forthright in his opinions as to Churchman's abilities. In the New York Packet on 29 September 1789 he wrote:

"Mr John Churchman, you are entitled to no lenity from me: Therefore, in a future address, I shall tell you every page, and every line, from which you stole the words which contains your declarations about longitude"

Even with these strident criticisms, Churchman had, by 1790, received enough encouragement from his correspondents that he felt emboldened to gloss over the objections and publish a remarkable map along with an explanatory pamphlet.

The Magnetic Atlas and the Explanation

The Magnetic Atlas is a most ambitious production for an American map of the period. Its sheer size, the unusual projection, and the clarity and refinement of the engraving render it striking in the extreme.

The map depicts the northern hemisphere on a north polar projection and consists of twelve gores which, if assembled, would yield a globe just over 15 inches in diameter. The north "Magnetic Point," or Pole, is shown at its supposed 1790 location in Baffin Bay, with the "Magnetic Orbit" a concentric ring around the geographic North Pole. Latitude and longitude are indicated by solid lines at one-degree intervals, while "magnetic meridians" emanate from the Magnetic Point as dotted lines intersecting the geographical meridians at angles corresponding to the magnetic variation. Though rather beside the point, the geography itself is relatively up to date, and includes the Treaty of Paris boundaries of the United States as well as the findings of Cook's exploration of the northern Pacific. The title block begins with a prominent dedication to "George Washington President of the United States of America," then in his first or second year of office.

The map is accompanied by 'An Explanation of the Magnetic Atlas', a small pamphlet explaining the map's theoretical background, describing its construction and use, and engaging in speculation on the causes and effects of magnetic variation. The Explanation also indicates

that Churchman's method received a surprising amount of approbation, both at home and abroad. The text is preceded by a list of nearly 300 subscribers, including many representatives of America's political, intellectual, religious and business elite, among them Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton and Franklin.

Churchman's correspondence with the Board of Longitude endured from 1787 through 1804 and is preserved to this day at the Royal Greenwich Observatory.

"Churchman must rank as the most persistent of all the investigators who studied the problem of finding longitude by variation; [however] his efforts were, from the outset, doomed to failure, and the Board of Longitude at no time seemed to be willing to grant him financial support…" (Cotter, 218)

Churchman does seem to have received considerable recognition elsewhere, both in America and abroad. The U.S. Congress repeatedly passed resolutions expressing strong approbation, though it rejected his petition for funding for a voyage to Baffin Bay to gather evidence confirming his theories.

Rarity

The Magnetic Atlas is extraordinarily rare. The present example is remarkable in that the map appears to have been separately issued (in some surviving copies it appears to have been issued bound in to the Explanation as a frontispiece. This has caused considerable bibliographic confusion, and institutional cataloging of the pair is somewhat erratic). We are aware of only eight American institutions holding examples of the map (The American Philosophical Society, Boston Athenaeum, Clements, Harvard, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Library of Congress, Massachusetts Historical Society, Yale). Harvard, Massachusetts Historical and possibly the Library of Congress hold multiple impressions. To this we can add an example at the British Library, and a single example in private hands. The pamphlet is significantly more common: there are examples at a minimum of 14, and Rare Book Hub identifies six having appeared on the market since 1964.

An expanded second edition with new maps of the northern and southern hemispheres appeared in London in 1794, with a third edition issued in New York in 1800. The New York edition replaced the original Magnetic Atlas with a double-hemisphere world map.

Provenance

Presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences by the Author, Cambridge MA, in 1791.

The first Islamic World Atlas

28 **RAIF EFENDI, Mahmoud**

Cedid Atlas Tercümesi
[Translation of the New Atlas].

Publication
Üksküdar/Istanbul, Tab'hane-yi Hümayunda / Mühenduishâne Press, 1218 H (April 1803–March 1804 CE) 1804.

Description
Two works in one volume, folio (530 by 375mm), title, 79pp. text, marginalia to text, engraved title, and 25 engraved maps (four folding, of which three are on two sheets joined), all after William Faden, all in fine contemporary hand-colour, later red morocco.

References
OCLC 54966656; Not in Philipps/Le Gear; Not in Atabey or Blackmer collections; LC G1019 .T2 1803; Yalcinkaya, Dr M.A., 'Mahmud Raif Efendis the Chief Secretary of Yusug Agah Efendi...'. http://dergiler.ankara.edu.tr/dergiler/19/1151/13525.pdf.

Mahmoud Raif Efendi's exceedingly rare 'Cedid Atlas', "the first world atlas printed by Muslims, of which only fifty copies were printed" (Library of Congress).

The atlas should be seen as part of the 'Nazam-i Cedid' (New Order). Initiated in 1792, by the new Sultan Selim III, the 'Nazam-i Cedid' was an attempt by Selim to model the Ottoman state along European lines, who by this time had begun to outstrip the Ottoman Empire both politically and militarily.

In order to gain more information on the developments in European states, Selim established, for the first time, permanent embassies in major European capitals. Prospective candidates were chosen from the higher echelons of Ottoman society and, as the court historian Rashid states, had "to have attained knowledge of arrangements of discourse and intrigues of Christians".

The first delegation was sent to London in 1793. The embassy's ambassador was Yusuf Agah Efendi; its chief secretary was Mahmoud Raif Efendi, the author of the present work.

Raif was not idle whilst in London, not only did he master French, the language of diplomacy at the time, he wrote an account of his time in England, 'Journal du Mahmoud Raif Efendi en Angleterre..', the only 'sefretnames' (diplomatic report) to be written in a foreign language, and found time to pen a treatise on geography 'Ucalet ül-Coğrafya' (A Handbook of Geography). He also had time to visit London booksellers, where he procured a copy of William Faden's 'The General Atlas of the Four Grand Quarters of the World', which he used as a template for the present work. On his return to Istanbul, in 1797, he wrote another work in French, 'Tableau des Nouveaux Reglements de l'Empire Ottoman', which gave details of Sultan Selim's reforms of the Ottoman state. In 1800, he was made Reis Efendi (Foreign Secretary) a position he would hold until 1805. In 1807, Raif was killed during the Janissary revolt. The revolt was a reaction against Selim III's attempted western reforms, that Raif himself had so fervently championed.

The atlas consists of a title, 79 pages of text, and 25 engraved maps, all of which were based upon Faden's work. The text, which accompanies the atlas is Raif Effendi's 'Ucalet ül-Coğrafya', which he had written while in London. The Ottoman translation was prepared by Yakovakı Efendi and the maps re-engraved under the direction of Abdurrahman Efendi. Of the fifty copies printed, one was presented to Sultan Selim III, six others were given to important state officials (presumably one to Raif Efendi himself), and two were presented to the Library of the Engineering School. The remaining stock was left for general sale to the public. Alas, a large majority of the atlases were destroyed during the Janissary uprising of 1807-8. To the revolutionaries the atlas was probably a symbol of the westernisation they were intent on stopping.

Due to the small print run and destruction of numerous copies as a result of the 1807 revolt, the work is incredibly rare. There are only six recorded complete institutional examples: Topkapı Sarayı (Topkapı Palace), Turkey; Library of the Boğaziçi University, Turkey; Municipality of Üsküdar (Üsküdar Belediyesi), Turkey; The Library of Congress; Princeton University Library; and Lieden University Library.


بحر محیط غربی
امریقا
خریطه سیدر

The first scientific analysis of the American Southwest

29 **HUMBOLDT, Alexander von [and] Aime J.A. BONPLAND**

Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne.

Publication
Paris, Chez F. Schoell, 1811.

Description
Large paper copy, two volumes text, quarto, (360 by 260mm) and atlas, folio (565 by 410mm), titles, and half-titles to text and atlas volumes, volume I with dedication leaf and 4-page dedication to Charles IV, atlas with 14 maps on 12 sheets (no. 1, 1bis, 2-11 and 18-19, with no. 6, 7, 8 on one sheet), 4 hand-coloured charts (no. 12-15), 2 sepia views (no. 16-17) and a final sheet with 2 tables (no. 20), some minor foxing to text volumes, numerous unopened leaves, quarter buckram over original green paper boards, with original paper label to spine, atlas volume, original half calf over red marbled paper boards, rebacked and re-cornered.

Collation: [8], xcii, [2], iv, [3]-350, [6]; [4], [351]-904, [2] pp.

References
Andrea Wulf, The Invention of Nature (London: John Murray, 2015).

A fine example of Humboldt's scientific and cartographic exploration of the southwest of the United States; "A corner stone in any collection on Mexico" (Hill).

Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) "the Shakespeare of Science" was one of the most famous people of his time; a man that the poet Ralph Waldo Emerson described as "one of those wonders of the world".

The present work covers one of his most important scientific explorations. In 1799, accompanied by the French botanist Aimé Bonpland, and under the auspices of the Spanish crown, Humbodlt set sail for the New World; there they would spend the next five years recording the geology, geography, meteorology, zoology, botany and the political and social character of the Spanish-controlled regions of the Americas. His explorations took him to Cuba, Venezuela, The Andes, Mexico, Texas, and California; along the way they gathered over 60,000 plant specimens, 6,300 of which had been hitherto unknown in Europe. The results of their expedition are presented in the present work, which when published contained, "the most complete and accurate picture of the natural resources of Mexico then available, and in 1824 was declared by a representative of the Mexican government to have contributed to the reanimation of the active industry of the nation. It also contains references to the early exploration of the Californias" (Hill).

The work would later be incorporated as the third part of Humboldt's monumental 'Voyage aux regions equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent'. It was an English translation ('A Personal Narrative') of this work that introduced the young Charles Darwin to the idea of scientific discovery. In fact, so attached was Darwin to his copy that he was granted special dispensation to take it onboard the Beagle (see item 32). During the voyage "Darwin was engaged in an inner dialogue with Humboldt — pencil in hand, highlighting sections in his copy of 'Personal Narrative'. Humboldt's descriptions were almost like a template for Darwin's own experiences" (Wulf).

The Earl of Lonsdale's copy of Thompson's Alcedo

30 **ALCEDO, Antonio de, and G.A. THOMPSON**

Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo; or Dictionary of America & West Indies; collated with all the most recent authorities and composed chiefly from scarce and original documents, for that work, by A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent [with] The Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies, Containing an Entire Translation of the Spanish work of Conlonel Don Antonio de Lacedo... with large additions and complications....

Publication
London, [atlas] Printed by George Smeeton, 1816; [text] James Carpenter, [1812-1815].

Description
Folio, (660 by 525mm) small format index leaf mounted on front pastedown (otherwise mounted on guards throughout), five wall maps, hand-coloured in outline, by Aaron Arrowsmith, on nineteen double-page or folding engraved sheets, each numbered on a small early paper label pasted to the verso of each sheet ("North America" on three sheets [numbered "I"- "III"]; "United States" on four sheets ["IV"-"VII"]; "Mexico" on four sheets ["VIII"-"XI"]; "West Indies" on two sheets ["XII"-"XIII"]; "South America" on six sheets ["XIV"-"XIX"]), full calf, with blind stamp coat of arms of Hugh Cecil Earl of Lonsdale, to upper board, spine in eight compartments separated by raised bands, gilt; [with] Five volumes, quarto (270 by 210mm), 2pp. preliminary list of subscribers in first volume, contemporary calf, with blind stamp coat of arms of Hugh Cecil Earl of Lonsdale, to upper board gilt, spine in six compartment separated by raised bands gilt.

References
Lowndes I, 26; James C. Martin and Robert Sidney Martin, Maps of Texas and the Southwest 1513-1900 (Texas: Texas State Historical Association, 1984); Sabin 683 ("Copies are sometimes found with an atlas of...maps by Arrowsmith, but they are rare").

The Londsdale copy of the most important printed atlas of the Americas of its time, containing foundation wall maps of the region by the greatest British cartographer of his generation. The atlas is accompanied by a lovely first edition set of the text of Thompson's translation and expansion of Alcedo's classic work on the Americas.

"Aaron Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to the King of England and Geographer to the Prince of Wales, was the most influential and respected map publisher of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.... His role in cartographic production was to gather the best information available from a wide variety of sources, weigh the relative merits of conflicting data, and compile from this the most accurate depiction possible of an area. Arrowsmith accomplished this synthesis better than any other commercial map maker of his day and, as a result, his maps were the most sought after and highly prized on three continents" (Martin and Martin).

Arrowsmith specialized in large multi-sheet maps. These were generally separately issued and are now very scarce. His five great wall maps of the Americas were particularly well received and became "foundation or prototype maps of the area and were extensively copied by other publishers" (Tooley). These five wall maps were of North America (first published in 1795), the United States (1796), the West Indies (1803), Mexico (1810), and South America (1810). They were generally republished many times, as new information became available. Thomas Jefferson considered the 1803 edition the best map of the continent in print at the time, and it was used extensively in planning Lewis and Clark's expedition (1805-06). Likewise, the 1814 edition of North America (offered here) was the first map to make use of Lewis and Clark's map of the same year, and the first to combine Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike's data onto one map.

The present atlas is an early version, with the following maps:
1) A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America...A. Arrowsmith...January 1st 1795 Additions to 1811 Additions to June 1814.
2) A Map of the United States of America Drawn from a number of Critical Researches By A. Arrowsmith...Jan 1st 1796. Additions to 1815.
3) A New Map of Mexico and adjacent provinces compiled from original documents by A. Arrowsmith...5th October 1810. Additions to 1815.
4) Chart of the West Indies and Spanish Dominions in North America by A. Arrowsmith... 1803... Additions to 1815.
5) Outlines of the Physical and Political Divisions of South America: Delineated by A. Arrowsmith partly from scarce and original documents published before the year 1806 but principally from manuscript maps & surveys made between the years 1771 and 1806. Corrected from accurate astronomical observations to 1810...Published 4th January 1811... Additions to 1814.
Index to atlas mounted on front pastedown.

Provenance
Bookplate and coat of arms of Hugh Cecil Lowther (1857-1944), 5th Earl of Lonsdale. Lowther was an English nobleman, sportsman and playboy. The second son of Henry Lowther, 3rd Earl of Lonsdale, he succeeded his brother, St George Lowther, 4th Earl of Lonsdale, in 1882 and inherited an substantial fortune. After the scandal of an affair with the actress Violet Cameron Lonsdale set out in 1888 to explore the Arctic regions of Canada as far north as Melville Island, nearly dying before reaching Kodiak, Alaska in 1889 and returning to England. His collection of Inuit artefacts that he assembled during his explorations in Alaska and north-west Canada at this time is now in the British Museum.

Legend has it that Lonsdale was one side of the famous and staggeringly large £21,000 wager with John Pierpont Morgan over whether a man could circumnavigate the globe and remain unidentified. The subject of the wager, an investor by the name of Harry Bensley (1876-1956) undertook to circumnavigate the globe in a particular order subject to a bizarre array of conditions and wearing a 2kg iron mask from a suit of armour and pushing a baby carriage at all times. It would appear that Bensley failed to complete his expedition, although it is unclear as to whether this was due to the death of JP Morgan in 1913, or the outbreak of the First World War the following year.

Presentation copy of Golovnin's rare account of his circumnavigation on the sloop Kamchatka, incorporating one of the earliest plans of Honolulu

31 **GOLOVNIN, Vasili Mikhailovich**

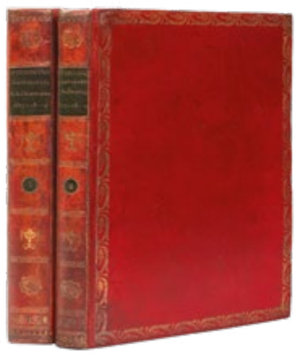
[Title in cyrillic: Voyage around the world by order of His Majesty, the Emperor, on naval sloop Kamchatka in 1817, 1818, and 1819, by Fleet Captain Golovnin]

Publication
St. Petersburg, Naval Printing Office, 1822-23.

Description
First edition. Two volumes quarto (260 by 195mm), volume I with two folding tables, six folding engraved maps and charts, and six folding plates of engraved landfalls and coastal views, with two to four profiles per plate; volume II with two large folding engraved maps on thick paper, one of Sitka Bay and other adjoining parts of Russian possessions on the northwest coast of America, and the other of Chiniat Bay on Kodiak Island. Full red morocco with gilt roll borders, rebacked with original spines tooled in gilt, morocco lettering pieces, all edges gilt.

Collation: [8], 512, xliv, [errata leaf]; [8], 205, [1], cxxvii, [3] pp.

References
John Dunmore, Who's Who in Pacific Navigation (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1991), p.118; Forbes 545; Howes G-232; Lada-Mocarski 82.



Lada-Mocarski notes that Vasili Golovnin was "one of the outstanding Russia naval officers of the nineteenth century, made several voyages to the North Pacific and to the northwest coast of America. He has left valuable accounts of his voyages and of the investigation of the state of the Russian colonies in America, which he conducted by order of the emperor in 1818... The work described herein is of utmost importance and of great rarity."

Vasili Mikhailovich Golovnin (1776-1831) was born in the village of Gulyniki in Ryazan Oblast, on his father's country estate. On the orders of Tsar Alexander I, Golovnin was sent, along with several other Russian officers, to obtain further training aboard British ships. He served three years (1802-1805) with the British fleet and on his return to Russia compiled a code of naval signals on the English pattern, which remained in use by the Russian fleet for more than twenty years. Golovnin was given command of the sloop Diana in 1806, and made his first voyage around the world (1807-1809), with the object of conducting a survey of the northern Pacific, and transporting supplies to Okhotsk. He, and his ship, were taken prisoner by the British authorities at the Cape of Good Hope, but orchestrated an audacious escape to complete their voyage to Kamchatka. In 1811, Golovnin described and mapped the Kuril Islands, but was again taken prisoner, this time by the Japanese, for violating sakoku, the Japanese law prohibiting foreigners from entering Japan, almost provoking a war between the two countries. He was released in 1813, and returned to Russia, publishing an account of his captivity and of Japanese culture.

In 1817, Golovnin set out on a second voyage around the world, this time in command of the frigate Kamchatka. Serving under him were three future Russian explorers of prominence: Fyodor Litke, Fyodor Matyushkin, and Ferdinand von Wrangel. The objective was to deliver supplies to Kamchatka, and survey previously unexplored islands along what is now the northwestern coast of Alaska. After returning to Russia in September 1819, Golovnin returned with "a vast store of scientific and astronomical information" (Dunmore) to share with Russian scientists, and published the present work describing his voyage, and his encounters with the native Kodiak and Sandwich Islanders. In 1821, Golovnin was appointed assistant director of the Russian Naval College, and later, in 1823, General Quartermaster of the Fleet. He died of cholera during an epidemic that swept through the city of Saint Petersburg in 1831.

On the voyage he spent a fortnight in Hawaii, meeting briefly with Kamehameha. One of the folding maps in the first volume is the entrance to the port of "Gonoruru", or Honolulu, noted by Forbes as "one of the earliest maps of Honolulu". The second volume contains a map of Sitka Bay and the surrounding area, and a map of Chiniat Bay, both of which are rare.

OCLC/WorldCat locates eight copies in institutional libraries.

Provenance

1. Presentation copy, with ink inscription in Russian to Nikolay Petrovich Rumyantsev on the flyleaf of the first volume.
Nikolay Petrovich Rumyantsev (1754–1826) held the highest offices of state, including those of Minister of Commerce (1802–11), President of the State Council (1810–12), Foreign Minister (1808–12), and Chancellor of the Russian Empire. On receiving the news of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, he suffered a stroke and lost his hearing. He retired in 1814, shortly before the Treaty of Vienna and died twelve years later in his palace on the English Quay in St Petersburg.
2. From the collection of Warren Heckrotte, San Francisco, USA.

Inscribed by Darwin

32 **DARWIN, Charles, KING Philip Parker and Robert FITZROY**

Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of his Majesty's ships adventure and Beagle, between the years 1826 and 1836.

Publication
London, Henry Colburn, 1839.

Description
Four octavo volumes (240 by 150mm), including appendix to second volume, 56 plates and maps, one supplied, some loose in pockets as issued, original cloth binding, third volume restored, "S.S." anchor-and-wreath stamps on pastedowns, some wear, occasional foxing.

Collation: [vol.1] xxviii, [iv], 598pp.; [vol.2] xxviii, [iv], 694pp., [ii pp. addenda]; [vol.3] xiv, 630 pp., p.609-616 [index]; [vol.4 ("Appendix to Volume II")] viii, 352 pp.

