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Photographic Research

Tessa Campbell

Subscription Manager

Violet A. Scott

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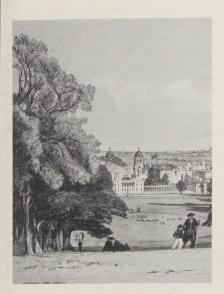
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Cover Illustration: 'London from Greenwich Park'. A coloured lithograph by and after Thomas Shotter Boys from London As It Is, 1842. See article on page 2 'British Topographical Prints' by Nicholas Potter. (Photograph by John Freeman).





Ronald V. Tooley

Valerie G. Scott

Editorial

THIS JUNE IS to be an exciting month for map collectors. Many of you will be gathering in London from all over the world to buy and sell at the different map fairs which are being held more or less simultaneously. This should provide a unique opportunity for exchange of material and ideas. The International Map Collectors Society are holding their fair on Sunday, June 12, at the Forum Hotel in Cromwell Road, London, and Paul Nicholas and Roger Mason will be holding their three-day fair at the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, from June 13 to 15. The third event is the London Book Fair where a number of map and print dealers will be joining the antiquarian booksellers. This is being held from June 14 to 16 at the Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, London. We wish all exhibitors and collectors success at these events. 'The Map Collector' will have a stand at the IMCS fair and the editor and associate editor will be at their Saturday Symposium and we look forward to meeting as many of you as possible. Do come and introduce yourselves.

We feel that a word of praise is due to our advertisers. The quality and presentation of the advertising has improved immensely since the magazine began nearly six years ago and this should make it more effective as well as more attractive. Advertisements can be placed in two categories – the plain factual and the decorative. The decorative, whether coloured or uncoloured, provide a useful visual record of many rare maps and the factual ones also have an important role to play. This support from the trade is highly valued by all of us

working on the journal.

The Associate Editor has decided to set up a system of awards for articles which, in his opinion, are the best and most interesting to appear in 'The Map Collector' each year. There will be four awards of £25 each. The first winner has already been chosen. It is Barbara Bond who wrote 'Maps Printed on Silk' which appeared in Issue 22 this March. Mr Tooley feels that this 'breaks new ground, and is both informative and well written.' Congratulations to Mrs Bond who works as Senior Map Research Officer at the Ministry of Defence and has made a collection of maps on silk. Other winners will be announced in future issues.

Morly Valerie 9 Scott

British

Collectors of early maps are often also interested in topographical prints – the two being very closely allied. Here Nicholas Potter, who, with Angus Lloyd, owns and runs a print gallery in London's West End, discusses this relationship between cartography and topography and traces the history and origins of English views.

WHILST THE RELATIONSHIP between cartography and topography has always been close, their nature and development have been quite different. Although the sixteenth century saw the serious beginnings of cartographical publication, realistic images of cities, towns and country houses did not begin to develop in the same way until nearer the middle of the following century. As this development continued and gained momentum, for a number of reasons, so the nature of map publishing changed and during the latter part of the eighteenth century a crossroads was reached. The decorative map was being replaced by the factual, detailed map and the often inaccurate, plain view by far more decorative and realistic descriptions of a particular place.

The art of topography is not just the study or detailed description of the surface features of a region, as defined by the dictionary, but combines cartographical detail with the pictorial 'high art' of landscape. These factors were combined to their finest extent in the early part of the nineteenth century and were expressed through the new methods of engraving that were being developed by the end of the preceding century. While wood block and copperline engraving were eminently suitable for the depiction of an area of land in map form they were stark and usually undecorative methods - not suited to showing the same area as a picture. The development of aquatint and lithography provided means of finely displaying detail and attractiveness of subject as well as satisfying the demand for travel and topographical information. These new methods, although used to a small degree in cartography were not beneficial to it nothing could replace line engraving as the most suitable medium for representing cartographical detail.

While cartography was, and is, very much a utilitarian subject topography started, and remained for a long time, unsure of itself. Should it be an exact science or a decorative art? Should it instruct or amuse? Eventually, through the field of printmaking rather than the science of cartography or the art of landscape, topography found an identity and its development is closely

linked to that of printmaking and printsellers.

The sixteenth century had seen virtually no topographical printing of note in England and only a small amount on the Continent. The Nuremburg Chronicles had contained supposed views of various English and Continental towns but most of these were so fictitious or imaginary that they can scarcely be considered topography. Indeed, some of the wood block views are included a number of times in the volume - each time supposedly depicting a different town or city. In a similar way, for many years after this, views were often copied by engravers or published from the original plates of others (often far earlier) and therefore either persisted in original errors or compounded them. This was all encouraged by the ever increasing demand for views, as well as maps, brought about by the popular interest generated by tales of exploration and discovery. During the early seventeenth century maps were being published not only to inform but also to entertain and some of the earliest topographical views were included in these atlases. John Speed included both English and foreign views with vignettes or insets on many of his maps, and following the publication of G. Braun and F. Hogenburg's Civitatis Orbis Terrarum, the town plan and 'birds eye view' had set the pattern for many topographical views to follow.

During this period the output of topographical material on the Continent had increased greatly and one of the earliest collections of fine views was produced by Mathew Merian, *Theatrum Europaeum* 1646/63. It was under the influence of Merian, and the patronage of the Earl of Arundel, that the finest

Topographical Prints by Nicholas Potter



John Speed's copperline engraving entitled 'The Invasion of England and Ireland'. This displays the kind of information seldom found on maps of the seventeenth century. Speed also included small town views and plans on a number of his maps.

topographical engraver of the seventeenth century developed. Wenceslaus Hollar had come to England in 1636, having studied his profession in Germany, and soon established himself as the leading etcher and engraver of his day. He later returned to the Continent armed with the many studies he had made himself and produced some of the finest panoramic views of London ever engraved, or painted. He worked for a number of publishers and printsellers always charging by the hour and being paid a niggardly amount (a common complaint of artists and engravers for three centuries) and worked on numerous maps as well as views and decorative subjects. Hollar managed to bring style and a decorative quality to precise topographical detail.

Although England had produced some engravers the majority, especially the more talented, came from the Continent – Holland, Belgium and Germany in particular. Two of these immigrants to follow closely on Hollar's tracks were David Loggan and Johannes Kip. Both produced large works of English topographical views – Loggan published *Oxonia Illustra* (1675) and then *Cantebrigia Illustra* (1690) and Kip the *Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne* (1708). Although both these series of views are finely engraved and stately in appearance they are far more formal and stilted than Hollar's work. Kip's series of views were financed by a fairly common practice of the period – the sponsorship of certain plates by individuals, to whom the plate was dedicated – in this case a view of their country seat.

This process had been very popularly used in map publishing, especially county maps, and it was to last well into the nineteenth century when subscribers were promised a deluxe or particularly fine impression of the book or engraving involved.

The idea of subscription was not new but it did reflect the ever-increasing demand for material and for output, not only of books, but also single prints and sets of engravings. The numbers of publishers and printsellers increased and with them the scope of the topographical engraving. Series of views like the large impressive views of English towns and abbeys by the Buck Brothers, Samuel and Nathaniel, flourished and the age of the print as education, decoration and, at times, newsletter, had begun.

The first of the publishers to really take advantage of this demand, and who in fact both made and lost a fortune through it, was John Boydell. He had come to London and was apprenticed to W.H. Toms, an engraver of some ability who had worked on cartographical as well as topographical subjects, but after a few years of training established himself by publishing his views of England and Wales. Over 150 plates, including fine views of London, the Thames and Oxford, were all topographically fairly accurate and all finely engraved. These made Boydell's reputation and he continued to publish views as well as broadening his scope with the finest decorative engravings. Sayer and Bennett, Laurie and Whittle and



Carrington Bowles were among the further leading publishers of the eighteenth century and during this period the copper plates were frequently passed from one to another; popular views being reprinted from the original plates. As well as publishing engravings after the already popular paintings of famous artists like Canaletto, Boydell commissioned some of the best artists of the day to produce works that could be engraved. While mainly of decorative subjects this patronage, which provided far more security for an artist than royal patronage, managed to give the engraving a more respectable and accepted image. It was not to be long before publishers were commissioning the finest of topographical artists to produce a series of views of both home and abroad, solely for engraving.

While the print market was developing so was the map market. Obviously with more travel, more information available and more books printed, so the demand for maps was increasing. However, this demand was for more detailed information and much emphasis was placed upon the newness of the detail. This meant there was little or no need for decoration and by the end of the eighteenth century only a few maps were published that were not straightforward. One or two series had small vignette views and decorative borders but they soon became the exception rather than the rule.

Whilst interest had risen due to increased travel, the availability of information and the speed of making the latter available, so different methods of engraving allowed finer pictorial reproduction. As the eighteenth century engravers became more experienced in copperline engraving so they also mastered the processes of mezzotint and stipple engraving. Although these were primarily suited to subjects other than topography, namely portraiture and decoration, examples of views in this medium are found. W. Birch published a series of small views in stipple engraving in the 1780s and included in this is a view of a balloon ascent over Dover Castle – an example of topography as both a decorative and commemorative medium.

The illustrated view of Dover, engraved in mezzotint, is a rare example of topography in this style although the town itself is really incidental to the subject as a whole. Similarly, a portrait of Sir Jeffrey Amherst, engraved by J. Watson after Joshua Reynolds, shows the Commander of the British Forces in North

(Above)

A West View of London...' A copperline engraving by E. Rooker after Canaletto. Published by Laurie and Whittle, 1794. The spires of the City are bordered by St. Paul's Cathedral and the Monument in a view typical of Canaletto's work. Engravings, after such masters, were in great demand.

(Below)

This 'South View of Newcastle upon Tyne...' is a typical example of mid-eighteenth century topographical copperplate printmaking. It was published by Bowles and Carver and enhanced with fine bold gouache colour.

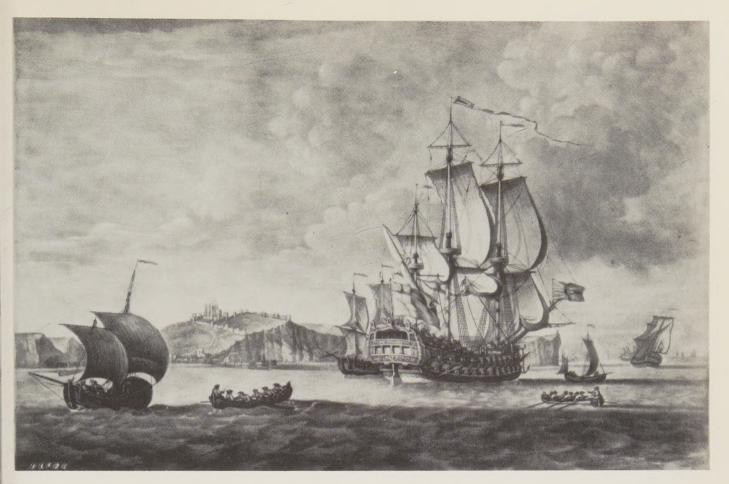
(Above right)

A rare mezzotint of Dover which is signed in the plate 'R.H.'. This process was seldom used as a topographical medium but reserved for decorative subjects like this one.

(Below right)

One of Paul Sandby's fine aquatint views of Windsor Castle. Although Sandby claimed to have invented the technique, aquatint was actually introduced from France. It proved to be ideally suited to topography.





America holding a plan of Montreal open beside him and behind him a view of the St. Lawrence River. George Garrard's 'View from the East End of the Brewery, Chiswell Street', shows fine detail of a 1792 East End scene but is far better suited, as a picture, to mezzotint than the harsh lines more often used. It was during this period that the most important development in topographical engraving took place and, as with so many of the earlier landmarks in this field, it came from the Continent.

Aquatint, a method of engraving with a copperplate to give a watercolour effect, was an extremely lengthy process but it did produce work eminently suitable for topography. Paul Sandby first developed aquatint in England, following the start of the process in France, when he published Twelve Views in South Wales in 1774. These were followed by Four Views of Warwick Castle and Five Views of Windsor and Eton, the latter are amongst his finest works both as images and in the quality of the

engraving. He also produced a series of military encampments – a subject that was to prove popular over the next forty or fifty years both with serious topographical and military artists as well as caricaturists. Sandby not only provided the testing ground and experiment for aquatint but also influenced many of the later topographical artists including Edward Dayes and M.A. Rooker. They were to produce some of the finest English and foreign views of the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

From these beginnings the process developed and while Sandby's views had been published singly or in small sets so aquatint began to be used for book illustration. At the same time, while Sandby's early impressions had generally been printed in sepia ink and left uncoloured, some series of aquatint views were now being hand coloured. The texture of the engraved grain of the plate meant that it was most suitable for watercolour washes which was a great change from the heavier







A coloured lithograph, 'St Pauls from Ludgate Hill' by Thomas Shotter Boys. This print comes from *London As It Is*, 1842, and shows how a combination of architectural detail and social documentary were featured in this series.

gouache colour of the eighteenth century. This new style can easily be seen in the first of the colour plate books, Josiah Farrington's *History of the River Thames*, engraved by J.C. Stadler and published by J. Boydell in 1794/6. Originally intended to be part of a series on the major rivers of the country, the seventy two plates are fine examples of early aquatint and early colouring; the desired effect, that of period watercolours, was brilliantly achieved.

The process flourished and a group of engravers, expert in its application, appeared including the Havells, T. Sutherland, R.G.

'View of the Clifton Suspension Bridge' near Bristol. The technical, scientific and engineering advances of the nineteenth century were well documented and the Clifton Bridge, as with the Menai, was frequently depicted. This lithograph, after Harding, was printed by C. Hullmandel.



Reeve and the Daniells. Within a few years superb volumes of English and foreign views were being published, chiefly by R. Ackermann, and fine early works included Thomas Malton's Picturesque Tour through the Cities of London and Westminster and J.C. Nattes' similar views of Bath. Topography flourished and it was during this period of the early nineteenth century that, although output of all forms of topography was still to reach its height, the quality of the engraved image was at its highest. Fine sets of views on the Thames were produced by Daniel and Robert Havell after paintings by their father William, and by various engravers after the paintings of William Westall and Samuel Owen. Whilst the plates in the former series were larger and more impressive they do not overshadow the quality of the smaller plates: The Thames was a popular subject and amongst its stranger and more unusual items is the 'Panorama of the Thames with a Description of the Most Remarkable Places', showing in detail both banks of the river between Westminster

Bridge and Richmond and published by S. Leigh about 1820.

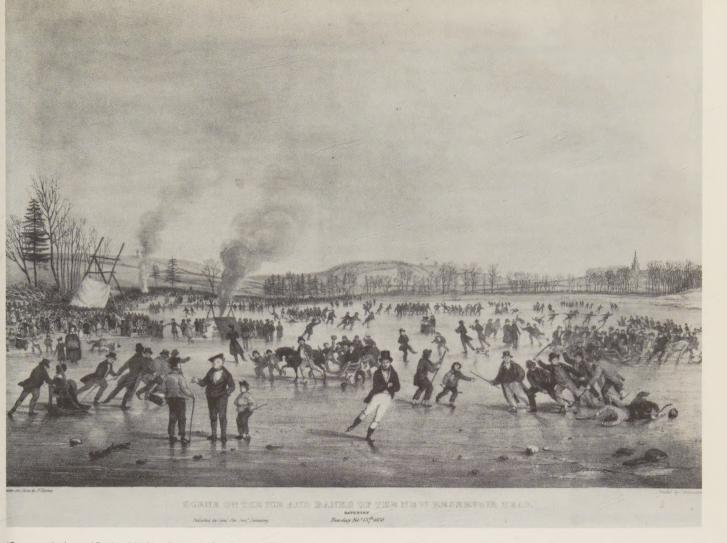
London and the Thames were not the only places to be commonly depicted at this time. Oxford, and, to a lesser extent, Cambridge were regular subjects of engravings but the coast was reserved for the most monumental publication of aquatint views. Taking over eleven years to produce (1814/25), William Daniell's Voyage Round Great Britain, with a text by Richard Ayrton and 308 plates, is a masterpiece of early topographical engraving. At first glance many of the plates appear rather plain but then the subtlety of tone and colouring and the delicacy of image attract the eye. Daniell also produced a marvellous set of six views of London, large impressive plates which give fine detail of early nineteenth century life on and around the river.

