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FINE ANTIQUE MAPS, ATLASES, GLOBES AND VOYAGE BOOKS

CATALOG 58



AMERICA & THE WORLD

RARE & UNUSUAL WORKS
1522 - 1833

PICTURED ON THE FRONT COVER:
1522/1525 WORLD MAP IN FULL ORIGINAL COLOR

1. **FRIES, LAURENT**, *Orbis Typus Universalis Iuxta Hydrographorum Traditionem Exactissime Depicta*. 1522. L.F., 1522/1525.

11 3/4" x 18". Second edition. Full original hand color. A few small wormholes. Very good condition. \$22,000.

This map by Laurent Fries is "one of the earliest world maps that collectors can still obtain through map sellers, albeit at an increasingly high price" -- Shirley. The map is a reworking of Waldseemuller's famous 1513 world map with the notable addition of the name *America* in the New World. It was first published in Fries' Ptolemaic geography of 1522, with this second edition appearing in 1525.

In its crude yet stunning outline of the world, Fries' map follows the Waldseemuller, adding even further distortions. England and Scotland have reverted to separate islands, while India has become a confusing double-peninsula. Shirley also notes that Fries has added a western coastline to South America, "more by intuition than by factual report."

"In spite of these imperfections Fries' map is much sought after as it somehow reflects the ambiguities of his age. A framework of medieval thinking is having to be re-cast in order to accept the as yet unrealised extent of the newly conquered lands. For decorative value, if not for accuracy, the map has considerable attractions" -- Shirley. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #48.

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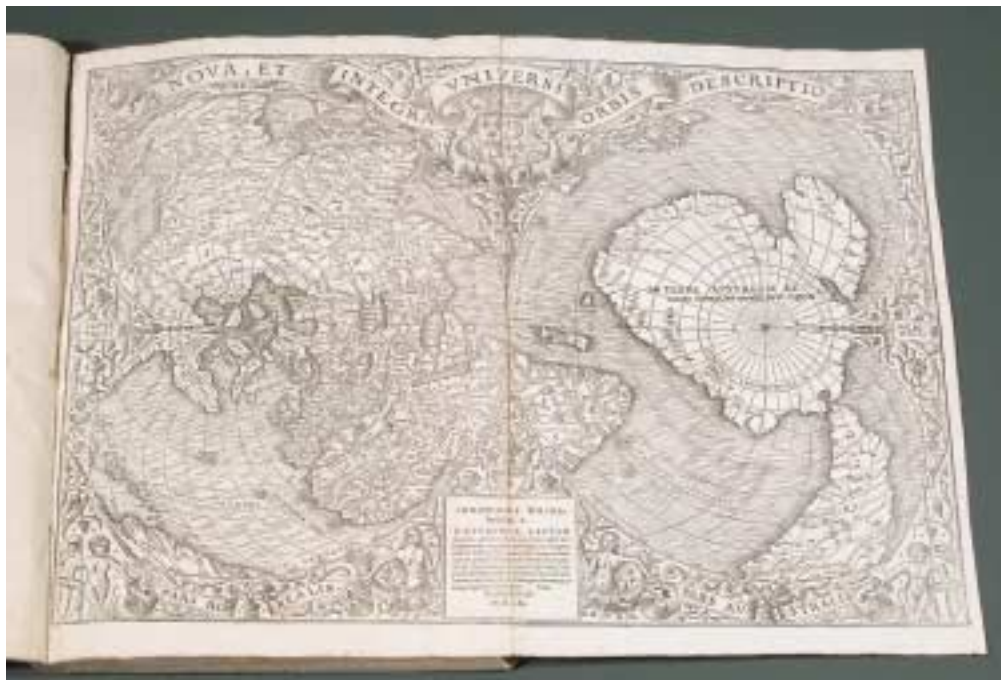
**AMERICA &
THE WORLD**

**A SELECTION OF RARE
AND UNUSUAL WORKS
1522-1833**

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THE FAMED "CURIOUS GLOBE-MAP"
FOURTH STATE OF ORONCE FINE'S WORLD MAP



MELA, Pomponii Melae *De orbis*, 1540 [with world map by Oronce Fine]

2. **FINE, ORONCE / MELA, POMPONIUS / VADIANUS**, *Pomponii Melae De orbis situ libri tres, accuratissime emendati, una cum commentariis Ioachimi Vadiani...*, 1540.

Folio. Contemporary vellum binding. Some pages with text crossed out in old ink. Folding world map in very good condition. \$68,000.

This volume is the first edition of Pomponius Mela's famous treatise on geography to contain "this curious globe-map, divided into two compartments" -- Sabin. First published in 1531, Fine's double-cordiform map is a logical departure from the early speculative cartography of Waldseemuller and Ruysch toward the remarkable advances of Gerard Mercator and Michael Tramezinus at the middle of the sixteenth century. In fact, when Mercator was creating his famous map of the world of 1538, he "turned to works by the brilliant young French mathematician, Oronce Fine" -- Crane, borrowing both the double-cordiform projection and the geography from this remarkable map.

The North American continent remains an extension of Asia much along the lines of Contarini and Ruysch; however monumental discoveries have forever altered the coastlines. Fine has extended the eastern coast of North America southward beyond the discoveries of Gomes and Ayllon to a peninsular outline of Florida, which is named, and a reasonable depiction of the Gulf coast as described by Pineda in 1519. This is the earliest recognizable depiction of a continuous east coast of North America on a printed map. The South American continent is admirably depicted incorporating discoveries by the Portuguese, including Ferdinand Magellan. The Isthmus of Darien is shown and named as well as the Pacific Ocean, which appears as *Mare Magellanicum*. The west coast of Mexico, although continuous with Asia, is the earliest record on a printed map of the discoveries of Hernando Cortes. This edition of the book contains the titlepage from the previous version, with a vignette depicting printers and a printing press, of which Sabin notes "this title is sometimes prefixed to the following edition with the map." ref: Crane, *Mercator*, p. 61; Sabin, #63960; Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #66, state 4.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE OF DE BRY'S PART III
A LANDMARK WORK ON SOUTH AMERICA



DE BRY, *Americae Tertia Pars*, 1592

3. **DE BRY, THEODORE**, *Americae Tertia Pars Memorabile provinciae Brasiliae Historiam... Theodori de Bry Leodiensis, atque civis Francofurtensis anno MDXCII... in officina Sigismundi Feirabendii...*, 1592.

Small folio. Later vellum binding. Folding map and 46 engraved plates in text (including the full page plate of Adam and Eve which is usually lacking). Folding map measures 14 1/4" x 17 1/2" and is in excellent condition. Text pages are lightly browned, as is typical with De Bry. A very good example. \$19,500.

First edition, first issue of Part III of De Bry's magnificent illustrated series on the New World, *Grand Voyages*. De Bry's work was responsible for forming the image of America in the minds of Europeans during the 'Discovery Period'. Part III focuses on South America and includes a folding map titled *Americae Pars Magis Cognita*. It is one of the two great maps of South America published at the end of the 16th century (the other being Linchoten's). Moreland and Bannister call it "one of the most splendid maps by De Bry." It is curious in shape and bears little resemblance to other maps of the period. Extending north to include Florida and parts of what are now the southern United States, Burden notes that the cartography of the Southeast is taken from De Bry's own map of Florida after Jacques Le Moyne (published one year earlier), but there is no easily discernable source for the South American cartography. "Attractively engraved, this rare map's outline was used again by De Bry for that of the West Indies in 1594" -- Burden.