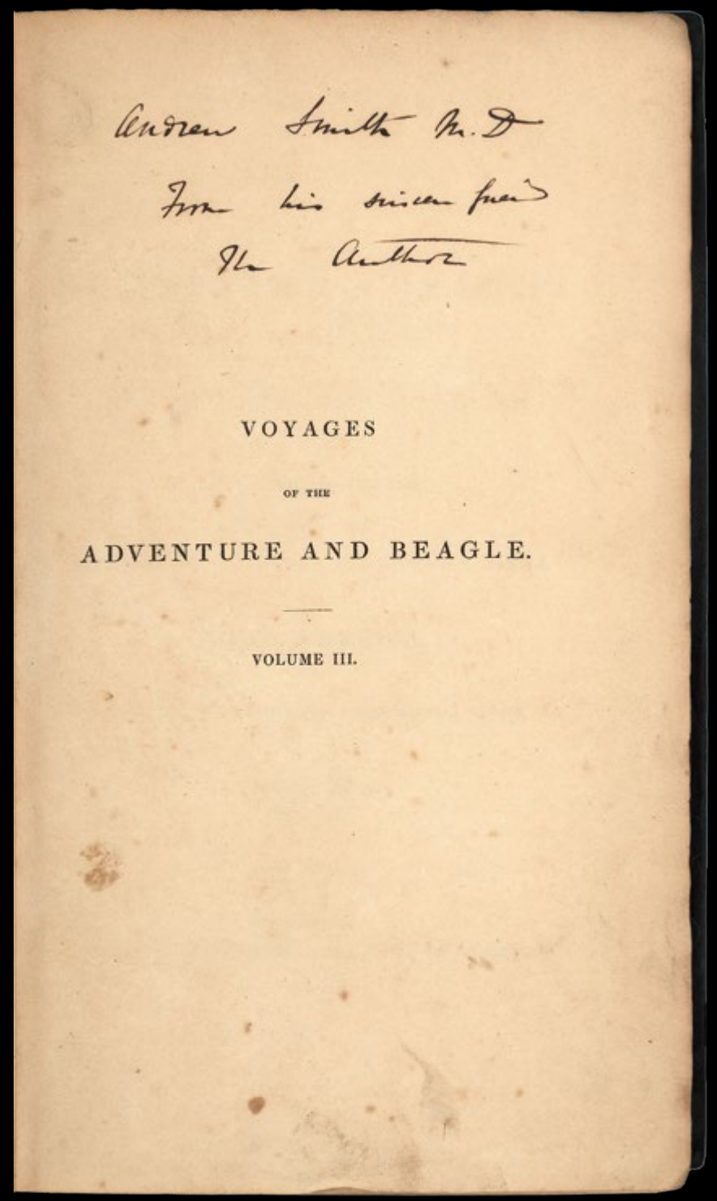
References
Borba de Moraes p. 247; Hill (2004) 607; Norman 584; Sabin 37826 Exploration and Discovery 1576-1939.

A fine set of "The Voyage of the Beagle" presented by Captain Robert Fitzroy to the ship's instrument-maker, George Stebbing, with the third volume, 'Journal of Researches or The Voyage of the Beagle' - Darwin's first published book - inscribed by the author to Andrew Smith.

George Stebbing was FitzRoy's private assistant, the son of an instrument maker from Portsmouth, brought on board to maintain the chronometers and other navigational instruments.

Darwin's account is "one of the most interesting records of natural history exploration ever written and one of the most important, for it was on this voyage that Darwin prepared for his lifework, ultimately leading to The Origin of Species" (Hill). The voyage of the Beagle was "the most important event in Darwin's intellectual life and in the history of biological science. Darwin sailed with no formal scientific training. He returned a hard-headed man of science, knowing the importance of evidence, almost convinced that species had not always been as they were since creation but had undergone change… The experiences of his five years . . . and what they led to, built up into a process of epoch-making importance in the history of thought" (DSB).

The third volume of the set is Darwin's first published book, best-known as the Journal of Researches or The Voyage of the Beagle. This is an extremely rare and important presentation copy relating to the voyage of the Beagle. One of a very small number of copies specially-bound for presentation, this copy is inscribed in Darwin's hand to Andrew Smith, M.D. Darwin visited Smith at Cape Town on the Beagle's return voyage. He accompanied Smith, superintendent of the South African Museum, on several geological journeys. In a letter to his mentor John Henslow, who had arranged the introduction to Smith, Darwin wrote, "he is a capital person and most indefatigable observer: he has brought back an immense collection, & amongst other things a new species of Rhinoceros. If you had heard him describe his



system of travelling and mode of defence, it would have recalled the days of enthusiasm, which you have told me, you felt on first reading Le Vaillant." In The Descent of Man Darwin quoted liberally from Smith's works on subjects from "on Hottentot notions of beauty" to "an instance of memory in a baboon." The men corresponded until 1871, the year before Smith's death.

The Beagle crew consisted of sixty-five officers and men and nine "supernumeraries," including Stebbing, who was engaged "to secure the constant ... attendance required by a large number of chronometers, and to be enabled to repair our instruments and keep them in order." These nine extra men also included "Mr. Charles Darwin ... a young man of promising ability, extremely fond of geology, and indeed all branches of natural history" (Voyages of the Adventure and the Beagle, vol. II, pp. 19-20).

No other presentation copy of Darwin's 'Journal' has appeared on the market in the last seventy years.

The most detailed book on California before American occupation, in original parts

33 **DUFLOT DE MOFRAS, Eugene**

Exploration du Terretoire de l'Oregon des Californies et de la Mer Vermeille, exécutée pendant les années 1840, 1841, et 1842.

Publication
Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1844.

Description
2 vols. text and atlas. Octavo text (150 by 240) xii, [4], 524; [4], 514 pp., eight engraved plates, original blue paper over boards, dedication to 'Excellence Monsieur Le Comte Maurice de Dietrichstein', folio atlas (555 by 375mm), in five fascicles, as issued, table & 26 engraved plates on 19 leaves, 23 of which are maps or plans, a large folding map hand-coloured in outline, each section, in original blue paper wrappers with publishers' label.

References
Rose Marie Beebe and Robert M. Senkewicz (trans. and ed.), Testimonios: Early California Through the Eyes of Women, 1815–1848 (University of Oklahoma Press, 2015), pp.64-67; Cowan I, p 74. Cowan II, p 186; Forbes 1461; Hill, p 87; Holliday 319; Howes D542; Lada-Mocarski 120; Phillips Atlases 1457; Streeter sale 3323; Van Nostrand & Coulter California Pictorial, pp 38-39; Wheat Transmississippi West 474; Maps of the California Gold Region 19; Zamorano 80 30.

A rare work providing the earliest European perspective of Oregon and the west coast of America, and the most detailed book on California before American occupation.

Eugène Duflot de Mofras (1810-1884) a French diplomat, was appointed attaché to Mexico and sent to investigate Alta California and the Pacific coast from 1841-42. His special mission was to explore and evaluate the commercial possibilities of California and the Oregon Territory, which was the subject of dispute between the United States and Great Britain at the time. Duflot de Mofras did not endear himself to the Spanish community in America – he reputedly stole altar wine from the house of one family he stayed with and insulted the General meant to be helping him with his passport (Beebe and Senkewicz). This did not prevent him from creating an ambitious and comprehensive work, accompanied by these meticulously charted maps.

The first section contains a map of the Pacific Ocean with the area of America under dispute outlined in red, and plans of ports in Mexico. The second section contains plans of ports in California. The third section contains plans of ports in Alaska and Canada. The fourth section contains prints of Native American culture, including the mummified head of a three-year-old child, and goods including basketwork and weapons. It also has a plan and view of the St Luis Rey Mission, named after the French thirteenth century Saint-King Louis IX, founded by Franciscan monks and surviving to this day. The fifth part contains the standout piece of cartography: the large folding map of the west coast, which "made these western regions known in European official circles" (Wheat). It covers the area from Mount St Elias to Acapulco and reaches as far inland as Austin.

Provenance
Dedicated to Prince Moritz of Dietrichstein (1775 – 1864), an Austrian nobleman who held several high offices at the Imperial court; these included Director of the Imperial Court Theatre (Burgtheater) and Library (Kaiserlichen Bibliothek), and Keeper of the Privy Purse (Oberstkämmerer) 1845-1848.

The earliest obtainable printed depiction of the Americas

34 **RUYSCH, Johann**

Universalior Cogniti Orbis Tabula Ex recentibus confecta observationibus.

Publication
Rome, Johann Ruysch, [c.1508].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
418 by 562mm (16.5 by 22.25 inches).

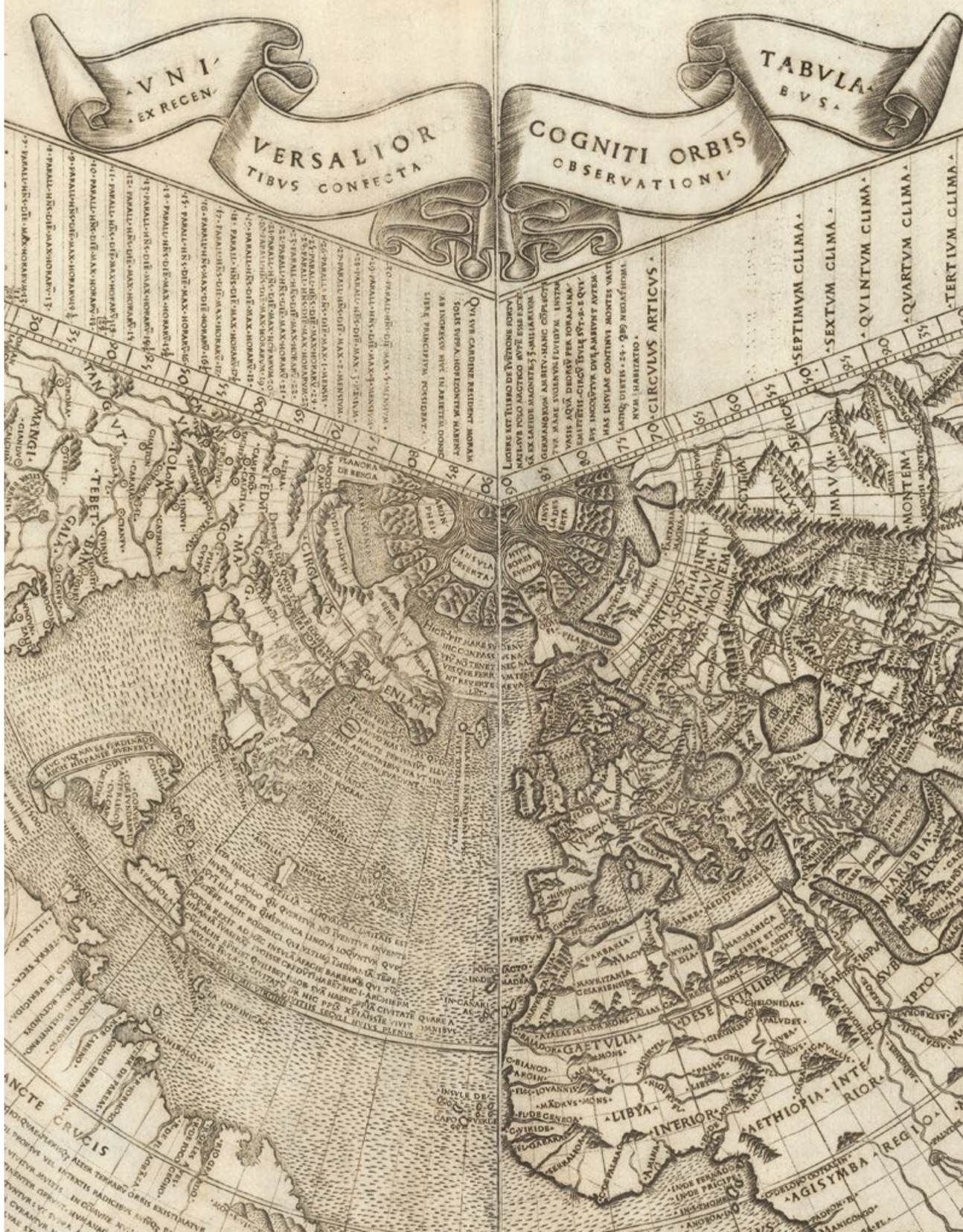
References
Shirley 25, state 3; Suarez, Early Mapping of Southeast Asia, pp.103-109.

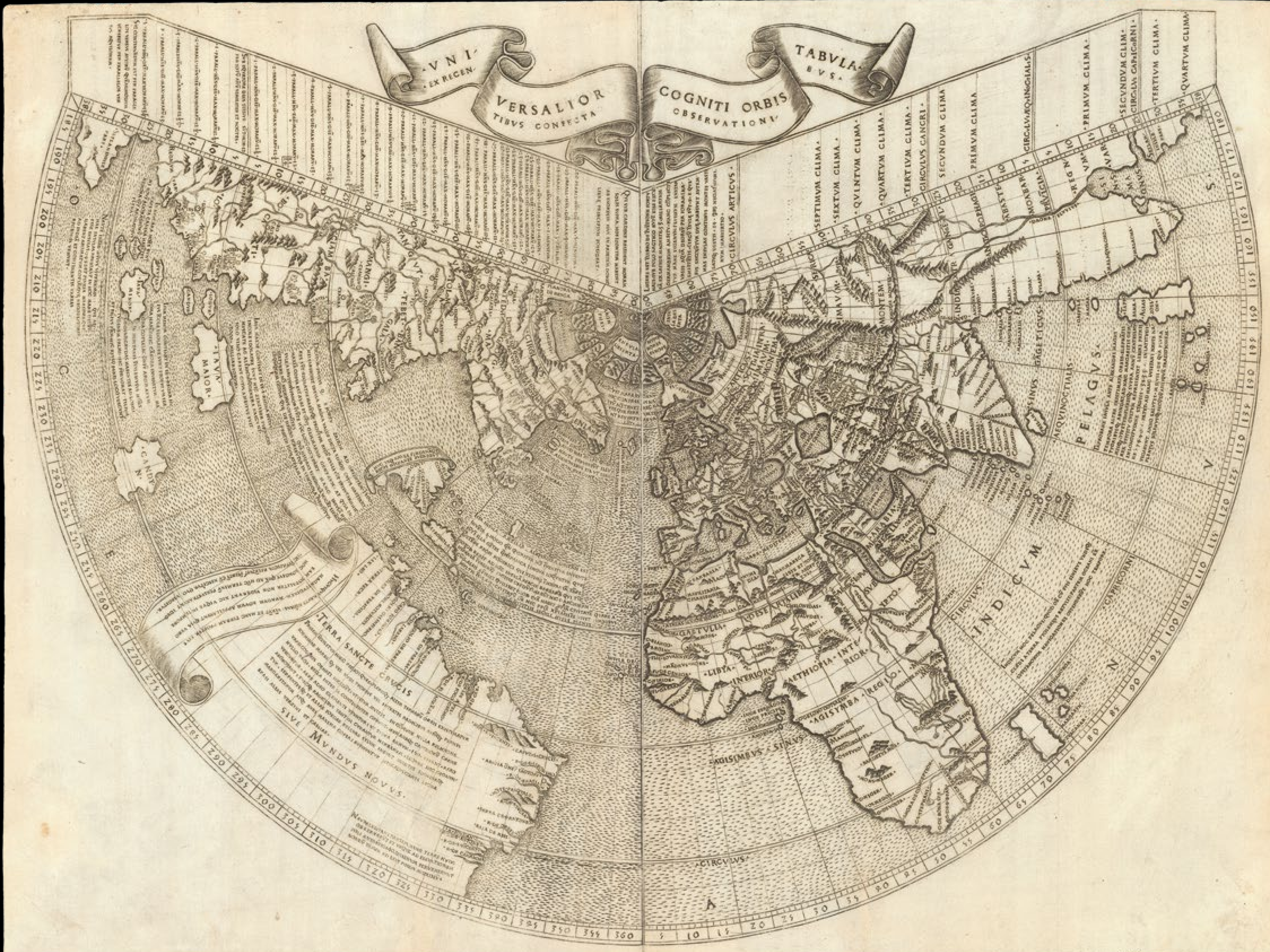
Third state of Johann Ruysch's important and rare world map, the earliest obtainable printed depiction of the Americas, created for the 1507 Rome edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', but also issued separately.

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

Ruysch's membership of the expedition has been debated, as his map does not show much new surveying. He uses mainly Portuguese sources, in particular the Contarini-Rosselli map of 1506. He draws most of the northern American coastline from Contarini, using a similar folding conical projection. The inscription "Baccalauras", meaning codfish, also shows Portuguese influence. Portuguese fisherman caught vast quantities of cod in the area at the time. South America appears as a large distinct continent, called "Terra Sancte Crucis sive Mondus Novus", with an inscription where Ruysch notes that he knows very little about the new continent. North of South America appears "Spagnola", the site of Christopher Columbus' landing. Although Columbus thought that this island was Japan ("Sipangu"), and it is identified as such on the Contarini-Rosselli map, Ruysch chooses not to do so. To the west of Hispaniola there is a peninsula, probably Cuba, which bears a text scroll explaining that this was the limit of the Spanish explorations. Although the Contarini-Rosselli map showed Cuba as an island, Ruysch appears to have accepted Columbus' theory that it was an Asian peninsula. Greenland, Labrador Newfoundland and Nova Scotia are all shown as part of the Asian land mass. Even if Ruysch did not explore the New World himself, it seems that he was in communication with those who had, as there is a note next to Greenland explaining that compasses do not work in that area, suggesting that he had information from mariners who had observed magnetic variation there. His depiction of Madagascar, India and Sri Lanka in their correct proportions must be taken from Portuguese sources, as evidenced by the nearby note about Portuguese activities in the area in 1507. His depiction of the Arctic region, with multiple islands circling the north pole, was original and influenced the work of Gerard Mercator.

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





VNI- VERSALIOR COGNITI ORBIS TABVLA
EX RECENTIBVS CONFECTA OBSERVATIONIBVS
IAVA MAIOR
TERRA SANCTE CRVCIS SIVE MVNDVS NOVVS
INDICVM
PELAGVS
LIBYA INTERIOR
AETHIOPIA INTERIOR
AGISYMBA REGIO
CIRCVLVS ARTICVS
SEPTIMVM CLIMA
SEXTVM CLIMA
QVINTVM CLIMA
QVARTVM CLIMA
TERTIVM CLIMA
CIRCVLVS CANCRI
SECVNDVM CLIMA
PRIMVM CLIMA
CIRCVLVS AEQVINOCTIALIS
CIRCVLVS

The first available printed map to bear the name America

35 **APIANUS, Petrus**

Tipus Orbis Universalis iuxta Ptolemei Cosmographi Traditionem et Americi Vespucii Aliorque Lustrationes a Petro Apiano Leysnico Elucbrat An. Do. MDXX.

Publication
Vienna, Johannes Camertius, 1520.

Description
Woodcut map.

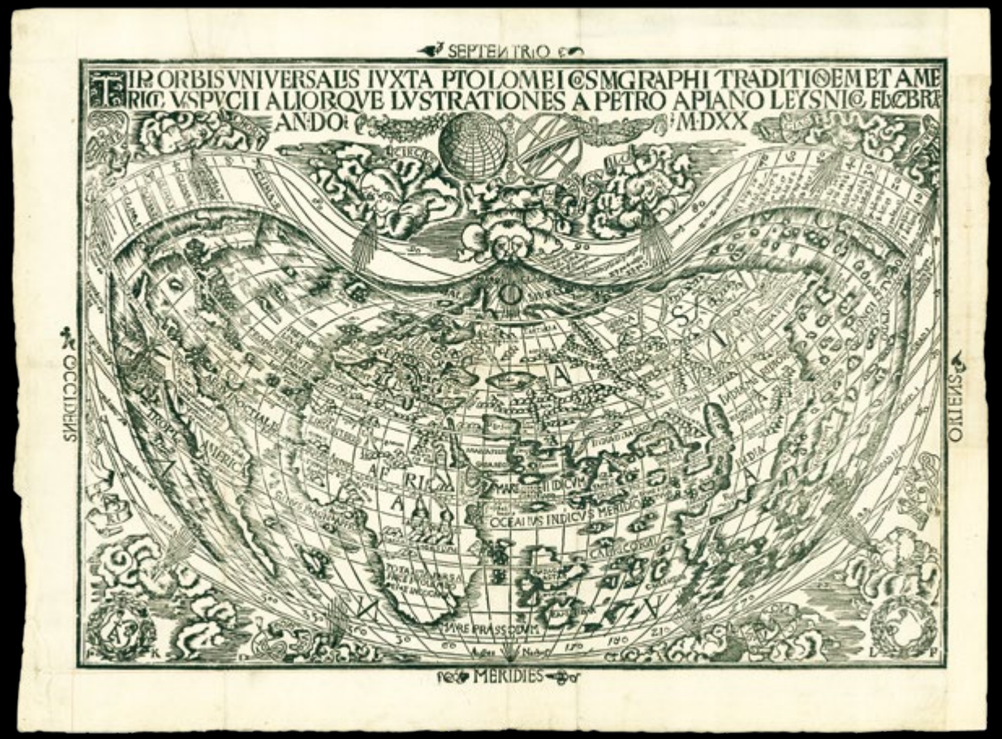
Dimensions
340 by 455mm (13.5 by 18 inches).

References
Burden, 'The Mapping of America', p.xxv, plate XII; Church 45; Harrisse, 'The Discovery of North America' 126; Harrisse, 'Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima' 108; Sabin 86390; Shirley 45; Stevens, 'Rare Americana' 615.

Petrus Apianus's 1520 world map is one of the most important early maps of the world, and the earliest map available on the market to name America. The only printed map to use the name 'America' before Apianus' 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 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, Apian 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 Waldseemuller's map. Ferdinand Magellan began his voyage to find such a passage in 1519, the year before Apianus' 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 was produced to accompany the 'Cosmographia introductio', published in collaboration with Matthias Ringmann and Jean Basin de Sendacour in 1507. It contains 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 in Strasbourg in 1513, 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' 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[omini] 1497 hec terra cum adiacetibo insulis inuenta est per Columbum Ianuensem ex mandato Regis Castello AMERICA princia". However, although the name America is retained, it is Columbus' 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' 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', a 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 Alantses, 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 Waldseemüller's 'Geographiae', including two world maps derived from Waldseemüller.

“A masterpiece of Renaissance cartography”

36 **TRAMEZZINO, Michele**

Cum Privelegio Summi Pont et Senat. Venet. Michaelis Tramezini Formis M. D. LIIII Julius De Musis Venet In Aes Incidit M. D. LIIII.

