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AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF HENNEPIN'S NORTH AMERICA, 1698

1. HENNEPIN, LOUIS, *Amerique Septentrionalis Carte d'un tres grand Pays entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mer Glaciale... a Utregh* 1698, 1698.

17" x 20 5/8". Full original color. Printed on heavy paper with large margins. An excellent example. \$6,500.

Fr. Louis Hennepin, a member of the Recollect Order of Franciscans, accompanied Rene-Robert de LaSalle on part of his journey down the Mississippi in 1682. LaSalle was hoping to reach the Pacific Ocean, but instead ended up in the Gulf of Mexico, "thereby adding a large slice of North America to French claims west of the Appalachians, well away from the threat of British colonists" -- Goss. Hennepin claimed to be the first European to see and record Niagara, and ventured "farther up the Mississippi basin from Fort Crevecoeur (Chicago) and managed even to penetrate farther northwest than any other European hitherto" -- Goss. Despite these achievements and his own discoveries, Hennepin plagiarized many reports to write his work, and to compile this map, which was originally published in his second account of that journey, *Nouvelle decouverte d'un tres grand pays*. The map was extremely popular and the same plate was also printed, as in this superb example, on heavy paper for publication in other books and atlases. The map depicts the entire North American continent with river and lake routes into the interior. The Mississippi River is shown too far to the west and with no delta at its mouth, which Goss calls "hardly an accurate portrayal of one who claimed to have surveyed the river." California is depicted as an island and there is an inset map of a hypothetical landmass "Terre de Iesso" between Asia and North America. ref: *McLaughlin, California As An Island, #124; Goss, The Mapping of North America, #47.*



A MAP OF LEGENDARY FIRSTS, INCLUDING THE FIRST TO NAME THE HUDSON RIVER AND THE FIRST TO SHOW CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND

2. INGA, ATHANASIUS [pseudonym], *West-Indische Spiegel*, Amsterdam, 1624.

4to. Engraved title page, Two folding maps (including the rare *'t Noorder deel van West-Indien* by Abraham Goos), one full page map, four half page engravings in the text. Contemporary leather binding with gilt spine. \$28,000.

The folding map of North America by Abraham Goos in this volume is a remarkable cartographic rarity. It pre-dates the famous Henry Briggs map of 1625 in a number of important cartographic firsts. "Geographically this is the first map, manuscript or printed, to name the Hudson River. *De La War Bay* also appears for the first time, named after one of the early Governors of Virginia, as does Cape Cod. Further, this is the first map to call Martha's Vineyard by that name, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Monterey and San Diego, California... The west coast expedition of Sebastian Vizcaino, 1602-1603, is recorded for the first time with a number of features including *P. S. Diego* and *S. Clement*" -- Burden. And although the earliest known printed image of California as an Island appears on a small title page vignette in Herrera y Tordesilla's *Nova Orbis* of 1622, this is the first substantial map to show the island.

These cartographic milestones are commonly attributed to the Briggs map, first published in Purchas' *Pilgrimes* in 1625, but the rare 1624 Goos is actually the earliest known printing of those important landmarks. The Goos and Briggs maps are similar: they contain many of the same errors, delineate an identical eastern coastline, and use the same English nomenclature in the Northeast. Wagner suggests an earlier, unknown printing of the Briggs map, while Stokes suggests that both men might have used the same unidentified source map. Burden cites two editions of the Inga/Goos map, this being the first (with "Fol 65" printed in the top left).

The book claims to be the work of a Peruvian Inca from Cusco named Athanasius Inga, although this is most likely a pseudonym. It is an extensive study of what was then known about Spanish America, including the discoveries of Jacques le Maire, reports of the Spanish tyranny in Cuba, and much information on the West Indies, Mexico, Peru, and other parts of South America. The volume also contains a folding map of South America (also by Goos), a full page map of the Strait of Magellan, and a number of half-page engravings in the text. ref: *Sabin 34722*; *Palau 119668*; *Stokes II, pp. 96, 139-140*; *Wagner, Some Imaginary California Cartography (1926), pp. 29-34*; *Wagner, Northwest Coast, #292, pp. 114 & 116*; *Leighly, California as an Island, p. 141, plate II, #3*; *Burden, The Mapping of North America, #210, state 1.*



RARE FIRST ISSUE OF THE 1522 WALDSEEMULLER/FRIES

3. WALDSEEMULLER, MARTIN / FRIES, LAURENT, *E. Tabula Terre Nova F.D.W.*, 1522.
 12 3/4" x 17 1/4" including title. Later hand color. Very good condition. \$14,500.

