

Hic descendit Pamphilius herna Sinus Moguei.

E. Aethiopia
Portus Iouis
Prom. absconsum.

Mexicani Sinus pars

Sinus Ioannis Ponce

Lacus aquae dulces
Adeo magnus est hic lacus ut ex una ripa conspici altera non possit. Distat a Charles fort 180 leucis.

E. Canotes

E. Pacis

Aquatio

CALOS

Calos

Insula dicta Testudines

Scopuli dicti Martires

Insula Florida
Rupes

Havana

Cuspis S. Antonij

Cuanagnarico

Cuba insula

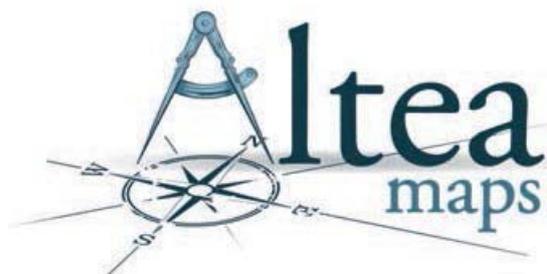
Insula Pinoru

Insulae scopuli, navigantibus formidabiles

S. Trinitatis

Altea Gallery

Americana : e-catalogue 2



Front cover: item 5
Back cover: item 40

Altea Gallery Limited
35 Saint George Street
London W1S 2FN
Tel: + 44 (0)20 7491 0010
info@alteagallery.com
www.alteagallery.com
Company Registration No. 7952137

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Catalogue Compiled by
Massimo De Martini and
Miles Baynton-Williams

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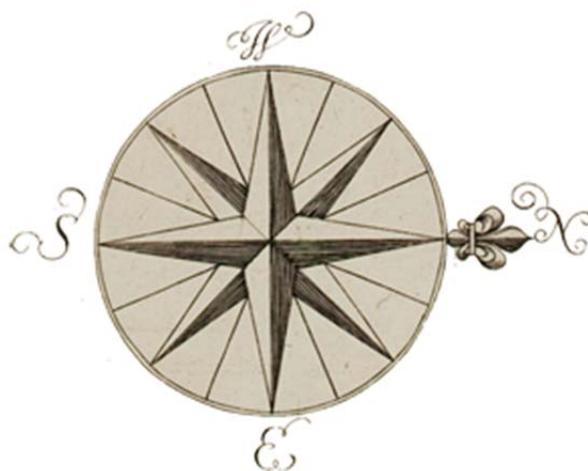
Detail of Item 1

Americana

For our first visit to the **Annual Miami International Map Fair** for a few years we have compiled this e-catalogue of fifty rare and interesting maps and books relating to the Americas.

We will be exhibiting these and many other maps at the fair, which runs from the 3rd - 5th February at the **HistoryMiami Museum**, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130. For further details please see the museum's website at <http://www.historymiami.org>.

Any map ordered prior to the fair will be shipped after 10th February 2017.



The first atlas map devoted to America

1. WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

Tabula Terre Nove.

Strassburg, Johannes Shott, 1513 or 1520. Woodcut, printed area 385 x 445mm, paper watermarked with a fleur de lis, with good margins. The best example we have ever seen. \$ 110,000

The rare first issue of Wäldseemüller's famous 'Admiral's map', the first printed atlas map specifically of the Americas. It shows the eastern coasts of America and the western coast of Europe & Africa 55° North to 35° South, with a rudimentary 'Florida', Cuba, Hispaniola and Jamaica. The twenty place names in North America suggest his sources were Portuguese, particularly the Cantino chart of 1502 and Caveri of c.1505. As the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Peninsula appear before recorded voyages to either, this map is regarded as evidence of forgotten expeditions.

It was Wäldseemüller's wall map of the world map (1507) that first used the name 'America', although he was only using it for the parts of South America explored by Amerigo Vespucci. However others started using the name for the whole of the New World and here Wäldseemüller is trying to make amends: a Latin note reads 'This land and the adjacent islands were discovered by Christopher Columbus on the mandate of the King of Castile'. BURDEN: 3.

S/N 17346

*Hec terra cum adiacentibus insulis inventa est per Columbū
vanuensem ex mandato Regis Castelle*

The Fries version of Wäldseemüller's 'Admiral's map' of the Americas

2. WÄLDSEEMÜLLER, Martin.

[Oceani Occidentalis Seu Terre Nove Tabula.]

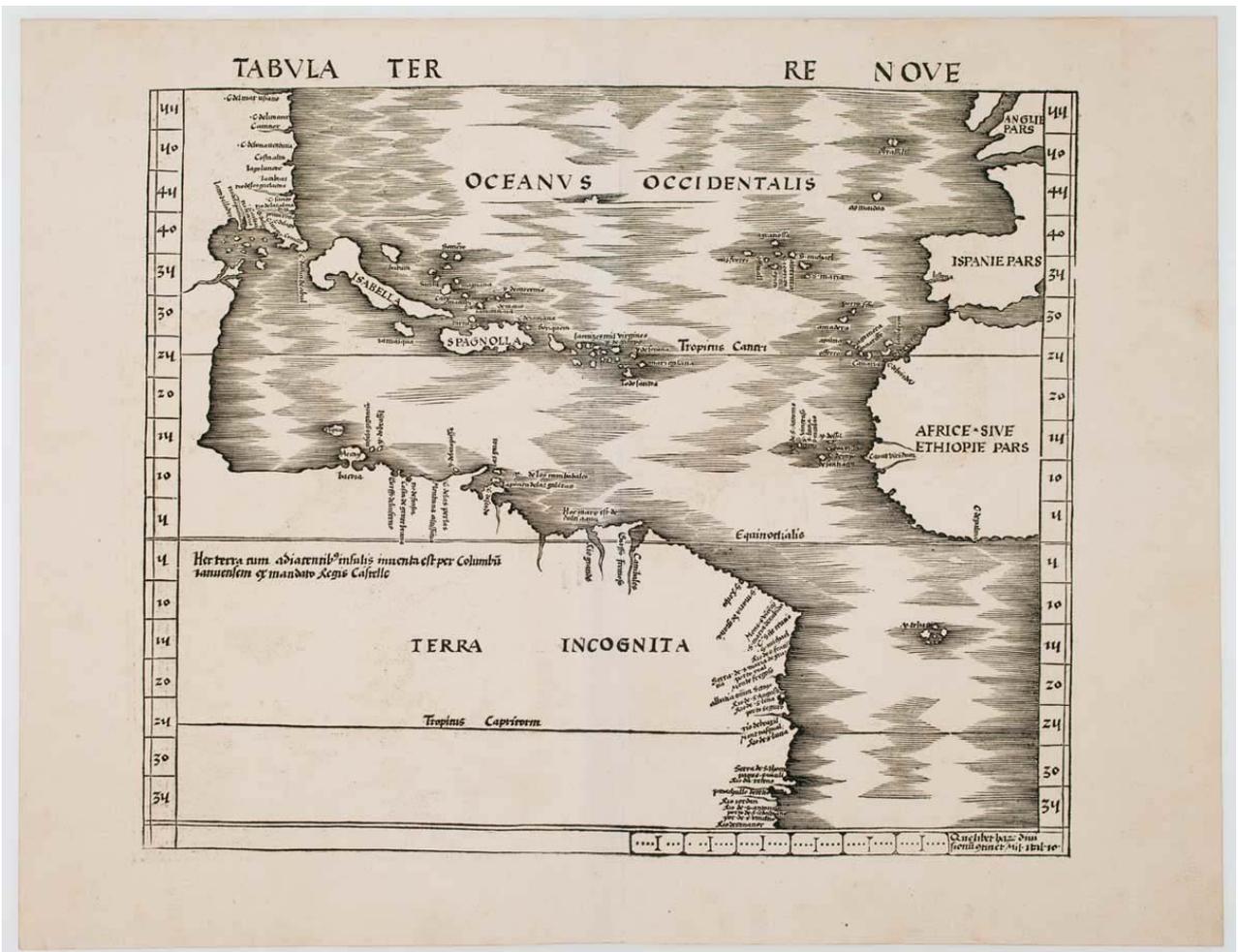
Strassburg, Johannes Grüniger & Anton Koberger, 1525. Woodcut, printed area 285 x 430mm. A very fine example with an unusual strong and even impression. \$ 12,500

The second issue of the Fries reduction of Wäldseemüller's famous map, with a Spanish flag added over Cuba and a vignette scene in South America depicting cannibals and an opossum, both reported by Vespucci.

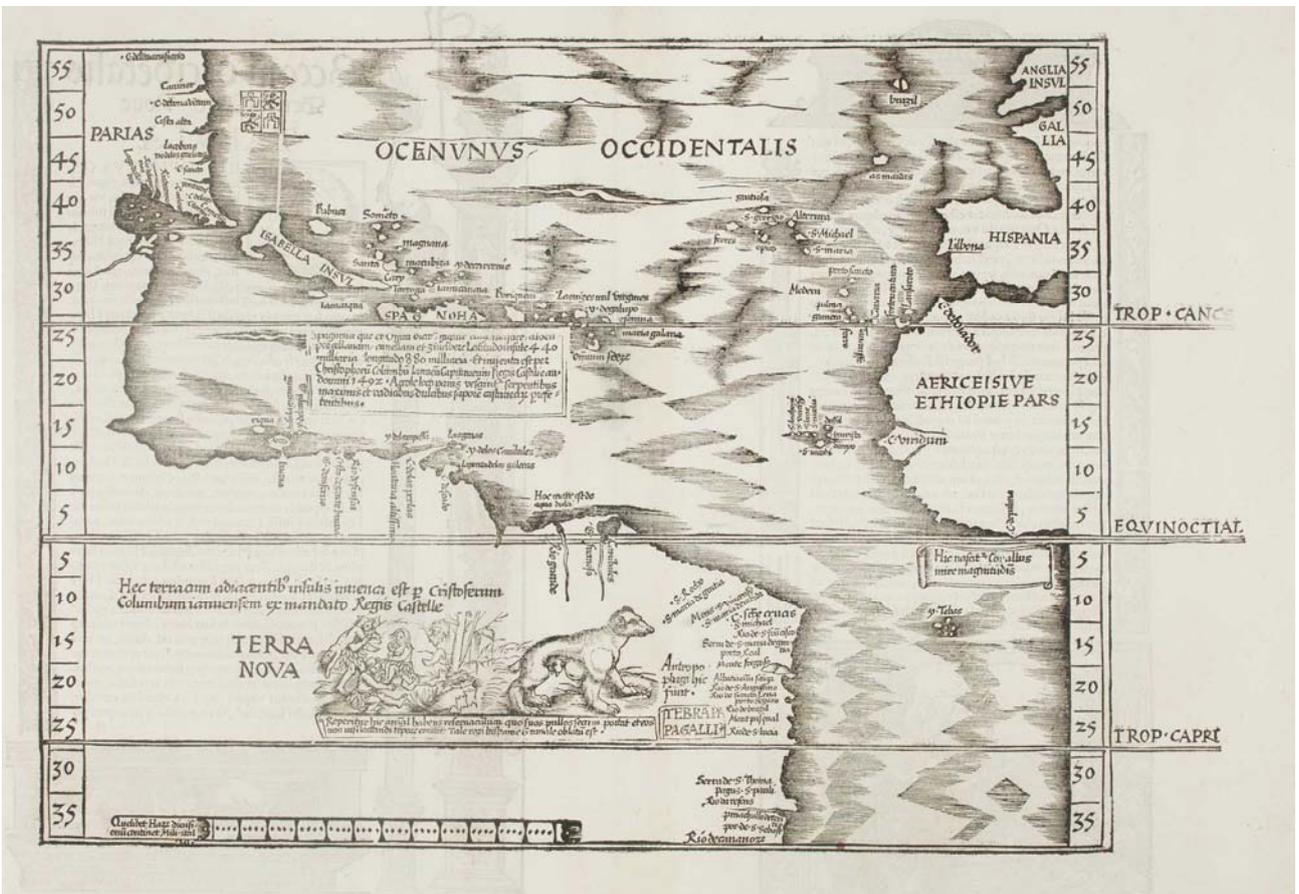
Originally intended not for a Ptolemy edition but for a new 'Chronica mundi' being written by Wäldseemüller, his death c.1520 caused the project to be shelved, so the woodcuts were used to publish a smaller sized and so cheaper edition of the 'Geography'. The title, as above is on the reverse within ornate woodcut columns, with a woodcut portrait of Columbus and an extensive text.

BURDEN: 4.

S/N 15225



Item 1



Item 2

The first map of the continent of America



3. MUNSTER, Sebastian.

Tabula novarum insularum, quas diversis respectibus Occidentales & Indianas vocant.

Basle, Henri Petri, 1559. Latin edition. Woodcut, image size 270 x 340mm. A tiny hole in the centerfold restored, otherwise a very fine example.

\$ 6,000

Munster's landmark map, the first to attempt to show America as a continent, yet demonstrating how little was known. On the map a narrow isthmus divides the Atlantic and Pacific in the region of the Carolinas, based on Verrazzano, and the Yucatan is an island. The large island of Zipangri off the west coast is not California but Japan, based on the narrative of Marco Polo but before any recorded visit to the islands by Europeans. The large vignette ship is the 'Victoria', the only survivor of Magellan's fleet of four. *BURDEN: 12, state 10, without 'Temistitan', 'Sciama' in italics.*

S/N 17042

The first printed map of the Pacific



4. ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Maris Pacifici, (quod vulgo Mar del Zur) cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulasque in eodem passim sparsis, novissima descriptio.

Antwerp, 1592, Latin text edition. 345 x 495mm. In near mint condition, with wide margins.

