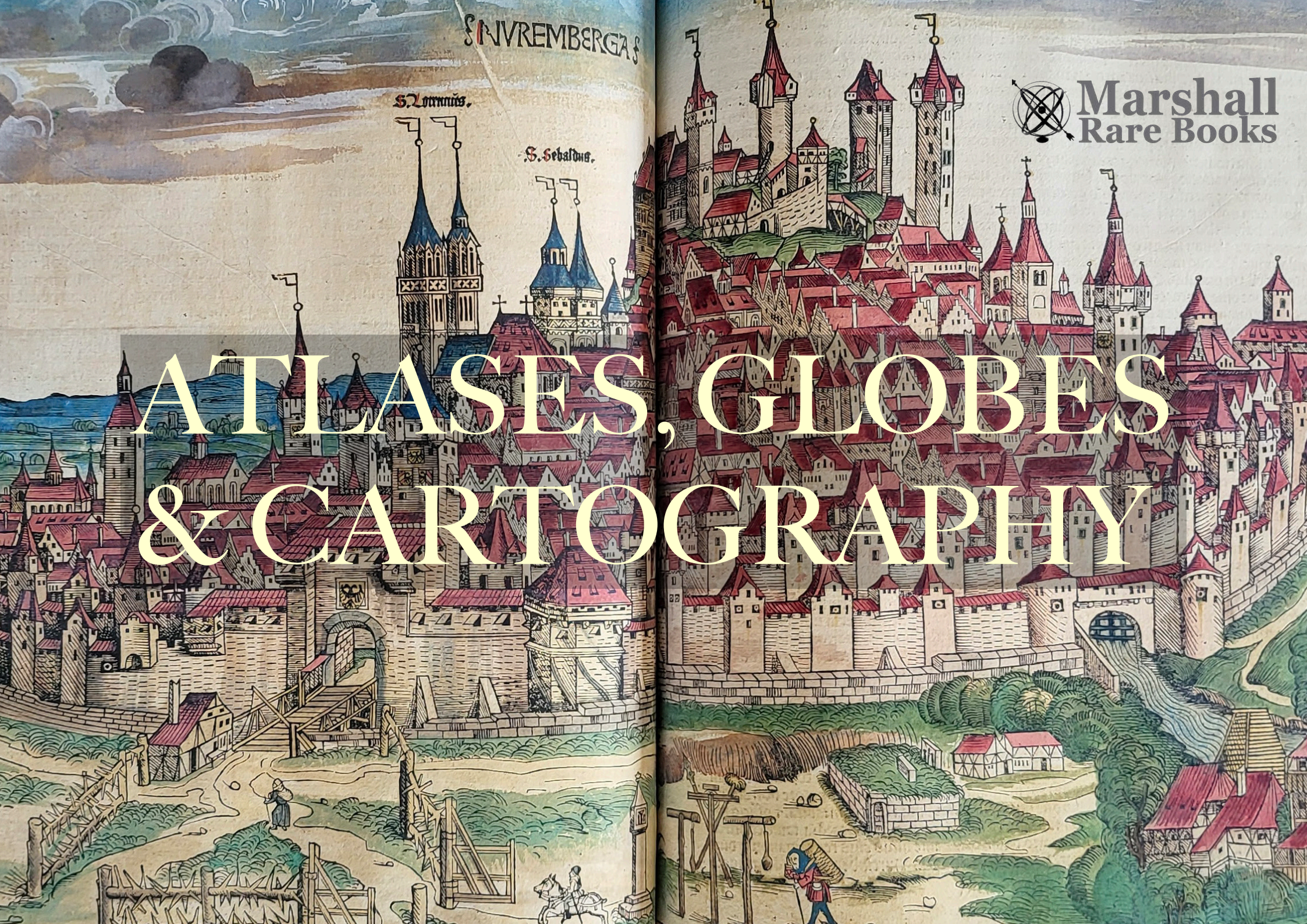


Marshall
Rare Books

ATLASES, GLOBES & CARTOGRAPHY

ATLASES, GLOBES & CARTOGRAPHY 2024

It is with great pleasure that we present to you our catalogue containing 40 atlases, globes and maps.

Both visually appealing, and historically significant, many of these atlases are the first printed attempt by European cartographers and adventurers to illustrate the vast world around them. Some of these works contain the first information of new discoveries around the Americas, India, China, Japan and the South China Seas. Others show projections of the celestial bodies, or moveable volvelles, both valuable tools for navigation.

The catalogue also consists of some of the finest atlases and globes we have ever had the pleasure of offering. Of particular note are two atlases in original hand-colour, the Schedel *Nuremberg Chronicle* (Item 35), and the Mortier *Atlas Nouveau* (Item 29). We must also bring special attention to the Morden and Berry English Terrestrial Globe (Item 28), a scarce survival of the earliest obtainable English terrestrial globe. By including the tracks of Drake and Cavendish, this globe would have been part of the celebration of great English navigators, both recognising their achievements and encouraging other citizens to follow in their footsteps for the glory of the country.

We hope you enjoy.

Marshall Rare Books

1. APIANUS, PETRUS

Cosmographia . . . per Gemmam Frisium . . . iam demum ab omnibus vindicata mendis, ac nonnullis quoque locis aucta. Additis eiusdem argumenti libellis ipsius Gemmae Frisii.

Antwerp, heirs of Arnold Birckmann, 1564.4to. [2], 64, [2]ff. Contemporary vellum, fascinating contemporary geometrical diagrams drawn on covers, large woodcut of a globe on title-page, woodcut diagrams with moveable parts on verso of f. 8 and on recto of ff. 11, 28 and 49; folding cordiform map of the world, between ff. 30 and 31, numerous woodcut instruments and illustrations including one full-page cut of an astrolabe. The original vellum binding has some soiling but it is a charming example of this early and scarce edition.

£12,500

The 1524 edition published by Apianus himself was a highly important and influential work, but Gemma Frisius may have seen the potential to develop it into a more popular work. He may also have seen the potential of producing and selling in his workshop the mathematical instruments described in the Cosmographia which would then provide an outstanding advertisement for his wares. This was indeed what he went on to do. In 1533, the original, corrected work was enlarged by the addition of two short works by Gemma Frisius: De locorum describendorum ratione (Concerning the method of describing places) and De eorum distantijs inveniendis (Concerning determining their distances). In Libellus de locurum Gemma described the theory of trigonometric surveying and in particular itcontains the first proposal to use triangulation as a method of accurately locating places. It was with Gemma's additions that the popularity of the Cosmographia soared. The manual became a highly respected work on astronomy and navigation that was to see over forty reprints in 14 languages and that remained popular until the end of the 16th century. One of the reasons for the book's enormous popularity was undoubtedly its discussion of the newly discovered lands in the New World. Another was the book's inclusion of ingenious paper devices the volvelles which enabled one to solve practical mathematical problems relating to time-telling, the calendar, astronomy and astrology.

The double-page world map (quire I), was based on the one by Waldseemüller in 1507. The Waldseemüller map is known from a single example and the 1520 Apianus derivative map is exceedingly rare. Gemma Frisius made a world map published in Louvain in 1540 and this map is now lost. The map shown here, appearing in editions of the Cosmographia from 1544 on, is by Gemma Frisius and is probably based on these antecedent or mother maps. The projection used in this world map is known as a cordiform projection since its outline resembles that of a heart. The cordiform projection was one of many different projections

employed early in the history of cartography. The projection is truncated and the southern tip is cut off so we don't see whether Gemma Frisius attempted to depict the hypothetical Antarctic continent. There is but a suggestion of it south of the Straits of Magellan. The shape of North and South America when this map was made, continued to use the ribbon-like figure of the New World that dates back to the 1507 Waldseemüller map. However, this appears to be the first printed map that shows the true peninsular nature of Yucatan, in Central America. Earlier maps, and even the contemporary map by Sebastian Münster, with a much more up-to-date depiction of the New World, showed the Yucatan as an island. North America is labelled Baccalearium in reference to the cod fishing nearby and has shrunk to a slender peninsula lying almost east-west. One of the figures at the top wears the double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman Emperor. The heart shaped border of the map contains signs of the zodiac, and the outer surround is filled with clouds and winds, including three cadaverous windheads representing the traditional plague-carrying winds of the south . Although three different blocks were cut to print the map during the decades it remained in print, the map was never revised.

This edition was published in Antwerp,. Antwerp was described by Guicciardini as the place where people from all the nations of the known world could feel themselves at home. Printing was a growth industry in Antwerp: R.A. Peddie states that while there were twelve printing offices in Antwerp in the 15th century, it had fifty-six in the 16th century. He goes on to say, "We find in the books which are published from 1500 to 1540 a complete and vivid image of the eager

search for new knowledge which then prevailed." Many of the Latin editions of Cosmographia published in Antwerp. It was an appropriate city in which to print the Cosmographia, for it nurtured botanists and cartographers as well as artists, printers, and engravers. A Renaissance harbour, it served as a mecca for mariners returning from the newly discovered lands around the globe.

Provenance. The otherwise blank verso of the final leaf has been filled with 18 lines of manuscript rhyming verse, written in English, which begin: "To him that lente this book to mee these following lines I send...". There is also one marginal annotation in English on fo. 19 recto: "Ignorant beastes that cannot abiyde arithmetiq." These annotations are early and possibly contemporary.

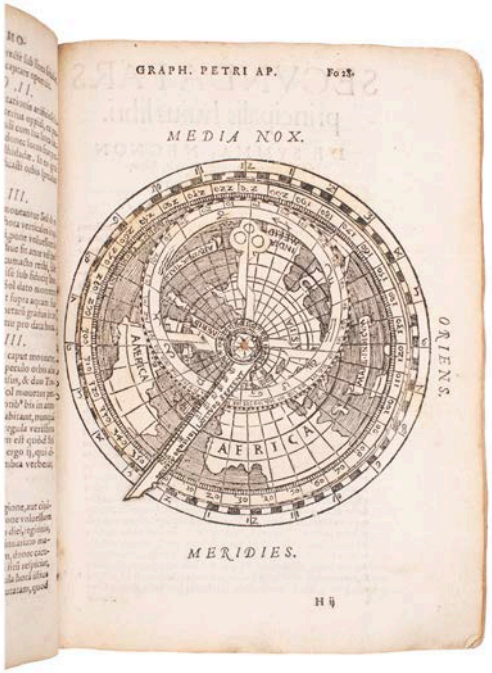
Adams A1282.

Ingolstadt (cf. L.M. Surhone, M.T. Tennoe & S.F. Henssonow, eds., Petrus Apianus. Humanism, Germany, Mathematics, Astronomy, Cartography, Saarbrücken, 2010, passim).(cf. G. Kish, Medicina, mensura, mathematica: The Life and Works of Gemma Frisius, Minneapolis, MN, 1967, passim).Index Aureliensis 106.444; J. Alden & D.C. Landis, European Americana: a chronological guide to works printed in Europe relating to the Americas, 1493-1776, (New York, 1980-1997), 550/3; F. van Otroy,

Bibliographie des oeuvres de Pierre Apian, (Besançon, 1902), no. 47; F. van der Haegen & M.-Th. Lenger, Biblioteca Belgica. Bibliographie générale des Pays-Bas, (Bruxelles, 1964), I, A-222; H. Röttel & W. Kaunzner, Die Druckwerke Peter Apians, in: "Peter Apian. Astronomie, Kosmographie und Mathematik am Beginn der Neuzeit", K. Röttel, ed., (Eichstätt, 1995), p. 263.


PRIMA PARS COSMO.
Corollarium.
QVOMODO ALTITVDO
Poli, seu latitudo terræ per organum
speciale fit exploranda.
Cap. IX.


PETRI APIANI.
HORÆ DIEI.
HORÆ NOCTIS.


GRAPH. PETRI AP.
MEDIA NOX.
MERIDIES.


COSMOGRAPHIA
PETRI APIANI, PER GEMMAM FRISIVM
ANTVERPIAE
Apud heredes Arnoldi Birckmanni.


GRAPH. PETRI AP.
SCHEMA PRÆMISSÆ
DIVISIONIS.


PRIMA PARS COSMO.
Instrumentum theoricæ Solis.
AVX SOLIS.
OPPOSITVM AVGIS.
PROPOSITIO QVARTA

CHARTA COSMOGRAPHICA, CVM VENTORVM PROPRIA NATVRA ET OPERATIONE.

Circius, Noozt noozdtwest. SEPTEN Septentrionalis, Noozdt. TRIO. Aquilo, Noozdt noozdt oost.

Argestis. Westt noozdtwest.

OCCI DENS.

Zephyrus West.

Libs Westt zuydtwest.

Hellespontius Oost noozdtoost.

ORI ENS.

Subsolanus Oost.

Vulturnus. Oost zuydtoost.

REGIONVM LONGITVDO AD ORTVM.

Austroafricus, Zuydt zuydtwest. MERI Auster, DIES. Euroauster, Zuydt zuydtoost.

2. BACKER, REMMET TEUNISSE

Sterre Kaert of Hemels Pleyn, waer door men kan wee hoe laet dat het is over de gehele aertkloot, op alle meridiane en polus hoogte en, opwat lengte en brete de voorsz sterre staen, bezuyde de liniae aequinoctiael.

Amsterdam, [c. 1710], R. & J. Ottens, Engraved by J. De Broen.

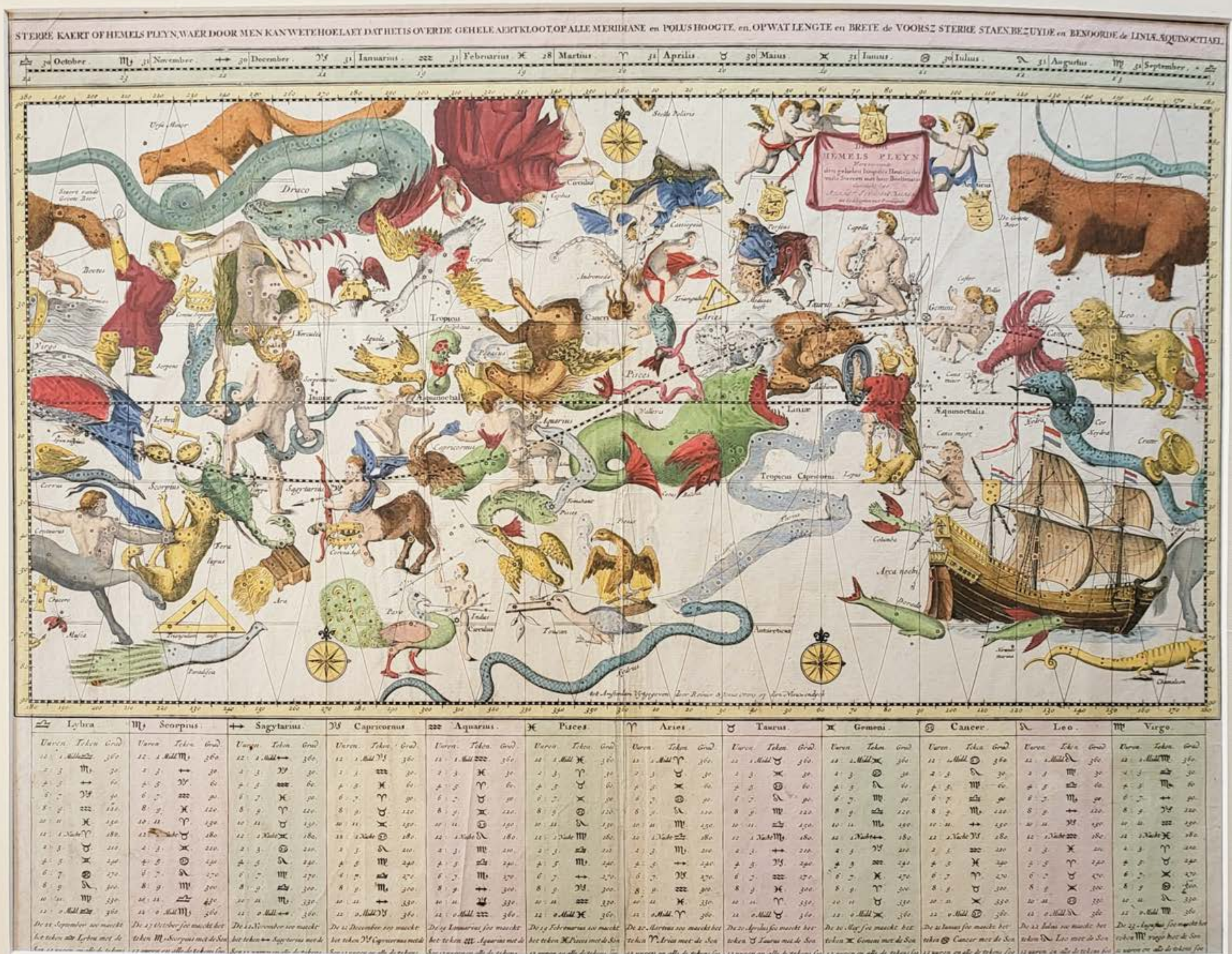
£1,850

A most attractive Mercator style projection of the entire night sky showing all the heavenly bodies and with panels of astrological notations below.
Prepared by Remmet Teunisse Backer. It incorporates the twelve constellations that Dutch explorers added to the canon of constellations in the South Hemisphere in the late 16th century. The twelve new constellations were: the Chameleon, the Phoenix, the Toucan, Grus (the crane), Indus (Indian warrior with spear), Hydrus, Pavo, Paradisea, Triangulum, Musca (the fly), Volans (a flying fish) and Dorado (the goldfish).

Notice that the figures are mirror imaged. This is because the chart is drawn as if looking towards the Earth from beyond the stars, rather than drawn from the Earth looking out.

The plate has a long and convoluted history: originally published c.1684 by Johannes van Keulen, it was subsequent republished by de Ram (whose imprint is imperfectly erased outside the printed border at bottom te bekoomen te Amsterdam : by Joannes de Ram, Caertverkooper op den Dam.), de la Feuille (who had married de Ram's widow), Ottens and finally an edition by Elwe. Engraved by J.de Broen.

Koeman, El 2 # 2, Carole Stott, Celestial Charts, p. 88-89.


STERRE KAERT OF HEMELS PLEYN, WAER DOOR MEN KAN WETE HOE LAET DAT HET IS OVER DE GEHELE AERTKLOOT, OP ALLE MERIDIANE en POLUS HOOGTE, en OP WAT LENGTE en BRETE de VOORSZ STERRE STAEN BEZUYDE en BENOORDE de LINIÆ ÆQUINOCTIAEL
October
November
December
Ianuarius
Februarius
Martius
Aprilis
Maius
Iunius
Iulius
Augustus
September
Draco
Pisces
Aries
Taurus
Tropicus Capricorni
Æquinoctialis
Columba
Arca noebi
Dorado
Lybra
Scorpius
Sagytarius
Capricornus
Aquarius
Pisces
Aries
Taurus
Gemeni
Cancer
Leo
Virgo

Aries
Pisces
Cetus Balena
Tropicus

Æquinoctialis
Cancer
Leo
Columba
Arca noebi
Dorado

Ursa major
De Groote Beer
Castor
Pollux
Cancer
Leo

BARDIN'S LIBRARY GLOBES

3. BARDIN, T.M. & ETKINS, S.S.
A fine Pair of Terrestrial and Celestial Library Globes

(circa 1820), 12 inch early 19th Century Terrestrial and Celestial globes by T.M. Bardin,Salisbury Square, London, and dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, Bar, KB, President of the Royal Society.

Each on a mahogany stand with a turned column to splayed down swept legs united by a stretcher and containing a compass.

£35,000

The terrestrial globe is calibrated full brass meridian, within a circular horizon band with engraved paper calendar and zodiac. As the cartouche notes, the cartography originated with the globe maker James Ferguson (1710-76) as modified by Gabriel Wright (d. 1803-04) in 1782. Wright updated the cartography and added the routes of Captain James Cook's voyages of exploration between 1769 and 1779, along with the location where Cook was killed in Hawaii. Admiral Anson's voyage around the world in the 1740s is also indicated.

The celestial globe is comprised of two sets of twelve hand-coloured engraved half gores laid to the ecliptic poles, with the axis through the celestial poles, the South Pole with printed hour dial, the equatorial graduated in degrees and hours, the colours graduated in degrees, the ecliptic graduated in days of the houses of the zodiac. The horizon band has an engraved paper calendar and zodiac, graduated in degrees, with wind directions. The globe has Ptolemaic, non-Ptolemaic, and southern constellations elegantly depicted as figures of animals, mythological characters, and scientific instruments, in a wide range of colours against a cream-coloured background. The stars are shown to six orders of magnitude with s symbol for nebulae; most are labelled with Greek letters or numerals.

The Bardin family was among the greatest globe makers in London from the late eighteenth through the early nineteenth century. Thomas Marriot Bardin (1768-1819) joined his father William Bardin as an apprentice in 1783. William Bardin started the business with Gabriel Write in the early 1780s, their first globes of 9 and 12 in. diameters are dated 1st January 1782. In 1794 Bardin moved his business from Hind Court to 16 Salisbury Square, on the opposite side of Fleet Street, leaving his collaborator behind.

After becoming a freeman in 1790, Thomas Marriott joined his father's firm in the partnership of W & T. M. Bardin. Around 1798, the globe production of the

Bardin firm was extended to include a pair of 18 in. globes. The skill required for the production of these 12- and 18-inch globes was much admired in contemporary accounts. Bardin New British Globes were frequently marketed by the scientific instrument makers and dealers W. & S. Jones. A few years later, another pair of 12 in. globes appeared, now carrying the name of T. M. Bardin only, since the elder Bardin had died in 1798. The globe production of Thomas Marriott Bardin was taken over by Elizabeth Marriott Bardin (1799-1851), his daughter, in 1820, a year after her father's death. The celestial globe has an undated cartouche signed by S.S. Etkins, Elizabeth's husband.

The mahogany stands have been refurbished and the compass at the base of the tripod of each stand is later.

4. BASSANTIN [BASSENDYNE], JAMES
Astronomia... Opus absolutissimum, in quo, qudquid unquam peritoresmathematici in caelis observarunt, coordine, eamque; methodotraditur, ut cuius posthac facile innotescant quaecumque de astris ac planetis, necnon de eorum variis orbibus, motibus, passionibus, &c. dicipossunt...

Folio (430 x 288 mm), pp [iv] 262 [2, blank], with woodcut printer's device on title and 175 woodcuts and woodcut diagrams, including 37 full-page woodcut astronomical figures of which 18 (one half-page and 17 full-page) have a total of 35 volvelles; a fine copy in contemporary calf, gilt fillets on covers, spine with gilt compartments.Geneva, Jean de Tournes, 1599

£75,000

Splendid Copy of an Extremely Rare Astronomical work, dedicated to the Palatine Count Frederick IV.

Bassantin's beautifully produced work for calculating planetary positions, largely associated with Apianus' great Astronomicum Caesareum 1540. Many of the large woodcut diagrams and volvelles are very similar to that work, including the first volvelle, a full-page celestial planisphere of the northern hemisphere. 'The size of this volume and the extent of its illustration make this an unusually fine example of the attention given to the printing of scientific works at this period' (Mortimer).

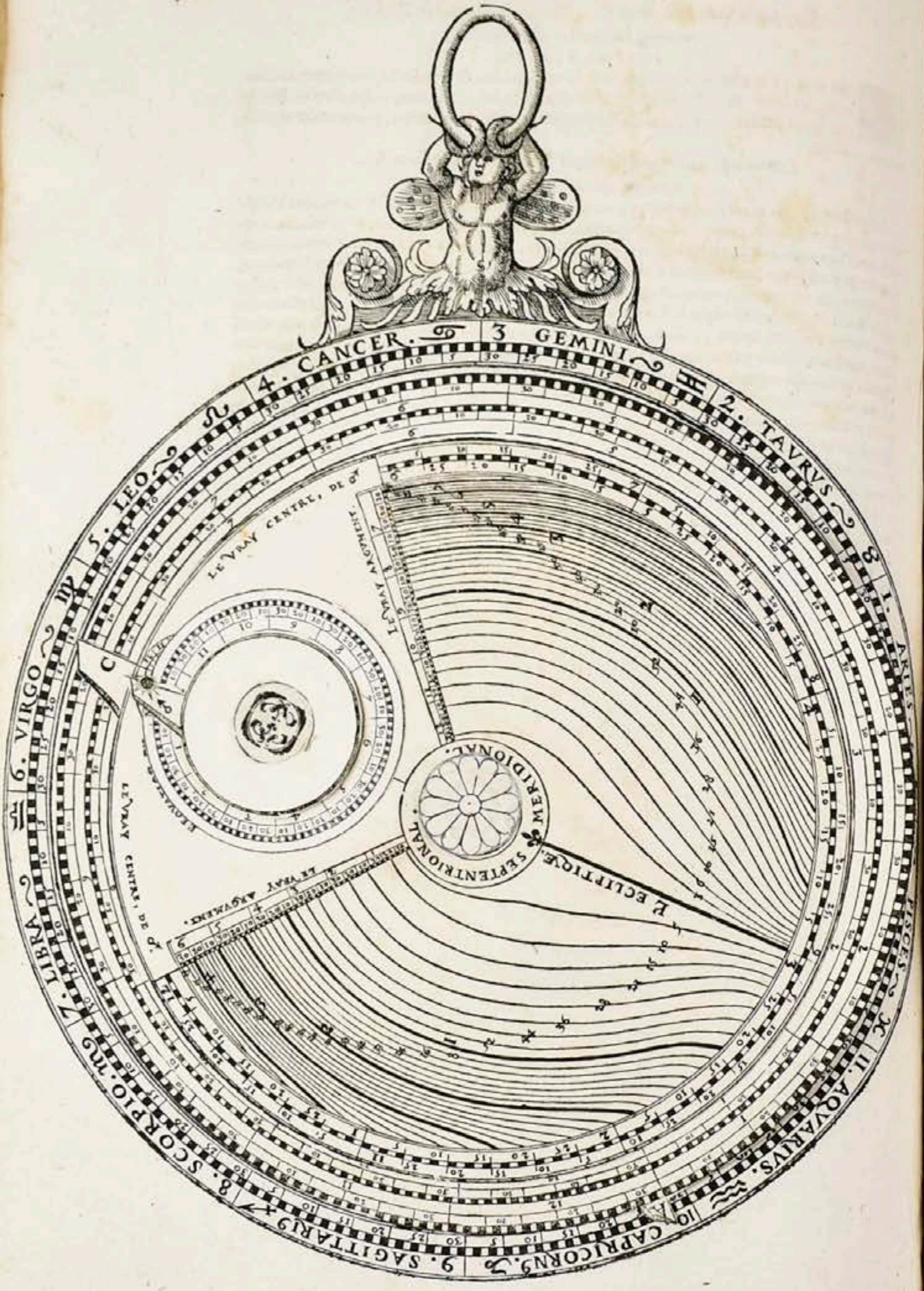
James Bassantin (d. 1568) was a Scots astronomer and astrologer, born in the reign of James IV. He studied at the University of Glasgow, devoting himself to science and mathematics. He continued his education on the Continent in several countries, before settling in France as a teacher of mathematics, first in Lyons and then in Paris.

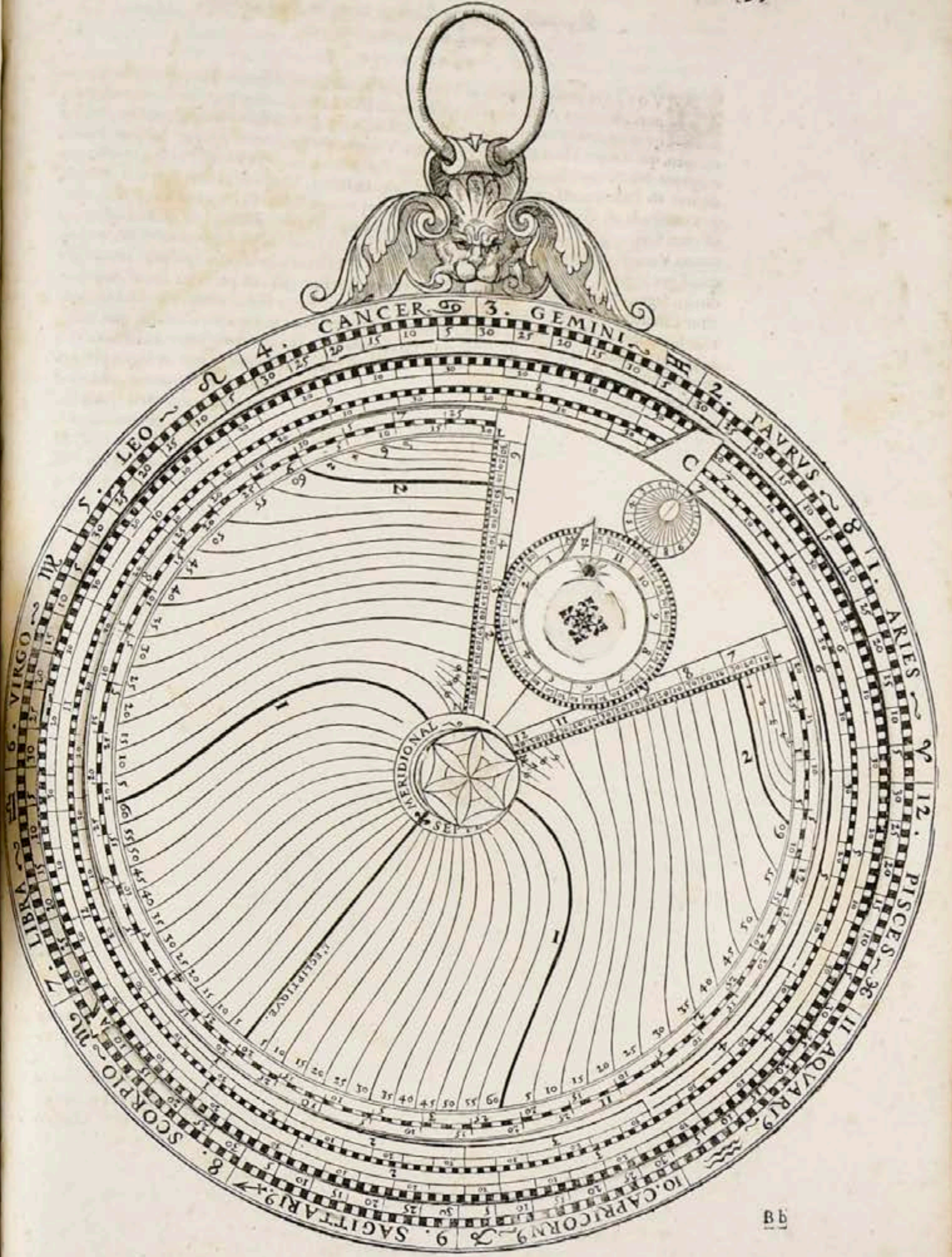
Bassantin was knowledgeable of advances in German and Italian mathematics and astronomy. He produced a revised edition of Jacques Foucard's Paraphrase de l'astrolabe(Lyons 1555), which contained his 'Amplification de l'usage de l'astrolabe', reprinted several times. It demonstrates finding positions in ecliptic latitude of the moon, planets, and fixed stars, as well as the use of the shadow square.

In 1562 Bassantin returned to Scotland. On route, according to Sir James Melville (Memoirs of his own life p 203), he met Sir Robert Melville, Sir James's brother, and predicted to him that there would be 'at length captivity and utter wreck' for Mary, Queen of Scots, at the hands of Elizabeth, and also that the kingdom of England would eventually fall of right to the crown of Scotland, but at the cost of many bloody battles, in which the Spaniards would take part. Bassantin was a convinced Protestant and in politics a supporter of the regent Murray (based on the ODNB entry).

Provenance: inscription on title: 'Ex libris Caroli Parisot Sacri Regni Imperii Equitis empt. Parisiis 6R an. dmi. 1676'

Cartier De Tournes 704; cf Mortimer 47 and Horblit sale catalogue lot 89; OCLC lists UCLA, and the Smithsonian.


4. CANCER
3 GEMINI
2. TAVRVS
1. ARIES
12. PISCES
11. AQVARIVS.
10 CAPRICORN9.
9. SAGITTARI9
8. SCORPIO
7. LIBRA
6. VIRGO
5. LEO
MERIDIONAL.
SEPTENTRIONAL.
L'ECLIPTIQVE
LE VRAY ARGVMENT


4. CANCER
3. GEMINI
2. TAVRVS
1. ARIES
12. PISCES
11 AQVARI9
10. CAPRICORN9.
9. SAGITTARI9
8 SCORPIO
7. LIBRA
6. VIRGO
5. LEO
MERIDIONAL

5. BELLERE, JEAN
Brevis exactaq totius novi orbis eiusq insularum descriptio recens edita.

Woodcut map of the Americas, second state with 'Peru' written horizontally, double-headed eagle holding the coat of arms of Castile and Leon, image 166 x 130mm. (sheet 188 x 140mm.), [Antwerp, 1566, 1567 or 1583]

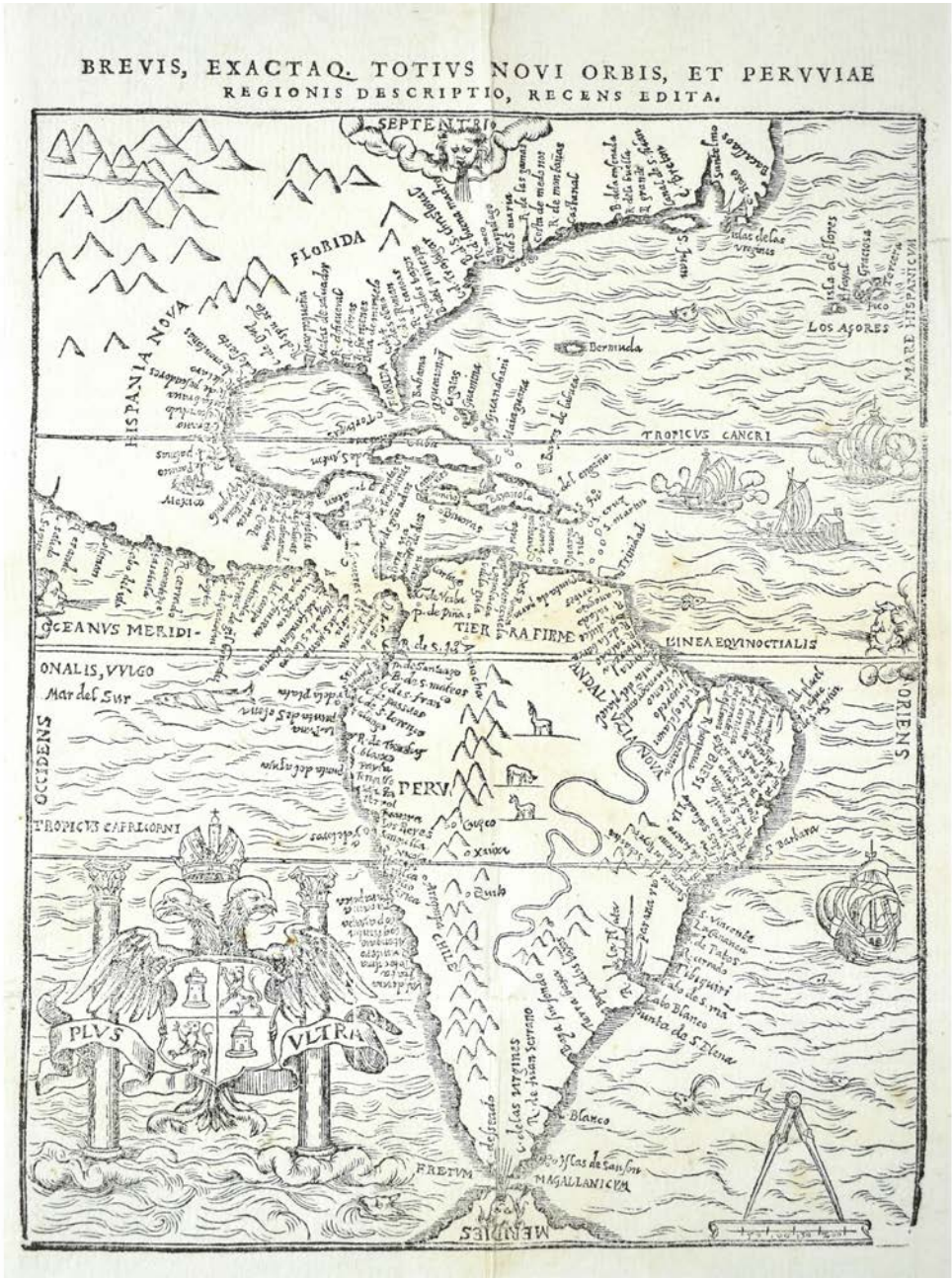
£4,850

An extremely rare map of the Americas.

This scarce map is filled with place names along the coastlines, an uncommon feature for a map of this region in the mid-sixteenth century. The map was published by Jean Bellere, a Dutch printer and publisher, and first appeared in Lopez de Gomara's La Historia General de las Indias in 1554. The detail in North America was derived from the explorations of Ayllon, Gomes and Fagundes. Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon was a Spanish explorer who initiated the first European attempt to establish a settlement in the area now known as the United States. In 1526 Ayllon established the colony of San Miguel de Gualdape in what is believed to be either present-day Georgia or South Carolina. Ayllon died in the settlement, which lasted only a few months due to a scarcity of supplies and harsh winter. Just north of Florida, C. d. S. Roman, B. del Principe, and C. d. Trafalgar are nomenclatures from Ayllon's explorations. Estevao Gomes was a Portuguese cartographer and explorer who sailed at the service of Spain in 1524 in search of a northern route to reach the lucrative spice trade in the Orient, typically known as the elusive Northwest Passage. After reaching Cabot Strait and Cape Breton, Gomes turned south and is believed to have travelled as far as the mouth of the Hudson River.

