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Amsterdam Map Fair 2024

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Amsterdam Map Fair
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Scheepvaart Museum - National Maritime Museum

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ATLASES & BOOKS WITH MAPS



Joan Blaeu, Grooten Atlas (1664-1665). 9 volumes. [More photos on our website](#)

- Africa
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- Art, Architecture & Photography
- Asia
- Australia, New Zealand & Pacific
- Autographs, Documents & Manuscripts
- Book History, Education, Learning & Printing
- Cartography & Exploration
- Early Printing & Manuscripts
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- Horses, Hunting, Sport & Games
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- Natural History
- Religion & Devotion
- Science & Technology

Dutch trade, whaling, herring fishery, etc., with magnificent views of the harbours of the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies ca. 1772–ca. 1781, including a wide variety of boats and ships

I. AA, Cornelis van der (illustrated by Dirk de JONG & Hendrik KOBELL jr.). Atlas van de zeehavens der Bataafsche Republiek, die van Batavia en Onrust. Mitsgaders de afbeeldingen van de haring visscherij en de walvisch vangst. In een-en-dertig kunstplaten naar het leven afgebeeld ...

Amsterdam, Evert Maaskamp, [printed by Paul Etienne Briët?], 1805. Large 2° (39.5 × 28.5 cm). With a finely engraved title-page in various styles of decorated lettering and flourishes, executed by Klockhoff, and 31 double-page engraved views (ca. 28.5 × 39.5 cm) showing Dutch harbours with a wide variety of sailing boats and ships, the harbours of Batavia and the island Onrust in the Dutch East Indies (now Djakarta and Pulau Kapal in Indonesia), and 2 views of herring fishing and whaling.

With the loosely inserted “prospectus” (actually an advertisement issued on publication):

[MAASKAMP, Evert]. Berigt aan kooplieden, zeevarenden en verzamelaars van vaderlandsche kunstprinten.

[Amsterdam], [Evert Maaskamp], printed by Paul Etienne Briët, [1805]. 4° (27.5 × 22 cm).

Contemporary boards (including a paperboard spine), as issued by the publisher.

€ 14 500



Rare complete copy of the first (and only early) edition of an account of harbours and roadsteads in the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies, by the bookseller and historian Cornelis van der Aa (1749–1816), written to accompany the 31 beautiful and luxurious plates drawn (mostly from life) and engraved ca. 1772 to ca. 1781: large engraved views of the harbours, showing a wide variety of boats and ships, with people engaged in fishing or trade and 2 showing herring fishing and whaling (“De haring visschery” and “De walvisch vangst”). Loosely inserted in the present copy is the very rare prospectus (actually a separately distributed advertisement, issued at the time of publication), which gives much detailed information about the publication. The plates were first published as a print series and several single prints ca. 1779 to ca. 1781, but those showing the harbours and roadsteads at Batavia and the nearby island Onrust in the East Indies and those showing herring fishing and whaling do not generally appear in the sets of prints.

The greater part of the text (pp. 44–135, with the 27 plates) is devoted to the harbours of the Netherlands: Rotterdam (2 plates), Hellevoetsluis, Goedereede, Brielle, Dordrecht, Maassluis, Vlaardingen, Schiedam, Delfshaven, Amsterdam (2 plates), Texel (2 plates), Den Helder, Hoorn, Enkhuizen, Medemblik, Edam, Middelburg, Rammekens, Flushing, Zierikzee, Veere, Brouwershaven, Harlingen and Stavoren. It is the only major pictorial atlas of Dutch sea ports published in the Netherlands.

Africa

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& Photography

Asia

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Learning & Printing

Cartography & Exploration

Early Printing & Manuscripts

Europe

History, Law & Philosophy

Horses, Hunting, Sport
& Games

Literature & Linguistics

Low Countries

Maritime History

Medicine & Pharmacy

Middle East & Islamic World

Military History

Natural History

Religion & Devotion

Science & Technology

The engraved title-page and the prospectus name Maaskamp as the publisher. The book itself nowhere names the printer, but Paul Etienne Briët printed the prospectus and so perhaps also the book itself.

Three plates (herring fishery and the ports of Batavia and Middelburg, the last numbered 22 and the other two unnumbered) have small tears in the foot margin, repaired with tape that has left browned patches, none approaching the image or text, the plate showing Goeree (no. 12) has a small and faint smudge that very slightly affects a bit of the sky, and the tape used to affix the newspaper clipping has left brown patches in the first free endleaf, but otherwise internally in very good condition and hardly trimmed, with many deckles at the head and foot. The marbled paper covering the binding is rubbed, scuffed and has split at the hinge, with much of that on the spine lost, and the hinges have been crudely re-enforced with clear (and later masking) tape, but the boards are still attached to the sewing supports. Magnificent views of the busy harbours of the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies ca. 1780.

xii, 135, [1 blank] pp. plus engraved title-page, 31 plates and the loosely inserted prospectus. *Ron Brand, "Deining in de duinen: maritieme prenten op kasteel Keukehof", in: G. Jaspers, ed., Zeehelden, ... op kasteel Keukenhof = Jaarboek kasteel Keukenhof, 4 (2010), pp. 11–30, at pp. 14–23 (based on an incomplete set of the prints); Cat. NHSM, p. 319; Molhuysen-Blok I, 3; Saakes (4), 1806, p. 245; Tiele, Land – en volkenkunde 3; for the artists and engravers (and Pieter Yver): Scheen, passim.; Eveline Koolhaas-Grosfeld, De ontdekking van de Nederlander: in boeken en prenten rond 1800, pp. 68–70, citing the prospectus (without location) in note 91 on p. 335; not in WorldCat. [👉 More photos on our website](#)*



D E W A L V I S C H V A N G S T .

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Science & Technology

Large paper copy of the first Dutch edition of Blaeu's great atlas of cities and towns of the Dutch Republic, with 320 mostly double-page maps, plans and views

2. BLAEU, Joan. [Toonneel der steden van de Vereenighde Nederlanden, met hare beschrijvingen ...].

[Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1652].

With: IDEM. [Toonneel der steden van 's Konings Nederlanden, met hare beschrijvingen ...].

[Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1652].

2 volumes. Atlas 2° (57 × 37 cm). With two engraved architectural title-pages, each with a blank central panel where a letterpress slip with the title and the publisher's name would have been pasted, the first with the coats of arms of the 7 provinces of the Dutch Republic plus Zutphen and West Friesland on three sides and the larger arms of the Dutch States General at the head, the second with the 9 provinces of the Spanish Netherlands on three sides and the larger arms of King Philip IV of Spain; about 181 (Dutch Republic) & 139 (Spanish Netherlands) maps, plans and views printed from about 290 engraved plates (all but 6 on integral leaves with letterpress text) plus 2 smaller engravings in the text; about 20 woodcut illustration figures in the text, 2 woodcut tailpieces plus about 33 repeats, and about 52 woodcut decorated initials plus about 200 repeats. Set in roman and italic types, with an occasional word in fraktur. Uniform, early 18th-century(?) half red roan (sheepskin), sewn on 5 vellum tapes, paste-paper sides, black morocco spine with the titles gold-tooled in large roman capitals. € 68 500

A well-preserved large-paper copy of the first Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's great atlas of the cities and towns of the Low Countries (the Dutch Republic in volume 1 and the Spanish Netherlands in volume 2), with 320 maps, plans and views, mostly printed from double-page plates produced by Blaeu himself, but also many half-page city plans printed from the plates of Hendrik Hondius's first (1632) edition of Boxhorn's atlas of Dutch cities and towns. In addition to maps and plans, the engravings show city profiles, important buildings and monuments, and many are adorned with spectacular cartouches, coats of arms and occasionally pictorial decorations. The accompanying texts provide valuable information on the cities' geography, history, important buildings and culture. "Of all the Blaeu atlases, the town atlases of the Netherlands are held in the highest esteem in the Netherlands" (Koeman in Van der Krogt IV-1, p. 299). "Nothing gives a more beautiful and magnificent picture of the Dutch Golden Age than the ... plans of towns ... in the *Toonneel der steden* ... The towns were the centre of power, prosperity, industry and culture" (*Dutch splendour*).

Lacking the two letterpress title-slips and without two of the privileges included in some copies. In volume 1, 4 double-page maps or plans have been sophisticated, probably at an early date. One map has a tear at the foot of the central fold, running 8 cm into the map image, and a worm trail in quires n-p2 slightly affects the text and 6 maps and an occasional leaf shows a small minor hole, tear or stain in the margin. The atlas is generally in very good condition and only slightly trimmed, giving the atlas large margins. The binding is worn, with the paste-paper sides scuffed and with holes in some of the hinges at the sewing supports, but it remains structurally sound. Large-paper copy of Joan Blaeu's great atlas of cities and towns of the Low Countries, a beautiful atlas and an important monument to the Dutch Republic.

V.d. Krogt, Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici IV-1, 43:121, issue 4; Fontaine Verwey, Uit de wereld van het boek III, pp. 169-170; <http://bc.library.uu.nl/dutch-splendour-17th-century-blaeu's-town-plans.html>.  More photos on our website

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Willelmus Blaeuw delinavit
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Science & Technology

First edition of Blaeu's atlas of Scotland and Ireland, beautifully coloured and highlighted with gold

3. BLAEU, Joan. Vyfde stuck der aerdrycksbeschryving, welck vervat Schotlandt en Yrlandt.

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1654. Atlas 2° (57.5 × 39.5 cm). With engraved architectural title-page with the arms of Scotland filling the top half, elaborately crested, supported by unicorns with flags and still with the old Stuart royalist mottoes, and 55 engraved maps (54 double-page and 1 of the Irish County Caterlogh, full-page), often richly adorned with additional cartouches with regional scenes, but most often with coats of arms from the region. Numerous woodcut tailpieces and decorated initial letters. The title-page and all maps, including the cartouches, scenes and coats of arms, beautifully coloured by hand and highlighted with gold. All maps in their first states, without added ships or compass roses. 17th-century Dutch gold-tooled vellum. € 24 000

First edition, in Dutch, of the first national atlas of Scotland, far more accurate than any previously published, complete with the atlas of Ireland, the whole beautifully executed by Blaeu's printing office and with the engraved title-page, maps, and the cartouches, pictorial scenes and coats of arms in the maps coloured by a contemporary hand and highlighted with gold. The maps are coloured in outline, but with cities, forests, mountain ranges, etc. also coloured. It was published both separately and (as in the present copy) as the 5th volume of the 9-volume Dutch edition of Blaeu's *Atlas major* or *Grooten atlas*.

Willem Jansz. Blaeu initiated work on a Scottish atlas ca. 1631, based at first on manuscript maps made by Timothy Pont ca. 1596–1600, but it was set aside. Blaeu died in 1638 and his son Joan returned to the project, gaining the patronage of King Charles I of England in 1641. King Charles enlisted the Scottish geographer Robert Gordon, near Aberdeen, who carried out new surveys to correct and supplement Pont's maps. The English Civil War delayed work further. King Charles was beheaded in 1649, so when the atlas finally appeared in 1654 (in Latin, French, Dutch, German and Spanish editions) it bore a privilege from (among others) Oliver Cromwell. It was the second volume to be completed (after France) of what was to become Blaeu's most famous atlas ("the greatest and finest atlas ever published": De la Fontaine Verwey), the Dutch edition completed in 1665. The title in the letterpress slip on the engraved title-page and the volume number on the spine show that the present copy was included as part of the *Grooten atlas*, but both the states of the maps and the variant readings in the letterpress text show the versions noted by Van der Krogt in the earliest copies, issued separately, confirming the title-page date 1654.

The main text and preliminaries are set in four large roman types cut by Nicolaes Briot, the largest accompanied by Christoffel van Dijck's italic.

In good condition, with a few leaves browned, a few creased, and occasional minor water stains or foxing. The first atlas of Scotland and Ireland, splendidly produced by Joan Blaeu.

[8], 189, [1 blank], 70, [1, 1 blank] pp. *Koeman & V.d. Krogt* 2:621.5 (2:421Qa with different title-slip); cf: *H. de la Fontaine Verwey*, "De glorie van de Blaeu-Atlas", in: *Uit de Wereld van het Boek III*, pp. 195 ff. [👉](#) More photos on our website



ORCADVM et SCHE TLANDIÆ
INSVLARVM accuratissima descriptio



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Circa hoc nobile Hollandi potentissimi
magnum belicam equum possident
et per totam Europam transportant.

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Americas

Art, Architecture
& Photography

Asia

Australia, New Zealand
& Pacific

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Low Countries

Maritime History

Medicine & Pharmacy

Middle East & Islamic World

Military History

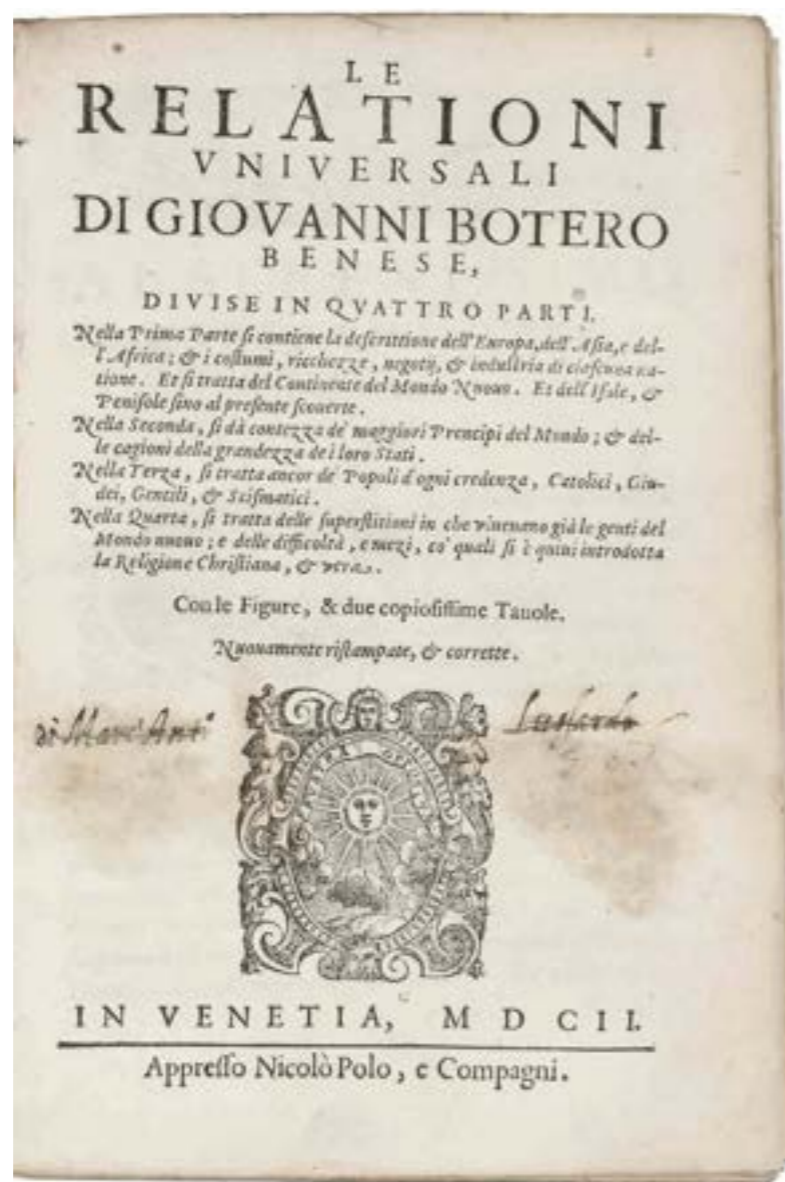
Natural History

Religion & Devotion

Science & Technology

*1602 edition of Botero's pioneering physical and political geography of the world,
with 4 maps of the continents by Girolamo Porro*

4. **BOTERO, Giovanni.** *Le relationi universali ... divise in quattro parti ... Nuovamente ristampate, & corrette.*



Venice, Nicolo Polo & Comp., 1602. 4 parts in 1 volume. 4°. General title-page and 3 part-titles, all 4 with the same woodcut device (sun in scrollwork cartouche), 4 folding engraved maps (ca. 25 × 18.5 cm) showing Europe, Asia (including Japan), Africa and the Americas, by Girolamo Porro. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 8500

Corrected 1602 edition, in the original Italian, of a pioneering physical, political and even economic geography of the known world, the most extensive of three landmark publications in the development of Western thought written by Giovanni Botero (1544–1617). Botero is now recognized as one of the greatest economists of his time. In some ways he even anticipated Malthus, predicting that the European population would outgrow its food supply, and paved the way for Humboldt's scientific approach to studying the world as a whole. His present geography enjoyed great fame and influence, in part through translations into almost every European language, and it remained the leading geography of the world for more than a century.

The four maps of the continents by Girolamo Porro (with North and South America together) were probably an optional extra, so many copies do not include them.

With an early owner's inscription struck through on title-page. With mostly marginal worm holes in five quires of part 3, occasionally affecting a few letters of the text, and some faint stains on the title-page, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly rubbed, ties gone.

[32], 240; [20], 152; 183, [9]; [16], 79 pp. *Alt-Japan-Katalog* 212; *Sabin* 6805; cf. *Borba de Moraes*, pp. 113–114 (other eds.); for the maps: *Burden* 86; for Botero: *Diz. biogr. degli It.* 13, pp. 352–362.

[More photos on our website](#)

ASIA.



EVROPA.



AMERICA.



AFRICA.



A rare pocket atlas for officers and travellers, with 25 maps


5. [ATLAS – EUROPE]. **CLEYNHENS, Bernardus**. Accuraat geografisch kaart-boekje of zak-atlas van het keyzerryk en geheel Duytsland, de Oostenrykse Nederlanden, ...

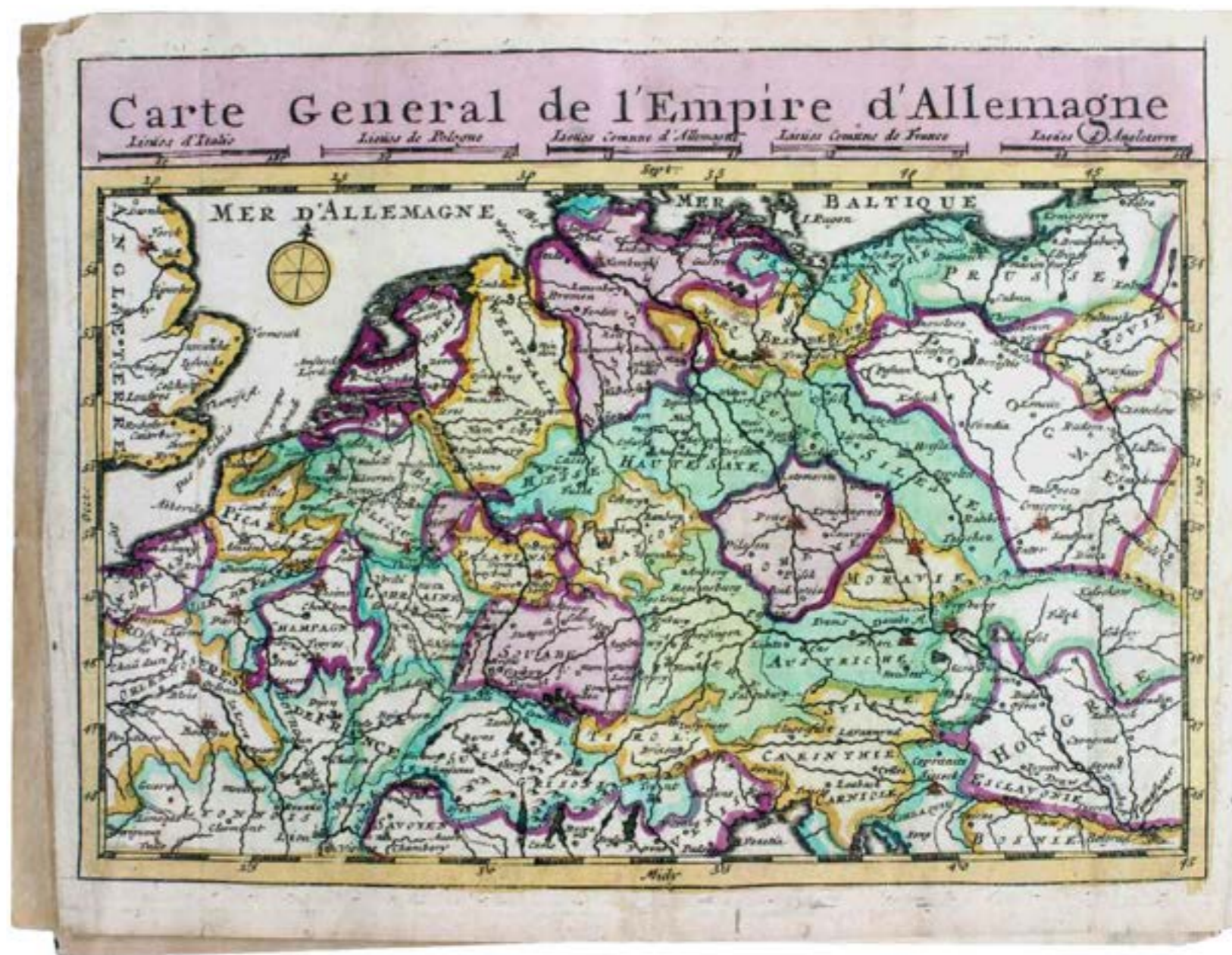
Haarlem, Bernardus Cleynhens, [ca. 1747?]. Small 8° (16 × 10 cm). With 25 double-page engraved maps (2 overview maps), and an engraved plate with 8 scales, all hand-coloured, partly in outline. Half textured red cloth (ca. 1860?). € 5000

A surprisingly rare pocket atlas illustrating the theatre of the “tegenwoordigen” (present) war, probably meaning the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748) but possibly the Seven Years’ War (1756–1763). The title-page notes that it is suited for officers, travellers and lovers of geography to carry in a pocket. The text (in Dutch) gives a geographic description only of “Duytsland” (Germany), including Austria, Bohemia and a few other areas, whereas the maps also cover the Low Countries, the English Channel, northwest France and to the east as far as Warsaw, Krakow and Belgrade. The 23 detail maps were designed so that they could be assembled with the key map to make a single wall map, whose cartographic image would measure 53 × 90 cm.

With a contemporary owner’s, bookplate, embossed stamp and library labels. With the text leaves somewhat browned, not affecting the maps or the plate with scales, and the first 2 leaves slightly worn, but generally in good condition. A rare pocket atlas from the War of the Spanish Succession.

40, 23, [1 blank] pp. plus maps and plate of scales. *Koeman I, Cle I; STCN (2 copies); WorldCat (2 copies).*

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Religion & Devotion

Science & Technology

The greatest map of Paris, 240 × 316 cm, here with the 20 sheets and key map bound as an atlas in contemporary gold-tooled morocco with the Paris city arms

6. BRETEZ, Louis. Plan de Paris commencé l'année 1734. Dessiné et gravé, sous les ordres de Messire Michel Etienne Turgot, Marquis de Sousmons ... Achevé de graver en 1739.

[Paris, 1739]. Grand-Aigle 2° (56 × 45.5 cm). An enormous engraved map of Paris in 20 numbered sheets plus a key map, at a scale of about 1:2000, each segment measuring 55 × 84 cm (plate size 51.5 × 80.5 cm; image 48 × 79 cm) which would give an assembled map with image size about 240 × 316 cm! The key map is slightly larger than the segments and folds out at the head. Bound as an atlas (but with segments 18 and 19, containing the cartouche, assembled to make a long fold-out) in contemporary gold-tooled red morocco, each board with as centrepiece the Paris coat of arms (a ship with chief a field of fleurs-de-lis). € 15 000

An extraordinary engraved map of Paris and surroundings in 20 enormous sheets, showing the city and its buildings in a bird's-eye view (the buildings in an orthographic projection, nearly isometric, but mostly from a slightly higher angle, around 45°). It covers the area within about 3 kilometres of the centre of Paris at a scale of about 1:2000, showing every house and every other building in great detail with windows and doors, as well as the layout of gardens, parks and orchards, boats in and beside the rivers, and in the



surrounding countryside also topographic features. No map gives a clearer idea of what Paris looked like ca. 1740. Michel Étienne Turgot (1690–1751), “prévôt des marchands” of Paris (more or less the mayor) and one of the most powerful men in France, ordered its production, which occupied the years 1734 to 1739. It was surveyed and drawn by Louis Bretez, engraved by Claude Lucas, and the lettering executed by “Aubin”. A note on the key map indicates the main map was sold both assembled as a wall map and bound in segments as an atlas. It served both practical aims as a reliable guide to the city and showed off the city's glory. The present copy, in its splendid gold-tooled red morocco binding with the Paris coat of arms and the extensive use of French lilies, certainly appears to have been intended as a presentation copy that the city might give to influential people or honoured visitors, but it contains no record of its provenance. Cohen & De Ricci notes that copies in red morocco “de Padeloup” (perhaps merely meaning in the general style associated with Antoine Michel Padeloup, royal binder from 1733) are known with either the arms of Paris or the royal arms. With an occasional small tear, 3 entering 1 to 3 cm into the map image, but all sheets in very good condition. The binding shows minor damage at the corners and slight wear to the hinges, but is also very good. A remarkably well-preserved copy of the most magnificent map of Paris.

BMC maps 3, col. 306; Cohen & De Ricci, p. 807; IKAR (2 copies); for the Paris arms: Olivier 2121 no. 3.

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Beautifully coloured composite atlas

7. [DANCKERTS, ALLARD, VISSCHER, DE WIT, MORTIER and others]. Atlas.

[Amsterdam, Theodorus and Cornelis III Danckerts?, ca. 1706 (dated maps 1694–1706)]. Imperial 2° (53.5 × 33.5 cm). Composite atlas, with an engraved title-page, 43 double-page engraved maps and 4 double-page engraved tables, all beautifully coloured in a consistent and balanced manner by a contemporary hand, probably in the workshop of the publisher. With maps by Johannes, Justus, Theodorus and Cornelis III Danckerts, Carel and Abraham Allard, Nicolaas Visscher I & II, Frederik de Wit, Pieter Mortier, Caspar Specht and even Alexis-Hubert Jaillot in Paris. Modern maroon sheepskin. € 48 500

A splendid composite atlas in a beautiful and well-balanced colouring, probably from a single professional workshop, including the work of Johannes Danckerts, Justus Danckerts, Theodorus Danckerts, Cornelis Danckerts, Carel Allard, Abraham Allard, Nicolaas Visscher I & II, Frederik de Wit, Pieter Mortier, Caspar Specht) and even a map of North America by Alexis-Hubert Jaillot in Paris. The makeup of the atlas resembles that of one published by Theodorus and Cornelis III Danckerts sometime between 1703 and 1713 (Koeman, Dan 4). Not only do 13 of the present 20 Danckerts maps and plates appear in that atlas, but it also apparently begins with the same allegorical title-page, drawn by Gerard van Houten and engraved by Petrus Schenk I and ends with the same plate of flags. Both include Cornelis Danckerts's *Nieuw Aerdsch Pleyn*, a world map in an equidistant polar projection. Although nearly half the maps in the present atlas are by the Danckerts family, several of the most recent maps in the atlas are by Pieter Mortier, but given the strong French flavour of his atlases, the present does not seem to fit into his oeuvre. With the title-page somewhat tattered and with a restoration affecting the end of the banderole, but generally in good condition, with occasional minor tears and folds. A composite atlas apparently assembled and coloured by an Amsterdam map publisher ca. 1706.

A complete list of the maps is available on request.

