

Maps and Atlases

A MAP OF
NORTH AMERICA.



DONALD A. HEALD RARE BOOKS



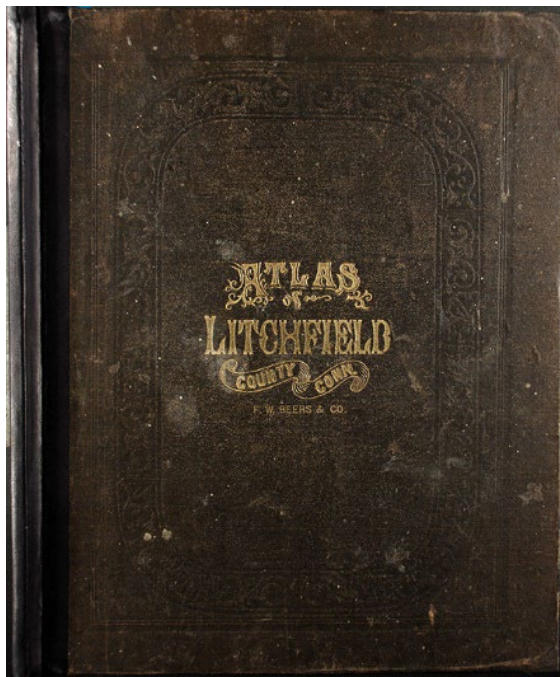
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Maps and Atlases

A MAP OF
NORTH AMERICA.



Additional illustrations of each
item can be found on our website.



BEERS, Frederick W. (1839-1933), NEUMAN, L. E. (fl.1850-1900, Engraver). *County Atlas of Litchfield Connecticut. From Actual Surveys by and under the Direction of F. W. Beers.* New York: Published by F. W. Beers and Co. Printed by Charles Hart, 36 Vesey St., N.Y., 1874. Folio (15 5/8 x 12 1/2 inches). 45 ff. 90 pp. 84 hand-colored lithograph maps, 7 of which are double-page maps, including one of the entire US; and 22 of which are full-page maps, including maps of Southern New England, Norfolk, Litchfield, New Milford, and Watertown; and 55 other maps of 25 towns and 65 villages. Lithograph title, letterpress table of contents with table of air-line distances on verso, Litchfield County business notices at rear. Publisher's black quarter morocco, black cloth boards, covers blocked in blind, the upper cover with title blocked in gilt, expertly re-backed to style with neat repairs to corners, within a navy clamshell box with spine gilt in six compartments with five raised bands, lettered in gilt in the second, the others with gilt device.

Rare atlas with a profusion of detailed, hand-colored lithograph maps of locations in and around Litchfield County, Connecticut.

Only three copies of the present title are listed as having sold at auction in the past thirty years. This robust atlas is a fascinating glimpse into the intricacies of life in the towns and villages in upstate Connecticut in the latter half of the nineteenth century, with many maps giving the names of homeowners, as well as information about the occupations and physical locations of the various tradespeople in each town or village.

Phillips 1479.
(#21450)

\$4,500



BLAEU, Willem (1571-1638), BLAEU, Jan (1596-1673).
Le Théâtre du monde, ou nouvel atlas . . . quatrieme partie [Theatrum, Volume IV: England and Wales].
Amsterdam: 1648. Folio (20 3/4 x 13 inches). French text, letterpress title on slip within hand-colored engraved architectural border, heightened in gilt, 60 engraved general and county maps (59 double page) including general maps of Scotland and Ireland preceded by a printed divisional half-title (not called for in the index at end), all finely colored by a contemporary hand, 71 illustrations (3 hand-colored). Contemporary red morocco, paneled in gilt with fillets and decorative rolls, the inner panel with elaborate blocked cornerpieces of stylized scrolling foliage, a blocked central oval of scrolling flowers and foliage enclosing a small blank oval, the spine gilt in eight compartments with raised bands, each compartment with a central rose flower-head tool and a small flower-spray tool at each corner, green cloth ties, gilt edges, modern tan cloth box, brown morocco lettering-piece.

An unrecorded variant edition of Blaeu's atlas of England and Wales, in a magnificent contemporary red morocco binding.

(Description continues on next page.)



The fifty-eight maps normally found in the French editions are supplemented by an appendix with a half-title and two new maps. These new maps are general maps of Scotland and Ireland, which were the first two maps completed for Blaeu's atlas of Scotland. The forthcoming publication of the Scotland atlas is announced on the half-title, but it did not appear on the market until 1654 (as Volume 5 of the *Theatrum*). Neither Koeman nor Skelton mention a French edition with this appendix, which is normally found in the Dutch-text edition of 1647. [Koeman B145B] The ephemeral nature of this edition is confirmed by the fact that the supplement is not mentioned in the index at the end.

The present atlas is volume four of the six-volume French text edition of the *Theatrum* (or *Théâtre du Monde*). The volumes of the *Theatrum* were published separately from 1635 to 1655. Volume 4 was introduced with French text in 1645. In its completed form, the *Theatrum* was the finest and most accurate atlas yet to have been published.

Koeman I, Bl-42 C. Skelton 43. Van der Krogt 2:311.
(#2590)

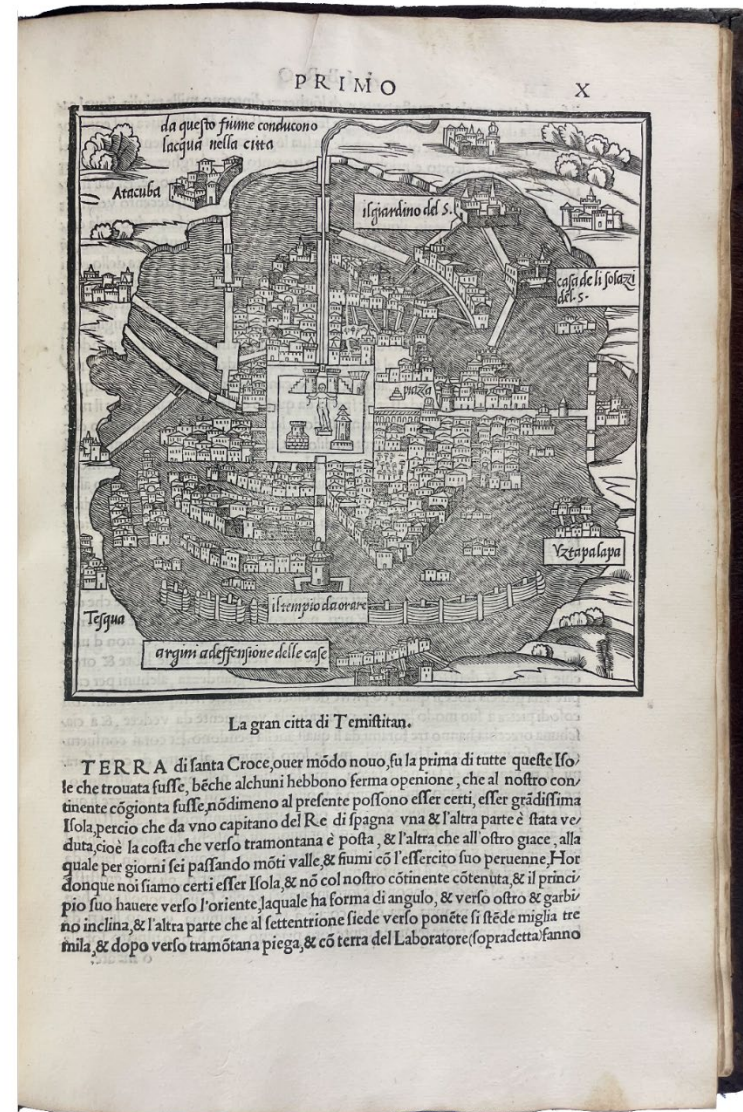
\$25,000.



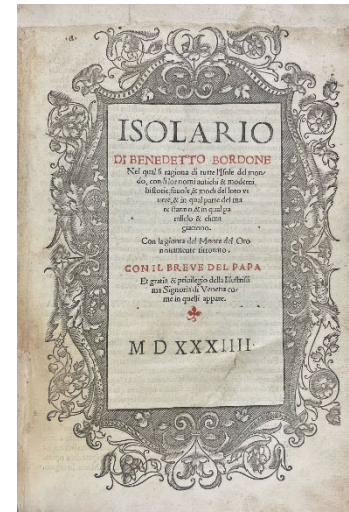
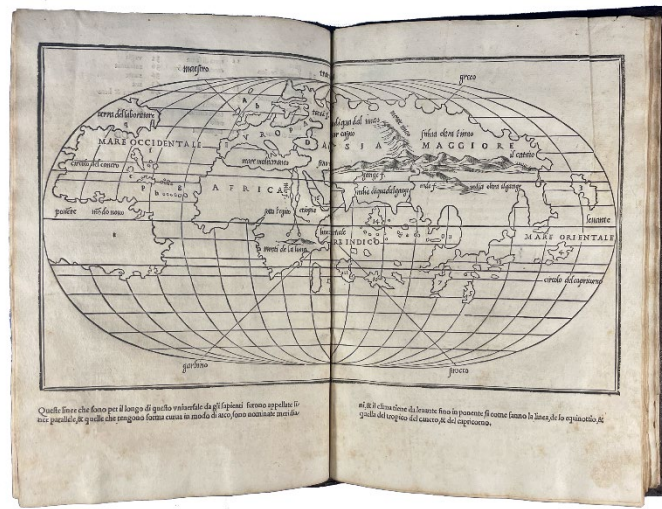
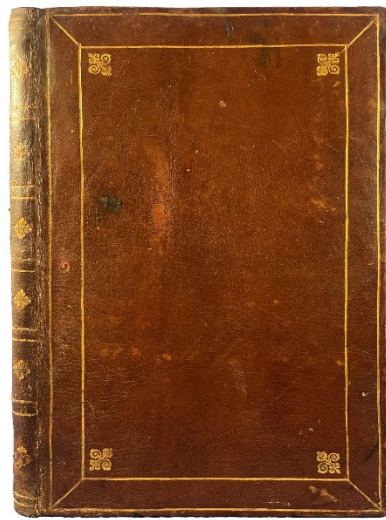
BORDONE, Benedetto (d.1531). *Isolario. Nel qual si ragiona di tutte l'Isole del mondo, con li lor nomi antichi & moderni, historie, favole, & modi del loro vivere, & in qual parte del mare stanno, & in qual parallelo & clima giaciono. Con la gionta del Monte del Oro novamente ritrovato.* Venice: Nicolò d'Aristotile detto Zoppino, 1534. Small folio (12 x 8 3/6 inches). AA4 BB-DD2 A-M6 N8. 84 leaves. [20] I-LXXIII [1]. 94 pp. 112 woodcut maps, including 4 double-page maps of the world, Venice, the Mediterranean, and the Venetian Archipelago, full-page world map with wind roses, smaller maps across two-pages of Sicily, Crete, Cyprus, and Euboea, red and black letterpress title with ornamental woodcut border, woodcut initials. Contemporary brown morocco with gilt ruled panel and corner devices, spine gilt ruled into six compartments with center tool in each.

Second edition of this geographical compendium with historically significant New World maps, including the earliest description in book form of Pizarro's conquest of Peru, and a map of Mexico City before Cortes.

The author Bordone, born in Padua, worked in Venice as a geographer, cartographer, illuminator, and wood-engraver. It is believed that he was the creator of the first globe printed in Italy. First published by Nicolò d'Aristotile detto Zoppino in 1528 under the title *Libro di Benedetto Bordone nel qual si ragiona de tutte l'isole del mondo*, the present work, the second edition overall, marks the first appearance of the new title. The publisher re-used the same wood-blocks for the maps. An Aldine edition with the same title but different woodblocks followed in 1547.



(Description continues on next page.)



This work offers an illustrated guide to islands and peninsulas of the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the Far East. Bordone's *Isolario* derives from several manuscript prototypes, Buondelmonti's *Liber insularum Archipelagi* of 1420, Da Li Sonetti's *Isolario* (c.1485), and Ptolemy's *Geographia*.

This work is notable for its wide scope, spreading beyond Europe into the newly-discovered areas in the Americas. In addition to text which includes the first mention in book form of Pizarro's triumph, the maps of the area are also particularly important. These include a plan of the city of Mexico (Temistitan), showing it before the conquest by Cortes. The "Terra de Lavoratore" map (on the verso of leaf VI) contains what is considered the first printed map of continental North America. The verso of leaf XII contains a map of Hispaniola, and the following leaf bears a map of Jamaica on the recto and one of Cuba on the verso. Other Caribbean islands depicted include Guadeloupe, Dominica, and Martinique.

Also notable are the four double-page maps of the world (one of the earliest oval-projection world maps); Europe and northern Africa; the eastern Mediterranean; and Venice and the surrounding lagoon. This work also includes one of the earliest European representations of Japan.

Adams A-2482. BM, *Italian*, p.120. Borba de Moraes I, p.112. Brunet I, 112. *European Americana* 534/2. Burden 8. HARRISSE Bav 187. JCB (3) 1:112. Mortimer, *Italian* 82. Phillips, *Atlases* 162. Sabin 6419. Sander 1230. Shirley 59. Skelton, *Introduction to Libro . . . de Tutte l'Isole del Mondo*, passim.

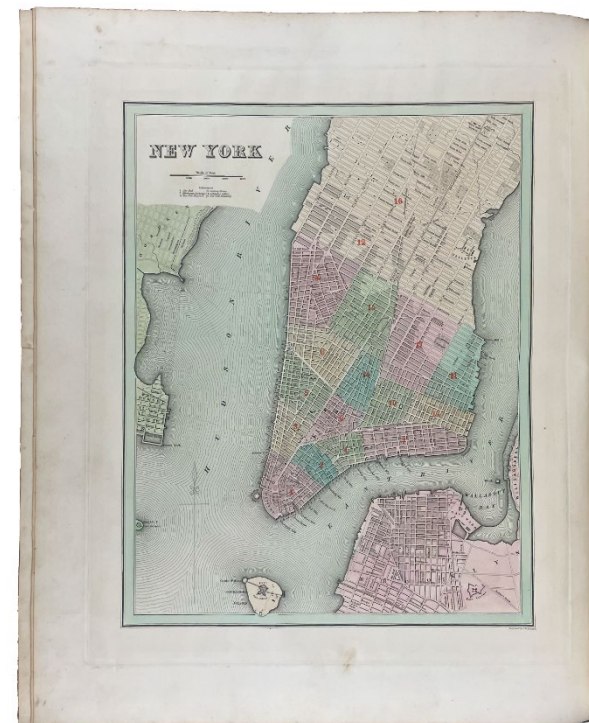
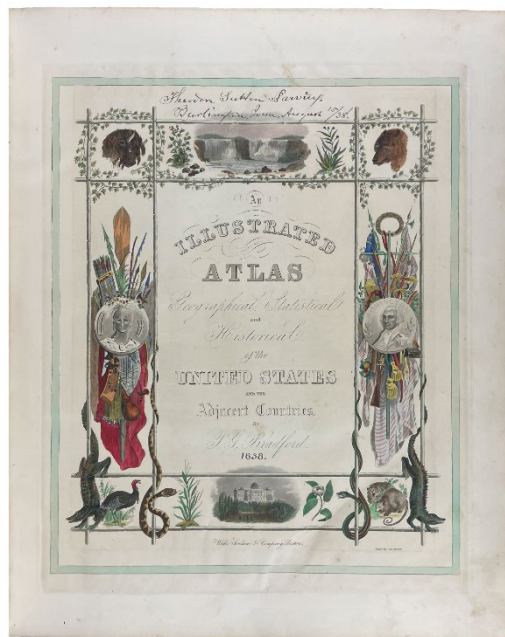
(#40579)

\$32,000.



BRADFORD, Thomas Gamaliel (1802-1887). *An Illustrated Atlas, Geographical Statistical, and Historical, of the United States, and the Adjacent Countries.* Boston & Cincinnati: stereotyped and printed by Fulsom, Wells & Thurston of Cambridge, Mass. for Weeks, Jordan & Co. of Boston and Edward Lucas & Co. of Cincinnati, [1838]. Folio (19 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches). Engraved additional title with integral hand-colored decorative pictorial surround, 39 hand-colored engraved maps and town-plans (34 maps [one double-page], 5 town-plans), by G. W. Boynton and others. Contemporary light brown half morocco over embossed cloth-covered boards, brown morocco title label on the upper cover, lettered in gilt, the spine divided into five compartments by wide semi-raised bands, the bands highlighted with gilt tooling, marbled endpapers. *Provenance:* Theodore Sutton Parvin (1817-1901), inscription dated 15 August 1838 on additional title.

Fine copy of "one of the first American general atlases to supplement the maps with lengthy geographical descriptions" with detailed maps of 28 States, including an excellent early map of the Republic of Texas.



(Description continues on next page.)



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

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

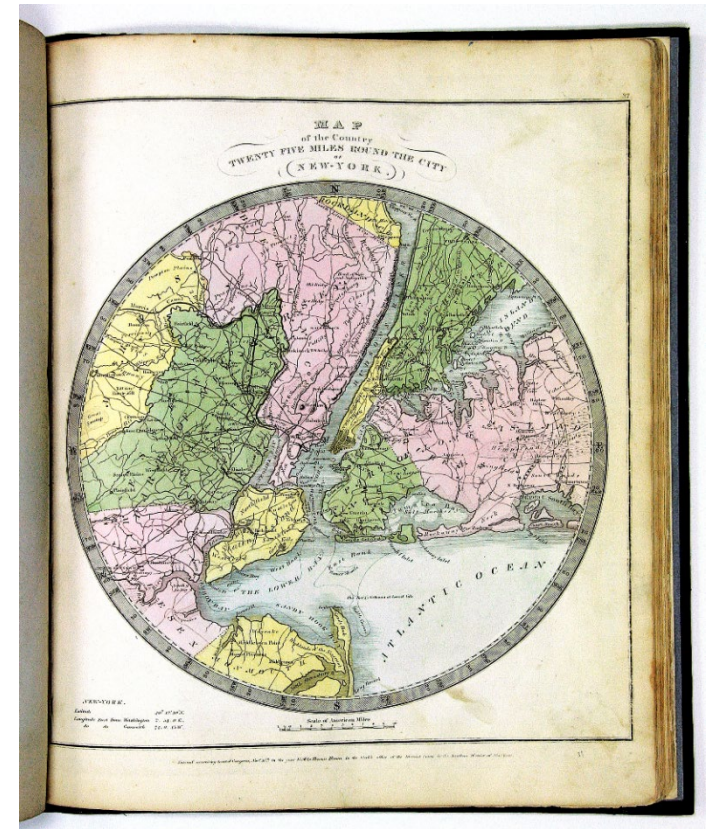
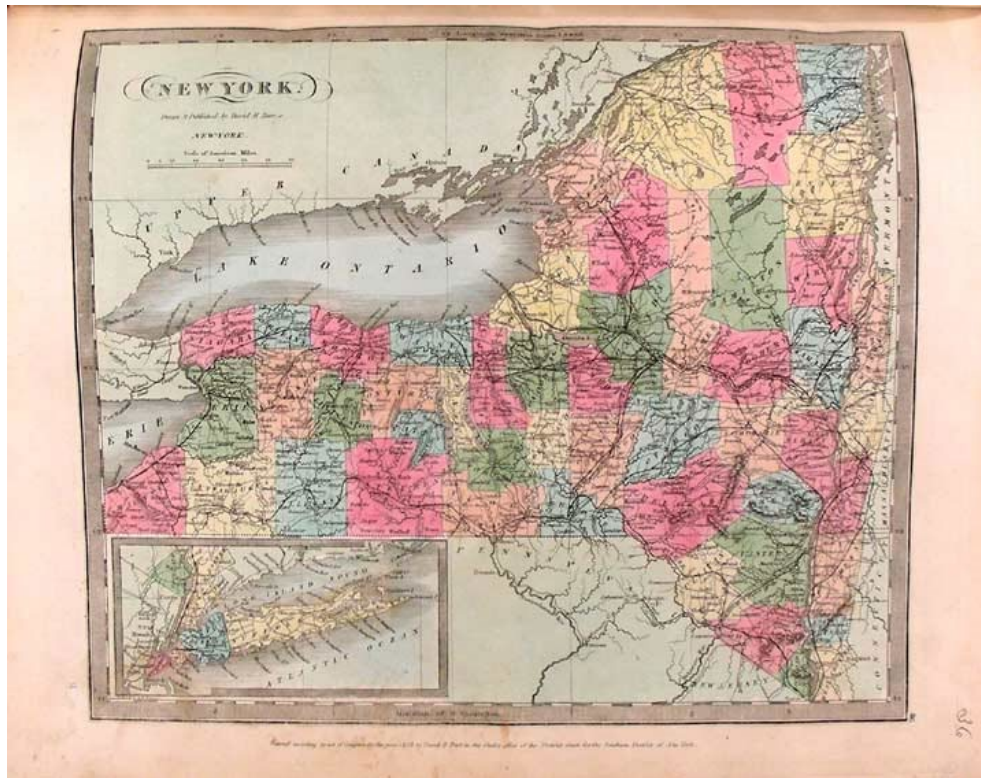
The provenance is particularly interesting: Theodore Sutton Parvin (1817-1901) "was graduated at Woodward College, Cincinnati, in 1836; he studied law; was private secretary of the first governor of Iowa Territory, Robert Lucas, in 1838, and was the first librarian of that territory. Later he was librarian and professor in the Iowa State University; was a founder of the Iowa State Historical Society in 1857, and for the years 1863-65 was its corresponding secretary and editor. He was the founder, in 1844, of the Iowa Masonic Library.



