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A Selection of 35 Atlases

Winter 2010

1] ARROWSMITH, Aaron (1750-1823). [**Composite Atlas including large scale maps of India, the Middle East and Africa**]. London: A. Arrowsmith, 1804-1814. Large folio (31 1/2 x 21 3/4 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. 6 engraved maps by Arrowsmith (2 hand-coloured, 3 hand-coloured in outline) on 25 sheets (21 double-page). Expertly bound to style in diced half russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into eight compartments by double gilt fillets, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment.

A very fine composite atlas, including six of Aaron Arrowsmith's monumental maps, recalling the enormous importance of India and the Middle East to the Britain Empire at the turn of the 19th century.

The huge actual and potential wealth of India at the beginning of the 19th century ensured that it was viewed in a very proprietorial way by Britain and by her agents in India: the East India Company. Queen Victoria, the first Empress of India, spoke of India as the 'jewel in the Crown of Empire' and fully recognized the pivotal role that India played in creating the largest empire the world has ever seen. Knowledge of, and the protection of the routes between Britain and India were of prime importance and the present atlas appears to have been compiled with this in mind. The first map provides the best available detailed information on India itself, the second map tracks the various overland routes to India from Constantinople, and incidentally via Egypt and the Red Sea. Sections of this more southerly route are also explored in the third map which gives details of the country between Aleppo and Jerusalem, and the fifth and sixth maps which show Egypt, the Nile and the overland route from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The fourth map, a large scale map of Africa, is a distillation of all the latest information needed for a successful sea-route journey to India via the Cape of Good Hope.

1. [India] -*To Mark Wood ... Late Chief Engineer and Surveyor General, Bengal this Map of India compiled from various Interesting and Valuable Materials is inscribed ...* [London:] A. Arrowsmith, 1804. Engraved map hand-coloured in outline, on 6 double-page sheets.

A truly spectacular map: the combined image area of 75 x 63 inches really does give some idea of the vast size of

the Indian sub-continent. Arrowsmith's dedication of this map to Wood is probably more a reflection of the fact that Wood was in the public eye, having recently published two successful works on India and the route to India, than his work as a surveyor which had ended over ten years earlier. Sir Mark Wood (1747-1829), after a distinguished career in the East India Company, culminating with his appointment as surveyor-general in 1787 and chief engineer in Bengal in 1790, had returned to England in 1793. The *Dictionary of National Biography* notes that the British Library holds three manuscript surveys by Wood of Calcutta and its environs.

2. [Delhi to Constantinople] - *Outlines of the countries between Delhi and Constantinople*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 1st January 1814. Engraved map hand-coloured in outline, on 8 sheets (4 double page and 4 single page).

First issue of one of the finest early nineteenth century maps of the Middle East, which if assembled would have an image area of 60 x 112 inches. It was specifically constructed to show the overland routes between Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and Delhi, capital of British India. The inspiration for the map may be found in Napoleon's campaigns in Egypt, which led to a concern in Britain that the overland passage to India might be cut, or that it might need to be defended. In such an event, an accurate, large-scale map of the region would be invaluable. Arrowsmith was the most conscientious and scientific mapmaker working in England at the time, and the logical candidate to construct such a map. The map was evidently well received as at least one further issue was published (with additions to 1816).

The present-day nations of Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tibet, the Central Asian republics, much of Egypt, northern India, and northern Saudi Arabia are shown on a grand scale. The Persian Gulf, and the Caspian and Aral seas are shown in entirety. Each of these areas are shown in the finest possible detail, but many were still little-known in western Europe. While the Nile Valley, Asia Minor, and Palestine are well-formed, other regions, such as Afghanistan, Tibet and the Central Asian Republics, are largely blank. Arrowsmith has made a valiant effort to map the mountain spine of Asia: the Himalayas and Hindu Kush. Interesting legends and notations concerning the country, explorers and travelers, and so forth, cover the face of the map.

3. [Jerusalem to Aleppo] - *A Sketch of the Countries between Jerusalem and Aleppo*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 15th January 1814. Engraved map, on two double-page sheets.

A fine large scale map (which if assembled would have an image area of 52 x 30 1/2 inches) covering the overland route between Aleppo in northern Syria to Jerusalem in the Holy Land. As usual, Arrowsmith is scrupulous in his attempts to include all the latest information gathered from travellers from all parts of Europe.

4. [Africa] - *Africa*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 1811. Engraved map on four double-page sheets, hand-coloured in outline.

A later issue of a map first issued in 1802, but here with considerable information added. The map (image area 50 x 57 inches if assembled) is dedicated to the British Association for Discovering the Interior of Africa, and includes a fine emblematic vignette title

5. [Lower Egypt] - *A Map of Lower Egypt from various surveys communicated by Major Bryce and other Officers*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 10th November 1807. Hand-coloured engraved map on four double-page sheets.

Excellent fully coloured map with an image area of 48 x 62 inches if assembled, and including an inset of a plan of the battle of the Nile.

6. [Upper Egypt] - *Map of Upper Egypt drawn from various documents*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 20th November, 1807. Double-page hand-coloured engraved map.

A fully coloured map (image area 38 1/2 x 26 inches) showing the course of the Nile from Cairo south to Aswan, and including a cut through route from about three quarters of the way down the Nile across country to the bay of 'Cosire' on the Red Sea coast, with an enlarged view of the bay.
(#15854)

\$ 38,000.

2] ARROWSMITH, John (1790-1873, publisher). **The London Atlas of Universal Geography, exhibiting the physical & political divisions of the various countries of the world, constructed from original materials.** London: J. Arrowsmith, 1842 [-1854]. Large folio (26 3/8 x 21 1/2 inches). Engraved throughout: title, preface/contents leaf, 67 engraved maps, hand-coloured or hand-coloured in outline (3 with folding strips, 1 folding). Contemporary calf, covers with border of multiple gilt fillets, expertly rebacked to style, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, expert repairs to outer corners, gilt edges. *Provenance:* Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman (1791-1860, presentation inscription on front free endpaper "C.O. Bridgeman from his affectionate daughter, Ursula [Countess] Londesborough, May 8th. 1854").

A unique copy of Arrowsmith's famous atlas: here with all but four of the maps "in plano" with no folds. This is one of the finest 19th-century English atlases, including Arrowsmith's highly important map of Texas.

Arrowsmith first published his famous map of the Republic of Texas on 16 November 1841, shortly after the Republic was officially recognized by Great Britain. The present example is in the second state, dated 8 June 1843. Arrowsmith's map of Texas was probably the first to show the full extent of Texas's claim to the region of the upper Rio Grande, an area included within Texas's boundaries until the Compromise of 1850... the map certainly was the best information on Texas geography available in Europe' (Martin & Martin *Maps of Texas and the Southwest*, 32; see also Streeter *Bibliography of Texas*, 1373).

This work as a whole is one of the finest examples of English 19th century atlases by one of its greatest geographers, John Arrowsmith, the nephew of Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1833). The younger Arrowsmith introduced *The London Atlas* in 1834 and subsequent editions appeared with title pages dated 1840, 1842 and 1858, but as Arrowsmith was continually adding new maps, there is no firm collation for any edition. The contents sheet for this copy, for example, calls for fifty maps, but it has been supplemented with an additional seventeen maps bound in at the end. The maps were also continuously updated and corrected, so that most appear in several states. This example contains no maps in states copyrighted earlier than 1840. The maps are based upon documents supplied by 'The Colonial Office, the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty, the East India Company, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Royal Geographical Society', and numerous other 'Offices, Companies, and Societies'.

The later editions of the atlas are the most valuable, as they include a larger number of maps, and many new ones of great importance, such as those in the present example of Texas and also Australia. The Library of Congress, for example, has an 1834 edition, which contains just two maps relating to Australia. The present example has a total of seven maps devoted to Australia and New Zealand and includes some of the most important for the region published during the 19th century.

Phillips *Atlases* lists the first edition of 1834[-46] with 50 maps (764), an 1840 edition with 61 maps (4322), an 1842[-50] edition with 67 maps (789), an 1842[-53] edition, also with 67 maps (790), and an 1858 edition with 68 maps (4339).

Phillips *Atlases* 790 (a comparable edition with title dated 1842, containing the additional 17 map sheets dated to 1853).

(#17540)

\$ 57,500.

3] BLAEU, Willem (1571-1638) and Jan BLAEU (1596-1673). **Atlas major, sive cosmographia Blaviana.** Amsterdam: labore & sumptibus Ioannis Blaeu, 1665 [vol.I], 1662 [vols.II-XI] . 11 volumes, folio (21 1/2 x 14 inches). 10 engraved titles or frontispieces, 594 maps, plans and plates, all hand-coloured by a contemporary hand, some heightened with gold. Illustrations, some hand-coloured. Text in Latin. Publisher's vellum over pasteboard, covers elaborately panelled in gilt with decorative rolls, large elaborate inner cornerpieces of stylized scrolling foliage, central lozenge of stylized scrolling foliage around a central blank oval, the flat spines divided into eight compartments by horizontal rolls, lettered in the second, but with repeat decoration of small fleur-de-lys tools used as cornerpieces around a small central rose tool, gilt edges, each volume within a fine modern black morocco-backed cloth box, the 'spines' richly decorated in gilt, with lettering in the second and third compartments. *Provenance:* The Earls of Lonsdale (Lowther Castle, oval armorial book label).

Large paper copy of "the greatest and finest atlas ever published" (Koeman): the very fine Lonsdale copy. Second

edition of volume I; first editions of volumes II-XI

The *Atlas Major* in its various editions was the largest atlas ever published. It was justly famed for its production values, its high typographic standard, the quality of its engraving, ornamentation, binding and colouring. The atlas frequently served as the official gift of the Dutch Republic to princes and other authorities. It is one of the most lavish and highly prized of all seventeenth century illustrated books.

The maps are embellished in the Baroque style, and many rank among the most beautiful ever made. Of particular note are the famous side-paneled maps of the continents, the 58 maps devoted to England and Wales (vol. 4), Martini's *Atlas of China*, the first atlas of China published in Europe (vol. 9), and a series of 25 maps of America that includes important early maps of Virginia and New England (vol. 8).

Volume I: *Geographia, quae est Cosmographiae Blauiana pars prima, quae orbis terrae tabulis ante oculis ponitur, et descriptionibus illustratur*. 61 maps and plates (world map, 14 plates devoted to the observatory of the great Renaissance astronomer, Tycho Brahe, on the Danish island of Ven (Hven), 46 maps of the Arctic, Scandinavia, northern Germany), includes an additional dedication leaf to Christian Albert.

Volume II: *Geographiae Blauiana volumen secundum, quo liber III, IV, V, VI, VII, Europae continentur*. 39 maps and plans of Scandinavia, Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Balkans, Transylvania, Greece, Crete and the Aegean islands. (Lacks the dedication to `liber IV')

Volume III: *Geographiae Blauiana volumen tertium, quo Germania, quae est Europae liber octavius, continentur*. 96 maps of Germany and Alsace.

Volume IV: *Geographiae Blauiana volumen quartum, quo liber IX, X, Europae continentur*. 63 maps of the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France.

Volume V: *Geographiae Blauiana volumen quantum, quo Anglia, quae est Europae liber undecimus, continentur*. 58 maps of England.

Volume VI: *Geographiae Blauiana volumen sextum, quo liber XII, XIII, Europae continentur*. 55 maps of Scotland and Ireland.

Volume VII: *Geographiae Blauiana volumen septimum, quo liber XIV, XV, Europae continentur*. 70 maps of France and Switzerland.

Volume VIII: *Geographiae Blauiana volumen octavum, quo Italia, quae est Europae liber decimus sextus, continentur*. 60 maps of Italy.

Volume IX: *Geographiae Blauiana volumen nonum, quo Europae liber XVII, et Africa continentur*. 41 maps and plates (34 maps of Spain, Portugal, Azores, Africa, Egypt, Malta, Canary islands, Cape Verde Islands, Madagascar; 7 plates of architectural drawings of the Escorial, the monastic palace of Phillip II of Spain).

Volume X: *Asia, quae est Geographiae Blauiana pars Quarta, libri duo, volumen decimum*. 28 maps of Middle East, Asia, Cyprus, India, Southeast Asia, Indonesia, China and Japan.

Volume XI: *America, quae est Geographiae Blauiana pars Quinta, liber unus, volumen undecimum*. 23 maps of North America (including the Canadian maritime provinces, Chesapeake Bay, northeast and southeast United States), central America (including Mexico, the West Indies, Bermuda) and South America.

Koeman I, B1 56 (pp.203-227); Phillips 3430
(#2916)

\$ 750,000.

4] BLAEU, Willem Janszoon, and Johannes BLAEU. **Theatrum orbis terrarum, sive atlas novus in quo tabulae et descriptiones omnium regionum.** Amsterdam: G. & J. Blaeu: 1649-[n.d.]-[n.d.]-1646-1654-[n.d.]. 6 volumes, folio (20 3/8 x 14 1/8 inches). Letterpress half-title in volume one, 7 engraved titles or divisional titles (vol. I with printed overslip, volumes II-V blank, vol.V with integral engraved title, only volumes I, IV and V dated), 405 engraved maps (3 half-page, 3 single-page, 392 double-page, 6 folding), all finely coloured by a contemporary hand, occasional woodcut or engraved illustrations (some hand-coloured). Early 19th-century calf, covers panelled in blind with fillets and roll tools, the spines in seven compartments with raised bands, blue/green morocco lettering-pieces in the second and fifth compartments, the third compartment with volume number in gilt, the others with repeat overall tooling in blind, the first compartments additionally tooled in gilt with the gilt coroneted monogram of the Dukes of Devonshire, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, marbled edges. *Provenance:* Dukes of Devonshire (18th century engraved armorial bookplates, by descent to:); Richard Cavendish (Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancs., sale, Christie's 28 May 1957, lot 86, Charles W. Traylen, Guildford, Surrey, for Lord Wardington).

A beautifully coloured large paper issue of this fascinating and very rare late edition of Blaeu's landmark work, from the library of the Dukes of Devonshire.

Blaeu's *Appendix* was followed by the German edition of the *Novus atlas* in two volumes in 1634/5 and the French, Dutch and Latin edition - the *Theatrum orbis terrarum* - in 1635. The third volume came out in 1640 while the fourth (England and Wales) first appeared in 1645. The fifth volume (of Scotland) was the first separate atlas of Scotland ever published. The sixth volume, the atlas of China or *Novus Atlas Chinensis*, compiled by Martino Martini, with a map of Japan, came out in 1655. "So during the thirty odd years leading up to the publication of his *Atlas Major*, we see that Blaeu published two volume, three, four and six volume atlases, each increasing in size and geographical knowledge" (Wardington Catalogue).

The set comprises:

Volume I, [Part 1: World, Scandinavia and Germany; Part 2: Netherlands]. 1649. Letterpress half-title. Letterpress general title with hand-coloured engraved surround, letterpress title to part II with hand-coloured engraved surround, 121 hand-coloured engraved maps (1 half-page map, 114 double-page, 6 folding [one of these on two folding sheets]), 1 hand-coloured engraved illustration, 5 woodcut illustrations (4 hand-coloured), repaired tear to folding map of the Rhine 'Rhenus Fluviorum'
Includes an additional double-page map 'Caroli magni imperium' belonging to volume II, with its counterpart.

