

\$38,000

EARLY HAWAIIAN IMPRINT OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST

CARTA ESFERICA DE LA COSTA DE LA ALTA CALIFORNIA [1839].

23-7/8" x 18-1/2" | Black and white copperplate engraving on two joined sheets. Excellent condition. Extremely rare.

One of the earliest printed maps devoted specifically to Alta California is this unusual chart published in Hawaii. It appears to have been derived from the work of Jose Maria Narvaez, a captain in the Mexican Navy, who made a voyage to Monterey in 1822 and shortly thereafter drafted a map with a title almost identical to the one being offered here: *Carta esferica de los territorios de la Alta, Baja California....* (manuscript, 1823). A more detailed manuscript by Narvaez in 1830 is illustrated in *California* 49 (#22) and shows the same coastline delineated on our Hawaiian chart (*Maps of the California Gold Rush*, #12).

Carl Wheat calls this a “remarkable copperplate” that “follows some unknown Mexican original, with many curiously anglicized place names.” He suspected the Mexican antecedant but did not link the chart to Narvaez, even though he illustrated the sea captain’s map in his book on the gold rush.

In 1834, a printing press was imported to the mission school in Lahainaluna. From that press came Hawaii's earliest publications, and Wheat wrote that "during the last years of that decade much printing was done there." The *Carta Esferica* was a product of the last year of that

fecund decade and is a remarkable example of the earliest printing in Hawaii.

No example survives in Hawaii; copies can be located at the Library of Congress, University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, Santa Barbara. Wheat cites a fourth belonging to the Society of Colonial Dames of San Francisco, which he locates at the Golden Gate Museum, an institution that no longer exists. We have been unable to trace that copy, though it is not the one being offered here as that copy has the ownership signature of George Davidson, a once celebrated geographer.

The chart was published before the discovery of gold so its inclusion in Wheat's *Maps of the California Gold Region* (no. 13) appears perplexing. There are, Wheat explained, a small group of other maps of the period prior to 1848 listed "because of their extreme rarity or import." This Hawaiian chart is there because it is "of as great interest as it is of rarity."



\$13,500

VIEW OF LOS ANGELES FROM THE EAST

GLOVER, E. S. VIEW OF LOS ANGELES FROM THE EAST. BROOKLYN HIGHTS IN THE FOREGROUND. PACIFIC OCEAN AND SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND. PUBLISHED BY THE BROOKLYN LAND AND BUILDING CO., LOS ANGELES, 1877. A. L. BANCROFT & CO. LITH, SAN FRANCISCO.

12" x 23-1/4" | Uncolored lithograph. Old fold, but a fine example.

Brooklyn Heights was an early Los Angeles land development, south and east of where the present Santa Ana Freeway crosses the Los Angeles River. It was laid out with curving streets in the latest suburban fashion. A number of its sinuous streets survive in the modern grid plan. Prospect Park, which still exists, was reserved as open space.

This view shows Brooklyn Hights in the foreground, with the Los Angeles Central Business District in the middle ground, on the opposite side of the river. The view is framed by the Santa Monica Mountains and the Pacific on the western horizon. While virtually nothing remains of the city as it appeared in 1877, a number of topographical features are recognizable. Bunker Hill can be seen just beyond the then exiting business district, with Angels Knoll nearby. A lengthy key along the bottom of the view locates twenty important sites.

E. S. Glover was one of the leading makers of American birds-eye views of the late nineteenth century. Repts in particular singles out his views made in collaboration with A. L. Bancroft, which “brought together a skilled topographic artist and high quality lithographic craftsmanship.”

REFERENCES:

Reps, Cities of the American West, fig. 8.13; *Reps. Urban Views and Viewmakers*, pp. 178-180, entry 129.



\$2,500

A LARGE-SCALE EARLY MAP OF CUBA

TORRE, JOSE MARIA DE LA. MAPA TOPOGRAFIA PINTORESCO DE LA ISLA DE CUBA. NEW YORK: G. W. & C. B. COLTON, C.1865.

28-3/4" x 45" | Full original color. Old folds with some splits, the map backed with paper. Three inset maps, a large vignette and two tables. Overall, an attractive copy of a handsome map of Cuba.

Jose Maria de la Torre was one of Cuba's most distinguished cartographers of the nineteenth century. His interests in geography began in his youth, and he was so precocious that by the time he was seventeen, he had already published a remarkable map of the island nation. At the age of twenty-seven he was a professor of geography and history at the University of Havana.