The text of Part III is in two sections. The first contains the complete text of the narrative of Hans Staden, a sailor from Hamburg who made two voyages to Brazil, the first in 1546-48 and a second in 1549-55. During his second voyage he was captured and held for a number of years by the Tupinamba Indians. The narrative of his ordeal represents one of the most important ethnological documents of early American exploration. The superbly engraved plates depict numerous scenes from Staden's captivity; native dances, ornaments, and customs; French explorations along the Brazilian coast; and scenes depicting what the Europeans feared most about the Brazilian Indians - their cannibalism. Staden survived his captivity, and his account was first published in Marburg in 1557. The second part of the text is by Jean Lery, and is "perhaps the best informed, most sympathetic and most readable of all 16th century works on South American Indians" -- J.H. Parry. As he describes an abortive attempt to found a Protestant colony on an Island off Rio de Janeiro, Lery gives us a rich contemporary ethnography, including a dialogue between a Frenchman and a Tupi Indian, which is an important linguistic document of the native language. Many ceremonies are described in detail, and Lery transcribes the native songs, which constitute the first published document of native Brazilian music. *ref: Church, #148; Burden, The Mapping of North America, #80, state 1; J.H. Parry, Discovery of South America, pp. 240-241; Moreland and Bannister, Antique Maps, p. 249.*

FIVE VOLUME SET OF PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES
COMPLETE WITH THREE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
MAPS OF AMERICA EVER PUBLISHED



PURCHAS, *Purchas His Pilgrimes*, 1625

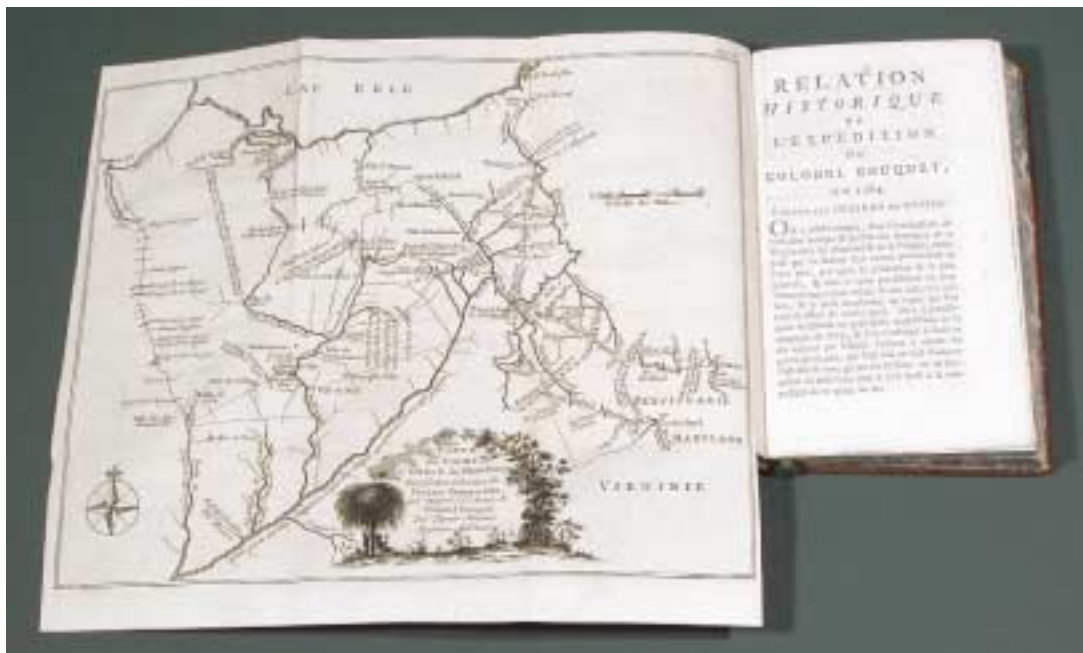
4. **PURCHAS, SAMUEL**, *Purchas His Pilgrimes...*, 1625.

Five folio volumes. Contemporary calf binding, rebacked and recased. Engraved title, 8 folding maps, 81 maps and 1 engraved plate in the text. An attractive and complete example in very good condition. \$85,000.

This extraordinary five-volume work is “one of the fullest and most important collections of voyages and travels in the English language” -- Sabin. “Without Purchas much of the record of Early English expansion would have been lost (especially as regards the voyages to the Orient); thanks to his industry and ability as a garnerer and collector, a great amount of vivid and valuable narrative has been saved and is in print. Samuel Purchas deserves well of posterity” -- Penrose.

Three of the most important maps of America ever published illustrate this work: John Smith’s landmark map of Virginia; John Brigg’s map of North America which is the first map to show California as an island and to name Hudson’s Bay; and William Alexander’s map of Canada and New England which has the names of the twenty patentees who made up the Council of New England from which the Pilgrims received their charter in 1621. *Purchas His Pilgrims* contains “over twelve hundred separate narrators of the world’s explorations, telling their stories in their own language. Many of these men had been to the New World. It contains much material that had not been previously printed” -- Church. *ref: Sabin, #66683; Church, #401A; Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, pp. 319-320.*

BOUQUET'S OHIO EXPEDITION, MAPS BY THOMAS HUTCHINS



SMITH / BOUQUET, *Relation Historique De L'Expedition, Contre Les Indiens de L'Ohio*, 1769

5. SMITH, WILLIAM / BOUQUET, HENRY / HUTCHINS, THOMAS, *Relation Historique De L'Expedition, Contre Les Indiens de L'Ohio en MDCCLXIV... Traduit de l'Anglois, Par C.G.F. Dumas. A Amsterdam, Chez Marc-Michel Rey, 1769...*, 1769.

8vo. Three folding maps, one chart, two engraved plates. Original boards with marble endpapers. Superb condition throughout. \$3,500.

Early in October, 1764, Colonel Henry Bouquet, a Swiss officer and seasoned Indian fighter, marched with 1500 men and a long train of pack horses west of the Ohio River into the valley of the Muskingum. He successfully negotiated with Native American tribes, making treaties of peace and reclaiming over two hundred white captives. Bouquet marched to the forks of the Muskingham River, met with no opposition and retraced his steps, arriving at Fort Pitt on November 28th. "The success of the expedition and the return of the captives to their homes were the occasion of joy through the whole country. The assemblies of Pennsylvania and Virginia pass votes of thanks to Colonel Bouquet, and the King conferred on him the rank of Brigadier-General" -- Winsor.

This French translation of Smith's *Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians*, is taken from the London 1766 edition. The maps are by Thomas Hutchins, who accompanied Bouquet's march as assistant engineer. Hutchins would go on to serve in the 60th Foot Regiment, was Geographer to the Southern Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and eventually became Geographer of the United States and Director of the General Land Office. The six plates for this French edition have been re-engraved, with the two parts of Hutchin's map of the Ohio and Muskingham Rivers now appearing separately. This is the first edition of the account to include a biography of Bouquet which did not appear in English until the mid-nineteenth century. ref: *Sabin, #84647; Justin Winsor, Narrative and Critical History of America, Vol. VI, pp. 698-699.*

1833 EDITION OF FINLEY'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS



FINLEY, *A New General Atlas*, 1833

6. **FINLEY, ANTHONY**, *A New General Atlas Comprising a Complete Set of Maps, representing the Grand Divisions of the Globe, Together with the several Empires, Kingdoms and States in the World; Compiled from the Best Authorities, and corrected by the Most Recent Discoveries.* Philadelphia: Published by Anthony Finley. 1833.

Folio. Later 3/4 calf binding with original boards and label. Complete with 60 maps and 2 charts, all in full original color. An excellent example. \$6,800.

A fine 1833 edition of Anthony Finley's *New General Atlas* in excellent condition. Originally issued in 1824, the *New General Atlas* was Finley's first publication, and a rousing success. In July of 1824 the *North American Review* wrote of his work "the engraving is done almost uniformly with remarkable distinctness and the face of the maps is frequently beautiful, not overloaded with a confusion of useless names." They also noted in their review that "the number of elegant maps and atlases which have come from the press within a short time in the United States, is a most flattering proof of the increased attention of the community to the important study of geography, and the liberal enterprise and zeal of our publishers and artists."

Finley's *New General Atlas* was issued for ten years, from 1824 to 1834. This 1833 edition includes 60 maps as well as two charts - one showing the lengths of rivers and the other the comparative heights of mountains - which were added to the atlas in 1829. New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio are now expanded into double-page maps. ref: Ristow, *American Maps & Mapmakers*, pp. 268-270.

