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FINE ANTIQUE MAPS, ATLASES, GLOBES AND VOYAGE BOOKS

## CATALOG 60

### VISIONARY WORLD MAPS (1493-1628)



### THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA (1590-1776)



### CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST (1593-1779)

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## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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1. **SCHEDER, HARTMANN**, [untitled world map: 'Seconda etas mundi' from: *Registrum hujus operis libri cronicarum... Nurembergensi*], 1493.

15" x 20 1/4" [including title, text and column of figures]. Sewing holes at centerfold repaired as usual. An excellent example. \$19,500.

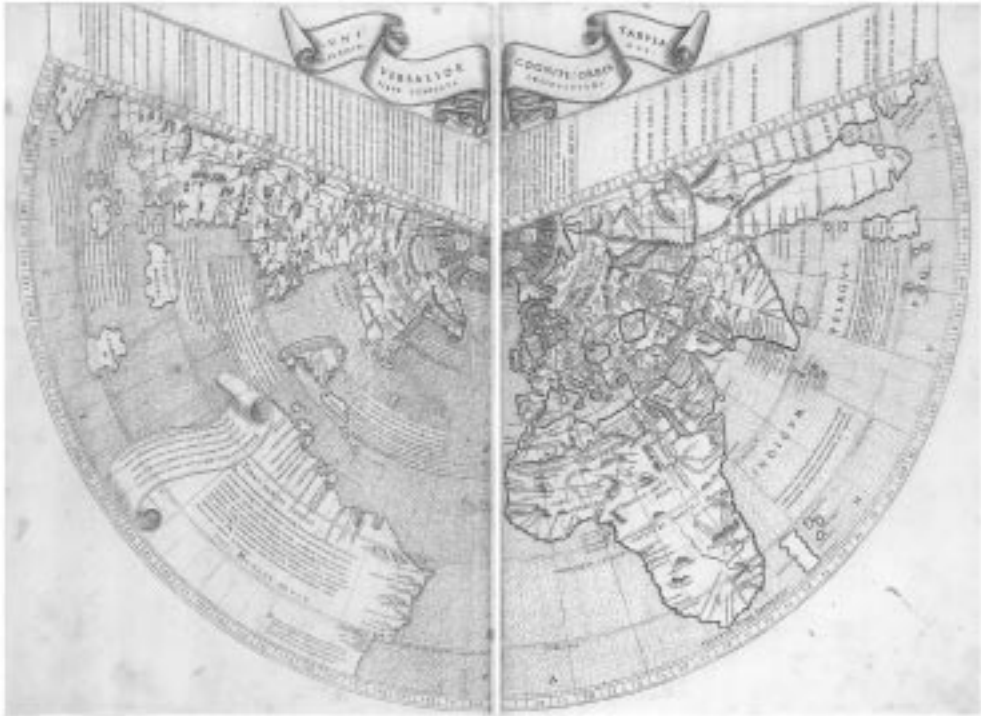
From the famous *Nuremberg Chronicle*, this woodcut map by Hartmann Schedel is both an aesthetic and historic document of the greatest significance. Published just 40 years after the invention of printing, the Schedel map presents the world just prior to Columbus' voyage and the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope. As such, it is one of the great bridges in cartographic history, displaying the intersection of the theologic and legend-based Medieval world view with the emerging scientific orientation of the Renaissance.

"The world map is a robust woodcut taken from Ptolemy without great attention to detail. The border contains twelve dour windheads while the map is supported in three of its corners by the solemn figures of Ham, Shem and Japhet taken from the Old Testament. What gives the map its present day interest and attraction are the panels representing the outlandish creatures and beings that were thought to inhabit the furthestmost parts of the earth. There are seven such scenes to the left of the map and a further fourteen on its reverse" -- Shirley. Some of these bizarre individuals were thought to be inhabit the so-called kingdoms of Gog and Magog in northern Asia. The general shape of the map shows the influence of the most important geographical work of antiquity, Ptolemy's *Geographia*, which had been forgotten during the Middle Ages. Many medieval notions are nevertheless incorporated and the Indian Ocean is shown in its land-locked, pre-discovery state. Shirley calls the *Nuremberg Chronicle* "one of the most remarkable books of its time. The text is an amalgam of legend, fancy, and tradition interspersed with the occasional scientific fact or authentic piece of modern learning." ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #19; *The World Encompassed*, #44, plate XII.

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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### THE RUYSCHE



2. **JOHANN RUYSCHE**, *Universalior Cogniti Orbis Tabula Ex Recentibus Confecta Observationibus* [from: *In Hoc Operae Haec Continentur Geographia Cl. Ptholemaei...*] Rome, 1507.

On two half-sheets as issued, for a total measurement of 16" x 21 3/4". Uncolored. Trimmed close at top with minor loss of border. Otherwise an excellent example. \$325,000.

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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Johann Ruysch's 1507 map of the world is one of the true epoch-making works in the history of cartography. With the exception of the 1506 Contarini-Rosselli map, known only in a single example, the Ruysch is the earliest printed map to show America. Compared to the accepted Ptolemaic world view of the time, the Ruysch is nothing less than revolutionary -- suddenly the size of the known surface of the earth more than doubles. Ruysch introduces the Atlantic Ocean and centers the map in such a way that the entire left sheet represents newly discovered areas.

Engraved on a fan-shaped conical projection, the Ruysch map depicts the wave of geographical discoveries flooding Europe at the time. Of immediate impact, the appearance of part of the Southern Hemisphere and the West Indian Islands support Columbus' view that these new territories were off the Asian mainland. Greenland has been disconnected from Europe and newly connected to Asia. In a note, Ruysch speculates that *Spagnola* [Hispaniola] is probably *Spangu* [Japan] as reported by Marco Polo. Cuba is greatly enlarged but cut off by a scroll stating that the Spanish hadn't completed their exploration of the area, indicating that Ruysch relied more on Portuguese than Spanish sources. It is also the earliest map to show the polar regions with anything approaching accuracy and the first to show the result of exploration of the coast of Brazil. In addition to the enormous amount of information on the New World, the Ruysch map concerns itself just as seriously with discoveries to the east, and there are equally significant improvements in the mapping of Africa, India and eastern Asia.

The Ruysch is extremely rare. It appeared in some editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia* of 1507 and in all editions of 1508, with a few examples apparently issued as separates. This is the fifth state of the map as defined by Shirley. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #25; Goss, "The Remarkable Ruysch Map" in *The Map Collector*, No. 17; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, pp. 28-9; Fite & Freeman, #9; Suarez, *Shedding the Veil*, #12.

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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### “THE ADMIRAL’S MAP”



3. **WALDSEEMULLER, MARTIN**, *Orbis Typus Vniuersalis Iuxta.. Hydrographorum Traditionem*, 1513.

17" x 22 1/2". Uncolored. Top trimmed at time of binding with some replacement. Otherwise an excellent example. \$42,000.

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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This famous world map, largely because of a statement in the preface of its atlas that mentions the “Admiral,” has been attributed to Christopher Columbus. The map is one of the earliest to incorporate geographical information about the New World from the voyages of Columbus and Cabral. It may even be the earliest map to depict North America as separate from Asia and possibly the earliest to show the New World at all.

“The question of this map’s rightful niche in history rests,” according to Suarez, “on the uncertain date of its creation. Although not known to have been published until its inclusion in Waldseemuller’s atlas in 1513, evidence suggests that it was prepared at an earlier date.” Among this evidence is the existence of a single unique variant, now in the possession of the John Carter Brown Library, with the name *America* inserted in the woodblock, apparently struck before Vespucci fell from Waldseemuller’s grace shortly after 1507. In addition, the 1513 atlas has separate maps of America and Asia that are geographically more advanced than the world map’s rendering of these continents. And finally, the fact that this map is not uniformly sized with the other maps in the 1513 atlas. It is larger and was often trimmed in the binding. Shirley suspects that the map may have been completed around 1505 or 1506, then laid aside until the atlas’s publication.

In any event, the Waldseemuller map represents a pivotal point in the shifting image of the globe as cartographers grappled with the existence of entire new continents. “The representation of the Americas is most rough and incomplete, as if Waldseemuller felt uncertain about the shape of the New World” -- Shirley.

The example being offered here is one of those that was trimmed in the binding. The letters at the top were shaved and have been skillfully replaced in facsimile. The map is in excellent condition in every other respect. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #35; Suarez, *Shedding the Veil*, #11.

# EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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## THE MUNSTER-HOLBEIN WORLD MAP





## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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4. GRYNAEUS, SIMON / MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN / HOLBEIN, HANS, *Typvs Cosmographicvs Vniuersalis*, 1532.

14 1/2" x 21 3/4". Woodcut. Excellent condition. \$38,000.

"Artistically, this map is acclaimed widely as one of the most interesting maps of the 16th century" -- *Portraits of the World*. The superbly decorated world map appeared in *Novus Orbis Regionum* by Johann Huttich and Simon Grynaeus. The cartography has been attributed to Sebastian Munster, while the rich artistic detail is commonly thought to be the work of Hans Holbein the Younger. This is the earliest state of the map, with the word Asia still in small letters. "Later printings tend to have Asia in particularly large letters" -- Shirley.

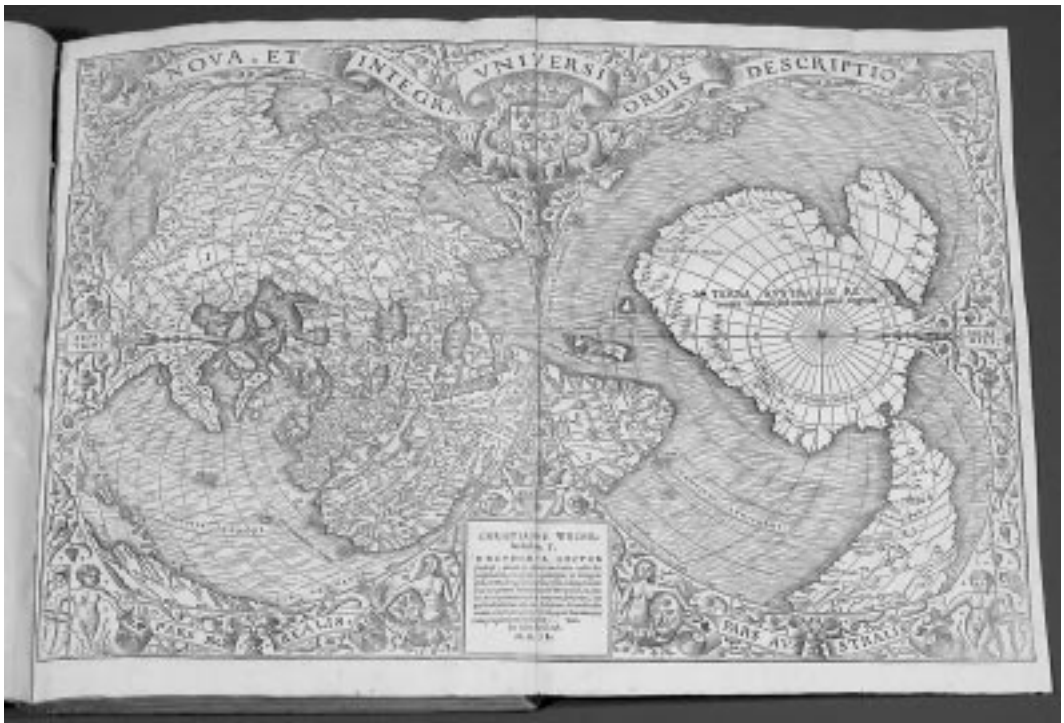
The oval projection follows the Bordone map of 1528. The New World is represented by a partial outline of South America, as well as a Central American and Gulf region which are noted as *Terra de Cuba*. Zipangri [Japan] sits closely to the west, so that the map strays not too far from Columbus's interpretation.

"What the Munster-Holbein map lacks in precision it gains in richness of artistic decoration. Huge sea monsters, mermaids, and an early high-pooed galleon embellish the oceans. The surrounding border to the map is filled with vivid vignettes of real or outlandish local scenes - winged serpents, grotesquely big-lipped natives, hunting scenes and feasting cannibals" -- Shirley. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #67; *Portraits of the World*, #29.

# EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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## MELA'S FAMOUS TREATISE ON GEOGRAPHY



WITH FINE'S "CURIOUS GLOBE-MAP"

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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

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

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

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

# EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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## APIAN'S COSMOGRAPHIA WITH THE SCARCE WORLD MAP IN THE FIRST STATE



## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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6. **APIAN, PETER [FRISIUS, GEMMA]**, *Cosmographia, per Gemmam Frisium apud Louanienses Medicum & Mathematicu insignem iam demum ab omnibus vindicata mendis, ac nonnullis quoq; locis aucta. Additis eiusdem argumenti libelli ipsius Gemmae Frisii*, 1545.

8vo. Modern boards. Folding world map with one tear repaired and one split in fold. Numerous woodcuts. Volvelles on the rectos of folios 28 and 49, and also on the versos of 8 and 11, all intact. Overall a very good example. \$8,500.

This is a fine example of the first Latin edition of Apian's *Cosmographia*, with the scarce world map in the first state. According to Shirley, this cordiform map is based on a larger world map by Gemma Frisius which has since been lost.

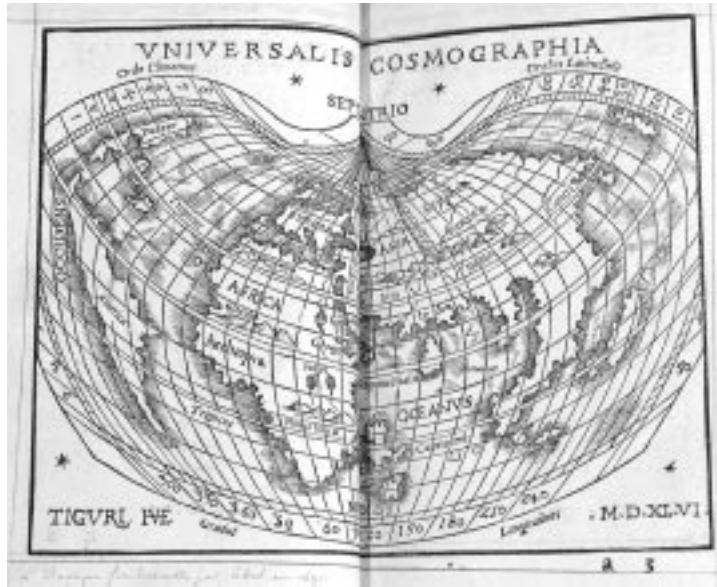
Apian's *Cosmographia* was a popular volume, first appearing in 1524 and remaining in print for over fifty years. The world map was first published with the work in 1544, making this 1545 edition the second impression of the map. Geographically, North America has shrunk to the form of a narrow peninsula, which has been named *Bacclearium* in reference to the cod fishing nearby. A number of small drawings of animals and ships populate the map, as well as a remarkable surround of figures, zodiac signs, clouds, and windheads, including three cadaverous windheads representing the plague-carrying winds from the south.

The volume also contains a small early polar projection of the world from 1524 [Shirley #51], which is constructed as a volvelle so that the revolution of the earth around the polar axis can be shown. *ref: Shirley, The Mapping of the World, #82, block 1 and #51; Church, #84.*

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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### EARLY IMPRESSION OF HONTER'S CORDIFORM WORLD MAP

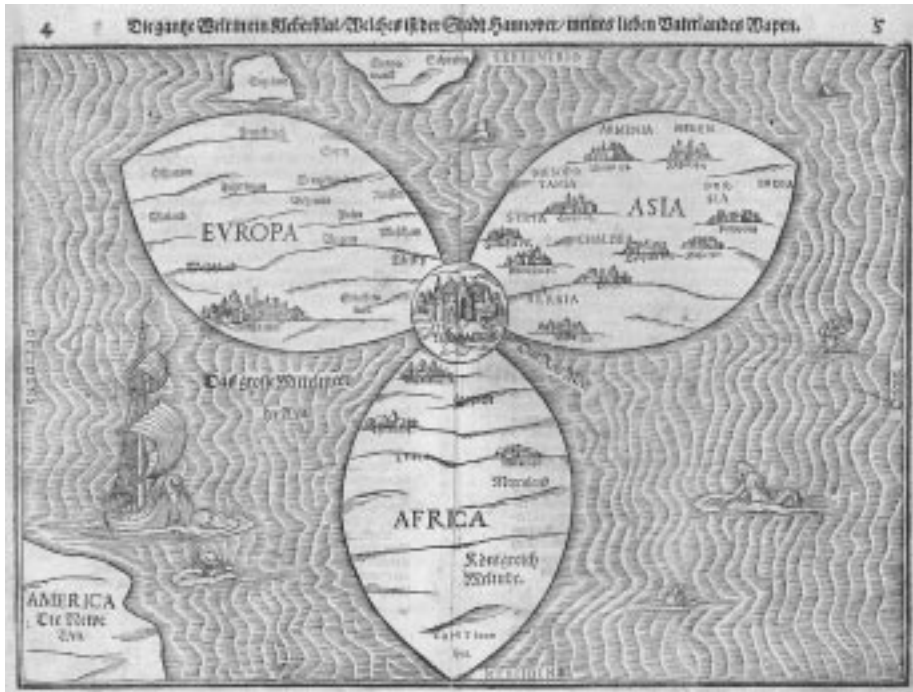


7. **VADIANUS, JOACHIM [HONTER, JOHANNES]**, *Epitome trium terrae partium...*, 1548.