This is the rare first issue of the re-engraving by Laurent Fries of the famous "Admiral Map," said to have been compiled with the assistance of Christopher Columbus himself and first published by Martin Waldseemuller in 1513. Waldseemuller's map was the very first map devoted to America to appear in an atlas. License was then given to Laurent Fries, who re-engraved the map on a slightly smaller scale and published this first issue in 1522.

The geography follows that of the 1513 Waldseemuller and delineates the Atlantic coast from latitudes 35° south to 55° north, with the most accurate and detailed information centering around the West Indies and northern South American coast. Fries corrected the misnumbering of the northernmost latitudes, and added new depictions of cannibals, an opossum, and the Spanish flag flying over Cuba - which is named *Isabella* on the map after the Queen of Spain. A new section of text beneath Hispaniola describes the island, and Fries incorrectly adds *Paria* (Venezuela) to North America. He also retains the two famous lines of latin text from the 1513 Waldseemuller which read "*Hec terra cum adiacentib insulis inuenta est per Columbu ianuensem ex mandato Regis Castelle*" or "this land with its adjacent islands was discovered by Columbus, sent by authority of the King of Castile".

Three later editions of the Waldseemuller/Fries map were published in 1525, 1535 and 1541. This is an example of the rare first edition, which is the only edition to contain the large scrollwork title above the map. ref: *Burden, The Mapping of North America, #4, state 1.*



LINSCHOTEN'S 1596 MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA

4. VAN LINSCHOTEN, JAN HUYGEN / VAN LANGREN, ARNOLD, *Delineatio omnium orarum totius Australis partis Americae...* 1596.
15 1/4" x 22". Uncolored. Good margins. An excellent example. \$5,500.

This striking map of South America, superbly engraved by Arnold van Langren, was first published in Linschoten's travel book, *Itinerario*, in 1596. Intended to whet the appetite for "travaille into strange Countries," Linschoten's volume reflected his vigor for Dutch and British expansion. The map extends from Florida to Tierra del Fuego with north oriented to the right of the page. Extremely detailed, particularly around the coasts, this map is one of the most lush examples of Dutch decorative engraving. It boasts vignettes of Brazillian cannibals, Patagonian giants, long eared dogs, and a fabulous lion-like creature, reported by Brazillian natives to be able to live without eating or drinking. There are two elaborate title cartouches and the surrounding seas are filled with monsters and galleons.

Linschoten "bestowed and used great labor... to set forth some perfect cardes of America." The abundance of new material on the map is based on Portuguese and Spanish sources which Linschoten gathered while living for six years under the patronage of the Catholic archbishop in Goa. Brazil and Spanish South America had provided rich commercial resources and new found wealth for the Iberian Colonial Empire, and from his refuge in the Portuguese capital Linschoten was able to assemble some of the best contemporary knowledge available for his work. *ref: Skelton, Explorer's Maps; Tooley, Landmarks of Mapmaking, p. 216; cf. Church #252.*



SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE OF SIXTEENTH CENTURY ENGRAVING

5. BENZONI, GIRALOMO / DE BRY, THEODORE, *Occidentalis Americae Partis, vel, earum Regionum quas Christophorus Columbus primo detexit...*, 1594.
13" x 17 1/4". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$14,500.

"One of the most spectacular maps of any part of the world from the [Age of Discovery] is the map *Occidentalis Americae Partis*" -- Potter. This map is among the earliest separate delineations of Florida and northern South America, and one of the few of the period to concentrate on the West Indies. The islands of the Caribbean appear disproportionately large on the map, with the Bahaman islands of *Bahama* and *Lycaya* placed too far north. Various legends on the map mark the four voyages of Columbus and make an early mention of the Gulf Stream.