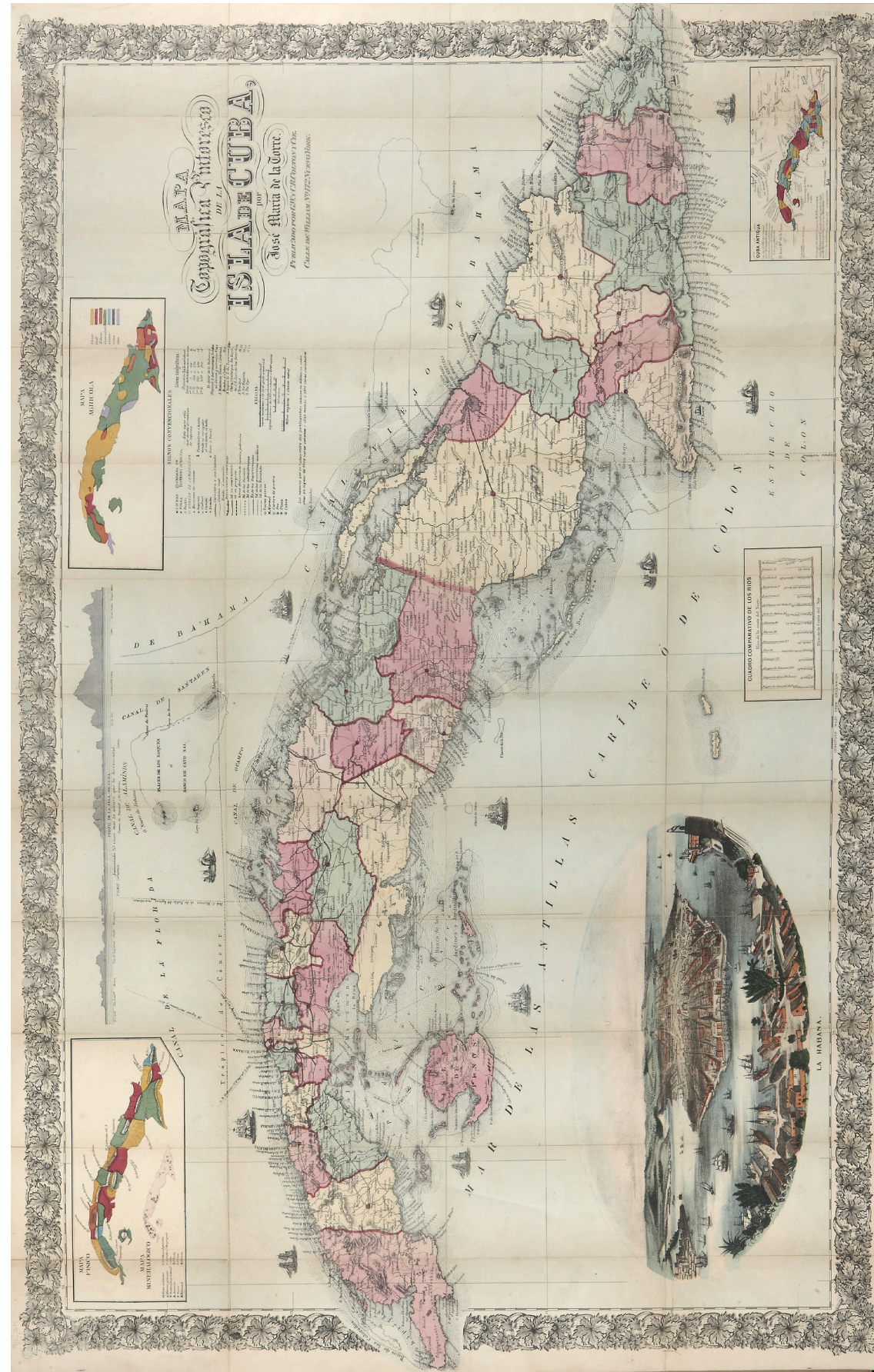
In the nineteenth century, he published a series of maps of Cuba that are listed in Emilio Cueto's *Cartografia Cubana 1500-1898*. One of the rarest of these is *Mapa Topografia Pintoresco de la Isla de Cuba*, 1865. The main part of the map gives a detailed topographical image of Cuba; the three inset maps illustrate Cuban agriculture,

mineralogy and "Cuba Antique." The latter is one of the earliest attempts to correlate historical data concerning the Indians at the time of the island's discovery by Columbus. At the lower left is a finely executed panorama of Havana.

Published in New York by G.W. Colton, Cueto records an earlier edition of 1862 and two later editions at the New York Public Library of 1869 and 1873.

REFERENCES:

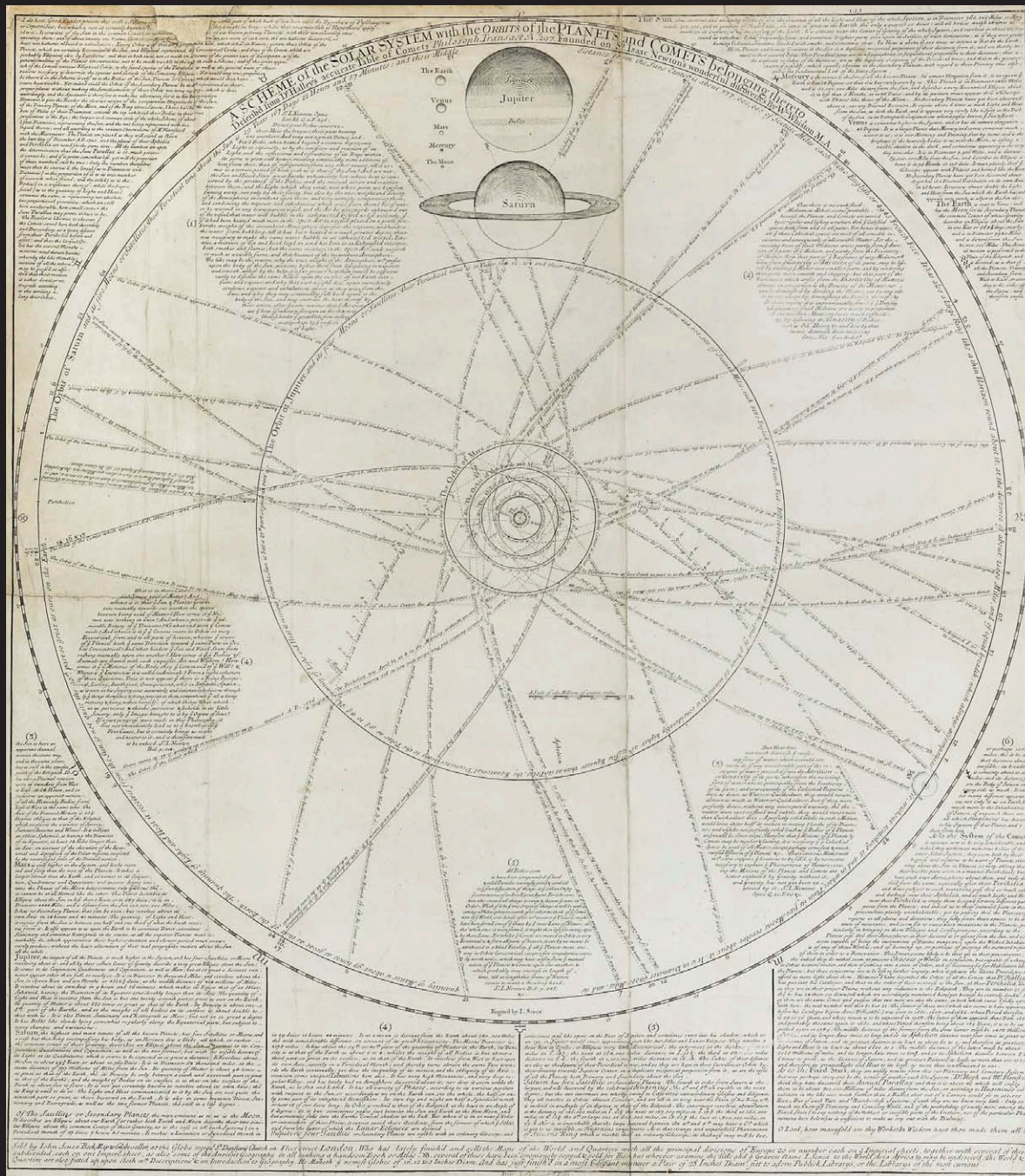
Scarce; not in Phillips. Emilio Cueto, *Cuban Cartography, 1500-1898*, p. 176 (#128, item e).