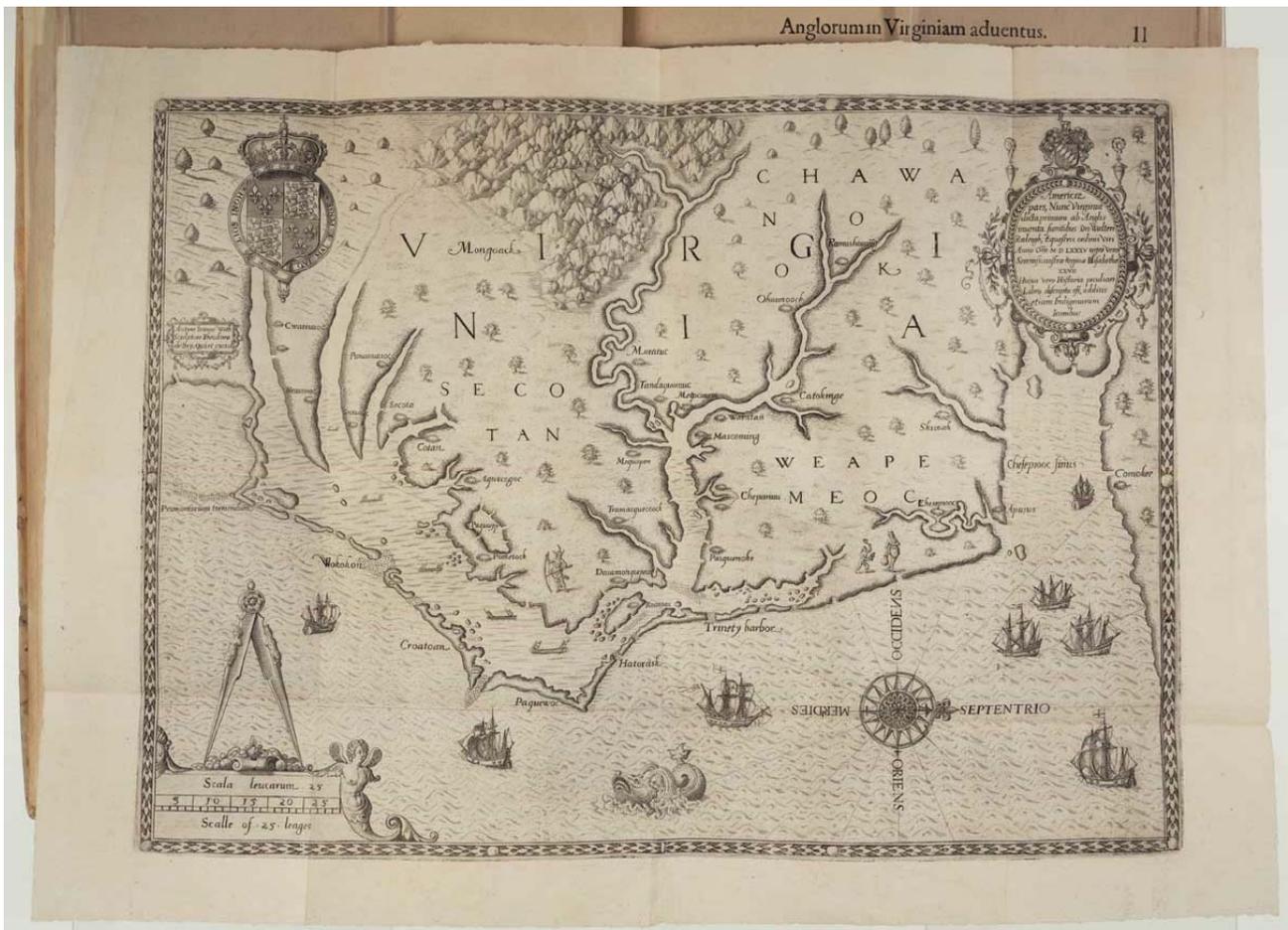
\$ 8,750

An early example of the most sought-after of Ortelius's atlas maps, first published only two years earlier. Engraved in 1589, it pre-dates the concept of California as an island, has a huge island of New Guinea and an unrecognisable Japan. The south Pacific is filled with a vignette of the 'Victoria', Magellan's ship: his route through the Magellan Straits is shown, with Terra del Fuego depicted as part of the huge 'Terra Australis'. VAN DEN BROECKE: 12.

S/N 15637



An important book on early American exploration



5. DE BRY, Theodore.

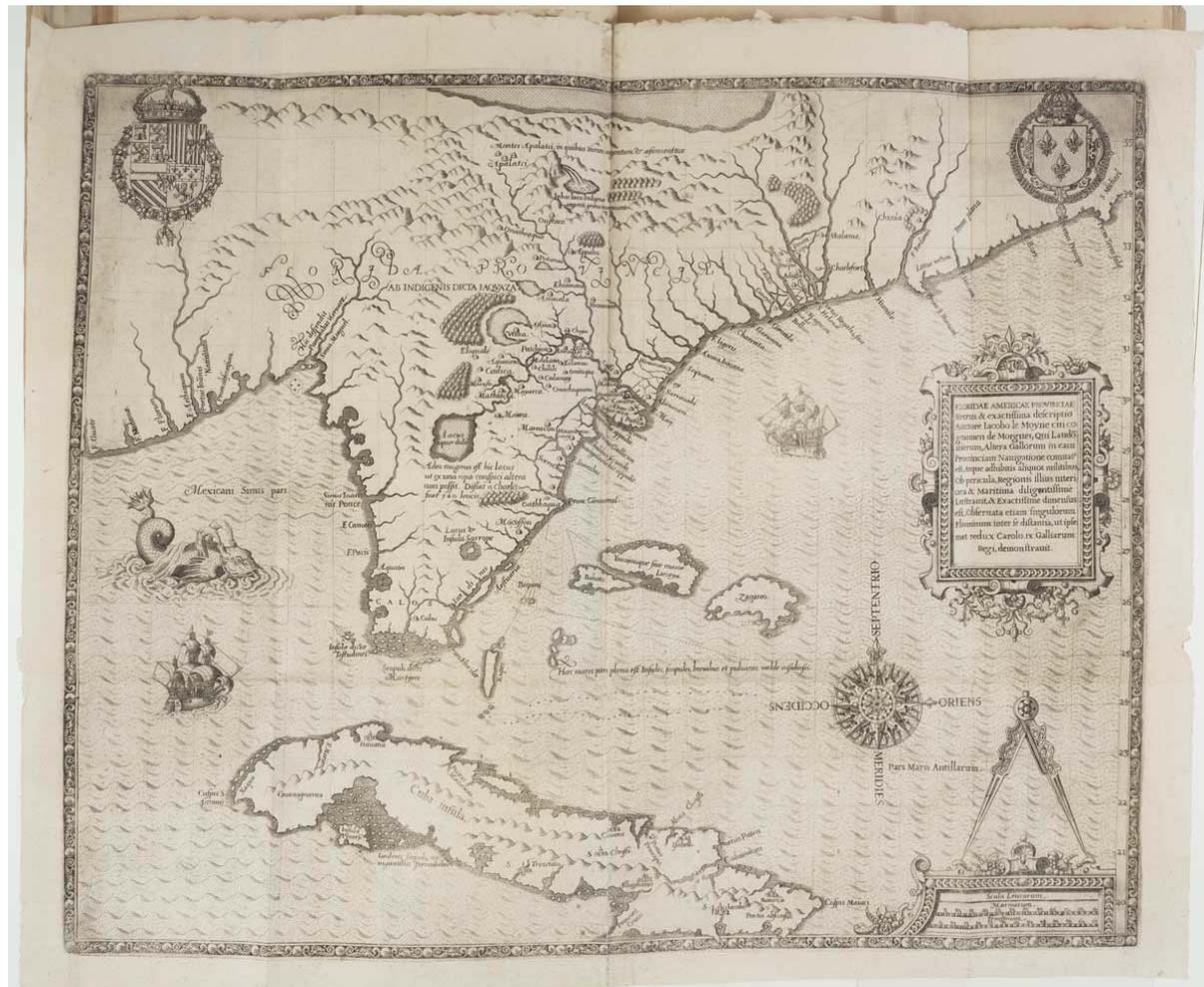
[The Great or American Voyages.]

Frankfurt: 1594-1617. Parts I-VI only (of 13) in one volume. Latin text. Folio (335 x 235 mm), 17th century vellum over pasteboard, the flat spine with small panel outlined in gilt with rolls, titled in gilt within the panel. Various neat repairs, part VI lacking 2nd section (from page 108 including 2nd frontis. and 28 plates), binding with neat repairs to spine and the board edges, endpapers replaced. \$ 95,000

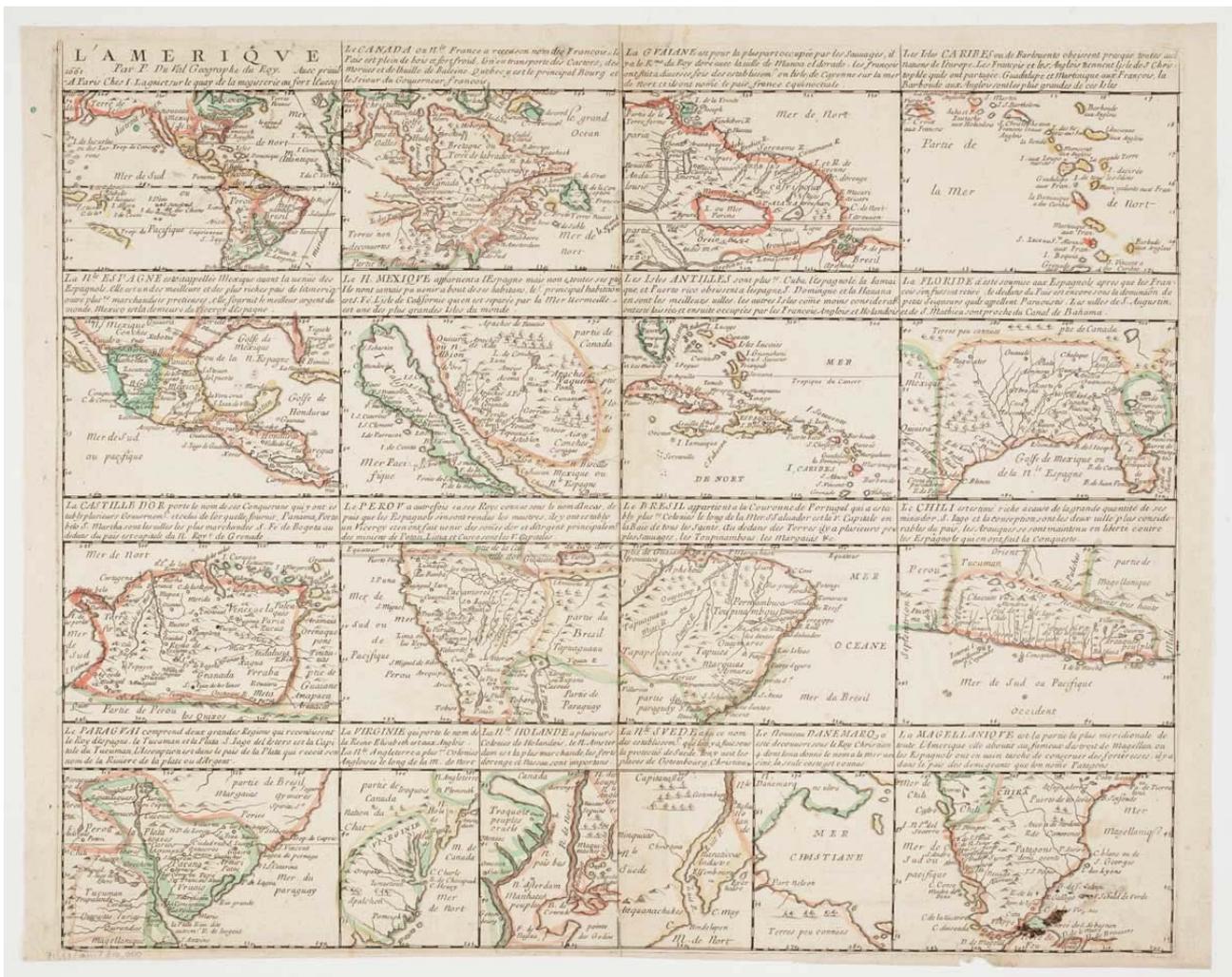
De Bry's important collection of voyages of exploration to the Americas, containing several landmark maps of the continent.

Included are Hariot's account of the English colony in Virginia (second edition, second issue, 1606), with the important map of the Roanoke colony in Virginia and plates after John White; Jacques Le Moyne's Florida (second edition, 1609), with his map of south east North America and engravings of Florida and its inhabitants; Hans Stadius's Brazil (second edition, first issue, 1605) with his map of Peru and Brazil; and Girolamo Benzoni's History of the New World (first two parts second editions, 1594 & 1617, the third the first edition of 1596), with maps of the Western Hemisphere, the West Indies and New Spain, and a view of Cusco.

S/N 12946



Rare broadsheet with 18 maps of the Americas



6. DU VAL, Pierre.

L'Amerique Par P. Du Val Geographe du Roy.

Paris: Jacques Lagniet, 1661. Coloured. 400 x 590mm. Nick in bottom margin, stain on the map of the Strait of Magellan.

\$ 5,500

A rare broadsheet, one of a set of four sheets of maps of each continent. The 18 sectional maps are a map of the Americas, Canada, Guiana, the Caribes, New Spain, New Mexico, the Antilles, Florida, Castile d'Or, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Virginia, New Holland, New Sweden, New Denmark and Magellanique. Showing California as an island.

Originally published c.1656, Burden hypothesises that it pre-dates Sanson's 'Audience de Guadalajara' of 1657, so that the New Mexico map is the first to focus on California. *BURDEN*: 322.

S/N 11876



One of the first maps of America to show Philadelphia



7. LEA, Philip.

A New Mapp of America Devided According to the Best and latest Observations and Discoveries wherein are described by their Proper Names the Seaverall Countries that Belong to ye English which are wholly left out in all French and Dutch Maps viz New Scotland, Long Island, N.York, N.Jarsey, Mary Land, Pensilvania Carrolina...

London, Philip Lea & John Overton, c.1688. Coloured. 485 x 575mm. Faint stains in sea area.

\$ 6,250

A rare separate-issue map of the Americas, engraved by James Moxon, with California as an island, an inset of the North Pole and a dedication to Henry Duke of Beaufort. The Great Lakes are open to the west, but this is hidden by a large crest of the British monarchy, intended to show Britain's increasing colonisation. California is shown as an island. Philadelphia is named, a very early reference on a map, as Penn had founded it in 1682.

The first state of this map was published in 1684, and the only known example is in the Biblioteque Nationale. This second state, with Lea's address changed from 'Poultry' to 'Cheapside', is unlikely to have been published after 1688, as the dedication to Beaufort, a Jacobite who refused to swear allegiance to William & Mary, would not have been tolerated after the 'Glorious Revolution'. BURDEN: 593.

S/N 11870



A monumental wall map of the Pacific and America



8. CHÂTELAIN, Henri Abraham.

Carte très curieuse de la Mer du Sud, contenant des Remarques Nouvelles et très utiles non seulement sur des Ports et Îles de cette Mer, mais aussy sur les principaux Pays de l'Amérique tant Septentrionale que Méridionale en a été faite.

Amsterdam, 1719. Four sheets conjoined, total 830 x 1410mm. A superb example.

\$ 15,000

A large map of the western hemisphere, centred on the Americas but showing the coasts of Western Europe & Africa on the right, China & Japan on the left, with the partial outlines of Australia & New Zealand. California is shown as an island, but the north of the island has lighter shading to suggest doubt, as has the western half of the Terra del Fuego. Jesso and Companies Land are also shown above Japan, but two large vignettes of beavers cover the gap between Asia and America. Other vignettes include portraits of the most important explorers; plans of Panama, Acapulco, Mexico City & Havana; depictions of mining, panning for gold, sugar milling, a cod fishery and human sacrifice.

The map was included in Chatelain's seven-volume 'Atlas Historique', published between 1705 and 1720. This encyclopedic work was devoted to the history and genealogy of the continents, with a text, written by Nicolas Gueudeville, on topics including geography, cosmography, topography, heraldry, and ethnography. GOSS: *Mapping of North America* 52, 'a veritable pictorial encyclopaedia of the western hemisphere'.

S/N 13640



Wall map of America at the beginning of the 19th century

9. ARROWSMITH, Aaron.

Map of America.

London: Aaron Arrowsmith, 1804.
Original colour. Four sheets, dissected
and laid on linen as one, as issued, total
1220 x 1480mm. A little wear to linen
folds. \$ 3,500

A large wall map of America by the leading British cartographer of the period, carefully compiled from the latest sources, including Mackenzie's exploration of Arctic America, George Vancouver on the Pacific north-west and William Bligh's second Breadfruit Voyage in the South Pacific (the Mutiny on the Bounty occurred on the First). It is a fine example of Arrowsmith's more scientific approach to cartography,

with decoration giving way to precise detail; however he still included a finely-engraved title cartouche, featuring a moose, breadfruit and other flora and fauna.