Publication
[Venice or Rome], Michele Tramezzino, 1554.

Description
Engraved map on two sheets, each printed on two copperplates, folds strengthened.

Dimensions
750 by 750mm (29.5 by 29.5 inches).

References
Shirley 97; BL Maps K. Top.IV.2.; H.P. Kraus, Catalogue 56, item 21 and Catalogue 80, item 104; Muller, II 1-4 Nordenskiöld (Periplus) p. 160 and figs. 65-66; Tooley [18]; TWE 124 and plate XXXV; Wagner 31.

An exceedingly rare and important world map, and the single greatest achievement of the publisher Michele Tramezzino.

This large map consists of two hemispheres, each printed from separate copper plates. The hemispheres are upon a ‘homolographic’, or evenly drawn meridian, projection first described by Roger Bacon in the thirteenth century. The map is beautifully engraved by Guilio de’ Musi of Venice, and although both his and the Rome publisher Michele Tramezzino names are mentioned on the work, no cartographer is named.

Although the cartographers name remains a mystery, one can trace the influence of earlier works, and outline a few original features. North America and Asia are separated as in Mercator’s prototype world map of 1538, but details of the west coast and the Californian peninsula have been inserted. The serpentine east-west course of the Amazon is prominent, as is the exaggerated estuary of the River Plate: both are features that appeared on Sebastian Cabot’s map of 1544. However, unlike Cabot an extensive southern continent has been added. This is in fact not a complete polar land mass but an extenuated island strip reaching across three-quarters of the circumference and leaving open sea to the south. In the east, the Moluccas are drawn in detail and a creditable attempt is made to set out the tributaries of the Indus and Ganges, and to mark the northwest and southeast line of the Himalayas. In Africa, the course of the River Niger is shown separate from that of the Nile. The large number of place names round the African and India coasts gives evidence of access to Portuguese sources as well.

Shirley calls it “a masterpiece of Renaissance cartography without any obvious source, or indeed, any imitators.” No later issues or states have been recorded. Shirley estimates that there are only 11 or 12 extant copies, plus a defective copy sold at Christie’s in 2006 (Sale 7350, Lot 4).


SEPTENTRIO
CVM.PRIVILEGIO.SVMMI.PONT.ET.SENAT.VENET.
MICHAELIS.TRAMEZINI.FORMIS.M.D.LIIII.
NOVVS ORBIS
AMERICA
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
IVLIVS.DE.MVSIS.VENET
IN.AES.INCIDIT.M.D.LIIII.
MERIDIES


SEPTENTRIO
CVM.PRIVILEGIO.SVMMI.PONT.ET.SENAT.VENET.
MICHAELIS.TRAMEZINI.FORMIS.M.D.LIIII.
TROPICVS CANCRI
AFRICA
OCCIDENS
TROPICVS CAPRICORNI
OCEANVS AVSTRALIS
OCEANVS INDICVS
ANTARCTICVS
IVLIVS.DE.MVSIS.VENET.
IN.AES.INCIDIT.M.D.LIIII.
MERIDIES

Forlani's first world map

37 **FORLANI, Paolo**

[World Map] Paulus de furlanis Veronensis opus... ex Jacobi gastaldi...

Publication
Venice, Giovanni Camocio, 1562.

Description
Separately published engraved map.

Dimensions
300 by 535mm (11.75 by 21 inches).

References
Shirley 106 state 2.

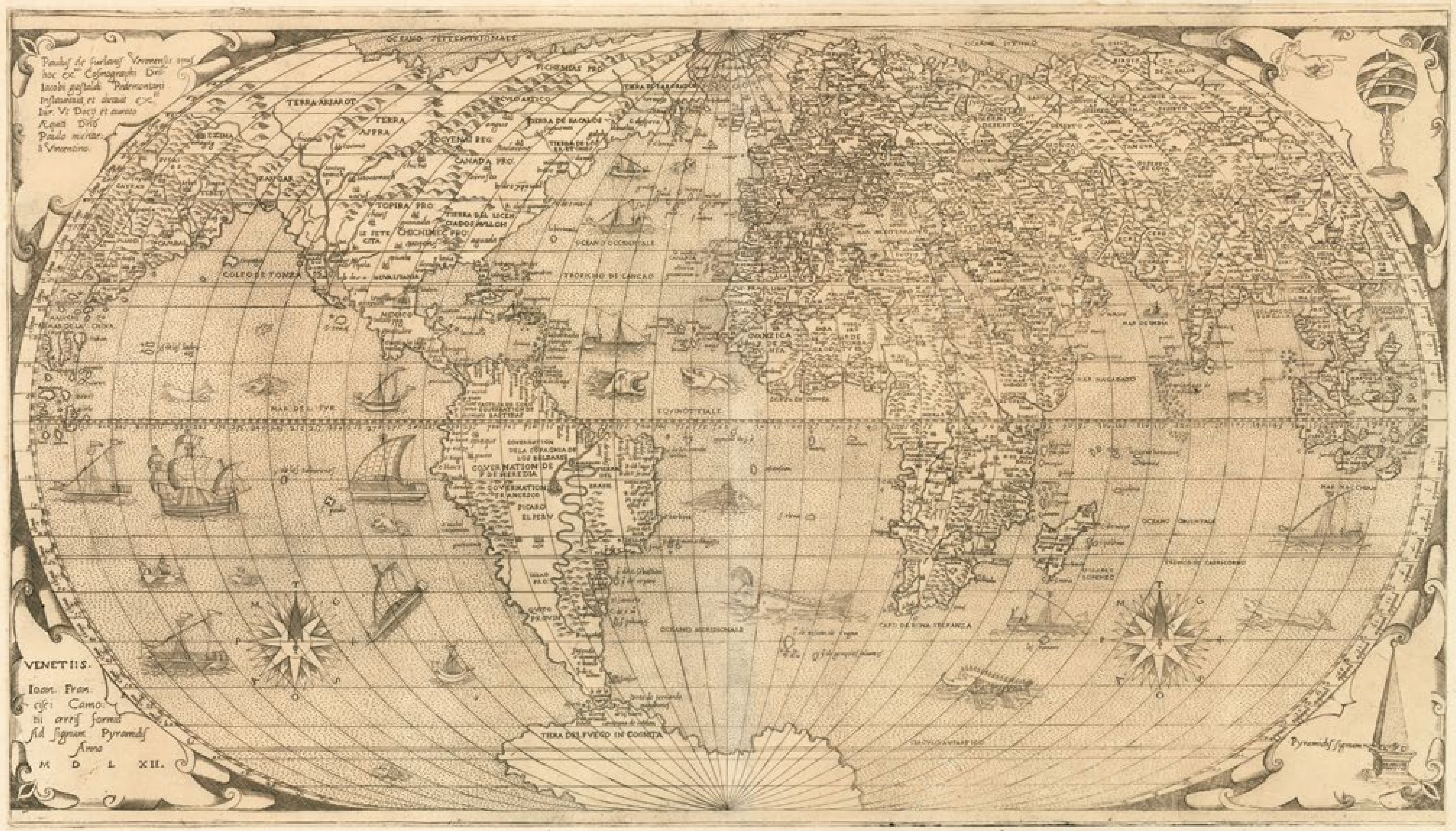
Fine example of the second state of Paolo Forlani's first map of the world.

Forlani has based his work on Gastaldi's seminal world map of 1546, the first of the so-called "Lafreri school" of world maps, which were published in Italy during the middle of the sixteenth century. In fact, Forlani would be responsible for four different world maps over the next ten years.

In each of the world maps Forlani has relied on Gastaldi's map for the general outline and virtually all the geographical detail. The only significant change is in North America where Forlani has omitted the many clumps of trees placed on an empty landscape by Gastaldi and has inserted imaginary or reported towns, provinces, and ranges of mountains. The names 'Canada' and 'Saguenai' appear for the first time, and the main land mass of North America is still joined to Asia.

The map is decorated with Venetian galleys, ships and sea monsters. To the four corners is decorative strap work, containing Forlani's imprint and date, upper and lower left, an armillary sphere upper right, and a pyramid denoting the publisher's Giovanni Camocio's shop at the 'Sign of the Pyramid'.

Paolo Forlani is unusual within the Laferi school because he was one of the few to combine the talent of mapmaking and engraving, while also infrequently acting as a publisher and mapseller. He was much-sought after as an engraver and mapmaker, particularly as he was adept at the difficult art of engraving lettering. Consequently, he was employed by four of the leading publishers of the period to prepare maps for them -Giovanni Francesco Camocio, Ferrando Bertelli and Bolgnini Zaltieri from Venice, and Claudio Duchetti from Rome. However, there is precious little documentary evidence for Forlani's activities. For example, only one of his maps was the subject of an application for a privilege. As a result, much that is known about his activities has been reconstructed from the maps with which he was associated. However he did not sign all the maps he engraved.


OCEANO SETTENTRIONALE
TERRA ARSAROT
TERRA AFFRA
CANADA PRO.
TOPIRA PRO
TIERRA DE BACALOS
CIRCULO ARTICO
OCEANO OCCIDENTALE
TROPICO DE CANCRO
COLFO DE TONZA
MAR DE L'SVR
EQUINOTTIALE
TIERRA DEL FVEGO IN COGNITA
OCEANO MERIDIONALE
CAPO DE BONA SPERANZA
MAR DE INDIA
OCEANO ORIENTALE
TROPICO DE CAPRICORNO
VENETIIS.
Ioan. Fran.
cisci Camo.
tii aereis formis
Ad signum Pyramidis
Anno
M D L XII.
Pyramidis signum

Salamanca's double-cordiform world map

38 SALAMANCA, Antonio

[World Map] Ant. Lafreri. Exec.:Romae.

Publication
Rome, Antonio Lafreri, [c1564].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
325 by 520mm (12.75 by 20.5 inches).

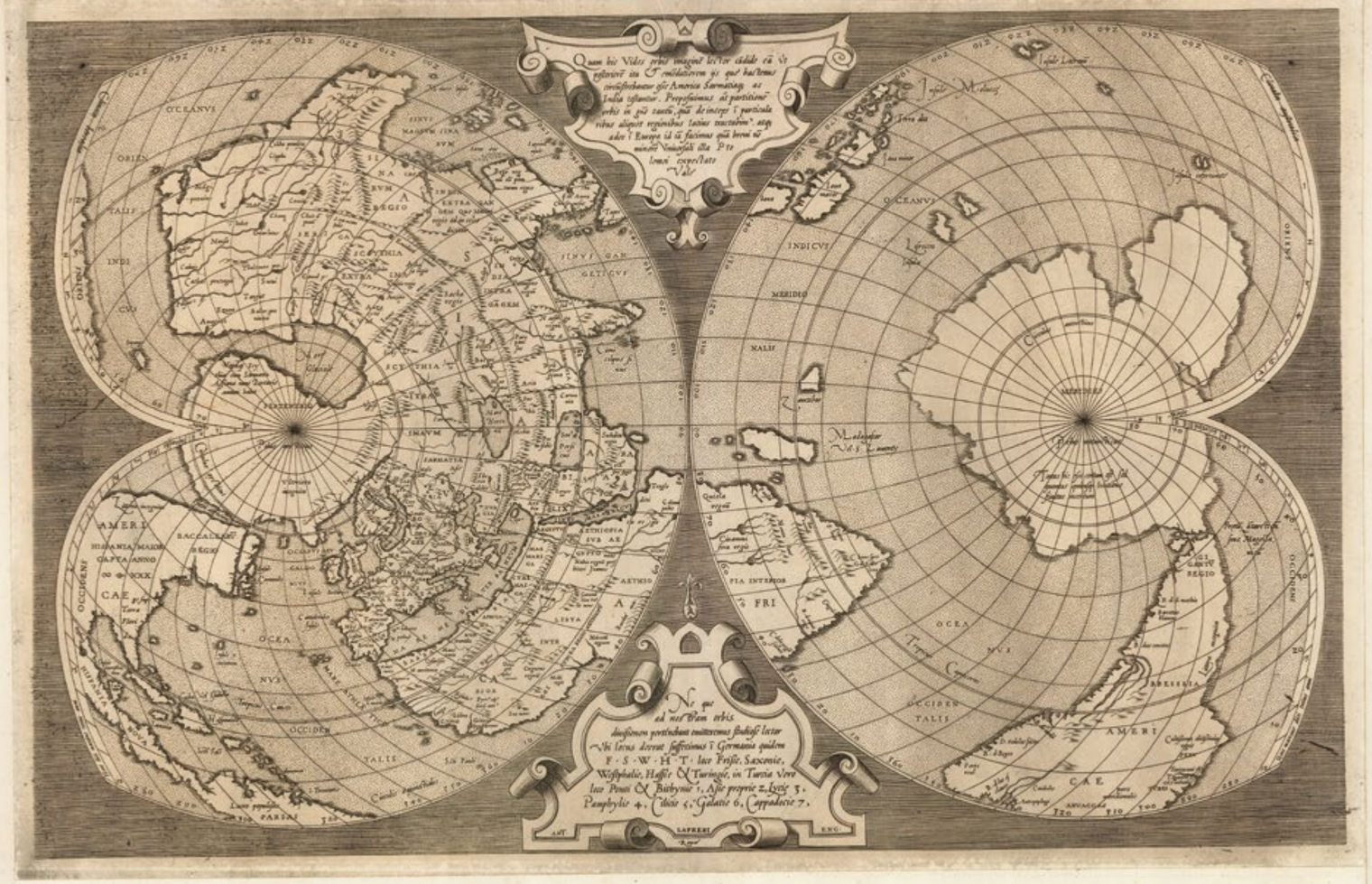
References
Shirley 91; BL Maps 920 (256).

Second state of Salamanca's cordiform map of the world, published by Antonio Lafreri, and based on Gerard Mercator's world map of 1538.

The map was first published by Antonio Salamanca in around 1550 and is a faithful copy of Gerard Mercator's double-cordiform world map published in 1538. Mercator's map took as its template Oronce Fine's double cordiform map of circa 1531. Mercator added several novel and original features. For the first time the name America is applied to both North and South America, and both parts of the New World are unambiguously linked as one continent. Unlike many of Mercator's predecessors, the contents of Asia and America are shown separated. North America is said to have been conquered by Spain in 1530; Florida is marked and the mouth of the Hudson River, discovered by Verrazzano in 1524 is marked, although no mention of the later voyages of Jacques Cartier, 1534 and 1535, are made. A large polar ice cap is shown at the north pole.

In South America the River Plate is shown, as is Peru which is said to be a 'highly civilised and rich country'; to the south is Patagonia referenced here as the 'region of giants'. Below Patagonia the Straits of Magellan are named, dividing South America from the large Antarctic continent. As for the rest of the geographical information on the map, little has changed from previous works, as much of the latest information relating to India and Southeast Asia was closely guarded by the Portuguese.

The present map is the second state of the work, with Lafreri's name replacing that of Salamanca in the imprint. Lafreri is know to have taken control of the publishing business in 1563, and so the editions are believed to date from around that time.


Quam hic Vides orbis imaginē lector dedido cū vt
rectorē ita & roboratorem iis quę hactenus
circūscribantur esse America Sarmatiaq; ac
India ostenditur. Proposuimus āt partitionē
orbis in q̄ū tantū, quā deinceps ī particula
ribus aliquot regionibus latius tractabimꝰ. atq;
adeo ī Europa id iā facimus quā breui tū
minor Vniuersali illa Pto
lomei expectato
Vale
Ne qui
ad nostram orbis
diuisionem pertinebant omitteremus studiose lector
vbi locus deerat suffecimus ī Germania quidem
F·S·W·H·T· loco Frisie, Saxonie,
Westphalie, Hassie & Turingie, in Turcia vero
loco Ponti & Bithynie 1, Asie proprie 2, Lycie 3,
Pamphylie 4, Cilicie 5, Galatie 6, Cappadocie 7.
ANT. LAFRERI EXC.
OCEANVS
ORIEN
TALIS
INDI
CVS
SINVS GAN
GETICVS
SCYTHIA
IMAVM
SARMATIA
AMERI
BACCALEAR
OCEA
NVS
OCCIDEN
TALIS
AETHIOPIA
INDICVS
MERIDIO
NALIS
FRI
OCEA
NVS
OCCIDEN
TALIS
AMERI
CAE

A rhinoceros, a griffin and a unicorn

39 **FORLANI, Paolo**

[World Map] Universale DescrttioneDi Tutta la Terra Conosciuta Fin Qui.

Publication
Venice, Forllani and Bertelli, 1565.

Description
Separate published engraved map, on two sheets.

Dimensions
440 by 775mm (17.25 by 30.5 inches).

References
Shirley, World, 115 state 2.

A fine example of Paolo Forlani's third world map based upon Giacomo Gastaldi's world map of 1546.

The map bears the same title as Forlani's 1562 world map, however it is considerably larger, and is printed on two sheets. To the bottom Forlani has added an extensive southern continent, which he has populated with numerous mountain ranges, and a host of unlikely animals including a lion, a camel, an elephant, a rhinoceros, a griffin and a unicorn. Two large cherubs' heads backed by butterfly-like wings occupy the upper two corners: in the lower corners are lines of text, including a dedication to Bartolomeo Zacco, although no mention of Gastaldi is made. North America is still joined to Asia, and if Gastaldi's new world map showing the strait of Anian was promulgated in circa 1561 then Forlani has chosen to disregard this innovation.

This is the second state (with the imprint of Forlani and Bertelli and dated 1565), of seven recorded states of this map. Shirley in his work, 'The Mapping of the World', casts doubt on the date of the first state, 1563, arguing that it is a misreading of the last numeral. The only recorded example of this state being from a dealer's catalogue in 1951.

VNIVERSALE DESCRITTIONE DI TVTT

LA TERRA CONOSCIVTA FIN QVI

The only surviving complete example of this monumental planisphere from the dawn of the Dutch Golden Age

40 TEIXEIRA, Luis

Magna Orbis Terrarum Nova universalis et accurata tabula Geographica ac Hydrographica delineata in hanc majorem formam manu celeberrimi regiae Majestatis cosmographi Ludovici Texeirae. Dedication: Serenissimae Isabellae Clarae Eugeniae, Hispan. Infanti, Belgii Principi, Sereniss. Alberti Archid. Austriae, Ducis Burgundiae Brab. &c. Coniugi Charissimae Joannes Baptista Vrints Antverpia nus, hanc Ludovici Tesseirae Cosmographi Hispaniarum Regum Longe Peritissimi, Mappam Generalem D.D. Anno A Christo Nato 1604.

Publication
Antwerpiae, Joannem Baptistam Vrients, 1604.

Description
Engraved map, printed on 12 sheets, above four sheet letterpress description annotated with several woodcut animals, with contemporary hand-colour heightened with gold, trimmed to neat lines, laid on linen, extensive areas of restoration. A full conservation report is available on request.

Dimensions
1130 by 2310mm (44.5 by 91 inches) plus text.

References
Marcel Destombes, La Mappemonde de Petrus Plancius gravée par Josua van den Ende 1604 (Hanoi, IDEO, Publications de la Societé de Géographie de Hanoi: 1944); Destombes, "Quelques rares Cartes nautiques Néerlandaises du XVII Siècle", Imago Mundi 30 (1978), pp. 56-70; Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica, vol. III, pp. 41-84; Günter Schilder, Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica, vol. III, pp. 1-102; ibid. pp. 39-51, No. 5 and No. 6; Shirley, World, No. 183 (Plancius 1592), No. 243 (van den Ende/BnF), and No. 248 (Teixeira); David Woodward (ed.), History of Cartography, vol. 3, part 2 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007), pp. 1347-1351.

A spectacular wall map of astonishing beauty made at the beginning of the Dutch Golden Age. The only surviving complete example.

Cartography

The present map draws on the cartography of Luis Teixeira (fl.1564-1613), whose name appears in the large pasted title, a Portuguese cartographer from a famous mapmaking dynasty. He worked in Lisbon and the Portuguese colonies, but was also a friend of, and collaborator with, contemporary Dutch cartographers, contributing a map of Japan to Abraham Ortelius' great atlas 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'. Ortelius and Cornelis Claesz published five of his maps between them, and all were specifically advertised using his name, indicating that he was highly respected in Amsterdam.

The map is based upon a simple cylindrical projection and follows very closely the 1592 wall map drawn by Petrus Plancius, "a milestone in the emergence of Dutch cartography [and] the first large wall map of the world to be published in the north" (Schilder). That work was engraved by Baptista and Jan van Doetecum and is known only in a single extant example: that in the Real Colegio Seminario del Corpus Cristi in Valencia, Spain. Plancius drew heavily on Gerard Mercator's 1569 world map, as well as contemporary manuscript maps by the Portuguese cartographers Pedro de Lemos and Bartolomeo de Lasso. The present map, however, shows a number of significant improvements over Plancius' prototype: the redrawing of Guiana following Sir Walter Raleigh's exploration of 1595; the insertion of the Davis Strait, Novaya Zemblya, and the tributaries of the Congo; and amendments to the southern parts of Africa and South America. This updated geographical information was drawn not only from Teixeira's own work, but also from accounts of voyages collected by Jan van Linschoten, Theodor de Bry, Levinus Hulsius, Claesz and others.

The map is noteworthy for its portrayal of a vast southern continent, and its depiction of the Southern Pacific at the dawn of Dutch exploration of Southeast Asia and Australasia. The true form of the island of New Guinea had not yet been ascertained, and so, bizarrely, it appears twice: once as an island on the left-hand side of the map, and again as part of the mythical continent of Magellanica on the right. The Gulf of Carpentaria is tantalizingly hinted at in the sweeping bay in Magellanica at the far right of the map.