Cf. Koeman, Dan 4. [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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*Goos's West-Indische paskaert in its very rare first state:
a monumental nautical chart of the Atlantic Ocean in Mercator projection on vellum,
used by the Dutch West Indian Company (WIC)*

8. GOOS, Pieter. West-Indische Paskaert ...

Amsterdam, Pieter Goos, [ca. 1660]. Printed on vellum (ca. 80 × 98 cm) from one large copperplate engraving, partly coloured by a contemporary hand. € 185 000

The *West-Indische Paskaert* engraved by Pieter Goos, in its rare first state, a nautical chart prepared for the Dutch West India Company (WIC) as an aid to crossing the Atlantic Ocean to the trading regions of the Americas and visiting trading posts in Africa. It shows parts of the east coast of North America, both coasts of South America, Mediterranean Europe and the west coast of Africa. Many *West-Indische Paskaerten*, as these navigational charts were called, were reprinted over and over from new states of the copperplates. For more than a century Dutch and foreign sea farers profited from their use on transatlantic journeys. The great cartographer Willem Jansz. Blaeu (1571–1638) published the first *West-Indische Paskaert* around 1630 using manuscript charts and other documents of the Atlantic and its coasts, including information provided by the Dutch WIC navigators who sailed these routes. Being one of the first practical uses of the Mercator projection, Blaeu's small-scale nautical chart was the first useful chart for crossing the Atlantic Ocean, making it easier to plot a straight line course for long distances on one map. Around 1660 Pieter Goos engraved four large navigation charts on new copperplates, including the plate for his present *West-Indische Paskaert*. The present copy shows the plate in its first state, the only copperplate that Goos actually engraved himself. Pieter Goos (ca. 1616–1675) was a Dutch cartographer, engraver and printer and publisher of maps and atlases. He was especially known for his sea charts and his *Zee-atlas ofte water-wereld* (first edition 1666), one of the best maritime atlases of its time. Goos's *West-Indische Paskaert* in its present first state is of the utmost rarity: 8 other copies are known and only 4 on vellum. The *West-Indische Paskaert* remained one of the maps for the Dutch West India Company's most important nautical charts for decades, with several important map printers and publishers producing editions from various plates that went through numerous states. The present nautical chart therefore not only bears beautiful witness to the golden age of Dutch maritime history, exploration and cartography; it is also a very rare vellum copy showing the first state of the copperplate engraved by Goos himself.



The map has been professionally restored, with the tears along the edges repaired and the brittle parts reinforced with Japanese paper, and the map mounted on museum-quality preservation corrugated board which in turn is mounted on museum-quality honeycomb board. Somewhat faded, with a water stain in the left part, some smaller stains, the foot a little frayed (hardly affecting the map) and a little dust-soiled, but overall in good condition. a very rare state, the first state of the Goos's copperplate nautical chart of the Atlantic in its rare first state and printed on vellum.

Burden II, 442 (misdated ca. 1674); Schilder & Kok, Goos 4.1 (8 copies, incl. 2 on paper, 1 missing, 1 incomplete); cf Schilder, Monumenta, 63 (other states), 63.4 (the 1675 Blaeu-Goos state); for the use of nautical charts: Koeman, "17e eeuwse Hollandse bijdragen in de kartering van de Amerikaanse kusten", in: Caert thresoor I (1982), pp. 50–51; Schilder & Van Egmond, "Maritime cartography in the Low Countries during the Renaissance", in: The history of cartography, volume 3: cartography in the European Renaissance (2007), pp. 1425–1426. [More photos on our website](#)



ENTRIO

AMSTERDAM

PARIS

West-Indische PASKAERT

AFRICA

PA

GUINEA

AMERICA

MERIDIONALIS

DIONA

LIS

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Science & Technology

Fine work illustrating the cities, ports, and factories of the Dutch East India Company in Asia and Africa

9. HEYDT, Johann Wolfgang. Allerneuester Geographisch und Topographischer Schau-Platz, von Africa und Ost-Indien.

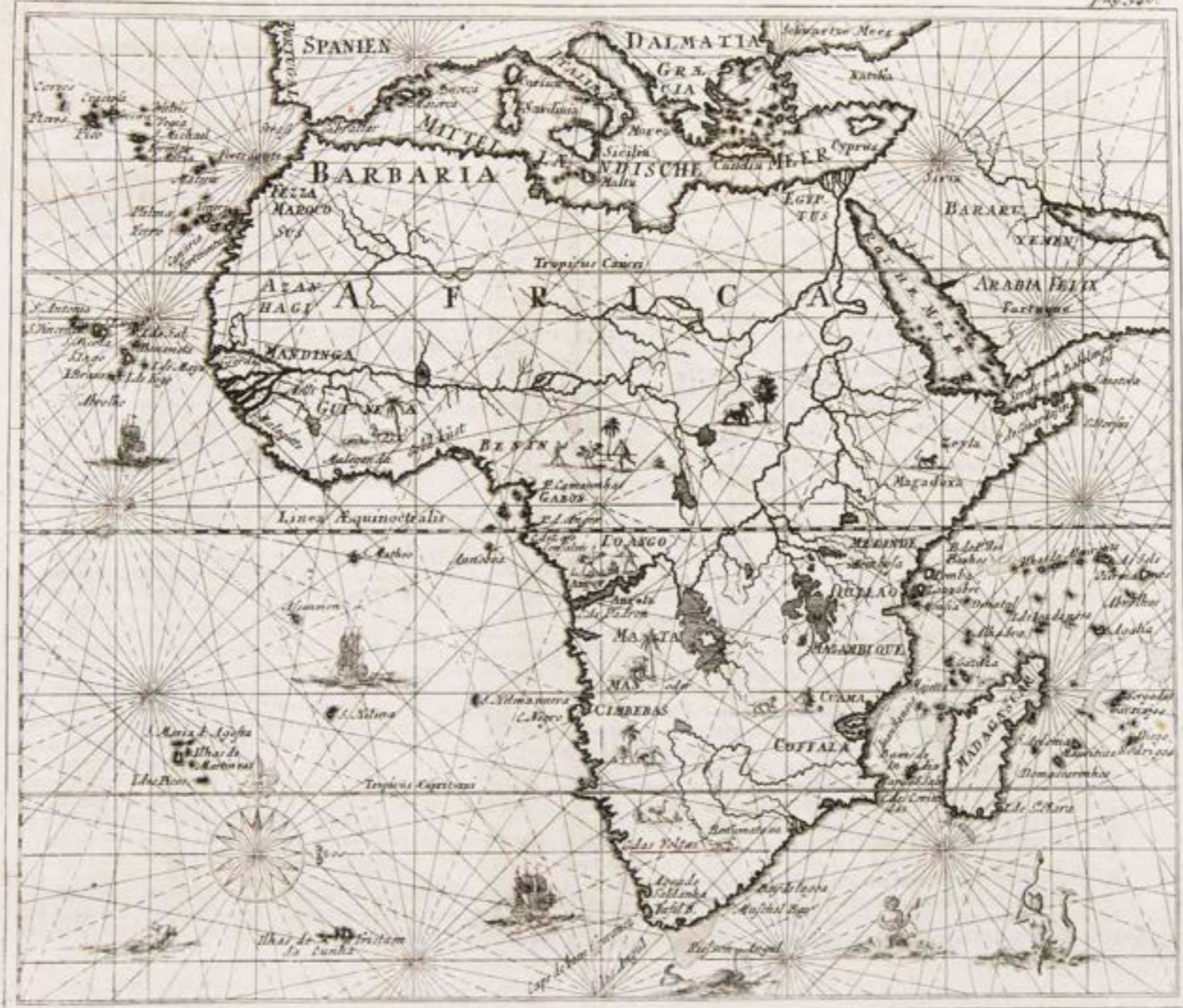
Nuremberg, C. Tetschner, 1744. Oblong 2° (31 × 36.5 cm). With 115 numbered engraved maps and plates, an engraved frontispiece, and an engraved title-page. Contemporary vellum, with the author and title lettered in gold on the spine, red edges. € 17 500

First, complete edition of an exceptional work showing the ports and bases of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in Asia and Africa. It is one of the finest executed and illustrated publications of a voyage from Europe to the East Indies. The work is illustrated with 115 large and handsome full-page plates and maps. Together are one of the richest iconographic renderings of the Dutch settlements and colonies in Asia and Africa, all beautifully drawn and engraved. Complete copies of this work, with the frontispiece and all the plates, are quite rare. The illustrations show the influence of the VOC in Africa and Asia (ports, cities, factories, etc.), and are engraved after Johann Wolfgang Heydt's (1702–1750) original drawings, which he made during his voyage to the East Indies. The plates are of great topographical and ethnological value. Heydt accompanied them with an account of his journey, which also contains much important information. Johann Heydt was a German engraver, surveyor and traveller, who was employed by the VOC. He travelled to the East Indies in 1734 and stayed until 1740. His drawings caught the attention of Adriaan Valckenier (1695–1751), Governor General of the VOC, who appointed Heydt in 1738 as artist and architect of the VOC. In this function, he made many views and plans of fortresses, towns, and hamlets. Many of which were included in the present work.

With remnants of a shelfmark label at the foot of the spine, some lines of text have been underlined with brown pencil on a few leaves. The boards are somewhat scratched, with a few small, brown stains, lacking the front blank flyleaf, the work is somewhat browned throughout, with water stains in the lower margin of the first few leaves, very slightly affecting the text, the first and last few leaves are slightly creased and soiled around the edges. Otherwise in good condition.

[24], 345, [4] pp. *Kainbacher 174; Landwehr VOC 469; Mendelssohn I, pp. 709–710; Rajpal Kubar de Silva and Willemina G.M. Beumer: Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon, 1602–1796; not in VDI8.* [More photos on our website](#)





J. W. Neude ad et Sculp.

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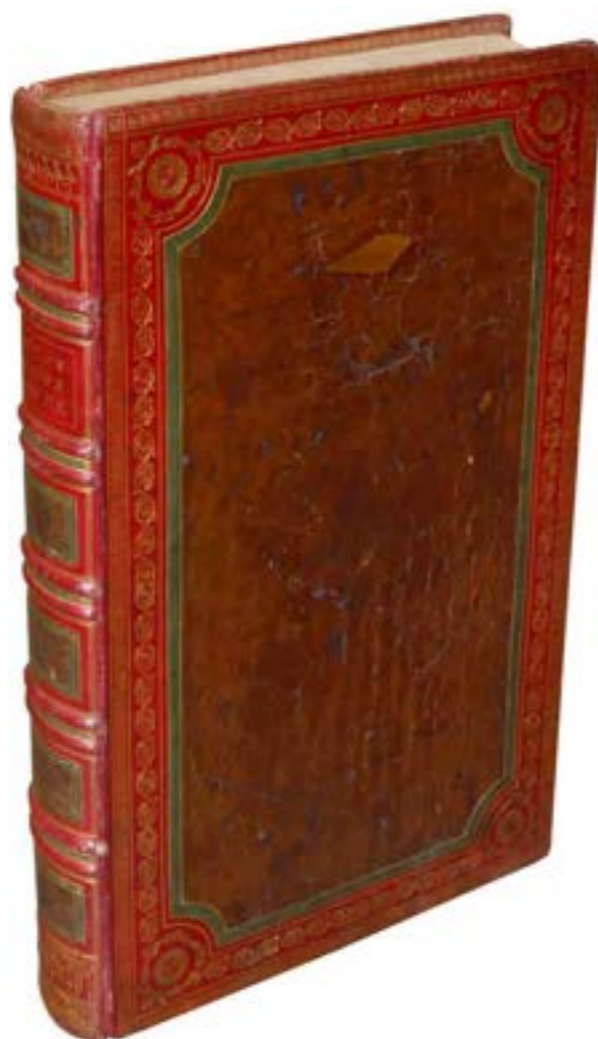
Religion & Devotion

Science & Technology

A magnificent copy of a classic world atlas, hand-coloured and sumptuously bound


10. HOMANN, Johann Baptist. Grosser Atlas über die gantze Welt.

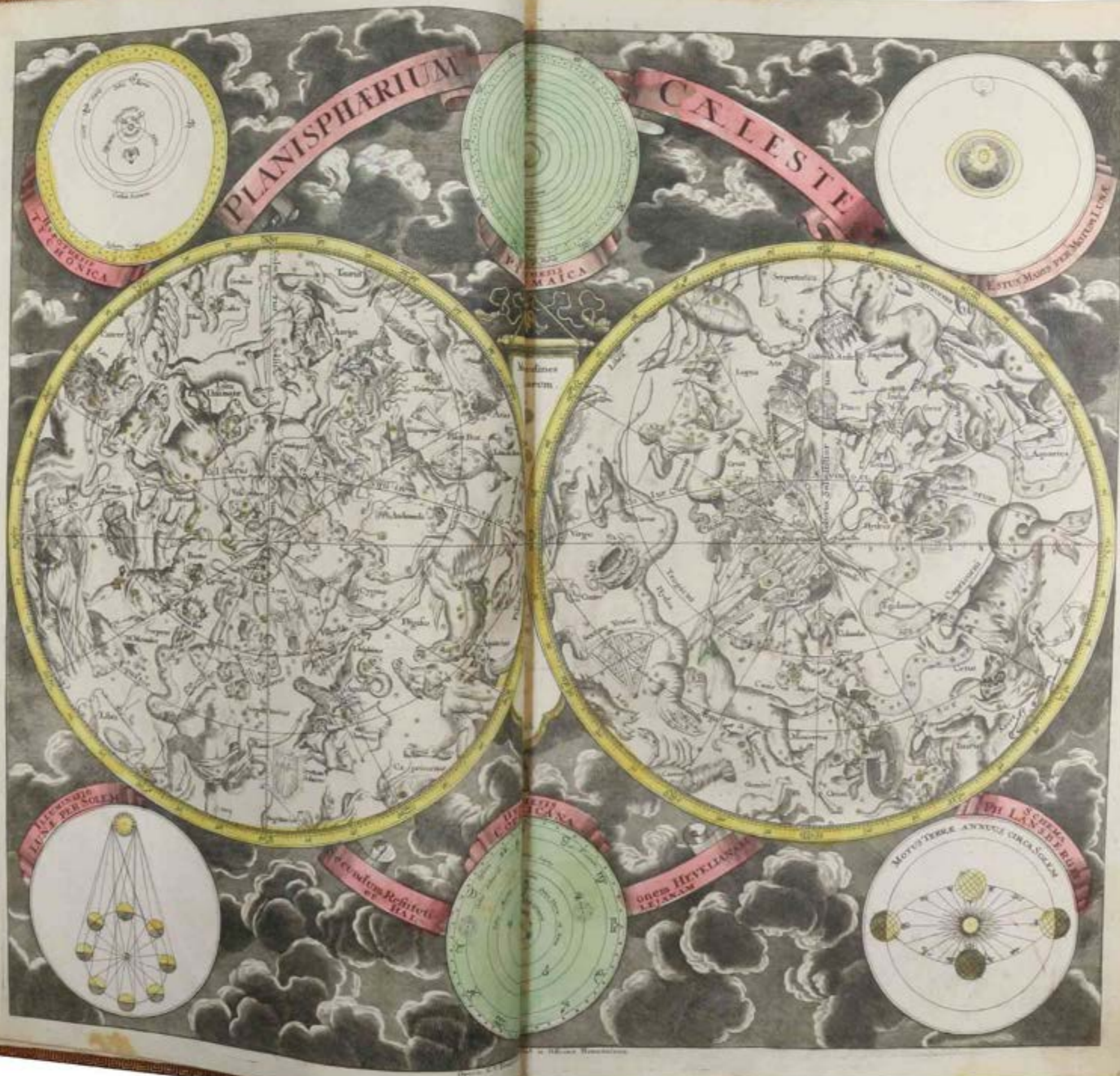
Nuremberg, Homann heirs (printed by Johann Heinrich Gottfried Bieling), 1737[–1762]. Folio (34 × 53.5 cm). Letterpress title-page printed in red and black with an engraved map of the northern hemisphere in a polar projection, engraved frontispiece with a globe and a dozen allegorical figures (with a decorated cartouche at the foot giving the title in Latin), engraved portrait of Homann by Johann Wilhelm Winter after Johannes Kenckel, and 98 engraved maps (93 double-page, 1 larger folding in 2 sheets and 4 half-page together on a double-page plate) many with further inset maps and/or views, all with decorated cartouches, often with pictorial decoration or coats of arms; and 3 double-page engraved tables of topographic data. With the engraved title-page and all maps and tables (except for the small north polar projection on the letterpress title-page) coloured by an 18th-century hand, the maps in part or in outline. Gold-tooled red morocco (ca. 1800?) in a neo-classical style, from the workshop of or in the style of Georg Friedrich Krauss (Vienna). € 85 000



The Lord Wardington copy of the last edition (1737 with later substitutions by the publisher, probably issued ca. 1762) of Germany's most famous 18th-century world atlas in an exceptionally fine binding, commissioned in Vienna around 1800, and with the frontispiece and all maps coloured by an 18th-century hand. After a 40-page introduction and descriptions by Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr, the atlas contains a celestial chart in 2 hemispheres (with pictorial constellations) surrounded by 6 smaller cosmological diagrams; a Copernican solar system; a world map in eastern and western hemispheres plus 4 smaller projections (2 polar and 2 centred on Europe and the South Pacific); the usual maps of the continents and numerous regions in Europe (including postal maps and maps of river valleys); but also maps of the Black Sea and surroundings (including one with the whole of Turkey); Egypt; the Persian (Iranian) Empire; the Ottoman Empire with the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf; China; Mexico, the Caribbean and most of what is now the United States; and 4 half-page maps of British colonies in America (together on a double-page plate).

From the collection of Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, Lord Wardington (1924–2005), Sotheby's 18 Oct. 2005, lot 193. Some maps are bound out of order (5 groups in reverse order, giving 1–51, 62–52, 72–63, 82–73, 92–83, 100–93, plus 30 & 31 interchanged). Without maps 17 and 22 (Orleans and Lyonnais, but with a 1762 map of the latter with a part of the former), 5 maps very slightly shaved at the head or foot (just touching the outside of the border or the top of the lettering above the border at the head, but with no significant loss), a small tear repaired in the letterpress title-page, some edges slightly frayed, but still in very good condition. An outstanding example of Homann's great atlas in an extraordinary binding.

[3], [1 blank], 40 pp. plus frontispiece, portrait and 99 double-page plates. *Shirley*, pp. 542–565; *Tooley, Dictionary of map makers*, p. 308; cf. *davidrumsey.com* (1716 ed., with additions); not in *http://baskes.com*; for the author: *Neue Deutsche Biographie*.  More photos on our website



PLANISPHERIUM

CAESTE

MOTUS LUNE PER MOTUS SOLEM

MOTUS MARS PER MOTUS LUNE

MOTUS TERRE ANTEQUE CIRCULO SOLEM



*First Latin edition of Linschoten's seminal guide to the East and West Indies,
with 43 double-page and folding plates, including 7 maps*

II. LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van. Navigatio ac itinerarium Iohannis Hugonis Linscotani in Orientalem sive Lusitanorum Indiam...

The Hague, Aelbrecht Hendricksz, 1599.

With:

(2) [IDEM]. Descriptio totius Guineae Tractus, Congi, Angolae, et Monomotapae ...

The Hague, Aelbert Hendricksz., 1599.

Including:

– Historia trium navigationum Batavorum in septentrionem.

– Breviarium seu elenchus omnium redituum, canonum ...

2 works in 1 volume, the second in 3 parts. Folio (31 × 20 cm). With 2 typographical title-pages, each with a large engraved vignette of a ship, a full-page engraving of the dedicatee's coat-of-arms, a full-page engraved portrait of the author, 7 large folding engraved maps, 31 engraved double-page plates, and 5 large folding plates. Further with woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary overlapping vellum, sewn on 2 supports laced through the joints, blue edges. € 120 000

First Latin edition of Linschoten's classic illustrated guide for travellers to the East and West Indies, termed by Lach "the most important of the first-hand accounts published independently of the great travel collection" (1.198). No other book contained so much useful intelligence on the East and West Indies. Unhindered by the censorship that constrained writers from the Iberian peninsula (details of seas and coasts in Asia and the Americas were military secrets), he included such information as sailing directions, physical descriptions of countries, and statistics on commerce and trade. The work was held in such high regard that for nearly a century, every Dutch ship sailing to Africa and Asia carried a copy of a Dutch edition of Linschoten. With 43, instead of 42, double-page and folding plates including 7 maps: the large world map by Arnold and Hendrik van Langren after Jan Baptist Vrients; the east coast of Africa; the coast around the Indian Ocean; the coasts of China, Sumatra and Java; the west coast of Africa; the Central & South American coasts; and the superb Barentsz. map of the Arctic Ocean (not present in every edition/copy).

Although the work contains valuable reconnaissance for the New World, the material on India and the East Indies is the most valuable, being the fruit of the author's own observation.



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In the service of the Portuguese, Linschoten spent five years in Goa (1583–1588/89), making numerous visits to other parts of India. He was thoroughly immersed in Indian culture and the complex relations between the Portuguese colonial apparatus and indigenous peoples. Highlights include a first-hand descriptions of the caste system, political structures, business practices of the Banyas, and exotic natural phenomena.

As well as including important travel accounts taken from contemporary Portuguese, Dutch, and Spanish sources, it is the first work to include precise sailing instructions for the Indies, and also includes an account of America as well as secrets about Portuguese sea routes to the east and about how their territories were governed; it was also of special value for its description of spice trees and spice growing areas. About the world map: This double-hemisphere map is notable for several reasons. As Shirley notes, “there are differences affecting the northern seas, and the pictorial scenes forming the outer border have been regrouped with even greater stylistic effect.”



It is also the second-known map to depict Korea as a peninsula. Finally, the watermark, that of crossed arrows 90mm in length, is different to the other watermarks found on the other van Langren and van Doetecum maps and plates in the book (bunch of grapes terminating in initials I.S.) The present work contains the most comprehensive account of the East and West Indies available at the end of the 16th century; the work was first published in Dutch in 1595/96 followed by Latin and English translations in 1598, the first French edition appeared in 1610.

With some marginal annotations and underlining in the text. The title-page has been remargined (showing remnants of an inscription at the foot), the front free endpaper shows a large repaired chip, first few leaves are creased at the lower corner, one or two plates with frayed edges, a few tiny holes at creasefolds but without any major loss, some browning and waterstaining, mainly marginal but with occasional encroachment on plates, many plates and some leaves have been reinforced in the gutter with paper, some occasional browning. Otherwise in good condition. A seminal work on navigation to the East and West Indies that opened up exploration to explorers outside Spain and Portugal.

[2], [3], [portrait on p. [6]], 124, 45, [3] pp. *Adams L-735*; *Brunet III, 1091*; *Howgego L131*; *Lach, Asia in the making of Europe, 1.1.196–204 & 482–490*; *New Hollstein Van Doetecum IV, 927–984*; *NHSM cat. p. 171*; *Sabin 41366*; *Shirley World 192*; *STCN 851997155 (4 copies, including 1 incomplete)*; *Tiele 683 & 684*; *Willems 950*. [More photos on our website](#)

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Survey of the roads of South India, with a large map

12. [MADRAS GOVERNMENT]. C.C. JOHNSTON & H.C. MONTGOMERY. Selections from the records of the Madras government. Published by authority. No. VI. General report of the road department.

Madras [Chennai], Printed at the Fort St. George Press, 1854. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With a large folding lithographed and hand-coloured map of South India (58 × 44 cm) and 7 folding tables. Later cloth with the original front cover preserved.

€ 1750

The 6th publication in a series published by the British colonial governmental in Madras in 1854. It discusses the current state of the roads of South India, in 2 parts. The first part by C.C. Johnston, superintendent of the roads office at Camp Madras, describes the

progress of the construction of 14 “trunk roads” throughout South India, as depicted in the map at the end of the work. The second part reports on the number and types of vehicles on these roads, by chief secretary H.C. Montgomery.

By the mid-19th century Madras had become the central administrative centre for the British in South India. With the advent of railways in India in the 19th century, the thriving urban centre was connected to other important cities such as Bombay and Calcutta, promoting increased communication and trade with the hinterland. Good roads were crucial for this development. The map included, by E. Clinton, provides a detailed overview of the roads of South India at that moment and is highlighted in red or orange to indicate where the constructions discussed were taking place. Railways were not yet being constructed in that part of India yet. The map depicts South India from Nellore on the east coast and Kumta on the west coast to the southernmost tip of India.

With contemporary annotations in ink at the foot of p.18 providing technical details of road construction in English, which could only have been written by someone officially involved in the matter. Bind stamp at the foot of the first 4 pp. of the Topographical and Statistical Depot of the UK War Department. Small tear in the foot of the front free endleaf. Minor tears at the folds of the folding map. Hinges cracked and repaired. Shelf label on the front cover. Annotations in ink on the title-label on the front cover. Label partly removed from the back wrapper. Wrappers slightly soiled. Otherwise in good condition.

[2], 48 pp. *WorldCat 884795130 (3 copies)*. [More photos on our website](#)



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Extremely rare atlas with 76 very large hand-coloured maps

13. **WIT, Frederick de.** Atlas maior.


Amsterdam, Johannes Covens & Cornelis Mortier, [ca. 1725]. Imperial 2° (53 × 35.5 cm). With engraved title-page and 76 double page (or in 8 cases larger folding) engraved maps, the title-page and all maps and their decorations coloured by a contemporary hand. Half tanned sheepskin (ca. 1900), gold-tooled spine. € 85 000

Extremely rare Covens & Mortier edition of De Wit's *Atlas maior*, here with the engraved allegorical title-page and all 76 maps and their decorations beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand. It combines maps originally issued by Frederick de Wit, with ones from Nicolaes Visscher II and others. De Wit and Visscher were the leading map and atlas publishers in the Netherlands after a fire crippled the Blaeu firm in 1672. De Wit is known especially for the beautiful pictorial decorations on his maps. Only one other copy is recorded in the literature, at the *Depôt de Marine* in Paris.

The atlas opens with Carel Allard's ca. 1696 world map in 2 hemispheres. Among the other maps are 6 of the continents; Nicholas Sanson's map of the poles; 2 maps nominally of the Ottoman Empire but including besides the entire Arabian peninsula, also most of Iran and either the entire Mediterranean Sea (Visscher) or its eastern part (Jaillot); Homann's map of Iran; De l'Isle's map of India, Southeast Asia and the East Indies (folding); Visscher's map of the West Indies; De Wit's maps of Malta and of Corsica & Sardinia. Within Europe the atlas gives special emphasis to the Low Countries, with 19 maps.

With a long tear along the fold repaired in 2 double-page maps and small tears where two folds cross in 1 larger folding map, but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, with only an occasional small tear at the head or foot of the fold, one or two maps with an unintended fold and one with a small hole. Two maps are slightly smaller than the others and have therefore had some of their margins extended. A splendid hand-coloured great atlas, with only one other copy recorded.

Koeman, C & M 2 (1 copy, with 100 maps), cf. C & M 1 (based on 18th-century catalogues); Marco van Egmond, Covens & Mortier (2005), III.2 (pp. 143–145, citing Covens & Mortier's ca. 1721 catalogue); not in Cat. NMM; KvK; Phillips & LeGear; Picarta; Shirley, Maps in atlases British Library; STCN; WorldCat; for De Wit: Jan Werner, Inde Witte Pascaert (1994).

 [More photos on our website](#)



CARTE DES INDES ET DE LA CHINE

Dressée sur plusieurs Relations particulières Recueillies par quelques Observateurs
Par **GUILLEAUME DEL'ISLE** de l'Académie Royale des Sciences

à AMSTERDAM

Chez **JEAN COUVENS** et **CORNELIUS MOYER**



Échelle
Lignes de la Carte
Lignes du Terrain
Lignes de la Carte

CHARTS, MAPS, PLANS, & VIEWS



A detailed map of Arabia

14. ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourignon d'. A new map of Arabia, divided into its several regions and districts.

London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794. Hand-coloured engraved map (61 × 46 cm).

€ 2500

Detailed map of the Middle East, published by Laurie & Whittle in London. Includes interesting annotations, including a note about the Barren Desert in the interior of the peninsula.

Al-Qasimi 211; cf. Al Ankary 382; not in Tibbetts. [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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Religion & Devotion

Science & Technology

Extremely rare bilingual copperplate broadside of a Dutch ship and its intricate rigging

15. AVEELE, Johannes Jacobsz van den. Beschryvinge [v]an 't getakelde schip met sijn loopende touwerck. A description of the tackeling belonging to a shipp.

Amsterdam, Jacobus Robijn, [c. 1690]. 470 × 380 mm. Large copperplate engraving of ship.