S/N 13534



Striking two-sheet map of North America

10. MOLL, Herman.

To the Right Honourable John Lord Sommers... this Map of North America... is humbly dedicated...

London: Thomas Bowles, John Bowles & Philip Overton, c.1732. Original outline colour with additions. Two sheets conjoined, total 590 x 960mm., Top centre fold reinforced on verso, wide margins, a very good example. \$ 5,250

Moll's large format map of North America, with a large

title/dedication cartouche engraved by George Vertue, a view of a Newfoundland fishery and ten inset plans of harbours. On the map California is an island, with a caption stating that 'New Albion' (the northern part of the island) is 'laid down According to the Observations made by St. Francis Drake AD 1578'. Moll also takes trouble to publicise the route and schedule of the Spanish treasure ships from Vera Cruz and Cartagena to Havana. McLAUGHLIN: 192.

S/N 10977



The first folio map to show Cook's discoveries in the North Pacific, including Hawaii

11. LOTTER, Tobias Conrad.

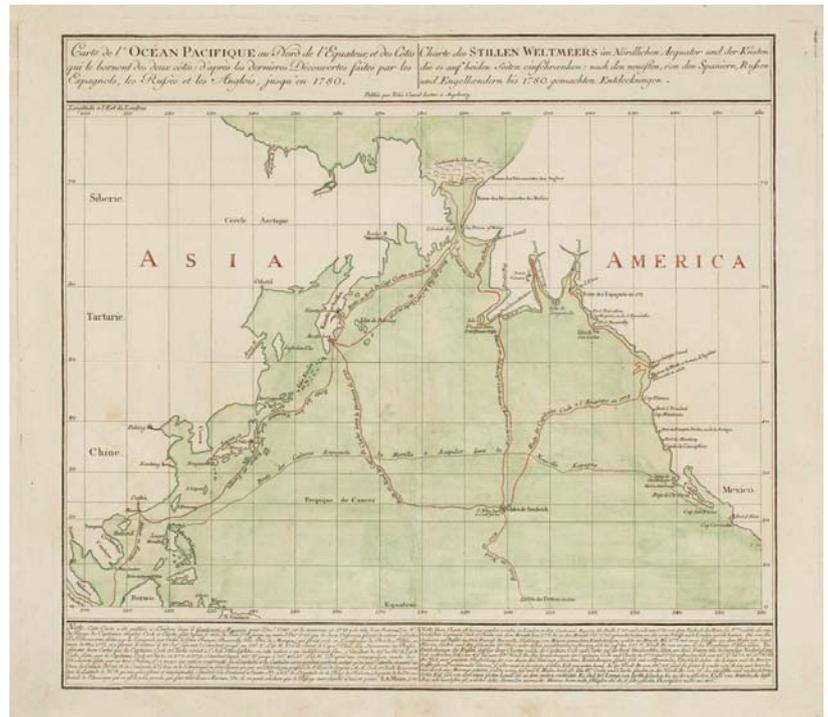
Carte de l'Océan Pacifique au Nord de l'Equateur, et des Cotes qui le bornent des deux côtés: d'après les derniers Découvertes faites par les Espagnols, les Russes et les Anglois, jusqu'en 1780.

Augsburg, 1781. Original body colour. 490 x 565mm. \$ 1,200

An important map of the Pacific north of the equator, showing the route of Captain Cook on his Third Voyage, 1776-80, which was sent to try to find the North-West Passage from the west side of America. After visiting Tasmania and returning Omai to Tahiti, Cook sailed north to Hawaii, arriving on the 18th January 1778 as the first European visitor to the archipelago. Heading north again, the expedition explored the west coast of

America before passing through the Bering Strait, only to be blocked by the ice wall. Cook then turned back to return to Hawaii, where he was stabbed to death in a violent confrontation. Captain Charles Clerke took over command and decided to make another attempt on the Bering Strait, this time following the Asiatic coast north. Again defeated by the icewall the expedition turned south, and, after Clerke died of tuberculosis, followed the East India Trade Route home from China, arriving in October 1780.

This map is the first folio atlas map to show the new discoveries, pre-dating the official account: according to the text under the map it is based on one published in the Gentleman's Magazine in December 1780, while the official account was still being compiled.



S/N 14060

A German shipping line's map of North America

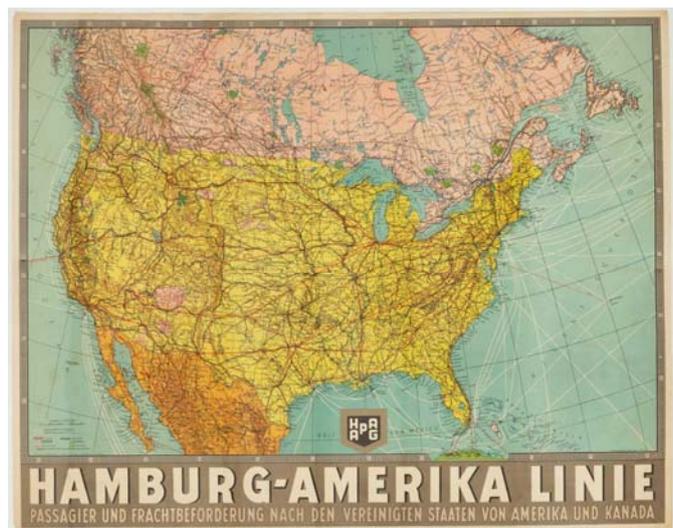
12. BIBLIOGRAPHISCHES INSTITUT A.G.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie. Passagier und Frachtbeförderung nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Kanada.

Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut A.G., c.1935. Colour lithograph. Sheet 985 x 1230mm Backed on linen. \$ 800

A map of the United States of America and Canada, marking the passenger and freight shipping routes to the USA and the air and land routes across the continent. Strangely for a transit map it also marks the Native American Reservations very clearly. The map was published as a poster for Hamburg-Amerikanische Paketfahrt-

Aktien-Gesellschaft (HAPAG), once the largest German shipping company, catering to German emigrants to America. Despite twice losing most of their fleet as reparations after the World Wars the company lasted until 1970, when it merged with a long-time rival to become Hapag-Lloyd. Their most famous ship was the St Louis, immortalised in the book 'Voyage of the Damed'.



S/N 17458

North America according to the Treaty of Versailles, 1783



13. LOTTER, Matthäus Albrecht.

A New and Correct Map of North America, with the West India Islands. Divided according to the last Treaty of Peace, Concluded at Paris, the 20th of Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly Distinguished, The Thirteen Provinces which compose The United States of North America.

Augsburg: M.A. & G.F. Lotter, 1784. Fine original colour. Four-sheet map, each c. 510 x 585mm (total if joined 1020 x 1170mm). A pristine example \$ 12,500

A German version of Pownall's map of North America, depicting the boundaries agreed by Great Britain, the United States, France and Spain at the end of the American Revolution. The original outline colour marks the possessions of the new United States, Britain, Spain, France, Netherlands and Denmark. Two large insets are: 'A particular map of Baffin and Hudson's Bay' & 'The passage by land to California discover'd by Father Eusebius Francis Kino'.

A large vignette represents the trade opportunities offered by the peace, with a dock scene featuring a slave bringing a merchant a drink on a tray. This reflects the favourable terms Britain offered in order to keep the pre-war trade that might have been lost to America's wartime allies, France and Spain.

S/N 16807

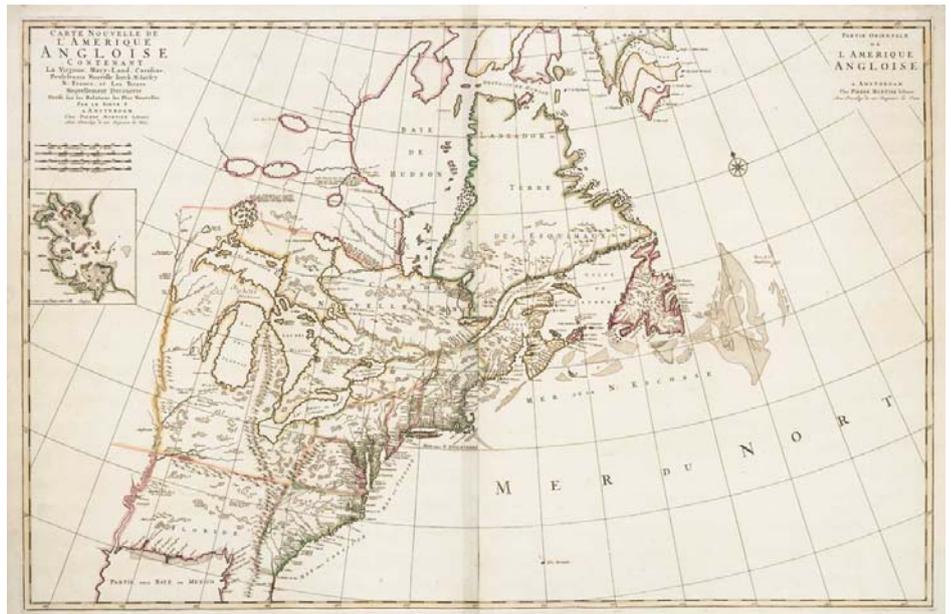
The English colonies in America

14. MORTIER, Pieter.

Carte Nouvelle de L'Amerique Angloise Contenant La Virginie, Mary-Land, Caroline, Pensylvania Nouvelle Jorck, N.Jarsey N: France , et Les Terres Nouvellement Descouverte...

Amsterdam, c.1705. Original colour. 605 x 920mm. \$ 3,250

A large and decorative map of North America east of the Mississippi. Untranslated English phrases, like 'Copper Mine' and 'Mines of Iron', point to the map being based on the Morden-Brown map of 1695. Cumming states that it is not usually found in Sanson/Jaillet atlases, but this example was bound in a Mortier issue of Jaillet's 'Atlas Nouveau'. KOEMAN: *Mor 1*; CUMMING: 129.



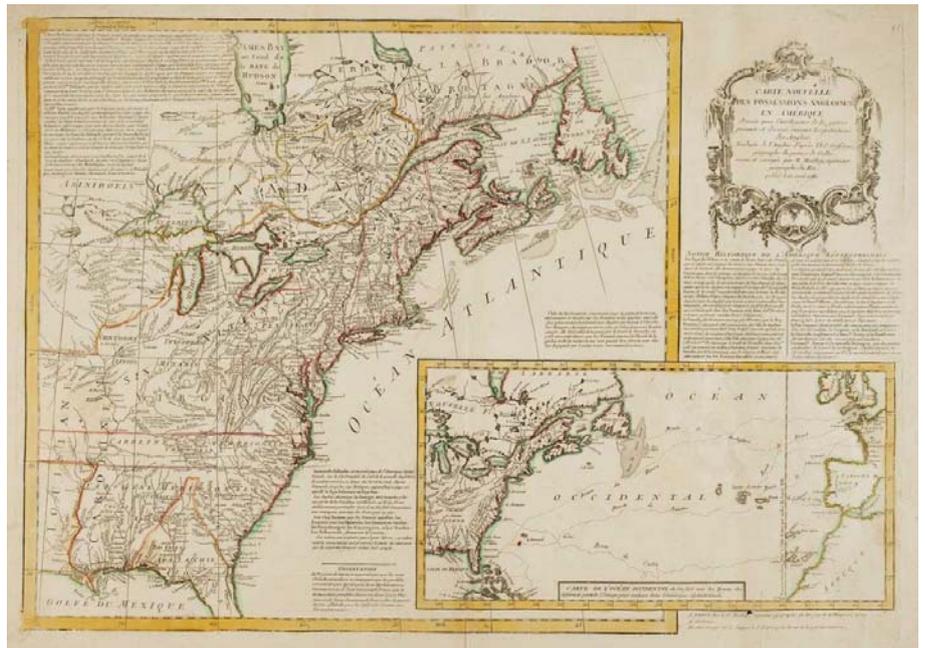
S/N 8703

A French edition of Jeffery's map of the British Colonies, updated for the Revolution

15. MOITHEY, Maurille Antoine.

Carte Nouvelle des Possessions Angloises en Amérique fressée pour l'intelligence de la guerre. présente et divisée suivant les prétentions des Anglois. Traduite de l'Anglois d'après Thos Gefferys, géographe de prince de Galles, revue et corrigée par M. Moithey, ingénieur géographe du Roi.

Paris, Moithey & Crépy, 1780. Original colour. 495 x 690mm. A fine example with wide margins. \$ 1,500



North America west to the Mississippi, with an inset map showing the routes across the Atlantic from France and Spain. Around the maps are panels of engraved text with descriptions of the various colonies. Moithey originally published this copy of Thomas Jeffery's map in 1772, but this example is dated 15th April 1780, with the title updated to refer to the American Revolutionary War. At the time the British were besieging Charleston.

S/N 14858

A twelve-sheet wall map of the United States



16. ZATTA, Antonio.

Le Colonie Unite dell' America Settentr.le di Nouva Projezione ASS. EE. Li Signori Riformatori Dello Studio di Padova.