The map was executed from the charts of the Italian explorer Giralomo Benzoni, who travelled in the New World for over fourteen years between 1541 and 1556. Although the Florida peninsula retains the shape of Le Moyne's earlier map of 1591, Benzoni's travels actually pre-date the French expeditions in the area. The account of his expedition and this map were published in the fourth part of Theodore De Bry's *Grands Voyages*.

The engraving is one of the finest examples of any period, which along with its primary historical interest, make this one of the most desirable of the discovery period American maps. "The map is beautifully designed and engraved and very scarce" -- Potter. *ref: Burden, The Mapping of North America, #83; Church I, p. 350; Potter, Antique Maps, p. 164.*



THE FIRST "OFFICIAL" MAP OF WASHINGTON, DC

6. ELLICOTT, ANDREW / HILL, SAMUEL, *Plan of the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia, ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland to the United States of America, and by them established as the Seat of their Government, after the year MDCCC*. Engraved by Samuel Hill, Boston, October, 1792. 17" x 22". Uncolored. Some repairs to margins and a few small tears repaired, otherwise very good condition. \$23,000.

Known as the "Boston" plan, published one month earlier than the "Philadelphia" plan (see opposite), this map engraved by Samuel Hill was the first official plan of the new capital. "President Washington, irritated and frustrated by the repeated delays of engravers in Philadelphia, asked Jefferson to have a printed version of the plan prepared in Boston, or even London," wrote John Reps, "his letter indicates that he believed the Philadelphia printers were delaying their work in order to undermine the project of creating the new capital. He also hints at some distrust of Ellicott in this matter. Jefferson turned for help to a well-to-do former Bostonian, Samuel Blodget, Jr., who had only recently moved to Philadelphia. It was Blodget who made the necessary arrangement with Samuel Hill, a well known Boston engraver."

Three smaller and far less detailed versions of the city plan had appeared earlier in magazines in March, May, and June of 1792, but this large scale plan by Hill was the very first to map the infant city in sufficient detail to represent the building lots which were already being auctioned. "Hill shipped the engraved plate from Boston to Philadelphia on the sloop *Juno*. It arrived 20 July 1792, but did not reach a Philadelphia printer named Scott until sometime after mid-August. Scott printed 4,000 copies of the plan at the rate of 100 a day and had some ready for display at the second sale of Washington city lots on 8 October. It thus seems to be the first 'official' plan of the city to be printed" -- Reps. *ref: John W. Reps, Washington on View - The Nation's Capital Since 1790*, pp. 36-37.



ELLICOTT'S OFFICIAL CITY PLAN, ENGRAVED BY THACKARA & VALLANCE

7. ELLICOTT, ANDREW / THACKARA, JAMES & VALLANCE, JOHN, *Plan of the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia. ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland to the United States of America, and by them established as the Seat of their Government, after the year MDCCCLXXXII.* Engraved by Thackara & Vallance, Philadelphia, November, 1792. 21" x 29". Uncolored. Some strengthening to folds, generally very good condition. \$18,000.

“James Thackara and John Vallance -- the two young Philadelphia engravers engaged by Ellicott to print the plan of Washington -- did not deliver their large and handsome engraving until 13 November 1792. In taking almost a year they infuriated everyone involved with developing the new city, for Washington, Jefferson, and the commissioners knew that it would be almost impossible to sell lots if would-be purchasers did not know the location of building sites on which they were asked to bid. The time taken by the two engravers now seems fully justified considering the stunning results they achieved. The bold lines of the engraving bring out the striking geometric patterns of the street system that L’Enfant devised. No more attractive example of urban cartography can be found” -- Reps.

The early printed plans of the city are all based on a design originally conceived by Major Charles L’Enfant and completed by his assistant Andrew Ellicott. L’Enfant was dismissed early in 1792 and his name was omitted from the maps - only Ellicott’s name appears as the person who determined the city’s precise meridian and who surveyed all the lines. L’Enfant was outraged by this intentional slight, and objected to the numerous design changes to the city which were made without his approval. Despite these changes, “what remained virtually intact was L’Enfant’s underlying concept of a formal and monumental urban design based on multiple axial connections between major buildings, conceived on an enormous scale, and fitted to the site with skill and imagination” -- Reps. *ref: John W. Reps, Washington on View - The Nation’s Capital Since 1790, pp. 38-39.*



FIRST EDITION OF COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE

8. COOK, JAMES & KING, JAMES. *A Voyage To The Pacific Ocean. Undertaken, By The Command Of His Majesty, For Making Discoveries In The Northern Hemisphere...* London: For G. Nicol, and T. Cadell, 1784. 3 folio volumes. 3 title page vignettes, 26 maps (15 folding), 1 table, and 61 engraved plates (39 folding). Late 18th to early 19th century boards, cloth back, leather spine labels, entirely uncut. Some very minor closed tears repaired, some trivial gutter stains, some plates bound out of order, but an extremely attractive set. \$17,500.