Le Gear L33. Martin & Martin p.125. *Minnesota Historical Society*, Vol. X, Part II, p.871. Phillips *Atlases* 138. Howes B701. Ristow p.271. Sabin 7261.

(#23932)

\$12,000.



BURR, David H. (1803-1875). A New Universal Atlas; Comprising Separate Maps of All the Principal Empires, Kingdoms and States throughout the World, and Forming a Distinct Atlas of the United States Carefully Compiled from the Best Authorities Extant by David H. Burr. A New Edition Revised and Corrected to the Present Time. New York: Wm. Hall & Co., 1836. Small folio (15 x 12 1/4 inches). Engraved throughout, title, 1p. contents list, 63 hand-colored engraved plates. Expertly bound to style in dark blue half morocco over contemporary blue embossed cloth-covered boards, title panel blocked in gilt on upper cover, the flat spine divided into six compartments by single gilt fillets, lettered in gilt in the second compartment.

A fine copy of this important work from one of the greatest early American cartographers.

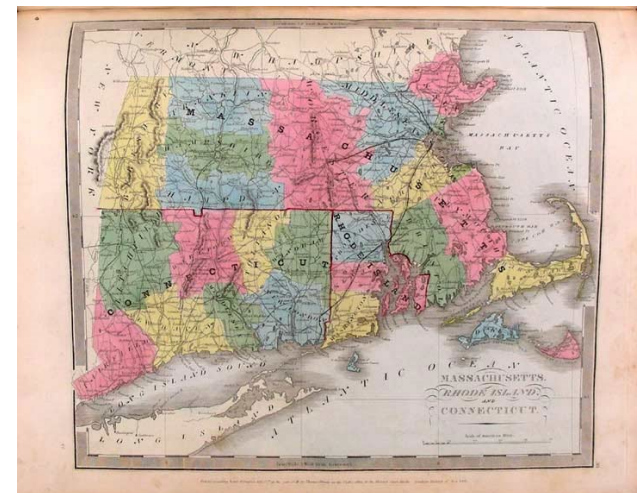
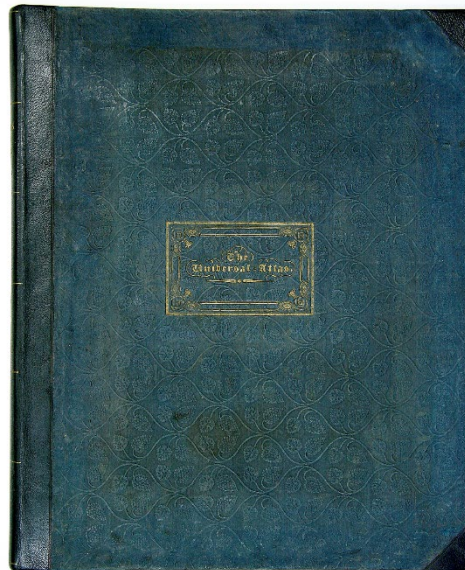
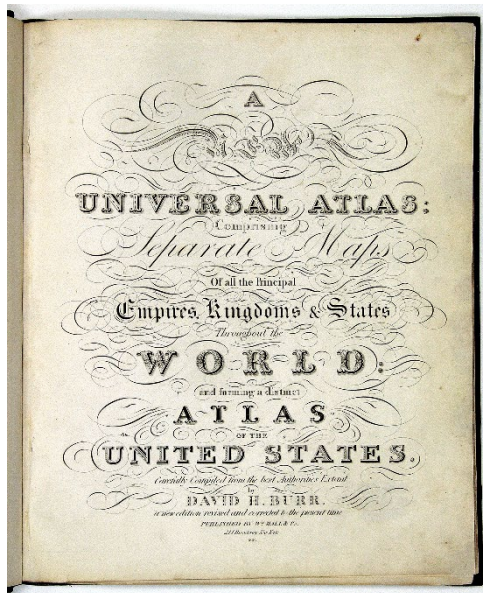
(Description continues on next page.)



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

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

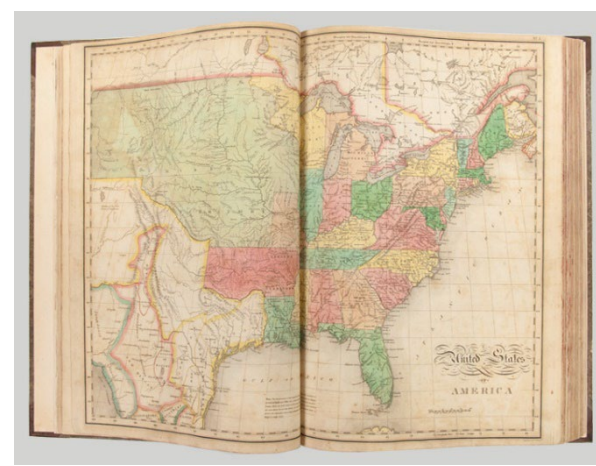
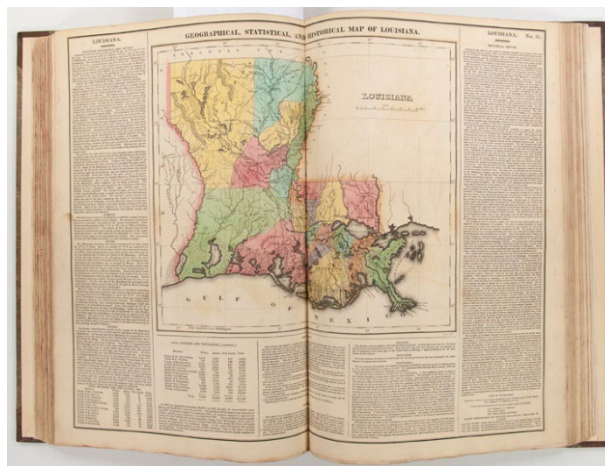
\$12,500.



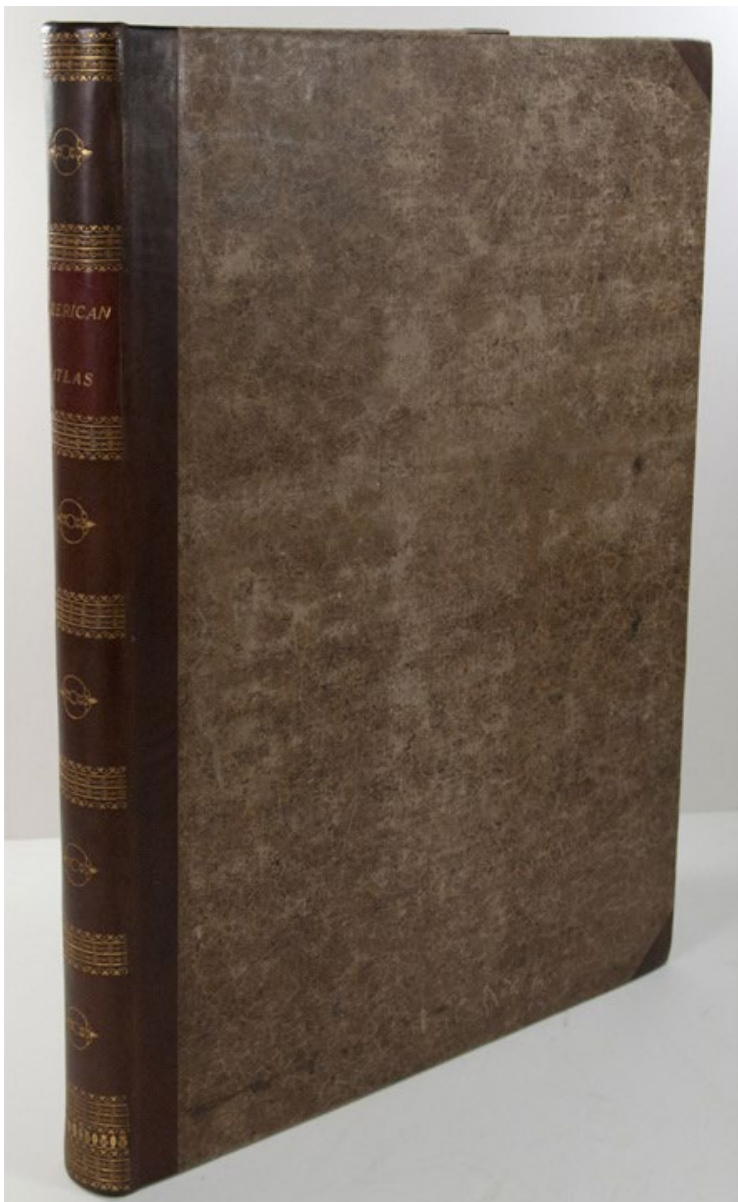


CAREY, Henry Charles, and LEA, Isaac (Publishers). A Complete Historical, Chronological, and Geographical American Atlas, being a Guide to the History of North and South America, and the West Indies: Exhibiting an Accurate Account of the Discovery, Settlement, and Progress, of their Various Kingdoms, States, Provinces, &c. Together with the Wars, Celebrated Battles, and Remarkable Events, to the Year 1822. Philadelphia: H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1823. Folio (17 1/2 x 11 7/8 inches). Mounted on guards throughout, letterpress title (copyright notice on verso), 1p. Advertisement (verso blank), 1p. Contents (verso blank), 46 double-page hand-colored engraved maps of the United States, all but one with borders of letterpress descriptive text, 1 uncolored double-page engraved view showing the comparative heights of mountains throughout the world, 1 hand-colored double-page engraved table showing the comparative lengths of the principal rivers worldwide, 5 letterpress tables (4 double-page [3 of these hand-colored]), 18pp. of letterpress text. Expertly bound to style in half calf over contemporary marbled boards, flat spine in six compartments divided by gilt roll tools, red morocco label in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

One of the most important early atlases printed in the United States: a handsome atlas of the Americas, with individual color maps of each state in the Union, including a seminal map of the West by Stephen H. Long.



(Description continues on next page.)



At the time of publication this was the best and most detailed atlas to be produced in the United States. Fielding Lucas, the major Baltimore printer, was the principal engraver, and substantial historical background text accompanies each map. Among the most noted maps in the atlas is Major Stephen H. Long's "Map of Arkansas and other Territories of the United States." That map, which depicts the Missouri basin between Nashville in the east, the Mandan villages in the north and the Rocky Mountains in the west, was based on the surveys conducted by Long on his expeditions of 1819 and 1820. The map published in Carey and Lea's atlas preceded the official account of that expedition by the botanist Edwin James, which included a smaller map with similar detail (titled "Country drained by the Mississippi Western Section"). Carey and Lea's 1823 publication of James's *Account* perhaps explains the prior inclusion of this map with Long expedition information in their atlas. On this famous map is the printed legend, which would perpetuate a myth for many years to come, identifying the high plains as the "Great American Desert." Carey and Lea's atlas was first issued in 1822; this is the 1823 second issue, substantially the same as the first but with a new title and revised states of several maps and text leaves (generally minor revisions, including additional shading to maps and improved resetting of several text leaves, though this copy with first state settings of the Maryland and Virginia text.)

Howes C133 ("aa"). Phillips 1373a. Sabin 15055. Wheat, *Transmississippi West* 348 and 352. Phillips, *Atlases* 4464.
(#25085) \$ 11,000.



CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839). *Carey's General Atlas*. Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, September 9, 1800. Folio (17 x 14 inches). 49 engraved maps, including 25 folding, and "A Map of Part of the N. W. Territory of the United States" with contemporary hand-coloring printed on heavy laid paper and dated 1796. 4 maps dated 1794, 2 dated 1795. With the title and table of contents page dated 1800, priced ten dollars, and with Philadelphia spelled "Ppiladelphia." Bound to style in half calf over contemporary speckled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by double gilt fillets, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment with gilt title.

An exceedingly rare edition of Carey's important and early General Atlas, here with remaindered US state maps dating to 1794 and 1795.

Carey, one of the most important publishers in American history, first issued his *American Atlas* in 1795 with 21 maps. Carey's was the first atlas printed in America. His *General Atlas* followed in 1796 with 45 maps. Most of the present atlas is devoted to the Americas with 27 of the 49 maps being of the New World. Of the 27, the majority concern the United States and its territories, and incorporate the latest geographical knowledge available to one of the premier mapping firms in the United States. Two additional important maps, not included in the 1796 edition, are Map 46, "Seven Ranges of Townships . . . laid out by Congress," which shows a section of what is now Ohio to be sold off by the federal government, and Map 47, "Part of the North Western Territory" by Samuel Lewis, dated 1796, which shows what is now the Greater Midwest.

Beyond maps of Asia, Africa, South America, numerous European states, and even the North Pole and the whole world, there are detailed maps of each state then in the Union, including Georgia, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania (after Reading Howell), Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky (after Elihu Barker), South Carolina, North Carolina, a Virginia map dated 1794, one of the first printed maps of Tennessee (spelled "Tennassee"), and a map of the Ohio Territory before its naming in 1802.

Phillips, *Atlases* 3535. Sabin 10858. Not in Rumsey.

(#14158)

(Description continues on next page.)

\$32,000.



CAREY'S
GENERAL ATLAS;

CONTAINING:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Map of the world, | 26. * New-Hampshire, |
| 2. Chart of do. | 27. * Province of Maine, |
| 3. Europe, | 28. * Massachusetts, |
| 4. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, | 29. * Rhode-Island, |
| 5. Russia, | 30. * Connecticut, |
| 6. Scotland, | 31. * New-York, |
| 7. England and Wales, | 32. * New-Jersey, |
| 8. Ireland, | 33. * Pennsylvania, |
| 9. United Provinces, | 34. * Delaware, |
| 10. Austrian, French and Dutch Netherlands, | 35. * Maryland, |
| 11. Germany, | 36. * Virginia, |
| 12. France, | 37. * North-Carolina, |
| 13. * Seat of war in do. | 38. * South-Carolina, |
| 14. Hungary and Turkey in Europe, | 39. * Georgia, |
| 15. Spain and Portugal, | 40. * Kentucky, |
| 16. Italy, | 41. * Tennessee, |
| 17. * Switzerland, | 42. South America, |
| 18. Poland, | 43. West-Indies, |
| 19. Asia, | 44. Countries round the north pole, |
| 20. China, | 45. Captain Cooke's discoveries, |
| 21. Hindostan. | 46. * Seven ranges of townships laid out by Congress, |
| 22. Africa, | 47. * Part of the North Western Territory, |
| 23. British settlements in America, | 48. * French part of St. Domingo, |
| 24. * United States, | 49. * Travels of the Apollles. |
| 25. * Vermont, | |

The maps marked thus () are added to the American Edition of this work: They are not in any London one.*

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY MATHEW CAREY.

September 9, 1800.

(PRICE TEN DOLLARS.)





CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839). *Carey's American Atlas: Containing Twenty Maps and One Chart.* Philadelphia: Engraved for and Published by Mathew Carey, 1805. Folio (17 1/8 x 10 7/8 inches). Letterpress title (incorporating a list of the maps) printed on wove paper, otherwise engraved throughout on laid paper. 21 engraved maps (11 double-page, 5 folding, 3 with period hand-coloring in outline). Expertly bound to style in diced russia over the original marbled paper-covered boards, flat spine in compartments divided by gilt double fillets, lettered in the second compartment.

An exceedingly rare issue of the first atlas of the United States published in America.

This scarce atlas contains the same maps as the first edition of Carey's *American Atlas* of 1795. Following that first edition, the first atlas of the United States published in America, Carey printed from the same copper plates used for the 1796 first edition of his *General Atlas*, adding plate numbers to the upper right corners. Carey would re-issue his *General Atlas* in 1800 and 1804. Less well known, however, is the fact that he would also reissue the *American Atlas* in 1800 and 1805. Those issues of the *American Atlas* contained maps printed subsequent to the 1796 *General Atlas*, and therefore include the plate numbers from that work, thus explaining the haphazard numbering of the maps. Other than the addition of the plate numbers, the maps are from the same plates and appear to be identical to the first edition maps from the *American Atlas* of 1795. All the maps are printed on laid paper, and are preceded by a cancel letterpress title on wove. It seems likely that Carey published this issue of the atlas from his remaining stock of the maps from the 1796 *General Atlas* with the addition of the cancel title. This would explain the presence of period hand-coloring on some of the maps in this copy, but not all. Although the title states the price of the atlas to be \$5 plain and \$6 colored, a contemporary ink inscription on the front pastedown suggests the atlas was sold for \$4. A second edition of the *American Atlas* would be published in 1809, containing additional maps.

(Description continues on next page.)



(Description continues on next page.)



The maps in the present atlas are as follows:

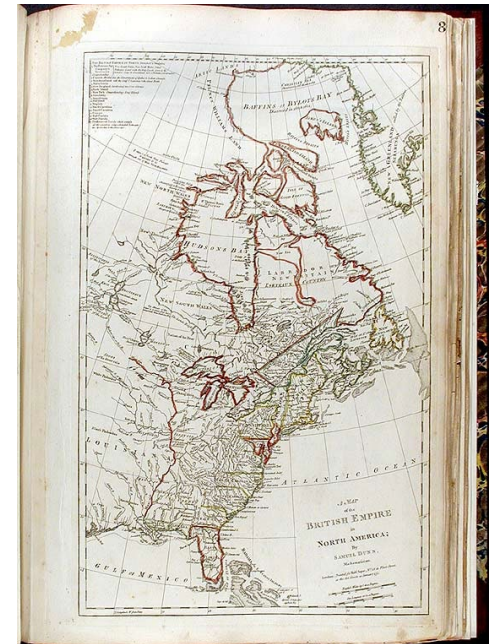
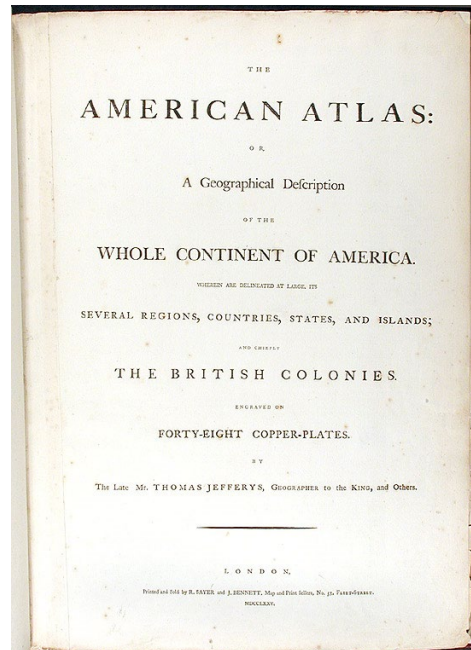
1. The British Possessions in North America ... by Samuel Lewis 1794. Double page, colored in outline.
2. The Province of Maine ... by Samuel Lewis, 1794. Hand-colored in outline.
3. The State of New Hampshire ... by Samuel Lewis, 1794. Double page, hand-colored in outline.
4. Vermont From actual survey ... by Amos Doolittle. Folding.
5. The State of Massachusetts ... by Samuel Lewis. Double page.
6. Connecticut ... by A Doolittle. Folding.
7. The State of Rhode Island ... by Harding Harris.
8. The State of New York ... by Samuel Lewis. 1795. Double page.
9. The State of Pennsylvania ... by Samuel Lewis. Double page.
10. The State of New Jersey ... compiled by Samuel Lewis. Double page.
11. Delaware ... W. Barker, sculp.
12. The State of Maryland ... by Samuel Lewis. Folding
13. The State of Virginia ... by Samuel Lewis. 1794. Double page.
14. The State of North Carolina ... by Samuel Lewis. Double page.
15. The State of South Carolina ... by Samuel Lewis. 1795. Double page.
16. Georgia ... W. Barker, sculp.
17. Kentucky, reduced from Elihu Barker's large map. W. Barker sculp. Double-page.
18. A Map of the Tennessee State ... from surveys by Genl. D. Smith. J. T. Scott sculp. Double-page.
19. A map of South America. Folding.
20. A map of the Discoveries made by Capts. Cook & Clerke ... J. T. Scott, sculp.
21. A Chart of the West Indies ... W. Barker sculp. Folding.