It is likely that B. d. S. Christoval, named for St. Christopher, and R. d. Buena Madre, named for Saint Anne, were derived from Gomes' accounts, as Gomes is reported to have landed at those locations on the saints' days. Little is known of Portuguese explorer Joao Alvares Fagundes, although he is acknowledged as exploring the areas around Newfoundland and Nova Scotia from 1520-21. Santelmo (most likely the St. Lawrence River), C. Raso (Cape Race) and Islas de las Virgines are believed to be based on Fagundes' reports. In Bellere's map, North America is shown with several large mountain ranges but without a West coast. The Azores islands are depicted much too close to North America. In South America, the Amazon River begins south of the Rio de la Plata and flows north, closely resembling Giacomo Gastaldi's world map of 1546. The only other interior details in South America are several mountain ranges and early depictions of three llamas. The map is embellished with a double-headed eagle holding the coat of arms of Castile and Leon and flanked by the pillars of Hercules, several ships and sea monsters, and four wind heads. This is the second state with "Peru" written horizontally rather than vertically. Published in Levinus Apollonius' De Peruviae Regionis in 1566, 1567 and 1583.

Ref: Burden #20.



6. BELLIN, JAQUES NICOLAS
Le Pilote des Iles Britanniques, Publie D'Apres les Ordes du Contre-Amiral Decres, Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies.

Paris: Par le Depot General de la Marine, 1754, Large Folio, mottled calf gilt, with 32 folding engraved sea-charts.

£7,500

Jacques-Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772) was one of the most important and prolific French cartographers of the mid-eighteenth century, in the service of the French Hydrographical Office. He was appointed the first Ingenieur Hydrographe de la Marine, and also Official Hydrographer to the French King.

Bellin was responsible for an enormous output of charts and maps. In a large folio format, he issued a volume of sea-charts of France, the Neptune Francois, and several sea-atlases of the World, including the Atlas Maritime and the Hydrographie Francaise. These large charts were amongst the best of the period and continued being reissued throughout the second half of the eighteenth century.

In smaller format, he issued the Petit Atlas Maritime (1764), which contained 580 detailed charts, as well as maps to illustrate l'Abbe Prevost's Histoire Generale des Voyages (1746-1757). Bellin also produced a substantial number of important separately issued maps, particularly reflecting continuing discoveries and political events in the Americas.

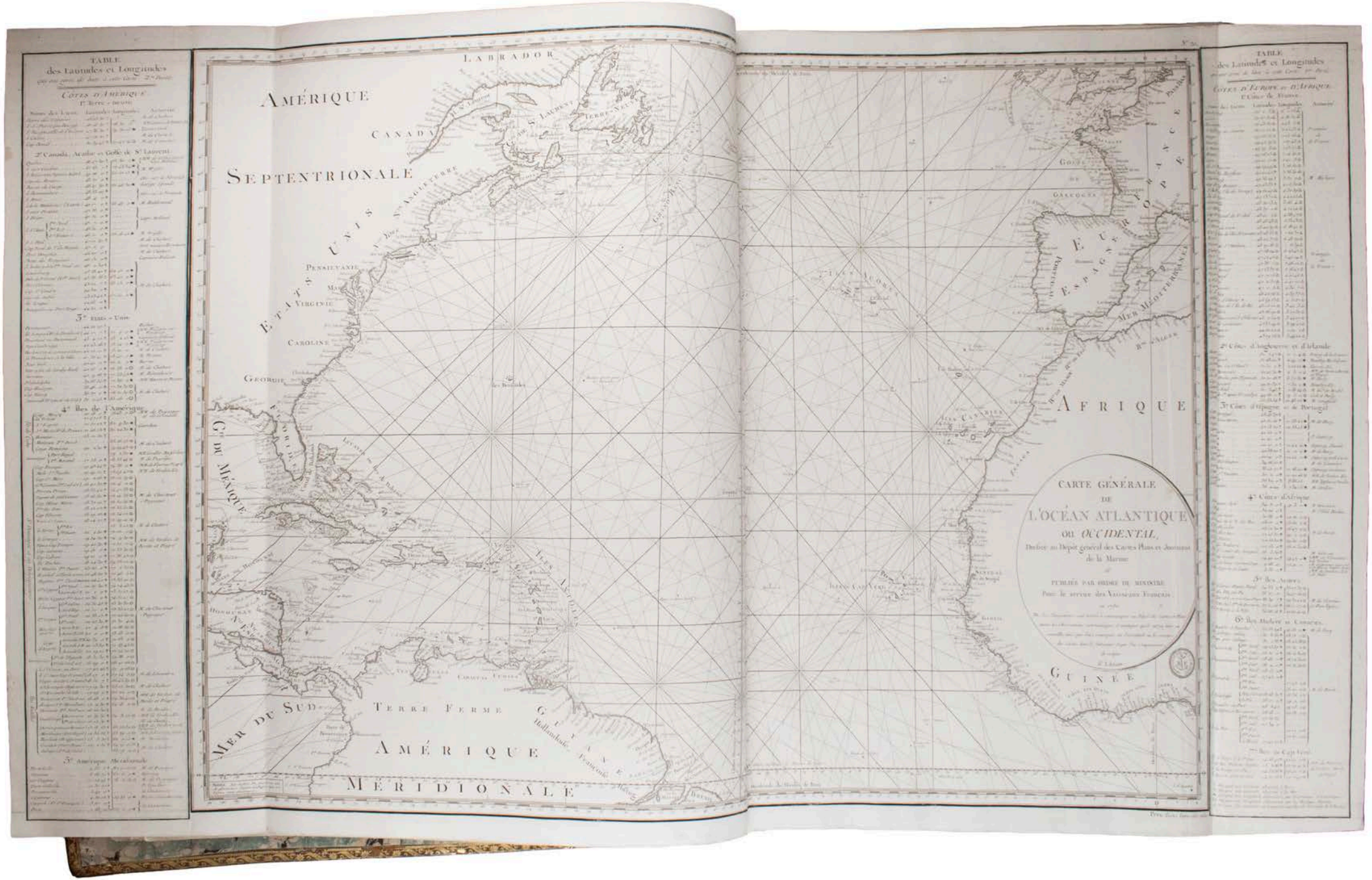


TABLE
des Latitudes et Longitudes
Côtes d'Amérique
1re Terre-Neuve
2e Canada, Acadie et Golfe de St Laurent
3e Etats-Unis
4e Iles de l'Amérique
5e Amérique Méridionale
TABLE
des Latitudes et Longitudes
Côtes d'Europe et d'Afrique
1re Côtes d'Angleterre et d'Irlande
2e Côtes d'Espagne et de Portugal
3e Côtes d'Afrique
4e Iles Açores
5e Iles Madère et Canaries
6e Iles du Cap Vert
LABRADOR
AMÉRIQUE
CANADA
SEPTENTRIONALE
ETATS UNIS
PENSILVANIE
VIRGINIE
CAROLINE
GEORGIE
Gf du MEXIQUE
MER DU SUD
TERRE FERME
AMÉRIQUE
MÉRIDIONALE
GUIANE
Hollandoise
Françoise
EUROPE
FRANCE
GASCOGNE
ESPAGNE
MER MÉDITERRANÉE
AFRIQUE
GUINÉE
CARTE GÉNÉRALE
DE
L'OCÉAN ATLANTIQUE
OU OCCIDENTAL,
Dressée au Dépôt général des Cartes Plans et Journaux de la Marine
PUBLIÉE PAR ORDRE DU MINISTRE
Pour le service des Vaisseaux Français

7. BOWEN, EMANUEL; GIBSON, J.
Atlas Minimus, or a New Set of Pocket Maps of the Several Empires, Kingdoms and States of the Known World, With Historical Extracts Relative to Each,

Wood engraved frontispiece, 52 engraved maps with accompanying text leaves, bookplate to pastedown, preface and index present, contemporary green calf, rebacked, corners worn, 12mo, London, for C.D, Piguenit, 1792

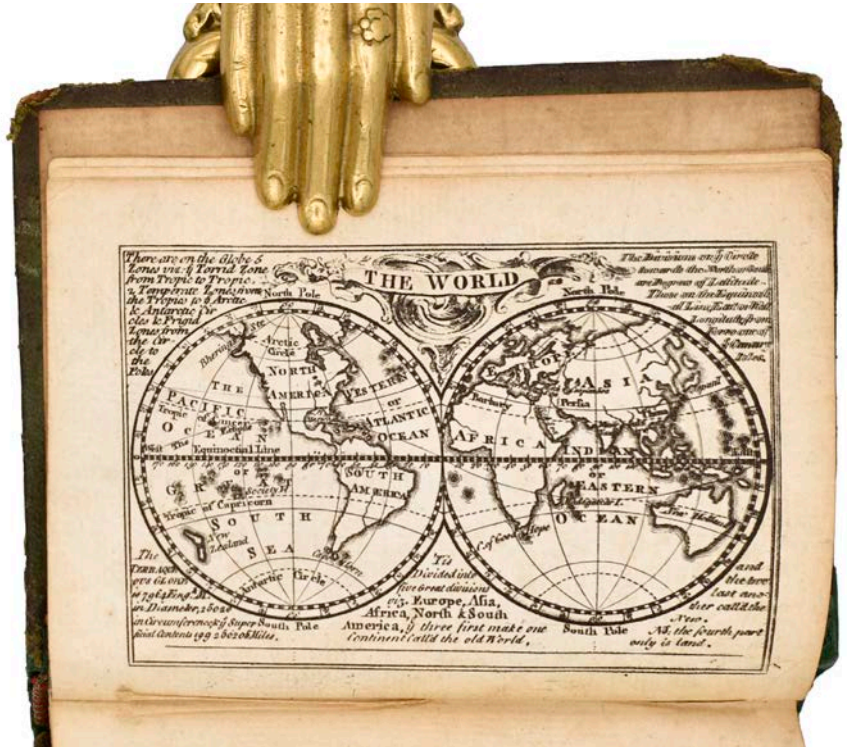
£2,800

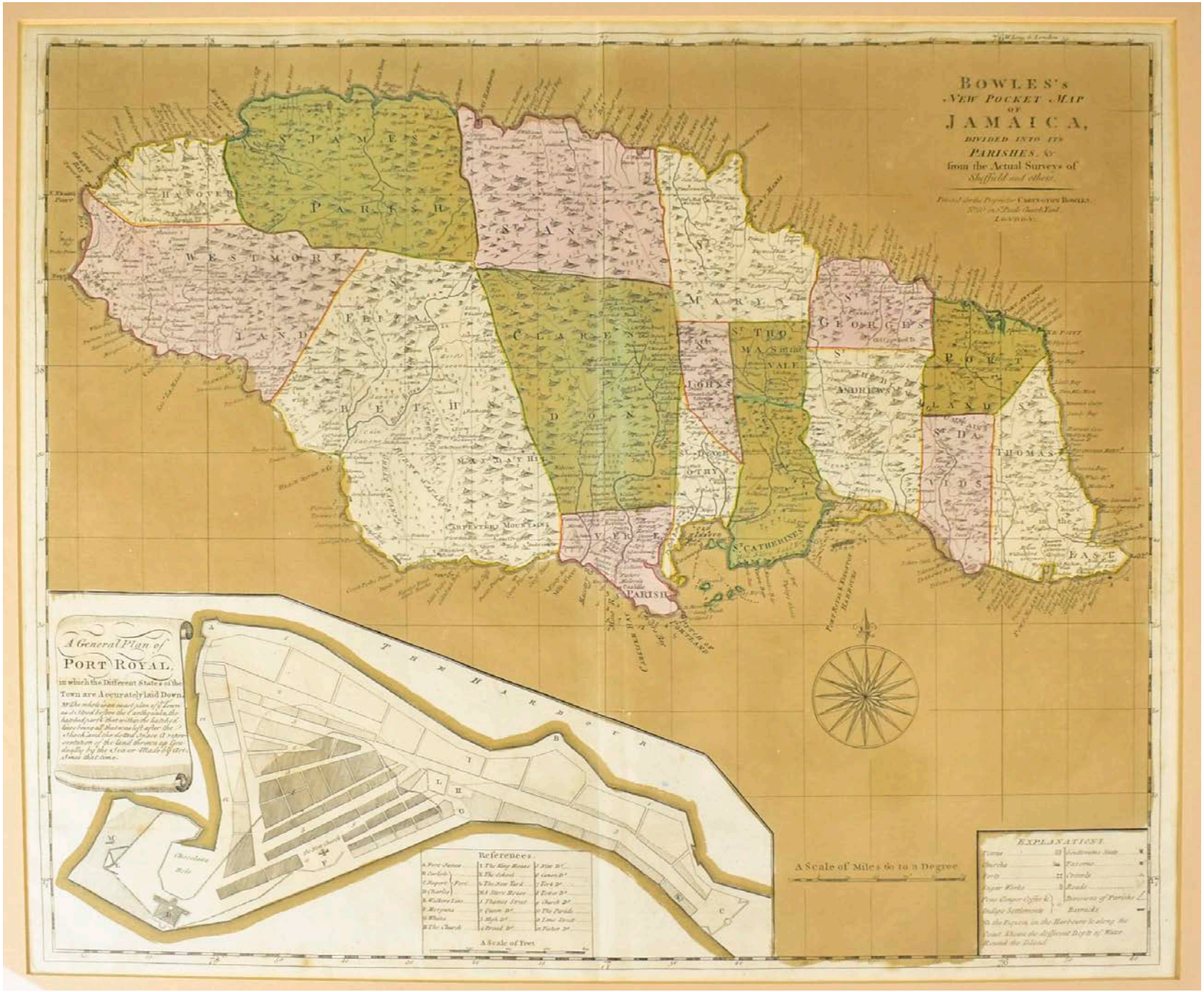
One of the most attractive miniature atlases published in the eighteenth century.

Fourteen maps are devoted to the Americas, which was unusual at this time when it was normal for there to be an emphasis on Europe in world atlases. First published in 1758, this atlas has gone through several editions before the 1792 edition. In this edition the engraved title and preface, which were missing from the 1774 and 1779 editions, has returned. This copy is uncoloured as is usually found in later editions. Several maps have been updated, including the coastlines of Australia, New Zealand and North America completed on the World. There were text deletions on the South East part of Germany and South West part of Germany, with some boundary changes on the latter. The English and French Settlements in North America were retitled The United States of America and this new name now also appeared on North America (coastline completed) and Canada or New France.

A nice copy of an immensely popular atlas which was in print for over fifty years.

[John Newbery and his successors 1740-1814. 1973 (J146).]





8. BOWLES, CARRINGTON

Bowles's New Pocket Map of Jamaica, Divided into its Parishes &c. from the Actual Surveys of Sheffield and Others.

London,Carington Bowles, circa 1770, engraved map with contemporary wash colouring, inset map of Port Royal, 485 x 560 mm.

£1,250

This handsome and scarce map of Jamaica is a reduced version of Patrick Browne's important large-scale map of the island, which was drawn from the surveys of Mr. Sheffield. It includes a vast amount of information including topographical details, parish boundaries, roads, towns, churches, forts, taverns, crawls (hog pens), settler's names, plantations (with notations on the dominant crops - sugar, ginger, coffee and indigo). Along the coastline there are a few soundings, safe anchorages and navigational hazards noted.

A large inset provides a plan of Port Royal that shows the infamous pirate stronghold both before and after the earthquake that destroyed much of the town in 1692.

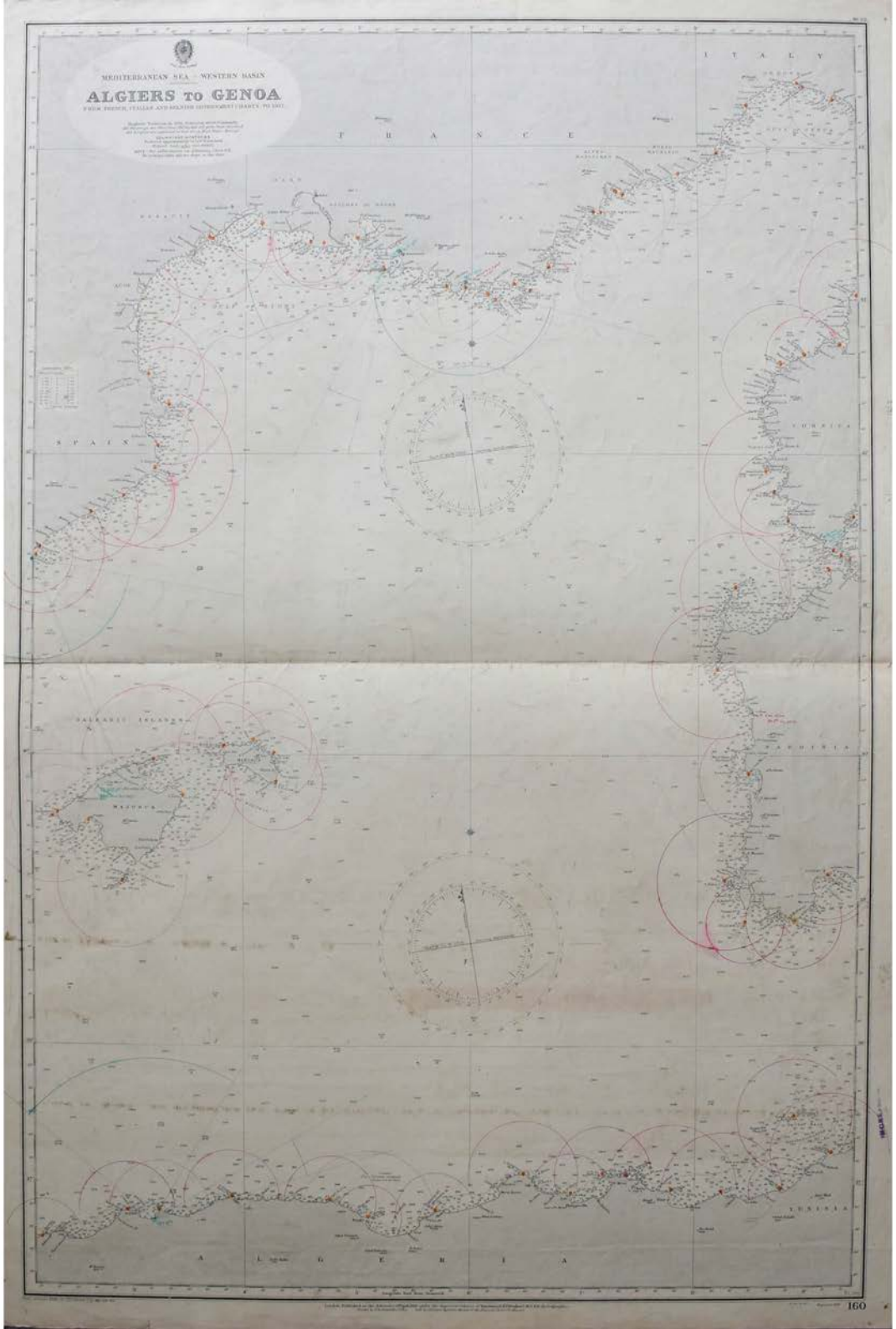
A COLLECTION OF MIDDLE-EASTERN COASTAL CHARTS, INCLUDING SYRIA, EGYPT, ALGERIA AND MOROCCO

9. BRITISH ADMIRALTY
Maritime Charts

A Fine Collection of 38 of Maritime Charts of the coasts of Egypt, Syria and the Middle-East, copper engraved, some large double-page and folding, many with coastal profiles, vignettes, inset charts, former working maps, a few with a cancelled stamp from the Admiralty, some wear and position markings, London, published by the Admiralty, [1830's- 1930] many updated

£1,650

These surveys are by some prominent officers and hydrographers. Four of the charts are surveys by Commander F.A. Reyne of the H.M.S. Endeavor. Two are by Cpt T.A.B. Spratt on the H.M.S. Medina, who is best known for his role in the discovery of Troy. Included is a chart with Troy as a prominent feature. Other ships that took part in the surveys include H.M.S. Newport, H.M.S. Stork and H.M.S. Tartarus.



A FINE COPY WITH SPLENDID COLOURING

10. CELLARIUS, ANDREAS. 1596-1665.
Harmonia macrocosmica seu atlas universalis et novus, totius universi creati cosmographiam generalem, et novam exhibens.

Amsterdam: Gerard Valk & Peter Schenk, 1708. Folio (550 x 350 mm). Contemporary half vellum over marbled boards, Engraved hand coloured additional title by Frederik Hendrik van den Hoven and 29 double-page hand-coloured engraved plates mounted on guards, an excellent example of this fine atlas.

£75,000

A SUMPTUOUSLY COLOURED COPY OF A MASTERPIECE FROM THE GOLDEN AGE OF DUTCH CARTOGRAPHY.

The 29 fine hand-coloured charts, depict the three great planetary systems of Ptolemy, Copernicus and Tycho Brahe, showing the motions of the sun, the moon, and the planets, and delineating the constellations in the form of classical and biblical figures, animals and instruments.

The most spectacular and only celestial atlas published in the Netherlands.

Cellarius' Harmonia derives its style from the globes of Plancius and Blaeu, for example showing Cancer as a lobster as Plancius did, rather than using Bayer's crab, and adopting several new constellations invented by Plancius. The tradition of dressing some of the northern constellation figures (such as Cepheus) in warm winter clothing, derives from early Blaeu globes. Cellarius also includes two planispheres copied from Schiller's atlas showing his new Christian constellations.

The first 21 sumptuous Baroque style charts beautifully represent the three competing astronomical models of the day: the Ptolemaic, Tychonic and the Copernican.

The Ptolemaic, named after the second century A.D. astronomer Ptolemy, was the oldest of the celestial theories, and, until the beginning of the sixteenth century, was the accepted doctrine on planetary motion. Ptolemy proposed a geocentric solar system with the sun and planets and fixed stars born on concentric spherical shells orbiting a stationary earth. The theory was endorsed by the church, that saw it reinforcing Man's position at the centre of God's universe, and its emphasis on the dichotomy between the ever-changing sinful earth and the immutable motion of the heavens. The theory was giving some scientific credence by the church's reference to the 'father of physics': Aristotle.

By the turn of the sixteenth century and the dawn of the Age of Discovery, the model was beginning to show signs of age. The star charts and tables used for navigation on the high seas, by the likes of Columbus and da Gama, were soon found wanting. This led men to seek new and more accurate observations of the heavens. One such man was Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543), whose observations led him to publish 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium' in Nuremberg in 1543. In it he placed the sun at the centre of the solar system with the planets orbiting in perfect circular motion. It would, however, take a century and a half for a new physics to be devised, by the likes of Galileo Galilei, to underpin Copernicus's heliocentric astronomy. Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) offered a rather inelegant third theory, which attempted to keep faith with the old Ptolemaic model, whilst embracing aspects of the new Copernican system. His theory kept the Earth in the centre of the universe, so as to retain Aristotelian physics. The Moon and Sun revolved about the Earth, and the shell of the fixed stars was centred on the Earth. But Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn revolved around the Sun. This Tychonic world system became popular early in the seventeenth century among those who felt forced to reject the Ptolemaic arrangement of the planets (in which the Earth was the centre of all motions) but who, for reasons of faith, could not accept the Copernican alternative.

The last eight plates represent celestial hemispheres and planispheres depicting the constellations: they are the most ornate of all, and their level of artistic detail has made these plates very popular.

Andreas Cellarius was born in Neuhausen, a small town near Worms in Germany. From 1625 to 1637 he worked as a schoolmaster in Amsterdam and later The Hague, and in 1637 moved to Hoorn, where Cellarius was appointed to be the rector of the Latin School.

The magnificent coloured maps of the present copy are particularly attractive, with the pastiness and the opulence of the colours lending the maps pictorial significance.

Of the various engravers and authors who worked on the plates of the atlas, only two have signed their work: Frederik Hendrik van den Hove, author of the frontispiece, and Johannes van Loon, who engraved ten plates. Moreover, all the designs of the classical constellations were taken from the ones created by Jan Pieterszoon Saenredam.

Brown Astronomical Atlases, pp. 40-41. Biblioteca Civica Bertoliana, Vicenza, Teatro del cielo e della terra, p. 33-34; 36. Brown, Astronomical atlases, pp. 40-42. Honeyman Coll. II, 658; Lalande, p. 248; Lister, p. 48. Poggendorf, I, 409 Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, IV, Cel 3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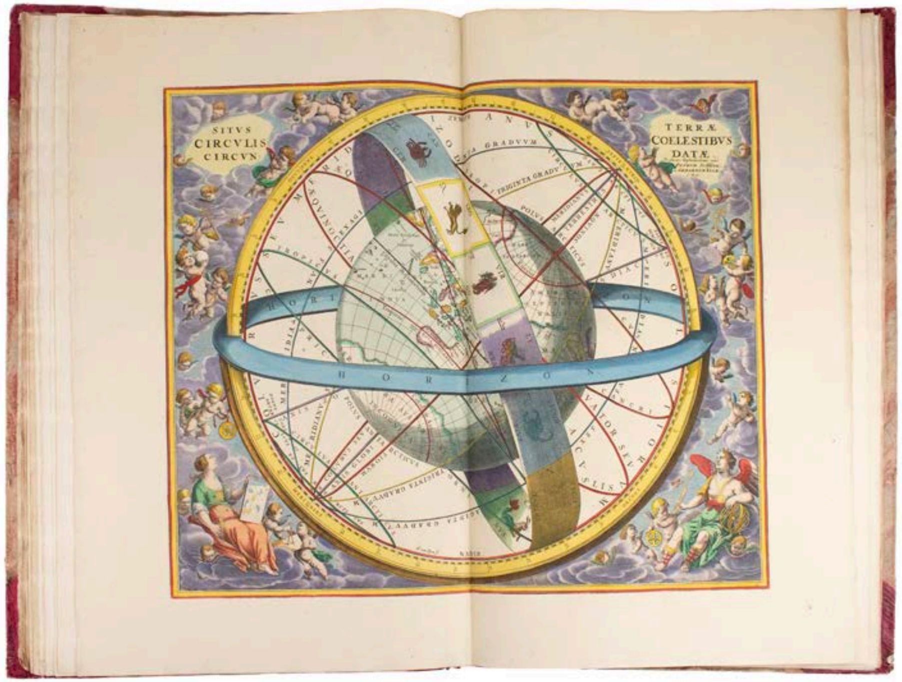
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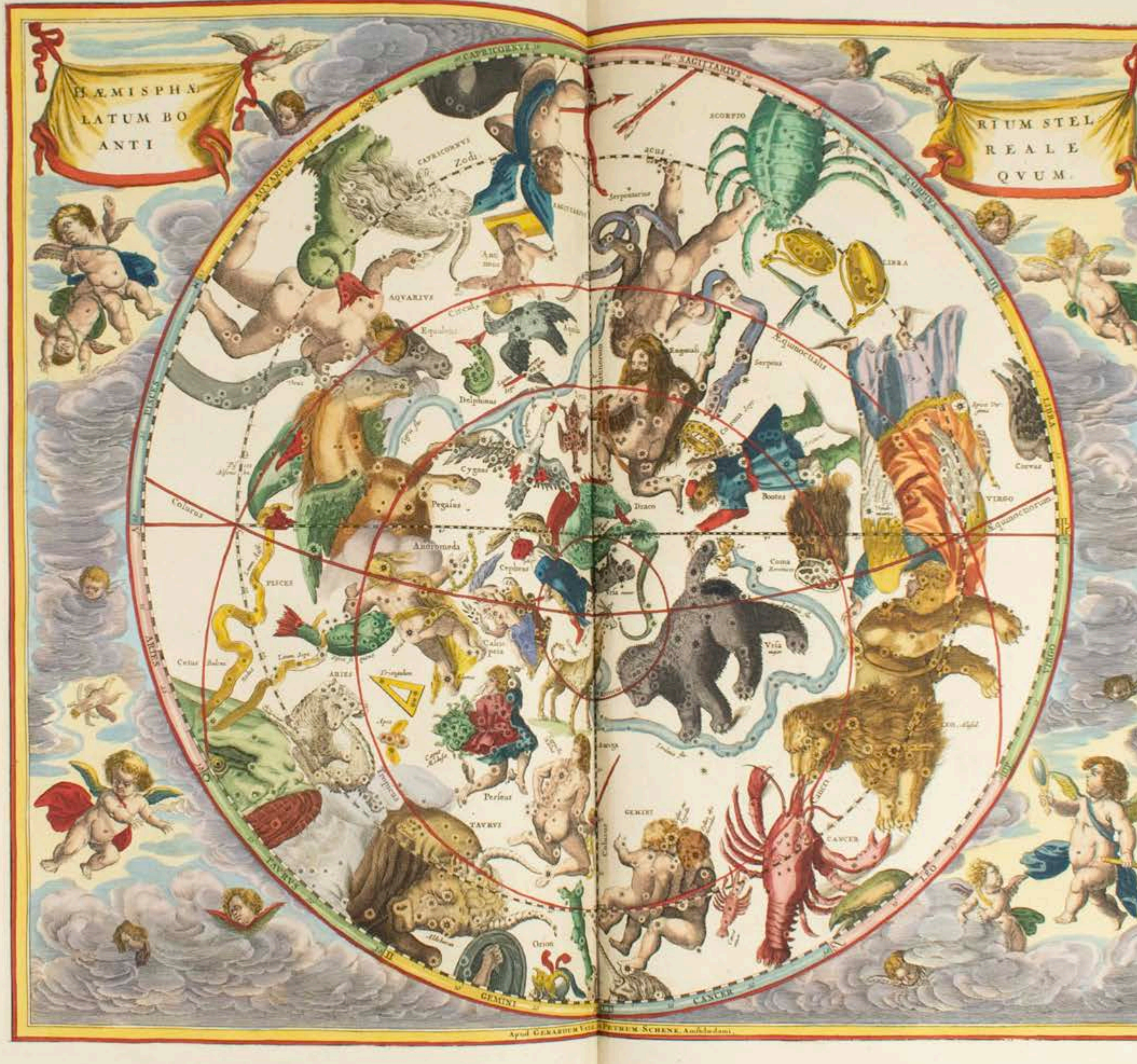
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SCORPIO
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Aquila
Delphinus
Cygnus
Pegasus
Andromeda
Draco
Serpens
Bootes
Corvus
VIRGO
Colurus
PISCES
ARIES
TAURUS
Perseus
Orion
GEMINI
CANCER
Ursa major
LEO
Apud GERARDUM VALK et PETRUM SCHENK, Amstelodami.

11. COLLINS, CAPTAIN GREENVILLE.
Great Britain's Coasting-Pilot: Being a new and exact survey of the sea-coast of England and Scotland from the River of Thames to the Westward and Northward with the islands of Scilly and from thence to Carlyle. Likewise the islands of Orkney and Shetland. Describing all the harbours, rivers, bays, roads, rocks, sands, buoys, beacons, sea-marks, depths of water, latitude, bearings and distances from place to place; the setting and flowing of tides, with directions for the knowing of any place and how to harbour a ship in the same with safety. With directions for coming into the channel between England and France.

London: printed for Mount and Page, 1753, [4], 26 pp. With added engraved pictorial title page; 49 copper-engraved charts & plates, all but a few double-pages, several folding out as well, Folio, (550 x 310 mm), Full Contemporary Calf.

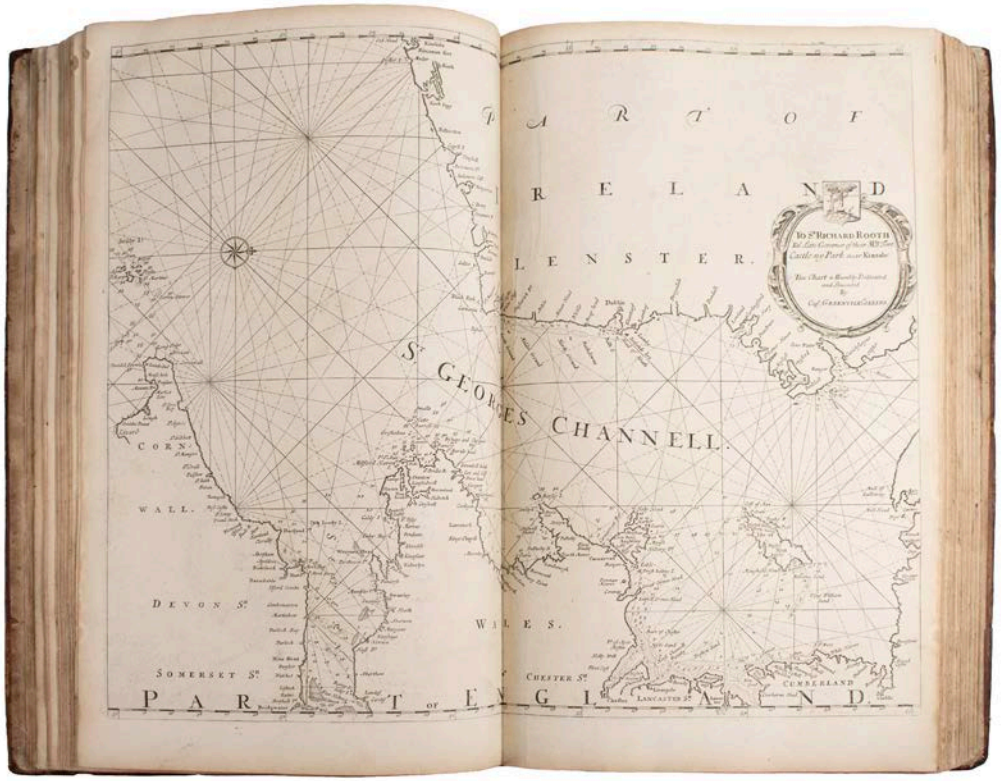
£7,500

The First and Finest Maritime Atlas of the British Isles and Ireland

Greenville Collins (d. 1694; fl. 1669-1693) served in the Royal Navy with Sir John Narborough in his expedition to southern South America and the Straits of Magellan where he became highly proficient at surveying and chart-making.

In the early 1680s, Collins proposed that he undertake a full-scale survey of the British coastal waters. This was a priority because the majority of existing charts were out of date and were based on earlier Dutch surveys. King Charles II was persuaded of the importance of the project and funding was duly promised, and in 1681 Collins was given command of the yacht 'Merlin'and sent to survey the British coastline. The survey took seven years (between 1681 and 1688) and resulted in about 120 manuscript charts, from which were produced forty-nine engraved charts, covering most of the British Isles and Ireland.

Throughout the production of the 'Pilot' Collins struggled to get paid and eventually resorted to funding part of the project with his own money. Collins' work represents the first systematic survey of the coast of the British Isles created by an Englishman, as well as being the first marine atlas to be engraved and printed in London. As such it stands as a landmark in British chart-making and publishing. It also broke the reliance and dependence on Dutch maritime surveying. The 'Great Britain's Coasting Pilot' remained in print for one hundred years. This example is unusually clean, with wide margins and bound in contemporary calf.



DOPPELMAYR'S TERRESTRIAL & CELESTIAL GLOBES

12. DOPPELMAYR, JOHANN GABRIEL.
Globe Terrestris. In quo locorum insigniorum situs terraeque facies, secundum praecipuas celeberrimorum nostri aevi observationes.

Johann Georg Puschner, Nuremberg, 1728. 32 cm Coloured Terrestrial Globe in Original Condition.

Terrestrial Globe made up of two sets of twelve coloured engraved globe gores , 2 engraved polar calottes and 2 coloured engraved title or text cartouches. Assembled on a (probably wooden) hollow sphere (diameter: 32 cm) with brass pole screws suspended in a chiselled meridian ring made of brass and with a smaller brass scale ring for the degrees of longitude. As a standing globe, the ball is inserted into the wooden horizontal equator ring, which stands on four turned feet. The engraved calendar ring is mounted on its octagonal, round surface. The original silver-plated brass compass with a glass cover is embedded in the lower platform plate, which is also turned.

£50,000

Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr's (1677-1750) famous terrestrial globe from 1728, which he printed and published together with the astronomer and publisher Johann Georg Puschner (1680-1749) who constructed the globe,

This a scarce globe and only a few examples are known.

This globe has the two small (often missing) polar caps (diameter approx. 3 cm) with 12 segments and "POLUS ARCTICUS" and "POLUS ANTARCTICUS" in capitals. As usual in the northern Pacific (above the "Mare de Zur") the title cartouche "Globus Terrestris" with the printer's information "Ioh. Gabr. Doppelmaier ... a Ioh. Georg Puschnero Chalcographo Norib. AC 1728" is mounted, as well as the Text cartouche with the portraits of "Martin Bohemus" and "William Dampier", which was inserted into the surrounding ten portraits of Magellan, Amerigo Vespucci, Martin Frobisher, Van Schouten, William Dampier, La Salle, Thomas Cavendish, Christopher Columbus, George Spilbergen,Roggeveen and Behrens, and van Noord. The globe also describes their routes.

The text reads: "Exprimit Globus hic noster quicquid Geographia recens ex Observationibus fide dignis suppeditat, tam in situ locorum plurium, quam in terrarum, novarum etiam, mariumque ambitu plurium, quam in terrarum, novarum etiam, mariumque ambitu. Meridianus primus per Insulam Fer inter

Canarias (quae olim Fortunatae duct, occidentalus dicebantur) a quo Parisensis Meridianus, probatissimarum Observationum testimonio, 20 Gradibus, Noribergensis vero 28 Gr: 40 Min. distat.