The myth of the Great Southern Continent was propagated by the belief that, in order to balance the earth, there must be a landmass in the southern hemisphere of a size commensurate with that in the north. It was, in part, this erroneous assumption that spurred Dutch exploration of Australia in the seventeenth century, and later Captain

Cook's voyages. It was not until the twentieth century, and the explorations of Captain Scott and Roald Amundsen, that the lands of the southern hemisphere were finally charted with any degree of accuracy.

Towards the lower corners of the map are representations of the northern and southern hemispheres, and along the bottom of the map are ten small panels containing detailed maps of Magellan's Strait (according to Drake in 1579, Noort in 1599, and De Weert, also in 1599); of the Rio de la Plata; Northern Europe; Novaya Zemlya (according to Barentsz in 1598), and the straits of Sona (off Java); Anian; Manilla; and Gibraltar. Below the map, printed on separate strips, are long engraved panels showing the four continents, each personified by a woman riding a symbolic mount. Europe, for example, rides a bull, referring to the myth of Europa after whom the continent is named. Tools representing the arts and sciences lie at her feet, representing Europe's intellectual supremacy. Behind each woman are animals and people native to each continent. In Europe, Asia and Africa, the Seven Ancient Wonders appear in the background as well. These scenes relate to the text panels beneath the map, which are printed in letterpress interspersed with illustrations including a unicorn ('monoceros'), a bezoar, and a reduction of Albrecht Dürer's print of a rhinoceros. The only other known example of this map lacks the text, making the present example a unique survival of the map in its original form. It also bears a dedication to Archduchess Isabella, sovereign of the Spanish Netherlands and daughter of Philip II of Spain.

Publication

The existence of an extremely large wall map of the world by Luis Teixeira, sold by Joan Baptista Vrients and Cornelis Claesz, is recorded by Schilder in 'Wall Maps of the World published in Amsterdam before 1619' (MCN, vol. III, p. 39, No. 5), and Shirley in 'Mapping the World' (No. 248). Although neither Schilder nor Shirley record any extant examples, two contemporary sources provide evidence for its production, first in the archives of the publishing house of Plantin-Moretus:

"On 14 December 1604 the Antwerp publisher and map dealer Joan Baptista Vrients delivered to Balthasar Moretus several maps of the world, among which were the maps of Teixeira: 'Adi 14e Decembre [1604], 2 Groote Mappa Texerae 6 fl., 2 Cleyn Mappa Texeirae 3 fl. 10'" (Schilder).

And second in a catalogue by Cornelis Claesz:

"A much more detailed description of Teixeira's world maps is provided by Cornelis Claesz in his catalogue of 1609. As was mentioned in the description of map no. 1 [i.e. Plancius' world map of 1592], this is not a stock list, but a catalogue comprising only of the engravings and maps that

were printed from copper plates owned by Cornelis Claesz. In the section 'All kinds of large maps' two maps of the world by Teixeira of different sizes were offered for sale, whilst the customer could choose the language in which he wanted the accompanying description. 'Mappa Mundi Lodovici Tessairae, 22. large folios in Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, English, Dutch and German" (Schilder).

Although neither of the sources refers to a date of publication, the Spanish writer León Pinelo referred in 1629 to two Teixeira maps dated 1598 and 1604 respectively. Whether or not they were two unique maps, or simply different editions of the same work, is unclear. As well as bearing the names of Teixeira and Vrients, the present map also carries the name of the engraver Joshua van den Ende. Both Shirley (No. 243) and Schilder (MCN III, p.45 No. 6), record a large wall map on twelve sheets engraved by van den Ende, and dated circa 1604. The sole institutional copy referenced by both Shirley and Schilder (in the Bibliothéque Nationale in Paris) is undated, untitled, and unsigned by any author or publisher. Only van den Ende's name, as the engraver, appears on the sheets. After consultation of the BnF map, it is clearly printed from the same plates as the present example. The discovery of the present work therefore allows us to confirm Schilder's date of 1604, and to add both Vrients as vendor and Teixeira as the work's cartographer. It also allows us to correct the map's erroneous attribution to Willem Blaeu. The editors of the 'History of Cartography', Destombes (in his monograph on the BnF's van den Ende map) and Schilder all suggest that Willem Blaeu may have published the map, for three reasons. First, neither Hondius nor Claesz in his 1609 catalogue mention such a map; second, van den Ende is known to have engraved much of Blaeu's earliest published work; and finally, in 1604 Claesz and Plancius' privilege for their 1592 wall map ended, thus allowing Blaeu (or any other publisher) to reproduce the map. However, with the discovery of the present work, we can conclude that it was in fact Vrients, in association with Claesz, who decided to publish the new map in 1604, updating the hugely successful Plancius map of 1592 with the latest developments from Teixeira. Vrients' decision was most likely motivated by the publication of a large wall map by Jodocus Hondius the year before.

Rarity

Dutch world wall maps from this era are incredibly rare. Due to the rapid rate of discovery at the beginning of the seventeenth century "many maps soon lost their value; the owners replacing the obsolete maps with new ones. This development is one of the causes of the great percentage of losses which wall maps of the world suffered; they are extremely rare nowadays" (Schilder). The present work is the only surviving complete example of the Teixeira/Vrients map of 1604. The example in the BnF lacks the accompanying text and title. Schilder, in his census of Dutch world wall maps published in Amsterdam before 1619 (MCN III, pp. 19-102), records five examples printed prior to the present map. They are as follows:

1. PLANCIUS, Petrus. Nova et Exacta Terrarum Orbis Tabula Geographica ac Hydrographica. Amsterdam, 1592. Map on 19 sheets. One recorded example, Real Colegio Seminario del Corpus Cristi in Valencia.
2. LANGREN, Hendrik van. Nova et Accurata, Totius Orbis Terrarum Geographica et Hydrographica. [Amsterdam, c.1600]. Map on (?)20 sheets. One recorded example, Stadtbibliothek of Breslau, lost during World War II.
3. CLAESZ, Cornelis. [No Title][Amsterdam, Cornelis Claesz., c.1602]. Map on four sheets. No known extant example of the first edition.
4. HONDIUS, Jodocus. Nova et Exacta Totius Orbis Terrarum Descriptio Geographica et Hydrographica [Amsterdam, Cornelis Claesz, 1603]. Map on four sheets. One recorded example, sold at sale MI138, Lot 12, Sotheby's, 1998, now in a private American collection.
5. TEIXEIRA, Luis. [No Title] [Amsterdam, Joan Baptist Vrients, (?) 1604]. Map on nine sheets. No known extant example of the first edition.

As the list shows, the present work is only the third surviving example from the first 12 years of world wall map production in Amsterdam. In fact, of the seven further maps that Schilder goes on to list as published between 1604 and 1619, only four are known to exist in their first edition.

MAGNA ORBIS TERRARUM NOVA

universalis et accurata tabula Geographica ac Hydrographica delineata in hanc majorem formam manu celeberrimi regiæ Majestatis cosmographi Ludovici Texeiræ Dom. 160

OCEANUS OCCIDENTALIS

MARE DEL NORT

MARE DEL ZUR

MARE PACIFICUM

OCEANUS ORIENTALIS

AUSTRALIS

TERRA DEL FUGO

CIRCULUS ANTARCTICUS

TROPICUS CANCRI

TROPICUS CAPRICORNI

DIVISIONIS ORBIS

De Wit's monumental world map

41 **DE WIT, Frederick and, Giacomo Giovanni DE ROSSI**

[Wall Map] Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula.

Publication
Rome, Rossi, 1675.

Description
Large engraved wall map on 12 sheets, border of city views on six sheets, and text along lower margin on three sheets, joined, outline hand colour. As is almost invariably the case with large seventeenth century wall maps, a certain amount of conservation work has been undertaken. A full conservation report is available on request.

Dimensions
1480 by 2358mm (58.25 by 92.75 inches).

References
Shirley 471.

In the Jubilee year of 1675 De Wit's large wall map of c1660 was redrawn on twelve sheets and published in Rome by Giovanni de Rossi under his latinised name Jacob de Rubeis. The engraver was Georgio Widman.

The size of the map approximates to that of De Wit's earlier twelve-sheet map and the geographical correspondence is very close. De Rossi has added the tentative coastline of Terra Jessi between North America and Japan and has brought back, in part, the coastline of the Antarctic continent. There are two other changes which suggest an additional source: the large island in Hudson's Bay is now divided into three and the Desertum Amo (pocked to resemble sand) has been added in northern China. The positioning and style of the many small ships in the sea have been directly copied from De Wit, and there are similar ornate decorations around the hemispheres. The corner scenes depict personages of Europe, the Orient, Africa and South America against typical landscapes and hunting scenes. There is a large solar diagram at the top between the two main hemispheres: at the bottom are two celestial hemispheres, north and south polar projections, and circles representing the hypotheses of Ptolemy and Tycho Brahe. The design and engraving are of the highest standard.

Just above the two celestial hemispheres is a bust of Christina, Queen of Sweden who resided in Rome from shortly after her abdication in 1654 until her death in 1689. The main imprint is in a long panel below the hemispheres. At each side the map is flanked by eleven town views (making twenty-two in all, these include Rome, Seville, Prague, London, Copenhagen, Cracow, Cologne, Lisbon, Madrid, Suratte, Amsterdam, Paris, Venice, Gdansk, Stockholm, Frankfurt, Antwerp, Constantinople, Moscow, Jakarta, Ormus) and below the map is text in Italian concluding in Latin: Romae Formis Io Iacobi De Rubeis.

Only one other example of the De Wit-De Rossi map is known (sold at Sotheby's London sale, 15 April 1980, lot 551).

NOVA TOTIVS TERRARVM ORBIS TABVLA.

Unrecorded example of one of the most important charts published in the Dutch Golden Age, printed on vellum

42 **DONCKER, Hendrik**

West-Indische Paskaert waer in de graden der bredde over weder zyden...

Publication
Amsterdam, door Pieter Goos en zyn te bekoomen by Gerard van Keulen, Boek-Zee-Kaart-verkoper, en Graad -boogmaaker aan de Oost-zyde van de Niewen Brug, in de gekroonde Lootsman, [1704-1726].

Description
Engraved chart, printed on vellum, traces of original hand-colour.

Dimensions
805 by 985mm (31.75 by 38.75 inches).

References
Burden, The Mapping of North America, # 233; Campbell, "One Map, two Purposes"; The Map Collector, # 30 (March 1985), p. 38 (van Keulen at the British Library edition); Pritchard, Degrees of Latitude, pp. 74-75 (van Keulen edition); Deak, Picturing America, p. 17; Schilder, Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica, IV, # 63.1, pp. 114-15.

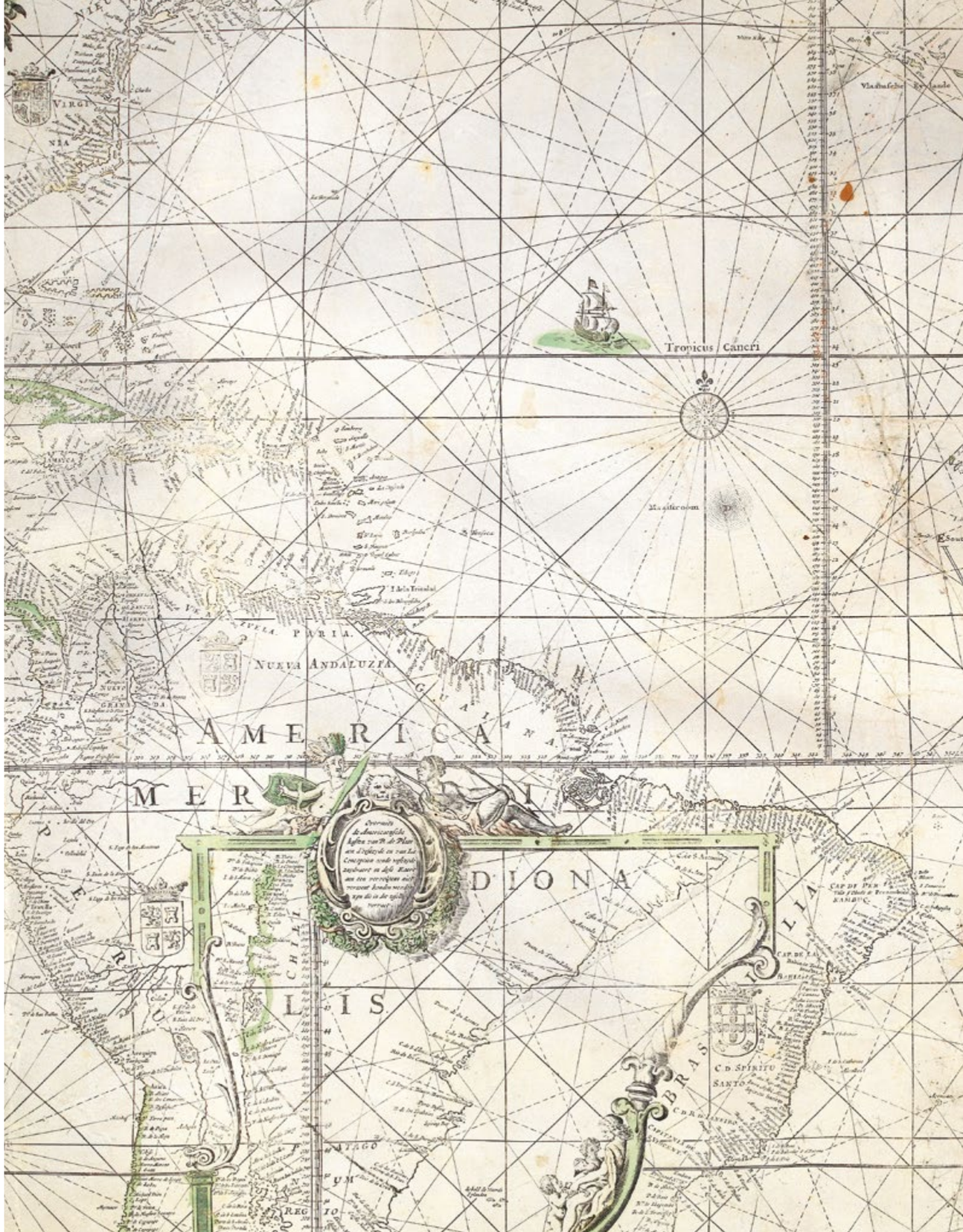
An unrecorded state of one of the most important charts published in the seventeenth century; and one of the earliest on Mercator's projection to show North America.

This large chart, first published by Hendrik Doncker in 1659, is based on Blaeu's seminal map of the Atlantic of 1630, the "earliest printed chart of the Atlantic … [which] became immediately the standard chart for navigation to America and the Cape of Good Hope." So influential was Blaeu's chart during the seventeenth century, that several derivatives are known, those recorded are by: J. A. Colom, circa 1639 and circa 1665; T. Jacobsz, circa 1646 and circa 1650; S. de Ruesta, 1654; H. Doncker, the present chart, 1659; Hugo Allard, circa 1660; Le Bocage Boisaye, 1669; and J. van Keulen, circa 1680. Despite the evident popularity of the chart during the seventeenth century, only a few examples of each of the recorded iterations survive, most likely due the fact that the majority were used aboard ship, and so suffered a high mortality rate.

The Chart

The Doncker chart follows the outline of Blaeu's, with several alterations. Stadten Landt near Terra del Fuego now bears a complete coastline following Hendrick Brouwer's voyage of 1642-43; there are also two new insets; one to the upper right, showing the far east of the Mediterranean and the Levant, and the other, in Africa, featuring a chart of the British Isles. A second state of the chart is recorded (in the French Maritime Archives, and the National Maritime Museum) with the addition of the line 'Saxsonburgh opgedaen door Willem Schellinger anno 1669', to the lower right portion of the Atlantic. The chart was later acquired sometime between 1669 and 1675 by Pieter Goos, whose name appears on the present example. It is unclear why Doncker decided to sell the chart, but it is known that Doncker worked closely with both Goos's son, Hendrick, and Caspar Lootsman, after Pieter Goos' death in 1675. It is conceivable that Doncker might have co-published the chart with Pieter Goos at some point before 1675. The copper plates for the work would later be acquired, in 1693, by Johannes van Keulen, the leading chart maker of his day, along with the rest of Doncker's stock. Van Keulen had also bought the plates to Blaeu's 'West-Indische Paskaert' at some point before 1680.

The present map bears the imprint of both Pieter Goos and Johannes's son, Gerard van Keulen, who took over the business when his father retired in 1704, and shows several alterations from the 1669 second state. Doncker's imprint has been erased from the title cartouche, and Van Keulen's imprint added to the cartouche in Africa. There are two engraved parallel lines crossing the Atlantic from northwest to



southwest all the way from the Cape Verde Islands down to the equator, and marked 'A' to 'E'. This is the 'karrespoor' or 'wagenspoor', literally the 'cart-track', which marked the boundaries of the safest route through the Atlantic, a route that all Dutch East Indiamen were advised to follow, when sailing to the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies. If the ship sailed east of the 'cart-track' (line A-C), then she risked becoming becalmed in the Gulf of Guinea, and if she ventured too far west, past line D-E, she would enter the windless seas off the coast of Brazil. A smaller line marked 'F' and 'G', which protrudes from the line D-E, marks the safe outward bound course (i.e. Europe to The Cape of Good Hope), with the ships following the coast of South America, before heading east across the Atlantic to The Cape of Good Hope.

Two legends appear in the sea off the west coast of France and Spain, respectively, providing information on hazardous reefs:

1. "De Klip geteykent met de letter A door een France Caper ontdeckt, en dese Caper genome synde door een Hollants oorlogh Schip, bekent op de voorsz: Klip met fyn voeten gestaan te hebben voor feker waarheid verhaalt".

The reef marked with the letter 'A' was discovered by a French privateer, this privateer having been captured by a Dutch warship, he is known to have stood with his feet on the aforementioned reef, and reported the fact.

2. "La B is een clip Leggende 15 Engelse Mijlen S.S.W. van cabo Vincent ondekt door Seker Engelch Capitain van Bruyn ganaemt op de selve heeft een scheepje maer Elv voeten diep gaende gestoten".

'B' is a rocky reef lying 15 English miles S.S.W. of Cape Vincent, was discovered by a certain English captain named van Bruyn. On this same reef a little ship, with only eleven foot of draft has been wrecked.

To the left of Madeira is marked a large bank, 'Steen gront', with soundings, and just below the central compass rose is a series of dotted concentric circles marked 'D' and named 'Maalstroom'. A maelstrom or whirlpool is a body of swirling water produced by the meeting of opposing currents.

Five manuscript courses are plotted, form Nantes to the Cape of Good Hope. It would appear, although it is hard to ascertain exactly, that four of the tracks show the outward and return voyages of, most probably, French merchant ships sailing to and from the East Indies. Nantes was the main French port for trade with the East Indies, and also the major port involved in the trans-Atlantic slave trade. It has been suggested that the tracks are of ships involved in the slave trade, as one track is shown to Rio de Janeiro, however, none of the tracks make landfall on any of the known slave trading areas situated on the west coast of Africa.

Rarity

Rare. We are unable to trace another institutional example of this state. Two examples of ealier states are located by Schilder and Burden: The British Library (dated 1659) and the archive of the Depot de la Marine (circa 1669), we have also identified an additional example bearing the Schellinger 1669 date in the National Maritime Museum, all three are printed on vellum. Professor Günter Schilder states that a copy of this chart is recorded in the Middelburg Archives by C. de Waard, "Inventaris van kaarten in teekeningen, Middelburg 1916", nr. 2084. Alas the Middelburg collections and archives were completely destroyed during the Second World War. Professor Schilder also mentioned having seen a copy of this state, but printed on paper in the 1970s at the National Archives, France.

West-Indische
PASKAERT
AMERICÆ
SEPTEN
TRIONA
LIS
PARS
FLORIDA
NOVA FRANCIA
EUROPÆ PARS
HUNGARIA
BARBARIA
AFRICÆ
AZAN
HAGI.
PARS
Opgestelt
T'AMSTERDAM
door
PIETER GOOS
GUINEA
Melli
GABON
LOANGO
Angola
NUEVA ANDALUZIA
AMERICA
MERI
DIONA
LIS
Tropicus Cancri
Tropicus Capricorni

Rare eighteenth century plan of New York

43 **MONTRESOR, John**

Plan of the City of New York & Its Environs to Greenwich, on the North or Hudsons River, and to Crown Point, on the Eart or Sound River, Shewing the Several Streets , Publick Buildings, Docks, Forts & Battery, with the true Form & Course of the Commanding Grounds, with and without the Town.

Publication
London, Sold by A. Dury, Duke's Court St. Martins Lane, 1775 [but 1765].

Description
Engraved plan, inset chart of New York and the environs, a few tears skilfully repaired.