Octavo. 13 woodcut maps (12 double page) and 3 woodcut illustrations. Ruled in red with contemporary manuscript notes throughout. Contemporary calf, rebacked. An excellent example. \$6,500.

An excellent example of the first edition of this rare geography, which contains a set of woodcut maps that first appeared in Johannes Honter's *Rudimenta Cosmographica* (Zurich, C. Froshauer, 1546). Included is Honter's fine cordiform world map, based on the famous Waldseemuller. The volume also contains a globe woodcut showing parts of the New World, as well as a chapter of Americana on the islands discovered. Honter's maps were both influential and popular, and the world map block was used for almost fifty years, even after a new block was made in 1561. This 1548 edition represents a very early impression of the map. *ref: Sabin #98281; Alden-Landis 548/32; Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #86.*

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD



8. **BUENTING, HENRICH**, *Die Gantze Welt in ein Kleberblatt Belches ist der Etadt hannover/Meines lieben...*, 1581/1597.

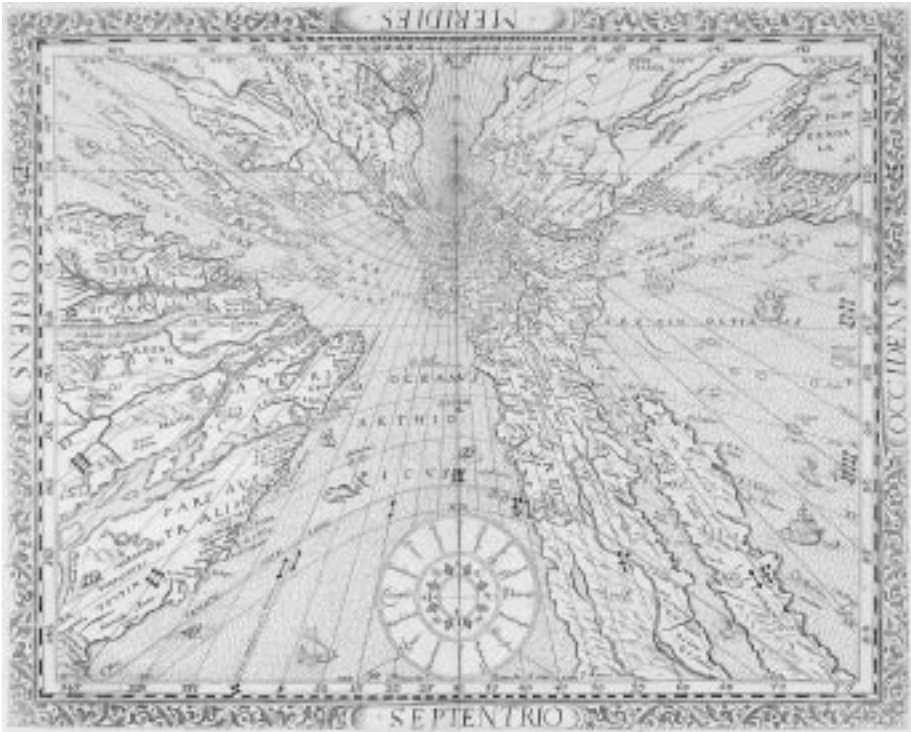
10 1/4" x 14 1/8". Uncolored. Slightly age-toned, but generally very good condition. \$7,500.

This unusual clover-leaf map of the world appeared in Henrich Buenting's *Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae*. First published in Magdeburg in 1581, Buenting's work was a version of the Bible written as an illustrated travel book. It contained one of the earliest series of allegorical curiosity maps, including this famous cartographic oddity. "The first of two world maps shows the three principal continents, Europe, Asia and Africa, arranged in the form of a clover leaf with Jerusalem at the centre... Three countries lie outside this trefoil: England, Scandinavia, and in the lower left-hand corner, America. The wavily engraved sea contains monsters and mermaids, and the whole map is a veritable cartographical oddity" -- Shirley. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #142; Laor, *Maps of the Holy Land*, p. 129.

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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“A MOST UNUSUAL MAP” -- RODNEY SHIRLEY



9. **RITTER, FRANZ**, [*Untitled World Map*], 1610 /c.1640.

11 1/4" x 14". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$12,500.

In the early seventeenth century, cartographers were experimenting with new ways to delineate the world. Among the projections created during this formative period of mapmaking was Franz Ritter's untitled world map. Ritter was a German astronomer who specialized



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in astrolabes and sundials, and he applied this knowledge to cartography. "It is projected from the north pole as if it were the table of a sundial," wrote Rodney Shirley, "with the land masses drawn to scale in proportion to their distance from this point."

The result shows the land masses becoming larger as their distance from the north-pole increases and it is not clear on the map where they end. "The map is thus highly distorted according to normal conceptions but it is nevertheless mathematically correct." This projection was unlike any that had preceded it, and Ritter had no disciples so no subsequent map was delineated on his projection.

The map is finely engraved, with the expanded southern continents allowing ample room for numerous vignettes of native peoples and animals in both Africa and South America, while the oceans contain ships and sea creatures including a fork-tailed mermaid. A prominent compass rose names the winds, and the map is surrounded by a rectangular floral frame. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #270.

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10. **RITTER, FRANZ**, [*Untitled World Map*], 1607 / c.1610.

11" x 13", center map measures 5" x 6 1/4". Uncolored. One small repair on verso, otherwise excellent condition. \$5,500. [*not pictured*]

Also being offered is a reduced version of Ritter's sundial map, printed in the center of a sheet of scientific diagrams. Shirley does not have a separate entry for this smaller version, but mentions it in his entry for Ritter's map listed above; "in the first edition of the *Speculum* in 1607, a simplified and smaller world map of the same genre appears in the centre of a page of ten horological diagrams, one of which is dated 'MDCVII'" -- Shirley. ref: cf: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #270.

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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### BOOK ON SURVEYING WITH THE RARE WORLD MAP



11. **ANGELOCRATOR, DANIEL**, [book title:] *Doctrina De Ponderibus, Monetis, et Mensuris...* MDCXXVIII Frankfort. [map title:] *Novum Orbis Terrarum Schema...*, 1628.

4to. Contemporary vellum binding. Folding world map measures 11" x 20 3/4". Excellent condition. \$17,500.

This rare work on measurement includes an extremely rare and unusual folding world map employing a projection invented by German pastor Daniel Angelocrator. In the projection, each hemisphere is divided into four quadrants. Geographically, the North Pacific becomes very narrow and Japan closely approaches the American coast.

The map is presented twice and is on three sheets. There is one sheet of gores delineating the entire earth [pictured above], one sheet of gores with a south polar projection, and another set of gores on a north polar projection. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #320; *Imago Mundi XI*, pp. 175-6.

## EARLY VISIONS OF THE WORLD

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UNCUT FOLIO SHEET OF FOUR WORLD MAPS  
INCLUDING ONE OF THE EARLIEST TO SHOW  
CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND



[detail showing one of four world maps on a single sheet]

12. **BERTIUS / TAVERNIER**, [four maps on one sheet from: *Geographia Vetus & Antiquis, et Melioris...*] *Orbis Terrarum Ex Mente Pomponii Melae...; Pinax Ptolemaicus...; ... Posidonii... & Orbis Stans Sive Molaris Sectus...*, 1628.

Four world maps on one folio sheet, each measuring approximately 5 1/2" x 7 3/4". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$2,900.

This uncut folio sheet from Bertius' instructional work *Geographia Vetus & Antiquis, et Melioris* contains four small world maps. Three show the classical world according to Pomponius Mela, Claudius Ptolemy and Poseidonius, but the fourth is a contemporary double hemisphere map which is among the earliest world maps to show California as an island [pictured above]. Leighly lists only three world maps published prior to 1630 showing the island, but does not cite this map. The Bertius maps were engraved by Melchior Tavernier, whose engraving is "extremely precise and neat" -- Shirley. ref: Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, #321 & #322.

## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA RARE BOOKS

### CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH'S GENERALL HISTORIE OF VIRGINIA



13. **SMITH, JOHN**, *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New=England, and the Summer Isles: with the names of the Adventurers, Planters, and Governours from their first beginning An: 1584. to this present 1626... Also the Maps and Descriptions of all those Countryes, their Commodities, people Government, Customes, and Religion yet knowne. Divided into sixe Bookes. By Captaine Iohn Smith sometymes Governour in those Countryes & Admirall of New England. London Printed by I.D.[awson] and I.H.[aviland] for Edward Blackmore Anno 1632.*

Small folio. Reissue of the first edition with altered title. Engraved title and four folding maps. Title in the 6th state showing King Charles in mature years. *Ould Virginia* in 4th state with the addition of the name *Adams Sound* above *C. Henry*; *Virginia* in 11th state with the cross-hatched hair on the Indian; *New England* in 9th state with the addition of the settlements along the Charles River and Boston appearing twice.

## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA RARE BOOKS

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*The Summer IIs* in 3rd state with the addition of the line printed by James Reeve. The portrait of the Dutchess of Richmond is the later printing as described by Church. Strong impressions of maps, some minor tears at binding; a three inch tear on the New England map repaired without loss. Otherwise the maps are in excellent condition. The book is in excellent condition with a modern calfskin binding. \$125,000.

Third edition of one of the most important books in American history and the primary source for information about the first English settlements in the New World. Captain John Smith's eyewitness observations form the basis of the narrative; they were made during his stay in Virginia from 1606 to 1609, and during his exploration of the New England coast from 1610 to 1617.

An intriguing feature of this book is the presence of one of the rarest and most important editions of Smith's map of New England. According to Burden, this 9th state appears only in the English edition of Mercator's *Historia Mundi*. The *Generall Historie* being offered here is the only known example of the book to include this state of the map. It does not appear to have been supplied at a later date as the paper and folds are consistent with the other maps in the book.

The most significant additions to this last state are ten accurately located New England towns: South Hampton, Salem, Sangus, Charles Towne, Water Towne, Dorchester, Roxberry, Medford and New Town. Boston appears twice on the map. In all editions of the Smith map, Boston was located north of the present Newberryport but here for the first time on a Smith map, it is also correctly found along the Charles River. This new information was derived from William Wood's *South Part of New England* (1634).

Following a survey of voyages to America to 1605, Smith describes the physical features, natural products, and Indians on Chesapeake Bay. His historical account of the Virginia Colony covers the period from 1606 to 1624. ref: Burden, *The Mapping of North America, Virginia* (state 11), *Old Virginia* (state 4), *New England* (state 9); Alden/Landis, *European Americana*, 632/99; Sabin 82829 (notes after 82823); STC 227god.

## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA RARE BOOKS

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“ONE OF THE FULLEST AND MOST IMPORTANT  
COLLECTIONS OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS  
IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE” -- SABIN.



## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA RARE BOOKS

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14. **PURCHAS, SAMUEL**, *Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrims. Containing a History of the World, in Sea Voyages & lande Travells, by Englishmen & others...*, 1625.

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

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

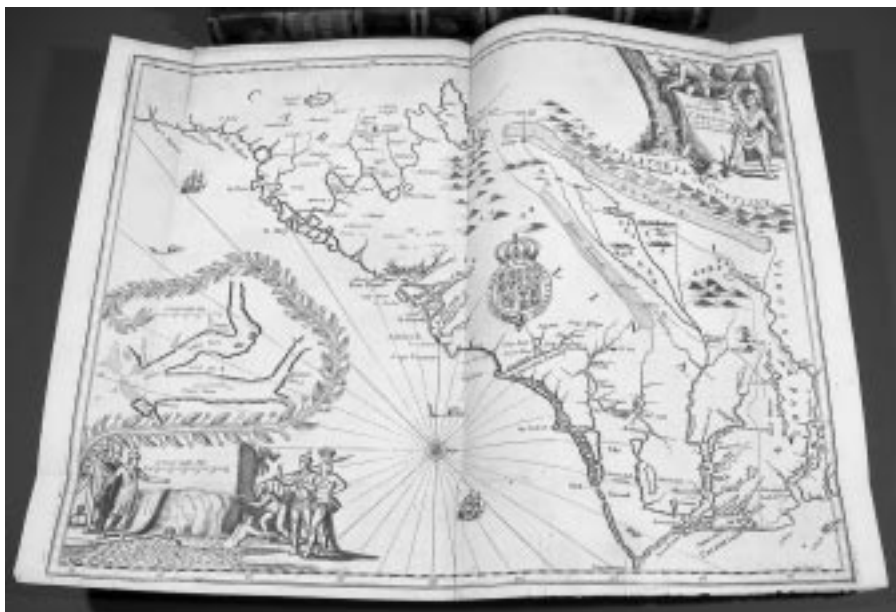
Three of the most important maps of America ever published illustrate this work: John Smith's landmark map of Virginia; John Brigg's map of North America which is the first map to show California as an island and to name Hudson's Bay; and William Alexander's map of Canada and New England which has the names of the twenty patentees who made up the Council of New England from which the Pilgrims received their charter in 1621.

*Purchas His Pilgrimes* contains "over twelve hundred separate narrators of the world's explorations, telling their stories in their own language. Many of these men had been to the New World. It contains much material that had not been previously printed" -- Church. *ref: Sabin, #66683; Church, #401A; Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, pp. 319-320.*

## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA RARE BOOKS

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JOHN OGILBY'S AMERICA  
A SCARCE ENGLISH EDITION PRINTED ON THICK PAPER



### RARE MAPS OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY & CAROLINA

15. **OGILBY, JOHN/MONTANUS, ARNOLDUS**, *America: being the latest, and most accurate description of the New World; containing the original of the inhabitants, and the remarkable Voyages thither. The conquest of the vast Empires of Mexico and Peru, and other large Provinces and Territories, with the severall European Plantations in those parts...*, London, Printed by the Author, 1671.

Three folio volumes. Contemporary calf binding, rebacked. 8 maps, 65 engraved plates, 6 portraits, 30 folding views. Engraved frontispiece, title printed in red and black. Some slight foxing. A superb example printed on thick paper. \$65,000.



## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA RARE BOOKS

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"The English translation of Montanus's book is greatly valued and has become very scarce" - Borba de Moraes. Ogilby's magnificently illustrated *America* is largely a translation of Arnoldus Montanus' classic work published in Holland the same year: *De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld*. Montanus made extensive use of available printed material but also of manuscript documents "in which, among the details mentioned, are some of which he is the first informant, if not the only one" - Borba de Moraes.

This English edition is not simply a translation of the Montanus, but captures new information about places under the British dominion. Ogilby includes large extracts of Daniel Denton's *A brief description of New York*, and replaces several of Montanus' maps with newly engraved ones.

This edition is particularly significant as it presents the two most important maps of America issued by Ogilby: *The Lord Proprietors Map of Carolina* by J. Moxon, and Lord Baltimore's map of Maryland including the Chesapeake. The Carolina map includes the latest information Ogilby was able to obtain from the Lord Proprietors and is often called "The First Lords Proprietors Map." Accompanying Lord Baltimore's map is the most complete and accurate description of Maryland published to that time. These are not only the most desirable of Ogilby's maps, they are also the rarest, as they only appear in this third state of his work.

At the time this book was published, Ogilby was England's leading publisher of geographical material, and his biographer considered *America* "the best of his foreign atlases" - van Eerde. John Ogilby's *America* was in most cases issued in a single volume, but this unusual example is printed on such thick paper that three volumes were required to bind it. It must have been specially ordered, and we are aware of no other copy printed in this manner. ref: Sabin, 50089; JCB III, pp. 227-228; Borba de Moraes, II, pp. 76-77 & p. 586; van Eerde, John Ogilby, p. 107; Stokes, Iconography of Manhattan, VI, p. 262; R.V. Tooley in "The Map Collector," Issue #2.

# THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA EARLY MAPS

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“ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CARTOGRAPHICAL  
MILESTONES IN COLONIAL NORTH AMERICAN  
HISTORY” -- BURDEN



## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA EARLY MAPS

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

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

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

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

# THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA EARLY MAPS

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FROM "AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO COLONIES"  
THE EARLIEST MAP TO NAME NOVA SCOTIA



## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA EARLY MAPS

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17. **ALEXANDER, SIR WILLIAM [PURCHAS]**, [*Untitled map of Eastern Canada, Newfoundland & New England*], 1624/1625.