Volume II [Part 1. France; Part 2: Spain, Asia, Africa and America]. Title leaf at front with hand-coloured engraved surround but area for letterpress title left blank, 92 hand-coloured double-page engraved maps only, lacking engraved title to part 2, Koeman's map 65 ('China veteribus'), and signature G (pp. 6-7, with text on 'Iapon Insula'), The 92 maps include an additional map or sheet from a larger map of Europe during the Dark Ages

Volume III. [Italy and Greece] Title leaf at front with hand-coloured engraved surround but area for letterpress title left blank, 62 hand-coloured engraved maps (58 double-page, 1 single-page, 2 half-page).
Without the Scotia section mentioned in the index (as usual)

Volume IV. [England and Wales]. 1646. Title leaf at front with hand-coloured engraved surround but area for letterpress title left blank, 58 hand-coloured engraved maps (57 double-page, 1 single page).

Volume V. [Scotland and Ireland]. 1654. Title leaf at front with hand-coloured engraved surround but area for letterpress title left blank, 55 hand-coloured engraved maps (54 double-page, 1 single page).

Volume VI. [China and Japan]. Hand-coloured engraved title 'Novus Atlas Sinensis', 17 double-page hand-coloured engraved maps.

Cf. van der Krogt, 2:203, 302, 401 (describing this copy, under *Oxon PC); consistent with Koeman 23B and 21A, 24B, 37A & 36A, 44, 49 (variant C) and 53; Shirley, British Library T.BLA; Wardington Catalogue 60 (#18895)

\$ 495,000.

5] BLAEU, Willem (1571-1638) and Jan BLAEU (1596-1673). **Le Theatre du Monde ou Nouvel Atlas Contenant Les Chartes et Descriptions de tous les Pais de la Terre Mis en lumiere.** Amsterdam: 1645-46. 4 volumes, folio (20 x 13 1/2 inches). 334 copper-engraved maps with very fine period hand-colouring. Original publisher's vellum, panelled in gilt with central gilt arabesques and corner pieces, cloth ties, modern black morocco-backed cloth boxes, gilt "spines".

An early edition of the greatest world atlas ever produced. The 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' (or Theatre du Monde) marks the intermediary stage in the development of the "greatest and finest atlas ever published" (Koeman).

In 1630, Willem Janzzon Blaeu, the official cartographer of the Dutch East India Company, published his first world atlas, the *Atlantis Appendix*, with 60 maps. The second expanded edition, with 99 maps, appeared in the following year. Blaeu continued to produce new maps at such a rate that by 1634, he abandoned the single volume format, and announced his intention to publish a new world atlas, entitled the *Theatrum*. This atlas, which originally incorporated most of the maps from Blaeu's *Appendix*, was expanded so rapidly that by 1646, when this version appeared, it consisted of four volumes with 334 maps.

The acclaim that Blaeu's atlas has always received is based primarily upon its extremely high production standards. The quality of the engraving, the paper, and colouring are of the highest order, and place it in the first rank among seventeenth century illustrated books.

The maps are embellished in the Baroque style, and many rank among the most beautiful ever made. Of particular note are the famous side-panelled maps of the world and four continents, sixty devoted to Great Britain (Volume IV), the map of the environs of Frankfurt (Volume I), a fine map of China and Japan (Volume III), and a series of thirteen maps of America (Volume III) that includes early and important maps of New England and the Chesapeake Bay.

Volume I. *Le Theatre du Monde, ou Nouvel Atlas Contenant Les Chartes et Descriptions de tous les Pais de la Terre Mis en Lumiere Par Guillaume et Jean Blaeu.* Amsterdam, Johannem Guiljemi F. Blaeu:1645. Folio, two title pages, 120 maps (Koeman B1 19B). The number and order of the maps is the same as in the French edition of 1638 (Koeman B1 16A), but with altered signatures and page numbers. Part I: World map, plus 83 maps of Germany, Scandinavia, the Arctic and eastern Europe, several oversized and folding. Part II: 36 maps of the Lowlands.

Volume II. *Le Theatre du Monde, ou Nouvel Atlas Mis en lumiere par Guillaume & Jean Blaeu. Seconde Partie.* Amsterdam, chez Jean Blaeu: 1645. Large folio, two engraved title-pages with each title printed on slip of paper, laid down, 92 maps. (Koeman B1 18C) Collation is the same as in the French edition of 1640 (Koeman B1 17), but with altered (corrected) signatures and page numbers: Part I: 48 maps of France; Part II: 14 maps of Spain and Portugal, 12 maps of Asia, 5 maps of Africa, 13 maps of America.

Volume III. *Le Theatre du Monde, ou Nouvel Atlas mis en lumiere par Guillaume & Jean Blaeu. Troisieme Partie.* Amsterdam, Chez Jean Blaeu: 1645. Folio, 62 maps, engraved title-page with title printed on separate slip of paper, laid down. (Koeman B1 35F) Collation is the same as the first French edition of 1640 (Koeman B1 35A): 58 maps of Italy and four maps of Greece. The register at the end calls for an additional four maps of Great Britain, which had been added as a supplement to the second French edition (also 1640). With the introduction in 1645 of volume IV, devoted solely to Great Britain, they were removed.

Volume IV. Guil. et Joannis Blaeu *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, sive Atlas Novus, pars quarta.* Amsterdam, apud Johannem Blaeu: 1646. Folio, 60 maps, several engravings of British antiquities interspersed throughout the text, engraved title page with title printed on separate slip of paper, laid down. (Koeman B1 42B) "This edition of 1646 is identical with the former [first] edition of 1645" (Koeman B1 42A). In point of fact, this volume contains two maps, one of Scotland, the other of Ireland, that are not called for in the index. It also varies in that the inlaid title slip is in Latin rather than in French.

Koeman B1 19B; 18C; 35A; 42B
(#6850)

\$ 240,000.

6] BRADFORD, Thomas Gamaliel (1802-1887). **An Illustrated Atlas, Geographical Statistical, and Historical, of the United States, and the adjacent countries.** Boston & New York: stereotyped and printed by Fulsom, Wells & Thurston of Cambridge, Mass. for Weeks, Jordan & Co. of Boston and Wiley & Putnam of New York, 1838. Folio (19 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches). 39 hand-coloured engraved maps and town-plans (34 maps [one folding], 5 town-plans), by G.W.Boynton and others. (Repaired tear to the lower blank margin of the additional title). Contemporary dark green morocco over purple cloth-covered boards, publisher's cream paper title label mounted on upper cover, spine gilt in five compartments with wide raised bands, the bands tooled in gilt, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, marbled endpapers.

A fine atlas, `one of the first American general atlases to supplement the maps with lengthy geographical descriptions.' (Ristow) With detailed maps of the 28 States, and including an excellent early map of the republic of Texas.

Martin and Martin, in their entry on Bradford's 1835 map of Texas, also note that `Bradford published a completely new atlas in 1838, in a larger format, and the map of Texas it contained was even more clearly patterned on [Stephen Fuller] Austin's [Map of Texas, published in Philadelphia in 1830].' It was one of the first atlas maps of Texas as a Republic.

The atlas is made up of a general map of North America, two maps of Canada, a folding map of the United States, 28 maps of States, a map of the Republic of Texas, a map of the islands of the Caribbean and five town-plans of eight U.S. cities (Washington, New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati on one sheet, and single sheet plans of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore). Unlike many atlases of the period, the present work includes extensive text (170pp. in total). Each engraving is accompanied by explanatory articles on the history, economics and geography of the area, as well as a great deal of contemporary statistical information.

Le Gear L33; cf. Martin & Martin p.125; cf. Phillips *Atlases* 1381 (#15855)

\$ 17,500.

7] BUCHON, Jean-Alexander (1791-1846). **Atlas Géographique. Statistique, Historique et Chronologique des Deux-Amériques et des îles adjacentes.** Paris: J. Carez for J.Carez, Verdrière and Bossange, père, 1825. Folio (20 1/2 x 14 inches). Mounted on guards throughout, title with engraved vignette, 10 double-page letterpress tables (3 hand-coloured). 51 double-page hand-coloured engraved maps and 2 double-page engraved charts (1 hand-coloured of the rivers of the world, 1 uncoloured of world mountain ranges). (7 maps somewhat browned.). Contemporary morocco-backed blue marbled-paper boards, the flat spine in six compartments divided by rolls and fillets in gilt and blind, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration of a single large centrally-placed tool in blind (some scuffing to extremities).

A fine unsophisticated copy of the first American atlas to be reprinted in Europe: the French edition, with additions to 1825, of Carey and Lea's "A Complete Historical...American Atlas" (1822).

The majority of the excellent maps have borders of letterpress text giving geographical, historical and statistical details. There are 34 maps of North America (the majority of individual states but including a plan of Washington, D.C), 17 of South and Central America and the West Indies. A number of the maps differ significantly from those in the 1822 American edition. Those which have been revised include, no. [5] Etats-Unis; no. [13] New York; and no. [35] Mexique; maps that have been added are no. [3] Carte des possessions russes dressée par Pierron d'après la carte de Mr. Brué; no. [6] Carte...des États-Unis...1825; no. [36] Guatimala; no. [42] Île de la Guadeloupe dressée par Pierron, d'après la carte publiée par le colonel Boyer-Peyreleau; no. [43] La Martinique; no. [49] Guyanes; and no.[50] Carte du Paraguay dressée par Pierron.

Howes C-133; Phillips *Atlases* 1176. (#2594)

\$ 9,850.

8] BURR, David H. (1803-1875). **A New Universal Atlas; comprising separate maps of all the principal empires, kingdoms & states throughout the world, and forming a distinct atlas of the United States carefully compiled from the best authorities extant by David H. Burr. A new edition revised and corrected to the present time.** New York: Wm. Hall & Co., 1836 . Small folio (15 x 12 1/4 inches). Engraved throughout, title, 1p. contents list, 63 hand-coloured engraved plates. Expertly bound to style in dark blue half morocco over contemporary blue embossed cloth-covered boards, title panel blocked in gilt on upper cover, the flat spine divided into six compartments by single gilt fillets, lettered in gilt in the second compartment.

Second edition: a fine copy of this important work from one of the greatest early American cartographers.

David H. Burr was one of the great American mapmakers of the 19th century. Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, he began his career leading a road survey through the southern counties of New York for the purpose of building a highway. This led to his being given, in 1829, the responsibility of revising Simeon De Witt's seminal New York State Map of 1804 (under De Witt's direction) to account for the considerable changes that had occurred over the last generation. This and the *Atlas of the State of New York* he published in 1830 established Burr's prominence in American cartography. The success of his State Atlas persuaded him to aim at wider audience and publish a general atlas. However, Ristow states that Burr completed only eight of the 63 maps by 1832 when his involvement in the project was severely curtailed when he accepted the position of topographer for the United States Post Office Department. His maps were engraved by Thomas Illman and Edward Pillbrow and they took over the responsibility for finishing the work, although it is probable that Burr retained some sort of editorial roll, and he was probably able to make use of his new position which gave him access to geographical material sent in from postmasters throughout the land. The present work was first published by D.S. Stone of New York City, under the title of *A New Universal Atlas* in 1835. The present second edition appeared in the following year.

Cf. Phillips *Atlases* 1379a (1835 edition); cf. Ristow p.106 (1835 edition); Rumsey 2849. (#18511)

\$ 17,500.

9] CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839). **Carey's General Atlas.** Philadelphia: Published by Mathew Carey, May 1, 1796. Folio (16 x 9 inches). Letterpress title. 45 folding engraved maps. Expertly bound to style in brown calf-backed marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments with double gilt fillets, lettered in the second compartment, modern black morocco-backed cloth box, spine gilt.

A handsome copy of this very important American atlas, including the very rare large scale map by Samuel Lewis "A map of the United States: the state maps and other authentic information".

Significantly, this copy contains the very rare "Map of the United States" (map 24 below), by Samuel Lewis, which is often missing. An idea of its rarity may be gained from the fact that the Siebert copy of this atlas was missing this map, as was one of the only two other copies to sell at auction in the past thirty one years. The last example which did include this map was sold by Sotheby's in 1976 (lot 38, sale 24 February 1976).

In 1795, Mathew Carey published the first atlas to be printed in the United States: the *American Atlas* containing twenty-one maps. The first edition of the present work was published later in the same year, as a companion to the text volume of Guthrie's *Geography* (Philadelphia: 1794-1795). In 1796 the present edition was published: it includes twenty-three maps relating to the Americas, eighteen to Europe, three to Asia, and one to Africa. Two states of the titlepage of this atlas are known - one stating "price nine dollars" and one without: this copy's titlepage contains the note on the price.

The maps are as follows:

1. 'A map of the world from the best authorities. Thackara & Vallance sc.'
2. 'A chart of the world, according to Mercators projection, shewing the latest discoveries of Capt. Cook. William Barker sculp.'

3. 'An accurate map of Europe from the best authorities. Engrav'd by S. Hill.'
4. 'Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland, from the best authorities. Engrav'd by S. Hill.' Inset: Iceland.
5. 'The Russian Empire, in Europe and Asia. W. Barker sculp.'
6. 'Scotland with the principal roads from the best authorities.' Inset: Shetland Isles.
7. 'An accurate map of England and Wales with the principal roads from the best authorities. Doolittle sc.'
8. 'A map of Ireland according to the best authorities. J.T. Scott sculp.'
9. 'The Seven United Provinces of Holland, Groningen, Gelders, Friesland, Overysse, Utrecht and Zealand from the best authorities. C. Tiebout sculpt.'
10. 'The Austrian, French and Dutch Netherlands, from the best authorities. Joseph T. Scott sculp.'
11. 'The empire of Germany with the 13 cantons of Switzerland from the best authorities. J.T. Scott sculpt.'
12. 'France divided into circles and departments.'
13. 'A map of the seat of war in France, with the country divided into its several departments. Wm. Barker sculp.'
14. 'Turkey, in Europe and Hungary; from the best authorities. W. Barker sculp.'
15. 'Spain and Portugal, from the best authorities.'
16. 'Italy, and Sardinia, from the best authorities.'
17. 'Switzerland according to the best authorities. Joseph T. Scott sculpt.'
18. 'Poland, shewing the claims of Russia, Prussia & Austria, until the late depredations, the extent of which cannot as yet be ascertained. W. Barker sculp.'
19. 'Asia, according to the best authorities.'
20. 'China, divided into its great provinces according to the best authorities. B. Tanner sc.'
21. 'An accurate map of Hindostan or India, from the best authorities. J.T. Scott, sculp.'
22. 'Africa according to the best authorities.'
23. 'The British possessions in North America from the best authorities by Samuel Lewis 1794.'
24. 'A map of the United States: the state maps and other authentic information. By Saml. Lewis 1795.'
25. 'Vermont from actual survey delineated & engraved by Amos Doolittle.'
26. 'The State of New Hampshire. Compiled chiefly from actual surveys. By Samuel Lewis, 1794. Smither sculpt.'
27. 'The Province of Maine, from the best authorities by Samuel Lewis, 1794. W. Barker sculp.'
28. 'The State of Massachusetts. Compiled from the best authorities by Samuel Lewis. Engraved...by J.T. Scott.'
29. 'The State of Rhode Island; compiled from the surveys and observations of Caleb Harris. By Harding Harris. J.