First edition. The purpose of Cook's third voyage was twofold, first to seek the infamous Northwest Passage and second, to return Omai, a Tahitian native brought to London at the end of Cook's second voyage, to his home. Cook's officers included several men who would go on to become important figures in their own right: William Bligh, James Burney, James Colnett, George Vancouver, and the expedition's artist John Webber. They called on Kerguelen Island, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Cook, Tonga, and Society Islands, then went on to discover Christmas Island and the chain which Cook thought was his most valuable discovery -- The Hawaiian Islands. Cook went next to the American northwest coast and charted it from northern California to 70° 44' N. before he was stopped by ice. The expedition returned to Hawaii for the winter where Cook was killed in a skirmish with the natives.

Purchasers of the original edition had the option of having the plates bound up in the text, as in this example, or of having them bound up into a separate atlas volume. This is the scarcer issue. The English public was so eager for this account of the voyage that the entire first edition was sold out in a matter of days. *ref: Bagnall 1399; Beddie 1543; Hill, pp. 61-62; Lada-Mocarski 37; O'Reilly & Reitman, Tahiti, 433.*



HENRI COLLOT'S RARE MAP OF THE MISSOURI RIVER

9. COLLOT, HENRI, *Map of the Missouri; of the higher parts of the Mississippi; and of the elevated Plain, where the Waters divide....*, 1826.
19" x 17 3/4". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$28,000.

Henri Collot's *Map of the Missouri* added much to the knowledge of this largely unexplored body of water. Anticipating the reacquisition of Louisiana from Spain, France sent Collot to America in 1796 to gather intelligence about the western part of the continent. His map of the Missouri incorporates his own findings along with those of Jean Baptiste Truteau who made an expedition up the river in 1794-1796 but did not draw a map. Wheat wrote that Collot's delineation of the Missouri "represented a distinct forward step," particularly in the mapping of the Mandan Indian villages along that great river.

Collot's *Voyage dans l'Amerique* (1826) was apparently printed in 1804 but not published until 1826. Only 300 copies of the French edition were issued and 100 of the English. It was already an extreme rarity in 1827, only one year after its publication, when a Philadelphia bookseller described it as "one of the most famous, most important, and rarest of all books of Mid-Western Explorations." This map of the Missouri River is the most important of the 23 maps in Collot's atlas volume, and one of the few large, folding maps. A complete example of the book sold at the Siebert sale in 1999 for over \$100,000. *ref: Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West, Volume I, pp. 160-161.*



STUNNING GOOS ATLAS IN ORIGINAL COLOR

10. GOOS, PIETER, *L'Atlas de la Mer, ou Monde Aquaticque, Representant toutes lest Costes Mritimes de L'Univers decouvertes & cogneues. Tres necessaire & commode Pour tous Pilotes, Maistres de Navire & marchands. Mis nouvellement en Lumiere & Imprime. A. Amsterdam, Chez Pieter Goos, sur le Cay de Texel, prez de Rams-Koy, au miroir de la Mer, 1670.*

Large folio. Engraved allegorical title. 41 double-page charts. Full original color. Contemporary blind stamped vellum. Excellent condition. \$120,000.

“Pieter Goos was one of Amsterdam’s most prominent publishers of nautical charts. The reputation of his firm was matched only by that of the publishing houses of Blaeu and van Keulen” -- Putnam. This maritime atlas of the world is one of the most complete sea atlases published prior to the appearance of Van Keulen’s *Zee-Fakkel* in the 1680’s. Koeman notes that the atlas was published both with 40 and with 41 charts, this example being the more complete issue containing Goos’s rare and important chart of New Jersey, which is not present in all examples. It is the largest edition of the atlas published in Pieter’s lifetime. A total of eleven charts relate to America, and include Goos’ fine general chart of New Netherland and the famous chart of California as an Island. “Perhaps the most attractive and certainly the most defininte representation of California as an Island. California is the centre and ‘raison d’etre of the map” -- Koeman.