The major publisher of high quality aquatint plates was Ackermann whose major works were sporting prints. He had the talents of engravers and colourists of the highest quality at his disposal, Ackermann could not fail to publish very fine views. The most important of these volumes is undoubtedly the *Microcosm of London or London in Miniature*. The greatest combination of talents worked on this book. The plates were the united efforts of Thomas Rowlandson and Augustine Pugin and the engravers Stadler, Bluck and Sutherland. Pugin, an architect, was responsible for the drawing of all the buildings, while Rowlandson added the figures. Together they provided a perfect view of early nineteenth century London life. Although there are less than ten exterior views from the total of 104 plates, the interiors are so full of incident and architectural interest that they are as important topographically as the general views.

As the aquatint had replaced the older methods of engraving so a new process was being developed and by the 1820's lithography had begun to establish itself. For a while the new and the old processes existed quite happily together but within twenty years the cheaper and quicker lithograph had almost totally ousted the aquatint from the printers' presses.

Lithography was a far easier method of projecting topographical images - due mainly to being able to draw directly onto the lithographic stone. Certain artists still needed, or publishers still used, lithographers in their own right but it was far easier for an artist to draw from life and then onto the stone himself. Charles Hullmandel was the first great lithographic printer and was followed by Louis Haghe (later publishing as Day and Haghe), and others. The vast majority of early topographical lithographs bear the name of Hullmandel as printer and it was due to this new process that many local publishers set themselves up and produced series of views of their locality. Although almost invariably printed in London, these views were the work of local artists whose original images, whether on paper or stone, were sent to the capital and they tend to be of low quality. However, with the increase of popularity of certain spa and resort towns the publication of these souvenirs

On a higher level several superb sets of views were lithographed; notably Thomas Shotter Boys' *Views of London As It Is* published in 1842. As the 'Microcosm' had given us a detailed view of London in 1810 so Boys achieved the same thirty years later – not with many smaller plates but with a series of twenty seven plates, the majority of which contain some reference to the artist himself. In his view of the 'Tower and the



'Scene on the Ice and Banks of the New Reservoir Near Daventry.' Topographical information, social document and new development are all embodied in this fine, locally published, lithograph after H. Harris. Like so many lithographs of the time this was printed by C. Hullmandel.

Mint' Boys shows himself in the foreground as a portly figure with a sketchbook in his hand. In the view of Piccadilly looking towards the city a large number of figures have stopped their various activities to admire a couple of balloons making their way quietly over London. Boys' use of incident reflects the period when so much was happening. Railway systems were being developed, bridges built and the age of steam travel (not just railway) was truly underway. In all of this the depiction of topography began to reflect the march of science and engineering and new developments became a favourite theme for publishers.

The Menai and Britannia Bridges, often described as 'wonders', were popular subjects as was Brunel's Clifton Suspension Bridge. J.C. Bourne's two series of railway lithographs, though not as attractive as Bury's aquatint views of a few years earlier, were very detailed and contained far more engineering detail than was usual.

Just as important developments were made the subject of many lithographs so were a number of small or unusual happenings. Local fetes, openings and visits from Royalty were commonly transferred to stone. 'The scene on the ice and the banks of the New Reservoir near Daventry', not only shows how the inhabitants reacted to the weather of February 1838 but also demonstrated that Daventry actually had a new reservoir. It is a perfect example of lithography of the period, was published locally and printed by Hullmandel.

Many series of lithographs showing scenes at home and abroad were published until about 1860 when photography and the cheap woodblock illustrations of *The Illustrated London News* superseded all previous forms of engraving. For most of the period of lithography and aquatint, steel engraving had been the main method of illustrating the smaller and less elaborate travel or guide books. The engravings were frequently more than adequate and more often than not after the finest of artists. They

were an important part of topography but tended, by their nature, to be either slight or very restricted. However, some fine series were produced up to the 1850s including, Tombleson's Views on the Thames and the Medway; T.H. Shepherd's London and its Environs and Metropolitan Improvements, and Westall's Great Britain Illustrated. Steel plates gave a harsh engraved line and had little of the finesse or subtlety of other methods but they proved to be fine for straightforward topographical book illustration.

A few years after 1860 most topographical engravings of quality had ceased completely. *The Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News* contained illustrations generally of events but the topography involved tended to be of secondary interest. The age of fine engraving had altogether passed and photography was developing quickly. David Octavius Hill, a Perthshire artist, published a set of fine lithographs of local views only a year or two later to be involved in some of the earliest fine photography with R. Adamson. Perhaps he had taken the most natural of steps as progress in topographical illustration continued!

Further Reading

Ronald Russell, Guide to British Topographical Prints. Martin Hardie, English Coloured Books.
R.V. Tooley, English Books with Coloured Plates. Ian Maxhed, The London Book Trades.
Stephen Calloway, English Prints for the Collector.
R. Godfrey, Printmaking in Britain.
M. Twyman, Lithography 1800-1850.



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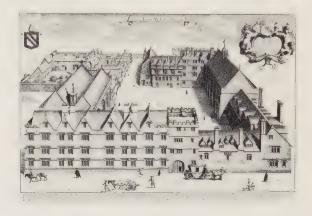
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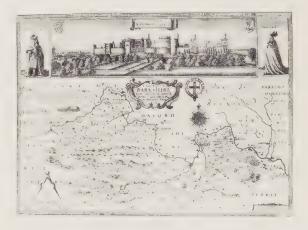
Lancashire, by John Speed, published by Bassett and Chiswell, 1676. 15" x 20". Coloured. £475



Exeter College, copper-plate engraving by David Loggan, published 1675. 101/2" x 161/2".



Trinity College, coloured lithograph by William Delamotte, published 1843. 10" x 14". £40



Berkshire, by W. Hollar, published 1723.

Originally engraved for John Overton's composite atlas of 1670. 14½" x 19". Coloured.

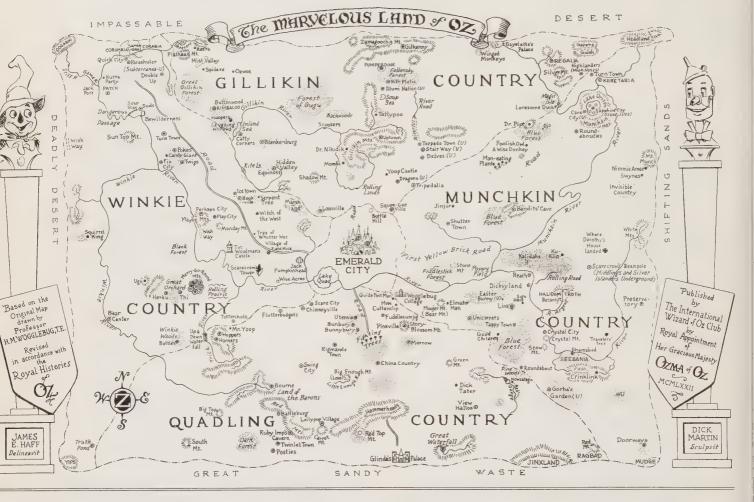
£220

Recently in stock — a selection of engravings from David Loggan's "Oxonia Illustrata" and "Cantabrigia Illustrata", (the earliest engraved views of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges), and a selection of county maps from the first edition of Speed's "Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain", published 1611.



The Mountains of Brobdingnag and Other Matters

by J. B. Post



The map found in Frank Baum's books about the Land of Oz is sometimes made more fantastic by the reversal of east and west. In some editions, the compass rose was 'corrected' reversing Baum's geography . . . (Illustration from *Atlas of Fantasy*.)

The author of this article about cartographical curiosities and fantasies is Map Librarian at the Free Library of Philadelphia and author of a book entitled 'An Atlas of Fantasy'.

THE UNREAL HOLDS a fascination for the human mind as great, or greater than 'reality'. Any graphic representation, be it a print, a map or a view, has an immediacy which compels an acceptance and this is why we accept a map of an imaginary land even when we know the countryside is a fabrication.

There is a strong interest in cartographical oddities on both sides of the Atlantic. In North America the favoured term seems to be 'cartographic fantasy' while in the British Isles the term most frequently used is 'cartographical curiosity'. The terms are not synonymous. A cartographic fantasy is a map with a fantasy element, the depiction of some sort of unreality being the primary consideration. The unreality can be a literary fabrication as in the map of Narnia, a disproportionate view of the world as in a Texan's view of the United States, or an unrealised political ambition such as Biafra or an Arab Palestine.

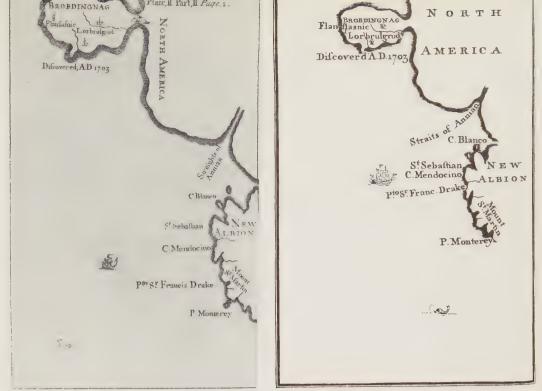
There need be no element of fantasy in cartographical curiosity. The paintings by Vermeer showing maps on the wall are certainly curious without being a fantasy. So 'cartographical curiosity' is the larger term and includes cartographic fantasy. Although I favour 'cartographic oddity' as the inclusive term, I am willing to accept current usage and go along with

'cartographical curiosity' to mean a map unusual in itself for any reason, and 'cartographic fantasy' to mean a map representing some sort of unreality.

What I propose to examine briefly in this article are some doubly odd and curious maps, maps with an oddity within their already odd character! The most familiar map of this sort is Oz. When Frank Baum drew up the original, he had East to the left and West to the right. Unconventional, but the map was accurate. In later printings of the Oz stories, the compass rose was flipped but the map itself was not changed. We then had a map of an imaginary place (the first oddity) not being accurate even in the terms of the stories (the second oddity). To the best of my knowledge, the map has been corrected in all currently available in-print editions.

The travels of Lemuel Gulliver present us with an interesting case in point. In describing Brobdingnag, it is clearly stated that a mountain range separates that land from North America. In a 1730 edition the map shows the mountains while a 1766 edition does not. In comparing various editions of maps, one can never discount cartographer's error or slip-shod copying. And, yet, the maps are so similar in other respects. True, the islands off Point Monterey have also vanished. The possible explanations are two surveys, one of which is inaccurate, or two surveys with actual changes over time, or a different interpretation of the survey data (for instance, shoals indicated as islands on one map and

Alterations, or wear of the printing block, change Jonathon Swift's Brobdingnag between the 1726 and 1766 editions of the *Travels...by Lemuel Gulliver*. The mountains of Brobdingnag and the island off P. Monterey have disappeared. (1726 edition by courtesy of The British Library, 1766 from *The Atlas of Fantasy*.)



omitted on the other). While this is fine for a fog-bound coast, mountains are a more serious matter. Let me advance the notion that the two versions represent changes in the landscape, that the Mountains of Brobdingnag have actually vanished between the two surveys. The map notes Brobdingnag was discovered in 1703. I suggest that, as a direct result of Gulliver's visit, the Brobdingnagians have changed in character enough to have levelled the mountains and replaced them with low-income housing. This is only a tentative suggestion and I am open to alternate explanations.

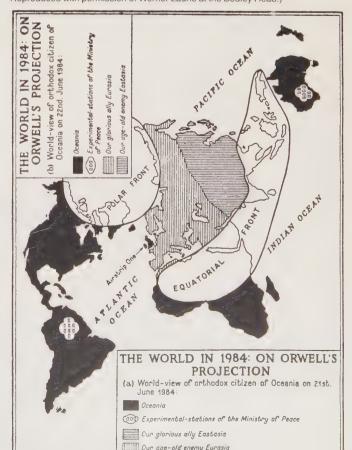
When we turn our attention to *The Enquiries of Doctor Eszterhazy* (N.Y.: Warner Books, 1975) by Avram Davidson, we find a very captivating collection of stories relating the experiences of Engelbert Eszterhazy in the Triune Monarchy of Scythia-Pannonia-Transbalkania. The Triune Monarchy is Davidson's romanticization of the Hapsburg Dominions, changed and embellished until the Triune Monarchy becomes a glamorous place of strange happenings. The maps in the book, by John Westfall, show the situation of Bella (the capital), the Triune Monarchy itself, and Europe all *circa* 1903. When looking at the map of Scythia-Pannonia-Transbalkania on p. 101, the capital, Bella, is in the centre of the country with Appollograd to the northwest and Avar-Ister to the southeast. Yet, when we turn to the text on p. 118 we find that,

'The great central platform of the railroad terminal in Avar-Ister, capital of Pannonia, is seldom uncrowded. Here arrive and here depart the great expresses to and from Bella, almost their last stop this side of Constantinople, many of the fashionable travellers getting down to stretch their legs during the half-hour pause, to walk up and down, and buy the famous sweetmeats of the Co-Capital (as it is called, often, in Avar-Ister, and, seldom, in Bella). Here one changes for all the branch lines which connect the second city of the Triune Monarchy with all places east and south (including Apollograd)'.

What we seem to have are two Triune Monarchies, one of the author and one of the illustrator. In cases of this sort, if there is any geographical consistency on the part of the author, his word is final and the illustrator's map must be judged faulty. Once we start to doubt the Westfall map of the Triune Monarchy in the matter of accuracy of the placement of localities within the realm, we also begin to doubt the placement of the neighbouring states of Graustark and Ruritania.

It is difficult enough to keep track of shifting alliances and boundaries on a standard historical map. Different colours or textures can indicate the piecemeal growth/decline of empires or the advance of armies. However, when history is rewritten almost every day, things can become complicated. As George Orwell describes the world of 1984, one of the functions of the Ministry of Truth is to see that past news reflects the current party line. There is no objective past which represents the truth, truth is what the Party says it is, the past happened as the Party said it did today no matter what was said yesterday. Jozef Szostak in R.C. Churchill's *A Short History of the Future* (London: Werner Laurie, 1955) has solved the matter of the shifting alliances and relations among the powers of Oceania, Eastasia, and Eurasia by having a map with two cartouches. When the map is rotated 90° and the other cartouche is used, there is a reversal in just who is the Glorious Ally and who is the Age-Old Enemy of Oceania. One presumes that daily television

Two maps are combined in R.C. Churchill's A Short History of the Future, 1955. The page can be viewed the right way up and from the side. A simple shading device reveals two different balances of power. (Map drawn by Josef Jan Szostak. Reproduced with permission of Werner Laurie at the Bodley Head.)



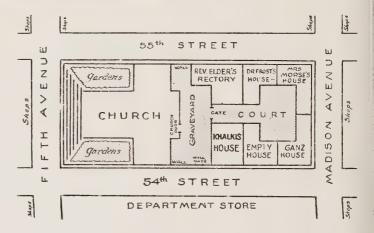


Ellery Queen suggests a real New York block between Fifth and Madison Avenues in *The Greek Coffin Mystery*, 1932 (below). Plate 84 from G.W. Bromley's *Land Book of Manhattan*, 1927, (left) shows the actual features at the time. The Hotel St Regis and the Aeolian Hall have been replaced by an imaginary church and cemetery in Ellery Queen's version. (Manhattan Map by courtesy of the Map Division, the New York Public Library, Astor, Lennox and Tilden Foundations. Ellery Queen map is taken from *The Greek Coffin Mystery*.)

reports reflect the changing battle lines in the disputed lands.