WHISTON, WILLIAM. A SCHEME OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM WITH THE ORBITS OF THE PLANETS AND COMETS [1712].

First issued in 1712, this later state of William Whiston's *Scheme of the Solar System* was published in editions of John Senex's *New General Atlas*. The densely engraved chart shows the orbits of the known comets in the context of Newtonian astronomy. Whiston was a follower of the famous astronomer and gave public lectures on Newton; this chart was printed to accompany these lectures. Surrounding the diagram and engraved at the corners is a descriptive text about the Solar System. There is also considerable data about the comets. Whiston was one of the first to realize the significance of Edmund Halley's discoveries about the comet that bears his name. Halley had observed the comet in 1682 and predicted its return in 1758. It is the only naked-eye comet that might appear twice in a human lifetime. This chart delineates each known comet and includes data engraved along their tracks through the solar system.

Colin Ronan, *Edmund Halley*, pp. 150–51. See also Mordechai Feingold, *The Newton Moment*, which includes an example of an earlier printing of this chart.



\$4,500

A LANDMARK WORK IN THE HISTORY OF OCEANOGRAPHY

MAURY, MATTHEW FONTAINE AND ROBERT FITZROY. WIND CHARTS.
1856. BOARD OF TRADE.

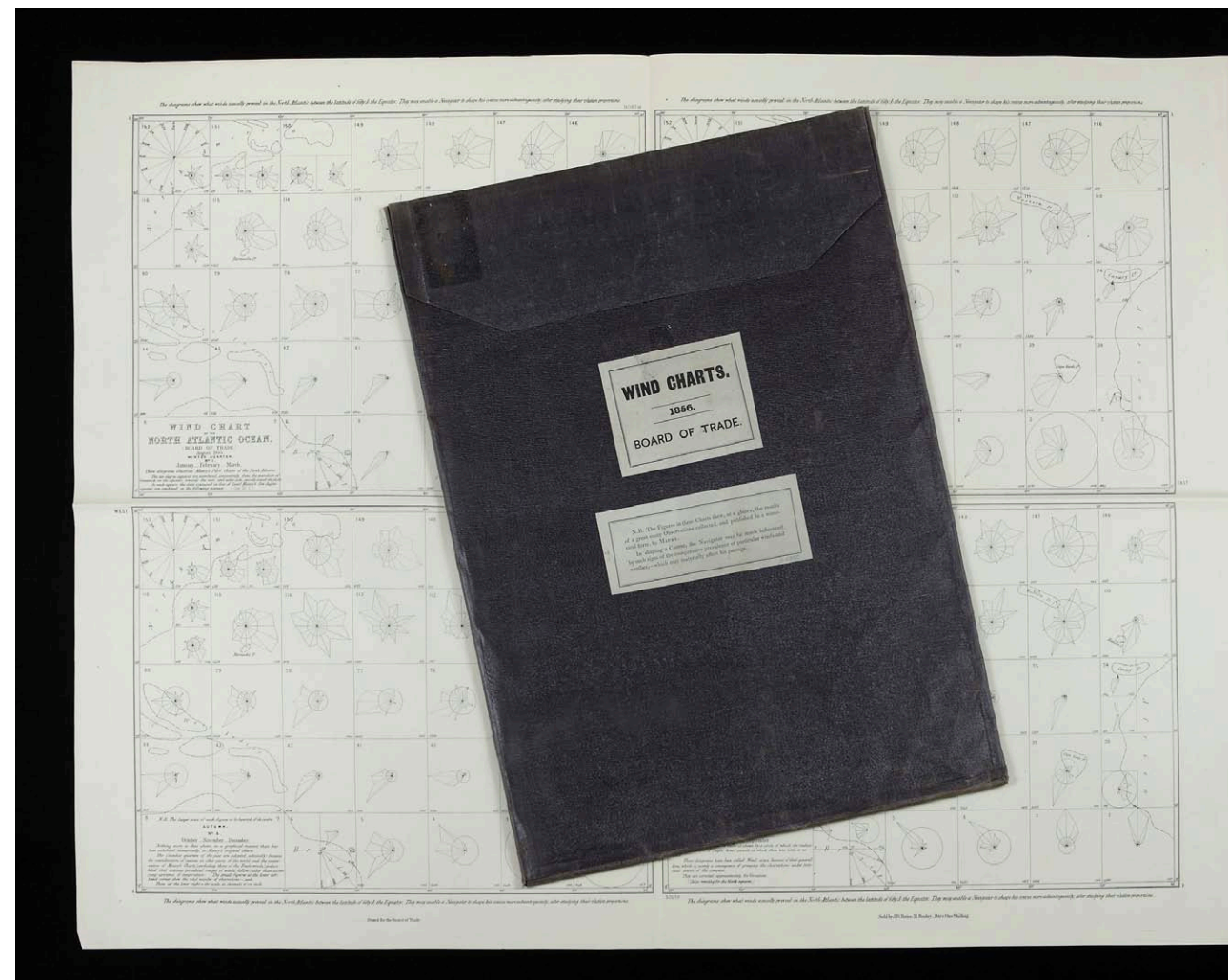
Twelve wind charts and five mechanical diagrams. Disbound and preserved in the original purple silk portfolio. Charts and diagrams in generally fine condition, the portfolio slightly faded but very good condition.