This is a stunning example of the French edition, with full original coloring and wide margins. Famed for its beauty, Koeman notes that “Goos’s sea-atlas was more intended for the book-lover than for the seaman.” ref: *Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Vol. IV, pp. 193, 197 and 199; Putnam, Early Sea Charts, pp. 99-100; Tooley, Dictionary of Mapmakers, p. 253.*



OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF DE JODE'S WORLD MAP

11. DE JODE, CORNELIS, *Totius Orbis Cogniti Universalis Descriptio... A°M.D.LXXXIX...*, 1589/1593. 13 3/4" x 19 3/4". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$18,000.

Scarce. Only one atlas was published by the De Jode family; the *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* was issued by Gerard De Jode in 1578, and then re-issued by his son Cornelis in 1593. The atlas was a financial disaster and no other editions were ever published. Consequently, all maps by De Jode are quite rare. Three separate world maps were engraved for the *Speculum* and each was issued only once; the 1578 edition contained a heart shaped world map by Gerard and the 1593 edition contained this map on a rectangular projection by Cornelis along with a second unsigned double-hemisphere map.

A note in the lower right-hand corner states that "Corn: de Iudoejs" of Antwerp made the map in November 1589 at the Academy of Douai and the printer's signature is that of Cornelis' father Gerard, but the map was not published until two years after his father's death in 1591. According to Shirley the map is generally attributed to Marinus of Tyre, with geography based on Mercator and Ortelius, while in the top corners are two smaller maps showing the eastern and western hemispheres on Roger Bacon's circular projection. This is an excellent example of this scarce world map with a strong, clear impression. *ref: Shirley, The Mapping of the World, #165.*



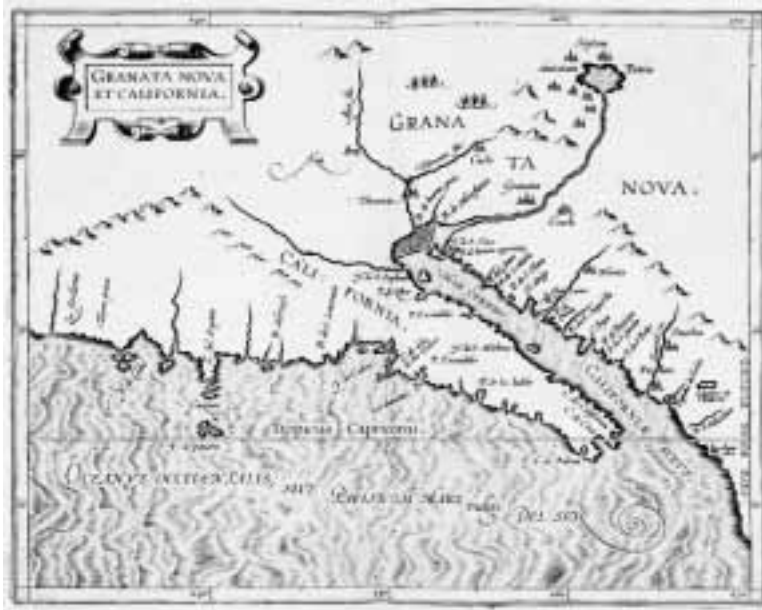
BORDONE'S FAMOUS ISLAND ATLAS

12. BORDONE, BENEDETTO, *Isolario di Benedetto Bordone nel qual si ragiona di tutte le isole Del Mondo... In Venetia*, [1537].

Folio. 6 double-page woodcut maps and 108 smaller woodcut maps in the text. Full modern calf. Staining on title page, otherwise excellent. \$15,000.