€ 8500

A rare broadside in both Dutch and English portrays a three-masted square-rigged ship from the late seventeenth century. This magnificent work was printed by Jacobus Robijn and the engraving by Jan van den Aveelen vividly captures a bustling maritime scene, prominently featuring a main navu vessel, used to illustrate the intricate rigging contemporaries could expect to find on a Dutch warship. Accompanying the image is a secondary sheet of text that serves as a comprehensive guide to the ship's structure and rigging. Each element of the ship is meticulously numbered and labeled, providing a precise understanding of its composition. The descriptive text is divided into four columns for each language, corresponding to different parts of the ship, enhancing the viewer's understanding of its complexity. This thoroughness showcases the technical knowledge and naval expertise of the Dutch during that period, emphasizing the meticulous attention to detail required in shipbuilding and navigation during the age of sail.

The print is attributed to Jan van den Aveelen (1650–1727), a Dutch artist whose signature appears on another version of the same broadsheet. Van den Aveelen was renowned for his meticulous engravings and collaborated with Willem Swidde on engravings for the *Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna*, which depicted public buildings and cityscapes in Stockholm and other Swedish cities. This collection of engravings, compiled by Erik Dahlbergh, provided a grand vision of Sweden during its era as a major power. Dahlbergh drew inspiration from topographical publications issued by the Swiss publisher Matthäus Merian. Jacobus Robijn, a prominent figure in Amsterdam, was known for supplying accurate maps and charts to navigators and explorers. His contributions facilitated maritime ventures that expanded trade routes and promoted international exchange.

Two sheets joined as one. Some small repairs to tears, few small holes, marginally affecting the illustration. Otherwise in good condition.

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Large view of ships and boats in the IJ inlet, with Amsterdam in the background, with Tsar Peter the Great of Russia viewing the ship he helped build

16. BERGE, Pieter van den. Amstelaedamum omnium recentissimè et accuratissime expressum à Petro van den Berghe, Moschus, Arabs[,] Persae, Maurus, Judaeus, uterque[.] Quod ferat huc, rursusque auferat, Indus habet. Hanc dum mundus adit mundumque haec ipsa perrat[!], non urbs fixa loco, sed vagus orbis erit.

Amsterdam, Gerard van Keulen, [ca. 1720]. Etched view (50.5 × 81 cm) on two sheets. In a modern wooden frame. € 15 000

First state of a famous and rare large etching of ships and boats in the IJ inlet, with a panorama of the city of Amsterdam in the background, showing the city between the Oost Indische Zeemagazijn and the Haarlemmerpoort. This view is interesting for the central role that Peter the Great plays in the scene. The Russian Tsar, wearing a fur hat and standing in the stern of the yacht in the foreground to the right of the second East Indiaman, looks through a telescope at the warship he helped build.

After Tsar Peter's ship was finished the artist Pieter van den Berge (Amsterdam, 1659–1737) made this etching. It was printed on two leaves by Gerard van Keulen (1678?–1727), the son and scholarly partner of Johannes van Keulen, the famous Amsterdam publisher of maritime atlases. He took over from his father in 1715, dating this print between then and his death. The Tsar may even have been acquainted with the Van Keulen family, for his print collection included many of their prints.

The print depicts the city as it appeared ca. 1670, even though it depicts an event of 1698. A key below the engraving names the most important buildings (lettered A to T) including the city hall and the stock exchange. The presence of Tsar Peter and his ship makes this etching more than a topographic view of the city of Amsterdam: it forms a testament to Tsar Peter the Great's remarkable bond with the city of Amsterdam.

Slightly browned (primarily in the right sheet) and with a few creases, otherwise in fine condition. Rare etched view of Amsterdam, showing Peter the Great and the Dutch warship he worked on incognito.

D'Ailly, Profielen der stad Amsterdam 119; R.W.P. de Vries, Amsterdamse stadsgezichten 20 (= 2nd state); Bakker & Schmitz, Het aanzien van Amsterdam 58; not in Hollstein.

 [More photos on our website](#)



17th-century map of Persia

17. BLAEU, Willem Janszoon. Persia sive Sophorum Regnum.

Amsterdam, 1642. Engraved map (38 × 49,5 cm), in contemporary hand-colouring. Scale 1:9,000,000.

€ 1500

17th-century map of Persia stretching from the Caucasus to Afghanistan and from the Arabian Desert to the Indus River, published in the monumental Blaeu Atlas.

Koeman Bl 18a. [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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*Very rare, large map of North and South America,
showing the political developments of the 1820s and 30s.*

18. BRUÉ, Adrien Hubert. Nouvelle carte de l’Amerique meridionale, et des îles qui en dépendent ...

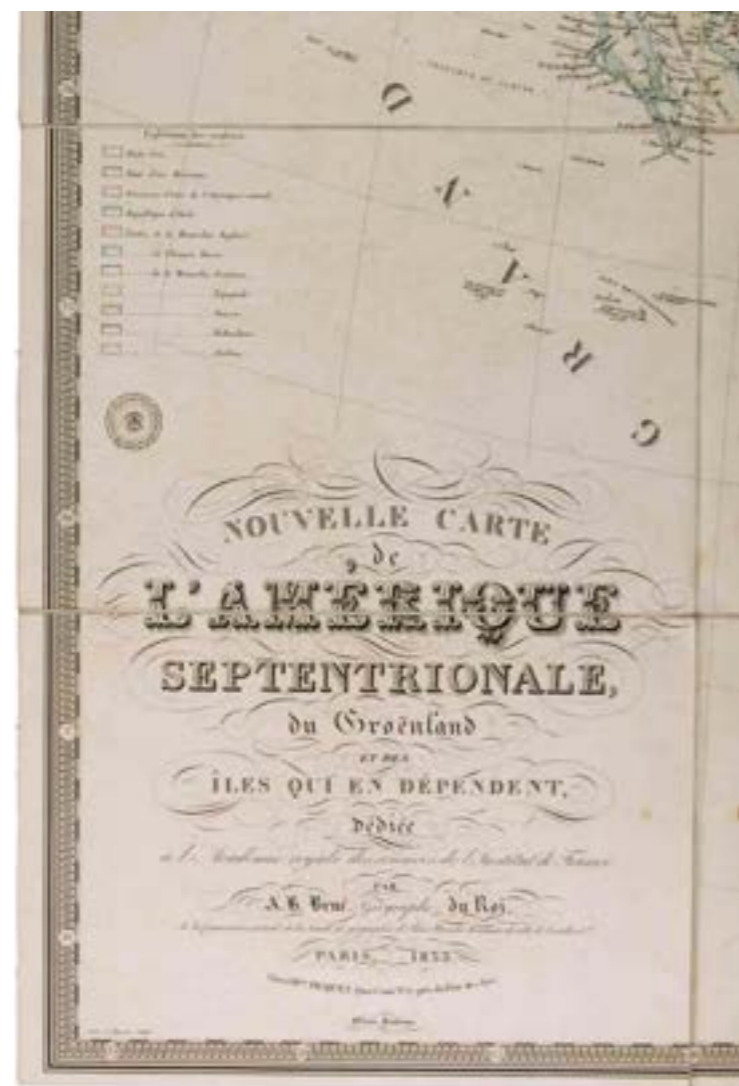
Paris, chez Mme Vve Brue, rue des Maçons-Sorbonne, 1834–1835.

With: **(2) BRUÉ, Adrien Hubert.** Nouvelle carte de l’Amerique septentrionale, du Groënland et des îles qui en dépendent.

Paris, Chez Charles Picquet, 1835.

All maps ca. 93 × 65 cm. With 8 large, folding, cloth-backed maps. The maps are housed in a contemporary folder of purple paste paper, which is housed in contemporary slipcase of gold-tooled brown calf on the edges, with the author and title lettered in gold on the spine, and purple paste paper sides. € 8500

First edition of a very large map of North and South America, published as two separate works. The maps show the latest political developments in the continents, and also clearly mark the parts that had not yet been mapped, including a large region on the border of Peru and Brazil, as well as a portion of what was then the north of Mexico. First editions of the two works are quite rare, and it is even more remarkable to find the them together. We have not been able to find them together in any sales records of the past hundred years.



The work is divided in eight folding, cloth-backed maps. The ones labeled Brésil, Colombie, Rio de la Plata and Uruguay, together form a very large map of South America (Amerique meridionale). The other four maps form the map of North and Middle America (Amerique septentrionale). The maps were drawn before the Texas Revolution (1835–1836), as Texas is here still a part of Mexico. The map of North America also likely shows the very beginning of the Trail of Tears (1830–1850), which was the forced displacement of thousands of Native Americans from the southeast to a new territory west of the Mississippi River. The Choctaw, the first Nation to be removed, can be found on the map in both the old and new location, while the other four Nations (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Muscogee, and Seminole) are still mostly in the southeast.

The map of South America also shows interesting developments. This is particularly the case in the northern part of the continent where Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela were establishing their borders. Although it was dissolved in 1830, the short lived region previously known as Gran Colombia is prominent on this map. The Atacama desert, which was the subject of a border dispute between Chile and Bolivia (1825–1879), is still drawn as Bolivian territory on the map, although it is now part of Chile. There are also multiple insets, including new South Polar discoveries and the Galapagos.

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With a small, white, round sticker mounted on the map of Brasil (“Propriété de l’auteur”) and the map of Mexico (“Propriété acquise en 1835”), all maps with a handwritten paper label mounted on the back, with the name of the country it shows. The map labeled “Mexique” is somewhat browned and stained (primarily on the back), the other maps are very lightly browned and stained. The edges and corners of the slipcase are scuffed, with some loss of material in the corners, the paste paper has discoloured from past sunlight. Otherwise in good condition.

[8] maps. *Ad 1: Phillips, P. L., A list of maps of America, p. 601 (year of publication misread as 1833); WorldCat 431298691, 494185499, 1389168347, 1389149780 (4 copies); Cf. Sabin 8735 (later ed.). Ad 2: WorldCat 466241697, 60460799 (2 copies).* [More photos on our website](#)



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Rare spectacular map of Japan

19. CARDIM, Antonio. Japponiae nova & accurata descriptio. Ad elogia Japponica.


[Rome, 1646]. 26.5 × 40.5 cm.

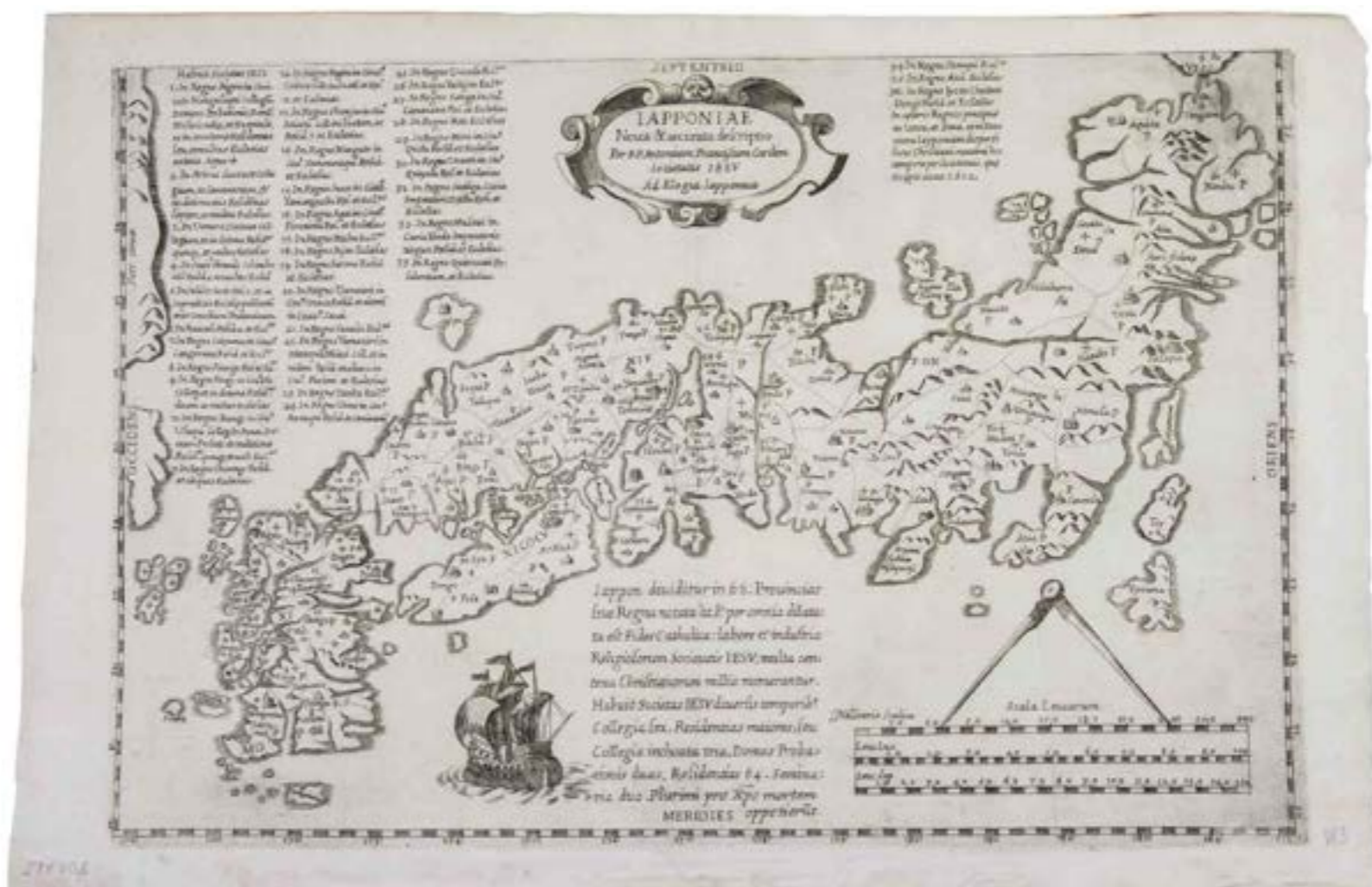
€ 18 000

Rare map of Japan from Antonio Cardim's important report on the mission in Japan, *Fasciculus e Japponicis floribus ...* (Rome 1646: Nipponalia 1638, with illustrations). The map was engraved based on the map published by Bernardino Ginnaro at Naples in 1641, the earliest printed version of Moreira's map. Cardim took over the image of Japan virtually unchanged, though in his map the connection by water between the Bay of Osaka and Lake Biwa begins to widen, so that the latter appears to be a bay. The Ginnaro map is contained in the first volume of Ginnaro's work on the Jesuit mission in Asia. In copying Ginnaro's map, Cardim left out some of the decorative accessories, but one of the ships is shown here in connection with Francisco de Xavier's landing in Japan in 1549, with Xavier himself appearing at the stern! Cardim also lists 36 Jesuit settlements and marks Christian communities with a cross. The place-names are given in Portuguese form. Antonio Francisco Cardim (1596–1659 or 1649?), a Portuguese missionary, joined the Society of Jesus in 1611 and was sent to China seven years later. He spent several years in Macao, using it as a base to visit many countries of the Far East, including Japan. Appointed to the post of Procurator of his province in Rome, he published his *Fasciculus ...* there in 1646. The work, which was written during the author's first period of residence in Macao in ca. 1635, treats of the early Christian martyrs in Japan, who are compared to a bouquet of flowers.

In good condition.

Lutz Walter, *Japan a cartographic vision* 30 (with illustrations).

 More photos on our website



18th-century Italian map of Arabia

20. CASSINI, Giovanni Maria. L'Arabia delineata sulle Ultime Osservazioni.

Rome, 1797. Engraved map (35 × 49 cm), hand-coloured in outline.

€ 3000

Rare map of Arabia, from the *Nuovo Atlante Geografico Universale*, with a decorative title cartouche showing a nomadic camp.

Al Ankary 227. [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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Very detailed nautical chart of the Arabian Sea and the Gulf, with soundings and coastal toponyms

21. DAUSSY, Pierre. Carte des côtes d'Arabie et de Perse.

Bordeaux, Fillastre frères (for the Dépôt général de la marine [in Paris]), 1840. Engraved nautical chart (87 × 59 cm), numbered 903 in the upper right corner, hand-coloured in outline. € 1500

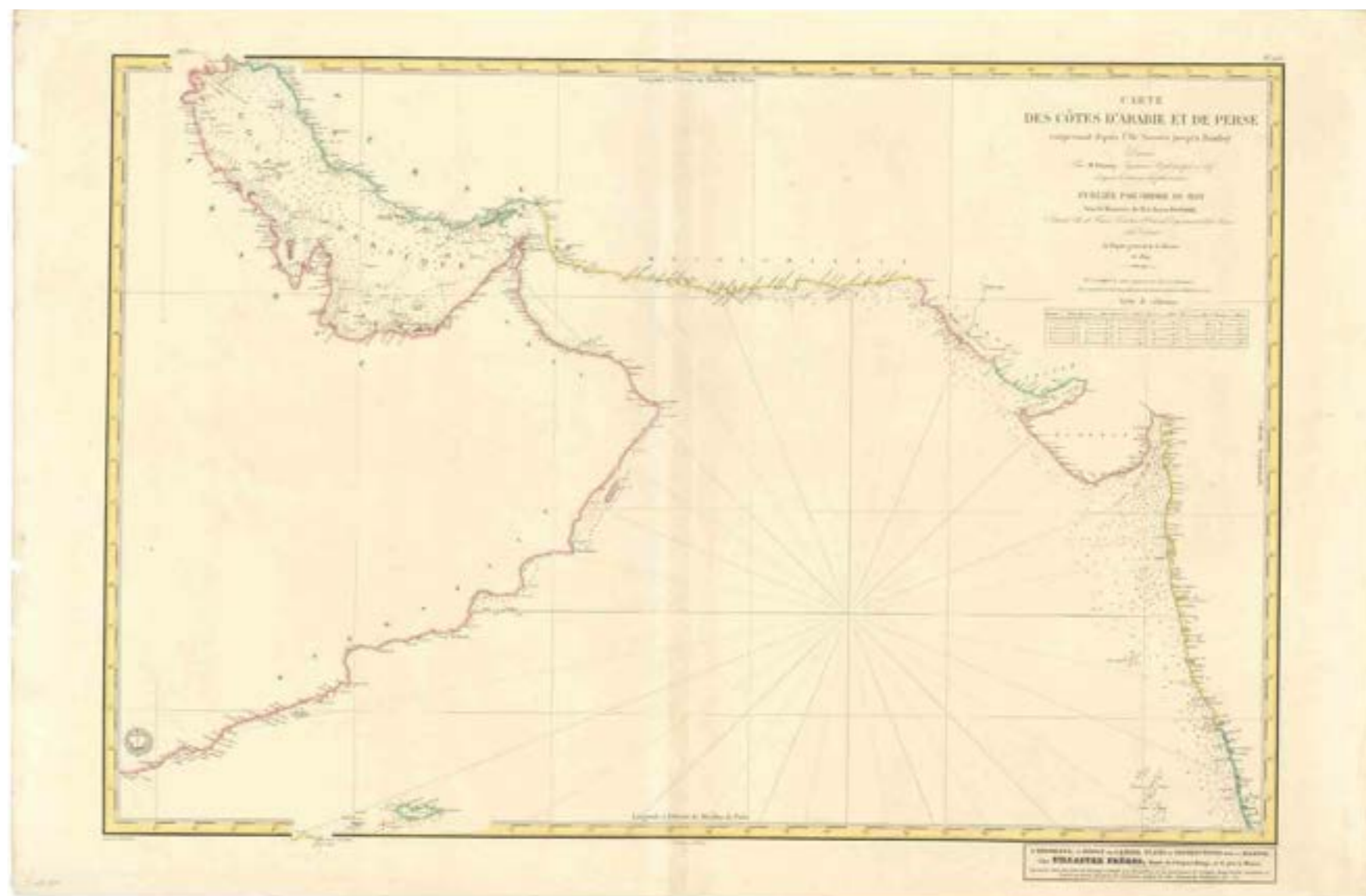
A very detailed nautical chart of the Arabian Sea and the entire Gulf (the topographic image breaking through the border to include Basra), covering the coast of Eastern Arabia from Yemen and Oman, via the Gulfs of Oman, Persian/Arabian Gulf, Iran and Beluchistan to the western coast of India, running as far south as Mangalore, and including the island Suqutrâ (the topographic image breaking through the border to include the tip of the horn of Africa: Raas Casey in what was then the Majeerteen Sultanate, now Somalia). The map is in a Mercator projection at a scale of about 1:3,700,000, with the prime meridian through Paris, a reticulated border with each degree numbered and subdivisions every 2 minutes, parallels and meridians every 5 degrees, rhumb lines radiating from a point in the Arabian sea

and extensive soundings noted in “brasses” (French fathoms) along the coasts and throughout the Gulf, and the names of even the smallest coastal settlements. With a conversion table between brasses and meters. Engraved by Chassant. Daussey (1792–1860) made several nautical charts for the Dépôt général in the 1830s and 40s. They describe him as “ingénieur hydrographe en chef”.

In good condition.

Alai, Special maps E.294; IKAR (1 copy); National Archives, The Hague, Inventory of the Ministerie van Marine 4213; not in Al Ankary; Al-Qasimi.

 [More photos on our website](#)



French map of the Arabian peninsula, flanked by a description

22. [DESNOS, Louis Charles]. De l'Arabie.

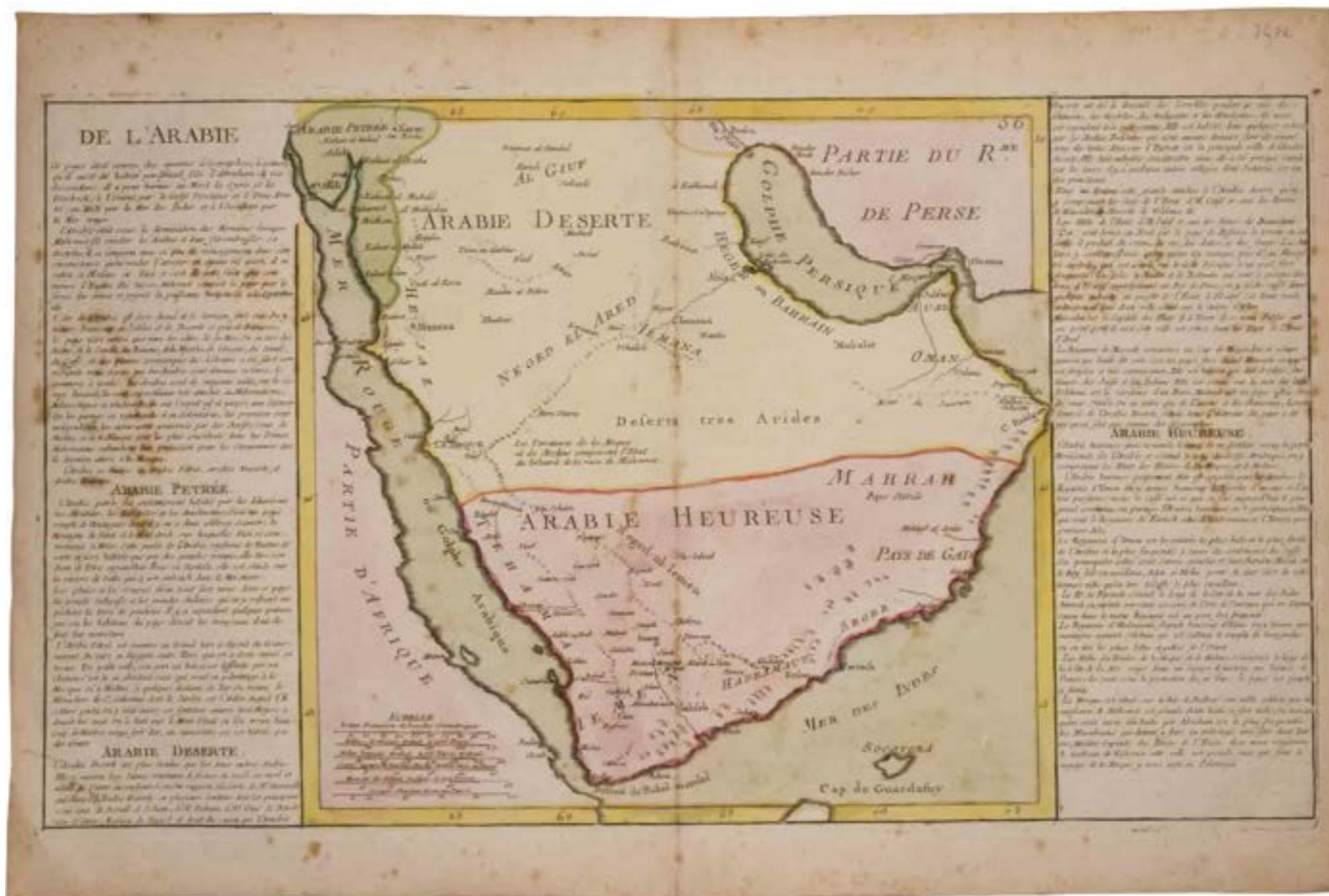
[Paris, ca. 1760]. Engraved map (plate size: 31.5 × 54.5), coloured by a contemporary hand, with 6 scale bars at the foot left, and the map with engraved text on the left and right containing a description of Arabia. On laid paper (37.5 × 56.5).

€ 950

Engraved map of the Arabian peninsula, coloured by hand and flanked by a description. The book is attributed in Al Qassimi to the Parisian map publisher Louis Charles Desnos, Al Ankary however attributes it to Jean-Baptiste Louis Claudette, who appears to be solely known from this attribution. The map was likely published for an atlas as indicated by the number “56” at the head right (the copy in Al Ankary has the number “52”).

Some minor foxing, mostly affecting the text and margins, but otherwise in good condition.

Al Ankary, p. 367; Al Qassimi (1999), p. 204. [More photos on our website](#)



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Beautiful atlas of the Land van Voorne, in full contemporary colour

23. DIJCK (DYCK), Heyman van. Voorne kaart-boeck van alle de dorpen, en polders gelegen inden lande van Oost, ende West Voorne, mitsgaders over Flacquée.


[Netherlands, ca. 1701]. Imperial 2° (ca. 55 × 38 cm). Etched double-page title-page by Romeyn de Hooghe, dated “1701”, and 32 engraved double-page maps (numbered I – VI, A-F and 1–9) engraved by Jan Stemmers and etched by Jan and Caspar Luyken after drawings by A. Steyaart, all in beautiful contemporary colouring. Contemporary red half sheepskin.

€ 25 000

First and only edition of a splendid atlas in full contemporary colour. In 1695, the “Land van Voorne” commissioned the surveyor Heyman van Dijck to map the territory of Voorne (South Holland). Romeyn de Hooghe was requested to decorate the maps, but would eventually only execute the title-page, a typical example of his rich allegorical imagery, decorated with the coats of arms of the administrators of Voorne, with the arms of the “Opperdijkgraaf”, Jacob Frederik baron van Beyeren van Schagen, prominently placed in the centre. Jan and Caspar Luyken adorned the highly detailed maps with the coat of arms of the region depicted, often against the background of a rustic scene.

The Land van Voorne was a historical region (in South Holland, today part of the islands Voorne-Putten and Goeree-Overflakkee. It was divided into Oost- and West-Voorne and (part of) “Over Flacquee”. The atlas follows this division and includes three sections, each preceded by a general map followed by detail maps of the several administrative units, including Rockanje, Nieuwenhoorn, Hellevoetsluis, Goedereede, Dirksland and Melissant. A few small tears repaired with tape, some old restorations, a few sewing supports broken, so that the binding structure is clearly visible between maps F and 1. The binding scuffed and worn. Overall in good condition. A striking atlas with beautifully decorated maps, in contemporary colouring.

Donkersloot-de Vrij 247; Klaversma & Hannema 1466; Verkruijsse, Romeyn de Hooghe, 1701.08.

 [More photos on our website](#)



GENERALE CAARTE VANDEN LANDE VAN VOORNE AANDE OOST ZYDE VAN FLACQUEE.

DE RIVIERE VAN FLACQUEE

DE NOORT ZEE



GENERALE
BESCHRIJVING
VAN DE
VOORNE
POLDER

Small text at the bottom left corner, likely a title or publisher information.

DE MAAS

Highly decorative celestial chart, coloured by a contemporary hand

24. DOPPELMAYR, Johann Gabriel. Hemisphaerium coeli boreale in quo fixarum loca secundum eclipticae ductum ad an[n]um 1730 completum exhibentur.