This globe reflects the most up to date geography of the time, both with regard to the location of many places newly discovered, describing continents, countries, the oceans and seas. The meridians are every 5 degrees, prime meridian of Ferro. Parallels every 5 degrees, tropics, polar circles. Ecliptic. The equator, ecliptic and prime meridian are graduated.

The equatorial ring with the mounted engraved calendar shows the calendar year with the months "Januarius" to "Decembris", the most important saints' feasts, the cardinal points (for the winds) and all kinds of scales for aligning the earth globe. –

The globe is uniformly slightly discoloured as usual due to the original varnish(the red and yellow slightly faded and the mostly vegetable-based green is oxidised as usual, but without any colour damage). The top of the pole screw is missing a small button.

The globe is firmly suspended in the meridian ring and can be rotated very easily. The attractive compass is fully functional, the needle is still pointing neatly to the north after 300 years. The equatorial ring with the engraved calendar and gusset ornamentation is also coloured but a bit worn and is also oxidised.

This is a very nice example of a very scarce globe.

Fauser, Older Earth and Sky Globes in Bavaria (Stuttgart 1964), No. 93; Van der Krogt, Dop 9.

With

DOPPELMAYR, JOHANN GABRIEL.
Globus Coelestis Novus Stellarum fixarum Loca secundum celeberimmi Astronomi Dantiscani IOHANNIS HEVELII, Catalogum ad anum Chr. 1730

Celestial Globe, Nuremberg, 1728, 32 cm, two sets of 12 coloured gores from ecliptic to the poles. The axis runs through the celestial poles, the later stand lacks the engraved horizon ring.

This celestial globe by Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr was accurate for the epoch 1730 and drew on the star catalogue of Johannes Hevelius of 1690. Also depicted are the paths of several comets observed by Hevelius, Johann Kepler, Giovanni Cassini and John Flamsteed. There were other German globe-makers in the early 1700s but Doppelmayr's globes dominated the German market until the end of the 18th century. They were revised in the 1750s and finally in 1792 by Wolfgang Paul Jenig (d. 1805), 42 years after Doppelmayr's death. Long before he published his first celestial globe in 1728, Doppelmayr had taken a keen interest in astronomy, and he spent some time studying the subject in Leiden, one of the leading universities of the time.

In the early 1700s he had compiled several celestial maps, which had been published in various atlases by his friend Johann Baptist Homann. These maps were later collected and published in 1742 as the Atlas Novus Coelestis, for which Doppelmayr became well known.

He also translated several scientific works into German, including Nicolas Bion's L'usage des globes célestes et terrestres (1699) and John Wilkins's Discovery of a World in the Moone (1638), which advanced the relatively new theories of Copernicus and Galileo.

Van Der Krogt, Dop 12

'Johann Gabriel Doppelmays may be considered one of the most famous scientists of Nuremberg. He was especially well known as a mathematician; but also as a writer, translator and publisher he won renown. He was born in Nuremberg in 1671, studied in Altdorf and Halle and travelled for some time in Germany, the Netherlands and England. From 1704 till his death in 1750, he taught science and mathematics at the Egidian Gymnasium in Nuremberg. His co-operation with Homann probably awakened and interest in globes and between 1728 and 1736 he published three pairs of globes; in 1728 this pair with a diameter of 32cm, in 1730 a pair with a diameter of 20cm and 1736 a pair with a diameter of 10cm.' Van der Krogt

EXTREMELY SCARCE FIRST EDITION
OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ASTRONOMY

13. FLAMSTEED , JOHN
Historiae coelestis libri duo quorum prior exhibet catalogum stellarum fixarum Britannicum novum & locupletissimum una cum earundem planetarumqueomnium... observante J Flamsteedio in Observatorio Regio Grenovicensi continua serie ab anno 1676 ad annum 1705 completum.

First Edition (one of only a few known copies).

London, J.Mathews, 1712, engraved frontispiece by George Vertue after J.B. Catenaro, engraved dedication by Guernier after Catenaro, engraved headpieces and 4 engraved plates, errata leaf at end, bound in contemporary panelled calf, hinges repaired but an excellent copy of this rare work.

£65,000

This is the most important work of eighteenth-century astronomy in the extremely rare first edition produced by Edmund Halley. The British Catalogue at the beginning of this work lists thousands of stars and was the most extensive and comprehensive list to date.

The latter part of Flamsteed's life passed in controversy over the publication of his excellent stellar observations. He struggled to withhold them until completed, but they were urgently needed by Isaac Newton and Edmond Halley, among others. Newton, through the Royal Society, led the movement for their immediate


(1)

HISTORIÆ COELESTIS
LIBRI PRIMI,

HISTORIÆ COELESTIS
LIBRI DUO
Quorum PRIOR Exhibet
CATALOGUM STELLARUM FIXARUM
BRITANNICUM
Novum & Locupletiſſimum
Una cum earundem
PLANETARUMQUE OMNIUM
OBSERVATIONIBUS
Sextante, Micrometro, &c. *habitis.*
POSTERIOR
TRANSITUS SYDERUM
PER PLANUM ARCUS MERIDIONALIS
ET DISTANTIAS EORUM A VERTICE
Complectitur.
Obſervante JOHANNE FLAMSTEEDIO *A. R.*
In Obſervatorio Regio
GRENOVICENSI
CONTINUA SERIE
Ab Anno 1676 ad Annum 1705 Completum.

LONDINI:
Typis J. MATTHEWS. MDCCXII.

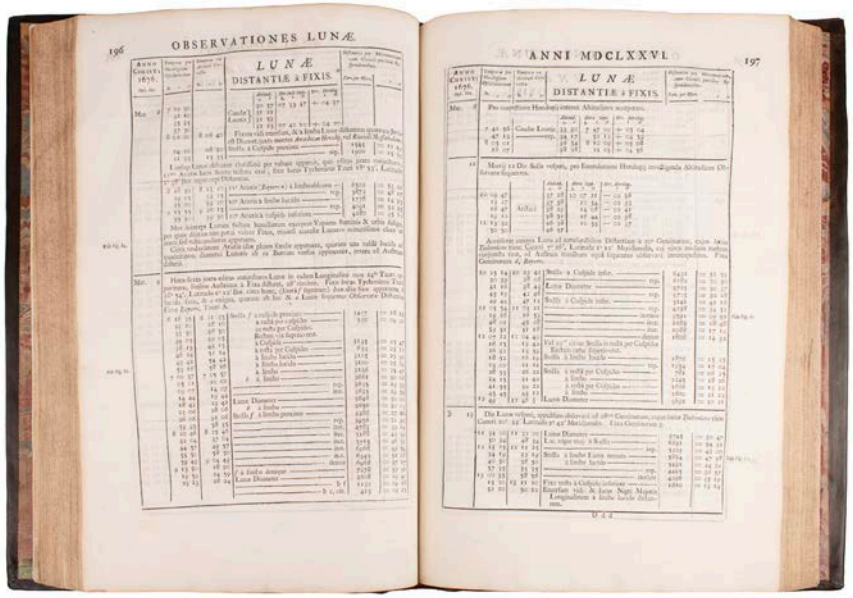
publication. In 1704 Prince George of Denmark undertook the cost of publication with the approval of Queen Anne and despite the Prince's death in 1708 and Flamsteed's objections, the incomplete observations were edited by Halley, and 400 copies were printed in 1712.

After the death of Queen Anne in 1714, Flamsteed managed to burn 300 of them. "I made a sacrifice of them to heavenly truth" (Bailey p. 101). He subsequently disposed of any other copies he came across.

England appointed its first Astronomer Royal, John Flamsteed, born in Denby, Derbyshire (1646-1719) in 1675. He lived and worked at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, built by King Charles II of England in the same year and catalogued over 3000 stars. Flamsteed accurately calculated the solar eclipses of 1666 and 1668. He was responsible for several of the earliest recorded sightings of the planet Uranus.

As Astronomer Royal, Flamsteed spent some forty years observing and making meticulous records for his star catalogue, which would eventually triple the number of entries in Tycho Brahe's sky atlas. In 1725 Flamsteed's, Historia CoelestisBritannica was published posthumously. It contained Flamsteed's observations and included a catalogue of 2,935 stars to much greater accuracy than any prior work. It was considered the first significant contribution of the Greenwich Observatory, and the numerical Flamsteed designations for stars that were added subsequently to a French edition are still in use.

Provenance: Derby Grammar School; Signature of J.Merrill, 15th June, 1722.



THE MOST IMPORTANT STAR ATLAS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

14. FLAMSTEED, JOHN

Atlas Coelestis.

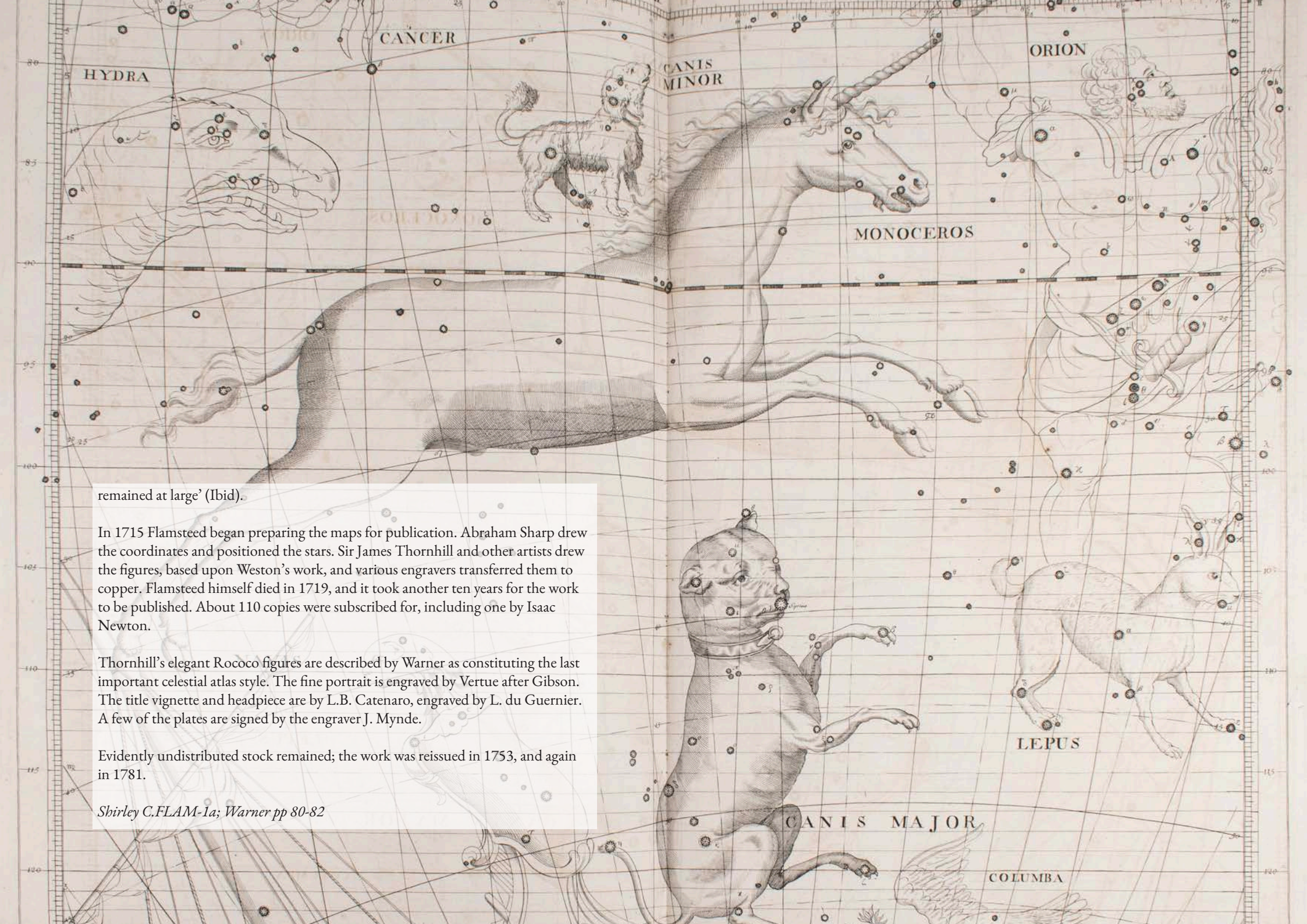
London, Edited by John Crosthwait, 1753, Second Edition,Folio (560 x 400 mm), pp [iv] 9 [1], with engraved portrait, vignette on title, headpiece, initial, and tailpiece, and 25 double-page star maps (on 26 sheets) and 2 double-page planispheres; a fine copy, uncut and unpressed, in contemporary half calf over marbled boards.

£25,000

This is the most celebrated, important, and influential star atlas of the eighteenth century, superior to all its predecessors. This is the first star atlas based upon telescopic determinations of star positions and magnitudes.

'Appointed in 1675 to the newly created post of Astronomer Royal, Flamsteed took up residence at Greenwich and there compiled the first telescopic catalogue of the positions and magnitudes of the northern stars. The resultant "StellarumInerrantium Catalogus Britannicus", still unfinished at his death, along with his other observations, was edited and published in 1725... in the Historia CoelestisBritannicae. Accompanying the catalogue Flamsteed prepared a set of celestial maps that, in his own words, were to be "the glory of the work, and, next the catalogue, the usefullest part of it". These also were published posthumously by his loyal friends' (Warner, The sky explored).

As early as 1692 Flamsteed had developed his own system of projection, known as the Sanson-Flamsteed sinusoidal projection, and had plotted the stars of ten constellations. The charts were prepared under his direction by Thomas Weston (who appears in the list of subscribers). Flamsteed argued with Newton over the order of publication of his star catalogue, observations, and the star maps. 'Flamsteed, a great observer who understood the usefulness of the maps, "chiefly urged that the maps of the constellations should be first of all set upon: that, being carried on apart, they might be finished by the time the observations were printed off". Newton, however, primarily interested in star positions for calculations, omitted all mention of the charts in his publication proposals and reports. In 1705 Flamsteedwas writing that "Sir I. Newton would have the great catalogue printed without the maps. I cannot consent to so sneaking a proposition". Newton's will prevailed. The Historia Coelestis of 1712 contained neither the observations nor the charts, but only the star catalogue, as amended by Halley. Although Flamsteed was able to destroy almost all copies of the spurious volume in 1714, a few copies



remained at large' (Ibid).

In 1715 Flamsteed began preparing the maps for publication. Abraham Sharp drew the coordinates and positioned the stars. Sir James Thornhill and other artists drew the figures, based upon Weston's work, and various engravers transferred them to copper. Flamsteed himself died in 1719, and it took another ten years for the work to be published. About 110 copies were subscribed for, including one by Isaac Newton.

Thornhill's elegant Rococo figures are described by Warner as constituting the last important celestial atlas style. The fine portrait is engraved by Vertue after Gibson. The title vignette and headpiece are by L.B. Catenaro, engraved by L. du Guernier. A few of the plates are signed by the engraver J. Mynde.

Evidently undistributed stock remained; the work was reissued in 1753, and again in 1781.

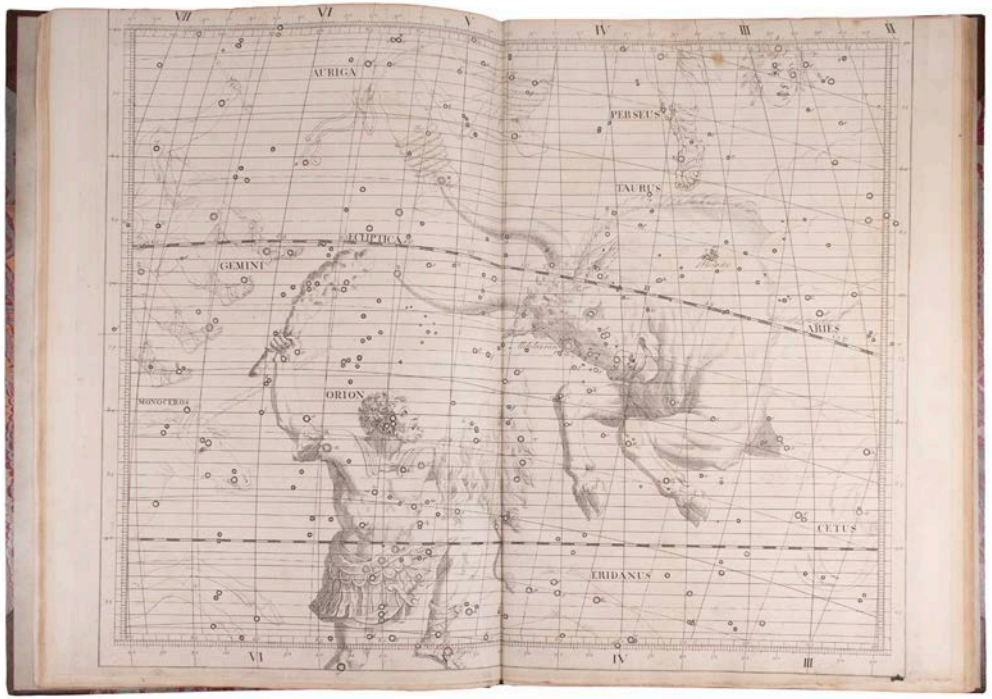
Shirley C.FLAM-1a; Warner pp 80-82

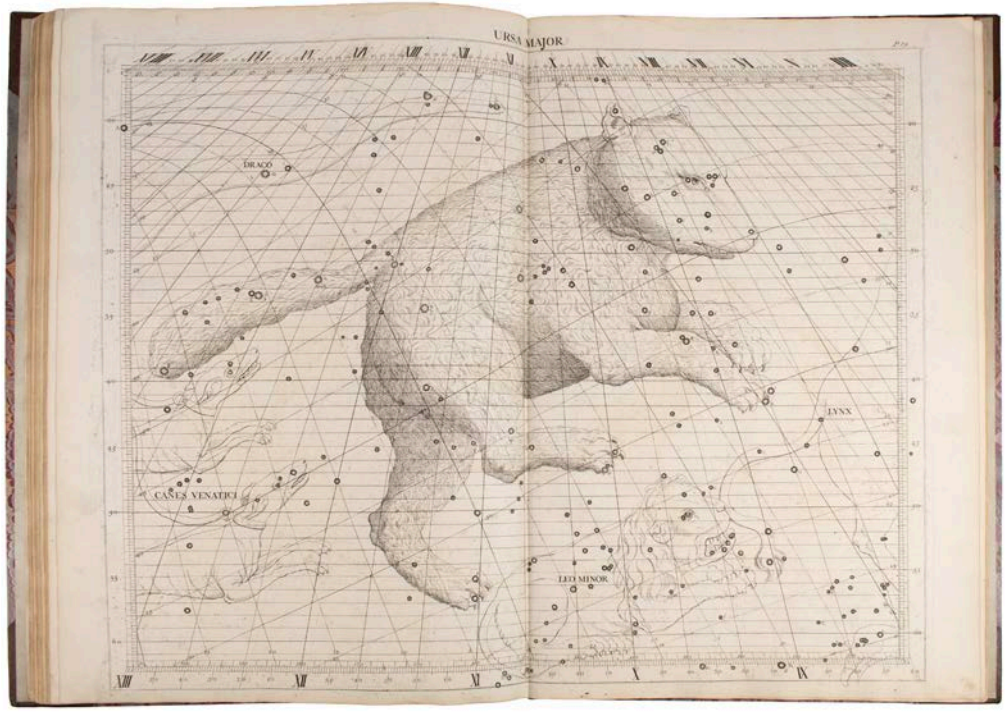
JOHANNES FLAMSTEEDIUS Derbiensis
Astronomiæ Professor Regius

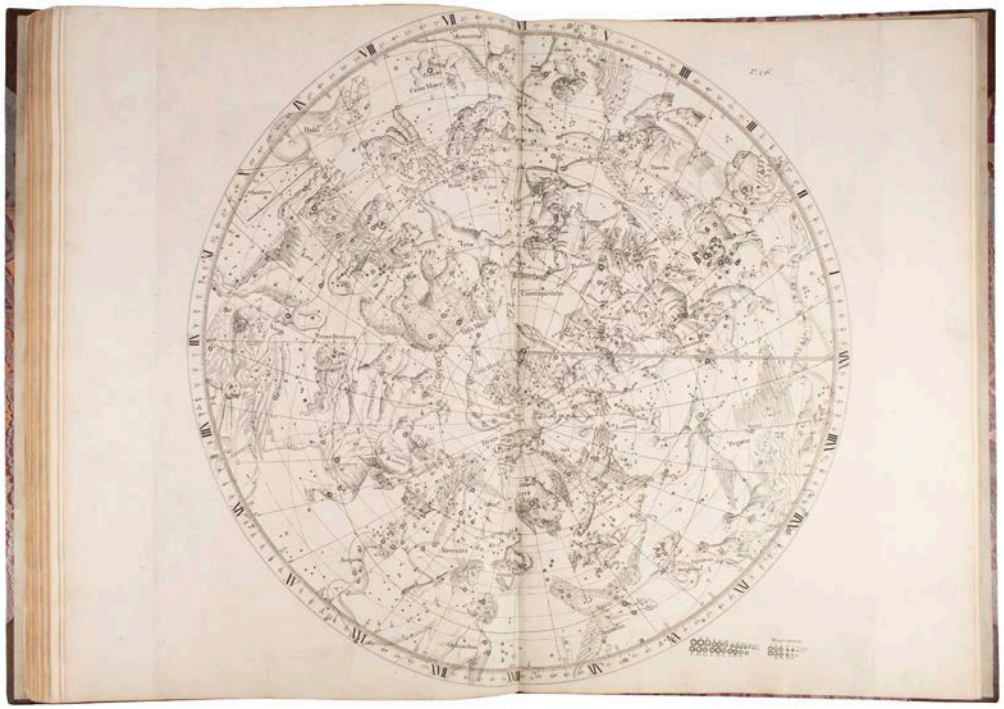
ATLAS
COELESTIS.

By the late Reverend
Mr. *JOHN FLAMSTEED*,
REGIUS PROFESSOR of ASTRONOMY at *Greenwich*.

LONDON:
PRINTED in the YEAR MDCCXIII.







AN IMPORTANT PAIR OF EARLY GLOBES, ONE OF ONLY TWO KNOWN SETS

15. GREUTER, MATTAEUS & GIOVANNI BATTISTA ROSSI

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE
Si Stampa da Gio:Batta de Rossi Milanese in Piazza Nauona Roma. Excudit Rome 1638 (at end of dedicatory cartouche).

26.5 cms table globe. Twelve copper-engraved full gores in original hand-colour clipped at 70 °. The two polar calottes are laid to the plaster-covered wooden sphere. The globe is mounted in a brass meridian ring, graduated in four quadrants. The wooden horizon ring has a paper ring in An early manuscript hand, with illustrations of the scales of degrees and the Zodiac, the signs of the Zodiac and eight compass points. The original mahogany furniture consists of four turned, tapered legs connected by two fretwork stretchers. The sphere is supported by a turned central column. Missing is the hour ring, commonly absent in globes of this age.

The engraving is clear and the general appearance and condition very good.

Published by Giovanni Battista de Rossi in Rome after 1638. 'Excudit Rome 1638'.

WITH

MATTAEUS GREUTER
CELESTIAL GLOBE,

Rome, c. 1636, 26.5 cms. Table Globe, Stand is uniform with the Terrestrial Globe, made up of twelve copper-engraved paper gores, two polar calottes, reading in Italian, engraved brass meridian ring divided in four quadrants, horizon parchment plate with degree scales, and signs of the Zodiac, mounted to the quarter-sawn oak panel with delicate beaded outer edge.

On its triangular four-legged wooden stand the globe can be adjusted and rotated. The star map used for this globe is based on the new observations made by the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe. The celestial globe is a three-dimensional model of the heavens on which the stars are plotted on the outside of a sphere.

The Cartouche on this globe displays the following text in Latin : “On this celestial globe, are mentioned the fixed stars. Their number is greater than before as greater was the amount of care and the method needed to carry out the work. The new constellations have been added with regard to the students. The constellations, in agreement with Astronomers’ Prince, Tycho Brahé, and, in parallel with others’

observations, have been laid out in conformity with the very degrees of latitude and longitude of the 1636 Anno Domini. Done in Rome by Matthaeus Greuter, 1636 ”

£150,000

Only the second known example of Rossi’s re-issue of Greuter's 1638 terrestrial globe.

Of special interest is the new discoveries around India, China, Japan and the South China Seas. South Asia is prominently described on the terrestrial globe.

Newly discovered routes through Arabia and the Middle East are also shown on this globe. Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix are prominently named as well as Sinus Persicus. The Arabian Peninsula, Arabia Felix, is in pride of place here, surrounded by the waters of the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, and the Persian Gulf, to use their modern names. All labels on the map are in Latin, the language of learned knowledge in the fifteenth century. Towns and political units are marked, with larger titles of bodies of water and landmasses labeled with woodblock titles inserted in the larger block.

The globe is particularly notable for placing the Arabian Peninsula in the context of the western Indian Sea. Ortelius shows Arabia as part of his map of the Turkish Empire. By focusing on the Arabian Sea instead, Greutter acknowledges the important trade routes that connect the maritime-facing Peninsula eastward, which provided much of the source of wealth for this region at the time. This shift in perspective is akin to how the classical geographers used to visualise the Peninsula, as an important and globalized hub for trading.

This globe reveals the new discoveries with the expansion of global exploration in the late 16th early 17th centuries. The discovery of the Magellan Strait, Cape Horn, and new discoveries in China, Japan and New Guinea.

One of the earliest printed cartographic depictions of the Great Lakes in more or less their correct form; the first naming of N.Amsterdam (New York) on a globe; the first time Lake Superior is given its current name on a globe. We also see on Greuter’s globe an early attempt to delineate the territorial divisions of ‘Virginia’, ‘La Florida’,’Nuova Mexico’, ‘N.Amsterdam and ‘N.Seutia’.

Of further note is the graphic portrayal of California as an island on the 1638 Rossi globe. This is a new feature for Greuter globes and quite possible the earliest such representation on a globe.

In stark contrast to Greuter’s up-to-date work in North America, his representation

of Terra Australis Incognita is anachronistic. Ignored totally are the recent discoveries in Australia, discoveries that had already started emerging on maps by both Hendrik and Jodocus Hondius, Jan Cloppenburgh and Danckerts/Tavernier.

Another area of significance is Greuter's depiction of the lands north and east of Japan. In a marked deviation from similar maps of the period, Greuter shows 'Estreito de Ieso' between 'Anian Reg.' north of Japan and a large landmass to its east (presumably Nova Albion). This landmass is itself separated from North America by 'Stretto di Anian'. This feature is not found on earlier Grueter globes, each which depicts the Anian Strait separating Asia directly from North America. Greuter's depiction of the Strait of Iesso, precedes the first printed depiction of the Strait on a world map, namely that of Michele Baudrand's wall map of the world published in Rome 1658 . Of significance is the fact that another Rossi family member Giovanni Giacomo Rossi was the publisher of Baudrand's map.

Other features of Greuter's globe include a graphic depiction of the Great Wall of China and the proliferation of sea monsters and galleons.

During the last six years of his life, Greuter went on to produce a 1636 celestial globe and a 1636 re-issue of his 1632 terrestrial globe. Then in 1638, Giovanni Battista Rossi released a "second edition of his globes of the years 1632 and 1636". Both globes were the same dimension as Greuter's earlier globes and both were dated 1636. Following Greuter's death in 1638, his globes were published firstly by Giovanni Battista de Rossi and later by another Rossi family member, Domenico de Rossi, a number of which are detailed in Elly Dekker's book Globes at Greenwich and Stephenson's Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

Our example of Greuter's terrestrial globe was published in Rome by Giovanni Rossi following Greuter's death in 1638. Rossi's imprint appears on one cartouche while the date 1638 and Greuter's name are engraved in another. This example is significantly smaller than the other two Greuter globes produced by Rossi that year (noted above).

Recent correspondence with Peter van der Krogt has established that another Rossi / Greuter globe the same size as our example and with the identical imprint, is held by the Maritime Museum of Rotterdam. This globe was first identified in van der Krogt's 1984 Old Globes in the Netherlands.

Our globe maintains many of the features of Greuter's earlier globes, however the number of location names has been reduced. Furthermore, the dedication to Iacopo Boncompagni, which is present on the earlier globes, is missing here. The Boncompagni family was one of the better known and well-established families in Bologna. Iacopo's great-grandfather was none other than Pope Gregory XIII, himself famous for his patronage of the Gregorian Calender.

Stevenson pp.61-62, fig.103 (Hispanic Society of America's example); Sotheby's Important Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments Sale Loo724, 19 December 2000, lot 443; See other globes by Greuter : - Elly Decker Globes at Greenwich; Van der Krogt Globes of the Western World; Ed Dahl Sphaerae Mundi pp.125-130

16. HARDING, KARL LUDWIG
Atlas novus coelestis XXVII tabulas continens stellas inter polum borealem et trigesimum gradum declinationis australis ad huc observatas.

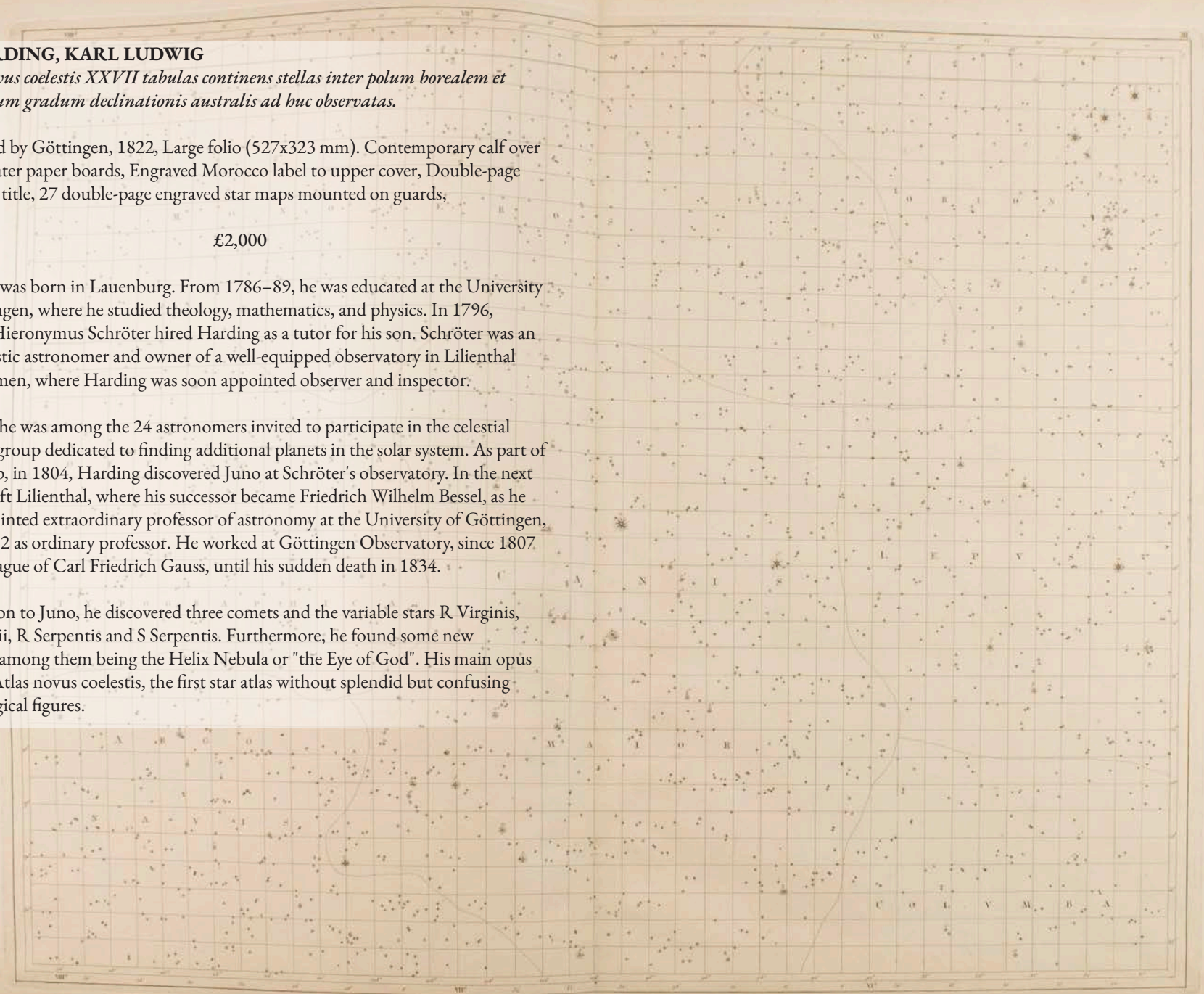
Published by Göttingen, 1822, Large folio (527x323 mm). Contemporary calf over slightly later paper boards, Engraved Morocco label to upper cover, Double-page engraved title, 27 double-page engraved star maps mounted on guards,

£2,000

Harding was born in Lauenburg. From 1786–89, he was educated at the University of Göttingen, where he studied theology, mathematics, and physics. In 1796, Johann Hieronymus Schröter hired Harding as a tutor for his son. Schröter was an enthusiastic astronomer and owner of a well-equipped observatory in Lilienthal near Bremen, where Harding was soon appointed observer and inspector.

In 1800, he was among the 24 astronomers invited to participate in the celestial police, a group dedicated to finding additional planets in the solar system. As part of the group, in 1804, Harding discovered Juno at Schröter's observatory. In the next year he left Lilienthal, where his successor became Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel, as he was appointed extraordinary professor of astronomy at the University of Göttingen, since 1812 as ordinary professor. He worked at Göttingen Observatory, since 1807 as a colleague of Carl Friedrich Gauss, until his sudden death in 1834.

In addition to Juno, he discovered three comets and the variable stars R Virginis, R Aquarii, R Serpentis and S Serpentis. Furthermore, he found some new nebulae, among them being the Helix Nebula or "the Eye of God". His main opus was the Atlas novus coelestis, the first star atlas without splendid but confusing mythological figures.



17. HARE, BENJAMIN

The Survey and Lyneat description of the several Lands of the Manor of Hempstead Hall in the Parish of Hempstead in the County of Essex with the true content and quantity of each particular meadow, pasture, arrable field and wood thereto belonging according to perambulation and admeasurement hereof.

Benjamin Hare, 1651.

A highly colourful large map on Vellum with Hare's signature in the cartouche, upper left corner, with Hempstead Hall in Essex clearly drawn, surrounded by its many acres of meadows, pasture, arable fields, and woods, done in brown ink and colours; embellished with coat of arms, compass rose, and scale with large pair of dividers. (830 x 710mm)

£4,500

The manor of Hempstead Hall was devolved by Richard fitz Gilbert to the de Veres (Earls of Oxford) and thence to Robert de Wateville. It passed through various male heirs in an uninterrupted succession until the early 14th century, when Sir John Wateville died without issue and his sister Joane inherited. In 1341, Joane married Sir William Langham and the manor was held under the Langham name until once again being inherited by a woman. Alice Langham, a 'rich heiress', married John Coton, a former mayor of Cambridge who had dealings with John Winslow. In 1494, Dame Alice settled the manor on her nephew before moving into Bower Hall in Bumpstead for the last 30 years of her life. The manor continued in the Coton name until the 1630s.

At this point the records become slightly

patchy: this is one of the ‘chasms in history’ which Reaney attributes to ‘the confusion which war and plunder introduced’ at the time of the Civil War. The manor was held by Sir John Soame in 1637 and Sir Richard Stone in 1642 and was eventually purchased in 1647 by Eliab Harvey (brother of William) together with Crouchmans (see below) and various other lands. The Harveys would go on to hold the combined estate for almost 200 years.

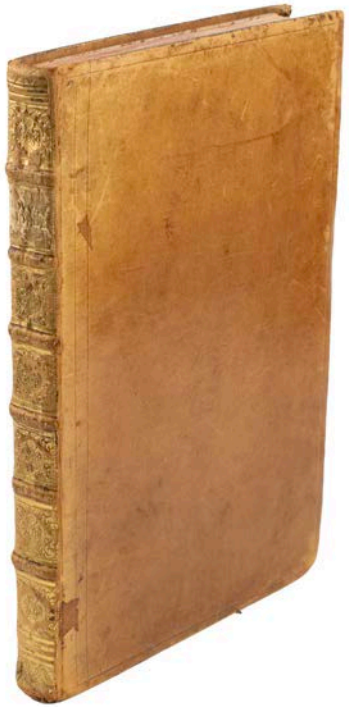
Provenance: Sir Alasdair Munro of Lindertis, Bt.

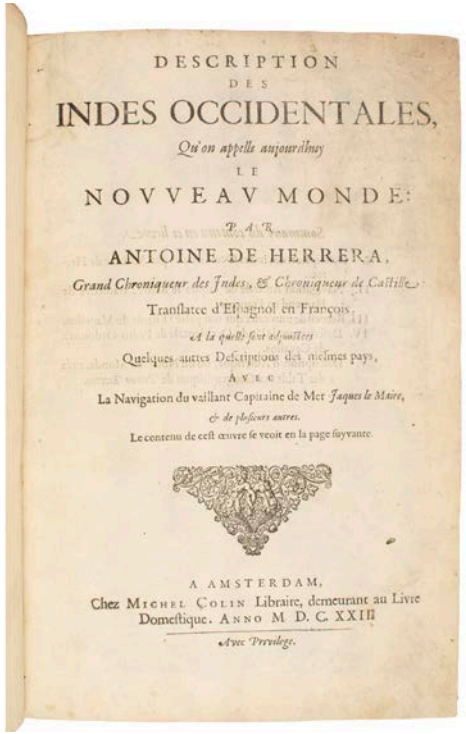
18. HERRERA Y TORDESILLA, A. DE [JACOB LE MAIRE, WILLEM CORNELIS SCHOUTEN, GIOVANNI BATTISTA BOAZIO], ET AL.
Description des Indes Occidentales, qu'on appelle aujourdhuy le Nouveau Monde: Par Antoine de Herrera, Grand Chroniqueur des Indies, & Chroniqueur de Castille: Translatee d'Espagnol en Francois. A la quelle sont adjoustees Quelques autresDescriptions des mesmes pays, avec La Navigation du vaillant Capitaine de Mer Jaques le Maire, & de plusieurs autres...