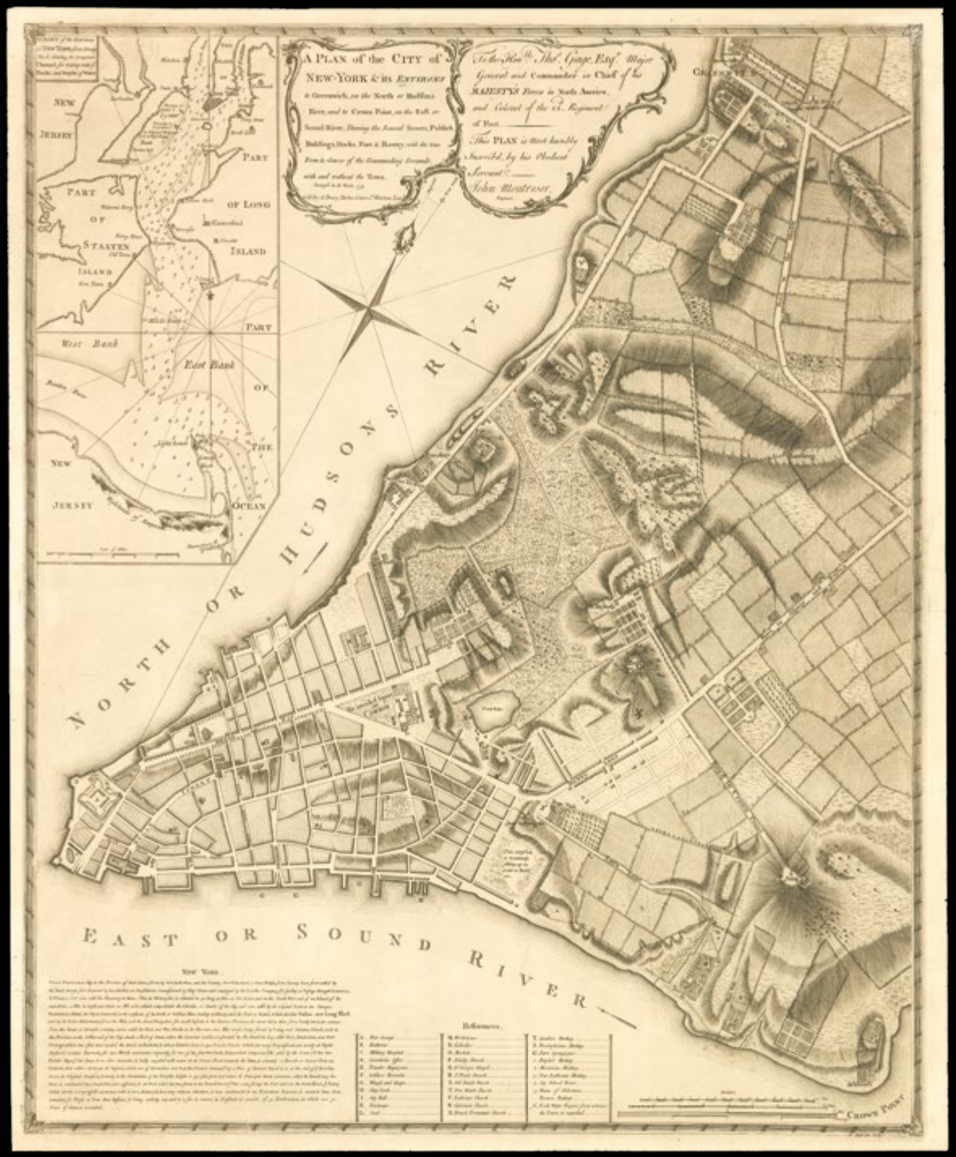
Dimensions
645 by 524mm. (25.5 by 20.75 inches).

References
Robert Augustyn and Paul Cohen, Manhattan in Maps (Rizzoli: New York, 1997), pp.70-72 (first state); John Montresor, Journals (New York Historical Society: New York, 1882); Phillips, Maps of America, p.525.

The second edition of Montresor's rare plan of New York City, the most detailed and accurate map of New York and its surrounding areas published during the colonial period. Most significantly, it is the first detailed map of the island of Manhattan beyond the city, and presents its topography before development. It includes Greenwich Village, manors of wealthy New York families, the road system north of the city, as well as elevated areas which have since been levelled. It also includes an inset map of the larger area of the harbour of New York and its islands. The text at the lower left gives a history of New York and describes its defences.

This edition is identifiable by the imprint of Andrew Dury, issued just after the start of the Revolutionary War. It is identical to the first edition, except for the spurious statement that it was "Survey'd in the Winter, 1775", and some additional hydrographic information in the inset. The survey actually took place in 1765.

John Montresor (1736-99) forged a successful army career in North America over the eighteenth century, and by the 1760s he was a senior engineer under General Thomas Gage, commander-in-chief in America. Gage ordered Montresor to conduct a survey of New York and its surrounding area in December 1765 in anticipation of conflict in the area. Montresor conducted his survey during a time of heightened tension between the British and American colonists: in particular, the deeply unpopular 1765 Stamp Act, which paved the way for the American War of Independence. He had to work in secret as "observations might endanger ones house and effects if not ones life" (Montresor). Montresor had finished a fair copy within a few months, an impressive achievement given the restrictions on the process, and it was first printed in 1767 by Mary Anne Rocque, an important addition to the corpus of British cartography of America as that region grew ever more central to British politics.



Large manuscript map of St Lucia from the library of Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de Rochambeau

44 **[Anonymous for ROCHAMBEAU, Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de]**

Carte géométrique et géographique de l'île de Sainte-Lucie La Fidèle présentée par Donatien Rochambeau. [Geometric and geographic map of the island of St Lucia the Faithful presented by Donatien Rochambeau].

Publication
[1792-1794].

Description
Manuscript watercolour map, dissected and mounted on linen, manuscript library inscription to verso.

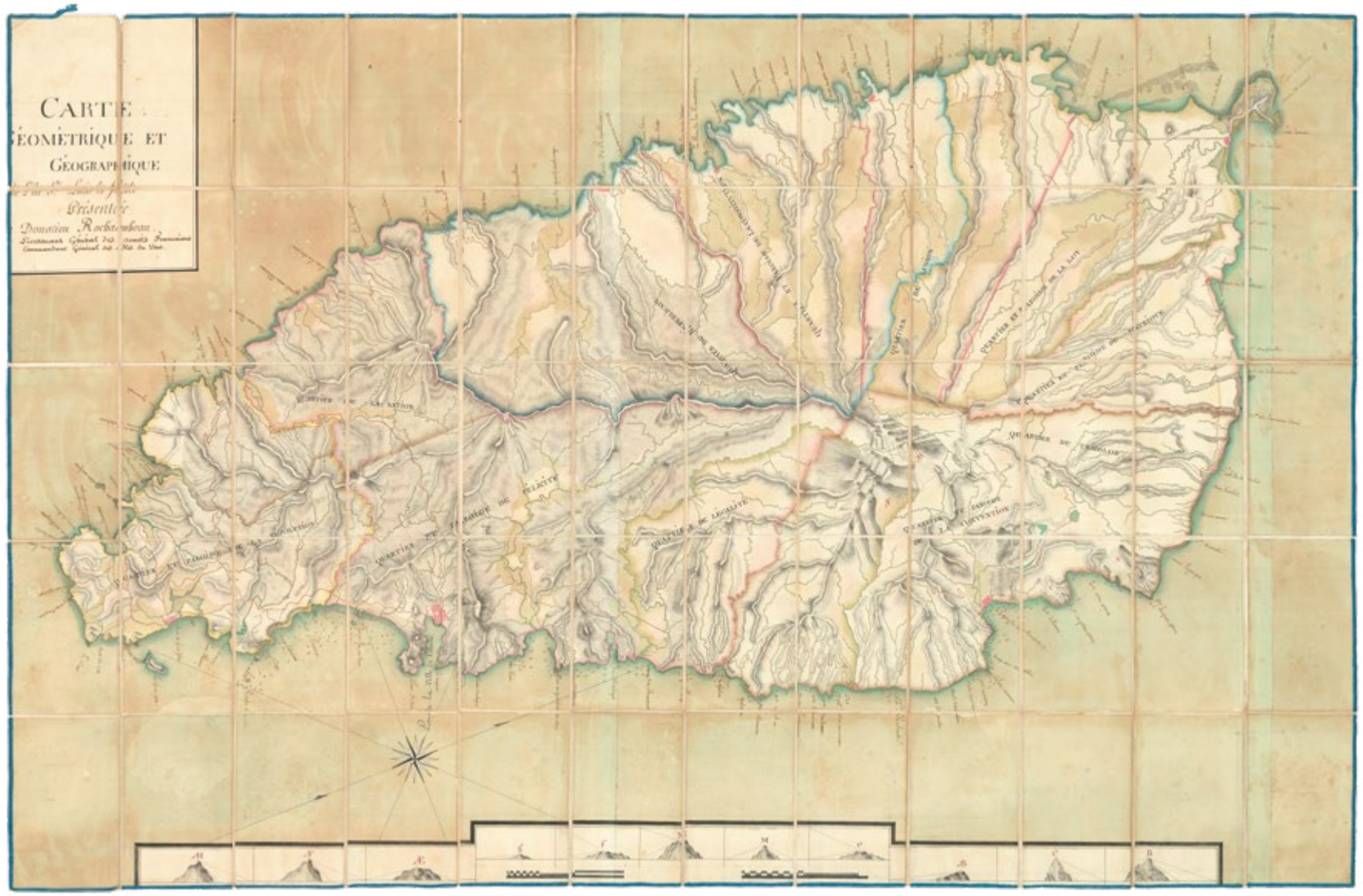
Dimensions
890 by 1370mm (35 by 54 inches).

In 1792, the National Assembly appointed Rochambeau Lieutenant Governor General of the Windward Isles, including the islands of St. Lucia, Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Rochambeau was unable to land in Martinique for four months after his arrival, facing cannon fire from royalist sympathisers. Although he finally took up his post in January 1793, the island was promptly besieged by the British twice in the following six months. The British were assisted by white planters in Martinique who did not want black inhabitants of the island to be given French citizenship, as decreed by the Convention back in Paris. Unlike Martinique, the people of St Lucia remained loyal to the revolutionary government, which is why the island was given the name Sainte-Lucie La Fidèle - "Saint Lucia the Faithful".

Rochambeau presumably commission the map either while in Dominica, waiting to take up his post as governor, or before the British attacked Martinique.

Provenance
Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de Rochambeau. From the library of the Rochambeau family.



Large manuscript plan of Fort-de-France on Martinique from the library of Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de Rochambeau

45 **[Anonymous for ROCHAMBEAU, Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de]**

Plan de la ville du Fort-Royal, du Fort-Bourbon et de environs.

Publication
[c.1793].

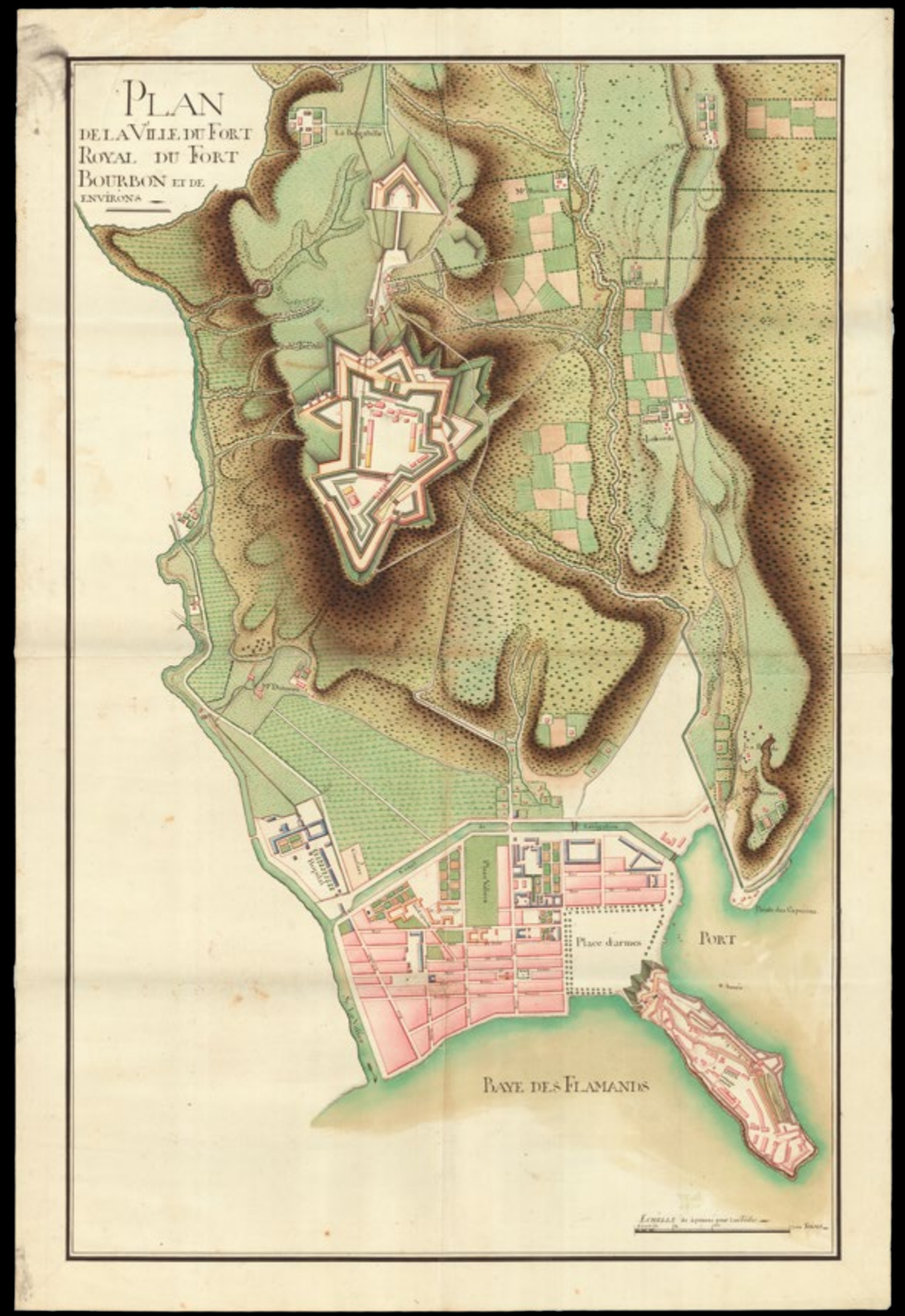
Description
Manuscript map in watercolour.

Dimensions
930 by 620mm (36.5 by 24.5 inches).

Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Rochambeau arrived in Martinique to become governor in January 1793, and he probably commissioned this map that year. After the Revolution of 1789, France had an uneasy relationship with its colonies. The National Convention had voted to extend citizenship to all people living in French territories: Rochambeau was there to enforce this ruling, but was prevented from landing in Martinique the year before by planters and royalist sympathisers who refused to countenance giving people of colour citizenship, even though slavery had been preserved. In the same month that Rochambeau arrived, France declared war on Great Britain, and the white planters made agreements with British agents to declare British sovereignty. Great Britain invaded in June that year with a force of 16,000 to Rochambeau's 900 men. He won an audacious victory when he attacked their troops at night, but the British had the support of the planters, and by March 1794 they held the island. Rochambeau was taken prisoner and held in Philadelphia in the United States for over a year, until he was returned to France in an exchange of imprisoned officers.

Fort Royal, now Fort-de-France, is the capital of the island. Fort Bourbon was built by Louis XV after Martinique was attacked in 1762, and named in his honour.

Provenance
Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Vimeur, vicomte de Rochambeau. From the library of the Rochambeau family.



Mogg's rare plan of Mexico City

46 **MOGG, Edward**

Plan General de la Ciudad de Mexico levantado por el Teniente Coronel Don Diego Garcia Conde, en al Ano de 1793, y Gravado en Miniatura en Londres por Eduardo Mogg, el Ano 1811.

Publication
London, Eduardo Mogg, 1811.

Description
Engraved hand coloured map, dissected and backed on linen, a few wormholes skilfully repaired.

Dimensions
540 by 600mm (21.25 by 23.5 inches).

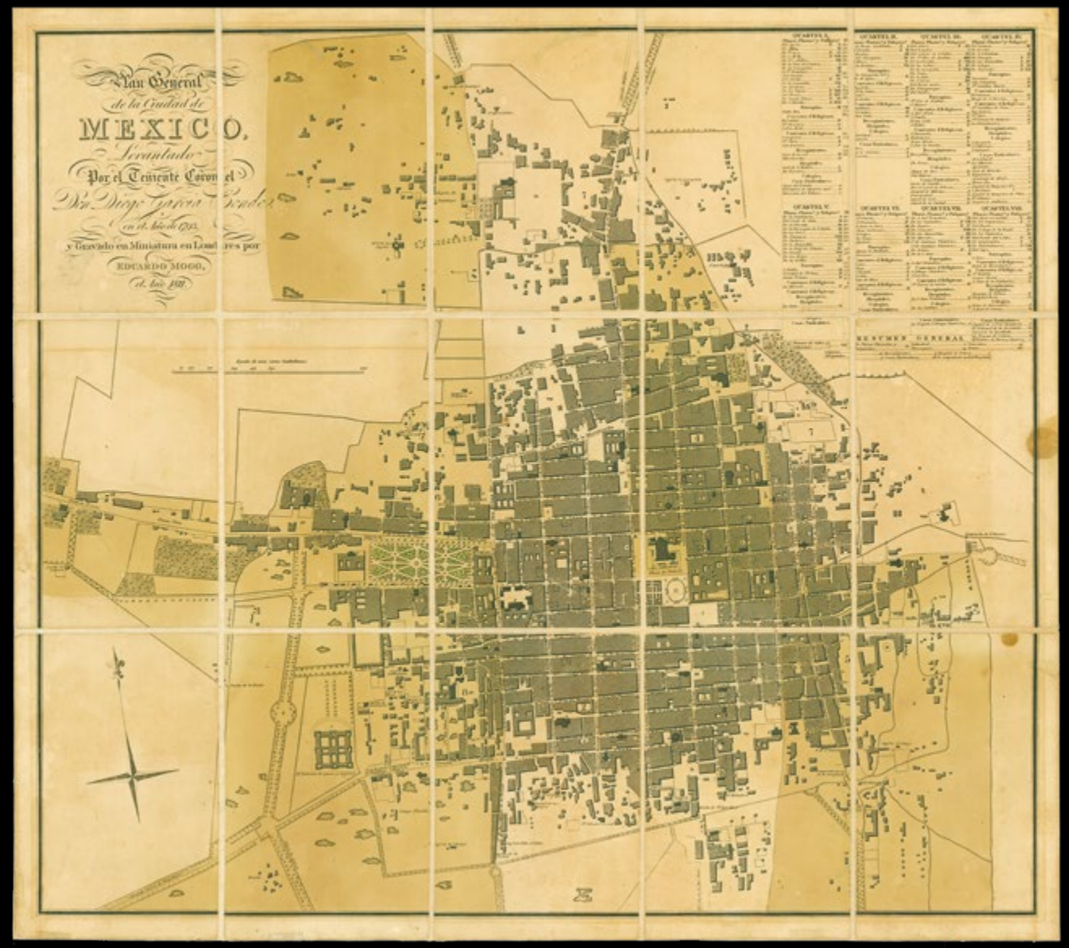
References
For the 1807 original, see Sonia Lombardo da Ruiz, 'Atlas histórico de la ciudad de México' (Mexico City, 1996), plate 144; W. Michael Mathes, Illustration in Colonial Mexico: Woodcuts and Copper Engravings in New Spain, 1539-1821 (Zapopan: Colegio de Jalisco, 2003), Register 9989; Roberto L. Mayer, Poblaciones Mexicanos: Planos y panoramos siglos XVI al XIX (Mexico City: Smurfit Carto ón y Papel, 1998), pp. 76-77 (illustrated); Palau 98695 (incorrectly attributed).

A reduction of Diego García Conde's map of Mexico City, published by Edward Mogg. The original, published in 1807, was "probably the most important plan that had been drawn up of Mexico City in the nineteenth century…This plan became the source to many others because it was copied and updated by several authors and editors" (Mayer). It was drawn on an unusually large scale from an accurate survey carried out by Viceroy Conde de Revillagigedo in 1793. The Viceroy had initiated a raft of social and urban reforms in the city, including the foundation of the Academy of Saint Carlos, where the map was produced. The mapmaker, Diego García Conde (1760-1822) was a military engineer who fought in the War of Independence; the engraver José Joaquín Fabregat (1748-1807), was director of engraving at the Academy.

The original plates for Conde's map were destroyed: this reduction was published in 1811, probably because of British interest in the Mexican War of Independence, which had begun in 1810, and another in New York in 1830. Although it is a reduction, Mogg's map still shows Mexico City in some detail, capturing both the wealth of the centre of the Spanish Empire, and also the developments made under Conde de Revillagigedo's viceregency. The city is divided into eight wards, with the public, religious and government buildings in each marked by a key. Also visible is "La Garita de Belén", which would play a crucial part during the Mexican-American War: after it fell to American troops, Mexico City itself was captured.

Edward Mogg (fl1803-1860) was a cartographer, engraver, and publisher, active in London at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Rather unusually for the time he not only drew his own maps, but also engraved them. The business was mainly based upon the production of pocket travel guides and maps.

There are only two copies remaining of the 1807 original, in the British Library, London and University of California, Berkeley. We have only been able to trace one institutional example of this edition: that held by Yale University Library.



Pivot to the Pacific

47 **ARROWSMITH, Aaron**

Hydrographical Chart of the World: According to Wrights, or Mercators Projection Delineated by A. Arrowsmith 1811 ... Additions to 1814.

Publication
London, Aaron Arrowsmith, 1814.

Description
Engraved map, fine original hand-colour in outline, dissected and mounted on linen, in eight sections.

Dimensions
1525 by 2590mm (60 by 102 inches).

