UPDATE TO
‘THE MAPPING OF NORTH AMERICA’
Volumes I and II (Last updated January 2019)

1 – Peter Martyr d’Anghiera. 1511

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 actually 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 it is 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.


24 & 25 – Giovanni Battista Ramusio. 1556
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.

32 – Diego Gutiérrez – Hieronymus Cock. 1562

47 – Gerard de Jode. 1576

53a – Francesco Giuntini

*Lyon, 1581*

*(No title)*

Woodcut, 90 x 90 mm.

*From: Speculum Astrologiae, Universam Mathematicam*
The author wishes to thank Stephan Haas for bringing the existence of this little map to his attention. 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.


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

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.

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.

71 - Baptista Boazio - Frans Hogenberg. 1589

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 Bibliotheque 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 Roanoac. Virginia added twice to the mainland along with S Helena

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.

112 – Jodocus Hondius. 1598

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.

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.

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

160 – Samuel de Champlain. 1612

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 geographique de la/ Nouelle 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 Cappit po’ le Roy en la marine – 1613. golphe St 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*.


John Smith. 1612

Samuel de Champlain. 1613

Pieter van den Keere. 1614
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, Bibliotheque 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

188 – Samuel de Champlain. c.1616

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

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.


Private American Collection.

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208 – Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. 1624

217 - John Speed. 1626[27]

237 – Samuel de Champlain. 1632

239 – William Wood. 1634

240 – Anonymous (Lord Baltimore). 1635

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.

260b - Stefano Scolari?

**VENICE? 1642**

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

Copperplate engraving, 430 x 550 mm.
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 was version which first included four panels. This unrecorded version is attributed in the title to Hondius but actually 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
eerrors 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
Janssionius 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
Janssionius 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 of 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
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.

2008 lot 162-7 & 169.

Private American Collection.

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.

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 sur le grand Cours de l’Eau is erased from the address, and the date is
altered to 1664. Plaisance has been added to Newfoundland. With ACCADIE
State 4, c.1664

ou N° ESCOSSE

ou N° ESCOSSE 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 Boston, and appended to New Amsterdam is et Manhate. The towns of Port Royal and Montreal are marked. Quebec is erased from south of the river and re-engraved north of it. The date 1664 is erased and replaced with a second du Roy on the final line of the cartouche

State 6, 1677

The cartouches are now decorated. The title bears a new address, au coin de la rue de Harlay, and the date 1677. Another Buttons=Bay is added in the north-west

312 - Jacob Aertsz. Colom. c.1655

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.

315 - Nicolaas Jansz. Visscher. c.1655


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 Relatione 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.

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. Hendrick Doncker collaborated during his life with Pieter Goos and it might be speculated that either there was a state of the map bearing both imprints or Doncker sold the plate to Goos. It is also possible that Doncker retained the plate and that it passed upon his death in 1699 directly to the van Keulen family when they acquired the stock of the business. Gerard van Keulen took control of the family firm upon his father Johannes’ retirement in 1704.

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. Schilder records another example on paper seen in the 1970s at the National Archives in France. In researching this map Daniel Crouch Rare Books also identified a further example of the second state residing in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

State 1 1659 Bearing the date 1659 in the title
State 2 c.1669 The date is removed, and the imprint referred to above inserted
State 3 c.1720 Bearing the imprint ‘Amsterdam door Pieter Goos in zyn you bekoomen by G. van Keulen aan de Nieuwe brug puts Prevelegie’. With two navigational lines added off the coast of Africa near the equator. Two legends off the west coast of Europe added

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 Nova Francia or Terra Nova
State 2 1660 Coastline of Nova Francia or Terra Nova introduced, still without the Davis Strait named
State 2 1660 With the addition of Straet Davids 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.
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.

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

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 Cövens 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bearing the imprint <em>Amsteledami Io. Blaeu Exc.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bearing the imprint <em>Amsteledami P Mortier Exc.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bearing the imprint <em>Amsteledami Cövens et Mortier Exc.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 a number of 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 1662</td>
<td>De Wit, with a single Great Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 1672</td>
<td>With the addition of the publishers imprint above the title cartouche lower right dated 1672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 1700</td>
<td>De Wit, and later Ottens? Five Great Lakes, the two westerly ones ‘open’. ‘Quiri Regio’ inserted without any southern coastline. ‘Nova Anglia’ added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, c.1730</td>
<td>R &amp; J Ottens. Five ‘enclosed’ Great Lakes. Australia with a faint southern coastline. Routes of explorers added to the oceans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The caption to plate 428 incorrectly identifies the image as being an example of the Ottens state. 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
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.

