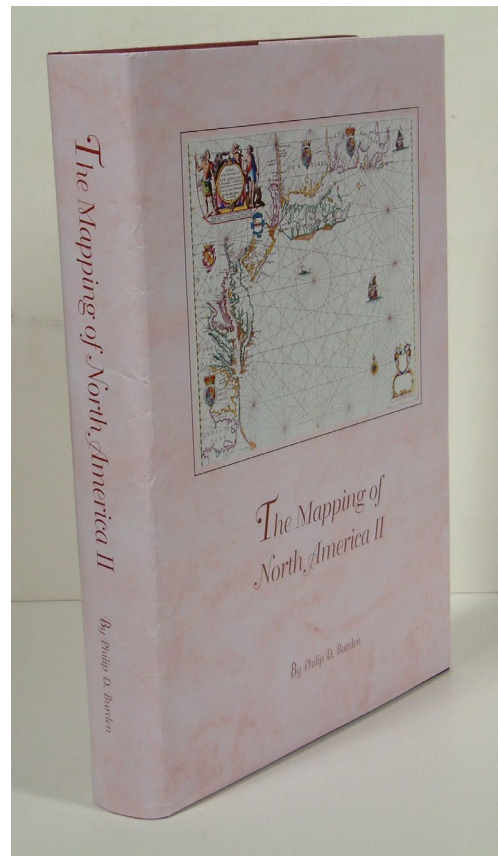
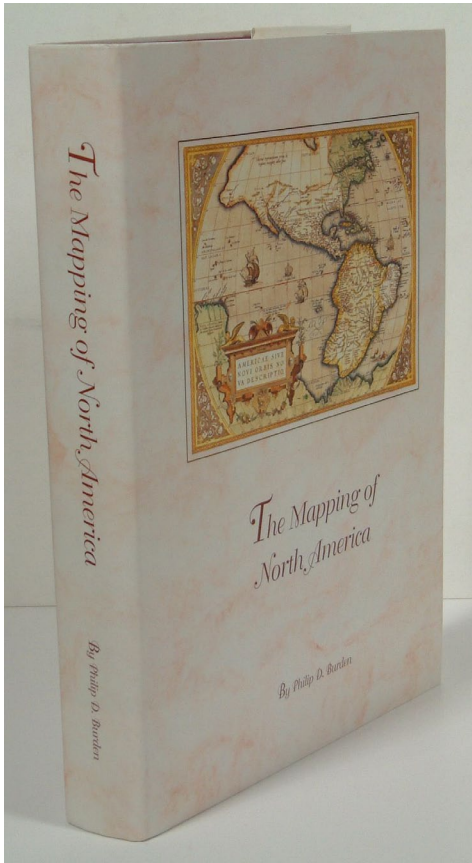


UPDATE TO
'THE MAPPING OF NORTH AMERICA'

Volumes I and II (Updated April 2025)



New information added is indicated by [NEW]

1 – Peter Martyr d’Anghiera. 1511

It is believed a further example of the map is to be found in the University Library of Bologna (Raro D 26). Add to references: Peck, Douglas T. (2003). ‘The 1511 Peter Martyr Map Revisited’, in *The Portolan* number 56 pp. 34-8.

10 – Giovanni Battista Ramusio. 1534

Add to references: Bifulco, Stefano & Ronca, Fabrizio. (2018). *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*. Rome: Antiquarius Srl. Tav. 48 bis.

12 – Sebastian Münster. 1540

In 2008 Andreas Götze informed the author of a variant of the French text version of state 7. The title above is spelt differently. The words ‘neufes’ and ‘regardz’ are misspelt ‘neufues’ and ‘regard’. In 2014 Barry Ruderman notified me of a late variant of state 13 with German title above in which ‘Chamaho’ in New Spain reads ‘Maho’. A crack appears to have developed at this point in the woodblock which effectively removed the first portion of the word. There are three late editions with German text in 1572, 1574 and 1578. It has not been determined when this change occurred.

13a – Lodovico Dolce

Venice, 1543

(No title)

Woodcut, 80 x 90 mm.

From: La Hecuba Tragedia trattada Euripide

The author wishes to thank Barry Ruderman for bringing the existence of this little map to his attention. Lodovico Dolce (1510?-68) was a noted humanist during his lifetime but is little known today. He was one of the great students of culture and brought many classics to print. Indeed, it has been said that at one point more than a quarter of all the books published in Venice were by him. He is often credited with being one of the first to see the printed book as being as a mass medium. In 1543 he published *La Hecuba Tragedia trattada Euripide* by the Greek tragic author Euripides. Set within the text at the bottom of page 3 is this woodcut hemispherical map displaying the American continent along with those of Europe and Africa. All except their equatorial zones. Just two place names appear in North America: *Terre del Bacalaos* and *Nueva Hispania*. The outline of the east coast can be clearly recognised. The whole is surrounded by the eight winds.



The woodcut made a second appearance in Dolce's issue of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* first published in Venice, 1553 as *Le trasformationi*. It is likely it appears in later editions of 1555, 1557, 1558, 1560 and 1561. It has also been identified in Tito Giovanni Scandianese's *I quattro libri della caccia* first published in Venice in 1556. This work is an illustrated poem on hunting with a short treatise on falconry at the end.

References: Adams (1967) E1056 & S604/ Brown Library (1980-97) 553/40 & 556/42/ Brunet (1860-80) II 1606/ Shirley (1984) 95/ Terpening, Ronnie H. (1997). *Lodovico Dolce. Renaissance Man of Letters*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Harvard/ NYPL/ University of Toronto/ Yale/ Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris/ British Library, London/ Cambridge University Library/ Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna/ and others.

[NEW]

18 – Francisco Lopez de Gómara. 1552

It came to my attention that there were anomalies with the example illustrated in the book from the 1552 edition in the John Carter Brown Library. In 2024 I personally examined two editions they held side by side and determined that the three exterior edges of both maps from the edition dated 1552 (B552 L864i /1-SIZE) are in fact in facsimile. Therefore, it can be confirmed that what may at first glance might represent another state of the woodblock, is in fact not the case. It has so far proved impossible to locate a perfect example to illustrate. The following is the other copy from the John Carter Brown library of 1553 best illustrating what the map should look like. There should be no ruled border on the sides or lower edge.



23 – Jean Bellère – Richard Eden. 1555

Please see entry 25a below.

24 & 25 – Giovanni Battista Ramusio. 1556

An analysis of the works of the Venetian Matteo Pagano (c.1515-1588) by Rodney Shirley indicates that he was the author of the woodblocks for Ramusio's work. Little is known of Pagano who was a publisher and wood-cutter, few of his works survive. Add to references: Shirley, Rodney. (2009). 'Vavassore & Pagano', in IMCoS Journal Number 117 pp. 31-9/ Woodward, David. (2007). 'The Italian Map Trade, 1480-1650' in *The History of Cartography* Volume Three Part I p. 781.

25a (23) – Giordano Ziletti (Jean Bellère – Richard Eden). 1557

For a long time, this map had been associated with Richard Eden's *The Decades of the Newe World*

printed in London in 1555. However, there was no proof of it beyond that already described. In 2015 Paolo Rambaldi offered for sale an example of Giordano Ziletti's edition of Pedro de Cieza de León's *La Prima Parte Dell'Historie del Peru* printed in Venice, 1560, in which this map was bound originally. The work was first printed by Ziletti in Venice, 1557. A search online located examples at the John Carter Brown Library (B557 C569p) and the Library Company of Philadelphia (Am 1557 Cie Aa557 V 5 Vol.1) both found to include a map. That found at the John Carter Brown Library is even illustrated online. There are earlier Venice editions of the work but by different printers and publishers and no reference to these appears to record the presence of a map, only those by Ziletti.

A comparison and study of the watermarks on the maps confirms they are from paper stock found in north east Italy c.1550-60. Ziletti went on to print the 1564 and 1574 editions of Girolamo Ruscelli's edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. Brown Library, John Carter. (1980-97). *European Americana* 556/13 (1557) & 560/12 / Sabin (1868) 13049 & 13052.

27 – Giovanni Francesco Camocio – Paolo Forlani. 1560

Add to references: Bifulco, Stefano & Ronca, Fabrizio. (2018). *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*. Rome: Antiquarius Srl. Tav. 49.

32 – Diego Gutiérrez – Hieronymus Cock. 1562

The example cited as present location unknown changed hands in 2019, it is now in a private American collection. Add to references: Schilder, Günter. (2007). *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol. 8. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, pp. 236-8.

33 – Paolo Forlani. 1565

Add to references: Bifulco, Stefano & Ronca, Fabrizio. (2018). *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*. Rome: Antiquarius Srl. Tav. 56.

36 – Ferrando Bertelli. c.1565

Add to references: Bifulco, Stefano & Ronca, Fabrizio. (2018). *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*. Rome: Antiquarius Srl. Tav. 50.

37 – Giovanni Francesco Camocio. c.1569

Please see entry 44a below.

38 – Paolo Forlani. 1570

Add to references: Bifulco, Stefano & Ronca, Fabrizio. (2018). *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*. Rome: Antiquarius Srl. Tav. 52. The example cited as Private is that in the Biblioteca Civica Angelo Mai, Bergamo, Italy.

41 – Abraham Ortelius. 1570 [NEW]

Close analysis of several editions of the Ortelius atlas has determined that there are three different states of the plate. The details are as follows:

State 1 – 1570

State 2 – 1575. The ship in the centre of the map now has portholes. Hachuring of the coastlines is extended, most easily noticed nearby the ship.

State 3 – 1587. The hachuring of the coastline is extended again, the waves under the central ship are enhanced as is the flying fish lower right.

44a (37) – Giovanni Francesco Camocio. c.1573

An example of the single sheet of Brazil has been identified in the John Carter Brown Library (Cabinet B560/1). Add to references: Bifulco, Stefano & Ronca, Fabrizio. (2018). *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*. Rome: Antiquarius Srl. Tav. 51.

47 – Gerard de Jode. 1576

Add to references: Schilder, Günter. (2007). *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol. 8. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, pp. 237-9.

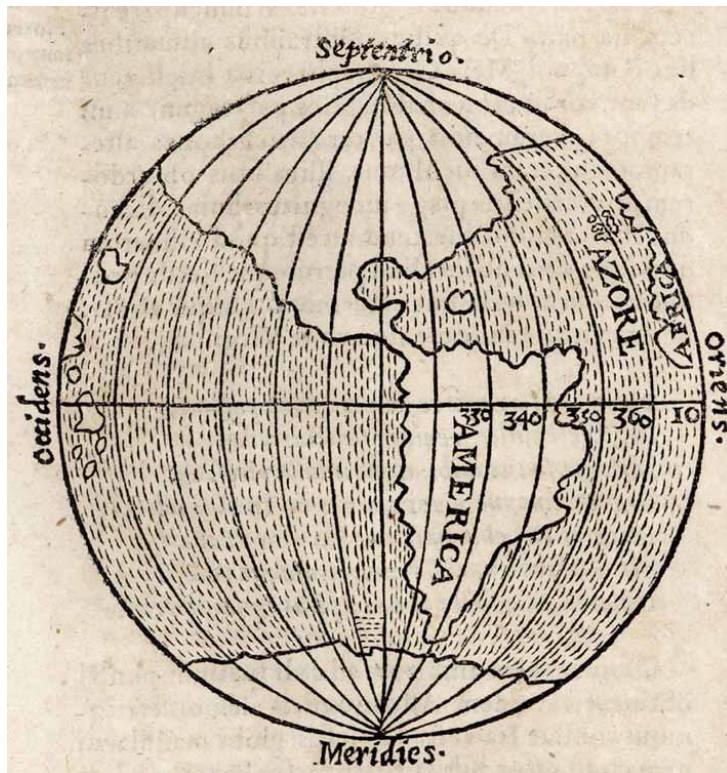
47a – Francesco Giuntini

Lyon, 1577

(No title)

Woodcut, 90 x 90 mm.

From: *Speculum Astrologiae, Universam Mathematicam*



Originally identified with Giuntini's *Speculum Astrologiae, Universam Mathematicam* of 1581, this woodcut has since been located in a different, earlier work by him. The *Sacrae theologiae doctoris, commentaria in tertium & quartum capitulum Sphaerae Io. de Sacro Bosco*, was also published in Lyon in 1577. An example is digitized at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich. Although Francesco Giuntini (ca. 1522-1590) was born in Florence, Italy, he would spend most of his life in Lyon, France. Here he would be known by the name of Francis Junctin. A highly respected and well-known astrologer he served as chaplain to Francois de Valois, the brother of Henri III, King of France. Giuntini translated one of Claudius Ptolemy's classic works on astrology entitled *Tetrabiblos*. However, his most recognized work entitled the *Speculum Astrologiae* was first published in quarto in Lyon in 1573. The book discusses astrology, nativities, the stars, eclipses and comets. Numerous tables in the work calculate celestial movements based on the theories of Copernicus. In 1581 it was expanded into a two volume larger folio one in the second volume of which on page 828 may be found this small woodcut map of the western hemisphere. A further virtually identical edition was published in 1583 which also contains this map. The author wishes to thank Stephan Haas for bringing the existence of this little map to his attention.

References: Adams (1967) J-435-6/ Houzeau & Lancaster (1882-89) no. 4917/ USTC 138727.

Brigham Young University/ Chicago University Library (1577)/ Duke University Library (1577)/ JCB (1577)/ Rutgers/ Cambridge University Library (both)/ Bodleian Library, Oxford (1581 & 1583)/ Private American Collection/ and others.

53a - Francesco Giuntini. 1581

Please see entry 47a above.

57 – Abraham Ortelius – Gerónimo de Chaves. 1584

Gary Garland at Swann Galleries informed the author of a typographical error. The catchword to the 1602 Spanish edition is *pues*, not *peus*.

58-62 – André Thevet. c.1586

Thevet - Lenman, Bruce P. (2009) 'A Huntington Atlas and the Activities of Louis XIV and His Navy in America', *Notes and Documents in Huntington Library Quarterly* Vol. 72, no. 3, pp. 396-417.

[NEW]

63 – Richard Hakluyt, 1587

Add to references: Payne, Anthony. (2024). *Richard Hakluyt: A Bibliography 1580-1588*. London: Hakluyt Society.

64 – Abraham Ortelius. 1587[88]

Add to references: Wooldridge, William C. (2004). 'Ortelius's Chesapeake', in *The Portolan* number 61 pp. 37-40.

65 - Baptista Boazio. 1588

A further previously unrecorded example appeared on the market as part of the sale of the Macclesfield Library by Sotheby's, London, 15 March 2007 as lot 3272. It too was in magnificent early colour. It now resides in a private American collection. Add to references: Shauger, Fredric. (2018). 'Diligently and Truly Collected & Partly Surveid': Giovanni Baptista Boazio's Maps of the Conflict between England and Spain', in *The Portolan* no. 103 pp. 8-28; Slowther, Catherine. (2007). 'Giovanni Battista Boazio and his Maps of Drake's Expedition to the West Indies (1585-1586)', in *MapForum* no. 10, pp. 38-43.

70 - Baptista Boazio. 1589

A further previously unrecorded example appeared on the market as part of the sale of the Macclesfield Library by Sotheby's, London, 15 March 2007 as lot 3272. It too was in magnificent early colour. Add to references: Slowther, Catherine (2007) 'Giovanni Battista Boazio and his Maps of Drake's Expedition to the West Indies (1585-1586)' in *The Map Forum* no. 10 pp. 38-43. It now resides in a private American collection. Add to references: Shauger, Fredric. (2018). 'Diligently and Truly Collected & Partly Surveid': Giovanni Baptista Boazio's Maps of the Conflict between England and Spain', in *The Portolan* no. 103 pp. 8-28.

71 - Baptista Boazio - Frans Hogenberg. 1589

A previously unrecorded example of the book appeared on the market in 2007. It also bore an example of the Hogenburg map. It now resides in a private American collection. In April 2013 Sloan Auctions offered an example of Herrera's *Description des Indes Occidentales* 1622 in which the set of four Boazio-Hogenberg plates in their first state had been bound. Ensuing research by Jacque Artus unearthed further examples. Add to references Keeler, Mary Frear. (1981). Appendix in 'Sir Francis Drake's West Indian Voyage 1585-86'. London: Hakluyt Society.

The current knowledge of known examples is as follows: Bancroft Library (state 2)/ Huntington (state 1 inserted in second issue of R. Field edition)/ JCB (state 2)/ NYPL (state 1 inserted in Bigges 1588 Latin edition; state 2 in two complete sets).

72 - Baptista Boazio - Frans Hogenberg. 1589

A previously unrecorded example of the book appeared on the market in 2007. It bore an example of this map. It now resides in a private American collection. A further example has been located in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, making six known.



In 2013 Henry Taliaferro notified the author of a previously unrecorded second state. In the first state the island off the eastern shore is named *Virgine*, in the new state it is renamed correctly *Roanoc* and is enclosed with a line of islands clearly representing the Outer Banks. *Virginia* is moved to the mainland and

used twice, once to name the region, the second time to identify a town symbol. This is not to be confused with the settlement on Roanoke which bears its own symbol. Therefore, the assumption is that it indicates Jamestown settled in 1607. Another addition is the name *S. Helena* appearing on the mainland further south referencing the earlier French colonial attempt.