First edition of a landmark work in the history of Oceanography, based on the work of Matthew Fontaine Maury, the “Pathfinder of the Seas.”

Maury was the first superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory. In this capacity, he began a systematic survey of ocean winds and currents, based upon data contained in thousands of ship’s logs stored at the Observatory. In 1847 he began to publish his “Wind and Current” and “Pilot” charts, which were intended to show sailors how to use ocean winds and currents to their advantage and thus drastically cut the length of ocean voyages. The Wind and Current Charts showed the data graphically while the Pilot Charts consisted of numerical tables.

With the present work, Robert Fitzroy successfully translates the information found on Maury’s Pilot Charts into a graphical (as opposed to numerical) form so that it can be more easily understood. He also improved on Maury’s graphic form by introducing the “Marsden Square,” which divided the oceans into ten degree squares, within which the prevailing winds are proportionally shown for each season of the year. Fitzroy also graphically includes the mean force of the wind while Maury only gave its direction.

Fitzroy, the Meteorological Statistician to the Board of Trade, had been the Captain of the H.M.S. Beagle, the ship that carried the young naturalist Charles Darwin.



REFERENCES:

D. C. Agnew, “Robert Fitzroy and the myth of the ‘Marsden Square’.” *Transatlantic rivalries in early marine meteorology.* *Notes & Records of the Royal Geographical Society.* London, 2004 (58), 21-46; *Great Britain. Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science. Minutes of Evidence [&c.]*...., Vol. 2, London, 1874, p. 49.

COLLECTION OF VOYAGES WITH THE FAMOUS MUNSTER HOLBEIN WORLD MAP

\$38,000

MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN/HOLBEIN, HANS THE YOUNGER/HUTTICH, JOHANN/GRYNAEUS, SIMON. NOVUS ORBIS REGIONUM AC INSULARUM VETERIBUS INCOGNITARUM, UNA CUM TABULA COSMOGRAPHICA, & ALIQUOTALIIS CONSIMILIS ARGUMENTI LIBELLIS... BASEL APUD IO. HERVIGIUM MENSE MARTIO ANNO M. D. XXXVII [WITH WORLD MAP] TYPUS COSMOGRAPHICUS. UNIVERSALIS, 1537.

Folio. Original stamped calf, rebaked with original spine preserved. The map is an uncolored copper-engraving, 14" x 21-1/2". Backed on linen, some minor losses along lower edge.

This remarkable work is one of the most extensive of the collections of early voyages. However, its chief feature is a two-sheet woodcut world map with cartography attributed to Sebastian Munster and rich artistic detail commonly thought to be the work of Hans Holbein the Younger. "Artistically, this map is acclaimed widely as one of the most interesting maps of the 16th century" – *Portraits of the World*. At the top and bottom are two angels with cranks turning the world on its axis, an early visual recreation of the Copernican theory of the solar system.

Shirley noted that the configuration of the world is partly based on the Schoner globes of around 1515-1520 or Apian's map of 1520. The oval projection follows Bordone's map of 1528. For the New World, South America is shown separated from a crudely conceived North America (labeled "Terra de Cuba") by a strait. Japan ("Sipangri") is located just to the west of North America.

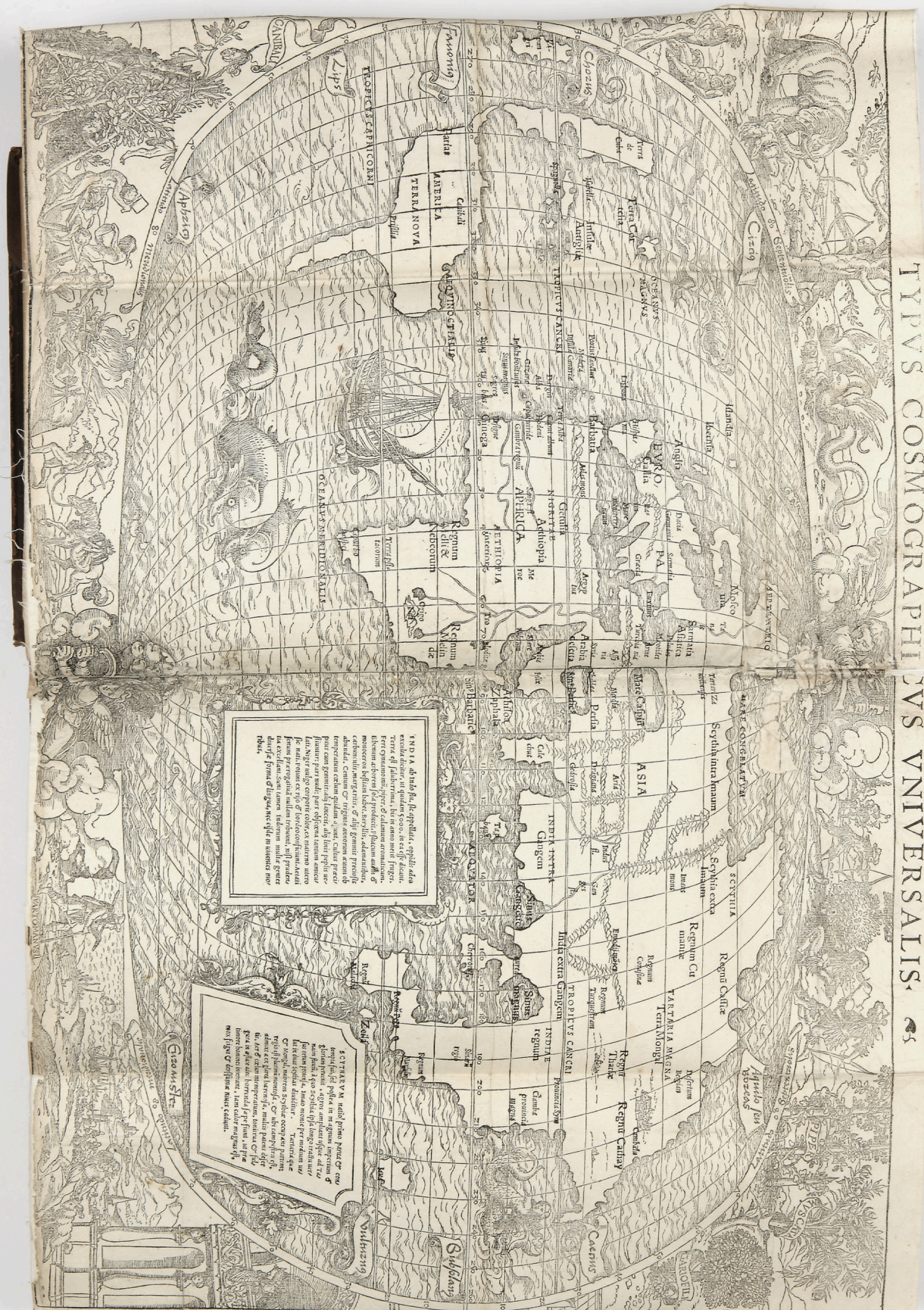
"What the Munster-Holbein map lacks in precision it gains in richness of artistic