This very handsome edition of Bordone's island book includes the famous double-page world map in oval projection and the plan of Temistitan (Mexico City) before its destruction by Cortez. One of the earliest separate maps of America appears in this book. The small woodcut map on the reverse of page VI is called *Terra de Lavoratore* but recent argument points to it being the entire North American continent. *Stretto pte del modo novo* depicts the area corresponding to the latitude of the Caribbean, and the land mass shown below it represents South America. The fictitious Atlantic islands of *brasil* and *asmaide* appear here alongside the Azores, as they did on many maps of the period. This is the second edition of the map as defined by Burden.

Also depicted are 64 of the islands in the Adriatic and the Greek Archipelago. "This edition was probably published before 1540. At the end is a copy of a letter from the Prefetto of New Spain, giving an account of the conquest of Peru, by Pizarro, in 1533" -- Sabin. *ref: Burden, The Mapping of North America, #8; Sabin #6420.*



TRUE FIRST EDITION OF WYTFLIET

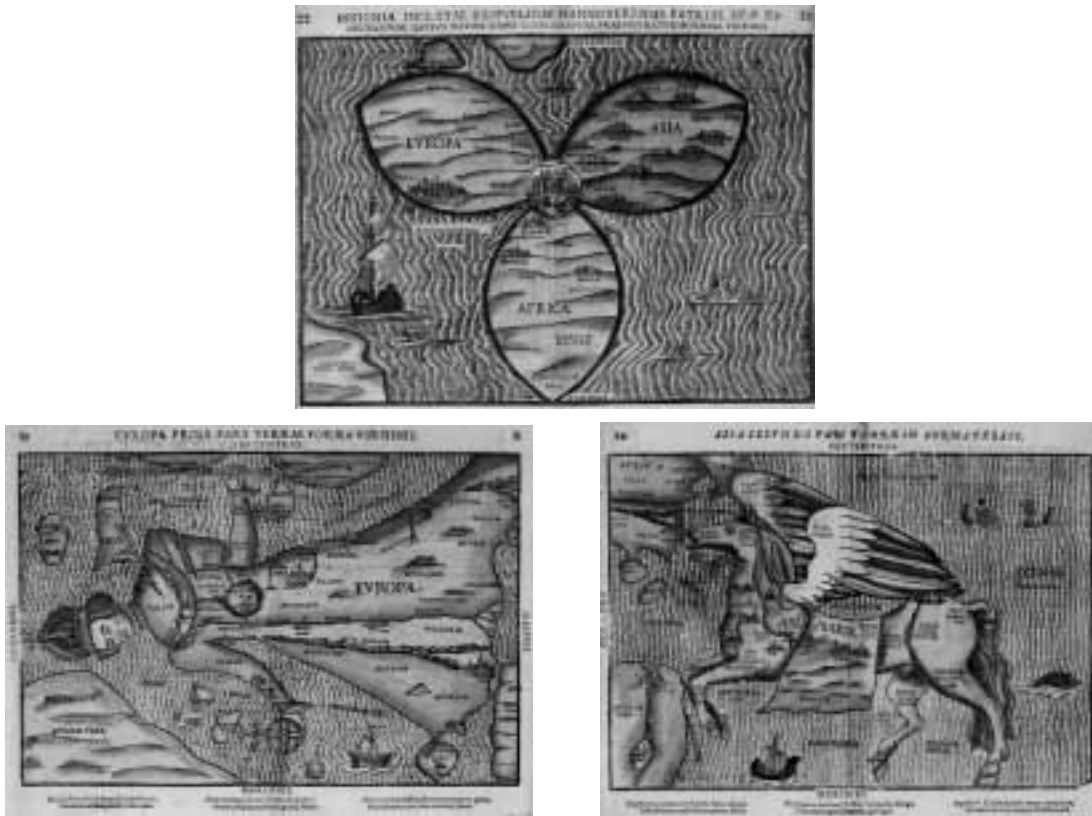
13. WYTFLIET, CORNEILLE, *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum*, 1597.

Folio. 19 double-page maps. 104 pages. Last leaf supplied in facsimile. Margins extended on map of Nova Francia. Contemporary marble boards. \$55,000.

First edition of the “first separately published atlas devoted entirely to the Americas” -- Skelton. Two distinctly different editions of the landmark Wytfliet atlas were issued in 1597. Both editions are extremely rare, but the very first is known in fewer than five examples: Alden cites it only at the Huntington and New York Public Library, while Gallup records two additional examples in private collections. The atlas offered here is unrecorded.