The later issues of the first edition of the *American Atlas*, i.e. the issues of 1800 and 1805, as here, are very rare.

Howes C135. Streeter Sale 79 (1800 issue). This issue not in LeGear, OCLC, Phillips, or Sabin.



JEFFERYS, Thomas (1719-1771). *The American Atlas; or, a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America; Wherein are Delineated at Large its Several Regions, Countries, States, and Islands; and Chiefly the British Colonies.* London: Printed and Sold by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1775. Folio (21 1/4 x 15 1/8 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. Letterpress title and index leaf, otherwise engraved. 22 engraved maps, on 29 sheets (28 folding or double-page), all hand-colored in outline. Expertly bound to style in eighteenth-century half Russia over contemporary marbled boards, the flat spine richly gilt in eight compartments divided by fillets, Greek-key and rope-twist roll-tools, lettered in the second, the others with elaborate rococo repeat pattern.



"The American Atlas" is the most important 18th-century atlas of America. Ristow describes it as a "geographical description of the whole continent of America, as portrayed in the best available maps in the latter half of the eighteenth century. A major cartographic reference work, it was, very likely, consulted by American, English, and French civilian administrators and military officers during the Revolution."

(Description continues on next page.)



As a collection, the *American Atlas* stands as the most comprehensive, detailed and accurate survey of the American colonies at the beginning of the Revolution. Among the distinguished maps are: Braddock Meade's "A Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of New England," the largest and most detailed map of New England that had yet been published; a map of "The Provinces of New York and New Jersey" by Samuel Holland, the surveyor general for the northern American colonies; William Scull's "A Map of Pennsylvania," the first map of that colony to include its western frontier; Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson's "A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia," the best colonial map for the Chesapeake region; and Lt. Ross's "Course of the Mississippi" the first map of that river based on English sources.

Jefferys was the leading English cartographer of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the English American colonies, that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work." Jefferys died on November 20th, 1771, and in 1775, his successors, Robert Sayer and John Bennett, gathered these separately-issued maps together and republished them in book form as *The American Atlas*.

Howes J-81. *New England Prospect* 13. Phillips, *Atlases* 1165. Ristow, *Thomas Jefferys: The American Atlas* facsimile edition, passim. Sabin 35953. Streeter sale I, 72.

(#40437) \$100,000



COLBY, George N. (Editor). **Atlas of Hancock County Maine Compiled and Published under the direction of Geo. N. Colby. Drawn from Official Plans, U.S. Coast Survey Charts, and Actual Surveys by H. E. Halfpenny and J. H. Stuart.** Ellsworth, Maine: S. F. Colby & Co [engraved by William Bracher, printed by F. Bourquin, Philadelphia], 1881. Folio (16 3/4 x 14 1/4 inches). 96 pp., including 5 pp. of ads in rear. 39 hand-colored lithograph maps (17 double-page, some printed recto and verso of same sheets, numerous insets). Contemporary black morocco, upper cover lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. *Provenance:* Edward C. Burleigh (name in gilt on upper cover).

A complete example of the first atlas devoted to Hancock County, Maine.

In 1881, cartographer and surveyor George N. Colby, assisted by J. H. Stuart and others, published the first atlas of Hancock County's towns, villages, plantations, and timber lots. The maps identify many property owners by name, and show the locations of homesteads, businesses, roads, schools, churches, mills, and cemeteries in those plantations, towns, and villages. Including all the insets, 87 maps were produced by Colby Halfpenny and Stuart, drawn on stone by William Bracher and printed by F. Bourquin of Philadelphia. The detailed town plans include Mount Desert Island, Bar Harbor, Ellsworth, Bluehill, Southwest Harbor, and numerous others.

As with most 19th century county atlases, the work was published strictly by subscription. Given the relatively small size of the county in terms of population, the atlas would not have been published in a large print run, resulting in its rarity today. "Despite their limitations and inaccuracies, nineteenth-century county atlases nonetheless preserve a detailed cartographical, biographical, and pictorial record of a large segment of rural America in the Victorian age." [Ristow]

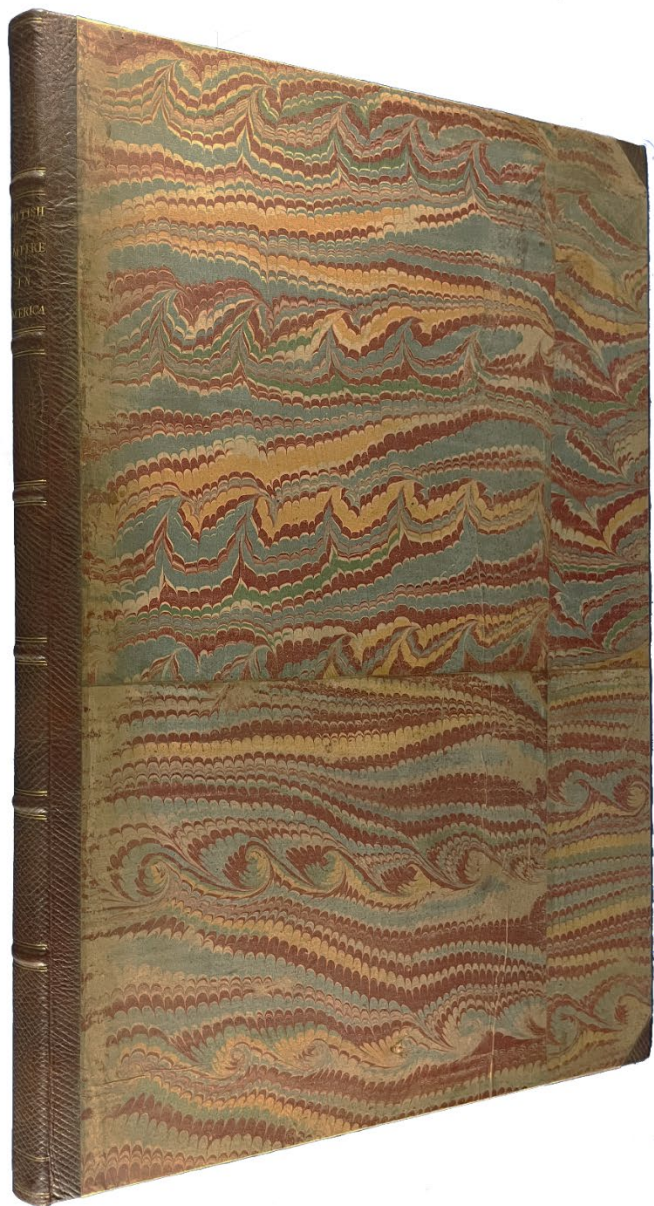
This copy with provenance to Edward C. Burleigh, the Governor of Maine from 1889-1893.

LeGear 14311. Ristow, *American Maps*, p.424.

(#30409)

\$2,250.

(Description continues on next page.)



POPPLER, Henry (1695-1743, Cartographer). TOMS, William Henry (c.1700-1765, Engraver), BARON, Bernard (c.1700-1766, Engraver), SEARLE, Richard William (1732-1785, Engraver). *A Map of the British Empire in America, with the French and Spanish Settlements Adjacent Thereto.* London: Sold by the Proprietors S[amuel] Harding on the Pavement in St. Martins Lane, and W[illiam] H[enry] Toms, Engraver in Union Court near Hatton Garden Holborn, 1733 [1734]. Engraved folding key map in Babinski State 4, showing the track line of Spanish Galleons. Large engraved wall map on 15 double-page and 5 full-page map sheets, numbered in plate and in contemporary ink manuscript, in Babinski State 7, with Harding and Toms's imprint on map sheet 17, on laid paper with Strasbourg Lily watermarks. Ink manuscript sheet key opposite key map, which also carries ink manuscript configuration guidance. Finely bound to style in period diced quarter calf with tips on marbled paper boards, six raised bands forming seven gilt-ruled compartments with gilt-titling in second.

A bound example of the largest 18th-century wall map of the Thirteen Colonies, and the first to name all thirteen. Popple's was the first detailed map of British, French, and Spanish colonial possessions in North America.

(Description continues on next page.)



Sold by S. Harding on the Staircase in St. Martin's Lane, and by W. H. L. Payne in Water Court near Holborn Garden Hill.

Scale of Statute Miles
1 : 100,000
1 : 200,000
1 : 300,000

(Description continues on next page.)



The most historically significant eighteenth-century cartographic work was the mapping of Colonial America. For the English, maps depicting territorial boundaries were vital due to claim conflicts with the French and Spanish. In this period, there was growing English concern over French explorations in the Mississippi Valley, which stimulated map production. Colonial officials needed accurate maps illustrating the land, waterways, forts, and settlements, but maps were also essential for domestic political reasons. They delineated and served to legitimize boundaries and helped define British economic interests in the New World. Popple's map of the British Empire in America, his only major cartographic work, was the largest printed map of the continent made during the colonial period.

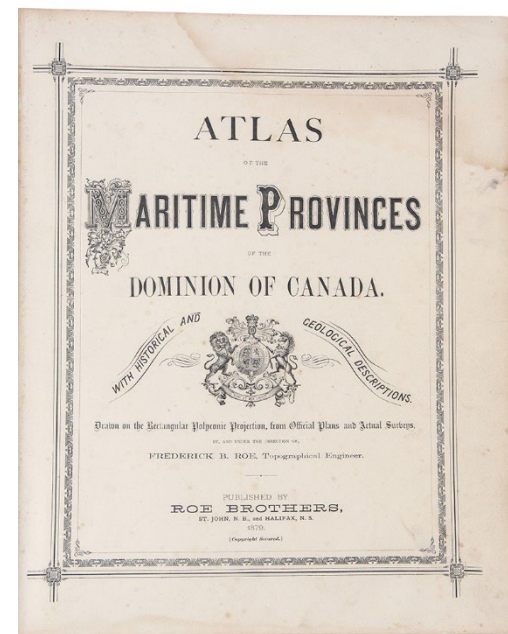
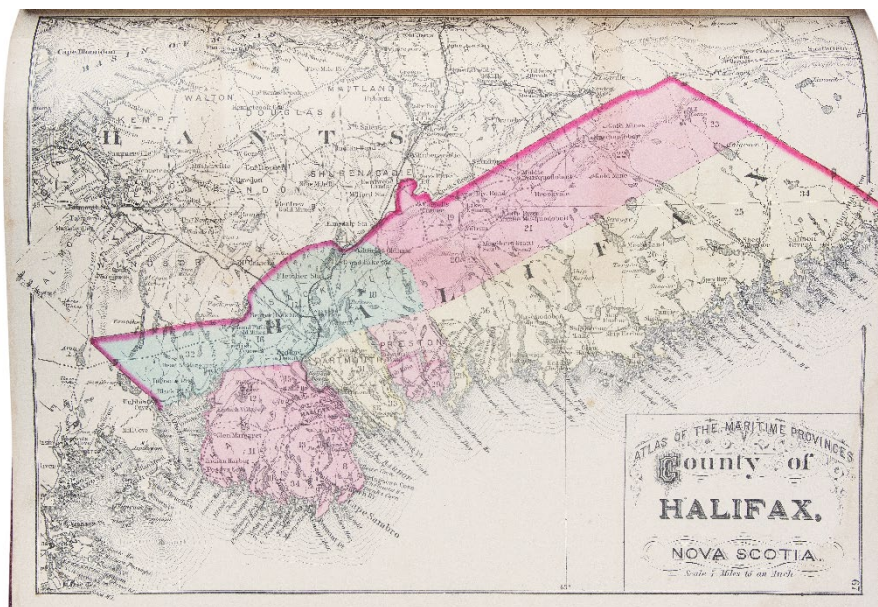
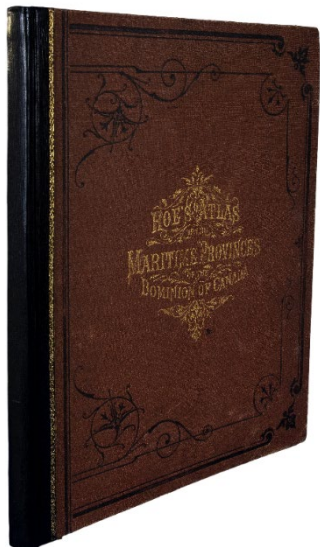
Popple produced this map under the auspices of Great Britain's Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to help settle disputes arising from the rival expansion of English, Spanish, and French colonies. "France claimed not only Canada, but also territories drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries - in practical terms, an area of half a continent." [Goss] "Little is known of Popple except that he came from a family whose members had served the Board of Trade and Plantations for three generations, a connection that must have been a factor in his undertaking the map." [McCorkle] Even with Popple's government connections, his map was not a commercial success until its publication was taken over by Toms and Harding in 1739. Regardless, it was of outsize historical importance. Popple's was the first map to name all the original Thirteen Colonies, and one of the first to show the new Colony of Georgia. The map was distributed by Great Britain's Board of Trade to the government of every colony in America. It was widely copied by other cartographers and remained the standard-bearer of North American maps for decades, in part because its issuance in both wall map and atlas forms allowed for a variety of usages.

Benjamin Franklin, on May 22, 1746, ordered two copies of this map, "one bound the other in sheets," for the Pennsylvania Assembly. It was the only map of sufficient size and grandeur available. And the map is on a grand scale: if actually assembled it would result in a rectangle over eight feet square.

Babinski, *Henry Popple's 1733 map*, State 4, 7. Brown, *Early Maps of the Ohio Valley* 14. Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1955-408. Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* 216, 217. *Degrees of Latitude* 24. Goss, *The Mapping of North America*, p.122. McCorkle, *America Emergent* 21. McSherry, *Two Centuries of Prints in America: 1680-1880*.

(#40905)

\$165,000.



ROE, Frederick B. *Atlas of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, with Historical and Geographical Descriptions.* St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S.: Roe Brothers, 1879. Folio (15 13/16 x 13 inches). 102 pp. 34 hand-colored mapsheets (5 double-page), many with insets or comprising multiple maps or town plans. Publisher's black morocco-backed brown cloth boards, upper cover decoratively blocked in black and lettered in gilt, repairs to spine.

Scarce hand-colored county atlas of the northeastern Canadian provinces. "The only 19th-century atlas of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island." [Rumsey]

Following the title is a textual description of the provinces, largely using census data, written by Duncan Campbell, as well as essays on the geology and mineralogy of the region by James Fowler. It was published strictly by subscription at the price of \$10 and includes an 8 pp. Business Directory (i.e. essentially a list of subscribers) and 2 pp. publisher's ads in the rear.

Phillips 1239. Rumsey 859.
(#39575)

\$ 3,500.



SAYER, Robert and John BENNET (Publishers). *The American Military Pocket Atlas; Being an Approved Collection of Correct Maps, Both General and Particular, of the British Colonies; Especially Those which Now are, or Probably May be the Theatre of War: Taken Principally from the Actual Surveys and Judicious Observations of Engineers De Brahm and Romans; Cook, Jackson, and Collett; Maj. Holland, and Other Officers.* London: Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennet, [1776]. Octavo (10 5/8 x 8 1/4 inches). Letterpress text: title (verso blank), 2 pp. dedication to Gov. Pownall, 2 pp. Advertisement, 1 p. List of maps with verso blank, 6 folding engraved maps, all hand-colored in outline, all dissected into sections as issued, hinged with linen and folded. (Triangle from upper outer corner of dedication leaf torn away without affecting the text.). Expertly bound to style in 18th-century half russia over contemporary marbled boards, spine ruled gilt in compartments, lettered direct in the second compartment, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt.

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

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

(Description continues on next page.)



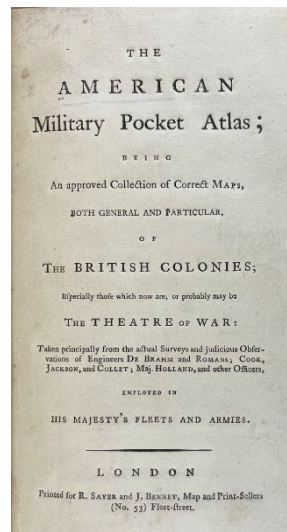
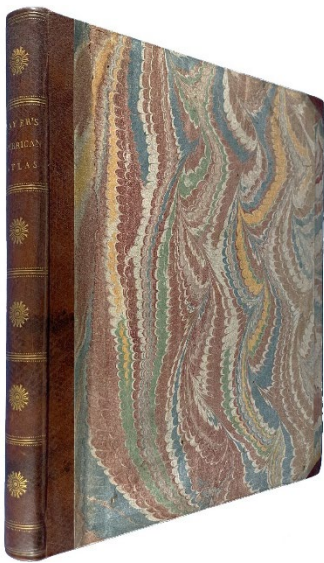
(Description continues on next page.)



The six maps in Sayer and Bennet's *The Holster Atlas* are as follows:

1. DUNN, Samuel. "North America, as divided amongst the European Powers. By Samuel Dunn, Mathematician London: printed for Robt. Sayer, 10 Jany. 1774." Engraved map, hand-colored in outline, in six unequal sections (sheet size: 13 3/4 x 19 inches). Engraved for Dunn's *A New Atlas* (London: 1774).
2. DUNN, Samuel. "A compleat map of the West Indies, containing the coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain, and Terra Firma: with all the islands." London: Robt. Sayer, 10 January 1774. Engraved map, hand-colored in outline, in six unequal sections (sheet size: 13 1/8 x 19 inches). Engraved for Dunn's *A New Atlas* (London: 1774). The "Advertisement" describes these first two maps as "a general map of the part of the globe, called North America, and a second general map of those islands, shores, gulfs, and bays, which form what is commonly called the West Indies; these we consider as introductory, and as giving a general idea, and we trust a just one."
3. "A general map of the Northern British Colonies in America. which comprehends the Province of Quebec, the Government of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-England, and New-York from the maps published by the Admiralty and Board of Trade, Regulated by the astronomic and trigonometric observations of Major Holland and corrected from Governor Pownall's late Map 1776." London: Robt. Sayer & John Bennet, 14 August 1776. Engraved map, hand-colored in outline, in eight unequal sections (sheet size: 20 1/2 x 27 1/2 inches). First state, also issued as a separate map. This map was re-issued in 1788 with the title changed to reflect the new political realities. McCorkle, *New England* 776.11. Sellers and Van Ee 143. Stevens and Tree 65.
4. EVANS, Lewis. "A general map of the Middle British Colonies, in America, containing Virginia, Maryland, the Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. With the addition of New York, and the greatest part of New England, as also of the bordering parts of the Province of Quebec, improved from several surveys made after the late war, and corrected from Governor Pownall's late Map 1776. London: R. Sayer and J. Bennet, 15 October 1776." Engraved map, hand-colored in outline, in eight unequal sections (sheet size: 20 1/4 x 27 3/4 inches). Based on Evans's map of 1755, with additions and corrections. Stephenson and McKee, *Virginia*, p.82 (image of the Evans map).