decoration. Huge sea monsters, mermaids, and an early high-pooled galleon embellish the oceans. The surrounding border to the map is filled with vivid vignettes of real or outlandish local scenes – winged serpents, grotesquely bi-lipped natives, hunting scenes and feasting cannibals" – Shirley. Because movable type was used, there are various differences in typesetting on the map from different printings. This example has "Asia" in small type.

Novus Orbis Regionum includes relations of the first three voyages of Columbus; Pinzon's to Brazil; Vespucci's four voyages to America; the travels of Marco Polo and of other navigators to Africa and the East. The work is usually incorrectly ascribed to Simon Grynaeus, who wrote only the preface to the Latin version. It was in fact compiled by Johann Huttich and Sebastian Munster was thought to have written the lengthy introduction.

REFERENCES:

Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #67; *Portraits of the World*, #29; Sabin 34100.8.



BORDONE'S ISOLARIO, WITH THE FAMOUS OVAL WORLDMAP

\$25,000



BORDONE, BENEDETTO. ISOLARIO DI BENEDETTO BORDONE NEL QUAL SI RAGIGIONA DI TUTTE LE ISOLE DEL MONDO... CON IL BREVE DEL PAPA ET GRATIA & PRIUILEGIO DELLA ILLUSTRISSI MA SIGNORIA DI VENETIA CO/ME IN QUELLI APPARE MDXLVII, 1547.

Small Folio. 6 double-page woodcut maps and 108 smaller woodcut maps in the text. Nineteenth century armorial binding, apparently by Louis Hague of Belgium. Elaborately tooled in gold with painted borders. Hague made retrospective bindings that are sometimes classified as forgeries. Examples of his bindings can be found at the British Library and Folger Shakespeare Library. Overall an excellent example, red-ruled throughout with the edges tooled.

Books of islands or *Isolarios* were very popular in fifteenth and sixteenth century Italy. Several very early manuscript volumes are known, while the earliest printed *Isolario* was published c.1485 by Sonetti and consisted of 49 maps of islands in the Greek Archipelago. Bordone's island book, which first appeared in 1528 and was the second printed *Isolario*, greatly expanded the subject matter as it attempted to chart the islands of the entire world. His work is of particular significance for its fine oval world map and for "the first printed map specifically of North America" -- Suarez.

For many years, Bordone's world map was thought to be the first drawn on an oval projection, but it was actually based on the extremely rare Francesco Rosselli compiled c.1508. Unlike the Rosselli, Bordone's map omits all antarctic lands and separates the continents of Asia and America. The lines crossing it represent six wind directions, which are named in scripted text outside the map's edge. Because the Rosselli map is so rare, Bordone's is the earliest obtainable map to use an oval projection. "In his world map Bordone has essentially provided an outline, with graceful italic script and numerals on each of the islands, providing a reference for the more detailed maps to follow" -- Shirley.

Of great interest is the small, unassuming woodblock map on the verso of page VI, which has the distinction of being the first printed map of the North American continent. It bears the words "Terra de Lavoratore", which come from El Lavrador, a nickname for a Portuguese-Azorean adventurer named Joao Fernandes. According to Suarez, "Fernandes may have tried his luck at western voyages under the Portuguese flag as early as Columbus had under the Spanish flag." While the woodblock lacks detail, "Stretto pte del modo novo" depicts the area corresponding to the latitude of the Caribbean, and the land mass shown below it represents South America. The fictitious Atlantic islands of Brasil and Asmaide appear here alongside the Azores, as they did on other maps of the period.

This edition contains *Copia della lettere del profetto della India la Nova Spagna*, which gives the earliest printed account of the conquest of Peru by Pizarro in 1533. Bordone's volume also contains a plan of Temistitan or Mexico City before its destruction by Cortez.

REFERENCES:

Sabin 6419; Suarez, *Shedding the Veil*, #18; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, #8; Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, #59; *The World Encompassed*, #83.

59

\$95,000

WITH TWO LEGENDARY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MAPS OF AMERICA

MERCATOR, GERARD. HISTORIA MUNDI OR MERCATOR'S ATLAS.... LONDON, SPARKE AND CARTWRIGHT. 1637.

Small folio. Engraved title and title page from 1635 edition. 191 maps including John Smith's map of New England (State 9) and Ralph Hall's of Virginia. Gilt-tooled period calf. Minor repairs to the spine.