References
Weinreb and Douwma, Catalogue 16, 1976 p.3; Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West.

The last and largest of Aaron Arrowsmith's world maps, representing the culmination of a career. It is one of the earliest world maps to reflect the explorations of, and map made by, Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark during their 1804-06 exploration of North America. Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1823) was a well-respected mapmaker and publisher who had made his reputation through his commitment to representing the most up-to-date information on all his maps, especially the rapidly changing events in North America. His works "to this day retain a well merited reputation for their accuracy, distinctness and fine engraving" (Wheat).

The map advertises in the title that it uses "Wrights, or Mercators Projection". Arrowsmith has used this projection to construct this map, unusually centred on the Pacific Ocean. The title cartouche is a monolith with a globe on top, divided to represent the method of projection. Of particular interest is a note on Greenland reading "Discovered in 983 See Egede p 8." According to early Icelandic sagas, Greenland was settled by Erik the Red in 983, a Norse warrior outlaw. He supposedly named the island Greenland to make it more attractive to potential colonists. A settlement was eventually founded there, lasting until it mysteriously died out in the twelfth century. Hans Egede was a Lutheran pastor who began the Danish colonization of Greenland in 1721, when he founded a mission in present day Nuuk, or Godthåb.

Weinreb and Douwma give at least six editions of this map. We have not been able to trace any institutional examples of this edition.

ARCTIC SEA

ARCTIC SEA

GREENLAND

BAFFINS BAY

GREENLAND

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

NORTH AMERICA

INDIAN OCEAN

NEW HOLLAND

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH ATLANTIC

SOUTH ATLANTIC

Greenough's riposte to Smith in the battle of the geological maps

48 **GREENOUGH, George Bellas**

A Geological Map of England and Wales By G.B. Greenough Esq. President of the Geological Society F.R.S. F.L.S.

Publication
London, Published under the direction of the Geological Society, by Longman Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, Paternoster Row, 1819.

Description
Large engraved map with fine contemporary hand colour, in three sections dissected and laid on linen, original paper slipcase, with manuscript label.

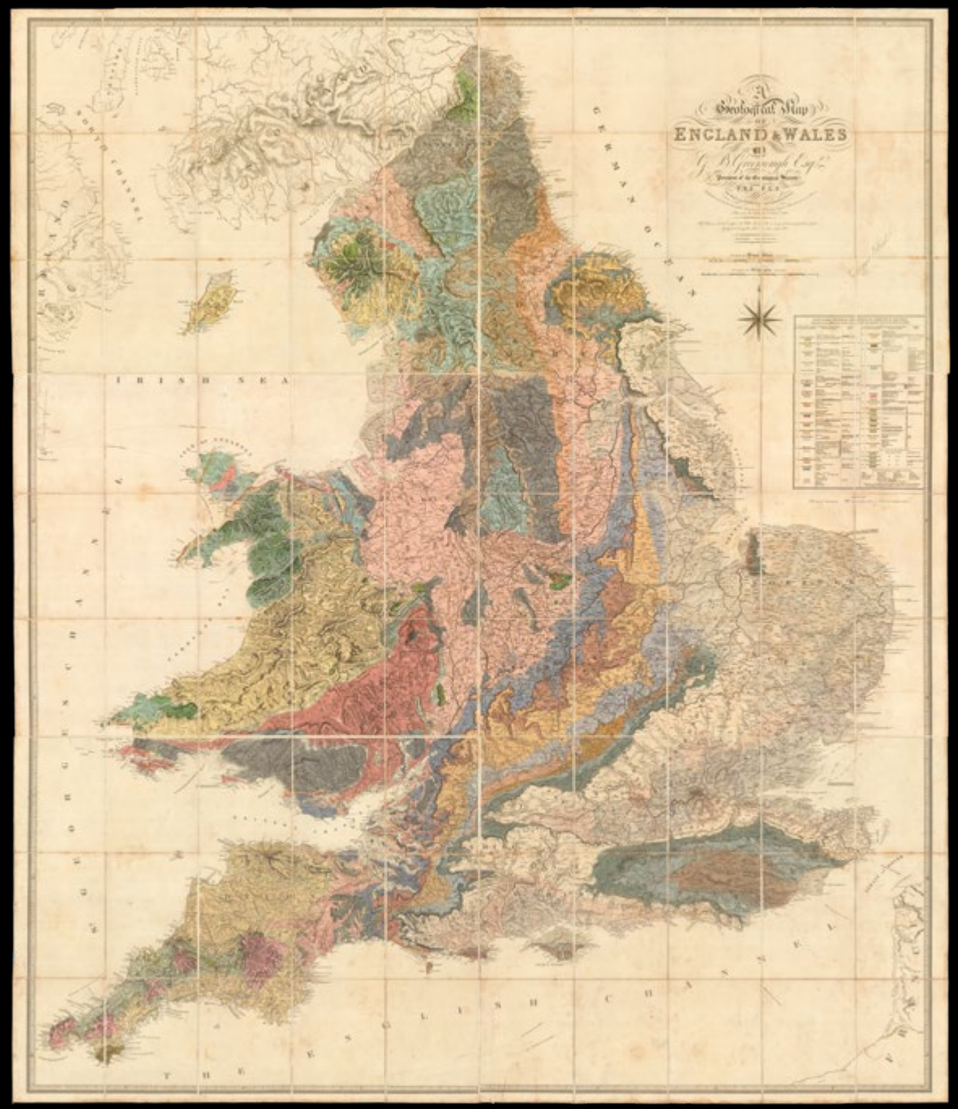
Dimensions
1950 by 1670mm (76.75 by 65.75 inches).

References
John Farey, Philosophical Magazine, 3 May 1815; Whatever is Under the Earth: G. L. Herries Davies, The Geological Society of London 1807-2007 (London: Geological Society of London, 2007); Simon Winchester, The Map That Changed the World: A Tale of Rocks, Ruin and Redemption (London: Penguin, 2002).

First edition of George Bellas Greenough's geological map of the United Kingdom, published four years after, and in response to, William Smith's seminal map on the same subject, and a key milestone in the history geology.

Greenough (1778-1855) was the first President of the Geological Society, and was later President of the Royal Geographical Society. The Geological Society was founded in 1807, but Smith never became a member, although his geological work that was the basis of the map was well underway by then. Greenough had actually been shown a copy of an early version of Smith's map by the surveyor John Farey in 1802, who later attacked Greenough in the press for his "unhandsome conduct" in the matter (Philosophical Magazine). There were probably two reasons for this: personally, Smith probably could not afford the membership fee; and professionally, he advocated a method of differentiating between strata using the fossils in each layer. This theory went against the prevailing scientific method of inductivist reasoning, and was viewed with suspicion by most of his contemporaries. Greenough and other Society members visited Smith to look at his collection of fossils and the progress of his stratigraphical map, and were unconvinced by Smith's method, his claims to have done the field work for the map himself, and probably unimpressed by his plain lodgings (Herries Davies).

Greenough decided (as he claimed later) that Smith did not have the resources to complete the project and initiated the production of an official map on behalf of the Geological Society. Greenough's map, with the financial backing of the Society, benefited from expert draughtsmanship and engraving, which Smith could not afford. Unlike Smith, however, Greenough did not conduct field work himself. Instead, he relied on the work of other geologists, including Smith - both he and the Society are on the list of subscribers to Smith's map - creating much debate as to the extent to which his map is derived from Smith's. It is clear that Greenough's work drew on Smith's method of delineating strata, and he does not credit Smith at all for this. There are, however, several stylistic differences between the two: Greenough uses a scale of 6 miles to the inch rather than 5; retains the topography whereas Smith removes it; and uses flat areas of colour rather than the fading watercolour washes employed by Smith.



Greenough's map, and its lack of fieldwork, was met with a scathing reception by some. The geologist Thomas Webster called it "so very defective and inaccurate that I was obliged to begin de novo" (Winchester). It sold, however, by virtue of being produced under the auspices of the Society and because it was cheaper than Smith's work, which has been suggested as a deliberate ploy on Greenough's part (Winchester). Greenough was forced to defend his actions later, arguing that the similarities between his and Smith's work came about because both works were correct. Eventually, the 1868 edition of Greenough's map credited Smith for the first time, but by then it was too late. Smith had died in 1839, heavily in debt.

“First American board game”

49 **LOCKWOOD, F[rederick] & R[oe]**

Your Traveller’s Tour Through The United States. This pleasing and instructive pastime is performed with a Tetotum and Travellers. All the principal Cities and Towns are visited, and the population of each made known. Rules for playing the Game.

Publication
New York, F. & R.Lockwood, No. 154, Broadway, 1822.

Description
Engraved map, with fine original colour, printed rules below, dissected and mounted on linen, housed within original orange paper slipcase with publisher’s label and advertisement pasted on, corners rubbed.

Dimensions
585 by 410mm (23 by 16.25 inches).

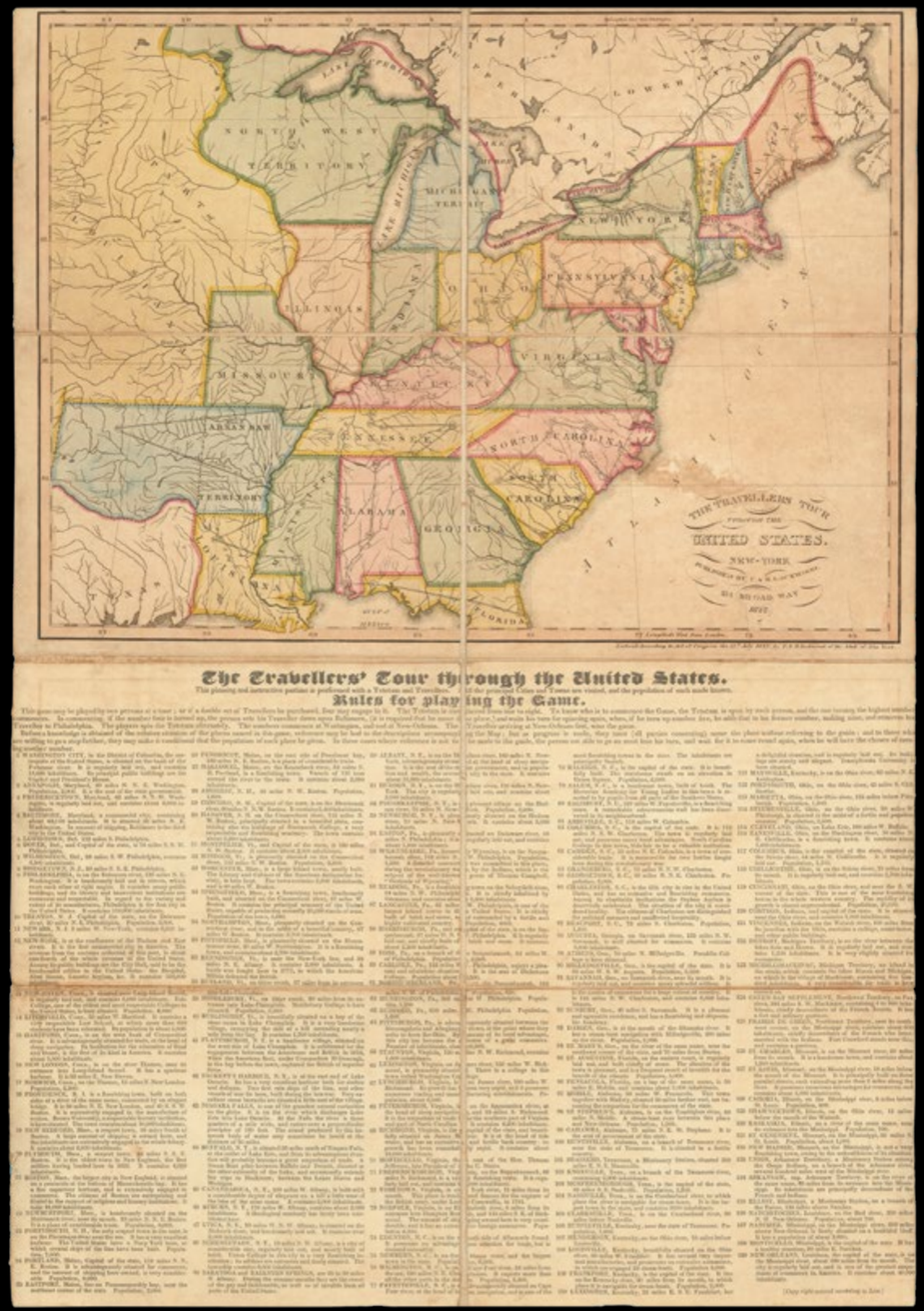
Rare game map of the United States, the “first American board game” (Hoffman).

This rare board game was printed by Frederick and Roe Lockwood, two brothers who had set up at No.154 Broadway and Liberty Street, New York, in the early 1810s. Initially they specialized in foreign language publications, but by the early 1820s they branched out into “new and interesting pastimes for the Youth”.

The first such game was the present example, published by the brothers in 1822. The map stretches from the Eastern Seaboard, to the newly incorporated states of Missouri, Maine, and Arkansas, with each town on the game numbered from 1 (Washington) to 139 (New Orleans). A key below the map, provides a brief description of each town, together with the population of major conurbations. The game was played with counters and the use of a totem (numbered from 1-8) which was spun. Totems were often used at the time for children’s games as dice were connected with the vice of gambling. Once the player had spun the totem and moved the required number of places, they were then required to name the town on which they had landed, and if they were playing the harder version of the game to name the town’s population. The winner is the person who reaches New Orleans first.

This particular game is mentioned by Nicholas von Hoffman, in his article “Gifts to a Grateful Nation”, which appeared in the Library of Congress’ magazine ‘Civilization’ (June/July) 2000, in which he gives examples of some items on the Library of Congress’ “wish list”; and in which he calls it the “first American board game” and values it at $65,000.

The work is certainly very rare. OCLC records only three institutional examples; those at the New York Public Library, Brigham Young University, and the University of Michigan. The first two apparently had the slipcase, the last seemingly not.



Size matters!

50 **AZZI, Evangelista**

Emisfero Occidentale [and] Emisfero Orientale

Publication
Parma, Studio Toschi, 1838.

Description
Lithograph with original outline colour in 12 sheets (each sheet 73 by 105 mm), dissected and mounted on linen, some very small wormholes.

Dimensions
2200 by 4200mm (86.5 by 165.25 inches).

References
M. Dall'Acqua & V.A. Vecchiarelli, Il terratoria rappresentato. Temi e problemi dell cartografia nelle collezioni pubbliche paremensi – sec. XIV – XIX (Bibliotece Palatina, Parma, Exhibition Catalog, September 20-29, 1979); R.V. Tooley, Dictionary of Mapmakers, p. 29; V. Valerio, 'Dell Cartogrfia di Corte all Cartografia die Militari: Aspetti Culturali, Tecnici e Instituzionali', in Atti dell Società Liguere di Storia Patria, Nuova Serie, vol. XXVIII, fasc. 1 (1986), p. 76; British Library: BL: Cartographic Items Maps S.T.W.223-224; OCLC: 558022225.

A colossal world map made on the orders of the ducal court of Parma, created by the state engineer Evangelista Azzi and published in Parma by the fine art printer Paolo Toschi: one of only three known examples.

The map was commissioned by the court of Duchess Marie Louise of Parma, the ex-wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, and a great patron the arts and sciences. It shows the geographical and political divisions of the mid-nineteenth century. In North America, the area beyond the Rocky Mountains is largely conjectural, shown before the expeditions of the 1840s and 1850s. Texas appears as part of Mexico, as it was yet to be recognised as a republic, despite its declaration of 1836. The edges of Antarctica are visible in the South Atlantic, including the 'Terre della Trinità', where Admiral von Bellingshausen discovered the continent in 1820.

Europe is shown with its post-Vienna Congress boundaries, with Germany and Italy (prominently featuring Parma) divided into numerous states; Russia, controlling much of Poland and all of Finland; a large 'Imperio Austria' (Habsburg Empire); and much of Southeast Europe being 'Turchi Europea' (Ottoman Europe). The Arctic regions above Europe feature new information, such as the point to the north of the Spitsbergen Archipelago reached by the British explorer William Edward Parry in 1827 (82°45'N), which was the northernmost point on the globe ever reached, a record that would last for the next 49 years.

The Indian subcontinent is dominated by British India, which is divided into the three Presidencies of the East India Company, while in Southeast Asia 'Singhapour' is visible (founded in 1819). The far north of Siberia shows that some areas had been discovered by Europeans only quite recently, such as 'Na. Siberia' (the New Siberia Islands), encountered in 1810. Australia has a nearly complete coastline, following the surveys of Matthew Flinders, although its interior is almost completely blank. The only major detail that appears is the Murray River, explored by Charles Sturt in 1829.

Maria Louisa of Austria (1791–1847) was the eldest child of Emperor Francis II. She married Napoleon Bonaparte in 1810, but after his defeat and exile in 1814 was inserted into the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza by her father to rule it as a client state of Austria. She was a popular ruler and a key patron of the arts and sciences, reinvigorating the Ducal Academy and supporting the Teatro Real, the opera house that launched the careers of Giuseppe Verdi and Vincenzo Bellini. She also had a sophisticated appreciation of cartography, commissioning the first scientific survey of the entire Duchy in 1821, popularly known as the 'Carta di Maria Luigia'.

Evangelista Azzi (1793-1848) was an Italian cartographer and surveyor. In 1820, he joined the mapmaking division of the Imperial Austrian Army, and played a leading role in the creation of the 'Carta di Maira Luigia'. He was subsequently appointed the chief of topographical engineering and the drawing-master at the ducal military college. He had already completed surveys of the three main cities in the duchy - Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla - making him the ideal candidate for the large world map project.

The map is one of the last great examples of court patronage of cartography in Italy and was issued in limited quantities. Only two other examples are known, those in the British Library, and the Archivo di Stati di Parma. The rarity of the map is due not only to the fact that very few examples were ever published, but also to the exceedingly low survival rate of maps of such enormous dimensions.

EMISFERO OCCIDENTALE

EMISFERO ORIENTALE

Rare nineteenth century plan of Beijing

51 **JERVIS, Major Th[omas] B[est]**

Chinese Plan of the City of Peking.

Publication
London, Lithographed & printed under the direction of Major T.B. Jervis, 1 May 1843.

Description
Hand-coloured lithograph plan, dissected and mounted on linen, folding into green cloth covers.

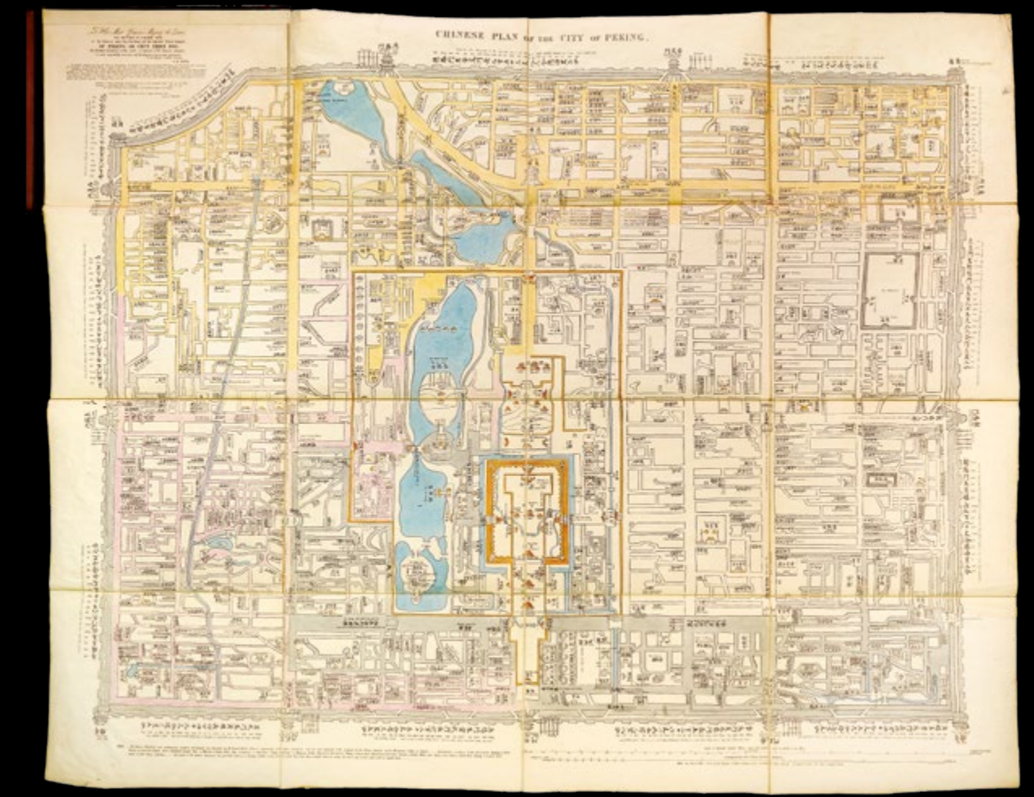
Dimensions
930 by 1160mm (36.5 by 45.75 inches).

References
Watson, 'History of the Corps of Royal Engineers III' p. 178.

An impressive and large plan of Beijing, one of the largest and most detailed plans of the Imperial city published in the nineteenth century.