- State 1 1589 With island named *Virgine*
- State 2 c.1607 With the island now enclosed by the Outer Banks and renamed *Roanoc*.
Virginia added twice to the mainland along with S Helena

73 – Giovanni Battista Mazza. c.1589

Add to references: Bifulco, Stefano & Ronca, Fabrizio. (2018). *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*. Rome: Antiquarius Srl. Tav. 53.

87 & 88 – Michael & Gerard Mercator. 1595

In 2007 Professor Günter Schilder shed more light on the transaction that took place transferring the copper plates to Mercator’s atlases from Duisburg to Amsterdam. In 1604 Gerard Mercator II acquired the rights to and decided to sell the copperplates of Mercator’s atlas along with other cartographic material for 2000 half crowns. Schilder shows that the buyer was Cornelis Claesz in Amsterdam. Claesz prematurely advertised the atlases readiness at the Leipzig and Frankfurt Book Fairs in 1604 and 1605. Add to references: Schilder, Günter. (2007). *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol. 8. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, pp. 140-53.

108 – Fausto Rughesi. c.1597

Add to references: Bifulco, Stefano & Ronca, Fabrizio. (2018). *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*. Rome: Antiquarius Srl. Tav. 54.

112 – Jodocus Hondius. 1598

Add to references: Schilder, Günter. (2007). *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol. 8. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, pp. 235-40.

135 - Gabriel Tatton. 1600 [NEW]

In 2025 Barry Ruderman reported the existence of a third known example of the first state, in early colour.

136 - Gabriel Tatton. 1600

A further example has been located by the author in a private American collection making a total of seven known examples.

138 – Arnaldo di Arnoldi. c.1600

Add to references: Bifolco, Stefano & Ronca, Fabrizio. (2018). *Cartografia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*. Rome: Antiquarius Srl. Tav. 55.

142 – Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas. 1601

In 2011 Thomas Touchton kindly informed me of the incorrectly transcribed dimensions of this item which should read 205 x 210 mm.

145 – Jodocus Hondius - Jean Le Clerc. 1602?

In Schilder's latest publication he argues the case for this map being first engraved in London, 1589. Add to references: Schilder, Günter. (2007). *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol. 8. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, pp. 81, 96-104.

148a (199) - Cornelis Claesz (Michiel Colijn). c.1603

The author located another example of the single sheet depicting North America in 2017 in the University Library of Virginia.

150 – Jodocus Hondius. 1606

In 2007 Professor Günter Schilder shed more light on the transaction that took place transferring the copper plates to Mercator's atlases from Duisburg to Amsterdam. In 1604 Gerard Mercator II acquired the rights to and decided to sell the copperplates of Mercator's atlas along with other cartographic material for 2000 half crowns. Schilder shows that the buyer was Cornelis Claesz in Amsterdam. Claesz prematurely advertised the atlases readiness at the Leipzig and Frankfurt Book Fairs in 1604 and 1605. Add to references: Schilder, Günter. (2007). *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol. 8. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, pp. 140-53.

151 – Jodocus Hondius. 1606

In 2013 Tony Campbell reported to me the existence of another facsimile this time bearing the date 1595.

153-55 – Gerard Mercator – Jodocus Hondius. 1607

A facsimile of the American continental map was notified to the author by Tim Bryars in 2009. In this example the date 1588 is added below the title. Add to references: Schilder, Günter. (2007). *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol. 8. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, pp. 153-5.

160 – Samuel de Champlain. 1612

Add to references: Heidenreich, Conrad E. (2007). 'The Mapping of Samuel de Champlain, 1603-1635', in 'The History of Cartography' volume 3, part 2 pp. 1538-49. Chicago & London: University of Chicago Press/ Buisseret, David. (2009). 'The Cartographic Technique of Samuel de Champlain', in *Imago Mundi* vol. 61, pt. 2 pp. 256-9.

161 – Samuel de Champlain. 1612

During correspondence in 2012 with Barry Ruderman and Edward Dahl it transpired that the example of the first state of this map illustrated in Kershaw's 'Early Printed Maps of Canada 1540-1703' and the source for State 1 which I describe is in fact a reproduction published in 1870. More importantly it was not done photographically. It is therefore not an accurate rendition of the true first state. For the record I reproduce above the true first state followed by a revised table of the two states extant. For a definitive list of the differences please refer to Heidenreich & Dahl cited below. Please note that the text below the map is letterpress and any alterations to it do not constitute a state.

State 1, 1612 The correct transcription of the title is *Carte géographique de la/ Nouvelle franse en son vray moridia*. A ship top right, no Ottawa River and no reference to Champlain below the scale. The banks to the south of Newfoundland are named *bonne aduanture*. The scale bar is unfinished with no 'lieux'.

State 2, 1613 The banks to the south of Newfoundland are named *ban au vert*. 'Gaspay' in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is removed. The scale bar is now finished and identified *lieux*. Most importantly below the scale *faictte par le Sr Champlain Cappi^{ne} po^r le Roy en la marine – 1613. golphe S^t laurens* inserted and now bisected by an extended rose line. A cross is inserted on the shore of Lake Champlain marking the point of the battle between Champlain and the Mohawk in 1609. The Ottawa River is inserted. The ship top right replaced with a whale. The last word of the title is changed from *mondia* to *meridiein*.



Add to references: Heidenreich, Conrad E. & Edward H. Dahl. (1979). 'The two states of Champlain's Carte Geographique, in *Cartographica: The International Journal for Geographic Information and Geovisualization*. University of Toronto Press Volume 16, Number 1/ Heidenreich, Conrad E. (2007). 'The Mapping of Samuel de Champlain, 1603-1635', in 'The History of Cartography' volume 3 part 2 pp. 1538-49. Chicago & London: University of Chicago Press/ Litalien, Raymonde & Denis Vaugeois (ed.). (2004). *Champlain The Birth of French America*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.

162 – Hessel Gerritsz. 1612

Heidenreich and Dahl discuss at some length the influences and timing of this map on Champlain's *Carte géographique*, 1612 (Burden 161). Add to references: Heidenreich, Conrad E. & Edward H. Dahl. (1979). 'The two states of Champlain's Carte Geographique, in *Cartographica: The*

International Journal for Geographic Information and Geovisualization. University of Toronto Press
Volume 16, Number 1.

164 – John Smith. 1612

Add to references: Baldwin, Robert. (2007). ‘Colonial Cartography under the Tudor and Early Stuart Monarchies, ca. 1480- ca. 1640’, in ‘*The History of Cartography*’ volume 3, part 2 pp. 1754-80/
Potter, Stephen R. (2009) ‘Rethinking Captain John Smith’s Map of Virginia’, in *The Portolan* no. 75
pp. 9-16.

166-181 – Samuel de Champlain. 1613

Add to references: Heidenreich, Conrad E. (2007). ‘The Mapping of Samuel de Champlain, 1603-1635’, in ‘*The History of Cartography*’ volume 3, part 2 pp. 1538-49. Chicago & London: University of Chicago Press.

182 – Pieter van den Keere. 1614

Please add to references: Schilder, Günter. (2007). *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol. 8. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, pp. 531-3. Further examples have been located in a private foundation formerly the Stopp Collection (state 1), Bonaparte Collection, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (state 2). An example of the first state was sold at Sotheby’s London, 29 April 2014 lot 80.

187 – John Smith. 1616

Matthew Edney’s article discusses at length the use of portraiture in Elizabethan and early Stuart England specifically focussing on the portrait of John Smith found on the map of New England.

In 2020 it was reported to me that an example of the map in the John Carter Brown Library (D616 S652d) purported to be state 4 did not match the description. The latitude scale was found to be on both sides of the map. The source for the description was found to be Joseph Sabin’s *Bibliotheca Americana* published in 1868. He cited an example at the Clements Library. This example was not available to view online but with the help of Mary Pedley, I was able to determine that theirs was found to be the same. Sabin’s error was repeated by Church catalogue in 1907 and all subsequent authors. For clarification I have revised the list of states:

State 1	Lacking the date 1614 below the scale
State 2	1614 added below the scale. No Smith's arms. <i>P Travers</i> and <i>Gerrards IIs</i> added top right
State 3	Smith's arms added lower left without a motto
State 4	Motto added <i> Vincere est Viuere</i> . Latitude scale added to both margins, longitude to the top and bottom. No <i>Paynes IIs</i> east of Cape Elizabeth
State 5	<i>Paynes IIs</i> added east of Cape Elizabeth. Crossed lines appear on armour and in the background of Smith's portrait. The printer's name is still Low, <i>Pasæus</i> lower left now <i>Passæus</i>
State 6	Printer's name lower right now <i>Iames Reeue</i> . Fourth line in the title remains <i>Prince of great Britaine</i>
State 7	Fourth line of the title now begins <i>nowe King ...</i> No Council of New England arms in the centre. <i>Salem</i> added and <i>NEW</i> above Plymouth
State 8	Council of New England arms added in the centre of the map. No school of fish shown below. No text below the compass rose. <i>Salem</i> erased and moved to its correct position below <i>Bristow</i>
State 9	School of fish added off Cape Cod. Text referring to Wood's <i>New Englands Prospect</i> added below the compass rose. The River Charles extended westwards to the edge of the map. <i>Boston</i> , <i>Charlestowne</i> and others added

Please add to references: Baldwin, Robert. (2007). ‘Colonial Cartography under the Tudor and Early Stuart Monarchies, ca. 1480- ca. 1640’, in ‘*The History of Cartography*’ volume 3, part 2 pp. 1754-80/
Edney, Matthew H. (2010). ‘Simon de Passe’s cartographic portrait of Captain John Smith and a

New England (1616/7)', in *Word & Image*, vol. 26, no. 2 pp. 186-213.

188 – Samuel de Champlain. c.1616

Add to references: Heidenreich, Conrad E. (2007). 'The Mapping of Samuel de Champlain, 1603-1635', in 'The History of Cartography' volume 3, part 2 pp. 1538-49. Chicago & London: University of Chicago Press.

190 - John Smith – Levinus Hulsius. 1617

Stephan Haas pointed out to me the different appearances of this map in various parts and editions of Hulsius' work.

1613. Schiffart (part) 13, first edition, first issue. Church 303.

1614. Schiffart 14. First edition. Church 304.

1617. Schiffart 13. First edition, second issue. Church 303.

1628. Schiffart 14. Second edition. Church 305.

1629. Schiffart 20. Only edition. Church 312.

193 – Jodocus Hondius Jr. 1618

In 2016 Barry Ruderman identified another Latin text setting, the signature is D. The date of issue is not known.

193a – Nicolaas van Geelkerken

's-Gravenhage, 1620

Caerte vande gehele vo'age des Experiments vanden Regel, des Gesichts des Grooten Zee-vaerts, gedaen doer Ordere, vande H^o. Mog: Heeren Staten Generael, inden Faere onses Heeren A^o 1618.

Copperplate engraving, 310 x 425 mm.

From: Voyage van experiment van den generalen regul des gesichts van de groote zeevaert



On 21 March 2017 Henry Godts auction in Belgium offered as lot 254 a map which was previously unknown to me. It is signed by Nicolaas van Geelkerken (c.1585-1656) who was a cartographer, engraver, and publisher firstly in Amsterdam and Friesland (1614-16), Leiden (1616-28) and then in Arnhem until his death. He was the author of two world maps and a noted work on the Netherlands amongst others. Keuning supplies a useful short biography of him without any reference to this work. This map was identified by the auction house as having come from a work published on the failed attempt of Jan Hendricks Jarichs van der Ley (1566-1639) to determine longitude at sea with a new type of map. His 'method of determining longitude by an improved technique of dead reckoning was put to the test during a 'voyage of the experiment' in 1618 in the North Atlantic, which was expressly organized for this purpose' (Davids). So far, the author has been unable to locate an example of the work with the map.

References: Davids, Karel. (2008). *The Rise and Decline of Dutch Technological Leadership* p. 446/ Keuning, Johannes. (1967). 'Nicolaas Geelkerken', in *Imago Mundi* 11, pp. 174-7/ Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek. (1937) III pp. 766-7/ Tooley, R. V. (1999-2004).

Private American Collection.

194 – Willem Jansz. Blaeu. c.1621

Add to references: Schilder, Günter and Kok, Hans. (2019). *Sailing across the World's Oceans – History & Catalogue of Dutch Charts Printed on Vellum 1580-1725*, Blaeu 9.

199 - Michiel Colijn. c.1622

Please see number 148a above.

208 – Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. 1624

Add to references: Baldwin, Robert. (2007). 'Colonial Cartography under the Tudor and Early Stuart Monarchies, ca. 1480- ca. 1640', in *The History of Cartography* volume 3, part 2 pp. 1754-80.

214 – Henry Briggs

It was brought to my attention by Ashley Baynton-Williams that an earlier state of this map was sold by Swann Galleries 7 June 2017 lot 30. It now resides at the John Carter Brown Library where it is illustrated online.

State 1	Omitting the page numbers in the upper corners
State 2	With the addition of the page numbers 852 and 853 in the upper corners

Whilst clearly evidence of an earlier state, it does not prove it was published beforehand. It could quite feasibly be a proof before the pagination in the book had been identified. The presence of the appropriate page numbers by hand in the corners illustrates that this example was included in the *Purchas Pilgrimes*.

216 – John Mason. 1625

It has been noted that the illustration in the book is of an example with some restoration removing some of the engraving. Just to the right of the descriptive text is *Bellile*, The 'B' has been re-engraved and the coastline intruding in the map to the left has been all but erased.

217 - John Speed. 1626[27]

Add to references: Baynton-Williams, Ashley (2007) 'John Speed' in *The Map Forum* no. 10 pp. 24-35.

219a – Godefridus de Scaicki. c.1627

In 2021 a further set of the four continents by Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi dated to 1666 were identified. In the process of this discovery, Stefano Bifulco brought to my attention a plausible theory

about the origin of these plates. Scaicki was in Rome by 1615, the year he married Susanna Greuter (c.1591-1629). She was the daughter of Matthäus Greuter (c.1566-1638), renowned globe maker. Born in Strasbourg, Greuter began his career France working in Lyon and Avignon. It is recorded that he went to Rome in 1603. His first works published there appeared the following year. He worked first from the address 'Corso vicino a S. Marcello', then at 'all'insegna dell'Aquila nera, presso S. Tommaso in Parione'. Scaicki was a pupil of Greuter's and would later use the address 'ad Signia Aquilae Imperialis'. In 1630, whilst Greuter was still alive, he published using his address an eight-sheet plan of Rome. Interestingly, this also was later republished by de Rossi. Some of Greuter's globes were reproduced after those of Willem Blaeu and it is likely that he therefore might have also reproduced the wall maps of the continents. It has been suggested that the engraver of the plates might have been Greuter.

More thorough research was undertaken of the surviving examples. In the process a difference was noted in the three surviving sets of the Scaicki continents. The set residing in an American collection is an earlier issue. The three matching continental maps all bear a complete unadulterated imprint. In the two other sets in French and German collections the street name 'Parionis' in the address is poorly erased. It is known that he published using Greuter's address whilst the latter was still alive. Scaicki issued an eight-sheet plan of Rome dated 1630 using the imprint. It is also recorded that following the death of Greuter in 1638, Scaicki continued the business. Some copper plates became the property of de Rossi in 1648.

Bifolco & Ronca (2018) tav. 1247 & p. 2526; Dekker (1999) pp. 344-5; Dekker and van der Krogt (1993) p. 60; van der Krogt (1993) pp. 211-13.

233 – Willem Jansz. Blaeu. c.1630

A further fifth state has now been identified. It appeared in auction at Christie's, London, 15 November 2006 as lot 148.

State 1, c.1630	Top left cartouche set in North America is blank
State 1a, 1634	Part of the map only printed for the German edition of the <i>Atlas Novus</i> . A pasted-on title top left reads <i>INSVLÆ AMERICANÆ in ...</i>
State 2, c.1674	By Jacobus Robijn. The blank cartouche top left now bears a sailor with a cross-staff. The imprint within reads <i>Gedruckt t'AMSTERDAM Bij JACOBUS ROBYN, inde Nieuwe Brugh steeg inde Stuurman</i>
State 3, c.1674-75	By Pieter Goos. With new banks and soundings near Newfoundland. Added to the end of the main title is <i>en P.Goos</i> . A new more highly decorative cartouche replaces the old one top left. The imprint now reads <i>Gedruckt t'AMSTERDAM by PIETER GOOS Op t Water inde Ver=gulde Zeespiegel</i>
State 4, c.1695	By Johannes Loots. The last two lines of the main title bearing the names of Blaeu and Goos have been replaced with <i>'t Amsterdam by Joannes Loots, inde Nieuwe Brug Steeg, inde Ionge Lootsman</i>
State 5, before 1726	With the addition of 'karrepads' or optimum guides across the equator off the coast of Africa

An updated list of the derivatives:

c.1639	Jacob Aertsz. Colom (entry 257)
before 1646	Jacob Aertsz. Colom (entry 265a)
c.1646	Theunis Jacobsz (entry 270)
c.1650	Theunis Jacobsz (entry 296)
1654[56]	Sebastian de Ruesta (entry 310)
1659	Hendrick Doncker (entry 336)
c.1660	Hugo Allard (entry 357)
c.1660	Pieter Goos (entry 358a)
1669	George Boissaye du Bocage (entry 402)

c.1678 John Thornton, William Fisher, John Seller, John Colson, and James Atkinson (entry 506)

Add to references: Schilder, Günter and Kok, Hans. (2019). *Sailing across the World's Oceans – History & Catalogue of Dutch Charts Printed on Vellum 1580-1725*, Blaeu 10, Goos 3, Loots 1, Robijn 2.

