File	Call number	Map title	Primary location	Source Author/Creator	Publisher/Place	Date	Sea Animals	Fantastic Animals	Land Animals	Ships/transport	People: Native American/Caribbean	People: African Origin	People: European Origin	People: Other/Unclear	Harbors	Flora	Buildings	Notes/Questions
C-8210	Shelf E6647 1 Ms.	This plott representeth the forme of three hundred acres of Land part of a Plantation called the Fort Plantation of which 300 acres Cap. Thos. Middleton of London hath purchased ...	Barbados	John Hapcott	Black. J. D. "A Study of the Barbados map from Hopcott's [sic] survey" in R.B. Arkway, Catalogue XII, p. 7. England	1646				One flagship in the harbor, indicated as English by the flag.						The land is covered in trees, also a plot of fallen land is indicated by labelling and illustrated tree stumps.	There is an old church, as well as the neighboring plantation.	"potato piece" of land; gulleys noted; denser trees in the interior
03547-2	D657 L726t / 1-SIZE	A topographicall [Description and] Admeasurement [of the yland of] Barbados in [the West Indyaes] with the Mts. [Names of the Seaerall plantacons]	Barbados	Ligon, Richard	[Humphrey Moseley]	1657		Two sea monsters, one with the face of a cat, the other more dragonlike.	camels; donkeys; pigs; cows	Four flagships flying a tricolor	"Saly Mingoe" a native figure pictured with a crown and a bow. He is pictured with a canoe and the text "Hia canoe is 35 feet long"	There are two runaways being chased by a slavecatcher. In the top center, there is another enslaved person of African origin minding a camel.	There is a slavecatcher, a donkey minder, and a camel-handler in European dress. Extreme detail to what person/family claimed plantation space along the coast.	Two persons in European clothes riding horses in the top right. In the bottom left, two horseback riders of indeterminate race wearing metal medieval armor with feathered plooms in the helmets.	Bridgetown portrayed with many cannons.	trees appear across areas not partitioned into plantations (and mountains); notably, no partitions of plantations depicted in northeast, where maroons and drawn being chased by men on horseback	Almost all buildings are labelled- individual dwellings.	It seems strange that we haven't seen features on a map like this for 50 years. It is much m ore similar to the older Spanish exporation maps. Connect this map to the previous plantation map near "Hole" Barbados, and bordering the Wright plantation (near sea monster on left). (See also #04)
01903-1	E674 R331d (copy 1)	Description Topographique et mesure de Lisle [sic] des Barbades aux Indes Occidentales avec les Noms de ceux a qui appartiennent les habitatons	Barbados	NA - Compiled and edited by Henri Justel. This map is part of a translation of Richard Ligon's original A true & exact history of the island of Barbados, London, 1657. See 03547-2.	[Louis Billaine]	1674			possibly cows being herded near the shore									Part of a translation of Ligon (see 42). All "trick" images removed from Ligon with nothing else updated (e.g. exact same settlements in same places, just drawings of activity removed.) 10k acres belong to merchants of Ligon stay. But then Salymingoe is removed, replaced with a mountain, and yet description of his canoe is still there ??
8189-32	Cabinet Blathwayt 32	A New Map of the Island of Barbados wherein every Parish, Plantation, Watermill, Windmill & Cattlemill, is described ...	Barbados	Richard Ford, a Quaker, whose religious principles caused him to omit the names of many forts and to avoid the word, "church."	Sold by Mr. Overton at the White Horse without Newgate Mr. Morden at the Atlas in Cornhill Mr. Berry at the Globe at Charing Cross And Mr. Pask at ye Stationers Arms & Inkbottle on the North Side the Royal Exchange	1675		A seamonster in the north with a head like a T-Rex and a serpentine tail, and then another seamonster to the West of the island with a fish front and serpentine tail. The Northwest has a sea serpent. The Southwest has another seamonster with the head of a whale (and the telltale spout), but a serpentine tail. The Southeast has another sea serpent.				the key of the map emphasizes "the grinding of sugar canes" and valuation that signified European profit; those spaces were sites of destruction and pulverization for slaves, and this mapping does not reflect that meaning				forests (depicted by tree clusters) and mountains dot the landscape in detailed ranges	great attention to locations of individual plantations; demarcated by structures on the map; windmills are clearly marked across the island in abundance. The purpose of the map is to show these cane-producing structures and who they belong to- each mill is marked.	There is a key that depicts symbols for a windmill, watermill, cattlemill. This key may be suggestive of similar symbols in production, but it is not clear all of these are used in sugar production- indicating presence of cane. IBT: emphasizes production and de-emphasizes other aspects of plantations (ingenios, ports used to be priority).
10796-5	Z Z1 / 1 / 3-SIZE	A new map of the island of Barbadoes ...	Barbados	Probably derived from Richard Ford, A New Map of the Island of Barbadoes, see Blathwayt atlas (8189-32).	By Phillip Lea at ye Atlas & Hercules in ye Poultry ... and by John Sellers ...	1676	Some type of large fish-type creature with a spout in the bottom left, like from the map before.	Sea monster (same as from the map this was copied from) with TRex head and serpentine body at the top. Another sea snake at the southeast.		Several ships, same as the map before it.			Some mythological figures in European dress lounging around the insert, which contains a description of Barbados heavy on the commodities the island has to offer.			This map looks like a copy of the other Barbados maps, but the plants on this one are much more realistic. Realistic rendition of crops that would have grown in Barbados are depicted, and also labelled: pineapple, indian corn, cabbage tree (palm tree?), tobacco, sugar cane, pawpaw tree, among others.	detailed inset for "Bridge Toun" (Bridgetown) and its layout, added from earlier map to the left of the island; like the copied map, it has extensive markings of mills with the types listed in the topright key	IBT: Some new thick info added from map that was copied (see Flora, and also cf. #57 New Map). Speights Toun also added (upper right corner by Wall, Hoskins), not on #57; includes several other similar detail boxes of specific places not detailed on #57. Top left copyright details removed from old map (#57) and not filled in.
32315	Cabinet Jb626 Nor8646	Mappa Aestivarum Insularum alias Bermudas dictarum ... A Mapp of the Sommer Ilands once called the Bermudas ...	Bermuda	Abraham Goos	Are to be sold by George Humble in Popes-head Alley against the Exchange , London	1626												Refers to groups of European-descended people living there as "tribes" and each tribe is parcelled out into individual allotments.