Second edition in English. This is the best edition: "the buyer should be careful to secure a copy of the second issue [edition] with the rare maps of Virginia and New England" (Sabin 47885). The map of New England appears in a few examples of the first edition (1635), but the map of Virginia (dated 1636) was added regularly only with this second edition.

The first edition was issued with two maps of New Spain because the map of Virginia was not ready when the atlas was first published. A note at the end of the errata states that when the Virginia was ready, it was to be supplied 'gratis' to purchasers, but only upon application. It was to be pasted over one of the New Spain maps. Burden describes the map as "rare, lacking in many examples" of all the editions. The remaining maps are printed from copperplates inset into the text.

The New England is Capt. John Smith's famous map, one of the legendary early maps for America: "the foundation map of New England cartography, the one that gave [New England] its name and the first devoted to the region" (Burden 187). The map is also a landmark for English engraving, as it was the work of the outstanding Dutch engraver, Simon de Passe, who worked in London from 1616 to 1621. De Passe added a number of finely engraved decorative elements. He was most famous for his portraits, and here includes a striking depiction of Smith. Griffiths notes that de Passe's English portraits "marked an epoch not only in the British print but in the development of the European portrait engraving," most importantly for his introduction of "a new type of auricular frame ... It is curious that such an advanced type should first be popularized in England."

This is state nine, one of the most interesting as it includes for the first time ten accurately located New England towns: South Hampton, Salem, Sangus, Charles Towne, Water town, Dorchester, Roxberey, Medford, and New Town. Boston appears twice on the map. In earlier states, Boston was shown once, located incorrectly north of present-day Newburyport. Here, for the first time it is also correctly found along the Charles River.

The map of Virginia, by Ralph Hall, is the first English derivative of Smith's map of Virginia. The embellishments include vignettes based on John White's drawings as published by De Bry. The surface of the map is lively, with Indians, English hunters, sea monsters, sailing ships, a compass rose, and wild animals, including a leopard, which in straddling the York River, has lost part of its torso. Stevenson notes that it

"certainly introduced the colony of Virginia to many seventeenth-century Virginians."

REFERENCES:

Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Vol. II, p. 549; Church, 47885; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, I, 187 & 244; Morrison, *On the Map*, fig. 9; Stevenson, *Virginia in Maps*, Map 1-7.



*These are the Lines that shew thy Face; but those
That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter bee:
Thy Faire-Discoueries and Fowle-Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Civilized by thee
Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wynn:
So, thou art Brasse without, but Golde within.*

43 If so; in Braſſe, two ſoft Smiths Acts to beare)
I fix thy Fame, to make Braſſe ſteel our wear.

Thine, as thou art *Virtues*,
John Davies. *Idref:*

South Hampton N

This is a historical map of the eastern coast of North America, specifically focusing on the area around the River Charles and New Plymouth. The map is oriented with North at the top. The coastline is depicted with various settlements and geographical features. Key locations labeled include Cape Ann, Boston, Salem, Falmouth, Charles Towne, London, Oxford, and Barwick. The River Charles is prominently featured, flowing through the center of the map. The map is decorated with a coat of arms in the lower left corner, featuring a shield with a chevron and a crown above it. The text 'Simon Pasleus sculpit.' is visible at the bottom left. The map is titled 'The River CHARLES' and 'NEW PLIMOUTH'.

NEW ENGLAND

The most remarqueable parts thus named.
by the high and mighty Prince CHARLES,
now King of great Brittain



He that desires to know more of the State of new
England lett him read a new Book of the prospecte
of new England & ther he shall haue Satisfaction

318

London
Printed by James Reeve

IN AN EDWARD GWYNN BINDING

\$4,200

CAMDEN, WILLIAM. *BRITANIA* (1637).

A complete collection of Camden's maps, without the title page and text, but with a manuscript index of the maps. In a contemporary calf binding with the gold ownership stamps of Edward Gwynn. Front cover detached. One metal clasp missing. An excellent example of a book from one of the most important libraries of the seventeenth century.



One of the great English libraries of the seventeenth century was that of Edward Gwynn. Sometime in the middle of the seventeenth century, the library was dispersed, and examples of his books have been trickling back onto the market ever since. They are easy to recognize. Gwynn's name is boldly stamped in gold on the front cover, along with a decorative device, and on the back are usually found his initials, along with another strong strike of the device. Gwynn has been described as "one of those mildly eccentric bachelors who have done so much for English book collecting" (T. A. Birrell).

We are pleased to be offering a volume that once occupied the bookshelves of Gwynn's magnificent library. It is an unusual example of William Camden's *Brittania* (1637), the famous topographical and historical survey of all of Great Britain. A complete example consists of a title page, text, and 57 maps of Scotland, Ireland, England and the counties of Great Britain. This copy has no title page and no text; there is, however, a manuscript index that lists all of the maps called for in the book—and they are all present. They seem to be late printings, as some of the plates show signs of wear and have cracks that do not appear on earlier impressions (see, for example, Norfolk, Rvtlandis, Derbyshire, and Westmoreland).

The most celebrated book from Edward Gwynn's library is the *Pavier Quartos*, the only complete copy of the first attempt to publish a collection of Shakespeare's plays. This book was the proudest possession of collector Henry Clay Folger. He had purchased the book from A.S.W. Rosenbach who called it "THE FINEST SHAKESPEAREAN VOLUME IN EXISTENCE." Folger held it in his hand when he sat for his portrait by Frank O. Salisbury,

and Gwynn's name can be plainly seen on the binding in the picture. The book and the portrait are both in the collection of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. The Folger lists Gwynn as the former owner of some thirty-one books in its collection, but it is not the largest Gwynn repository. There are thirty-eight of his books at Marsh's Library in Dublin. Other libraries with multiple copies include, St. John's College in Cambridge (8), St. Andrews University Library (15), and the Middle Temple Library (4).