Add to locations: State 1: Osher Map Library, University of Southern Maine (printed on paper). State 2: Huntington Library/ Maritime Museum, Salem/ Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris/ Universiteitsbibliotheek, Utrecht. State 3: Yale University/ Museum Meermanno, The Hague. State 4: Hydrographic Office, Taunton is now the Naval Library, Portsmouth (the Admiralty Library reference was the same example. State 5: private collection.

234 –Hessel Gerritsz. c.1631

Add to references: Schilder, Günter and Kok, Hans. (2019). *Sailing across the World's Oceans – History & Catalogue of Dutch Charts Printed on Vellum 1580-1725*, Gerritsz 1.

236 – Jacob Aertsz. Colom. 1631

Add to references: Schilder, Günter and Kok, Hans. (2019). *Sailing across the World's Oceans – History & Catalogue of Dutch Charts Printed on Vellum 1580-1725*, Colom 4.

237 – Samuel de Champlain. 1632

Add to references: Heidenreich, Conrad E. (2007). 'The Mapping of Samuel de Champlain, 1603-1635', in 'The History of Cartography' volume 3, part 2 pp. 1538-49. Chicago & London: University of Chicago Press.

239 – William Wood. 1634

Add to references: Baldwin, Robert. (2007). 'Colonial Cartography under the Tudor and Early Stuart Monarchies, ca. 1480- ca. 1640', in 'The History of Cartography' volume 3, part 2 pp. 1754-80.

240 – Anonymous (Lord Baltimore). 1635

Add to references: Baldwin, Robert. (2007). 'Colonial Cartography under the Tudor and Early Stuart Monarchies, ca. 1480- ca. 1640', in 'The History of Cartography' volume 3, part 2 pp. 1754-80.

241 – Willem Jansz. Blaeu. 1635

Barry Ruderman informs the author of a further Dutch text issue with the pagination of 'West-Indien D 2'.

245 - Jodocus Hondius. 1636

For a further description of the facsimile versions of this map which have been identified please use the following link: <http://www.maphistory.info/fakesnotes.html#/hondiusnorthamerica>.

257 – Jacob Aertsz. Colom. 1639

Add to references: Schilder, Günter and Kok, Hans. (2019). *Sailing across the World's Oceans – History & Catalogue of Dutch Charts Printed on Vellum 1580-1725*, Colom 5.

Locations: State 1: Huntington (on vellum). State 2: / Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

260b - Stefano Scolari?

Venice? 1642

AMERICA/ noviter delineata/ Auct: Judoco Hondio.
mm.

Copperplate engraving, 430 x 550

From: Separately published

On the 13 November 2008 Sotheby's London sold an unrecorded collection of seven *carte-et-figures*, or maps with decorative borders. Amongst them was this map of the American continent. The most notable feature of them all is the curious format; all are printed using one and a half copper plates. Quite why is unclear but maybe the publisher is being opportunistic using materials which were available to him. They also lacked the means to acquire full size copperplates. This tells us that a Dutch production would be unlikely; its market was much more sophisticated. Similarly, by this date the French although not as refined in engraving were producing material of a higher standard.

It was Willem Blaeu in Amsterdam who began this decorative style with his set of wall maps of the continent published in 1608. Single sheet versions followed in 1617 but it is that of Jodocus Hondius Jr. issued in 1618 which popularized the format. It was his version which first included four panels. This unrecorded version is attributed in the title to Hondius but more closely follows that of Joannes Janssonius first published in 1623. This can be seen particularly with the depiction of Tierra del Fuego, the cartouche with skulls beneath and in the orientation of the ships and creatures in the oceans. As for the place of publication there are no direct clues. The engraving is a little careless with simple errors occurring. Notice for instance the latitude lines immediately above and below the equator.



Sotheby's on examining the watermark of the paper believed them to be of Italian origin. Certainly, the style of the maps would lead one to Italy as being their source. It was noted that as is often the

case in derivatives the decorative images surrounding the maps were engraved in reverse. It is easier for the copyist to do that when working from a print and not the copper plate. This works well enough with figures where it makes no difference but when it comes to maps or plans it can lead to glaring errors to a client familiar with the location. That of a faraway market such as London may not have mattered so much but one nearer home needed to be correct. Closer examination of the other plates reveals that this level of care has not been taken the case in all except those on the map of France and three vignettes on that of Europe, Venice, Rome, and Constantinople. One can see attention to detail for a market as important as the French one. That on the Europe leads us directly to Venice. It had more of a long-standing awareness of Constantinople than Rome.

Of the continental maps America is the only one undated, similarly the only one that does not name Janssonius also. That of Europe quite probably engraved first is 1641, that on Africa and Asia, 1642, and it is to this latter date the author ascribes the America. None of the maps it could be derived from were published with such dates, so it could be perceived as the date of issue. Indeed, by this date the Janssonius originals had lost their respective lower panels. So, who was active in Venice at this time? Investigation of known foreign facsimiles of Dutch originals leads us to Stefano Scolari. Indeed, he had already published a two-sheet world map in 1639 also derived from Hondius. It would be quite natural to follow this with a series of the continents. His stock in trade was to republish Dutch maps and prints which were popular at the time.

There is one further curious feature of the vignettes on the map. The town views top and bottom vary in order from the original. This is the case with all the maps in the series although no pattern can be determined. In the case of the America the left, half sheet, bears the views in the correct place albeit the images are in reverse. The right full sheet, however, switches the lower series of images with the upper. The vignettes of Carolina at the top and Cusco at the bottom were engraved over the two sheets and do not marry up perfectly. Closer examination reveals that the portion engraved on the right-side plate at the top is a correct reversal. That placed on the lower panel to fit with the left half representing Cusco is in fact incorrect. If the engraver was to follow the lower right order that of Carolina should be next which is duly engraved, but not in reverse like the rest. Nearer the end the two plates were married up and misalignments were noticed, hence the corrections to the lines of latitude. Pietro Todeschi published an exact duplicate of this map c.1670 in Bologna.

References: Burden (1996) nos. 37, 207 & 410/ Schilder (2000) Map 18, App. Map 1/ Sotheby's, London, 13 November 2008 lot 162-7 & 169.

Private American Collection.

265a - Jacob Aertsz. Colom. Before 1646

The example cited at the Library of Congress is in fact only a partial printing for inclusion in an atlas and not a complete map. I am grateful to Professor Günter Schilder for bringing this to my attention. Previously this map was dated to c.1655, however a third earlier state has been identified and dated by Schilder and Kok to before 1646.

State 1	Before 1646	
State 2	c.1655	With the addition of a scale of German miles just to the north of the equator
State 3	1669	With decorative scenes adorning the Atlantic

Add to references: Schilder & Kok. (2019). *Sailing across the world's oceans: history & catalogue of Dutch charts printed on vellum, 1580-1725*, Colom 6.

Locations. State 1: Bibliothèque de l'Institut de France, Paris, only known copy. State 2: BL, London, only known copy. State 3: Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam, only known copy.

266 – Sir Robert Dudley. 1646

In September 2022 Old World Auctions offered an example of this map in an intermediate state.

State 1	1646	Title as above, 6 top left
State 2	1661	Added to the title is $L^{\circ}.2^{\circ}$
State 3	1661	Added to the title is $L^{\circ}.2^{\circ}$. Plate number '6' erased imperfectly

Add to references: Old World Auctions 14 september 2022 lot 103.

268 - William Humble. 1642[46]

In the Addenda to volume II of the author's book the existence of an earlier state was recorded bearing the date 1642. We can therefore surmise that the '*Prospect*' was in progress by 1642. Quite why it was not completed until 1646 is not clear but the coincidence of the English Civil War lasting from 1642-46 is too great to dismiss. Indeed, Skelton states that Humble was a Royalist and in fact secretly supported King Charles II whilst in exile with subsidies. After his restoration to the throne, he was made a Baronet, on 21 June 1660, barely three weeks after Charles II entered London.

270 – Theunis Jacobsz. c.1646

In 2020 Daniel Crouch Rare Books offered a set of three vellum printed paskaerts. One of Europe, one East Indies and a later unrecorded state of this chart. Theunis Jacobsz died in 1650 and it is known that Pieter Goos acquired the plates to the former's *De Lichtende Columne ofte Zeespiegel*. The idea of the set was to provide a matching series of charts in Mercator's projection allowing accurate navigation to the East Indies. The chart of the Indian Ocean is in its second state dated to c.1665.

For this Atlantic chart two main alterations occur for the second state. The upper right-hand corner now includes an inset to encompass the northern portion of the British Isles which is omitted from the main chart. The entire longitude scale has been renumbered one degree to the west. Several of the north Atlantic islands have been repositioned also. The Canary Island chain and Madera have been moved closer to the African coastline in compensation. This allows the Prime Meridien to continue to run through Tenerife. In the Azores Flores with nearby Corvo only have been moved even further west, a near two-degree correction.

State 1	c.1646	Without the inset of the northern British Isles in the upper right corner
State 2	c.1665	The German eagle and Dutch arms replaced by an inset of the northern portion of the British Isles. Scale of longitude renumbered by one degree to the west, other changes

Add to references: Schilder & Kok. (2019). *Sailing across the world's oceans: history & catalogue of Dutch charts printed on vellum, 1580-1725*, Jacobsz 3 & 4 (incorrectly identifying them as different plates).

Examples: NYPL (state 1)/ New York Historical Society (state 2)/ Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam (states 1 & 2)/ National Archives, The Hague (state 2)/ Maritiem Museum, Rotterdam (state 2)/ BL, London (state 1).

276 – Sir Robert Dudley. 1647[48]

The title should read ...*Pico d'Asores./ di Europa Carta LIIII* ...

296 – Theunis Jacobsz. c.1650

The example cited in the Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam, has not been located. The Paris example is therefore the only known copy. Add to references: Schilder & Kok. (2019). *Sailing across the world's oceans: history & catalogue of Dutch charts printed on vellum, 1580-1725*, Jacobsz 2.

302 – Jacob Aertsz. Colom. 1651

Locations updated. State 1: BL, London (loose on vellum). State 2: Private American collection (loose)/ Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam/ Universiteitsbibliotheek, Amsterdam/ Trinity College, Dublin/ and others.

Add to references: Schilder & Kok. (2019). *Sailing across the world's oceans: history & catalogue of Dutch charts printed on vellum, 1580-1725*, Colom 7.

309 – Samuel de Champlain – Pierre Duval. 1653

In 2016 Barry Ruderman helped me to identify a couple of anomalies in my description. Under state 5 I stated that Quebec was added whereas in fact it was already present identified south of the river. In this state, the name is erased and placed north of the river. Similarly, it was stated that 'du Roy' was added to the cartouche. Again, it was already present three lines up from the bottom. Here the date 1664 is erased and replaced with a further *du Roy*. A revised list of states therefore appears below:

State 1, c.1616	'Proof' issue, with the imprint of Champlain and dated 1616
State 2, 1653	Many alterations, detailed above. Dated 1653
State 3, 1664	The <i>sur le grand Cours de l'Eau</i> is erased from the address, and the date is altered to 1664. <i>Plaisance</i> has been added to Newfoundland. With <i>ACCADIE ou N^{me} ESCOSSE</i>
State 4, c.1664	<i>ou N^{me} ESCOSSE</i> is erased in Acadia
State 5, c.1670	An Arctic route dated 1665 is marked, but its origin is unknown to us. The site of Champlain's battle is marked. Also, New Plymouth is replaced by <i>Boston</i> , and appended to New Amsterdam is <i>et Manhate</i> . The towns of <i>Port Royal</i> and <i>Montreal</i> are marked. <i>Quebec</i> is erased from south of the river and re-engraved north of it. The date 1664 is erased and replaced with a second <i>du Roy</i> on the final line of the cartouche
State 6, 1677	The cartouches are now decorated. The title bears a new address, <i>au coin de la rue de Harlay</i> , and the date 1677. Another <i>Buttons=Bay</i> is added in the north-west

310 – Sebastian de Ruesta. 1654[56]

In 2020 the author identified a further example of the map residing in the Gilcrease Museum, University of Tulsa, Oklahoma (shelfmark 3973.594). Later in the year Daniel Crouch informed me of a third example in their possession. Analysis indicates that these three maps are all in different states. The previously identified British Library example had a partially erased title. The date 1654 is found in two places, within an astrolabe and quadrant on the right side. The correct wording of the title in the first state is as follows:

CARTA, NAUTICA, DEL MAR,/ COSTAS, Y ISLAS DE LAS INDIAS OCCIDENTALES/ Enmendada por Sebastian de Ruesta, natural de la ciudad/ de Çaragoça Cosmographo fabricador de ynstrumentos matematicos/ por su M^d. en las Casa de la Contratacion de la Ciudad de Seuilla/ Adjustada dediferentes/ papeles y noticias de Pilotos practicos y cursados enaquellas/ Costas/ Bendense estas Cartas/ Inel Cuarto deel M^o. Mayor. delos R^o. Alcazares/ Con los demas Ynstrumentos.

The Gilcrease example might well be a proof as it lacks the important distance scales for latitudes between 20 and 50 degrees for each 5-degree difference. The original description stated that though dated 1654, the map was not granted permission to distribute until 1656. It may well have been printed in this interlude.

State 1 – c.1655. The lower centre cartouche is blank and the left-hand latitude marker running north-south through New England is not yet present. The final line of the main paragraph in the dedication cartouche upper left is lacking, 'Dada' being omitted. The group of rocks offshore north-west of Lisbon are unnamed as is a cape in the south west corner of the Iberian Peninsula.

State 2 – 1656. With the lower centre cartouche now occupied by 7 scales of distance. A second latitude scale added. The word 'Dada' has been added to the dedication upper left and the rocks on the west coast of Portugal are now named, as is *C S Maria* at right angles in the south west corner of the Iberian Peninsula.

State 3 – c.1680. Sebastian de Ruesta's name is erased from the title and dedication and replaced by Manuel Barreto. The eastern seaboard has several new sandbanks added along with other additions throughout the map.

On the death of Sebastian in 1669 the plates were given to his brother Francisco. When he died in 1673 the plates were seized by the Casa de Contratación. Manuel Barreto was the cosmographer to the Casa from 1680 to 1709.

Add to references: Buisseret, David. (2007). 'Spanish Colonial Cartography, 1450-1700', in 'The History of Cartography' volume 3, part 1 pp. 1143-1171/ Daniel Crouch Rare Books 2020/ Martín-Merás María Luísa (1993) *Cartografía Marítima Hispana: La Imagen de América*/ Phillips (1909-) 2720 no. 14 (reproduction from 1899)/ Sandman, Alison. (2007). 'Spanish Nautical Cartography in the Renaissance', in 'The History of Cartography' volume 3, part 1 pp. 1095-1142.

Gilcrease Museum, University of Tulsa (state 1)/ Private English collection (state 2)/ BL, London (state 3).

311 – Pierre Duval. 1655

In May 2023 Ashley Baynton-Williams drew my attention a new state (11 in the table) in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. In the process of research one further state was discovered by the author, a new state 6.

State 1, 1655	Dated 1655. <i>Chez l'Authheur/ [blank]/ Avec Priuil. du Roy/ Pour Vingt Ans</i>
State 2, 1655	Dated 1655. <i>Chez l'Authheur Rue S.Louis pres/ le Palais a l'Eespec Royale</i> Engravers imprint added
State 3, c.1660	Dated 1655. <i>Chez l'Authheur Rue Barillerie pres/ le Palais, et en la Cour S.Eloy</i>
State 4, 1664	Dated 1664. <i>Chez l'Authheur, en l'Isle et prés/ le Palais</i> . Title now commences <i>L'AMERIQUE</i> ... Many new names, California now bears nomenclature, the coastlines to the north are altered, <i>Anien</i> moved to the mainland. <i>Iamestoun Christina London</i> and <i>Manhate</i> added. Lakes Superior and <i>Puans</i> named
State 5, 1664+	Dated 1664. A key placed above the title cartouche. <i>al: Boston</i> appended to London in New England, and <i>al: Manhate</i> added to N. Amsterdam
State 6, 1664+	Dated 1664. <i>Chez l'Authheur, proche/ le For l'Evesque</i>
State 7, 1664+	Dated 1664. In the south-east <i>la Caroline</i> added
State 8, 1664+	Dated 1664. <i>Chez l'Authheur, proche/ le Palais</i>
State 9, c.1672	Undated. <i>Chez l'Authheur; au coin de la rüe de Harlay,/ proche le Palais</i> . A simple round border surrounds the key. The engraver's imprint is removed
State 10, 1676	Dated 1676. <i>Chez l'Authheur; au coin de la rüe de Harlay,/ proche le Palais</i> . The key now has a decorative cartouche bearing an Indian figure
State 11, 1684	Undated. <i>Chez l'Authheur; au coin de la rüe de Harlay,/ proche le Palais</i>
State 12, 1684	Dated 1684. <i>Chez l'Authheur; au coin de la rüe de Harlay,/ proche le Palais</i>
State 13, c.1684	Dated 1684. <i>Chez sa Veuve au coin de la rüe de Harlay,/ proche le Palais</i>
State 14, c.1687	Dated 1684. <i>Chez Mad.^{lle} Du Val Fille de l'Auteur sur/ le Quay de l'Orloge du Palais</i>

312 - Jacob Aertsz. Colom. c.1655

A third earlier state has been identified and dated by Schilder and Kok to before 1646. Please refer to entry 265a.