35433-000	Cabinet Jb630 /1	Mappa Aestivarum Insularum, alias Bermudas dictarum	Bermuda	Bowen, Emanuel, d. 1767	Guillelm. Blaeuw excudit, Amsterdam	1630												
35432-000	Cabinet Jb636 /1	Mappa Aestivarum Insularum alias Bermudas dictarum ad ostia Mexicani aestuarj ascentium in latitudine graduum 32: minutorum 25 ab Anglia, Londino sollicat versus Boorotum 3300 miliaribus anglicanis et a Roanoack (qui locus est in Virginia) versus euro-notum 500 mil. accurate descr.	Bermuda	Hondius, Hendrik, 1597-1651	H. Hondius and J. Johnson, Amsterdam	1636							The map key contains some mythological European figures.					
35431-000	Cabinet Jb671 /1	Mappa Aestivarum Insularum alias Bermudas dictarum ad ostia Mexicani aestuarj ascentium in latitudine graduum 32: minutorum 25 ab Anglia, Londino sollicat versus Boorotum 3300 miliaribus anglicanis et a Roanoack (qui locus est in Virginia) versus euro-notum 500 mil. accurate descr.	Bermuda	NA	London	1671					Two people depicted with dark skin and feather headdresses in the bottom right hand corner, though Bermuda never had native presence.		A selection of mythological European figures (Poseidon, mer-people, etc.) but also in the bottom right corner two Englishmen, behind them an army of Europeans with spears.					
8189-24	Cabinet Blathwayt 24	Mapp or Description of Sommer Islands Sometime called Bermudas Lying in the West Indies ...	Bermuda	Richard Norwood, Thomas Clarke (see Carbibibliographic notes)	London	1678											increase in structures/agriculture across the island; increased population hinted; greater occupation of minor islands	Very similar to the map it was based on. Removed are teh surrounding areas and the key. Added are more settlements, more definition on the islands, and the allotments. The land looks more cultivated. Inlets, coast, minor islands appear in much greater detail
0232-1	H511 A587o / 1-SIZE	[Map of the Caribbean]	Caribbean	Anghiera, Pietro Martire d', 1457-1526	[Jacobu[m] Crumberger], Seville	1511												No human presence noted - declined to depict known indigenous civilizations on the land - fixation with coasts/inlets - deliberally empty map, i.e., tabula rasa? 1511 circumCaribbean rebellions: Hatuey, Aguebana II, Carib support.
03361-014	H528 B729l	[Map of the Caribbean islands]	Caribbean	Bordon, Benedetto, 1450-1530	per Nicolo d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino, Venice	1528										Trees and shrubs	3 buildings, appear to be churches	3 buildings near "Chanchiche", appears to be modern Nicaragua/Honduras, maybe a distorted Panama.
03361-018	H528 B729l	[Map of Caribbean islands]	Caribbean	Bordon, Benedetto, 1450-1530	per Nicolo d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino, Venice	1528												Leeward islands are depicted as empty spaces though they were indigenous strongholds at the time. "Buchima" = ?
87-485-1	Codex Z 5 / 1-SIZE	[Map of the Caribbean]	Caribbean	O'Doria, Hercules, fl. 1586-1592	?, Marseilles	1592			decorative lion faces								Some soundings noted, Portuguese and Spanish flags marking claims of possession, nothing else of apparent interest.	
09887-2	J590 B915v GVL4.1 / 2-SIZE	Occidentalis Americae partis ...	Caribbean	?	[Johann Feyerabend, Theodor de Bry] Frankfurt am Main	1594	four large flying fish appear in the right side of the map	There is a giant fish-type creature in the Gulf of Mexico. It has a spout/blowhole like a whale, whiskers like a catfish, and fins like a flying fish. There is also a sea monster that has the head of a badger/bear and cleved paws, but the serpentine tail of other sea monsters. In the decorative title, there are chendis.	In the decorative title, there are lion heads as well as two colorful parrots perched on top. Under the coat of arms is hanging a dead ram.	A wide variety of European style ships are in the waters. Most are galleon/carrack type ships, but a few are hybrid vessels that have both sails as well as oars. One of the hybrid ships is firing a cannon, but there doesn't appear to be a target.	In the decorative title, there appear to be indigenous faces, they contrast with the distinctly European faces of the cherubs above. The indigenous faces have green and red headpieces/crowns, but also white veils. The term "Calos" in southern Florida likely denotes the lands of the Calusa people.								Island in south of Lesseric Cubechera (?). I remember a "Bachiera" from a previous map, this Also CCbachiera is for St. Croix. IBT: Isabella is Isabella and Isabella settlements in north of Cuba and Hispaniola, respectively (see Isabella before in maps of Hispaniola). About the map: https://www.geographicus.com/P/AntiqueMap/Florida-debry-1591. Note depiction of Guanahani (1492 first stop), speculative. Note "Caribana" region southeast of map, without noted colonial settlements.
01644-015	B598 A185g /1-SIZE	Residuum continentis cum adiacentius insulus	Caribbean	Acosta, José de, 1540-1600	Bay Johann Christoffel, auff S. Marcellinstrass.	1598										There are an assortment of fruits and flowers as decoration placed around. Trees and mountainous regions seem to depict the lack of Spanish control in the interior of the two continents in particular.	Spanish settlements represented with red fortifications; term "Hays Sive Spanisia" used in Santo Domingo (interesting usage, especially this late)	"Caribana" again in southern Guyanas. "Aldea de Caribes" (Carib villages) just southeast of Cubagua on mainland. See also "Caribes" just south of Margarita island.
02303-002	F625 L158n	De groote ende kleyne eylanden van West-Indien	Caribbean	Laet, Joannes de, 1581-1649	In die druckerye van Isaack Elsevier, Leiden	1625									rivers clearly marked in order	Hills and some nautical features are mapped.	San Juan PR clearly marked as a fortified harbor and city, more clearly marked than others	
01880-1	D655 G155n / 1-SIZE	The Yiandes of the West Indies	Caribbean	Gage, Thomas, 16037-1656	[E. Cotes] London	1655												Coro is mapped- a maroon community.