Smither sculp.'

30. 'Connecticut from the best authorities. Delineated & engraved by A. Doolittle.'

31. 'The State of New York, compiled from the best authorities, by Samuel Lewis. 1795. Harrison, Junr. sc.'

32. 'The State of New Jersey, compiled from the most authentic information. Compiled by Samuel Lewis. Engraved by W. Barker.'

33. 'The State of Pennsylvania, reduced with permission from Reading Howells map, by Samuel Lewis, Smither sculp.'

34. 'Delaware, from the best authorities. W. Barker, sculp.'

35. 'The State of Maryland, from the best authorities. By Samuel Lewis. W. Barker sculp. Inset: Continuation of the Potowmac River, from Fort Cumberland.'

36. 'The State of Virginia from the best authorities, by Samuel Lewis. 1794. Smither sculpt.'

37. 'The State of North Carolina from the best authorities, &c. by Samuel Lewis. Engraved by Vallence.'

38. 'The State of South Carolina: from the best authorities, by Samuel Lewis. 1795. W. Barker sculp.'

39. 'Georgia, from the latest authorities. W. Barker, sculp.'

40. 'Kentucky, reduced from Elihu Barker's large map. W. Barker sculp.'

41. 'A map of the Tennessee Government formerly part of North Carolina taken chiefly from surveys by Genl. D. Smith & others. J.T. Scott sculp.'

42. 'A map of South America according to the best authorities.'

43. 'A chart of the West Indies, from the latest marine journals and surveys. W. Barker sculp.'

44. 'A map of the countries situate about the North Pole as far as the 50th degree of north latitude. W. Barker sculp.'

45. 'A map of the discoveries made by Captn. Cook & Clerke in the years 1778 & 1779 between the eastern coast of Asia and the western coast of North America...Also Mr. Hearn's discoveries to the north westward of Hudson's Bay in 1772. J.T. Scott sculp.'

Evans 30162; NAIP w030216; Phillips *Atlases* 683; Sabin 10858.

(#19116)

\$ 55,000.

10] CAREY, Matthew (1760-1839). **Carey's General Atlas**. Philadelphia: M. Carey, 1800. Folio (17 x 14 inches). 49 engraved maps, (including 26 double-page or folding, 'A Map of the part of the N.W. Territory of the United States' printed on heavy paper and coloured in outline in a contemporary hand.) (Occasional expert repairs to margins and folds). Expertly bound to style in half russia over contemporary speckled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by double gilt fillets, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment.

Lovely copy of a rare edition of Carey's important and early General Atlas.

Carey's "American Atlas," printed in 1795 with 21 maps, was the first atlas printed in America. Carey's "General Atlas" was first published in 1796 with 45 maps. Most of the present atlas is devoted to the Americas with 27 of the

49 maps being of the region. Of the 27, the majority concern the United States and its territories, and incorporate the latest geographical knowledge available by what was to become one of the premier mapping firms in the United States. Two additional important maps, not included in the 1796 edition, are map 46 *Seven Ranges of Townships... laid out by Congress* and map 47 *Part of the North Western Territory* by Samuel Lewis, dated 1796.

Phillips *Atlases* 3535; not in Rumsey; cf. Sabin 10858.
(#14158)

\$ 37,500.

11] CHURCHMAN, John (1753-1805). **The Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Charts of the whole Terraqueous Globe; comprising a system of the variation and dip of the needle, by which, the observations being truly made, the longitude may be ascertained.** London: printed for the Author by Darton & Harvey, and sold by John Sewell [and others], 1794. Quarto (11 1/2 x 9 inches). Collation: A-L in fours (pp.[i-]vii[viii],[i-]xxix,[30]-80pp). 4pp. list of subscribers at end. 3 folding engraved charts (two hand-coloured), uncut. Original paper-covered boards, expertly rebaked to style. Modern morocco-backed box.

A scarce and unusual work by an early self-taught American scientist: an interesting footnote to the 18th-century history of navigation in general and the search for a method of measuring longitude in particular.

The first edition of the present work was published in 1790 under the title *An Explanation of the Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Chart*. A 19th-century history of Chester County, Pennsylvania, noted that the book encountered "violent opposition from some characters of eminence in the learned world...who could not relish that an obscure and self taught genius should acquire ideas that had so long escaped the penetration of men who had long been familiar with the illuminations of science" (pp.497-8). In 1794, Churchman published the present, much expanded, edition of his work under a new title, and further editions followed in 1800 and 1804. The text presents a rich history of navigational accounts and scientific speculation on the subject of magnetic variation and offers methods for determining longitude based on the revolution of magnetic points around the Earth's north and south poles. A final chapter poses an interesting hypothesis on major shifts in coastal boundaries based on "magnetic tides," and the appendix prints numerous excerpts of responses to Churchman's work. The folding charts, all dated July 1, 1794, include "A Stereographic Projection of the Sphere on the Plane of the First Magnetic Meridian" and two large hand-colored charts (one of the northern and one of the southern hemispheres with their magnetic orbits).

John Churchman (1753-1805) was a Pennsylvania-born surveyor who published two maps of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays in 1778 and the early 1780s. During the time of his surveying work, Churchman was privately speculating on problems concerning the variation of the compass, "why it should change, at one time quick, at another time slow, now become stationary, and then retrograde" - phenomena that had never been sufficiently explained by science (p. iv). In 1787, he presented a geographic chart of magnetic variation and his theories surrounding it to the American Philosophical Society, where he received "mild encouragement" (Smith, p.83). He continued to pursue his investigations for the remainder of his life, publishing four editions of this work on the subject between 1790 and 1804, corresponding with numerous notable scientists and learned societies, and speaking at learned societies throughout Europe. He died at sea in 1805.

J. Smith Futhey & Gilbert Cope *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1881); Sabin 13026; Murphy D. Smith *"Realms of Gold" A Catalogue of Maps in the Library of the American Philosophical Society* (Philadelphia, 1991).

(#21360)

\$ 4,500.

12] CHURCHMAN, John (1753-1805). **The Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Charts of the whole Terraqueous Globe; comprising a system of the variation and dip of the needle, by which, the observations being truly made, the longitude may be ascertained. The fourth edition with considerable additions.** London:: printed by C. & R. Baldwin, sold by J. Egerton, Richardson and all chart and booksellers, 1804. Quarto (11 1/2 x 9 inches). Collation: A1-4, a1-4, c1, B-K in fours, L1-2, M1-4, N1 (pp.[i-]xviii,[i-]xxix,[30]-86). 3 folding engraved charts, uncut, some leaves unopened. Original paper-covered boards, expertly rebaked to style. Modern morocco backed box.

Fourth expanded edition of a scarce and unusual work by an early self-taught American scientist: an interesting footnote to the 18th-century history of navigation in general and the search for a method of measuring longitude in particular.

The first edition of the present work was published in 1790 under the title *An Explanation of the Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Chart*. A 19th-century history of Chester County, Pennsylvania, noted that the book encountered "violent opposition from some characters of eminence in the learned world...who could not relish that an obscure and self-taught genius should acquire ideas that had so long escaped the penetration of men who had long been familiar with the illuminations of science" (pp.497-8). In 1794, Churchman published a much expanded edition of his work under a new title, which was followed by an 1800 edition and then the present final edition, "with considerable additions," in 1804. The text presents a rich history of navigational accounts and scientific speculation on the subject of magnetic variation and offers methods for determining longitude based on the revolution of magnetic points around the Earth's north and south poles. A final chapter poses an interesting hypothesis on major shifts in coastal boundaries based on "magnetic tides," and the appendix prints numerous excerpts of responses to Churchman's work. The folding charts, all dated July 1, 1794, include "A Stereographic Projection of the Sphere on the Plane of the First Magnetic Meridian" and two large hand-colored charts (one of the northern and one of the southern hemispheres with their magnetic orbits).

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J. Smith Futhey & Gilbert Cope *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1881); Sabin 13026 (another ed); Murphy D. Smith *"Realms of Gold" A Catalogue of Maps in the Library of the American Philosophical Society* (Philadelphia, 1991).

(#21361)

\$ 4,500.

13] DE L'ISLE, Guillaume (1675-1726). [**Composite Atlas**]. [Paris or Amsterdam: maps dated: 1701-1739]. 2 volumes, folio (21 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches). 1p. manuscript list of contents in French in each volume. 98 engraved maps, charts or town plans (3 folding, 95 double-page, 96 hand-coloured in outline). Contemporary calf gilt, covers panelled in gilt with fillets, a decorative roll and dog-tooth rolls, decorative cornerpieces made up from various small tools, spines gilt in eight compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the other compartments with repeat decoration in gilt.

A very fine example of a composite atlas of the highest quality, made up entirely of maps by Guillaume de L'Isle: one of the greatest cartographers of his age.

De L'Isle was the son of a cartographer and pupil of Jean Dominique Cassini, who, among other important contributions, aligned the study of astronomy with the study of geography. Under Cassini's direction, observations were made from locations all over the world that enabled longitudinal calculations to be made with much greater accuracy. De L'Isle carried on this exacting work with remarkable dedication and integrity, constantly revising and improving his maps. While precision was his primary goal, his maps are invariably elegant and attractive. He has often been cited as the first truly scientific cartographer, and his maps were widely copied by the commercial ateliers of Paris, Amsterdam, and the rest of Europe. He was elected to the French Academy of Science in 1702 and in 1718 was named "Premier Geographe du Roi," a title created especially for him.

In addition to a fine world map and four hemispheric world maps, this atlas also includes nine maps of American

interest, four of which are further described here:

1. *Carte d'Amerique*. [vol.II, map 8]. Considered one of de L'Isle's finest maps, the chart is one of the most accurate depictions of North and South America of the period. In de L'Isle's elegant map North and South America are shown on a large enough scale that western Europe and Africa are included. The map includes the rectification of South America's eastern coast line, correcting a map of South America whose Chilean-Argentinean peninsula swung to the west. The map also includes a Prime Meridian declared by Louis XIII, but not adopted; and Pope Alexander VI's Line of Demarcation that divided the world (outside of Europe) between Portugal and Spain. Finally, it should be noted that de L'Isle resisted the temptation to depict California as an island, which was being done by many mapmakers of the period.

2. *Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France*. [vol.I, map 27]. This was the first printed map to name Detroit, at the time of its original issue in 1703. It was a painstaking incorporation of all the geographical material available, including some quite fictitious information concerning the origins of the Mississippi. The depictions of Hudson Bay, Labrador, Greenland and Baffin Bay are remarkably good. Schwartz and Ehrenberg, p.141.

3. *Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi*. [vol.I, map 28]. This is the first edition, second state, the first map to show New Orleans. It is one of the most important maps of America ever made. The first accurate depiction of the watershed of the Mississippi River; the first map to name Texas (as "Mission de los Teijas") In addition, de L'Isle has included the routes of several early and contemporary explorers, such as De Soto, La Salle, and Saint Denis. Because de L'Isle was geographer to the King, his maps were regarded as quasi-official documents that reflected the opinions of the French government, the boundaries that he laid down for French Louisiana caused great alarm in both London and Madrid. De L'Isle shows Louisiana extending as far west as the Pecos River, thereby claiming Texas as part of that French colony, while restricting the British to the eastern slope of the Appalachian Mountains. The map was originally published in June 1718, and did not show New Orleans, founded in that same summer. When word of the establishment of the city reached France, de L'Isle revised the map and added New Orleans. This map in the second state is the first to show that important American city. Cumming, *British Maps*, pp. 6-12; Cumming, *Southeast in Early Maps*, entry 170 and pp. 21-24; Cumming &c., *Exploration of North America*, pp. 35-54; McCorkle, *America Emergent*, entry 20; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p. 146.

4. *Carte du Mexique et de la Floride*. [vol.I, map 29]. By 1703, when de L'Isle had prepared his new map of Mexico and Florida, much new information on the area had become available since Coronelli's effort fifteen years before. Firsthand reports from the survivors of Lasalle's expedition, as well as from the French explorers and colonizers of the Gulf region like Bienville and d'Iberville, were carefully studied. De L'Isle's chart was the first printed map to accurately portray the course and mouth of the Mississippi River. He correctly depicted the Great Lakes region, as well as the many English settlements along the East Coast. He also carefully set down the explorations of d'Iberville and his men on the Gulf Coast and the lower reaches of the Mississippi and Red River, and the Indian villages in East Texas where the Spanish constructed their missions and presidios. Texas and Oklahoma were portrayed as part of "Floride" then a French possession, which was later changed to Louisiana. James C. Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest*, 1513-1900 p.93; Bryan & Hanak *Texas in Maps* 10; Cumming, *Southeast in Early Maps*, 137; Alfred E. Lemmon and others (editors) *Charting Louisiana* p.39; Phillips *Atlases* 533; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p.137; Wagner, *The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America* 474; Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 84.

(#19525)

\$ 75,000.

14] FADEN, William (1750-1836). [**A New General Atlas**]. [London: William Faden, circa 1808, maps dated 1778-1808]. Large folio (22 7/8 x 17 1/2 inches). Mounted on guards throughout, letterpress contents leaf. 55 engraved maps or charts, hand-coloured, hand-coloured in outline or with touches of hand-colouring, by Faden, Laurie & Whittle, L.S. de La Rochette, Henry Roberts and others (1 on a single page, 38 double-page, 16 folding). (The four hemisphere maps and the map of the western Mediterranean shaved with slight loss to imprint or image area, 2 others with marginal tears). Contemporary binding of marbled paper over pasteboard, rebaked and cornered to style using 18th-century diced Russia, the flat spine gilt in eight compartments delineated by roll-tools, lettered in the second compartment.

A fine example of Faden's atlas: 'His contribution to the development of cartography was considerable, commissioning new surveys and publishing the work of mapmakers throughout Europe' (Tooley)

The atlas includes four hemisphere maps, a Mercator-projection world map including the tracks of Captain James Cook's discoveries, a number of interesting charts giving depth soundings for the Baltic, the North Sea, the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay and the seas around the Iberian peninsula, two folding maps of the Mediterranean which could be combined to form one large four-sheet map, two folding maps of Italy that could be similarly combined and a larger scale single-page map of the Dutch Colony at the Cape of Good Hope. Additional maps of note include *A Map of the Northern Part of France..* (1795); *Plan of the Bay, Rock and Town of Gibraltar...* (1783); a folding map of *Bengal...* (1786); a two-sheet map of the *Peninsula of India ...*(1800); and an important map of *The United States of North America with the British Territories and Those of Spain according to the Treaty of 1784.* (Feb. 11, 1796.) The US Territory is here bounded in yellow, with the trans-Appalachian portions of that territory noted as having been assigned to the aborigines. Western land grants are named and bounded in yellow ("Wabash Company" &c.) "Indiana" shows the influence of Thomas Hutchins.

