

is the earliest on which any portion of the American continent, as distinguished from the islands of the West Indian archipelago, was discovered.

The Waldseemüller Maps are entered as one map under No. 6, inasmuch as the twelve divisions of which it consists admit of being placed together so as to constitute one large map. This map was discovered as lately as 1901 by Prof. Fischer in the library of Prince Waldburg at Wolfegg. The former existence of the map was known from a work still extant, published in 1507 at St. Dié (Lorraine), under the title of *Cosmographie Introductio*, which spoke of it as having been issued contemporaneously. In this book an account is given of the four voyages of Amerigo Vesputius, and the suggestion is made it is believed for the first time that the newly discovered continent should be called after that explorer, regarded apparently as entitled to the honour. All trace of the map referred to had long disappeared; but it was surmised that, if it had escaped destruction, and should subsequently come to light, it would show the name America as given to the New World. Such proved to be the case. The name "Waldseemüller" has been given to the map, one Martin Waldseemüller having been cartographer and geographer to the learned society at St. Dié, under whose auspices it was prepared. The several maps constituting the great map have been reproduced in fac-simile in atlas form, and furnished with preface and notes in German and English by Professor Jos. Fischer S.J., and Fr. R. V. Wieser.

In the Waldseemüller Atlas is included another map of much importance entitled *Carta Marina*, the existence of which was wholly unsuspected. Its date is 1516. Like the earlier map just referred to, it consists of twelve sections forming one complete map. It shows some advance in general geographical knowledge, but it does not exhibit the name "America."

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

In this section are many maps of much interest. Among these may be mentioned (No. 11) "*L'Amérique Septentrionale*," drawn by Sanson, Geographer to the (French) King, and published by Herbert Jaillot at Paris in 1671. In this map the possessions in North America of the different European nations are shown according to the best knowledge of the time. Deserving of special mention also is No. 20, entitled *Carte Particulière de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, published by Henry Popple at Amsterdam in 1650, bearing a certificate by Edmund Halley the Astronomer Royal of England. This map embraces a great deal of detail and shows a certain approach towards modern accuracy of delineation. A large number of maps in this section belong to a comprehensive publication entitled "*Petit Atlas Maritime*," in five volumes small folio, the work of Jacques Beaulieu, Chief Hydrographic Engineer of the French navy. The maps or plans in question are founded on surveys extending from the mouth of the Mississippi to the River St. Lawrence. Some are acknowledged as having been taken from English originals.

A few maps and plans bear the name of Chaussegros de Lery, who was chief engineer at Quebec in the later years of the French regime; and some that of his son. Others in greater number are the work of British military engineers, and bear date for the most part before the Revolutionary War. Amongst the publishers of maps we meet the names of the most celebrated English map makers of the 18th