Personal preference is a factor which must always be taken into account. I must confess to a fondness for the mysteries solved by Dee Jen-djieh, a judge of the T'ang Dynasty, as chronicled by Robert Van Gulik. One reason for liking them is that each has some sort of map accompanying it. In discussing the matter with Dr. Denis Wood of the North Carolina State University School of Design, he has written in personal correspondence, dated 14 November 1980, his interest is 'not only because of the maps in the front of each table, but because in so many of them the map is more than a sketch of the milieu, but a veritable character in the drama. This is most true in The Chinese Maze Murders in which the trick is to relate a landscape painting (read 'map') to a maze (read 'map' again), both of which are splendidly illustrated'. Using The Haunted Monastery and The Chinese Maze Murders (N.Y.: Dover Publications, 1977) as the most convenient edition at hand, one can compare the landscape on p. 159 with the maze map on p. 293 and the textual solution on pp.286-288. Though confusing, and curious, this does not represent an anomaly. The oddity in *The Chinese* Maze Murders lies in the map of Lan-Fang (p. 110), the imaginary border town where Judge Dee is the magistrate at the time. The Eternal Spring Wineshop is clearly in the northeast section of the city according to the map, but on p.139 the location is given as being in the northwest corner of the city, again a case of map and text being at odds.

Maps for mystery stories are far from rare. There have been maps showing the sites visited by Ellery Queen on Manhattan while on a case, there has been a map of Dashiell Hammett's San Francisco, and there have been the Dell 'mapbacks' which show the locale of the crime or adventure. It is common for mystery writers to want to create a real-sounding scene of the crime without actually placing it in a real building or private house and possibly antagonizing the owner. If a city has, as does Philadelphia, a grid system of streets with a consistent house numbering scheme - in Philadelphia each major block begins a new hundred numbering - it is possible to give the scene of the crime a number which would put it beyond the last actual house on a block or number which would then fall into the middle of a river or a cemetery if the grid were extended into areas it does not run. In every urban area there are empty lots which can be used as the site for the victim's mansion. Something, however, occurs in The Greek Coffin Mystery (London: Gollancz, 1932) by 'Ellery Queen' (Frederic Dannay & Manfred B. Lee). The map on p.10 shows a city block in New York City between Fifth and Madison Avenues and 54th and 55th Streets. A church and cemetery dominate one end and the rest of the block is residential. When we look at plate 84 in Land Book of the

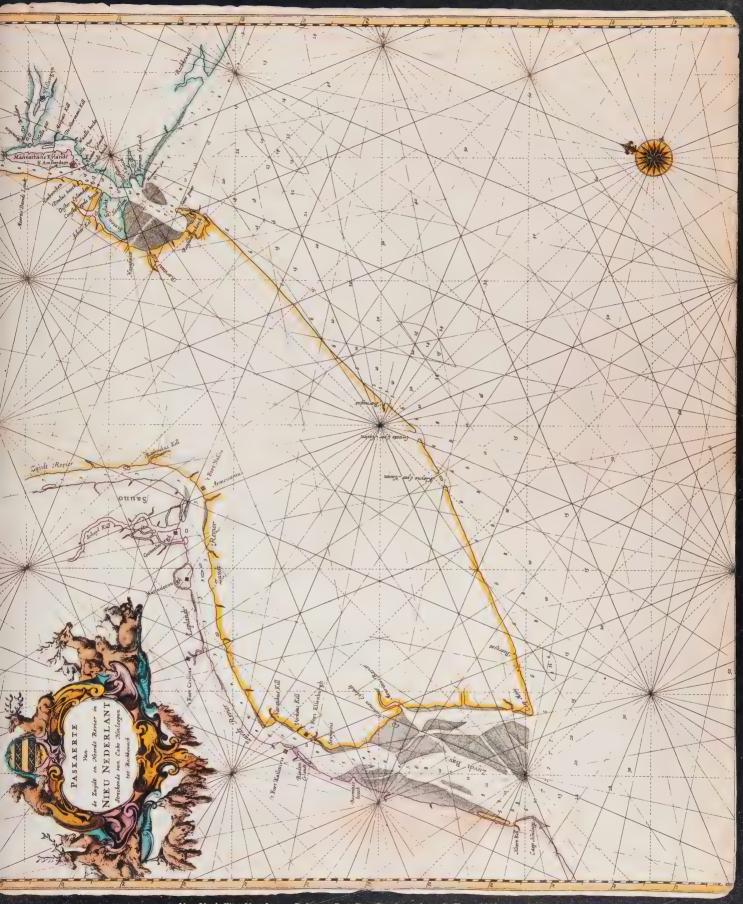


Borough of Manhattan . . . (N.Y.: G.W. Bromley, 1927) we discover that the Hotel St. Regis is on one corner and the Aeolian Hall on another. The block is a real one, quite different than the one in the novel.

Enough learned breath has been expended on such matters as the location of 221 Baker Street and Nero Wolfe's brownstone for us to need do no more than note that the locating of the homes and offices of characters from fiction is a game with its own extensive literature.

While the list of other cartographical curiosities within other curiosities could go on, it is probably best to stop and save something for another time. One can, however, draw from the above examples and the contents of my An Atlas of Fantasy (New York & London: Ballantine Books & Souvenir Press, 1979) the conclusion that artists may produce nice maps, but often not accurate ones. Not always true, of course, but true enough to put one on one's guard with maps in novels. Paul McDermott in 'The Design of Fictional Maps' (Proceedings of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, Fall Convention . . . Falls Church, Va.: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 1976. pp.348-362) has gone into the matter in some detail, observing that traditional cartography could benefit from an infusion of artistic creativity almost as much as existing fiction maps could benefit from greater fidelity to detail. If the mapmakers of fictional maps were ever to develop this fidelity to the text, life would be less interesting for those of us who collect these unusual maps. Having faith in human nature, I feel that the map at odds with the text will always be with us.

Entrances to the New World, 1666



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American 19th Century Charts and Their Makers

The most prolific publisher of New England charts was the firm founded by Edmund March Blunt. This is the title on Blunt's Long Island Sound' published in 1830. The Sound, an important link between the New England ports and New York, was newly charted by Edmund Blunt, son of Edmund March, between 1828 and 1830. It superseded Blunt's 1805 chart of the Sound (By courtesy of the Library of Congress).



NEW ENGLAND, the northeast section of the United States, gained its name from Captain John Smith who explored and mapped its shores in 1614. Its shore is formed by Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Hilly, and originally heavily forested, the long and jagged coastline varies from rocky and precipitous to sandy and shoal. Its rivers run southward, separated by ridges of rugged, elevated terrain. The early settlements were coastal in an area with long, cold winters.

The rocky northern coast has thousands of bays, coves, inlets off-shore islands, deep harbours, and many dangerous off-shore rocks and ledges. Further south, the sandy hook of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, the surrounding shoals, Georges Bank, other off-shore banks and shoals and parts of the coast, are glacial in origin; the limit of the advance of continental ice sheets, or its outwash moraines. The same origin is shared by Sable Island to the north, other shoals and banks, and Long Island to the south.

New England's first hardy English settlers, and waves of vigorous newer immigrants, were active and enterprising. They made continuing contributions to social and scientific thought, to commercial and industrial ventures, and to the charting of home waters. Their accomplishments reflect the principal circumstances of American life during the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; conflicts, wars and economic expansion. Amongst the earliest industries were fishing, ship building, manufacturing and shipping.

The years between the end of the Revolution and the beginning of the Civil War were important to the development of American hydrographic surveying, charting and chart publication. Dependence on British charts, the last and most notable of which were those published by J.F.W. Des Barres, was gradually replaced by those produced at home. The first were

privately published, partially the result of local surveys and observations by pilots and shipmasters, and the remainder plagiarised. By the mid years of the nineteenth century, the quality of privately published charts had improved greatly. An increasing number of publishers produced progressively larger numbers of charts. Those produced by the Coast Survey, and occasionally other government agencies, replaced those of Des Barres as a standard of accuracy, or as a source of data, for purposes of comparison. The sporadic publication of small numbers of charts by federal agencies continued until the systematic printing and excellent and low cost charts in large numbers by the Coast Survey just before the middle of the century.

The Private Chart Publishers

Coastal charts had been published in America as early as 1717 and about a dozen surveyors, hydrographers, compilers and publishers produced printed charts by the end of the century. A survey of the coast of Georgia had been undertaken as a private enterprise before 1795 but, having exhausted their funds, the principals petitioned the Congress for support. A special committee of the Congress recommended a coastal survey and also authorised a survey of Long Island Sound in 1802. A map was made but its fate is unknown. An act in 1805 provided for a survey of the coast of North Carolina which was carried out by a group using a revenue cutter but the ship and the records were lost.

The need for a survey of the whole coast to a distance of twenty leagues from shore was discussed in Congress in 1806 and passed after consideration of an extension to fifty leagues.² The need for accurate charts of the coast from the eastern end of Long Island to the Maine border was discussed at a special meeting of the Boston Marine Society in 1816.³ Requests

New England Part 1 by Peter J. Guthorn

included the consideration of other aids to navigation; petitions to local, state and federal authorities for lighthouses, buoys, light boats and breakwaters.⁴ Interest in accurate charting, particularly in hazardous areas, was reflected locally, possibly with some local support and subsidy.⁵

E. and G.W. Blunt

The most prolific publisher of charts was the firm founded by Edmund March Blunt. Formerly a printer, bookseller and newspaper publisher of Newburyport, Massachusetts, his first nautical publishing started in 1796 with Captain Lawrence Furlong's *The American Coast Pilot*. His first chart publishing venture was George Pinkham's *George's Bank*. . . in 1797. The successful publication of other books on navigation, particularly *The American Practical Navigator* by Nathaniel Bowditch beginning in 1802, altered Blunt's direction. His store, formerly 'at the sign of the Bible', became 'at the sign of the Bible and quadrant' with the final break coming on his move to New York in 1811 when the new establishment became 'at the sign of the quadrant'.

An early publication after the move was Blunt's New and Correct Chart of Long Island Sound from Montauk Point to Frogs Point . . . Surveyed in 1805 by John Cahoone, Newport and N(icoll) Fosdick, New London which measured 621/2 by 191/2 inches. It was engraved by Peter Maverick and published in 1813 at an approximate scale of 1:62 000.8 Another chart of Long Island Sound From New York to Montock [sic] Point, Surveyed in the Years 1828, 29 & 30 By Edmund Blunt, 'The Writing by D.R. Harrison on a plan by W. Hooker' was published August 28, 1830. The unembellished chart measuring 801/4 by 211/4 inches extends from Hoboken, N.J. to Watch Hill, Rhode Island, and is on a scale of about 1:67,000. It had been surveyed by Edmund, son of Edmund March, who was born in 1799. He worked with his father for whom he carried on surveys, then entered the Coast Survey as first assistant to the director, Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, in 1833. Nearly identical examples of the 1830 chart were published giving the address as 'Corner of Burling Slip', and as 'Corner of Maiden Lane', a short distance away.

Edmund March Blunt was helped by another son, George William, born in 1802. He had gone to sea in 1816, returned to marry his fiancée in 1821, and entered his father's business in 1822. The firm became 'E. & G.W. Blunt' in 1833. Both sons did hydrographic surveying. Edmund surveyed New York harbour in 1816, assisted in a survey of the Nantucket and Georges shoals in 1821, of 'the seacoast in the vicinity of New York bay' in 1824, and, of course, Long Island Sound in 1828, 29 and 30. Both Edmund and George William aided in surveys of the Bahama Bank in 1819 and 1820.9 William Hooker, an engraver, had married Blunt's daughter Eliza Carleton in 1819. He was associated with the firm as an engraver until 1846.10 He repaired instruments, taught navigation, and occasionally his name appears on the title page of a book.

Blunt's New Chart Of The North-Eastern Coast Of North America Extending From Lat. 39°39'N. Long. 74°8'W. To Lat. 45°N. Long. 66°W. was published in June 1813. Measuring 46¾ by 27¾ inches. It was on an obliquely orientated Mercator projection, and at an approximate scale of 1:800,000 and covers the coast from Staten Island in the New York harbour to lower Nova Scotia. Another chart which complements the coverage of

the coast was published in 1815. It extends southward to 22°15'

north latitude, the north coast of Cuba. A similarly titled chart '... Extending From Lat. 37°20'N. Long. 75°20'W. to Lat. 47°55'N. Long. 62°5'W.' covers a longer segment of coast. Published in 1826, on a slightly different scale, it measured 60½ by 36½ inches. Information from a survey of Georges Bank in the schooner Science and the sloop Orbit, and of the Nantucket South Shoal by Orbit, and from other surveys from 1822 to 1824

had been added and there are inset charts of Newburyport, Portland, Newport, Boston, and Squam harbours.

During this period Blunt financed surveys of hazardous areas for inclusion in later charts. In addition to using his sons, Blunt chartered the sloop Orbit, and Captain Jonathan Colesworthy, a respected Nantucket shipmaster, to carry out the surveys in 1821, and possibly in other years.11 Richard Patten, another New York book and chart seller, publisher, and instrument maker, had used one of Blunt's charts as a source for his own chart showing Nantucket and Georges shoals in 1827. Blunt promptly brought suit. His principal witnesses, a series of shipmasters, all testified that they had always credited the discoveries to Blunt. Although hydrographic data had traditionally been considered in the public domain, the jury found for Blunt. This potentially dangerous decision failed to establish a significant precedent. Blunt had himself used data from others in compiling the early Coast Pilot and other publications. Personal antagonisms were, of course, involved. Patten had been a defendant's witness for another map seller, Isaac Greenwood in 1816, in a successful suit by Blunt for libel.

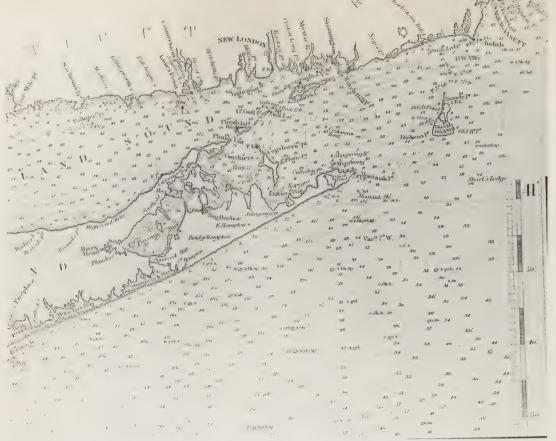
Later charts of the north eastern coast were published in at least two general forms. One extended from New Jersey's Barnegat Inlet, and later Little Egg Harbor, to Cape Canso, Nova Scotia; and the other extending from the New Jersey coast to Lunenburg and Chester, omitting the Nova Scotia coast to the north and east.

An edition of the first type, *The North Eastern Coast Of North America From New York to Cape Canso Including Sable Island*, was dated July 23, 1828. This measured 73 by 37 inches and was engraved by D.R. Harrison. On a Mercator projection with approximate scale of 1:700,000, it had an inset of Boston harbour, 'from a survey by A.S. Wadsworth, Esq., U.S.N.', an inset of Buzzards bay, 'drawn from a survey of DesBarres'. and W.C. Taber', and Halifax harbour and adjacent coast, 'from DesBarres'.

Another edition with relocated title was published with 'additions to 1844', Blunt styling himself 'hydrographer' in the title. The address had been changed from 154 to 179 Water Street; new surroundings, more detail on Georges Bank, lines of soundings of 40, 50, and 60 fathoms, and a new inset of Cape Cod harbour in Provincetown 'by Major D.J. Graham, U.S.T.E.' had been added. Other editions with 'additions to 1847', 'additions to 1848', and possibly other years, were drawn and engraved by Charles Copley replacing William Hooker who had died in 1846. Omitted in the later editions were some of the insets but additional soundings and more detail of the New Jersey shore and New York harbour, had been added. About three inches had been added to the lower end of the plate, and one inch to the upper end and the projection modified by recalculation of the meridional parts.