313 – Jan Mathisz. c.1655

In 2023 Barry Lawrence Ruderman offered for sale a fine two volume world atlas with superior colouring. Amongst its contents were the full set of four continents of the Mathisz maps. Whereas the title page bears the imprint of Nicolaas Visscher, the map is unaltered from its first state. This may well be evidence to support the reference to a two-sheet map cited in their catalogue for 1682, but the

statement that it provided a second state is now believed to be incorrect. The revised list of states found in the Corrigenda and Addenda to the second volume of *The Mapping of North America* still stands.

- State 1, c.1655 Bearing the imprint of Jan Mathisz top right
State 2, c.1696 The imprint top right now reads ... *T'AMSTERDAM./ bij/ CORNELIS DANCKERTS/ voor aan op den Nieuwendyk/ in den Atlas./ met Privilegio.* Beneath the palm trees at the bottom a further imprint reads *t'Amsterdam by Cornelis Danckerts, opden Nieuwendyk inden Atlas met Privilegie*
State 3, c.1700 The imprint top right now reads ... *T'AMSTERDAM./ bij/ IOANNES VAN KEULEN/ boek en Zeekaart Verkooper/ aan de Nieuwen-brug./ met Privilegio.* Beneath the palm trees at the bottom a further imprint reads *t'Amsterdam by Ioannes van Keulen aan de Nieuwenbrug met Privilegie*

315 - Nicolaas Jansz. Visscher. c.1655

Add to references: Kupçik, Ivan (2007) 'Die kartographische Tätigkeit von Augustin Herman (ca. 1621-1686) - Realität und Fiktion', in *Mappae Antiquae Liber Amicorum Günter Schilder* pp. 203-20.

323 – Francesco Guiseppe Bressani. 1657

In 2009 Louis Cardinal reported the discovery of a third example. It is in the Archivio di Stato in Modena, Italy. It forms part of the extensive records of the House of Este, rulers at one time of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio. It was one of the family members, the Duke of Ferrara, who commissioned the Alberto Cantino portolan of the world in 1502. This is the earliest positively dated map to show America. It is preserved in the Biblioteca Estense in Modena.

What makes this third example special is the addition of printed text below the two sheets. The second article by Louis Cardinal cited below illustrates the map and transcribes not only the original Italian text, but an English translation. The text begins with a dedication to Count Vincenzo Marescotti and is dated Bologna, 11 January 1657. We can now safely identify the place of publication as Bologna, not Macerata where Bressani's *Breve Relazione d'Alcune Missioni* was published in 1653. Marescotti, according to the dedication 'was loyal to France' and his family were of considerable influence in Bologna. Cardinal speculates that further research into the relationship between the Marescotti and Este families might reveal why only this one example bears text and that the map appears to have never been published despite that being its original intent. This was published at the end of the Thirty Years War in Europe, and it is highly likely such overt political leanings were thought unwise.

As were all Jesuits, Bressani had been educated in the sciences. During his crossing to North America, he records his fascination with the variation of the magnetic declination between Europe and New France. There follows a full detailed description of the map, its topography, peoples etc. He comments on contemporary maps of the region such as those of Samuel Champlain.

Add to references: Anatrini, Leonardo (2018) 'Between scientific research, mnemotechnic tradition and evangelical mission: the role of Francesco Giuseppe Bressani S.J. in the history of Canadian cartography', in D'Angelo, Fabio (2018) *The scientific dialogue linking America, Asia and Europe between the 12th and the 20th Century.: Theories and techniques travelling in space and time*, pp. 324-52. Naples, Associazione Culturale Viaggiatori/ Cardinal, Louis (2004) 'Record of an ideal: Father Francesco Guiseppe Bressani's 1657 map of New France', in *The Portolan LXI*, pp. 13-28/ Cardinal, Louis (2009) 'Bressani: 'Io dedico la nuova Francia ... I dedicate New France ... Fran. Gius. Bressano ... bologna 11th January 1657.' Analysis of a recently identified copy of Father Francesco Giuseppe Bressani's map including dedication, authorship, place and date of printing, notes', in *The Portolan LXXVI*, pp. 32-42.

324 – Nicolas Sanson. 1657

The spelling of state 4 is incorrect; it should read *A PARIS chez L'Auteur aux Galleries du Louvre 1699.*

328 – Nicolas Berey. 1658

In 2015 Barry Ruderman reported to me the existence of the Europe in this set of continents redated 1668. This might indicate the existence of an intermediate state of the America with a similar date. It would seem unlikely that the date 1671 known on the last state would have been issued with one dated three years earlier.

336 – Hendrick Doncker. 1659

On 14 June 2016, an unrecorded later state of this plate appeared at auction in Nantes, France. It bore the imprints of Pieter Goos and Gerard van Keulen. In 2019 Schilder and Kok recorded a fourth state, both occurring following the two so far recorded. The latter speculate on the plate's history. In 1693 Hendrick Doncker tried to sell his stock, Koeman records that this did not happen until after his death in 1699. His son of the same name sold them to Johannes van Keulen, but at that time he already possessed the Goos plate (see 1660, entry 358a). That chart is recorded for sale until at least 1707 but in 1704 Gerard van Keulen took control of the family firm upon his father Johannes' retirement. It would seem likely that at this time he updated the Doncker plate. It is thought for commercial reasons the name of Goos was added to the Doncker plate for continuity.

Apart from the change of imprint there are some other alterations. The most notable are the addition of lines to mark the boundary of the 'karrepad' or 'wagenweg', literally translated as 'cart track'. Sailing between these lines was considered the safest route to avoid becalming weather. The small track marked 'F' to 'G' offers the outbound route to the Cape of Good Hope via the South American coastline before heading back east. Two legends are added off the coast of western Europe identifying hazardous reefs. Professor Günter Schilder has stated that he was aware of an example of this state in the Archives of Middelburg. It was recorded as item 2084 by C. de Waard as part of an inventory of maps made in 1916. However, the collection was destroyed completely during the Second World War.

State 1	1659	Bearing the date 1659 in the title
State 2	after 1669	The date is removed in the title and replaced by a new address <i>inde Nieubrug steegh 't derde Huys vande bruggh aff</i> . A reference to a phantom island in the south Atlantic by the <i>Saksenburg</i> is dated 1669
State 3	before 1699	A short four-degree scale of latitude added off the west coast of South America below the equator. The banks off of Newfoundland have been updated
State 4	c.1710	Bearing the imprint 'Amsterdam door Pieter Goos in zyn you bekoomen by G. van Keulen aan de Nieuwe brug puts Previlegie'. With two navigational lines added off the coast of Africa near the equator. Two legends off the west coast of Europe added amongst other alterations

Add to references: Daniel Crouch Rare Books, Catalogue IX, no. 42/ Schilder & Kok. (2019). *Sailing across the world's oceans: history & catalogue of Dutch charts printed on vellum, 1580-1725*, Doncker 3 and Van Keulen 4.

Locations. State 1: BL, London/ Harvard/ Bibliothèque de l'Institut de France, Paris/ Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. State 2: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. State 3: National Maritime Museum, Greenwich/ Boston Public Library. State 4: Newberry Library/ Archives Nationale, Paris/ auctioned Nantes, France 14 June 2016, present whereabouts unknown. Only known examples.

337 – Hendrick Doncker. 1659

In 2008 Jason Hubbard wrote to the author informing him of the existence of a new previously unrecorded first state. It was noted that the first state of this chart does not include the coastline of *Nova Francia*, this was introduced in the second state as illustrated.

State 1	1659	No coastline of <i>Nova Francia</i> or <i>Terra Nova</i>
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State 2	1660	Coastline of <i>Nova Francia</i> or <i>Terra Nova</i> introduced, still without the Davis Strait named
State 2	1660	With the addition of <i>Straet Davids</i> to the west of Greenland
State 3	c.1669	With the addition of small compass roses above Scotland

Four examples of the new first state how now been identified: National Library of Australia, Canberra/ private English Collection/ private Dutch Collection.

341 – Pierre Duval. 1659 [60]

Following the discovery of an example of the atlas with title pages dated which can be dated to 1662 the date of the third state here can be moved to this date.

348 – Hendrick Doncker. 1660 [NEW]

A further example of the third state has been identified at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Brussels (II 30119f). It is listed in Koeman as Don 20 no. 49 without providing further details. I am grateful to Jason Hubbard for its identification. It should also be noted that in this state there is the addition of a further title beneath the title cartouche in English reading ‘A Chart of the Sea Coasts of NEW-ENGLAND, NEW-JARSEY, Virginia, Maryland and Carolina From C. Cod to C. Hatteras.’

350 – Pierre Duval. 1660

It has been pointed out that the photograph used to illustrate this entry is in fact an example of the second state.

351 – Pierre Duval. 1660

In 2009 Stephan Haas brought to my attention a rare early example of the atlas in which there was a previously unrecorded state (now state 2). A revised list of states is given below.

State 1	1660	Identified by the lack of any tribal names in the west
State 2	1661	Tribal names added in the west but still lacking ‘Plaisance’ in Newfoundland
State 3	1663	With the addition of ‘Plaisance’ in Newfoundland
State 4	1672	<i>Mer de Canada</i> added above <i>MER DE NORT</i> . Many new names introduced including <i>3.Rivieres</i> , <i>al=Manhate</i> is appended to <i>Amsterdam</i> and <i>Boston al=</i> to <i>Londo</i> . The Chesapeake is named and a church symbol is added to Quebec
State 5	c.1687	The plate number 8 is added in the lower right corner

356 – Frederick de Wit. 1660

Further states of this map have been identified; an updated list follows:

State 1	1660	Dated 1660 in the title but no plate number upper right
State 2	c.1660	With the plate number ‘f.o.2’ added upper right corner
State 3	c.1666	The date has been erased from the title
State 4	c.1670	Plate number 3 added upper right corner

The image already illustrated is an example of state 4.

National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (state 1)/ Boston Public Library (state 4)/ NYPL (state 3)/ McLaughlin Collection, Stanford (state 4)/ National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (state 2).

357 – Hugo Allard. c.1660

The example at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, remains the only known example. Add to references: Schilder & Kok (2019). *Sailing across the world's oceans: history & catalogue of Dutch*

charts printed on vellum, 1580-1725, Allard 2.

358a – Pieter Goos. c.1660

Previously listed as c.1674 (entry 442), Schilder and Kok date this to c.1660 with no hard evidence. Goos used his imprint address from 1650-66 and again in 1674. It is likely that it was issued during his more active earlier period. The initial two recorded states now number seven. Schilder and Kok record an advertisement found in van Keulen's *De Grootte Nieuwe Vermeerdere Zee-Atlas* of 1688 which states that four vellum charts are available printed from plates once in the possession of Pieter Goos. This plate is named amongst them.

The third state is sometimes found trimmed to fit into atlases published at the time.

State 1 c.1660	With the sole imprint of Pieter Goos, upper left
State 2 c.1680	With the additional imprint top left of <i>Seyn nu te Bekoomen/ By Iohannus van Kuelen[sic]</i> .
State 3 after 1680	Numerous alterations including the addition of the <i>Grand Banq</i> off Newfoundland and additional toponyms along the River St. Lawrence. New lines are inserted off the west coast of Africa lettered A-G
State 4 unknown	With the addition of two navigational lines added off the coast of Africa near the equator lettered A-G. New islands added in the Atlantic south west of Ireland. Inserted just below the main compass rose is <i>Een Maal Stroom</i> (whirlpool). The fictitious island of <i>Sacsenberg</i> added in the south Atlantic.
State 5 unknown	Some of the islands south west of Ireland are erased however <i>Brazil</i> is retained. <i>Sacsenberg</i> is erased.
State 6 unknown	The island of <i>Brazil</i> is erased
State 7 unknown	Reference to the <i>Steen Grand</i> west of the Canary Islands is deleted

Add to references: Pritchard & Taliaferro (2002) no. 7/ Schilder & Kok (2019). *Sailing across the world's oceans: history & catalogue of Dutch charts printed on vellum, 1580-1725*, Goos 4 and Van Keulen 3.

Locations. State 1: LC/ National Maritime Museum, Greenwich/ BN, Paris and others. State 2: NYPL/ National Archives of Canada, Ottawa/ BL, London/ BN, Paris/ Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam (previously identified as st. 1) and others. State 3: Universiteitsbibliotheek, Amsterdam (in *Zee-Fakkel*, 1709) and others. State 4: Osher Map Library, University of Southern Maine/ Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam/ Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm. State 5: BN, Paris/ Nordenskiöld Collection, Helsinki. State 6: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation/ BL, London/ Niewodniczanski Collection, Bitburg, Germany. State 7: Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen.

371 – Joan Blaeu. 1662

Lot 2757 in the Reiss & Sohn auction of October 2011 in Germany was an example of a previously unrecorded state although not unexpected. The Addenda to Volume II of this work identified the discovery of a second state bearing the imprint of Cóvens et Mortier. As Mortier had been in business on his own first it was probable that an earlier state bearing his imprint alone might be uncovered. Such a state appeared at the Reiss auction.

State 1	Bearing the imprint Amstedami Io. Blaeu Exc.
State 2	Bearing the imprint Amstedami P Mortier Exc.
State 3	Bearing the imprint Amstedami Cóvens et Mortier Exc.

372a – Frederick de Wit. 1662

In 2010 Professor Günter Schilder informed the author of the existence of a set of the continents in which the Europe is dated 1662. He discovered them in the Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv in Dresden in 1993 and they all contain the attached textual descriptions in three languages: Latin, French and Dutch. They do not however bear a set of panels of city views, or the more elaborate title strip above

found on some examples of later issues. Their existence had first been mentioned in Wieder, but he did not cite an example.

Leen Helmink pointed out that '*Quiri Regio*' in the 1700 edition does in fact relate to the Solomon Islands. For the final state issued by the Ottens brothers the maps underwent a major update of content, in North America this utilised the cartography of Guillaume de L'Isle. For the final state the New England area is updated with the removal of the New Netherlands and many Dutch references. New additions include '*Cap Hinlope*' and '*Orange*' and several British towns are introduced including Boston, Cambridge, Plymouth, Providence, '*N. Iork*' and Philadelphia. The French '*le Detroit*' is inserted and the Polar inset has been updated near the Great Lakes. The new order of states is therefore as follows:

- State 1, 1662 De Wit, with a single Great Lake
- State 2, 1672 With the addition of the publisher's imprint above the title cartouche lower right dated 1672
- State 3 1700 De Wit, and later Ottens? Five Great Lakes, the two westerly ones 'open'. 'Quiri Regio' inserted without any southern coastline. 'Nova Anglia' added
- State 4 c.1730 R & J Ottens. Five 'enclosed' Great Lakes. Australia with a faint southern coastline. Routes of explorers added to the oceans

In 2022 Tom Harper at the British Library reported the existence of the Africa and Asia at Dunham Massey, Cheshire. These examples bear the imprint of Ottens but with letterpress along the bottom in English with the imprint of George Willdey. The caption to plate 428 incorrectly identifies the image as being an example of the Ottens state. No alterations to the map itself were noted. This is evidence that George Willdey's shop was selling the maps. It is in fact an example of the 1672 De Wit state.

Add to references: Burden (2007) no. 428/ Wieder (1925-33) p. 73, map 90 note.

Boston Public Library (st. 1)/ Osher Library (state 2)/ Clive A. Burden Ltd. c.1980, present location unknown (state 4)/ National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (state 2)/ Sotheby's, London, 21 April 1983 lot 131 present location unknown (state 2)/ Sotheby's, London, 21-22 May 1984 lot 291 present location unknown (state 3)/ Stephanie Hoppen *Cartographica Curiosa* catalogue, n.d., item 6, present location unknown (state 4)/ Universiteitsbibliotheek, Amsterdam (state 3)/ Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Dresden (state 1)/ Gemeente Enkhuizen, Netherlands (state 2)/ Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Germany (state unknown)/ Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Spain (state 3). Only known examples.

382a – Pierre Duval – Gérard Jollain. c.1665

In 2017 Librairie Le Bail of Paris offered for sale an atlas attributed to Gérard Jollain c.1675. Amongst its contents was a fourth example of the first state of this map with the imprint of Gérard Jollain. A fifth example, again a first state, appeared at a Leslie Hindman auction in 2022. Barry Ruderman contends that this map dates earlier than the c.1665 suggested. This theory is based on the lack of the settlement 'Plaisance' in Newfoundland, founded by the French governor in 1662.

397 - Richard Blome. 1668[69]

In 2007 the author was informed by Cohen & Taliaferro of a new intermediate state between those of 2 and 3. The revised list of states is stated below.