C-0160-000	Cabinet Ej656 SaN	Les Isles Antilles &c. entre lesquelles sont les Lucayes, et les Caribes Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville geogr. ordne. du Roy	Caribbean	Sanson, Nicolas, 1600-1667 & Somer, Jean	Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue S. Iaque a l'Esperance, avec privilege du Roy , Paris	1656										Decorative shrubbery in the title box.	Lack of buildings- the settlements are no longer represented by buildings.	A copy of the Blaue map. far greater detail of coasts than earlier maps; much less emphasis on thick mapping of people/buildings/trees; towns denoted by dots and names, less buildings and forts. - CY + No mention of who controls what islands, neither which empire nor indigenous groups (no more Caribbean/Carib/Cannibal) - no indication of St. L, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Marie-Galante being Carib. - IBT
8189-25	Cabinet Blathwayt 25	A Chart of the Caribe Islands	Caribbean	John Seller	By John Seller Hydrographer to the King at the Hermitage staires in Wapping and in Exchange alley in Cornhill	1675	a type of whale perhaps near the middle, with the tail is quite serpentine still.			A few well-drawn ships dot the seascape.			map depicts imperial claims/holdings in varied color schemes; little thick mapping involved		St. Christopher has anchorages marked.			Dominica and St. Vincent labeled English incorrectly. Same with Redonda, Nevis, and Sombrero. Note also Caribes on southern mainland Guyanas. Note green Tobago, New Flushing. - IBT
03849-2	Z R733 1676 / 3-SIZE	Generaele Kaert van West Indian vande Linie Aequinoctiael tot Benoorde Terra Neuf.	Caribbean	Roggeveen, Arent, d. 1679	[Pieter Goos] - Amsterdam	1676			There is an emu (??), a stag with horns being wrestled to the ground, a few birds, and a Turkey in the title insert.		There are three dark skinned figures with Native type garb. Both hold bows and arrows, and wear feather headdresses similar to the Native peoples of North America.							Mostly only coastal locations are mapped. The interior is vast and largely unmarked.
12412-064	E683 M253d	Isles Caribes	Caribbean	Mareasson-Mallet, Allain, 16307 -17087	Chez Denys Thierry, rue S. Jacques, à l'enseigne de la ville de Paris, devant la rue de Pitêtre, Paris	1683				The ships are at battle, signifying the times of peak island rivalries.								
0801-4	D685 C862e	The Caribee Islands	Caribbean	R.B., 16327-1725?	Nath. Crouch, London	1685	Includes manatee with its calf and many kinds of fish such as swordfish, flying fish, and "sea unicorn" [narwhal?]. Page references to each animal depicted.	Many of the sea creatures are amalgamations of animals found on land, or animals found in mythology, with a fish's tail.	random animals depicted with no representations on select islands, yet in no apparent pattern	Also includes ships.								
C-6905-000	Cabinet Ej688 CoV	Archipelague du Mexique, ou sont les Isles de Cuba, Espagnole, Jamaique, etc. Avec les Isles Lucayes, et les Isles Caribes, comrises sous le nom d'Antilles, par le Sieur Corneli cosmographe de la Serme Republique de Venise. Corrigée et augmentée par le Sr. Tillemon et dediee a mesaine Ioachim Comte de Lyonne Premier Escuyer Commandant la Grande Escurie du Roy ...	Caribbean	Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718	Chez I.B. Nolin sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais proche le Pont Neuf a l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires, avec privilege du Roy, 1688, Paris	1688	There is a turtle in the decorative elements of the map's key. It is labelled as such. There is also a "poison volant," or Poisson Volant- a type of flying fish.							Three white Europeans decorate the map's key.					Includes thick info on present state and history of possession, both colonial and Indigenous (e.g. St. Vincent "aux Caribes", "to the Caribs"). Key top right assigns alphabetical key letter for possession, but Caribs not indicated there. Also Bequia "aux Caribes" and then off coast of Nueva Andalucia - Venezuela/Colombia is I. de Caribes.
Josiah	Cabinet Ej688 CoV	Archipelague du Mexique, ou sont les Isles de Cuba, Espagnole, Jamaique, etc. [cartographic material] ; Avec les Isles Lucayes, et les Isles Caribes, comrises sous le nom d'Antilles. / par le P. Cor...	Caribbean	Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718	Chez I.B. Nolin sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais proche le Pont Neuf a l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires, avec privilege du Roy, 1688	1688												Samana (both island in Lucayos and in NE Haiti).
1794-040	H576 P633i / 1-SIZE (copy 1)	Cuba	Caribbean, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica	Porro, Girolamo, approximately 1550	Appresso Simon Galignani & Girolamo Porro	1576												IBT: From Jamaica search, no details added yet in any of these columns.
8189-29	Cabinet Blathwayt 29	The Island of Tobago	Caribbean, Tobago	John Seller	London	1682	two sea animals above and below Tobago		Decorative elements include ships and animals such as toucan, bird, wild pig, and sea animals..... turkey, deer or stags, and palm trees.		Decorative cartouche is flanked by native Americans with feathered headdresses and includes bow, turkey, deer or stags, and palm trees.							Turkey and other elements similar to another map. Can't recall which, but clearly out of place. Influence of Courland colonization is not apparent in place names. Interior has very little place naming or detail beyond trees.
03361-017	H528 B729l	[Map of Cuba]	Cuba	Bordon, Benedetto, 1450-1530	per Nicolo d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino	1528												representation of a single building; mountainous interior, thickly wooded
12955-024	A561 P963d	[Cuba] Cubae insulae [title on verso]	Cuba	Proclus (?)	per Henricum Petri, Basel	1561	four fish at the bottom, including the one that is in the mouth of a seamonster	a seamonster in the bottom center under the island. It has feathers, a beak, pointed ears, and a serpentine neck.		several ships off the coast							There are several little buildings drawn to depict settlements of Cuba.	Cuba shown with numerous sandbars or cays that likely depict difficulty of navigation; numerous ships shown offshore;
31984-000	Cabinet Ej566 /1	L'Isola Cuba è piu settentri[o]nal della Spagnola et è dicor essa molto abo[n]da[n]te di zuccaro, Cotone, Oro et altre cose simili, insieme co[n] molte Speciarie Produce molto formag[h]o indiano detto dà paesani Maiz. [i Popolo di q[ue]sta isola è molto piu humano et piacevole, di quello della Spagnola. Hanno copia de Betume, ipegogna la quale nasce d'una fo[n]te naturalme[n]te. Quia è avre molto lig[n]ato et buono. Eti è situata, et figurata come si vede. F.B. ...L'Isola Spagnola ... Fesando bertell exc	Re-engraved version of maps with same titles by Paulo Forlani, Venice, 1564. Enlarged version of Jacopo Gastaldi's "Isola Spagnola nova" and Isola Cuba nova" in Ptolemy, Geographia, Venice, 1548.	?, Venice	1548 and 1564				In the first map, there is a ship just to the right of the compass, that is reminiscent of the types of galley ships found in the Mediterranean. It also has a large sail. In the second map, there are three more such ships near the bottom of the map, each with pronounced oars.						similar lots east of Santo Domingo and in the northwest corner of the island are shown parcelled on this map	notes mention sugar/cotton, gold, and that the island produce "Indian growth" crops like local corn. Cleared vessel with mast (may be galeonceta (or whatever the cane), masted vessels were that Menendez and others used to defend vs. Hawkins/Drake/Caribs/etc. - IBT)

File	Call number	Map title	Primary location	Source Author/Creator	Publisher/Place	Date	Sea Animals	Fantastic Animals	Land Animals	Ships/transport	People: Native American/Caribbean	People: African Origin	People: European Origin	People: Other/Unclear	Harbors	Flora	Buildings	Notes/Questions
32145-3	J596 F819d	Die grosse insel Cuba mit der umbilgen der lantschaft.	Cuba	This map is derived from the [Baptista Boazio] map of Cartagena	Cologne	1596		A sea monster south of Cuba chases a flying fish	Giant "crocodile" drawn at the bottom of the map in an inset - perhaps two crocodilesapce ar on land, one in the southern portion of "Nova Spania" (Mexico) and northeastern Cuba.	Ships outside of Havana are shown with an English flag (pennight). The giant ship south of Cuba is a Spanish galleon in greater detail, and flies the coat of arms of Harry IV that Elizabeth I had restored.	Indigenous settlements are depicted, but no people.		sparse settlements appear across the lands; trees/mountains depict lighter population		Havana is chained to prevent attack.		Havana shown in detail; the harbor of Havana is chained, which is accurate	Long on "thick mapping," short on mapping (New France, Peru, etc.). Cayman alligator/crocodiles, wild pigs, also antlered animal (?). Has key - see book (Francis Drake Revived latin original: Francicacus Dracos Redivivus). Consult book for key (numbers for Nova Francia, Crocodile, etc.). Some plantations including enclosures in upper left of Cuba. English soldiers from right attacking Spanish settlements and moving back to fortified settlements on left with cannons facing across trenches left to right.