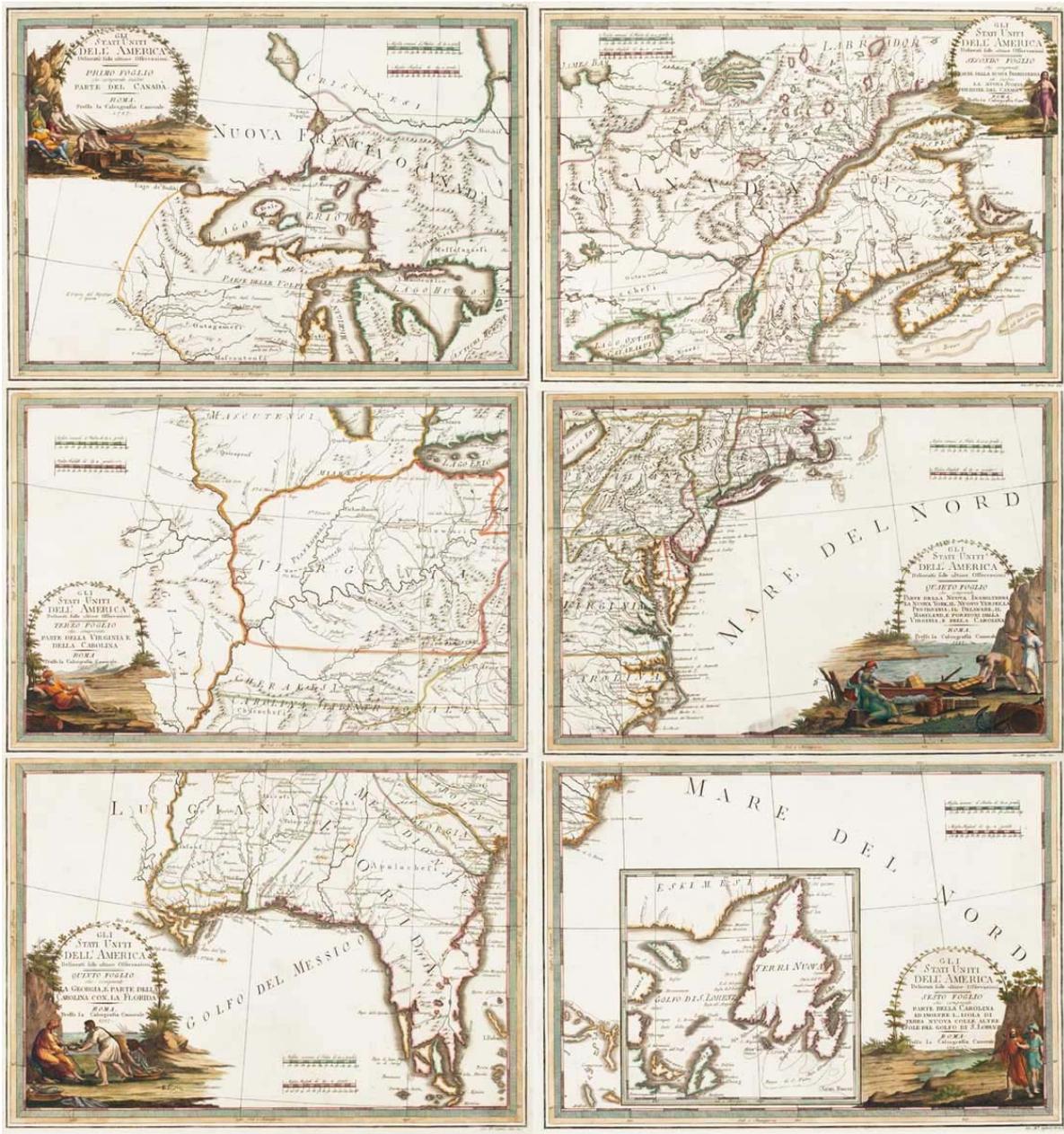
Venice, 1791. Original outline colour. Twelve sheets conjoined, total 1230 x 1250mm, laid on canvas \$ 5,250

An impressive and decorative twelve-sheet map, showing North America west to the Mississippi and Spanish-owned Louisiana, and north to the Great Lakes. The title appears within a large cartouche surrounded by native fauna and flora, with an indian village in the background. There are also three inset maps of Bermuda, Florida and the Bahamas, and Jamaica and small commentaries scattered throughout the map give political, economic and historical information.

S/N 9539



A six-sheet Italian wall map of the United States of America



17. CASSINI, Giovanni Maria.

Gli Stati Uniti dell'America Delineati sulle ultime Osservazioni. Primo Folio [- Sesto Foglio].

Rome, 1797. Outline colour. Six separate plates, each c. 370 x 495mm.

\$ 6,250

Cassini's uncommon six-sheet map of the United States and Canada, with an inset of Newfoundland, published in the 'Nuovo Atlante Geografico Universale'. Although each plate has a separate vignette title cartouche the map can be joined together to form a magnificent wall map of the USA.

S/N 15510



A two-sheet wall map of the United States

18. COLTON, J.H.

Map of the United States of America, The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America, with part of New Granada and Venezuela.

New York: J.H. Colton, 1853. Steel engraving with original hand colour. Two sheets conjoined, total 865 x 1075mm. A pristine example. \$ 8,000

A brightly-coloured map of the United States surrounded by a decorative border of vines and grapes linking vignette scenes. Above the title is another vignette featuring a Bald eagle in front of a port, with a locomotive and a paddle steamer. Two other insets show the North Atlantic and the trans-Panama railway.

On the map Oregon Territory is still coloured in its pre-1853 entirety, prior to the creation of Washington Territory, although 'Washington' is written across the top half. Usually these large Colton maps are found dissected and mounted on linen as a "case map", however it is very unusual to find it in the original undissected format as this example.



S/N 17402

Senex edition of Browne's map of Maryland

19. BROWNE, Christopher.

A New Map of Virginia, Maryland and the Improved Parts of Pennsylvania & New Jersey...

London, John Senex, 1721. Original outline colour, 490 x 550mm. A few small repairs. \$ 2,750

The third state of Christopher Browne's important map of the Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, Virginia, Maryland and part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, first issued in 1685.

Browne's map is the last major derivative of the Augustine Hermann Map of 1673, reoriented with north at the top and reduced to a single folio sheet. Philadelphia appears on the map. The Northern and Eastern boundaries of Maryland are shown. The boundary for Delaware (then part of Pennsylvania is shown), favouring the claims of Lord Baltimore, rather than the Cape Henlopen boundary, which was finally ratified by the British Courts when the dispute was settled in the 1730s and finally mapped by Mason & Dixon several decades later.

New Jersey is divided into East and West Jersey. The shoals and soundings are drawn directly from the Hermann map. The cartouche depicts tobacco and shellfish, two of the significant products of the region during colonial times.

From 'A New General Atlas'.



S/N 11037

The English colonies in America with the first printed chart of New York Harbour

20. THORNTON, John, MORDEN, Robert, and LEA, Philip.

A New Map of New England, New York, New Iarsey, Pensilvania, Maryland and Virginia by Philip Lea.

London: George Willdey, c.1715. 445 x 545mm.

\$ 21,000

A rare map of the English colonies, showing the coast from Cape Henry north to Boston Harbour, one of the first to incorporate Augustine Herrman's mapping of Virginia and Maryland. The inset is the first printed chart of New York Harbour, based on the manuscript drawn by Philip Wells for William Penn.

The map was originally published as part of a wall map of the British Empire in America, issued by Thornton, Morden and Lea in 1685, known by only one known example, in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Thornton and Morden sold their interest in this sheet to Lea, who issued it with only his name c.1695, with a third state c.1698. This is the fourth and last state. *BURDEN: 617, state 4.*

S/N 16281



The first printed map of Pennsylvania

21. HOLME, Thomas.

A Mapp of Ye Improved Part of Pensilvania in America, Divided into Countyes, Townships and Lotts. To William Penn Esq. Proprietor & Governer of Pennsylvania This Mapp is Humbly Dedicated and Presented by Jn.o Harris.

London: George Willdey, c.1715. 405 x 550mm.

\$ 45,000

An important map, being the first survey of William Penn's colony of Philadelphia, and containing the first plan of Philadelphia, the earliest map of any English city in America.

Thomas Holme (1624-95) learned surveying in Cromwell's army, but became a Quaker after the end of the Civil War, which brought him into William Penn's circle. When Penn's original surveyor for the colony died en route to America, Holme was invited by Penn to take his place as Surveyor-General in 1682. He compiled a map of the new colony and carefully recorded the names of those who had bought property, and drew a plan of how the streets of Philadelphia were to be laid out. This street map is one of the first examples of urban planning.

In May 1687 Penn requested a copy of Holme's map be send to London for publication, to encourage further migration. The map was issued in two formats: as a six-sheet wall map engraved by Francis Lamb, of which only four example still exist (*Burden 628*); and this single-sheet version, engraved by John Harris and originally published by Philip Lea c.1688. Like the six-sheet version it featured the plan of Philadelphia prominently. *BURDEN: 669, state ii of iv.*

S/N 16279



Item 20



Item 21

A rare English map of Carolina

22. THORNTON, John, MORDEN, Robert, and LEA, Philip.

A New Mapp of Carolina.

London: George Willdey, c.1715. 545 x 455mm. \$ 34,000

A rare map of Carolina, with an inset of the Ashley and Cooper rivers and a list of the landowners of the colony.

The map was originally published as part of a wall map of the British Empire in America, issued by Thornton, Morden and Lea in 1685, known by only one known example, in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Thornton and Morden sold their interest in this sheet to Lea, who issued it with only his name c.1695. BURDEN: 617, state 3.

S/N 16280



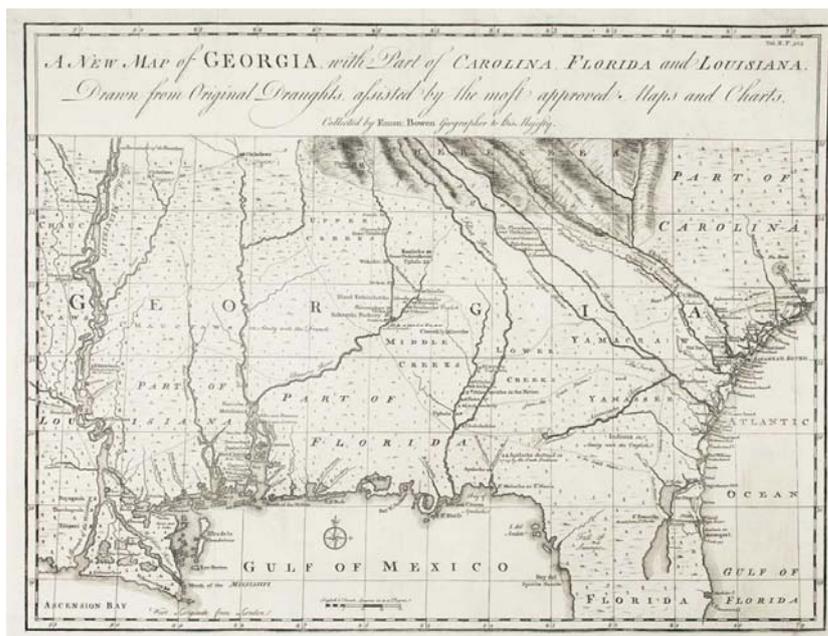
The first printed map of Georgia

23. BOWEN, Emanuel.

A New Map of Georgia, with Part of Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Drawn from Original Draughts, assisted by the moft approved Maps and Charts. Collected by Eman: Bowen Geographer to his Majesty.

London, 1748. 370 x 480mm. \$ 3,500

The first map of Georgia, published only fifteen years after the colony's foundation by James Oglethorpe on February 12th 1733. It shows Charleston west to the Mississippi south to New Orleans, and south to New Orleans and Cape Canaveral in Florida, marking the lands of the tribes both friendly and hostile and known trails. The borders of the province with Florida and Louisiana are purposefully vague (the 'G' of Georgia is west of Mississippi) as there had been no negotiation with the

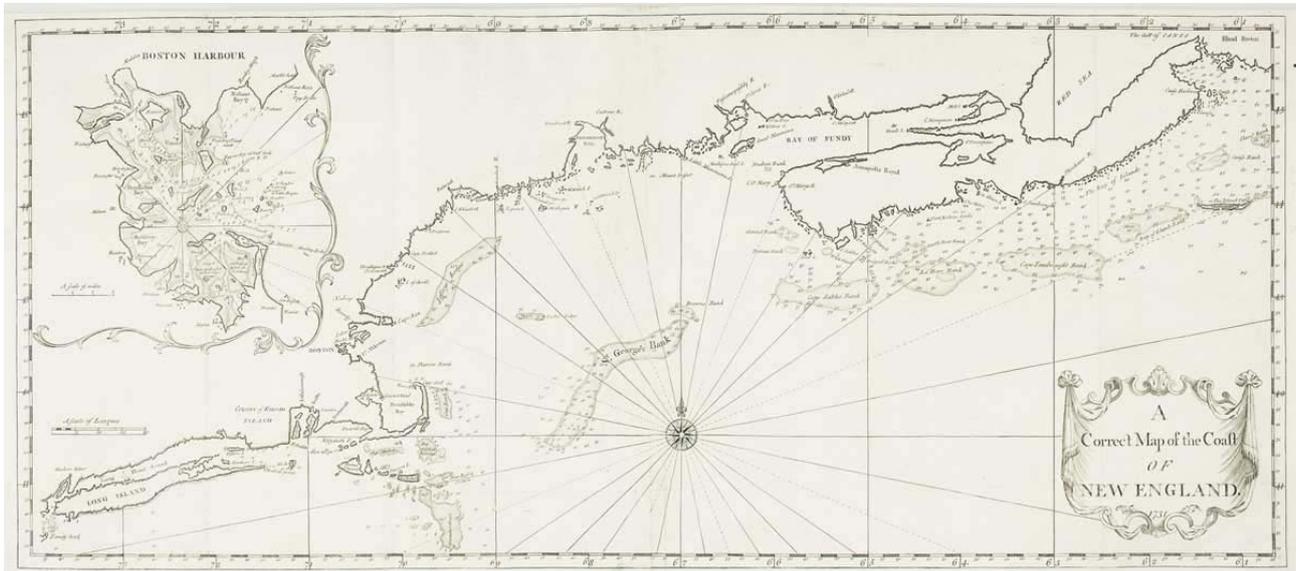


Spanish. Indeed, such was the expectation of war that Oglethorpe originally banned slavery as a security risk.

The map was published in the 1748 edition of John Harris' 'Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca, or Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels', which contained a new chapter dedicated to Georgia, for which this map was engraved. As this was the official account of the colony, Bowen had access to the maps made by the colonists themselves. CUMMING: 267, Colour Plate 18.

S/N 15278

An English two-sheet sea chart of New England



24. SOUTHACK, Cyprian.

A Correct Map of the Coast of New England 1731.

London: W. & J. Mount and T. Page, 1748. Two sheets conjoined, total 470 x 1080mm. Original folds flattened. A very fine example. \$ 9,000

A reduced version of Southack's incredibly rare eight-sheet chart of New England. It shows from Sandy Hook to the southern tip of Cape Breton, with an inset detail of Boston Harbour.

Cyprian Southack (1662-1745) emigrated to Boston in 1686, where he acted as a privateer during King William's War (1688-97), before being appointed commander of the 'Province Galley', the only ship of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay's navy. After the war he continued producing charts of British territory in America, as far north as Newfoundland.

This chart was published in 'The English Pilot. The Fourth Book Describing The West India Navigation... Also, a New Description of Newfoundland, New-England, New-York, East and West New Jersey, Dellevar-Bay, Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina'. This was the first sea atlas of America containing charts only from English sources. Such was the importance of this map that Mount and Page had a new plate copied for the 1775 edition. See SHIRLEY: *Maps in the Atlases of the British Library*, M.M&P-5c for an edition of the following year.

S/N 15466



Early English chart of the environs of Chesapeake Bay

25. THORNTON, John.

Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, East & West New Jersey.

London: W. & J. Mount and T. Page, 1748. Two sheets conjoined, total 510 x 800mm. A good impression. \$ 6,250

A large chart of the coasts around Chesapeake Bay, orientated with north to the right, showing from Staten Island south to Cape Henry, marking Philadelphia and Baltimore. It was drawn by John Thornton after the chart by Augustine Herman, with additions from other sources.

Herman (c.1621-1686), a Bohemian cartographer, worked for Cecil Calvert (1605-75), 2nd Baron Baltimore, the first Proprietor of the Province of Maryland. As a reward he was allowed to establish a plantation, 'Bohemian Manor', now Chesapeake City, Maryland, shown on this chart.

Thornton's version was first published in the 1689 edition of 'The English Pilot. The Fourth Book Describing The West India Navigation', the first sea atlas of America containing charts only from English sources.

Mount and Page had this new plate engraved in 1742. See BURDEN: 667.

S/N 15467



Early English chart of Carolina

26. THORNTON, John.

A New Mapp of Carolina.