A similarly titled chart, North East Coast Of North America..., dated 1853, was engraved by Copley. The lower border extends south to Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, and includes enhanced shore line detail. All the old inset charts have been omitted, presumably to encourage the use of the better separate charts which had become available. A new inset of Richmond's Island Harbor in Maine, 'From the U.S. Coast Survey, A.D. Bache Superint'd 1854', had been added. There are additional notes and details, including 'Davis' Sth Shoal', south of Nantucket. This had been labelled 'New South Shoal' on the 1848 chart, which was not quite as far south in 1844.

The other forms of the North Eastern coast chart, extending from New Jersey to Lunenburg and Chester, were untitled in the examples seen, probably planned to join complementary sheets which carried the title or possibly were engravers' copy or proof. The size is 50½ by 37 inches. One, tentatively dated 1846, bears a pasted-on inset of the Buzzards Bay chart. Another, tentatively



A detail of the eastern end of Long Island Sound from Blunt's chart, 'Coast of North America from Point Judith to Cape St Antonio (Island of Cuba)...' of 1860 (By courtesy of the Library of Congress).

Nathaniel Bowditch's 'Chart of the Harbours of Salem, Marblehead, Beverly and Manchester'. This is the second edition published in 1834 (By courtesy of the Library of Congress).

A portion of Ephraim Chesebrough's Long Island Sound chart published about 1814. It was based upon surveys by the American Naval Squadron in 1811 and the British Squadron in 1813 and 1814 (By courtesy of the Library of Congress).

dated 1850, had the same inset maps as the 1844 edition of the first type, but depicts the New Jersey area in less detail.

A later and different chart of the same area was the *North East Coast Of North America from the U.S. Coast, Admiralty, & Edmund Blunt's Surveys*, published in 1852. Drawn and engraved by Copley, without inset maps or charts, it measured 55 by 40½ inches.

A short segment of the New England coast was covered in Blunt's Coast Of North America from Point Judith to Cape St. Antonio (Island of Cuba) Including The Bahama Banks. Printed in 1847, and in other editions of 1848, 1852 and 1860. All were engraved by Copley, although his name had been erased from the plate of the last edition.

Blunt published a limited chart of Buzzard's Bay And Part Of Martha's Vineyard From The U.S. Coast Survey, A.D. Bache Superint. . . . in 1857. The chart, 26¾ by 40 inches, covers the coast from Egg Harbor, New Jersey, to Rockport, Maine. It has inset charts of Portland Harbor, Buzzards Bay, and Richmond Island Harbor.

The Blunt charts were occasionally assembled into collections by their owners and users, either as atlases, or as very long rolled charts, often of monumental size. An atlas was produced by the Blunt firm, Blunt's Charts of the North and South Atlantic Oceans, the Coast of North America, and the West Indies. . . , published in 1830 with fourteen charts on twenty-nine sheets, dated from 1825 to 1830. It contains versions of The North Eastern Coast . . . and Long Island Sound . . . charts. Another, which is at the northern extremity of New England is the Chart of the Coast of Labradore from the Streits [sic] of Bell-Isle [sic] to Sandwich Bay from actual surveys. Published for William Hooker Engr. New York, by Edmund M. Blunt, Proprietor of Practical Navigator, American Coast Pilot & c. 1821, Hooker & Fairman Sc.

The American Coast Pilot had initially been published without charts. Small scale local charts were introduced in the sixth edition, published in 1809 at Newburyport. Similar charts may have been added to a limited number of copies of an earlier edition, and may have been omitted from some copies of the 1822 and other later editions. The charts, engraved by Hooker, had limited use in piloting small vessels. Eventually the New England charts were of Portland, Portsmouth, Isle of Shoals, Newburyport, Annis Squam, Boston, Cape Poge, Newport, and Long Island Sound. They appeared in the greater number of editions between 1822 and 1857. The last privately printed

edition was dated 1867. The copyright was sold to the Federal Government, the publisher of subsequent editions by the Coast Survey, and its succeeding agencies.

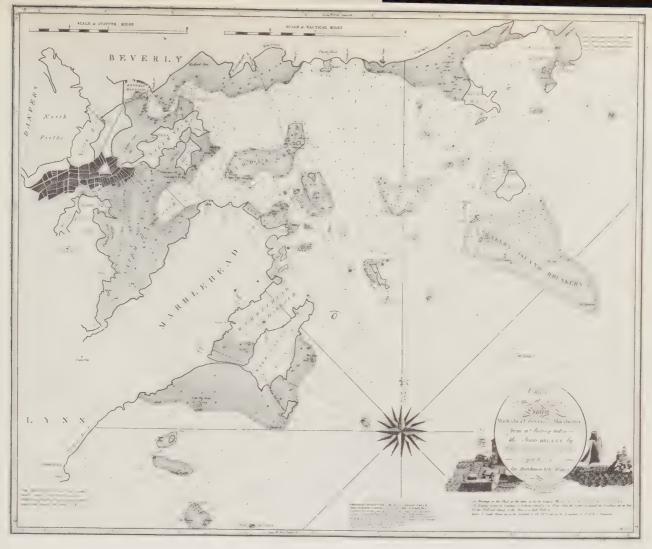
The Blunt firm and its members had served the shipping and marine community in many ways in addition to publishing. Edmund had devised a dividing engine in 1831, which after further development was used in the construction for theodolites for the Coast Survey.¹² They also marketed, and produced, navigating instruments and maintained an observatory in Brooklyn, with astronomical clocks there and in the Manhattan store, for the rating of chronometers. The store served as a clearing house for information, a social meeting place, as an unofficial headquarters for the personnel of the Coast Survey when working in the New York area; and as the repository for the harbour master's books, where applications for berths were to be made. Following the retirement of Edmund March in 1833, George William became a dominant figure in New York maritime circles. His honesty, avoidance of paid political office, knowledge of nautical affairs, interest in improvement and control of piloting and harbour facilities, finally permitted him to retire as a wealthy man. The firm ceased business in 1872 following the transfer of plates, presses, and copyrights for the Coast Pilot, some of the charts and other publications, to the Federal Government.

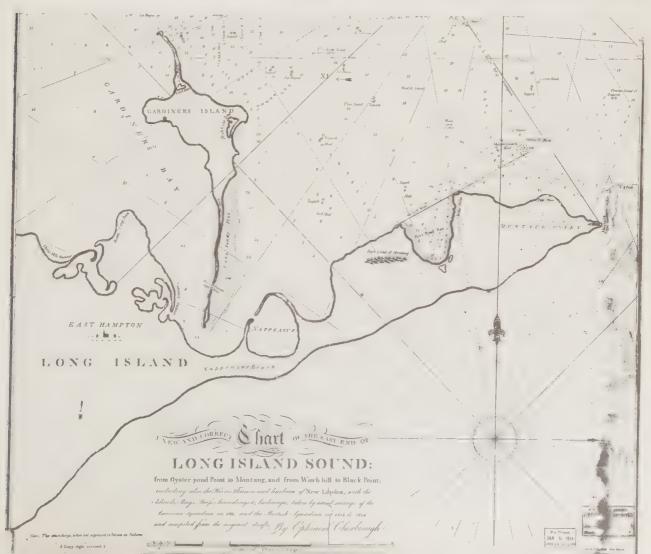
Nathaniel Bowditch

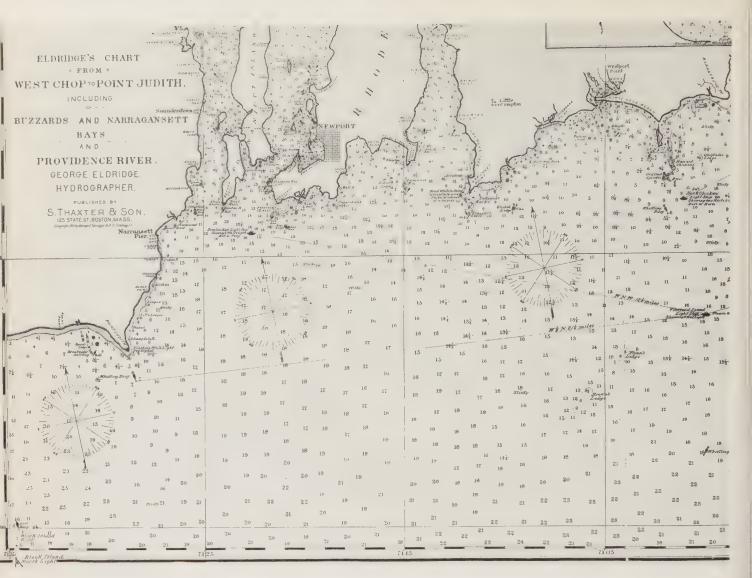
Nathaniel Bowditch, the compiler of the American Practical Navigator, published by Blunt, also made a contribution to chart making. His Chart of the Harbours of Salem, Beverly and Manchester from a Survey taken in the Years 1804, 5 & 6 by Nathaniel Bowditch, assisted by Geo. Burchmore & Wm. Ropes 3d. measured 201/4 by 161/2 inches. It was accompanied by a thirty page pamphlet of sailing directions published by Blunt at Newburyport in 1806. A second edition of the chart, with additions, was published in 1834, four years before his death.

Ephraim Chesebrough

Ephraim Chesebrough published A New And Correct Chart Of The East End Of Long Island Sound from Oyster-pond Point to Mantaug [sic] . . . about 1814. According to the title, it was based upon surveys of the American Naval Squadron in 1811, and of the British Squadron in 1813 and 1814. The chart, 20½ by 33 inches, is an excellent survey of the towns, shores, harbours, shoals, obstructions to navigation and soundings. Engraved by







Amos Doolittle of New Haven, the scale is about 1:50,000.

There were several naval operations in this area during the War of 1812. In late May 1813, Commodore Stephen Decatur ran the British blockade of New York harbour, only to encounter another British fleet off Block Island under the command of Sir Thomas Hardy. Decatur retired to the protection of New London. In April 1814, a British fleet anchored off Saybrook, and carried out a shore raid against Essex, destroying twenty-one American vessels. In August 1814, a three day British naval attack on Stonington was repulsed.

Charles Copley

Copley's earliest map engraving was in 1840. He was employed in engraving charts for Blunt to 1848. He appears in New York directories as an engraver in 1846 and 1847 at 16 Burling Slip, and as an engraver and map publisher at the same address to 1848.

Copley's earliest New England chart was Coast Of The United States, From The U.S. Coast Survey's; by Charles Copley, Hydrographer. 1855, Published by Charles Copley & Sons, New York, 331 Pearl Street, Franklin Square. In spite of the title, the chart, 46½ by 33¾ inches, depicts the limited area extending from the eastern end of Long Island to the southern shore of Cape Cod. The engraving is by C.J. and F.S. Copley.

Another chart with the same title and date depicts the coast from Cape May, New Jersey, to Penobscot Bay, Maine. One edition is titled 'Philadelphia to Penobscot Bay' on a printed label on the verso. The chart, measuring 45½ by 33¾ inches, includes inset charts of New York harbour and Delaware bay. It is on a Mercator projection. Another edition dated 1857 has additional inset charts of Boston harbour and Portland harbour. Another edition, also dated 1857, has an additional inset map of the Kennebec river approaches. Copley notes that it 'was drawn by Charles Copley, Hydrographer, by special permission of the

Secretary of the Treasury from the original maps, on a scale of 1:10,000 and 1:20,000 made by order of the Government, by the U.S. Coast Survey, A.D. Bache Esq. Superintendant . . . the most accurate chart of the coast that has yet been published. On the verso, Copley advertises as 'Publishers of a new series of charts of all parts of the world having been engaged during a period of forty-five years in the construction of charts'. He also uses, as his mark, a small stereographic projection of the western hemisphere surrounded by the legend, 'Hydrographic Office. New York'.

Copley's principal chartmaking activities and publishing was of the southern coast, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and South America to Tierra del Fuego, and of the North Atlantic. The latest are dated to 1877.

George Eldridge

George Eldridge, former master of a fishing vessel from Chatham on Cape Cod, and a local pilot, produced his first chart while convalescing at home from an injury. The chart, Chatham Lights to South West Part of Handerchief, Surveyed and Published by George Eldridge, Chatham, Mass. Dec. 1851 was lithographed by Tappan & Bradford in Boston. The chart, measuring 181/4 by 21-3/4 inches, is simple, easy to read, and has notes on local tides.

His next was a Chart Of Vineyard Sound, From Chatham Lights to Gay Head, Surveyed in 1850, 51, 52, 53, By George Eldridge. Published by George Eldridge and Franklin Rogers, Chatham, Mass. Dated 1854, and lithographed by J.H. Bradford & Co. of Boston, the highly legible chart measures 52½ by 37¼ inches. Another, A New Chart Of The Coast Of New England From Mount Desert Rock To Gay Head Including Georges Bank & Shoals, From the Best Authorities particularly the latest United States Coast Surveys. The Vineyard Sound & Nantucket Shoals,

From Actual Surveys By Capt. Geo. Eldridge, Hydrographer., was 341/2 by 411/2 inches. It was not lithographed, but engraved by George C. Smith of Boston, who published it with Henry Whipple & Son of Salem.

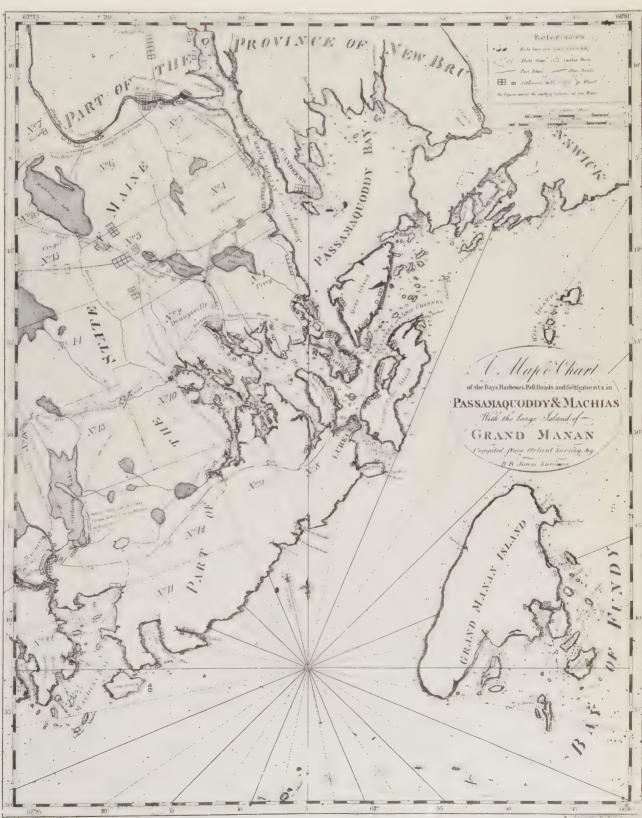
Beginning in 1865, Eldridge's charts were published by Samuel Thaxter & Son of Boston, all lithographed, and were designated by number. Number 1, Chart Of The Vineyard Sound And Nantucket Shoals, Surveyed by George Eldridge, Hydrographer. Published by S. Thaxter & Son, 125 State Street, Boston, 1865., measured 611/4 by 391/2 inches. The other, equally legible, charts of New England waters were:- No. 2, The Coast of North America from Cape Henry to Cape Sable, No. 3, Cape Cod to Belle Isle, No. 4, Boston Harbor, No. 5, Long Island Sound, No.

6, Lynn to Halibut Point, and No. 10, Buzzards Bay. The planned numbers 11 and 12 were never compiled, and 7 to 9 were of other stretches of the coast.