Amsterdam, M. Colin, 1622.[First Issue of French Edition],Folio (28,5:20 cm), Contemporary tan calf , spine with elaborate gilt fleurons, with printed and engraved allegorical titles, including the first engraved map with California as an island, [8], 1-103, [1, blank], [6] 107-254 pp., head- and tail-pieces, decorated initials, side-notes; 27 copper-engravings: 22 full-page plates:17 maps and charts (16 double-page, 1 folded), 5 text engravings (scenes from Le Maire voyage)

First edition in French, First Issue, Amsterdam imprint, Four editions of this work were published in 1622, including French (imprint of Amsterdam only, Latin, and Dutch. The engraved title has the first printed map showing California as an island.

£24,000





DESCRIPTION
DES
INDES OCCIDENTALES,
Qu'on appelle aujourdhuy
LE
NOVVEAV MONDE:
PAR
ANTOINE DE HERRERA,
Grand Chroniqueur des Indes, & Chroniqueur de Castille.
Translatee d'Espagnol en François.
A la quelle sont adjoustees
Quelques autres Descriptions des mesmes pays,
AVEC
La Navigation du vaillant Capitaine de Mer *Jaques le Maire,*
& de plusieurs autres.
Le contenu de ceſt œuvre ſe veoit en la page ſuyvante.

A AMSTERDAM,
Chez Michel Colin Libraire, demeurant au Livre Domeſtique. Anno M. D. C. XXIII
Avec Privilege.

This edition of Herrera includes the first publication of Jacques Le Maire's journal of one of the greatest early Pacific voyages and circumnavigations, that of Le Maire and Schouten in 1615 and 1616.

Following the Le Maire account are a list of voyages that went through the Straits of Magellan, beginning with Magellan in 1519-1520 (and including Francis Drake 1577) through the sixteenth century; short vocabularies for Solomon Islands, New Guinea and other South Sea Islands; description of the East Indies by Father Pedro Ordéñezde Ceballos (first published in 1614); and Petrus Bertius' Descriptíon d'Amerique.

The present edition of Herrera is particularly important because of the second part, the account of Jacob Le Maire's voyage around Cape Horn and across the Pacific. In 1615, Le Maire sailed for the Australian Company, on behalf of his father, Isaac Le Maire, who hoped to break the monopoly of the Dutch East India Company's trade route to the Spice Islands. Departing in June from Texel in the Netherlands in two ships, the Eendracht and the smaller Hoorn, Le Maire was seeking a new route to the Spice Islands that would circumvent the Dutch East India Company's monopoly on the Strait of Magellan route. The Hoorn was lost to fire in Patagonia, but the Eendracht continued around Cape Horn (which was named for both the lost ship and the hometown of the Eendracht's captain, Willem Cornelis Schouten). By discovering and rounding Cape Horn, Le Maire not only avoided the Strait of Magellan but also dispelled the myth of a great southern continent joined to South America and changed the future of navigation. Le Maire made several significant discoveries in the South Pacific, including proving that the island of New Guinea was not part of a larger landmass. In September 1616, the Endracht reached the Dutch East India Company headquarters on Ternate in the Moluccas. They were initially welcomed but later ran foul of Company officials who were jealous of their monopoly. La Maire, Schouten, and other members of the Company were shipped home from Batavia, but Le Maire died at sea on the way and his journals came into the hands of the Dutch East India Company. Edited versions were published for the Company under the authorship of Willem Schouten and Joris van Spilbergen, but after a long legal process, Isaac Le Maire was able to regain custody of his son's journals and publish them here, making this the first genuine edition of Le Maire's voyage. Le Maire's is one of the great early accounts of circumnavigation and Pacific exploration.

Fourteen of the maps are from Herrera's original edition the Descripcíon (atlas) published at Madrid in 1601. Map Descripçion de las Yndias del Norte, which is listed in Martin & Martin in their book on maps of Texas and the Southwest (Plate 7), is changed only slightly from its first appearance in the 1601 edition of Herrera. The geography is the same, and only some lettering and decorative details have been altered.

Map & Plate list.
Engraved pictorial title page with map of the Americas, eight vignettes of Pre-Cortesian deities, Aztec temple, arms of Spain, and at bottom the untitled map of the Americas within decorative scroll border, showing California as an island (10.5 x 14.5 cm). Burden, The Mapping of America 195: "This small map's chief claim to fame is in being the first map to delineate California as an island.... [The map] does depict confidently a Northwest Passage." California 49, mentioned in entry for Map 9: "In 1622, California appeared as an island [as a title vignette on] Herrera's DescriptioIndæ Occidentalis." Leighly, California as an Island, Plate 1 & pp. 27-31: "Fray Antonio de la Ascensión, who accompanied the Viscaíno expedition in 1602, drew a map showing California as an island and sent it to Spain in 1620. It is thought that Dutch pirates captured a copy of the map from a Spanish ship a few years earlier. Though the maps have disappeared, one or both are presumed to be the main source of the cartographic notion of an insular California. The first known printed depiction of California as an island is this small title page map of America which appeared in the Latin edition of Antonio de Herrera's Descripción des Indies Occidentales in 1622. Such a map also appeared on the title page of the French and Dutch editions of Herrera's book the same year." McLaughlin, p. 126 (first item for title page category): "Earliest representation of California as a large island on map of the Western Hemisphere." Schwartz, The Mismapping of America, p. 143 & Plate 43 (showing the 1623 title for the Frankfurt edition). Tooley, "Title Pages from 16th to 19th Century," Plate 15. Wagner, Cartography of the Northwest Coast 291 & pp. 145-146. Wagner characterizes the insular theory applied to the title page map as "rather misleading," suggesting that the strait might actually be a continuation of the Colorado River (Spanish Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America in the Sixteenth Century, pp. 385-387). However, the general map of America in this work shows California as a peninsula.

[1] Descripcion de las Yndias Ocidentalis 1 [below Tropic of Capricorn at left] Entre los dos Meridianos senalados se contiene la nauegaçion y descubrimeito [sic] que compete a los Castellanos. Plate mark: 22.5 x 31.7 cm. Map of North and South America, with parts of Asia, the Philippines, Europe (Portugal and Canary Islands), etc. California is named and shown attached to North America. Burden 196: "This uncommon map depicts the Papal line of demarcation dividing the world between Spanish and Portuguese spheres of influence. Being Spanish in origin this map naturally favours that country, placing the Philippines and Mollucas some 40° too far east." Phillips, Atlases 1144. Wagner, The Cartography of the Northwest Coast 290

[2] Descripçion de las Yndias del Norte 2. Plate mark: 21.5 x 29.4 cm. Map of North America, including Central America, the northernmost part of South America, and the Caribbean. Burden 197. Martin & Martin, p. 18n & p. 77n & Plate 7 (1601 edition). Phillips, Atlases 1144.

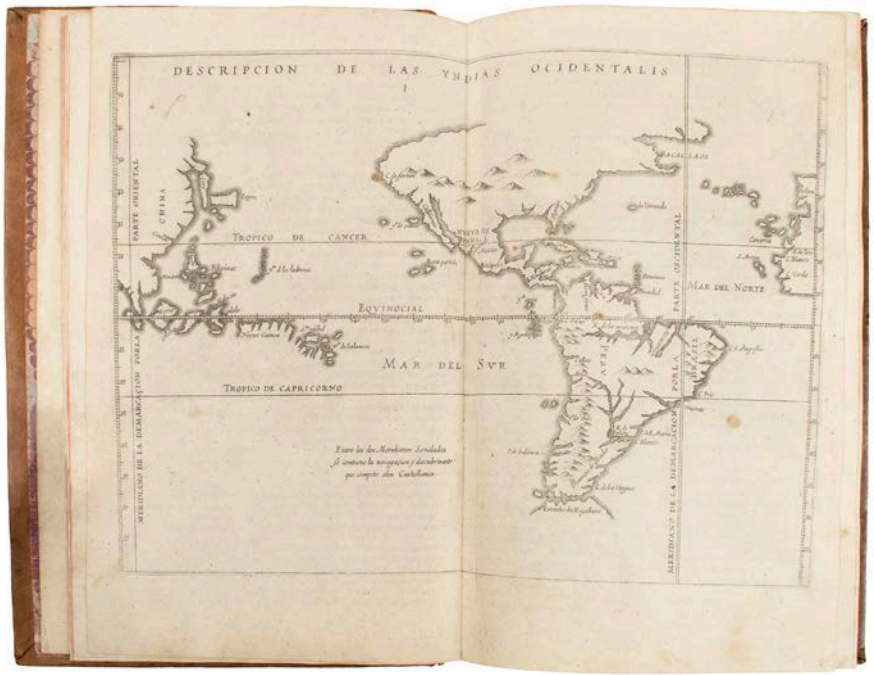
[3] Description del destricto del audiencia de la Española 3. Plate mark: 21.7 x 29.6 cm. Map of the Caribbean, southern North America to present Port Royal (South Carolina), Florida, and the northern part of South America. Burden 198: "This is one of the more detailed of Herrera's maps." Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[4] Descripçion del destricto del audiençia de Nueva España 4. Plate mark: 21.7 x 29.7 cm. Map of Mexico and Central America, including the Yucatan peninsula, present-day Mexico, Durango, Honduras, and Guatemala. Phillips, Atlases 1144

[5] Descripcion del destricto del audiencia de la Nueva Galicia 5. Plate mark: 21.8 x 29.7 cm. Map of part of Central America, including present-day Mexican states of Aguascalientes, Colima, and Jalisco, and parts of Durango, Guanajuato, Michoacán, Nayarit, and Zacatecas. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[6] Descripcion del audiencia de Guatimala 6. Plate mark: 21.7 x 29.4 cm. Map of part of Central America, including present-day Chiapas, southern Yucatan, Guatemala, Nicaragua, south to Costa Rica and Panama. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[7] Descripcion de las Yndias de Mediodia 7. Plate mark: 22.1 x 29.4 cm. Map of South America showing the papal line of demarcation, Amazon River, Rio de la Plata, and the Strait of Magellan. Phillips, Atlases 1144.



[8] Descripcion del audiencia de Panama 8. Plate mark: 21.6 x 29.3 cm. Map of the audiencia of Panama, showing rivers and settlements. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[9] Descripcion del audiencia del Nuevo Reino 9. Plate mark: 21.6 x 29.3 cm. Map of the audiencia of the New Kingdom of Granada, present-day Colombia and Venezuela, locating rivers and settlements. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[10] Descripcion del audiencia del Quito 10. Plate mark: 21.6 x 29.3 cm.Map of the audiencia of Quito, present-day Ecuador with parts of Peru, Colombia, and Brazil, showing rivers and settlements. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[11] Descripcion del destrieto del audiencia de Lima 11. Plate mark: 21.7 x 29.6 cm. Map of the audiencia of Lima, present-day Ecuador, parts of Peru, Colombia, and Brazil, including rivers, Lake Titicaca, and settlements. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

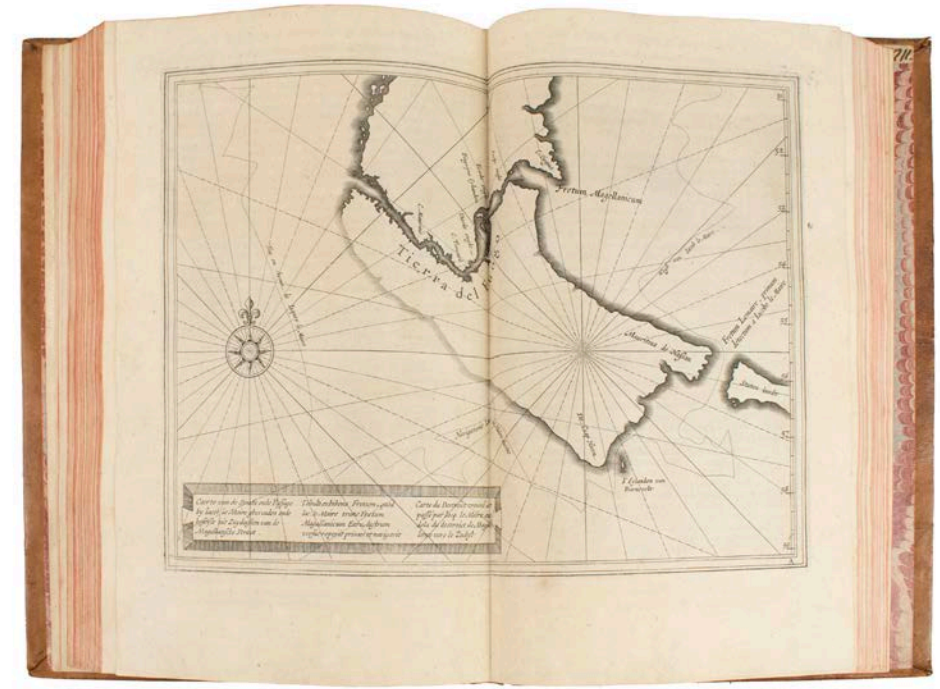
[12] Descripcion del audiencia de los Charcas 12. Plate mark: 21.6 x 29.6 cm. Map of the audiencia of Charcas, present-day Bolivia, with some rivers and settlements. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[13] Descripcion de la provincia de Chile 13. Plate mark: 21.7 x 29.5 cm. Map of the audiencia of Chile with some topographical details, rivers, settlements. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[14] Descripcion de las indias del Poniente 14. Plate mark: 21.7 x 29.5 cm. Map of the East Indies from Bengal to the Solomon Islands and north to Japan, which is shown as one main island. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[15] Untitled view from Le Maire voyage, showing Puerto Deseado in present-day Argentina, dated 1615 Decemb. in upper left corner. Plate mark: 19.6 x 16.5 cm. Full-page text illustration on p. 122. Includes scenes of hunting and burial. Men kill and butcher sea lion and seal; other animals shown are llamas and penguins. Bones of a Patagonian giant are being dug up from a graveyard. Key below identifies animals and activities and gives Patagonia as one of the place names. The Dutch reached Puerto Deseado on the estuary of the Rio Deseado in December 1615 where they ran aground. When refitting and preparing for the next leg of the voyage, one of the ships, the Hoorn, was accidentally set on fire while being scorched clean and was destroyed.

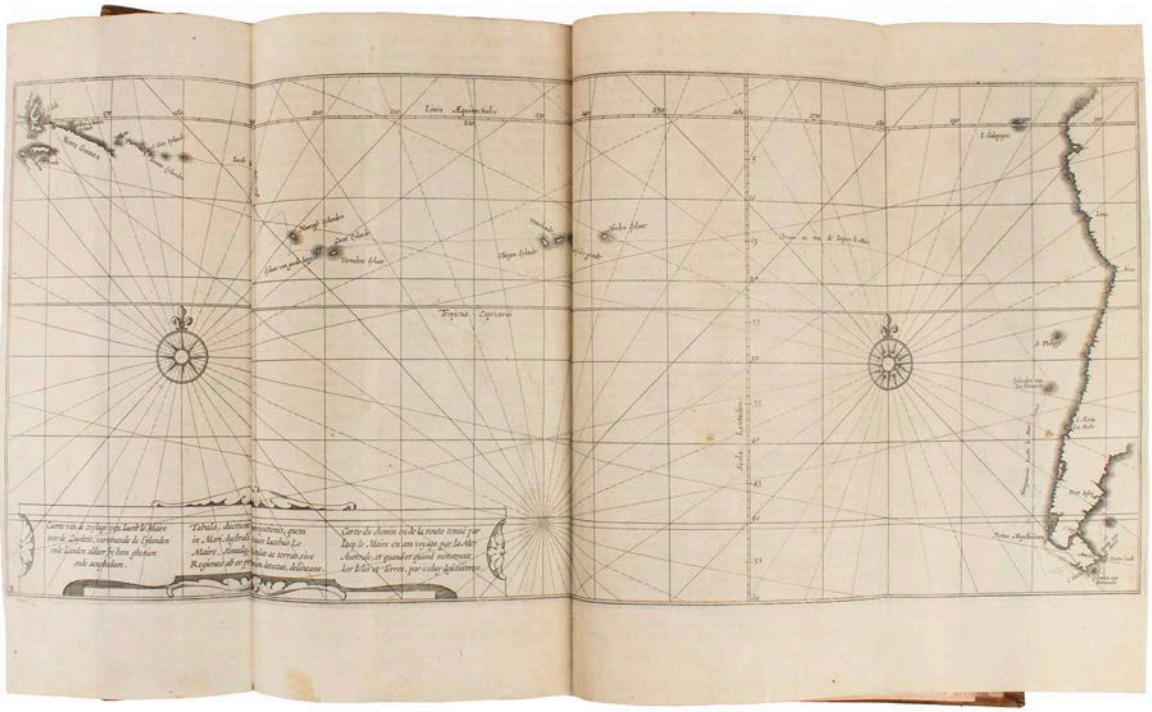
[16] Caerte van de Strate ende Passage by Iacobe le Maire ghevonden ende beseyltin't Zuydoosten Magallansche Straaten....Plate mark: 21.5 x 29.2 cm. Map of Southern tip of South America, Strait of Magellan, and Tierra del Fuego. Located is Cape Horn, discovered and named during the Le Maire voyage to Tierra del Fuego



described in the volume. Phillips, Atlases 1144.

[17] Untitled view from Le Maire voyage, showing three vessels and Dutch firing on natives, dated 1616 Avril at upper right corner. Plate mark: 19.9 x 16.6 cm. Almost full-page text illustration on p. 139. The scene shows natives sailing in an outrigger with a lateen sail, while one of them tends a cook fire. Dutchmen rowing a small boat pursue and fire on the native outrigger (Dutch ship Eendracht in background). Key below.

[18] Cocos Eylandt, Isle de Cocos, Verrader Eylandt, Isle des traistres [captioned in sky], view from Le Maire voyage, showing Dutch ship Eendracht and many small boats of the natives at Cocos Island (present-day Tafahi) in the Tonga Islands, dated 1616 May at upper right corner. Plate mark: 20 x 16.9 cm. Almost full page text illustration, on p. 143. The Eendracht is at anchor in the foreground with canoes full of locals trying to board her. In the background are more locals in canoes, and a boatload of sailors battle other natives in canoes. The key below identifies events. Their party was the first to visit the Tonga Islands by Europeans.



[19] Untitled view from Le Maire voyage, showing a celebration of Dutch and natives, dated 1616 May in upper left corner. Plate mark: 20 x 16.8 cm. Full-page text illustration on p. 150. Islanders give a feast for sailors with "Ceremonies bien estranges." Foreground group of natives palavering; in the background another native group pours a beverage into a bowl as a nearby group of Europeans plays trumpets and a drum. Behind them people are feasting under a thatch-roofed pavilion. Key below identifies the events.

[20] Hoornse Eijlant Isle de Hoorn [captioned in sky], p.156, view from Le Maire voyage showing Dutch ship at Horne Islands, dated 1616 May in upper left corner. Plate mark: 19.7 x 16.7 cm. Almost full-page text illustration. The Dutch replenish their water supply. The Eendracht is at anchor in the bay of a tropical island with natives on the shore and in boats. In the foreground a boatload of Dutchmen appears to take potshots at the locals, two of whom are falling off their boat into the water. The Horne Islands (Futuna and Alofi) are in the Territory of Wallis and Futuna, a Polynesian French "overseas collectivity" in the South Pacific. Key below. The Le Maire expedition discovered these islands

[21] Caerte vande zeylage van Jacob le Maire over de Zuydzee.... Plate mark: 21.8 x 52.6 cm (folded map on two sheets).Chart mapping part of the route (around the Horn and across the Pacific) taken by Schouten and Le Maire.

[22] Caerte vande Landen vande Papouas ofte Nova Guinea nae de beseijlinge enondecking van Iacob le Maire gedaen in den Iare 1616. Plate mark: 21.4 x 29.3 cm. Small sea-chart of the Moluccas islands Gilolo, Ceram and Boru, and the north-west coastline of Papua, New Guinea. Shows track of Le Maire and Schouten on the 1615-1617 expedition to evade the trade restrictions by Dutch East India Company by finding a new route to the Pacific and the Spice Isles.

JCB I (2, 1600-1658), p. 166. Brunet III, cols. 132-133. Burden, The Mapping of North America 195-198 (illustrated). Cox I:41n. European Americana 1622/68. Hough, Lesser Antilles 22n. Kroepelien 561 (Latin edition). Leclerc, Bibliotheca Americana (1867) 708; (1878) 280. Lowery 105. Medina, Biblioteca Hispano-Americana 455n. Sabin 31543 (& 14351n). Spence 587. Streit II:1532. Tiele-Muller, Memoire bibiographique sur les journaux des navivateurs néerlandais 296. Tooley, California as an Island 107 (Plate 15). Wagner, Cartography of the Northwest Coast, pp. 145-146 & No. 291. Wagner, Spanish Southwest 12b.

19. HEYLYN, PETER
Cosmography, in Four Books. Containing the Chorography and History of the Whole World, and all the Principal Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas, and Isles thereof...,

London: Henry Seile, 1652, Folio, Contemporary Panelled Calf, old reback, an attractive crisp copy. with Engraved Allegorical and Printed Titles, Four Folding Engraved Maps of the Continents: America; Asia; Africa and Europe, maps are trimmed close to the borders as usual.

£3,000

FIRST EDITION of Heylyn's"Cosmographie", an attempt to describe in meticulous detail every aspect of the known world in 1652. The geography, climate, customs, achievements, politics, and belief systems. It is the first work to describe in print Australia, and California, Terra del Fuego, and other territories in the New World and includes descriptions of the Arctic, Antarctica and the fabled North West Passage. The text describes exploration by Martin Frobisher, Drake and other early explorers.

He objected to the name "America" as it placed undue glory on Amerigo Vespucci, and recommended "Columbana" or "Cabotia" as more indicative of the true discoverers, Columbus and Cabot.

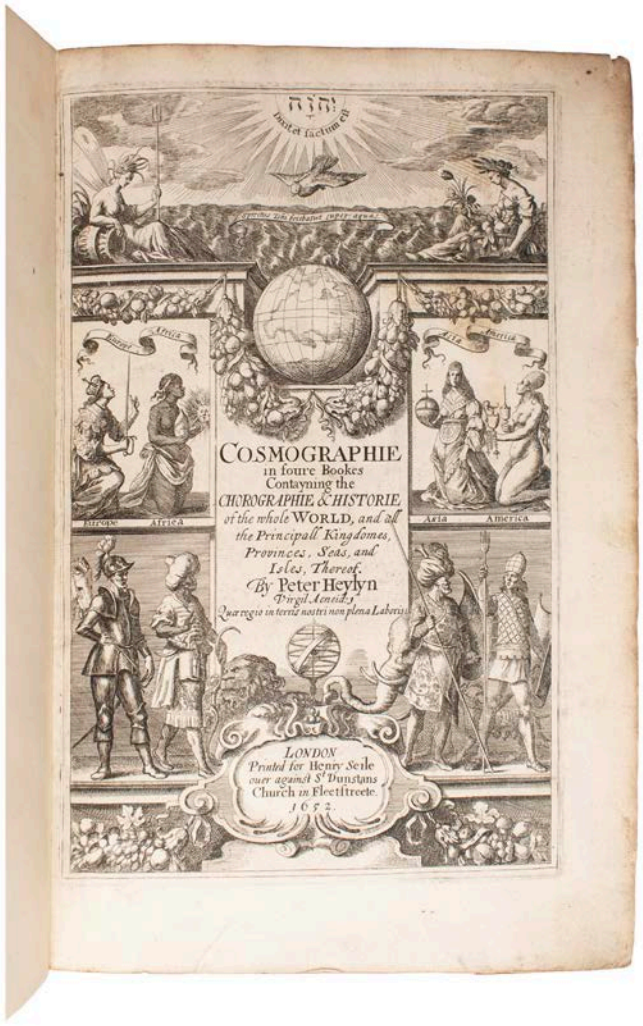
Peter Heylyn (1599 –1662) was an English ecclesiastic and author of many polemical, historical, political and theological tracts. He incorporated his political concepts into his geographical books, Microcosmus in 1621 and the most important, Cosmographie (1657).

Heylyn was born in Burford, Oxfordshire, the son of Henry Heylyn and Elizabeth Clampard. He entered Merchant Taylor's School in March 1612. At 14 he was sent to Hart Hall, Oxford and, matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford on 19 January 1616, aged 15. He was awarded BA on 17 October 1617 and was elected a fellow in 1618.He lectured on historical geography at Magdalen.Heylyn was awarded MA on 1 July 1620. He presented his lecture to Prince Charles, at Theobalds. He was incorporated at Cambridge University in 1621 and his lectures were published as Microcosmos: A Little Description of the Great World.

In 1633 he was licenced to preach and was awarded D.D. on 13 April,1633. He became a chaplain to Charles I and 1639 he became rector South Warnborough, Hampshire. He suffered for his loyalty to the king when, under the Commonwealth, he was deprived of his preferments. He subsequently settled at Abingdon, Berkshire (now Oxfordshire) and at the Restoration, he was made sub-Dean of Westminster, but poor health prevented further advancement.He married Letitia Highgate and had a large family. His monument is in Westminster Abbey.

He was a prolific writer, and a keen and acrimonious controversialist against the Puritans. Among his works are a History of the Reformation, and a Life of Archbishop William Laud (Cyprianus Anglicanus) (1668). His Greek titles included Κειμηλιαέκκληδιαδτικα (Historical and miscellaneous tracts a 1662 (1681) and Ἡρωολογια Anglorum; or, a help to English history 1641.

Provenance: Viscount Gage



AMERICÆ Descriptio Nova Impensis HENRICI SEILE Will. Trevethen sculp. 1652
TERRA BOREALIS INCOGNITA
QUIVIRA
NOVA ALBION
AMERICA MEXICANA
NEW GALICIA
THE BAY OF MEXICO
TERRA CORTERIALIS
NOVA FRANCIA
New England
Part of Groenland
Frisland
THE ATLANTICK
MARE DEL NOORT OR THE NORTH SEA
OCEAN
The Tropicke of Capricorne
THE GORGADES or Ilands of C Verde
Westerne Ilands
The Fortunate or Canarie Ilands
PART OF EUROPE
THE SOUTHERN OCEAN
MARE DEL SUR OR THE PACIFICK SEA
THE EQUINOCTIAL CIRCLE
The Tropicke of Capricorne
GUIANA
PERU
BRASILIA
CASTILLA DEL ORO
NA AMERICA
MAGELLONIC
Rio de la Plata
Fretum Magellanica
Fretum le Maire
TER AUSTRAL INCOGNITA

20. LAET, JOHANNES DE (1581-1649)
Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien door Ionnes de Laet. Tweede druck.

Leiden: Elzeviers, 1630.

Folio, First Expanded Edition illustrated with engraved title page, text woodcuts and fourteen double page engraved maps of colonialized land in North, Central, and South America by Hessel Gerritsz [the first edition contained only ten maps); half-title present; bound in full contemporary Dutch Vellum over boards, ruled and tooled in blind. Uniformly bound with the work described below. Both books are numbered 1 & 2 on the Spines.

£48,000

A SPLENDID SET
First edition in French (first edition in Dutch, 1625, expanded and improved in 1630, also in Dutch, with four regional American maps and other material not in the 1625 edition).

First published as "Nieuwe Wereldt ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien" in Leiden in 1625. De Laet was a director of the Dutch West India Company, and so had access to the latest information, both from the company's personnel and from the archives. Although an important record - and perhaps the best seventeenth-century account - of the Americas, the real significance of the book is the suite of maps used to illustrate it, drawn by Hessel Gerritsz, official mapmaker to the Dutch West India Company and to the East India Company, chosen in preference to Willem Blaeu.

De Laet maintained the currency of subsequent editions by adding events as they occurred, making this the most complete edition, recording the sacking of Bahia, the conquest of Olinda, Itamaraca, Parahiba, and Rio Grande do Norte.

The work was used as an atlas during the second half of the seventeenth century and is recognized for the accuracy of its maps because Laet had access to the latest geographic data as a director of the Dutch West India Company. Burden points out the new, more open style of engraving which was adopted by Blaeu and Jansson.

Laet's work is one of the most important seventeenth-century New World histories. Laet had access not only to published sources but also to Company documents, private correspondence, and other materials. Laet systematically discusses early exploration and settlement of various European colonies in the Caribbean and North and South America (including the Spanish Southwest, Cabeza de Vaca, Oñate, Espejo, et al.; Francis Drake's voyage to California; etc.) and provides extensive notes on the natural history, anthropology, and languages of Native Americans. (Certain of the author's remarks on the origin of Native Americans in this work involved him in a famous controversy with Grotius.) He gives an extensive bibliography of sources consulted (pp. [14-15]), including Herrera, Ercilla y Zúñiga's epic poem, Ramusio, López de Góngora, Lescarbot, John Smith, and Ximénez. (If he actually owned a copy of each book listed, he had an enviable Americana library.)

The maps in the first edition focussed on South America and the West Indies; with the Dutch settlement on Manhattan, de Laet added new maps of the Americas, maritime Canada, the eastern seaboard from New England to the Carolinas and of the south east. Each of the regional maps was a landmark in the mapping of that region, with huge influence on the work of the Blaeu and Hondius-Janssoniusfamilies, and subsequent mapmakers, but none more than the New England map, which is "of extreme importance" (Burden), being the first printed map to name Manhattan (as "Manbattes"), N. Amsterdam (New York), Noordt Rivier (Hudson River), Suydt Rivier (the Delaware) and to use the name "Massachusets" for the nascent English colony in New England.

Maps

The maps are attributed to Hessel Gerritsz (see Johannes Keuning, Imago Mundi, Vol. VI, 1949, pp. 48-66).
In 1617 Gerritsz was appointed as cartographer of the East India Company, over Blaeu, showing how highly he was esteemed. In 1628, Gerritsz' interest in the New World led him to take a voyage there (see p. 63 of Keuning's article), and some of the coastlines in the following maps are from his own first-hand observations. Keuning assesses Gerritsz as follows (p. 66):

Gerritsz...was a very versatile man; we meet him as designer and engraver of maps, prints, and portraits, as a scientific geographer and cartographer, as author, publisher, printer, and bookseller, even as bookbinder. He was unquestionably the chief Dutch cartographer of the XVIIth century, a worthy successor of the founder of the Dutch colonial cartography, Petrus Plancius...to whose

authority he owed so much.... His interest in describing anything unknown, or little known regions, was great. The coasts and islands of the Arctic Sea, the northeast and northwest passages to the strait of Annian and India, the routes thither around South America, the Pacific and Australia. With great care he delineated his maps. The progress of the cartography of the world, not only during his lifetime, yet long after him, owes a great deal to his work.... Any of his maps are jewels of the art of engraving.... Most of his maps are soberly executed, without any decoration.

Most of Gerritsz' work exists only in manuscript, and these maps published by de Laet, are among the only printed Gerritsz maps available to the collector and institution today.

[1] America sive Indiæ Occidentalis Tabula Generalis [title within strapwork cartouche at lower left]. Precedes introduction. North and South America, and a small section of far western Africa are shown. The west coast of North America is delineated to upper California (Mendocino), with Baja California attached to the mainland. One of the most accurate maps of the time in not showing California as an island. Burden, The Mapping of North America 229n (citing the 1630 edition, which is the same as the present map): "The best west coast delineation to date"; and "For the cartographic work he [de Laet] had much to call on, being a director of the Dutch West India Company in charge of all Dutch interests in America.... He also drew upon the fine talents of Hessel Gerritsz, the official cartographer of the Dutch East India Company since 1617." Jackson, Flags along the Coast, p. 9 (discussing the Gulf Coast and Gerritsz' map): "Thus did scholarship and statecraft merge, giving Europeans one of the best portraits available of the New World." Wagner, Cartography of the Northwest Coast, Vol. I, p. 94: "The sanest map of the northwest coast produced in the seventeenth century"; Plate XIX, p. 95, No. 309 (christened by Wagner as the "Laet type"): "Much the best printed map printed up to that date [1630]."

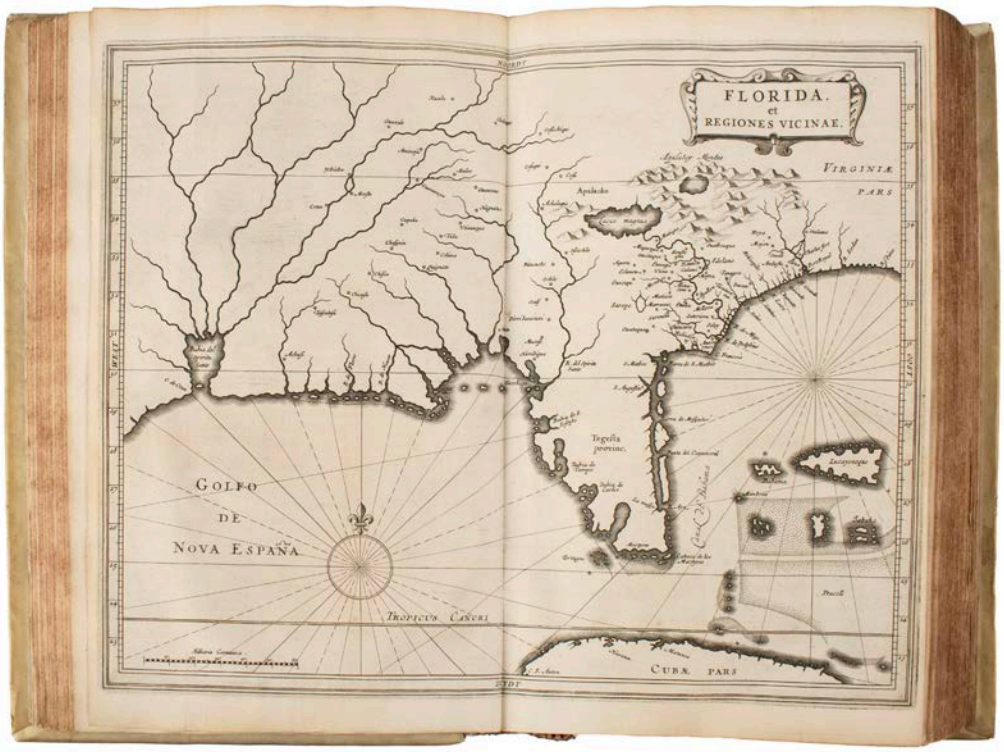
[2] Maiores Minoresque Insulæ. Hispaniola, Cuba Lucaiæ et Caribes [title at upper right within decorative cartouche with beautiful scroll featuring, fruit and floral motif, scale below in center, compass rose at lower center]. Precedes first page of text. The Caribbean Islands to Barbados, including South Florida, the island of Cozumel, Central American isthmus, and northern South America.

[3] Nova Francia et Regiones Adiacentes [title within decorative cartouche at top center, compass rose at lower right, simple scale at lower left]. Follows p. 30. Canada and New England from Nova Scotia to Cape Cod, including the St. Laurence River and west to Lake Champlain. Burden, The Mapping of North America 230n: "This map is one of the foundation maps of Canada. De Laet's reputation was enough to see the map being followed by Blaeu in 1662, and Coronelli as late as the 1690s. It is the first map to include an accurate Prince Edward Island, and the earliest depiction of a north-south orientated Lake Champlain." Kershaw, Early Printed Maps of Canada, pp. 86-88.

[4] Nova Anglia, Novvm Belgivm Et Virginia [title at top left with decorative cartouche with leaves and flowers, two compass roses, simple scale at lower left]; Bermuda majori mole expressa [inset map at lower right]. Follows p. 62. Coast of North America from Nova Scotia to just south of the North Carolina Outer Banks. Burden, The Mapping of North America 231n: "One of three maps that relate to the east coast of North America in de Laet's work. This is arguably one of the finest descriptions of the Americas published in the seventeenth century. It is a map of extreme importance being the first printed map to use the names Manbattes(Manhattan), and New Amsterdam, or New York.... It is also the earliest to use the Dutch names of Noordt River and Zuyd Rivier, for the Hudson and Delaware Rivers respectively, as well as the Indian Massachusets, for the new English colony. It influenced many later maps in their depiction of the East coast.... [Gerritsz'] depiction of the coastal area between Chesapeake Bay and Cape Cod is by far the finest yet seen." Cumming, The Southeast in Early Maps 35n. McCorkle, New England in Early Printed Maps 630.1. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, The Mapping of America, p. 105n. See also Stokes, The Iconography of Manhattan, Vol. 2, pp. 86-88, 141 & Vol. 6, pp. 261-261.