London: W. & J. Mount and T. Page, 1748. 430 x 520mm. \$ 5,250

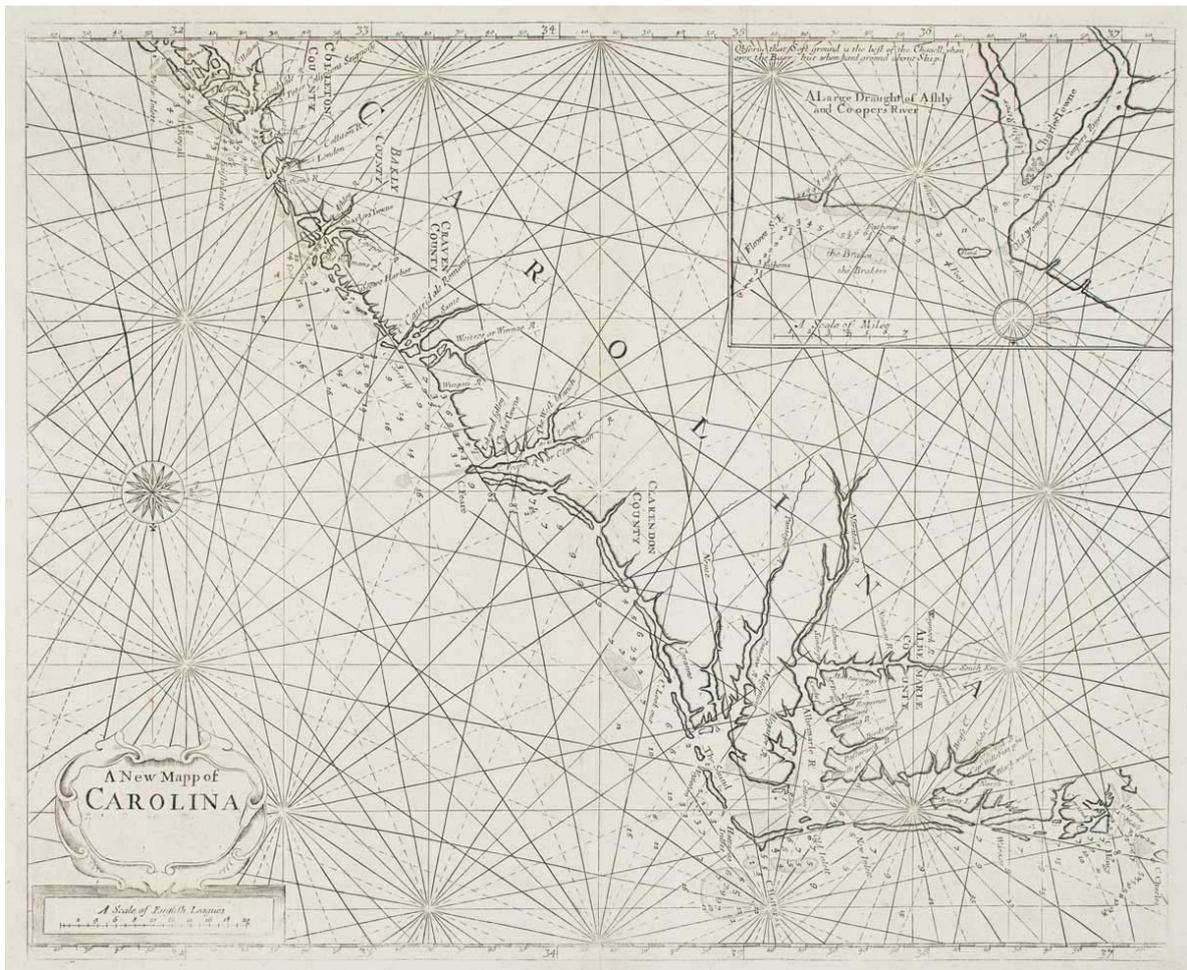
An important English sea chart of the coasts of Carolina from Cape Charles south to near Hilton Head, orientated with north to the right. An inset detail shows the approaches to Charleston.

The chart was first published in the 1689 edition of 'The English Pilot. The Fourth Book Describing The West India Navigation... Also, a New Description of Newfoundland, New-England, New-York, East and West New Jersey, Dellevar-Bay, Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina'. This was the first sea atlas of America containing charts only from English sources. Despite the numerous errors it remained the most popular chart of the area for well over fifty years. See SHIRLEY: *Maps in the Atlases of the British Library, M.M&P-5c for an edition of the following year.*

S/N 15471



Item 25



Item 26

Large scale map of New England just prior to the American Revolution



27. MEAD, Braddock.

A Map of the most inhabited part of New England containing the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, with the Colonies of Conecticut and Rhode Island, Divided into Counties and Townships: The whole composed from Actual Surveys and its Situation adjusted by Astronomical Observations.

London: Thomas Jefferys, 1774. Original outline colour. Four sheets, dissected and laid on linen as one, 1050 x 1005mm. Laid on linen, slight wear at some edges.

\$ 6,250

A separate-issue map of New England, originally published in 1757, here re-issued during the increased tensions between Britain and her American colonies.

The map shows the coast from Long Island Sound north to Casco Bay and inland to the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, with the 'Kats Kill Mountains'. The two inset maps are of Boston and its harbour, where the Boston Tea Party was staged less than a year before.

The lack of an engraver's name has led to this map often being ascribed to the publisher, Thomas Jefferys: in fact it was actually drawn by his assistant, Braddock Mead (c.1685-1757), who used the pseudonym John Green to escape from a criminal past. Despite his imprisonment for defrauding an Irish heiress and charges of kidnapping, he seems to have higher standards than his contemporary cartographers: Cumming wrote that at a time 'when the quality and the ethics of map production were at a low ebb in England, he vigorously urged and practiced the highest standards; in the making of maps and navigational charts he was in advance of his time. CUMMING: p.45.

Wall map of New York province published during the American Revolution

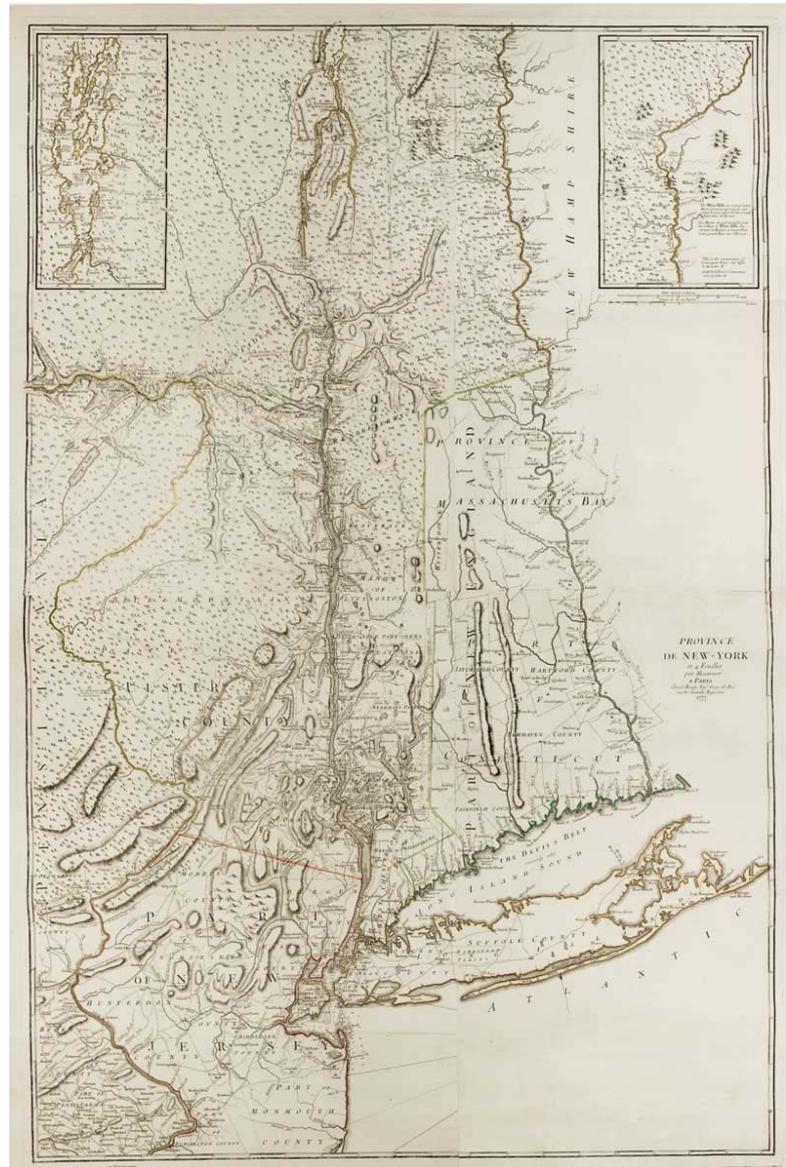
28. MONTRESOR, John.

Province de New-York en 4 Feuilles par Montresor.

Paris: Georges-Louis Le Rouge, 1777.
Original outline colour. 4-sheets conjoined,
total 1430 x 940mm. \$ 5,750

A French edition of Captain John Montresor's 'Map of the Province of New York with Part of Pennsylvania, and New England', first published 1775. Published in Le Rouge's 'Atlas Ameriquain Septentrional', most of the map remains in the original English, apart from the title and notes given in both English and French. In the upper corners are inset maps of Lake Champlain and the White Hills.

Montresor (1736-99), a British military engineer, spent much of his career in North America. In the French & Indian War he was involved in the Braddock Expedition against Fort Duquesne and the sieges of both Louisburg and Quebec. When the war finished he built or repaired fortifications in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Forts Niagara & Erie, and the Bahamas. He also mapped the St Lawrence River, Acacia, and, most importantly, the border between New York and New Jersey in 1771, which formed the basis of this map. In the American Revolution he was present at the battles of Lexington, Concord, Long Island & Battle of Brandywine, but resigned from the army in 1779 after being superceded as chief engineer. Twenty years later he died in Maidstone Prison, imprisoned for debt.



S/N 13420



Des Barres's chart of Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts



29. DES BARRES, Joseph Frederick Wallet.

[Untitled chart of Plymouth Bay.]

London: Des Barres, c.1777. Coloured. 660 x 490mm, paper watermarked 'J. Bates'. Minor repair to centerfold.

\$ 6,000

A chart of Plymouth Bay from the 'Atlantic Neptune', the first British sea atlas of the North American colonies and the first systematic survey of the east coast of North America. It shows in detail the environs of Plymouth, famous as the foundation colony of New England.

Des Barres (1721-1824), a Swiss Huguenot, studied at Basle University before enrolling in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where his studies included surveying. On the outbreak of the Seven Years War in 1756 he was commissioned into the 62nd Foot (Royal American) Regiment and was sent to Canada and participated in the capture of Louisbourg. He was then put to work surveying the St Lawrence River in preparation for Wolfe's attack on Quebec, then planning the defences of Halifax and other harbours, with a young James Cook as his assistant. With the end of the war in 1763 Colonel Des Barres spent the next decade charting the rest of Atlantic Canada. He returned to England in 1774 and was directed by the British Admiralty to create the 'Atlantic Neptune', a four-volume atlas to include his both work and that of other cartographers in the British colonies in America. On the completion of the atlas Des Barres returned to Canada, later becoming Lieut-Governor of Cape Breton Island. He died a month short of his 103rd birthday.

S/N 15122

A scarce broadsheet guide to a forthcoming solar eclipse in Philadelphia

30. POULSON, John.

Approaching Solar Eclipse. The lovers of Astronomical Science will perhaps be highly gratified with the opportunity which may on Monday be afforded them, of beholding this interesting phenomenon...

Philadelphia: printed by John Poulson, n.d., but 1806. Letterpress broadsheet with wood-engraved diagram and border. Sheet 535 x 220mm. Repair to split in fold repaired with loss of a line of text; a few other letters mis-inked. \$ 4,900

Broadsheet with a wood engraved diagram of the phases of the solar eclipse due on June 16, 1806, as seen from Philadelphia.

The text starts: 'The Lovers of Astronomical Science will perhaps be highly gratified with the opportunity which may on Monday be afforded to them, of beholding this interesting phenomenon'.

S/N 11962

Approaching Solar Eclipse.

THE lovers of Astronomical Science will perhaps be highly gratified with the opportunity which may on Monday be afforded them, of beholding this interesting celestial phenomenon. And although we shall not be fortunate, in this city and its neighbourhood, with a view of a total obscuration of the solar disk, which, it will be perceived by the ensuing paragraph, may be observed by the inhabitants of some parts of New York, and of the Eastern States, yet the few observations which follow, and which are extracted from a pamphlet on the subject, lately published at Boston, will be applicable to the phenomena visible here, and may perhaps be acceptable to those who are fond of contemplating the wonderful varieties, harmony, mutability and appearances of the heavenly bodies. The course of the moon's shadow over the globe is described in the following manner:—

As the eclipse of the sun, which will happen the 16th of this month, will be the most extraordinary of any that has happened for a long time, or that will be observed the present century, by the inhabitants on this part of the globe, we present the following account of its course will not be uninteresting. —

The centre of the shadow enters upon the globe in the Pacific ocean, about 15 degrees to the eastward of the Sandwich Islands, lat. 29 deg. 17 m. N. long. 47 deg. W. from Philadelphia, from thence it takes its course eastward, including the north, passing through New Mexico and Louisiana—crosses the Mississippi about 60 miles above its mouth, and passes on to the eastward through the state of Ohio, the north part of Pennsylvania, and a part of New York, crossing Hudson's river about 40 miles to the north of Albany—crosses into Massachusetts about 17 miles north of the Connecticut line, and passes through Northampton, Worcester and Boston. Thence it takes across the Atlantic, heading its course towards the south, enters upon the continent of Africa, a little to the south of the Canary Islands, then with a N. E. course passes through the western part of the great Desert of Barbary, in the country of Nigritia, where it finally leaves the globe, the sun being centrally eclipsed, lat. 14 deg. N. long. 30 deg. 30 m. E.—210.

The observations of the nature of the pamphlet above alluded to, are thus introduced.

The science of Astronomy, in all ages, has been a subject of admiration, and it truly claims the admiration of superlative excellence. By its discoveries knowledge has been diffused in rich variety over the face of the civilized world; and imagination has found a field where it can rove without restriction or limitation. Though it relates principally to objects whose distances are immeasurable, and whose numbers are infinite; yet we are not to conclude that they have no relation with terrestrial things; or that they are disconnected with that system of which we form a part.

The discoveries which have been made in this science within the three last centuries, have extended the narrowest expatiation of human reason; for the mind, which was once limited to the narrow confines of a little earth, is now able by the telescope to travel space, and make excursions into the distant regions of the heavens; and a prospect is now opened to us, as wonderful as it is infinite. But its facilities are not its only recommendation: by it, science has been improved, navigation promoted, and knowledge and invention carried to the remotest boundaries of human ingenuity. By its aid the mechanic arts have flourished, and by their means, have attained the highest degree of perfection.

The daily rising and setting of the sun and moon, with the regular courses of the several planets, are some of the common spectacles of celestial magnificence. We admire, indeed, with propriety, the sublime indications of an "infinite creative mind," and while we are charmed with the usual displays of his wisdom and goodness, we are led to make a more extensive "enquiry into nature's secret." But these are scenes which, from their frequency, are regarded with indifference; they are too often repeated to impress the mind with a remembrance of their origin, or a recollection of their destiny in the perfection of the present system.

But on some occasions, nature assumes a surprising aspect. The novelty of the event produces inquiry and universal astonishment. Either the reverberating air of distant thunder, or the alarm of an approaching earthquake, or even the mind from its usual course, and ceases to reason, thought, and reflection; and a mind more susceptible, as such an appearance, is very seldom seen. "And probably many ages may pass before the same phenomenon will be repeated."