- State 1, 1668 Proof state? Dated 1668, and bearing a dedication to *Cæcilius Calvert Baron Baltemore*
- State 2, 1669 Identical to state 1 except the date is altered to 1669
- State 3, c.1682 The date in the title is erased and *CAROLINA* is named. A new dedication to *Anthony Earle of Shaftesbury* bears two family lines

- State 4, 1682 New nomenclature appears in the south-east, *Weapemeoc* is replaced by *Albemarle*, the Trinity and Jordan Rivers are displaced by the addition of *Charles Towne* and the *Ashley R.*
- State 5, 1683 The dedication now bears eight family lines. The Virginia-Carolina border is moved northwards above *Albemarle*
- State 6, 1693 Using the original plate the dedication is altered to *Jeffrey Jeffreys of the Priory in Brecknok*. This portion is printed and pasted over remaining examples of state 4 of the map

405 – Sanson. 1669

In 2017 Barry Ruderman had in stock an unrecorded state of this map dated to 1699. On further examination of all states, that previously listed as state 3 and dated to 1690 is redated 1699. The alteration is imperceptible without actual examples to compare, or high-quality images. It will be seen that the ‘tail’ of the last ‘9’ is over the engraved foreground in the cartouche and difficult to see.

- State 1, 1669 [MD]CLXVIII/ Cum Privilegio .../ LUTETIÆ .../ Apud PETRUM MARIETTE Via Iacobæ a/ Sub Signo Spei
- State 2, c.1677 [MD]CLXVIII/ Cum Privilegio .../ LUTETIÆ .../ Apud Autorem
- State 3, 1690 [MD]CLXVIII/ reno/ Cum Privilegio .../ LUTETIÆ .../ Apud Autorem/ in Ædibus Regus 1690
- State 4, 1699 The date is altered to 1699 with a simple downstroke to the previous 169’0’.
- State 5, c.1720 An addition is made before the title, *NOVUS ORBIS potius/ ALTERA CONTINENS Sive/ ...* This is decorated by an extension to the cartouche
- State 6, 1741 [MD]CLXVIII/ reno/ Cum Privilegio .../ A PARIS/ Che's le S. RØBERT Geog. du Roi/ quai de l'Horloge.1741.

410 – Francesco Sabatini. c.1670

Following the discovery of the possible Stefano Scolari published in Venice c.1642 it can be noted that this Todeschi map is directly related to it.

In 2009 Altea acquired a set of the continents which provided further information about their publication. The map of the African continent contained a dedication to the Marchese Andrea Paleotti and his wife Christine Dudley who was the granddaughter of Sir Robert Dudley author of the *Arcano del Mare*, 1646. The dedication ends with the imprint of *Francesco Sabadini* [Sabatini] who is a little-known publisher in Bologna at the time and it is to him that this series of continental maps should now be attributed. Pietro Todeschi is identified only as the engraver. Three further similar maps with decorative panels survive of the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, and the Iberian Peninsula. All three are similarly signed by Sabatini in the dedication. Closer examination of the two surviving examples of the American continent reveals different states, the newly discovered copy being the later of the two. The nature of the difference leads us to the conclusion that the addition in the second state occurred shortly after the first.

State 1 – The third image from the left at the top of the map lacks any title

State 2 – The third image from the left at the top now bears the title *Potosi*

Add to references: refer to Schilder (2000) App. Map 21/ Stopp, Klaus (2007) ‘Drei Karten von Francesco Sabatini’, in *Mappae Antiquae Liber Amicorum Günter Schilder* pp. 281-5.

416 – John Ogilby. 1671

In 2018 Barry Ruderman informed me of two different states of this map which had not been noted before.

- State 1 1671. The coat of arms upper left bears two halves, reflecting the Ashley and Cooper families. The fourth line beneath reads *S^{to}. Julio ...*

State 2 1672. The coat of arms upper left is now in quarters reflecting those of the Earl of Shaftesbury which he became on 23 April 1672. The fourth line beneath is altered to *S^{to}. Aegidio ...*, correctly reflecting his title, Baron Ashley of Wimborne St Giles.

418 – Gerardus a Schagen. 1671

In 2008 Simon Dewez kindly pointed out to the author that the illustration given is of the second state and not the state found in Montanus' description of America as stated in the caption. He also referred the author to a paper given by Jan Werner on Schagen given at a St. Petersburg conference in 2003.

420 – Richard Blome. 1672

In 2013 Jay Lester informed me of no less than three different states he had discovered of the map. All the differences relate to the stems of the botanical framework to the title, there are no cartographic alterations. There are three different imprints on the title page of the 1672 edition of the book itself so in the following weeks an analysis of the copies was undertaken. The results were posted on the North Carolina Map Blog which seemed to suggest a priority.

State 1 – The stems are all 'open ended'

State 2 – Below the point where the stems cross an additional leaf has been added to the left one

State 3 – The left stem has been darkened and all stems are now closed at the bottom

Book imprints:

1 - 'T. Milbourn, and sold by J. Williams-Junior'. All three first state maps were in examples with this imprint. Other examples bore both the later states of the map.

2 - 'T. Milbourn, and sold by the Book-sellers'. Included examples of the second and third states only.

3 - 'T. Milbourn, and sold by Robert Clavel'. Only examples of the third state were found.

423 – Nicolas Denys. 1672

Ashley Baynton-Williams informed me in 2024 of an example at the Clements Library and a loose example in the D'Anville Collection at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

428 – Frederick de Wit. 1672

New information has come to light which re-dates this map. Please refer to entry 372a above.

429 - Augustine Herrman. 1673[74]

Add to references: Kupçik, Ivan (2007) 'Die kartographische Tätigkeit von Augustin Herman (ca. 1621-1686) - Realität und Fiktion', in *Mappae Antiquae Liber Amicorum Günter Schilder* pp. 203-20.

431 - Robert Modern and William Berry. 1673

In issue number 9 of the Map Forum, page 16 illustrated an intermediate state. In this the only alteration is the removal of Hollar's imprint as engraver below the scale of miles lower left. As scholars are convinced he was not behind the work we can understand why it was removed, but why did it appear in the first place?

State 1 1673 Omitting *The Rickohockans* to the west of the Appalachians, and *FELIS LAKE* next to the Royal Arms

State 2 1673 The imprint of Hollar erased lower left below the scale of miles

State 3 c.1677 With the addition of a large amount of placenames and the items mentioned in state 1 above. All of the coastlines are now shaded.

American Geographical Society, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee/ Clements/ John Work Garrett Library, John Hopkins University (st. 3)/ Huntington (st. 3)/ JCB (st. 3)/ Kendall Collection, University of South Carolina/ LC/ NYPL (st. 1)/ Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (st. 3)/ Yale/ four in private American collections (one state 2, the rest st. 3)/ Private English collection (st. 3). Only known examples.

432 – John Thornton. 1673

On 26 May 2016 Swann Galleries in New York offered a further example for sale as lot 168. It was in wash colour and backed on tissue.

432a – Moses Pitt

London, 1673

A New Mapp of the Trading/ part of/ AMERICA/ Both Continant and Islands Shewing also the Exelent situation/ of the Istmus of Panama and the Island of Jamaica for/ trade or designe beyond all other parts of India drawne/ and publish't by a private gentleman and Sold by/ John Thornton Hydrographer at the Signe of Eng=/ =land Scotland and Ireland in y^e Minories/ LONDON

Copperplate engraving, 490 x 690 mm.

From: Separately published

Appendix 1 of the second volume recorded a lost map sold by Moses Pitt in 1673. In November 2009 the author located an example bound into the Innys Atlas at Holkham Hall in Norfolk, England. In 2019 Barry Ruderman notified me of his acquisition of another example, this time extending further west with a half sheet taking its width to 890 mm. (illustrated below). It completes the coverage of the Gulf of Mexico. The whole is made of two and a half sheets.

The wording of its announcement in the *Term Catalogue* for 6 May 1673 matches the title of the map. It announced, ‘*A new Map of the Trading Part of America, both Continent and Islands; shewing also the excellent situation of the Isthmus and Panama, and the Island of Jamaica, for trade, or design, beyond all other parts of India.*’ Priced at 1 shilling it was ‘*Sold by Moses Pitt in Little Britain.*’ The reference to the Isthmus relates to the infamous sacking of Panama in December 1670 by Henry Morgan against a much larger force. This Welsh pirate held the city for twenty-eight days and razed it to the ground. A legend off the Panama coast reflects these events. This and other exploits against Spanish towns in the Caribbean gave the English substantial prizes. As a reward Morgan was knighted and appointed Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica in 1674.

The title goes on to refer to the fact that the map was published by a private gentleman. The speculation about his identity could be endless. As there is no mention in this surviving example of Moses Pitt, we assume that the inclusion of John Thornton’s name replaces his earlier imprint. There are signs of erasure in the title. The engravers hand certainly appears to be the same but as the time frame between the two states appears to be minimal nothing should be deduced from that. Indeed, it is interesting to note that the engraver here also appears to be the same person behind John Thornton’s *A New/ Mapp of the north part of/ AMERICA* published in February of the same year, 1673. It is particularly interesting to note that where that map finishes in the south is along the Carolina-Florida border, just where this map starts. Was Thornton involved in it from the start? A further area of note is the English colony of *Port Royall a collony of Eng:* identified on the west coast of the Yucatan Peninsula. This refers to the valuable settlement which supplied logwood to ships including privateers from Jamaica through much of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the previous year the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Thomas Lynch, had reported trouble with the Spanish to the Council for Plantations.

Pitt is one of many pioneering Englishmen in the field of cartography in the seventeenth century who struggled long and hard, often unsuccessfully. His main area of interest was in scientific works, and he had many connections with the Royal Society, a member of which, Robert Hooke, was one of his largest clients. Hooke had bought numerous travel books and atlases from Pitt and other suppliers in London and may well have been the private individual behind this map. Certainly, the members of the Royal Society had extensive connections with the Plantations of Jamaica. By the late 1670s Pitt conceived the idea of a grand folio English Atlas. No expense was spared in its production; even the

paper was of the finest quality. This led him rapidly into financial trouble and on 13 April 1685 Moses



Pitt was arrested in Oxford on a suit for 1,000 pounds and was imprisoned in the Fleet from April 1689 to May 1691. He described his troubles in a very interesting little volume, *'The Cry of the Oppressed, being a true and tragical account of the unparallel'd sufferings of multitudes of poor imprisoned debtors in most of the gaols of England, together with the case of the publisher'*. This contains a remarkable account of the actual condition of prisoners for debt. There is possibly an earlier state issued unless the corrections were made at the proof stage.

- State 1 A possible proof with 'Excilent' in the fourth line of the title. The imprint of Pitt may be present and that of Thornton lacking
- State 2 A correction is made in the title with it now reading *Exelent* as transcribed above

A further question remains about whether the western half sheet was issued at first publication. The Innys example of just the two sheets appears complete with borders all around. Remnants of the latitude figures can be seen in the recently found example. The lack of nomenclature in the waters of the half sheet and the rhumb lines not extending any further would appear to confirm the supposition. An interesting note appears off the coast of Mexico; 'the city of Mexico the richest city in ye world in it are 1500 coaches ...'. Inland a further legend states 'In this country all their common Vessels and utensils are made of gold and silver'. Samuel Thornton issued a similarly entitled map c.1710 which is slightly different in size namely 520 x 840 mm. An example resides in the British Library.

References: Arber (1903) I p. 141/ Black (1975) p. 44 n. 5/ Burden (1996) no. 399/ Burden (2007) App. I no. 2/ Cox (1935-49) II p. 397/ Shirley (2004) II M&P 13b no. 20/ Uricoechea (1860) no. 84.

Private American collection/ The Innys Atlas, Holkham Hall, Norfolk (presumed second state, lacking left half sheet)/ BN, Paris (GE AF PF-202 (5359 A-B).

433 - Pietro Todeschi. 1673 [NEW]

A full set of Pietro Todeschi wall maps appeared on the market in 2008 complete with side panels of text. As stated already an example of the America wall map was recorded by Wieder in Amsterdam which bore text. It is from that example that the date 1673 is drawn. To date it has not been located. Therefore, the presence of this set on the market is of interest. Each has text panels which as expected by the author bear the publishers imprint 'Iosephi Longhi'. Excepting Europe, the remaining three

bear dates; Asia 1679, Africa 1672, America 1678. This might suggest two issues, one being 1672-73, the other 1678-79. However, the plates for the map itself appear unaltered.

In 2012 Mariarosa Cesari reported the discovery of a further set of continents in the archive of the Opera Pia dei Poveri Vergognosi, Bologna. The set were in particularly good condition and as reported with virtually complete text panels. It is these which contain the vital publishing details. The Europe is dated 1677, Africa 1678, and Asia 1679. Unfortunately the America is incomplete displaying MDCLX[...]. Add to references: Cesari (2012).

434a – Jacques Lagniet

Paris, c.1673

Carte des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas connues sous le nom de Hollande et pays circonvoisins ou l'on voit qu'elles ont possedé depuis leur Union a Utrecht l'an 1579 jusques a l'annee 1672 que la France a reduit en partie a son obeissance/ Lagniet exc. ... A Paris chés J.Lagnet sur le Quay de la Megisserie au Fort l'Evesque avec pr. Du Roi. Copperplate engraving, 395 x 500 mm. (the whole)

From: Separately published

This map first came to my attention in 2017 in its second state by a member of the Jollain family of publishers. Although it is of the Low Countries, it includes a series of maps of their colonial interests, amongst which is one of the New Netherlands in America. The sheet is in fact printed from two copper plates, a larger one of the Low Countries and a smaller with four smaller maps accompanied by descriptive text. In 2020 Barry Ruderman informed me of a map by Jacques Lagniet, which the author identified as an earlier state. A second example was identified in 2023.

The map identifies Jacques Lagniet (1600?-75) as the engraver, his imprint is removed in the Jollain issue. Lagniet, who sometimes signed as Lagnet, L'Aigniet or L'Agnet, was a publisher, bookseller and engraver in Paris. He is known to have worked with Antoine de Fer in partnership and Pierre Duval. His earliest works date from the mid-1640s. He issued a third state of the Samuel de Champlain map of 1632 and interestingly a second state in 1661 of Pierre Duval's set of continent maps consisting of numerous smaller ones on each sheet. The undoubted source for this map. He issued maps of Germany dated 1666 and France c.1670. An example of the smaller plate alone is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

As the title to the main map describes, the Low Countries was united at Utrecht in 1579. It goes on to recall the beginning of the Franco-Dutch War of 1672-76. The year 1672 referred to in the title saw a full-scale invasion of the Low Countries by French, English and German forces. The second slightly smaller plate is entitled *Description Des Pais Que Les Holandois Possedent Dans Les Quatre Parties Du Monde*. It includes a series of small maps of Dutch interests around the world including the New Netherlands, South East Asia, West Africa and Brazil, with descriptions below. The Dutch reoccupied New Amsterdam in August 1673, before rescinding ownership in the treaty of peace in February 1674.

The second state discovered in 2017 bears the imprint of Jollain. Lagnait is known to have died in 1675 and this therefore is a reasonable date to apply to it. The Jollain family extends to Gerard I and II, Francois and Jacques. Attribution of many of their works is made difficult by the lack of use of forenames in many imprints. A detailed study of the family and their works is yet to be undertaken. Gerard Jollain (d.1683) is believed to be the father of Gerard II (1638-1722), Francois (1641–1704), Jacques (b.1649) and Francois Gerard (1660-c.1735). The family were publishers and sellers of both maps and prints in Paris during the second half of the seventeenth century. Since its discovery, the author located one further example of the second state with the two plates printed in the reverse order.

State 1, c.1673 With engravers imprint in the margin lower right corner of the larger plate and at the bottom of the smaller

State 2, c.1675 The engravers imprint erased lower right of larger plate and a new imprint in the smaller panel reading 'Ce vend A Paris chez Jollain rue S.' Jacques a l'Enfant Jesus – avec pr du Roi'



References: Burden (1996 & 2007) nos. 237, 322 & 426/ Clive A Burden Ltd. (2018) Catalogue XV item 21/ Pastoreau (1984) pp. 135 & 167/ Tooley, R. V. (1999-2004).

British Library, London (state 2)/ Private American collection (state 1)/ Librairie Le Bail (state 1)/ Private European collection (state 2). Only known examples.

438 – Alexis-Hubert Jaillot. 1674

In 2014 Filip Devroe informed me of a previously unrecorded second state dated 1681. In January 2018 Beatrice Loeb notified me of a further unrecorded final state dated 1785 with numerous alterations. An image is shown below. The new list of states:

- State 1 1674 Dated 1674 lower left and upper right
- State 2 1681 Dated 1681 lower left and upper right
- State 3 1685 Dated 1685 lower left and upper right, no other alterations
- State 4 1690 Dated 1690 lower left, the date top right is erased and left blank
- State 5 1719 Dated 1719 lower left. Heavily revised. California is now a peninsula, the Great Lakes area is now represented by five closed lakes. *MARILAND*, *PENSILVANIE*, *N.YORK* and *CAROLINE* are added. The entire Mississippi River basin is revised to reflect La Salle geography. New rivers appear such as the Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio
- State 6 1785 The most notable difference is the addition of the date 1785 to the title and the presence of a *MER OUBAYE DE L'OUEST*. Jaillot's imprint is removed

from the scale cartouche lower left leaving the privilege. Further additions to the cartography of the northwest can be found. The *Route de Cook et Clarke en 1778* is added to the Pacific. *Boston* is finally added to the map however; the cartography of the southeast remains Francophile. Despite this leaning there is still no reference to New Orleans founded in 1718. *AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE* is written across the middle and *FLORIDE* is replaced by *LOUISIANE*. Several more minor alterations are also made.