03405-011	F597 W996d /1-SIZE	Cuba insula et lamaica.	Cuba	Wytfliet, Corneille	Tijpis Iohannis Bogardi, Louvain	1597		Underneath the title there are two human trunks that tuck into tails like a seahorse. Above it, two cherubs.	There is a ram's head above the title									"Jamaica" shows settlements in "Seville" in the north and "Cristan" in the south. On "Seville", The first Spanish settlement was founded in 1509 near St Ann's Bay and named Seville. In 1534 the settlers moved to a new, healthier site, which they named Villa de la Vega, which the English renamed Spanish Town when they conquered the island in 1655. Western Jamaica: "Pa. del Negrito". Early maroon area? Today Negril, Jamaica.
31967-000	Cabinet Ei564 /1	L'Isola Cuba è piu sette[n]tio[n]al della Spagnola et è dcor essa molto abo[n]da[n]te di zuccaro, Cottone, Oro et altre cose simili, insieme co[n] molte Spaciarie Produce molto formai[n]to indiano detto dà paesani Maiz ...	Cuba and Hispaniola	Jacopo Gastaldi's "Isola Cuba nova" enlarged, in Ptolemy, Geographia. Engraved and signed by Paolo Forlani.	?, Venice	1548 and 1564											buildings depicting settlements.	The map's description notes items for cultivation (sugar, cotton, foods) and also gold production; map requisitioned by Spain from Italian cartographer; terrains depict forboding mountains, ostensibly not productive for these profitable items
C-6213-000	Cabinet Ei684 VoC 687	Pas kaart van de Boght van Florida Met de Canaal Tusschen Florida en Cuba door Vooght geometra ...	Cuba, Florida	Vooght, Claes Janszoon, d. 1696	Johannes van Keulen Boek en Zee Kaart Verkopar aende Nieuwe brugh inde Gekrononde Lootsman met privilegi ..., Amsterdam	1687				There is only one ship, it is colored in detail, it has two red flags. Could be jolly rogers? Or sign that it will give no quarter?			a couple of mythological European figures in the decoration/title box.I		Havana (inset "Int Groodt") depicted in great detail with navigation channels, forts, the town; anchorages listed in Matanzas and Havana		"weigh house" and "fisherman house" marked on the "Bahia de Matanzas" map (inset "Int Groodt")	Gives miles in Dutch, English, Spanish, and French.
03849-3	Z R733 1676 / 3-SIZE	I E[landt Curacao ende de Afbeeldinghe van I Fort Amsterdam groot bestack	Curaçao	[Pieter Goos] (source), J. L. [illeg.] penius	[Pieter Goos] - Amsterdam	1676	Possibly a large fish/whale shown in the bay of curacao, but maybe not.			The ships in the inset are very detailed. One is being guided to land by people on the shore pulling on a rope attached to it. Another is firing at Fort Amsterdam with a cannon. A variety of sizes and types, some in harbor, some outside.		possibly slaves, pulling in a ship to port (inset of Baia St. Anna); and, bottom of the inset show three people, possibly slaves, melting or trawling from the bank into the water	Several cherubs are in the inset at the bottom, surveying a fortification.				The buildings are incredibly detailed in the inset for Fort Amsterdam. There are several that are unclear- a circular ynganii-type contraption without a roof, a gallows right outside the fort facing the bay. There are also rows of warehouses protected by fortifications adjacent to Fort Amsterdam. Fort has a footer closer to the coast that shows a plan to expand the walls.	IBT: Curacao had just been opened to free trade the preceding year, 1675.
8189-31	Cabinet Blathwayt 31	Isle de la Guadeloupe Scituée a 16 Degre de Lat. Septentrional	Guadeloupe	Abraham Peyrounin	chez Pierre Mariette, rue S. Iacques a l'Esperance	1667												French settlements in Basse-Terre, as in most French islands (lowland west sides of islands where you could anchor more easily, as opposed to highlands in east, less desirable, often left to surviving indigenous residents or abandoned to runaways). Isle au loups marins. Several carbets still noted.
08569-005	Z Z1 7 /3-SIZE	Description de l'Isle de Gadeloupe [sic] Habité des Francois dépuis l'an 1634 par le Sieur de l'Olive, en ayant chassé enhermement les Sauvages nommez Caraibes, Les Francois qui l'habitent a present son environ 2000	Guadeloupe	n/a	West Indies. Do. Separate [sic] Islands, South America [binder's title] , Paris	1654												A copy of the previous map with some added color.