(Description continues on next page.)

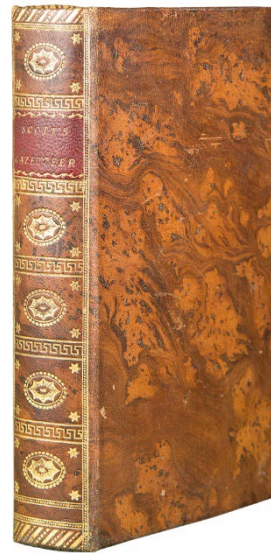
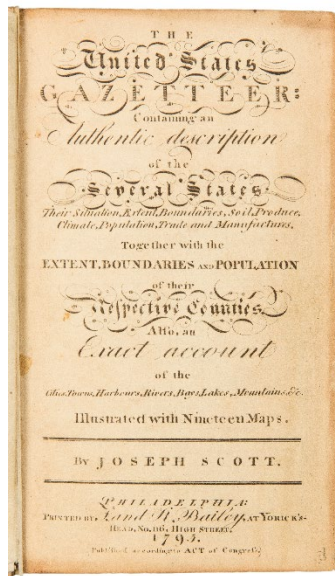


5. ROMANS, Bernard. "A general map of the Southern British Colonies, in America. comprehending North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, with the neighboring Indian countries. From the modern surveys of Engineer de Brahm, Capt. Collet, Mouzon and others; and from the large hydrographical survey of the coasts of East and West Florida. By B. Romans. London: R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 15 Octr. 1776." Engraved map, hand-colored in outline, eight unequal sections (sheet size: 20 3/4 x 27 inches). Based on charts and maps by Roman and others.

6. BRASSIER, William Furness (1745-1772). "A Survey of Lake Champlain including Lake George, Crown Point, and St. John, Surveyed by order of ... Sr. Jeffery Amherst ... by William Brassier, draughtsman. 1762. London: Robt. Sayer and Jno. Bennet, 5 Aug., 1776." Engraved map, hand-colored in outline, on eight unequal panels (27 3/4 x 20 3/8 inches). Also issued as the first separately published map of Lake Champlain, this excellent detailed chart was based on a survey made during the French and Indian War, but not published until the Revolution. Included is an inset illustrating America's first naval battle, in which General Benedict Arnold, though forced back down the lake, was able to delay the British attempt to descend to the Hudson for that year. No mention, of course, is made of Ethan Allen's taking of Fort Ticonderoga in 1775.

Fite and Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps*, pp.212-216. Howes A208. Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*, pp.61-63. Phillips, *Atlases* 1206. Rumsey, p.311. Sabin 1147. Schwartz and Ehrenberg, p.190. Streeter Sale 73. (#23542)

\$16,500



SCOTT, Joseph. The United States Gazetteer: Containing an Authentic Description of the Several States. Their Situation, Extent, Boundaries, Soil, Produce, Climate, Population, Trade, and Manufactures. Together with the Extent, Boundaries, and Population of their Respective Counties. Also, an Exact Account of the Cities, Towns, Harbors, Rivers, Bays, Lakes, Mountains, &c. Philadelphia: F. and R. Bailey, 1795. 12mo (6 3/8 x 3 3/4 inches). Engraved title, [iii]-vi, errata leaf, blank leaf, [292] pp. 19 engraved folding maps. Expertly bound to style in period tree sheep, flat spine, gilt, with red morocco lettering piece.

The first gazetteer of the United States with an important series of engraved American maps: an American cartographic cornerstone.

These maps, along with those in Carey's *American Atlas* that were issued the same year, represent a major step forward in American cartography. Scott's maps cover the United States in general, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, the Northwest Territory, and the Southwest Territory. An important early work of U.S. cartography and among the earliest mappings of each state.

Clark III, 123. Evans 29476. Howes S237. Sabin 78331. Wheat and Brun 125. (#31288)

\$ 5,750.



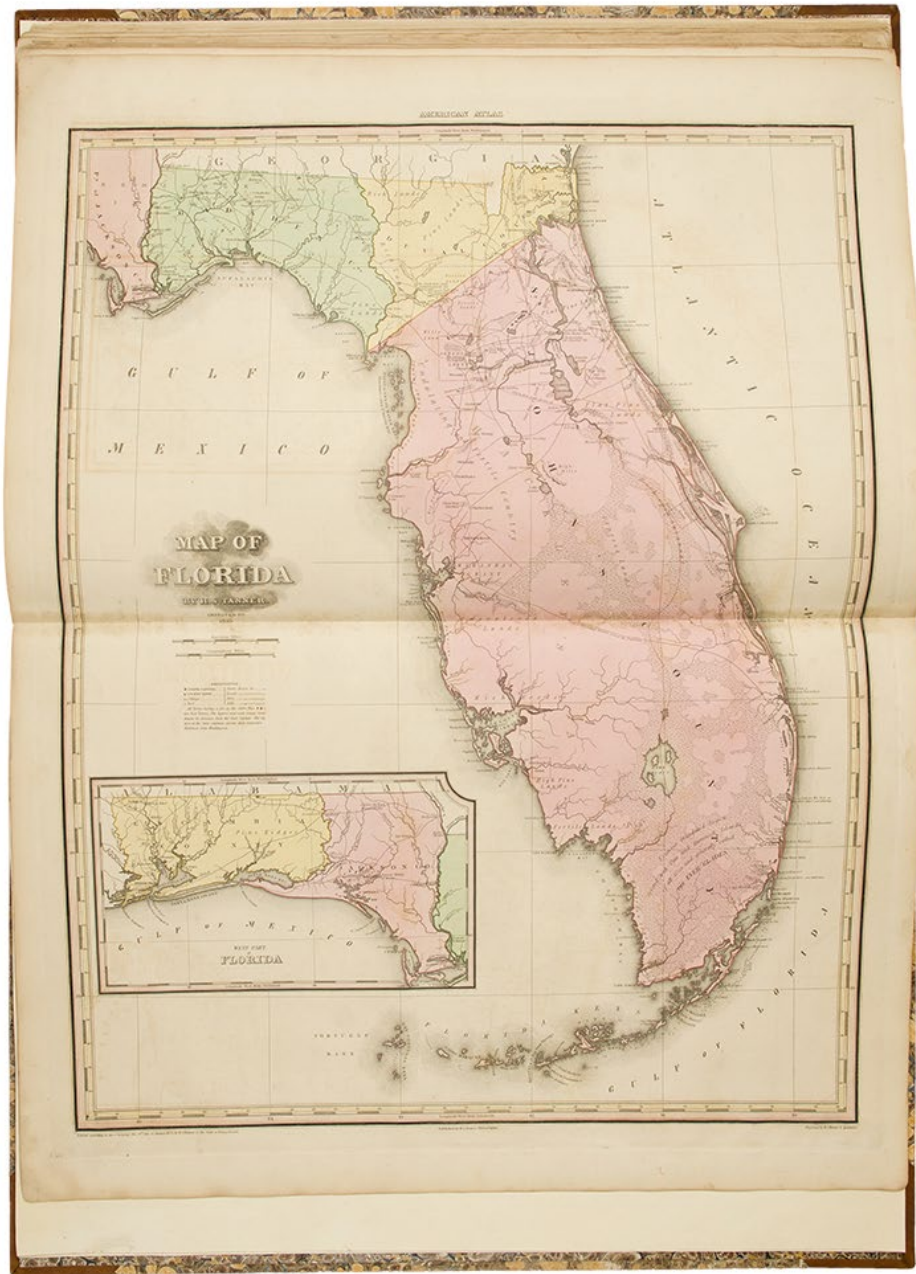
**TANNER, H.[enry] S.[chenck] (1786-1858).
A New American Atlas containing Maps of
the Several States of the North American
Union, Projected and Drawn on a Uniform**

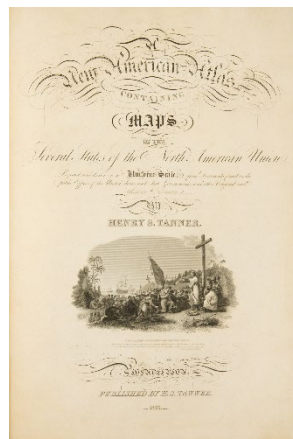
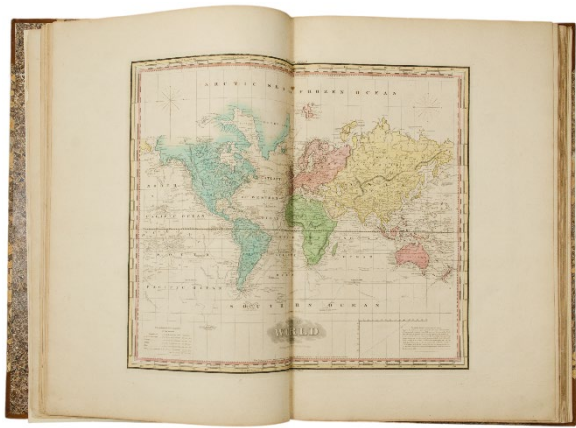
**Scale from Documents Found in Public Offices of the
United States and State Governments, and Other
Original and Authentic Information by Henry S.
Tanner.** Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1823. Folio (24 x 16
3/4 inches). Letterpress half-title, 1 p. index and 18pp.
text. Engraved title with vignette of the "First Landing of
Columbus in the New World," 18 fine hand-colored
engraved maps (16 double-page, 2 folding). Expertly
bound to style in half-calf over contemporary marbled
paper-covered boards, the flat spine gilt and divided into
seven compartments by fillets and roll tools, lettered in
the second compartment, the others with repeat
decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers.

*A fine copy of the first collected edition of "the most
distinguished atlas published in the United States during
the engraving period." [Ristow]*

Tanner's *New American Atlas* contained the most
accomplished series of maps of America that had yet
appeared in an atlas. Of the greatest importance were his
maps of American states. These maps were drawn up
using a careful combination of original surveys and the
best existing published sources.

(Description continues on next page.)





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

The outsize map of North America is of particular beauty and note. Wheat writes: "This map was a landmark - a great cartographical achievement. Tanner made good use of a large number of intervening maps, those of interest here being Humboldt's 'New Spain,' Pike's various maps, Long's map, and Pedro Walker's 'Map of New California.' This 1822 map of North America was the progenitor of a long line of famous maps." [Wheat]

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

Howes T29. Phillips 1374. Ristow, *American Maps*, pp.154, 193-198. Rumsey 2892. Sabin 94319. Schwartz and Ehrenberg, p.251. Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 350.

(#20430)

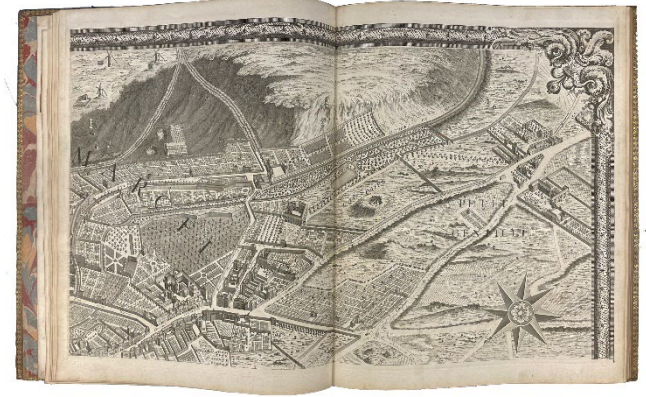
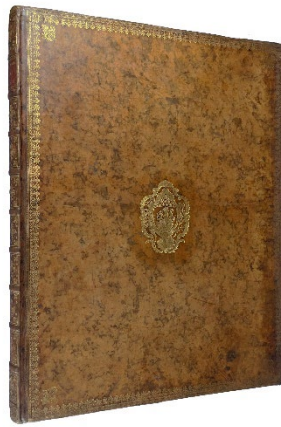
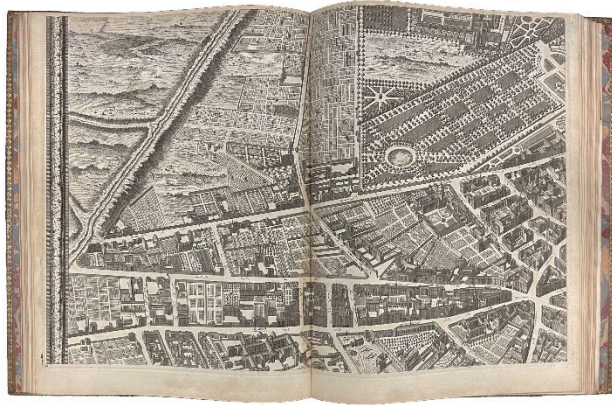
\$60,000



TURGOT, Michel Etienne, Marquis de Sousmons (1690-1751), and Louis BRETEZ. Plan de Paris, Commencé l'Année 1734. Dessiné et Gravé, sous les Ordres de Messire Michel Etienne Turgot. Achevé de Graver en 1739. Paris: [1739-40]. Folio (21 5/8 x 17 1/2 inches). Folding index map and outsize perspective plan on 20 sheets by Claude Lucas after Louis Bretez, sheets 18 and 19 joined as issued, decorative engraved border with fleur-de-lis cornerpieces, title in elaborate figural cartouche. Contemporary calf, boards gilt, borders with fleur-de-lis at corners, gilt Arms of Paris on front board, spine gilt in compartments, gilt edges, red morocco labels, marbled endpapers.

First edition of the monumental Turgot plan of Paris: a cartographical tour-de-force. The best eighteenth-century plan of Paris, and among the most impressive of all city plans.

(Description continues on next page.)



The twenty sheets of this impressive atlas form a single enormous plan, which when joined is approximately 8.25 x 10.5 feet. The map represents an area corresponding to the first eleven of the modern-day arrondissements.

In 1734, Michel-Étienne Turgot, chief of the municipality of Paris, to promote the reputation of his city, commissioned a new map of the city. He asked Louis Bretez, member of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture and professor of perspective, to draw up the plan of Paris and its suburbs. As Turgot requested a faithful map with great accuracy, for two years Bretez was allowed to enter into the mansions, houses, and gardens of the city to take precise measurements.

In the eighteenth century, the trend was to abandon the Renaissance-style portraits of cities for geometric plans, as technically and mathematically superior. The Turgot plan, however, on an isometric projection oriented toward the southeast, uses a system of perspective cavalière: two buildings of the same size are represented by two drawings of the same size, whether the buildings are close or distant. The effect is a mesmerizing bird's-eye view which shows the city in all its magnificence.

Claude Lucas, engraver of the Royal Academy of Sciences, masterfully engraved the plan, which was published between 1739 and 1740. The map was bound in elegant volumes and offered to the King, the members of the Academy, the Municipality, and important visiting dignitaries.

Berlin *Katalog* 2506. Boutier, *Les Plans de Paris des Origines*, BNF, 2002, 219. Brunet I:1224. Cohen de Ricci 803. Millard, *French* 39. Pinon 61.



BERNARD, Sir Francis (1712-1779), and Francis MILLER (1733-1800), after surveys by John SMALL (c.1722-1761). Manuscript Map of the Kennebec River in Maine, from its Mouth Extending to a Point North Approximately 100 Miles above Fort Western. New England: 1765. Pen-and-ink with grey and light green wash, on two joined sheets of laid paper, with an unlettered cartouche in the upper right corner in yellow wash, a compass rose additionally decorated in green, red, and yellow, period ink inscription on verso: "Kennebec River by Capt. Small." Provenance: Sir Francis Bernard, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts (1712-1779); by descent to Robert Spencer Bernard, Nether Winchendon House, Buckinghamshire, England. Sheet size: 33 3/4 x 18 3/4 inches.

The earliest known survey of the upper Kennebec River, here in manuscript.

In November 1969, noted historian of cartography William P. Cumming discovered in the family home of Sir Francis Bernard, "a collection of maps that, in purpose and type, differed so markedly from the more usual military, coastal, and general colonial maps of the time that it stands out in both interest and importance." [Cumming]

The present manuscript map, done on a scale of approximately 4 1/2 miles to the inch, shows much of the length of the Kennebec, from its mouth to a point approximately 100 miles north of Fort Western, with its various tributaries and islands depicted.

(Description continues on next page.)



At the bottom of the map, the coast of Maine is shown in much detail, depicting the numerous small islands and inlets from Penobscot Bay in the north to Cape Elizabeth in the south. Numerous forts along the coast are shown, including George's Fort, Brunswick Fort, and Pemmaquid Fort; a church is depicted at the mouth of Royall's River near North Yarmouth. West of the Kennebec, a portion of the "Sagadahock" or "Amorescoggin" River is shown. Along the lower Kennebec, Fort Francfort, Fort Western, and Fort Halifax are identified. Toponyms north of Fort Halifax include "Norridge Walk" and "An Indian Carrying Place" (i.e. portage route) which is drawn via hachured line.

Bernard became the Colonial Governor of Massachusetts in late 1759, shortly after British troops were victorious in the Battle of Quebec. That decisive French and Indian War victory opened a vast region for renewed English settlement and trade, thus necessitating the need for more accurate surveys of the roads and inland waterways. The present manuscript map was surveyed and drawn by the talented military mapmaker Francis Miller in 1765 for Bernard, the details of which are recounted by Bernard in a 1766 letter to Lord Barrington:

"I am desired to certify to your Lordship, that at the beginning of the Year 1764 Genl Gage at my Request, gave Leave to Ensign Francis Miller of the 45th regiment, then stationed in Newfoundland to come to Boston to assist me in some Works of Public Surveying, which I had undertaken in pursuance of resolutions of the general Assembly and partly by Orders from England. Mr. Miller being then at an outpost and not easily relieved did not arrive at Boston till Nov in that Year, when the Season for actual Surveying was over. He was employed that Winter and Spring following in protracting the Surveys made that Summer, among which was a compleat Route from Fort Pownal on the River Penobscot to Quebec [i.e. Chadwick's surveys], and some other curious explorations of the Eastern parts of New England hitherto unknown to Englishmen: of which, elegant Maps drawn by Mr. Miller have been transmitted to the Board of Trade." [Bernard to Barrington, 11 January 1766, in *The Barrington-Bernard Correspondence*.] The present map based on the surveys of little known Maine surveyor John Small would appear to have been among these "curious explorations."

(Description continues on next page.)