The DIAGRAM which accompanies the present remarks, represents the Eclipse as seen in Philadelphia. The upper part exhibits it at the moment when the moon's dark shadow will cross a circle on the sun's surface of about 104 miles in diameter; and Boston will be in or near the centre of this dark circle at the time of the middle of the eclipse. Consequently, persons remote from Boston, 30 or 60 miles north or south, will see a part of the sun, and to them the eclipse cannot be total. But at the moment of the shadow is an exactly direction, those who live in that part of a westerly direction will be more likely to see the eclipse total than those who live in an easterly direction.

During the eclipse, the moon's shadow from the sun, through the heavens, will be at the rate of 39 miles every minute of time; and with the same velocity will shadow will travel across the earth, which will amount to 104 miles in length; yet for convenience of view, the shadow will cover an extent of about five thousand miles on the circle of the earth, and those places directly over that of the sun will appear more or less obscured, in the degree in which the shadow is less or more distant from the centre of the shadow. Beyond the above limits the whole body of the sun will appear. The eclipse will probably be visible in some parts of Africa and in the Atlantic ocean.

This eclipse is not a new phenomenon in the phenomena of nature, that a similar may not again take place for many succeeding ages.

This eclipse can be seen with most advantage by a good telescope; but as few persons are possessed of this instrument, perhaps he who substitutes in one of the dark glasses of a common quadrant. By this means the sun can be viewed without any offence to the eye. As the sun at that time of the day will be very high in the heavens, it may be convenient to view his image by a common looking glass, by which means he may be seen in any direction, and to look directly into the glass toward the sun. In this case the darkened glass must be used as in the first instance. The magnification of the apparatus will be difficult.

The moon's shadow can be seen in any position, so shall please the observer.

A common spy glass may be made to answer extremely well instead of a telescope. The front glass must be closed by something to intercept the greater part of the sun's rays to take off the glare of light. Perhaps a piece of very thick green glass will do very well. But every one must try that which best answers his purpose.

Those who are not possessed of any of the contrivances above mentioned, may have recourse to a piece of common window glass, smoothed on both sides sufficiently to prevent any injury to the eye. The glass should be several inches square to be used with good advantage, and it will be much more convenient than a small piece. The smok of a common lamp is probably the best for this purpose, as the glass will not be so liable to crack.

Eclipses of the sun are more frequent than those of the moon; but we have not had a total eclipse of the moon since the month of the moon, because a lunar eclipse is seen from all those places on the earth which are directed towards her.

Consequently an eclipse of the moon may be seen by one half of the world at the same time. But an eclipse of the sun can be seen only at those places, which lie in the passage of the moon's shadow. It is much like a cloud passing over the sun, while he is visible in the sky; and the sun may be totally eclipsed at one place, and not the least obscuration be seen in another.

The number of eclipses in any year cannot be less than two, nor more than three; the most usual number is four, and it is very rare to have more than six.

When there are only two eclipses in a year, they are always both of the sun; and when there are seven, four are of the sun, and three of the moon.

A total eclipse of the sun can never happen at any time and place without the moon first appearing larger than the sun. It may also be attended with a concurrence of many other circumstances, so that two total solar eclipses may not happen at the same place for many centuries. There are some recent accounts of such eclipses, which have been seen in different countries, and in different ages of the world.

In astronomy, eclipses of the moon are of great use in ascertaining the periods of her motions, especially such eclipses as are observed to be able in all circumstances, and have so long intervals of time between them. In geography, the lengths of places may be found by eclipses of the moon. In chronology, both solar and lunar eclipses serve to determine the time of any past event; for there are so many particulars observable in every eclipse, with care if it is frequently, the places where it is visible of the sun, and the time of the day or night, that it is impossible there can be two solar eclipses, in the same year, at the same place.

We may therefore be said to have the course of the nature has a natural cause; and instead of being claimed by superstition and credulity, we must be convinced that it is all the consequence of a well regulated frame; and that no opposition in the visible system, however novel or incomprehensible to us, is any disposition from that established harmony which prevails in every part. It cannot be expected, that things should be as we see, and have a partial knowledge of the design of creation. There are eight parts of the heavens said to be death, whose origin we cannot trace, and whose course we cannot verify.

It is the advantage of the present age, that genius has been directed to its proper channel; and that it has been employed in the pursuit of every art, the improvement of every science, and which has made a delightful transition in the condition of society, and in the face of things. As the common appearance in nature can generally be traced to natural and rational causes, we have reason to be thankful for the improvements and discoveries which have been made in natural knowledge; and which form a conspicuous contrast between the philosophy of the present day, and the darkness of some of the preceding ages. And as our inquiries have hitherto been confined to the natural world, there is reason to hope and believe, that the progress of science in the present period will be such, that future posterity will rise up, and realize the improvements of the nineteenth century.

These are the extracts from the Boston pamphlet, which we have imagined would prove interesting to our readers, of this city.

Of the early knowledge of solar eclipses, the following paragraph, translated from the French, will bear historical testimony.

Total Eclipses of the sun, are spoken of in Homer and Pindar, in Pline, book of chap. 18, and in Diodore de Sicile, book 32.—The last author says, that there were total Eclipses of the sun, at the birth and death of Alexander, when the darkness was as great as midnight. Herodotus informs us, that in the 5th year of the war, between the Lydians and the Medes, during the reign of a battle, the day was changed into night. Thales the Milesian, had foretold its appearance that year." *See—La Lande's Astronomy Abridged, p. 577, 581.*

A digit is a twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon—so that only 1/12 of the sun's diameter will be visible.

The sun's highest edge we call the lower sun; on the right hand the north; and on the left hand the north side of his top.

The moon's penumbra is a fainter shadow surrounding the dark sun. When the penumbra reaches any place on the sun's surface, the eclipse begins at that place; and when the penumbra leaves that place, the eclipse ends. The penumbra is the dark shadow, whose length is greater or less according as the moon's apparent diameter exceeds the sun's. When the sun appears larger than the moon, at the time of any eclipse, there is no dark shadow at that time; and to all those places over which the centre of the penumbra then passes, the sun will be centrally eclipsed like a ring, appearing like a circle made of brass wire. Of this description was the remarkable eclipse which happened April 7, 1715, on Sunday morning.

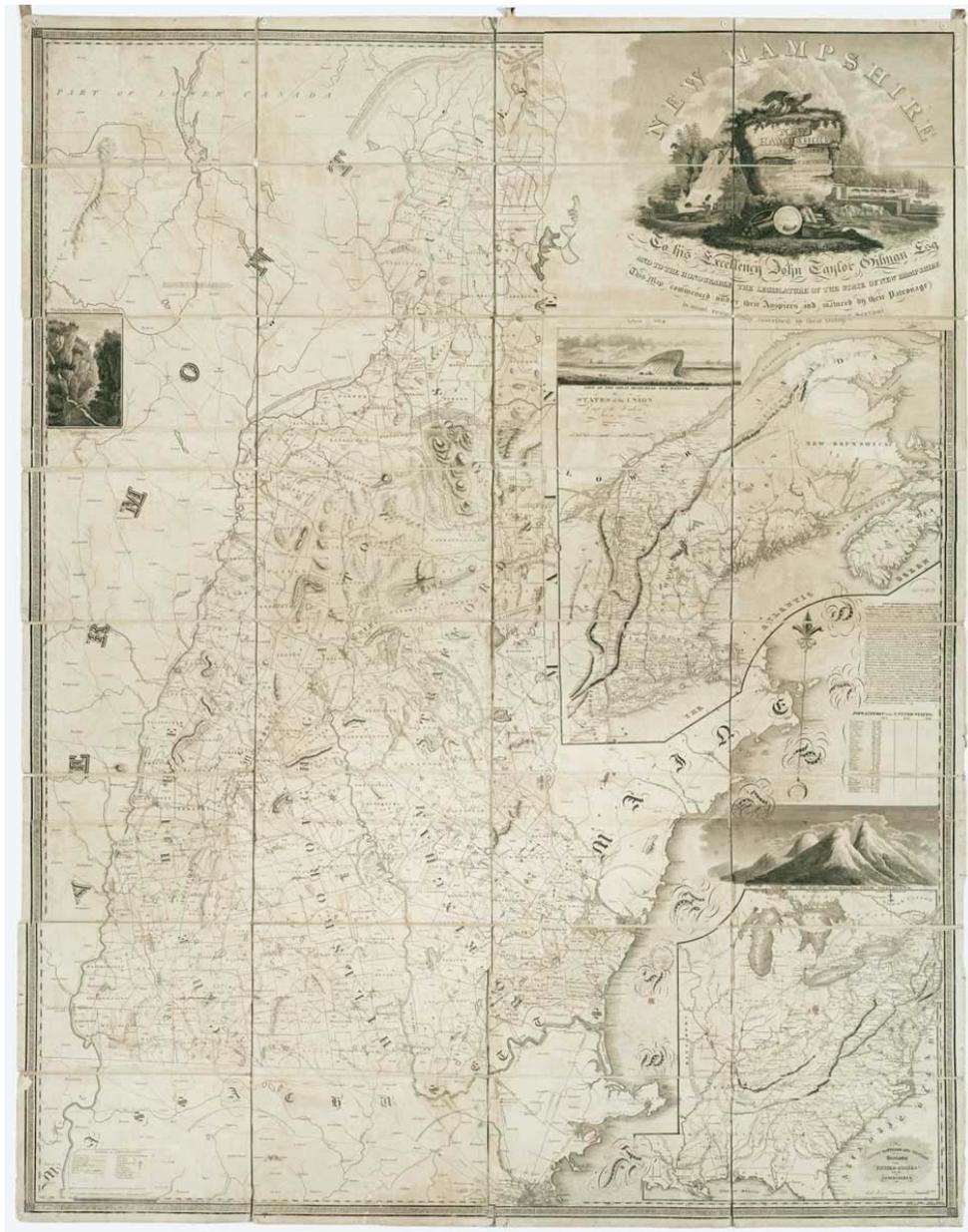
To represent, by a figure, the moon's penumbra, with the dark shadow in the centre, draw a large circle on the floor, about three feet in diameter, which shall represent the penumbra; in the centre make another circle of about two inches in diameter, this last shall represent the dark shadow. This dark shadow can only happen at the time of a total eclipse of the sun.

Describe the large circle, which we have just made, so travel over the earth's surface; when its edge touches any place the eclipse then begins at that place, and when its opposite edge leaves that place, the eclipse ends. These circumstances constitute the beginning and ending of an eclipse of the sun.

[PRINTED BY JOHN POULSON.]



The first accurate large scale survey of New Hampshire



31. CARRIGAIN, Philip.

New Hampshire. New Hampshire by Recent Survey made under the Supreme Authority and Published According to Law by Philip Carrigain. Counselor at Law and Late Secretary of the State.

Concord: Philip Carrigain, 1818. Folding map, dissected and laid on linen, total 1580 x 1230mm, red marbled endpapers. Endpapers faded, paper lightly toned, pinholes in edges, a few small signs of wear.

\$ 6,850

The second edition of Carrigain's important map, first published in 1816, with a large decorative title cartouche drawn by J.J. Barralet and engraved by W. Harrison,, inset maps of the U.S, vignette views of the White Mountains, the 'Great Boars Head and Hampton Beach' and the 'Gap in the White Mountains' (Crawford Notch).

Philip Carrigain (1772-1842) was New Hampshire secretary of state 1805-10. He commissioned surveys from every village and town in the state, often demanding corrections, handing them to Phineas Merrill (1767-1815), a professional surveyor, to compile. Carrigain's attention to detail caused many delays and ate into his finances so much that, despite the success of the map, he was buried in an unmarked grave.

His carefulness did not extend to the views around the map: the view of Crawford Notch was reversed during the engraving!

An uncommon Spanish sea chart of Charleston Harbour



32. DIRECCION HIDROGRAFICA DE MADRID.

América Septentrional. Carolina del Sur. Plano del Puerto de Charleston levantado en 1849 á 1852 por la comision hidrografica de los Estados-Unidos.

Madrid: *Direccion de Hidrografia*, 1864. Touches of original colour. 990 x 640mm. With the blindstamp of the *Direccion de Hidrografia*. Small tear in the upper margin.

\$ 2,300

A Spanish edition of the US Costal Survey chart of Charleston Harbour during the period of Civil War siege of Charleston. The lighthouses are marked with colour.

S/N 11853

An advertisers' map of New England



33. GUILD & Co., C.H.

C.H. Guild & Co.'s Newspaper Map of New England Prepared Expressly to Accompany "Advertising in New England," A Complete Handbook for 1896-7.

Boston, M.A.: Guild & Co., 1896. Wood-engraving, printed in colour. Sheet 1215 x 880mm. Nicks in margins, folds reinforced in places. \$ 4,000

A fascinating guide to the best places to advertise in New England at the end of the 19th century. The map itself is coloured according to population density and the towns are marked according to their commercial character: manufacturing, agricultural, or foreign or domestic commerce. Towns with one paper, more than one paper, and those with daily and weekly papers are numbered 1-3. Published in the last decade of the 19th century this is an unusual artifact of the early years of the American advertising industry. Guild boasted that he was able to "place advertising business in any place the world over" (Brooklyn Life, 1894).

S/N 15688

First state of Doncker's chart of California as an island

34. DONCKER, Hendrik.

Pascaart vertoonende de Zeeusten van Chile, Peru, Hispania Nova, Nova Granada, en California.

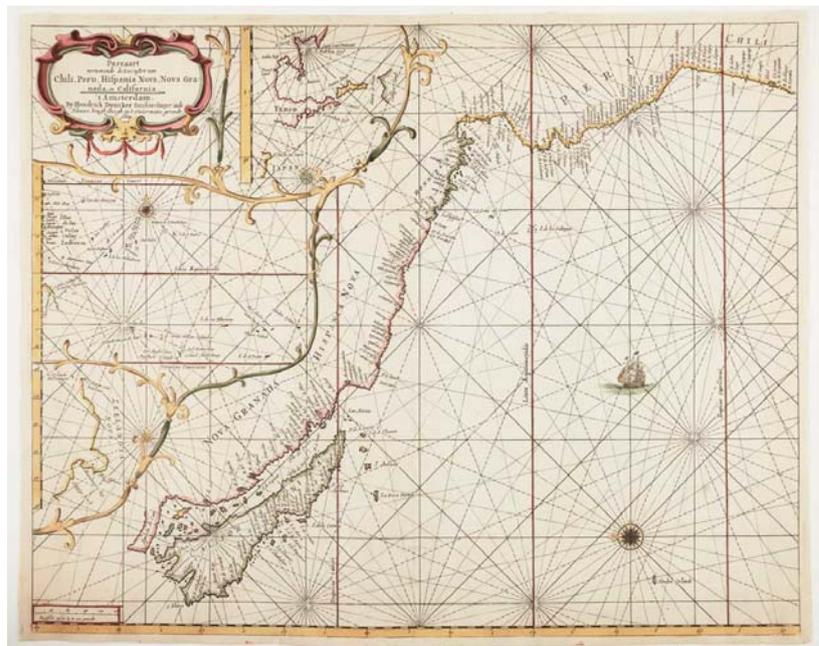
Amsterdam, 1659. Original colour with later additions, with gold highlights. 435 x 540mm. A fine example. \$ 2,750

The first state of this impressive chart of the west coast of America, which was updated the following year to show the Caribbean coast of Central America.