[Nürnberg, Heirs of Homann, 1742]. Engraved celestial chart (50 × 59 cm), wholly coloured by a contemporary hand. With title at the head, circular chart in the centre flanked by positional tables and views of the astronomical observatories of Tycho Brahe at Hven, at Paris, of Hevelius at Danzig and of Eimmart at Nürnberg. Framed (69 × 77 cm). € 1750

Beautifully engraved and hand-coloured celestial chart by the Nuremberg astronomer and professor of mathematics Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr (1677–1750). In the beginning of the 18th-century Doppelmayr worked closely with the cartographer Johann Baptist Homann (1664–1724). Together, they produced a number of atlases including the famous *Atlas coelestis* (1742), a collection of diagrams with explanations intended as an introduction to the fundamentals of astronomy.

“This map of the northern hemisphere sky includes the Ptolemaic constellations and a number of the newly-designed ones. The eight northern hemisphere constellations, introduced by Johannes Hevelius in the previous century, are depicted. Mons Maenalus (at lower left), strictly speaking is not a constellation in its own right but part of Boötes. Boötes is seen standing on the mountain of Arcadia in the central Peloponnese” (Stott).

A very good copy.

D.J. Warner, The sky explored: celestial cartography 1500–1800 (1979), p. 64, no. 1C; cf. C. Stott, Celestial charts (1991), pp. 92–93 (1745 Ottens ed.); for Doppelmayr: DSB IV, p. 166.

[🔗 More photos on our website](#)



Trompe-l'oeil of country maps by a young French artist



25. [DRAWING – TROMPE-L'OEIL – MAPS].
[Trompe-l'oeil drawing of country maps on a decorated background, titled:] Ciels Saint-Vincent.

[France?], August 1888. Brown and black ink, watercolour, chalk and gold paint on paper, mounted on several laminated sheets of paper (69.5 × 52.5 cm). € 2750

Charming trompe-l'oeil of maps of European countries, on a decorated background, somewhat reminiscent of a church ceiling. It contains a French inscription “to my beloved parents”, which together with some inconsistencies in the use of perspective, suggest a young French artist. The maps show some interesting departures from reality: in the Netherlands, parts of the province of Gelderland are shifted 50 kilometres to the north, replacing Zwolle with Arnhem, and Sweden lacks Stockholm but includes Copenhagen in place of Malmö. However, the most humorous is in the map of Germany, which lacks its western neighbours – the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and France – giving it an extensive North Sea coast. The gothic lettering is inconsistent in style, with the artist apparently improvising an alphabet for each inscription, in the process forgetting Denmark.

Somewhat soiled and browned at the edges, with several white spots due to overpainting; the sheets are coming loose from one another.

[More photos on our website](#)



Dürer's celebrated celestial map of the northern hemisphere, including portraits of four classical authorities on astronomy: Arab astronomer Abd al-Rahman al-Sufi, Ptolemy Egyptus, Marcus Manilius from Syria, and Aratus

26. DÜRER, Albrecht. [with Johannes STABIUS and Konrad HEINFOGEL]. [Imagines coeli septentrionales cum duodecim imaginibus zodiaci].

[ca. 1515]. Map and leaf size ca. 43.5 × 42.5 cm. Woodcut map of the northern hemisphere in its second state, with Dürer's monogram. The map depicts all known constellations in the northern hemisphere in great detail, resulting in an intricate map in which all constellations can be clearly identified upon close inspection. According to Ptolemaic tradition the twelve signs of the Zodiac are displayed on the northern hemisphere and are to be read counter-clockwise. That is, as seen from space, or as they would appear on a celestial globe. The constellation figures are therefore shown from their back view. Dürer decorated the four corners of the northern chart by portraits of four ancient authorities, dressed in their assumed national dress, each holding a celestial globe: Aratus representing the Greek, Ptolemy the Egyptian, Al-Sufi the Islamic, and Marcus Manilius the Roman tradition of astronomy. Mounted in a gold-coloured frame (67.5 × 67.5 cm), in white passe-partouts with a gilt line directly framing the map on the inside of the passe-partouts. € 750 000

Extremely rare first edition of Dürer's celebrated celestial map of the northern hemisphere, here in the second state (with Dürer's monogram, see Meder). The *Imagines coeli septentrionales* and *Imagines coeli meridionales* are the first ever printed scientifically rigorous star charts, combining accurately calculated star-placement with classical constellation figures. Dürer's planispheres included a coordinate system and attempted to accurately position the stars of the 48 constellations based on the star catalogue contained in Ptolemy's 2nd century CE *Almagest*.

"These two celestial planispheres can be seen as a representation of over two thousand years of intellectual thought. The constellation and celestial iconography inherited from Antiquity, Greek geometrical studies, and the Islamic scholarship focusing on spatial accuracy for charting the heavens all culminated in this work, aided by the aesthetic mastery of Dürer." (Wörz, p. 156). The

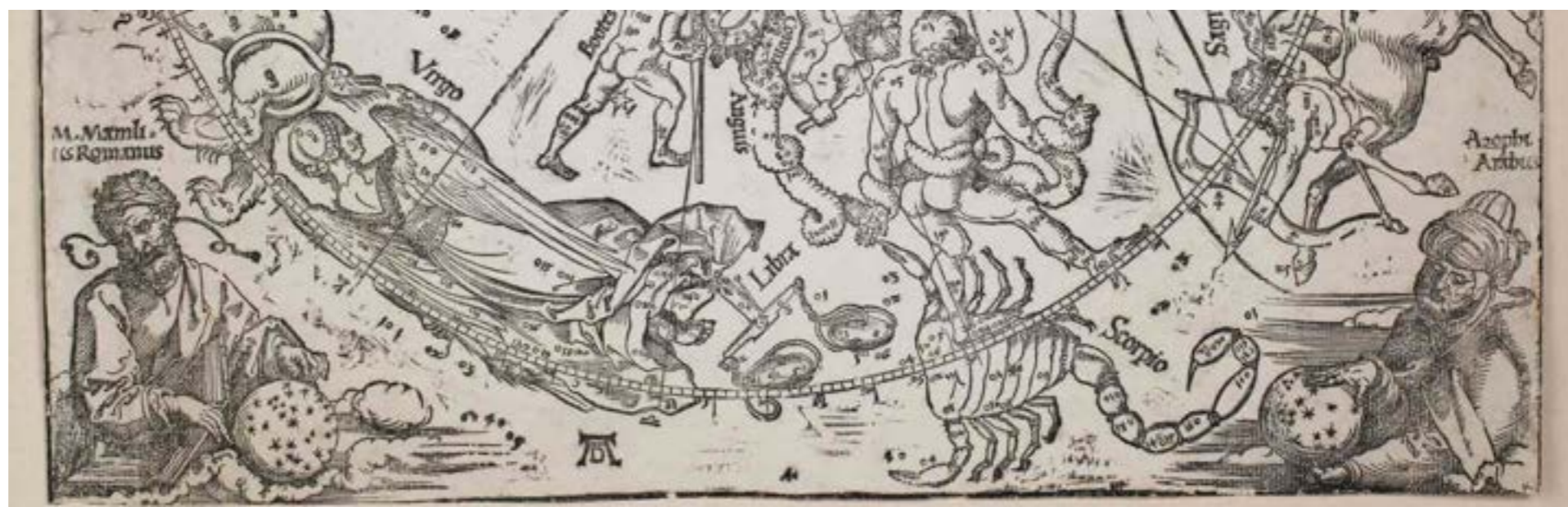
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ancient tradition of making celestial maps can be traced back, by way of Arabic sources, to classical ones. These first printed star charts derive from an Arabic type that depicted each hemisphere separately. Dürer decorated the four corners of the northern chart with portraits of four ancient authorities, dressed in their assumed national dress, each holding a celestial globe: Aratus (of Soli in Cilicia) Cilex (315–245 BCE) author of the astronomical poem *Phaenomena*, Azophi Arabus or Abd al-Rahman al-Sufi (903–986 CE), an Arab astronomer, Ptolemy Egyptus (ca. 90–168 CE) the Islamic and Marcus Manilius from Syria (1st century CE) a Roman astrologer and author of a book of constellation lore called *Astronomica*. It was the Arab astronomer Abd al-Rahmān al-Sūfī who produced a revised and updated version of the star catalogue in Ptolemy’s *Almagest* called the *Book of the Fixed Stars* (in Arabic, *Kitāb al-Kawākib al-Thābita*) around 964 CE. From the tenth century onwards, the translated works of Ptolemy were reintroduced into Europe by Islamic Arab exchanges. There they were re-translated from Arabic into Latin. So it is through this roundabout route of old Greek writings being transmitted through Arabic hands and then translated back into Latin in Europe in the middle ages that we have ended up with a polyglot system of Greek constellations with Latin names containing stars with a mixture of Arabic and Greek titles. There are only 11 examples of the original 1515 charts in institutions worldwide (Amsterdam, Berlin, Coburg, Dresden, National Maritime Museum London, Melbourne, Munich, Nuremberg, Paris (2 copies) and Schweinfurt).

The extremely rare original celestial map of the northern hemisphere is here offered for sale together with the rare, limited edition 19th-century lithograph print of Dürer’s celestial map of the southern hemisphere (Albrecht Dürer, Johannes Stabius, and Konrad Heinfogel, [*Imagines coeli meridionales*], Ralph Leopold von Retberg, 1867. Map size 43 × 43 cm; leaf size ca. 50 × 50 cm. Mounted in a matching frame). This map of the southern hemisphere is directly based upon the Dürer’s woodcut of the map in its second state, it depicts the stars and figures of the then-known 15 constellations in of the southern hemisphere. Large areas of this map are vacant of constellations because they were not visible from the Mediterranean or Middle East, the area where the sources of Ptolemy’s *Almagest* came from. Although the discoveries of the new world produced new observations of the southern firmament, these were not incorporated. Ralph Leopold von Retberg (1812–1885), German hereditary lord in Wettbergen near Hanover, was a painter, art and cultural historian, heraldist, numismatist, mineralogist, and poet. He brought together an extensive collection of rare prints, especially by Albrecht Dürer, and created his own limited edition of 25 lithographic copies based on Dürer’s woodcuts, which he passed on to collector friends.

The blank margins of the map of the northern hemisphere have been removed, leaving the entire map without loss. The edges of the map have slightly creased and show some professionally restored tears which barely affect the map. Otherwise in excellent condition.

Meder 260.2; WorldCat 556858092, 46223852 (2 copies). [👉 More photos on our website](#)



Arcus Caeli

Ptolemaeus Aegyptius



M. Narni. scilicet Remus

Azoph. Amb.



Attractive map of the Middle East

27. ELWE, Jan. Carte de la Perse de L'Armenie de la Natolie & de L'Arabia.

Amsterdam, Jan Elwe, 1792 Hand-coloured engraved map (56 × 49 cm). Matted.

€ 2500

Large detailed map with elaborate figurative cartouche.

Al-Qasimi 207. [More photos on our website](#)



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The most accurate map of India and the Gulf region of its time

28. [GASTALDI, Giacomo]. Seconda tavola.

[Venice], Ferrando Bertelli, 1565 [printed ca. 1570]. Engraved map of the Indian Ocean, Indian subcontinent and most of the Gulf region (28 × 39 cm; margins extended to 50 × 66.5 cm), at a scale of about 1:13,500,000 with north at the foot, with 3 sea monsters, a spouting whale and 3 ships in the ocean; and on the land elephants, lions and 2 people on horseback carrying spears. Although printed from a single copper plate, the present map image is divided into two parts, with a 7 mm gap between the right and left halves, so that nothing would be lost if the map were bound as a double-page plate.

€ 18 000

Rare very early engraved map showing the Indian subcontinent, the Strait of Hormuz, the eastern half of the Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, including the islands of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), the Maldives, Seychelles, the western tip of Sumatra and what must be the eastern tip of Somalia. Many topographic names appear in forms used in early Portuguese accounts of voyages, but most can be identified. In India and Ceylon we find Goa, Mangalor (Mangalore), Cochin (Kochi), Calinapata (Calcutta?), Besinagar (Bangalore), Colmucho (Colombo) and many others; in the Gulf region Cor. Dulfar (Dhofar), the island Macira (Masirah), C. Resalgate (Ras el Had?), Galatia (the ancient site Qalhat), Mazcate (Muscat), the island Quexumo (Qeshm) and Ormus (Hormuz). There is even an unlabelled city close to present-day Abu Dhabi. Two of the ships are labelled with their destinations: Calicut (Kozhikode) on the Malabar Coast and Molucche (the Moluccas) in the East Indies.

Gastaldi first published a similar map as one of a set of three woodcut maps in the first volume of the second edition of Giovanni Battista Ramusio, *Navagationi et viaggi*, Venice, 1554. These were a great advance on earlier maps, taking account of new information from Portuguese explorers. The woodblocks and whatever copies of the printed edition had not yet been sold were destroyed by a fire in 1557, so for the 1563 edition the publisher had the three maps engraved on copperplates by Niccolo Nelli. Bertelli published the three maps without Ramusio's text, and his maps are usually supposed to have been printed from the 1563 plates. Bifulco & Ronca lists copies of the 1563 (84a) and the present 1565 (84b) state or edition together, but their separate lists of references suggest the present 1565 version is much rarer.

The margins have been cut down close to the edge and the margins then greatly extended with blank paper, but this paper is also contemporary. The map is very slightly browned at the edges and in the gap between the right and left halves (where the old fold has been reinforced on the back), but the map is otherwise in fine condition. A milestone in the cartography of India and the Gulf States, remarkably well preserved.

Bifulco & Ronca, Cartografia topografia Italiana 84b; Gole, Early printed maps of India 2; Karrow 30/74.2.  More photos on our website

OCEANO MERIDIONALE.



Ferdinando Bertoli exc. 1765

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Map of the southern coast of Arabia

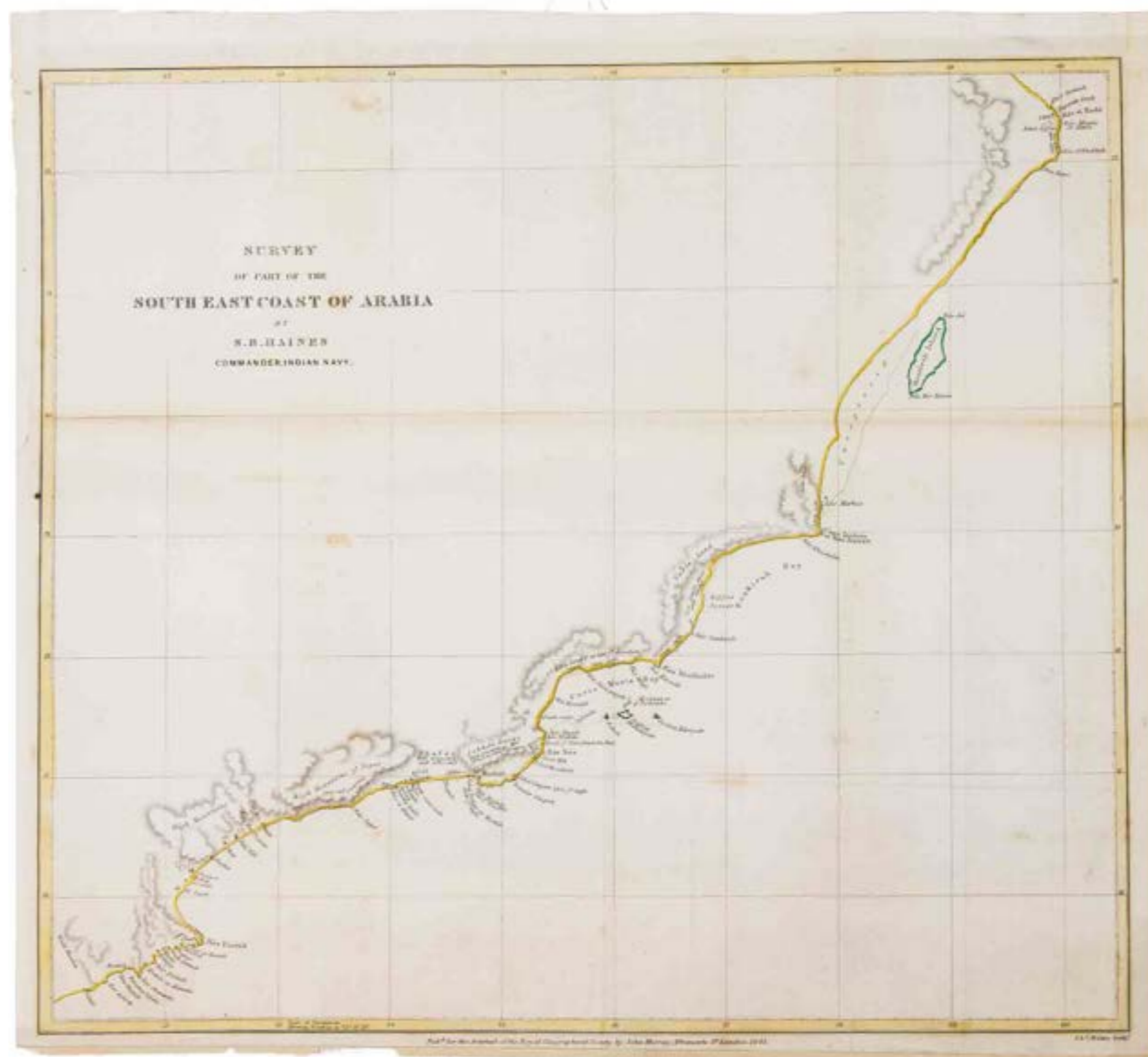
29. HAINES, Stafford Bettesworth. Survey of part of the south east coast of Arabia.

London, The Royal Geographical Society, 1845. Engraved map (36 × 30 cm), hand-coloured in outline.

€ 350

Southern coast of Arabia from Ras Fartak to Ras el Hadd.

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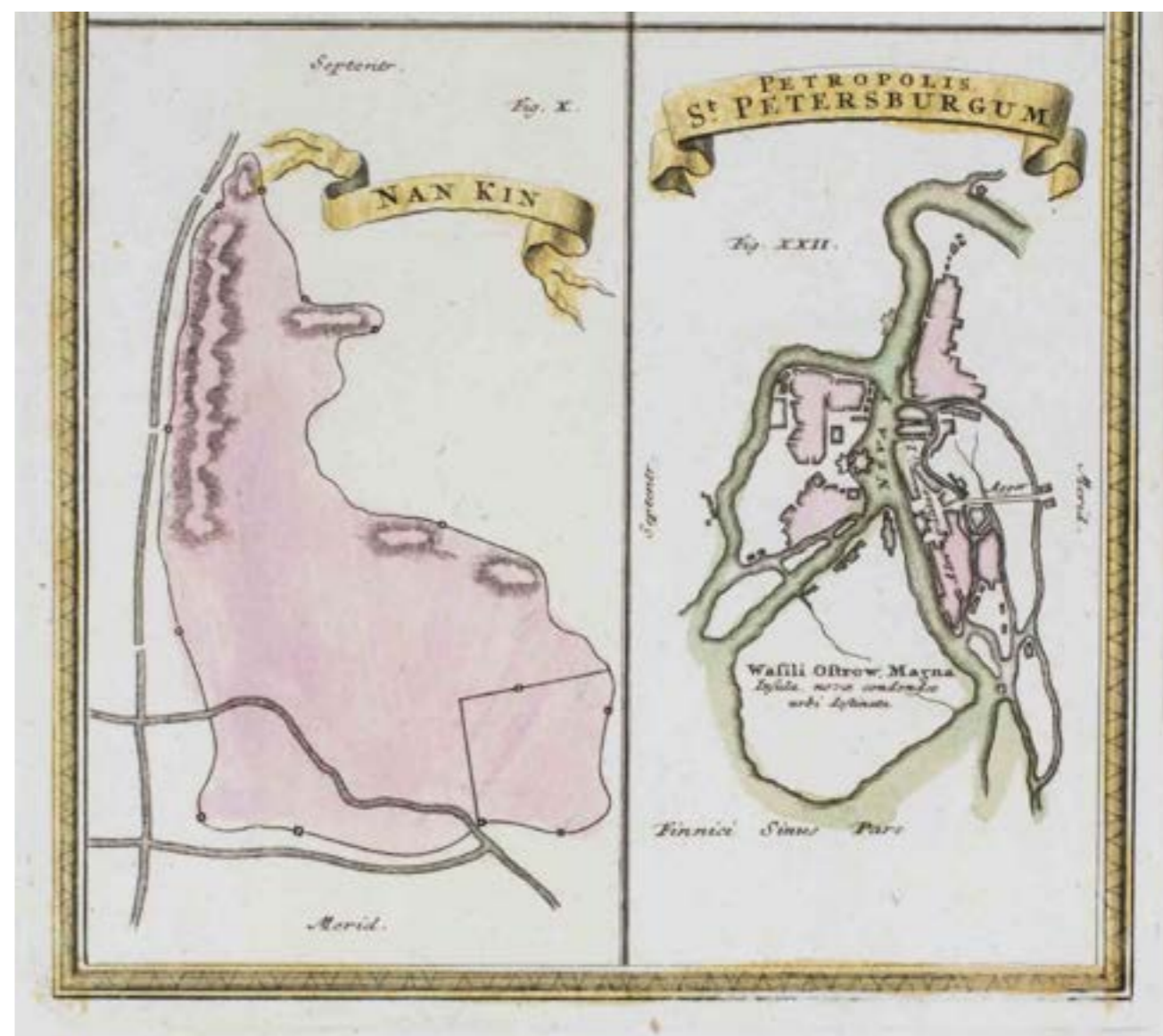
*Exceptionally rare first edition of an unrivalled plate collection
containing plans of antique cities*

30. [HASE, Johann Matthias]. Plans des villes que passent pour les plus grandes de l'antiquité, et de nos jours ... Nuremberg, Homann heirs, 1745. Folio. With 15 hand coloured, numbered, engraved plates. Modern folder, marbled paper over boards. Each leaf (ca. 56 × 66 cm) is separately mounted in a passe-partout (ca. 60 × 78 cm). € 2500

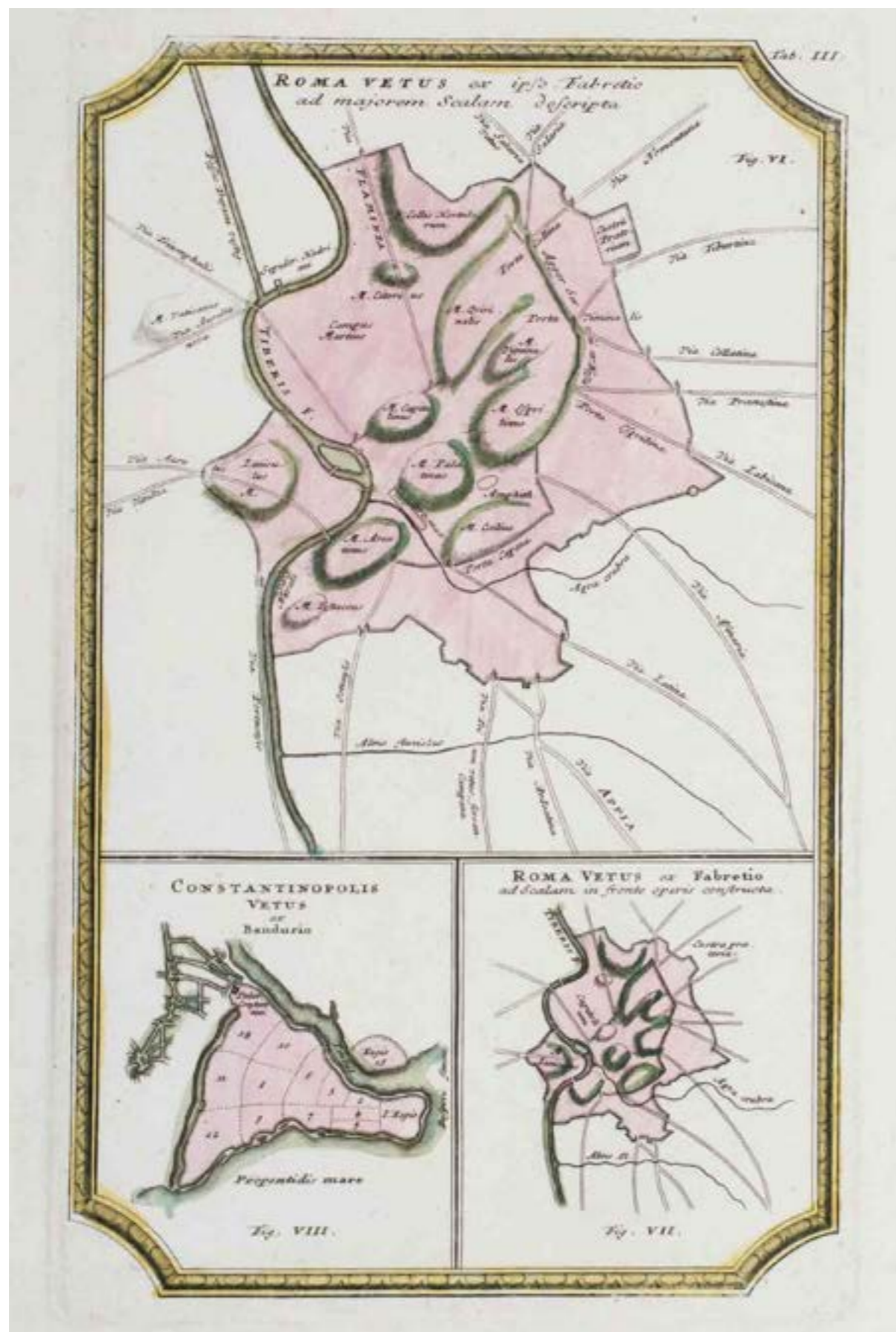
First edition of an exceptionally rare, complete collection, containing plans of the most important cities and buildings from antiquity. The plans were based on the most recent historical research of the time, so the depicted sizes were as accurate as they could have been. Especially charming are the plates which compare the height of the tower of Babylon with that of Egyptian pyramids. This collection is exceptionally rare, as we have only been able to find two other copies worldwide.

The plates depict the plans of some of the most important 18th-century cities, including Paris, London, Amsterdam, Lima, Nanjing and Tokyo, and compare them to the most important cities from antiquity, including Rome, Constantinople, Babylon and Nineveh. All plans are drawn on the same scale. Johann Matthias Hase (1684–1742) was a German mathematician, cartographer and historical geographer. He is often lauded for the scientific accuracy of his work. According to Goffart, "he [Hase] practiced cartography as the scientific equal of Delisle and d'Anville". The plans in the present series were based on the most recent, up-to-date information. They were published posthumously, but it is known that Hase worked on them for many years before his death.

Other than historical city plans, Hase also worked on maps of historical countries. All his historical cartography was published in 6 different collections between 1743 and 1746, in Latin, French and German. In 1750, all 6 collections were combined into one work, the *Atlas historicus*, which showed the empires of the world as they evolved throughout history.



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The collection of historical city plans was the 6th and final part. The present copy, however, was never a part of the atlas, as it has no sewing holes. It is the true first edition, published 5 years earlier as a plate collection.

Historical atlases like the one by Hase have existed since the 16th century. However, the first work to be called a “historical atlas” was published between 1705–1730 in Amsterdam, likely by Zacharias Châtelain. The term took off and numerous historical atlases were published in the 18th century. However, many of these atlases were based on the Bible or maps by Ptolemy. There were only a few cartographers, including Delisle, d’Anville, and Hase, who based their maps on other historical documents, making them far more accurate. In addition, whereas earlier cartographers usually just made one map of an antique empire, Hase made multiple. He was aware of the fact that the borders of past empires were not fixed and therefore made maps for different time periods. He was the very first to draw a map of the Roman empire under Emperor Justinian I (482/483–565), for example. As such, he was one of the first to show how empires changed throughout history, making his historical atlas an incredibly important cartographical work.

All plates are folded down the middle, as issued. Some of the plates have small ink stains in the margins. Overall in very good condition.