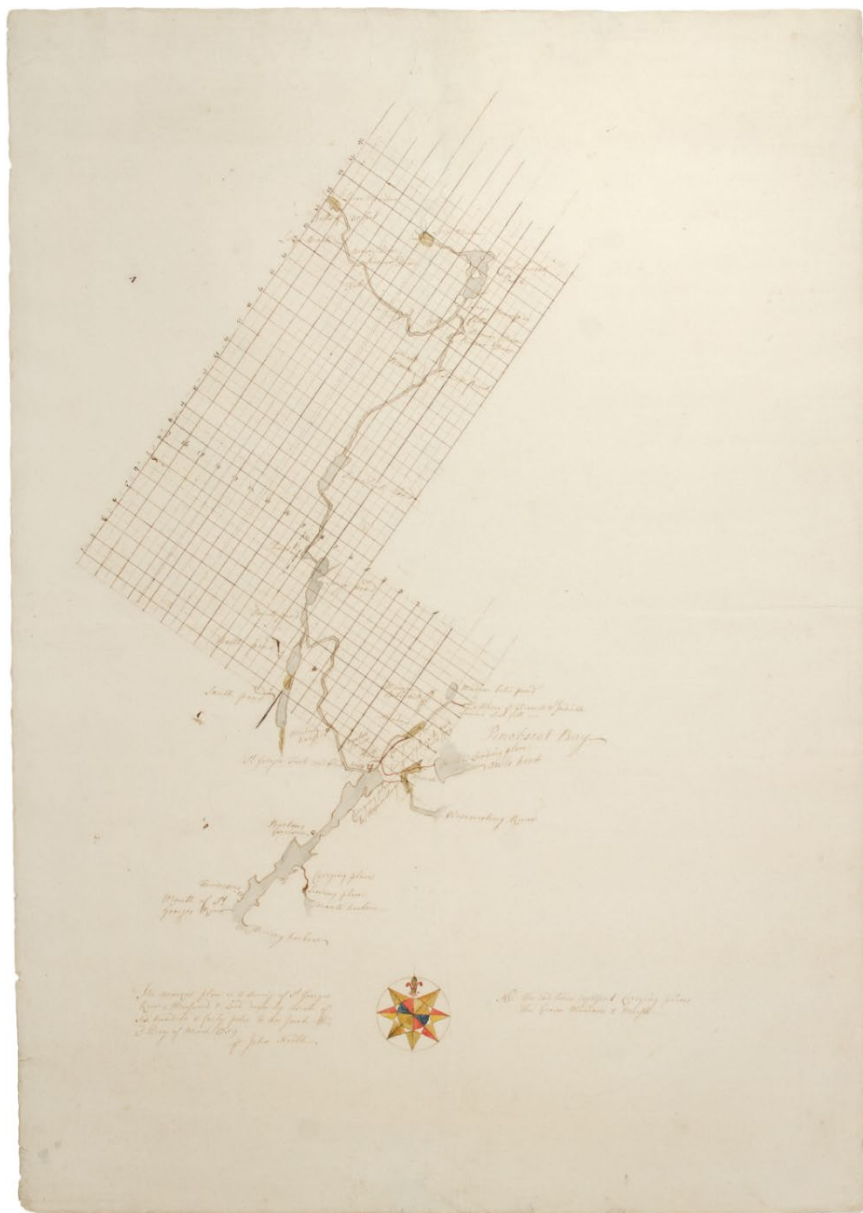


Small (c.1722-1761), learned surveying from his father Samuel Small of Scarborough, Maine, and actively engaged surveying in that region from a young age. In 1745, he was commissioned in the Army, serving at the first expedition against Louisburg and again in 1757-58 in Upstate New York, including action at Ticonderoga. In 1758-59, he served as a surveyor on Pownall's Expedition to the Penobscot River and the construction of Fort Pownall, and was commissioned as captain in 1759 for service in Amherst's march on Montreal. "At the expiration of his military duties, January 12, 1761, Captain John Small returned to his home in Scarborough. This contest [i.e. the French and Indian War] had been greatly protracted by the nature of the country. The problem of moving troops encumbered with baggage and artillery was most difficult. Massachusetts realized this need of roads to the utmost; and soon after the conquest of Canada, a highway was projected by the government to connect Maine with that country by way of the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers. Captain John Howard, with a party of fifteen men, was sent out from Fort Western on the Kennebec River to explore the immediate country, ascertain the disposition of the Indians, and survey the proposed road. Small joined these scouts on September 1, 1761 as First Surveyor. Three weeks later while in the almost impenetrable forests of northern Maine, Captain Howard shot at what he supposed to be a bear, and was horrified to find that he had taken the life of one of his own men - his first surveyor. At the death of Small, since Captain Howard, the commander of the expedition, was entirely unfit to carry on the work, the project for constructing a military road to Quebec was abandoned - never to be resumed." [Underhill] Besides the inscription on verso indicating that the map was protracted after Small's surveys, the map itself includes the inscription to the left of Fort Halifax, "Here begins Capt. Small's Survey," as well as an inscription in the upper left corner, "Here Capt. Small was killed."

Barrington-Bernard Correspondence, p.103. Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp.29-30, Appendix A. Underhill, *Descendants of Edward Small of New England*, Vol.1, pp.164-213.

(#26259)

\$39,500.



BERNARD, Sir Francis (1712-1779), and John NORTH, Surveyor (c.1708-1763). Manuscript Map of the St. George Inlet and Lower St. George River in Maine. Fort St. George, i.e. present day Thomaston, Maine: 1759. Pen-and-ink with grey wash on a large sheet of laid paper, with green highlights indicating meadows and marshes and red lines delineating portage routes, compass rose additionally decorated in green, red, and yellow. Inscribed and signed at lower left: "The annexed plan is a Survey of St. Georges River measured and Laid down by a scale of six hundred and forty poles to an Inch this 2d. Day of March 1759. John North." Period ink inscription on verso: "Plan of St. George's River." Provenance: Sir Francis Bernard, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts (1712-1779); by descent to Robert Spencer Bernard, Nether Winchendon House, Buckinghamshire, England. Sheet size: (30 x 21 inches).

French and Indian War manuscript map of Fort St. George and the surrounding areas along the St. George River in Maine.

In November 1969, noted historian of cartography William P. Cumming discovered in the family home of Sir Francis Bernard "a collection of maps that, in purpose and type, differed so markedly from the more usual military, coastal and general colonial maps of the time that it stands out in both interest and importance."

(Description continues on next page.)



Sir Francis Bernard became the Colonial Governor of Massachusetts in late 1759, shortly after British troops were victorious in the Battle of Quebec. That decisive French and Indian War victory opened a vast region for renewed English settlement and trade, thus necessitating the need for more accurate surveys of the roads and inland waterways. In the process of organizing those surveys, Bernard collected the surveys of the region accomplished to that time, including the present survey by John North.

As early as 1733, North served as a Justice of the Peace in York County, continuing that role in various Massachusetts (i.e. Maine) counties into the 1760s, and later serving as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Lincoln County. During the French and Indian War, North was commissioned as a Captain and commanded Fort Frederick, and subsequently at Fort Pemmaquid and Fort St. George. A trained surveyor, among the earliest surveys of Pemaquid, Maine, are by his hand.

The present survey, on a scale of approximately 2 miles to the inch, is focused on the area surrounding and upriver of Fort St. George. Along the St. George inlet, toponyms include "Henderson's" and "Burton's Garrison" along with several harbors and landing places. Meadows, hills, rivers, and carrying places are all clearly delineated in the vicinity of the Fort, which is identified with a symbol and the notation "St. Georges Fort and block house." The map extends approximately thirty miles up the St. George River, with many ponds, brooks, dams, and falls identified.

This area of Maine would see action during the French and Indian War, as Acadian raiders mounted expeditions against British settlements along the coast. On 13 August 1758, French officer Charles Deschamps de Boishébert left the Acadian refugee camp Miramichi, New Brunswick, with four hundred soldiers, intending to attack and lay siege to Fort St. George. His detachment reached there on the 9th of September, but was caught in an ambush and had to withdraw. The present map includes a notation on Penobscot Bay: "Where ye French & Indians landed last fall."

(#26257)

\$22,500.



BERNARD, Sir Francis (1712-1779), and Francis MILLER, Surveyor (1733-1800). Manuscript Map on Vellum Depicting Colonial Governor of Massachusetts Sir Francis Bernard's Royal Land Grant of the Region of Coastal Maine on Either Side and Including Mt. Desert Island, and Inland as Far as the St. Lawrence River. New England: 1765. Pen, ink, and wash on vellum, done on a scale of approximately 1 in.

per 9 miles. Later cartouche on paper mounted to the lower right corner, reading "Map of Sir Francis Bernard's American Estate and the Adjoining Country." Mounted to board. Provenance: Sir Francis Bernard, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts (1712-1779); by descent to Robert Spencer Bernard, Nether Winchendon House, Buckinghamshire, England. Sheet size: 26 x 28 1/4 inches.

An incredible eighteenth-century manuscript map on vellum accomplished for Massachusetts Colonial Governor Sir Francis Bernard: among the earliest English surveys of the interior of Maine, and it shows Mt. Desert Island.

In November 1969, noted historian of cartography William P. Cumming discovered in the family home of Sir Francis Bernard "a collection of maps that, in purpose and type, differed so markedly from the more usual military, coastal, and general colonial maps of the time that it stands out in both interest and importance. These were domestic maps, of a gentleman's estates and the roads to them." [Cumming] Specifically describing the present map, Cumming writes: "This beautifully drawn map, in black ink with bays, rivers, and lakes colored in green, shows the coast from Broad Bay past Penobscot Bay and its islands, to 'Passmaquiddy Bay' and Saint Croix River. The shoreline from Mount Desert Island to Passamaquoddy Bay is unmarked. The course of the St. Croix River to the Grand Lakes, the Penobscot to Chesuncook Lake, and the upper reaches of the Kennebec River to Mooshead Lake are traced carefully, with the beginning of the overland trail to the River St. Lawrence." [Cumming]

Sir Francis Bernard became the Colonial Governor of Massachusetts in late 1759, shortly after British troops were victorious in the Battle of Quebec. That decisive French and Indian War victory opened a vast region of present-day Maine for potential English settlement. To honor their new governor, the Massachusetts Assembly petitioned the Crown to grant to Bernard "the Island of Mount Desart [sic] lying north eastward of Penobscot Bay." Bernard quickly began to establish a scheme to colonize the lands, thereby affirming his grant. Writing to Viscount Barrington in June 1763, Bernard revealed his intentions to survey the region:

(Description continues on next page.)



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"I propose to reconnoitre this Country this Summer with great accuracy, the assembly having authorised me to employ a Mathematician to make observations all along the Coast. I have a very good Man for that purpose, the Professor of Mathematics at this College [i.e. John Winthrop], whom I shall accompany, and assist myself. And I shall make a further progress in surveying Mount Desert, unless I am ordered off from home. I have concluded with 60 families with a Minister at their head and a Merchant to supply'm to settle there this Summer upon a plan already laid out: I want only power to make them a title. There are also 920 families ready to settle upon the continent adjoining to the Islands in 12 Townships already mark't out. I shall greive much (setting aside my own interest) if this settlement should be defeated; as it is compactly planned and laid out to great advantage. And when I consider how much it has Cost the Government of Great Britain to settle 4000 Souls in some other Parts of America, I think it will be a great pity that such a Settlement should be refused when offered to be brought forward at no public expence at all. For my own part I have been drawn into this scheme imperceptibly: and now the People call on me to be their leader, which I shall decline no longer, than till I can learn that my establishing a New Colony in a desert (which will long remain unpeopled if this opportunity is neglected) will be approved." [Bernard to Barrington, 15 June 1763, quoted in *Barrington-Bernard Correspondence*, p.70] The twelve townships referred to by Bernard are depicted on the present manuscript map via thin black lines. The year following that letter to Barrington, the present manuscript map was drawn by the talented military mapmaker Francis Miller, the details of which are recounted by Bernard in a 1766 letter to Barrington:

"I am desired to certify to your Lordship, that at the beginning of the Year 1764 Genl Gage at my Request, gave Leave to Ensign Francis Miller of the 45th regiment, then stationed in Newfoundland to come to Boston to assist me in some Works of Public Surveying, which I had undertaken in pursuance of resolutions of the general Assembly and partly by Orders from England. Mr. Miller being then at an outpost and not easily relieved did not arrive at Boston till Nov in that Year, when the Season for actual Surveying was over. He was employed that Winter and Spring following in protracting the Surveys made that Summer [i.e. the surveys by Chadwick], among which was a compleat Route from Fort Pownal on the River Penobscot to Quebec, and some other curious explorations of the Eastern parts of New England hitherto unknown to Englishmen: of which, elegant Maps drawn by Mr. Miller have been transmitted to the Board of Trade. Early in the Last Summer I employed Miller (having previously informed Genl Gage of the Intention) to make an actual Survey from Boston to Albany and back again by another Way being near 200 Miles; and afterward

(Description continues on next page.)



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from Boston to Penobscot being above 200 Miles; by which Means a true Geometrical Line of 400 Miles in length through part of New York and all the habitable part of New-England has been obtained, which will afford great Assistance to Ascertaining the Geography of this Country and its Sea Coast. After this Survey

was finished he was employed in protracting the Same and making Drawings thereof which he has done with great Accuracy and Elegance." [Bernard to Barrington, 11 January 1766, *Barrington-Bernard Correspondence*, p.103]

Chadwick's survey of 1764 would mark the beginning of the English exploration in the area. Chadwick's Journal (the original in the Archives of Massachusetts and published in the *Bangor Historical Magazine*) relates the reasons for the important and early survey: "The object of this survey was, first, to explore the Country, secondly to view if it were practicable to make a road from Fort Pownal on Penobscot River to Quebec." His Journal continues with a direct reference to the present map: "Returned Jan. 1, 1765 three plans, the first directed to Lord Haliax, etc. by order of His Excellency Francis Bernard, etc. The second plan for the Secretary's office, and a third plan for the Governor [i.e. the present map]; that the two last had no direction. That these plans were afterward delineated by Mr. Miller, a regular officer." The present map was one of two accomplished by Miller, the other being in the Public Records Office, London.

Bernard's maps would have a profound influence on the cartography of the area. In 1776, with the Revolution engendering great interest in the cartography of the colonies, Thomas Pownall published a map which relied on the aforementioned surveys. Pownall's map used Lewis Evans's seminal 1755 mapping, even printing it from the same plate, but extended the map with a new plate to the east to encompass New England. On that portion of the map, by means of two small asteriks, Bernard's surveys were identified. A small caption on the Pownall map explains: "The Coast included within these marks is copied from Governor Bernard's Surveys, including Mo. Desart Id. &c." Pownall's mapping of the northern New England coastline - i.e. the mapping derived from the present survey - would become the definitive mapping of the region and would be copied by countless cartographers into the 19th century. The origins of this influential map, however, began with Governor Bernard's surveys.

Barrington-Bernard Correspondence, p.70. Chadwick, "An Account of a Journey from Fort Pownal Up the Penobscot River to Quebec in 1764," in *Bangor Historical Magazine*, Vol.IV, No.8. Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp.29-30, Appendix A. Eckstrom, "History of the Chadwick Survey," in *Sprague's Journal*, 14, pp.62-89.



BRENTON, Jahleel, and William ELLERY (1727-1820). Manuscript Map of the "Waldo Patent" Principally Depicting the Land between the Muscongus River and Penobscot Bay. Newport, R. I.: 1767.

Manuscript map in ink and wash, on a single folio sheet, 15 1/4 x 19 inches. Docketed in manuscript on verso, "Map of Leverett's Patent alias Muscongus." With two manuscript documents, one being [3] pp. on folio sheets, dated at Boston May 19, 1787; the other being [3] pp. on folio sheets, dated at Providence, R. I. on May 30, 1787. Also, with a half-page of manuscript dated Boston, March 28, 1768. All three documents relate to lands depicted on the map. Map with minor separations along horizontal fold. The half-page document being the beginning portion of a longer letter.

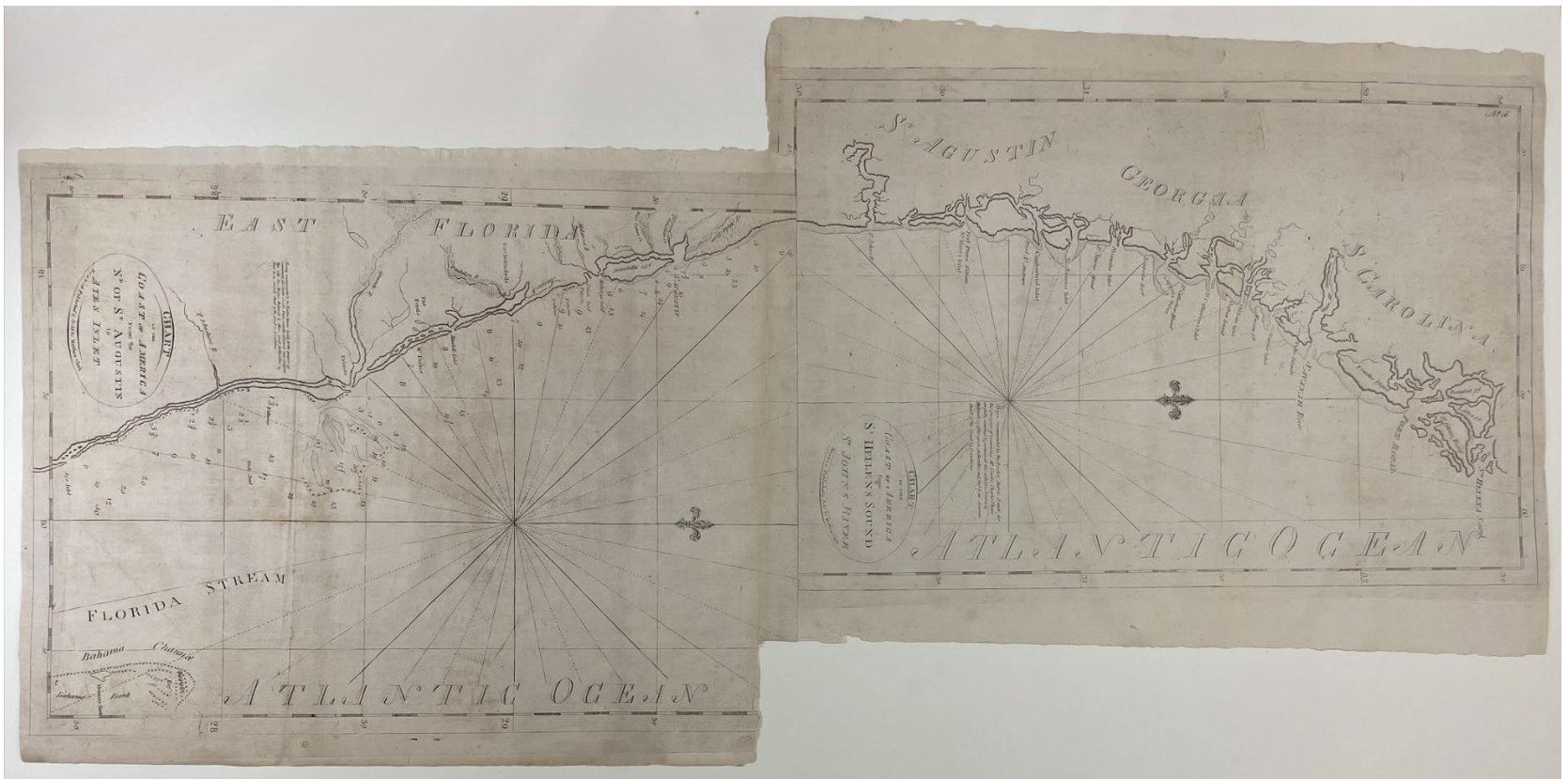
A historically significant manuscript map of Colonial Maine: heavily annotated by William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Rhode Island.

An attractive eighteenth-century manuscript map of Penobscot Bay, Maine, heavily annotated by William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Rhode Island, who made claims on some of the lands depicted on the map. The map was drawn by British Rear-Admiral Jahleel Brenton, who commanded the HMS Queen during the Revolution, and whose family lost much of its property as a result of the Revolution.

The map is skillfully rendered, as would be expected of a British naval officer, and is done on a scale of about three miles to the inch. The map depicts the coastline from the Damariscotta River in the southwest to the Penobscot River in the northeast, and shows and names the many islands of the Bay, as well as many inlets, harbors, rivers, ponds, etc. The location of a fort and settlements have also been added.

This information was all added by Ellery, who explains in a manuscript note in the lower right corner of the map (dated at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1767): "This map of Leverett's Patent &c was copied from a copy, by Jahleel Brenton Esq., one of the Proprietors; and presented by his son Samuel Brenton to William Ellery who wrote the References, Names of Places, &c. William Ellery." In the upper left corner of the sheet Ellery has added a long manuscript note explaining the survey and the boundaries of Leverett's Patent, as depicted on the map. This map and the accompanying manuscript documents were found among Ellery's papers, and were part of Ellery and his brother Benjamin's attempts to claim lands in Maine which they believed belonged to their family.

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CLARK, Matthew (1714-1798). **Ten Mapsheets Forming Five Charts from *A Set of Charts of the Coast of America***. Boston: Matthew Clark, 1790. Ten engraved mapsheets forming five charts, each of two joined sheets, irregularly shaped as issued. Expert restoration to the folds. Chart numbers 5-6, 7-8, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18.