442 – Pieter Goos. c.1674
Re-dated to c.1660. See entry 358a.

455 - 460 - John Speed. 1675[76]
Add to references: 'John Speed' in *The Map Forum* no. 10 pp. 24-35.

461a - Caspar Lootsman **Amsterdam, c.1675**

Pas-kaart/ van de/ STRAAT DAVIDS,/ de/ STRAAT HUDSON,/ en BUTTONS-BAY./ door Vooght Geometra/ 't Amsterdam,/ by Casparus Loots-man/ Boek verkooper op 't water in de Loots man.
Copperplate engraving, 520 x 600 mm.

From: Nieuwe en Groote Lootsmans Zee-Spiegel

In 2007 Barry Ruderman notified the author of an unrecorded map of Canada by Caspar Lootsman. It bears a striking resemblance in form to that of Jacob Aertsz. Colom, 1668, catalogued as Burden 399. Interestingly this plate in its second and third states was issued by Lootsman from 1680 to at least 1705. By 1705 he was working in partnership with his nephew Jacob Conijnenberg and he died in 1711. How therefore did this new plate figure into the picture? It is more likely that it dates from the early part of this period. Caspar along with his brother Jacob expanded the Eastern Navigation, the

first part of the *Nieuwe en Grootte Lootsmans Zee-Spiegel*, in the late 1670s. One of the new plates included was the Colom plate cited above, the earliest known use of which was in 1680. It is possible that Lootsman copied the plate in preparation of the expansion of his work before the opportunity presented itself of buying some of his copperplates. It is also possible that the map was included in examples of Lootsman's *Zee-Atlas*, a work for which Lootsman relied heavily on other supplied material. The late 1670s certainly was a period of expansion and correction. Following the death of Jacob Colom in 1673 he had to compete with the likes of Hendrick Doncker, Hendrick Goos and Frederick de Wit. He came to an arrangement with the first two in 1680. The author therefore concludes a circa date of 1675 for this new discovery.



Cartographically the two maps are virtually identical. The most notable differences are the larger title cartouche placed further down on the map and the spelling of *New South Walles* twice with a double 'l'. The scale of miles is moved in to the title cartouche and the ships are omitted.

References: Burden (1996) no. 399/ Koeman (1967) vol. IV pp. 223-247.

American Institutional collection.

464 – John Seller. c.1675

In 2021 Barry Ruderman acquired an unrecorded third state of this map lacking any imprint in the title. Close examination led to the conclusion that it was issued following the two states known. Since Seller retained the plate following the dissolution of the combine in 1679, this third state was at the hands of Seller and could be dated to c.1680.

State 1 c.1675 Imprint of John Seller only

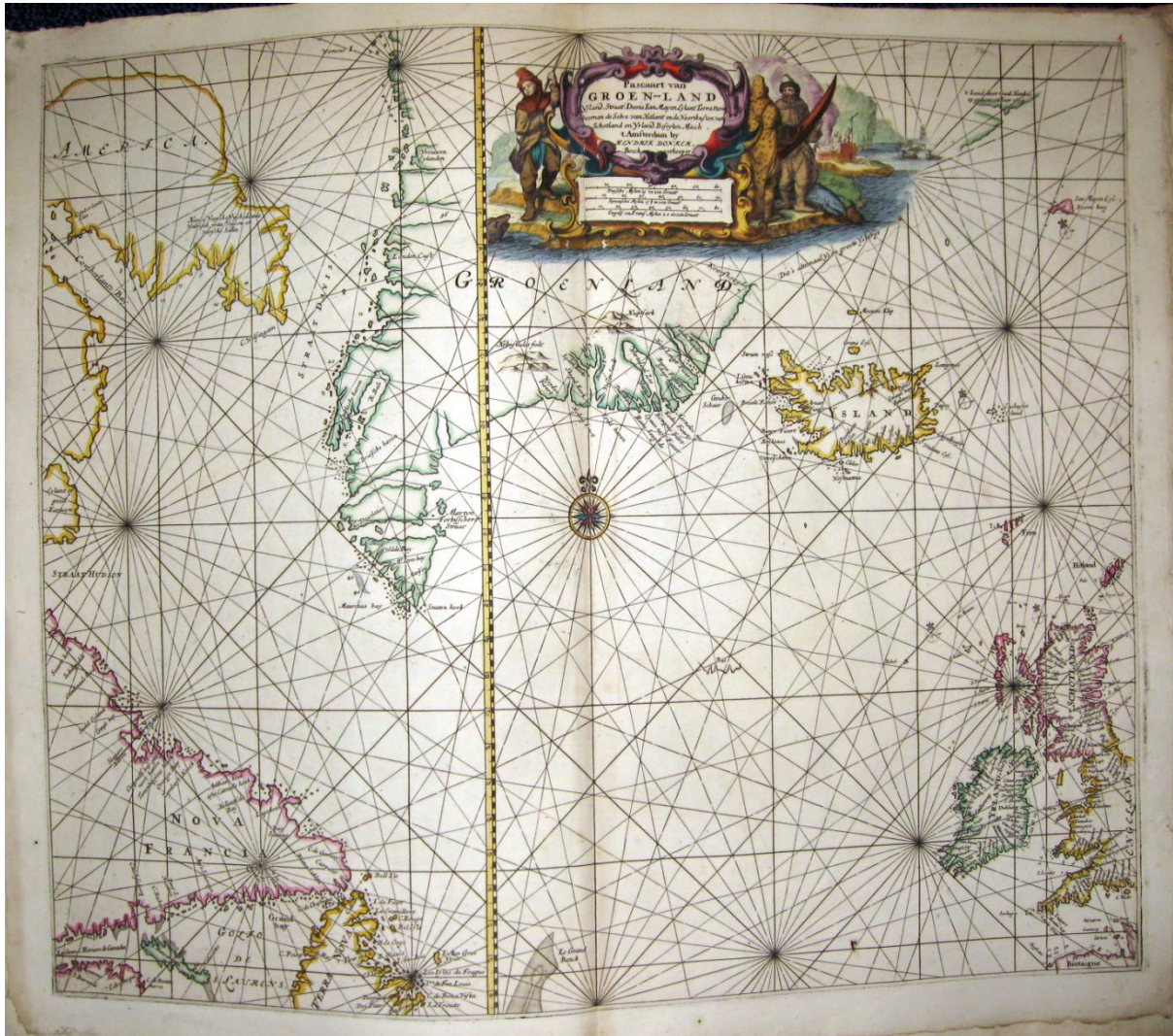
State 2 c.1677 Imprint altered to *By J. Seller, J. Colson, / W. Fisher, J. Atkinson, / & J. Thornton*
State 3 c.1680 With no imprint in the title

469a Hendrick Doncker

Amsterdam, 1676

Pascaart van/ GROEN-LAND/ Ysland, Straat Davis Ian Mayen Eylant Terra Nova/ .../ t Amsterdam
by/ HENDRIK DONKER,/ Boeck verkooper. Copperplate engraving, 500 x 595 mm.

From: *De Nieuwe Groote Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas*



Following the success of Hendrick Doncker's *Zee Atlas* first published in 1659 a larger format version was published entitled *De Nieuwe Groote Vermeerderde Zee Atlas* in 1675. This was continually improved and issued until his death in 1699. It was then reissued by his son, Hendrick II, who continued the process of development, the last known edition being in 1705. Certainly, by the 1676 edition and possibly in the first edition of 1675 Doncker introduced a larger format version of entry 337 above published in 1659. Apart from the size of the map and the subtle change of title there are very minor differences only. In America the most notable is the introduction of the Grand Banks off the coast of Newfoundland. There are two known states outlined below:

- State 1 1676 With the northern tip of the Grand Banks pointing north east
- State 2 1688 With the northern tip of the Grand Banks pointing north west

References: Burden (1996) no. 399/ Koeman (1967) vol. IV pp. 164, 168 & 170 no. 82.

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (st. 1)/ Maritiem Museum 'Prins Hendrik', Rotterdam (st. 2)/
Universiteitsbibliotheek, Amsterdam (st. 2).

472 – Robert Morden and William Berry. 1676

Early in 2018 Paul Cohen traced down a third example in the John Carter Brown Library. It is cited in Jeannette Black's *Commentary* to the Blathwayt Atlas on page 82 'a copy on paper with colored boundaries added, in quite a different fashion from Map 12, in the John Carter Brown Library, acquired from an unknown source before 1900'. The example located though appears to be uncoloured unless it has been washed out in repair or faded. In the process some light has been shone on the extant examples and their provenance. We can now state that there are 7 known examples:

JCB (3 examples)/ University of Southern Maine/ Yale/ 2 in private American collections. Only known examples.

472a - Arent Roggeveen

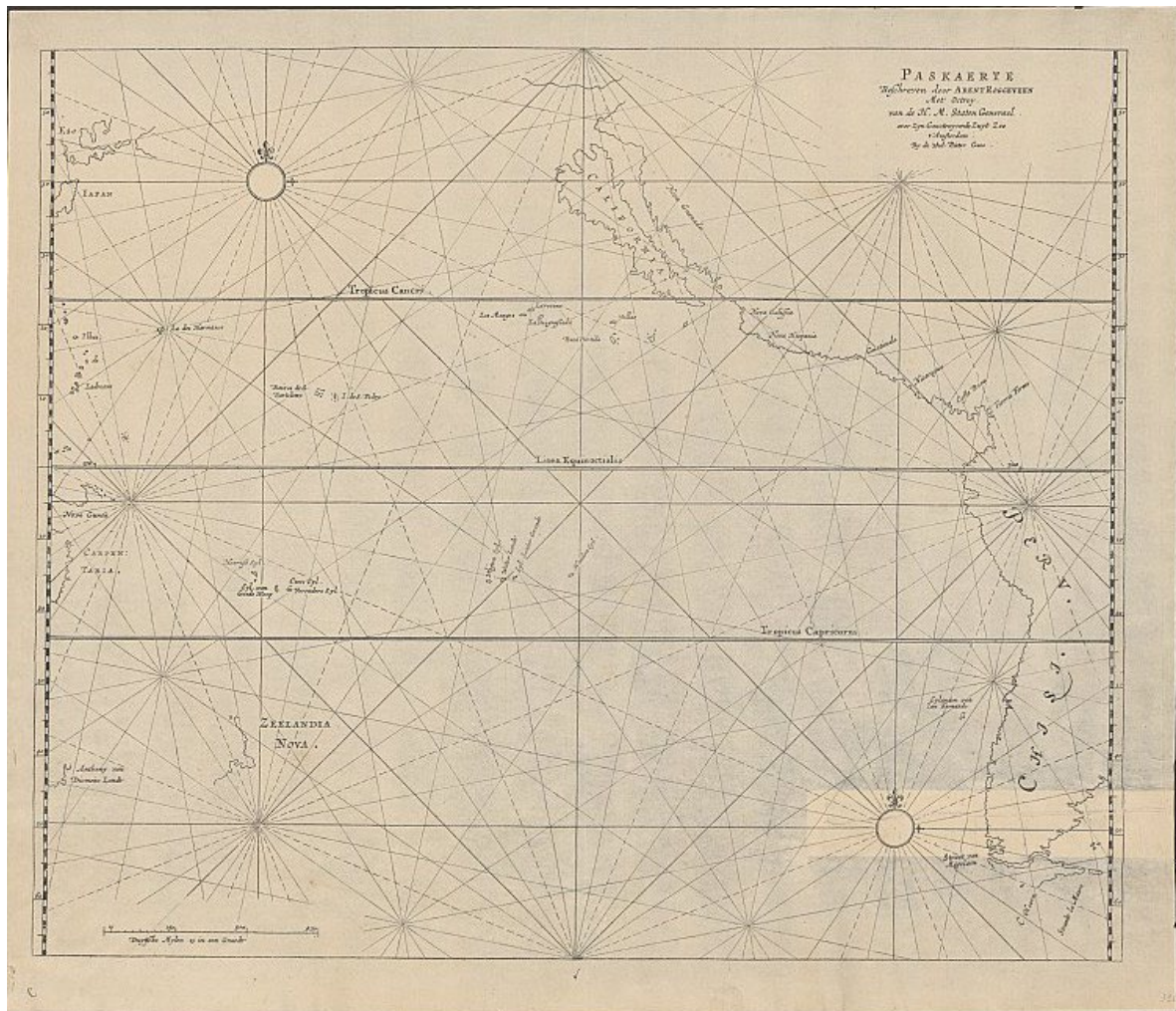
Middelburgh, 1676

*PASKAERTE/ Beschreven door ARENT ROGGEVEEN/ Met Octroy./ van de H. M. Staten Generael/
over Zyn Geoctroyeerde Zuyt Zee/ t'Amsterdam/ By de Wed: Pieter Goos*

Copperplate engraving, 425 x 495 mm.

From: Voorlooper op 't Octroy, van de hoog. mog. heeren Staten Generael

In August 2011 Barry Ruderman informed me of a rare pamphlet published in Middelburgh by Arent Roggeveen. He is a man to whom students of cartography owe a great debt. The *Het Brandende Veen*



of 1675 provides a unique insight into the archives of one of the most influential companies in the early history of America. Through his work much of the invaluable charting of the Dutch West India Company has been saved. It was the first maritime atlas devoted to the Americas. Born in Delfshaven, he went to Middelburgh in 1658, an important centre of shipping and commerce. A notable mathematician, his skills extended to surveying and navigation. He wrote a treatise on the appearance of a comet in 1664-65, and even turned his hand to poetry. He became a tutor of navigation to the pilots of both the Dutch West and East India Companies. In 1675 he even applied to be supplied with a ship for a voyage of exploration to the waters of the Pacific Ocean to locate the exact position of the southern continent. Although granted, he died in 1679 before the voyage was undertaken. However, his son Jacob made a notable voyage in 1721-22 using the same plans.

The pamphlet entitled *Voorlooper op 't Octroy ...* includes a letter from the Dutch West India Company to the Staten Generaal dated Amsterdam 16 December 1675. Accompanying it are two extracts from the State Register of 21 December 1675 and 22 September 1676. The whole summarises the discoveries in the Pacific Ocean to date and the plans for further exploration by Roggeveen. Accompanying the work is this extremely rare map of the Pacific Ocean by the widow of Pieter Goos who died in 1675. It depicts most of the West coast of America excepting the extreme north west. California is depicted as an Island with the familiar double bay northern coastline. Japan is depicted upper left along with *Anthony van Diemens Landt*, *Carpentaria* and the west coast of *Zeelandia Nova* lower right.

References: Brown Library (1980-82) 676.162/ Burden (2007) no. 446/ Muller, Frederick (1872) no. 1994/ Sabin (1868) no.

72766.

JCB/ NYPL/ Staatsbibliothek, Berlin/ National Library of Australia/ and others.

485 - John Foster - Anonymous. 1677

Unfortunately, it was not noticed until too late in the printing process that the photograph supplied for this item by an institution was in fact of a facsimile and not the genuine article.

506 – John Thornton, William Fisher, John Seller, John Colson and James Atkinson. c.1678

A further derivative was published by the partnership of Jeremiah Seller and Charles Price in 1703. A unique example of the first state is in the Newberry Library. A second state exists in which the partnership names are removed from the title cartouche which can still be faintly seen.

514 – Richard Daniel. c.1679

In 2010 Henry Taliaferro brought to my attention the fact that *Woster* (Worcester) Mass. on the second state of the map was originally called “Quinsigamond” until the inhabitants petitioned to have the name changed to Worcester on 10 September 1684. This second state was previously dated to c.1684, but must therefore have been published in at least 1685. It also appears on John Thornton, Robert Morden and Philip Lea’s *A New Map of New England, New York, New Iarsey ...*, London, 1685. Their priority has not been determined although the latter was advertised in May 1685.

In the first state the influence of John Ogilby’s 1671 map can be seen in the depiction of the Chesapeake Bay. For the second state of c.1685 many details are taken from Augustine Herrman’s 1673 map where the upper part of the bay and the upper course of the Potomac have been completely redrawn and improved. Many interesting details from Herrman are included, such as “Green Springs,” Governor Sir William Berkeley’s home near Jamestown on the Lower Peninsula.

514a – Jonas Simonis Grimsteen

Strängsnes, 1680

(No Title)

Woodcut, 130 x 130 mm.

From: Discursus Chorographicus de Terris Hyperboreis seu polo arctico vicinis



This map was brought to the author's attention courtesy of Pål Sagan. It appears in a work written in Hebrew, Greek and Runes. It describes the land of the Hyperborée people, a race of giants who in Greek mythology lived far to the north. The accompany single sheet map is derived from Gerard Mercator's much earlier depiction of the North Pole published in 1595. This smaller derivative is falls into the school of smaller polar maps published first by Pierre Duval in Paris, 1661. On closer examination however it covers a smaller territory. The earlier Duval and its own derivatives extended southwards to about latitude 50 degrees. Here it stops at about 65 degrees. This removes much of the American and European content but makes up for it by naming *Califormia* [sic] which was not present before. The woodcutter of this map is considered to be Jonas Simones Grimsteen (d.1717) who collaborated with Olaus Rudbeck (d.1702), the Swedish scientist, on a famous work entitled *Atlantis*.

References: Galleri Bygdøy Allé (2019) 'The Myth of the North', item 7.

National Library of Finland/ National Library Sweden.