As William A. Jackson wrote in 1935, "Calf-bound volumes bearing the name Edward Gwynn, stamped in gold on the upper covers and the initials EG, on their lower, are familiar to all who have to do with sixteenth and seventeenth century books." Many of Gwynn's books (including the present one) carry a contemporary bookseller's price code on the title or first leaf, from which it might be possible to glean some information about the secondhand book trade in 17th century London. The *Brittania* that we are offering was acquired in the 1930s by Connecticut collector William Goodwin and is an unrecorded example of a Gwynn binding.

REFERENCES:

Jackson, William A. "Edward Gwynn," *The Library* XV (1935), 92-96; Mowery, J. Franklin, "The Bindings of Edward Gwynn in the Folger Shakespeare Library" (2010), www.philobiblon.com/upload/Bindings_of_Edward_Gwynn_in_the_Folger_Shakespeare_Library.pdf.

WITH PROTOTYPE MAPS FOR NORTH AMERICA

\$26,000

SANSON, NICOLAS & GUILLAUME. [CARTES DU MONDE. PARIS, C.1697].

Folio, no title-page, manuscript index, and 129 maps, 124 in original outline color. Period calf, gilt-stamped spine with raised bands, red morocco spine label. Rubbed, some wear and loss at corners, slight splits at joints, a little loss to head & foot of spine, but binding quite sound. A few maps creased, otherwise very clean and crisp.

A French composite world atlas probably published by Pierre Moullart Sanson (d.1730), who took over the Sanson firm from his uncle, Guillaume Sanson, in 1692. Most of the maps have the imprint of Guillaume, or his father Nicolas Sanson, considered by many to be the founder of the French school of cartography. First published in 1658, Nicolas Sanson's *Cartes Generales de toutes les parties du Monde*, of which this atlas is an untitled variant, was the first folio French world atlas.

The index calls for 124 maps, but there are an additional five maps and charts, dated 1689-97, by Nicolas De Fer, C. Roussel, and Pierre Du Val that relate to the Nine Years War (1688-97). The remaining maps include three hemispheric world maps, a double-hemisphere of the polar regions, a celestial chart in full color, and five maps of the continents. Thirteen maps relate to

America. These include G. Sanson's 1690 map of North America; N. Sanson's *Le Canada*, 1656; and N. Sanson's *Le Nouveau Mexique et la Floride*, 1656.

The last two are foundation maps for the regional mapping of North America. *Le Canada* "would not be superseded" until the 18th century (Burden), and *Nouveau Mexique et Floride* introduced the standard form for depicting California as an island (the Sanson model).

REFERENCES:

Pastereau, *Les Atlas Français XVI- XVII Siecles*, pp.387-89, gives a good history of the firm of Sanson; Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, I, 318, 319, & 404; McLaughlin, *California as an Island*, 17.



WITH ONE OF THE EARLIEST OBTAINABLE MAPS TO NAME AMERICA

\$95,000

SOLINUS, CAIUS JULIUS. [POLYHISTOR] VIENNA: JOANNES SINGRENIUS, 1520. PP. 336 [2] [32]. FOLDING WORLD MAP. [BOUND WITH:] POMPONIUS MELA. DE ORBIS SITU LIBRI TRES. VIENNA: JOANNES SINGRENIUS, 1528. PP. [22] 132 LEAVES [2].

Folio, Sixteenth century gilt-tooled German binding with period brass clasps (lower clasp missing). Two elaborate woodcut title-pages attributed variously to Hans Holbein or Hans Furtenbach.

One volume containing two important Renaissance geographical texts and Pieter Apianus's famous 1520 cordiform map of the world.

The rare map, entitled *Tipus Orbis Vniversalis* (1520), was published with Solinus's *Polyhistor*, but according to Church (45) is "usually lacking." It is of "the highest significance in the cartographic history of the New World, for it is one of the earliest to carry the name 'America'" (Goff). Until the discovery in 1901 of Martin Waldseemüller's 1507 cordiform wall map of the world, it was in fact thought to be the earliest on which the name America appeared (see Thacher, for example). Apianus's map is actually a reduced version of Waldseemüller's map. According

to Suarez, although Waldseemüller's map was not widely circulated or well-known in its own day, "its influence was nonetheless secured through its adaptation thirteen years later by Peter Apianus." The only known example of Waldseemüller's map was recently purchased by the Library of Congress for \$10,000,000.

Apianus made one significant alteration to Waldseemüller's geography. He extended the South American continent southward to include for the first time a hypothetical passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Ironically it was at precisely the time Apianus made his map that Ferdinand Magellan was en route south along the South American coast in search of such a passage.



Of the texts, Pomponius Mela's *De Orbis Situ* (1528 ed.) is thought to be the earliest surviving classical work on geography. This edition was extensively corrected and augmented by the distinguished Swiss geographer, Joachim Vadianus (1484-1551). Among the newly added material is Vadianus's famous letter to Rudolphus Agricola, which includes a passage relating to America, in which the author adopts Waldseemüller's proposal to call the New World "America." Solinus's work of the third century was one of the most influential geographies of the Renaissance. This 1520 edition is the first to have any American interest.

REFERENCES:

Sabin, 63956 & 86390. For the map, see Shirley, *Mapping of the World*, 45; Suarez, *Shedding the Veil*, 13; Thacher, *The Continent of America*, Chap. X ("The first Map to Name America"), NY 1896; Goff, *A la Carte*, "Peter Apian's World Map of 1530", pp. 2-4.

IN A BORGHESE BINDING WITH THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT MAP OF THE SOUTHWEST

\$55,000

NICOLOSI, J. B. HERCULES SICULUS SIVE STUDIUM GEOGRAPHICUM, ROME, 1671.

Folio, six maps on twenty-two sheets (a hemispheric world map on two sheets, and five maps of the continents, each on four sheets). Period color. Bound in richly gilt armorial binding of full contemporary red morocco, with the Borghese arms in central panel on both covers. Later Borghese bookplate. Minor repairs to binding, plates slightly foxed, otherwise fine.