Benjamin R. Jones

Jones, a surveyor of Dennysville, Maine, was known locally for ingenuity in carpentry and mechanics, and as a zealous promoter of education. He compiled the first American chart of the eastern Maine border area, the site of the first naval raids and reprisals of the Revolutionary war. A Map & Chart of the Bays, Harbours, Post Roads, and Settlements in Passamaquoddy & Machias With the Large Island of Grand Manan . . . 153/4 by 201/2 inches, was published in 1810. It was engraved by Thomas

George Eldridge's chart of the south shore of Rhode Island, 'from West Chop to Point Judith' 1893. Simplified, somewhat schematic and highly legible, these charts were widely used aboard fishing vessels and coasters (By courtesy of the Library of Congress).



B.R. Jones' chart of Passamaquoddy and Machias, at the south end of the Bay of Fundy, published in 1810. This chart showed local hydrographic features and soundings in detail (By courtesy of the Library of Congress).

Wightman of Boston and depicted local hydrographic features and soundings in detail. A revised edition was published in 1824.¹⁴.

Samuel Lambert

Captain Lambert, a member of the Salem East India Marine Society, was a teacher of navigation and the compiler of several charts. The first was A New Chart of Massachusetts Bay Drawn From The Latest Authorities By S. Lambert, Salem 1812., copyright by Cushing Appleton, & S. Lambert. 'In these Charts, the coast is principally drawn from Holland's surveys and Bowditch's Navigator. The depth of water and quality of the bottom are generally taken from the log books and journals of judicious navigators, and . . . intelligent fishermen . . . fishing on Middle Bank and Jeffrys Ledge: (and) . . . the personal knowledge of the Author himself, who has had no little experience as a seaman and shipmaster.' The Mercator chart covers slightly more than two degrees latitude, and a little less than two degrees in longitude, on an approximate scale of 1:270,000. It measures 36 by 223/4 inches and north is oriented to the right. A later form of the same chart was published with the same date, but with an alteration in the shape of Jeffrys Ledge, additional shoals in Massachusetts Bay, and 'The Oyster Bar' added off the east coast of Cape Cod. Another edition with a more ornately engraved title was dated 11 February 1822. It omitted the 'Crab Bank' off Cape Cod. New editions were published by Henry Whipple and Son of Salem in 1851, and in 1853, with few significant changes.

A New Chart Of Nantucket Shoals & George's Bank With The Adjacent Coast . . . dated 2 March 1813, was a Mercator chart, $36\frac{1}{4}$ by $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches, on an approximate scale of 1:580,000. It extended from Montauk Point, Long Island, to encompass all of Cape Cod, and the islands, banks, and shoals to the south and east. Another edition with few changes was published, 'corrected June 1827 . . .' The chart shows the track of Resolution, Captain Samuel Briggs of Salem, who fell in with breakers off the shoals, as well as the tracks of *Louisa* in 1812, and another of Captain Lambert's himself, both encountering the same experience. Lambert's third was A New Chart of the Coast of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and the Delaware. , dated 1815. North is oriented to the right, and it measures 351/4 by 23 inches on an approximate scale of 1:300,000. There is an inset chart of Delaware Bay and River in the lower left corner

The fourth of New England waters was A New Chart Of The Coast Of North America Extending from Latitude 36°08'N. Longitude 75°47'W. to Latitude 44°33'N. Longitude 63°57'W. with all the Banks, Shoals & c..., dated 25 April 1818. It covered

the coast 'from Currituck Inlet, a few miles south of Cape Henry in Virginia, to Halifax... drawn from the latest authorities, and the longitudes corrected by the eclipse of the sun of Sept. 17, 1811, according to the observations presented to the author by Dr. Bowditch (whose friendly assistance he has often experienced in the course of his mathematical labors) and which have not been published in any book of navigation'. The obliquely oriented Mercator chart, on an approximate scale of 1:900,000, measured 52½ by 26½ inches and has an inset chart of Halifax in the lower left.

Lambert's other charts were of the coast south of New England. He conducted a navigation school in rooms on Essex Street, opposite Newbury, in Salem. Instruction included 'lunar observations, to find the latitude by double altitude of the Moon, Star or Planet; by an altitude of the Pole Star, taken at any hour of the night; also to find the latitude on shore; to regulate a watch or time keeper on shore; the construction and use of Mercator's Chart, Mensuration, Gauging and Surveying'. He also taught '. . . a number of other problems in Nautical Astronomy . . .', and 'Book-Keeping by single and double entry, and Arithmatick', and he 'kept for sale, Sextants, Quadrants, Spy-Glasses & Charts . . .' A fourteen page booklet, Information Useful For Navigators, was published in Salem in 1820, and in other editions possibly as late as 1825.

William Norman

Publication of *The American Pilot* of John Norman was taken over by William after the 1794 edition. Other editions were published in 1803, and possibly 1816, without significant change in the New England charts. The most notable chart was of Nantucket by Captain Paul Pinkham.¹⁵

Richard Patten

Primarily an instrument maker, his name appears in New York directories from 1814 to 1843. While in New York, he published a series of charts, one of which was A New Chart of The North Eastern Coast of America from New-York to Nova Scotia . . . A short segment of the New England coast is included in A New Chart of the Southern Coast of the United States of America, from Block Island via New-York, to the West End of Cuba, editions of which date from 1820 to 1823.

Blunt's suit against Patten has been discussed previously. Blunt also won a suit against New York map seller Isaac Greenwood for libel in 1816, in which Patten was a defendant's witness.

Patten published *Tables of the Sun's Declination for the Year 1811 to the Year 1826* in 1821, and *Turner's Longitude Tables* in 1833, both volumes found bound together occasionally. His



Captain Lambert, a member of the Salem East India Marine Society, was a teacher of navigation and the compiler of several charts. This is a detail of one entitled 'A New Chart of Massachusetts Bay Drawn by the Latest Authorities' published in 1812 and shows Plymouth and Boston. It is reminiscent of earlier English charts.

CHART OF THE COAST OF MAINE. -Nº09.

portion of Seward Porter's Sheet 9 hart of the Maine Coast, Captain orter, who was owner of a privateer in ne war of 1812, produced a series of en charts of the Maine coast in 1837. his one shows Portland (top right) hich was the largest Maine harbour at ne time (By courtesy of the Library of

Navigation Warehouse' was at 180 Water Street, at the corner of Burling Slip, a few steps from Blunt's establishment. Patten, and on George, also an instrument maker, moved to Baltimore, hen to Washington, continuing in business through the Civil War. A number of instruments were constructed for the Coast Survey.

Seward Porter

Captain Porter, from a family of Maine shipmasters, was owner of a privateer in the War of 1812 and pioneer proprietor of Maine coast steam vessels. He produced a series of ten charts of he Maine coast in 1837. They vary in size from 17 by 20 inches, o 30 by 21 inches, were lithographed by Thomas Moore of Boston, and cover most of the coast in varying detail, particularly the harbours in use at the time. These relatively parse charts have most soundings clustered near harbours and basses. One notes that 'The Soundings on this shore are so rregular as not to be any guide'. The charts were compiled by Orter using an unfinished British survey and his own experience nd knowledge of the coast. The survey has not been identified, out may have been an early state of DesBarres printed without oundings.1

aul Rogers, Jr.

Captain Rogers, pilot of Waterford, Connecticut, was the son of a shipmaster and was employed as a pilot on the schooner Nautilus, used by the Coast Survey.1

His A Chart of Long Island Sound Including Fishers Island ound With All The Harbours on the Sounds. Drawn & Published by Paul Roger, Jr. Pilot of the U.S. Coast Survey. was published at New London in 1857. It measured 74 by 18 nches, extends from Jersey City to Point Judith, Rhode Island, as sailing directions and locates the lighthouses. The pproximate scale is 1:130,000. Rogers also published A Chart Of The Coast from Block Island Through Vineyard Sound Over Jantucket Shoals Including Narragansett, Mount Hope & Buzzards Bay, From U.S. Coast Survey and Observations in 1862 which measured 27 by 53 inches and joins with the previous

The work of the dozen private compilers and publishers of oastal charts of New England was most important during the rst half of the century. During this period, the quality of harting generally improved. New discoveries, and repeated urveys of hazardous regions, found their way on to new charts nd updated editions of old charts. Data and surveys by federal

agencies were gradually introduced into privately published charts, some of which were essentially private editions of them. During the later years of the century, privately published charts disappeared, except for the very legible and utilitarian Eldridge publications, peculiarly adapted to a specialized use and market. The work of the Federal agencies will be described in part two.

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- 1968, p.86, p.128 4 Ibid, pp.127-130.
- 5 Captain Paul Pinkham's 1791 chart of Nantucket Shoals was encouraged, and possibly subsidised by Peleg Coffin, Junior. Formerly from Nantucket, he was President of the New England Marine Insurance Company, a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, Congressman, and Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts
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 9 Edmund M. Blunt, The American Coast Pilot, New York, 1822, pp.iii, iv, 195-6,
- 10 William Hooker's name appears irregularly in New York City directories from 1817 as an engraver, copper plate printer, and proprietor of a chart store. H.L Burstyn, At The Sign Of The Quadrant, p.38-9, notes that Hooker took over Blunt's retail business temporarily, while advertising as a repairer of instruments and proprietor of 'A Naval Academy'. His name does not appear after 1846.
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IM@S



International Map Collectors' Society 1983 SYMPOSIUM & MAP FAIR

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- ★ A Panel of Experts under the Chairmanship of Rodney Shirley will be invited in the afternoon to reply to questions from the audience.
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- ★ The Annual IMCOS Dinner will be held on Saturday evening at approximately 7.30 pm at a cost of £15 per head (inclusive of all charges as well as wine) and members, their guests and interested map collectors are welcome to attend.

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A collection of road books, atlases and books containing maps, most of which have been rebound or restored.

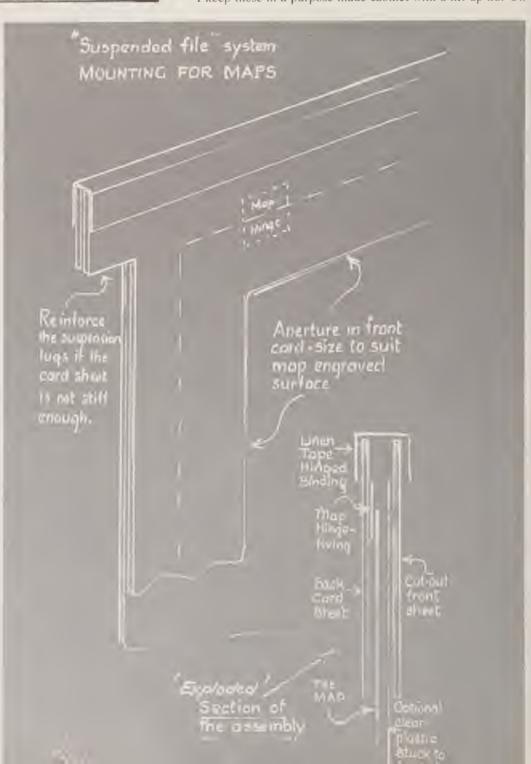
Storing Your

The second part of our series by collectors for collectors. In issue 22 Mr Stephenson gave his views on forming and caring for a map collection and here he talks about a proven method of storing maps.

AT LEAST SOME maps in a collection will be displayed in trames on a wall but it is storage of the remainder which requires thought. My solution, which I put forward in this article, has stood the test of use for a quarter of a century without showing any obvious defects.

Because early maps vary so much in size no single arrangement suits them all. However, there is an overall size of approximately 18 x 24 inches (450 x 600mm) which covers most of the maps from the folio atlases of John Speed, Willem Blaeu, Abraham Ortelius and Gerard Mercator, and which dominates most collections.

I keep these in a purpose-made cabinet with a lift up lid. On

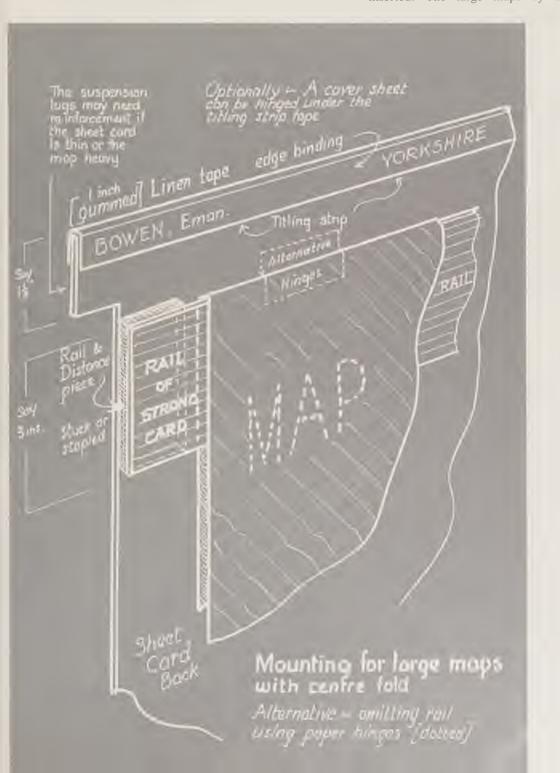


Maps By Clifford Stephenson

the inside at each end near the top, is a one-inch thick rail between which the mounted maps are hung. The principle is that of the 'suspended file' system commonly used in office filing. To make the system work with maps, a method of mounting each map was evolved (see sketch) using two sheets of card. The map, centrally positioned on one of the cards, is attached at its top edge to the card by paper hinges which allow the map to be turned up for examination of the verso side. The second card sheet is cut out to form a frame or mount with an aperture size suited to the map. Attached behind the mount there can be a sheet of protective transparent plastic. The top edges of the back card and of the front mount card are bound together by a wrap-over one inch strip of white linen gummed tape. This not only acts as a hinge to open the mounting but also carries the title of the map and its catalogue number. These can be read without removing the mounting from the cabinet.

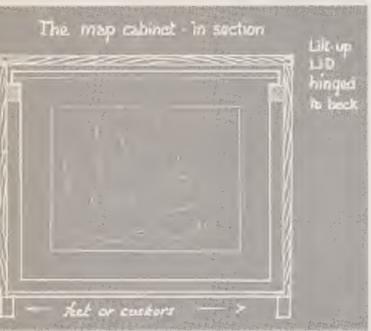
The lugs at the ends of the top of each map mounting, which are essential to the system, can either be cut out of the spare width of the cards, or can be made from pieces say 3x1 inch of heavy card stapled or stuck to the top of the sides of the back card, projecting ¾ inch. This assembly suspends the map flat without creases, protects it from handling damage and presents it in an attractive form enhanced by the mount, which may be of any suitable colour. For less important or spare maps a 'pocket' file made from two cards bound loosely together at their bottom edges (again using gummed linen tape) with lugs at the top ends for suspension. These provide useful and capacious storage under protective conditions.

Maps larger than 'folio' require a special arrangement. Providing that the map can be folded in two the following arrangement works. A single card sheet provided with suspension lugs at the top ends is bound on the top with linen tape for strength and titling. About two inches from the top of the card, a three inch wide cardboard 'rail' is attached across the width of the card, held off by distance pieces at each end, (see sketch) leaving a slot through which half the folded map is inserted. The large maps by Emanuel Bowen and the





A purpose-made album of all the maps from William Camden's *Britannia* which the author collected over a period of twelve years. The last map cost fifteen times more than the first one



Greenwood firm, for example, need some such arrangement.
Alternatively, the folded map can be hinged near the top of a sheet of card by paper hinges attached to the fold.

Storage

A suitable cabinet size is 30 inches wide, 24 inches deep inside and 18 inches, $750 \times 600 \times 450$ mm, (more or less, to suit circumstances) back to front, with a flat lid rear hinged. The cabinet can stand on small feet or on castors. This size will take 120/150 mounted maps and half a dozen 'pocket' files with room for them to be manoeuvered. It is, in my opinion, far superior to plan filing drawers or portfolios, as removal of one map can be done without handling any of the others and each map is individually protected.