[5] Florida et Regiones Vicinae [title at upper right within strapwork frame, compass rose at lower right]. Follows p. 94. Atlantic Coast and interior from South Carolina to roughly Galveston Bay in Texas, showing extensive river systems in Texas and the rest of the interior regions. Burden, The Mapping of North America 232n: "Despite the fact that he drew on a large number of sources for his information, no fresh material had been forthcoming for decades, Hessel Gerritsz, the author and probable engraver of the map, drew therefore on the interpretation by Claesz c. 1602, of the Jacques le Moyne cartography of Florida. Originally thought to be taken from Jodocus Hondius' map of Virginia and Florida, 1606, this study demonstrates otherwise. One notable area of alteration is the placing of C. Francois further east into the Atlantic Ocean. Florida, as we know it today, is here called Tegestaprovinc. This name, applied here for the first time, is that of a tribe of Indians living on the south-west coast. 'Florida' was at this time applied to a far larger region. It came to be used solely for the peninsula as Spanish Florida was squeezed south by the expansion of the English.... The map's influence was quite considerable. Blaeu, Janssonius, and Sanson, all followed it." Brinton, Notes on the Floridian Peninsula, p. 84 (complaining about the lack of good cartography of Florida in the seventeenth century except): "That inserted by De Laet in his description of the New World, called Florida et Regiones Vicinae (1633), is noteworthy because it is one of the first, if not the first, to locate along his supposed route the native towns and provinces met with by De Soto." Cumming, The Southeast in Early Maps 34n. Jackson, Flags along the Coast (good discussion of the Gulf Coast noting the static cartographical depiction of it until Gerritsz), pp. 7-11: "De Laet reshaped notions of the interior.... His Gulf Coast is a distillation of portolano-type charts produced by the cartographers of many nations (especially Portugal).... Gerritsz, by adopting this coast model, did much to perpetuate it.... Blaeu was not the author of the most influential Gulf map of the seventeen century—Hessel Gerritsz was, a fact that most cartographic historians have overlooked." Lemmon, et al., Charting Louisiana: Five Hundred Years of Maps, p. 12. Lowery 123n. This map is important and overlooked map in the literature of Texas cartography, other than by Jack Jackson. In the section on the expeditions of Alvarado and De Soto, the author refers to the area they traversed as "Provinciæ nomen de los Vaqueros."

[6] Nova Hispania, Nova Galicia, Guatimala [title at lower left within cartouche with scrolls and face, below which is a large scale, compass rose at center below]. Follows p. 220. Mexico from the far upper northwest section at Sinaloa south to Honduras and Costa Rica. The Rio Grande in Texas is shown by its old name, "R. Escondido." Bornholt, Cuatro Siglos de Expresiones Geográficas del Istmo Centroamericano Plate 50n p. 98 (noting the similarities to the later maps of Ogilby and Montanus). Burden, The Mapping of North America 215n: "Although many maps had been produced of New Spain, few extended north into the area of present-day Texas. The Rio Grande [sic: i.e., Soto la Marina] is here still named the



R. de Palmas. The B. del Spiritu Santo possibly represents the Mississippi River. Some authorities have questioned this usual assumption. On the west coast of Florida we find the landing place of Juan Ponce de León. The delineation of the coastlines, particularly of the Gulf of Mexico and the north-west coast of Mexico, was the most accurate to date. The map appeared in Dutch, 1630 [present edition], Latin 1633, and French, 1640." See Jean Delanglez, El Rio del Espíritu Santo: An Essay on the Cartography of the Gulf Coast and the Adjacent Territory during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (New York: United States Catholic Historical Society, 1945).

[7] Terra Firma item Nuevo Reyno De Granada atque Popayan [decorative cartouche at lower right with droll face, flower, large leaf, and strap work, scale below, compass rose at center left]. Follows p. 346. Northern and northwestern area of South America, including Colombia, with extensive development of the interior areas.

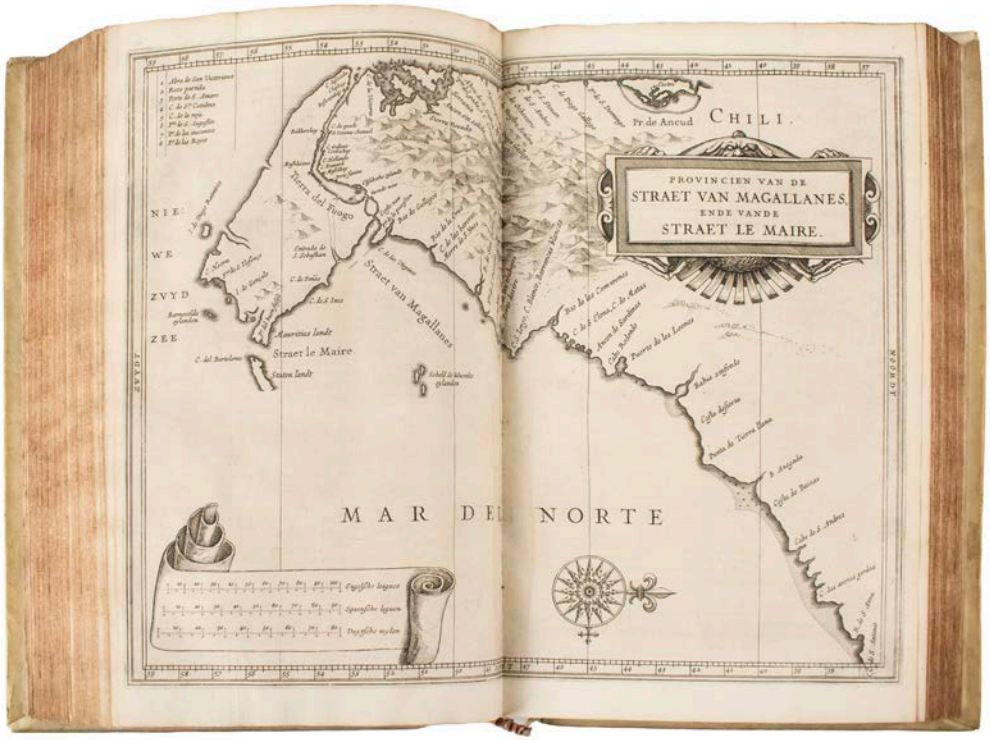
[8] Peru [decorative cartouche at top left with droll face and incorporating fancy scale, compass rose]. Follows p. 396. Coastline and well-developed interior areas. North is to the left. Included is "Viticos," the last capital of the Incas. Although

abandoned after the conquest, Vitcos was noted by Mercator and other mapmakers until around 1740. In 1911, Hiram Bingham and the Yale Expedition rediscovered the ruins of Vitcos in the Vilcabamba Valley region, but he then went on to find Machu Picchu, which so entranced him that he left Vitcos to oblivion. Today it has become an "off-the-beaten-track" destination for visitors.

[9] Chili [decorative cartouche at top left with face, fruit, and ribbons, large scale at top right, scroll with place names at center, compass rose at upper center]. Follows p. 470. Coastline with little interior detail. North is to the left.

[10] Provincia Sitæ Ad Fretum Magallanis itemque Fretum Le Maire [decorative cartouche at upper right, scale on scroll at lower left, compass rose below center]. Follows p. 500. Coastline and Strait of Magellan from Tierra del Fuego to southern Argentina. North is to the right.

[11] Paragvay, Ó Prov. De Rio De La Plata: cum adiacentibus Provinciis. quas vocantTvcvman Et Sta. Cruz De La Sierra [decorative cartouche with face, fruit, and vines, with scale above, compass rose]. Follows p. 520. Rio de la Plata region of



Brazil west to the Chilean coast and north to Peru.

[12] Provincia de Brasil cum Adiacentibvs Provinciis [very fancy cartouche with two faces and botanical motifs at top center, scale on scroll below, compass rose]. Follows p. 540. Eastern and northern coastline of Brazil. North is to the right. Primarily coastal towns and islands are shown. The Dutch got busy and in 1629 succeeded in colonizing Brazil. The present map is the same as appeared in the 1630 edition, and it is informative to compare the changes that were made for the French edition of 1644 (see JCB Image 3502-1), which has a plethora of interior locations added.

[13] Guaiana siue Provinciæ intra Rio De Las Amazonas atque Rio De Yviapari siueOrinoqve [title within floral cartouche at top right, scale at lower left]. Follows p. 624. Northern coastline of South America from roughly the Amazon River to Trinidad Island.

[14] Venezuela, atque Occidentalis Pars Novæ Andalusiæ [title within cartouche with three faces, one with wings, scale at lower right within strapwork border, compass rose at lower center]. Follows p. 666. Coastline of Venezuela with little interior development.

Alden & Landis 640/111; Borba de Moraes I:451; Johnston Cleveland 196; Sabin 38558; Williams 497

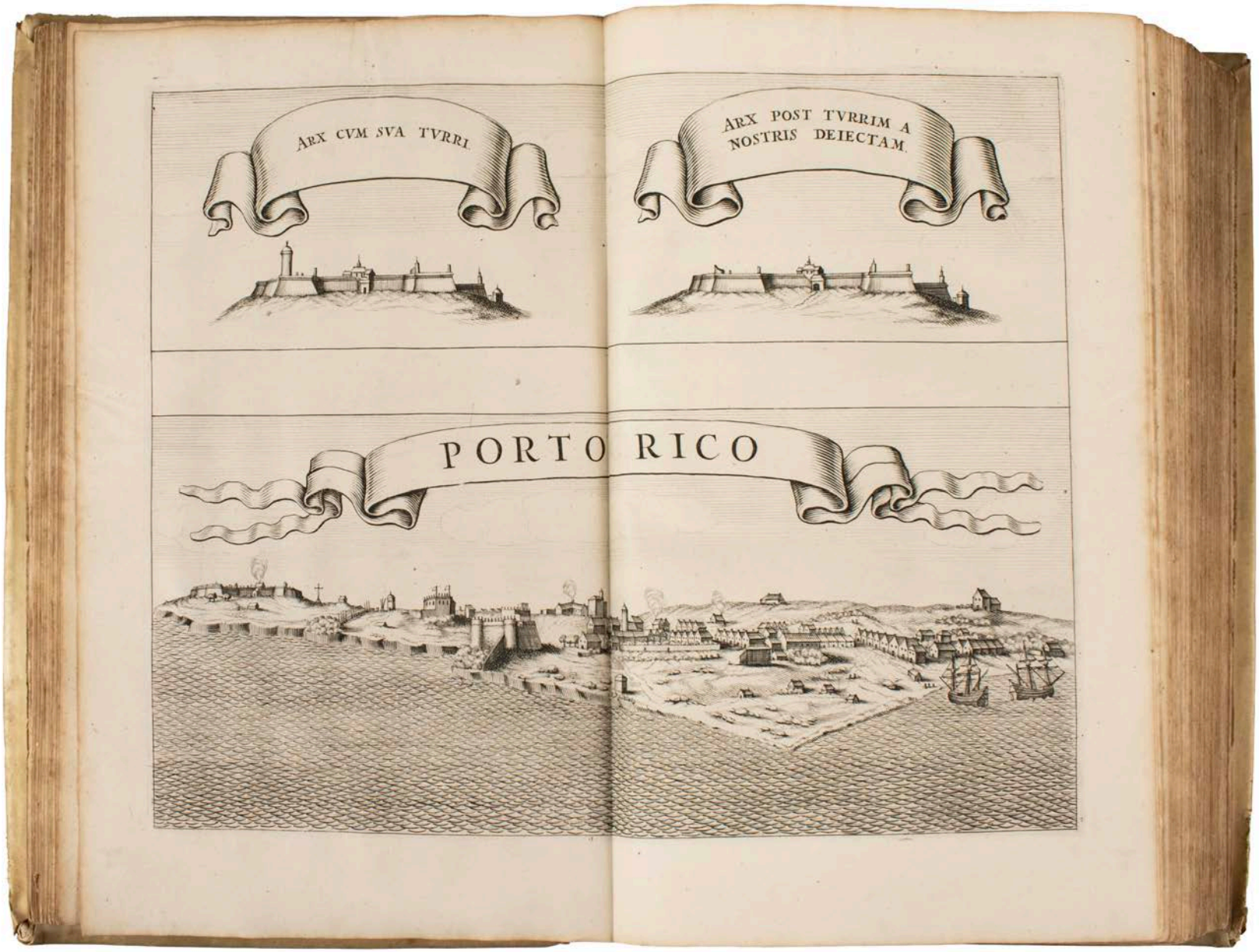
WITH

LAET, JOHANNES DE (1581-1649)
Historie Ofte Iaerlijck Verhael Van de Verrichtinghen der Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie.

Leiden: Bonaventuer ende Abraham Elsevier, 1644.

First and only edition, folio; woodcut printer's device to title, title page printed in red and black, illustrated with thirteen double page maps and views of Dutch colonies in the Americas; bound in full contemporary Dutch Vellum over boards, tooled and ruled in blind, cloth ties renewed, slight worming trail to five first leaves. Uniform with the above work.

De Laet was the director of the Dutch West India Company, in addition to being a knowledgeable geographer in his own right. His history of the WIC has been described as one of finest descriptions of the Americas written and printed during the 17th century. The present work tells many stories of adventure carried out by the WIC in the first third of the 17th century, including a detailed account



of Jan Janszoon van Hoorn's 1633 privateering expedition commissioned by WIC to steal silver from the Spanish, which resulted in the sacking of Campeche, Mexico and the burning of Trujillo, Honduras. This series of exploits by the Dutch were a great blow to the hitherto extant Spanish domination of the Caribbean. Also of note, two Maya pilots living under Spanish colonial rule are said to have willingly participated in the catastrophic sacking of Campeche in direct opposition to their Spanish occupiers.

Tiele 630; Willems 571; Asher 22; Sabin 38556; Alden & Landis II, p.444.

21. LAURIE, ROBERT HOLMES; WHITTLE, JAMES
A new and elegant imperial sheet atlas; comprehending general and particular maps of every part of the world... forming the completest collection of single sheet maps hitherto published... engraved on fifty-five maps, beautifully coloured.

London: James Whittle and Richard Holmes Laurie, 1814, Folio (540 x 405mm.), letterpress title and contents leaf, 55 hand-coloured engraved maps, 46 double-page, 8 folding, mounted on guards, later dark blue half morocco over marbled boards, raised bands, spine gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers.

£18,000

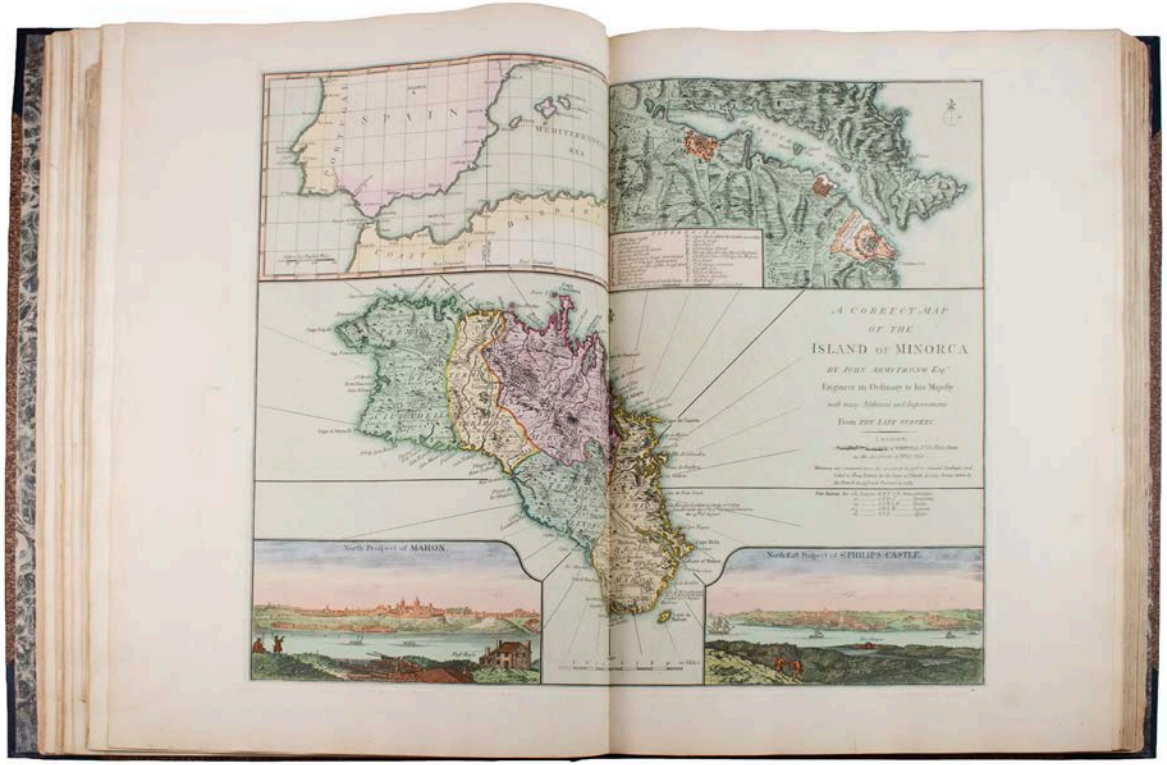
This Splendid and Fully Coloured collection of maps perhaps for a Subscriber provides a detailed guide to the world as known to Europeans at the turn of the nineteenth century.

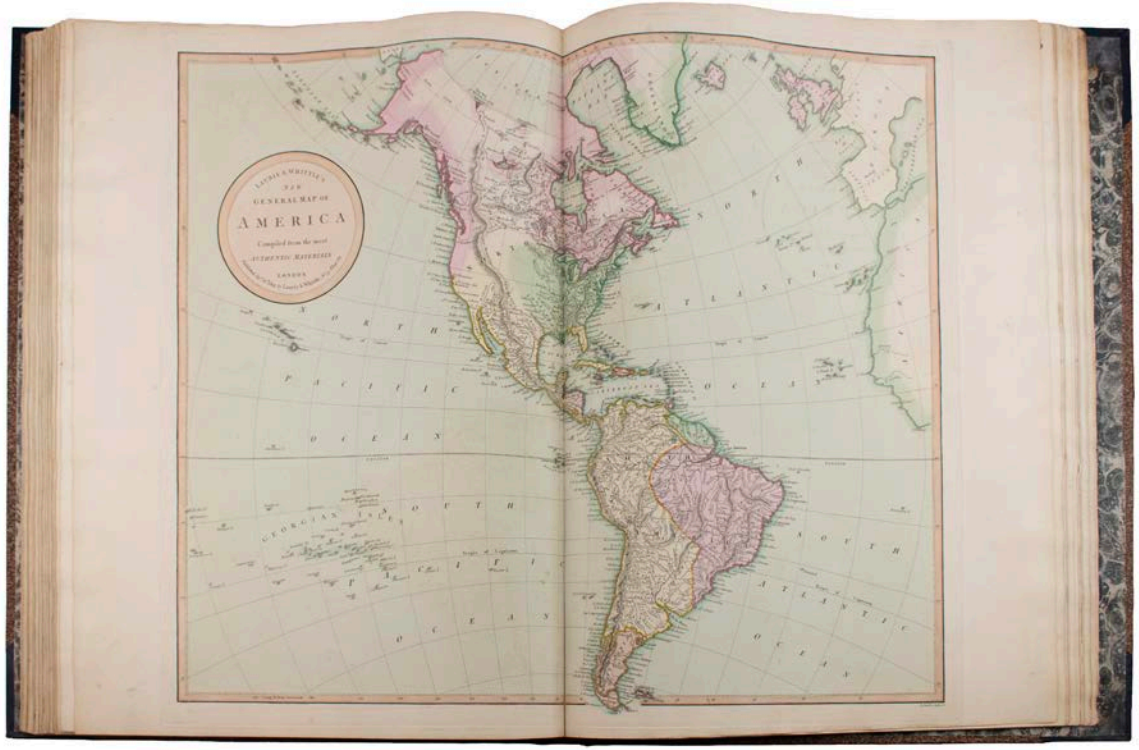
Engravers Robert Laurie (1755?1836) and James Whittle (17571818) met as apprentices to Robert Sayer (17241794), a Fleet Street publisher of prints, maps, and charts. They took over their master's business on his retirement in 1794, and thus acquired a large stock of maps and maritime charts that would form the profitable core of their business. Their first "Imperial Sheet Atlas" was issued in 1796 and reprised in 1797 with 50 maps "principally compiled from the great French atlas and others of the most distinguished geographers in Europe", according to the title page. New editions with more and updated maps appeared in 1798 (51 maps), 1800 (53 maps), and 1805 (55 maps); the present edition was the work's final and most complete iteration.

It contains an important suite of maps documenting the United States' early years of nationhood. Among these are a general map of the "United States of America" (map 48), which shows the Mississippi as the country's western border, as well as two regional maps (50 and 51), showing the original thirteen colonies plus the neighbouring, unsettled regions of the Mid-South and the Ohio Valley.

There are also excellent maps of China and Japan, maps showing much of Africa as unexplored, and a fine twin-hemispherical world map.

Phillips, Atlases 1:720






VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
LOUISIANA
WEST FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
NAHCHEES
HICKASAWS
CHOCTAWS
THE CREEK COUNTRY
THE MUSKOHGE NATION
Flathead Indians
BAY OF APALACHE
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN
THE FLORIDA STREAM GULF OF FLORIDA
GREAT BANK OF BAHAMA
PLAN OF CHARLESTOWN.
PLAN OF St. AUGUSTINE.
A NEW AND GENERAL MAP
OF THE SOUTHERN DOMINIONS BELONGING TO
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
viz. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA,
AND GEORGIA:
with THE BORDERING INDIAN COUNTRIES,
AND THE SPANISH POSSESSIONS
OF LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA.
LONDON.
Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street.

22. LESLIE, JOHN
De Origine Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum Libr Decem...

FIRST EDITION, 2 parts in one with seperate titles, woodcut decorative frames with putti and printer's woodcut devices on titles and last verso above colophon, woodcut floriated and historiated initials, ornaments, pages ruled in black, printed side notes, double page engraved map of Scotland, embellished with vessels, sea monsters and large strapwork armorial coat of arms, 11 full page copper engravings depicting genealogies of the kings of Scotland, most incorporating portrait vignettes, and arms of Mary Queen of Scots on verso of divisional title, stamps of Biblioteca del Seminario Vescovile di Mondovì, manuscript ex libris of 'Montis Regalis, 1602', some waterstaining to gutter, occasional light spotting, contemporary limp vellum, cover ruled in gilt with small corner pieces and central fleurons, early title to spine and additional ink decoration, yapped edges, a little stained, 4to, Rome, In Aedibus Populi Romani, 1578.

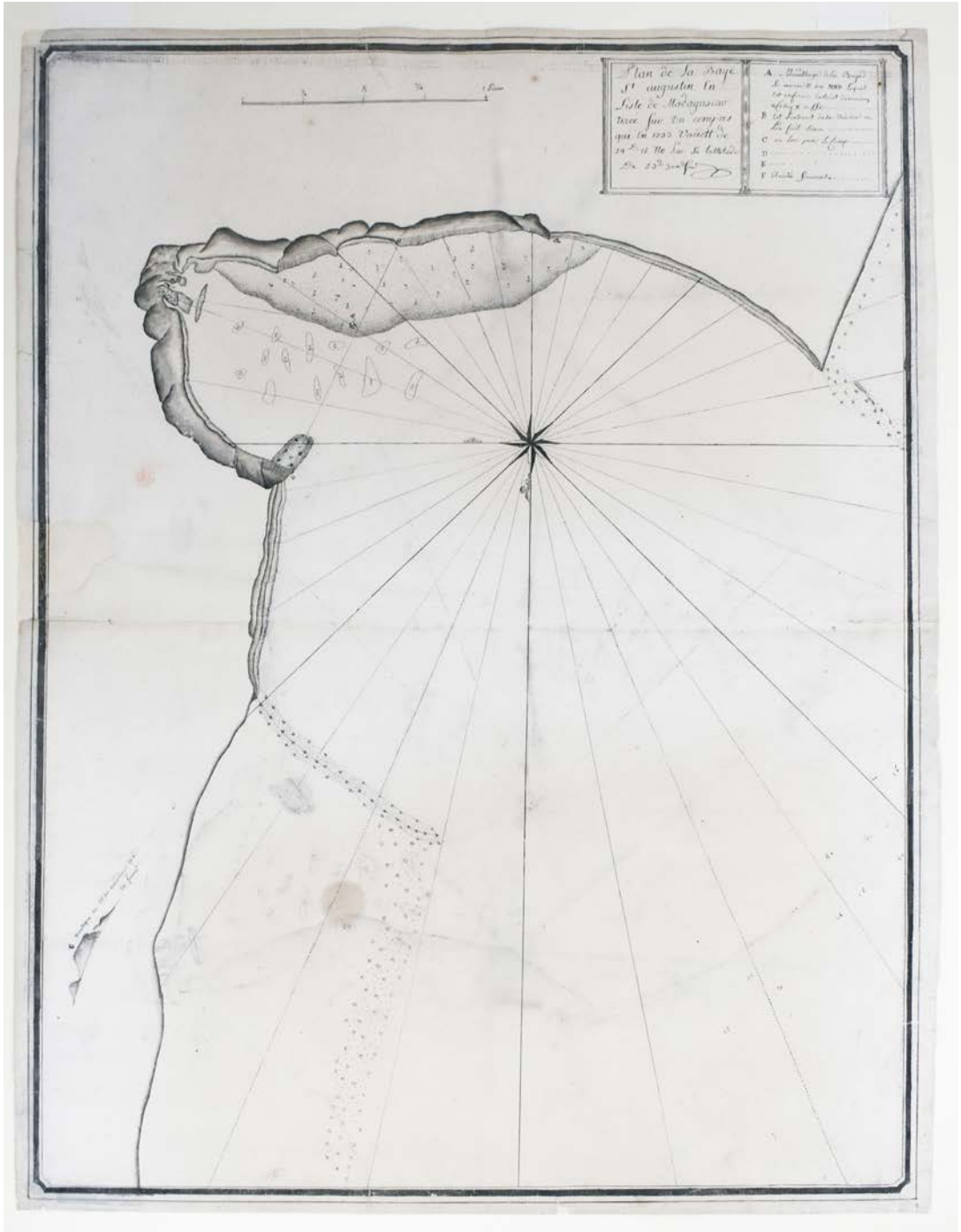
£5,000

A scarce copy of a very important book. It contains the first separate map of Scotland published in a book. John Leslie (1527-1596) was Bishop of Ross and ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots. The final genealogical tree shows Queen Mary I and her son, the future King James I of England. The work contains a history and description of Scotland from the mythical reign of Fergus I (4th century BC) to the Reign of Mary. The accounts of Hector Boece and John Mair heavily influenced the early chapters of the work, although there is some first-hand topographical material. The second part is more interesting as he gives an independent account of events with which he witnessed first hand. The descriptions of the Scottish islands and counties are mostly based on Leslie's own observations.The catholic point of view was a valuable supplement to the works of George Buchanan and John Knox.

The map is based upon the map of Great Britain by George Lily of 1546, with the general shape roughly taken along wth many place names.However Leslie has added other in the north and north-west, places known to him through his travels in the Bishopric of Ross. Like Lily he has has noted 'Orcades Insulae XXXI', but he has left out two of the 31 and has named another island 'Scetlandia' (Shetland). This was the first of two maps of Scotland Leslie would publish in 1578.

USTC: 838078, Adams L 541; Shaaber L61

SCOTIÆ REGNI ANTIQVISSIMI ACCVRATA DESCRIPTIO
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
IN DEFENS
Scotia Britanniæ Insulæ pars septen
trionalior, paulo minor Anglia; cui subia-
cent Insulæ 43. Hebrides dictæ, et Orchades
31. Archiepatus duos habet. Epatus XI. Gymnasia
tria Auri quoq; et Plumbi mineralia; pecore, lana
piscibus abundat. est et frumenti ferax. Reliqua
scitu digna nostra historia et regionis descri
tio suppeditabit. IO. LESLÆVS EPVS.
ROS SEN.
HEBRIDES INSVLÆ . 43
HIBERNIÆ
PARS HVLTONIA
ARMACANA METROP
MARE HIBER NICVM
NOVANTVM PRO.
Collen
Mula
Eusta
S. Patrice
Cumbra
Fladdas
Caintyre
Argadia
Ila
Iona
Lorna
Loquhabria
Emmertochtie
Laxford
Schia
Leusta
GRVP FAST
Hirta
GALLOVIDIA
CVNINGAMIA
Hamelton
Sterling
Caledonia
Stratherne
Dunfermling
Fifa
S. Andrea
Kincardin
Fetteresso
Aberdonia
Buquhania
Slanis
Petslego
Phyllorth
Rattry brigos
Breadalbin
Sutherlandia
Cathenesia
Dingwale
MARE DEVCALIDONICV
ORCADES INSVLÆ XXXI.
POMONIA
Kirkwallia
Ronolse
Sertlandia
MILIARIA
Arbroth
Bughanannes Promont.
MARE GER MA NICVM



23. MADAGASCAR MANUSCIPT PLAN

Plan de La Baye St Augustin In L'isle de Madagascar tiree Suv un compass qui un 1733....

Large Folio Manuscript Chart,[c.1740] , 700 x 500mm, a fine chart drawn in ink and watercolour on paper, with compass rose and manuscript legend.

Manuscript Plan of the Bay of St Augustin, Madagascar, with Ms Title and Legend.

£2,000

This large chart captures the bay from a southwest-oriented perspective, with the start of the Mozambique Channel on the right. The nautical information is extremely detailed, with numerous bathymetric soundings, and other aspects identified by symbols described in the legend at the top of the chart. Of great importance are the locations of recommended anchorages.

St. Augustin's Bay was perhaps the finest natural anchorage along the Madagascar side of the Mozambique Channel. Since the passage was traversed by Europeans for the first time by Vasco da Gama, in 1498, during the first European sea voyage to India around Africa, it has been one of the most important shipping lanes in the world. While sheltered from the open Indian Ocean, it was a very dangerous passage, as it featured difficult winds and currents, along with several especially tricky nautical hazards. Beyond that, it also left ships vulnerable to attacks by pirates or vessels of enemy nations, and a lack of knowledge of the navigation ensured that one would become easy prey.

This extremely rare and excellent sea chart depicts St. Augustin's Bay (Malagasy: Anantsoño), an excellent natural harbour along the southwestern coast of Madagascar (immediately to the south of the modern day city of Toliara), that was for centuries a key waypoint for ships making the navigation between Europe and India, and beyond, to Southeast Asia and the Far East.

Bands of pirates established a variety of bases on Madagascar. Usually each was under the command of a single pirate referred to as a king. The primary enclaves included Ranter Bay, Saint Augustine's Bay, Réunion Island, Mauritius, Johanna Island, Fort Dauphin, and Île Sainte Marie. The last proved very popular with pirates, and by 1700 around 1,500 of them lived there and seventeen vessels made it their home port. Within five years, the pirates were well-entrenched, so much so that European nations began to worry about the effect buccaneers like Thomas Tew, Henry Every and Captain Kidd were having on trade.

24. MEDINA, PEDRO DE
L'Art del Navegar In Laqual Si Contengonolere gole, dechiarationi, Secreti, & auisi, alla bon navigation necessarii.

Venice: Aurelio Pincio for Giovanni Battista Padrezano, 1554,4to (230 x 153mm), Contemporary limp vellum, remains of early paper label with manuscript title on spine, title in manuscript along the top and lower edges

Beautiful large woodcut depicting several different types of sailing vessel on the title-page, repeated on C1r, full-page woodcut map of Europe, Africa and the New World, by G.B. Pedranzo after Medina, on E1r, numerous woodcut illustrations, including a large woodcut at the beginning of each of the 8 books, historiated initials, with the blanks b4 and R10.

£10,000

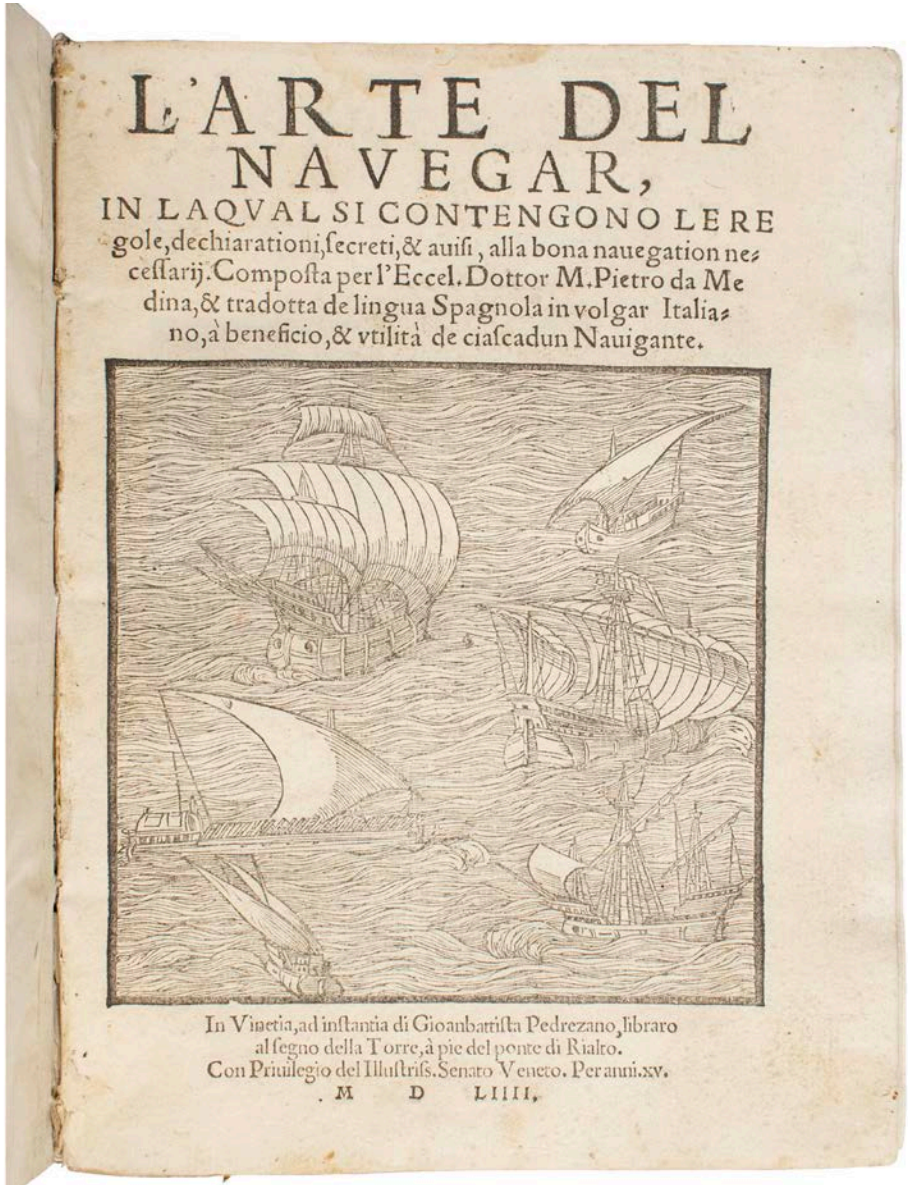
A BRIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE COPY OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL TREATISE ON NAVIGATION PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL EXAMINER OF SPANISH SAILING-MASTERS AND PILOTS OF THE WEST INDIES.

First Italian edition, first issue with the title-page dated 1554, first published in Valladolid in Spain in 1545, 'Medina's Arte del navegar' was the first practical treatise on navigation, and the first pilot to provide reliable information on the navigation of American waters.

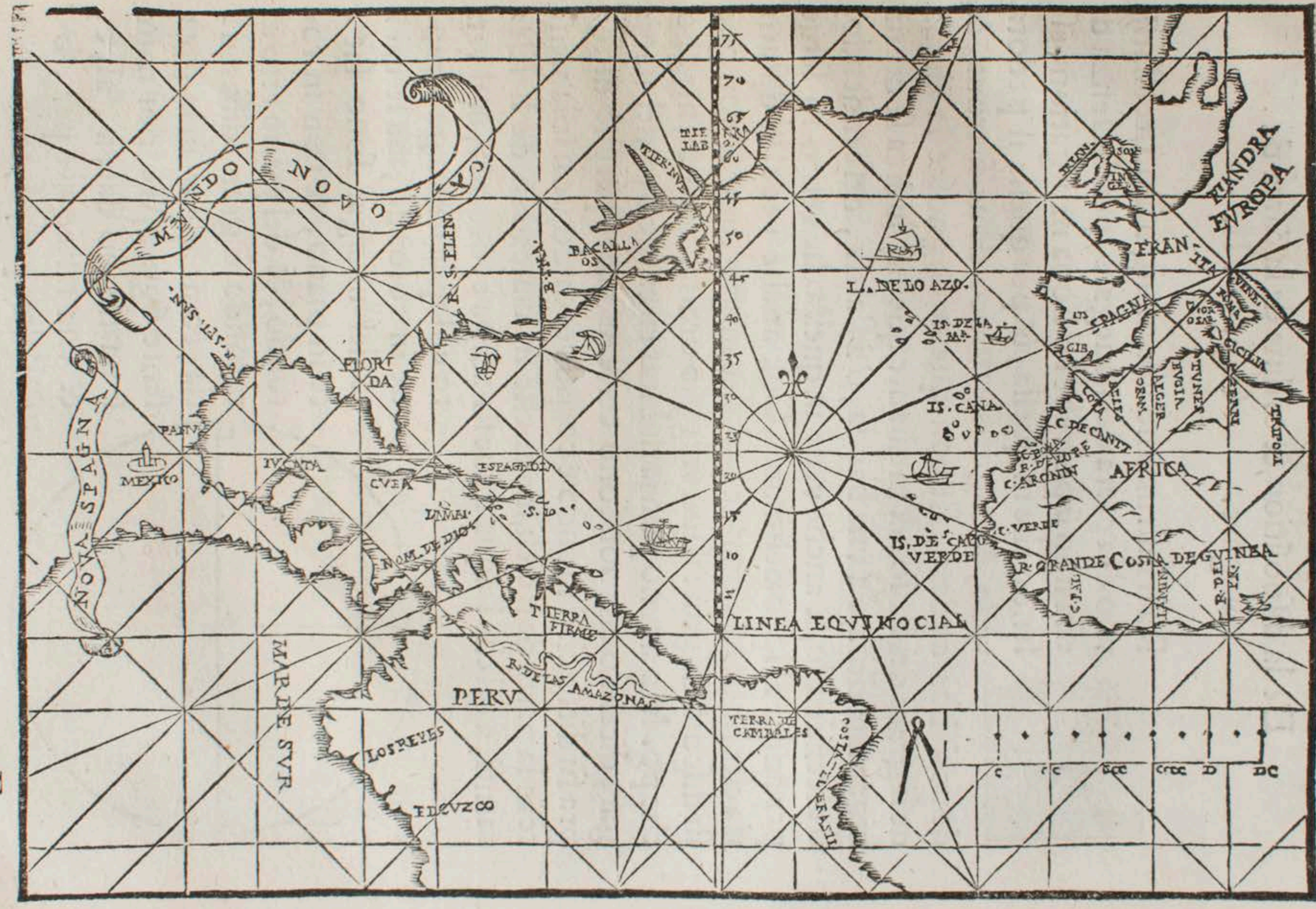
The fine and attractive world map is a reduced version of the one first published in 1545 although it extends further to the north, west and south. includes the coastlines of the New World from Labrador in the north to Brazil in the south, with Florida, the mouth of the Mississippi and the area around the gulf of St. Lawrence. Medina's "knowledge of the New World was first hand, having travelled with Cortes. Later he held the position of debriefing the returning crews from their voyages. The map depicts the trade routes to and from Spain and her possessions by the use of ships heading south westerly on the outward- bound journey and returning via the Gulf Stream to the north-east. The Papal demarcation line dividing the Americas between Portugal (the land to the east) and Spain (to its west) runs vividly through the map, illustrating for the first time the future influence that the former was to have over the country we know of as Brazil. Central America and particularly the Isthmus of Panama are shown remarkably accurately, and the Yucatan is shown correctly as a peninsular" (Burden). The other fine illustrations in the text include a man using an astrolabe in a series of woodcuts showing how to apply the sun's seasonal declination from different parts of the earth's surface (cf. Stimson, The Mariner's Astrolabe, p.577). In 1548, Medina was appointed cosmographer to Emperor Charles V. The Institute of Naval Architects was founded 1860 in London "to advance the art and science of ship design".