Printed cartographic Americana of the greatest rarity: "The first totally American production of its kind." [Garvan]

Chart 15-16.

(Description continues on next page.)



Clark's *Charts of the Coast of America:*

1.) **Maine and Cape Cod.** Chart 5-6. Joined in irregular shape, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[5.] "Chart of the Coast of America from C. Eliz to Mouse Harbour from the Latest Surveys, Josh. H. Seymour Sc." Boston, Published and Sold by Matthew Clark. Sheet size: 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

[6.] "Chart of the Coast of America from Cape Cod to Cape Elizabeth from the Latest Surveys." Boston, Printed for and Sold by Matthew Clark. Sheet size: 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 25 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches. With an inset of five harbors and four coastal profiles.

(#37680)

\$50,000.

2.) **Long Island Sound and Cape Cod.** Chart 7-8. Joined in irregular shape, 24 x 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

[7.] "Chart of the Coast of America from George's Banks to Rhode Island including Nantucket Shoals &c. From the Latest Surveys J. Norman Sc." Boston, Published and Sold by Matthew Clark. Sheet size: 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. With a 9-line endorsement from Osgood Carleton, and a 6-line endorsement from three Branch Pilots, all with the surname Dagget. With an inset of Plymouth Bay, and five coastal profiles.

[8.] "Chart of the Coast of America from New York to Rhode Island from the Latest Surveys J. Norman Sc." Boston, Printed for and Sold By Mattw Clark. Sheet size: 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. With 7-line engraved endorsement from Osgood Carleton and 3-line endorsement from Thomas Barnard. With an inset of the East River, and four coastal profiles.

(#40517)

\$85,000.

3.) **North and South Carolina.** Chart 13-14. Joined in irregular shape, 23 x 33 inches.

[13.] "Chart of the Coast of America from Cape Fear to Cape Look Out from the Latest Surveys." Boston, Published and Sold by Matthew Clark.

[14.] "Chart of the Coast of America from Cape Fear to Helens Sound. Boston, Published and Sold by Matthew Clark.

(#36324)

\$70,000.

(Description continues on next page.)



Clark's *Charts of the Coast of America*:

4.) **Georgia and Florida.** Chart 15-16. Joined in irregular shape, 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

[15.] "Chart of the Coast of America from the Nd of St Augustin to Ayes Inlet." Boston, Published and Sold by Matthew Clark. Sheet size: 24 x 19 inches. 3-line engraved endorsement.

[16.] "Chart of the Coast of America from St Helens Sound St Johns River." Boston, Published and Sold by Matthew Clark." Sheet size: 25 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 19 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches. 4-line engraved endorsement.

(#37073)

\$80,000.

5.) **Florida.** Chart 17-18. Joined in irregular shape, 39 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 25 inches.

[17.] "Chart of the Coast of America Through the Gulph of Florida to the Entrance of the Gulph of Mexico." Boston, Published and Sold by Matthew Clark. Sheet size: 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. 4-line engraved endorsement.

[18.] "Chart of the Coast of America Thro the Gulph of Florida." Boston, Published and Sold by Matthew Clark. Sheet size: 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 25 inches.

(#37074)

\$120,000.

Following the American Revolution, as the United States began to form a political identity within their newly-defined boundaries, American cartographers began to wrest control from their former colonial rulers on how those boundaries would be depicted. In 1784, Abel Buell, a Connecticut silversmith and engraver, produced the first map of the United States published in America; in 1789, Christopher Colles, a New York engineer, would begin publishing strip maps of American roads; and in 1790, Matthew Clark, a Boston merchant and auctioneer, published the country's very first atlas.

(Description continues on next page.)



Clark's business largely revolved around West Indian goods. "Constantly on the docks and involved in coastal shipping, he saw the need for and had access to local navigational information." [Garvan] Partnering with engraver and printseller John Norman, Clark announced his intention in the 22 February

1790 issue of the *Boston Gazette*: "When so many attempts are making toward the advancing of the interests of the arts and manufactures in this Country - when the vast extent of sea coast on the American shores, and the numerous and dangerous rocks, shoals, &c. are considered, the utility of such a work will be readily admitted - more especially when there are so few charts of this coast extant, and those drawn on an inconsiderable scale." The charts referred to were those by Holland and Des Barres in *The Atlantic Neptune*, Thornton and Fisher in the fourth book of the *English Pilot* and charts by Sayer and Bennett in the *North American Pilot*. The charts from those British works were largely unavailable to the New England ship captains who traded cargo up and down the east coast with the local price fluctuations for their goods. Clark, however, realized that the financial success of his atlas would depend largely on whether the Yankee captains felt they could trust his never-before-American-made charts. He therefore contracted with Osgood Carleton, a noted Boston mathematician, and the Boston Marine Society, to endorse their accuracy.

Although the original prospectus suggested that the work, published by subscription, would contain 15 charts, the final atlas contained 18 charts, joined as pairs to create 9 irregularly-shaped mapsheets, depicting the coast from Cape Breton all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. Advertised as "just published" in the 5 July 1790 issue of the *Boston Gazette*, the charts could be purchased as an atlas for 36 shillings, or individual charts at 2 shillings each.

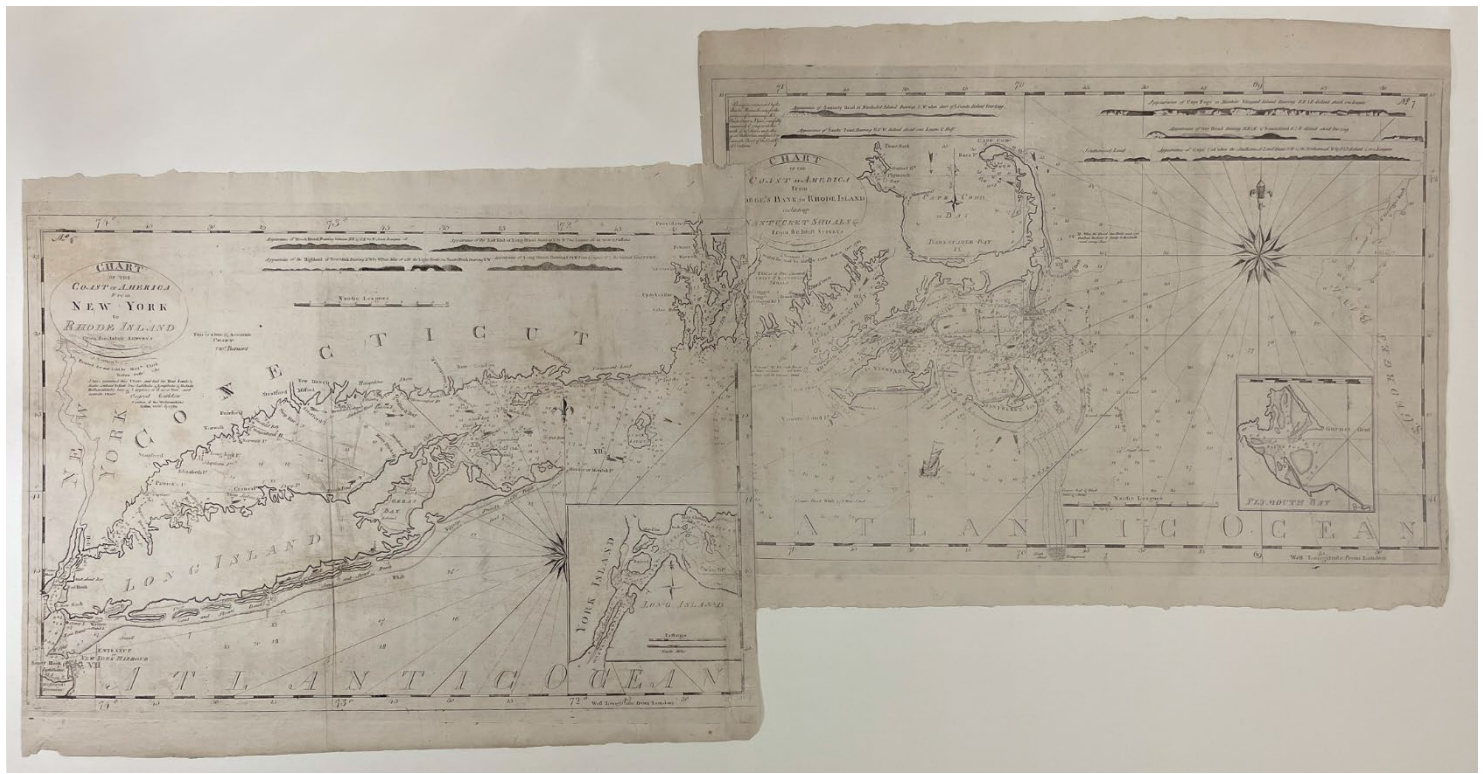
Cartographically, Clark's charts are based on Des Barres and others; however, they do contain significant additional data from local knowledge, leading Carleton to declare them as "more accurate than any before published." Furthermore, "as an adaptation for a specific purpose, these charts show a great deal of imagination and ability. Instead of simply compiling details or republishing old surveys, they increased the scale of the coastal areas. The water areas were restricted to a narrow coastal corridor with no references to distances to or from London or Europe." [Garvan] In short, they were distinctly American, and their success engendered the birth of American cartography. In Boston, Norman would go on to produce his own *American Pilot* the following year in competition to Clark; and in 1795, Matthew Carey in Philadelphia would publish America's first terrestrial atlas.

(Description continues on next page.)



Charts 5, 6.

(Description continues on next page.)



Charts 7, 8.

Clark's Charts are extraordinarily rare. "These were working charts and their rarity today must be attributed in part to their having been worn out from use at sea." [McCorkle] Only eight complete sets are known: Yale; John Carter Brown Library; Boston Atheneum; Boston Public Library; Library Company of Philadelphia; University of Michigan; New York Public Library; and the Library of Congress. Upon their acquisition of a set in 1987, the Clements Library at the University of Michigan declared Clark's Charts to be "one of the most desirable rarities of American cartographic literature." [Bosse]

Bosse, "The World of Maps" in *The American Magazine*, Vol.3., No.1. ESTC W18996. Evans 21738. Garvan, "Matthew Clark's Charts One Significant Example of Yankee Enterprise," in *Philadelphia Printmaking: American Prints before 1860*, pp.43-69. Guthorn, pp.7, 43, 96. McCorkle, *America Emergent* 51. Phillips 3667. Ristow, p.224. Wheat and Brun 626, 627.

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Charts 13, 14.

(Description continues on next page.)



Tabula Moderna Hispanie [Iberian Peninsula].

(Description continues on next page.)



PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius (c.90-170 AD, Cartographer), ANGELUS, Jacobus (c.1360-1411, Translator), GERMANUS, Donnus Nicolaus (c.1420-1490, Cartographer, Editor), SCHNITZER, Johannes (fl.1475-1515, Woodcutter). Six Hand-Colored Maps from *Cosmographia*. Ulm, Germany: Lienhart Holle, July 16, 1482. Double-page woodcut maps with fine original hand-coloring and Latin place names in letterpress. Carved gold leaf frames with Amiran anti-reflective archival glass with UV protection. Scale: c.1:4,000,000. Sheets: (15 1/2 x 22 1/4 inches). Frame: (25 1/2 x 32 1/4 inches).

Beautiful incunable maps of Western Europe, Türkiye, India, and the Middle East from the 1482 Ulm edition of Ptolemy's "Geographia." These map are from the first atlas to be printed north of the Alps and the first with woodcut maps. Here with fine period hand-coloring, including lapis lazuli blue seas, not the ochre color of later editions.

The 1482 Ulm atlas was a revelation in its manifold innovations: it was the first printed north of the Alps; the first with woodcut maps; the first with maps "signed" by the artist responsible - its world map states "Engraved by Johann, woodcutter from Armszheim" - and his backward "N" was cut into each woodblock used to print the maps; it was the first Ptolemaic atlas with 32 maps; the first to come with publisher's coloring or directions for embellishment; and the first to print text on the verso discussing the map on each corresponding recto. [Shirley]

The *Cosmographia* atlas was also the first book printed by Lienhart Holle: a masterful debut. But with its 32 individual hand-colored woodcut maps, including a world map, all printed with letterpress type, it was inordinately expensive to produce and its publication bankrupted Holle. The remaining sheets, woodcuts, matrices, and type were taken up by another printer in Ulm, Johann Reger, who reissued the work in 1486. Those second edition Reger maps are seen with the less desirable ochre washes over the sea in place of lapis lazuli blue, as here.

(Description continues on next page.)



Decima Asia Tabula [India].

(Description continues on next page.)



"Claudius Ptolemaeus is the Latinized name of the geographer and astronomer who is more generally known as Ptolemy and who lived in Alexandria, Egypt, from 90-168 AD. His principal geographic work, the *Geographia* was transmitted from classical times and was the first atlas to be printed. The text is based on the translation from the Greek by Jacobus Angelus." [Shirley] The five modern maps were based on manuscript projections by the editor, Donnus Nicolaus Germanus, a Benedictine monk from the diocese of Breslau who lived and worked in Florence. Garmanus likely invented the trapezoid projection, which became known as the Donis-projection, which allows one to represent a three dimensional, spherical section on a two dimensional page.

Campbell concludes that the "major achievement of the Ptolemaic maps was to introduce a formalized grid of longitude and latitude, in conjunction with positions obtained through astronomical observations. By favoring the shortest of various Greek estimates as to the circumference of the earth and arriving at a much reduced value for a degree of longitude, Ptolemy seriously underestimated the distance between western Europe and the supposed position of China." Had Columbus realized the true distance, "it is conceivable that he would never have set out on his first, momentous voyage." [*Earliest Printed Maps*]

Bagrow/Skelton, *History of Cartography*, Second Edition, p.91. Berggren and Jones, *Ptolemy's Geography*, passim. BMC, II, 538.IC.9305. Campbell, *Earliest Printed Maps*, pp.121-147, 179-210; *Early Maps*, pp.12-13. Copinger 4976. Dibdin, *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, 392. Dilke, *Greek and Roman Maps*, pp.72-86, 154-166. Dufour/Lagumina 49. Hain-Copinger 13539. JCB, 1919, I, 11. Lynam, *First Engraved Atlas of the World*, passim. Nebenzahl, *Atlas of Columbus and the Great Discoveries* 1. Nordenskiöld 199. Panzer, III, 535, no.28. Phillips, *Geographical Atlases*, 353. Sabin 66472. Scammell, *World Ecompassed* 37. Schreiber 5032. Shirley, *British Library*, T.PTOL-4a-e; *Mapping of the World* 10. Skelton, "Introduction to the Facsimile to Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*," (Amsterdam: Israel/Meridian, 1963). Winsor, *Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography*, p.5.

(Description continues on next page.)



1.) “*Tabula Moderna Hispanie [Iberian Peninsula] [from:] Cosmographia.*”

This rare incunable map is one of the earliest to picture modern Spain and Portugal. It is from the 1482 Ulm edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, printed by Lienhart Holle and titled *Cosmographia*, in which Donnus Nicolaus Germanus adapted Ptolemy's second century cartography and added five modern maps, including this one of the Iberian Peninsula. Already political delineations here are indicated by color: the Kingdom of Navarre, centered on Pamplona in the Pyrenees, is colored in green, and a soft yellow wash covers the Kingdom of Portugal. Spain (Hispania) itself is well-articulated, with towns and cities named, and the Pyrenees, Sierra Nevada, and other mountain ranges are represented by amorphous tan shapes. Pictured at the margins are the Le Midi region of France and the northern tip of Morocco, as well as what is now modern Andorra; Gibraltar; Majorca, Menorca, and Ibiza; and Alboran. The islands seen in the top left-hand corner seem to represent the Azores, which should be 700 miles to Portugal's southwest. The Mediterranean Sea (Mare Mediterraneum) and the Atlantic Ocean (Oceanus Occidentalis) are labeled, while the bodies of water we now call the Gulfs of Cadiz and Lion, the Balearic Sea, the Bay of Biscay, and the Strait of Gibraltar are captured in luxurious lapis lazuli blue, but unnamed.

(#4803)

\$35,000.

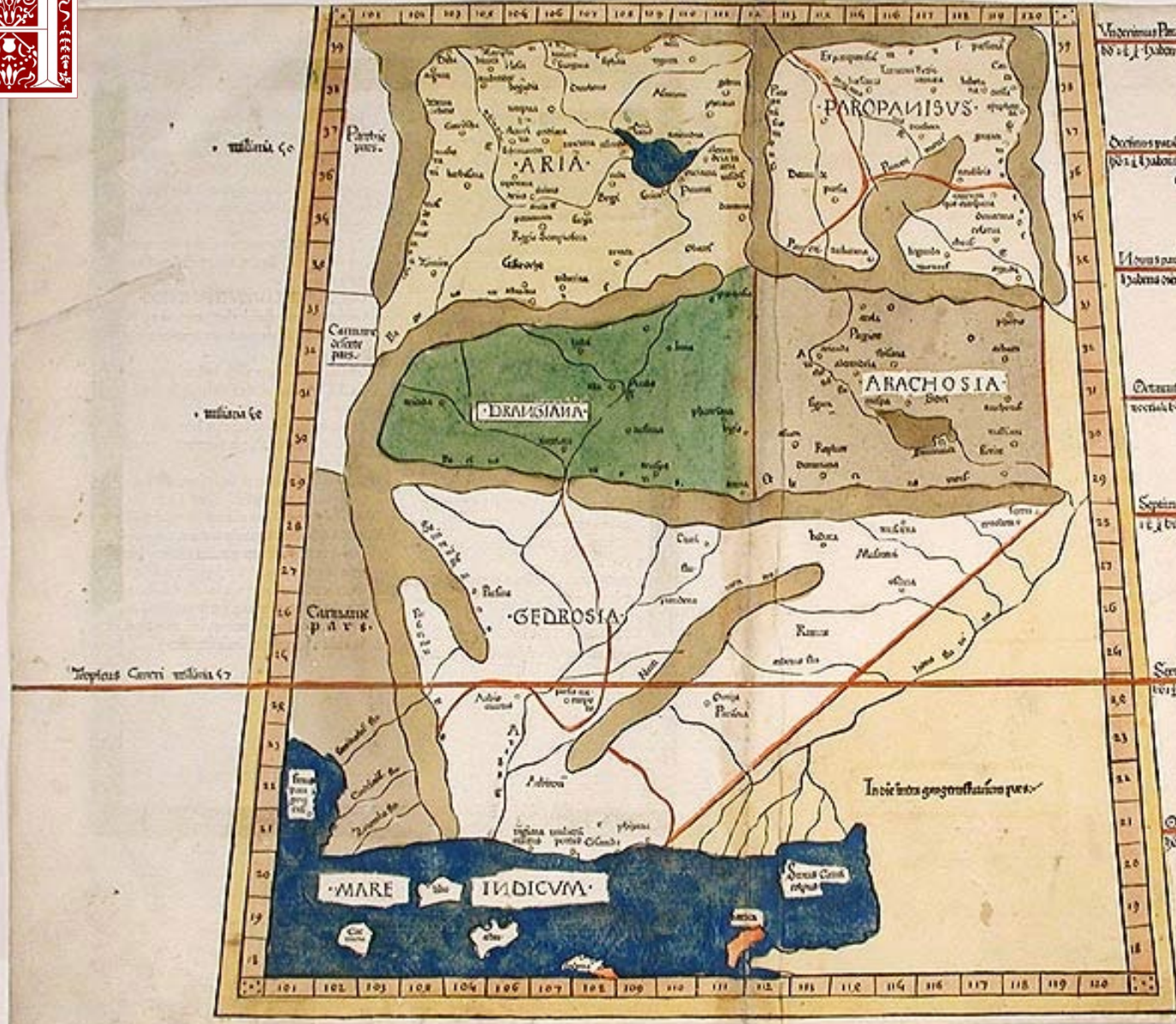
2.) “*Decima Asie Tabula [India] [from:] Cosmographia.*”

Published sixteen years prior to Da Gama's discovery of the sea route to India, this map reflects how Ptolemy and the Ancient Romans conceived of the subcontinent in the second century. While Ptolemy's India is correctly framed in the northwest by the Indus River (Indus Flu) and in the northeast by the Ganges River (Ganga Flu), the coastline is jagged and meandering, and does not form the familiar triangular peninsula of Southern India. If the Peninsula is ill-formed, the plains of Punjab and its rivers are remarkably recognizable and show the Ancients' familiarity with the area. The Arabian Sea is labeled Mare Indicum, or Indian Sea, while the Indian Ocean to the right of the northern tip of Sri Lanka is given the name Sinvs Gangfticus, or Ganges Bay; both are captured in luxurious lapis lazuli. Green and yellow washes mark out political delineations in the region, while blue lines indicate rivers and tan amorphous shapes mark out India's mountain ranges, including the Himalaya.