[8] ll. [More photos on our website](#)

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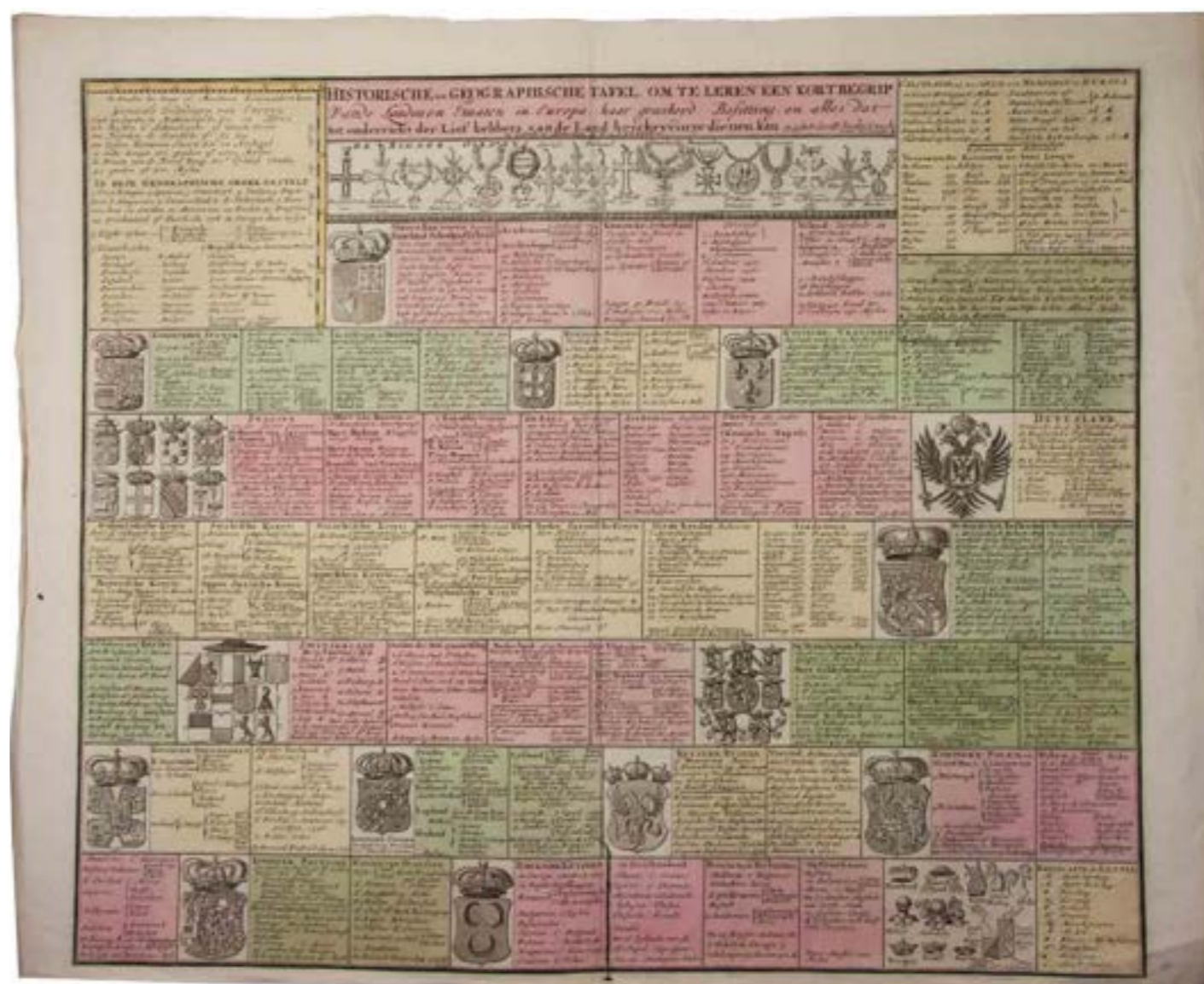
Large chart of European countries and their royal or noble families

31. [HERALDIC CHART – EUROPE]. SPECHT, Caspar. Historische en geographische tafel om te leren een kort begrip vande landen en staaten in Europa haar grootheyd, besitting en alles dat tot onderricht der liefhebbers van de landbeschryvinge dienen kan.

Amsterdam, Reinier and Joshua Ottens, [before 1750]. Engraved chart (47.5 × 57 cm) printed on a single sheet of paper (51.5 × 64 cm), coloured by hand, including several coats of arms. € 250

Engraved chart listing several facts of different European countries, compiled by Caspar Specht (ca. 1654–1710). For Portugal, for example, it mentions its six provinces, acreage and income, that it has 3 dioceses, 13 bishops, 3 universities, 5 dukes, 30 counts, 7 margraves, and that the present king is Peter II (d. 1706). Similar notes are given for each country, including Spain, Denmark, England, Switzerland, Sweden, France, Russia, Prussia and even the Ottoman Empire. Also included are several coats of arms of major European orders of knighthood and of some leading royal and noble families. Left and right margins slightly folded, otherwise in very good condition.

 [More photos on our website](#)



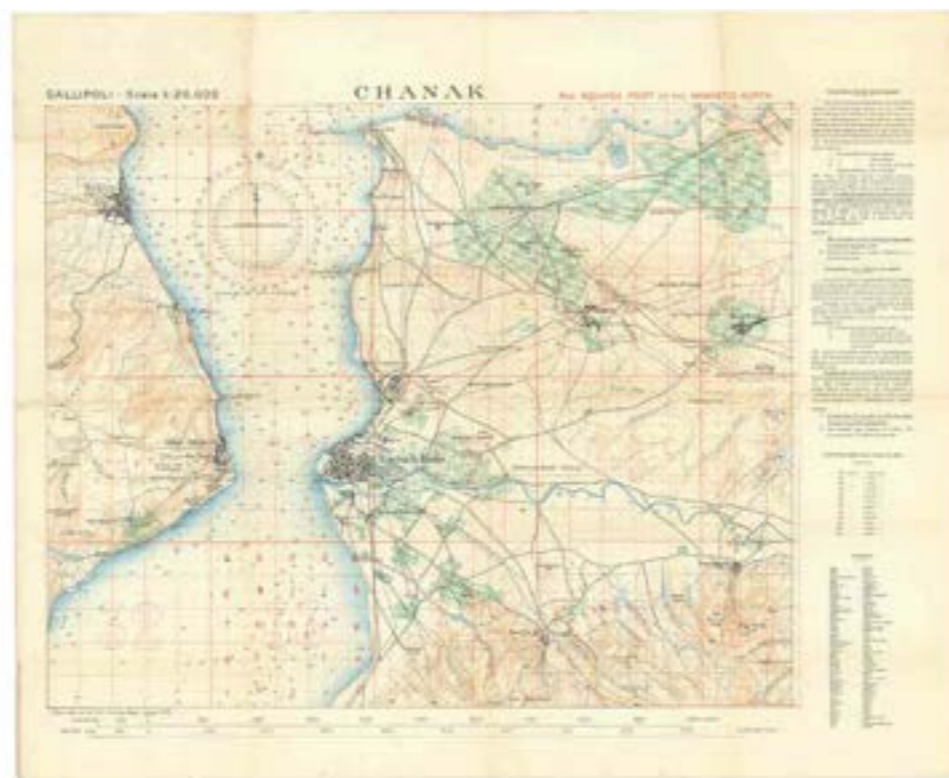
The Gallipoli Campaign, depicted in an extremely detailed map drawn in Cairo under the direction of Lawrence of Arabia

32. [INTELLIGENCE OFFICE – ARAB BUREAU – CAIRO]. Chanak.

Cairo, Survey Department Egypt, 1915 Colour-lithographed map (79 × 62.5 cm), printed in black, brown, red, blue and green. Mounted on contemporary cloth, with the key on the back. Folded. € 3500

The finest contemporary map of the Çanakkale sector of the Gallipoli Campaign, the site of the dreaded “Narrows” of the Dardanelles where allied naval forces made their ill-fated attempt to “force the straits” towards taking Istanbul, at a scale of 1:20,000. Drafted in Cairo under the direction of T. E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia) at the Arab Bureau’s Intelligence Office, based on a recently captured Ottoman map. The main map image is in black with land contours in brown, waterways in blue, and vegetation in green, with soundings printed in the strait and a grid of parallels and meridians in red (with a note that they are based on a magnetic north). The larger squares (each 5 × 5 smaller squares) are numbered (in a single sequence for the six maps in the series) and the 25 smaller squares designated by letters a-z (without e) – printed only in square 33, so that any 600 × 600 metre square on the map can be specified with coordinates.

In the early days of World War I, the British and allied forces sought to knock the Ottoman Empire out of the conflict by taking Constantinople, by way of the Dardanelles. The Gallipoli Campaign (17 February 1915 to 9 January 1916) involved a force of 490,000 British, Indian, Australian, New Zealander and French troops making various landings upon the Gallipoli Peninsula that strategically guarded the mouth of the Dardanelles. The 325,000 Ottoman defenders, backed by German forces, successfully repelled these raids in one of the bloodiest military conflicts in world history.



From the outset, the Allies were hampered by a lack of accurate maps of the Gallipoli Peninsula and the adjacent Asian shore of the Dardanelles. They eventually succeeded in capturing a complete six-part set of excellent, newly published Ottoman surveys showing the battle theatre in its entirety. These maps were rushed to the map department of the Intelligence Office (later the famed “Arab Bureau”) in Cairo, where they were translated, enlarged and improved by a team headed by Lieutenant T. E. Lawrence, later known as “Lawrence of Arabia”. These maps were printed by the Survey Department, Egypt, as a series of six interconnecting maps, although each map was designed to act as a stand-alone work complete in and of itself (a geographic key to all six maps is present on the back of the present map).

Overall clean and bright, with some very light stains in the upper-left quadrant and light wear at some fold vertices.

Not in WorldCat. [👉 More photos on our website](#)

Linschoten's nautical chart of the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and surroundings, engraved in 1596

33. LANGREN, H. F. van. Deliniantur in hac tabula, orae maritimae Abexiae, freti Mecani: al Maris Rubri-Arabiae ... Engraved map of Arabia, India and surroundings in 2 sheets (38.5 × 53.5 cm as assembled), engraved for J. Huygen van Linschoten, *Itinerario*, 1596). Matted. € 9500

Famous map and nautical chart of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, covering the regions from Cyprus and the Nile valley in the west to northern Sumatra and the Ganges valley in the east, including the entire Red Sea, the Gulf and part of the Caspian Sea, as well as the horn of Africa, the Middle East and what are now Sri Lanka, Iran and Afghanistan, all at a scale of about 1:13,000,000. It was engraved for Linschoten's famous 1596 *Itinerario* and is taken from an unidentified edition sometime in the years 1596 to 1644. "Probably the first detailed navigation chart printed for the Indian Ocean and the Arabian sea" (Al Ankary 148). Though intended primarily as a nautical chart, with an elaborate compass rose, rhumb lines radiating from four points (including one in the Mediterranean) and numerous islands, coastal toponyms, sand bars, etc., but it also shows inland topographic features, including cities, mountains, lakes and rivers. Although it shows no parallels or meridians (aside from the Tropic of Cancer) the left and right borders include a reticulated scale of degrees latitude from the equator to more than 43°N, with the latitude noted every five degrees.

Al Ankary 148f; Clancy 70; Clancy/R. 67; Gole, Early maps 8; Schilder, MCN V, p. 140 & VII, p. 220/1; Tibbetts 46 (all illustrated).

 [More photos on our website](#)



Wonderful captain's logbook of a journey from Manila to Indonesia

34. [MANUSCRIPT – MAPS – INDONESIA - ISLANDS in the PACIFIC OCEAN]. [Suite du journal depuis le départ de Manille NIII 1755].


1755. Manuscript of 24 pages, 6 printed maps on cardboard.

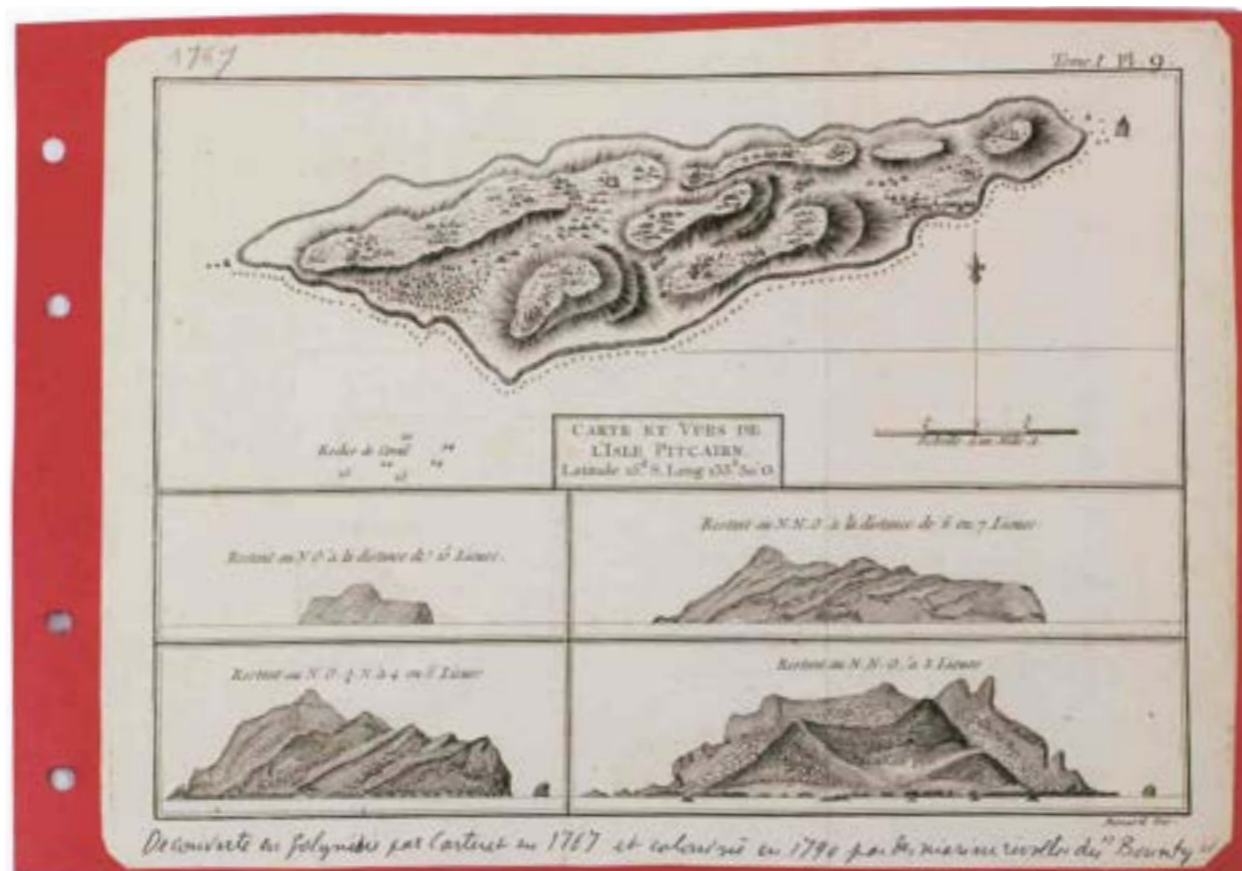
€ 3750

This wonderful logbook details the journey of a French captain from Manila to the Maluku Islands in today's Indonesia. The journey took place during the months of March to May of 1755. The captain of the ship recounted with great detail the events of every day of the journey, with detailed daily accounts of the weather, winds, manoeuvres of the ship, its departures, anchorages, and precise coordinates at every point of the journey. The captain furthermore had a keen eye for the geographical and nautical details along the journey. He recounted the exact locations of for example sandbanks and bays, where ships and their crews can take provisions and fresh water. The accounts are detailed and captivating: "After our boats were back on board, we set sail [...] in the afternoon to moor under the old Portuguese fort on the Solor island [Indonesia], the winds for the tide were fresh at 1:34 a.m. [...] sand and gravel, and then I went back to mooring. The pavilion of the fort [...] the village is under the said fort at 3 cables from us [...]". The captain goes on to describe the geographical features of the islands as well as other places en route with great detail. Curiously, we find inscriptions in Spanish and the names of one don Phelipe Qui, who describes himself as "el piloto" and one Padre Don Estevan de Melo. The latter might be identical with Don Estevan Roxas y Melo, a native of Lima, Peru and secretary to the Archbishop of Manila, Rodriguez, since 1736. Roxas y Melo was part of the 1751 reconstruction of the Cathedral of Manila, working under the

auspice of the Italian architect Juan de Ugucioni. The logbook comes with six printed maps, partly illustrating the journey of the captain, pasted on contemporary cardboard. They depict the Bay of Sulawesi with the city of Bantang, Pitcairn, the coast of New Guinea, the coast of Queensland, the Santa Cruz Islands in the present-day Solomon Islands and Alejandro Selkirk Island. The plates stem from the French translation of James Hawkesworth's *An Account of the Voyages* (Hawkesworth, *Relation des voyages entrepris par ordre de sa Majesté Britannique, actuellement regnante; pour faire des découvertes dans l'hémisphère meridional*, Paris 1774).

Some holes on the first sheet, not affecting the text. Small water damage, some slightly affecting the text. Remnants of seals on last page. Otherwise in good condition.

[24] pp.  More photos on our website



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USAF pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf

35. [MAP – ARABIAN GULF]. Aeronautical chart and information center. Persian Gulf | ONC-H-6/7. Operational navigation chart.

St Louis, Aeronautical chart and information center, United States Air Force, 1969. Two copies of two folding maps colour printed on both sides of a sheet of silk (103 × 78.5 cm) on a scale of ca. 1:1,000,000. The two maps (ONC-H-6 & ONC-H-7) show one continuous area. € 2800

Rayon pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf region focusing on the Trucial States (modern UAE), Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Iran and Saudi Arabia, including main oil installations. Items of specific interest to aircraft, such as airfields and even seaplane bases, are particularly listed. Warnings to stay within the specific flying routes while in Iran are placed on multiple locations. While the map depicts a continuous area on both side on of one sheets, it actually consist of two maps, originally published separately. We here include two copies so the whole area can be displayed. The maps are reproduced after the third and fourth edition.

In very good condition.

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Cross-cultural mapping of the Red Sea: Bruce's chart in an early Egyptian manuscript copy

36. [MAP – ARABIAN PENINSULA]. BRUCE, James. Carte de la mer Rouge, relevée sur celle de James Bruce. [Egypt, probably Cairo], 1827. Folio leaf (46 × 31.5 cm). Manuscript map in pen and ink with watercolour, with a French text on Middle Eastern hand-made paper. € 15 000



A hand-drawn map of the Red Sea region of Arabia, based on a Western printed map but with compelling evidence that it originated in early 19th-century Egypt, where it was apparently prepared, and with contemporary Arabic notes on the back. While based primarily on the excellent map published in James Bruce's *Travels to discover the source of the Nile* (1790), with more accurate cartography than any previously available, the present manuscript, drawn on a larger scale, is an enlarged, improved detail showing only the Red Sea and its environs, revealing a particular local interest in the region during the early 19th century. The Egyptian copyist follows the coast from the Sinai Peninsula along what is today southwestern Saudi Arabia as far south as Mocha in Yemen, and includes the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. The copy bears a French title, dated 1827, in a cartouche at the lower left. A French translation of Bruce's work appeared in 1790–92, but no edition was published in 1827, which we therefore suppose to be the date of execution of the present manuscript copy.

With several contemporary inscriptions in Arabic on the back, including one by Ibrahim Khwajah al-Sarraf (i.e. Ibrahim Khwajah the money changer), dated "Misr 1223" (Cairo/Egypt, 1808/09 CE), which appears to indicate that the sheet of paper was made and in use well before the map was drawn. Another inscription is signed "Sikandariyah 1244" (Alexandria 1828/29 CE), along with a religious invocation apparently including part of the genealogy of Jesus Christ from the Gospel of Matthew. The extreme left side with a section, including one meridian, torn away; further marginal chipping, especially in the corners; several longer tears expertly restored. Otherwise in good condition. A rare document of early 19th-century Middle Eastern cartography adapted from a Western source.

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Engraved map of central Europe, coloured in outline in a contemporary hand


38. [MAP – CENTRAL EUROPE]. DANCKERTS, Justus. Accuratissima Germaniae tabula.

Amsterdam, Justus Dankerts, [before 1701]. Engraved map (48.5 × 57.5 cm) on a sheet of laid paper (51.5 × 61 cm), coloured in outline in a contemporary hand, with the title in an illustrated cartouche at the upper left, and a scale at the lower right (ca. 1:2,400,000). € 450

Engraved map of central Europe by the cartographer Justus Danckerts (1635–1701). It shows present-day Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands in its totality, with large parts of Austria, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland and even small parts of Croatia, Denmark, England, and Italy.

Corners folded, and a small damage at the bottom of the fold, only slightly affecting the image, otherwise in good condition.

Koeman II, Dan I (no. II).

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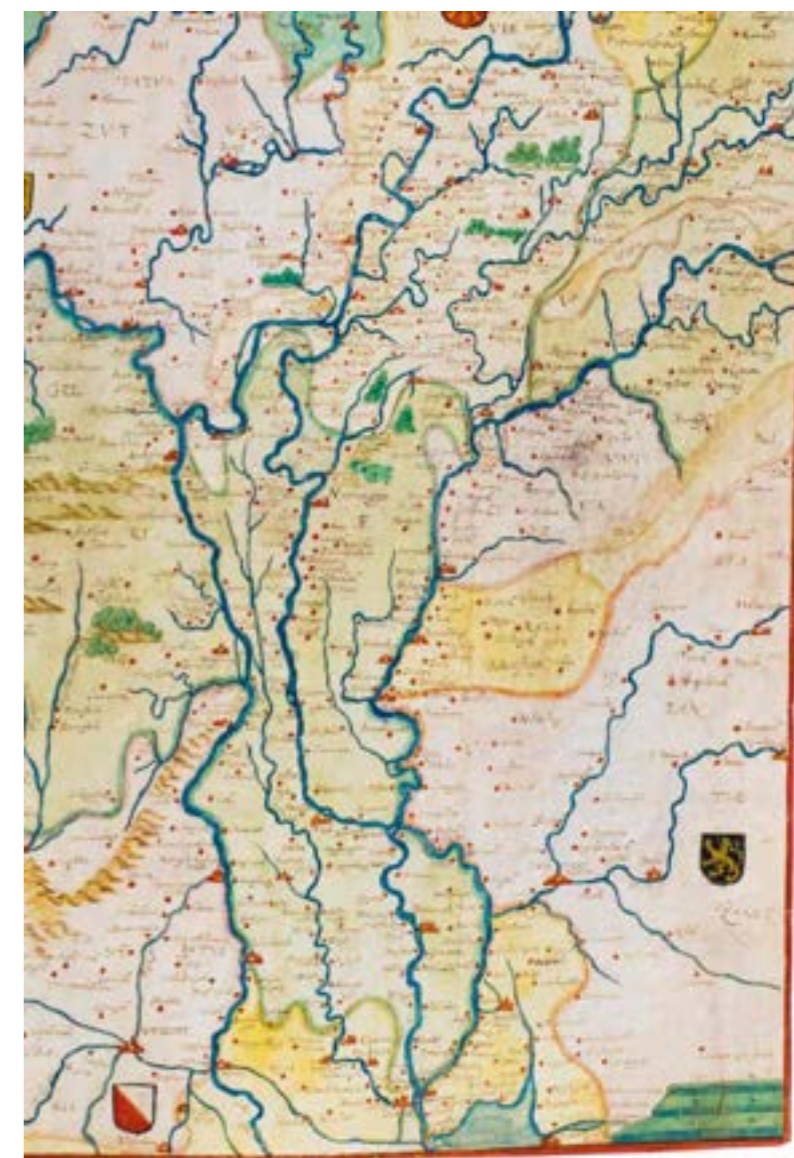
Science & Technology

Very detailed manuscript map of the Duchy of Guelders & surroundings (ca. 1580/1600) with 7 provincial coats of arms, the whole in coloured inks and gold on parchment

39. [MAP – GELDERLAND – MANUSCRIPT]. [SGROOTEN, Christiaan]. Gelderlant.

[Gelderland?], [ca. 1580/1600]. (36 × 37.5 cm; map image 35.5 × 36.5 cm). Manuscript map in coloured inks (and gold) on parchment (at a scale of about 1:315,000, with north to the left, covering about 51.4–52.8° N latitude and 4.9–6.8° E longitude), with 7 provincial coats of arms (rendered in colour and gold), three different variable scales (presumably intended as miles) in the lower right corner (2 units ranging from 30 to 45 mm) and a 6 cm square-rigged, two-masted ship in the Zuyder Zee. It shows rivers in dark blue, lakes and seas in light blue, hills in brown and trees in green, both highlighted with gold, and political regions both shaded and outlined in various colours. Cities and hundreds of towns and villages appear in red, the cities shown in profile with a gold dot, the others indicated by red dots, and all their names (and the names of regions) written quite clearly in brown ink. The whole map has a border in red ink on all four sides, with “Noordt” (North) lettered in gold capitals and small capitals in the right border. € 32 500

A manuscript map drawn in coloured inks on parchment showing the Duchy of Guelders (mostly now in the province of Gelderland) and surroundings, with north to the left. The Duchy itself is shown in light green with a slightly darker green border, the main (northern) part bounded by the Zuyder Zee (now the IJsselmeer) and the River Lek to the north, the River IJssel to the east and the River Maas to the south. The disjunct southern part of the Duchy is further south, up the River Maas, partly cut off at the right. The map was clearly intended to show the coats of arms (rendered in colour and gold) of the provinces (or before 1588 their predecessors) of Holland (county), Utrecht (lordship), Brabant (duchy), Overijssel (lordship), Gelderland (Duchy of Guelders), Zutphen (county) and Cleves (duchy). In fact, there appear to be two errors: the arms placed in Zutphen show a rampant lion, as expected, but the tinctures (colours) indicate the arms of Jülich rather than Zutphen; and the arms shown in Utrecht are not the arms of the lordship or province, but those of the city of Utrecht. Although the arms of Jülich and Guelders had been impaled for the Duchy of Guelders in 1377, they quickly reverted to the arms of Guelders alone, but from 1543 Karl v used both the arms of Guelders and the arms of Zutphen, and they were sometimes impaled together in the period 1543–1799, but in that period one also finds Guelders impaled with Jülich as in 1377, a form officially adopted by the province in 1802. The present map shows the arms of Guelders alone. The scale is not entirely consistent, but measurements across the diagonals give figures ranging from 1:260,000 to 1:370,000. This would make the unnamed units in the scales closer to leagues than to miles, but those in a closely related manuscript map (see below) are even larger and are explicitly called miles.



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The map as drawn has no title, but a contemporary hand has written “Gelderlant” on the back, running up the left edge as seen from the back, and partly trimmed off. An early manuscript note on the back in the upper left corner reads “Westphalen” (the westernmost part of Westphalia/Westphalen appears at the head of the map, coloured in a darker green). Below that is a larger number “44.”, suggesting the map was one in a series or in a manuscript atlas. It and a similar manuscript map (Blonk & Van der Krogt, ill. 8.1 & p. 167) appear to have been based on a large wall map by Christiaan Sgrooten (ca. 1530–1603/08), drawn and engraved in the period 1558 to 1563 and probably first published in or shortly before 1567, though the in earliest state known to survive it is dated 1601 (still with the pre-1580 coat of arms of King Philip II of Spain, so probably not revised except for the publisher’s name and the date (Blonk & Van der Krogt, ill. 3.10 on p. 60). The two manuscript maps cover nearly the same region to the north and east, but the other extends slightly further west (the present just missing Amsterdam and the other just including it) and much further south than the present one. They match each other in style, have north to the right and show a very similar ship in Zuyder Zee, and both show the same error in the arms of Zutphen and show the Utrecht city arms for the Lordship of Utrecht. Sgrooten’s printed map has north at the top and covers the same region to the north, but extends slightly further than either manuscript map to the east and (like the other manuscript map) much further to the south, but it extends much further west than either manuscript map.