Provenance: Institute of Naval Architects

Burden 21; Harvard Italian 300; Sabin 47346.


L'ARTE DEL
NAVEGAR,
IN LAQVAL SI CONTENGONO LERE
gole, dechiarationi, ſecreti, & auiſi, alla bona nauegation ne-
ceſſarij. Compoſta per l'Eccel. Dottor M. Pietro da Me
dina, & tradotta de lingua Spagnola in volgar Italia-
no, à beneficio, & vtilità de ciaſcadun Nauigante.

In Vinetia, ad inſtantia di Gioanbattiſta Pedrezano, libraro
al ſegno della Torre, à pie del ponte di Rialto.
Con Priuilegio del Illuſtriſs. Senato Veneto. Per anni. xv.
M D LIIII.


MVNDO NOVO
NOVA SPAGNA
MEXICO
FLORI DA
IVCATA
CVBA
ESPAGNOLA
NOM. DE DIOS
TIERRA FIRME
PERV
R. DE LAS AMAZONAS
LOS REYES
MAR DE SVR
TERRA DE CANIBALES
BACALLAOS
L. DE LO AZO.
IS. CANA
IS. DE CABO VERDE
C. VERDE
LINEA EQVINOCIAL
R. GRANDE COSTA DE GVINEA
AFRICA
SPAGNA
FRANCIA
FIANDRA
EVROPA
SICILIA
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25. MOLL, HERMAN.
The Compleat Geographer: or, The Chorography and Topography of all the Known Parts of the Earth.

London: printed for J. Knapton, [et al], 1723, fourth edition, [24], li, [5], 402, 288, xx pages. Two parts in one volume, Title page in red and black, separate title for part 2. Engraved allegorical frontispiece, folding engraved map and 45 engraved maps in text, large engraved sphere, compass, and astronomical systems in text Small folio, Contemporary mottled calf gilt, hinges repaired, a very clean, fine copy.

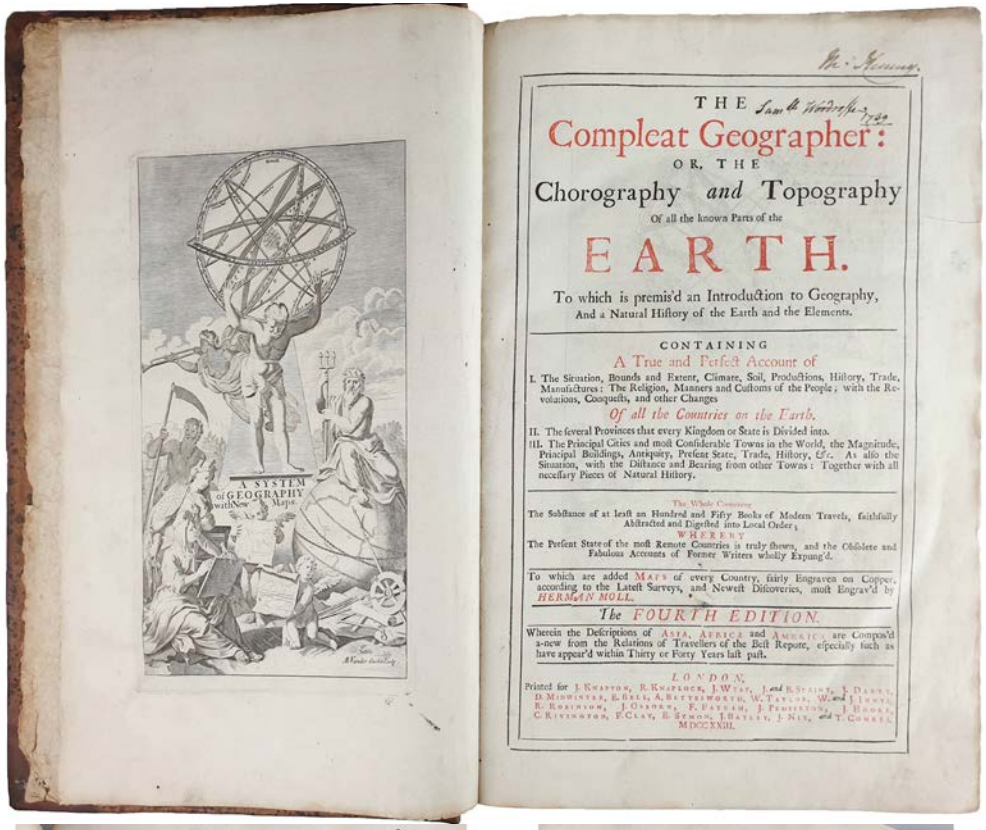
£4,500

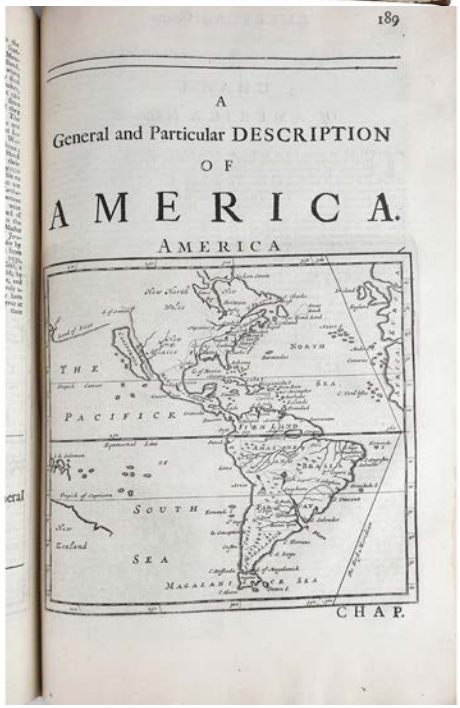
With 9 American maps including Isle of California, New Mexico, etc; the English Empire in America; Mexico, or New Spain; South America and Terra Firma; and Peru and the Amazones Country, among others.

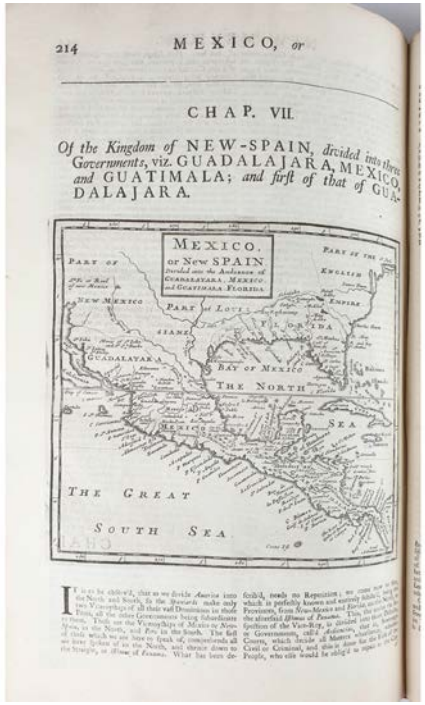
Moll was quite involved in the contemporary intellectual life. He was friendly and acquainted with Robert Boyle, Robert Hooke and William Dampier, both socially and likely through the Royal Society. His relationship with Dampier, especially, was mutually very beneficial. Moll had access to the latest data and observations from Dampier's many voyages, allowing his to be the first to accurately portray the great ocean currents, and Dampier in turn had his bestselling books illustrated by Moll

Includes McLaughlin 173, state 3; 144, state 2; 143, state 2. STC T114016. (GM)

Bookplate of John Seale







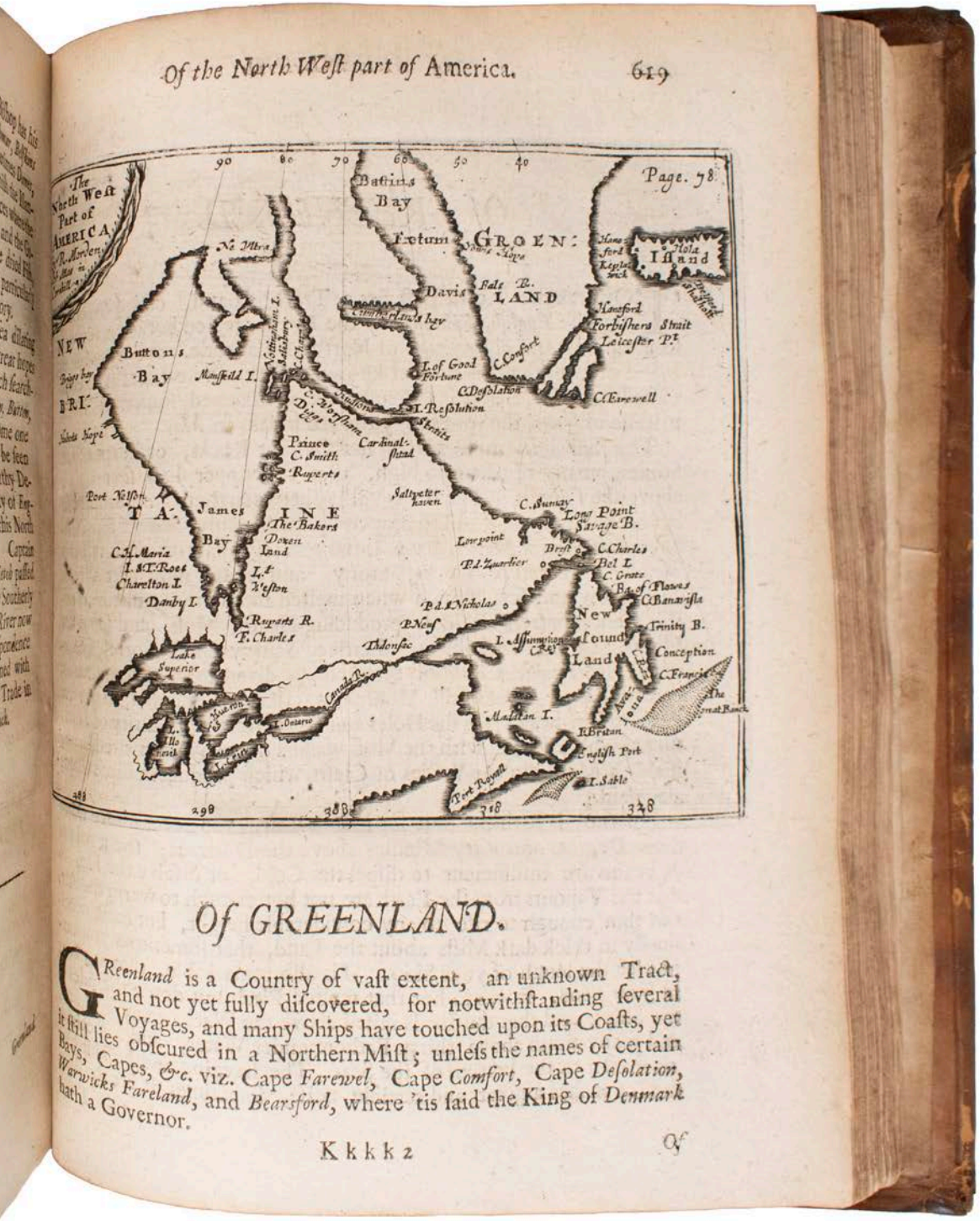
26. MOLL, HERMAN
A Correct GLOBE with the new Discoveries

A 3inch (68mm) diameter Herman Moll pocket globe in a fish skin covered wood case with 2 brass swivel hooks and eyes. 12 copper-engraved hand-coloured gores over papier-maché and plaster sphere, case lined with celestial maps of the northern and southern skies. Small crack to case, globe surface slightly rubbed, London, c.1775.

£12,000

The Terrestrial Globe shows Australia and New Zealand, with Leuwens land, Diemens Island, Botany Bay labelled. California is a peninsula, the North West is labelled as Parts Unknown. The track of Cook's first voyage (1770) is drawn in red.

Moll, a German-born cartographer, was quite involved in contemporary intellectual life. He was friendly and acquainted with Robert Boyle, Robert Hooke and William Dampier, both socially and likely through the Royal Society. A pocket globe by Moll and dated 1719 is in the National Maritime Museum collection Greenwich. It is suggested that the gores were republished in about 1775 with alterations to Australia and New Zealand coastline and showing James Cook's voyage of 1760 and California shown as a peninsular rather than as an island.



27. MORDEN, ROBERT

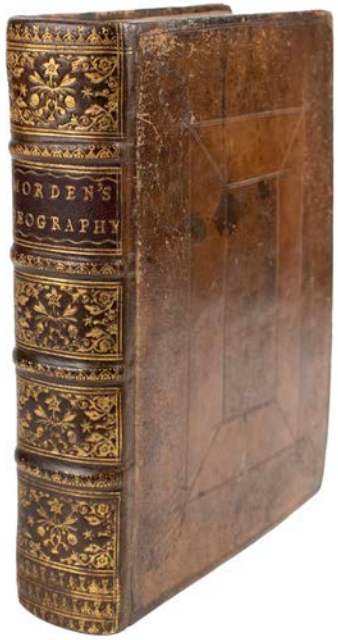
Geography Rectified: or, a Description of the World, in all its Kingdoms, Provinces, Countries, Islands, Cities, Towns, Seas, Rivers, Bays, Capes, Ports; Their Ancient and Present Names, Inhabitants, Situations, Histories, Customs, Governments. &c As also their Commodities, Coins, Weights, and Measures, Compared to those in London.

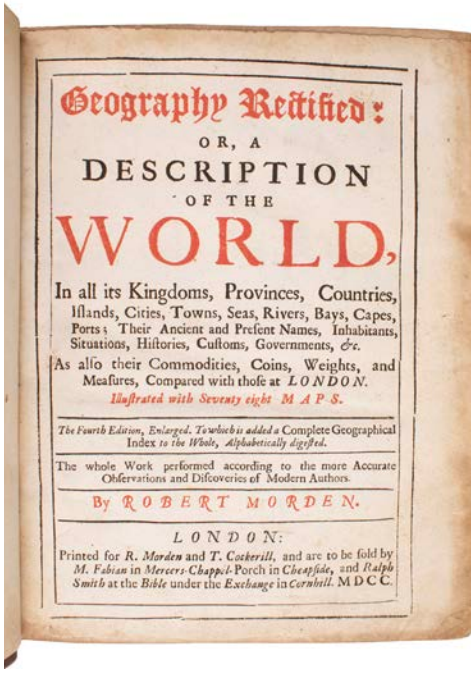
London: printed for R. Morden and T. Cockerill, 1700, Fourth edition, thick small 4to (210 x 160mm.), Contemporary Panelled Calf, rebacked, with 78 engraved maps of the World in the text.
This is an enlarged edition after the first edition that was published with 60 maps and is illustrated with 17 engraved maps of the Americas.

£6,000

Robert Morden was an English publisher, bookseller, map-seller, cartographer, globe and instrument maker. He worked in London at the Atlas in New Cheapside and at the Atlas in Cornhill from 1675 to 1703. His output in cartographical works was quite large and varied. It included atlases, geographical playing cards, large scale maps in a number of sheets and globes.

Sabin 50535





THE EARLIEST OBTAINABLE ENGLISH TERRESTRIAL GLOBE

28. MORDEN,ROBERT, WILLIAM BERRY & PHILIP LEA
A New TERRESTRIAL GLOBE. Made and sold by Robert Morden. and William Berry. at the Atlas neer the Royal Exchange in Cornhill and at the Globe between York House and the New Exchange in the Strand London. [circa 1673]

A VERY SCARCE SURVIVAL OF AN EARLY ENGLISH GLOBE

The 14" globe is 21in. (53cm.) high and comprises twelve hand-coloured engraved gores and two polar calottes, supported in graduated brass meridian ring, fitting in horizon ring with engraved calendrical scales, the stand with four turned supports and bun feet.

£95,000

The cartouche with a second dedication to the Reader cartouche, graduated equator, ecliptic and meridian through the Azores, the continents decorated with animals and natives, the seas with ships, fabulous beasts, sea monsters and rhumb lines; no Antarctic continent, Australia partially delineated to West and North, some of van Diemen's land given, California as an Island, no Western nor Northern coasts to Canada, Southern Greenland as a series of Islands, China with rivers and major cities to the East of the Great Wall, peninsula of Korea, the tracks of the voyages of Drake and Cavendish are shown.

Although globes were of little practical use on board ships by the 17th century, they were nonetheless symbols of navigation, representing the world that sailors were attempting to explore. Reflecting this nautical theme, Morden & Berry have included navigational illustrations on their globe, such as ships, compass points and rhumb lines . More unusually, the globe also features the routes taken by two famous English explorers, Sir Francis Drake and Thomas Cavendish, during their voyages around the world. Successful explorers such as these were often celebrated as national heroes because the income of many European countries at this time was dependent on overseas trade, which necessarily required navigational skill. By including the tracks of Drake and Cavendish, this globe would have been part of the celebration of great English navigators, both recognising their achievements and encouraging other citizens to follow in their footsteps for the glory of the country.

Despite the celebratory function of this globe, the discoveries made by explorers presented something of a dilemma for globe makers. The authority for geographical knowledge of the world had previously been ancient texts, but incoming reports by sailors often contradicted the traditional views. Globe makers then faced a difficult decision about which information to trust. An inscription on this globe stresses the

"late discoveries" and "celestiall observations of modern authors" used as sources of geographical information, suggesting that the makers preferred modern evidence to texts from antiquity. In this respect, the globe makers were perhaps influenced by the general intellectual trend in 17th century England to value experience and observation over ancient sources.

This was a characteristic of the Royal Society, a prominent English scientific society founded in the 17th century, the work of which was certainly known to our globe makers. Many of Morden, Berry, and Lea's clients, unsurprisingly, were in fact Fellows of the Royal Society, including Robert Hooke and Samuel Pepys; Joseph Moxon himself was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1678. Robert Morden (d.1703; fl. c.1669-1703) and William Berry (1639-1718, fl. c.1671-1708) were the next generation of globe makers after Joseph Moxon in London; both indeed learned their trade in apprenticeships to Moxon. The production of these large-scale table globes was an expensive venture. Globe makers frequently entered joint collaborations; Robert Morden and William Berry published 'An advertisement about a new size of globes rectified' in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society in 1674 for 'a new size of globes about 15 inches diameter..".

The engravings provide a variety of idiosyncratic and interesting details: ships and sea-monsters in the Atlantic and Pacific; rhinos, elephants, lions, and ostriches in Africa; elk and boars in Northern America; and a few native peoples holding spears in northwestern Canada; and a group with bows and clubs, alongside their huts and hammock in Brazil. These depictions testify to a latent curiosity amongst the early-modern, English public in other peoples and cultures, as well as the various flora and fauna in exotic, far-flung places. The ethnographic depictions of the native populations in Brazil and Canada in the Morden, Berry, and Lea terrestrial globe are moreover a degree more sympathetic than those of earlier cartographers, who often represented the natives of Brazil as cannibals, for instance. The Morden, Berry, and Lea globes are certainly exceptional survivals from an age of scientific and maritime curiosity in England. Although closely linked to imperial ambitions and projects, the globes nonetheless evidence a dedicated commitment to empirical process and accuracy.

Dunn, R. & Wallis, H. British globes up to 1850 (London, 1999).
Stephenson, E.L. Terrestrial and Celestial Globes (Yale, 1921).
The World in Your Hands: an Exhibition of Globes and Planetaria (London, 1994).

Not in Van Der Krogt. Old Globes in the Netherlands

ONE OF THE FINEST FRENCH ATLASES - TWO-VOLUME ATLAS OF THE WORLD IN FULL ORIGINAL HAND COLOURING

29. MORTIER, PIERRE
[World Atlas in 2 Volumes] Atlas Nouveau a l'usage de Monseigneur le Duc de Bourgogne

Finely coloured example of this early edition of Pierre Mortier's magnificent Atlas Nouveau, published in Amsterdam in about 1696.

Amsterdam / 1696 circa, Large Folio, Two volumes.. Publisher's mottled calf with elaborate central gilt device of Atlas carrying an armillary sphere surrounded by baroque foliage, ruled in gilt rolls, with armillary sphere tools in the corners. Engraved hand-coloured titles, dedication and 248 fully hand-coloured, engraved maps.

£150,000

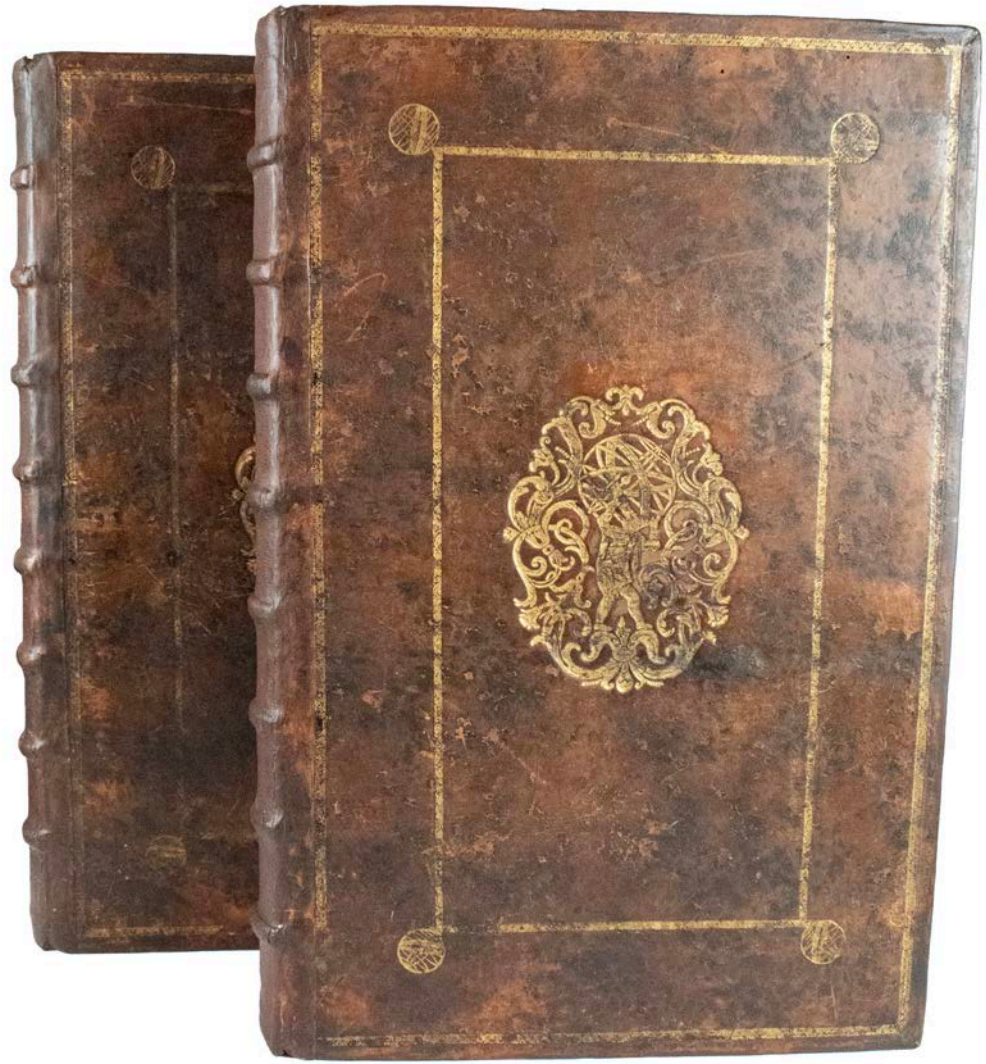
Mortier's *Atlas Nouveau* is a magnificent example of the Dutch cartographic artistry from the last decade of the Golden Age of Dutch Cartography. Embellished with two magnificent Romeyn De Hooghe frontispieces, 2 extraordinary world maps, several remarkable multi-sheet wall maps and a fabulous set of 14 American maps, this is one of the most beautiful and lavishly coloured atlases of the second half of the 17th Century.

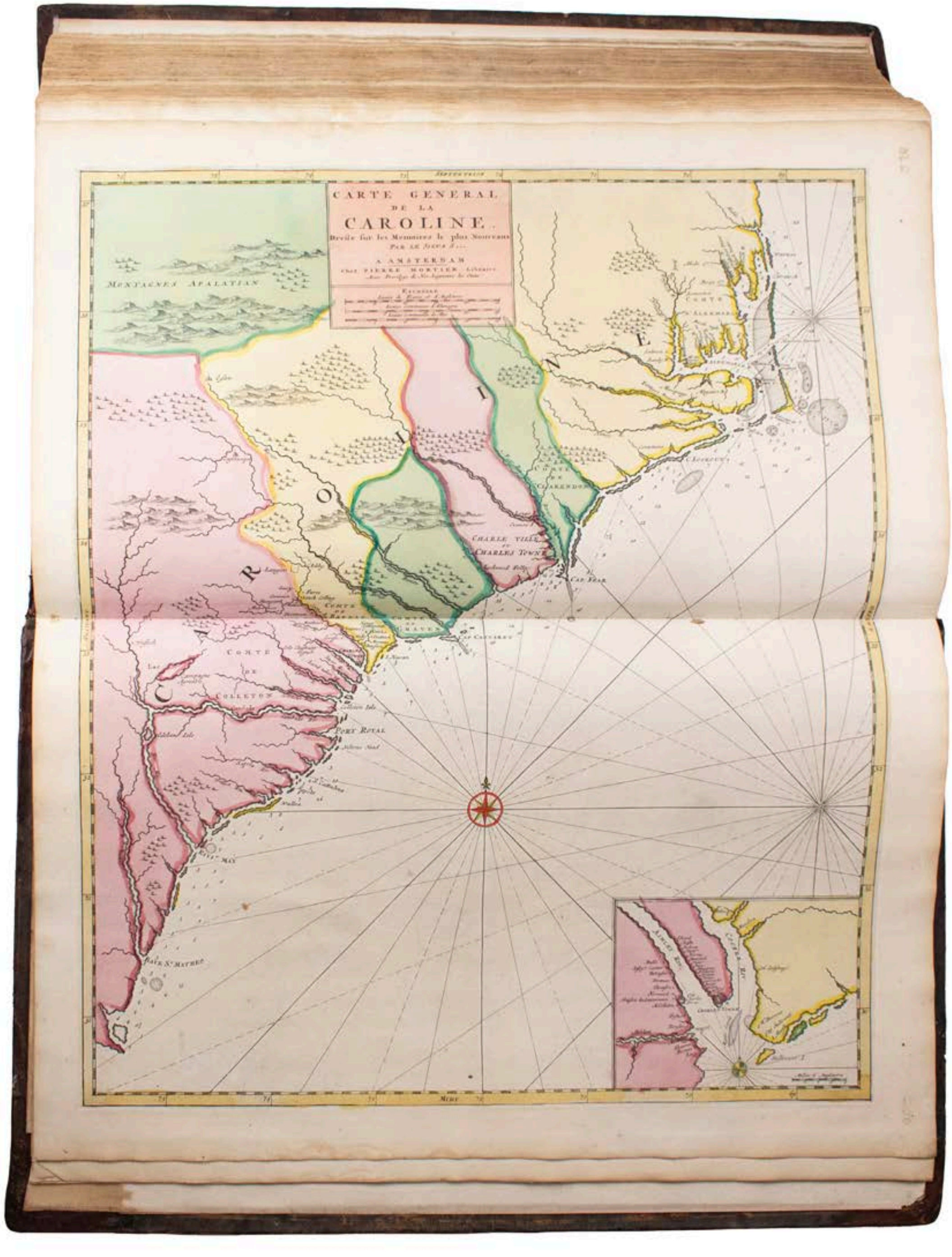
The maps include a number of multi-sheet maps illustrating the Theatre of War in North America, The Indian Ocean, a stunning 4 sheet map of the Iberian Peninsula, a 4 sheet map of the Theatre of War in Italy, along with a rare sheet showing six fortified Italian City plans and stunning folding map of Rome. As a world atlas, there are many maps of the Americas, Asia and Africa, along with detailed European maps.

The 248 maps and index sheets are rendered in fine full original colour, the quality of which represents the finest of the Mortier workshop's output.

Dedicated to Louis de France (1682-1712), Duke of Burgundy, the son of Louis de France (known as the Grand Dauphin), and Marie-Anne of Bavaria. He became the Dauphin of France upon his father's death and the father of King Louis XV of France.

Pierre, or Pieter Mortier (1661-1711) was a Dutch engraver, son of a French refugee. He was born in Leiden. In 1690 he was granted a privilege to publish French maps in Dutch lands. In 1693 he released the first and accompanying volume of the Neptune Francois. The third followed in 1700. His son, Cornelis (1699-1783), would partner with Johannes Covens I, creating one of the most important map publishing companies of the eighteenth century.




TEATRE de la GUERRE en AMERIQUE telle qu'elle est à present Possédée par les ESPAGNOLS.
FLORIDE
GOLFE DE MEXIQUE
Bay de Campechy
Golfe de Honduras
HONDURAS
MER DE SUD

CARTE GENERAL DE LA CAROLINE
A AMSTERDAM
Chez PIERRE MORTIER
MONTAGNES APALATIAN
CAROLINE
CHARLE VILLE
CHARLES TOWN
CLARENDON
COLLETON
PORT ROYAL

ASIA DIVISA IN IMPERIA, REGNA & STATUS IN QUÆ DISTRIBUITUR, AD USUM SERENISSIMI BURGUNDIÆ DUCIS.

Authore H. IAILLOT PARISIIS 1694

A BEAUTIFUL COPY OF A LARGE EDITION OF ORTELIUS WITH FINE ORIGINAL COLOUR

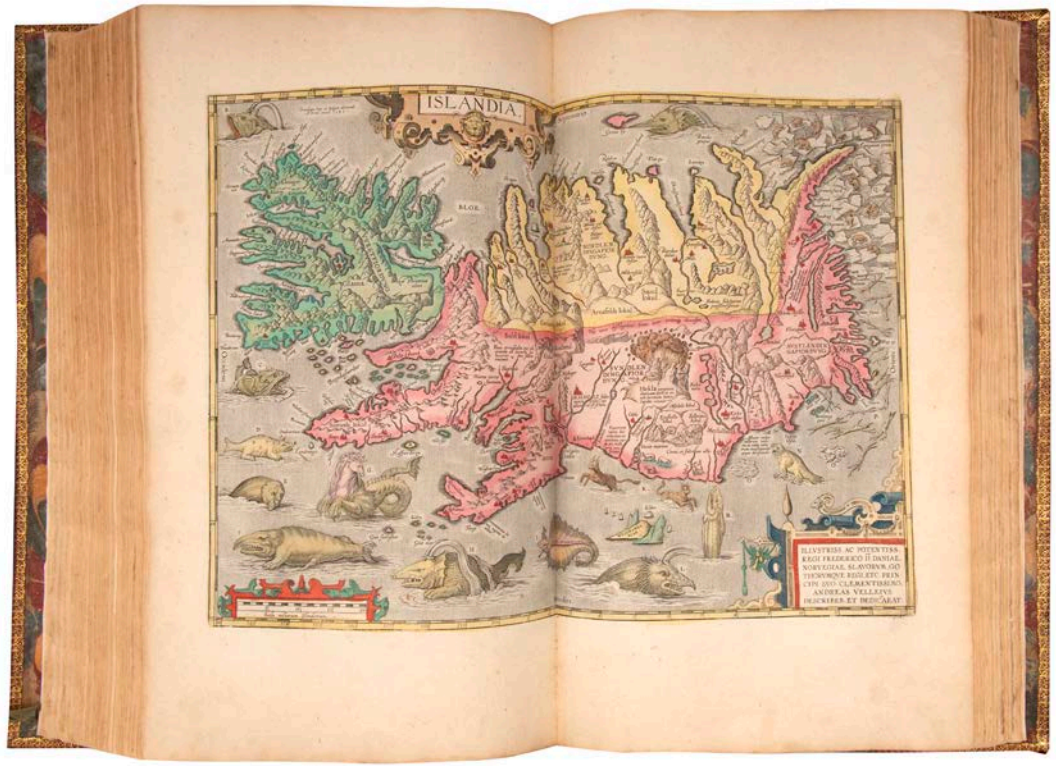
30. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM
Theatrum Orbis Terrarium

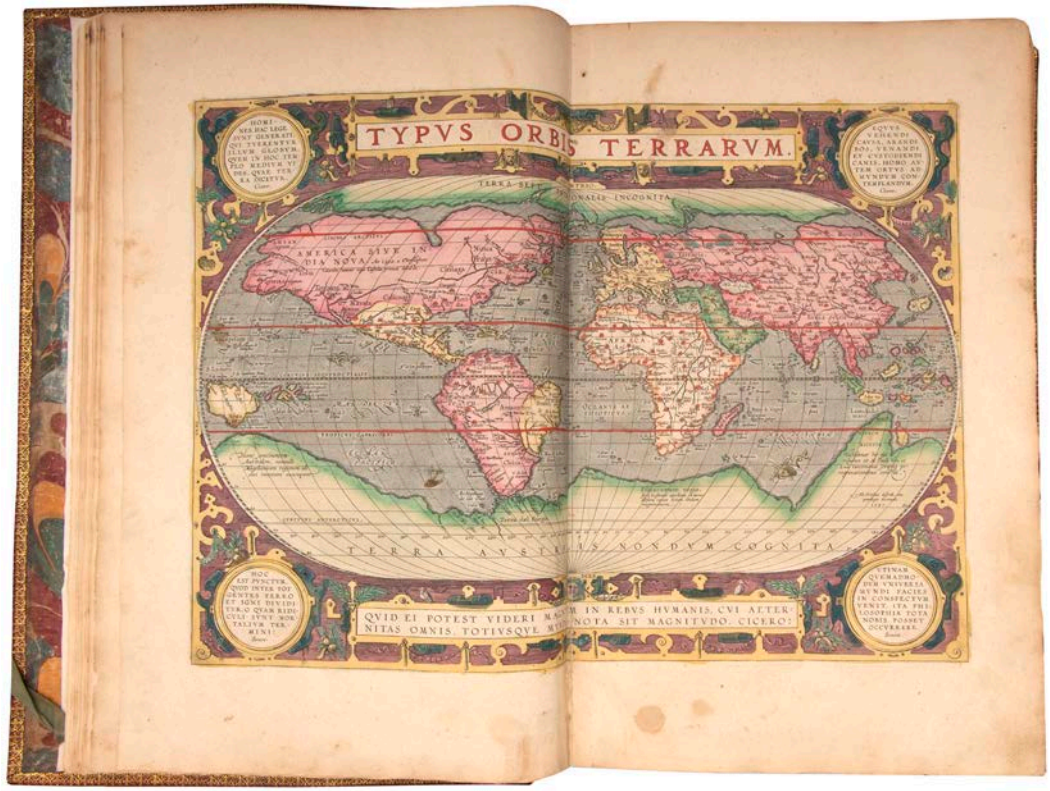
Large folio (480 x 300mm). Text in Latin. Engraved title, coat of arms, epigraph and portrait of Ortelius, all coloured by a contemporary hand with gilded detailing, 118 plates, all coloured by a contemporary hand, all woodcut initials coloured by a contemporary hand [Bound with:] – Parergon sive veteris geographiae aliquot tabula. Engraved title and 38 plates, all coloured by a contemporary hand (some light spotting and offsetting, a few small tears). [Bound with:] – Nomenclator ptolemaicus. Title page with hand-coloured vignette. later red morocco. Jan Baptist Vrients, 1603.