C-8209-000	Cabinet Ei548 /1	Description de l'Isle de Gadeloupe [sic] habitÉde des Francois dépuis l'an 1634 par le sieur de l'Olive, en ayant chassé enhermement les sauvagle nommez Caraibes, les Francois qui l'habitent a present sont environ 2000	Guadeloupe	n/a	From: J. Boisseau, Theatre geographique du Royaume de France, Paris, 1648.	1648				emphasis on safe places for ships to anchor, denoted with anchors around the coasts;			ample notice of "safe" French space with churches, forts, grid towns, etc.			Forts and images of buildings to represent settlements, as well as a cluster of buildings to represente the main town.	Carb sites noted: Pointe du petit carbet; Grand carbet
03361-019	H528 B729l	[Map of Guadeloupe (top) and map of Martinique (bottom)]	Guadeloupe and Martinique	Bordon, Benedetto, 1450-1530	per Nicolo d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino, Venice	1528										Guadeloupe is almost entirely covered in greenery (looks like cabbage leaves), the Martinique map is covered in depictions of caves and trees.		
03361-015	H528 B729l	[Map of Hispaniola]	Hispaniola	Bordon, Benedetto, 1450-1530	per Nicolo d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino, Venice	1528											multiple buildings dot the whole island of Hispaniola	the buildings depicted cluster around "Isabella" which is likely in reference to the earliest La Isabela settlement of the northern coast, later superceded by Santo Domingo; greater number of buildings that other maps in this series
0244-1	H534 S955d	Isola Spagnuola	Hispaniola	(none?)	A. Pincio, Venice	1534												denotes "Isabella Vecchia" where the original settlement was (with one building); others settlements noted, with the southwestern peninsula of Hispaniola shown with the heaviest forests and mountains; Santo Domingo shown, and with denser settlesmmt than other towns
C-8602	Cabinet Ei561 / 1.1	L'Isola Spagnola ...	Hispaniola	Paulo di Forlani	?, Venice	1564										Covered in hills and other geo features.	buildings depicting settlements. Lots parcelled out near Santo Domingo and also in the Northwestern peninsula of the island. Could be encomiendas? Or maybe early attempts at cultivation.	Settlements in Banda del Norte could be early cultivation, pre-Osono early 17th c. encomienda prohibiting settlement there (which opens the way for French and other runaway / buccaneer communities).
31966-000	Cabinet Ei564 /1	L'Isola Spagnola una delle prime che Cristoforo Inoussee, hoggi è detta L'Isola S. Do. Domingo, et fatta Ricca Spagnol, per cioch' i pochi Iestari uisem ennasi, È fertilissima di molte cose, come di Cottone, Mastice, Aloe, Cannella, Zenzero, et altre Speciari ... Venetia Fanno 1564. Paulo Forlano Veronese .f.	Hispaniola	Forlani, Paolo di, fl. 1558-1574	?, Venice?	1564										forests drawn in between large hills.	Buildings mark out settlements	continuity of indigenous place names (as with others in this series)
07598-049	E575 T418c	Isle Espagnolle	Hispaniola	Thevet, André, 1502-1590	A Paris: chez Pierre L'Huillier, rue Sainct Iaques, à l'Olivier	1575		There are two sea monsters portrayed, head only. The heads look a bit like catfish and are reminiscent of Chinese dragons.	There are several types of animals- an elephant, camel, gazelle, and a wild dog. This most likely was artistic license, conflating the origins of exotic animals.	The three distinct ships portrayed are far more European (sails, size, compax construction, parapets, etc.).	*bohics* dot the island, what appears to be an inter-indigenous battle appears on the bottom right. by this time the Taino population of the island would have been in severe decline; representations nevertheless hint at lacks in Spanish interior control		Spanish presence is far greater at sea in this map, rather than on land; what might be Spanish buildings appear fortified				
0278-1	D589 B592e	Civitas S. Dominici sita in Hispaniola Indica Anglise magnitudine sere cequalis, ipsa vrbs elegantior ab Hispania extrica, et omnibus circumuicinis insuis iura dat	Hispaniola	Biggas, Walter, d. 1586	[Apud Fr. Raphelengium], Leiden	1588	There is a giant lizard in the water at the bottom, most likely a crocodile. There is also a flying fish, and a large turtle in the water to the South of the map.	There is a manticore/sphynx type creature laying onto of the compass rose; it has a fin tail, the hindquarters of a lion, the upper body & head of a human woman, and wings. There is also a sea monster in the bottom right corner drawn in the style of a serpent with the head of dragon (Chinese style).	On land, there are cattle, as well as three people on horseback. In the coat of arms, there are lions rampant.	Depictions include apparently English ships laying blockade to the Rio Ozama and Spanish ships anchored (and smaller) unable to disfend the city (nearly two dozen ships, perhaps meant to represent Drake's, appear south of the city)				Beyond the fortified city walls to the west are dozens of troops in formation, mounted cavalry, seeming to be massing to breach Santo Domingo's fortifications				
03405-010	F597 W996d /1-SIZE	Hispaniola insula.	Hispaniola	Wytfliet, Corneille	Tijpis Iohannis Bogardi, Louvain	1597										Some clusters of trees dot the islands	Several settlements are shown depicted by European style dwellings.	indigenous names still appear in many of the places on the island
01644-013	B598 A185g /1-SIZE	Hispaniola insula	Hispaniola	Acosta, José de, 1540-1600	Bey Johann Christoffel, auff S. Marcolfenstrass.	1598										Just a few patches of trees and hills marked.	Buildings mark Spanish settlements.	
01808-008	B601 H564h /1-SIZE	Descripcion del Destricto del audiencia de la Española	Hispaniola	Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de, -1625	En la Emplenta Real, Madrid	1601			decorative parrots						"B. de Tampa" listed; C. de Sta. Elena listed on present-day Carolina coast		Ample map key with places listed topfleft	Note more detail for Jamaica than Cuba, and even more for crisis-stricken Hispaniola. Sevilla again for Jamaica though I thought it was abandoned by now. In Guyanas, no indication of Caribs as in previous maps, but Arucacas yes, first I've noticed. - IBT: Has a key so might be worth peeking at book. Very thorough, includes Saba for example.
03429-010	F607 W996h /1-SIZE	Hispaniola insula.	Hispaniola	Wytfliet, Corneille	chez François Fabri, Douai	1607												Same as 22.
0716-4	B622 H564n2 / 2-SIZE	Descripcion del destricto del audiencia dela Española	Hispaniola	Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de, d. 1625	[Michiel Colijn], Amsterdam	1622												Same as 27.