(#2603)

\$ 37,500.

15] JEFFERYS, Thomas (1719-1771). **The American Atlas; or, a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America; Wherein are Delineated at Large its Several Regions, Countries, States, and Islands; and Chiefly the British Colonies....** London: Printed and sold by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1778. Folio (21 3/4 x 15 1/2 inches). 23 engraved maps on 30 sheets, hand-coloured in outline. Expertly bound to style in 18th-century half russia over original marbled paper boards, spine gilt in seven compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece, black morocco-backed cloth box. *Provenance:* Henry Tomkinson (armorial bookplate).

The very rare 1778 issue of 'The American Atlas': the most important 18th century atlas for America, and an irreplaceable snapshot of the land as it was during the birth of the United States. Walter Ristow describes it as a "geographical description of the whole continent of America, as portrayed in the best available maps in the latter half of the eighteenth century ... as a major cartographic reference work it was, very likely, consulted by American, English, and French civilian administrators and military officers during the Revolution."

As a collection, the *American Atlas* stands as the most comprehensive, detailed and accurate survey of the American colonies at the beginning of the Revolution. Many of the elements that make up the *American Atlas* came into being as a result of the British need to understand the geographic and social layout of their colonies after their victory in the French and Indian War of 1756-1763. The maps that resulted from the numerous surveys were to prove to be by far the best contemporary records of the region.

Among these distinguished maps are; Braddock Meade's 'A Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of New England', the largest and most detailed map of New England that had yet been published; a map of 'The Provinces of New York and New Jersey' by Samuel Holland, the Surveyor general for the northern American colonies; William Scull's 'A Map of Pennsylvania', the first map of that colony to include its western frontier; Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson's 'A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia', the best colonial map for the Chesapeake region; and Lt. Ross's 'Course of the Mississippi', the first map of that river based on English sources.

Jefferys was the leading English cartographer of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the English American colonies. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work". Jefferys died on 20th November 1771, and in 1775, his successors, Robert Sayer and John Bennett, gathered these separately-issued maps together and republished them in book form as *The American Atlas*. The first edition with only 22 maps on 29 sheets appeared in 1775, and there were subsequent editions in 1776 and 1778.

The maps are as follows (many of the maps are on several sheets, and in the Index, each individual sheet is numbered, the measurements refer to the image size):

1-3. Braddock Meade (alias John Green). 'A Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Published 10 June 1775.' Six sheets joined into three, 43 1/2 x 49 1/2 inches. Stevens & Tree 4(d). * This great wall map of the Western Hemisphere was chiefly issued to expose the errors in De L'Isle and Buache's map of the Pacific Northwest, published in Paris in 1752.

4. Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. 'The Russian Discoveries. Published March 2nd 1775.' One sheet, 18 x 24 1/8 inches. *The first official mapping results of the explorations of Bering and Chirikof in Siberia and the Pacific Northwest were issued by the Russian Imperial Academy in 1758. These corrected the earlier incorrect maps including the mythical discoveries of Admiral Fonte. This is a British version of that map

5-6. Thomas Pownall after E. Bowen. 'A New and Correct Map of North America, with the West India Islands. Published 15 February 1777.' Four sheets joined into two, 45 1/4 x 39 3/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 49(f). *Thomas Pownall updated Bowen's North America map of 1755. Pownall's version included the results of the first Treaty of Paris drawn up after the end of the French & Indian War.

7. Thomas Jefferys. 'North America from the French of Mr. D'Anville, Improved with the English Surveys Made since the Peace. Published 10 June 1775.' One sheet, 18 1/8 x 20 1/8 inches. Stevens & Tree 51(c).

8. Samuel Dunn. 'A Map of the British Empire in North America. Published 17 August 1776.' 1/2 sheet, 18 1/2 x 12 inches. Stevens & Tree 53(b)

9. Thomas Jefferys. 'An Exact Chart of the River St. Laurence from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti.... Published 25 May 1775.' Two sheets joined into one, 23 1/2 x 37 1/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 76d)

10. Sayer & Bennett. 'A Chart of the Gulf of St. Laurence.... Published 25th March 1775.' One sheet, 19 1/2 x 24 inches.

11. 'A Map of the Island of St. John in the Gulf of St. Laurence.... Published 6 April 1775.' One sheet, 14 1/8 x 27 1/4 inches.

12. James Cook & Michael Lane. 'A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland.... Published 10th May 1775.' One sheet, 21 1/2 x 22 inches. James Cook went on to gain renown for his Pacific exploration.

13. 'A Chart of the Banks of Newfoundland.... Published 25 March 1775.' One sheet, 19 1/2 x 26 inches. Based on the surveys of James Cook (see above), Chabert and Fleurieu.

14. Thomas Jefferys. 'A New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island with the Adjacent Parts of New England and Canada.... Published 15 June 1775.' One sheet, 18 1/2 x 24 inches. Stevens & Tree 66(c). * Originally published in 1755, at the beginning of the French and Indian War, this map "proved to be important in evaluating respective French and English claims to this part of North America" (Ristow). England gained sole possession of the region by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

15-16. Braddock Meade (alias John Green.) 'A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England. Published November 29, 1774.' Four sheets joined into two, 38 3/4 x 40 3/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 33(e). * The first large-scale map of New England. "The most detailed and informative pre-Revolutionary map of New England ... not really supplanted until the nineteenth century" (New England Prospect, 13.)

17. Capt. [Samuel] Holland. 'The Provinces of New York and New Jersey, with Part of Pensilvania.... Published 17 Aug. 1776.' Three insets: A plan of the City of New York, A chart of the Mouth of Hudson's River, and A Plan of Amboy. Two sheets joined, 20 1/2 x 52 3/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 44(d). * An important large-scale map of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, by Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for the Northern English colonies. With fine insets including a street plan of colonial New York City.

18. William Brassier. 'A Survey of Lake Champlain, including Lake George, Crown Point and St.John.' 5 August 1776. Single sheet 26 3/4 x 18 3/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 25(b). *Second state including naval activity on the lake up until 13 October 1776.

19. 'A New Map of the Province of Quebec, according to the Royal Proclamation, of the 7th of October 1763. from the French Surveys Connected with those made after the War, by Captain Carver, and Other Officers. 16 February 1776.' One sheet, 19 1/4 x 26 1/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 73(a).

20. William Scull. 'A Map of Pennsylvania Exhibiting not only the Improved Parts of the Province but also its Extensive Frontiers. Published 10 June 1775.' Two sheets joined, 26 3/4 x 53 inches. * The first map of the Province of Pennsylvania to include its western frontier. All earlier maps had focused solely on the settled eastern parts of the colony.

21-22. Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson. 'A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia, containing the Whole Province of Maryland ... 1775.' [n.d.] Four sheets joined into two, 30 x 48 1/2 inches. Stevens & Tree 87(f). * "The basic cartographical document of Virginia in the eighteenth century ... the first to depict accurately the interior regions of Virginia beyond the Tidewater. [It] dominated the cartographical representation of Virginia until the nineteenth century" (Verner.)

23-24. Henry Mouzon. 'An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers. Published May 30, 1775.' Four sheets joined into two, 39 3/4 x 56 inches. Stevens & Tree 11(a). * "The chief type map for [the Carolinas] during the forty or fifty years following its publication. It was used by both British and American forces during the Revolutionary War" (Cumming, 450.)

25. Thomas Jefferys. 'The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana ... The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida. Published 20 Feby. 1775.' Two sheets joined into one, 19 x 48 1/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 26(b). * A large-scale map of Florida, based upon the extensive surveys conducted since the region became an English possession by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

26. Lt. Ross. 'Course of the Mississippi.... Taken on an Expedition to the Illinois, in the latter end of the Year 1765.' Published 1 June 1775. Two sheets joined into one, 13 1/2 x 44 1/4 inches. Stevens & Tree 31(b). * The first large-scale map of the Mississippi River, and the first based in whole or part upon English surveys.

27. Thomas Jefferys. 'The Bay of Honduras. Published 20 February 1775.' One sheet, 18 1/2 x 24 1/2 inches.

28-29. J.B.B. D'Anville. 'A Map of South America.... Published 20 September 1775.' Four sheets joined into two, 39 1/2 x 46 1/2 inches

30. Juan de la Cruz Cano y Olmedilla and others. 'A Chart of the Straits of Magellan. Published 1 July 1775.' One sheet, 20 1/4 x 27 1/8 inches.

Cf. Howes J-81; cf. Phillips *Atlases* 1165 and 1166; cf. Sabin 35953; cf. Streeter Sale I, 72 (1775 edition); cf. Walter Ristow (editor) *Thomas Jefferys The American Atlas London 1776*, facsimile edition, Amsterdam 1974. (#18202)

\$ 165,000.

16] JEFFERYS, Thomas (d. 1771). **Neptune Occidental. A Compleat Pilot for the West-Indies, including the British Channel, Bay of Biscay, and all the Atlantic Islands.** London: printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1778[-1781]. Folio (21 1/2 x 15 3/8 inches). Letterpress title with integral list of twenty-five maps. 25 engraved maps on 28 sheets (1 folding map on 3 joined sheets, 1 folding map on 2 joined sheets, 21 double-page maps, 2 single-page maps), mounted on guards throughout. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century diced russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards.

A rare early edition of the West Indies Pilot.

Thomas Jefferys was one of the leading English cartographers of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the Americas, that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well-placed to have access to the best

surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work". Jefferys died on 20th November 1771. In 1775, Sayer and Bennett published the late Thomas Jefferys famed *West Indian Atlas*, which contained both maps and sea charts of the region. Concurrently, as evidenced by their catalogue of 1775, Sayer & Bennett issued a *West India Pilot*, which contained only the sea charts and was intended specifically for navigation. The first issue of the *Pilot* contains charts dated 1775 or earlier; subsequent issues included a new title: *Neptune Occidental. A Compleat Pilot for the West-Indies*. The present third issue contains an updated chart of the Bay of Biscay (dated February 1777, as in the second issue), and includes for the first time an updated chart of the English Channel (dated May 1781). With the exceptions noted above, all the charts are dated 20 February 1775.

The 25 engraved charts were designed to give the information necessary to a navigator wishing to sail from England to the West Indies. The core of the *Pilot*, and its most impressive aspect, is the chart made up of 16 double-page sheets of the whole of the Caribbean, together with a double-page index map. Preceding these charts is a very fine three-sheet map of the English Channel, on the following six charts the atlas then follows a course through the Bay of Biscay, across the Atlantic (via the Azores, the Canaries, the Cape Verde Islands and Bermuda) to the Caribbean. In the middle of the Caribbean section is a single page map of The Turk's Islands, and the atlas finishes with three charts of the northern coast of South America. Five of the charts feature what is now mainland United States: number 8 ... A Compleat Chart of the West Indies (1775); number 9 The Western Coast of Louisiana and the Coast of New Leon (1775); number 10 The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana (1775); number 11 The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida ... with the Bahama Islands (1775); number 14 The Island of Cuba with part of the Bahama Banks and the Martyrs (1775).

Various issues of the *Pilot*, some with significant cartographic changes, were issued by Sayer and Bennett and subsequently by Laurie and Whittle into the 19th century. All copies are rare, but particularly the early issues. Indeed, Sabin cites only editions after 1788, apparently unaware of the present or earlier issues and no copies of any 18th century edition appear in the modern auction records.

Cf. David Gestetner "Thomas Jefferys: West-India Atlas, 1775" in *Map Forum*, issue 7, pp.40-48 & issue 8, pp.30-35; cf. Sabin 35956; cf. Phillips III, 3945.

(#21735)

\$ 48,000.

17] JEFFERYS, Thomas (d.1771). **The West-India Atlas; or, a Compendious Description of the West-Indies: Illustrated with forty correct charts and maps, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical account of the several countries and islands which compose that part of the World.** London: printed for Robert Sayer and John Bennett, 1775. Folio (22 x 15 1/2 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. Double-page engraved additional title-page, 39 engraved maps and charts by Jefferys and others (36 double-page, 2 with some early hand-colouring), 2 engraved headpieces (one mounted) and 1 engraved tailpiece in text. Expertly bound to style using 18th-century half diced russia, over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine titled in gilt.

Very rare first edition of the West-India Atlas

The 39 engraved maps and charts are divided into three sections: the first group of six charts are designed to give information to a navigator wishing to sail from England to the West Indies. Starting with a map of the English Channel, then a general Atlantic chart, followed by more detailed charts of the Azores, the Canaries, the Cape Verde Islands and Bermuda. The second section is made up of an index map of the 'West Indies,' followed by 16 detailed charts that could be joined to form a single large chart of both the coast of continental America (north, central and south) and the various islands of the Caribbean. The third section contains 16 maps of individual islands or island groups. Five of the charts (in the first and second sections) feature what is now mainland United States: number B 'a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean' (1775); number 1 '...A Compleat Chart of the West Indies' (1775); number 2 'The Western Coast of Louisiana and the Coast of New Leon' (1775); number 3 'The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana' (no date); number 4 'The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida ... with the Bahama Islands' (1775); number 7 'The Island of Cuba with part of the Bahama Banks and the Martyrs' (1775).

Thomas Jefferys was one of the leading English cartographers of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the Americas, that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well-placed to have access to the best surveys

conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work." Jefferys died on 20th November 1771, but Robert Sayer (in partnership with John Bennett) 'having acquired the sole property of the Plates' and other material relating to the work, 'minutely followed' Jefferys' plans for the present work although Sayer does note that additional work was done using various sources to ensure that the information was up to date. The work was evidently a commercial success 'as there were five subsequent editions under the Sayer and Bennett imprint. In 1794 an expanded and modified version with sixty-one plates was published under Sayer's sole imprint. In the same year Laurie & Whittle acquired Sayer's plates, Sayer having died on 29th January 1794. They published a further version with the same title-page, but a slip with their names was pasted over the Sayer imprint.'

In addition to the maps, the letterpress portion is also of interest: the title is followed by a dedication to Sir William Young 'late Captain-General and governor in Chief of ... Dominica.' The 4p. introduction gives details of the genesis of the atlas ('This work unites the Atlas and pilot for the West-Indies, shewing both the Geographic and Hydrographic parts') as well as notes on the sources of the individual maps. This is then followed by 23pp. of text on the West Indies, the Islands and the industries that they support, including an early polemic against the slave trade.

D. Gestetner "Thomas Jefferys': West-India Atlas, 1775" in *MapForum*, issue 7 (2005), pp.40-48 & issue 8 (2005), pp.30-35; OCLC lists only one copy at Yale; Phillips 2699 (#17587)

\$ 65,000.