£145,000

One of the largest and finest editions of Ortelius's Theatrum, comprising 156 plates handsomely coloured by a contemporary hand. Ortelius, geographer to King Philip II of Spain, is credited with having authored the first modern atlas, the Theatrum orbisterrarum. Following Ortelius' death, his copperplates were acquired by the map engraver and publisher Jan Baptist Vrients (1552-1613), who published the present Latin edition in 1603 with the printer Robert Bruneau (see colophon of the Nomenclator), adding several new maps including England and Germany (Van Den Broecke 20 and 57).

Provenance: inscription in Latin on dedication page signed 'D.L.V.M.C.'
AntwerpVan der Krogt IIIA, 31:053.






AMERICAE SIVE NOVI ORBIS, NOVA DESCRIPTIO.
ANIAN.
SEPTENTRIO.
QUIVIRA.
TOLM.
TOTO
TEAC.
MARATA.
CULIACAN.
CHILAGA.
SAGUENAI
NOVA
CANADA
TERRA CORTERALIS
ESTOTILANT
NORUMBEGA
FRANCIA
MOCOSA
APALCHEN
CALICUAS.
CAPASCHI.
HISPANIA
ARCHIPELAGO DI SAN LAZARO.
MAR DEL SUR
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
Circulus Æquinoctialis.
et PACIFICUM
Insulæ Salomonis.
NOVA GUINEA.
TERRA AUSTRALIS. SIVE MAGELLANICA HACTENUS INCOGNITA.
PERU
CHARCAS
CHILI
PATAGONES.
REGIO GIGANTUM
BRESILIA
Amazones
PARANA
Rio de la Plata
Archipelago del C. deseado
Golfo de S. Sebastiano
TERRA DEL FUEGO.

31. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM
[Spice Islands] Indiae Orientalis Insularumque Adiacientium Typus

Copper engraved map, from Ortelius' 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', hand coloured, strap work title cartouche, heraldic crest of Portugal, ocean stippled and embellished with mermaids, sea monsters and ships, central vertical fold, good margins, French text on verso, overall size 405 x 550mm, Antwerp,

£2,800

An attractive example of Ortelius' map covering the Malay Archipelago, Persia, India, China, Japan, the coast of New Guinea, and the coast of North America. The highly decorative map features two mermaids unconcerned about a nearby sea monster wrecking a ship, based on Diego Guiterrez's map of America. However, the geography of the map has particular importance to Europeans of the 16th century. These islands, known as the Spice Islands, were the source of the rapidly expanding spice trade and a huge source of financial profit. An inscription near the Moluccas explains, "Of the famous Moluccas islands there are next to Gilolo five, exporting all over the world a great abundance of fragrant spices, namely Tarenate, Tidore, Motir, Machia and Bachia."

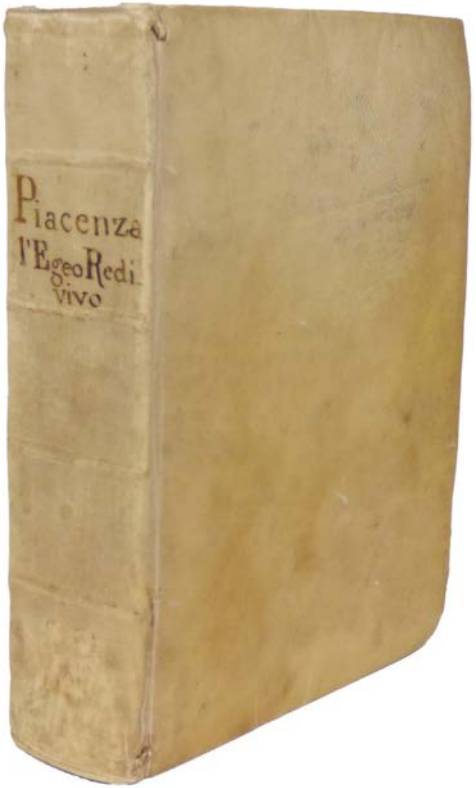
Another inscription on an enlarged New Guinea reads "New Guinea, which seems to be called Piccinaculus land by Andreas Corsalis. Whether this is an island or part of the South Land is uncertain." The existence of a large island was presumed on the assumption that the hemispheres needed to be balanced. This assumption is what drove many explorers and geographers until the end of the 18th century.

Sumatra and Java are shown as oversized, but the Philippines is incomplete, lacking the Island of Luzon. A small amount of the West Coast of America is shown, with only three coastal cities named; Tiguex, Cicvie and the mythical Quivira. Although mostly unknown, this coast is based on Mercators world map of 1569, the most complete understanding to date.

This map is a splendid example of the combination of aesthetics and accurate cartography Ortelius is famous for. An interesting and important map.

Keoman: Ort. 4 No.48


SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
INDIAE ORIENTALIS, INSVLARVMQVE ADIACIENTIVM TYPVS.
AMERICAE, Siue Indię Occidentalis pars
PERSIAE siue Sophorum Imperij fines ad Indum fluuium vsque pertingunt
ORMVTII REGNVM
ARABIAE FELICIS PARS
CARDANDAN
Dalanguer mons
Naugracot mons.
MANGI quę et CIN et CHINA.
MIEN.
TIPVRA
INDOSTAN
BENGALA
CAMBAIA
MANDIO
ORIXA
DELLI
DECAN.
NARZINGA
BISINAGAR
Golfo di Bengala
PEGV
SIAN
CAMBOIA
CACHV CHINA
Zeilan ins. Tenarisim incolis dicta
Mare Cin
IAPAN.
OCEANVS
ORIENTALIS
Tropicus Cancri
Los dos hermanos
Los Bolcanes
ARCHIPELAGO DI S. LAZARO
Mindanao
Borneo ins.
Celebes
Circulus æquinoctialis.
IAVA MAIOR
BEACH, pars continentis Australis.
NOVA GVINEA quam Andreas Corsalus Terram Piccinaculi appellare videtur. An insula sit, an pars continentis Australis incertum est.
Cum Priuilegio.



L' EGEO
REDIVIVO,
O' SIA CHOROGRAPHIA
DELL' ARCIPELAGO,
E dello stato primiero, & attuale di quell' Isole, Regni, Città, Popolationi, Dominij, Costumi, Sito, & Imprese, con la breue descrittione particolare si del suo ambito littorale, che della
GRECIA, MOREA,
O' PELOPONNESE,
DI CANDIA, E CIPRI,
Con le sue Piante in Rame al più viuo incise,
FATICHE, E DILIGENZE
DI
FRANCESCO PIACENZA NAPOLITANO
Dottor d'ambe le Leggi, Accademico Immobile, Professore di Geografia, e Lettore publico della Prattica Criminale, e delle Cifre nello Studio di S. Carlo della Città di Modona,
CONSACRATO ALL' ALTEZZA SERENISSIMA
DI FRANCESCO II.
DVCA DI MODONA, REGGIO, &c.
IN MODONA, Per gli Eredi Soliani Stampatori Ducali. 1688.
Con Licenza de' Superiori.

32. PIACENZA, FRANCESCO

L'Egeo Redivivo o'sia Chorographia dell'Arcipelago, e dello stato primiero, & attuale di quell'isole, regni, città, populationi, dominii, costumi, sito & imprese, con la breve descrittione particolare sì del suo ambito littorale, che della Grecia, Morea, o'Peloponnese, di Candia, e Cipri

First edition, Modena: Soliani heirs, 1688, additional engraved title page, engraved portrait, 4 engraved maps bound as plates (2 folding, including the map of Cyprus), 59 full-page engraved maps in the text, folding map of the Peloponnese bound upside-down, contemporary vellum, manuscript spine-title, 4to (21.6 x 16.2 cm), A Fine Copy.

£8,000

First and only edition, rare, especially in this condition with all maps present. Six copies traced in UK libraries; work was probably inspired by the Venetian conquests in Greece in the 1680s. It includes a very thorough and systematic description of the Aegean Islands, Crete, [and] Cyprus, and brief descriptions of Roumeli and the Peloponnesus ... The four separate maps are of the Aegean, the Peloponnesus, Crete and Cyprus' (Blackmer).

The descriptions of each island go into considerable detail about terrain, location of town and villages, churches, and monasteries. They mention the presence of ancient ruins and provide information on medieval history. The lesser-known islands are particularly well treated.

Francesco Piacennza Napolitano, [born in Naples in 1637 , died in Modena 1687], was a doctor of civil and canon law, and professor of geography; he also served as the secretary to the Ambasssador of his Catholic Majesty in Germany for 8 years, thereafter in Bologna as secretary to Cardinal Guzman Buonocampagno who was Bishop.

He became a member of the "Academy of the Immovables/ Dissonanti"& attended the newly founded Modena University where he took the course of Natural sciences which included, for the first time, the study of chemistry.
He was employed by the Duke of Modena, Francesco II de Este to travel to the Aegean and make a description and map thereof ; unfortunately he died before the publication of "L'Egeo redivivo" in 1688.
Piacenza is also famous for his work on Chess " I compeggiamenti dgli Scacchi. " published in Turin in 1683.

Blackmer 1305; Cobham-Jeffery p. 50.

WORLD MAP IN CORDIFORM PROJECTION AND SECOND APPEARANCE OF MAP OF AMERICA IN A PTOLEMY ATLAS

33. PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS

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

Venedig, J. Pentius de Leucho, 20. March 1511. Folio (43.5:29.5 cm). With 28 double-sheet-size, black-and-red printed engraved maps and 4 (full page diagrams) Diagrams in text. 62 nn. ll. Full Contemporary Calf Gilt,

£125,000

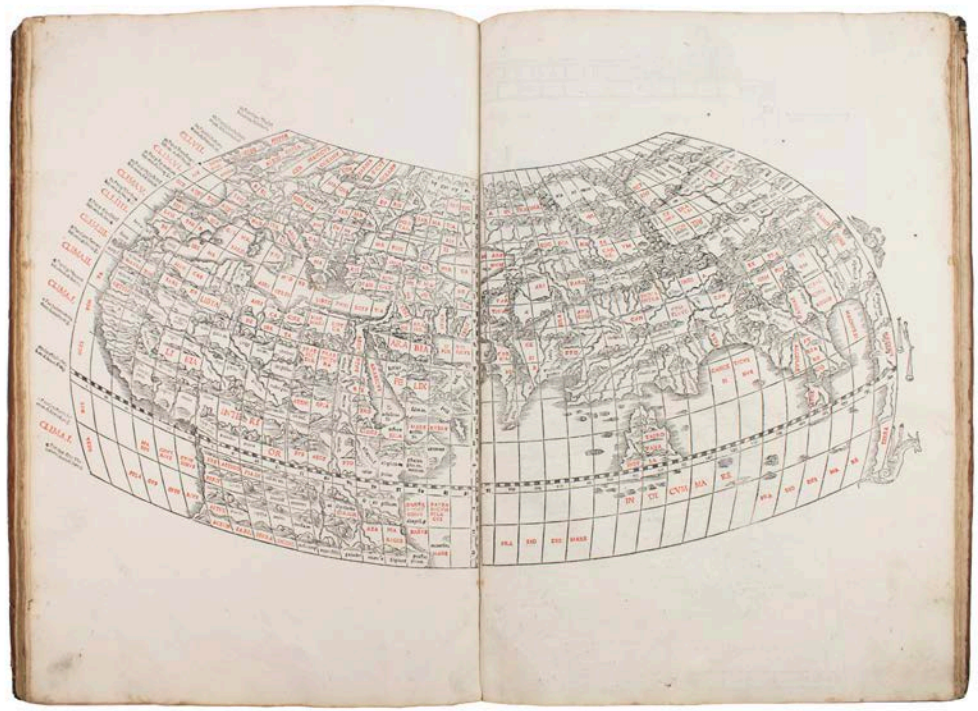
The first Venetian Ptolemy, illustrated with 28 double-page engraved maps on 30 sheets.

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

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

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

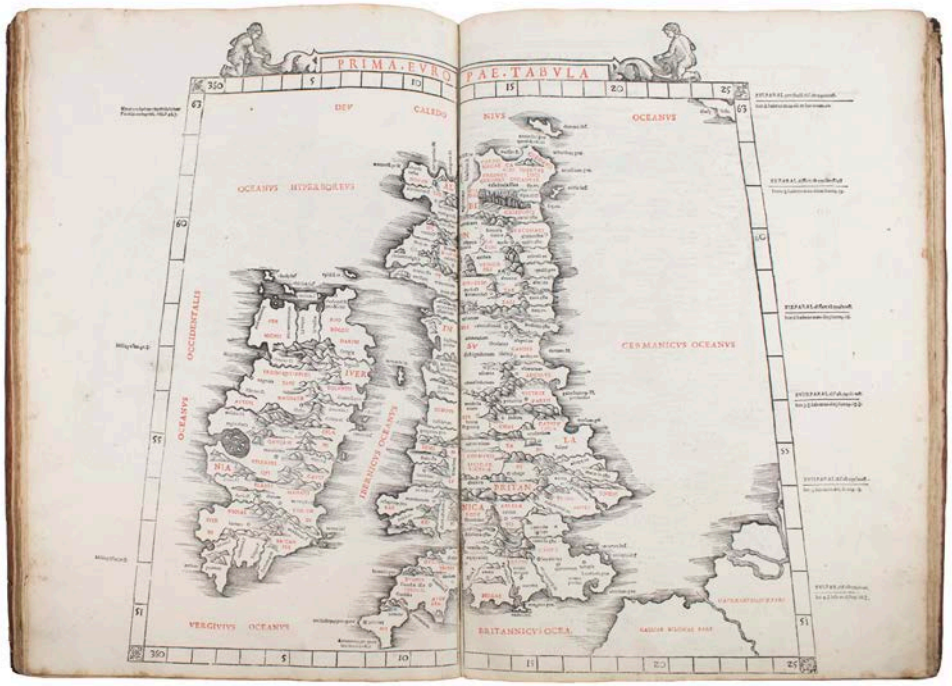
The atlas includes two world maps, one drawn to Ptolemy's specifications and the other using contemporary geographical knowledge. The modern cordiform world map is only the second map in a Ptolemaic atlas to show America, and the first western printed map to indicate Japan. Sylvanus uses a cordiform map projection, a style developed through the Renaissance to symbolise the link between inner emotions and the external world (Brotton). Sylvanus' method was subsequently adapted by Petrus Apianus and Giovanni Vavassore. In this projection, the degrees

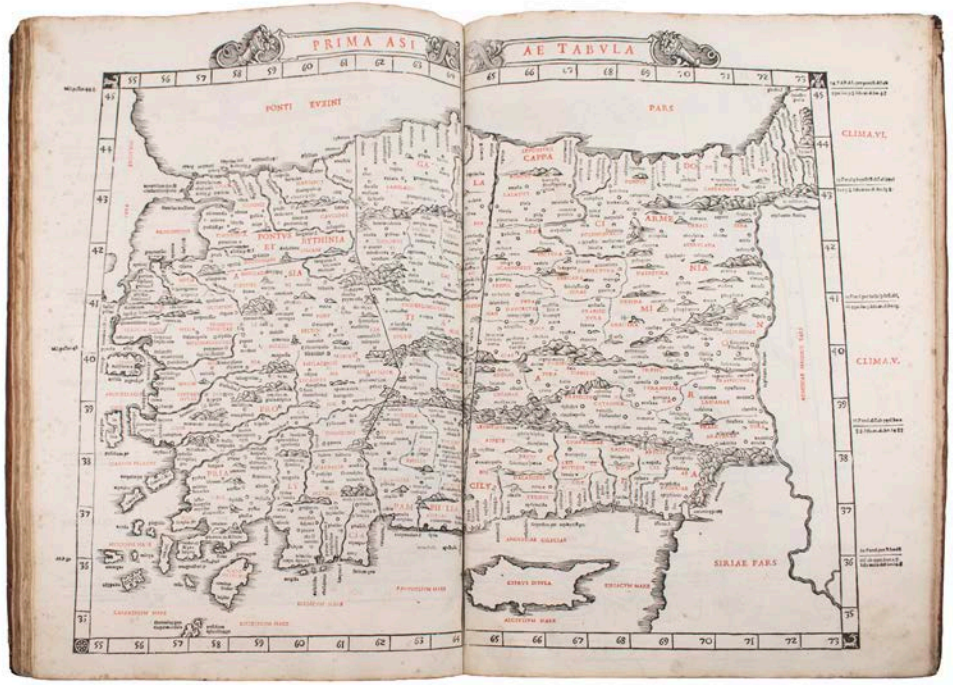


on the central meridian were in correct proportion to those of the parallels. Whereas every other map in the atlas is printed on the reverse of other maps or texts, this is blank on the reverse. This map was Sylvanus' attempt to update the picture of the world presented by Ptolemy.

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

The outline of eastern Asia follows Ptolemy and retains the 'Tiger Leg' used by Martin Waldseemüller and Giovanni Contarini, and the Ptolemaic name "Catigara". Japan appears, named "Zampagu ins", and is shown correctly as an island for the first time. A previous depiction by Ruysch identified Japan with one of the islands discovered by the Spanish in the Caribbean. Asia's coastline is left open to the east, as is the western coast of the Americas, allowing for the possibility that they were contiguous. The map is labelled in the style of Ptolemy; rivers and mountain ranges are shown and named, but very few place names appear. The entire continent of Europe contains only "magna Germa", "Italia" and "dalma".





FAVO NIVS
OCCIDENS
CYRCI NVS
ZEPHYRVS
SEPTEN
BOREAS
TRIO
CHORVS
ORIENS
SVBSOLANVS
CATAI REGIO
ARABIA
FELIX
INDI CVM
MA RE
PRAS SODES
BORVS
AFRICVS
VVLTVRNVS
LIBO
EVRONOTVS
NOTVS
MERIDIES

34. PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS
La Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino. Translated from the Greek by G. Ruscelli.

Venice: Giordano Ziletti, 1574-73. 3 parts in one volume, 4to (225 x 157mm). Each part with separate title-page, woodcut illustration of Ptolemy on *2, repeated on *4v, with 65 engraved double-page maps (of which 27 are of the ancient world and 38 of the modern world), woodcut illustrations and initials, with the 3 blanks H4, 4, and H6, later full calf gilt with gilt boss on covers, minor worming to the top margin of a few maps in the Ancient Geography section but not affecting the images, a little occasional browning to a few text leaves but an attractive copy of this important edition.

£10,000

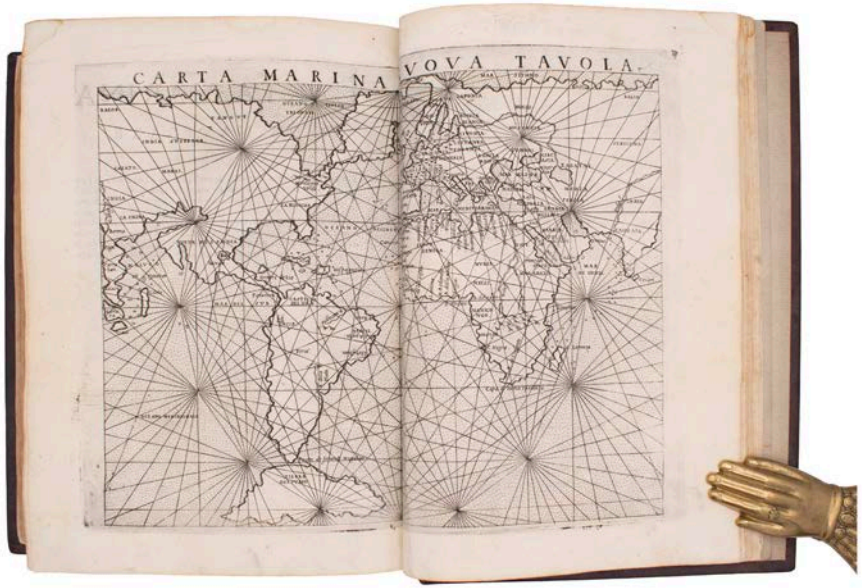
This edition of Ptolemy includes early examples of maps concerned with the search for the North West Passage - the Zeno Brothers map showing a wide strait beyond the southern tip of Greenland, and the Gastaldi map with America and Asia separated by a narrow strait.

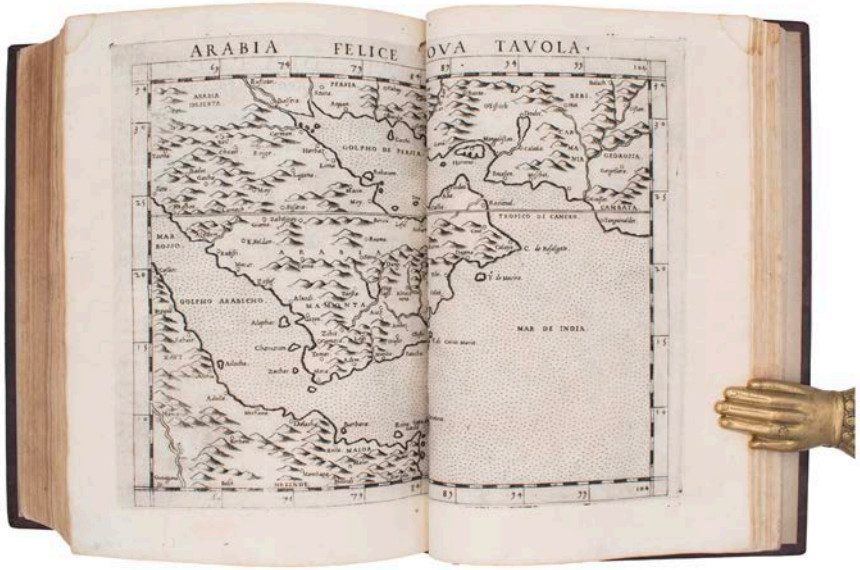
This is Ruscelli's translation of Ptolemy, the first revised and corrected by Giovanni Malombra. The maps and text are the same as those in the preceding two editions, and the Latin edition of 1562 but one new map has been added, 'Territorio di Roma' (no. 13). The table is bound in a different order.

Giacomo Gastaldi, one of the leading cartographers of the sixteenth century, composed a set of maps for an edition of the 'Geographia', published in Venice in 1548. It is among the earliest examples of his work, in a long and distinguished career. Despite being prepared on a small format, the maps are clearly and attractively engraved. Gastaldi was the first to add regional maps of the American continent, with important maps of the eastern seaboard, a map of what is now the southern United States, of South America, and separate maps of Cuba and Hispaniola.

Gastaldi's maps were re-engraved on a slightly larger format for this edition published by Vincenzo Valgrisi, in Venice, in 1574. For this edition, Valgrisi (or the editor Girolamo Ruscelli) added four maps: a double-hemisphere map of the World (the first appearance of this projection in an atlas), a map of Brasil and 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.

Adams P-2236; Sabin 66505; Shirley 133.





A WONDERFUL CONTEMPORARY COLOURED COPY OF THE MOST EXTENSIVELY ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

35. SCHEDEL, HARTMANN.
Liber Cronicarum [Nuremberg Chronicle]. Registrumhuius operislibri cronicarum cu[m] figuris et ymagi[ni]bus ab incio mu[n]di.

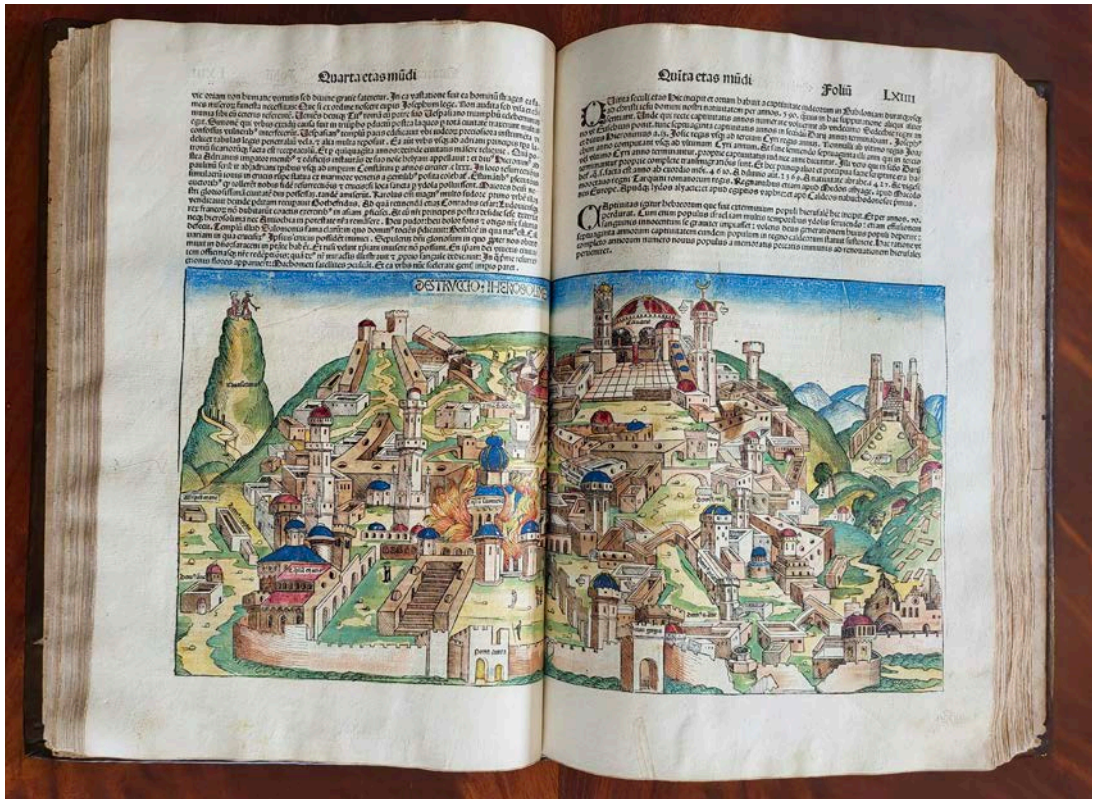
FIRST EDITION; 1809 woodcuts printed from 645 blocks (Cockerell's count) by Michael Wolgemut, Wilhelm Pleydenwurff and their workshop, including Albrecht Dürer, all in contemporary hand-colour, including 2 double-pages maps depicting the world (Shirley 19) and Europe, 29 double-page views of towns, and 9 full-page illustrations, text in Latin, xylographic title, illuminated opening initial in blue modelled in white on gold ground within fictive frame, red capital strokes for first 20ff, a few early MS annotations in pen in Latin, MS note in pen to f.CLXXXIII verso bottom margin 'hac suitor recta priusquam tuor in suis coloribus justa inditiumheraldii' ('see here the display of heraldry in their true colours before the court'), ffCCLVIII-CCLXI blank as issued but for heading and foliation, MS notes in pen in English to f.CCL recto, watermark 'P' to f.CCLXI, De Sarmacia bound before CCLXVII 'This section is sometimes found bound between ff. 266-7' (Fairfax Murray), CCLXV with one word deleted and 'homines' added in the fore-margin, ff I and CCLXII supplied from contemporary copies, some discolouration and staining, occasionally corrosive where a heretic has been censored, some offsetting, gathering 9 browned and with some oxidation to colour pigments, a few tears and holes expertly restored; seventeenth-century English calf, upper and lower boards with borders of gilt triple fillet and gilt foliate roll, gilt spine, red Morocco label,ImperialFolio (47.5 x 32 cm), Nuremberg, Anton Koberger for Sebald Schreyer and Sebastian Kammermeister, 12 July 1493.

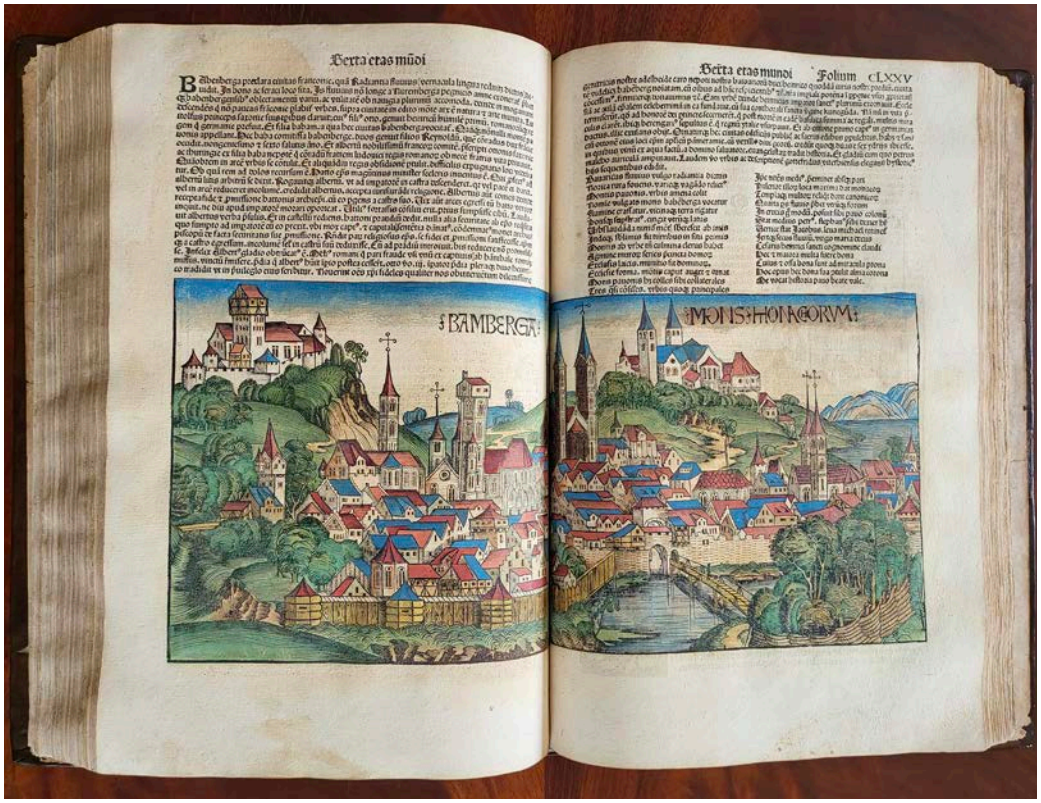
£375,000

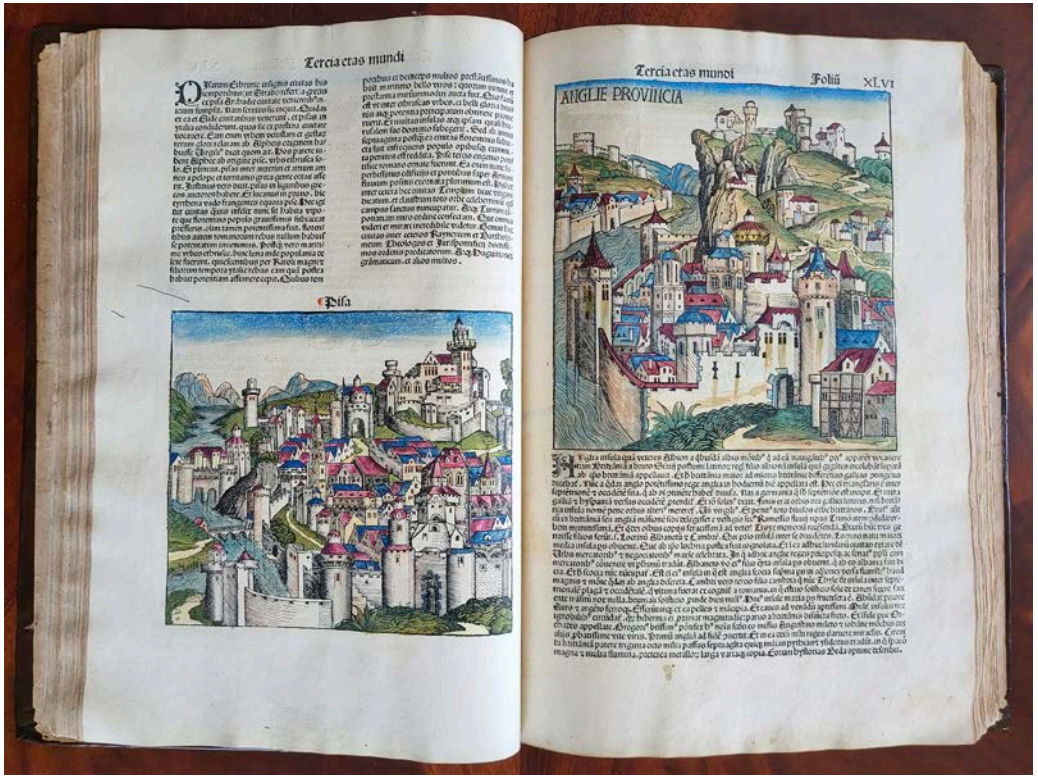
A MAGNIFICENT COPY IN CONTEMPORARY HAND-COLOUR OF THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF WORLD HISTORY.

The First Edition of the Liber Cronicarum, often known as the Nuremberg Chronicle in English-speaking circles. Compiled by the German polymath Hartmann Schedel (1440-1514) as a universal history of the Christian world, the text is divided into 11 ages, comprising a year-by-year account of notable events from Creation down to the time of publication, and a historical and geographic survey of the city-states and nations of mediaeval Europe, the Holy Land, and the Near East.

Famed for its series of over 1800 woodcuts from the workshop of Michael







Wolgemut, which draw on an array of biblical and historical sources. It is the most extensively illustrated book of the fifteenth century, and probably includes early contributions by Albrecht Dürer, who was godson to the printer Anton Koberger, and apprenticed to Wolgemut from about 1486 to 1490 when he set out on his Wanderjahr. The 29 double-page views of towns include early depictions of Paris, Rome, Vienna, Nuremberg, Venice, Constantinople, and Jerusalem (before and after its destruction); all appearing here in full contemporary colour with a particularly fine finish, the skies heightened in white showing sunlight scattering the clouds.

'In many cases, we find in the Chronicle the first known illustrations of the cities in question, along with the story of their foundation, the etymology of their names and a painstaking list of facts about the cultural life, economy and trades flourishing there in the period around 1490' (Stephen Fussel, 'Introduction' to the Taschen edition).

Two double-page maps open and close the text. The first depicting the world (Shirley 19), based on Mela's Cosmographia of 1482, one of only three fifteenth-century maps to show Portuguese knowledge of the Gulf of Guinea. The second, of northern and central Europe by Hieronymus Münzer (1437-1508), one of the first modern maps of the region to appear in print. This is closely associated with Nicolas of Cusa's Eichstätt map, with which it is thought to share a common manuscript source of circa 1439-1454. Although published later than the map of Germany in the 1482 Ulm Ptolemy, it was constructed earlier.

The publication history of the Chronicle is one of the best documented of any incunabula, with the contracts between Schedel and his merchant-partners Schreyer and Kammermaister surviving in the Nuremberg Stadtsbibliothek. Whilst the German and Latin editions were planned simultaneously, this edition was published five months earlier, being printed between May 1492 and October the following year.

*ISTC is00307000; Fairfax Murray 394; BMC II p.437; Hain *14508; CIBN S-161; BSB-Ink. S-195; Bod-inc. S-108; Schreiber 5203; Goff S-307.*

Orbis dicitur a rota ⁊ est qlibet figura sperica ⁊ rotunda. Et ideo mũd? orbis dr. q? rotũd? ẽ: ⁊ dr orb terre vl' orbisterrarũ. Dicũt at bm vincẽ. filij sem obtinuisse asiã. filij chã affricã ⁊ filij iaphet europã. Isid. in li. Ethy. asserit q orbis diuisus ẽ in tres partes s; nõ eq̃liter. Nã asia a meridie p orientem vsq; ad septẽtrionem puenit. Europa vo a septẽtrione vsq; ad occidentẽ ptingit. Sed affrica ad occidentem p meridiez se extendit. Sola quoq; Asia continet vnam partem nostre habitabilis. s. medietatem: alie vo ptes. s. affrica ⁊ europa aliam medietatez sunt sortite. Inter has autem partes ab occeano mare magnũ progreditur. easq; intersecat: quapropter si in duas partes orientis ⁊ occidentis orbem diuidas in vna erit asia in alia vo affrica ⁊ europa. Sic autem diuiserunt post diluuiũ filij Noe: inter quos Sem cum posteritate sua asiam. Japhet europam: cham affricam possederunt. vt dicit glo. super Gen. x. ⁊ super libro Paralippo. primo. Idem dicit Crisostomus Isidorus ⁊ Plinius.

THE HONEYMAN COPY

36. SCHOENER, JOHANN
Opera mathematica

First Edition, 3 parts in 1 volume , Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, covers within two blind-stamped rolls, outer roll dated 1541 and depicting the Crucifixion, David, the Resurrection, and St. John, inner roll dated 1556 and showing Lucretia, Caritas, and Justicia, later stamp of Schola Altenburgensis printed in gold in centre of upper cover and in black on lower cover, some minor abrasion to binding, spine slightly chipped at head, corners lightly rubbed, folio (306 x 201mm.), Nuremberg, J. Montanus & U. Neuber, 1551.

£65,000

Collation: 6, 4, A-Z6, Aa-Cc6, Dd-Ee8, Ff-Mm6, Nn8; a-h6, i8, including errata, colophon and final blank leaf, but lacking 2 other blanks, Roman and Greek type, title printed in red and black with two large woodcut ornaments, woodcut printer's device at end, woodcut portrait of the author on 4v, numerous woodcuts and diagrams, 4 full-page woodcuts, including terrestrial globe, celestial globe and planisphere, complete with eleven diagrams with working volvelles (some with original threads), woodcut initials, generally very fine, wide-margined copy, title gutter reinforced.

Rare and important work with a most distinguished provenance, in excellent condition and in its strictly contemporary binding. The Honeyman copy of the first edition of the collected works by Johann Schöner, mathematician, astronomer, cartographer, and scientific instrument maker from Karlstadt, in Bavaria.