5163-1	B658 M777d	Plata forma q[ue] fabricio D. Ju [an] Franc[is]co montem[ay]or de Cuenca q[ue] inpidio la entrada de la armada Yngleza en el puerto los circoles son las pocisiones q Yrancheaban q ue ocupaban el enemigo francesa ...	Hispaniola	Montemayor y Córdova de Cuenca, Juan Francisco de, 1620-1685	[Juan Ruiz]	1658				five large flagships				There are two armies wielding spears on the island of Tortuga.	the harbor at Santo Domingo is very pinnouced, looks like it has been carved out of the island.	the islands are dotted with trees, tall trunks and lollipop leaves.	Some Buildings are labelled as settlements, but the island of Tortuga has an ingenio.	the enormity of Tortuga, and the focus of the key numbers for only French settlements in western Hispaniola, denotes severe Spanish concern for the loss of that territory to the French post-devastatsiontoe policy.
8009-4	Z 077 1598 1 / 3-SIZE (copy 2)	[top] Culiacanae, Americae regionis descriptio. [bottom] Hispaniolae, Cubae, aliarumque insularum circumiacentium, delineatio ...	Hispaniola and Cuba	Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598	Plantin, Antwerp	1598			Tropical birds and lion heads used for decoration	Two decorative ships							hills but no flora	
08569-031	Z Z1 7 /3-SIZE	[top] Culiacanae Americae Regionis, descriptio. [bottom] Hispaniolae, Cubae, aliarumque insularum circumiacentium, delineatio	Hispaniola and Cuba	Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598	[Plantin Press] , Antwerp	1608												Same as 26.
Josiah	H686 .P833i	L'isole piu famose del mondo / descritte da Tomaso Poracchi da Castiglione Aretino, di nuovo corrette, & ilustrate con l'aggiunta dell'Istria, & altre Isole, Scogli, e nuove curiosità Essendon ...	Hispaniola, Cuba	Porcacchi, Thomaso, approximately 1530-1585?	M.DC.LXXXVI : Presso Pierin' Antonio Brgonci, [1686], Venicia	1686												
12412-083	E683 M253d	[Isles], de Hispaniola et P. Rico	Hispaniola, Puerto Rico	Chez Denys Thierry; rue S. Jacques, à l'enseigne de la ville de Paris, devant la ruë de Plâtre, Paris	Manesson-Mallet, Allain, 1630?-1706?	1683				The ships are at battle, signifying the times of peak island rivalries.								
03361-016	H528 B729l	[Map of Jamaica]	Jamaica	Bordon, Benedetto, 1450-1530	per Nicolo d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino, Venice	1528										several shrubs line the hillsides		Jamaiqua; absence of depictions of Spanish presence; uncontrolled space?; heavily wooded interior mountains
01920-1	D687 B653p	A New & Exact Mapp of ye Isle of Iamaica	Jamaica	Blome, Richard, d. 1705	Printed for Richard Blome	1671	Appears to be a Narwhal in the top right corner.	A small sea monster near the compass	pasturage amply labeled (for primarily cattle)	several ships surrounding the island			coastal places named; parishes divided; "Unnamed" spaces in southcentral and northwest, territories unoccupied by Spanish and early English			The whole island is covered in trees.	In St. Andrew parish, something marked "Bacon" that appears to be gallows?	
9772-6	Z S467 1672 / 3-SIZE	Novissima et Accuratissima Insulae Jamaicae Descriptio per Johannem Sellerum.	Jamaica	John Seller	Made and Sold by John Seller ...	1672	There is a type of long fish or eel in the water to the west of the island.		three crocodiles not in the map, but in the inset/title, and a cow being hunted in St. James Parish	one ship approaching from the Southeast	There is a native couple in the seal in the bottom left. Both the man and woman are topless, wearing striped skirts made out of n atural material, like feathers or grasses. The man has a crown on his head and is carrying a bow. The woman carries a shallow basket filled with what looks to be custard apples.		A woman of European descent dressed in blue and red garments, a lion's head pin at her throat, carrying a cornucopia.		anchorages	clearly depicted pasturage; attention to creeks/rivers in detail; highly detailed map key	There are a few more symbols that look like gallows. Plus small houses and churches	
01903-14	E674 R311d (copy 1)	Isle de la Iamaique Divisée Par Paroisses Ou Sont Exactement Remarques les Ports et les Bayes	Jamaica	NA - Compiled and edited by Henri Justel. This section is Description de L'Isle de la Jamaique by Sir Thomas Modyford.	[Louis Billaine]	1674												A copy of the other Jamaica map. Appears to be nearly identical, down to the narwahl, largely borrowed from the Blome map
8189-33	Cabinet Blathwayt 32	Jamaicae Descriptio [in ms.: Auctior et Emendatior.]	Jamaica	Francis Lamb	NA - England	1675	one fish is drawn to the North of the island			Two ships approach the island from the South.			Two European cherub faces are in the title and two full cherubs over the scale			Greenery and orange fruits in the title and key		some of the writing and features of the map seem to be quite faded, which may have been intentional to show a range of emphasis?
8189-36	Cabinet Blathwayt 36	A New Mapp of Jamaica. According to the last Survey.	Jamaica	James Moxon	Printed by James Moxon and Sold at his Shop in the Strand ...	1677	Different sea animals from Lamb's 1675 Jamaica (#58).	Two seamonsters are in each upper corner of the map. They appear to have the body of seals, but serpentine tails. The one on the right has a spout like a whale.	on the map itself are cattle, alligators, a lamb, and boar, signifying livestock grazing and ranching. On the decorative insets are horse, cattle, sheep, crocodile, dog,	naval battle appears of the western coast of the island	Two indigenous figures are in the title pane- a man and a woman. The man is wearing a crown, grass/feather skirt, and carrying a bow but no arrows. The woman caries a shallow basket of fruits and wears the same skirt.	slave might be pictured in the bottom right beside the scale holding sugar cane	two men in european clothing shooting at one another in the interior of the island			Similar to the map it was based on, but many of the empty spaces of the previous map now are marked with signs of cultivation. There are images of plants being grown at the time sprinkled across the map: pineapple, fruit trees, lizard in far east of the island etc.	The gallows are in the same places near Port Royal as they have been in the past few maps of the island. A large assortment of buildings.	much less of the "rural" terrain remains from the map 3-5 years prior; the island is more cultivated with "farms" and more cultivated with greater domesticated animals present; the cow in St. George appears docile, not being shot at; cow/horse/sheep in the bottom look tame; sheep in St. James; pig in NW. There are also a number of decorations indicative of English empire: cannons, military drums, cannonballs, barrels, brass instruments, bells. The two territories previously "Unnamed" are not named, but are no longer called that, perhaps as an erasure of the unknown.