RARE FIRST ISSUE OF THE 1522 WALDSEEMULLER/FRIES



WALDSEEMULLER / FRIES, *E. Tabula Terre Nova F. D. W.*, 1522

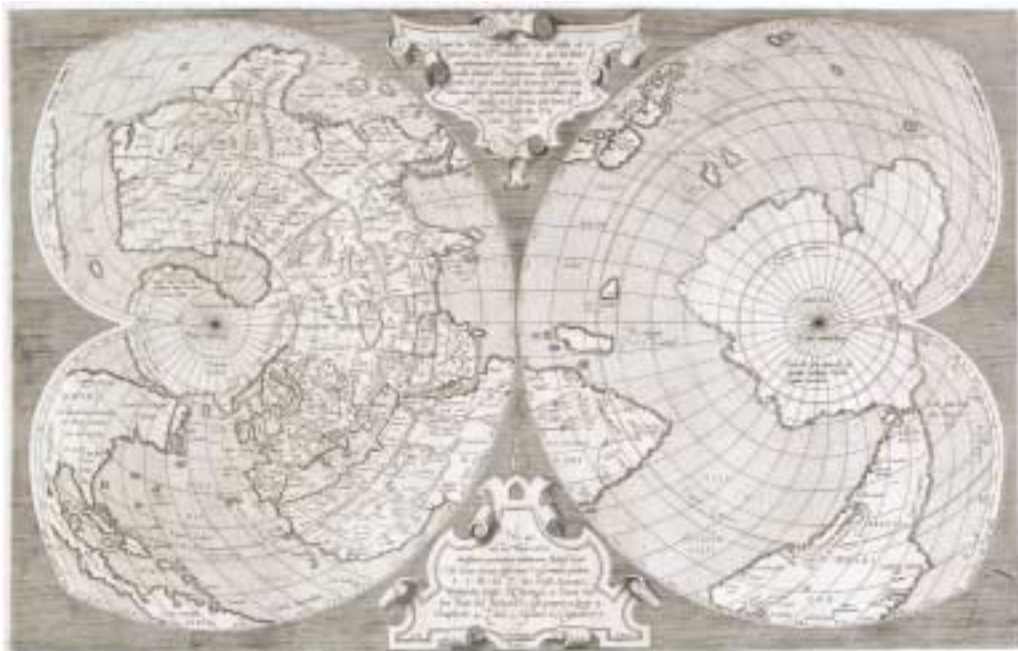
7. WALDSEEMULLER, MARTIN / FRIES, LAURENT, *E. Tabvla Terre Nova F. D. W.*, 1522.

First issue. 12 3/4" x 17 1/4", including title. Uncolored. Very light browning in centerfold. Excellent condition. \$17,500.

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 scroll-work title above the map. *ref: Burden, The Mapping of North America, #4, state 1.*

MERCATOR'S REVOLUTIONARY VISION OF THE WORLD



SALAMANCA, [untitled world map], c.1550/c.1564

8. **SALAMANCA, ANTONIO / LAFRERI, ANTONIO**, [untitled world map 'Ant. Sal Exc.:Romae' from Italian composite atlas], c.1550/c.1564.

13" x 20 1/4". Uncolored. Remargined at the time of binding. Some minor replacement at centerfold. Generally an excellent example. \$125,000.

Gerard Mercator's revolutionary map of 1538 is chiefly known from this close copy by the Roman publisher Antonio Salamanca. The Mercator original, his first map of the world, survives in only two complete examples. "[Salamanca's] undated copper-plate engraving is an excellent one, with stippled sea in place of the shading used by Mercator. The panel of text which Mercator placed in the right-hand part of the map is omitted and its contents transferred to a panel at lower centre" -- Shirley.

The Mercator was the first influential printed map to definitively separate the New World discoveries from the Asian mainland. North America assumed, for the first time, continental proportions. It was also here that North and South America were first unambiguously joined and the name America used to encompass both landmasses. This is a thoroughly modern image of the world, which rejects altogether the lingering Ptolemaic conceptions. Here is the beginning of the mapping of North America. This example of the map bears the imprint of Salamanca's co-publisher and business partner Antonio LaFreri, who became sole proprietor of the publishing business in 1563. According to Shirley, editions of the map with LaFreri's imprint date from c.1564. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #91, plate 79.

JOHN WHITE'S MAP OF VIRGINIA



WHITE / DE BRY, *Americae pars, Nunc Virginia dicta...*, 1590

9. **WHITE, JOHN / DE BRY, THEODORE**, *Americae pars, Nunc Virginia dicta...*, 1590.

11 3/4" x 16 1/4". Uncolored. Very good condition. \$18,500.

This map of Virginia, engraved by Theodore De Bry from a manuscript by John White, is "one of the most significant cartographical milestones in colonial North American history. It was the most accurate map drawn in the sixteenth century of any part of that continent. It became the prototype of the area until long after James Moxon's map in 1671" -- Burden. This remarkable work was the most detailed printed map of any part of North America to appear to date. It was the first printed map to focus on Virginia and the first to name the Chesapeake Bay. It records the earliest English attempts at colonization in the New World, depicting the Virginia area before the disastrous end of the original Roanoke colony in 1590. The map portrays the coast from the Chesapeake Bay to Cape Lookout "in more detail and with greater accuracy than had been done for any other part of the New World for many years to come" -- Cumming.

The map appeared in Book I of De Bry's massive work on the Americas, *Grands Voyages*. De Bry originally intended to use Jacques Le Moyne's drawings of the French expedition to the Southeast for the first book in the series, but was convinced by Sir Walter Raleigh to devote the first book to Virginia in an effort to encourage colonization. De Bry's *Grands Voyages*, eventually totaling fourteen books, would become the foundation work on the Americas, largely responsible for the European conception of the New World. The White/De Bry map had an enormous influence on the mapping of both Virginia and Carolina. Cumming calls the map "one of the most important type-maps in Carolina cartography" and goes on to say that "most maps of the New World and of this region showed the influence of De Bry's engraving." *ref: Burden, The Mapping of North America, #76; Cumming, The Southeast in Early Maps, #12; Morrison, On the Map, p. 4.*

TWO EDITIONS OF THE RARE HONDIUS MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WITH DECORATIVE BORDERS

At the end of the sixteenth century, Jodocus Hondius introduced an important innovation in mapmaking - he created decorative borders on maps. This artistic element found its way onto atlas maps and went on to become the most attractive feature on Dutch maps at the height of the Golden Age of Cartography. An early example of this feature is Jodocus Hondius's highly decorative and extremely rare 1618 map of the Western Hemisphere. Only three examples of the original Hondius edition of that map are known, but it is possible to acquire the map in later editions.

In 1623 Joannes Janssonius acquired the plate for Hondius's famous map and issued a number of separately published examples. Then, sometime around 1630, the plate was dropped and the upper right corner was chipped off. In spite of this loss, Jansson re-issued the map two more times, c.1630 and c.1632, again as separate publications, complete with the absent corner.



HONDIUS / JANSSON, *America noviter delineata*, 1623/c.1630 [State 2]



HONDIUS / JANSSON, *America noviter delineata*, 1623/c.1632 [State 3]

The original Hondius edition of the map is unobtainable, while the Jansson editions are extremely rare in their own right. Burden notes that “only four known examples of Janssonius’ atlas survive; they contain the map in its second state. It was included again in the 1631 edition, which is known by only one example... [Koeman] states that the continental maps were not used again.” The following two maps are examples of the second and third states of the Jansson edition of the map. The second state (c.1630) can be identified by the presence of the large chip in the upper right corner and four decorative borders surrounding the entire map. In the third state of the map (c.1632), Jansson has removed the lower border. *ref: Burden, The Mapping of North America, #207, [states 2 and 3]; Tooley, The Mapping of America, pl. 170, p. 297.*

10. **HONDIUS, JODOCUS / JANSSON, JAN, *America noviter delineata* Auct: Judoco Hondio Joannes Janssonius excudit, 1623/c.1630.**

Second state. 18” x 22”. Original color. Very good condition. \$28,500.

11. **HONDIUS, JODOCUS / JANSSON, JAN, *America noviter delineata* Auct: Judoco Hondio Joannes Janssonius excudit, 1623/c.1632.**

Third state. 16 1/8” x 21 3/4”. Original color. Very good condition. \$18,500.

BOISSEAU'S EARLIEST RECORDED WORK



12. **BOISSEAU, JEAN**, *Nouvelle Et Exacte Description De La Terre Universelle...*, 1636.

15" x 21 1/2". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$7,500.

First state. This is the earliest recorded map by this important French mapmaker who, on another map, was the first to delineate the five Great Lakes on a printed map. His world map is the first French map to show California as an island.

Boisseau's map is a veritable encyclopedia of information and reflects the intellectual requirements of the French market. While Dutch mapmakers like Hondius, whose map was used as a model, were filling their map borders with artwork, Boisseau filled his with scientific data. "There are two celestial spheres, textual panels of geographical and astronomical information, circular diagrams showing the compass points, the names of the winds and the heavenly orbits, and a thirty-year calendar starting in 1637" -- Shirley. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #340; *Portraits of the World*, #48.

AN UNCOMMON FRENCH WORLD MAP



13. **MARIETTE, PIERRE [HONDIUS, JODOCUS]**, *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica...*, 1642.

14 3/4" x 21 3/4". Uncolored. Left margin trimmed close with no loss of printed surface. Very good condition. \$5,500.