Both manuscript maps, however, include the city of Enkhuizen and part of its peninsula, which are hidden by a cartouche in Sgrooten’s printed map. The other manuscript map shows the arms of King Philip II of Spain in its post-1580 form (reflecting the union with Portugal), so it and no doubt also the present one were drawn after 1580. It also shows the arms of the Duchy of Guelders next to King Philip’s and equally large, rather than placing a smaller one in the region itself, as it does with other regions, suggesting that the maps were probably drawn by or at least for someone in Guelders. Major cities in the northern part of Guelders include

Arnhem, Nijmegen, Harderwijk and Tiel. Cities outside Guelders that appear on the map include Deventer and Zutphen on the opposite bank of the river IJssel, and Utrecht, Zwolle, Kampen, Enkhuizen, Hoorn, Edam, Monnikendam, Amersfoort, Den Bosch, Cleves, Almelo, Wesel and many more. Apeldoorn, though now one of the largest cities in Gelderland, is represented only by a red dot: a papermaker first set up there in 1593, leading to its flourishing paper industry in the 17th century, but it was only after 1684, when the Dutch stadholder Willem III (the future King William III of England) bought the palace Het Loo in Apeldoorn to use as a hunting lodge, that it rose to prominence.

The borders at the head, foot and right probably had the compass directions lettered in gold, like the left border, but they have been trimmed closer to the map image. With a small tear through the left border, running a half-centimetre into the map image, a vertical crease about 8.5 cm from the right edge (so that it hardly touches the Duchy of Guelders), an irregular horizontal wrinkle across the middle and scattered smaller wrinkles, slightly affecting the drawn image, but still in good condition, with the colours fresh. An extremely detailed manuscript map of the Duchy of Guelders and surroundings, in coloured ink and gold, probably from the last decades of the 16th century.

Dick Blonk & Peter van der Krogt, Geldria Ducatus: geschiedenis en cartobibliografie van het Hertogdom Gelderland, 2021, pp. 167–169 & ill. 8.2. [More photos on our website](#)





Hand-coloured engraved map showing the rivers of Germany and the Low Countries

40. [MAP – GERMANY – LOW COUNTRIES]. HOMANN, Johann Baptist. Hydrographia Germaniae qua geographiae naturalis ea pars quae de aquis celebrioribus praesertim vero de fluminibus Germaniae agit...

Nuremberg, Johann Baptist Homann, [ca. 1710?]. Engraved map (48.5 × 58 cm) on a whole sheet of paper (53 × 63.5 cm), coloured in an early hand, with the title in an illustrated cartouche with Neptune and other mythological figures at lower left, an illustrated cartouche at upper left with a coat of arms, and a scale (ca. 1:2,400,000) in the margins. € 200



Hand-coloured engraved map showing the rivers of western Europe by the German cartographer Johann Baptist Homann (1665–1724). It doesn't depict any cities, only the main rivers, their bifurcations and lakes of the Low Countries, Germany and a part of Austria. Homann was appointed Imperial Geographer by the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Very slightly browned and margins somewhat thumbbed, otherwise in very good condition.

Woodward, Art and cartography (1987), p. 138. [More photos on our website](#)

Rare wall map of the Gooi, coloured by a contemporary hand

41. [MAP – HET GOOI]. POST, Hendrik. Nieuwe kaart van Gooilandt word met schuldige eerbiedigheid aan den wel. ed. gestr. Heere en Mr. Henrick Bicker schepen der stadt Amsterdam, raadt en advt. fiscaal ter Admiraliteit aldaar meestersknaap van Gooilandt, enz, enz. opgedragen door Reinier & Josua Ottens.


Amsterdam, Reinier & Josua Ottens. [ca. 1737]. 52.5 × 82 cm. Framed.

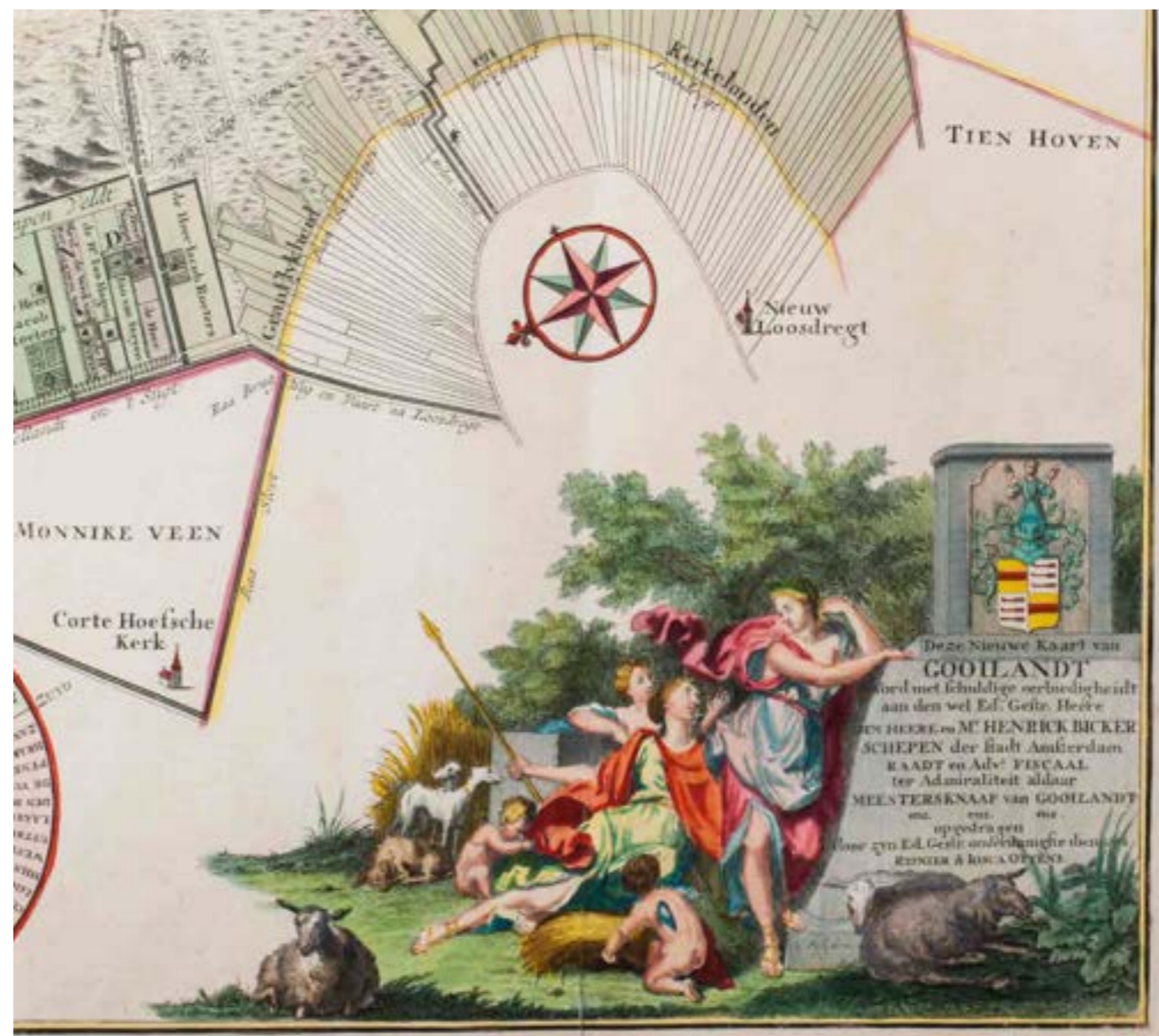
€ 28 000

Rare large map of the Gooi at a scale of about 1:26,000 by Hendrik Post, coloured by a contemporary hand, dedicated to Hendrick Bicker (1682–1738), an Amsterdam city councillor (and former burgomaster) and legal and financial advisor to the Admiralty, with his coat of arms above the title at lower right. The cities and villages depicted include Naarden, Huyzen, Bussum, Laren, Hilversum and Eemnes. It also shows and names the owners of several estates at 's Gravenland, including that of the Bicker brothers, Jacob Roeters (two estates) and Blommert.

The information on this map is partly derived from earlier manuscript maps: one on a large scale by Justus van Broekchuysen (1709) and a smaller one by Maurits van Walraven (1723). The present map adds new information on the estates at 's Gravenland and a table at the left giving the surface area of 37 numbered pieces of land, the largest “erfgooiersgronden”. An inset map in the form of a drapery at upper left shows the northwestern tip of the Gooi with its “maatlanden” (grasslands). Reinier and Josua Ottens were active from 1726 to 1750 and the map is usually dated ca. 1740, but it must have been issued shortly before Bicker's death on 16 February 1738. He held the titles named here already when he bought a house in Amsterdam in 1733.

In fine condition.

Donkersloot-de Vrij, Topografische kaarten van Nederland voor 1750, no. 799 (1 copy); IKAR (1 copy); H. Tromp & J. Six, De buitenplaatsen van 's Gravenland, 1975, pp. 44 & 46; Jan Werner, “Het Gooi”, in: Geografie, 22 (2013), no. 7, pp. 32–33; www.zuiderzeecollectie.nl/object/collect/Zuiderzee_museum-16190.  More photos on our website



Meiji-era map of Kyoto

42. [MAP – KYOTO]. IKEDA Tori. [Map of Kyoto].

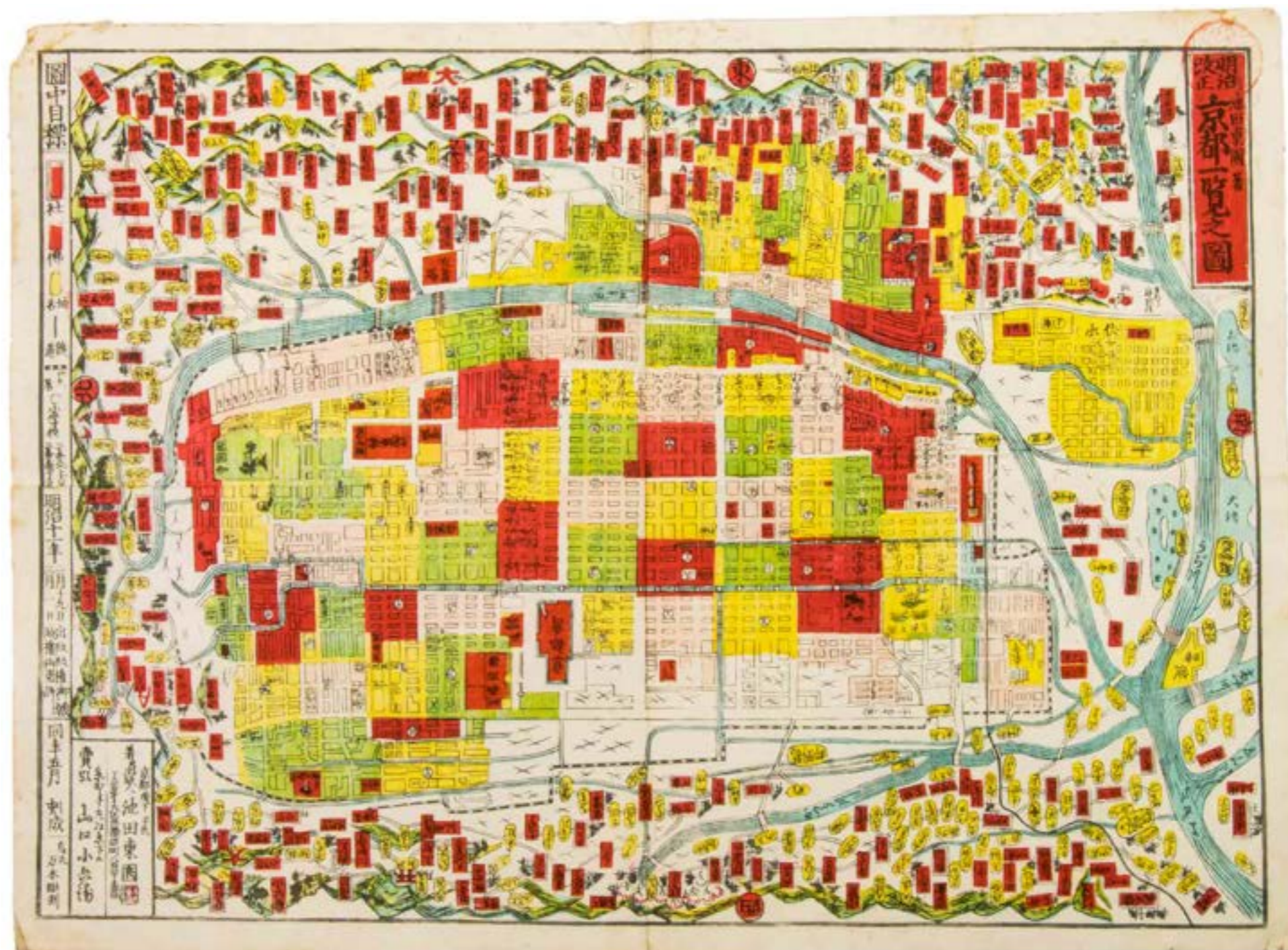
Koto (Tokyo), Tori Ikeda, Meiji 11 [1878]. Woodcut map on paper (37 × 50 cm), printed in six colours.

€ 875

Colour-printed woodcut map of Kyoto, traditionally with the east at the head. Different colours show the different types of area in the city, with the temples printed in red and often named with text.

Red stamp in the upper right corner, some marginal spots along the extremities, otherwise a good copy.

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Brightly handcoloured contemporary manuscript plan showing a military camp near Korbeek/Corbais, Belgium, during the Nine Years' War

43. [MAP – MILITARY – LOW COUNTRIES – KORBEEK]. Plan du campement de l'armée des allies campée a Corbay depuis le 19 Juin au 7 Juliet l'an 1696.

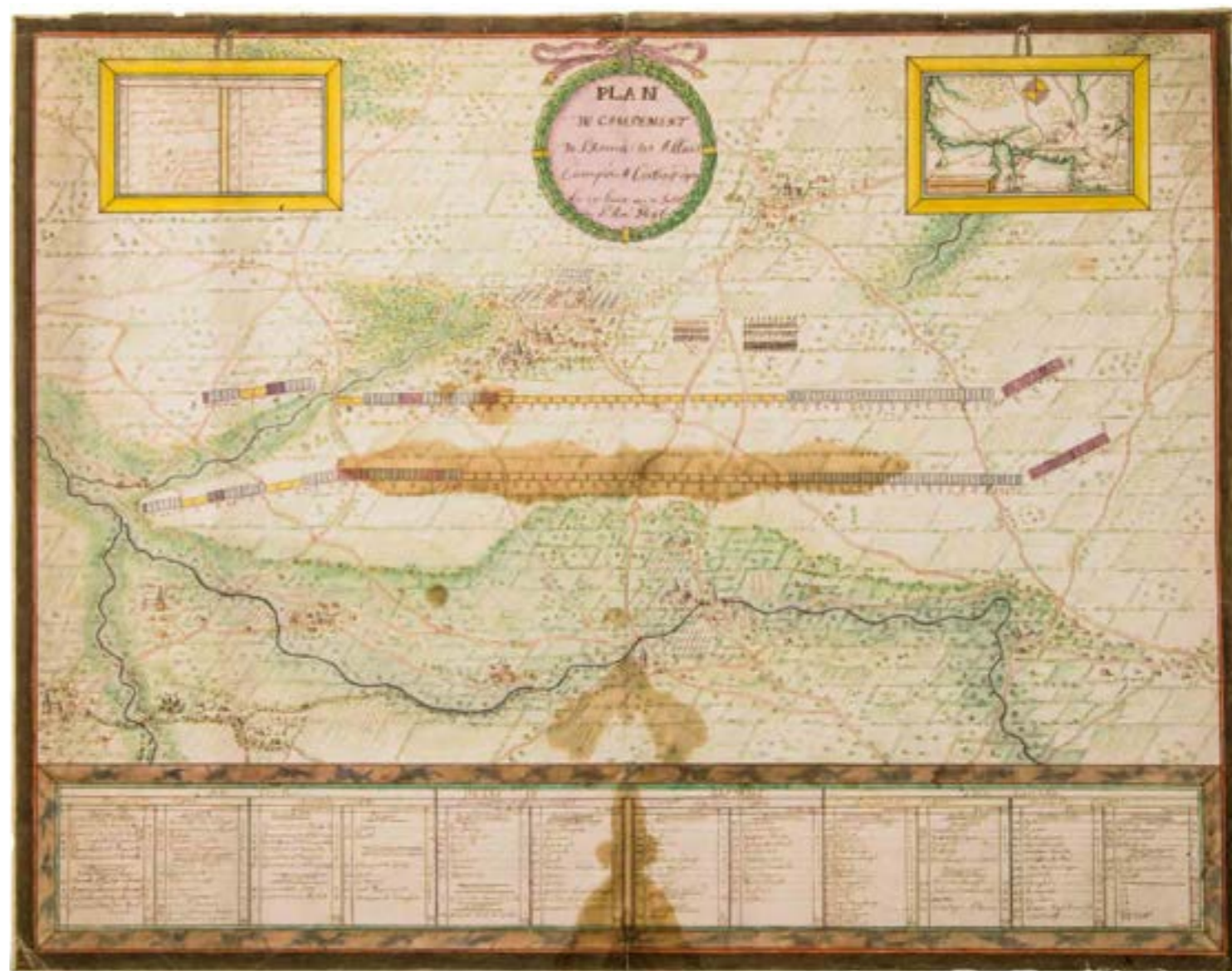
[Belgium?, ca. 1696]. Manuscript plan on paper (38 × 48 cm) in ink and bright watercolour. With the title in a wreath at the head, a large panel at the foot with keys identifying the camps of the various troops, and two smaller panels at the head, with keys to the villages and other locations, and a general overview map. € 2000

Contemporary manuscript plan of the camps of the allied troops fighting against France during the Nine Years' War, in the vicinity of Korbeek (Corbais), near Waver, Belgium, between 19 June and 7 July 1696. These troops were part of the Grand Alliance, the European-wide coalition that fought against Louis XIV during the Nine Years' War (1688–1697). The present map shows mostly Dutch and German, but also Spanish troops. The Dutch forces include troops led by well-known commanders as Menno van Coehoorn, Johan van Baer van Slangenburg and Lodewijk Crato van Nassau-Saarbrücken.

The map is drawn on paper watermarked: fleur-de-lis on a crowned shield above WR = IHS DC (?), similar watermarks all date from the last decades of the 17th-century (cf. Heawood 1780, 1785 and 1787).

A few minor tears along the edges and some brown water stains. Nevertheless, the plan remains clearly legible and the colouring remains bright.

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Collection of 6 maps of the Beemster polder 1644–1979

44. [MAP – NETHERLANDS – BEEMSTER]. FLORISZ. VAN BERCKENRODE, Balthasar and Daniel van BREEN. Beemsterlants caerte... [with a second title at the head:] Ware afbeeldinge vande bedyckte Beemster-landen... M.DC.XLIIII.

Amsterdam, 1644 [reprinted ca. 1769?].

And:

(2) [FLORISZ. VAN BERCKENRODE, Balthasar] and Daniel van BREEN. Beemsterlants caerte...

Amsterdam, 1658. Engraved map (43.5 × 58 cm).

(3) [MAP – NETHERLANDS – BEEMSTER]. Beemster landts kaarte, aenwysende de hoogte vande ringhdyck. Als mede de diepte vande tocht & wech slooten.

[Amsterdam(?), ca. 1696].

(4–5) DORLAND, C. [2 maps of the Beemster].

Amsterdam, Tresling & Co., March 1908.

(6) [MAP – NETHERLANDS – BEEMSTER]. Waterschap de Beemster.


February 1970, updated to 1979. Large map (64 × 50 cm).

Collection of 6 maps (the first in 6 sheets). Engraved map in 6 sheets (each 56 × 44 cm). With the main title in a large cartouche at right, the statement about its production and a scale of Rijnland rods in a pedestal at the foot, a Latin verse in praise of the Beemster polder by Caspar van Baerle at lower right, a compass rose at upper right, and the arms of Beemster at the head. Bound in modern cloth (57.5 × 47 cm). € 3750

Interesting collection of maps of the Beemster polder, which in the 16th century was an eight by nine kilometre inland sea north of Amsterdam. Its reclamation in the years 1607 to 1612, financed largely by the Dutch East India Company, was one of the most ambitious of the early 17th-century drainage projects. Dykes were built and the water was pumped out by 41 windmills, creating a large polder with sorely needed residential and above all farming land near the rapidly expanding city of Amsterdam.

Including: **Ad 1:** Apparently the last reprint, not reported in the literature, of a magnificent map of the Beemster Polder, on a scale of about 1:11,500, which “may be called the finest water-authority map of this era” (Fockema Andreae, *Gesch. Kartografie Nederland*, p. 36). The land was surveyed and the map drawn in 1640 by Balthasar Florisz. van Berckenrode and engraved in 1644 by Daniel van Breen.

Ad 2: Rare reduced version, in its first state, of the map of the Beemster by Balthasar Florisz. van Berckenrode and Daniel van Breen. It was issued in a second state in 1769, revised by Jan Switsers. **Ad 3:** Rare surveyor’s map clarifying the state of the dyke of the Beemster polder. **Ad 4–6:** Three modern maps of the Beemster. A few small tears along the edges (ad 3) and a minor dampstain in two leaves (ad 1). Collection of maps of the Beemster in very good condition.

Ad 1: cf. *Donkersloot-De Vrij 130; Hamleers (1984) 13; De Vries, Beemsterlants Caerten 10 (none mentioning this printing); ad 2: Donkersloot-De Vrij 130 note; De Vries, Beemsterlants Caerten 12A (5 copies); ad 3: De Vries, Beemsterlants Caerten 13 (5 copies).*  More photos on our website

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Rare 18th-century wall map of the Netherlands

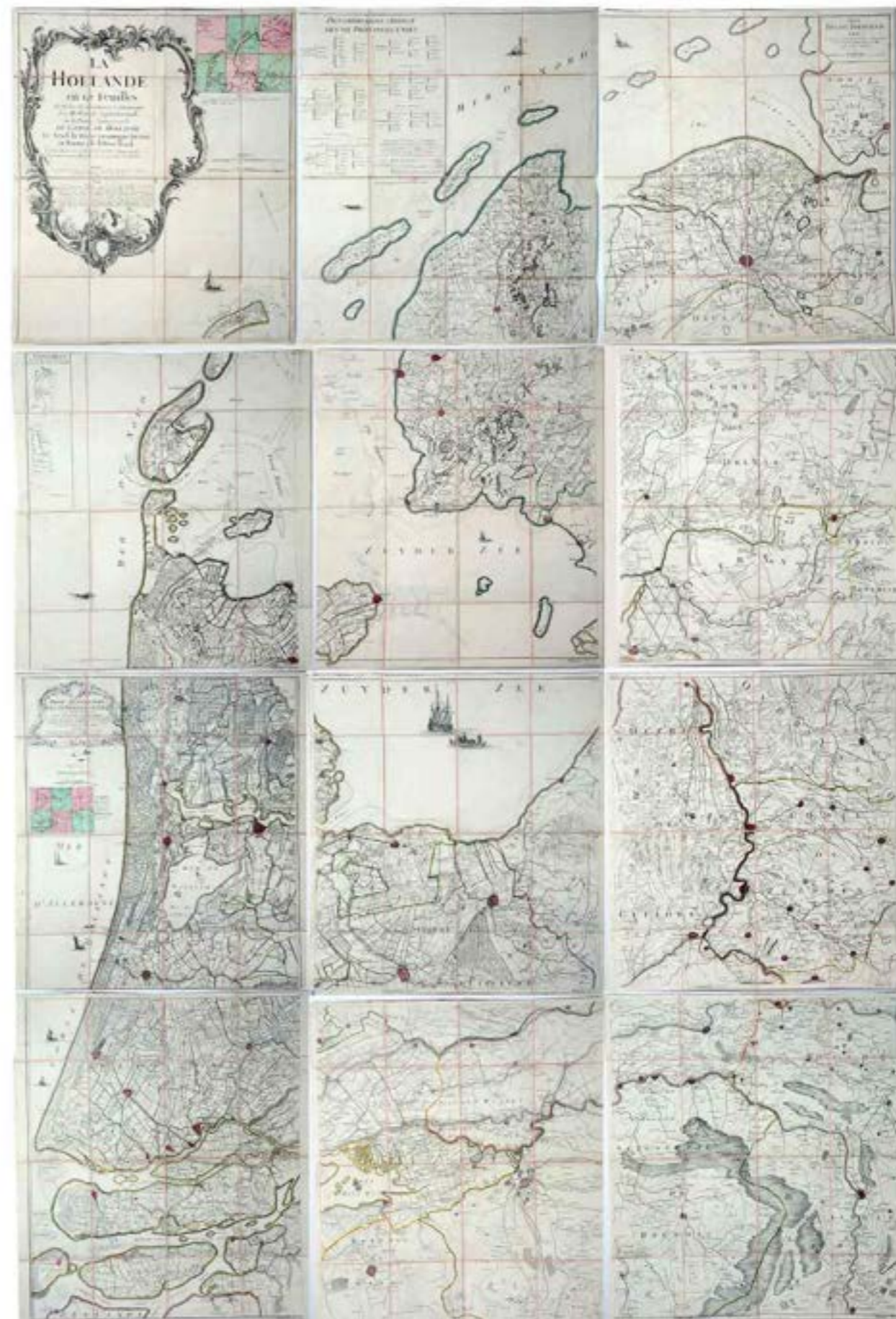
45. [MAP – NETHERLANDS]. [LE ROUGE, George-Louis]. La Hollande en 12 feuilles.

Paris, Jean Dezauche, 1790. Published on 12 sheets, numbered as 48 quarter-sheets. An engraved wall map of the Netherlands (excluding Zeeland), with the main title in a large cartouche at upper left, the Latin title at upper right. Many cities and coastlines, and a few other features, highlighted in colour. Cut, mounted on cloth and folded, in 4 contemporary gold-tooled green morocco boxes. € 8500

Third state of the first map of the Netherlands on such a large scale, mostly about 1:105,000, but with some eastern regions squeezed in at about 1:140,000. Fully assembled it has an image area of about 231 × 152 cm. Then as now, foreigners used the name “Holland” to refer to the entire Northern Netherlands, at this time comprising the seven provinces of the Dutch Republic. Zeeland falls almost entirely outside the borders of this map, however, so it covers the provinces of Holland, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel and Gelderland (Drenthe was admitted as a province independent of Overijssel only in 1796). Originally published by Le Rouge in 1748, the plates were revised for publication in a second state by Jean Crepy ca. 1770, and in a third by Jean A. Dezauche in 1790.

2 sheets with slight glue stain in blank margins. Boxes a bit rubbed and scratched. Fine, well-preserved copy.

De Vries, “Een Franse wandkaart van Nederland uit 1748”, in: Caert-Tresoor, 1 (1989), pp. 24–29. [👉 More photos on our website](#)



Coloured manuscript map of Utrecht, enlarged copy after Hendrik de Leth

46. [MAP – NETHERLANDS – UTRECHT]. [Manuscript map of Utrecht].

[Netherlands, late 18th century]. Manuscript map (38 × 52.5 cm) on paper, in brown ink with bright green and red watercolour. With 3 panels at top left, middle and right, with keys to 31 important locations, a compass rose, a scale, and detail drawings of several buildings. € 1000

Late 18th-century enlarged manuscript copy of *Platte grond der stad Utrecht* published ca. 1740 by Hendrik de Leth, with a revised list of keys (the original keys weren't all displayed in the map), and even including the same scale and compass rose. It shows the fortification and the most important locations, rivers and roads. Paper with watermark Blauw & Briel and with the original merchants mark of D&C Blauw (cf. Voorn 165), so probably after 1768.

The colouring is a bit crude, with some stains. Reasonable condition.

Cf. Donkersloot-De Vrij, Kaarten van Utrecht 25. [More photos on our website](#)



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1784 copy of a 1568 manuscript map of Walcheren and Zuid-Beveland in Zeeland

47. [MAP – NETHERLANDS – ZEELAND]. RUYTE, Lieven. [Walcheren ... Zuyt Bevelant].