File	Call number	Map title	Primary location	Source Author/Creator	Publisher/Place	Date	Sea Animals	Fantastic Animals	Land Animals	Ships/transport	People: Native American/Caribbean	People: African Origin	People: European Origin	People: Other/Unclear	Harbors	Flora	Buildings	Notes/Questions
8189-34	Cabinet Blathwayt 34	Tabula Iamaicae Insulae	Jamaica	Edward Slaney	London: Sold by Will: Berry at the Globe betwixt Charing Cross & White Hall	1678					"Indian Fort" noted as circular walled stucture on northern coast					great detail on density of trees in relation to density of forests or human habitation	"Breatwork" shown in interior as a type of public works	Indian Fort in north of island, Negro River and Negro Savanna in east near where Nanny Town will take shape. Bandit by Rio Camarones by Spanish Quarters. Note Guanaha, only indigenous place name I can recall from a Jamaica map, due north of Port Royal's harbor.
10956	Cabinet Ent88 VIN	Jamaica, Americas Septentrionalis Amplis insula. Christophoro Columbo detecta	Jamaica	L. v. Arias & Nicolaea Visscher	Amsterdam	1680									"Runaway Bay" in NW St. Anns Parish			salt pans shown east of Port Royal on the coast; the town of "St. Iago" shown as a large reddish block. IBT: Rio Piedra in this and previous maps; St. Catherine's, is almost certainly Tony Ribba that maroons followed to windward sites. "Unnamed" reappears on the map.
C-7614-000	File Ent93 CoV	Isola de Iamea, o Giamaica, Possedutta dal Rè Britannico Divisa in Parrocchie ...	Jamaica	Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718	MCC 42:15, no. 36; cf. Phillips, Atlases 5951, no. [167]. . Venice	1692												Runaway bay, a few soundings, some unevenly noted settlements or plantations, not much going on.
1794-041	H576 P833i /1-SIZE (copy 1)	Iamaica	Jamaica	Porro, Girolamo, approximately 1550	Appresso Simon Galignani & Girolamo Porro	1576												IBT: From Jamaica search, no details added yet in any of these columns.
01644-012	B598 A185g /1-SIZE	Cuba insula et Jamaica	Jamaica and Cuba	Acosta, José de, 1540-1600	Bey Johann Christoffel, auff S. Marcellenstrass.	1598										This maps also has areas off of Cuba to the south that are marked "Jardines de la Reyna" (Gardens of the Queen" and Jardines S. Xphori, both places that are likely in reference to an abundance of coral reefs; on north coast "Jardines del Rey" Gardens of the King (smaller area)		
03429-011	F607 W996h /1-SIZE	Cuba insula et Jamaica.	Jamaica and Cuba	Wytfliet, Corneille	chez François Fabri, Douai	1607												Same as 23.
Josiah	D687 .B653p map 1	A new & exact map of ye. Iale of Iamaica : as it was lately surveyed by order of Sr Thomas Modiford bart. late gover [illegible] divided into precincts, or parishes, with its ports, bayes, etc.	Jamaica, Barbados	Morden, Robert, approximately 1650-1703	London : Printed for Richard Blome, Aljnrlp 1671 . . London	1671												
10959-000	Cabinet Ent96 /1	The principall islands in America belonging to the English Empire viz Iamaica, Barbados, Antegoa, St. Christophers, & Bermudos	Jamaica, Barbados, St. Christophe, Bermuda, Antigua	n/a	Sold by Phillip Lea at the Atlas and Hercules in Cheapside, London	1696									Port cities noted, often with forts. Detailed map of the city of "Bridg Town" (Bridgetown) in Barbados, with attention to the street grid, outlying roads, woods, etc. Port Royal inset with detail, less of the city and far greater features of soundings and shoals at the nautical approach to the city harbor.	much of the detail in Jamaica is similar to an earlier map, including references to maroons' spaces	Windmills appear to dot the landscape of Barbados, and appear elsewhere (eg., southeastern Antigua ("Antegoa").	This is five separate maps of five island drawn onto one piece of paper. is the first time we've seen Bridgetown rendered in an inset like that for Barbados. In Antingua near Falmouth, there is a symbol we've never seen before- it looks like it is on a stick, with creatures, and some elongated body over the top. Could be a weird windmill?
10958-000	Cabinet Ent685 LeP	[top] A generall mapp of the continent and islands which bee adjacent to Jamaica [bottom] A new map of the island of Jamaica ... with the names of the present proprietors according to a late survey these of P. Lea	Jamaica, Caribbean	Lea, Philip, fl. 1683-1700	Blathwayt atlas II, London	1685		a winged dragon is on the land itself in St.Ann's Parish.	cow (top center, St. Anns/Marlaes); lizard (far east); dragon, another lizard, and horse in St. Anns; small turkey beside "Negro Palmk"; hairy pigs around the map; large squirrel ne corner, several snakes. In the second map, there is a deer in Georgia, and a boar in the yucatan.	Several ships, but also some unusual looking canoes- they have almost a Baltic/viking design. Each canoe contains a person holding an oar/paddle, and some contain other passengers. A few look like an adult holding a child, but the detail is insufficient to tell for sure. The canoes surround the island on all sides.			In the title of the Jamaica map, there is a naked European-looking male with a rumpled cloth bag slung across his shoulder. He is stomping on hills that are the size of his feet.				There is a key in the upper right hand that shows the types of buildings depicted on the map: the symbol for towns, churches, sugar works, indigo, cotton, cacao, and pens for hogs/cattle. No symbol is given for individual plantation houses- it's very possible that in previous maps, we misstook symbols for sugarworks with symbols for houses.	Note: Surinam Quarters (Dutch migrants, a la Barbados?); Privateer Quarters, NEW: Negro Palmk, Old Palmk, cf. Negro Valley, etc., several Negro Rivers, Barbicue River off of Cane River east of Port Royall Harbor, more. The center and north of the island was "depopulated" around (30 years post-English takeover) and this map shows an increase in place names, towns, and detailed rivenine depictions that accompany new cultivation space and knowledge. Mexico City depicted as a cathedral at a lake. Wild boar in Yucatan where buccaneers and logwood cutters are now active. Also, the Yucatan peninnsula is drawn very exagerated and jutting directly into the Caribbean, suggesting that this area was intimiaty connected to the region moreso than to South/Central America.
12412-062	E683 M253d	[Isle]s. de Cuba et de Jamaica	Jamaica, Cuba	Manesson-Mallet, Allain, 1630?-1706?	Paris - Chez Denys Thierry, rueã S. Jacques, à l'enseigne de la ville de Paris, devant la ruã de Pãtée, Paris	1683				The ships are at battle, signifying the times of peak island rivalries.								