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 Balteneore
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, Weapemec is replaced by Albemarl, 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 Albemarl
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. 1699
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 Iacobœ a/ Sub Signo Spei
State 2, c.1677 [MD]CLXVIII/ Cum Privilegio .../ LUTETIÆ .../ Apud Autorem
State 3, 1690 [MD]CLXVIII/ renò/ Cum Privilegio .../ LUTETIÆ .../ Apud Autorem/ in Edibus 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

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 Sabatini [Sabadini] 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*


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*°. *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*°. *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.

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]


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 Contintant and Islands Shewing also the Exe[ellent] 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 ye 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. 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 off 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 colony 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 Jamaiça, 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 in to 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

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.


The Innys Atlas, Holkham Hall, Norfolk (presumed second state, only known example).

433 - Pietro Todeschi. 1673
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’. Three with the exception of that of Europe bear dates; Asia 1679, Africa 1672, America 1678. This might suggest two issues, one being 1672-73, the other 1678-79.

434a – Gérard Jollain

Carte des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas connues sous le nom de Hollande et pays circonvoisins ou l'on voit ce qu'elles ont possesde depuis leur Union a Utrecht l'an 1579 jusques a l'année 1672 que la France a reduit en partie a son obeissace ... Ce vend A Paris chez Jollain rue S.' Jacques a l'Enfant Jesus – avec pr du Roi

Copperplate engraving, 395 x 500 mm. (the whole)

From: Separately published

The author has been unable to trace a bibliographic record of this map. It came to my attention in 2017. 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 and is purported to be by François Jollain (ca. 1641 – 18 April 1704). 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, 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.

More than half of the double page map is devoted to the Low Countries themselves. As the title describes, the country 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 on the right 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 textual descriptions below. The Dutch reoccupied New Amsterdam in August 1673 before rescinding ownership in the treaty of peace in February 1674.

Since its discovery the author has located one further example with the two plates printed in the reverse order. Francois Jollain (1641-1704) produced a map of the seventeen provinces entitled 'Nouvelle Carte Generale des Dix Seul Provinces des Pays Bas' which is much more detailed and dated 1686. It would seem highly likely that this sheet was printed to mark the invasions of 1672 and
possibly timed around the reoccupation of New Amsterdam. Jollain also produced a view of New Amsterdam, both items bear the name of Jollain only, no forename is given.


Two in private collections (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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1674</td>
<td>Dated 1674 lower left and upper right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1681</td>
<td>Dated 1681 lower left and upper right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 1685</td>
<td>Dated 1685 lower left and upper right, no other alterations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 1690</td>
<td>Dated 1690 lower left, the date top right is erased and left blank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 1719</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 1785</td>
<td>The most notable difference is the addition of the date 1785 to the title and the presence of a MER OU BAYE 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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
An example of the first state was acquired by the Library of Congress in 2013.

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 Groote 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.


American Institutional collection.

469a Hendrick Doncker

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


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 Atlason 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. 1676
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 Middelburg 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.


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.

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.

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

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.

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 Thévenot 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.

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 Voogt’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 Bibliotheque 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 Poultrey Near y’ Old Jury LONDON’. There is no engraver’s name present or dedication upper right
State 1 1685  The title imprint has been altered to ‘by Philip Lea at ye Atlas/ and Hercules in the Poudtry 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 ye Corner of Fiday 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.

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’. 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.

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
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 ...

A new state was identified by Stephan Haas in 2009. A second example of the new state 5 was brought to my attention by Begoñia 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 Serp
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 Privilege 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 Privilege du Roy./ 1688
State 4, c.1690 The imprint altered again to ... VENISE/ Corrigée et augmentée Par le S’. 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 Privilege 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 Fleuve Missisipi renamed the Mississipi Fl.

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.

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’. 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 NOUVELE ESPAGNE/ Dressée sur les Memoires les plus Nouveaux/ A PARIS/ Chez l B Nolin Geographe Ordinaire du Roy/ sur le Quay de l’Horloge du Palais a lEn/ 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 Corrigee et augmentee Par le S. Tillemon; et Dediée.

State 4, 1704  Date changed to 1704

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 Ashley Baynton-Williams informed me 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 Royalle 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

714-719 – Johann Hoffman. 1696
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 Ocacock 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