First state. Separate publication. "Jodocus Hondius' world map of 1617 was the prototype for yet a further series of plates by Parisian publishers. These maps combine Hondius' geographical outline with variant border decorations taken from Boisseau's map of 1636 [see previous item]. Mariette has omitted Boisseau's large textual banners but has retained his calendar (starting with 1637), the wind tables and the heavenly sphere" -- Shirley. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #358.

THE FIRST PRINTED MAP TO NAME ALL FIVE GREAT LAKES



BOISSEAU, *Description de la Nouvelle France*, 1643

14. **BOISSEAU, JEAN**, *Description de la Nouvelle France ou sont remarquees les diverses habitations des Francois...*, 1643.

13 3/4" x 21 1/2". Later hand color. \$18,000.

First state. Separately published. "This rare map is, in fact, the first printed map to illustrate and name all five Great Lakes, pre-dating the Nicolas Sanson's map of 1650. This fact has not been recognized before" -- Burden.

In 1643, French geographer Jean Boisseau reduced Samuel de Champlain's important large-scale map of 1632 to a more marketable size. Although the size and configuration of the lakes remain incorrect, Boisseau names both Lake Erie and Lake Michigan (which were not named on Champlain's map), making this the earliest printed map to identify and name all five Great Lakes. Boisseau also improves upon the Champlain by incorporating names that were only keyed before. There is no real recognition of the English presence in North America beyond *Immestan* and *Chesapeacq Bay*. The nomenclature in New England is entirely that of Champlain. ref: Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #261.

THE FINAL STATE OF CHAMPLAIN'S FAMOUS 1616 MAP OF CANADA



DU VAL / CHAMPLAIN, *Le Canada faict par le St. de Champlain*, 1616/1653/1677

15. **DU VAL, PIERRE / CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE**, *Le Canada faict par le St. de Champlain...*, 1616/1653/1677.

13 3/4" x 21 1/4". Original outline color. Some very minor spotting in centerfold, otherwise excellent condition. \$16,000.

This is the sixth and final printed state of Champlain's 1616 plate of Canada issued by Pierre Du Val. According to Wroth, Du Val somehow came into possession of the Champlain plate, printed a proof state, then re-engraved the map, making improvements, in 1653. The original 1616 Champlain map was never published, and only one example of the proof state is known, located at the John Carter Brown Library. Champlain includes information from his explorations through to Georgian Bay and back to Lake Ontario. Chesapeake Bay has also been added, and the western portion would seem to be developed from verbal Indian accounts of large bodies of water stretching westward.

Du Val's additions to Champlain's map included significant new nomenclature, the representation of the English in New England and Virginia, a new coastline at the north-west labeled *Nouveau Danemarq*, the re-drawing of southern Greenland, and a new title cartouche. By the time this 1677 edition appeared, he had also added names such as Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Accadie and Manhattan, as well as an Arctic route marked 1665, and the site of Champlain's battle. This is the sixth and final state of the map issued by Du Val, with Burden noting that "all of these later issues are rare." ref: Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #309, cf: #188; Kershaw, *Early Printed Maps of Canada*, #79, pp. 73-78.

RARE WORLD MAP BY DANCKER DANCKERTS



16. **DANCKERTS, DANCKER**, *Orbis Terrarum Typus De Integro In Plurimus Emendatus...*, 1658.

12" x 18 1/2". Uncolored. Remargined with slight loss to clean mark. Otherwise very good condition. \$6,500.

This rare world map (Shirley 'R' rated) by Dancker Danckerts was unrecorded until 1982, when an example was discovered by Werner Lowenhardt in a Dutch Bible published by Ravestyn in 1660. The same Bible contained a Paradise map dated 1646 and several maps of the Holy Land - some by Cornelis Danckerts. Rodney Shirley commented on the discovery in the December 1983 issue of *The Map Collector*: "When Mr. Lowenhardt showed me this map by Dancker Danckerts I, too, was surprised that I had not come across a copy before and that there seemed no previous record of its appearance. Dancker Danckerts had a relatively short life (1634-1666) and only a few maps with his signature are extant."

"The [world] map by Dancker Danckerts is of particular interest because the central part is clearly from a much earlier and unidentified plate, probably dating from the early 1600s. The oval projection is also unusual as relatively few maps used this form of projection after about 1580. The original central map has been amended to show south-western Australia and part of Tasmania, marked *A van Dieman's Landt*. The twin celestial hemispheres have also been added later, as has the banner cartouche supported by twin angels and bearing Danckerts' imprint." ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #403(A), plate 301(A).

“IT IS A FORTUNATE COLLECTOR INDEED WHO POSSESSES ONE OF HIS PRODUCTIONS” -- JOLLY



17. **WALTON, ROBERT**, *A New and Accurat [sic] Map Of the World Drawne according to ye truest Descriptions...*, 1656/1659.

15 1/4" x 20 1/2". Later hand color One tear neatly repaired. Very good condition. \$12,000.

This scarce map by English cartographer Robert Walton is a close copy of John Speed's world map. It is such a close copy, in fact, that "for many years this map was mistaken for the world map by John Speed because of the similarities in the title and in the configuration. The plate size is however quite different and on most copies there is no author's name or date" -- Shirley. Walton's career is not well documented, and his map output appears to have been quite small. David Jolly comments "although Walton's career is obscure and his maps largely derivative, they nevertheless possess a peculiar charm, and it is a fortunate collector indeed who possesses one of his productions." ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #397; David Jolly, in *The Map Collector*, #17, pp. 48-49 (December 1981).

THE FAMOUS “LORD BALTIMORE” MAP OF MARYLAND



18. **OGILBY, JOHN / LORD BALTIMORE**, *Noua Terrae-Mariae tabula*, 1635/1671.

11 1/2" x 14 3/4". Early outline color. Very good condition. \$9,500.

Better known as the Lord Baltimore map, this is the cornerstone of the cartography of Maryland. In its original issue of 1635, published just a year after the colony's settlement, it was "the first map, since that of John Smith, to present new information on the Maryland area." The first issue, which appeared in a pamphlet entitled *A Relation of Maryland*, is a legendary rarity; even this 1671 second and final state that appeared in Ogilby's *America* has become quite scarce. Although the Lord Baltimore map has been unfavorably compared with Smith's, it nevertheless provides some key improvements. Its value lies mainly in its more complete and up-to-date nomenclature and in its depiction of the boundaries of the Calvert land grant with dotted lines. Moreover, the map is an improvement in two other points: the line of the Potomac River is more accurate than Smith's "z" shape and the delineation of the Atlantic coastline is better and now even includes the Delaware Bay. *ref: Sabin, #50089; Baer, 17th Century Maryland, #22; The World Encompassed [Baltimore, 1952], #242; Maryland Historical Society, The Mapping of Maryland, #5; Morrison, On the Map, fig. 13.*

RARE MAP BY ENGLISHMAN PHILIP LEA
OF JAMAICA, THE WEST INDIES, & NEW ENGLAND



19. LEA, PHILIP, [two maps on one sheet] *A General Mapp Of the Continent and Islands which bee Adjacent to Jamaica...* [with inset] *The English Empire [and] A New Mapp of the Island of Jamaica... With the names of present proprietors. According to a late survey thear of P. Lea.* [with inset] *A New Draught of Port Royal by Anthony Williams*, 1685.

19" x 22". Original outline color. Upper left hand corner with some repairs, otherwise very good condition. \$6,500.

Examples of this extremely rare English map by Philip Lea appear in composite atlases at The Library of Congress and Colonial Williamsburg but no other examples have been located. The map is not listed in McCorkle, in spite of the presence of a large inset map of *The English Empire in America* which names New England. The top portion consists of a map of the West Indies with a large compass rose and inset of New England. The bottom portion is a large-scale map of Jamaica with inset of Port Royal. ref: Pritchard & Taliaferro, *Degrees of Latitude*, p. 371, "Custis Atlas", #74; *Printed Maps of the West Indies, Jamaica*, #31.

A “MARKEDLY SUPERIOR” ENGLISH SEA CHART OF LONG ISLAND



THORNTON, *Part of New England New York East New Iarsey and Long Iland*, 1689

20. **THORNTON, JOHN**, *Part of New England New York East New Iarsey and Long Iland*, 1689.

16 3/4" x 20 1/4". Uncolored. Very good condition. \$28,000.

Appearing only in early editions of *The English Pilot - The Fourth Book*, Thornton's chart of Long Island is extremely rare. Allen makes a case that the chart is directly based on the famous 1675 manuscript map by Robert Ryder, and notes that after the appearance of the Thornton chart "there is a long pause in the progress of the mapping of Long Island." It remained a model for maps of the area for well over fifty years, and "the best maps of Long Island published between 1690 and 1750 were more or less accurate copies of the Thornton chart" - Allen.