18] KEULEN, Gerard Hulst van (d.1801). **De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkel... Vergadert door wylen Claas Jansz. Voogt.** Amsterdam: [Gerard Hulst van Keulen], 1782-83. Volumes I and II, folio (21 5/8 x 13 1/4 inches). Pp. (2), 1-97, (1 blank), (1)-24 (pp. 17-20 omitted at pagination), (2); (2), 1-78, 1-29, (1 blank). (Lacks engraved frontispiece.) 146 engraved sea-charts (116 double-page, 17 folding), 9 engraved coastal profiles (7 double-page), 54pp. incorporating woodcut coastal profiles. (3 charts shaved close, just touching the image area). Contemporary vellum over pasteboard, cloth ties, all within two modern black morocco-backed boxes, spines in seven compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second and fourth compartments, the others with elaborate overall repeat design built up from small tools.

Fine unsophisticated copies of the first two volumes from this important edition of Van Keulen's maritime atlas.

The look and condition of these two volumes is consistent with them having been part of a set supplied to a merchant ship: the plain serviceable binding, the toning and the general signs of having been close to the elements rather than shut away in a library. It is not perhaps too fanciful to suggest that these volumes spent their 'formative' years aboard a ship that ranged widely in search of trade.

These are the first two volumes of a series that was extended to six. The present volumes, parts I and II, chart and describe the western coasts of Europe in fascinating detail: from the Baltic, Denmark, the Netherlands (unsurprisingly, covered with great accuracy), England, Scotland, Ireland, and then south to the Atlantic coasts of Spain, Portugal and France. The fine charts are complemented by the excellent text and a fine series of coastal profiles. Part III of the series contained charts of the Mediterranean, part IV the West Indies, part V Africa and Brazil and part VI the East Indies. The charts, besides covering a wide geographical area, were also produced over a wide span in time and in many ways encapsulate a cartographical golden age. All the maps in the present volumes were printed especially for this work, but they were produced from printing plates that probably range in date from 1681 (when the first part of the *Zee-Fakkel* was published), through until 1779 or so when Gerard Hulst van Keulen assumed control of his families publishing mainstay. The Van Keulen family were chart and instrument makers, and publishers of nautical textbooks, books on sea law, shipbuilding, almanacs and more. Founded by Joannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715), the firm remained in business for over 200 years. At the time of the publication of the present works, Gerard Hulst van Keulen had taken control of the firm (in 1779) and had begun to institute the changes that were to revive the firms fortunes. He remained in charge until his death in 1801. The business was continued by his widow until 1810 when Gerard's grandson took over. He was the last van Keulen to work in the business, which he sold in 1823.

Koeman IV, Keu 51A and cf. Keu 76 & 77 (#21246)

\$ 120,000.

19] LAURIE, Robert Holmes and mes WHITTLE (publishers) - Thomas KITCHIN. **A New Universal Atlas, exhibiting all the empires, kingdoms, states, republics, &c. &c. in the whole world. being a complete collection of the most approved maps extant....including all the tracks and new discoveries of the British circumnavigators Biron [sic], Wallis, Carteret, Captain James Cook, Vancouver, Perouse, &c. &c. The fifth edition.** London: Printed and Published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 1801. Folio (21 1/8 x 15 1/4 inches). Mounted on guards throughout, letterpress title (verso blank) and 1p. index (verso blank), otherwise engraved throughout. 59 engraved maps on seventy-five mapsheets, all hand-coloured in outline (1 map on 3 folding sheets; 14 on 2 folding sheets; 9 on single folding sheets; 34 on single double-page sheets; 1 on a one-page sheet). Contemporary tree calf, covers with roll-tool border in gilt, the flat spine divided into seven compartments by gilt fillets and roll-tools, blue morocco lettering-piece in the second, the other compartments with repeat neo-classical decoration of a single centrally-placed tool, marbled endpapers.

A very fine copy of the fifth edition of this important atlas of the world, including a newly revised chart of world and nine other maps that were not available in the early editions of this spectacular work

Eight editions of this work were issued on an almost annual basis from 1796 until 1807. The publishers constantly changed and improved the atlas in an effort to outdo not only their competitors, but also to improve on the previous edition. Maps were added (the first edition included only 66 map sheets), maps were replaced (the present work includes two maps dated 1800, including 'A New Chart of the World' dated 25 November 1800), and maps were updated (eight maps are dated 1799).

The scale of some of the maps is truly spectacular: this atlas contains 15 maps that if joined would form large scale wall maps: 'Asia and its Islands' (on three folding sheets, ranging from the Arctic regions in the north, down through Russia, Indonesia and Australia) would measure approximately 56 x 46 inches if assembled. The remaining maps on two folding sheets would all be approximately 40 x 46 inches if joined: these include three maps of American interest: 'A new map of the whole continent of America'; 'A new map of North America, with the West India Islands'; and 'A map of South America'. The remaining areas that are covered by large scale maps are 'A general map of the World'; England & Wales; Scotland; Ireland; the Netherlands; Germany; Hindoostan; Bengal, Bahar, etc; Delhi, Agrah, Oude and Allahabad.

This atlas was originally created by Thomas Kitchin. Sayer and Bennett had published the work in 1773, and Laurie and Whittle took over the Sayer business in 1794. They subsequently enlarged the work, adding maps and changing the name from the *General Atlas* to *A New Universal Atlas*. The maps are based on the work of a variety of mapmakers and surveyors: Thomas Kitchin, Thomas Jefferys, John Rocque, Robert Campbell, John Armstrong, John Roberts, L. S. d'Arcy Delarochette, James Rennell, Andrew Dury, Thomas Pownall and Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville. Also included is the information gathered as a result of the important Pacific voyages of Captain James Cook, George Vancouver, and Jean Francois Galaup de La Perouse.

Phillips *Atlases* 3534.
(#19020)

\$ 45,000.

20] [MOLL, Herman, cartographers]. - Abell SWALE & Tim. CHILD (publishers). **Thesaurus Geographicus. A new body of geography: or, a compleat description of the Earth ... Collected with great care from the most approv'd geographers and modern travellers and discoveries, by several hands.** London: printed for Abel Swall and Tim. Child, 1695. Folio (12 3/8 x 7 7/8 inches). 58 engraved maps, plans and town plans (comprising: 2 full-page maps, 56 printed within the text [24 maps and charts, 32 plans of fortified towns]). Contemporary panelled calf, covers tooled in blind, the spine in six compartments with raised bands, brown morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others each tooled in gilt with a single centrally-placed Tudor rose tool (neat old repairs to joints).

A fine copy of this valuable compendium, fully illustrated with an attractive series of maps and town plans.

Shirley notes that some of the maps in this work carry Moll's signature, but Moll's sources are acknowledged in the preface, where it is stated that the maps "are drawn according to those of Sanson, De Wit, and Visscher; and tho' the size of them be small, they contain the Names of all the most considerable Places. The ...[Plans] of the Fortified Towns will give a better Idea of the Strength of the Places than the best Description in Words could do. They are mostly taken from those publish't at Paris by Monsieur du Fer the French King's Engineer, for the use of the Duke of Burgundy, which are generally esteemed the most exact." The collation and pagination of this work is erratic, suggesting that it was printed by different shops - but it is undoubtedly complete.

The triple hemisphere world map at the start of the Geography section is particularly attractive, and there are two valuable maps which specifically refer to the Americas: on p.473 is a map of the entire continent (with California still shown as an island); and "A Map of the English Plantations in America" (covering from just north of Boston to the southern shores of the Caribbean) on on p. 480.

Phillips *Atlases* IV, 4269; Shirley 571; Wing T-869.
(#23307)

\$ 4,500.

21] MÜNSTER, Sebastian (1488-1552). **Cosmographiae Universalis Lib. VI. in quibus iuxta certioris fidei scriptores, sine omni cuiuscunq[ue] molestia, vel læsione, describuntur.** Basel: Heinrich Petri, March 1572. Folio (12 3/8 x 7 3/4 inches). Woodcut portrait of Münster on verso of title-page, 25 double-page woodcut maps with printed text on versos, numerous woodcut illustrations (including maps and fifty-two double-page town views). (View of Genoa slightly frayed at edges, a few town views shaved close). Contemporary blind-stamped calf, covers with double fillet outer border, surrounding a large centrally-placed blind-stamped arabesque medallion, spine in seven compartments with raised bands flanked by fillets in blind, neat repair to the head of the spine, modern black morocco-backed cloth box, "spine" gilt. *Provenance*: Earls of Macclesfield (early shelf mark, engraved armorial bookplate dated 1860, small blind-stamp to upper margins of title and first leaf of text).

A fine copy of the fifth, and most comprehensive, Latin edition of Sebastian Münster's landmark work: an important edition of his comprehensive geography, including an important world map. This is the first edition to include the plan of Cusco and the map of Cuba.

The most significant map in the volume is a woodcut world map originally prepared for the 1550 edition, to replace an earlier world map first published in the author's 1540 edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. "The new world map is on an oval projection, similar in many respects to the previous map, but with the woodcutter's initials 'DK,' identified as those of David Kandel, in the lower left-hand corner. The titles of the windheads are now in banners and the east and west winds (unlike the 1540 version) do not protrude inside the oval circumference. North America still retains its unusual shape almost bisected by water" (Shirley).

The first edition of the German cartographer and geographer's *Cosmographia* was published in German in 1544, following his publications based on the work of Solinus, Mela, and Ptolemy. The first edition in Latin was published in 1550 and proved to be the template on which many subsequent editions (including the present edition) were based. Karrow writes that the "1550 *Cosmographia*, with [concurrent] editions in both Latin and German, constitutes the full fruition of Münster's dream of a comprehensive geography. It was much larger...and, according to [Gerald] Strauss, 'was practically an entirely new work.'" Among its glories are dozens of city views." Descriptions, maps, and city views representing all areas of the known world at the time are included. The section devoted to the New World is found on pp.1260-1277 and includes descriptions of the various voyages of Columbus, Vespucci, and Magellan. References to, and small woodcut illustrations of, the region's cannibals are also included. The two-page city plan of Cusco, portrayed as a walled and symmetrical European metropolis situated in rolling hills, was taken from the image found in Ramusio's *Terzo volume delle navigatione et viaggi* (Venice, 1556). The map of Cuba, measuring 3 x 5 inches, is printed in the section devoted to Columbus. The map of the city of Mexico is based on the famous map which first appeared in the 1524 Second Cortes Letter.

Burmeister (Münster) 91; *European Americana* 572/39; JCB (3) I:249; JCB *German Americana* 572/2; Karrow *Mapmakers of the sixteenth century* pp.429-434; Sabin 51383; cf. Shirley 92 (1550 Basel ed).
(#19334)

\$ 50,000.

22] ORTELIUS, Abraham (1527-1598). **Theatrum orbis terrarum ... The Theatre of the Whole World: set forth by that excellent geographer Abraham Ortelius.** London: [Bradwood for] John Norton (and John Bill), 1606. Folio (17 3/8 x 11 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. Engraved allegorical title with smaller letterpress section beneath, separate engraved allegorical title to the 'Parergon' with original conjugate blank, large engraved arms of James I on title-page verso, letterpress dedication, engraved epitaph on Ortelius within allegorical architectonic border, large engraved portrait of Ortelius, small engraving of a globe on verso of colophon leaf, 161 engraved maps and plates (154 double-page maps, 2 folding maps, and 5 plates depicting the vale of Tempe (Tempi) in Thessaly [1], Daphne (Harbiye) in Syria[1], the costume of the Holy Roman Empire [2], and a view of the Escorial in Spain [1]), woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces, ALL FINELY COLOURED BY A CONTEMPORARY HAND. Expertly bound to style in 18th-century brown morocco, covers with large central gilt arabesque and bordered in gilt with two thin and one thick gilt fillets and an outer dog-tooth roll, spine in seven compartments with raised bands, each compartment edged with gilt double fillets surrounding a small lozenge shaped stylised foliage tool, recent black morocco box gilt.

A cartographic black tulip: the first and only edition of Ortelius' Theatrum in English. An extraordinary copy, here with full contemporary hand-colouring.

The English edition of Ortelius' *Theatrum* is particularly rare: only two complete copies (one coloured, one uncoloured) are listed as having sold at auction in the past thirty-five years. The colouring here is of the highest quality which suggests that it was prepared either for presentation or for an original owner of high status. The catalogue of Lord Wardington's famed collection notes that the present English language edition is the "first 'proper' world atlas to be published in England with English text. It is a very interesting atlas from a number of points of view. It has more maps than any other edition of Ortelius, whether before or after. The book was the largest ever printed and published in England up to that date... It was a particularly small edition and not sold through the house of Christopher Plantin." The letterpress was printed at Eliot's Court Press by Bradwood.

The *Theatrum* was one of the most brilliant and innovative of all Renaissance books. It was the first true modern atlas and introduced an entirely new and standardized method for the study of geography. For the first time in one volume, all parts of the globe were treated in a comprehensive and uniform manner, and thus presented a complete picture of the world.

Ortelius published editions of his atlas in Latin, the traditional language of the scholarly elite, and also in the six major European vernacular languages: German, Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish and English. The *Theatrum* was therefore equally at home in the library of a scholar in Paris, a country gentleman in Kent, or a merchant in Grenada. This widespread dissemination had profound results in an age when geographical knowledge was in a rudimentary state: the information laid out in the *Theatrum* became the universally accepted vision of the world.

Another strategy used to make the atlas more accessible to the public was the inclusion of beautiful embellishments to the maps, in the popular mannerist style, thus appealing to contemporary aesthetic tastes, and aligning the *Theatrum* with the other great artistic accomplishments of the age. In speaking of the maps in the *Theatrum*, the noted art historian James A. Welu comments on "their richness of ornamentation, [they are] a combination of science and art that has rarely been surpassed in the history of mapmaking ... Ortelius's *Theatrum* is known for its numerous decorative cartouches, which undoubtedly added to the atlas's long popularity" (*Art and Cartography*, pp. 145-146).

Ortelius played a pivotal role in disseminating the revelations of the important explorations and cartographical works of his time. The enthusiasm he and his colleagues felt for their task is suggested in the Latin quote from Cicero at the bottom of the world map, which may be loosely translated: "How can human affairs be taken seriously by one who contemplates the great world and all eternity?" Ortelius also included a massive appendix (the *Parergon*), consisting of a detailed classical atlas, to appeal to Renaissance Europe's fascination with the ancient world.

In all of these respects, in its comprehensive coverage of the world, the uniform excellence of its maps, the

standardized style and format, the extensive use of the vernacular for marketing, its scholarly citations, and massive classical appendix - the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius is without precedent.

Koeman III, Ort 37; van der Krogt 31:551. (Neither works record the conjugate blank at the front of the 'Parergon') (#21416)

\$ 495,000.

23] POPPLE, Henry (d.1743). **A Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish settlements adjacent thereto.** London: "Engrav'd by Willm. Henry Toms", "1733" [but circa 1735]. Folio (20 1/2 x 15 inches). Engraved map by William Henry Toms, with very fine full contemporary hand-colouring (with twenty-two integral inset views and plans) on 15 double-page and 5 single-page sheets, with full contemporary hand-colouring, mounted on guards throughout, with the double-page key map by Toms, hand-coloured in outline. With the Contents leaf, laid in. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century russia over original 18th-century coated paper-covered boards, spine gilt with red morocco spine label, modern blue morocco-backed cloth box, titled in gilt on the 'spine'.