527 - Justus Danckerts. c.1680

In 2007 Gyuri Danku and Zoltán Sümeghy published the results of their extensive analysis of 56 known atlases by Justus Danckerts. By studying style, current events and source maps they were able to reasonably accurately date his maps. Their research on this map led them to suggest a date of publication of 1683. Add to references Danku, Gyuri and Sümeghy, Zoltán (2006) 'The Danckerts Atlas: The Production and Chronology of Its Maps' in *Imago Mundi* 59 Part 1 pp. 43-77 Appendix no. 4.

530 – Nicolaas Visscher II. c.1680

A third previously unrecorded example of the second state by Petrus Schenck was sold as part of the Eric C. Caren archive at Christies New York on 15 June 2017. We can identify it as clearly a third example as the view of New York below is not in the centre as in the two other examples, it is in the lower right corner having swapped places with that of St. Augustine.

In 2022 Ashley Baynton-Williams drew my attention to a further state of the map residing in the Clark Library at the University of Michigan with the imprint of Joachim Bormeester. Little is known about Bormeester, he is not listed in many references. Rodney Shirley notes that he was at the Warmoes Straadt in about 1685. The engraver of his world maps dated to c.1685 and this map of America is the same Gelliam (Willem) van der Gouwen (c.1657-1716). He worked for many cartographers of the day including Frederick de Wit and Pieter van der Aa. A comparison of the imprints on the two states places the Bormeester before that of the Schenk. A British derivative was produced by Henry Overton in 1711, an example of which survives in the McLaughlin Collection at Stanford University.

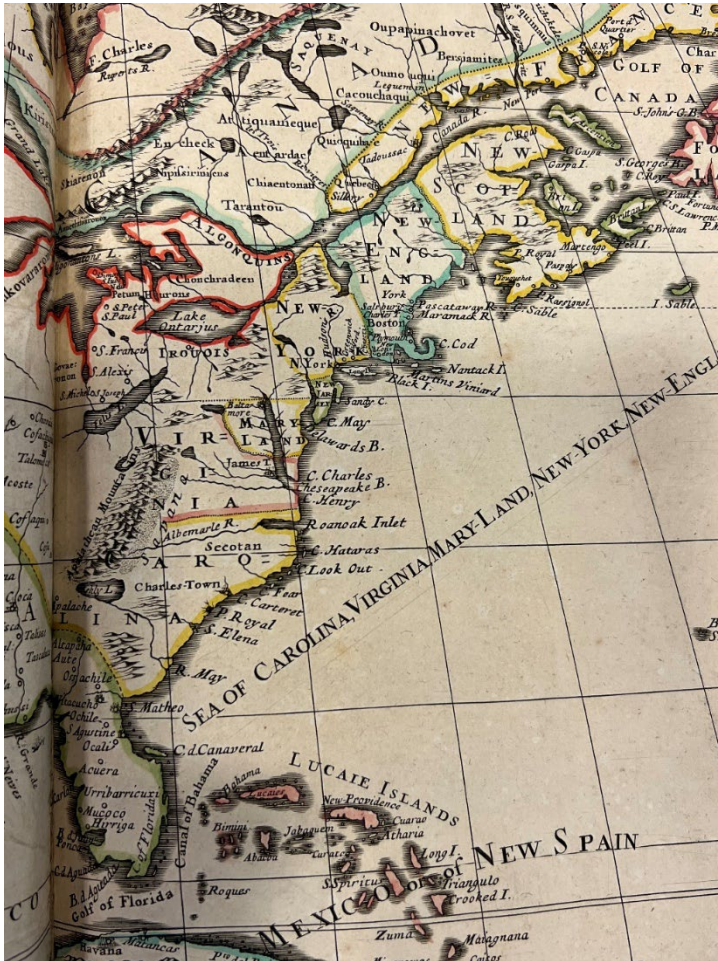
State 1, c.1680 Bearing the imprint of Visscher?

State 2, c.1690 Bearing the imprint *Gedrukt By/ IOACHIM/ BORMEESTER/ Const en Caart/ Verkooper/ Inde Warmoes straat/ Tot/ Amsterdam/ Met privilegie*

State 3, c.1706 Bearing the imprint *Gedrukt By/ PETRUS SCHENK/ Const en Caart/ Verkooper/ Opde Vygendam/ Tot/ Amsterdam/ Met Privilegie*

Add to references: Benezit (1911-19)/ Koeman (1967-1970) II, p. 1/ Shirley (1993) nos. 526-28/ Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004).

532 – William Berry. 1681



The answer to the puzzle of how Berry announced the publication of this map in July 1680 with it displaying Pennsylvania before it was granted on 4 March 1681 is now answered. An earlier, previously unrecorded state omitting Pennsylvania has been located in the British Library. It is bound into an example of Alexis-Hubert Jaillot's *Atlas Nouveau* (shelfmark Maps 150.e.13.(10)). I am grateful to Ashley Baynton-Williams for bringing this to my attention.

State 1 – Lacking Pennsylvania

State 2 – With *PENNSILVANIA* inserted, in the process two small mountain ranges are erased, some rivers re-engraved and *IROUOIS* is erased.

540 – Melchisedech Thévenot. 1681

It was pointed out to me in 2015 that the map may be the earliest printed map to record the presence of coal in North America. It is recorded as 'charbon de terre', to the west of present-day Chicago. We know from later published accounts that Marquette and Joliet certainly noted coal in this region. Gregory Gajda undertook some research in this area and reported that Nicolas Denys' *Description Geographique et Historique des Costes de l'Amerique Septentrionale* published in Paris 1672 reports in the text coal in Arcadia (Canada), the map (Burden 423) shows no record of it. It is unsure at this moment whether the coal described here was reported in the Thevenot work of 1681 or in an earlier issue of Hennepin than the English edition of 1698 cited in the Illinois State Geological Survey Bulletin 56, 1929, on page 13.

555 – Nicolaas Visscher II [NEW]

On 11 June 2022 Södermanlands Auktionsverk sold a complete set of the world and four continents at

the Ericsson Palace, in Stockholm. They are only the second complete set recorded, the other curiously is also in Stockholm, at the National Library.

557 – Thomas Holme. 1683

The history of this plate is still hard to identify however in 2014 Henry Taliaferro did state that in comparing the third state with an example of the 1812 issue he did not identify any alteration to the plate. He did report that the third state was printed on lined paper and that of 1812 was on wove paper. Therefore, the following revision can be made:

- State 1 1683 Bearing the joint imprint of John Thornton and Andrew Sowle
- State 2 1683 With the addition of a clear downstroke to the back of the 'a' in *Broad Street*
- State 3 1683 Bearing a re-engraved imprint of Andrew Sowle only and printed on laid paper. This state was printed much later in 1812 on wove paper.

592 – Johannes van Keulen. 1684

In December 2009 Dorothy Sloan's Auction 22 lot 322 included a previously unrecorded intermediate state numbered 3 below. It was also noted that Vooght's name in the title is spelt 'Voogt'. The new list of states is as follows:

- State 1 1684 Without page numbers engraved in the corners
- State 2 1687 With page number '14' engraved lower left
- State 3 c.1695 *Costa de Piscadoris* added for a second time, this time offshore at the top of the map. A large shoal added off the coast of the Yucatan peninsula at the bottom of the map and the shoal off *FLORIDA* extended up to and inside the *Baja de Spirito Sancto*.
- State 4 1695 The page number now appears in both lower corners
- State 5 1734 Some coastal mountains applied to Mexico, extensive new nomenclature along the coastlines and the coast east of *Baja de Spirito Sancto* extensively re-engraved. Vooght's imprint removed and left blank, Johannis altered to Gerard, both showing signs of erasure

593 - Philip Lea [and John Overton]. 1684

In 2015 Ashley Baynton-Williams notified me of a previously unrecorded state located in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. There is a transcription error in the title, in the fifth line 'their' should read 'thear' in all states.

- State 1 1684 The imprint in the title reads 'By Philip Lea. Globe maker at the Atlas and Hercules in/ the Poultry Near y^e Old Jury LONDON'. There is no engraver's name present or dedication upper right
- State 2 1686 The title imprint has been altered to 'by Philip Lea at y^e Atlas/ and Hercules in the Poultry and by I. Overton/ at the White Horse without Newgat LONDON'. The engraver's imprint 'James Moxon Sculp', has been added lower left of the title cartouche and an ornate dedication cartouche to Henry, Duke of Beaufort, Marquess and Earl of Worcester, has been added upper right.
- State 3 c.1688 The imprint altered to ... *Atlas/ and Hercules in Cheapside* ... Below the title to the right is placed *To this Europe Asia and Africa are made Tables for redy/ finding any Place & c: by Phi: Lea at the Atlas & Hercules in Cheapside at y^e Corner of Fryday Street*. Letters are placed around the map to help in using the separately issued key in the *Alphabet*

The first announcement for this map in the *Term Catalogue* for November 1684 only cites Philip Lea. This was evidence of a possible state with his sole imprint which until now had not been located. The earliest advert with John Overton as partner was in the *Term Catalogue* for February 1686. Add to references: Baynton-Williams, Ashley 'John Overton (1640-1713)' in *The Map Forum* no. 9 pp. 18-24. The Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris possess the only known examples of both the first and second state.

603 – Anonymous – Philip Lea. c.1684

Further locations include the Boston Public Library.

616 – John Thornton, Robert Morden and Philip Lea. 1685

On 8 December 2012 Swann Galleries in New York auctioned a previously unrecorded state of this map. It lacked any imprint lower right which made analysis of exactly where this issue fell harder. The only name present was that of Philip Lea upper right without the additional address as found in the third and fourth states. Closer analysis revealed evidence of the removal of an address here. This left the question of whether it might be before the Willdey imprint was added or after. It is known that post-Willdey English county maps do sometimes have his imprint removed without the addition of any other. However examination of the map led to the conclusion that it is a new intermediate state 4. The new list of known states is re-written below:

- State 1 1685 Bearing the imprint of Thornton, Morden and Lea
- State 2 c.1695 Bearing the new imprint *By/ Philip Lea at the Atlas and Hercules/ in Cheap-side/ London.* lower right and *By Philip Lea in Cheap-side London* top right following the title
- State 3 c.1698 The *CHE SEA PEAKE BAY* is now named, as are also eight counties, three in modern Delaware and five in New Jersey. The boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania has been added. The *Schoolkil River* is extended and now swings northwards almost to the edge of the map. New toponyms are inserted on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware Bay, and a new turn in the river appears above *Pennsberry* where *New Towne* and *Falls* are added. One interesting insertion is Bohemia in northern Chesapeake Bay; this is the plantation of Augustine Herrman. The *SEA OF THE ENGLISH EMPIRE* is proudly inserted
- State 4 c.1715 Lea's address is removed upper right and all but 'London' is removed from the lower right imprint
- State 5 c.1715 Imprint lower right altered to *Sold by Geo: Willdey at the Great Toy,/ Spectacle, Chinaware and Print shop, at/ ye corner of Ludgate Street near S^t. Pauls./ London.* Top right the address is removed but Lea's name remains

618 - John Thornton, Robert Morden and Philip Lea. 1685

Barry Ruderman reported a further example of the second state in 2015 and located a third in the National Archives of Canada. At that time it was noted that the spelling of 'Cape Verd Islands' was incorrect. For this second state a compass rose was also added to the Atlantic with radiating rhumb lines.

622a – Frederick de Wit [NEW]

Nuremberg, c.1685

Novissima et Accuratissima/ TOTIUS/ AMERICÆ/ DESCRIPTIO/ per/ F. DE WIT/ Amstelodami/ Vogel Sc.
Copperplate engraving, 485 x 560 mm.

From: Separately published

In August 2019 Riccardo Brookes of Reiss & Sohn in Germany, brought to my attention another unrecorded map. It is remarkably like Frederick de Wit's map of c.1675 (entry 465), specifically the third state. The longitudinal numbers end in 8s and the ships are still present. The engraving is inferior to de Wit and is in fact the work of J. J. Vogel whose imprint is lower right. We know little about him and he is not listed in Tooley's Dictionary. Benezit lists a Johann Christoph Vogel who was an engraver in Nuremberg who died about 1750. Quite possibly related to him is also listed a Johann Jakob Vogel who died at nearby Bamberg 6 May 1727. However, he is listed as a person who worked with stucco, not an engraver.



We do know of other engraved work by Vogel. In 1684 Johann David Zunnere published a German edition of the Alain Mannon Mallet atlas entitled 'Beschreibung des ganzen Welt-Kreisses' in five volumes, several maps are signed by him. In 1686 he engraved Johann Hoffman's 'America Septentrionalis' (entry 624).

References: Benezit (1911-19)/ Burden (2007) nos. 465 & 624.

Stanford University.

628 – Thomas Holme. c.1687

Two further examples have been identified, one in a private American collection. The second was discovered by the author in the summer of 2012 in the Mann Atlas at Eton College, England. Both are in the second state.

630 – Vincenzo Maria Coronelli – Jean Baptiste Nolin. c.1687

A new state was identified by Stephan Haas in 2009. A second example of the new state 5 was brought to my attention by Begonia Le Bail in 2017. The revised list of states is below.

State 1, c.1687 With the above title, dated only 168(sic). With no coat of arms above the figures to the right of the title cartouche

State 2, 1688 Dated 1688 in the title, a coat of arms above the figures to the right of the title cartouche. Title imprint altered to ... Par le P. Coronelli Cosmographe de la Ser^{me}. Repub. De VENISE/ Dediée/ A Monsieur l'Abbé BAUDRAND./ A PARIS/ Chez J. B. Nolin du Palais au Coin de/ la Rue de Harlay a l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires/

Avec Priuilege du Roy./ 1688. With the addition and alteration of toponyms as detailed above

- State 3, c.1690 The imprint altered again to ... *VENISE/ Dediée/ A Monsieur l'Abbé BAUDRAND./ A PARIS/ Chez J. B. Nolin Sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais au Coin de/ la Rue de Harlay a l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires/ Avec Priuilege du Roy./ 1688*
- State 4, c.1690 The imprint altered again to ... *VENISE/ Corrigée et augmentée Par le S^r. Tillemon; et Dediée/ A Monsieur l'Abbé BAUDRAND./ A PARIS/ Chez J. B. Nolin Sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais Vers le/ Pont Neuf a l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires/ Avec Priuilege du Roy./ 1688*
- State 5, c.1755 The Ohio River is completely re-engraved and indicates Fort Duquesne. The *Ozages* or Missouri River is extended to the border of the map. Also the *Flevue Missisipi* renamed the *Mississipi Fl.*

631 – Vincenzo Maria Coronelli – Jean Baptiste Nolin. c.1687

Stephan Haas kindly pointed out to me an error in the transcription of the title, the seventh line was omitted entirely. It should read:

LE NOUVEAU/ MEXIQUE/ appelé aussi/ NOUVELLE GRENADE et/ MARATA./ Avec Partie de CALIFORNIE./ Selon les Memoires les plus Nouveaux/ Par le Pere Coronelli ...

634 – John Reid. c.1687

A fourth example appeared on the market in 2015.

636 – John Thornton. c.1687

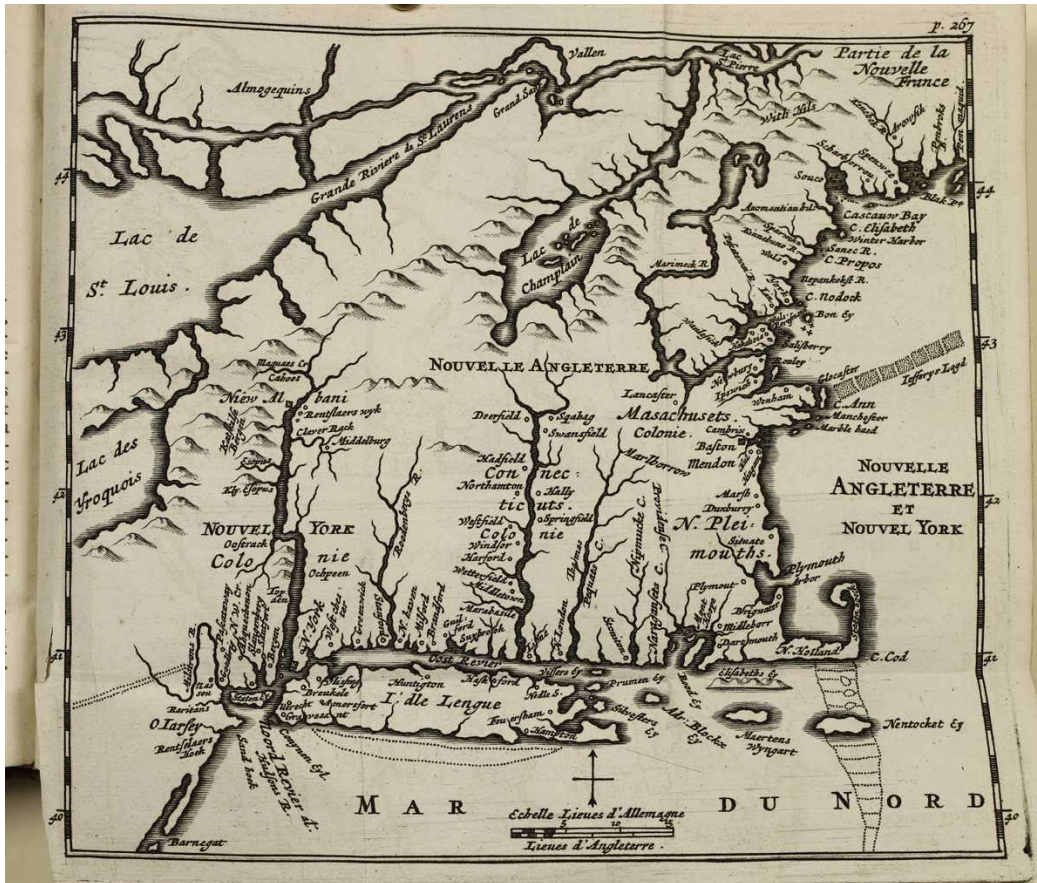
It has been noted that the illustration shows an example of the second state, not the first.