The map count in both 1597 editions is the same, but the text was completely reset for the second edition and occupies more pages: 104 pages in the first edition and 191 in the second. The atlas being offered here is an unrecorded variant of the true first edition. Page 3 is numbered in this example, though the collation calls for it to be unnumbered. In addition, the maps are interspersed instead of gathered at the end.

The last text leaf (Aa3) is in excellent facsimile, and the map of Nova Francia may have been supplied at a later date, though it is the appropriate edition of the map. While not perfect, this is a remarkable example of the rarest and earliest edition of the first atlas of America. *ref: Alden 597/70; Gallup, The First Separately Published Atlas Entirely Devoted to the Americas...*, *PBSA Vol. 76, #1*, pp. 63-73; *Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Vol. III, p. 219 (Wyt 1A); Skelton, Introduction to the facsimile edition published by Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1964.*



SET OF FIVE ALLEGORICAL MAPS BY HEINRICH BUENTING, c.1581

[Africa and additional World map not pictured]

14. BUENTING, HEINRICH, *Set of five maps, including two world maps, Asia in the form of Pegasus, Europe in the form of a lady, and Africa.* c.1581.

Five maps measuring approximately 10 3/4" x 14" each. Later hand color. Excellent condition. \$19,500.

One of the earliest series of allegorical curiosity maps was published by Henrich Buenting in his work on the Holy Land, *Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae*. First published in 1581, Buenting's work contained a number of unusual double-page maps. "The first of two world maps shows the three principal continents, Europe, Asia and Africa, arranged in the form of a clover leaf with Jerusalem at the centre... Three countries lie outside this trefoil: England, Scandinavia, and in the lower left-hand corner, America. The wavily engraved sea contains monsters and mermaids, and the whole map is a veritable cartographical oddity..." -- Shirley. The second world map is a crude representation of the world in outline and unlike the clover-leaf, with this map Buenting approximates geographical reality. America again appears in the lower left-hand corner and part of what might well be mistaken for western Australia is placed in its correct position. Also from the *Itinerarium* are three unusual continent maps; a map of Europe in the form of a lady, one of Asia in the form of a Pegasus, and a somewhat more realistic map of Africa. According to Hill, a map depicting Europe in the form of a lady was produced as early as 1537 by Joannes Bucius, but the device of distorting the continent of Asia to fit into the body of a flying horse appears to be Buenting's own fantastic invention. This set is an outstanding example of creative sixteenth century cartography. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #142 & #143; Hill, *Cartographical Curiosities*, pp. 38-40, plates 46 & 47; Norwich, *Maps of Africa*, #17.



SET OF FOUR RARE CONTINENT MAPS WITH DECORATIVE BORDERS

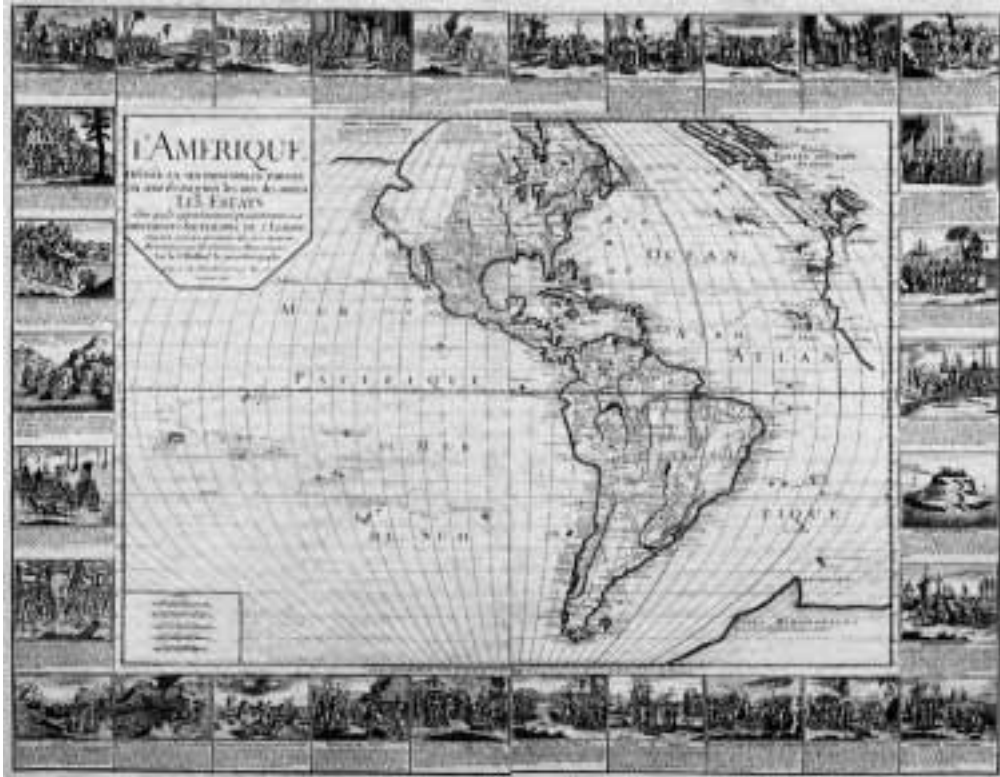
[Africa, Asia, and Europe not pictured]