Orientated with north to the left, it shows from a promontory called 'Aguebela de Cato' just north of California south to near Arica in Chile. However it is for its

representation of California that this chart is so important, as it 'depicts California as an island on a larger scale than any earlier sea chart' (Burden). Insets show two other great cartographical mysteries: the partial outline of Tasmania, according to Tasman; and the mythical island of Yedso to the north of Japan. A third insert shows the islands around the Ladrones. See KOEMAN *Don 2* for the first atlas issue, in 'De Zee Atlas Of Water-Waerelt...'

S/N 11230



De Fer's large-format map of the island of California

35. FER, Nicolas de.

La Californie ou Nouvelle Caroline, Teatro de los Trabajos Apostolicos De Compa.e. Jesus en la America Sept. Dressé sur celle que le Viceroy de la Nouvelle Espagne...

Paris, 1720. Original outline colour. 460 x 665mm. \$ 10,500

The largest representation of the island of California on a single-sheet map. It is an enlarged version of Fer's map of 1700, allowing the 314 names in the original key to be moved onto the map. In place of the key is a text telling the history of California up to 1695, and four vignettes. Bottom left is a cartouche, illustrated with creatures including a Spoonbill and an armadillo, which seems to be lacking extra text.

Most of the detail in the Mexican interior comes from the work of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino (1645-1711), an Italian Jesuit. It is interesting that it was Kino first claimed California was joined to the mainland, as early as 1702.

This is the best example we have ever seen.

MCLAUGHLIN: 196.



S/N 16627

The beginning of the end of California as an island

36. KINO, Eusebio.

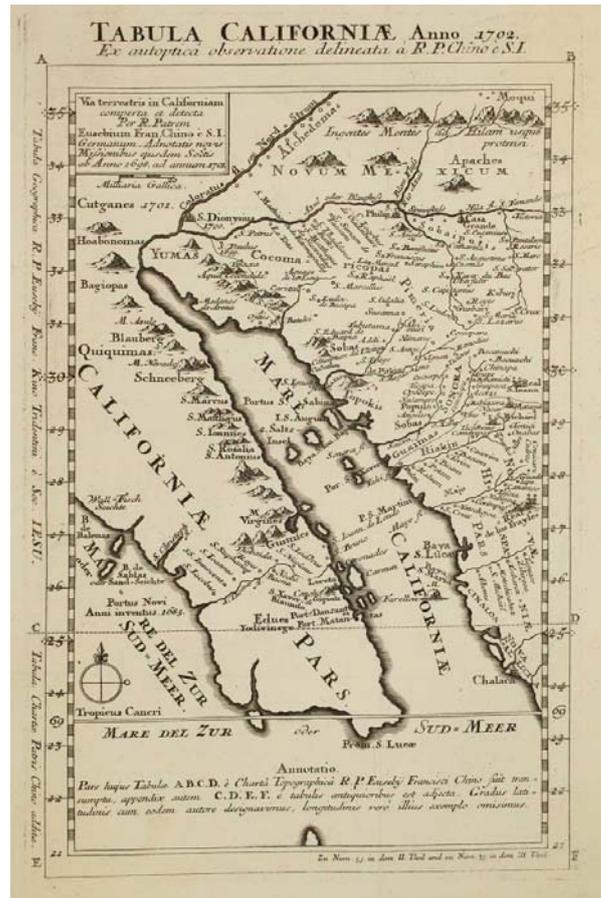
Tabula Californiae Anno 1702 Ex autoptica observatione delineata a R.P. Chino è S.I.

Augsburg, 1726. 365 x 230mm. \$ 2,000

Father Eusebio Francisco Kino's important map of California, drawn in 1702 but not published until it was included in Joseph Stöcklein's 'Allerhand So Lehr-Als Geist-Reich Brief, Schrifften und Reis-Beschreibungen, welche von denen Missionariis'.

Kino (1645-1711), an Italian Jesuit, travelled to New Spain in 1682 and stayed there the rest of his life. He travelled extensively and used his knowledge of astronomy and mathematics to compile maps of the region. Although he never crossed to California by land, his observations from a high point near the Colorado River, from which he saw only land to the west, caused him to state California was a peninsula. It was nearly another half-century before this was proved.

S/N 16945



Sanson's map of Spanish & French territories in southern North America, showing California as an island

37. SANSON, Nicolas.

Le Nouveau Mexique et La Floride: Tires de diverses Cartes, et Relations...

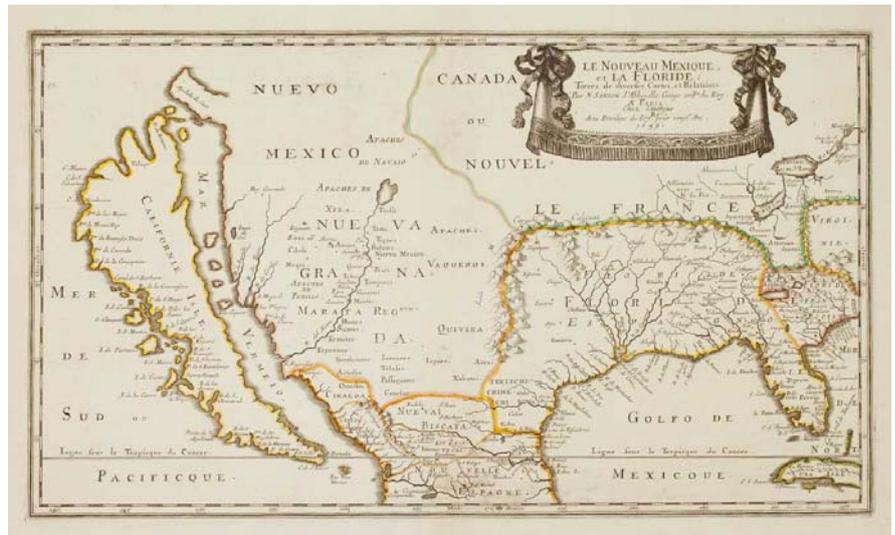
Paris: Sanson, 1679. Original colour. 315 x 550mm. A very fine example.

\$ 6,875

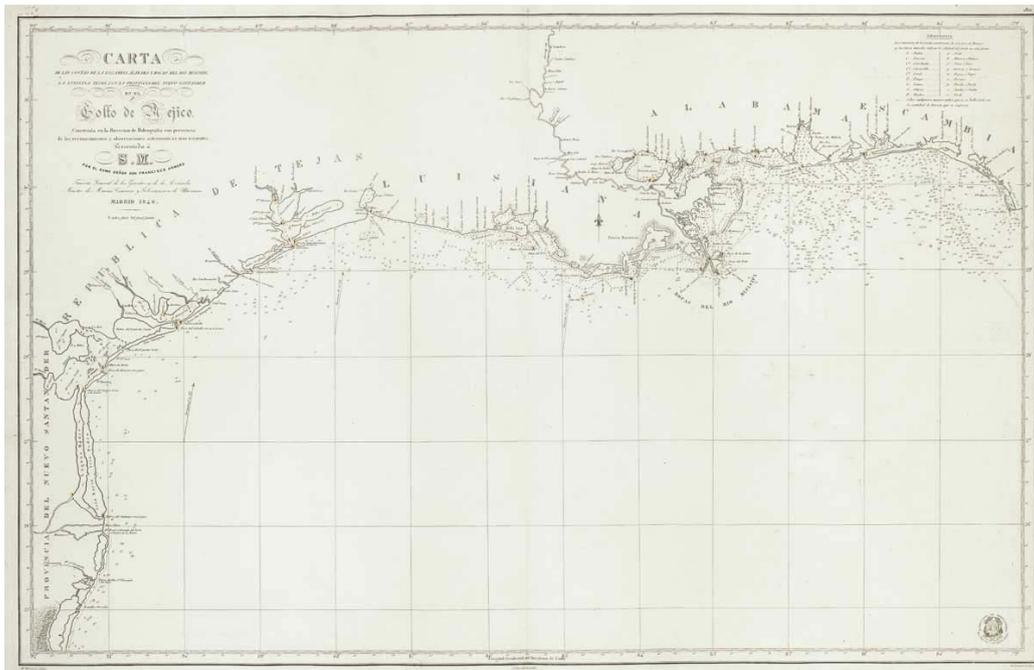
An influential French map, engraved by Jean Sommer and first published 1656, highlighting their territorial ambitions in the Gulf region. Not only does 'French Florida' fill the region between the British Province of Virginia and Spanish Florida, but the two 'Great Lakes' shown, Ontario and Erie, are shown too far south to increase their claimed lands. On the west coast California is an island, with Sanson adopting the Luke Foxe model, with two large bays on the north coast.

BURDEN: 319, state iv of iv,

S/N 17403



Gulf Coast sea chart marking the 'Republic of Texas'



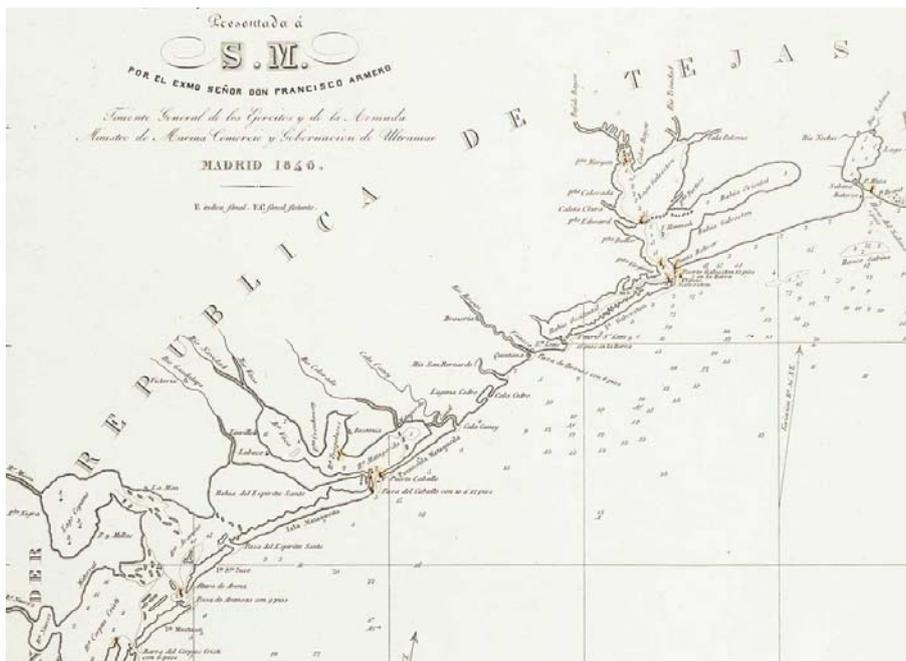
38. MORENO, Miguel.

Carta de las Costas de la Escambia, Alabama y Bocas de Rio Misisipi, la Luisiana, Tejas, con la Provincia del Nuevo Santander en el Golfo de Mejico...

Madrid: Direccion de Hidrografia, 1846. Touches of original colour. 640 x 990mm. Some restoration. \$ 6,250

An uncommon Spanish sea chart of the Gulf Coast from San Fernando in Mexico to near what is now Panama City in Florida ('Escambia'). Of particular interest is the 'Republica de Tejas', appearing the year that it entered the Union, with Galveston and Corpus Christi named. The lighthouses are marked with original colour.

S/N 11865



American 'Blue-back' of Florida and the Bahamas

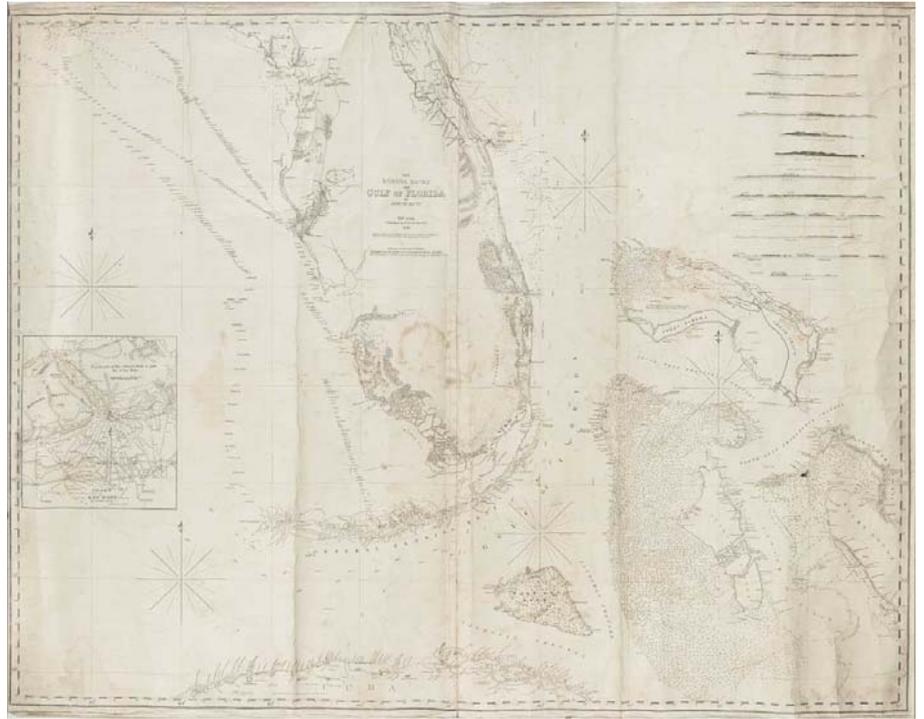
39. BLUNT, Edmund.

The Bahama Banks and the Gulf of Florida.

New York: E. & G.W. Blunt, 1848.
Touces of original colour. Two sheets conjoined, total 1000 x 1250mm, backed on blue paper. Some staining.
 \$ 2,750

An American 'blue back' sea-chart showing Florida south of Lake George, the Bahamas and the north coast of Cuba, with an inset of Key West.

S/N 11909



A speculator's map of East Texas during the 1920s Mexia oil boom

40. Anonymous.

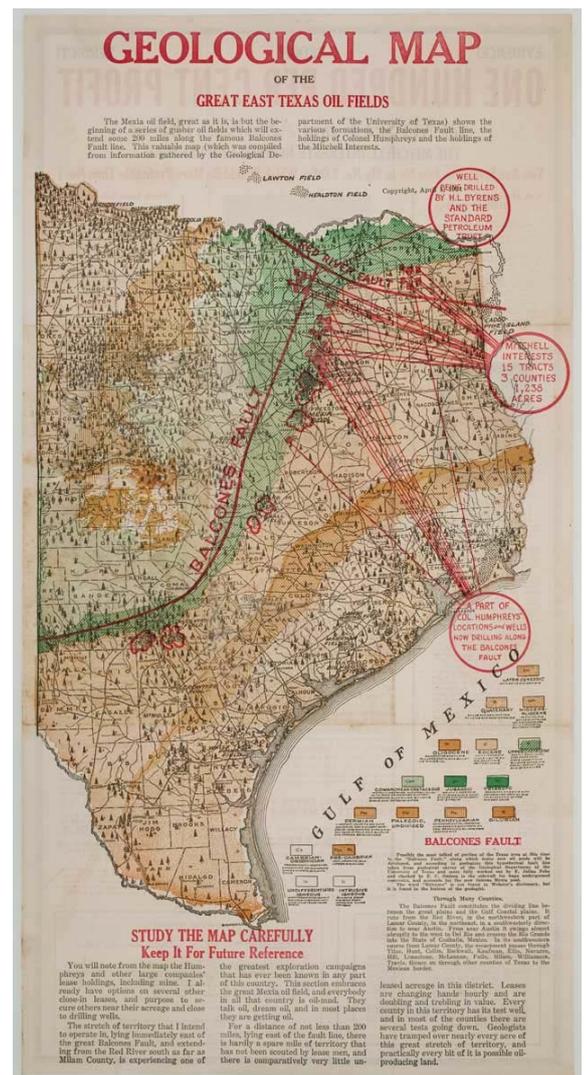
Geological Map of the Great East Texas Oil Fields. The Mexia oil field, great as it is, is but the beginning of a series of gusher oil fields which will extend some 200 miles along the famous Balcones Fault line...