637 – John Thornton. c.1687 [NEW]

For clarification the references to cited examples displaying the dates 1689 and 1698 refer to examples of the editions of the *English Pilot Fourth Part*.

639 – Richard Blome – Abraham Wolfgang. 1688

An earlier first state was discovered in an example of the book recently acquired. Clearly the alteration was made quickly as all other examples examined are in the second state.



State 1 Lacking an island of Manhattan. The sea named *MAR DU NORD*

State 2 The East River now joins the Hudson to create the island of Manhattan and the sea is now named *MER DE NORD*. With *ou de Frontenac* added to 'Lac de St. Louis' as is 'Fort de Frontenac' above. *Matouwacks* is added off the southeastern corner of Long Island and *et de France* added to the scale.

644 – Hendrick Doncker. 1688

In 2021 it was pointed out to me that there was another state of this map extant. It has been traced to at least one example of the atlas residing in the Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam. It is a late edition of the atlas dated to about c.1705.

State 1 1688 The Dutch title lower right includes an image of a Turkey and is correctly as follows: *Pas-caert van/ NIEU NEDER LAND,/ VIRGINIA, NIEU ENGE LAND/ Als mede/ Penn-Silvania, met de Stad/ Philadelfia, van Baston/ tot C. Carrick/ By Hendrick Doncker inde/ Nieuwen brugsteeg*

State 2 c.1700 The Turkey is erased and the title slightly re-worded accordingly ... *Stad/ Philadelfia. van Baston tot Carrick/ by/ Hendrick Doncker/ inde Nieuwenbrugsteeg*. A parrot now sits on top of the trunk framing the left side of this cartouche

State 3 c.1706 Dutch title erased and replaced by a plan of Boston harbour. Imprint of *TOT AMSTERDAM* By *GERARD VAN KEULEN/ Aan de Nieuwen Brug Met Previlegio* added at the top of the map. *DE WESTINDISCHE ZEE* is added

Add to references: Koeman (1967-70) IV Don 29 no. 76.

Phillips Academy, Andover (st. 2)/ JCB (st. 3)/ University of Southern Maine (st. 1)/ Colonial Williamsburg (st. 1)/ Yale (st. 3)/ BL, London (sts. 1 & 3)/ Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam (st. 2)/ Maritiem Museum 'Prins Hendrik', Rotterdam (st. 3)/ and others.

656 – Vincenzo Maria Coronelli – Jean Baptiste Nolin. 1689

It should be noted that the title has been transcribed incorrectly, it should read *L'AMERIQUE/ SEPTENTRIONALE, ou la Partie Septentrionale* ... There is also a correction to the punctuation at the end of the title in the third state courtesy of Stephan Haas. The revised table of states now reads as follows:

- State 1 1689 With the imprint as above, ... *Nouveaux/ et Dediée/ A son Excellence* ...
State 2 c.1690 With the altered imprint, ... *Nouveaux/ Corrigée et augmentée Par le S^r. Tillemon; et Dediée/ A son Excellence* ... and an imprint change to ... *du Palais, Vers le Pont Neuf, a l'Enseigne* ...
State 3 1704 Dated 1704 and with a heavily rewritten title, ... *OCCIDENTALES./ ou se trouve/ LE CANADA ou NOUVELLE FRANCE/ La Floride la Virginie les Isles Antilles/ LE NOUVEAU MEXIQUE et la NOUVE^{LE}. ESPAGNE/ Dressée sur les Memoires les plus Nouveaux/ A PARIS/ Chez I B Nolin Geographe Ordinaire du Roy/ sur le Quay de l'Hrloge du Palais a l'En'/ seigne de la Place des Victoires a la des/ cente du Pont Neuf Avec Privilege./ du Roy./ 1704.*

657 – Vincenzo Maria Coronelli – Jean Baptiste Nolin. 1689

A correction to the list of states was identified by Stephan Haas in 2009. The revised list is below.

- State 1, 1689 Imprint of ... *Palais, proche la Rue de/ Harlay, a l'Enseigne de la/ Place des Victoires./Avec Privilege du Roy/ 1689.*
State 2, c.1690 A number of further additions such as a legend to the left of *Quebec*. *Bristol* is altered to *Boston*. *Kenebeck* town and river are inserted in Maine. Large legends appear at an angle off the Grand Banks, one lower left detailing the English possessions, and another the Dutch discovery of New Amsterdam
State 3, c.1690 Imprint altered to ... *Palais, proche le Pont/ Neuf a l'Enseigne de la/ Place des Victoires./ Avec Privilege du Roy/ 1689.* With *Dediee* replaced by *Corrigée et augmentée Par le S. Tillemon; et Dediée.*
State 4, 1704 Date changed to 1704

669 – Thomas Holme – Philip Lea. c.1689

Adrian Johnson's book *America Explored* published in 1974 illustrated on page 137 what appears to be a proof example of this map. Unfortunately, the book did not record its sources. At the time of my writing, I had been unable to locate an example and this is still the case. However, it deserves a mention should anyone locate an example. The most notable difference is the lack of the two tables inserted in the upper corners to facilitate the naming of numerous owners of small plots. Most of the smaller ones on the map are also unidentified.

678 – Vincenzo Maria Coronelli. 1691

Jeremy Pool kindly notified the author in 2008 that the first word of the title should be spelt *TERRE* ..., not *TERRA* ... as quoted. This same correction also applies to the title index.

681 – Lawrence Echard. 1691

In 2017 Michael Morris informed me of a new edition of this work. It is identified as the ninth edition and is printed for S. Ballard in 1734. This leaves a previously unknown eighth edition to yet be discovered. The seventh edition previously described as dating from c.170[7?] is identified in the English Short Title Catalogue as being from 1705.

693 – Jacobus Robijn. 1692

In 2012 Barry Ruderman brought to my attention an unrecorded state of this map. It was dated 1706 and bore the imprint of Loots as does the map of Carolina from 1687 (Burden 629). The only Loots issue of this plate recorded lacked any date. Of this, two examples had been seen by the author, those at Johns Hopkins University and the Library of Congress. This example on closer examination of the erasures was deemed to be an intermediate second state. A revised list of states is below:

- State 1 1692 With the imprint of Iacobus Robyn 1692

State 2 1706 With only the imprint of *I. Loots 1706* replacing the line described above
State 3 c.1715 With the date erased, traces can still be seen

695 – Phérotée de la Croix. 1693

In 2017 Maggs Bros. Ltd., London, published Catalogue 1483 entitled '*Cartography – Atlases*'. Item 52 was an apparently unrecorded example of Alexis-Hubert Jaillot's *Tablettes Geographiques* in a later edition of 1699. This map is present in the atlas in its second state.

696 – Nicholas de Fer. 1693[97]

In 2016 I was reliably informed of a previously unrecorded final state and that the image in the book cites a first state but in fact includes the additions cited for the third state. A re-examination shows that the reverse of what might be expected happened, the corner latitude and longitude numbers were in fact removed, not added. The revised list of states is as follows.

State 1 1693 Bearing the date top right *1693*
State 2 1705 Bearing the date top right *1705*
State 3 c.1705 With the latitude marker 5, and longitude 335 removed from lower right corner
State 4 1723 Bearing the date top right *1723*
State 5 1754 Imprint revised 'Chez l'Auteur rue S.t Jacques, à la Sphere Royale avec Privil: du Roy 1754', California is now a peninsula and 'MER VERMEILLE' becomes 'M VERMEILLE', plate number '7' is added in border upper right

701a – Alexis Hubert Jaillot

Paris, 1695

L'AMERIQUE/ divisée en/ SEPTENTRIONALE et MERIDIONALE/ Subdivisée en ses PRINCIPALES PARTIES/ dressée sur les Relations les plus recentes/ DEDIEÉ A MONSEIGNEUR LE DUC DE BOURGOGNE./ Parson tres-humble et tres-obeissant Serviteur/ AHubert Iaillot, Geographe ordinaire du Roy 1695.
Copperplate engraving, 1150 x 1350 mm.

From: Separately published

In 2022 Alex Clausen drew my attention to the existence of a six-sheet wall map by Jaillot dated to 1695 in the Bibiothèque Nationale, Paris. To date it remains the only example identified. His earlier wall map of 1669 was derived from that of Willem Blaeu from 1608 and was now considerably out-of-date. For many years Jaillot had been producing new maps following on from the success of the *L'Atlas Nouveau* in 1681. In 1695 he published the smaller, but still folio sized, *L'Atlas François*. It appears that concurrently he also published a wall map of America with similar cartography.

California is depicted as an island in what is referred to as the second Sanson model from 1669. The Great Lakes are depicted although two are open to the west. Indeed, North America is largely drawn from the Nicolas Sanson of the same region published in 1669. A second similarly worded title runs across the top of the map. Having become wealthy, Jaillot stepped back from the business and bought a position as Procureur du Roi for water and forests at Melun. This might well explain the lack of other examples found.



Illustrated: state 1, BN, Paris

Jaillot died in 1712 and the business passed to his son Bernard-Jean-Hyacinthe Jaillot (1673-1739) who updated the map and published a second state in 1719. In 1716 a Scottish economic theorist named John Law, through his connections in France, established the Banque Générale with the authority to issue notes. In 1717 he founded the Compagnie d'Occident with exclusive rights to develop the French territories in the Mississippi valley. It generated a frenzied speculation across Europe which led to the famous Mississippi Bubble which ended in disaster in 1720. This map was clearly issued to meet the interest in the scheme.

California became a peninsula with the usual open northern coastline, although the Gulf of California was left not quite closed, and the east coast was finally revised. The most interesting introduction is the Mississippi River. The mouth is inserted to the west of the *Bahia del Spiritu Santo* as appeared on many late eighteenth-century maps published in France. What is more marked are the extended twists and turns in the river. Its *Bouche* or mouth is to the east of the *C. d'Arboledo*, and a new *Baye de S. Loüis* is placed to its west representing Matagorda Bay. The *Rio del Norte* also makes a turn at *Secorro* and instead of flowing into the Gulf of California correctly flows into the Gulf of Mexico. The two previously 'open' Great Lakes are now closed. The east coast is brought up-to-date with the French claim to the south-east renamed *CAROLINE*, subtly similar to the English Carolina, but still bearing all the French nomenclature. Further north the colonies of *MARILAND*, *PENSILVANIE* and *N. YORK* are recognised.

Upon the death of Bernard-Jean-Hyacinthe Jaillot in 1739, his daughters Antoinette Charlotte, Jeanne Nicole, Marie Marguerite, and Françoise continued the business. The last married Jean Baptiste Michel Renou de Chauvigné, who was active in the business from c.1757. He died in 1780 and it seems that the following year stock was sold. Jean Claude Dezauche and Louis Charles Desnos bought some of the stock. It was Desnos (1725-1805) who acquired this map and issued the third state in 1782.

Desnos corrected and augmented the map dating it 1782 in the title cartouche. The running title above is also altered with Sanson's name being replaced by that of Jaillot's. This is followed by *Corrigée en 1782. A Paris chez le S^r. Desnos Ingenieur Géog^e. De Sa Majesté Danoise rue S. Jacques au Globe*. References to *FLORIDE* and *FLORIDE ESPAGNOLE* in the south are replaced by *LOUISIANE* enhancing French claims to the region. However, it is interesting to note that no reference to its capital New Orleans is made and no attempt to update the Mississippi valley. Reference to the peninsula of Florida is also added.

A fourth state considerably updated at the hands of Louis Brion de la Tour (fl.1756-1803) was influenced by the independence of the United States of America the following year. The re-worded title reflects this and refers also to the routes of Captains James Cook (1728-79) and Charles Clerke (1741-79), who took over as Captain following the death of Cook. The entire north Pacific is corrected. No ambiguity remains over California being a peninsula with the Gulf of California being closed entirely. From this point a new *R. De Colorado* is added. The south Pacific is similarly revised with the addition of a virtually unrecognisable New Zealand. The running title above remains unaltered. Whilst considerable new nomenclature is added to the east coast providing up-to-date awareness of the newly independent nation, it appears that updating the Mississippi Valley proved too much trouble, although New Orleans finally makes an appearance. *LOUISIANE* is removed and replaced with *FLORIDE OCCID^{LE}*. The western boundary of the nation extends to this version of the river.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| State 1, 1695 | California as an island and dated 1695 |
| State 2, 1719 | California as a peninsula, now dated 1719 |
| State 3, 1782 | With the addition of <i>Revue corrigée et augmentée en 1782</i> added to the title. The reference to Sanson in the running title above is replaced by Jaillot and Desnos. <i>LOUISIANE</i> replaces references to Floride in the south and <i>PRESQUILE DE LA FLORIDE</i> is added to the east coast of Florida |
| State 4, 1783 | The northwest coast revised to extend to the arctic, the opposing Asian coastline also updated, New Zealand added, as are the voyages of Cook. The border of the United States added and east coast nomenclature much improved |

References: Benezit (1911-19)/ Burden (1996) nos 313, 403, 404, 625 & 709; Koeman (1967-1970) II, p. 1; Pastoureau (1980); Pastoureau (1984) pp. 229-33; Shirley (1993) nos. 526-28; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004).

BN, Paris (states 1 & 2)/ private American collection (state 2)/ only known examples. States 3 and 4: Boston Public Library (state 4)/ private American collection (state 3)/ and others.

714-719 – Johann Hoffman. 1696

In 2017 the Vanderbilt Libraries in Nashville, Tennessee, announced the acquisition of the U.S. Playing Card Company's gaming collection. This presumably includes the only two known examples of Johann Hoffman's *Geographisches Carte=Spil* which includes these maps.

Add to references: Meurer, Peter H. (2014). 'Lost with Traces. Johann Hoffmann's deck of playing cards with maps of non-European lands', in IMCoS Journal no. 138 pp. 15-19.

725 - Justus Danckerts. c.1696

In 2007 Gyuri Danku and Zoltán Sümeghy published the results of their extensive analysis of 56 known atlases by Justus Danckerts. By studying style, current events and source maps they were able to reasonably accurately date his maps. Their research on this map led them to suggest a date of publication of 1699-1700. Add to references Danku, Gyuri and Sümeghy, Zoltán (2006) 'The Danckerts Atlas: The Production and Chronology of Its Maps' in *Imago Mundi* 59 Part 1 pp. 43-77 Appendix no. 5.

726 – Philip Lea. c.1696

A fifth example of the *Hydrographia Universalis* was discovered by the author in the Admiralty Library, Portsmouth (Vg3). Although this example includes four unrecorded charts of America, we can date it to c.1702 from the events depicted. Therefore, it is likely they were all issued after 1700. Amongst the new charts is one entitled 'A New Map of the Harbour of Charles Town' derived from the John Thornton and Robert Morden c.1695 map of South Carolina. The remainder illustrate Port Royal, St. John's Bay recording the attack of Governor James Moore on the town of St. Augustine in 1702 and finally Ocock Inlet which notes 'John Lawson delineavit Aug 22d. 1700'. Further research needs to be undertaken on the latter as it appears Lawson only reached Charleston from London on 15 August that year.

744 – Nicolas De Fer. 1698

In 2016 Arthur Kelly informed me that my statement that De Fer's first wall map was that of the world in 1694 was in fact incorrect. Sotheby's auctioned on 2 December 1999 as lot 387 an unrecorded multi-sheet map of the British Isles dated 1691.

751 – Reeve Williams, John Thornton and Robert Morden. c.1698

A previously unknown example of the third state was discovered by the author at Eton College, England, in the summer of 2012. It resides in a composite work known as the Mann Atlas.

752 – John Worlidge. c.1698

Add to references: Wooldridge, William C. (2009). 'A Person of Worth and Integrity: John Worlidge, West Jersey Surveyor', in *The Portolan* Issue 76 pp. 23-30.

765 – Pierre Mortier. 1700

Three states of the map have been identified:

State 1 1700 Without any plate number in the lower right corner

State 2 c.1710 Bearing the plate number 81 in the lower right corner

State 3 c.1722 Bearing the new imprint lower left *A Amsterdam Chez Jean Covens et Corneille Mortier*

770 – Pierre Mortier. 1700

In the spring of 2020 Reiss & Sohn notified me of a later unrecorded state of this map by Jean Covens and Corneille Mortier. Many of the other maps in the original edition are similarly known in this state but had until now not been identified. For further details please refer to entry 762. The new imprint in the title is 'Chez J. Covens et C. Mortier'. No apparent further alteration is noted. This state is undated but previously given as circa 1722. Reference: Reiss & Sohn auction no. 198 lot 2057.