One alternative method of storing smaller maps is to use an album. This may be one of the larger photograph albums or, as in my case, a purpose-made album from a local bookbinder. Over the years I have accumulated many county maps from

William Camden's *Britannia* so it seemed a worthwhile target to collect 'the set'. I eventually achieved this although the last map cost me fifteen times as much as the first. For these I had an album especially made. Part of the specification was that spacers be bound in with the leaves to allow for the bulk of the maps which were mounted with the aid of small paper hinges.

Still another method for small maps is an album of transparent plastic pockets. This provides an attractive presentation with ready access to the back of the maps. Some plastic envelopes may be suspect; one collector reports 'sweating' if the maps are left unaired for a lengthy period. Possibly it depends on the type of plastic.

I think that we are in need of authoritative and comprehensive simple information on the whole subject of safe (preferably not too expensive) and unsafe materials including adhesives which will help us to ensure the preservation of our treasures. Can any reader comment with authority on the efficacy of a lime water spray applied to maps and card mounts? I know a document conservator who believes in and uses it. We have a responsibility in this matter in our capacity as 'trustees for posterity' of the antique treasures we are privileged to enjoy for the time being.

Atlases and Road Books

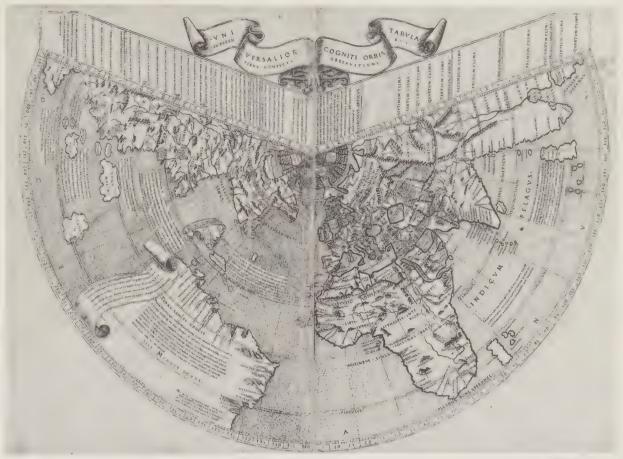
The care of major atlases is a separate issue which I do not intend to deal with here as most are kept in a bank. Small atlases and road books, however, may well be part of a collection. A surprisingly large proportion of such works which come on the market are in poor condition – either disbound or with damaged covers and perished leather – which is an affront to any book lover. According to state they can be either repaired or rebound by a book binder, retaining as much of their original character as possible

After restoration they can be displayed with modest pride. Periodically – say annually – the leather should be treated with a preservative. Craft bookbinders who undertake conservation work are not too easily found. Fortunately I know one locally whose address I can supply. If odd pages are missing, usually the title or last pages, photostats of pages in a similar volume can be obtained and bound into the book. Not as good as the original, but better than nothing.

And finally, do not forget to insure your collection.

NB Part Three on Do-It-Yourself Framing will appear in a subsequent issue. **Ed.**

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA FOLIO



Johannes Ruysch. Universalior Cogniti Orbis Tabula. Rome, 1507/8
The earliest obtainable printed map to show the New World.

One of the most discouraging events of recent times is the dramatic increase in the price of rare maps. Most collectors and institutions have been priced out of the market. Their access to foundation maps has been limited. Consequently, much enjoyment is lost; serious study is discouraged; and the expansion of the collecting population is inhibited.

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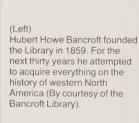
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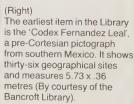
Part six of our series on treasure house libraries.

THE BANCROFT LIBRARY, located on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, is the principal collection of rare materials for the University's six million volume library system. As such it contains incunabula, rare European and American imprints including works on astronomy and cartography, fine printing of all periods, papyri, medieval and modern manuscripts, and historic or valuable maps and atlases. The Library is best known for its special collection of materials documenting the history of western North America, from the Great Plains to the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Panama, with greatest emphasis on California and Mexico.

The Library's holdings number some 298,000 bound volumes, 41,500,000 manuscripts, nearly 3,000,000 pictures, plus other materials including microforms, sound recordings, motion pictures and pamphlets. The cartographic materials in the Bancroft, dating primarily from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, total about 20,000 map sheets, and some 1,500 atlases and cartographic reference works. An additional 330,000 maps, cartographic microforms, and aerial photographs are housed in other campus libraries. Of particular importance is the East Asiatic Library's outstanding collection of pre-1900 Japanese

(Above left)
The Bancroft Library









Treasures of The Bancroft Library

The Library was begun in 1859 by Hubert Howe Bancroft, a San Francisco bookseller, publisher and amateur historian. For the next three decades, Bancroft and his agents attempted to acquire every book, map, manuscript, picture and periodical which related to the history of western North America. Funds from Bancroft's prospering firm allowed his Library to grow rapidly, and it soon became necessary to construct a separate building to house the collection.

The new fire-proof building not only provided space for expansion, but also saved the Library from destruction by fire on two occasions. First, in 1886 when fire destroyed much of the Bancroft Building formerly housing the Library, and again in the April, 1906 earthquake and fire which devastated the city of San Francisco and all its major libraries except the Bancroft. One month later, the Library was moved across San Francisco Bay to the University, which had purchased the collection.

The Library has continued Mr. Bancroft's tradition of exhaustive collecting of materials about the West. Its scope, however, has been expanded by the addition of other units and collections into the Bancroft: the Rare Books and Special Collections Department, the University Archives, the Mark Twain Papers, the Regional Oral History Office, and the History of Science and Technology Programme.

The cartographic collections were augmented by the addition of the historic maps from the University Library's own map collection, which was established in the early 1870s, and the

collection of the California Geological Survey, whose maps dated from the 1860s and 1870s. Gifts and purchases from endowment funds have always been the primary source of new acquisitions.

Slightly over three-quarters of the cartographic materials in the collection are of the western half of North America, with greatest strengths in nineteenth century maps of California and Mexico. There are, however, many significant items of other geographic areas as well. A few examples of the major collections and important or unusual individual items will serve to illustrate the range and depth of the Library's cartographic holdings. The 'Codex Fernández Leal', a pre-Cortesian pictograph from southern Mexico, is the earliest cartographic item in the Library. Named in 1895 to honour a Mexican statesman, it is drawn on thick vegetable fibre and measures 5.73 x .36 meters. The codex, which is best described as a combination historical map and tribal genealogical chart, is drawn in still-brilliant colours and shows thirty-six geographical sites. Coming next in chronological order is a pen-and-ink view of Jerusalem entitled 'Celeberrimae ac sacrosanctae civitatis Hierosolymitanae . . .' It dates from c1450 and is drawn on vellum. The Library also holds a sizeable collection of Ptolemaic-era papyrus leaves which include verbal land surveys, but not maps.

Several hundred continental maps and atlases are included in the Library. Many of them are from the collection of a Dutch





One of the maps most valued by the Library is Jodocus Hondius' 'Vera Totius Expeditionis Nauticae', c.1589, which features Drake's voyage (Courtesy of the Bancroft Library).

emigré, Alfred H. DeVries. These range from several variants of the 1493 Liber Chronicarum, through atlases by Sebastian Münster, Abraham Ortelius, Gerard Mercator, Giovanni Magini, N. Sanson, G. Delisle, J.B. Homann and Antonio Zatta, including the voluminous world atlases of Willem Blaeu (1663) and Philippe Vandermaelen (1827). Worthy of mention is a rarely found atlas by Hendrik Hondius, the 1641 edition of Le Nouveau Theatre du Monde. Another unusual item is a fragment of a Dutch portolan-style chart thought to date from the late seventeenth century. It is drawn in ink on vellum, and shows Krakatoa and other islands in the Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra. The chart was discovered in 1930 turned inside out as the cover of a 1672 book. Also of importance is a German globe, Globus Terrestris, made about 1715 by Johann Baptist Homann. It measures just 66 mm in diameter and is housed in a spherical, gold-tooled leather case lined with its companion, Globus Coelestis.

Many Russian maps and atlases, some hand drawn, are to be found in the collection. Most of these show portions of nineteenth century Russian America, but the Library also holds titles showing Russia itself, including the handsome *Atlas Rossiiskoi* (1745-46), and Cornelius Cruy's 1730 hydrographic atlas of the Don.

The Library's collection of British maps and atlases is augmented by the larger collections of these materials held by California's Clark and Huntington Libraries, described in previous issues of *The Map Collector*. The Bancroft nevertheless holds such important titles as Richard Horwood's multi-sheet 'Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster . . .' (1792-99), and several editions of William Camden's and John Ogilby's *Britannia*.

The majority of rare and unique items, however, relate to the western hemisphere. These include two manuscript atlases, 'Sharps South-Sea Waggoner', probably dating from the 1680s

and thought to have been made in the workshop of William Hack. It contains coastal charts and sailing directions for Central and South America, and was based on captured Spanish charts such as those contained in a second Bancroft coast pilot, the 'Derrotero para la Navegacion de los Puertos de España á los de América,' probably drawn in the sixteenth century. The derrotero includes more than 100 pictorial maps drawn in black and brown inks. Other atlases range from Cornelius Wytfliet's Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum of 1597, the first atlas of America, through twentieth century fire insurance and land ownership atlases.

Among the maps most valued by the Library are two Jodocus Hondius titles. The first is the 1624 'America Noviter Delineata', considered by many to be the most beautiful Dutch map of the Americas. It includes a vignette showing the chief of the Coast Miwok tribe, 'Nova Albionis Rex', apparently greeting Sir Francis Drake upon the latter's 1579 landing on the California coast. The second is the world map, 'Vera Totius Expeditionis Nauticae', dating from about 1589. It includes an inset, 'Portus Novae Albionis', showing Drake's California anchorage.

Maps showing California as an island have always intrigued cartophiles. The earliest depiction of this phenomenon is found on the title-page of Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas' Description des Indes Occidentales . . . (1622). The Library's copy of this work is of added interest because it belonged to Cardinal Richelieu, whose coat of arms is stamped on the cover.

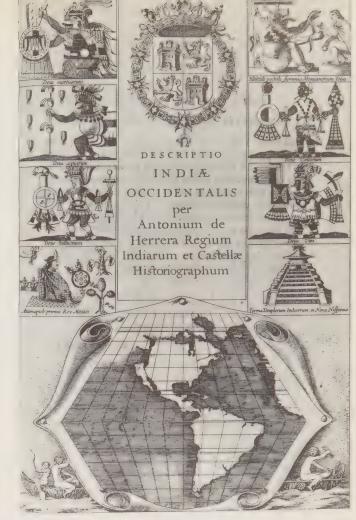
Among the Library's most interesting maps is a group showing the discoveries of a Spanish expedition, under the command of Bruno de Hezeta, to the north west coast of North America. Hezeta's three-ship fleet was sent out by authorities in March, 1775 to investigate reports of English and Russian activities in the North Pacific. By the autumn of that year, the vessels had returned with accounts of several major discoveries. One of the ships, under Juan de Ayala, was the first to sail through the

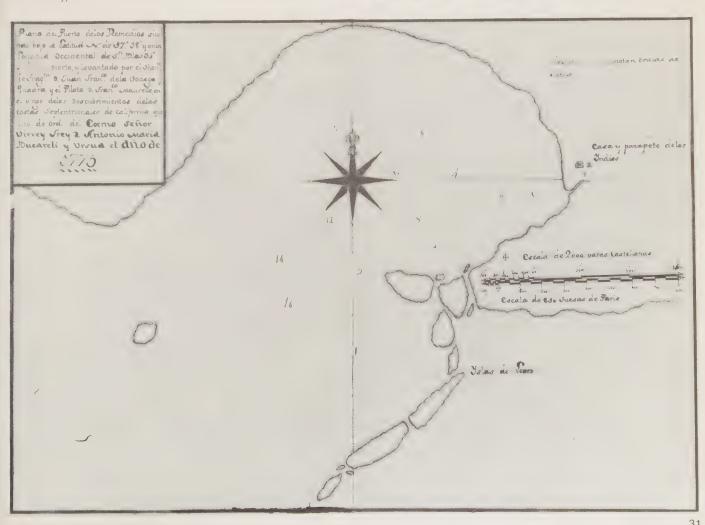
Golden Gate. The second, under Hezeta's command, was the first to reach the Columbia River, while the third, led by Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, reached as far as 58 degrees north latitude, in south eastern Alaska. The maps are drawn in pen-and-ink, some with watercolour as well, and differ in minor respects from copies found in Spanish archives. Included are two versions of a map showing the coast from Monterey to Alaska entitled, 'Carta reducida de las Costas y Mares Septentrionales de California'. One version is by Hezeta, the other by Bodega and Antonio Francisco Mourelle. Other ports are shown on separate charts: Bucareli Bay and Sealion Cove, Alaska; Bodega Bay, California; the mouth of the Columbia River; and Grenville Bay, Washington. A contemporary map is Miguel Costansó's 1768 manuscript plan of the port of San Blas, the Mexican outpost from which the Hezeta expedition set out. A lovely pictorial map, drawn in pen-and-ink and watercolour by Pedro Antonio Trelles, shows the province of Nayarit in New Spain (Mexico) in 1785. Another map in the Library which is related to the era of Spanish exploration is José de Cañizares 1781 chart of San Franciso Bay, the first separately published map of that area.

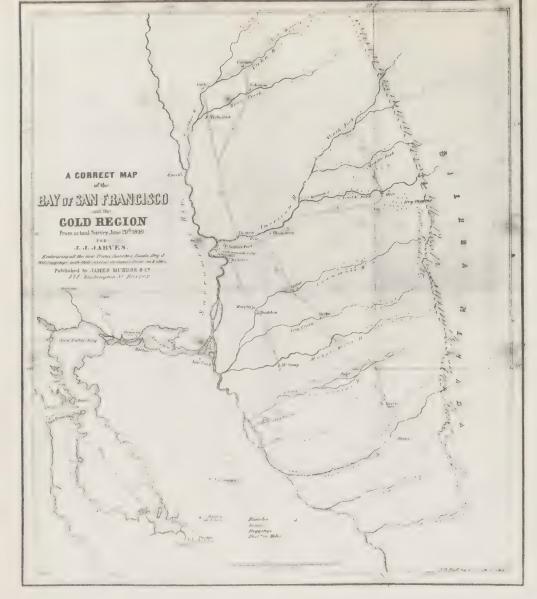
One of the largest collections of manuscript maps in the Bancroft contains some 1,500 sketch maps (or diseños) and surveys of Mexican land grants and earlier Spanish concessions dating from 1781 through the 1860s. The maps are heavily used by scholars because they are the earliest detailed representations of much of California's prime farmland and major urbanized areas. The maps are mid-nineteenth century tracings of originals

California as an island first appears on the title-page of Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas' Descriptio Indiae Occidentalis, (1622). The Library's copy once belonged to Cardinal Richelieu (By courtesy of the Bancroft Library).

The Library possesses the original manuscript maps of Bruno de Hezeta's expedition to the North-West coast of America in 1775. One of the maps is a Plano del Puerto de los Remedios [Sealion Cove, Alaska]' (By courtesy of the







J.J. Jarves' 'A Correct Map of the Bay of San Francisco and the Gold Region', 1849, is from a major collection of Californian Gold Region maps donated to the library (By courtesy of the Bancroft Library).

and are on permanent loan to the Bancroft from the United States District Court in San Francisco.

The Library holds three maps drawn by native americans, the best known being the 'Koh-klux map of Chilkaht'. This pen and pencil sketch shows the route of a journey made by the Chilkaht Indian chief, Kohklux, in 1852 in Alaska and the Yukon. In 1869, the chief drew the map for geographer-astronomer-hydrographer George Davidson, who added place names and some annotations. Maps drawn by American Indians are rare, and this one particularly so because of the large extent of territory depicted.