9 3/4" x 13 1/2". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$8,500.

Second state. The Alexander was not only the best map of the northeast coast to date, it played a significant role in advancing the English settlement of North America. The map appeared at the crucial moment when England was launching serious colonial efforts. The first state of the map accompanied a treatise by Sir William Alexander in 1624 called *An Encouragement to Colonies*, which was one of the key pieces written to promote settlement in the New World. This is the second state of the map, which appeared in *Purchas His Pilgrimes* the following year. The names are given of the twenty men who were granted land between Cape Cod and Maine by the Council for New England in 1623. The Alexander map is therefore perhaps the most graphic statement of early English interest in the Northeast.

Sir William Alexander was the first viscount of Canada, where he attempted and failed to colonize the wilds of Nova Scotia. In addition to its historical importance, the map has a number of cartographic distinctions. It is the first map to name Nova Scotia, called *New Scotlande* on the map, and contains new and remarkably accurate delineations of both Cape Cod and of Newfoundland, with a more accurate west coast than had appeared up to this time. *ref: Burden, The Mapping of North America, # 208; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, Mapping of America, pp. 99-100 and plate 54; Suarez, Shedding the Veil, #44.*

## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA EARLY MAPS

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### EARLIEST ENGLISH MAP TO SHOW CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND



18. **BRIGGS, HENRY [PURCHAS]**, *The North part of America [America Septentrionalis]*, 1625.

11 1/4" x 13 3/4". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$26,000.

This famous map is "renowned as being the progenitor of the most persistent of cartographic misconceptions, California as an island" -- Burden. In 1622, English mathematician Henry Briggs wrote an article entitled, *A treatise of the North-West Passage*, in which he described an insular California. Although no map accompanied that work, Briggs announced that he had seen a map in London showing California surrounded by water. "The map he claims to have seen may have been

## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA EARLY MAPS

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one by Antonio de la Ascension, a member of the first scientific expedition of the Pacific coast led by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602 to 1603" -- Cohen. Burden notes that de la Ascension is believed to be the source of the insular California theory.

Three years after its first appearance, Samuel Purchas published the Briggs article in Volume III of *Purchas His Pilgrimes*, along with this remarkable map, which was very neatly engraved by Reynold Elstracke. The Briggs' map is thoroughly unapologetic about its depiction of California as an island. A legend in the lower left reads, "California sometymes supposed to be a part of ye westerne continent, but scince by a Spanish Charte taken by ye Hollanders it is found to be a goodly Ilande." The influence of the Briggs map was widespread and the legacy of California as an island remained a cartographic fantasy through the mid-18th century.

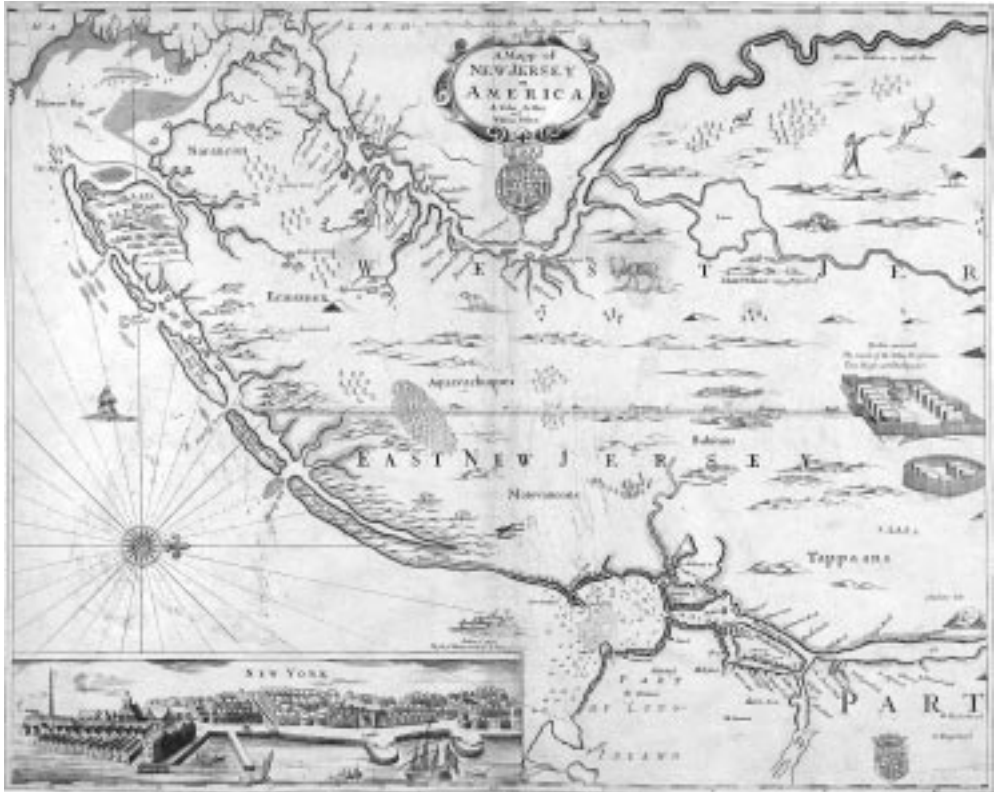
Burden makes the case that the Briggs map actually appeared earlier than its inclusion in *Purchas His Pilgrimes* in 1625, and cites Stokes and Wagner among the several authorities that believe the Briggs map is actually the source used for a map by Abraham Goos published a year earlier in 1624. "If the Briggs map was issued earlier, as it seems, it would be the first map to name *Hudsons Bay*, *Fretum Hudson*, *Hudsons R*, *Cape Cod* and *De la war bay*" -- Burden. Briggs also locates Santa Fe, which had been founded in 1609, as *REAL DE NVEVA MEXICO*. None of the Great lakes are shown, and neither is the Mississippi River, evidence that the English were unfamiliar with these French-controlled bodies of water.

"This map, widely followed by others, truly deserves the notoriety it has received. Taking hold even in the Netherlands, it was eventually refuted by Father Kino in 1698 when he travelled to the west coast of California. Even then, it required a royal decree from King Ferdinand VII of Spain in 1747 to finally persuade cartographers to alter their delineations" -- Burden. ref: Tooley, *Mapping of America*, no. 1, pl. 112; Leighly #4; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #214; Cohen, *Mapping the West*, pp. 36-38.

# THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA A LEGENDARY RARITY

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## 1677 STATE OF SELLER'S NEW JERSEY



19. **SELLER, JOHN / FISHER, WILLIAM**, *A Mapp of New Jersey in America* by John Seller, and William Fisher, 1675/1677.

17" x 21 1/4". Original outline color. Trimmed close with some minor age-toning, otherwise a fine example. \$68,000.

John Seller's New Jersey is a map of legendary rarity. The first two states of the map appeared in some copies of Seller's rare *Atlas Maritimus* (c.1675), while a later state, or possibly states, seem to have



## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA A LEGENDARY RARITY

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been issued as separate publications, appearing in some of the greatest composite atlases of the time.

Seller's *Mapp of New Jersey* was the earliest map of the colony alone, and the first to use the name New Jersey. In addition, it was the first English map to include the important early Dutch views of New York City by Visscher and Allard. Campbell's study lists three distinct states of the map, while Black lists four. All states of the map are exceedingly rare and dated within a two year period.