Fort Worth: the Mitchell Interests, c.1921. Wood engraved map, printed in colour, three half-tone portrait and text printed in black and red on reverse. Sheet 555 x 285mm. Folds reinforced on reverse with some minor loss of text.
 \$ 2,750

An advertising flyer by 'Mitchell Interests' hoping to profit from the Texas oil boom by encouraging investment in land for which drilling leases could be sold to oil companies. The text on the reverse starts "Evidence! Proof! Verdict! One Hundred per Cent Profit for Myself and Associates". At the bottom is a remittance form at \$20 a share.

Although Henry F. Mitchell's company makes much of the successes of Colonel Albert E. Humphreys ("King of the Wildcatters") and "the Greatest Geologist of the Age", F. Julius Fohs, neither were connected to Mitchell.

S/N 17377



Sanson's map of Canada with an early depiction of the Great Lakes

41. SANSON, Nicolas.

Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France,
&c... 1656.

Paris, Pierre Mariette, c.1662. Fine
original colour. 405 x 545mm.

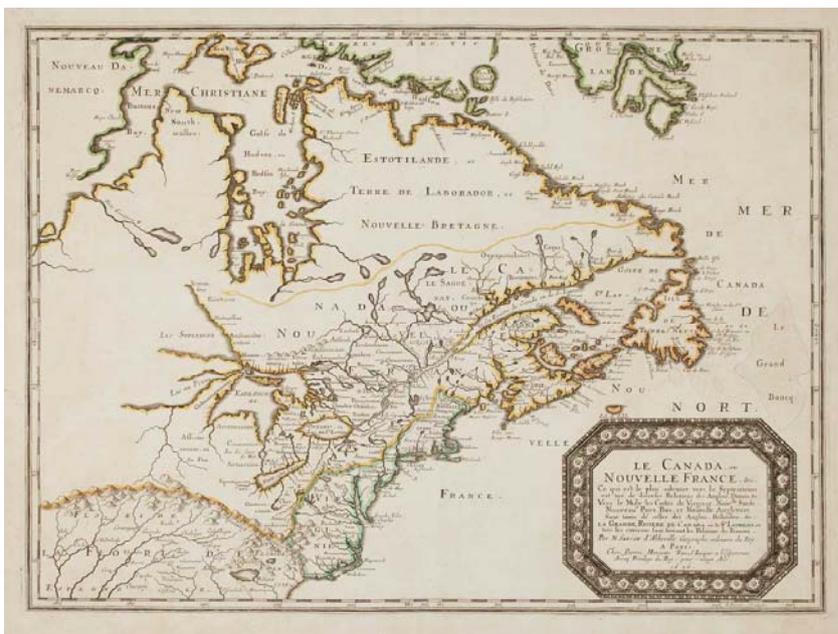
\$ 4,250

A scarce map of the French possessions in North America, the first map to show Lake Erie in a recognisable form, although the western lakes are still open-ended. A North West Passage is suggested running from Butons Bay. On the St Lawrence Montreal, built by the French c.1642, appears. New York is still named 'Nouvelle Amsterdam', as it was not captured by the English until 1662.

Engraved by Jan van Somer, this map was the standard for the next fifty years.

First published in 1656 as a separate-issue map, this example comes from Sanson's Atlas 'Les Cartes Générales de toutes parties du Monde', first issued 1658. BURDEN: 318, second state of three, with Mariette's name but without plate number '2' added c.1667.

S/N 17449



A scarce 17th century sea-chart of the West Indies

42. LOON, Jan van.

Pascaarte vande vaste Cust en
Eylanden van Westindien, Als mede
de Virginis en Nieu-Nederland, van
C. Droge tot C. Cod.

Amsterdam, c.1661. Original colour.
Sheet 435 x 540mm. Narrow top margin,
with minor restoration at top edge.

\$ 3,500

A rare and decorative sea chart of the West Indies, with the Eastern Seaboard north to Cape Cod, with 'Manhates' marked. This chart was first published in 1661, three years before the British took New York from the Dutch. Johannes and Gilles Van Loon were amongst the many chart makers working in Amsterdam in the wake of the Dutch merchant marine activity around the world. Although the chart derives from one published by Gerritsz of some 30 years earlier this extends further north to include the New England south coast, and also charts the Pacific coast of Central America, off which a Dutch ship is illustrated for the first time in that location. A finely engraved and important chart. KOEMAN: Loon 1, 31; BURDEN: 367, 'uncommon'.



S/N 16399

A very scarce map of The English Possessions in America

43. LEA, Philip.

A Generall Mapp of the Continent and Islands which are Adjacent to Jamaica. [on sheet with] The English Empire. [on sheet with] A New Mapp of the Island of Jamaica

London: George Willdey, c.1715. 490 x 570mm.

\$ 5,500

Three maps of one sheet: the lower half is a detailed map of Jamaica, with an inset of Port Royal; top left is a map of the West Indies with the mainland up to Cape Fear; and top right is a map of the English colonies between the Ashley and Cooper River to Boston.

Although it was originally published by Lea in 1685, Burden could find no example of the first state; the second state had Lea's new address in Cheapside; this third and final state has Willdey's imprint. *BURDEN: 608.*

S/N 16283

A rare English map of Barbados

44. FORD, Richard.

A New Map of the Island of Barbados, wherein every Parish, Plantation, Watermill, Windmill and Cattlemill is described with the name of the Present possessor and all things els Remarkable according to a Late Exact Survey thereof.

London: George Willdey, c.1715. 485 x 570mm. Binding folds flattened, some creasing upper left.

\$ 10,000

An extremely influential map of Barbados, orientated with north to the right, with four inset town plans ('Bridge Toun', 'Ostines Toun', 'Hale Toun', and, without a border in the sea, 'Speights Toun'. Bottom right, within a border featuring allegorical figures of Britannia & Ceres and the arms of George I, is 'A New Description of the Island of Barbados'. Other decorations include a compass rose, a scale cartouche featuring cherubs and carouches for the publisher's inscription and key. On the map the owner of each plantaion is named and there are depictions of sugarcane, pineapples, 'bennawno' (banana trees, Indian corn, a pawpaw, and apparently cotton plants and palm trees.

The map was surveyed by Richard Ford (or Forde) and first published c.1674 by London publishers John Overton, Robert Morden, William Berry, and Thomas Pask. Soon afterwards the plate was bought by Philip Lea and John Seller. Despite the lifespan of the plate this is a very scarce map.

S/N 16282

A very scarce map of English possessions in the West Indies

45. LEA, Philip.

The Principall Islands in America Belonging to the English Empire, Viz Jamaica, Barbados, Antego, St Christophers, & Bermudos.

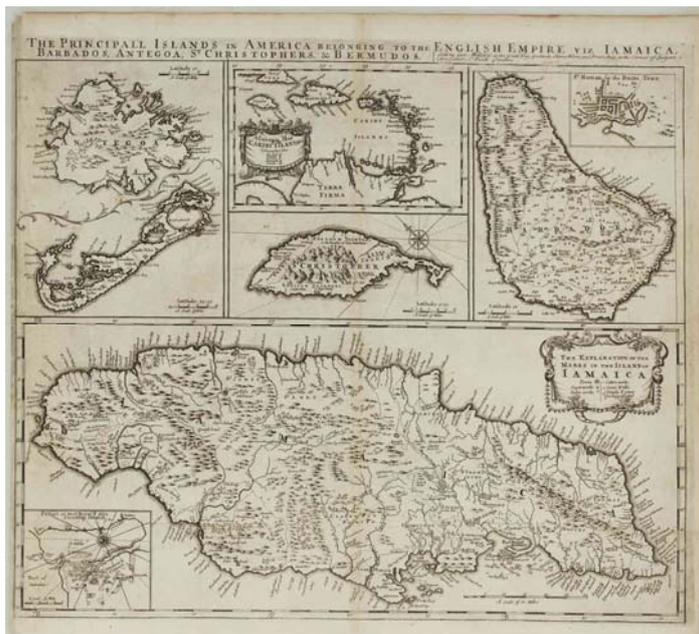
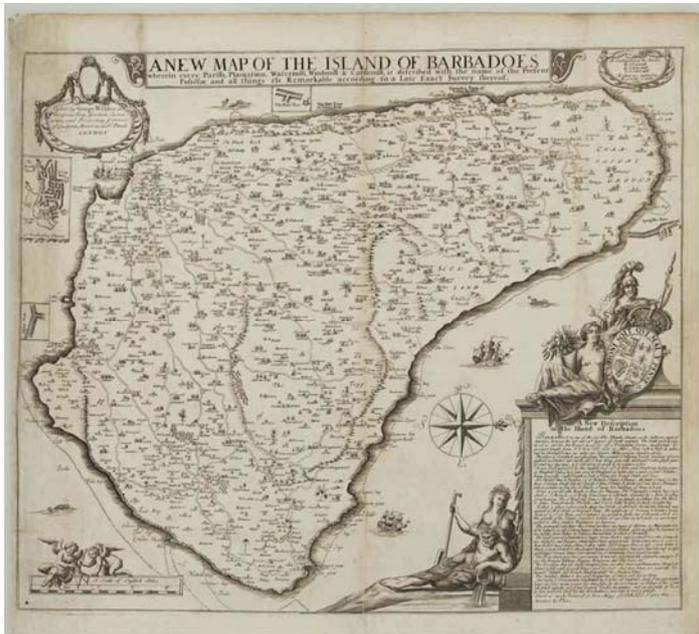
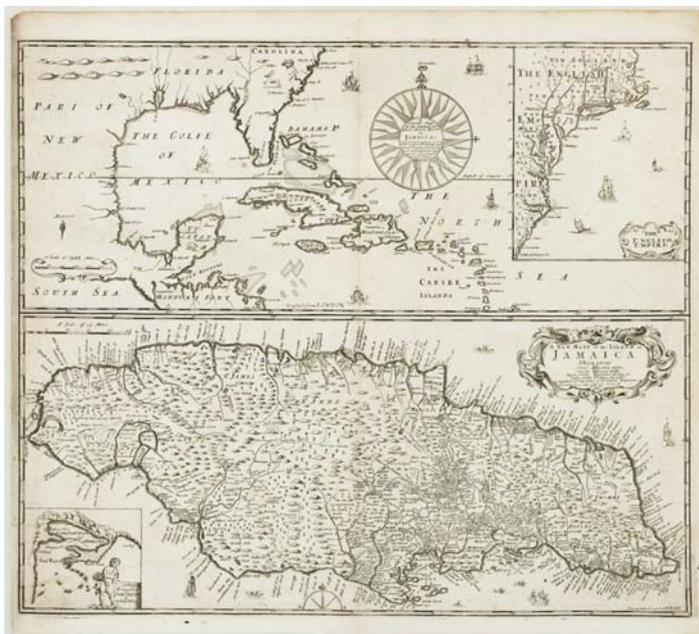
London: George Willldey, c.1715. 490 x 570mm.

\$ 5,500

Six maps of one sheet: the lower half is a detailed map of Jamaica, with an inset of Port Royal; above are Antigua and Bermuda within one border, 'A General map of the Cariby Islands', St Kitts, and Barbados with an inset of Bridgetown.

The map was first published by Lea c.1696.

S/N 16284



A magnificent wall map of the West Indies showing the War of Jenkin's Ear



46. OTTENS, Reinier & Joshua.

Grand Theatre de la Guerre en Amerique Suivant les Plus Nouvelles observations des Espagnols, Anglois, Francois & Hollandois.

Amsterdam: Ottens, c.1741. Original colour. Six sheets conjoined, total 850 x 1590mm. Verdigris weaknesses reinforced on verso.

\$ 15,500

A monumental map of the West Indies published to illustrate the War of Jenkins' Ear (1739-1742), which broke out because of Spanish attempts to hamper British trade with Spain's colonies in the Americas. The eight inset maps shown St. Augustine, Havana, 'la Ville Espagnole de S. Domingue'; Porto Bello, Carthagena, Curaçao, Acapulco & Vera-Cruz.

The war gained its name from an incident of eight years earlier: in 1731 Robert Jenkins was returning home from Jamaica in his brig the 'Rebecca' when the Spanish coastguard stopped him on suspicion of smuggling. Jenkins was tied to a mast and had one of his ears cut off by the Spanish captain, who handed it back instructing him to tell King George II that the 'same will happen to him if caught doing the same'. Trade rivalry continued and, at the end of the decade, Britain was concerned that Spain would withdraw the 'asiento' (permission for the British to sell slaves in Spanish America). In a Parliamentary debate about the possible loss of this lucrative trade, Jenkins waved his ear at the MPs and gave the pro-war faction a cause that the general public could understand.

S/N 13926



An early map of South America

49. DE BRY, Theodore.

Americae Pars Magis Cognita.

Frankfurt, 1592. 365 x 445mm. Narrow margins, some restoration to printed border, backed on Japanese paper. \$ 4,250

An important map of South America, published in the third part of De Bry's 'Grand Voyages' to illustrate the voyages of Johann van Staden & Jean de Lery in the mid-16th century. The mapping of South America is based on that of Peter Martyr, 1587, and Gastaldi's map from his edition of Ptolemy, 1561. The southern part of North America is taken from Le Moyne's map of Florida (also published by De Bry), although Cuba differs substantially.

S/N 12708

Double-sided poster map of the Europe and Pacific Theatres of WW2

50. BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.

Nav War Map No 3. World War 2 in the North Sea Area. [&] Nav War Map No 4. The North Pacific Area.

Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1944. Colour lithograph, printed on both sides. Sheet 1010 x 1080mm. Repairs to folds. \$ 1,750

Two colourful propaganda maps of two of the most areas of the American war effort in 1944, each giving a brief history of events.

The first shows the North Atlantic and North Sea, published just prior to the Normandy landings, illustrates the hunt for the German battleship Bismarck and the success of the Arctic convoys. A label over England reads 'The R.A.F. and the A.A.F. control the industrial heart of Europe from England, the world's most powerful air base', and streams of planes show the targets of bombing campaigns in Europe.

The map on the reverse shows the Pacific theatre, with a timeline listing Japanese aggression from the taking of Formosa in 1895 to Pearl Harbour. The map shows the extent of the Japanese attacks on American bases and the American counter attacks, with diagrams underneath detailing the battles of Midway and Attu.

S/N 16657