Centering on Long Island, the chart depicts parts of the New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut coastlines including New York Bay and the fledgeling city of New York. All the important towns along the Connecticut coast are shown, and Block Island is marked at the far eastern edge of the map. Campbell notes that the Thornton is "markedly superior" to other English and Dutch charts of the day. *ref: Deak, Picturing America, p. 42; Campbell, English Mapping of America, #13; Allen, Long Island Maps & Their Makers, pp. 16-21.*

TWO DE L'ISLE MAPS WITH THE LEGENDARY RUE DES CANETTES

The following two first issue maps were published from Guillaume De L'Isle's first printing shop on the Rue des Canettes in Paris. This address appears only on editions of maps dated 1700-1707. These two maps date from 1703 and only a few examples of each were printed at the Rue des Canettes shop. They represent two of De L'Isle's most enduring works, defining the cartography of their respective areas for decades. Most examples were issued from the address where De L'Isle moved in 1707, the Quai de L'Horloge. Maps of America bearing the Rue des Canettes address are the most desirable of De L'Isle's works and are extremely rare.



21. **DE L'ISLE, GUILLAUME**, *Carte du Mexique et de la Floride des Terres Angloises...* Rue des canettes, 1703.

19 1/2" x 26". First edition, first issue, with Rue des Canettes imprint. Original outline color. Excellent condition. \$12,500.

De L'Isle's *Carte du Mexique* has special significance as the first printed map to accurately portray the course and mouth of the Mississippi River. Using first-hand reports from the survivors of La Salle's expedition, as well as information from such important explorers and colonizers as Bienville and d'Iberville, De L'Isle created a map which historian Carl Wheat calls "a towering landmark along the path of Western cartographic development." He correctly depicted not only the elusive Mississippi, but also the Great Lakes region, as well as the many English settlements along the East Coast. De L'Isle carefully set down the explorations of d'Iberville along the Gulf Coast and the lower reaches of the Mississippi and Red Rivers, and depicts the Indian villages in East Texas where the Spanish constructed their missions. The map provides the best depiction of the Southwest to date, showing many trails and Indian tribes. An excellent example of the first state of this remarkable map, which influenced the delineation of the Mississippi Valley for many years. *ref: Wheat, Mapping of the Transmississippi West, pp. 58-61; Martin & Martin, Maps of Texas and the SouthWest, pl. 14, pp. 92-93; Tooley, The Mapping of America, p. 22, #48; Cumming, The Southeast in Early Maps, #137.*



22. **DE L'ISLE, GUILLAUME**, *Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France... chez l'auteur Rue des Canettes prez de St. sculpice... Maj pour 20 ans*, 1703.

19 1/2" x 25 1/2". First edition, first issue, with Rue des Canettes imprint. Original outline color. Trimmed close at bottom center with slight loss of clean mark. Otherwise excellent condition. \$12,500.

"One of the most outstanding maps of Canada of the 17th and early 18th centuries" - Kershaw. The cartography of De L'Isle's landmark map would be copied for over a century. "De L'Isle's careful research resulted in the first map of Canada to present the whole of the Great Lakes correctly. In addition, the position of the lakes relative to Hudson Bay is also correct, and the Avalon Peninsula is shown much more realistically than on previous maps of Canada. Of considerable significance, the geography of the coastal regions of James and Hudson Bays, together with their major river systems, is presented by De L'Isle with a surprising degree of accuracy" - Kershaw. The influence and importance of this map are impossible to over-emphasize, and De L'Isle's *Carte du Canada* was printed using the same plate for an astonishing 130 years, making it a strong contender for the record usage of a single plate. An excellent example of the first edition, first issue of this landmark map of Canada and the Great Lakes. ref: *Tooley*, p. 20; *Schwartz*, *Mapping of America*; *Wheat*, *Mapping of the Transmississippi West*; *Karpinsky*, p. 123



23. **SANSON, NICOLAS / MORTIER, PIERRE**, *Carte Nouvelle De L'Amerique Angloise...*, 1700.

23 1/4" x 35 3/4". Full original color. Excellent condition. \$4,500.

This handsome large-scale map by Sanson follows the 1695 Morden-Brown map, and “in spite of its scope and size it has a good deal of information for the Carolina Coast” - Cumming. There are a number of untranslated phrases taken directly from the English map, including “Mines of Iron” on the Ohio River and “Copper Mine” near the present site of Chicago. Sanson’s map first appeared in Pierre Mortier’s lavish sea atlas, *Le Neptune Francois*, which Koeman calls “the most expensive sea atlas ever published in Amsterdam in the 17th century. Its charts are larger and more lavishly decorated than those of any preceding book of its kind.” Many of the Mortier maps from this magnificent work were later re-issued, but Cumming notes that this map “is not usually found in the Sanson or Jaillot atlases and probably sold as a separate.” ref: *Cumming, The Southeast In Early Maps, #129; Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Volume IV, pp. 423-424 & p. 430.*

THE EARLIEST REISSUE OF EDMUND HALLEY'S FAMOUS ISOGONIC WORLD MAP



MORTIER / HALLEY, *Carte Generale de Toutes les Costes du Monde*, 1702/c.1721

24. **MORTIER, PIERRE / HALLEY, EDMUND**, *Carte Generale de Toutes les Costes du Monde avec un Indice des Variations Magnetiques selon les Observations Faites en L'Annee 1700 par Edm. Halley. se vend A Amsterdam chez Pierre Mortier. Avec Priviledge*, 1702/c.1721.

21 3/4" x 57 1/4". Original color. Excellent condition. \$35,000.

Extremely rare. This is the earliest reissue of Edmund Halley's famous isogonic map showing the variations of the compass. Using Halley's map to adjust their compass readings, it was possible for navigators to sail across the Atlantic in a straight line. This Mortier edition of Halley's world map was most likely published soon after the original 1702 edition, but may in fact have been issued prior to Halley's own edition.

Mortier's map is listed in Koeman (Volume IV, p. 429, #1) where it appears in an atlas bearing a title page dated 1700. Koeman notes that the atlas was most likely issued c.1722, however two pages later he cites an "original edition, published in 1700" which is described as missing the Halley map, suggesting it is possible that the isogonic map was published by Mortier in 1700 before Halley issued it himself in 1702. While this would be an unlikely sequence for the map's publication, it is conceivable. David Mortier, Pierre's brother, was a map seller in London in 1700 and could have seen a proof and dispatched it to his brother in Amsterdam. The history of the map is uncertain, partly because it is so rare - few of the early Mortier atlases have survived. Even if it cannot be stated that this is the very first Halley world map, it can be safely asserted that it is the first reissue. This is an excellent example of this rare edition, with a clean impression and strong original color. *ref: The World Encompassed, #200; Cumming, The Exploration of North America, pp. 22-23; Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, Vol. IV, Mor7 (1), pp. 429-431.*

LARGE SCALE SEA CHART OF THE WORLD



25. **RUYTER, BALTASAR / MORTIER, PIERRE**, *Carte Generale de Toutes les Costes du Monde...*, 1703.

23 1/4" x 35 1/2". Original color. Very good condition. \$9,500.

This fine marine chart of the world is based on a chart created by Pierre Mortier to be the flagship map in his lavish sea atlas, *Suite du Neptune Francois*. His was the most expensive sea-atlas published in Amsterdam in the 17th century, with this chart of the world being a spectacular example of Mortier's work at its best.

Shirley notes "a new map slightly larger in size but otherwise similar was engraved and signed by Baltasar Ruyter." The map follows the second state of Mortier's original 1693 map, "but north-east Asia has been redrawn in much more detail and has been considerably extended so that it almost touches the oval title frame in the top right-hand corner" -- Shirley. ref: cf: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #559.

THE SCOTTISH SETTLEMENT OF NEW EDINBURGH



26. **HACKE WILLIAM**, *A Draft of the Golden and Adjacent Islands... /A New Map of ye Isthmus of Darien in America*, 1699/1710.

23 1/4" x 19 1/4". 2 maps on one sheet. Original color. Very good condition. \$1,900.

Second edition. Originally published by Robert Morden in 1699, William Hacke's map is one of the few to show the short-lived Scottish settlement of New Edinburgh in along the Isthmus of Darien in Central America. David Armitage notes that "the Scottish attempt to plant a colony and trading point on the isthmus of Panama in 1698-1700 marked a pivotal moment in the relationship between Scotland and the Americas. The scope and ambi-

tion of the Darien venture made it the most spectacular of all Scottish attempts to establish an independent settlement in the Americas."