The second edition of a rare and beautiful atlas in an extraordinary contemporary armorial binding from one of the most famous Roman binders of the period. The Rospigliosi Bindery was active from the beginning of the seventeenth century, and reached its zenith from 1650 to 1675. Gulio Rospigliosi (later to become Pope Clement IX), Queen Christina of Sweden, and several members of the Borghese family were among its patrons. This particular binding was executed for Giambattista Borghese (b.1638) who married the daughter of the Duke of Sura in 1658. Their arms, as well as the ornate tooling, decorate the elaborate covers.

The bookplate on the inside front cover is that of Camillo Borghese (1775-1832). In 1803 he married Pauline the sister of Napoleon Bonaparte. A leading general in the Napoleonic Army, and governor of Piedmont (1807-1814), Camillo Borghese's sale of the family collection of antiquities to the French State greatly enriched the new Musée du Louvre.

The map of North America exists in two states. The first appeared in the 1660 edition; the revised state in this second (1671) edition is one of the most important 17th century maps for the American Southwest. Wheat calls it "a remarkable map" that "discloses two important elements of progress." The first is its "careful rendering" of the Rio Grande ("Rio del Norte") from which it "might appear that this cartographer had at its disposal a fairly accurate Spanish map." Secondly, Wheat cites Nicolosi's second state for its "use of more actual placenames in New Mexico," which are absent from the first state.

Nicolosi's map in both states is the earliest printed map upon which the entire course of the

Rio Grande is laid down with any degree of accuracy. Since the founding of New Mexico in the sixteenth century, cartographers had shown the upper course of the river in a relatively reasonable manner. But the point of the river's debouchement was not understood, and most maps confused it with the Colorado, and showed it emptying into the Gulf of California.

Wheat overlooks the important point that the first state uses only the old Spanish name, "Rio Escondido," for the Rio Grande. While preserving the name "Escondido" on the second state for the lower Rio Grande, Nicolosi adds the name "R. del Norte" for the upper course of the river. Early maps and charts usually showed a Rio Escondido flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. It is well-known that when La Salle discovered the mouth of the Mississippi, he confused it with the Rio Escondido of earlier maps. But here Nicolosi establishes for the first time that the Rio Escondido of the early maps was the Rio Grande. From Nicolosi's identification of the Rio Escondido as the Rio Grande, it can easily be seen why La Salle sailed so far west in his search for the Mississippi, and founded his colony at Matagorda Bay, Texas, instead of in present-day Louisiana as he intended.

REFERENCES:

Wagner, *Northwest Coast*, 384 and 403; Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West*, vol. 1, pp. 41-42 (2nd state); Lowery, *Maps of Spanish Possessions*, 151a (2nd state).

A SPECTACULAR COPY RED-RULED AND WITH FINE PERIOD COLOR

\$160,000

SPEED, JOHN. THE THEATRE OF THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN. BOUND WITH: A PROSPECT OF THE MOST FAMOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD. LONDON: PRINTED FOR THOMAS BASSETT AND RICHARD CHISWELL, 1676.

The Theatre with 67 engraved maps in contemporary outline color with text on the verso. Engraved sheet with Royal arms, engraved architectural title-page (signed R. White Sculp.), typeset title-page, and seven introductory text leaves, including contents sheet for both works. Three secondary typeset title-pages (parts 2-4), each with one preliminary leaf. 12 additional leaves of text at end, including tables of the principal highways from London. The Prospect with typeset title-page and 30 [of 31] maps in contemporary outline color, lacking the map of Denmark. Six-sheet index at end. Red-ruled throughout, with the engraved title in spectacular full period color and each map in outline period color. Period calf, rebacked.



This is an outstanding example of the most complete of the collected editions of Speed's atlases (*Theatre* and *Prospect*). Red-ruling and period color are very rare with this atlas, and this must be regarded as a deluxe copy.

The *Theatre* was the first published atlas of the British Isles. It includes 6 general (Great Britain, the Saxon Heptarchy, England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland) plus 61 county and regional maps. The maps were engraved by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam, and are embellished with inset town plans, coats of arms, portraits, drawings of antiquities, and other material furnished by Elizabethan

antiquaries. Most of the maps are based on the earlier work of Saxton and Norden, but Speed took personal credit for 50 of the 73 inset town plans, many of which are the earliest surviving for the town depicted. As a group they form the first comprehensive collection of English town plans. This is the first set of county maps in which a consistent attempt was made to show their boundaries and divisions. For this 1676 edition, slight alterations were made to the plates. Many placenames have been added or corrected, changes made to the names attached to coats-of-arms, and to decorative elements.



The *Prospect* was the first general world atlas published in England. This edition is important for the seven new maps, four of which relate to America: *A Map of Virginia & Maryland*, *A Map of New England & New York, Jamaica & Barbados*, *A New Description of Carolina*. The other additional new maps are of the East Indies, Russia, and Palestine. The famous world map is Shirley's state four, with the imprint of Bassett and Chiswell (*Mapping of the World*, 317). It is complemented by maps of each of the four continents: America, Asia, Africa, and Europe (for America, see Burden, *The Mapping of North America*, 217, state 4). These continental maps, and most of the other maps in the *Prospect*, are of the highly desirable type known as "cartes a figures", or side-panelled maps. Each is flanked by panels of costumed native figures, with vignettes of regional cities above the top border.

This copy of the atlas has the distinction of having been red-ruled, by which a double border in red ink was applied around a map or page of text. This technique was peculiar to 17th century England, where it was considered a luxurious touch that enhanced the beauty and value of the object. In 1663, Samuel Pepys recorded in his diary that he had just "ruled with red ink my English *Mare Clausium* which ... makes it now very handsome."

REFERENCES:

Phillips, *Atlases*, 488; Shirley, *Maps in the Atlases of the British Library*, T.SPE-1j & T.SPE-2f (extra-illustrated by a Hondius map of Russia).





59 East 54th Street, Suite 62
 New York, NY 10022
 212-751-8135 fax: 212-832-5389

info@ctraremaps.com
www.ctraremaps.com