A monument to 18th-century American cartography: a highly attractive fully-coloured copy of the first large-scale map of North America, and the first printed map to show the thirteen colonies. Popple maps with full contemporary colour are exceedingly rare, we have handled only one other copy, and the only other comparable example to have appeared at auction in the past thirty years is the Siebert/Freilich copy.

Popple produced this map under the auspices of the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to help settle disputes arising from the rival expansion of English, Spanish and French colonies. "France claimed not only Canada, but also territories drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries - in practical terms, an area of half a continent" (Goss *The Mapping Of North America* p.122.) The present copy of Popple's map, with its full contemporary hand-colouring, would have been particularly useful in these disputes. Mark Babinski in his masterly monograph on this map notes that "The typical coloring of fully colored copies ... is described best by a contemporary manuscript legend on the end-paper affixing the Key map to the binding in the King George III copy at the British Library: "Green - Indian Countrys. Red - English. Yellow - Spanish. Blue - French. Purple - Dutch." The careful demarcation of the disputed areas by colour would have made the identification of whether a particular location was in one or another 'zone' a great deal easier. Thus the colouring adds a whole new dimension to a map that is usually only seen in its uncoloured state, and perhaps suggests that the copies with full hand-colouring were originally produced for some as-yet-unrediscovered official use to do with the international land disputes of the time.

Benjamin Franklin, on May 22, 1746, ordered two copies of this map, "one bound the other in sheets," for the Pennsylvania Assembly. It was the only map of sufficient size and grandeur available - and the map is on a grand scale: if actually assembled it would result in a rectangle over eight feet square. Its coverage extends from the Grand Banks off Newfoundland to about ten degrees west of Lake Superior, and from the Great Lakes to the north coast of South America. Several of the sections are illustrated with handsome pictorial insets, including views of New York City, Niagara Falls, Mexico City, and Quebec, and inset maps of Boston, Charles-Town, Providence, Bermuda, and a number of others.

"Little is known of Henry Popple except that he came from a family whose members had served the Board of Trade and Plantations for three generations, a connection that must have been a factor in his undertaking the map, his only known cartographic work" (McCorkle *America Emergent* 21.) Babinski has made a detailed study of the issues and states of the Popple map. This copy is in Babinski's state 5: the imprint on sheet 20 reads "London Engrav'd by Willm. Henry Toms 1733", and sheet one includes the engraved figure "1" in the upper left corner just above the intersection of the two neat lines. The small format table of contents is not present, but according to Babinski this is not unusual, indeed it was the case with two thirds of the copies examined. The key map is in Babinski's state 1, with only Toms' name below the border at the bottom and no additional place names in the 17 small insets.

This copy also notable for containing the very rare Contents leaf, titled "The Contents of each Sheet of the Twenty Plates of Mr. Popple's Map of America." We have handled only one other copy of the map complete with this ephemeral addition.

Mark Babinski *Henry Popple's 1733 map* (New Jersey, 1998) (ref); Brown *Early Maps of the Ohio Valley* 14; cf. Cumming *The Southeast in Early Maps* 216, 217; *Degrees of Latitude* 24, state 4 (but with engraved number to sheet 1); E. McSherry Fowble *Two Centuries of Prints in America 1680-1880* (1987), 6, 7; cf. John Goss *The Mapping of North America* (1990) 55 (key map only); Graff 3322; Howes P481, "b"; Lowery 337 & 338; McCorkle *America Emergent* 21; Phillips *Maps* p.569; Sabin 64140; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.151; Streeter Sale 676; Stephenson & McKee *Virginia in Maps*, map II-18A-B.

(#21415)

\$ 275,000.

24] PREUSS, Charles (1803-1854). **Topographical Map of the road from Missouri to Oregon commencing at the mouth of the Kansas in the Missouri River and ending at the mouth of the Wallah-Wallah in the Columbia. In VII sections ... From the field notes and journal of Capt. J.C. Frémont, and from sketches and notes made on the ground by his assistant Charles Preuss ... By order of the Senate of the United States.** Baltimore: E. Weber & Co, 1846. Oblong folio (15 3/4 x 26 inches). Lithographed map by E. Weber & Co. after Preuss, on seven sheets, expert repairs to old folds and some outer margins. Expertly bound to style in half morocco over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards.

First issue of the first map "to show the Oregon Trail accurately" (Rumsey). One of the greatest monuments to the cartography of the American West.

Charles Preuss, born George Karl Ludwig Preuss in Höhscheid, Prussia, in 1803, served as the cartographer on Fremont's first and second expeditions and drew all of the maps which accompany Fremont's reports. Preuss also produced the present masterful map of the Oregon Trail. It is drawn to a very detailed scale, ten miles to an inch, and in addition to providing accurate cartographical information about the whole of the 1,670 mile route between the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers, the sheets combine to give a real feeling of the daily progress of the expedition (in 1842 and 1843, between 10 June and the 26 October) by including indicators of where and when each overnight camp was set, where each noon-day halt was called and the total distance from the starting point of Westport Landing. Longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates are also given, as are daily Meteorological Observations, Remarks including notes on the availability of game, water, grazing, the friendliness (or otherwise) of local Indian tribes, and some quite lengthy extracts from Fremont's Report. A second revised issue of this map was published in 1849.

"More than any other persons, John Charles Fremont and Charles Preuss dominate the cartography of the American West during the three years before the gold rush ... Owing to its rarity and to its long having stood in the shadow of the more widely known and distributed Fremont-Preuss map of 1845, Preuss' sectional map of 1846 has been insufficiently appreciated by students of Western history. In particular, those interested either in Fremont's travels in 1842-43 or the revolution of the transcontinental wagon roads will find that the map rewards close study" (Wheat).

Eberstadt 106:266; Graff 3360; Rumsey 2773.001-.007; Streeter Sale 3100; Wagner-Camp 115 (note); Wheat *Transmississippi* 523.

(#17148)

\$ 9,000.

25] PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius (ca.100-170 AD). - RUSCELLI, Girolamo (1505-1566, translator & editor). **La Geografia di Tolomeo nuovamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano, da Ruscelli, con espositioni del medesimo o modo di far la descrizione di tutto il mondo Aggiuntovi un pieno discorso di M. Gioseppe Meleto.** Venice: appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561. 3 parts in one volume, quarto (9 x 6 1/8 inches). Letterpress general title and two section titles, 1p. errata at back. 64 double-page engraved maps (28 according to Ptolemaic geography including 1 world map, 36 'modern' maps including 2 world maps and 7 others relating to the Americas), 12 woodcut illustrations or diagrams, woodcut printer's device on titles, and verso of the third world map "Carta Marina nuova tavola" (minor staining at lower corners in the first part of the Geografia section, minor worming at inner margins touching the first few maps of the final part of the Geografia). Contemporary vellum over pasteboard, contained in modern black morocco-backed cloth box, spine gilt. *Provenance:* "R.D.M." (early ink stamps to title).

Important first edition of Ruscelli's Italian translation of Ptolemy's Geographia, with the original maps superbly re-engraved and enlarged and with new maps added: a pleasing, unsophisticated copy in contemporary vellum.

This "new and important edition" (Sabin) of Ptolemy also includes the first publication of Ruscelli's own *Espositioni et Introduzioni Universali... sopra tutta la Geografia di Tolomeo. Con XXXVI. nuove tavole... cosi del mondo conosciuto dagli antichi, come del nuovo. Con la carta da navigare, & con piu alter*, as well as a short work by Giuseppe Moletto *Discorso Universale ... nel quale son raccolti, & dichiarati tutti i termini, & tutte le regole appartenenti alla Geografia*. The maps are slightly enlarged versions of those of Jacopo Gastaldo (which had previously appeared in Mattioli's 1548 translation of Ptolemy) with several notable additions.

Amongst the most important of these is the second appearance (and first widely circulated) of the famed Zeno map. It shows Greenland connected to Norway in the north, and two land masses which are believed to correspond to Labrador and Newfoundland. The map was first published in Venice in 1558 by Nicolo Zeno, a descendant of a person by the same name, Nicolo Zeno, of the Zeno brothers. The younger Zeno published the map, along with a series of letters, with the claim that he had discovered them in a storeroom in his family's house in Venice. According to his claim, the map and letters were made around the year 1400 and purport to describe a voyage by the Zeno brothers made in the 1390s under the direction of a prince named Zichmni. The voyage supposedly traversed the North Atlantic and, according to some interpretations, reached North America.

Among the other maps are ten of American interest, including a general map of South America; a detailed map of Brazil; another of Mexico (notable for more accurately depicting the Yucatan as a peninsula rather than an island as in the 1548 edition), Baja California, the Gulf Coast and Florida; a map of New England; one of Cuba; and one of Hispaniola.

European Americana 561/42; *JCB* (3)I:214; *Phillips Atlases* 371; *Sabin* 66503; *Stevens Ptolemy* 50; *Adams P-2235*; *Shirley, Mapping of the World* 110,111.

(#20266)

\$ 18,500.

26] PTOLEMY, Claudius (90-168 A.D.). **Geographiae opus novissima traductione e Graecorum archetypis castigatissime pressum.** Strasbourg: Johann Schott, 12 March 1513. 2 parts in one volume, folio (17 3/16 x 12 inches). [Title leaf], [dedication leaf], 5-60 numbered leaves, [14 unnumbered leaves forming an index], 27 woodcut "ancient" maps (26 double-page), [supplement title-leaf], 20 woodcut "modern" maps by Martin Waldseemüller, (19 double-page, the final single-page map of Lorraine printed in three colours), [15 unnumbered text leaves]. (Margins of 4 of the "ancient" maps shaved with slight loss to the printed marginal notes [3] or the image area [1], 6 of the "modern" maps shaved with loss [1 with loss to the marginal notes, 5 with loss to the image area], unobtrusive worming to lower blank margins of text leaves to H1, single wormtrack from B5 to the end through text and image areas, a second track from title through to G2 through text only). Expertly bound to style in 18th-century red morocco, panelled in gilt on covers, spine simply gilt in seven compartments with raised bands, lettered gilt in the second compartment, modern black morocco-backed box, titled in gilt on 'spine'. *Provenance*: Occasional early marginal notes in two scripts, in red or black ink; Barlow (sale February 1890, bought by); Alfred T. White (pencilled inscription, noting purchase).

A unique copy of the first modern atlas with maps by Martin Waldseemüller and with the translation of Mathias Ringmann, "The most important of all the Ptolemy editions" (Streeter). A monumental work containing critical New World information, derived from the latest voyages of exploration, including two maps in early proof states and the earliest map devoted entirely to the New World.

This copy has been carefully compared with the copy in the Library of the State University of Utrecht, Holland, that was used to produce the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* facsimile in 1966. The present copy shows significant variation from the Utrecht copy and from the descriptions given in the standard bibliographies. At least 13 pages of text are in a different setting: M2 recto and verso; M3 recto and verso; [N1] recto and verso; Nii recto and verso; Niii recto; Niiii recto; Nv recto and verso; Nvi recto and verso. Perhaps more significantly, two of the maps are in an earlier state: both maps normally include both woodcut and letterpress elements. The "ancient" map of Great Britain and Ireland 'Tabula Prima Europae' is without all the letterpress marginal notes and some words from within the image

area ('Oceanus Germanicus' and 'et Britannicus'), in addition the letterpress words that are present are all in a different setting. The final colour-printed map of Lorraine is without the letterpress colophon to the second part, which is normally printed in the margin beneath the map (the Phillips copy, number 359, also shows this variation). In addition it includes one place name ('Walde Mone') printed in red that is not present in the copy at Utrecht. A third intermediate issue, with the letterpress colophon and the additional place name in red, is illustrated by Bagrow, *History of Cartography*, plate LXXV. The present copy was in the collection of noted collector Alfred T. White, and contains his pencil ownership inscription on the front fly leaf.

This masterful atlas is one of the most important cartographical works ever published. Known as the first "modern" edition of Ptolemy, it is usually accepted as the most important edition of the *Geographia*. The first part of this atlas consists of twenty-seven Ptolemaic maps, taken from the 1482 Ulm Ptolemy, or perhaps the manuscript atlas of Nicolaus Germanus upon which the Ulm Ptolemy was based. Work on the twenty maps in the Supplement began around the year 1505 by Martin Waldseemüller and Mathias Ringmann, geographers based in Saint-Dié, and was partially funded by Duke René II of Lorraine. The accompanying text was completed a bit later, and in 1508 all of the materials for the atlas passed into the hands of two Strassburg citizens, Jacobus Eszler and Georgius Ubelin, at whose cost the work was completed in 1513.

Among the twenty "modern maps" (the maps in the Supplement are labeled as 'Nova' and 'Moderna et Nova') which appear in this edition for the first time, "Orbis Typis Universalis" and "Tabula Terre Nova," stand as important examples of early New World cartographica. Indeed, the latter is considered the earliest map devoted entirely to the New World, and depicts the coast of America in a continuous line from the northern latitude of 55 degrees to Rio de Cananor at the southern latitude of 35 degrees, with about sixty places named. The other map, "Orbis Typis," depicts the outline of northeastern South America, with five names along that coast, and the islands Isabella and Spagnolla, and another fragmentary coast, as well as an outline of Greenland. The text states that the New World maps are based upon geographical information obtained from "the Admiral," possibly a reference to Vespucci, Cabral, or Columbus. The latter is actually referred to by name on the "Tabula Terre Nova" map, and is described as a Genoese sailing under command of the king of Castile. With the twenty modern maps of the Supplement, compiled from the latest available voyages, this atlas can rightfully claim to be the first modern atlas of the world. It also includes the first map of Lorraine, which is one of the earliest maps to be printed in colour, each colour produced with a separate block (black, red and green).

Bagrow *History of Cartography* p. 126; European Americana 513/6; HARRISSE 74; John Carter Brown Library *Catalogue* vol.I, part I, p.57; Panzer VI.283; Phillips *Atlases* 359; Proctor 10271; Sabin 66478; Shirley *British Isles* 10; Shirley *World maps* 34; Stevens *Ptolemy's Geography* (1908) p.44; Streeter Sale 6; *World Encompassed* 56.
(#16978)

\$ 500,000.

27] [PUYSÉGUR, Antoine-Hyacinthe-Anne de Chastenet, comte de (1752-1807)]. **Le Pilote de L'Isle de Saint-Domingue et des debouquemens de cette isle, comprenant une carte de l'Isle De Saint-Domingue et une carte des debouquemens, depuis la Caye d'Argent jusqu'a la partie Ouest du Placet des Isles Lucayes.** Paris: de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1787. Large folio (26 x 20 inches). Letterpress title with woodcut vignette, 18 pp. letterpress text (most printed in two columns). 3 double-page engraved maps or charts, 2 single page engraved map sheets, 2 plates of coastal profiles, the maps and plates all mounted on guards. Expertly bound to style in contemporary French blue marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine with a large morocco label lettered in gilt.