Pre-twentieth century maps made by women are also unusual. One example in the Bancroft shows Idaho and Montana Territories in 1865, and was drawn by Frances A.B. Victor for H.H. Bancroft. It was apparently never issued in printed form.

Of the significant collections received over the years, perhaps the three largest are those of Carl I. Wheat, George Davidson, and Charles M. Weber. Wheat, who is well-known for his major cartobibliographies, *Maps of the California Gold Region* and *Mapping the Transmississippi West*, gave some 2,000 maps appearing in these works to the Bancroft. Davidson amassed a large collection of maps, most of which were acquired by the Library in 1943. The Davidson collection is particularly strong in its holdings of nineteenth century nautical charts, but included a variety of other cartographic items as well. Weber, an early California pioneer and founder of one of the State's major cities, Stockton, gathered an impressive array of early maps including several of the gold region in the 1840s and 1850s.

A later collection is composed of some 300 annotated maps showing the World War II pre-evacuation locations of Japanese in California. The maps were made at the direction of the California Attorney General, and purport to show the Japanese, most of whom were American citizens, as potential threats to

strategic facilities.

While space has permitted only a brief description of the cartographic holdings of the Library, most of the Bancroft maps are listed in the two volume photo reproduction of its card catalogue published by G.K. Hall and Company of Boston, Massachusetts: *Index to Printed Maps* (1964), and its supplement, *Catalog of Manuscript and Printed Maps in The Bancroft Library* (1975). Records for maps catalogued since late 1980 are available for computer searching in the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) database.

Future plans for the Library's cartographic collections include two major goals. One is to convert remaining catalogue cards to computerized form in order to enhance their accessibility to scholars on the Berkeley campus and elsewhere. A second is to move the Bancroft maps to a planned security storage and reading area within the University Library's Map Room. This will afford better protection for the maps, and will enable users to more easily use the Bancroft's historic maps in conjunction with modern materials and reference works kept in the Map Room.

The materials within The Bancroft Library are available for reference use by the public, and copying services are provided. Inquiries about the collection are always welcome.

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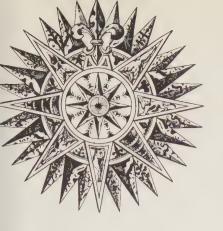


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Heraldry in Maps

by R. V. Tooley

HERALDRY IS AN international subject concerning honour, precedence and chivalry. It glows with brilliant colours and precious metals, with the pageantry of heralds, pursuivants and pages, knights and chatelaines, banners and pennants. It is a glittering, privileged world but a world of strict discipline.

It has a language of its own that has been handed down through the centuries and is recognised throughout Europe. Its ancient phrases are a delight to the connoisseur where colours are 'tinctures' and coats of arms are 'emblazoned', not coloured and where right is 'dexter' and left is 'sinister'. A world of 'Bezants', 'Billettes', 'Frettes' and 'Fuseaux', of 'Lozenges' 'Tierces' and 'Torteaux'. Some of its terms such as 'chevron' have passed into common usage.

To facilitate the colouring of heraldic designs, two systems were invented; one of letters, the other of engraving the surface of the design. The systems of using letters was:-

A (aurum) or Or = gold a or ar (argent) = silver g (gules) = red

az(azure) = blue

sa (sable) = black s or v (sinople or vert) = green p (purpre) = purple

Sometimes the English used b for blue (for example, John Speed's maps) and the French used c (coerelium) for the same colour. In Germany g was for gelb or gold, w for weiss or silver, b for blau or blue, r for roth or red, s for schwarz or black and φ for grun or green.

The alternative method was to use a dotted or pointille surface for gold, a blank white surface for silver, perpendicular lines for red, horizontal lines for blue, perpendicular lines crossing horizontal lines for black, vertical lines from left to right for green and vertical lines from right to left for purple.

When it comes to colour in heraldry no latitude is allowed other than yellow for gold and white or blank for silver. In the finest and most elaborate examples, pure metal was used; gold and silver laid on solid and burnished.

Incorrect colouring is not necessarily an indication of a modern hand at work. I have seen many maps in original or contemporary colouring with mistakes in the tinctures used, especially where the colour was not indicated. Professional colourists did not always have access to the necessary information, particularly of foreign armorials. The arms of the principality of Wales on Willem Blaeu's maps are frequently miscoloured.

While England and France used the same system for *gules* and *azure*, the Dutch reversed this order using horizontal for red and perpendicular for blue.

Armorials are found on ancient manuscripts but they did not begin to show on maps until the fifteenth century. For example, they appeared in the *Nuremberg Chronicle* in 1495 and on the sixteenth century woodcut maps in Sebastian Munster's *Cosmography*, 1544, also, on Peter Apian's maps in 1568. These early examples were limited to the simple shield. However, Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer, in his map of Western Europe dated 1596, included the national coat of arms of each country shown. Towards the end of the sixteenth century armorials became more elaborate with quarterings, crests and mantlings.

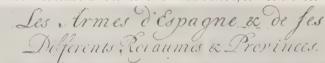
Christopher Saxton, in his atlas of England and Wales, 1579, had the arms of his patron Sir Thomas Seckford engraved on

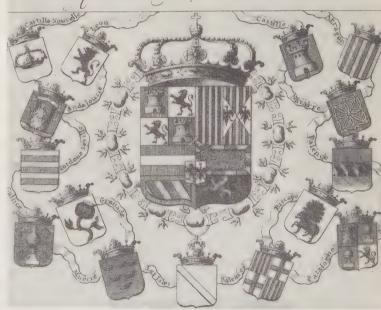


(Above) This splendid example of heraldry comes from John Ogilby's *Britannia* dated 1675.

(Bottom Picture)

This line of three coats of arms comes from a miniature atlas by John Seller c 1680.













each of his maps together with the arms of Elizabeth 1, the leopards of England, the *fleur de lys* of France, and, as supporters, the lion and the dragon. The Stuarts introduced the lion of Scotland and the Irish harp (during their reign) and replaced the Tudor dragon with a unicorn. During the reign of King George III the Hanoverian House was superimposed on the Royal Arms.

Armorials were used by publishers not only to enhance their wares but to elicit patronage or subscriptions for their work. Richard Blome dedicated his map of America, 1673, first to Lord Baltimore and, in a later edition, to Jeffery Jefferys. His map of the Channel Islands is known with three different patrons.

The use of heraldry as decoration reached its greatest flowering in the seventeenth century. The pages in the atlases of Blaeu and Jansson shine with the shields of nobility and gentry. Blaeu favoured rather stiff, straight borders and Jansson preferred more graceful festoons or connecting chains. Blaeu's map of the 'Territory of Franckfort' is an exception with its seven coats of arms complete with crests and mantlings. It was published in his *Novus Atlas* of 1640 and the heraldry has made it one of the most sought-after maps amongst German collectors.

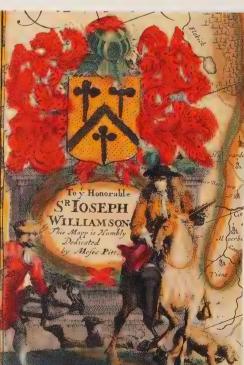
Blank shields are found on many maps possibly for the purchaser to insert his own coat of arms. Speed used broad side panels in his maps of Oxford and Cambridge, dated 1611, to show the arms of various colleges. A. Jaillot used the arms of various cantons as the border to his map of Switzerland dated 1696 and Thomas Kitchen showed the arms of the city companies in his map of Middlesex.

But the most prolific user of heraldry was the naturalist, Richard Plot, who used triple and quadruple lines of engraved shields as borders to his maps of Oxford, 1677, and Staffordshire, 1688.

(Left and Below Left)

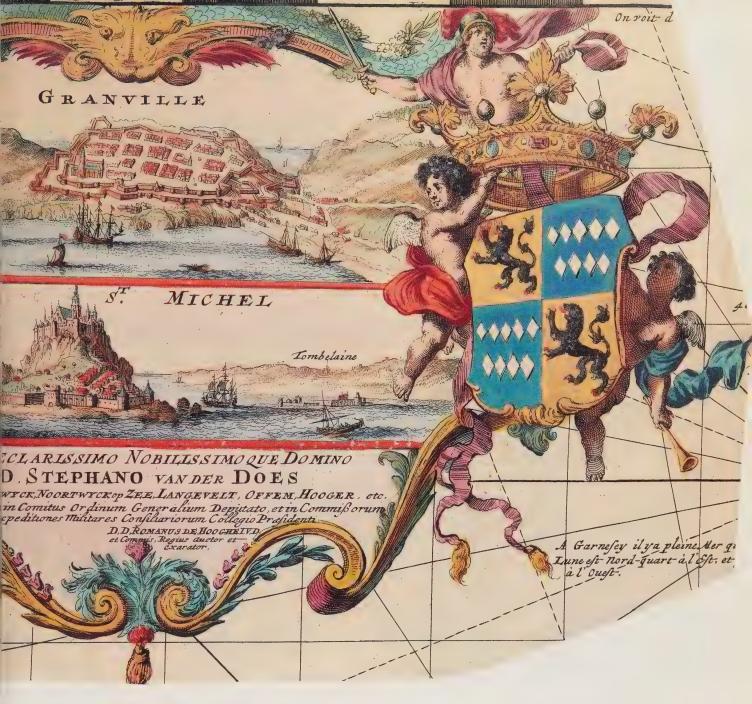
Willem Blaeu, in his county maps of England, used blazons as perpendicular side borders while his contemporary and rival Jan Jansson, used them in graceful festoons.

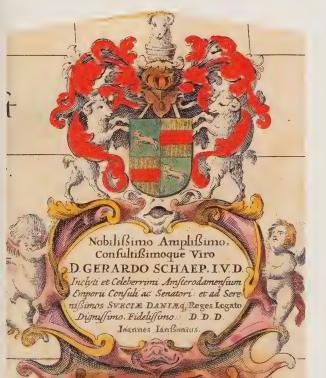






(Left and Right)
The maps of Moses Pitt
published about 1680 had
some elaborate examples
of dedicatory cartouches
incorporating the arms of
the dedicatee.





(Above)

A decorative Dutch cartouche using heraldry from a map by Romain de Hooghe. *c* 1680.

In the eighteenth century the same style was continued but the coats of arms were rarely in colour. John Warburton, the Somerset herald and cartographer, used multiple lines of shields in his map of Middlesex, 1746, and Guillaume Danet, a French publisher, bordered his map of Africa with the arms of the merchant marines of the world.

The Atlas Historique of the Dutch publisher, Henri Chatelain, had one volume devoted exclusively to heraldry and genealogy and many atlases were preceded by engraved sheets of the armorials of their subscribers.

Ornamentation of the engraved surface of the map gradually lessened as the century progressed and was eventually limited to the titlepiece. In the nineteenth century it practically died out but there was a slight revival in the steel engraved county maps by Thomas Moule around 1840 and in the *Royal Illustrated Atlas* published by Archibald Fullarton and Company in 1864.

Today, the practice of placing heraldry on maps is still used but coats of arms of civic pride replace those of ancient lineage.

Mirror of the World at British Library Report by Valerie G. Scott

A MOST IMAGINATIVE and attractive exhibition of early maps, atlases and globes opened at the British Library on March 16 and will remain open until December 31 of this year.

The exhibits were chosen and captioned by Sarah Tyacke of the Map Library and Gillian Hill, who was formerly on the staff. 'We had a fascinating time making the selection,' Mrs Tyacke told *The Map Collector*, 'as there was such a wealth of material from which to choose.'

The exhibition is intended to show examples of the most interesting items acquired by the Map Library during the last fifteen years, and is arranged under the headings The World, Maritime Cartography, The British Isles, County Maps, The Americas, Astronomy and Thematic Mapping. The Map Library's holdings of cartographic material are amongst the richest in the world and this exhibition, although only

showing a small number of these holdings, is so well put together that it is representative of all that is interesting about the world of maps, atlases and globes. It should equally appeal to people who are already lovers of the subject and those with very little knowledge.

The title was chosen because maps can be seen as providing a mirror to the world reflecting on the one hand the changing view of cosmography and geography and on the other recording the countryside and towns of a local landscape. The items on display, which date from the mid-sixteenth century to the midnineteenth century, give fascinating glimpses of past views of the world. They include the first and last Speed! The first Speed is the finest illuminated copy known of *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine* published by Sudbury and Humble in 1611. The last Speed is his *English Atlas* published by C. Dicey and Co.



Sarah Tyacke (left) of the Map Room at the British Library and her colleague, Gillian Hill, who prepared the exhibition *Mirror of the World* now showing at the British Library.

c1770. The unique woodcut map of the world (c1562) by the Italian, Giacomo di Gastaldi, which is shown in its unmounted sheets, covers the New World discoveries and the great southern continent 'terra incognita' with vignettes of rather unlikely animals at that southerly latitude like alligators and crickets. In the same case is the massive nineteenth century world atlas undertaken in 196 separate parts by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, still in the original wrappers. This is dated 1829-43.

For the nautically minded the chart of the East Indies printed on vellum by Pieter Goos around 1681 is especially interesting as a ship's track is marked showing that it was actually used at sea. A less successful venture in chart publishing is illustrated by a sea atlas projected by the London publisher Charles Price in the 1720s which apparently led to his bankruptcy and eventual imprisonment in the Fleet prison on Christmas Day 1731.

Some of the globes on display are well worth a look particularly the earliest English lunar globe made by John Russell in 1797. This was regarded as the finest and most accurate depiction of the moon in its day. Another globe showing the moon, which was made by a Frenchman, Robert Lallement in the mid-nineteenth century, has a hole at the base which was probably intended for the insertion of a candle to illuminate it from inside. The exhibition also includes the first pocket globe made c1679 by Joseph Moxon who claimed to be the inventor of the pocket globe. Also a most attractive dissected globe of c1868. This was a forerunner to the jigsaw puzzle and would have been used as an educational aid in a Victorian schoolroom. Put together, the thirty

Other items of interest include an Indian reservation map dated 1868 of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean which the Library acquired with a nineteenth century collection; an example of an experimental lithographic map; A Dutch Wall-Map by Justus Danckerts; the first atlas of France by Jean Le Clerc; a beautiful vellum chart of the Bay of Biscay, and a satire map of England and France by James Gillray.

eight pieces form a terrestrial globe.

This is just a tasting of what is on offer at this excellent exhibition which provides a unique opportunity to view maps and globes which would undoubtedly rate very highly on any collector's list of desirable acquisitions.





Two exhibits from the new exhibition at the British Library. On the left is the Selenographia of 1797 which is the earliest lunar globe. It was the work of John Russell, a painter, who was particularly interested in the moon. This globe is regarded as the finest and most accurate depiction of the moon then known. On the right is a detail from a chart by Pieter Goos of the East Indies, published in c1681. The chart is printed on vellum and has an unusual amount of illustration showing the local inhabitants in Asia and Africa. A ship's track is marked across the Indian Ocean providing evidence that the chart was actually used at sea.