The catalyst for the plans publication was the British Government's acute lack of the knowledge of China at the outbreak of the First Opium War. A legend to the upper left of the plan provides an explanation on the plans origins. The plan was according to the text, purchased by Sir Woodbine Smith, who was at the time Chief Commissioner at Naples, in November of 1842, from an Italian Missionary who had recently returned from Peking. The plan was subsequently sent to the Royal Geographic Society, who made it known to the then Foreign Secretary Lord Aberdeen, for use in the event of an attack on the city. The legend goes on to state that the plan is the most accurate depiction of the city to date, and names three previous maps, the Russian plan of 1812 by Father Hyacinth, the French plan of 1758 by Delisle, and the contemporary rough sketch by the missionary Guzlaff. The Chinese text was translated into English by Samuel Birch, a leading Egyptologist and antiquarian, who in 1836 had been appointed to the Antiquarian department at the British Museum on account of his knowledge of Chinese.

Major Thomas Best Jervis (d.1857) was a military engineer, who had worked on the survey of India, and was, a one point, appointed acting Surveyor General of India. He had a great interest in the history and geography of Asia, and published numerous works on the subject, including a translation of Hugel's 'Travels in Kashmir and the Punjab'. In 1857 Jervis was made director of the new Topographical and Statistical Department, the creation of which he had urged for many years. He died soon after "but he left a clear scheme for the duties which he conceived should be performed by the Department, and he had executed a number of maps pertaining to the Crimean War and the Near East."



“Dr Livingstone, I presume?”

52 **STANFORD, Edward**

Map of the Eastern Frontier of the Cape Colony compiled by Henry Hall, (Draughtsman to the Royal Engineers Cape Town) from Military and other Surveys, Dedicated by Permission to Lt. Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, K.C.B.

Publication
London, Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross, 1856.

Description
Engraved map, dissected and mounted on linen, fine original hand-colour, folding into original red cloth slipcase, publisher’s label pasted on.

Dimensions
955 by 1010mm (37.5 by 39.75 inches).

A “striking map showing great detail” (Norwich) of Cape Colony in South Africa, owned by Dr David Livingstone, the most famous British explorer of the nineteenth century.

Compiled from local information only, this map of the colony not only surpassed its predecessors in scale and completeness, but also achieved a high degree of accuracy previously absent. The British took the Cape Colony from the Dutch during the Napoleonic Wars in 1806, and had their possession confirmed by the Anglo-Dutch Treaty in 1814. English settlers first arrived in 1820. The colony was volatile. The existing Dutch settlers were aggrieved by the abolition of slavery and the imposition of the English language and system of government; both English and Dutch settlers began to agitate for self-government; and the eastern frontier of the colony came under periodic attack from the Xhosa.

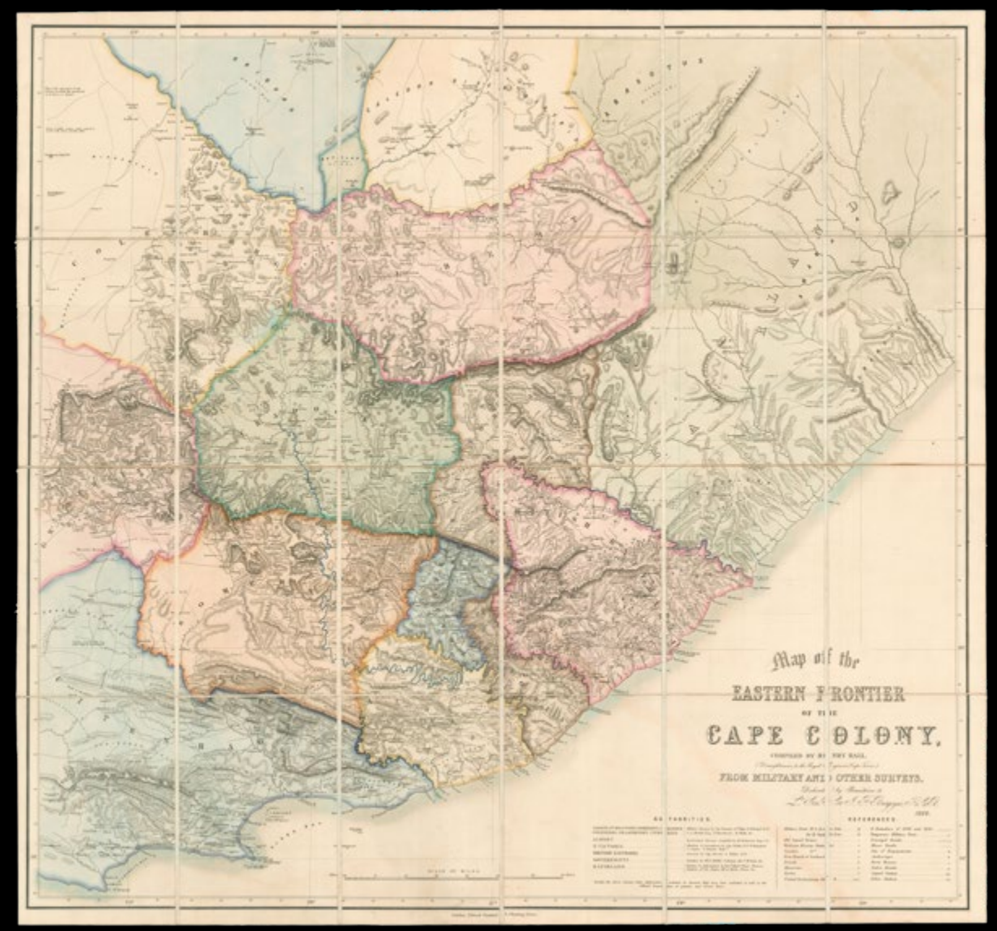
Henry Hall was an Irish military surveyor, who settled in the Cape Colony in 1842. He worked on the Eastern Frontier for the Royal Engineers. The frontier zone was thus periodically surveyed and mapped by military engineers and Hall compiled his map from their information, complemented by his local knowledge, giving a list of surveyors and explorers of the region.

David Livingstone became interested in South Africa after hearing Robert Moffat, a member of the London Missionary Society, speak at a meeting. He became a member of the LMS himself, and made his first journey to the continent in 1840. During his various missions, he became convinced that spreading Christian influence in Africa would encourage legitimate trade instead of slaving. Although the British had abolished slavery in 1833, it was still practised by Dutch settlers as well as Arab and Portuguese traders. Livingstone wanted to initiate an economic revolution in Africa, making it more profitable for the country to export goods than people.

This map was produced in 1856, while Livingstone was making a two-year stay in London. The inscription on the publisher’s label shows that it was sent to Livingstone by the map’s surveyor Henry Hall, possibly because Livingstone had given him information on the area or because Hall knew Livingstone was planning to return to the continent. Livingstone was now an acknowledged expert on South Africa and a well-known explorer, after his discovery of the Victoria Falls and a trans-African expedition. Livingstone resigned from the London Missionary Society in 1857, feeling that his calling was commercial exploration rather than preaching. He was subsequently appointed Consul to the British government in South Africa, and headed the government-sponsored Zambezi Expedition the following year.

The slipcase also contains a letter on Mansion House notepaper from the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Robert Carden, and his wife, Lady Pamela Carden, inviting Mary Livingstone to dinner in 1857. Mary was the daughter of Robert Moffat, who had first introduced Livingstone to missionary work. She was a seasoned explorer in her own right, crossing the Kalahari Desert while seven months pregnant (the first European woman to do so).

Provenance
1. Manuscript inscription from Henry Hall to Dr David Livingstone.
2. Manuscript ownership inscription of Dr David Livingstone (1813-1873), Scottish explorer.



“Cowardly, cunning, void of truth, and they are drunkards”

53 JAMES, J. O. N.

Map of the China Coast and a Rough Sketch of the Provinces lying between Canton and Pekin.

Publication
Calcutta, Surveyor Gerneral’s Office, 1860.

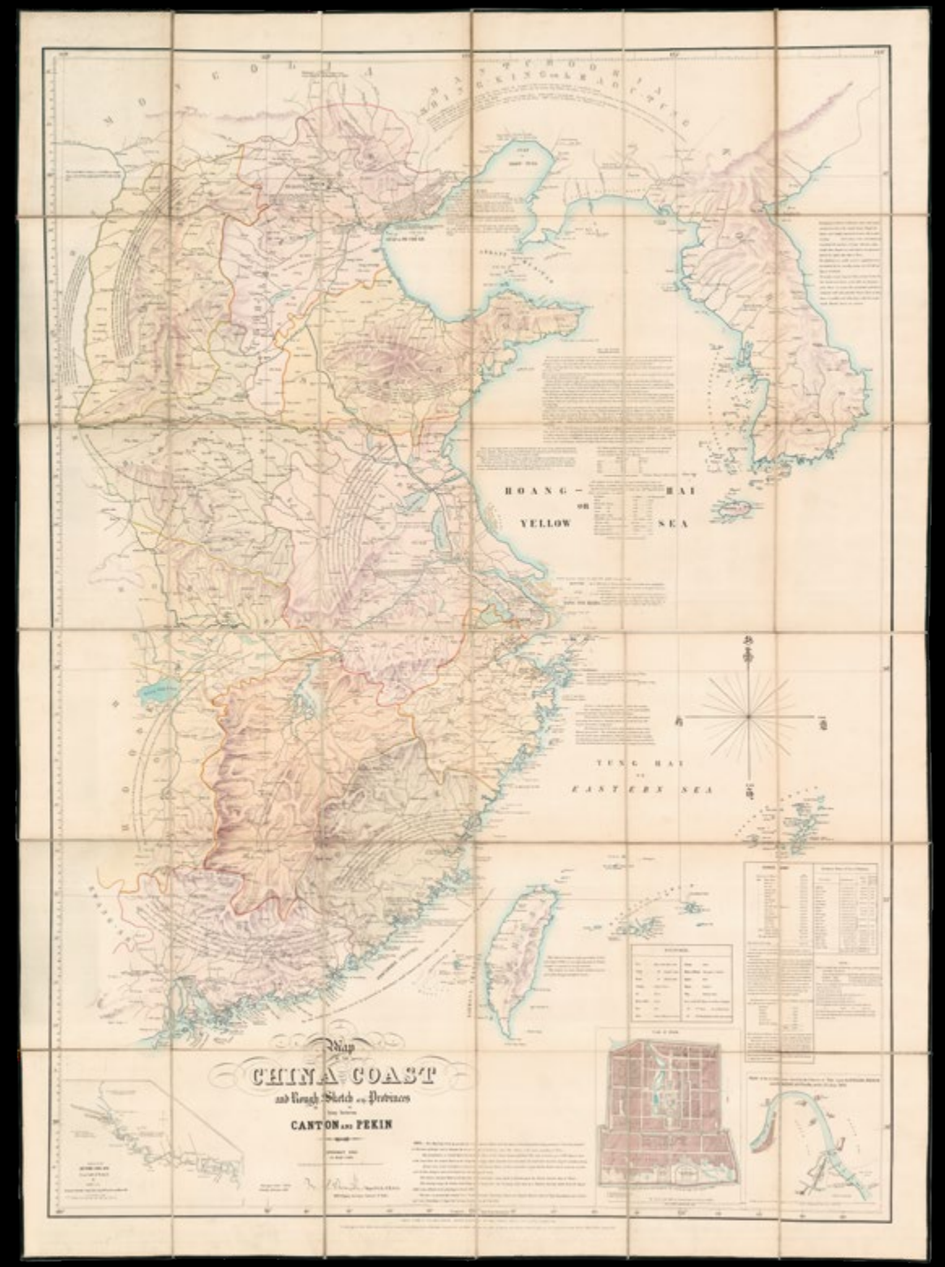
Description
Lithograph map, printed on two sheets, joined, original hand-colour, dissected and mounted on linen, inset plan of Pekin, of Fort Taku, and the Pei-Ho (Hai) River, table listing the composition and strength of the Chinese army and its population, key to map, folding into red morocco covers, lettered in gilt.

Dimensions
1550 by 1120mm (61 by 44 inches).

A rare map of China produced for British Commanders in the Second Opium War.

The map stretches west to east from Hubei Province to Korea and north to south from Laioning Province to Guangdong Province. It was produced during the Second Opium War (1857-1860), and was “intended for the use of Commanders and other officers of the troops proceeding to China”. The note goes on to mention the sources used to compile the map: Horsborough’s chart of the China Coast of 1835 (updated to 1856) and Walker’s chart of the coast from the Canton River to the Yang-tse-kaeng (Yangtze) River. Although James states that the map is not intended to supersede the maritime charts as it fails to record shoals and rocks and other visible and hidden dangers. The interior is furnished from Arrowsmith’s map of China which, he states, is taken largely from the French Jesuit map i.e. the Kangxi atlas the great early eighteenth century survey, which was commissioned by the Emperor, and met wider European acclaim when Du Halde published his description of China in 1735. The majority of the text is taken from the Karl Gutzlaff ‘China Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China in 1831, 1832 and 1833’; Horsbrough’s charts of the China Sea, and Captain Sherard Osborn’s, “Notes Geogrpahical and Commercial”, a paper presented to the Royal Geographical Society in 1859. Osborn was captain of H.M.S. Furious a 16 gun steam powered paddle wheel frigate, which had seen action on the Yangtze river during 1858.

The map is replete with the text relating to the local inhabitants, the country or provinces’s produce, and geography. The Koreans “are middle sized, of a symmetrical form, & fine featured but are cowardly, cunning, void of truth and they are drunkards”. The Chinese from the province of Che-keang (Zhejang) fair a bit better and are said to be, ”very ingenious of the most polished manners and perhaps superior to all other Chinese”.



The map incorporates a detailed description and inset chart of the Pei-Ho (Hai) River, which leads to the cities of Tient-sin (Tianjin) and the capital Pekin (Beijing). The river would be the key theatre of operations in the following year, when a combined Franco-British forces captured Tianjin, and destroyed and looted the Summer Palace. In fact the text states: "A splendid paved road exists between Tient-sin and Pekin [and] if at any future time, military operations against Pekin be necessary, the months of April, May, and June would be the best to employ". The text goes on to provide information upon the exact landing place for troops near the capital from where "the fall of Pekin would be assured with no great difficulty". The text also suggests suitable attire to be worn during the campaign. To the bottom right is a plan of Pekin, together with a plan of the attack on Fort Taku, of 1859. The fort guarded the entry to the Hai River, and was hence of huge strategic importance. The attack of 1859 was a disaster for the Anglo-French force, who underestimated the strength of the Chinese, hence the naming of the attack by the Chinese as treacherous, (which is a bit rich considering the British and French were the invading force). Above the plan of Taku fort is a table providing information upon the Chinese army, its constitution, and population size.

Rare. We are only able to trace two institutional examples of the work: the BnF, and the Beinecke Library.

The first detailed survey of Washington D.C. and her environs

54 **BOSCHKE, Albert**

Topographical Map of the District of Columbia Surveyed in the Years 1856 '57 '58 & '59.

Publication
Washington, D.C., D. McClelland, Blanchard & Mohun, 1861.

Description
Engraved map, mounted on linen, some minor skilfully repaired tears to margins.

Dimensions
1014 by 1027mm (40 by 40.5 inches).

References
Marcus Baker "Surveys and maps of the District of Columbia" National Geographic Society, Vol. 6, pp. 149-179. Nov. 1894; Miller, "Washington in Maps" pp.84-87; Philips "Washington" #198.

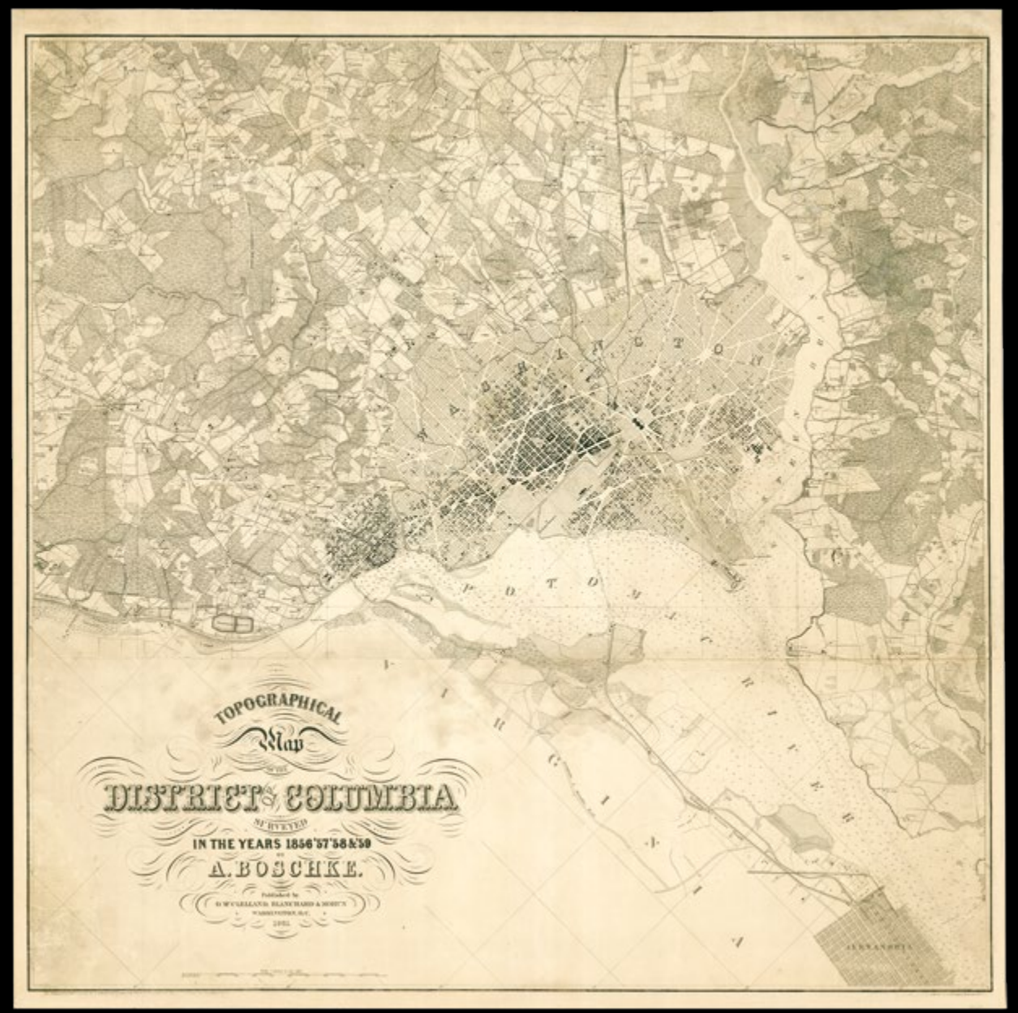
Albert Boschke (1823-1910) was a Polish-born civil engineer who worked for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington, DC, from the mid 1850s onwards. It was whilst working there that he conceived the idea of making a highly accurate map of Washington and of the District of Columbia, with the hope of selling to the Government as well as privately. He organized and employed a group of surveyors to do the fieldwork at his own expense. His grand project would eventually cost him his job.

Two maps appeared from his labours, a large four sheet map of the city in 1857 and another large map of the whole District in 1861, (the present example). The map is amazingly detailed. Drawn on a scale of four inches to a mile, it was by far the most accurate map of Washington yet produced. It documented the location of all buildings, both private and public. Each structure was drawn from actual tape-line measurements that had been made in the field. The roads were measured by two parties, one with transit and chain, the other with a level. On the outskirts of the city roads, rivers, creeks, farm and wooded lands along with property lines with owners names are given; as well as contour lines.

The map was drawn and engraved in the style of the charts issued by the U.S. Coast and Geodic Survey. This map "was engraved upon copper by Mr. David McClelland, and was just about to be published—indeed, a few copies or proofs had been printed—when, the war breaking out, the Government seized the map and plates." (Baker) This was done for two reasons, because the Union did not have a good map of the region and, so that it would not be obtained and used by Confederate forces.