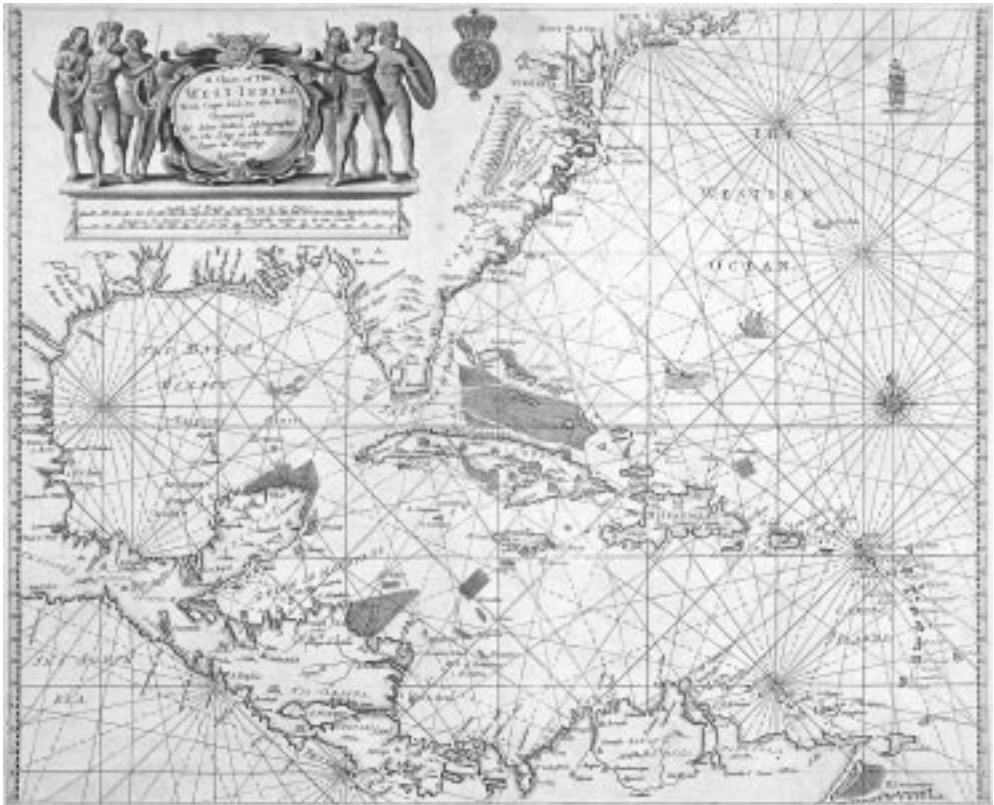
This 1677 edition of the map has been extensively revised. In 1676 the new colony of New Jersey was split in two, creating East and West Jersey. East Jersey had its headquarters at Elizabethtown, while West Jersey's assembly was farther upriver. Schwartz notes that West Jersey was inhabited almost entirely by people from Yorkshire, England, and that many place names in the region, including Burlington and the Brunswicks, are derived from this ancestry. After the division, Seller reworked his map considerably. A new line showing the boundary was drawn, and East and West Jersey were named. The Visscher view at the top right has been replaced by an extension of the Delaware River, while the famous Restitutio view of New York City by Allard has been added at the lower left. In addition, "the whole Manhattan area has been re-drawn once more, involving Staten Island, Hudson River, Manhattan and Long Island" -- Campbell.

Some examples of this state of the map have panels affixed at the right and left, but the map is complete without these additions. "Separate copies of the main map in state 4, without the side panels and text, exist in the British Museum and the New York Public Library. This form was listed as state 3 by Stokes and by Campbell and it was apparently issued this way by Seller and Fisher" -- Black. This is an example of the final state of the map, as issued without panels. *ref: Black, The Blathwayt Atlas, map #13; Campbell, Map Collectors Circle, #24, pp. 20-23; Schwartz, This Land is Your Land, pp. 65; Snyder, The Mapping of New Jersey, pp. 20-22.*

# THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA SEA CHART BY JOHN SELLER

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ENGLISH SEA CHART WITH SOUTHEAST IMPORTANCE



## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA SEA CHART BY JOHN SELLER

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20. **SELLER, JOHN**, *A Chart of the West Indies from Cape Cod to the River Oronoque, by John Seller...*, c.1673.

16 3/4" x 20 3/8". Original color. Excellent condition. \$18,000.

John Seller's *Chart of the West Indies* is especially important for its delineation of the Carolinas, according to Cumming who points out, "this is one of the earliest to show the influence of the Lederer lake, desert and nomenclature in the Carolina region."

Originally published around 1673, much of Seller's information about North America was taken from a 1654 Spanish chart by Sebastian de Ruesta. Seller also incorporated details in the Carolinas from John Lederer's 1672 map, while the lower half of the chart has been completed from other sources. "Seller's earlier atlases in the 1670s show a steadily increasing knowledge of explorations and settlements on the Carolina coast in the West Indies charts."

The chart was published in Seller's *Atlas Maritimus*, the earliest maritime atlas produced in England. ref: *Cumming, The Southeast in Early Maps, #75; Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, p. 380; Kendall, Early Maps of Carolina, #15, p. 26.*

# THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA TWO MAPS BY JOHN SPEED

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SPEED EDITION OF THE LORDS PROPRIETORS' MAP  
WITH INFORMATION ON LEDERER'S EXPEDITION



## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA TWO MAPS BY JOHN SPEED

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21. **SPEED, JOHN / BASSETT & CHISWELL**, *A New Description of Carolina Sold by Tho. Basset in Fleetstreet and Ric. Chiswell in St. Paul's Churchyard*, 1676.

14 3/4" x 20 1/4". Uncolored. Strong impression. Very lightly browned in fold, otherwise excellent condition. \$7,500.

This is John Speed's version of the famous *Lords Proprietors' Map of Carolina*. "In 1663 Charles II rewarded eight courtiers who had supported his return to the throne by giving them, with great generosity in lands that he did not own in the first place, all the region between Virginia and Florida and westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific"--Cumming. Around 1672, John Ogilby published the first *Lords Proprietors' Map* of the area, based largely on reports and a map given to him by John Locke. But more significantly, he based his delineation of the interior on a map made by John Lederer, a young German who had been sent on an expedition to look over the Blue Ridge Mountains in hopes of seeing the Pacific Ocean on the other side. Lederer's account contained some famous geographical vagaries, including a huge non-existent lake, a fictitious arid zone which he named the Arenosa Desert, and the description of Piedmont, North Carolina as a savanna which was under water several months of the year.

Unlike Ogilby, Speed gives a full synopsis of Lederer's expedition into Carolina on the verso of the map. This had a significant effect on the perpetuation of Lederer's "discoveries" and Cumming notes that this map "must have done much to spread the knowledge of Lederer's explorations further than his own pamphlet would have done. It also serves to explain the paths of Lederer's journey; this clarification is lacking in Ogilby, who delineates Lederer's route but refers to him neither on the map nor in the text." Many of Lederer's misconceptions continued to appear on maps as late as the middle of the eighteenth century. ref: Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, #77; Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp. 3-4.

# THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA TWO MAPS BY JOHN SPEED

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JOHN SPEED'S ENGLISH VERSION OF THE  
JANSSON/VISSCHER SERIES OF MAPS OF NEW ENGLAND



## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA TWO MAPS BY JOHN SPEED

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22. **SPEED, JOHN / BASSETT & CHISWELL**, *A Map of New England and New York...*, 1676.

15" x 20". Uncolored. Strong impression. Excellent condition. \$5,500.

This is John Speed's version of the famous Jansson/Visscher series of maps of New England, first published by Joannes Janssonius in 1651. The original map "ranked as one of the fundamental prototype maps of America in the seventeenth century. The model and nomenclature first laid out here were followed by later cartographers for over 100 years" - Burden. Derivative maps soon appeared, most notably those by Visscher (c.1655), Allard (c.1662), Danckerts (c.1673), and this English version by Speed (c.1676).

According to Campbell, the Speed "is smaller than the Jansson prototype but the scale remains the same and the map stops off short to the west and south, mainly affecting Virginia." He has brought the heads of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays closer together; re-drawn the Susquehanna River; and given many of the places English names. *ref: Campbell, The Jansson-Visscher Maps of New England, # 23; cf. Burden, The Mapping of North America, p. 390.*

# THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA A REVOLUTIONARY WAR ATLAS

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FAMOUS "HOLSTER ATLAS" OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION





## THE ENGLISH IN NORTH AMERICA A REVOLUTIONARY WAR ATLAS

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23. **SAYER, R. & BENNETT, J.**, *The American Military Pocket Atlas, being an approved collection of correct maps...*, 1776.

8vo. Original marble boards, rebacked. Six folding maps. Very good condition throughout. \$22,000.

This is a fine example of the famous “Holster Atlas”, the atlas selected by the British army for its officers to carry during the American Revolution. This significant atlas is one of the most intriguing artifacts of the American Revolution. The large and important maps were folded and bound into an octavo volume, usually with marbled boards. This format was used so that the atlas could be easily carried into combat, tucked into a pocket or “holster”.

Few graphic works so vividly conjure up the image of an 18th century battlefield as this work. Many of the maps are the best existing delineations for their respective areas: Bernard Roman’s famous map of the Southeast; an edition of Lewis Evans’ map of the middle British colonies; Brassier’s map of Lake Champlain; and a general map of the northeast and Canada. The atlas’s maps of the northern, middle, and southern seats of war are of such importance that they appear as the first three maps illustrated in Nebenzahl’s *Atlas of the American Revolution*.