The strategic importance of the Isthmus of Panama had been evident since the sixteenth century, but Scotsman William Paterson seems to have been the first to propose an entrepot on the site through which goods could be exchanged between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Twelve hundred Scots landed on the isthmus in October 1698 with substantial economic backing to found the city of New Edinburgh as a trading colony. A fourth of them died in the first seven months due to disease and starvation. The remaining nine hundred abandoned the settlement, but few of those made it home, most having to stop their ships in Jamaica and New York with heavy casualties. The second mission from Scotland arrived in 1699 only to find a collapsed and deserted settlement. Throughout the Scottish attempts to settle there, the Spanish had fiercely asserted their claim to Darien, and they had the full support of the British Crown behind them. Despite these odds, the Scots made one final and aggressive attempt to claim the area by routing the Spanish encampment at Toubacanti. The action enraged the Spaniards who sought rapid military revenge. After two weeks under attack by the Spanish, the Scots capitulated and left Darien for good in April 1700. ref: Kapp, *Panama*, #27; David Armitage, *Scotland and the Americas*, pp. 3-14.

MAPPING THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY



DE FER, *Partie Meridionale de la Riviere de Missisipi*, 1718

27. **DE FER, NICOLAS**, *Partie Meridionale de la Riviere de Missisipi, et ses environs, dans l'Amerique Septentrionale...* 1718, 1718.

18 1/4" x 25". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$22,000.

Significant advances in the mapping of the Mississippi Valley and Gulf of Mexico were made during the first two decades of the eighteenth century. The French cartographers Nicolas De Fer and Guillaume De L'Isle led the way, and the most important early map of the area was a 1701 manuscript entitled *Carte des Environs du Mississipi*. This map was executed by De L'Isle but published by his famous competitor Nicolas De Fer. The printed De Fer map is the work being offered here.

In its 1701 incarnation, the map revealed for the first time the importance of the Missouri River and gave the most accurate mapping of the Mississippi Valley up to that time. As Ralph Ehrenberg has pointed out, the difficult Missouri Valley "is delineated for the first time in its more familiar alignment, curving in a northwesterly direction as far north as present day Sioux City." This valley had been little explored and De L'Isle was less certain about it than he was about the Mississippi Valley which he knew about from a map by Father Gabriel Marest, a Jesuit who had established a settlement there.

The De L'Isle and De Fer maps cover a vast geographical area extending from Lake Erie to New Mexico. One of its notable features is the delineation of the Carolina trading path from Charlestown to *la Mobile R* and west to the intersection of the Arkansas River with the Mississippi River. In addition, it includes considerable details about Indian settlements along the Red River and Upper Rio Grande. An extremely rare first edition of the De Fer map was published in 1715. This 1718 edition appeared the same year as De L'Isle's famous printed map of the Mississippi. ref: Cumming, *The Southeast In Early Maps*, #139 & #169; Henry Kendall, *Early Maps of California*, #26.

LARGE ENGLISH WORLD MAP BY HERMAN MOLL



MOLL / BOWLES, *A New and Correct Map of the World*, 1719

28. **MOLL, HERMAN / BOWLES, C.**, *A New and Correct Map of the World Laid Down According to the Newest Discoveries...*, 1719.

22 1/4" x 38 1/4". Two sheets joined. Original color. Minor repairs to folds. Very good condition. \$4,500.

This fine double-hemisphere world map by Herman Moll was designed to encourage people to subscribe to his *A New and Complete Atlas*. The finely engraved hemispheres are surrounded by representations of the seven heavenly bodies, a small north polar projection, and solar systems after Ptolemy and Copernicus. The map is dedicated to George II and includes several panels of text, in one of which Moll criticizes his competitors, particularly French cartographer Nicolas Sanson, "whose maps have been condemned and found to be notoriously false." Moll goes on to claim the Dutch maps are inaccurate and are often illegal piracies of each other. It is in an effort to "Prevent this evil Practice" that he offers his own maps "to oblige ye world with a Correct Set that nothing, as yet extant, can parallel, of which this new Map is a Specimen."

Herman Moll was an engraver, geographer and bookseller of Dutch origin who settled in England in 1678. He engraved maps for a number of cartographers including Moses Pitt and Philip Lea before publishing his first atlas in 1710 - a large scale work which contained some of the most famous eighteenth century maps of America, including the "Beaver" and "Cod-Fishery" maps, nicknamed for their decorative cartouches.

THE NAMING OF MOUNT VERNON



MORTIER/DURELL, *Plan de la Ville, Rade et Forts de Porto Bello*, 1740

29. **MORTIER, PIERRE [DURELL, PHILIP]**, *Plan de la Ville, Rade et Forts de Porto Bello...*, 1740.

16 1/2" x 22 3/4". Full original color. Excellent condition. \$3,850.

Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, was named for English Admiral Edward Vernon, the hero of the battle to capture Puerto Bello in Panama. This stunning plan of the battle was engraved from a map drawn by Lieutenant Philip Durell. Durell gave his map to Captain James Rentone, who returned to London to deliver the news of the decisive British victory.

The battle was a pivotal event in The War of Jenkins' Ear, a four-year struggle between England and Spain named for Robert Jenkins, a British smuggler who lost an ear in a brush with the Spaniards off the coast of Florida. Commercial rivalry over the ownership of Georgia was responsible for the conflict, which would be fought primarily by sea in the Caribbean and by land along the Georgia/Florida border. Admiral Vernon captured the town of Puerto Bello on the Isthmus of Panama on November 22nd of 1739. Durell's map was published the following year, both in an English edition sold by Harding and Toms in London, and this edition, with text in French and Dutch, by Amsterdam publisher Pierre Mortier. The map dramatically illustrates Vernon's assault on Iron Castle, the governor's house, and Gloria Castle. Pritchard & Taliaferro note that "Durell illustrated the harbour as the English approached it rather than with the mouth facing west as it actually does."

Vernon's success in Panama was celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic, with Lawrence Washington choosing to name his plantation after the popular Admiral. Mount Vernon would be inherited by Lawrence's half-brother, George Washington. *ref: The Dictionary of American History, Vol. III, p. 173; cf: Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, #25.*

EARLIEST MAP TO FOCUS ON THE COLONY OF GEORGIA



BOWEN, *A New Map of Georgia with Part of Carolina, Florida and Louisiana*, 1748

30. **BOWEN, EMANUEL**, *A New Map of Georgia with Part of Carolina, Florida and Louisiana...*, 1748.

14 1/4" x 18 7/8". Later hand color. Very good condition. \$8,500.

Published just 15 years after the founding of the colony, this is the earliest map to focus on Georgia and to be so indicated in the title. In addition to showing early settlements such as Savannah and (New) Ebenezer, the map is of great value for indicating settlements in the interior (Mount Venture, Argyle Fort) as well as the major trails throughout Georgia and to the west. Numerous Indian tribes are located, as well as areas where Indians were friendly to the English. Unlike many works which advertised themselves as new, this one was an original production. As indicated in the title, Bowen had access to maps and charts which emanated from the settlements themselves.

Emanuel Bowen was "one of the leading 18th-century map and printsellers and engravers in London" - Tooley. He was appointed Engraver of Maps to King George II of England, and possibly to Louis XV of France. His apprentices included such cartographic giants as Thomas Kitchin (who became his son in law) and Thomas Jefferys. ref: *Cumming, The Southeast in Early Maps, #267.*

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST LARGE SCALE MAP OF ST. CROIX



BECK, *Tilforladelig kort over eylandet St. Croix*, 1754

31. **BECK, JENS MICHELSEN**, *Tilforladelig kort over eylandet St. Croix udi America...* [Copenhagen], 1754.

18 5/8" x 28 7/8". Inset plans of Christiansted and Frederiksted. Uncolored. Folding map, laid down on linen. Excellent condition. \$8,500.

First edition of the first large scale printed map of St. Croix, which "served as the main reference and base map of the island for decades" -- Hopkins. When Denmark acquired the fertile island of St. Croix in 1733, the Danish West India and Guinea Company set about dividing it into 300 large sugar plantations on a rectangular grid. Hopkins notes that "such a pattern was without parallel elsewhere in the Antilles or in Denmark and predated the beginnings of the rectangular Federal survey of public lands of the United States by half a century." The aim was to create plots of equal value for all shareholders in the company. Such a visionary project required an understanding of the island not provided by the only existing printed map of St. Croix, a small and inaccurate French map of 1671. A new survey would have to be made.