(#4802)

\$50,000.

(Description continues on next page.)



Vincimus Paropamisus differ ab arachosia
 10 1/2 milia sunt m. 1/2

Octavo pars per Arachosiam differ ab arachosia
 10 1/2 milia sunt m. 1/2
 Clima quartum

Septimo pars per Gedrosiam differ ab arachosia
 10 1/2 milia sunt m. 1/2
 Clima tertium

Octavo pars per Indum differ ab arachosia
 10 1/2 milia sunt m. 1/2
 Clima secundum

Nonimo pars per Indum differ ab arachosia
 10 1/2 milia sunt m. 1/2

Nona Asiae Tabula
 [Afghanistan, India, Iran, and Pakistan].

(Description continues on next page.)



Nona Europe Tabula [The Balkans].

(Description continues on next page.)



3.) “Nona Asiae Tabula [Afghanistan, India, Iran, and Pakistan] [from:] *Cosmographia.*”

This map shows the eastern extent of the lands Alexander the Great conquered; the place-names are classical. Political delineations are already indicated by color: in tan is Arachosia, present-day southern Afghanistan centered on Kandahar; Paropanisus is in yellow, which is now parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan; in green is Drangiana, which encompassed what is now the border between Iran and Afghanistan; Aria, present-day western Afghanistan, is also seen with a yellow wash; Gedrosia is today Iran; and in the lower right-hand corner is Kathiawar, the Indian peninsula that is the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi. The Arabian Sea is called the Indian Sea (Mare Indicum) and is captured in luxurious lapis lazuli blue. The Hindu Kush and other mountain ranges are depicted with tan amorphous shapes.

(#4805) \$18,500.

4.) “Nona Europe Tabula [The Balkans] [from:] *Cosmographia.*”

Already political delineations are indicated by color: the Kingdom of Dardania, present-day Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Albania, is green, whereas Misia Inferior (eastern Serbia, northern Bulgaria, southern Ukraine, et al) and Iasyes Metanaste are washed in yellow. Ptolemy's map centers Dacia, or Roman Dacia, a province of the Roman Empire from 106-275 AD that consisted of Romania and the Banat region. The Carpathian mountains are noted in the north and the Dardanelles are rendered in tan amorphous shapes in the south. In the lower right-hand corner of the map is the tip of Turkey (Asie Minoris Pars) and Constantinople (Istanbul). The Adriatic Sea (Adriatici Pars), Aegean Sea (Maris Egei Pars), and Black Sea (Ponti Evxini Pars) are all captured in luxurious lapis lazuli blue.

(#4807) \$24,000.

5.) “Tertia Europae Tabula [France and Belgium] [from:] *Cosmographia.*”

Seen here is the entirety of France (Frantia) and Belgium; parts of England (Anglie), Spain (Hispanie), Germany (Germanie), and Holland, as well as many of the French islands including Jersey. Indicated, too, is the Mediterranean Sea (Mare Mediterranevm) and Mare Gallicum (French Sea, today the Bay of Biscay), both captured in luxurious lapis lazuli blue. This map directly followed another map of France in the 1482 Ulm which focused on the political divisions and regions of the area, whereas this map includes more topographical features, with amorphous tan shapes indicating France's seven mountain ranges including the Alps and the Pyrenees. It is the more attractive of the two.

(#4808) \$30,000.

(Description continues on next page.)



Tertia Europae Tabula [France and Belgium].

(Description continues on next page.)



6.) “Prima Asie Tabula [Türkiye] [from:] *Cosmographia.*”

This Ptolemaic map of Asia Minor depicts an instantly recognizable region, with the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus) to the north, and the Aegean Sea (Egevm Mare) to the west, each captured in luxurious lapis lazuli blue. Significant cities, such as Constantinople (Istanbul), are labeled, and some political boundaries are delineated by color, such as the yellow washes over the two Anatolian provinces of Galatia and Paphlagonia. The Taurus mountain ranges in the south are represented with tan amorphous shapes. The level of detail in this map as opposed to others in the 1482 Ulm conveys the importance of Türkiye to the Mediterranean world of Ptolemy.

(#4806)

\$24,000.



MITCHELL, John (1711-1768), and Georges Louis LE ROUGE (1712-1790). *Amerique septentrionale avec les Routes, Distances en miles, Villages et Etablissements François et Anglois. Par le Docteur Mitchel Traduit de l'Anglois.* Paris: Le Rouge, 1777. Engraved map, hand-colored in outline, on 8 sheets (individual sheets: 27 1/4 x 21 inches, if joined would form a single large sheet 59 x 79 inches), with large allegorical cartouche and inset map of Hudson's Bay and Labrador. Within a red morocco-backed box.

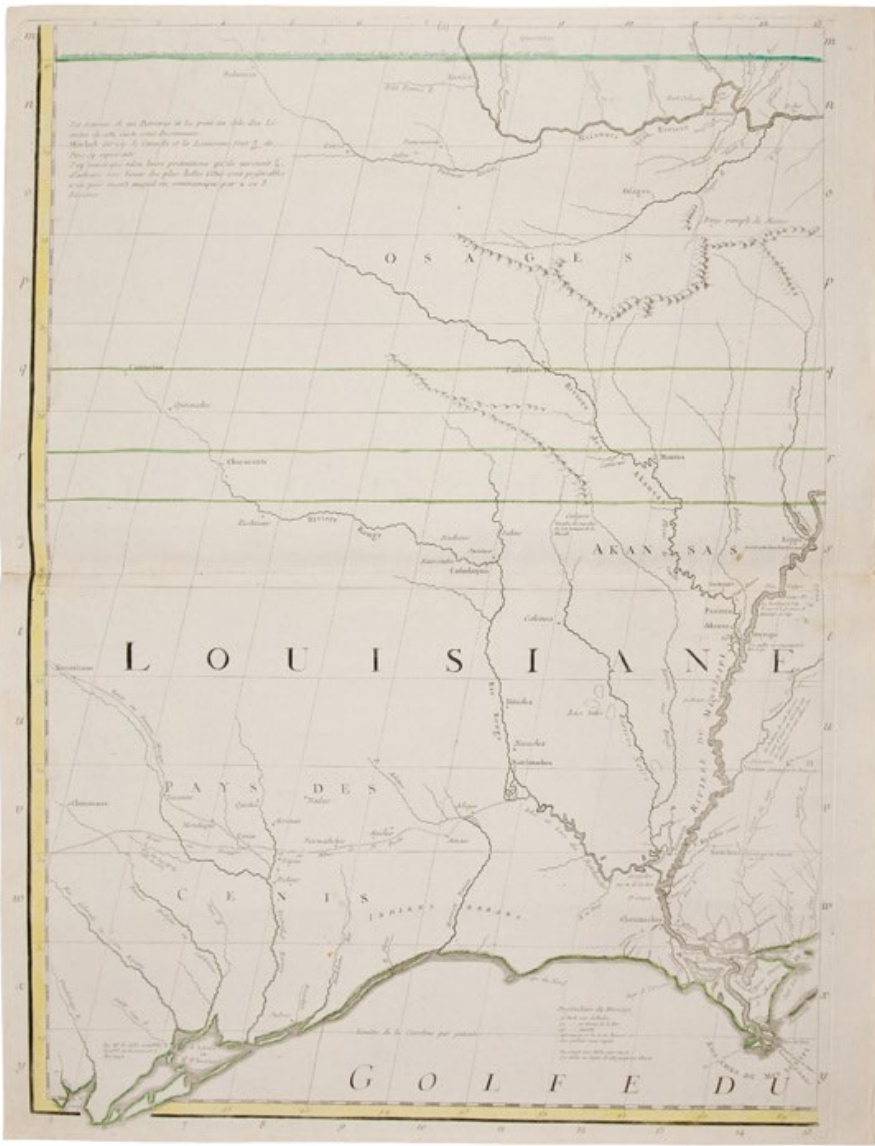
A fine example of a French edition of Mitchell's monumental mapping of Colonial America, a scarce issue published during the American Revolution.

"John Mitchell was not a mapmaker by profession, rather he was a medical doctor, natural philosopher, and botanist of considerable merit. Yet his sole cartographic endeavor was perhaps the greatest produced in the history of America." [*Degrees of Latitude*]

Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America" is widely regarded as the most important map in American History. Prepared on the eve of the French and Indian War, it was the second large format map of North America printed by the British and included the best up to date information on the region. Over the next century, it would play a significant role in the resolution of every significant boundary dispute involving the northern border of the then British Colonies and later the United States. It was also the map-of-record at the birth of the United States and continued in this role through several decades in the early life of the country.

Mitchell, a respected British physician, botanist, chemist, biologist, and surveyor, lived for a time in Virginia, but returned to England in 1746, where he remained. Mitchell initially conceived of his map of North America as the best method of presenting to the British public, in a single large format image of all the colonies, the extent of the French threat to the British claims in North America. Mitchell completed his first draft of the map in 1750. However, because he was limited to publicly available sources of information, this initial effort was rather crude (even in Mitchell's own opinion). But word of Mitchell's work spread, and the Board of Trade and Plantations retained Mitchell to make a new map, using the official manuscript and printed maps and reports in the Board's possession, including maps by Fry and Jefferson, Christopher Gist, George Washington, John Barnwell, and others. The Board also instructed all the colonial governors to send detailed maps and boundary information for Mitchell's use.

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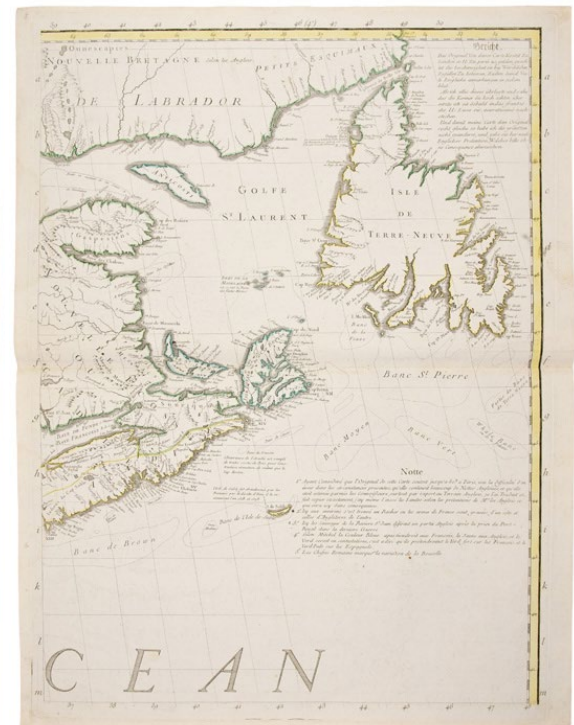
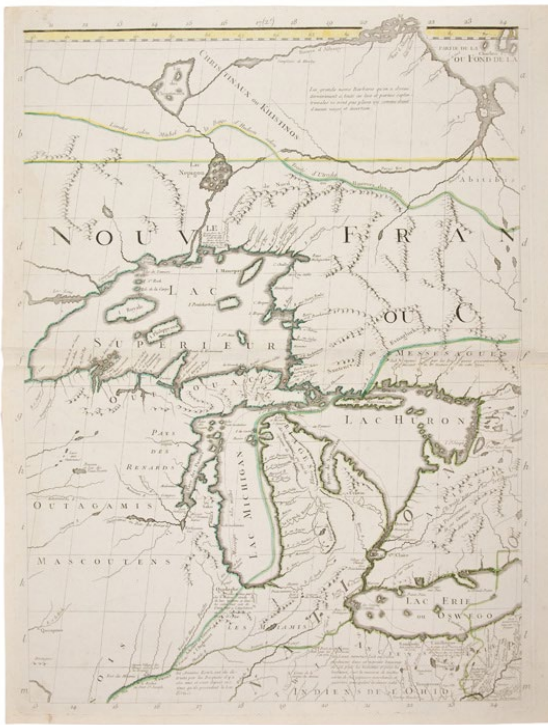


Mitchell, a respected British physician, botanist, chemist, biologist, and surveyor, lived for a time in Virginia, but returned to England in 1746, where he remained. Mitchell initially conceived of his map of North America as the best method of presenting to the British public, in a single large format image of all the colonies, the extent of the French threat to the British claims in North America. Mitchell completed his first draft of the map in 1750. However, because he was limited to publicly available sources of information, this initial effort was rather crude (even in Mitchell's own opinion). But word of Mitchell's work spread, and the Board of Trade and Plantations retained Mitchell to make a new map, using the official manuscript and printed maps and reports in the Board's possession, including maps by Fry and Jefferson, Christopher Gist, George Washington, John Barnwell, and others. The Board also instructed all the colonial governors to send detailed maps and boundary information for Mitchell's use.

Mitchell's map was first published by Andrew Millar in 1755, the year before war broke out with the French. The map is decidedly pro-English in its interpretation of the various boundaries and geographical information depicted on the map, as would be expected for what amounted to thinly veiled pre-war propaganda. In addition to the geographical detail shown on the map, Mitchell included many annotations describing the extent of British and French settlements. He also submitted a report to the Board in 1752, listing the French encroachments and his ideas of ways to encourage British settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, as a means of combating French influence in the region.

Mitchell's map shows the British Colonial claims of Virginia, both Carolinas, and Georgia extending beyond the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. In the West, Mitchell's treatment of the lower Missouri is a vast improvement over earlier maps. Regarding the source of the Missouri, Mitchell noted that the Missouri river was reckoned to run westward to the Mountains of New Mexico, as far as the Ohio does eastward, reflecting his belief in symmetrical geography. Mitchell correctly shows the northern branch of the Missouri to be the main branch of the river, although his estimate of the latitude of the river's source is inaccurate. Nonetheless, the information Mitchell's map provided led Meriwether Lewis to explore the Marias River to determine the northern reaches of the Missouri River basin.

(Description continues on next page.)



The present French edition appeared in 1777 within Le Rouge's *Atlas Ameriquain Septentrional*. Le Rouge had first published an edition of the Mitchell map in 1756. The speed with which Le Rouge produced a full-size copy of Mitchell's original is an indication of how important the 1755 map was considered at the time. War in the region meant that consistent, reliable cartographic intelligence was vital. Both the English and French versions went through a number of subsequent editions well into the 1770s. Mitchell's map went on to become the primary political treaty map in American history. Regarded by many authorities as the most important map in the history of American cartography, twenty-one variant states and editions of the map appeared between 1755 and 1781.

Bannister, p.171-2. Berkeleys, *Dr. John Mitchell, the Man Who Made the Map*, Chapters 12, 13. McCorkle 777.15. Moreland and Stephenson, "Table for Identifying Variant Editions and Impressions of John Mitchell's Map," p.110, in *A la Carte, Selected Papers on Maps and Atlases*. Ristow, *A La Carte*, p.112. Tooley, p.124.



NORMAN, John, and Osgood CARLETON. *Chart from New York to Timber Island including Nantucket Shoals from the latest Surveys.* Boston: printed and sold by John Norman, 1794. Copper engraved sea chart, on seven sheets, un-joined. Greatest dimensions if joined: approximately 50 x 76 inches.

Rare complete copy of the first edition of Norman's chart of the New England coast line on seven sheets.

The American Revolution brought an end to Britain's leading role in the mapping of America. The task now fell to the American publishing industry still in its infancy, but with first-hand access to the new surveys that were documenting the rapid growth of the nation. In particular, there was a need for nautical charts for use by the expanding New England commercial fleets. The first American marine atlas, Mathew Clark's *A Complete Set of Charts of the Coast of America*, was published in Boston in 1790. Two of Clark's charts had been engraved by John Norman, who was inspired to launch his own enterprise. In January 1790, Norman published a notice in the *Boston Gazette* stating he was currently engraving charts of all the coast of America on a large scale. These were assembled and published as *The American Pilot* in Boston in 1791. Norman's *Pilot*, the second American marine atlas, indeed the second American atlas of any kind, marked an advance over the earlier work of Clark.

The present map is among the most impressive from the atlas. Printed on seven sheets, the map joins to an irregular shape (sometimes described as an inverted T or inverted L shape). As the title suggests, the map depicts the entire coastline, from Manhattan Island in the south west, to Timber Island, Maine. Besides an accurate depiction of the coastline based on Holland's surveys, the map includes shoals and soundings, and with both coastal and inland towns and waterways. As the cartouche states, the map, and indeed the entire atlas, includes an attestation by Carleton (described as a "Teacher of Navigation and other Branches of the Mathematics"), certifying its accuracy.

New editions of Norman's *Pilot* appeared in 1792 and 1794, and after his death, his son William Norman, brought out editions in 1794, 1798, 1801, and 1803. The present map is Wheat and Brun's second state, i.e. from the 1794 edition preceding John Norman's death, with the inclusion of the right extension sheet showing George's Bank, the inclusion of the northernmost sheet extending the map to Timber Island and with roads added connecting towns north of Boston.

(Description continues on next page.)