The First Edition of Schoner's most important work, his collected Astronomical works published after his death in 1547. This includes the Aequatorium Astronomicum of 1521 the earliest works to

contain moveable discs. This original edition, of which there is only one surviving copy, published on his own press at Bamberg, was the inspiration for Peter Apian's extraordinary Astronomicom Caesareum of 1540.

'Schoner assembled a printing shop in his house in Bamberg. He himself set the type, carved the woodblocks for the illustrations, and bound the finished product. He also made his own globes and astronomical instruments.' DSB

Johann Schoner, astrologer, astronomer, geographer, physician and author of forty-six books on these subjects was born in Carlstadt, Franconia in 1477 and received an education at Erfurt. He later taught at the Melanchthon Gymnasium in Nuremberg where he constructed a celestial globe for the Duke of Saxony, Johann Friedrich the Magnanimous (1503- 1554). This globe was constructed with the help of Georg Spalatin and represents a revision and correction of the known earlier globes. His terrestrial globe of 1515, after Martin Waldseemuller was the first printed globe to name the recently discovered continent of America, and his globe of 1524 was the first to describe Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation.

Schoner's celestial globe of 1533 is the oldest surviving printed celestial globe and is on display at the Science Museum in London. He is considered the most influential early globe maker, establishing Nuremberg as the European centre of the craft and creating the idea of pairing celestial and terrestrial globes.

The Opera Mathematica opens with two extensive treatises , 'Isagodes Astralogiae Iudiciariae' and the 'Tabulae Astronomicae'. The four following treatises concern the composition and use of celestial and terrestrial globes. Schoner's star catalogue, in the section 'Coelestis Globi Compositio' is an adaptioon of the star list published in 1543 by Nicolaus Copernicus in his 'De Revolutionibus'. The section 'De Usu Globis Terrestris' contains a splendid engraving of the author's globe of 1520.

The text refers to the voyages of Vespucci and mentions that the upper indies had been named 'Americus' after him. The voyages of Columbus, Marco Polo, Ferdinand Magellan are discussed and Schoner also mentions Cuba, Florida, Mexico, Darien, Jamaica and North America, referred to as Parias. Three chapters of this work are given entirely to discoveries in the Western Hemisphere, among them ' Brasiliae novae terrae annotation.'

The Opera Mathematica is Schoner's 'magnum opus' encapsulating all his theories and most important works.

Perhaps the most influential of the Renaissance scholars, he is responsible for sending the Wittenberg professor, Rheticus to visit Copernicus and was instrumental in the publishing of 'De Revolutionibus'.

The first printed celestial globe was made in Schoner's workshop in 1515 and he is remembered as one of the most important sixteenth century astronomers and globe makers. A crater on Mars is named in his honour.

This is a particularly splendid copy of the 'Opera Mathematica' , a work that is exceedingly scarce and the few copies that have appeared in the last hundred years have often lacked the important volvelles. This copy is exceptionally complete and includes all the volvelles, some still with their original threads.

Provenance: from the library of the Latin school in Altenburg, Germany (stamp on the binding 'Biblioth. Schol. Altenburgensis'); the English politician and book collector Sir Robert Leicester Harmsworth (1870-1937; his sale at Sotheby's London, 9 February 1953, lot 9605); Robert Honeyman IV (1897- 1987; see The Honeyman Collection of Scientific Books and Manuscripts. Volume vii. Printed Books S-Z and Addenda, Sotheby's New York, 19-20 May 1981, lot 2802A); Astronomy & Science Books from The Library of Martin C. Gutzwiller, lot 175.

Literature: Adams S-678, 685; VD16 S-3465; Alden 551/35; BEA, pp. 1027-1028; Houzeau - Lancaster 2388; Sabin 77806.

37. SPILBERGEN, JORIS VAN.
Speculum Orientalis Occidentalisque Indiae navigationum... Exhibens Novi in mare Australe transitus...

First Latin edition. A fine copy in contemporary vellum. Leyden, N. van Geelkercken, 1619. 4to oblong (233 x 177 mm) ; 275 pp. and 25 folding engraved plates and maps.

£30,000

Admiral Joris van Spilbergen, in command of a small flotilla of six Dutch East India Company ships, sailed for the Moluccas via the Straits of Magellan in 1614, managing to show that it was possible to reach Java from the east via Cape Horn.

THIS WAS THE FIRST ATTEMPTED CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE TO BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE OFFICIAL SUPPORT OF THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT. This work is an account of his five-year voyage, and the engravings consist of charts, views of ports, islands and native peoples, and sea battles. The first edition in Dutch was published the same year, also in Leiden by Nicolaus van Geelkercken.

Spilbergen's six ships left Texel in August 1614 and reached Brazil that December. Mutinies aboard two of the ships ensued and the four remaining ships passed through the Straits of Magellan. The crews were awed by the massive mountain ranges in Patagonia before making a rapid voyage north to Santa Maria and Valparaiso. They sailed then to Mexico where they captured and occupied Acapulco for a week.

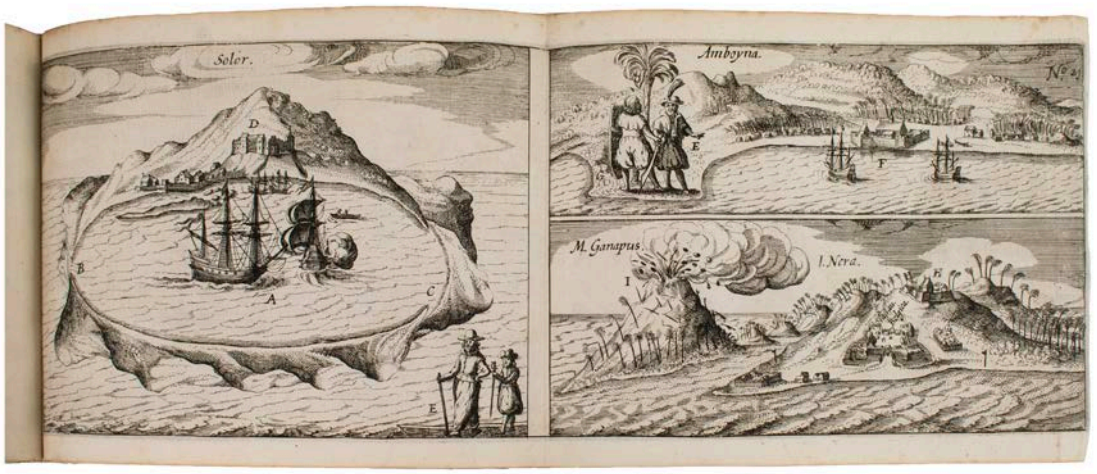
In 1615 they voyaged around the Indian Ocean where they traded at many of the Indian ports without any conflict and repaired the damage to their ships.

In February 1616 Spilbergen arrived in the Philippines where he raided Manila-bound shipping for nearly a month, and then proceeded to Java. At Batavia, in Java he transferred to the ship Amsterdam for the voyage home by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and took with him Willem Cornelis Schouten, Jacob Le Maire and some of the crew of the confiscated vessel Eendracht. Le Maire died in the Indian Ocean, but the remaining crew arrived back in Holland in July 1617. This was the most successful Dutch circumnavigation to date, with little loss of life and considerable profit.

The splendid series of engraved plates includes the very important map of Le Maire's and Schouten's route across the Pacific as well as maps of the Strait of Magellan and Manila, the Moluccas, the Indian Ocean, battle-scenes, and various ports on the Pacific coast of Spanish America as far north as Acapulco.

Jacob Le Maire's voyage was an important prelude to Tasman's voyage of 1642/3 who sailed, on the last lap of his voyage, partly through seas first crossed by Le Maire. Le Maire's expedition opened up an entirely new route across the southern Pacific, quite different from those that Magellan, Drake and others had explored. From the journals, it is clear how much de Quiros had influenced Le Maire who confidently believed in the existence of a southern continent. If Le Maire's train of thought had not been disturbed by the sober considerations of Schouten, who was more of a practical-minded sailor than he was an explorer, and if the westerly course had been kept, the Dutch would have had the chance of discovering the important east coast of Australia 150 years before James Cook... » (Schilder). Early annotations on the title page.

Alden 619/133; Sabin 89450; Borba de Moraes II, 276; Tiele-Muller 66; Tiele 1029; JCB 3, II, 143; Tooley 593; J.-P. Duviols, L'Amérique espagnole vue et rêvée, p. 392-395 ; Howgego S159; Landwehr, (VOC) 361; Schilder, pp.32-37 ; Landwehr, VOC, 361 (with complete listing of plates).



NOVA TOTIUS ORBIS TERRARUM DESCRIPTIO.

38. STAMPIOEN, JAN JANSZ THE YOUNGER - M. CALMAM
Onderwys in 't Regte Gebruyk van het Hemels-Plyn strekkende tot nut en vermaak der liefhebbers

Published by Jochem Hasebroek, Amsterdam, [c. 1722]

£7,500

Large engraved celestial chart with a rotating printed paper ring (volvelle or rete) on an off-centre axis to indicate the part of the sky visible at any date and time and to make a variety of celestial calculations, all for the Netherlands' latitude of 52 degrees.

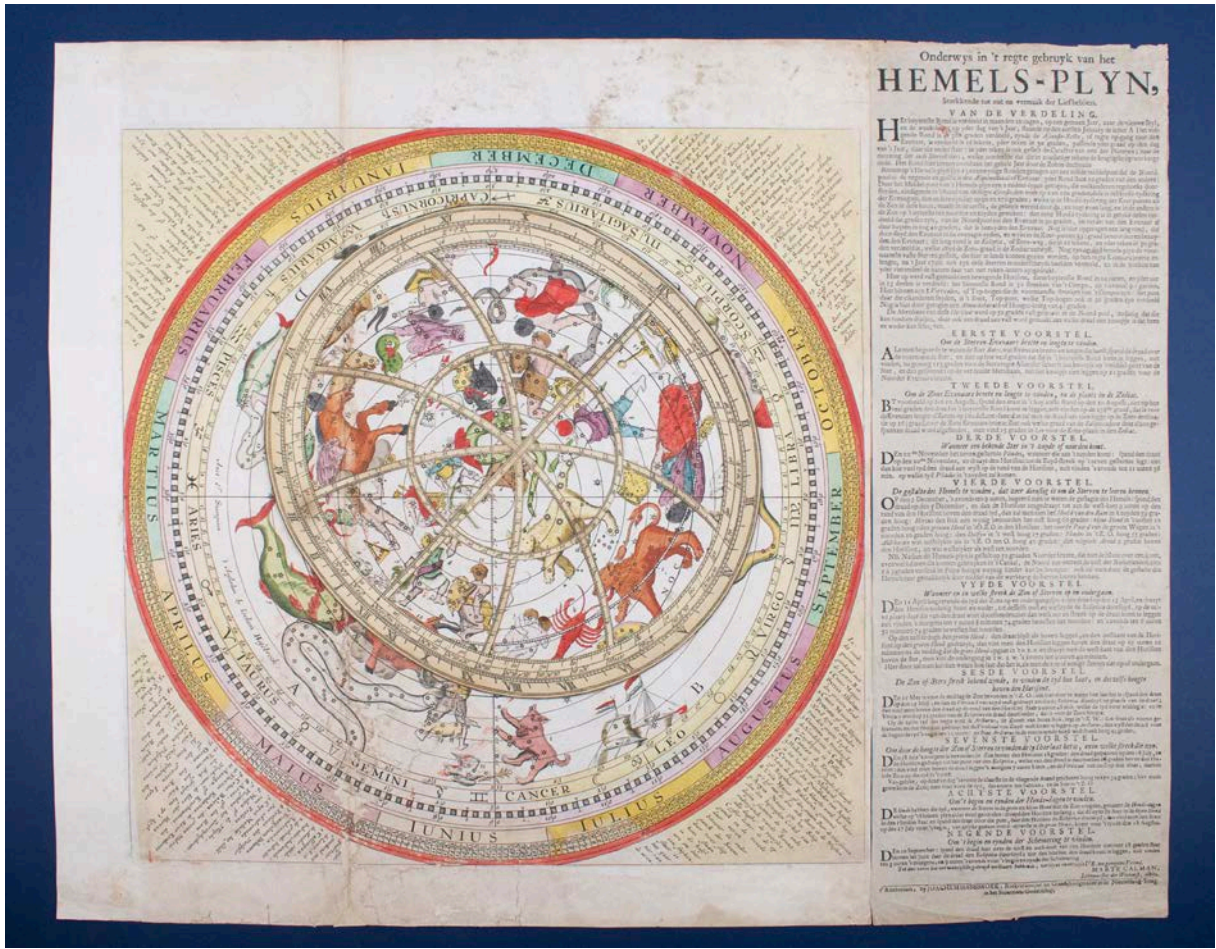
With letterpress instructions by Calman on a separate printed slip at the right. The sky image 32.5 cm in diameter; the whole chart with the letterpress slip as mounted 56 x 66.5 cm. A string serves as a pointer for aligning the scales in the stationary and rotating parts. Coloured by a contemporary hand.

The chart is here in its third state, but we have located no complete example of any earlier version. The Boerhaave Museum in Leiden has the chart without volvelle or instructional text, published by Doncker, but the 1664 edition described in Doncker's advertisement clearly included the volvelle and instructional text. Perhaps the surviving chart is the 1684 version mentioned but not seen by Bierens de Haan, who provides neither a detailed description nor a source for his information. They and the present version (printed from Doncker's plate c. 1722) seem to have appeared only as separate publications, hence their great rarity.

The circular border around the sky image and the outer part of the volvelle include scales with several kinds of data so that the chart can be used for various purposes. one can use the string to align the time in the volvelle with the date in the border of the chart, so that the part of the sky visible at that moment appears inside the volvelle. The chart with its volvelle, scales and string can also be used to calculate times for the rising and setting of constellations at various dates (or to calculate the present time based on the position of the stars). Fifty-three constellations are numbered quarter by quarter (15, 9, 14 and 15), with a Dutch key identifying them in each corner. Calman's instructional text, printed letterpress on a separate slip (495 by 185 cm) and mounted to the right of the chart itself, describes the different scales, etc., then presents nine "proposals" (giving examples of the use of the chart).

In the plate of the star chart itself is engraved, "Auct. J. Stampioen. 't Amsterdam by Iochem Hasebroek" but Hasebroek's name is larger and in a different style than the rest of the lettering, and one can see traces of an earlier name under it. Although the older name cannot be deciphered, one can see that "Hendrick Doncker" would fit (with traces of the h and Do, and marks where the ascenders to the d, k and k would have been), making it clear that the present chart is printed from Doncker's original plate. Calman advertised his Amsterdam boarding school for calligraphy, mathematics, etc. in 1722, and Hasebroek (1682- 1756) is recorded as a sea chart publisher and instrument maker from 1714 to 1743.

Koeman IV, p. 5 (no location noted; cf. p. 153); Warner, Sky Explored, p. 260, no. 1c (no location noted; cf. p. 247); Alder Planetarium on-line database A-259; cf. Bierens de Haan 4516 (1684 ed., not seen: see his Bouwstoffen II, pp. 386 & 429 note 5); E.O. van Keulen et al., "In de Gekroonde Lootsman," item 4 & illustration between pp. 64 & 65 (1680/1696 Vooght/Van Keulen ed.); not in BMC Printed Maps; Zinner, Astron. Instrumente; NCC/Picarta; OCLC WorldCat



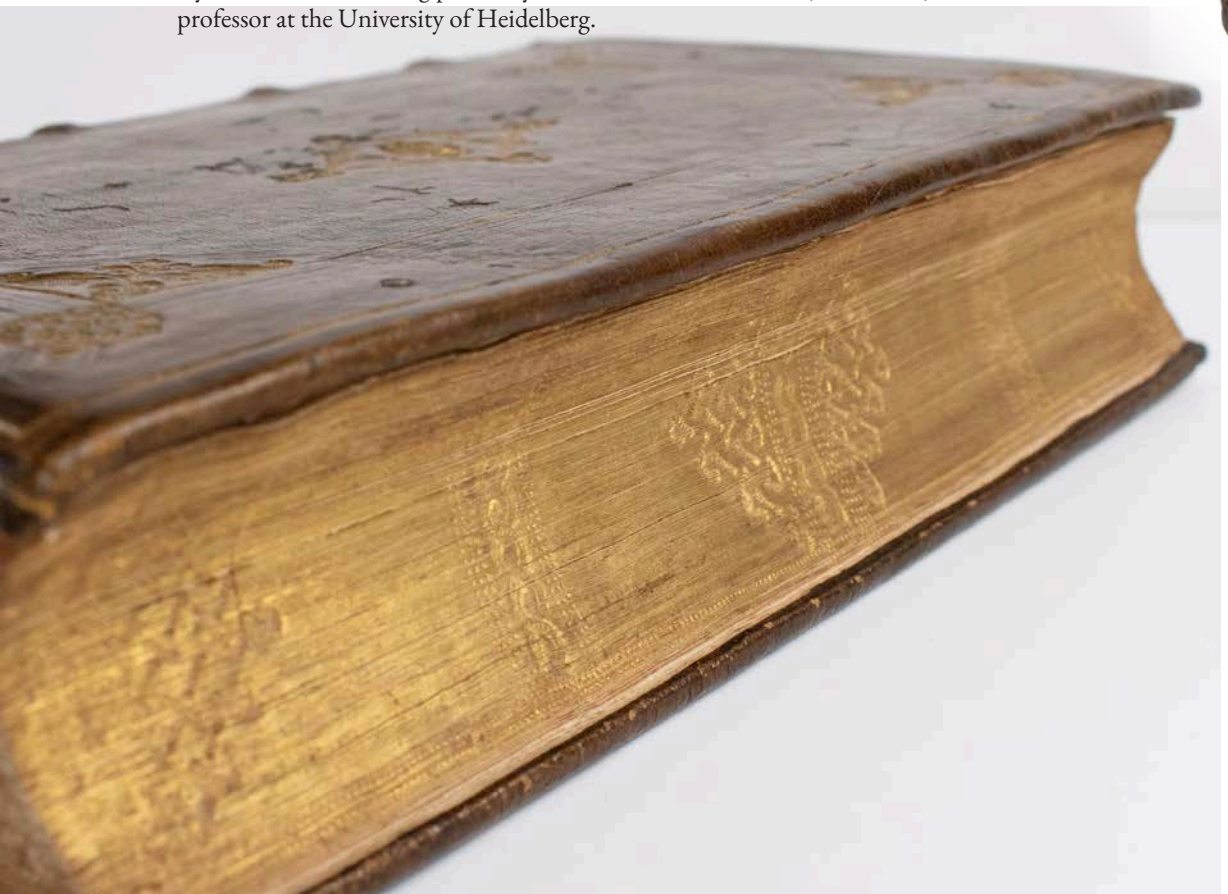
39. STRABO
Rerum Geographicarum libri septemdecim. A'Guilielmo Xylandro Augusta...

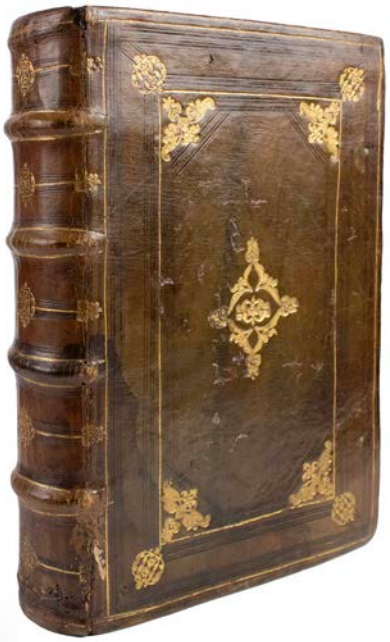
Basel, ex officina Heinrich Petri, August 1571, Attractive contemporary calf binding, with gilt frame enclosing gilt device, gilt fleurons, spine gilt with central gilt arabesque designs, gilt gauffered edges.

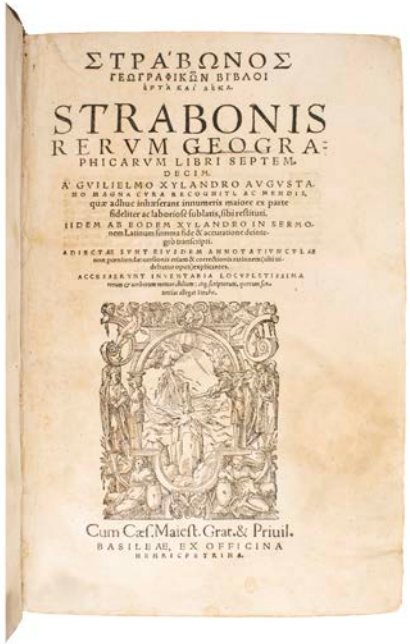
A complete copy of this scarce work, double-column Greek and Latin text, woodcut printer's device on title and another on verso of otherwise blank final leaf, with 27 double-page woodcut maps by Sebastian Muenster and 7 smaller maps in text, woodcut initials.
A very good copy in a contemporary binding of this important geographical survey, edited by Xylander.

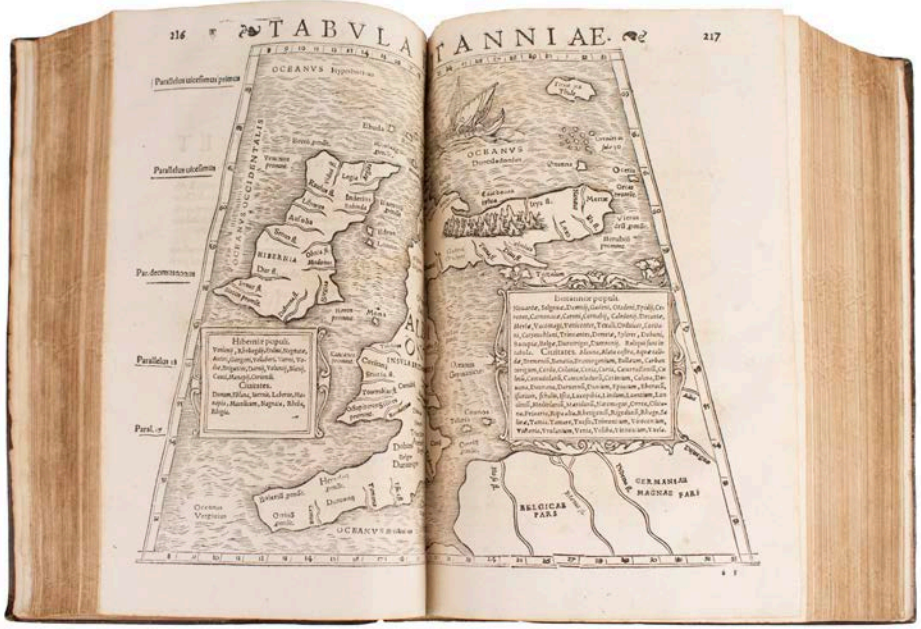
£9,000

FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF STRABO'S WORK and first edition of the commentary and Latin translation by the German humanist Guilielmus Xylander, the Greekizing pseudonym of Wilhelm Holtzmann (1532-1576), professor at the University of Heidelberg.









The maps shown here are the work of the cartographer Sebastian Münster, which he engraved for his edition of Ptolemy's "Geography" (Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1540).

Strabo's vast compilation is drawn in large from indirect sources, but very rich in historical, geographical, political, economic and religious descriptions of all known peoples. It opens with two introductory geographical treatises, Books III-X deal with Europe with particular regard naturally to Greece (whose paper is repeated twice, while almost all the small descriptions in the text represent Greek islands); books XI-XVI concern Asia; the seventeenth finally Egypt and northern Africa.

The Greek text of Strabo was printed for the first time by Aldo in 1516, while the Latin text translated by Guarino Veronese appeared in editio princeps in 1469.

A Greek historian and geographer born in Amaseia (Ponto), Strabo was a pupil of the philosopher Senarco, of grammarian Aristodemus and the geographer Tyrannion.

He arrived in Rome in 44 BC to remain there until 31 AD He travelled extensively in Egypt, Ethiopia and Asia Minor, collecting information for this important geographical work.

Adams S1907; Phillips (Atlases) 3390; Nordenskiold 30, 21.

TURGOT'S MONUMENTAL PLAN OF PARIS

40. [TURGOT, MICHEL-ETIENNE]; [BRETEZ, LOUIS]
[Plan de Paris].

Paris, 1739.

FIRST EDITION. Folio (650 by 450mm). Folding key sheet, 20 double-page engraved maps, contemporary red morocco gilt, with gilt panelled decorative borders and large gilt arms of Paris to the centre of each board.

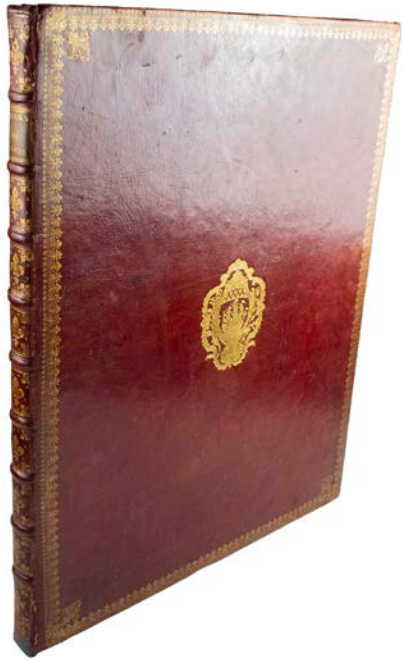
2360 by 2400mm. (93 by 94.5 inches).

£20,000

Turgot's fine plan of Paris during the reign of Louis XV.

In 1734 Michel-Étienne Turgot (1690-1751), Mayor of Paris, decided to promote the reputation of Paris to Parisian, provincial and foreign elites by implementing a new plan of the city. He asked Louis Bretez, a member of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and professor of perspective, to draw up the plan of Paris and its suburbs.

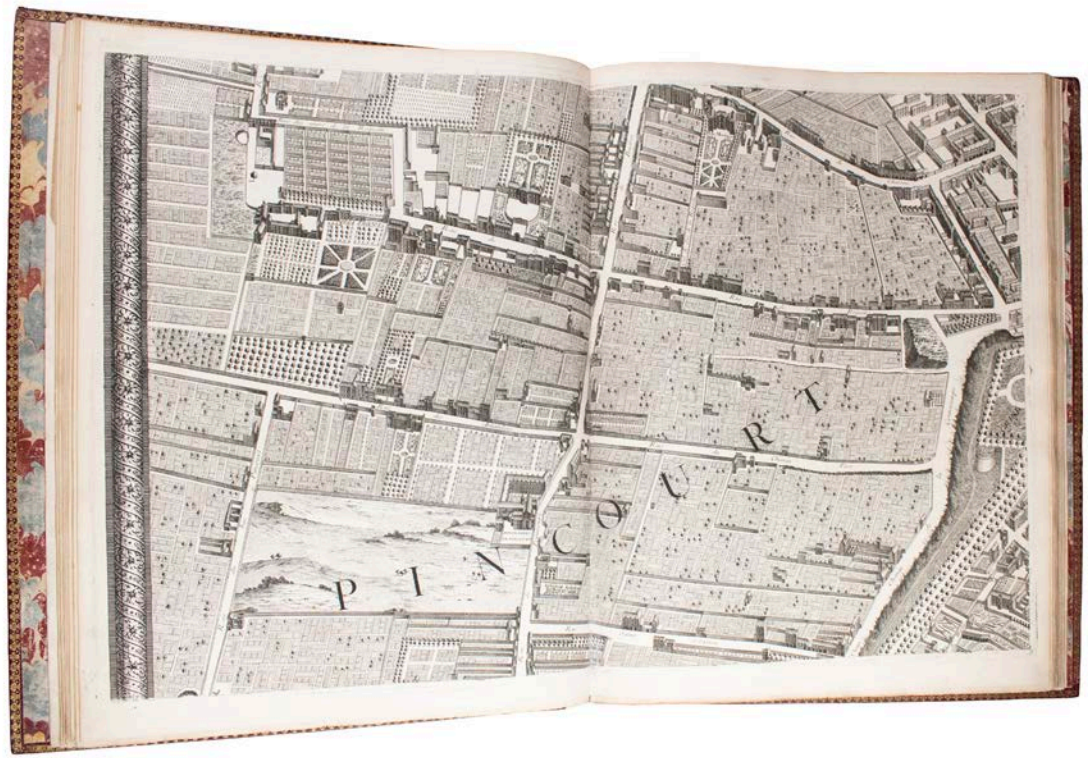
Louis Bretez began his work in 1734, and was given permission by Turgot to enter all the mansions, houses and gardens in Paris, in order to gain accurate measurements drawings. The endeavour would take two years.



Turgot depicts Paris in isometric projection, a slightly more scientifically rigourous example of the seventeenth century birds-eye view. This was somewhat agianst the grain of cartographic thinking at the time with many cartographers abandoning the visually appealing bird's-eye view, for the scientifically accurate geometric plan.

In 1736, Claude Lucas, engraver of the Royal Academy of Sciences, engraved the 21 copper sheets of the plan. The plan was published in 1739, and the prints were bound in volumes offered to the King, the members of the Academy, and the Municipality. Additional copies were to serve as representations of France to foreigners.

Boutier 219.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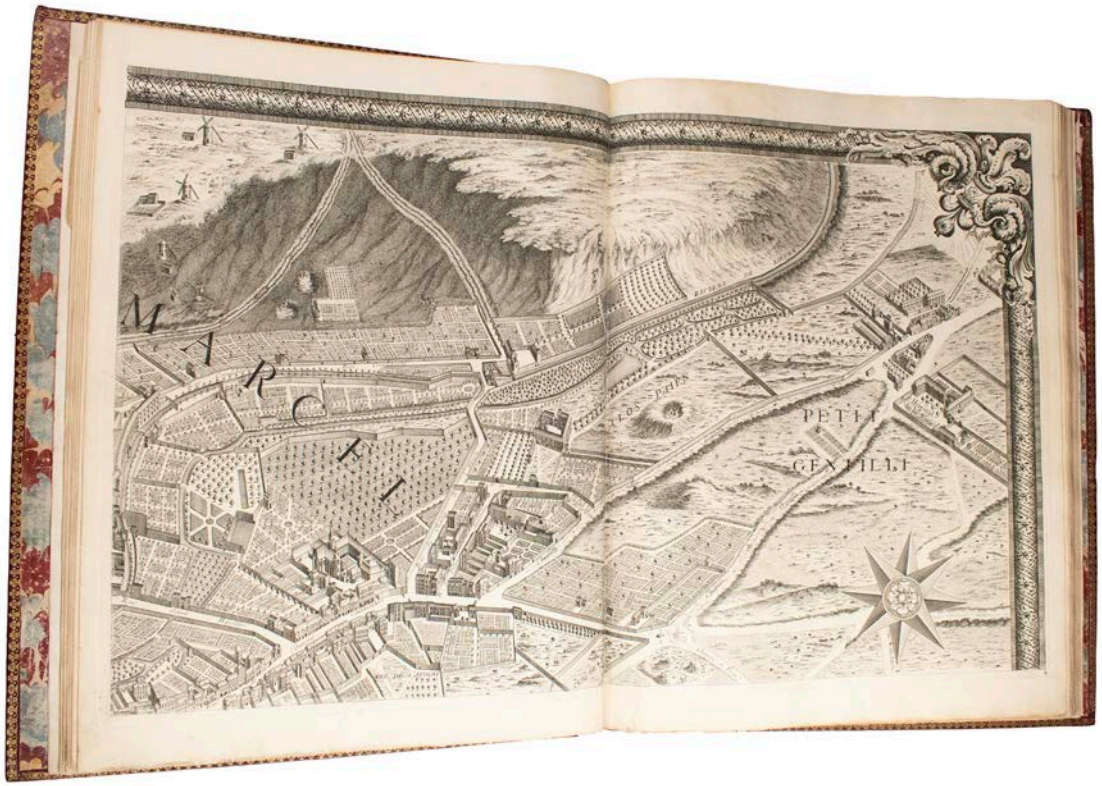
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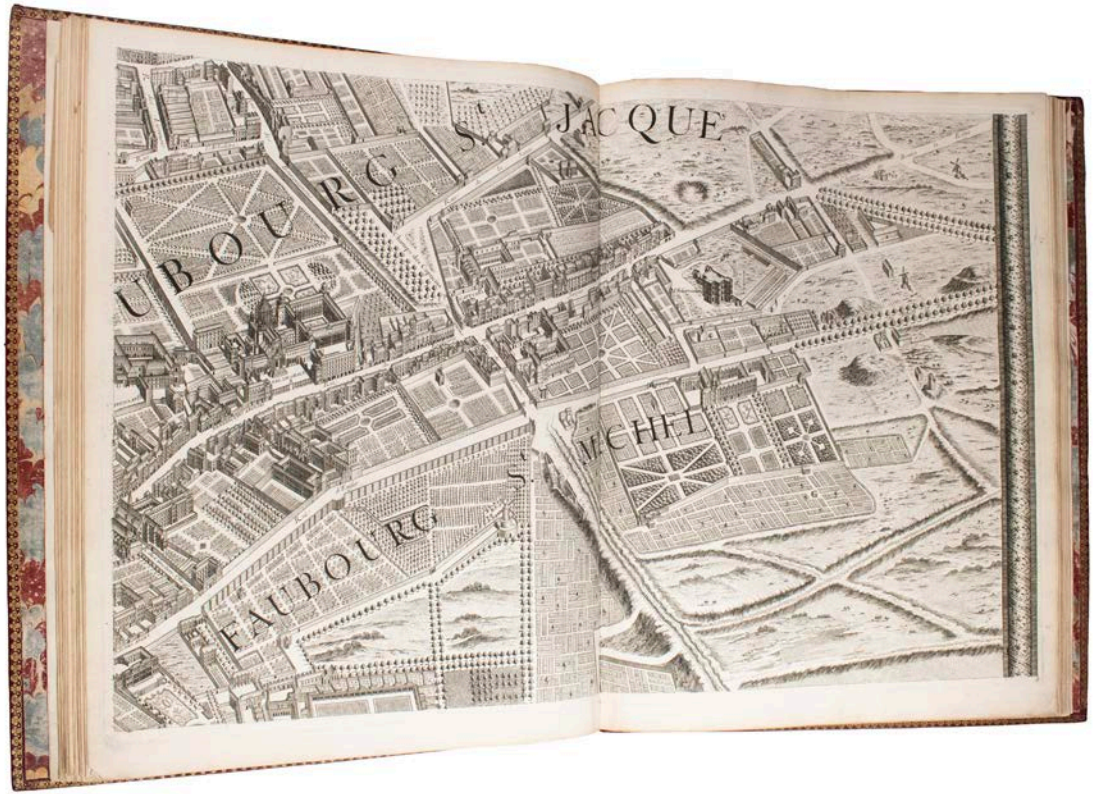
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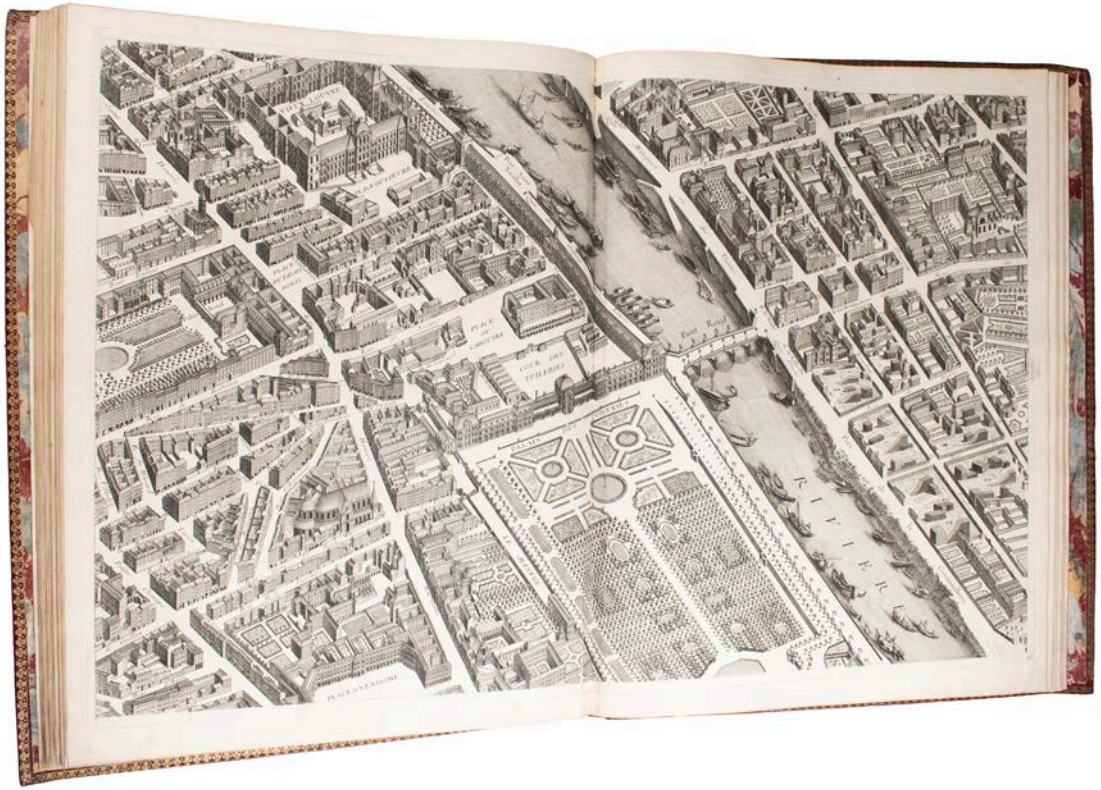

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