According to Hopkins, early surveys that were returned to Copenhagen between 1735 and 1750 did not survive - "virtually all surveyors' records are lost, and there are no field notes or sketches." The earliest surviving Danish surveys of the island appear on a manuscript map by Johann Cronenberg and Johann Christopher Jaeger von Jaegersberg, c.1750. Although it was highly detailed and remarkably accurate, for some unknown reason, their map was never published. The first large-scale printed map of the island would be produced four years later by Jens Michelsen Beck, who replaced Cronenberg as surveyor in 1749.

Because the purpose of the survey was to create plantations of equal monetary value, the position of surveyor was both powerful and corruptible. Beck held the position for four years and was attacked on more than one occasion; accused of graft, extortion, and failure to maintain legally defensible records. Beck left St. Croix under a cloud of controversy in 1753. The following year this map bearing his signature was published in Copenhagen. Although not as detailed as the earlier manuscript by Cronenberg and Jaegersberg, Beck's map revealed and corrected the manuscript's one major flaw by re-drawing the northern coastline. His map shows the divisions of 300 plantations and would serve as a useful tool for the administration of the island. It remained the definitive map of St. Croix until the end of the century. This is an example of the first edition of the map. A second edition is noted in Seller & Van Ee with additions to 1767. ref: *Daniel Hopkins in Imago Mundi* 41 [1989], pp. 44-57; *Seller & Van Ee*, #1978.

RARE FIRST STATE OF THE RATZER PLAN OF NEW YORK CITY



RATZER, *To his excellency Sir Henry Moore... This plan of the city of New York, 1766/1767*

32. **RATZER, BERNARD**, *To his excellency Sir Henry Moore Bart. Captain General and Governour... This plan of the city of New York, 1766/1767.*

23" x 33". Rare first state. Uncolored. Mounted on linen. Very good condition. \$35,000.

Rare first state. This map by Bernard Ratzer is "perhaps the finest map of an American City and its environs produced in the eighteenth century. In its final form, its geographical precision combined with highly artistic engraving was unsurpassed in the urban cartography of its day" -- Cohen/Augustyn. The topography and renderings of estates and farmlands are given with such fine detail that the map conveys a clear example of the small town New York was before the Revolution. The landmarks and property lines are reported with such accuracy, that the map is sometimes used to settle title disputes to this day. Stokes called it quite simply "the most accurate and reliable map which we have of New York at this period."

Ratzer was a skilled British military engineer who made extensive surveys of New York which were published on two magnificent maps of the city. This map shows the actual city of New York on a larger scale than Ratzer's other map, which delineates the entire island of Manhattan as well as parts of Brooklyn, Queens and New Jersey. ref: *Haskell, Manhattan Maps, #319; Stokes, Iconography of Manhattan Island, Vol. I, pl. 42; Cohen/Augustyn, Manhattan in Maps, p. 73.*

OUTLINING A SUMMER PASSAGE ACROSS THE NORTH POLE

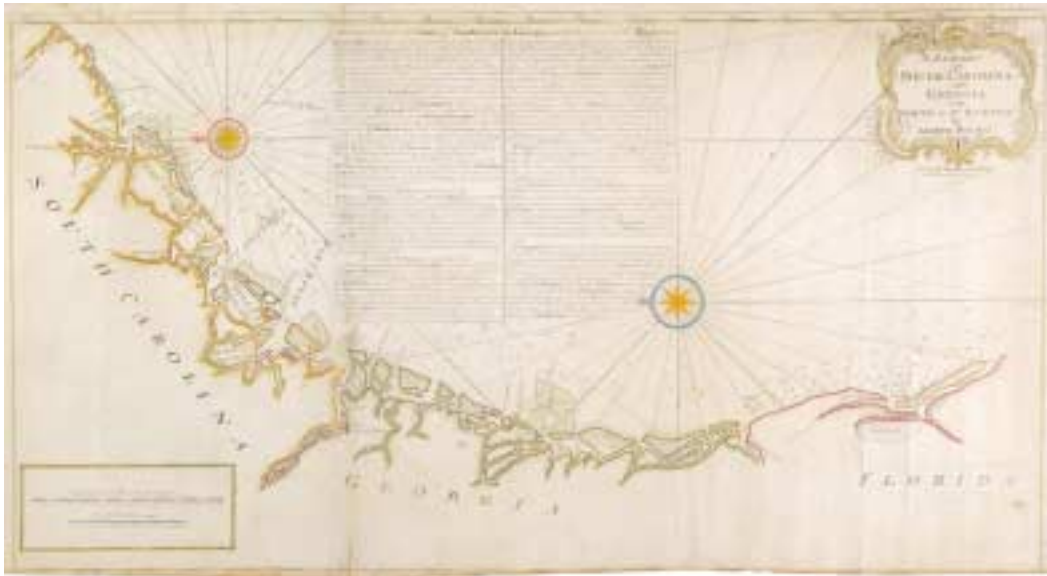


33. **DE VAUGONDY, DIDIER ROBERT**, *Essai d'une Carte Polaire Arctique...* 1774, 1774.

19 1/2" x 19 1/4". Full original color. Excellent condition. \$1,900.

In August of 1773 Didier Robert de Vaugondy presented a paper to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, accompanied by this striking map of the North Pole. His presentation "discussed three possible routes across the north pole to the Pacific. His map illustrated what he thought was the most feasible of the three: a free and open sea which could be traversed during the summer, taking advantage of the perpetual daylight" -- Pedley. His presentation outlined the problems relating to the mapping of an expedition of this kind, including the kind of compass to take, the method for counting the days in the perpetual daylight, the type of projection to employ, and the measurement of winds and currents. On the map there is a series of dotted spiral lines to represent wind rhumbs, and line gradations showing the certain and uncertain coasts. De Vaugondy also incorporates a good deal of geography which he had previously rejected, including the *Lac de Font* and *Lac Bernarda* [here named *Quinipigouchin* and *Lac Michinipi*], as well as the Aleutian Islands in the Bering Strait. ref: Pedley, *Bel et Utile*, pp. 86-87.

ENGLISH CHART OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA



34. **HUGHES, ANDREW [W. MOUNT & T. PAGE]**, *A Draught of South Carolina and Georgia from Sewee to St. Estaca* by Andrew Hughes, c.1778.

18" x 32 3/4". Later hand color. Trimmed close at bottom margin. Very good condition. \$4,500.

This handsome chart of South Carolina and Georgia, oriented with north to the left, covers the Atlantic Coast from the Santee River to northern Florida. Many islands are named, including the Sea Islands, and the towns of St. Augustine, Savannah, and Charleston are shown. Detailed information concerning the marshlands, rivers, shoals, soundings, anchorages, currents, and tide marks is included. Although it was a great cartographic improvement over the previous *Large Draught of South Carolina*, the chart is rare as it appeared only in a few editions of *The English Pilot - The Fourth Book*. ref: Verner, #61; Seller & Van Ee, *Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies*, #1399.

A TRUE LANDMARK IN THE MAPPING OF NEW ENGLAND



JEFFERYS, *A Map of the Most inhabited Part of new England*, 1774

35. **JEFFERYS, THOMAS**, *A Map of the Most inhabited Part of new England...*, 1774.

41 5/8" x 39 5/8". Dissected and mounted on contemporary linen. With original slip case. Original outline color, excellent condition. \$12,500.

Thomas Jefferys' map of New England is the first accurate survey of the area and one of the earliest large scale regional maps of any part of America up to that time. Although first issued in 1755, it continued to be used and reprinted until after the Revolutionary War. The map contains family names showing the ownership of real estate, as well as insets of a plan of Boston and a chart of Boston Harbor. Jefferys "was the leading British chart and mapmaker of his day, and his work contributed toward making London the 'universal centre of cartographic progress.'" -- Cumming. With his successor William Faden, he produced the most considerable body of North American maps published commercially in the 18th century. *The Most Inhabited Parts of New England* is one of his most enduring publications. ref: Stevens & Tree, #33; Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, p. 45.

FIRST ISSUE OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
REVOLUTIONARY WAR-ERA MAP OF NEW YORK



MONTRESSOR, *A Map Of The Province Of New York*, 1775

36. **MONTRESSOR, J.**, *A Map Of The Province Of New York with Part of Pensilvania, And New England, From an Actual Survey...*, 1775.

First Issue. Two sheets, each measuring 28 1/2" x 36 1/4" for a total measurement of 57" x 36 1/4". Original outline color. Excellent condition. \$17,500.