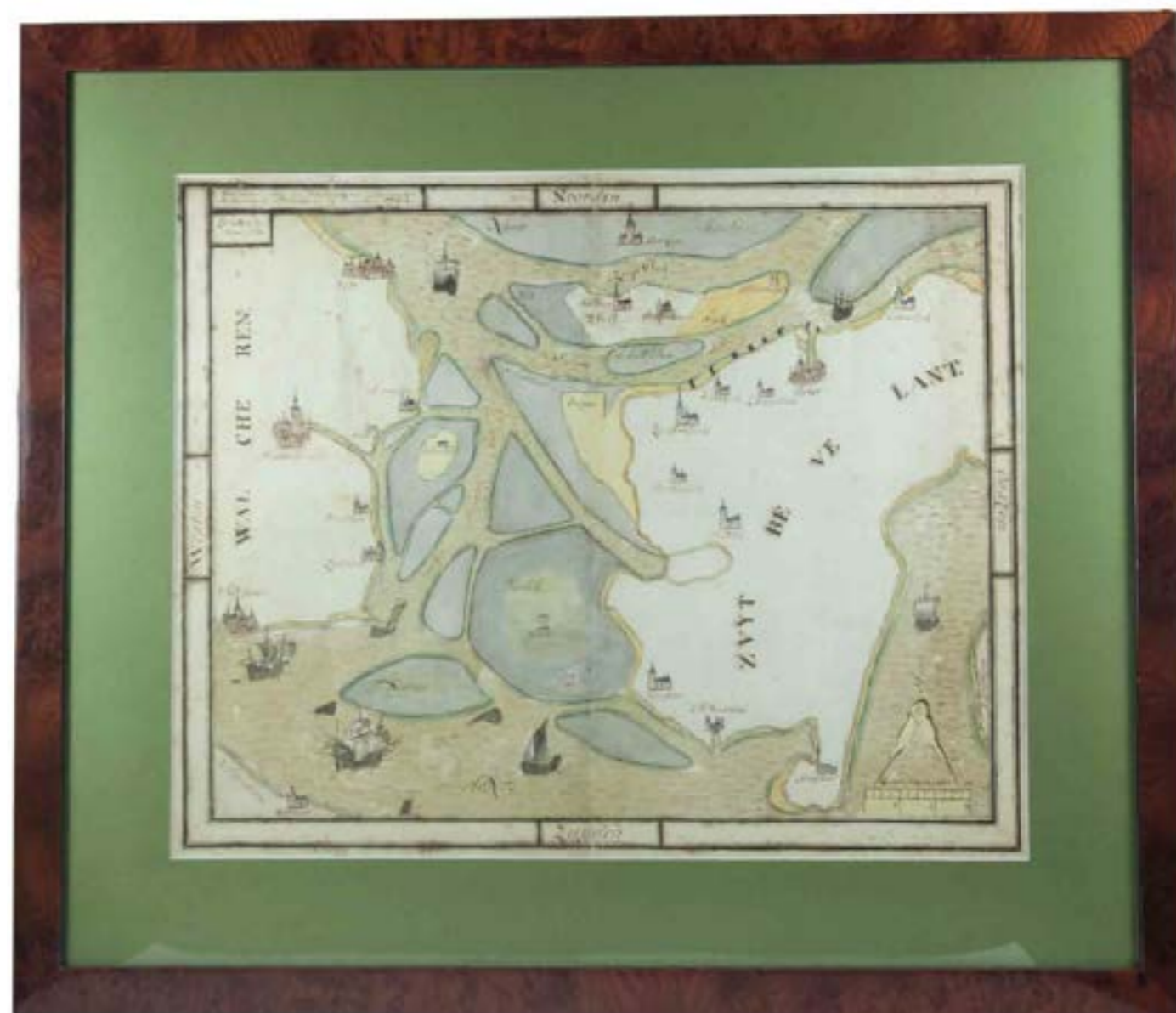
Tholen, Korstiaen Bestebroer, 1784. Map: 42 × 52.5 cm (frame: 61 × 71.5 cm). Manuscript map in ink and watercolour on paper (map image 37 × 47 cm) at a scale of about 1:55,000 with north at the top. Framed. € 1900

A manuscript copy of a 1568 manuscript map of what were then islands and waterways in Zeeland, covering the eastern half of Walcheren, most of Zuid-Beveland, the southern edge of Noord-Beveland and some smaller islands. It includes the cities of Middelburg, Veere, Vlissingen and Goes, and about twenty smaller towns and villages. It is executed in pen and watercolour in subtle shades ochre, blue, yellow, grey, green and pink and represents the cities and towns pictorially (with major churches and sometimes smaller buildings and fortifications), shows roads, 7 boats and ships in the water and sandbanks.

The map was originally drawn by the surveyor Lieven Ruyte (ca. 1553–1601), apparently based on his own survey, and covers an area of about 19 × 27 kilometres. The original map of 1568 is said to have been in the hands of the town clerk of the city of Goes but is now known only from copies.

With some foxing, mostly in or near the margins, but otherwise in very good condition. Some minor tears are confined to the margins and the map is very slightly worn along an old vertical fold. A detailed map showing islands and waterways in Zeeland as they were in 1568.

Cf. Donkersloot-de Vrij, Topografische kaarten 692; Zelandia illustrata, p. 615. [More photos on our website](#)



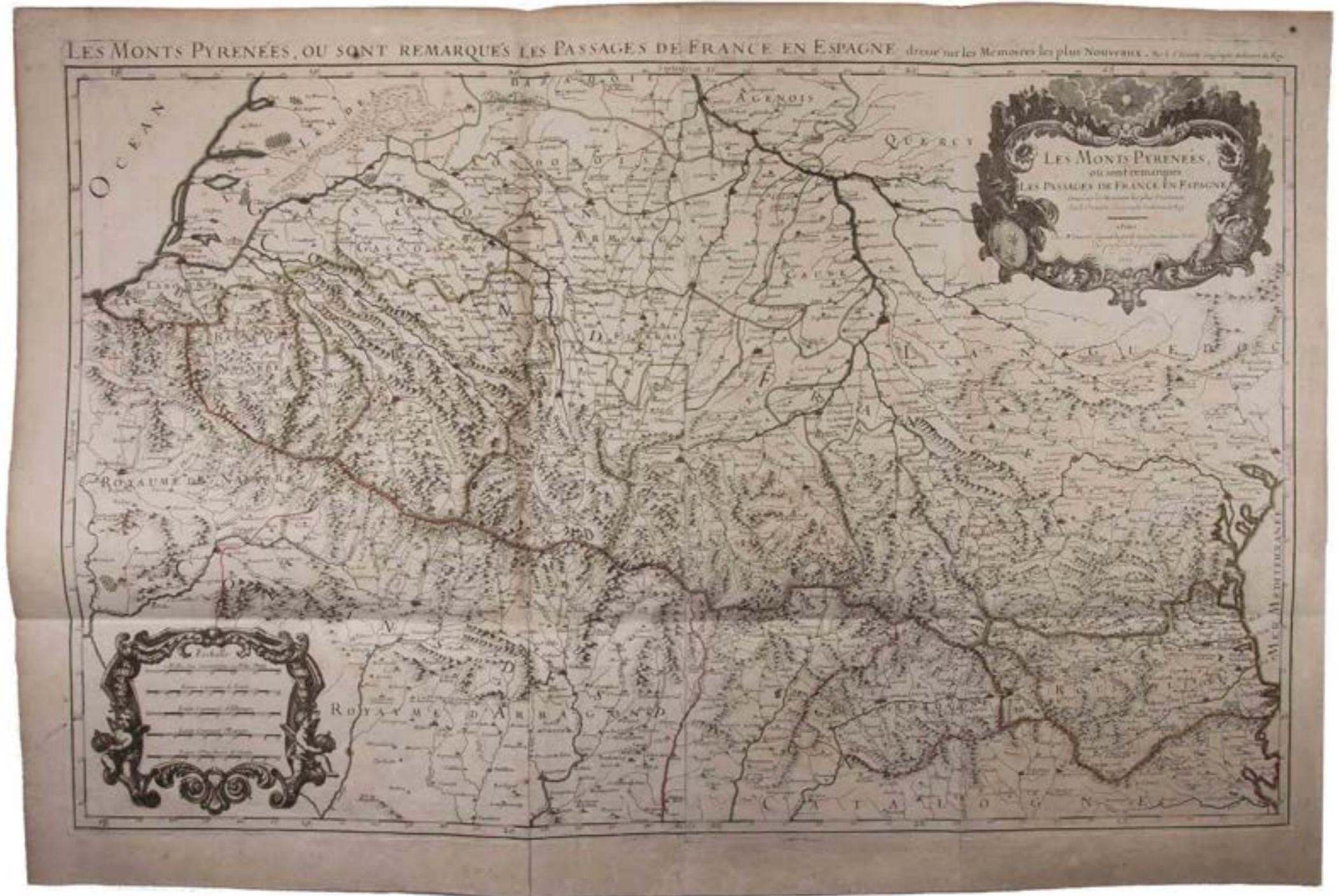
Large map of the Pyrenees

48. [MAP – PYRENEES]. SANSON, Nicolas. Les Monts Pyrenées, ou sont remarqués les Passages de France en Espagne. Paris, Hubert Jaillot, 1719. Engraved map on 2 assembled sheets (54.5 × 88 cm). With title in decorated cartouche (signed F.C.) in upper right corner and scalebars in decorated cartouche in the lower left corner. Coloured in outline. € 500

Large map of the Pyrenees, a mountain range on the border between France and Spain, after Nicolas Sanson (1600–1675). Apparently printed from the original plates, differing from the map issued in Mortier's "Jaillot-Atlas".

Very good copy, slightly browned.

Pastoureau, Jail. II C map 166. [More photos on our website](#)



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*Two large wall maps of the Dutch provinces,
from the library of Marco-Antonio III (1730–1800), Prince Borghese*

49. [MAPS – NETHERLANDS]. [LE ROUGE, George-Louis]. La Hollande en 12 feuilles dont les six premières contiennent la Hollande ...

Paris, Jean A. Dezauche, successor of Delisle & Buache, 1790. Together ca. 230 × 155 cm. Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline. Printed on 12 sheets, each divided into 4 segments, numbered 1–48. The 12 sheets are mounted on contemporary linen and folded, the edges reinforced with blue ribbon.

With: **(2) LE ROUGE, George Louis.** Topographie de la Zelande en 9 feuilles traduite de l’Hollandois. [Second title:] Partie orientale de la Flandre Hollandoise, ...

Paris, Jean A. Dezauche, 1790. Large engraved wall map, hand-coloured in outline, printed on 9 numbered sheets, each divided into 4 segments, numbered 1–36 (each sheet 48 × 56.5 cm); the 36 segments are mounted on contemporary linen, the edges reinforced with blue ribbon. Each map in contemporary box. € 8950

Two large complementary wall maps of the seven Dutch provinces, covering (1) the provinces Holland, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel and Gelderland and a part of Brabant, bound to the line Steenberg – Roermond, and (2) Zeeland. Both are rare, especially the map of Zeeland. They were the first maps of the Netherlands on such a large scale, mostly about 1:105,000, but with some eastern regions squeezed in at about 1:140,000. Fully assembled, the map of “Hollande” would measure about 230 × 155 cm, and the map of Zeeland about 143 × 175 cm. Originally published in 1748, Le Rouge’s 21 plates for the two maps were revised for publication in a second state by Jean Crepy ca. 1770. The map in its present third state was revised and published by Jean A. Dezauche in 1790. On the back of each sheet is an engraved label with the sheet number and the name of the region covered added in manuscript.

From the library of Marco-Antonio III (1730–1800), Prince Borghese: on each box is the engraved armorial bookplate of the library of this Borghese Prince. Marc-Antonio’s son, Camillo Filippo Ludovico (1775–1832), married Napoleon’s sister in 1803.

Boxes are slightly scuffed. A remarkable copy with a princely provenance.

De Vries, ‘Een Franse wandkaart van Nederland uit 1748’, in: Caert-Thresoor, 1 (1982), pp. 24–29; cf. BMC Printed maps VIII, cols. 967 & 969 (1748 edition); not in Donkersloot-de Vrij; Oehme, “A French world atlas”, in: Imago mundi, 25 (1971), pp. 55–64 (on Le Rouge). [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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Large map of Spain and Portugal

50. [MAP – SPAIN & PORTUGAL]. SANSON, Nicolas. l'Espagne divisée en tous ses royaumes et principautés suivant qu'ils sont compris sous les Couronnes de Castille et d'Aragon, possedees par le Roy Catholique et sous la couronne de Portugal possedee par le Roy de Portugal.

Paris, Hubert Jaillot, [1708]. Engraved map on 2 assembled sheets (55.5 × 78 cm), engraved by Cordier. With title in decorated cartouche on the bottom right corner, scales and privilege in decorated cartouche on the bottom left corner, and a few lines coloured in green. € 650

Large map of Spain and Portugal, this state with a privilege for 20 years, granted in 1708. Engraved by Cordier after the map by Nicolas Sanson.

Strengthened fold, damaged corners, but map in very good condition.

Cf. Pastoureau, Jail. II A map 91. [More photos on our website](#)



17th-century map of Arabia

51. **MEURS, Jacob van.** Nova totius Arabiae Foelicis, Petraeae, et Desertae.

[Amsterdam, ca. 1680]. Engraved map (30 × 35 cm), contemporarily hand-coloured. Matted.

€ 3500

A copy of the De Witt map of Arabia, with fine cartouches.

Al Ankary 79; Tibbets 137. [More photos on our website](#)



Large wall map of the region showing population and minorities


52. [MIDDLE EAST – WALL MAP]. Mapah carta shel ha-mizrah ha-tikhon. (Carta's Map of the Middle East).

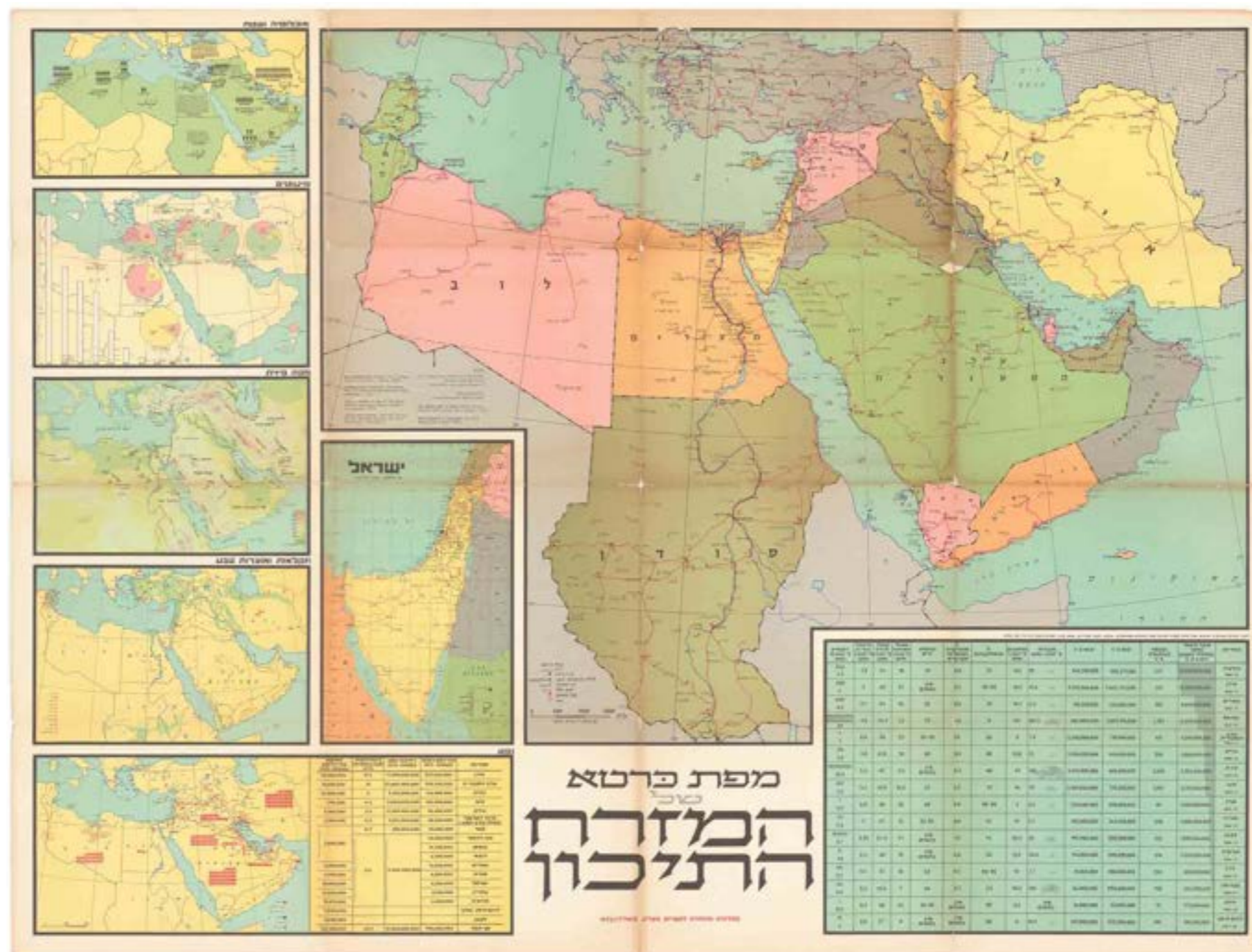
[Jerusalem], Carta, 1973 121 × 92 cm. Colour-printed map (folded). Scale 1:20,000,000.

€ 4500

A large wall map of the Middle East shortly before the Yom Kippur War, showing the Arabian Peninsula, north-eastern Africa with Libya, Egypt and Sudan as well as Turkey and Iraq pictured in their entirety. A separate inset shows Israel, others show statistics such as population and trade, oil production, etc.

A few large tears to folds, some adhesive tape reinforcements to reverse, but well preserved.

 [More photos on our website](#)



16th-century Dutch map of Persia

53. **ORTELIUS, Abraham.** Persici sive Sophorum Regni Typus.

Antwerp, Christoph Plantin, 1574. Engraved map (35 × 50 cm), in contemporary hand-colouring and highlighted in gold.
Scale 1:9,000,000. € 2500

16th-century Dutch map of Persia based on the Gastaldi map, with additional new cartographic information.

Alai, General maps E.70; Al-Qasimi 30; Van den Broecke 167 (first state). [📷](#) More photos on our website

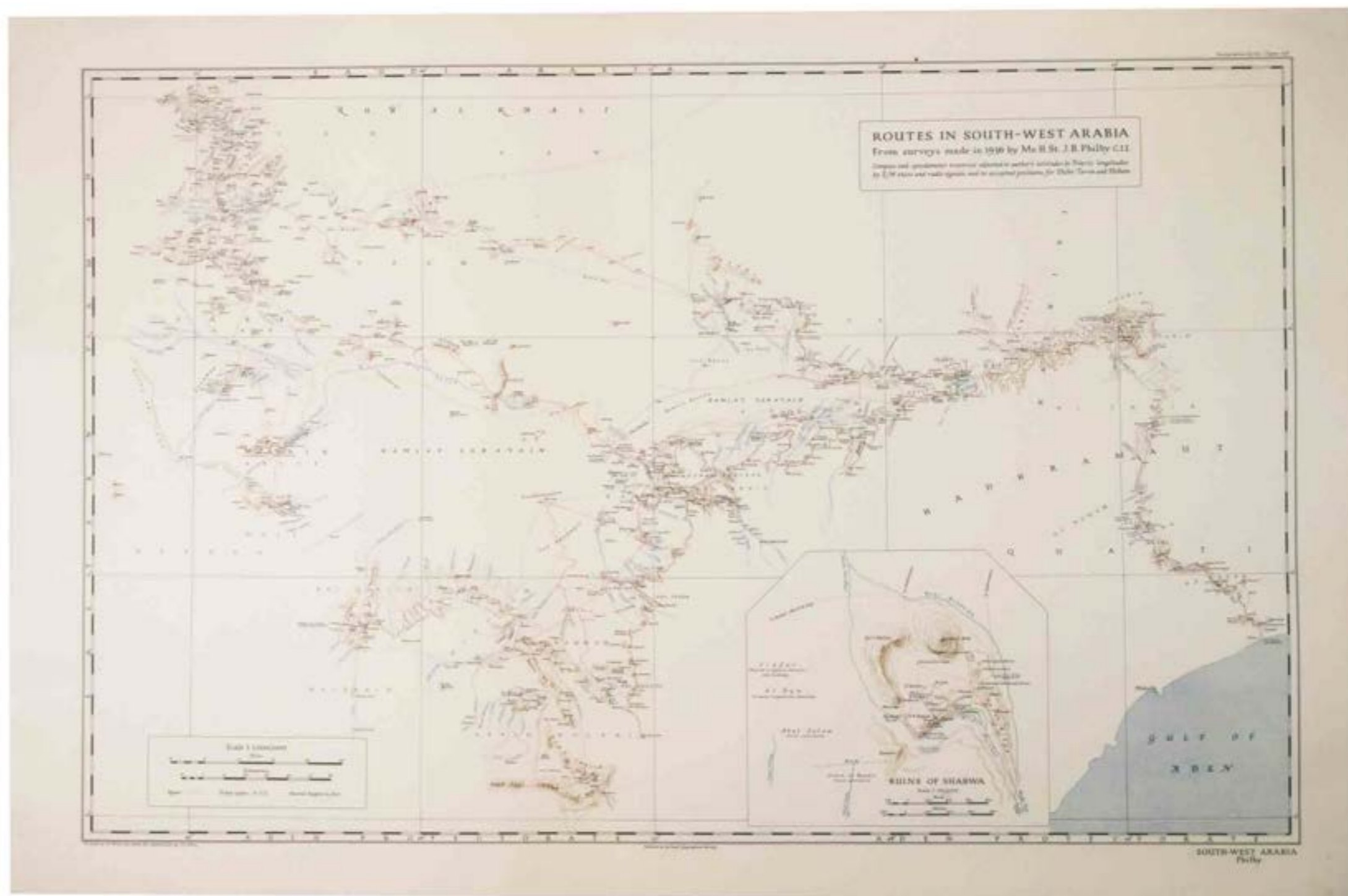


Philby's surveys in South West Arabia

54. PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger. Routes in South West Arabia. From surveys made by J. B. Philby. London, 1938. Colour-printed map (56 × 36 cm)

€ 950

Not in Al Ankary; Al-Qasimi. [📖 More photos on our website](#)



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Early 19th-century map of Arabia

55. **PINKERTON, John.** Arabia.

London, Cadell & Davies, 1813. Engraved map (56 × 77 cm), hand-coloured in outline. Scale 1: 4,300,000.

€ 2800

A rather large English map of the Arabian peninsula, with detail starting to appear in the interior, especially around Oman.

Al-Qasimi 222; cf. Alai, General maps E.260 (1811 ed.). [More photos on our website](#)



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*Magnificent engraving of the 1661 mosaic floor map of the world in 2 hemispheres,
incorporating Tasman's discoveries not otherwise published for decades*

56. [PLAN – AMSTERDAM CITY HALL]. [CAMPEN, Jacob van]. Le pavé de la grand' sale des bourgeois. [Amsterdam, Gerard Valk, 1719]. Very large engraved folding plan comprising 1 1/2 sheets (measuring 46 × 83 cm as assembled), engraved by Danckert Danckertsz. and his father after drawings by Jacob Vennekool, including the two hemispheres of the world map and a celestial map of the constellations of the northern hemisphere (each 10 cm in diameter). € 2500

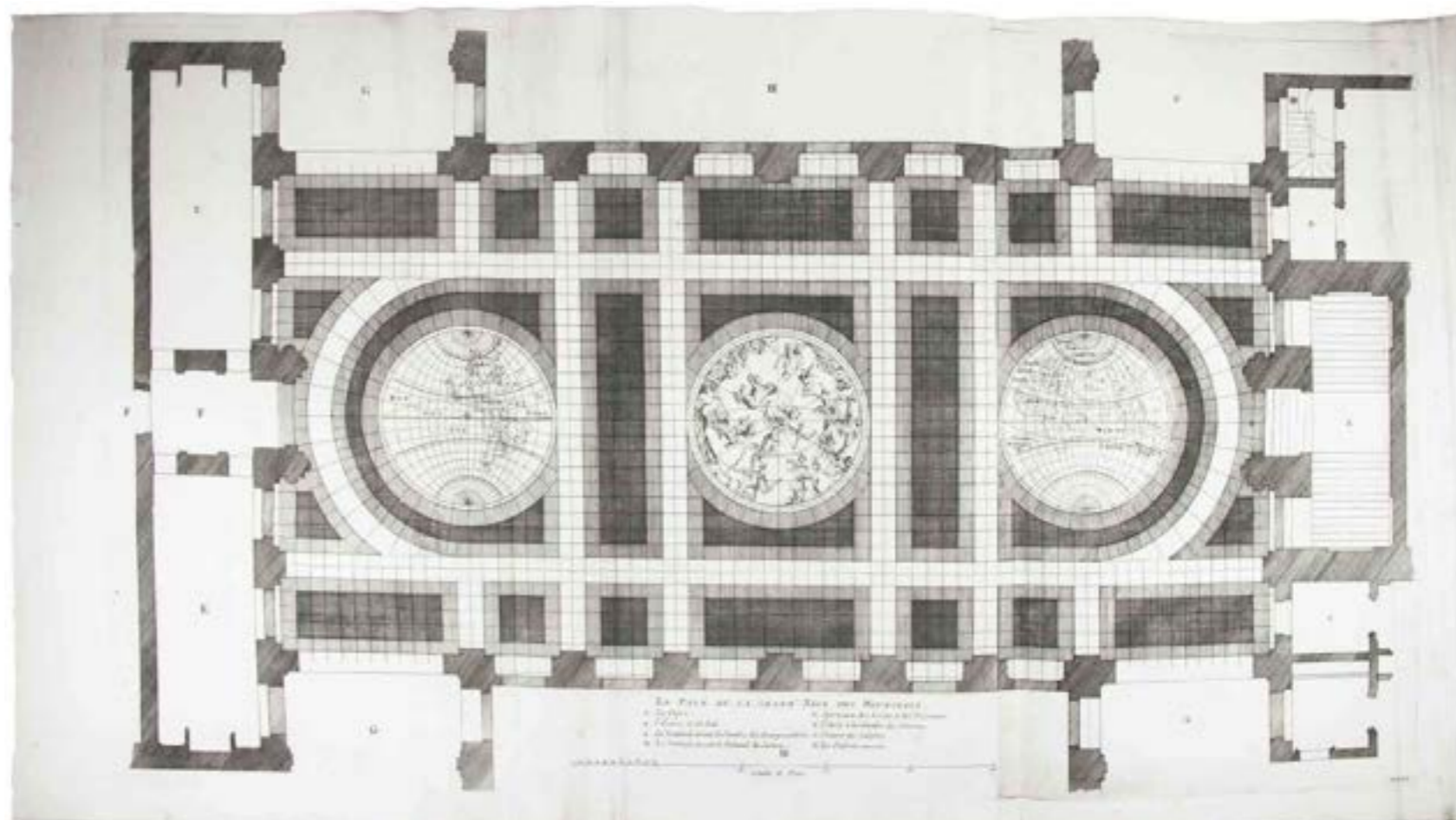
Very large engraved plan showing the extraordinary cartographic mosaic floor of the Burgerzaal of the Amsterdam City Hall, designed by Jacob van Campen, with a celestial map in the centre and the magnificent map of the world in 2 hemispheres on either side. The engraving was first published in 1661, and the map shows Tasman's recent discoveries in Australia and Tasmania, and depicts California as an island. Many discoveries from his second voyage remained otherwise unpublished until the end of the 17th-century. This engraved representation is all that is left of this cartographical work of art. Wear caused by people walking on the mosaic meant it had to be restored about a hundred years later. When in turn this restoration was damaged the two hemispheres were filled in with plain marble slabs without pictorial representation.

The drawing of the floor was made by Jacob Vennekool who worked closely with Van Campen, and since his drawings were first published even before the building was completed, they may reflect Van Campen's plan more closely than the finished building itself. They also, of course, show it before the alterations made at various times in later years.

Slightly wrinkled in the right margin, one fold reinforced and a few tiny spots, otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. BAL 533 (1st Dutch ed.); Fowler 77 & 274 (1st Dutch ed.); Berlin Kat. 2235 (1st French ed.).