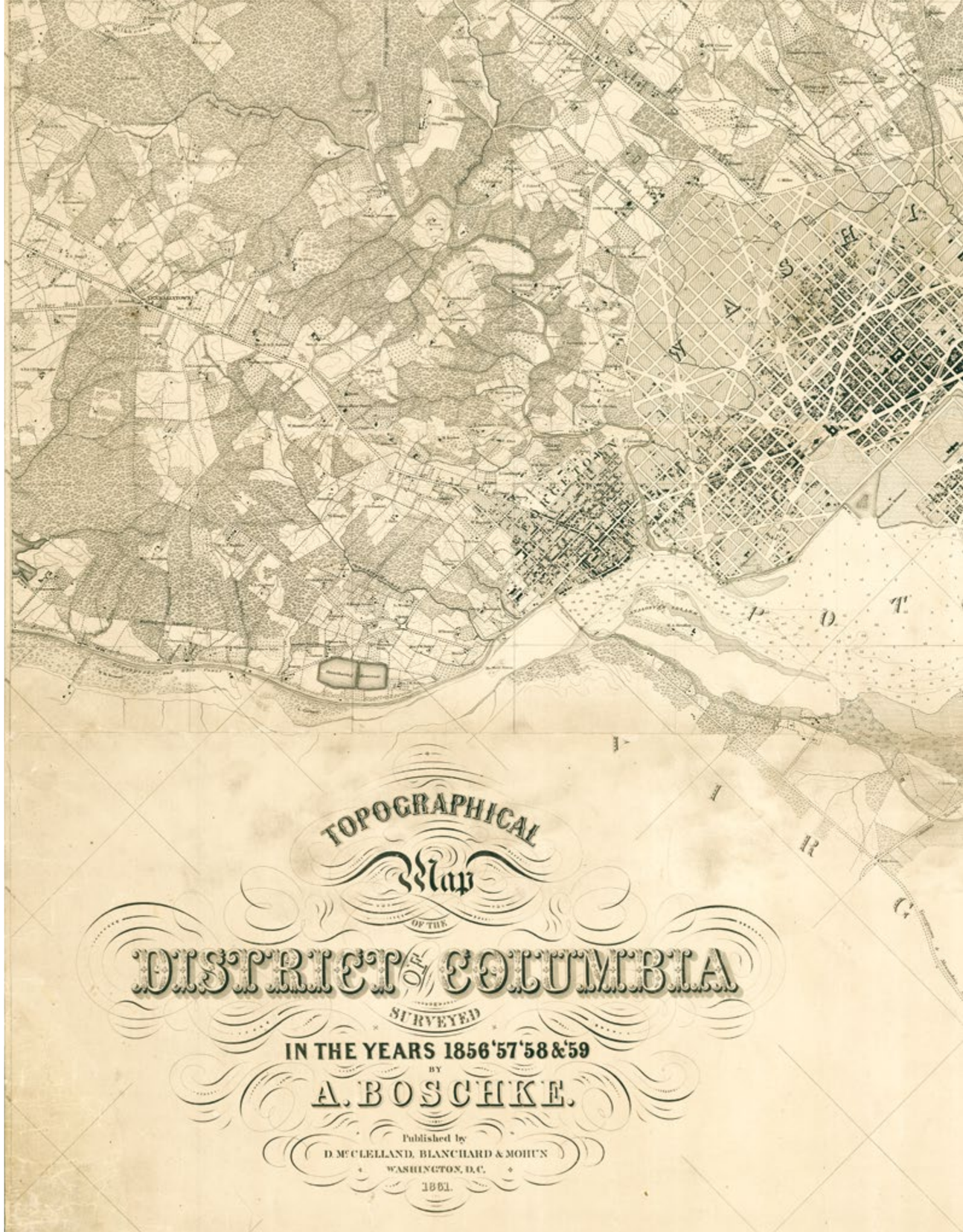
"At the outbreak of the war the United States had no topographic map of the District, the only topographic map existing being the manuscript produced by Boschke. He sold his interest in it to Messrs. Blagden. Sweeney and McClelland. Mr. McClelland is an engraver, now seventy four years old, living in Le Droit Park. He engraved the Boschke map, which was executed on two plates. With his partners, he agreed to sell the manuscript and plates to the Government for $20,000".

"Secretary of War Stanton, not apparently understanding the labour and expense of a topographic map, thought that $500 was a large sum. There was, therefore, a disagreement as to price. After some negotiations, Mr. McClelland and his partners offered all the material, copper-plates and manuscript, to the Government for $4,000, on condition that the plates, with the copyright, should be returned to them at the close of the war. This offer also was refused. There then appeared at Mr. McClelland's house in Le Droit Park a lieutenant, with a squad of soldiers and an order from the Secretary of War to seize all the



material relating to this map. Mr. McClelland accordingly loaded all the material into his own wagon and, escorted by a file of soldiers on either side, drove to the War Department and left the material. While the war was still in progress, after further conference, Secretary Stanton agreed to refer the question of payment for this property to the Committee on War Claims. That committee recommended a payment of $8,500, and the owners, regarding this amount in cash as worth more than future uncertainties, decided to accept it. Thus all the material became Government property at a cost of $8,500, and the plates, two in number, are now in possession of the War Department."

Due to the suppression of the map during the Civil War, the map is now exceedingly rare: we are only able to trace six institutional examples: Pennsylvania State Library; University of Chicago Library; University of Wisconsin; Library of Congress; UC Berkley Library; and University of California.



An amazing artefact from the year Nixon declared war on drugs

55 *SCAM: The Game of International Dope Smuggling.*

Publication
Berkeley, Brown Bag Enterprises, 1971.

Description
Everything needed to play Scam, including: two identical sheets of directions on letter-size paper; game board printed in colours on coated stock; two metal spinners, one loose and the other mounted on a wood block bearing a laser-printed facsimile of the dial; 91 "Connection" cards printed on blue card stock; 71 "Paranoia" cards on red stock; 100s of square "tokens" printed in colours representing varying quantities of pot (green), hashish (brown) and cocaine (blue); 100s of sheets of ersatz money in denominations of 50-100, 1000; and a motley assortment of dice and playing pieces. With original cardboard shipping tube and original printed paper-wrapper bearing the image of a mammoth joint.

Dimensions
882 by 584mm (34.75 by 23 inches).

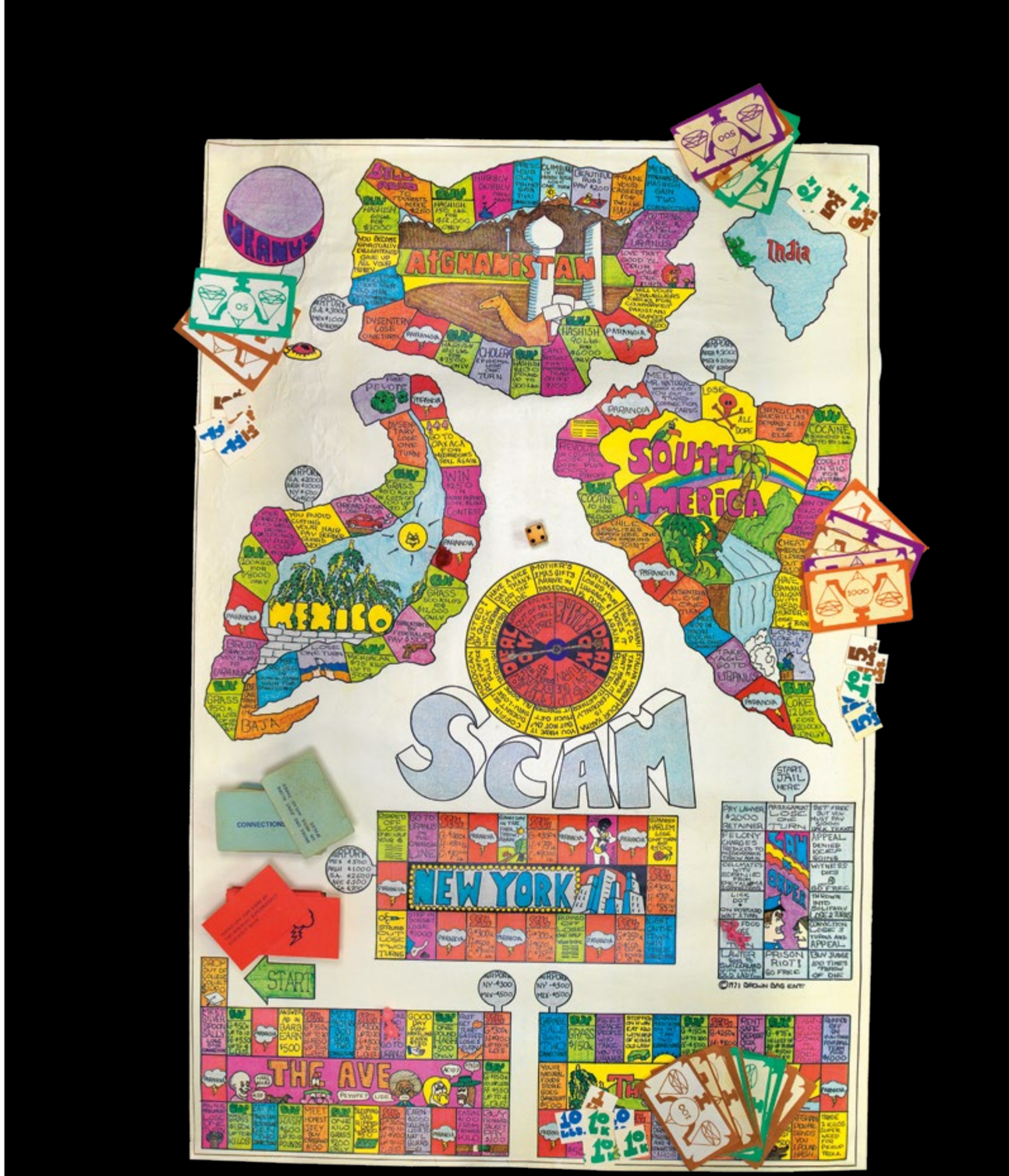
The rules state:

"Generally Scam goes like this: you begin on the drop out of college square and keep moving around the Ave until you have collected enough money and Connections to get off the Ave. You then work The County and New York until you get enough money to put together a smuggling Scam. That involves Flying to Mexico, Afghanistan or South America, buying dope, smuggling back to the States, and selling in New York (where there's more money) or in the County (where there's less Paranoia). To win the game you have to make One Million Dollars. If any of the following rules seem vague, unclear or stupid, feel free to change them to suit yourself."

The map features maps of Afghanistan, India, Mexico and South America, with a cameo appearance by Uranus in the upper-left corner. New York, The Ave and The County appear as squared diagrams.

Given the game's obscurity, we are unable to find a standardised list of the components. The present example appears to have been augmented with ersatz money, cards, dice and playing pieces borrowed from elsewhere. The aggregation may or may not constitute a complete set, however it certainly provides more than enough to play with.

Rare. We are unable to find any institutional copies.



Hong Kong and the Town of Victoria

56 **WALKER, E. after BELLAIRS, Walford Thomas**

Hong Kong and the Town of Victoria Dedicated by special permission to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Publication
London, Published by Ackermann & Co. 26 Strand, by appointment to H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert and the Royal Family, 1851.

Description
Lithograph, printed in three colours and finished by hand.

Dimensions
280 by 1610mm (11 by 63.5 inches).

References
BL India Office Select Materials P346.

A print showing the newly built town of Victoria on the island of Hong Kong. Victoria was one of the first settlements built in Hong Kong after it was ceded to the British by China after the end of the First Opium War, providing a valuable base for maritime trade. It now covers the Central district of Hong Kong. The colony was still in its infancy, as shown by the annotations at the lower edge of the print: "temporary court house" and "temporary church". Buildings still recognisable today include St John's Cathedral and Government House. Both Western ships and Chinese junks are shown in the water.

Examples are held by the British Library and Cornell University Library.

The first dated globe to name Canada

57 CARTARO, Mario

[A pair of table globes] Marius Cartarus Viterbiensis Autor Incidebat Romae MDLXXVII.

Publication
Rome, 1577.

Description
The terrestrial: 158mm diameter and composed of 12 engraved gores laid down onto a solid wooden sphere, signed in the engraved cartouche, the equatorial graduated in degrees, the meridian of Ferro (Hierro) graduated in degrees, tropics and polar circles marked. The celestial: 158mm diameter and composed of 12 engraved gores laid down onto a solid wooden sphere, signed in the engraved cartouche, the equatorial graduated in degrees, the ecliptic graduated in degrees and divided into the houses of the zodiac, marked with their respective symbols, the equatorial tropics and polar circles marked, stars shown to six orders of magnitude with nebulae, the constellations depicted pictorially and identified by their Latin names. The globes are mounted in semi-circular brass yokes by threaded brass pins screwing into the yoke, the yokes with tapered central spikes inserted into the turned wooden stands, total height on stand 335mm, gores with small areas of surface loss skilfully infilled.

Dimensions
Diameter: 158mm (6.25 inches).

References
Stevenson, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, I, pp. 167-169, with fig 69; Suarez, Shedding the Veil 33, with pl. XII-XIII; Shirley, The Mapping of the World, 137, with pl. 116 (a set of the terrestrial gores).

Publication

This extremely rare set of late Renaissance Italian globes was the work of the cartographer, engraver, publisher and print merchant Mario Cartaro (1540-1620). In 1560, Cartaro was working in Rome, where he produced his first known engraving, a print in reverse after a drawing by Heinrich Aldegrever. In the following years Cartaro was associated with the celebrated cartographer and publisher Antonio Lafreri (1512-1577), and his engravings may be found in two of Lafreri's composite publications: 'Speculum romanae magnificentiae' and 'Tavole moderne di geografia'. In 1586 Cartaro moved to Naples, and in 1589 he was appointed cartographer to the Giunta de Regi Lagni, holding the position until his death in 1620.

Cartaro was also an important figure in the history of Italian globe-making. In the first half of the sixteenth century, the only globes produced in Italy were either manuscript globes or engraved metal globes. Cartaro's terrestrial globe of 1577 was the first dated printed globe to be made in Italy (the brothers Livio and Giulio Sanuto had produced an earlier, undated terrestrial globe with engraved gores around the period 1564-1574), and the accompanying celestial globe was the first celestial globe with printed gores to be produced in Italy. These globes are celebrated for the restrained delicacy, precision, and beauty of their engraving, which is reminiscent of Lafreri's work, and Suarez comments that, "the engraving quality is typical of the finest Italian makers, for whom elegance and clarity were overriding concerns, and superfluous decoration avoided", and Shirley judges that "the twelve gores [...] with their stippled oceans and minimal decorations, are in execution among the best Italian work of the era", whilst Raymond Lister identifies Cartaro as one of the most "important sixteenth-century globe-makers" working in Italy (Old Maps and Globes (London: 1979), p. 78).

Geography

The terrestrial globe is based on Giacomo Gastaldi's xylographic world map of circa 1561, and it is thus the first dated globe to show the mythical Strait of Anian separating America and Asia, and the first dated globe to name Canada, following Gastaldi, who first showed these features. However, Cartaro also updated Gastaldi's cartography where he could use more recent surveys and explorations – for example, he correctly marks New Guinea as an island, which Gastaldi did not. The terrestrial globe is known in two states, and this example is (like that described by Suarez) in the later state, with North America extending deep into the polar circle and two lakes appearing in the continent, the more northerly marked 'Cani' (i.e. Lake Conibas).

The celestial globe is derived from Gemma Frisius' celestial globe of c1537, and the stylized pictorial constellations are similar in form and design to those on Frisius' globe, which, in turn, are mainly derived from Albrecht Dürer's 1515 xylographic charts of the northern and southern celestial hemispheres, 'Imagines coeli septentrionales, cum duodecim imaginibus Zodiaci' and 'Imagines coeli meridionales'.

Rarity

Cartaro's globes are of great rarity in either terrestrial or celestial forms, and only one other pair has been traced apart from the present example (Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma): combining Stevenson's census with later sources provides the following corpus of surviving examples:

Terrestrial: Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma, Rome (formerly Osservatorio del Collegio Romano, Rome, part of a set; noted in the Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza catalogue record for their celestial globe); Mr. Reed, New York City; New York private collection (recorded by Suarez).

Celestial: Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma, Rome (formerly Osservatorio del Collegio Romano, Rome, two examples: one part of a set, the other 'once belonging to the astronomer, Virgilio Spada, and later to the Biblioteca Vallicelliana'); Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza, Florence (described by Stevenson as "presented to the museum by the Grand Duke Leopold I", but its provenance currently given as "Medici Collections", i.e. those formed by Cosimo I de' Medici (1519-1574) and his descendants; interestingly, La Guardaroba Medicea, where the collection was originally housed, was painted for Cosimo between 1563 and 1581 by Egnazio Danti, whose map 'Descrittione del territorio di Perugia' (1580) was engraved by Cartaro).

A silver pocket globe

58 **Æ [Anonymous]**

[A Silver Globe].

Publication
[London], 1731.

Description
Engraved silver globe.

Dimensions
Diameter: 65mm (2.5 inches).

A silver pocket globe, which appears to be a copy after Richard Cushee's silver pocket globe, also published in 1731. Richard Cushee (1696-c.1734) was a London globe maker, surveyor, and publisher. He was apprenticed in 1710 to Charles Price and was made a freeman in 1721. In 1731, Cushee took on Nathaniel Hill (fl.1742-68) as an apprentice. In 1731, Cushee began to make small terrestrial globes, of which one silver example is known.

The geography of the globe is broadly the same as Cushee's. Both North and South Poles are marked as are the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, and the Tropics. Also shown are the meridian from London; the equator and the line of the Ecliptic, with signs of the zodiac; trade winds are marked by hatched lines in the ocean between the tropics. The northwest of North America is labeled: 'Unknown Parts', and California is drawn as an island. Australia is represented according to the Dutch discoveries, with Australia named 'New Holland', Tasmania 'Dimens Land'; and New Zealand 'N. Zeeland'. In Asia, The Great Wall of China is marked 'Ch. Wall', as is the Russian Empire 'Dominio[n] of Moscovy'; the northeast is labelled 'Parts Unknown'. Several seas are named including: 'The Great South Sea', 'Pacifick Sea', 'Western Ocean', 'The Atlantick Ocean', 'Southern Ocean', 'The Eastern or Indian Sea', 'Eastern Ocean', and 'Ice Sea' - to the North and South Poles.

There are slight differences between this globe and Cushee's: The title cartouche on Cushee's globe is replaced here with a ship; three other ships and a spouting whale have also been added. The Isle of Dogs in the Pacific does not appear near the intersection between the ecliptic and equinoctial lines in the Pacific. 'Dimens Land' joins up with the rest of 'New Holland', whereas on Cushee's globe they remain separate. Although the globe is monogrammed 'AE' below Australia, we are unable to trace the particular engraver.

The only other English eighteenth century silver pocket globe we are aware of is the single 1731 example by Richard Cushee. The National Maritime Museum holds two examples of silver pocket globes: one, the famous Whitwell Globe (GLB0025) was made over a century earlier; the other, an anonymous globe (GLB0249) dated c1800, was made in France.

Rare early nineteenth century pocket globe

59 **LORIOT, A[uguste], [after] Nicolas LANE**

[Pocket globe].

Publication
London, 65 New Bond Street, 1809.

Description
Seven centimetre globe, papier mâché, covered with plaster coating and 12 full globe gores, clicked at latitude 70 degrees, with two polar calottes, original hand-colour, varnished, housed in shagreen case, engraved celestial gores with 12 full globe gores, clicked at latitude 70 degrees, with two polar calottes, original colour, pasted to inside, paste-over imprint to cartouche.

Dimensions
Diameter: 70mm (2.75 inches).

References
Dekker, p.393-394.

Auguste Loriot (1755-1831) was a Normandy-born stationer, perfumier and toymaker. He set up his business in London at 60 New Bond Street in 1784, where he remained until 1807. He held a warrant to the Prince and Princess of Wales between 1802 and 1811, and moved to new premises at 65 New Bond Street in 1808, from where he also ran a juvenile library. He returned to his birthplace of Caen in France around 1826.

The present globe is the work of Nicolas Lane (fl. 1775-1783) whose business was particularly associated with pocket globes. Little is know about Lane's output, however, Dekker suggests that the globes were produced from the earlier works of Ferguson and Dudley Adams. When and where Lane acquired the plates is unknown, however, we have been able to trace a similar globe, dated 1809, bearing Lane's imprint. Loriot's only addition is to apply his paste over to Lane's imprint.

The globe shows the prime meridian from London, the tracks of both Anson and Cook. Australia is drawn to include Cook's voyages. Both the Arctic and Antarctic are marked 'Frozen Ocean'.

The celestial gores - first published by Cushee in 1731 - are geocentric in orientation; and, in a departure from most previous pocket globes are concave thus depicting the constellations as seen from Earth. Previous pocket globes, most notably John Senex's pocket globe of 1730, simply used gores intended for celestial globes, thus rendering the night sky in reverse when pasted to the inside of the case. The difference is most noticeable in the orientation of 'Ursa Major', with the bear facing the other direction.

Life on Mars

60 **INGEBORG BRUN, Emmy**

Mars efter Lowell's Glober 1894-1914.

Publication
Denmark, [c.1915].

Description
Papier mâché globe (diameter 210 mm), plaster coating, original ink and body hand-colour, varnished, bronze stem and base (overall height 420 mm).

Dimensions
Diameter: 210mm (12.25 inches).

A rare and fascinating manuscript globe of Mars, made during a period of renewed interest in the red planet and suggestive of the possibility of Martian civilisation.

Emmy Ingeborg Brun was a Danish socialist and astronomer. She was very interested in the work of contemporary astronomers Percival Lowell, Camille Flammarion, Giovanni Schiaparelli. In 1855 Schiaparelli observed a network of dark lines on the Martian surface, and when he published his findings, along with the first detailed modern map of Mars, he named them "canali", meaning natural channels. When his work was translated, the "canali" were interpreted as manmade canals. Flammarion agreed with this interpretation and suggested that they were remnants of a system redistributing water across the surface of a planet, created by a now-dying population.

Lowell popularised these theories by publishing three books on the subject, claiming these lines were indeed a canal network and raising the possibility of a Martian civilisation. Brun was intrigued by these canals, which she saw as evidence of a different, more co-operative form of society. Mars was the potential site for a socialist utopia. She adapted Lowell's maps into manuscript globes, painting her interpretations on top of existing printed globes, and donated them to various European astronomical observatories and universities.

The globe uses Lowell's territorial observations and Schiaperelli's nomenclature for the features, most of which is no longer used. The bronze base carries the inscription "Free Land. Free Trade. Free Men", a slogan inspired by the work of the political economist Henry George, and a line from the Lord's Prayer: "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven".

We have traced seven institutional examples: the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich; National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh; Whipple Museum of the History of Science, Cambridge; Museo Specula Vaticana, the Vatican; Museum Observatoire Camille Flammarion, Juvisy-sur-Orge; Ole Rømer Museet, Taastrup; Randy and Yulia Liebermann Lunar and Planetary Exploration Collection. One example appeared at auction at Bonham's New York on 5th December 2012, selling for $50,000 (Lot 129).

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