15. OVERTON, JOHN, *Set of four maps of America, Europe, Asia and Africa*, 1668/c.1671.

Four maps measuring approximately 16 1/2" x 21 1/4" each. Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$37,000.

Separately published. Rare. In 1665 English publisher John Overton acquired the stock of print seller Peter Stent. One void in Stent's substantial collection of plates was a set of continent maps, and these stunning engravings were created to fill that gap. All four are highly detailed with rich decorative borders depicting natives, explorers, and kings as well as a number of small city views. Burden notes that the map of America is derived primarily from those of Overton's two chief English rivals -- Robert Walton and Thomas Jenner. He draws on Walton's map for the decorative borders and large inset of the polar regions and upon Jenner's for the cartography. There are a number of curious things about the Overton map of America, including the Briggs shape to the island of California, the total omission of Greenland, and even though New Jersey is named there is a lack of any reference to the English possession of New York.

In 1669 Overton advertised his maps of "*The World in four parts... newly come forth*" and later boasted they were "*never so fully done before in England.*" According to Burden, the maps were sometimes included in made-to-order atlases assembled by Overton starting around 1670, and were found in only two other works: Lewes Roberts', *The Merchants Map of Commerce*, and Robert Fage's, *Cosmography*, both appearing in 1671. The map of America is the second state as defined in Burden. ref: Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #401, state 2; Norwich, *Maps of Africa*, #40.



UNRECORDED SET OF FOUR WALL MAPS WITH DECORATIVE BORDERS

[Western Hemisphere pictured map only is pictured]

16. DAUDET, set of four wall maps: *L'Afrique... / L'Amerique... / L'Asie... / L'Europe...*, 1752. Set of four wall maps, approximately 30 3/4" x 39 1/2" each. Some original outline color. Strong impressions. Wide margins. Excellent condition. \$ 55,000.

These four wall maps of the continents by Daudet are apparently unrecorded. They are not in the British Library Catalogue, at The Library of Congress, or at The Clements Library, and we can find no reference for them. All are dated 1752 and signed "A Lyon Chez Daudet Rue Merciere" or "A Lyon Chez Daudet Grande Rue Merciere". Daudet was a French mapseller based in Lyon who was known for his connection to Parisian engineer and geographer Gaspard Bailleul and to his son Nicolas Bailleul. Daudet is known to have made a smaller map of Africa for Gaspard in 1752 (see Norwich, p. 150), but there is no record of these four large continent maps.

The maps are beautifully engraved with stunning decorative borders. There are thirty border panels on each map depicting a total of one hundred and twenty historical scenes in great detail. The vignettes are a lesson in world history spanning from the sacrifice of Abraham up through the settlement of the New World and include scenes of the building of the Pyramids, the Trojan Horse, the formation of the Roman Empire, various wars, coronations and assassinations, the conquest of Peru, and the discovery of the Mississippi River. There is extensive descriptive text beneath each vignette. The impressions are very strong and clear, and all the maps are in excellent condition with wide margins and some original outline color. *Ref: Tooley, Dictionary of Mapmakers, Vol I, p. 336 (revised 1999 edition).*