Very rare: a beautifully-produced atlas recording the results of an official French coastal survey of the island of Hispaniola, with the full complement of seven maps and plates.

Only three copies of this rare marine atlas are recorded as having sold at auction in the past thirty years, and all had only six maps and plates. The two examples listed by OCLC both include the full complement of seven maps and plates (as here).

The text starts with an explanation of the methods that the Comte de Puysegur used during the survey as well as his acknowledgment of the help given by various individuals (the coastal profiles, for instance, were drawn up from drawings by M. Ozanne, "Ingénieur-constructeur de la Marine"). This introductory text is followed by detailed notes

on the observations made of the positions of the various locations used as a base for the construction of the maps. This is followed by notes on the available anchorages around the island. The text finishes with "Détails du mouvement" of marine chronometers number "28" and letter "A" that were used during the survey.

The maps and plates follow:

1. Carte réduite de l'Isle de St.Domingue ... d'après les observations faites sur la Corvette Vautour en 1784 et 1785, double-page map of Santo Domingo with four integral coastal profiles at top.
2. Carte réduite des débouquements de St.Domingue ... d'après les observations faites sur la Corvette Vautour en 1784 et 1785, double-page sea-chart of the Turks and Caicos Islands and part of the northern coastline of Santo Domingo.
3. Plan de la Baye de l'Acul; Baye de Dame-Marie; Le Port François; Plan du Môle St. Nicolas; Baye des Irois, one page with charts of five anchorages on the coast of Hispaniola.
4. L'Anse a Chouchou; Le Port Paix; Mouillage de Jean-Rabel; La Baye Moustique; Baye de Tiburon; Baye des Gonayves; La Baye du Fond de la Grange; Port a l'Écu; rade de la Basse-Terre, one page with charts of nine anchorages on the coast of Hispaniola
5. coastal profiles of 17 locations on a single page
6. coastal profiles of 19 locations on a single page
7. Carte De La Gonave dressée sur les opérations géométriques faites en 1787 ... par M. de Lieudé de Sepmanville, double-page sea chart of Gonave Island and the Port Au Prince Bay area.

Phillips 2716; OCLC 54243957 (2 copies only)
(#19502)

\$ 12,000.

28] REID, John (publisher). **The American Atlas**. New York: Published by John Reid, 1796. Folio (16 x 10 1/4 inches). Mounted on guards throughout, letterpress title within decorative border of typographic ornaments, 20 engraved maps on 19 leaves (1 folding, 17 double-page and 2 single-page maps printed on one double-page sheet), 1 folding engraved plan of Washington (Expert repairs to title, plan of Washington shaved at lower margin with very slight loss to plate area). Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century diced russia and contemporary marbled-paper-covered boards, original paper label 'The / Atlas / for / Winterbotham's History / of / America. / 1796' pasted onto upper cover, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt double fillets, lettered in the second compartment.

A very fine copy of this rare and important American atlas, here including the folding plan of Washington, not found in most copies, and in the first state with Reid Wayland and Smith's 1795 imprint.

The Reid atlas is one of the rarest and most interesting of American atlases, preceded only by the 1795 Carey and the Clark atlases as the earliest United States atlases. It includes detailed engraved maps of North and South America, and the United States; and individual maps of New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and the West Indies. The atlas in hand also includes the added detailed plan of Washington, not found in all copies. This map follows the Ellicott plan of 1792, and Reid's work is the first atlas to include a plan of Washington City. The continent maps, the general map of the United States, and those of Kentucky and Washington are copied from the London edition of Winterbotham. The rest of the maps are original to this work.

Evans 31078; Howes R-170; Phillips *Atlases* 1216,1366; Phillips *Maps* pp.595,1005; Rumsey 845; Sabin 69016; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.215; Streeter Sale 77; cf. *A Checklist of Printed Plans of Washington, DC 1792-1801* in *Mapforum* Issue 1.

(#20767)

\$ 22,500.

29] ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Didier (1723-1786). **Atlas Universel**. Paris: chez les Auteurs & Boudet, 1757[-1758]. Folio (21 3/16 x 15 15/16 inches). Engraved title, 108 engraved maps (3 folding, 105 double-page), all hand-colored in outline and mounted on guards, all but one map (number 97) with original stencilled number on the

verso. 19th-century red half morocco by Leon Choulette of Paris, spine gilt in six compartments, lettered in the second and fourth, the other compartments with repeat decoration of rocaille-work tooling in gilt.

A fine copy of the Robert de Vaugondy's great atlas.

Gilles and Didier Robert de Vaugondy were descendents of Nicolas Sanson, and their atlas is clearly a continuation of Sanson's great work, *Cartes Generales de Toutes les Parties de Monde* published in 1654 and later enhanced and enlarged by Hubert Jaillot. Of the 108 maps, 12 are of the ancient world and 96 reflect modern geography. The Robert de Vaugondys, following Sanson's example, include maps of the postal routes, roads and canal systems of the European countries but herein they are significantly more accurate. Special attention has been paid to the Far East and to North America where the French explorers made such important strides during the eighteenth century. The maps of the East Indies, China, Japan; the maps of Africa and Egypt; and the maps of North America, Canada, Virginia & Maryland, Colonies Angloises are especially interesting in this atlas because they include information gathered from the latest explorations of the area. In particular, California and Australia are represented in truer form. The finish date of 1758 is given on the basis of the date on the map numbered 24 'Carte du royaume de France'. The binding can be assigned to Leon Choulette on the basis of an inscription found on the back of the book block underneath the leather spine which names him as binder and gives a date of 1867.

Nordenskjold 245; NMM 266; Phillips *Atlases* I.619; Sabin 71863
(#14169)

\$ 25,000.

30] SANBORN MAP COMPANY. **Insurance Maps of the City of New York. Borough of Manhattan.** New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1909-1930. Volumes 1-8, 10-12 (all published) in 17 volumes, large folio (25 x 21 inches). Decorative calligraphic titles, indices, 17 key maps and 1,530 full-page maps (847 with extensive hand-coloured pasted-on correction slips, as called for). Contemporary canvas with red morocco corners, title labels on upper covers and spines, 14 volumes with protective canvas over-binding (spine of vol. '11 North' detached) .

A complete set of the most detailed and complete cartographical record ever compiled of the island of Manhattan

[With:]

SANBORN MAP COMPANY. **Insurance Maps of the City of New York. Borough of the Bronx.** New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1914-1915. 3 volumes ('Volumes 13-15' from the 'City of New York' series), large folio (25 x 21 inches). Decorative calligraphic titles, indices, 3 key maps and 310 full-page maps (209 with extensive hand-coloured pasted-on correction slips, as called for). Contemporary canvas with red morocco corners, each with protective canvas over-binding.

Each atlas, with maps drawn to a scale of 50 feet to 1 inch, is devoted to a particular district of the city, with the Manhattan set published between 1909 and 1930. Through a remarkable system of paste-down overlays each volume was checked, and updated where necessary, every six months: the current set includes all subsequent construction and changes to the city up until 1984. Virtually the entire physical evolution of the city during the 20th century is therefore laid down in enormous detail. The result is an invaluable record of Manhattan through the decades of its most explosive growth.

Insurance maps originated in London in the eighteenth century in response to the need felt by the large fire insurance companies and underwriters for accurate, up-to-date and detailed information about the buildings they were insuring. The form reached its zenith in the United States with the work of the Sanborn Map Company. Sanborn fire insurance maps are the most valuable of all cartographical records for the development of urban America. The earliest surviving Sanborn atlas in the Library of Congress is of Boston, 1867, and was prepared specifically for the Aetna Insurance Company. Sanborn maps and atlases were subsequently prepared for more than twelve thousand United States cities and towns. But virtually no maps or atlases dated prior to 1883 survive in the Library of Congress or elsewhere, and those subsequent to that date are also very rare and seldom offered for sale on the open market. This is due to the very small number of each map or atlas that was published. These specialized but invaluable maps were prepared for the exclusive use of fire insurance companies and underwriters. The Library of Congress catalogue for fire insurance maps (p.6) notes that 'Sanborn employees colored the maps by hand, because

there were usually fewer than twenty orders for a single sheet.'

Each sheet measures 21 by 25 inches and was drawn to a scale of 50 feet to an inch, with colour applied by hand. Every existing building was shown to scale, its construction material and use were noted, as well as fire-proofing, thickness of walls, elevators, chimneys, fire alarm boxes, hydrants, sprinkler systems, and a wealth of other detail. The information was gleaned by Sanborn's surveyors from public records, as well as from laborious field work. The task of updating the maps was continuous, and corrections in the form of paste-on slips were issued at regular intervals. Over the course of decades of development, slips were laid over slips, the maps finally presenting a sort of cartographical archaeological record, with layers of a city's growth carefully preserved.

As a result of this expensive on-going labor, each Sanborn map cost between \$12 and \$200 by the 1930s. This meant that for an area the size of Manhattan, the cost of a complete set of approximately 1500 maps was prohibitive to all but the most dedicated user. Production of the large-scale maps of the type offered here ceased in 1962, and the company has since concentrated on publishing black and white photo-revision atlases on a greatly reduced scale.

The atlases were arranged so that each area was shown twice (on two facing sheets). Each set of these paired maps was assigned a shared plate number and consisted of a black and white 'skeleton map' which showed in outline each building as of the date of publication, with a facing corrections map, which showed the same outlines, but with each building color-coded to show building materials and other details. It was on these latter sheets that the evolution of the city was recorded through the use of the paste-on slips discussed above. Periodically, when development overtook the ability of a sheet to reflect dramatic change, supplemental sheets were added to the atlas. These were usually issued without an accompanying skeleton map.

The Library of Congress records three editions for Sanborn's atlases of New York: 1890-1902, 1903-1919, 1908-1952. The set offered here corresponds to the Library of Congress's third edition, but with important variations that are such a hall-mark of these works. Each existing Sanborn atlas has a uniqueness, a hand-made quality that is otherwise unknown in the history of published cartography. Due to the human factor - the need for constant, careful up-dating - it is doubtful that any two existing Sanborn atlases are identical. A full collation of this set is available on request.

(#2579)

\$ 35,000.

31] SAYER, Robert and John BENNET (publishers). **The American Military Pocket Atlas; being an approved collection of correct maps, both general and particular, of the British Colonies; especially those which now are, or probably may be the Theatre of War: Taken principally from the actual surveys and judicious observations of engineers De Brahm and Romans; Cook, Jackson, and Collett; Maj. Holland, and other officers.** London: Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennet, [1776]. Octavo (8 11/16 x 5 3/8 inches). Letterpress text: title (verso blank), 1p. 'List of maps' (verso blank), 2pp. dedication to 'Gov. Pownall', 2pp. 'Advertisement', 6 folding engraved maps, all hand-coloured in outline. Expertly bound to style in 18th-century diced half russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt double fillets, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, modern blue morocco-backed cloth box.

The 'Holster Atlas' : one of the most important atlases of the American Revolution designed for use in the field. The 'Holster Atlas' was issued at the suggestion of Governor George Pownall and included the 'maps that the British high command regarded as providing essential topographical information in the most convenient form' (Schwartz & Ehrenberg)

This collection of maps was published by Sayer and Bennet at the beginning of the Revolution for the use of British officers. 'Surveys and Topographical Charts being fit only for a Library, such maps as an Officer may take with him into the Field have been much wanted. The following Collection forms a Portable Atlas of North America, calculated in its Bulk and Price to suit the Pockets of Officers of all Ranks' (Advertisement). Although the publishers claimed the atlas would fit into an officer's pocket, it was more usually carried in a holster and thus gained its nick-name.

The six maps are as follows:

1. DUNN, Samuel. 'North America, as divided amongst the European Powers. By Samuel Dunn, Mathematician

London: printed for Robt. Sayer, 10 Jany. 1774.' Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline (13 1/4 x 18 inches). Engraved for Dunn's 'A New Atlas' (London: 1774).

2. DUNN, Samuel. 'A compleat map of the West Indies, containing the coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain, and Terra Firma: with all the islands.' London: Robt. Sayer, 10 January 1774. Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline (13 1/8 x 18 1/2 inches). Engraved for Dunn's 'A New Atlas' (London: 1774).

The 'Advertisement' describes these first two maps as 'a general map of the part of the globe, called North America, and a second general map of those islands, shores, gulfs, and bays, which form what is commonly called the West Indies; these we consider as introductory, and as giving a general idea, and we trust a just one.'

3. 'A general map of the Northern British Colonies in America. which comprehends the Province of Quebec, the Government of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-England and New-York. from the maps published by the Admiralty and Board of Trade, Regulated by the astronomic and trigonometric observations of Major Holland and corrected from Governor Pownall's late Map 1776. London: Robt. Sayer & Jno. Bennet, 14 August 1776.' Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline (20 1/2 x 26 1/2 inches). First state, also issued as a separate map. This map was re-issued in 1788 with the title changed to reflect the new political realities. McCorkle *New England* 776.11; Sellers & Van Ee 143; Stevens & Tree 65

4. EVANS, Lewis. 'A general map of the Middle British Colonies, in America. containing Virginia, Maryland, the Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. With the addition of New York, and the greatest part of New England, as also of the bordering parts of the Province of Quebec, improved from several surveys made after the late war, and corrected from Governor Pownall's late Map 1776. London: R. Sayer & J. Bennet, 15 October 1776.' Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline (20 1/8 x 26 1/2 inches). Based on Lewis Evans' map of 1755, with additions and corrections. Cf. Stephenson & McKee *Virginia* p.82 (an image of the Evans map)

5. ROMANS, Bernard. 'A general map of the Southern British Colonies, in America. comprehending North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, with the neighbouring Indian countries. From the modern surveys of Engineer de Brahm, Capt. Collet, Mouzon & others; and from the large hydrographical survey of the coasts of East and West Florida. By B. Romans. London: R.Sayer & J. Bennett [sic.], 15 Octr. 1776.' Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline (20 3/4 x 25 5/8 inches). Based on charts and maps by Roman and others.

6. BRASSIER, William Furness (1745-1772). 'A Survey of Lake Champlain including Lake George, Crown Point and St. John, Surveyed by order of ... Sr. Jeffery Amherst ... by William Brassier, draughtsman. 1762. London: Robt. Sayer & Jno. Bennet, 5 Aug., 1776.' Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline (29 1/8 x 21 5/8 inches). Also issued as the first separately published map of Lake Champlain, this excellent detailed chart was based on a survey made during the French and Indian War, but not published until the Revolution. Included is an inset illustrating America's first naval battle, in which General Benedict Arnold, though forced back down the lake, was able to delay the British attempt to descend to the Hudson for that year. No mention, of course, is made of Ethan Allen's taking of Fort Ticonderoga in 1775.

Fite & Freeman *A Book of Old Maps* pp.212-216; Howes A208; Nebenzahl *Atlas of the American Revolution* pp.61-63; Phillips *Atlases* 1206; Rumsey p.311; Sabin 1147; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.190; Streeter Sale 73.

(#19184)

\$ 35,000.