09908-1	E667 D975h	l'Isle de Mariegalande Scituée a 15 degrez 40 min. au Nord de la ligne Equinoctiale gouvernée par Mr. de Temericourt.	Marie-Galante	Du Tertre, Jean Baptiste, 1610-1687	[Thomas Jolly]	1667		Two griffons in the box containing the title								Trees on the bottom/right denote forests along an apparent travel path		Marie Galante: Cape du massacre & Arras du massacre both shown with massacre depicted. Arbres au repos. So many places are "passage pour canots." accessible only by traditional transport.
01697-12	E667 D975h (copy 1)	L'Isle de la Martinique ...	Martinique	Du Tertre, Jean Baptiste, 1610-1687	[Thomas Jolly]	1667	giant fish to the west of the island							In the upper right corner, there is a scene of several people fighting using rifles and clubs.	anchorages noted around the coast	little flora, but mountains in the west noted extensively		isle of the sea wolves, carbete, carib lands, etc.
8189-28	Cabinet Blathwayt 28	L'Isle de la Martinique Scituée a 14 Degrez 30 Minutes de Latitude Septentrionale	Martinique	Abraham Peyrounin	chez Pierre Mariette, rue S. Iacques a l'Esperance	1667	a giant fish in the bottom left corner				No people, but a carbet for Caribs is indicated				harbors marked with anchors dot the island			same as previous, with color. (#44)
8189-30	Cabinet Blathwayt 30	Mountserrat Island 1673.	Montserrat	NA - Blathwayt	NA - England	1673			Three figures in the front bottom to represent England, Ireland, and Wales. The Irish figure is darker skinned. Also present are a fawn (Pan?), a monkey-type figure with human face, and another mythical humanoid figure as decoration.	There are a wide variety and large number of ships both in the sea and docked in the various harbors around the island.			There are two people in the lower right hand corner. They are naked, like people who were native were usually drawn, but seem like they might be European from stockier builds and facial features. One is carrying something on his head, as Africans were usually drawn.		"Brickets Cay" and "Brickets Fully" listed near a giant Union Jack at a port (1,2,3 on the key), above in the hills, A on the key shows the "Cap.n General" house and plantation	Trees and green spots are indicated along coastal lines, but the middle of the island, the volcano, is left blank.	There are many buildings- plantations in marked-out plantation plots, forts, churches, etc. There are also two windmills, one north and one south of the island. "Y" on key is "Cove Castle" in detail.	The orientation of this map is fascinating- a series of coastal profiles as viewed from the sea. IBT: F, G, H, I in key "pall?", including Bottomless Gulf, likely this corresponds to the area of present-day Montserrat known as "Bottomless Chaut Beach" - partitions of the land as viewed from the sea demonstrate the divisions of plantation/agricultural space from that physical viewpoint.
08720-021	Z Z1 /6 3-SIZE	Maria Pacifica, quod vulgo Mar del Zur cum regionibus circumscribitur, insulisque in eodem passim sparsis, novissima descriptio.	Pacific, Americas, Caribbean			1591												IBT: From Jamaica search, no details added yet in any of these columns. NOT USING.
03502-2	F644 L742h / 2-SIZE (copy 1)	Grondt-beeckening vande Stadt en Kasteel Porto Rico ende gelegentheyt vande haven	Puerto Rico	Laet, Joannes de, 1593-1649	[Bonaventuer & Abraham Elsevier] . Leiden	1644									exceptional detail (compared to earlier maps) of the coastline		map represents the sparse Spanish grid and buildings of San Juan	very detailed key with specific features
8189-27	Cabinet Blathwayt 27	. Carte de Isle de Sainct Christophle Scituée a 17 Degrez 30 Minutes de Lat. Septentrionale.	St. Christophe	Abraham Peyrounin	chez Pierre Mariette, rue S. Iacques a l'Esperance	1667							French capuchins noted in both French sections of the island; island noted as divided between French and English		anchorages noted across the coasts	very mountainous center of the island, but little flora drawn; salt ponds drawn in the east of the island		sulfur mine, southern English part, the first resource-intense map we've seen (silver, salt).
09908-6	E667 D975h	L'Isle de Ste. Croix ...	St. Croix	Du Tertre, Jean Baptiste, 1610-1687	[Thomas Jolly]	1667			Title box has two dogs	Omelarge ship and a smaller one beside it are approaching the island from the South.			details on "Maison du Gouvernour" and layout of nearby government buildings		harbors marked with anchors dot the island	left side of island on map shows limited settlement, more flora	Of note is the governor's mansion and its accompanying buildings, which has been expanded in an insert. None of the other places are indicated with buildings.	
07598-017	E575 T418c	Isle de la Trinité [Plan of Trinidad]	Trinidad	Thevet, André, 1502-1590	A Paris: chez Pierre L'Huillier, rue Sainct Iaques, à l'Olivier	1575		There is an animal referred to as a "kui" or "succarath" which the map's description claims is a type of sloth or bear. The "succarath"-type thing native to Trinindad is a lesser anteater, and there are no wildcats in Trinidad- the nearest wildcat is in Honduras. The last below the map also mentions a dragon in the same line as the succarath, so likely something from mythology rather than an anteater. *André Thevet's North America: A Sixteenth-Century View* "Su"	There is a tufted bird depicted on the left-hand side.	There are three vessels: one larger war vessel filled with an indigenous military, then one in the upper right hand corner- a canoe with two fishermen, and one in the lower right hand corner, also a canoe with a slightly different design.	Mostlall of the people appear to be native- aside from a man with a hat, everyone is depicted without clothing. There is a scene of a group of natives in a boat attacking a group of natives on land. The group of people on land appear to have some bows, but the most common weapons are spears and atlatlds. There are also several fishermen, both in canoes, as well as fishing off of a dock. There are also a trio cooking on a boucan, as well as a couple engaged in a fight with clubs, and a person running, and a person appearing to cultivate something with a pack on the back.				There are clusters of trees in various places. The indigenous-looking houses have trees near them, the European-looking ones tend not to.	There are three buildings which could be indigenous- they look like they have thatched roofs. One is in the interior of the island, one near the coast. Then there are several more coastal dwellings represented in stronger, thicker lines and European styles. All of these are closer to the coasts.	Guys fighting with clubs (see La Borde 1674 for same of club). Simple roofed wooden structures in interior could be indigenous (carbata/bohios), while I'm confused by apparent stone fortifications in north and southeast (no permanent settlement before 1590s, no meaningful attempt I know of to really hold any settlement even when authorized in 1560s). Map is probably misdated. Thevet was 1557 not 1575. See my notes and RI also do some background reading on 16th c Trinidad and on Thevet. - IBT