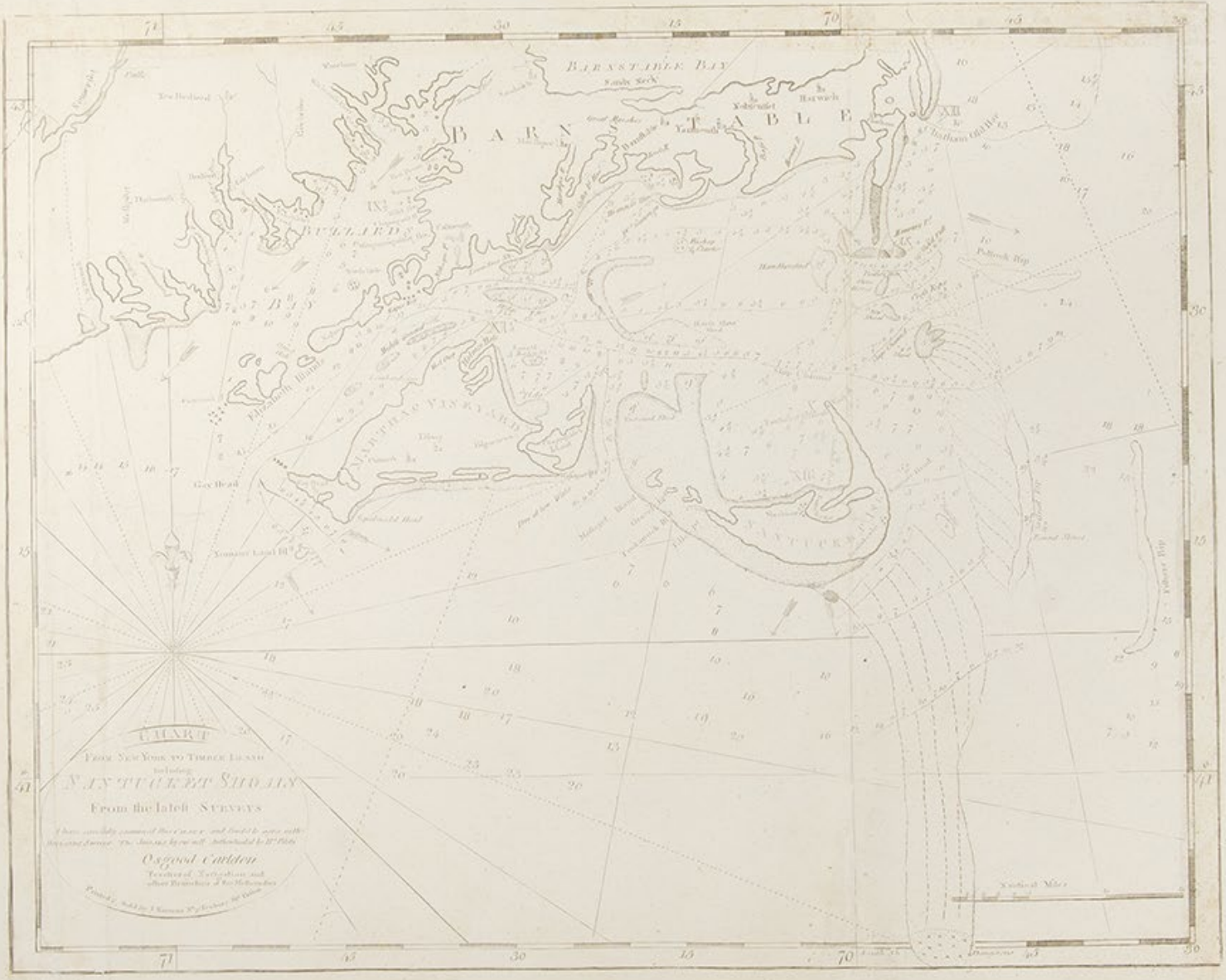
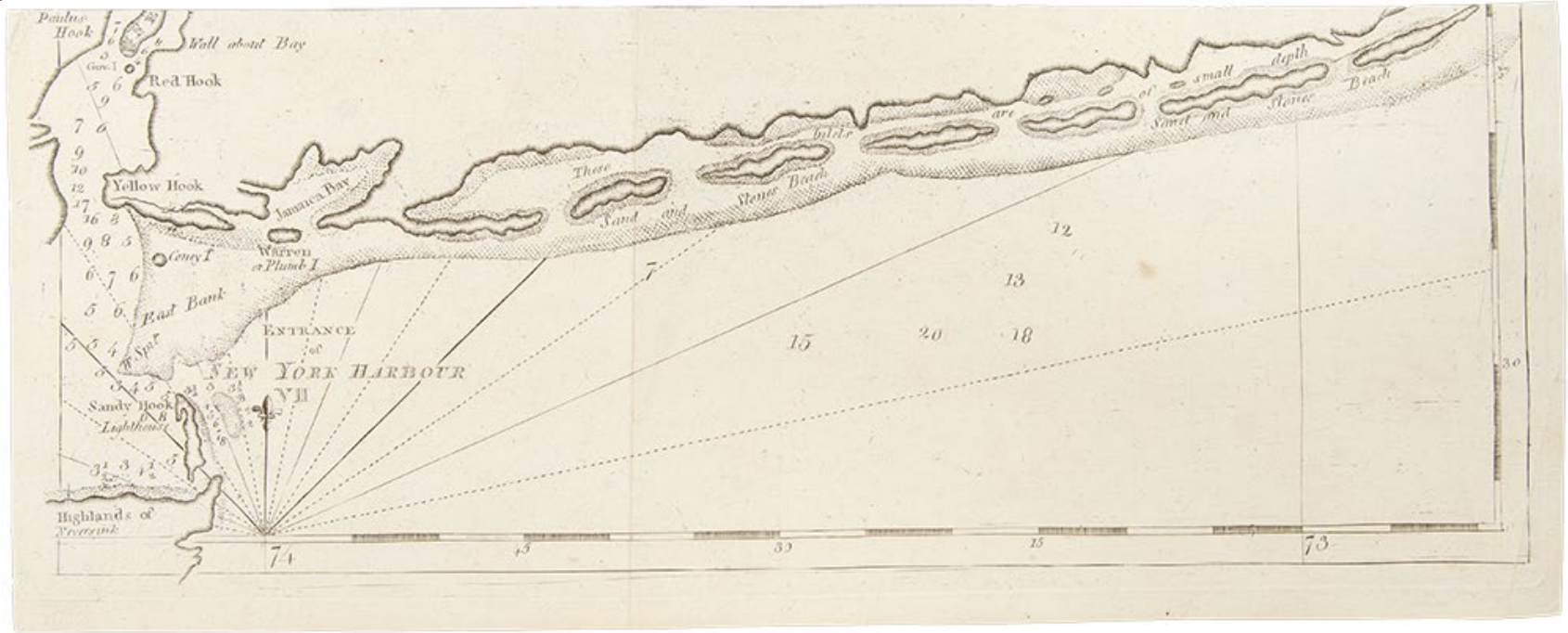


CHART
FROM NEW YORK TO THREE LEAGUES
including
BUZZARDS BAY
From the latest SURVEYS
*This chart is compiled from the surveys and charts of the
United States, the charts of the British, and the charts of the
French, and is published by the Hydrographic Office.*
Osgood Carsten
Teacher of Navigation and
other branches of the Mathematics
Publishers, 100 Broadway, New York

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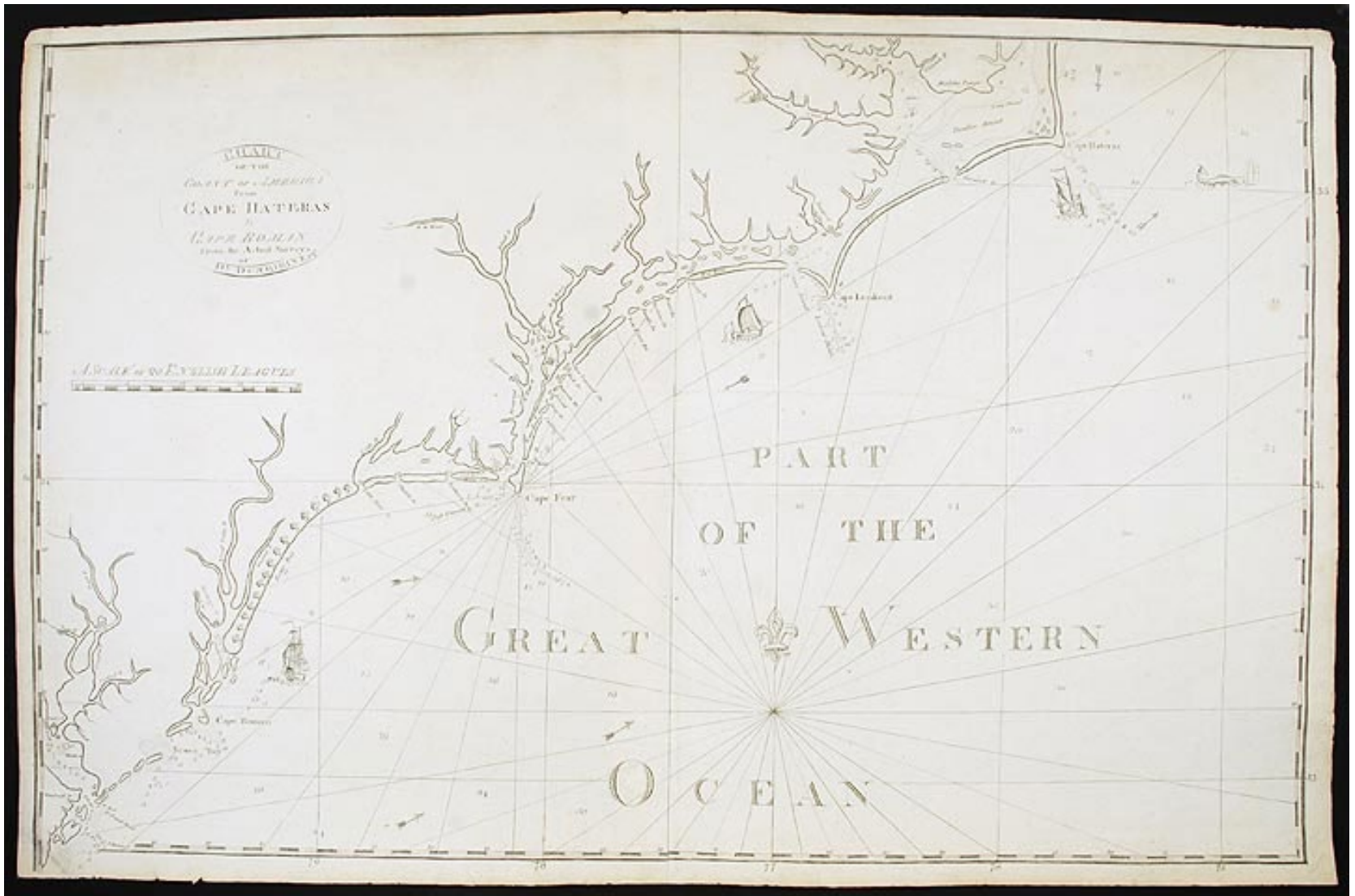


Later editions included a number of changes, most notably excluding the George's Bank and northernmost sheets. Despite the seemingly large number of editions, *The American Pilot* is one of the rarest of all American atlases. Wheat and Brun locate just ten complete copies for the first five editions: 1791 (Huntington, Harvard); 1792 (Library of Congress, Michigan); 1794(1) (Library of Congress, John Carter Brown Library, Boston Public Library); 1794(2) (Yale); 1798 (Library of Congress, Boston Public Library). Only one other example of this map has appeared at auction in the last quarter century, being a later 19th-century issue without the additional two sheets (Swann Galleries, December 5, 2013, selling for \$37,500).

Bosse, "The Boston Map Trade of the Eighteenth Century" in *Mapping Boston*, pp.49-52. McCorkle 791.4; Suarez, *Shedding the Veil* 60 (1801 edition). Wheat and Brun 157 (State 2).

(#23678)

\$39,500.



NORMAN, John. “**Chart of the Coast of America from Cape Hateras [sic] to Cape Roman from the actual surveys of D. Dunbabin Esq.**” Boston: John Norman, 1794. Copper-engraved sea chart, on two joined sheets. Overall sheet size: 21 1/4 x 33 inches.

(Description continues on next page.)



An early issue of the earliest American chart of the North Carolina coast.

Wheat and Brun, and others, speculate that the original version of this map was separately published in 1761, citing an advertisement in the September 14, 1761, *Boston Gazette*: "The Navigation on the Coast of North and South Carolina being very dangerous on account of the many Bars, Shoals, Sandbanks, Rocks, etc. The late Daniel Dunbibin, Esq. of North Carolina, has, at very great Expence and Labor, draughted the Sea Coast of both the Provinces in a large whole Sheet Chart of 33 inches by 23; together with all the Rivers, Bays, Inlets, Islands, Brooks, Bars, Shoals, Rocks, Soundings, Currents, &c. with necessary Directions to render the Navigation both easy and safe, and are much esteemed by the most expert Pilots." No copy of this 1761 map is known to exist.

It is believed, however, that John Norman re-used the original printing plate for this map, or closely copied a surviving example, when he published the first edition of his *The American Pilot* in 1791. This example of Norman's chart of the North Carolina coastline is present here in its third state (i.e., preceded by the 1761 first issue, and second issue copies from the 1791 and 1792 editions of Norman's *Pilot*). This state can be discerned by the addition of "New Inlet" just north of Cape Fear. Additional issues were published through 1803.

The American Revolution brought to an end Britain's leading role in the mapping of America. The task now fell to the American publishing industry, still in its infancy, but with first-hand access to the new surveys that were documenting the rapid growth of the nation. In particular, there was a need for nautical charts for use by the expanding New England commercial fleets. The first American marine atlas, Clark's *A Complete Set of Charts of the Coast of America*, was published in 1790. Two of Clark's charts had been engraved by Norman, who was inspired to launch his own enterprise.

Provenance: de-accessioned by the Museum of the City of New York.

Phillips, p.872 (1798 edition). *Printed Maps of the Carolinas*, 24. Wheat and Brun, *Maps and Charts Published in America before 1800* 580 (Third State). Wroth, *Some Contributions to Navigation*, pp.32-33.

(#23675)

\$42,500.



LOWE, Theodore H. and Francis F. BRUNÉ. *Map of Clear Creek County, Colorado.* Drawn and compiled by Theo. H. Lowe and F. F. Bruné, C. E., Idaho, Colorado, Ter. Louisville: Hart and other Lithographers, 1866. Lithograph map on six sheets un-joined, period hand-coloring in outline, three inset views (two after Alfred E. Mathews), within an ornamental border (backed on linen at an early date, inked library stamp on verso). Sheet size: 75 x 55 1/2 inches if joined.

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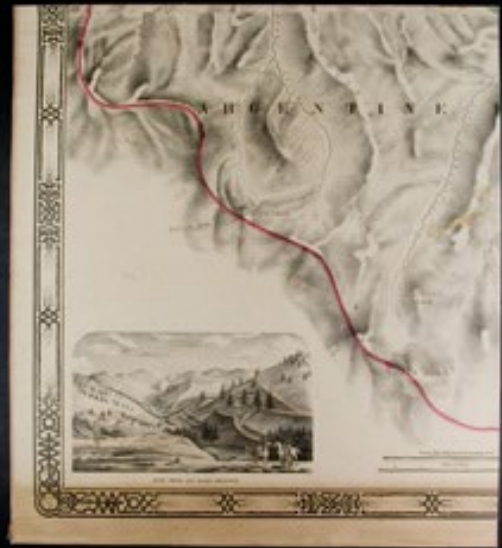
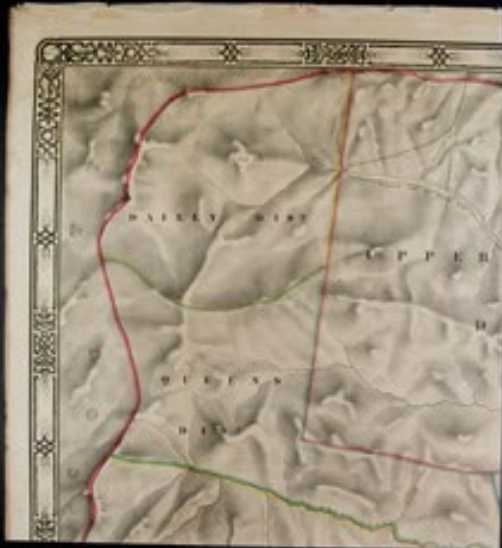
An incredible, large-scale wall map of Clear Creek County, Colorado, published less than a decade after the discovery of gold in the mining district and at the very outset of the area's settlement: a significant Colorado cartographic and mining rarity.

Clear Creek County, located approximately 30 miles west of Denver, was one of the original 17 counties of Colorado Territory created in 1861. Settlement in the region, however, began in 1859 during the Pike's Peak Gold Rush, when prospectors settled along Clear Creek hoping to strike it rich.

The large scale of this breathtaking map, projected at two thousand feet to the inch, allows for incredible detail of the county to be shown in the earliest years of its existence. The county is divided into 32 named districts, with a large unnamed area in the southeastern corner of the region. Mountains are named and beautifully shown via soft hachuring. Towns and creeks are identified, as are the wagon roads to Denver and Central City and numerous trails through the mountain passes. The proposed route of the Pacific railroad is clearly shown following the course of Clear Creek though Idaho to George Town, then back along Clear Creek and through Berthoud Pass to the northwest. Larger ranches are named (particularly in the more remote areas), and several businesses, including hotels, groceries and even a bathhouse, are located. The detail on the map, however, is most evident respecting the county's mining resources, with over 125 individual lodes located and named, plus over 25 quartz mills and several saw mills in addition. Most of the lodes are closely congregated along the Clear Creek west of the town of Idaho.

At each of the lower corners of the map are inset views attributed to be after Alfred E. Mathews based on the style and the presence of similar images in his 1866 Pencil Sketches of Colorado. In the lower right corner is a view of Idaho Springs, titled "Idaho The County Seat of the Clear Creek County / Taken from the Illinois Bar" (the county seat moving to Georgetown the year following this map); plate 12 of Pencil Sketches includes a similar view of the town, though from a vantage point south of the town rather than east as in the present view. In the lower left corner is a view of the region north of the town of Empire, titled "Upper Empire and Silver Mountain"; while this view did not appear in Pencil Sketches, Mathews did depict the town of Empire nearby (Pencil Sketches, plate 13). The third inset is an untitled cross-section view of the interior of a working mine, showing a shaft with an adit. A key, located to the left of the mining view, identifies the symbols used on the map and below the key is a listing of the county's mountains with elevations above Denver, with their respective elevations given.

(Description continues on next page.)





Theodore H. Lowe and Francis F. Bruné came to Colorado during the Pike's Peak Gold Rush of 1859. It is assumed that both were trained surveyors, and Lowe seems to have been employed for a time by the U. S. Geological Survey. A printed note in the upper left corner of the decorative cartouche confirms that Lowe and Bruné compiled this impressive map from actual "instrumental surveys" in 1865. Lowe would be commissioned a deputy mineral surveyor in Colorado Springs in 1872, with Brune receiving the same commission in Leadville in 1878. The 1879 Leadville directory lists Bruné as the City Engineer.

Lowe's contribution to the development of mining in the region is noted in Frank Hall's early history of the state. "The first discoverer of gold in this region [i.e. Cripple Creek in El Paso County], and also the first to develop the vein formation, was Theodore H. Lowe, a noted mining engineer and surveyor. In October, 1881, ten years prior to any settlement at Cripple Creek, while subdividing some pastoral lands for his uncle, William W. Womack, of Kentucky, in the western part of El Paso county, Mr. Lowe found a detached block of what appeared to be float quartz. Breaking off a fragment, he took it to Prof. E. E. Burlingame, the leading assayer of Denver, for analysis, and in due time received a certificate stating that it contained at the rate of \$166.23 gold per ton. Encouraged by this result, he returned to the spot and began searching for the outcrop of the vein whence the 'blossom' had been eroded, and at length found it. Locating thereon a claim called the 'Grand View,' he sunk a shaft ten feet deep, as required by law, and recorded the location in the office of the county clerk at Colorado Springs." [Hall]

In 1881, Lowe would produce an additional map of the region titled "Map of the Mining Districts surrounding the Townsite of Idaho-Springs," this time depicting just a portion of the county but on a similar large scale and with a version of the view of Idaho from his 1866 map. [Streeter]

We locate but two other known copies of this very rare 1866 Clear Creek County map (Denver Public Library and University of Colorado, Boulder and find no copies of the map ever appearing at auction.

Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, p.102. Streeter sale 2202. Not in Phillips.

(#24766)

\$29,500.



SMITH, Captain John (1580-1631). **Virginia.** London: 1631. Engraved map. Plate mark: 12 7/8 x 16 1/4 inches.
Sheet size: 13 1/4 x 16 13/16 inches.

"One of the most important printed maps of America ever produced and certainly one of the greatest influence. It became the prototype for the area for half a century." [Burden]

John Smith's map of Virginia shows the present states of Virginia and Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay. It is one of the most important cartographical works related to North America in the 17th century. There are twelve known states of the map, and it is present here in the ninth state.

"In June 1608, Smith and thirteen companions set out in an open barge for Cape Henry to discover - that is, to explore - the Chesapeake, starting with the Eastern Shore. This was the first of two voyages, and altogether he spent three months that summer going around the Bay. From observations on these trips, he created one of the great maps of the colonial era, so compellingly authoritative that derivatives of it stayed in print for a century, and nothing significantly better than it appeared for sixty years." [Woolridge] "Ninth state, with alteration to Boolers bush instead of Bollers bush, and three new place-names, (1) Blands C: and (2) Downes dale near Bolus river, and (3) Washeborne C: near Cape Charles, but with the [Purchas] page numbers still 1692 and 1693. This state is in the Church-Huntington copy of the 1625 issue of the book, in contemporary binding. It is also found in two of the New York Public Library copies of Purchas's *PILGRIMES*, and is inserted in one of its copies of the *GENERALL HISTORIE* of 1624 in modern binding." [Eames]

Burden, *The Mapping of North America* 164. Eames, *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, Vol.XX, p.229.
Woolridge, *Mapping Virginia*, p.33.

(#34876)

\$70,000.



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