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Remarkable VOC manuscript chart of the island of Anjouan, dated and signed

57. PLEY, Pieter. 't Eijlandt Ansuanij.

[Batavia], 1738. Ca. 48 × 40.5 cm. Contemporary coloured manuscript map, oriented to the west, with red, brown and black ink on paper, a compass rose, rhumb lines and scale bar. Housed in a modern slipcase of purple cloth, with a red morocco title label on the front cover, lettered in gold. € 35 000

Beautiful manuscript chart of Ansuanij (also known as Anjouan or Nzwani) signed by Pieter Pleij (dates unknown), who was likely a cartographer for the Dutch East India Company (VOC) at Batavia. The detailed and accurate map gives the depths of the water in the harbour, describes the city of Domoni as “een dorpje met een vastigheijt” (“a village with a fortification”), and the city of Mutsamudu as “De Staat ofte Hooft Plaats Ansuanijs” (“the principal town or capital of Anjouan”). VOC manuscript maps are already quite rare on the market, but signed ones like the present are exceptionally scarce.

Anjouan is one of the four Comoros islands, located north of Madagascar. The VOC used Anjouan to collect fresh provisions and, likely, enslaved people, but there is no proof that there was a trading post. This is probably why only the coast of Anjouan is shown on the present map. The present map is likely based on the journals of the crew of *De Burgh van Leijden*, a VOC ship that anchored in Mutsamudu in 1684 after a storm, as it indicates where the survivors lived and the victims were buried.

The paper has been unevenly cut around the edges, with a repaired tear on the bottom edge, barely affecting the image, and a small stain in the lower left corner and middle of the right margin, barely affecting the image. Otherwise in very good condition.

[1] Cf. *Atlas of mutual heritage*, entry *Nzwani* (online); Laurentius, *Watermarks 1450–1850*, no. 267 (watermark); Mil, P. van, et al. *De VOC in de kaart gekeken*, pp. 18–23; Voorn, *De papiermolens in de provincie Noord Holland*, pp. 97, 238–250; Vries, D. de. *Uit de kaartenwinkel van de VOC*, 18–21; Pieter Pley not in *Donkersloot – de Vrij, M., Repertorium van Nederlandse kaartmakers 1500–1900*. [More photos on our website](#)





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WWII Pilots Navigating the Arabian Gulf

58. [RAF – MIDDLE EAST FORCE]. Air Route books for pilots flying from Cairo to Karachi. Navigation Branch H.Q. 216 Group.

1944. 2 volumes. 4°. Two files of ca. 30 leaves each, including distress signal code tables, tips for forced landings, colour-printed route maps, radio beacon maps, emergency airfield maps (folded), and double-sided airfield leaves dedicated to single airfields along the designated route. Original printed wrappers. Perforated and handbound with cords. € 3500

Two air route books for pilots of the Royal Air Force flying from Cairo to Karachi during World War II, “designed to help [them] to execute flights vital to our fronts in all theatres of war. The information which [they] contain is therefore also of use to the enemy, and must be safeguarded at all times” (p. 1).

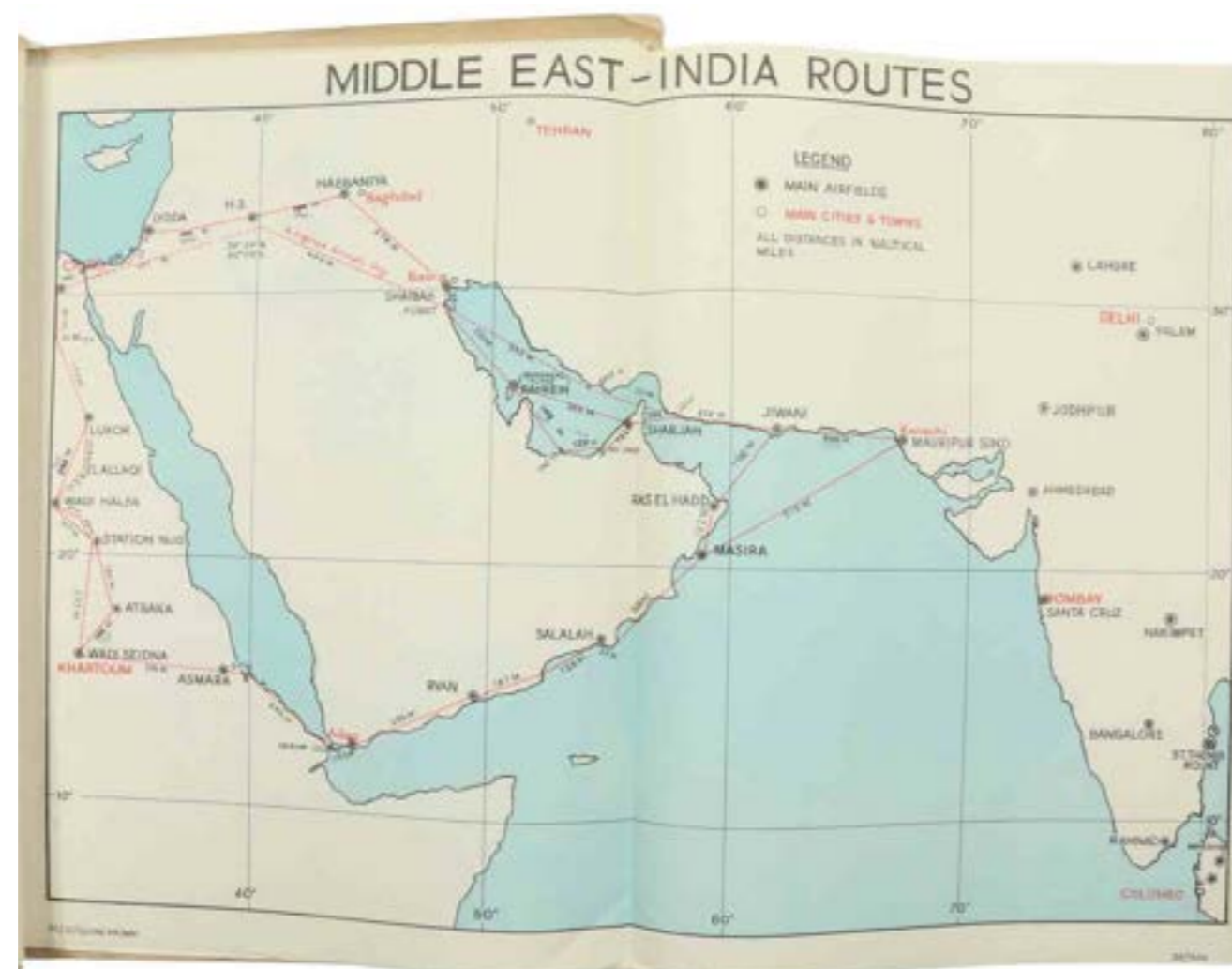
The books are in fact useful guides to airports along the way, the plans depicting airfields in Egypt (Cairo West, Almaza, Payne, Heliopolis, Lydda and Luxor), as well as in Bahrein, Sharjah, Jiwani, Karachi, Wadi Halfa, Khartoum, Sheikh Othman, Khormaksar, Riyan and other places. For each airfield general information like coordinates, the length of the runways, the nature of ground signals, existing hangars, repair and fuel facilities, expectable weather conditions, distances to other places, radio aids, and local currency, as well as timetables of morning and evening twilight are given. The folding plans show emergency airfields in Egypt, Palestine and

Syria, Iraq, Persia, and the Arabian Gulf area, as well as the routes between the Middle East and India. Further, the booklets include instructions on what to do after a forced landing in unknown territory, advising to ration water and attract attention of rescue aircraft through a spread-out parachute or fires, including the order: “Don’t drink the compass alcohol”.

There is no standard collation for the books, as they were added to with monthly supplements. With the handwritten note “Compiled 21.2.45” as well as a signature to inner covers. The “from” and “to” fields on the title-pages (i.e., the front covers) are filled out by the same hand.

Covers show some small creases and edge tears; a few small ruststains, but on the whole well-preserved specimens from wartime Royal Air Force use.

 More photos on our website



17th-century map of the Turkish Empire

60. SANSON, Nicolas. Estats de L'Empire du Grand Seigneur des Turqs ou Sultan des Ottomans en Asie, en Afrique, et en Europe.

Paris, 1654. Engraved map (42 × 56 cm), coloured in outline.

€ 2500

Map of the Turkish Empire, showing Ottoman possessions in the Balkans, Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, and Arabia – marking topography and settlements.

Al Ankary 59; Al-Qasimi 60; Tibbetts 99. [More photos on our website](#)



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Large map of West Asia & Turkey

61. STANFORD, Edward. Countries between Constantinople & Calcutta including Turkey in Asia, Persia, Afghanistan & Turkestan.

London, 1885. Large folding map (64 × 86 cm), hand-coloured and mounted on linen. Scale 1:6,969,000. € 2000

Alai, General maps E.323; not in Al Ankary; Al-Qasimi. [More photos on our website](#)



18th-century French map of Arabia

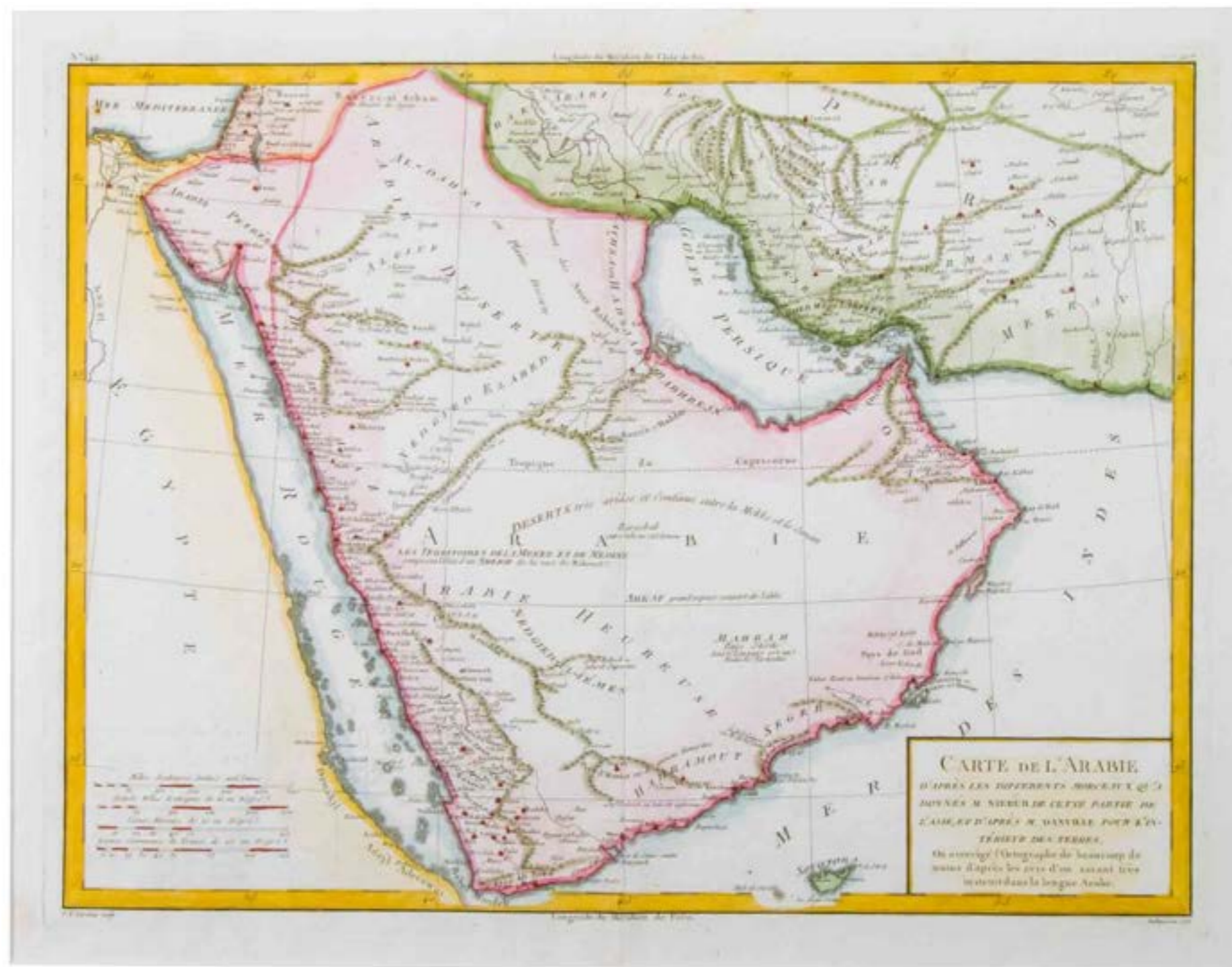
62. TARDIEU, Pierre François. Carte de l'Arabie d'après les differents morceaux qu'a donnés M. Niebuhr de cette partie de l'Asie, et d'après M. Danville pour l'Intérieur des Terres.

Paris, [ca. 1780]. Engraved map (33.5 × 44 cm). Matted.

€ 2500

Engraved map of the Arabian peninsula and southern Iran, with place names corrected by “a scientist very educated in the Arab language”.

Al Ankary 210. [👉 More photos on our website](#)



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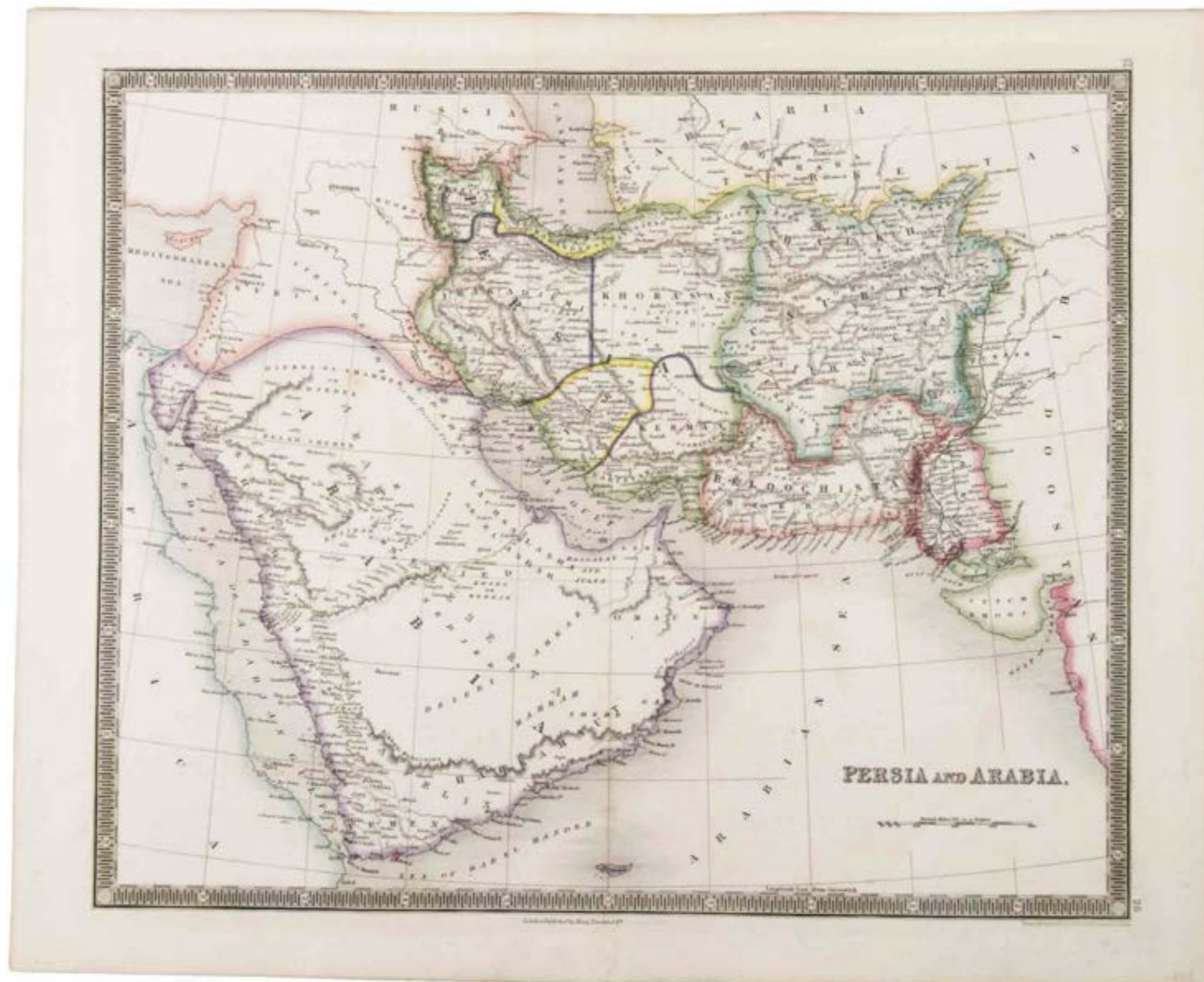
19th-century map of Arabia and Persia

63. TEESDALE, Henry. Persia and Arabia.

London, 1847. Engraved map (41 × 33 cm), hand-coloured in outline.

€ 750

Al-Qasimi 243. [More photos on our website](#)

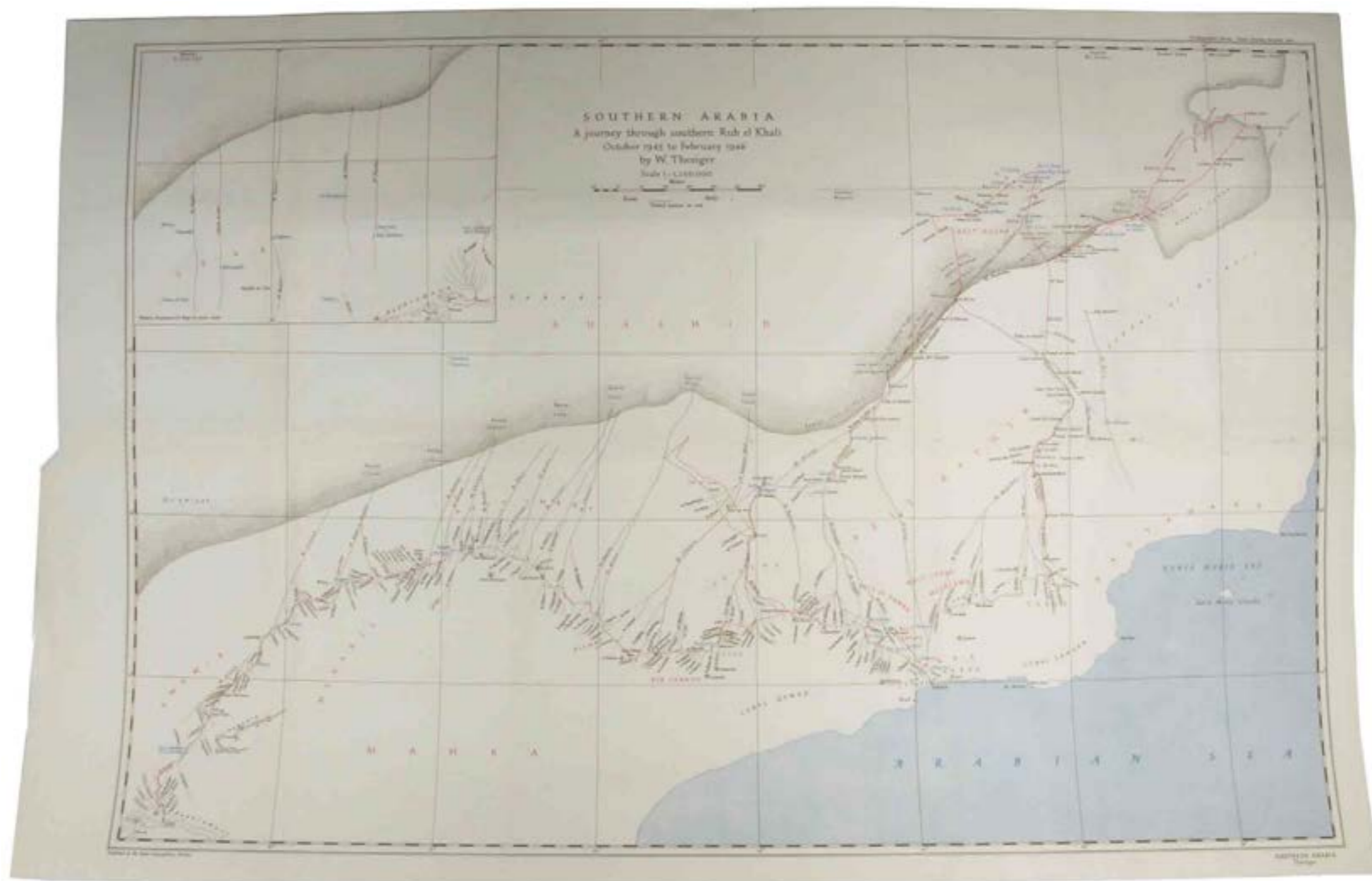


Mapping a large part of the Empty Quarter of the Rub' al Khali desert

64. THESIGER, W. Southern Arabia a journey through southern Rub el Khali October 1945 to February 1946. London, 1946. Colour-printed map (66 × 46 cm).

€ 1800

Not in Al Ankary; Al-Qasimi.  [More photos on our website](#)



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Coloured view showing the fortification of Bergen op Zoom

65. [VIEW – DRAWING – NETHERLANDS – BERGEN OP ZOOM]. SLUYTER, H.A. Gezigt der stad Bergen op Zoom.

[Netherlands], 1793. Drawing in ink and watercolour (30.5 × 47 cm) on paper, signed and dated by H.A. Sluyter, 1793. With title in large panel at the bottom. € 1250

Charming 18th-century view of the Dutch city Bergen op Zoom from the foreshore of the Oosterschelde by the otherwise unknown artist H.A. Sluyter. The drawing clearly depicts the fortification of the city and the roofs and towers of several buildings, including the Gertrudiskerk on the left. Also showing a couple walking with a dog, and a small boat.

Some browning and staining in margins, not affecting the image. In good condition.

Not in Van Mosselveld & Van Ham, Tekeningen van Bergen op Zoom; Sluyter not in Thieme-Becker; Scheen etc. [More photos on our website](#)



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Important 16th-century view of Amsterdam as seen from the IJ

66. [VIEW – NETHERLANDS – AMSTERDAM]. BAST, Pieter. Amstelredam.

[Antwerp], Pieter Bast, 1599. Large engraved panorama on 2 sheets (ca. 27 × 76 cm as assembled). Framed. € 67 500

Rare first state of a 16th-century view of Amsterdam as seen from the inlet known as the IJ made by Pieter Bast, a Dutch engraver from Antwerp best known for his city map of Amsterdam and this view. “In its amplitude and the sheer audacity of the presentation, this engraving is indisputably one of Bast’s most significant creations. It is as much a portrait of the harbour of Amsterdam as of the city itself and underscores the unique importance of maritime trade as the principle source of the city’s wealth and power”. With its distinctive orientation he not only initiated the series of representations of Amsterdam as seen from the IJ, but also “established the standard for an entire genre of Dutch maritime painting” (Keyes). In 1611 a second state (edition) was published by Claesz Jansz. Visscher, who drastically altered the composition.

In very good condition.

Hollstein I, p. 168, 8; Keyes, Pieter Bast 8 and p. 19. [More photos on our website](#)



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Large and beautifully executed panorama of Amsterdam

67. [VIEW – NETHERLANDS – AMSTERDAM]. OTTENS, Reinier and Josua OTTENS. Amsterdam.

[Amsterdam], Reinier and Josua Ottens, [ca. 1730]. Large engraved panorama on 4 sheets (ca. 42 × 218 cm as assembled). With title in banner at top centre, arms of the city at top right, city seal at top left and the primary locations with captions. Mounted and framed. € 48 500

Rare large engraved view of Amsterdam as seen from the inlet known as the IJ published by Reinier and Josua Ottens ca. 1730, with numerous ships on the IJ. It's the last state of the view by Jacob Savry published in 1647 and partly updated, including the changes made by Visscher in his issue from 1653. Most obvious are the changes on the east part of the city, with several new buildings including 's Lands Zeemagazijn', now known as the Netherlands Maritime Museum.

Washed and with one minor professional restoration near the title. Very good copy of a beautifully executed and detailed view of Amsterdam.

D'Ailly, Profielen 186; De Vries, Atlas van Amsterdam 14; cf. D'Ailly, Profielen 55 & 74. [More photos on our website](#)



AMSTERDAM



het Y

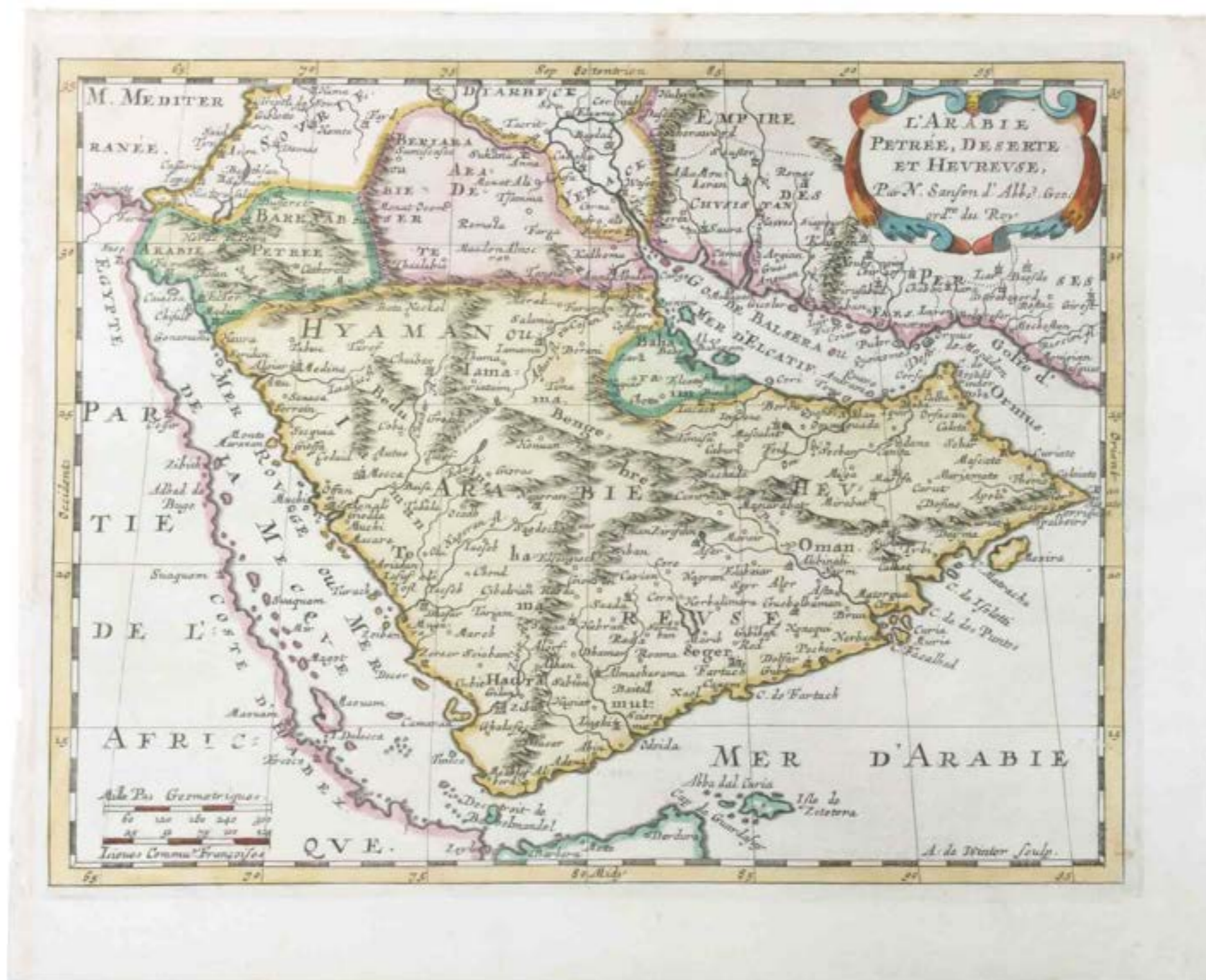
Arabia

68. WINTER, Anthony. L'Arabie Petree, Deserte, et Heureuse.
Utrecht, 1683. Engraved map (19 × 25 cm), contemporary hand-coloured.

€ 1500

Seventeenth century map of Arabia, engraved by de Winter after Sanson.

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