The British Army issued this expensive atlas only to certain officers, and complete surviving examples are quite rare. Most copies perished, show heavy use, or are missing maps. *ref: Phillips, Atlases, #1206; Howes, #A208; Sabin, #1147; Streeter Sale #73.; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, Mapping of America, p. 190; Nebenzahl, Atlas of the American Revolution, pp. 11-17.*

# CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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## LANDMARK OF ALASKAN AND CALIFORNIAN CARTOGRAPHY



## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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24. **DE JODE, CORNELIS**, *Qvovirae Regno cum alijs versus Borea*, 1593. 13 1/2" x 9 1/4". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$16,000.

Rare. De Jode's map not only conveys the early cartographic view of Alaska and the California coast, but also a visual sense of the myths and legends attached to the area in the 16th century. This extraordinary work is "the first published map devoted to the west and north-west coasts of North America, and comes from de Jode's very rare atlas entitled *Speculum Orbis Terrae*" -- Burden. A landmark of Alaskan and Californian cartography, the map depicts the entire west coast of North America from the North Pole to below the Tropic of Cancer.

The geography is largely based upon the 18-sheet world map by Plancius (1592). At the top we see part of the four islands derived from Mercator, which were believed to surround the North Pole, where there is an early indication of a magnetic pole in the legend. Below this runs the western end of a vast North West Passage leading to the *Streto de Anian*. Tribesmen and their tents are accompanied by a note pointing out the similarity between domiciles in Asia and America, a reference to the popular theory of migration between the two continents. The inland details are based more on popular belief than first-hand knowledge, and the whole is "beautifully adorned with mythical sea creatures and ships" -- Burden.

Only one state of this rare map is known, and Burden notes that the plates were purchased by Vrients, who kept the map out of publication "whilst he published his editions of Ortelius' *Theatrum*." ref: Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #82; Falk, *Alaskan Maps*, p.14, xiii; Wagner, *Cartography of the NW Coast*, #171.

# CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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THE EARLIEST PRINTED MAP DEVOTED TO CALIFORNIA



## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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25. **WYTFLIET, CORNELIS**, *Granata Nova Et California*, 1597.

9" x 11". Uncolored. Light browning in centerfold, otherwise excellent condition. \$2,800.

This modest map by Cornelis Wytfliet is "the first printed map devoted to California and the south-west of the present day United States" -- Burden. Much of the nomenclature comes from Coronado's explorations of the region, and the geography is largely derived from the Plancius world map of 1592. One of the map's most interesting features is the depiction of a number of fictitious places, many of which come from Spanish sources. Clearly marked are the seven fabled cities of Cibola, shown surrounding a large lake which empties, via a large river, into the Gulf of California. The cities originated from the narrative of Fray Marcos de Niza in 1539, while the lake was taken from reports of Antonio de Espejo, who was sent out on a rescue party in 1582 to locate three missing Franciscan friars.

The map is from Wytfliet's *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum*. This landmark work was the "first separately published atlas devoted entirely to the Americas" -- Skelton. Many of the nineteen finely executed maps in Wytfliet's work were the first separate maps of specific parts of North and South America. The text related the geography, natural history and ethnography of the New World, and provided a history of exploration and major voyages of discovery including those of Columbus, Cabot, Pizarro, Verrazzano, Cartier, and Frobisher. *ref: Burden, The Mapping of North America, #106; Skelton, Introduction to the facsimile edition published by Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1964.*

# CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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## FIRST STATE OF SANSON'S NOUVEAU MEXIQUE



## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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26. **SANSON, NICOLAS**, *Le Nouveau Mexique et la Floride...*, 1656.

12 1/4" x 21 1/2". First state. Original outline color. Excellent condition. \$5,500.

First state. California had already been depicted as an island for more than thirty years when Sanson published his *Le Nouveau Mexique*, but the shape of the island presented here, with its distinctive indented northern coastline, would become the prototype for the area for decades to come. The map's influence was undeniable; Glen McLaughlin writes, "no earlier map accentuated an insular California as much as this map by Sanson which provided the influence the new form was to have," while Tooley declares that Sanson's was "a map of great influence, it became the model for the delineation of California for the next fifty years" -- Tooley.

Although best known for its delineation of California, Sanson's map added much new information about New Mexico and the Southwest. According to Wheat, Sanson introduced on this map the names of several Indian tribes and place names along the Rio Grande, which flows southwesterly on the map before emptying into the straits that separate California from the mainland. Of course, it actually connects with the Gulf of Mexico, but Sanson's delineation of the great river would not be corrected until Nicolosi's map in 1671 [*see next item*]. The map shows the influence of Fernand De Soto west of the Appalachians, and Cohen notes two place names "connected with Francisco Coronado: Quivera, the disappointing Wichita Indian country visited by the explorer in 1541, and Apaches Vaqueros (cowboy Apaches) who had been called Querechos (buffalo eaters) by Coronado." This is an excellent example of the first state of the map as defined by Burden. *ref: Burden, The Mapping of North America, #319, state 1; Tooley, The Mapping of America, p. 115, #14; Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West, pp. 39-40; Cohen, Mapping the West, pp. 40-42.*

## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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THE FIRST ITALIAN ATLAS OF THE WORLD  
WITH A LANDMARK MAP OF THE AMERICAN WEST



A "REMARKABLE MAP" -- WHEAT

27. **NICOLOSI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA**, *Hercules siculum sive studium geographicum* [Rome], 1670-1671.

Folio. Second edition. With 2 identical copper-engraved titles. Engraved coat-of-arms and 22 double-page engraved maps. Contemporary parchment. The finely engraved maps in clean, black impressions, with hardly any foxing. Some minor worm holes. Altogether an excellent copy. \$29,000.



## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

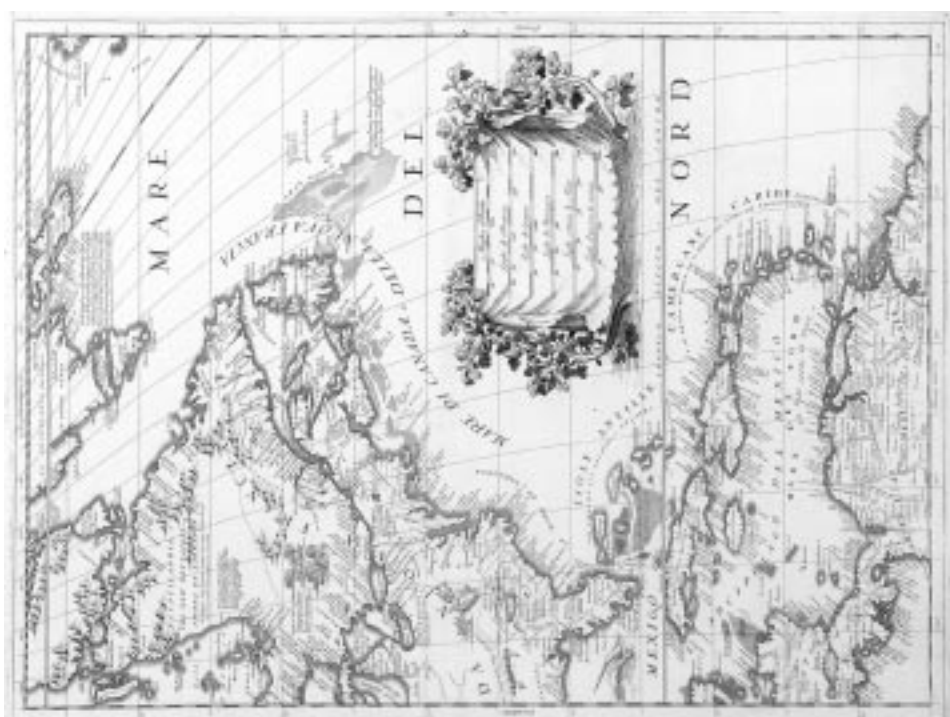
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This Italian world atlas contains a landmark map of the American West. In 1652 the *Propoganda Fide* commissioned Giovanni Battista Nicolosi to create the first Italian atlas of the world. The work that resulted eight years later is full of surprises and contains twenty-two double-page map sheets that can be assembled into large maps. The double hemisphere map of the world is on two sheets, but the imposing maps of the continents are made up of four sheets each.