The most important, detailed and accurate map of New York of the Revolutionary War period, Montessor's map was used by the British to plan their campaigns in the vital New York area. Unlike existing maps of the region, this one was produced from original surveys conducted just prior to the outbreak of war. It was, in fact, made with the expectation that war was imminent, necessitating a detailed knowledge of terrain and waterways for strategic planning. This rare first issue was published just a few months after the first engagement of the war. *ref: Tooley, Mapping of America, p. 76, #42a; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, Mapping of America, pp. 181-82; Guthorn, British Maps of the American Revolution, pp. 34-36.*

FAMOUS MAP OF THE CAROLINAS BY HENRY MOUZON



MOUZON, *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina*, 1775

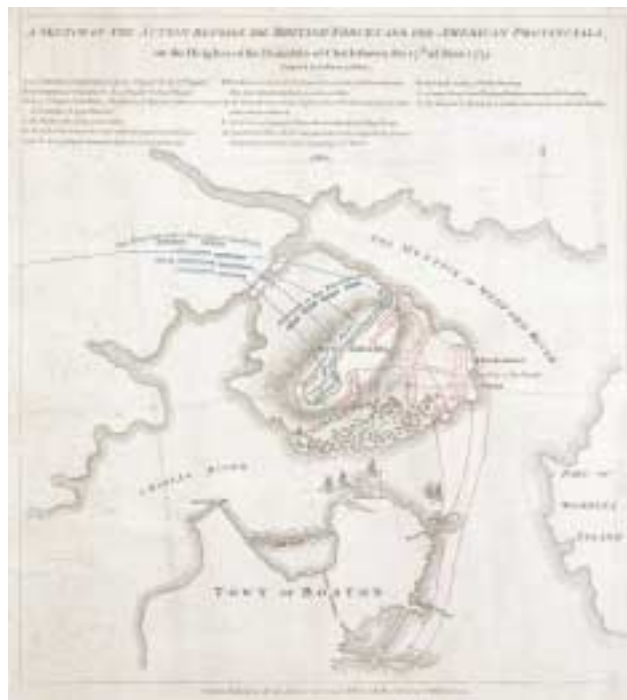
37. **MOUZON, HENRY**, *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers...*, 1775.

39 3/4" x 55 1/2". 4 sheets joined into two. Original outline color. Excellent condition. \$28,000.

The Mouzon was the most important map of the Carolinas until well into the nineteenth century. It was the first map of the Carolinas issued during the Revolutionary period and was used by the British, French, and American forces during the war. English General Henry Clinton's copy is now in the Clements Library, Rochambeau's copy is at the Library of Congress, and George Washington owned an example which is now in the collections of the American Geographical Society.

In addition to its military importance during the Revolution, the map's accuracy and detail gave it more than a half century of usefulness. Boundaries and provincial lines are delineated as well as mountains, rivers, harbors, soundings, townships, roads and Indian paths. Mouzon, who was a native born American, was educated in France where he learned his impressive mapmaking skills. When creating this map of the Carolinas, he corrected some of the mistakes of the two previous maps of the area - James Cook's 1772 map of South Carolina and John Collett's 1770 map of North Carolina. This is the second state of the map, with Fort Sullivan. *ref: Cumming, Southeast In Early Maps, #450; Schwartz, Mapping of America, p. 187; Guthorn, British Maps of the American Revolution, p. 37; Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, #44, pp. 208-211.*

EARLIEST PUBLISHED PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL



JEFFERYS / FADEN, A Sketch of the Action...
...on the Heights of the Peninsula of Charlestown, 1775

38. **JEFFERYS / FADEN**, *A Sketch of the Action between the British forces and the American provincials, on the Heights of the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th of June 1775...*, 1775.

26" x 29 1/2". Original outline color. Excellent condition. \$18,000.

Extremely rare. This Revolutionary War map of the Battle of Bunker Hill was the earliest published plan devoted wholly to depicting the famous battle. Issued as a broadside, the map was never included in a book or atlas, which accounts for its extreme rarity. The map includes three columns of text giving particulars of the engagement, identifying British regiments and commanders, and describing Warren's redoubt. The map shows lines of march and battle positions, as well as the routes of British ships and troop transports from the long wharf and north battery to their landing points at Charlestown. *ref: Nebenzahl, Battle Plans, #24.*

THE OFFICIAL CITY PLAN FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.



ELLICOTT, *Plan of the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia*, 1792

39. **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 MDCCC. Engraved by Thackara & Vallance Philad, 1792, 1792.*

21" x 28". Uncolored. One tear repaired, not affecting printed surface. Otherwise very good condition. \$16,500.

"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; *Schwartz & Ehrenberg, The Mapping of America*, pl. 132; *Cosentino & Stephenson, City of Magnificent Distances: Wheat & Brun*, #531.

LARGE SCALE FOLDING MAP OF ST. CROIX



OXHOLM, *Charte over den Danske Oe St Croix*, 1799

40. **OXHOLM, PETER**, *Charte over den Danske Oe St Croix i America...*, 1799.

26" x 67 3/4". Uncolored. Folding map on original linen. Very good condition. \$19,500.

Peter Oxholm's map of St. Croix became the standard reference map of the island, and remained so until the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of 1919-1921. Oxholm was a military officer who was called to the Danish island in 1778 to map and draw fortifications. There was concern for defenses of the Dutch West Indies at that time because of the American Revolution.

Oxholm set about his task with great energy and within days he was dispensing urgent advice about fortifying the island. He surveyed roads at the west end of St. Croix and the area around the harbor at Christiansted. The map being offered here includes the results of Oxholm's many years on St. Croix. What began as a military assignment became a life-long involvement with the island. He married into a prominent St. Croix family and settled down as a sugar planter. In 1794, working privately, Oxholm completed his most ambitious topographical and cadastral map of the island which he hoped the Danish Academy of Sciences would publish. They declined on the grounds that it was too finely detailed, excessively large in scale, and too expensive to engrave. The map was published in 1799 at Oxholm's own expense.

Denmark held St Croix, along with neighboring St. Thomas and St. John, until 1917 when it sold the islands to the United States.

MAP OF MEXICO BY “THE WORLD’S GREATEST LIVING MAN”



HUMBOLDT, *Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes*, 1811

41. **HUMBOLDT, ALEXANDER**, *Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes...*, 1811.

16 3/4" x 28 1/2". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$3,200.

In 1811 Alexander von Humboldt issued a landmark work on the American Southwest, *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*. Published in this volume were two of the most important early maps of the Southwest, including this map, the *Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes*. It shows the entire region dependent on the Viceroy of Mexico and two Commandants of the Provincias Internas, including Texas, Louisiana, and Mexico. Humboldt spent months researching the Spanish and Mexican archives for geographical information which he assimilated onto his two great maps of the region.

"This was an important map," wrote Carl Wheat, who notes that it provided "the broad geographical relationship of the American Southwest with dominions lying to the east." Humboldt's map of Mexico is often overshadowed by its companion map in the book, the *Carte de la Nouvelle Espagne*, which focuses on a smaller region with greater detail. Wheat calls that map, "undoubtedly the most important and most accurate published map that had yet appeared in the area of the American West." Humboldt's manuscripts were used by both Zebulon Pike and Aaron Arrowsmith prior to their publication in 1811, "so even before it saw print, Humboldt's geographical knowledge, much of it gleaned from long-forgotten Spanish explorations, was being disseminated by other mapmakers" -- Cohen.

Although little known today, Baron Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt was once considered the world's greatest living man. "Goethe called him the 'second Aristotle'; to Darwin, he was 'the world's greatest scientific traveler who ever lived'; according to Joseph Nicolle, 'the Nestor of scientific travels.' 'I came to Berlin,' wrote Bayard Taylor, 'not to visit its museums and galleries, its operas, its theatres, nor to mingle in the gay life - but for the sake of seeing and speaking with the world's greatest living man - Alexander von Humboldt'" -- Cohen. A Prussian explorer, geographer, astronomer and natural scientist, Humboldt travelled in America from 1799 to 1804. Among his many important explorations was the charting of the upper Orinoco and the Rio Negro in 1800, where he located the Casiquiare Canal - the only natural canal in the world to connect such enormous river systems. "His massive contributions to science included the affects of altitude, geomagnetism, geology, meteorology and astronomical observations" -- Tooley. Humboldt would go on to publish a 35 volume work on his voyages in the Americas, and invent a system of isothermal lines for representing temperature distribution. ref: *Wheat*, #275; *Cohen*, *Mapping the West*, pp. 100-101; *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, Revised Edition, Volume II*, pp. 392-393.

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