32] SENEX, John (1678-1740). **A New General Atlas, Containing a geographical and historical account of all the empires, kingdoms and other dominions of the world: with the natural history and trade of each country.** London: printed for Daniel Browne, Thomas Taylor, John Darby [etc], 1721. Folio (20 3/4 x 13 3/4 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. Title printed in red and black with engraved vignette, 3pp. letterpress list of subscribers. 34 engraved double-page maps and town plans (comprising: 31 maps, all hand-coloured in outline, and 3 uncoloured town plans), 14pp. engraved coats-of-arms of the subscribers. 18th-century marbled calf expertly rebaked to style, covers with gilt fillet border, spine in eight compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration of stylized flower and foliage corner-pieces surrounding a lozenge-shaped area tooled with various small tools including crowns and flowerheads, comb-marbled endpapers. *Provenance*: Dr. Charles Morley (West Basham, Norfolk, England, subscriber, see manuscript

note on verso of plate XIII, and by descent to:) Dudley Vere Morley Baldus.

A fine subscriber's copy of an atlas which Sabin notes is 'chiefly interesting for the copiousness of its information concerning America'.

A fine complete copy of this great atlas, which besides the excellent maps and town plans, includes 393 erratically numbered pages of highly informative and historically important text. Shirley describes the genesis of the atlas: "Proposals for printing were advertised in the 'Post Boy' for October 1718, and the subscribers were invited by means of insertions in other newspapers subsequently. The atlas was claimed to be based on the best authors, particularly Cluverius, Breitius, Cellarius, Blaeu, Baudrand, Hoffman, the two Sansons, Lutys and other geographers. According to the dates on them, several of the maps were engraved between 1719 and the publication of the atlas in 1721. All the maps carry Senex's name, and those stating that they were 'Revis'd by J. Senex' are ... believed to be from plates previously owned or published by Christopher Browne'.

The maps of American interest are titled as follows:

1. 'A New Map of America... I.Senex... I.Harris Fecit' (North and South America).
2. 'A New Map of the English Empire in America... Ion. Senex 1719... I.Harris sculp.' (Newfoundland in the north, to the tip of Florida, west to the Mississippi).
3. 'A New Map of Virginia and Maryland And Improved Parts of Pennsylvania & New Jersey... 1719... I.Senex'.
4. 'A New Map of the English Empire in the Ocean of America or West Indies... I.Senex... A New Map of the Island of Jamaica.' (Jamaica, Barbados, Bermuda, Tobago, Antigua and 'Christophers').
5. 'A Map of Louisiana and the River Mississippi by John Senex' (Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes)
6. 'A Drafft of the Golden & Adjacent Islands, with part of ye Isthmus of Darien as it was taken by Capt. Ienefer... a New Map of ye Isthmus of Darien in America. the Bay of Panama, The Gulf of Vallona'.

NMM 3:434; Phillips *Atlases* 563; Sabin 79124
(#6766)

\$ 35,000.

33] TANNER, H.[enry] S.[chenck] (1786-1858). **A New American Atlas containing Maps of the Several States of the North American Union, projected and drawn on a uniform scale from documents found in public offices of the United States and State Governments, and other original and authentic information by Henry S. Tanner.** Philadelphia: H.S. Tanner, 1823. Folio (23 7/8 x 16 5/8 inches). Letterpress half-title, 1p. index and 18pp. text. Engraved title with vignette of the "First Landing of Columbus in the New World", 18 fine hand-coloured engraved maps (16 double-page, 2 folding). Expertly bound to style in half-calf over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine gilt and divided into seven compartments by fillets and roll tools, lettered in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers.

A fine copy of the first collected edition of "the most distinguished atlas published in the United States during the engraving period Ristow), published at the start of the Golden Age of American Cartography,

Tanner's *New American Atlas* contained the most accomplished series of maps of America that had yet appeared in an atlas. Of the greatest importance were the maps of American states. With the exception of the maps of New York State and Florida, these showed two or more states to each double-page map sheet. These maps were drawn up using a careful combination of original surveys and the best existing published sources.

The evident high cost of production meant that the publishers took the decision to issue the maps in five separate parts which were published from 1819 to 1823. A second revised edition appeared in 1825. The maps, all of which are carefully hand-coloured, include a double-page world map, 4 double-page maps of continents, a map of South America on two joined sheets (numbered 6 and 7 in the index), a map of North America on 4 joined sheets (numbered 8 -11) and 11 double-page maps of the various States.

Contemporary reviews were favourable: the *New American Atlas* "is decidedly one of the most splendid works of

the kind ever executed in this country" (*United States Gazette*, September 1823). Never "has either America or Europe, produced a geographical description of the several States of the Union, so honorable to the Arts, and so creditable to the nation as Tanner's *American Atlas*." (*National Advocate* 25 August 1824). The most enthusiastic report came from the scholar Jared Sparks who wrote in the April 1824 issue of the *North American Review* that "as an *American Atlas*, we believe Mr. Tanner's work to hold a rank far above any other, which has been published."

Howes T29; Phillips 1376; cf. Ristow *American Maps and Map Makers* pp. 154 &193-198; Rumsey 2892; Sabin 94319.

(#20430)

\$ 85,000.

34] TANNER, H.[enry] S.[chenck] (1786-1858). **A New American Atlas containing Maps of the Several States of the North American Union, projected and drawn on a uniform scale from documnets found in public offices of the United States and State Governments, and other original and authentic information by Henry S. Tanner.** Philadelphia: H.S. Tanner, 1825. Folio (23 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches). Letterpress half-title, 1p. index and 18pp. text. Engraved title with vignette of the "First Landing of Columbus in the New World, 21 fine hand-coloured engraved map sheets (16 maps on 16 double-page sheets; 1 map on one folding sheet; and 1 map on 4 double-page sheets), some expert restoration to corners. Expertly bound to style in half brown straight-grained morocco over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by double gilt rules, lettered in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, contained within a modern red morocco-backed cloth box, the spine in seven compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second, the others with repeat tooling in gilt.

A fine copy of the second edition of "one the most magnificent atlases ever published in the United States," engraved during the "Golden Age of American Cartography" (Ristow).

Tanner's *New American Atlas* contained the most accomplished series of maps of America that had yet appeared in an atlas. Of the greatest importance were the maps of American states, which were highly detailed and brilliantly coloured. While New York and Florida each had their own dedicated page, other double-page sheets showcased multiple states at a time. As the title claims, these maps were drawn up using a careful combination of original surveys and the best existing published sources.

The evident high cost of production meant that the publishers took the decision to issue the maps originally in five separate parts which were published from 1819 to 1823. A first collected edition was published in 1823, and this second revised edition appeared in 1825. The maps, all of which are carefully hand-coloured, include a world map, 4 maps of continents, a map of South America on a large folding sheet made up from two joined sheets (the index calls for two separate sheets), a map of North America on 4 sheets and 11 double-page maps of the various States. Contemporary reviews were favourable: the *New American Atlas* "is decidedly one of the most splendid works of the kind ever executed in this country" (*United States Gazette*, September 1823). Never "has either America or Europe, produced a geographical description of the several States of the Union, so honorable to the Arts, and so creditable to the nation as Tanner's *American Atlas*." (*National Advocate* 25 August 1824). The most enthusiastic report came from the scholar Jared Sparks who wrote in the April 1824 issue of the *North American Review* that "as an *American Atlas*, we believe Mr. Tanner's work to hold a rank far above any other, which has been published."

This second edition is notable for the significant cartographic changes made by Tanner, reflecting new boundaries, counties, towns and discoveries since the initial maps were published in 1819. For example, the map of Illinois shows significant changes to the mapping of the headwaters of the Mississippi, and the map of Louisiana depicts Indian lands with vast changes from the first edition.

Howes T29; Phillips 1376; cf. Ristow, *American Maps and Map Makers*, pp. 154 &193-198; Rumsey 2892; Sabin 94319.

(#17477)

\$ 85,000.

35] [WEILAND, Carl Ferdinand (1782-1847). **Geografische statistischen Atlas einingen amerikanischen Staaten**

in 45 Plattern von geografischen Institute en Weimar. Weimar: geografischen Institute en Weimar, 1824 - 1829]. Folio (21 1/2 x 13 3/4 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. 45 double-page hand-coloured engraved maps, each surrounded by letterpress text, without title as issued. Expertly bound to style in speckled half calf over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine in six compartments with wide semi-raised bands, the band flanked by gilt roll tooling.

A very rare German composite atlas of America: a complete set including several important early maps of the United States

From 1824 to 1829, C. F. Weiland was engaged in creating a series of maps of America for the Geographical Institute of Weimar. According to Phillips, the maps were "published separately," but were occasionally collected and bound as a composite atlas. No general title page was ever issued but these rare composites are now universally known by the title given above. Very few have the same collation, and even fewer have the 45 maps that, according to Phillips, constitute a complete set. The present atlas is exceptional in that it contains this maximum number: by way of comparison, the Library of Congress has an example with thirty maps.

The maps are frequently described as copies of Jean-Alexandre Buchon's 1825 French language versions of the maps from Carey & Lea's *American Atlas* (Philadelphia, 1822). However, as production began as early as 1824, we can assume that the Philadelphia edition was the true inspiration. Like its predecessors, each map is accompanied by detailed text explaining geographical and political aspects of the jurisdiction featured. A large number of the maps are original productions that are distinct improvements on both Carey & Lea's and Buchon's maps. These include the maps of Arkansas Territory, Michigan Territory, Florida, Missouri & Oregon Territories, Canada and the Polar Regions. Several of these have no parallel in the atlases of Carey & Lea or Buchon. Twenty-eight of the maps focus solely on locations within the United States of America.

The list of maps in this atlas includes:

1. Vermont, based on Carey & Lea

2. Tennessee, based on Carey & Lea

3. Arkansas Territory, this rare map is one of the first depicting Arkansas alone. Carey & Lea and Buchon had included a map of Arkansas Territory, based on Stephen Long's famous map. However, that map extended north to Canada and west to the Rocky Mountains, while this map focuses exclusively on Arkansas and neighbouring Oklahoma. Arkansas is here divided into ten counties. The few existing towns are almost all located along the Arkansas River.

4. North Carolina, based on Carey & Lea

5. Pennsylvania, based on Carey & Lea

6. Ohio, based on Carey & Lea

7. Florida, a rare early map of the State of Florida. It is one of the finest maps in the atlas, and an entirely new map, with the coastline and interior detail for Florida completely redrawn. While Buchon had shown Florida divided into just two counties, this map shows seven. Among the additions is the new city of Jacksonville. Tampa Bay, which was called "Espiritu Santo" by Buchon is here named "Espiritu Santo oder Tampa Bay." The Florida Keys have been entirely redrawn, and there are many new roads in northern Florida.

8. Illinois, based on Carey & Lea, an early map that shows the northern two thirds of the state to be largely uninhabited.

9. New Hampshire, based on Carey & Lea

10. New Jersey, based on Carey & Lea

11. Indiana, based on Carey & Lea, an early map that shows the central and northern parts of the state to be largely uninhabited.
12. Kentucky, based on Carey & Lea
13. New York, based on Carey & Lea
14. Mississippi, based on Carey & Lea, still shows the northern two-thirds of the state to be inhabited by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.
15. Maryland, based on Carey & Lea
16. Michigan & Northwest Territory, an entirely new map, as the corresponding map in the Buchon atlas focused only on Michigan. This map extends westward to include present-day Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota, the "Northwest Territory," a vast and largely uninhabited realm extending to the Mississippi River and up to the Canadian border. The contour of Lake Michigan is more accurately drawn, and ten counties now appear in the lower peninsula of Michigan. Unlike Buchon's, this map shows the upper peninsula attached to the Northwest Territory.
17. Massachusetts, after Carey & Lea, but with different topography
18. Georgia, based on Carey & Lea, showing the northwestern portion of the state still occupied by the Cherokee Indians before their expulsion in 1828 by President Jackson.
19. Maine, based on Carey & Lea, an early map of this state that was admitted into the Union in 1820, is shown with exaggerated boundaries extending north of the St. John River, representing the extreme American claims in the unresolved boundary dispute with Great Britain.
20. Missouri, based on Carey & Lea, an early map that shows the western Ozark portion of the state to still be inhabited by the Osage Indians.
21. Delaware, based on Carey & Lea
22. South Carolina, based on Carey & Lea
23. Rhode Island, based on Carey & Lea
24. Virginia, closely adapted from the corresponding map in Buchon's atlas, shows what later became West Virginia as an integral part of the state.
25. District of Columbia, closely adapted from the map in Buchon's atlas, shows the District as complete, including Alexandria, which was not returned to Virginia until 1839.
26. Missouri and Oregon Territories, a rare early map of the American northwest. The map shows the newly formed territories of Oregon and Missouri, which occupied the watersheds of the Columbia and Missouri Rivers respectively, not in Carey & Lea.
27. British North America, is a general map of Canada, and an entirely different map than those that appeared in the atlases of Carey & Lea and Buchon. While those maps had concentrated on eastern Canada, this example extends all the way to the Pacific, with an abundance of new detail and information for western Canada and the Arctic regions. American territory extends northward so that it includes the entire watershed of the upper Columbia River.
28. The Northern Polar Regions, no map of the subject appeared in Carey & Lea's or Buchon's atlases, this map shows the northernmost regions and the central Arctic Archipelago to be totally unexplored.
29. Alabama, based on Carey & Lea

30. Connecticut, based on Carey & Lea
31. Windward Islands, depicting the chain of islands from Puerto Rico to Grenada, not in Carey & Lea.
32. Leeward Islands, shows the islands off the coast of Venezuela from Aruba to Trinidad, (not in Carey & Lea, who had a different interpretation of the definition of the "Leeward Islands")
33. Chile, shows a country much smaller than the modern Chile, before the settlement of its Patagonian territories and the conquest of its northern provinces, similar to Carey & Lea, but with different topography.
34. Brazil, not in Carey & Lea
35. Colombia, is shown as a unified state embracing Colombia, Equador and Venezuela, similar to Carey & Lea, but with different topography.
36. Cuba & The Bahamas, similar to Carey & Lea, but here with the Cuban provinces outlined.
37. Guatemala, is shown as a unified state embracing all of the central American countries north of Panama, not in Carey & Lea
38. Haiti, is depicted with the entire island of Hispaniola, similar to Carey & Lea, but with different topography.
39. Jamaica, similar to Carey & Lea, but with different topography.
40. Peru, similar to Carey & Lea, but with different topography.
41. Patagonia, an entirely new map, as no map of Patagonia appeared in Carey & Lea's or Buchon's atlases.
42. La Plata, a new map depicts the regions within the basin of the River Plate, not in Carey & Lea
43. United Provinces of South America, map depicts northern Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia, when they were briefly united into one nation after their collective independence, similar to Carey & Lea, but with different topography.
44. Guyana, not in Carey & Lea
45. Mexico, includes the states of New Mexico and Texas, based on Carey & Lea.

Espenhorst *A Guide to German Handatlases* P1225, 1.6.3; Phillips *Atlases* 1225; Tooley *Dictionary of Mapmakers* (1979 ed.) p.658
(#19359)

\$ 35,000.