Nicolosi's maps incorporate much new information, in particular the map of North America. Wheat calls it a "remarkable map" which combined "the old and the new, the myths of the earlier cartographers and the slowly emerging knowledge from on-the-spot experience," while Burden notes that "it is in the west that the map's most important feature is formed."

It is in this obscure Italian atlas that the Rio Grande is for the first time correctly depicted flowing south-east from New Mexico and discharging itself into the Gulf of Mexico. No source for this information has been located, but it is suspected that Nicolosi consulted reports from Jesuit missionaries to some extent. In this second edition of the atlas, there is "much new nomenclature" including information on Drake's landing in California and the naming of Lake Ontario.

Overall, Nicolosi's presentation is unusual -- Africa, for example, is delineated with south to the top. His Australia is a unique amalgam of the Dutch discoveries that culminated in the voyage of Tasman in 1642. In the first edition of the atlas, which appeared in 1660, Nicolosi makes one of the earliest references to Tasman's discoveries of New Zealand and Tasmania. *ref: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek #65 (1995), p. 60; Burden, The Mapping of North America, #354-355; Phillips, Atlases, 482; Sabin, #55258; Shirley, The Mapping of The World, #418; Wagner, Cartography of the NW Coast, #383-384; Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West, Volume I, pp. 41-42.*



## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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28. **CORONELLI, VINCENZO**, [*Two Sheets*] *America Settentrionale Colle Nuove Scoperte fin all' Anno 1688...*, 1688.

23 3/4" x 35 1/2". Two sheets each measuring 23 3/4" x 17 3/4". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$18,500.

This impressive two-sheet map is a cornerstone in the cartography of North America. Coronelli's treatment of the interior of the continent was far superior to that on other general maps of the period. He included important information on the Mississippi and Great Lakes regions from the explorations of Jolliet (1673), Marquette (1673), and LaSalle (1682).

But the most significant advances are on the western sheet of Coronelli's map -- there is tremendous new detail in New Mexico and the Southwest, with Leighly noting that "Coronelli's maps are among the few of the time containing new data on the American West." This new data came primarily from a small manuscript map of the Rio Grande by Diego Penalosa, the troubled former Governor and Captain-General of New Spain who was exiled from the region in 1668 and settled in Paris. Penalosa's map contained numerous place names and divided the Rio Grande into two parts, the Rio del Norte in the north and Rio Bravo in the south. Wheat calls Penalosa's map the most significant seventeenth century Spanish map of the American West, while Cohen writes that "Coronelli must have instantly recognized its importance," as New Spain was an area little known beyond the Spanish authorities. After his exile, Penalosa submitted numerous proposals to Louis XIV for the French to attack New Spain, and his manuscript was probably prepared in connection to one of these proposals.

Coronelli's *America Settentrionale* was designed and engraved to the highest standards, and from a purely visual standpoint the map is a stunning achievement. So thorough was Coronelli, according to E.L. Stevenson, he "omitted nothing that might be of interest to cartographers, navigators, and explorers." ref: *Cumming, The Exploration of North America*, p. 148; *Tooley, California as an Island*, #57; *Leighly, California as an Island*, #88; *McLaughlin, California as an Island*, #103; *Cohen, Mapping the West*, pp. 43-47.

## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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### CALIFORNIA REJOINS THE MAINLAND

29. **KINO, EUSEBIO**,  
*Passage Par Terre a la  
Californie decouvert  
parle Rev Pere...*, 1705  
[1701].

9 1/2" x 8 1/4".  
Uncolored. Some  
chipping and repairs  
along edges, with  
lower left corner  
replaced in facsimile.  
\$1,500.

"This map broke the spell so long imposed on cartography by the myth of an insular California" -- Leighly. Father Eusebio Kino was an Italian Jesuit whose missionary work led him to search for a land route between southern Arizona and the Baja Peninsula. Kino began to suspect California was attached to the mainland when he was given some blue shells by Native Americans living along the lower Gila which he recognized as being like some he had seen on the Pacific coast of peninsular California. These shells would entice Kino down the Gila and Colorado Rivers to the northern edge of the Gulf of California. In addition to observations by telescope, "on reaching the Gulf he had members of his party search along the shore for the blue shells which had been his leading clue. They found none. Kino was now sure the land was continuous north of the gulf" -- Leighly.

Kino's map was engraved in Paris from a manuscript sent there from Madrid by Father Alcazan. Reports that California was not an island began to take hold soon after the map's publication, but it was many years before the myth died completely. Kino's original 1701 manuscript has been lost. *ref: Leighly, California as an Island, pp. 40-42.*

## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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30. **VENEGAS, MIGUEL**, *Mapa De La California su Golfo, y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva Espana*, 1757.

14 3/8" x 12 3/8". Uncolored. Excellent condition. \$3,800.

This beautiful decorative map of California is from Miguel Venegas's classic work, *Noticia de la California*, which Wagner calls the "first attempt at a history of California." The map is surrounded by ten vignettes of native peoples and animals, including two scenes at the bottom which show the murder of religious missionaries at the hands of natives in 1734. Spanish missions are marked on the map with small churches, and this example contains a number of manuscript additions. Venegas's landmark work "contains more on Lower California than almost any other book that has been published in one hundred and fifty years" -- Wagner. ref: *Wagner, Spanish Southwest*, #132.

# CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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AN EXCELLENT SET OF MAPS OF CALIFORNIA  
AND THE NORTHWEST COAST



## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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31. **VAUGONDY, ROBERT DE**, [a complete set of French Maps of California & the Northwest Coast of America from Diderot's *Encyclopedie*, individual titles and sizes as follows:] *Carte des parties nord et ouest de l'Amerique... par M. de Vaugondy en 1772* [11 1/2" x 14 1/2"], *Carte des parties Nord est de l'Asie... par de Vaugondy 1772* [11 1/2" x 14 1/2"], *Nouvelle representation Des Cotes Nord et Est De L'Asie... Mr. De Vaugondy en 1772* [11 3/8" x 14 3/8"], *Carte de la Californie Et Des Pays Nord-Ouest... Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy... 1772* [11 1/2" x 12 3/4"], *Carte de la Californie... (5 views on one sheet by Pecci 1604, Sanson 1656, de L'Isle 1700, Kino 1705, Jesuits 1767)* [11 1/2" x 14 1/2"], *Carte Des Nouvelles Descouvertes... Phil. Buache..., 1752* [11 1/2" x 14 3/4"], *Carte Generale Des Decouvertes De L'Amiral De Fonte... par Thomas Jefferys... 1768* [11 3/8" x 14"], *Terres Arctiques... (4 views on one sheet by Sanson 1650, De L'Isle 1700, De L'Isle 1703, Ellis 1746-47)* [11 1/2" x 13 1/2"], *Partie de la Carte du Captain Cluny... 1769* [11 1/2" x 19 1/2"], issued as a set in 1779.

Modern calf binding. Wide margins on all maps. An excellent set. \$3,500.

A cornerstone of any California or Northwest coast collection, this set of maps appeared in a supplement to Diderot's *Encyclopedie*, the monumental compendium of learning of the Age of Reason. The major cartographical records of exploration of the American Northwest are represented here in a remarkable series of maps with cartography by Robert de Vaugondy, Philip Buache, Guillaume De L'Isle, Nicolas Sanson, and Thomas Jefferys among others. The result is a comprehensive historical understanding of the changing shape of California and the Northwest Coast as cartographers struggled with the powerful myths of a Northwest Passage and California as an Island.

Included in the series is a famous set of five maps on one sheet which show the evolution (and at times devolution) of the mapping of California from Pecci in 1604 through the Jesuits in 1767. All the significant maps relating to the *false de fonte* Northwest Passage as advanced by Buache and M. De L'Isle appear, as well as an important set of Arctic maps. *ref: Wagner, Cartography of the NW Coast, #637.*

## CALIFORNIA & THE AMERICAN WEST

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### RARE FIRST EDITION OF A LANDMARK IN THE CARTOGRAPHY OF THE NORTHWEST COAST



32. **DE L'ISLE / BUACHE**, *Carte des Nouvelles Decouvertes au Nord de la Mer Du Sud...* Paris, 1750/1752.

17 1/2" x 25". Original outline color. Excellent condition. \$6,500.

Rare first edition. A cornerstone map of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, this chart depicts Vitus Bering's first and second voyages to Russia. For the first time on a printed map, the fictitious 1200-mile-long *Mer ou Baye de l'ouest* in the northwest of America is shown. The map itself was probably based on one drawn by De L'Isle in St. Petersburg. ref: Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, p. 161, plate 94; Wagner, *Cartography of the NW Coast*, #566.