Wingspread Seminar for the History of Cartography



David Buisseret (left) and William Brice pictured at the Wingspread Seminar held in the USA recently. David Buisseret is involved with the section on Spanish cartography in Volumes II-III of the *History of Cartography* and William Brice with the Muslim section in Volumes I and II. (By courtesy of David Woodward)



Two other participants at the Wingspread Conference were Paul Harvey (left), who is involved with medieval largescale cartography for Volume I of the *History*, and Joseph Schwartzberg, who is researching South Asian cartography for Volumes I-III. (By courtesy of David Woodward)

Report by J.B. Harley and David Woodward

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, the famous American architect, once described Wingspread as 'quiet and integral with the prairie landscape which is, through it, made more significant and beautiful'. This was the congenial setting for a small but intensive seminar for the five-volume History of Cartography to be published by the University of Chicago Press and co-edited by Brian Harley and David Woodward. The meeting, held from 2-4 November 1982, was sponsored by the Johnson Foundation as part of their seminar series on intellectual and cultural growth. The Wingspread Conference centre is accommodated in the last and largest of Frank Lloyd Wright's 'prairie houses', laid out as a central living area with four large wings aligned to the cardinal directions, and is situated near the Lake Michigan shoreline some twenty miles south of Milwaukee. As well as the two editors and the project staff, the participants included the North American advisers and authors for Volumes I and II of the History, several British advisers and authors who were already in the United States, and invited scholars from the Wisconsin Universities and the American Geographical Society Library at Milwaukee

The main purpose of the seminar was to consolidate the texts for Volume I which deals with the Ancient and Medieval Worlds (and is scheduled to go to press this year), and also to explore links and common themes between that volume and Volume II which covers the period of the Renaissance and European overseas expansion from c1470 to c1640. The proceedings, which were recorded on fourteen hours of tape by the Johnson Foundation, proved to be not only extremely stimulating but also of immediate practical value to the development of the project. The gracious and intimate environment of Wingspread and the small number of participants encouraged the free exchange of information and ideas in a way not always possible at larger meetings. In several cases, authors, co-editors, and project assistants were meeting for the first time, demonstrating

the advantages of the sort of personal contact that is so vital in large projects of this nature Discussion was lively, too. The central theme of the seminar - the process by which cartographic ideas and methods were transmitted from culture to culture and handed down from period to period - stimulated specialists on East and West into a lively debate, and the dominant tendency for historians of cartography to conceive their work in a Euro-centric framework was also highlighted. Prepared papers were given in order to structure such discussions. After the co-editors had defined the organisation, aims, and assumptions of the general History¹, the principal papers were given by William Brice (Islamic cartography), Oswald Dilke (the Classical world), Paul Harvey (medieval Europe), Mei-Ling Hsu (China), Joe Schwartzberg (S.E.Asia), and David Woodward (mappaemundi). Shorter presentations were given by David Buisseret, Karen Pearson, and Thomas R. Smith on aspects of their research

The generosity of the Johnson Foundation and the warm hospitality of their staff made the seminar a most memorable as well as an academically worthwhile occasion. The coeditors very much hope that a similar meeting will be possible when the time comes to review the progress of Volume III and to look ahead to Volumes IV and V.

The History of Cartography project is supported in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, with matching funds from private sources. Full outlines for Volumes I-III, a list of authors and advisers, and further information on the project may be obtained by writing to either Brian Harley, Department of Geography, Amory Building, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4RJ or to David Woodward, 443 Science Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, U.S.A.

Note

1 An abbreviated version will be published in March 1983 as 'The History of Cartography project: a note on its organization and assumptions' in *Proceedings* of ACSM Convention, 1983.



French Map on directory stirs protest

QUESTIONS WERE ASKED in the Canadian Parliament recently about a 1703 map of New France which appeared on the front cover of the Ottawa region federal government telephone directory.

Whose idea was it? Ontario MP Ron Stewart asked, to reproduce a French cartographer's 280-year-old map of New France. In other words, why did the government choose a unilingual French map instead of a bilingual, or solely English, one.

The fact that this should even be an issue worth raising in Parliament shows the strength of feeling amongst the people in this part of Canada where the Trudeau government have decreed that everything be written in both English and French, the two official languages of Canada.

The French map appeared on the Ottawa area telephone directory at the request of the Public Archives of Canada and was intended to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the National Map Collection of the Archives. It was chosen because it was the first map to depict the latitude and longitude of Canada more or less accurately and because of its attractiveness.

Ed Dahl, who runs the Early Canadian Cartography section of the National Map Collection, told *The Map Collector* that, in point of fact, virtually all of the important mapping of New France was done by the French and that the British mapmakers of the period were only copying the superior French-made maps. This map, entitled 'Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France et des decouvertes qui y ont été faites' by Guillaume Del'Isle (see Issue No. 19 of *The Map Collector* for the full story of the map) was published in Paris in 1703; a reengraving done in Amsterdam was the version that appeared on the telephone directory.

It is one of a series of six early maps reproduced on the Canadian government's regional directories. Two are in English, two in French, one in Italian and another in Latin.

This dispute had coverage in many of Canada's leading newspapers but, as one parliamentary correspondent pointed out, 'Perhaps Ron Stewart can be excused for thinking the French mapmakers of 1703 could have had enough historical foresight to draft their works in both our current official languages.'

Louisiana: Exploration and Settlement, 1542-1982

Report by Joseph D. Castle, Curator of Cartography, Louisiana Historical Center.

ON APRIL 9, 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier, sieur de la Salle, with a small band of twenty-two Frenchmen and eighteen Indians stood on the banks of the Mississippi River where it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. After the explorers had erected a post and a cross and chanted the Te Deum, La Salle formally took possession of the country known as Louisiana, its seas, havens, ports, bays, adjacent straits and of all nations, peoples, provinces, cities, villages, settlements, mines and mineral deposits, fisheries, rivers and streams comprised within the territory and extent of the said Louisiana', in the names of 'all mighty, all powerful, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre'

This dramatic proclamation marked the end of one era and the beginning of another. 140 vears earlier. Hernando de Soto, the noted Spanish explorer, first crossed and was later buried in the great waterway that came to be called the Mississippi. La Salle's journey downriver and his subsequent claim of the vast Louisiana territory climaxed the initial voyages of European exploration of present day Louisiana. Although La Salle's personal efforts at settlement in the Mississippi Valley failed, his claim encouraged France to establish a colony near the mouth of the river in an effort to halt English expansion to the West. This important strategic decision launched a second stage of exploration and settlement in Louisiana that continues to the present.

In celebration of the tricentennial of La Salle's voyage down the Mississippi, the Louisiana State Museum has assembled an exhibition of over 150 maps that document this significant historical development. 'Louisiana: Exploration and Settlement, 1542-1982' is on display in the

Presbytere on Jackson Square in New Orleans until December 31, 1983.

The exhibition's maps range from the crisply informative to the fuzzily speculative, and form the ornate beauty of the classic golden age of cartography to the simple trail maps of nineteenth-century U.S. Army reconnaisance to the twentieth century industrial maps. All illuminate more than four colourful centuries of the discovery of an unknown land and its slow penetration by the Spanish, French and English, the secrecy of the fighting for supremacy, the greed for riches, the political disputes, the land-hungry settlers and the inexorable westward march of the American empire not only reflect this history, but they also helped influence its course

Abraham Ortelius, a Dutch cartographer and publisher, produced the first printed map of the Gulf coast in 1584, and this map 'La Florida', begins the exhibit. While Ortelius' map is beautifully coloured and very informative, future cartographers were not so scrupulous. Misconception of the explorer's accounts or deliberate deceptions was used to further the personal aims of some explorers or the claims of the different European powers that were contending for control of the Mississippi River valley. One of those who deliberately misled people as to his findings was La Salle himself He falsified his journals to show the Mississippi River entering the Gulf of Mexico further to the west. He did this in hopes of having the King of France finance the establishment of a colony in this region to exploit the Spanish treasure mines. Several cartographers took La Salle at his word and produced maps which reflected this false

Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, Royal Cosmographer to the Republic of Venice, for example, produced a map of North America in 1688 that shows La Salle's deception. This map, 'America Settentrionale Colle Nuoue Scopere

fin all Anno 1688 . . . ' was widely circulated after it was printed and is one of the major cartographical works on display. The facts and evidence behind La Salle's deception were further pointed out by Professor Louis De Vorsey of the University of Georgia in his presentation 'Maps and Deception: The Cartography of La Salle's Louisiana', the night of the exhibition opening on December 5 at the Presbytere when over 200 people were present.

Maps were also used by the governments of France and England to assert conflicting claims to territory in North America. The first of those maps was 'Carte de la Louisiane' issued in 1718 by the French cartographer Guillaume de l'Isle, which started the so called 'War of Maps' that ended in the French and Indian War. The English replied with several maps asserting their territorial claims, most notably Herman Moll's A New Map of the North Parts of America Claimed by the French . . . ' that encouraged the viewer to decide for himself if the French claims were true. An interesting fact about de l'Isle's 'Carte de la Louisiane' is shown with the display, side-by-side, of two different states or editions of this map. On one map the city of New Orleans is not recorded. This is considered to be an extremely rare first edition of this map, produced before de l'Isle had the knowledge as to where the city was to be built. The second edition of the map was made from the same copperplate as the first but with the city of New Orleans accurately recorded.

New Orleans began to appear regularly on maps after de l'Isle's 1718 map and the growth of the city is portrayed in one section of the exhibit. In looking at these maps of New Orleans it is important to think of the city as going through several major historic-geographic episodes each fairly stable - but each began and ended by a brief outburst of activity that left the city much changed. Each period differed from the ones before and after because each was dominated by different kinds of people, with different attitudes, and with different tools at their disposal. When each period was over New Orleans required a new map. By comparing and contrasting the maps in this section one can see the development of the city.

Following the purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803, a new era developed in the mapping of the area and the state. As a result of economic and industrial growth the state underwent constant, rapid change. The American mapmaker recorded this everchanging scene. This is shown in the exhibit by the development of the parish system of government from 1816 to 1923, when the state grew from sixteen parishes to the present

sixty-four parishes

Other sections of the exhibition provide information dealing with the development of Louisiana's boundaries, the state's involvement in the War of 1812 and the Civil War and the decorative imagery of maps. The evolution of Louisiana from a plantation society to a modernday industrial power is shown in 'Plantations, Transportation and Industry.' Modern-day cartography reveals different aspects of the state through infra-red high-altitude photographs and maps made by the EROS satellites and highflying planes.

The maps in the exhibition are mainly from the cartographic collection of the Louisiana State Museum and the exhibition is the result of over two years research by Joseph D. Castle, Curator of Cartography at the Museum. Other maps in the exhibition have been secured from public and private collections throughout the United States. The exhibition opened in the Louisiana State Museum's Presbytere on Jackson Square in the French Quarter in New Orleans on December 5, 1982

Globe Gores at 25th Antiquarian **Book Fair**



One of the Coronelli globe gores which will be exhibited by Stephanie Hoppen Ltd., of The Studio, London, at the 25th Antiquarian Book Fair on June 14, 15 and 16 at the Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, London W.1. This is one of twenty four gores, from the nineteenth century printing of the large and rare Coronelli globe, which will be exhibited at the fair. Over 100 leading antiquarian book dealers from ten countries will offer for sale 25,000 items including prints, maps and atlases. A feature of the fair will be a loan exhibition 'Great Events of the Victorian Era' arranged by the Victorian Society, which, like the fair, celebrates its Silver Jubilee this year.

LATE NEWS

A fire in the basement storerooms of Thomas E Schuster's Antiquarian book, print and map gallery at 9 Gillingham Street, London SW1 destroyed a number of mounted maps and prints and also some eighteenth and nineteenth century atlases. The full value of the loss is still being assessed. Mr Schuster told The Map Collector that the fire broke out in the night and appeared to have been started from the outside of the gallery

Around and About

Jeanette Black, longtime Curator of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island, died recently. (We hope to print a full obituary in a subsequent issue. Ed.) Mr H.G. Bilcliffe, who has been the Map Curator at the Royal Geographical Society since 1966, is to retire at the end of the year His successor has not yet been named. John Booth of Cambridge House Books in Westbury, Wiltshire, is putting the finishing touches to his book Looking at Old Prints due for publication on October 1st this year. This is the successor to his earlier book Looking at Old Maps which has been very popular. The print book will carry a list of UK dealers specialising in old prints and if anyone would like their name mentioned let Mr Booth know immediately. Pre-publication price for the book will be f9 each

The Society for the History of Discoveries (SHD), an international organisation whose purpose is to stimulate interest in teaching. research, and publishing the history of geographical exploration, will be meeting in Canada in 1983 for the first time. The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, will be hosting the SHD Conference in Ottawa from September 29 October 2 A symposium, sponsored by the Center for Great Plains Studies, on 'Mapping the North American Plains' was held on April 28 and 29 at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA. The theme was the history of mapping in the Great Plains and its relationship to cultural perspective and regional development. An exhibition of historic maps of the plains region also opened at the Center, 205 Love Library, on April 28. Both the symposium and the exhibition are being held during the 150th anniversary year of the Prince Maximillian expedition to the plains. (A full report will appear in the September issue of TMC.)

On Saturday, July 2, in the lecture theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, a daylong seminar will be held on the theme of 'Panoramas and Dioramas'. This is to celebrate the installation of Caracciolo's Panorama of Rome, 1824 in the Henry Cole Wing. The seminar will be chaired by Bamber Gascoigne who has recently published Ralph Hyde's book on the Regent's Park Colosseum which will be the subject of a paper by the author. There will be several other speakers and the showing of the award winning film on American panoramas made by Gustav and Mira Berger. During the day there will be an opportunity to inspect the Panorama of Rome which has recently been restored. The seminar begins at 10.15am and the tickets will be £12.50 which includes a buffet and wine. Friends of the V and A £11 each.

The annual dinner for the Washington Map Society will be held on May 24 at the Key Bridge Marriott in Rosslyn, Virginia, USA. The cost will be £16 per person from the secretary. Robert C. Hansen.

The annual symposium, map fair and exhibition of the International Map Collectors' Society will be held on Saturday and Sunday, June 11 and 12 at the Forum Hotel, Cromwell Road, London. The symposium will start at 10.30am with a welcome by the president, Rodney Shirley. Speakers for the day include Professor Gunter Schilder, from the University of Utrecht who will speak about 'The Great Van den Hem Atlas from Vienna': Gillian Hill, formerly with the Map Room of the British Library, who will speak about 'Yet More Cartographic Curiosities'; Peter Clark, Chief Map Officer of the Ministry of Defence, whose subject is 'The Growth of Military Surveying' and David Smith, a collector and author of Antique Maps of the British Isles talking about 'Starting a Map Collection'. A dinner will be held on Saturday evening when the winner of the IMCS/Tooley



award will be announced for the cartographic contribution of greatest merit to collectors. The map fair will open at the same hotel on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Running alongside the fair will be an exhibition of cartographical curiosities.

The Bennington Museum in Bennington. Vermont, USA, has announced the publication of a special limited edition of a new book entitled The Shaping of Vermont: From the Wilderness to the Centennial. 1749-1877, by J. Kevin Graffagnino, Curator of Rare Books and Manuscripts at the University of Vermont. The author interprets the history of Vermont through maps and thirty five of the most important ones are reproduced as full page illustrations with six in full colour. 250 other illustrations are also used. Sales limited to 250 copies of the book comes in a deluxe portfolio with six full colour reproductions of classic Vermont maps and a gold reproduction of the Seal of Vermont. Price \$195 plus shipping. Order from: The Bennington Museum, West Main Street, Bennington, Vermont 05201. Proceeds from the sale will be used to fund a travelling exhibition with the same title being organised by the museum.

Archival aids appointed distributors for American company

THE WELL KNOWN conservation company, Archival Aids, have become distributors for the American specialists, Wei To Associates of Illinois, a high technology chemical manufacturing and engineering firm. They specialise in the nonaqueous deacidification chemicals and equipment used to prevent books, maps, documents and works of art on paper from ageing.

Wei To Associates, pronounced 'why tow' take their name from an ancient Chinese God who protects books against destruction from fire, worms and insects, and robbers, big or small!

With the addition of Wei To products, Archival Aids will be offering, for the first time in Britain, a comprehensive package suitable for use by the smallest conservation unit or home collector to the largest institution engaged in the preservation of rare books, documents and works of art. They also manufacture a wide range of laminating and mounting tissues which, used expertly with special adhesive coatings will support and strengthen vulnerable paper without adding bulk.

The full potential, however, cannot be obtained from using the sophisticated Archival Aids laminating methods to protect books and

records without first removing the acid in the paper because this ever present acid is the primary cause of decay. Wei To Sprays and Solutions are specifically formulated to neutralize all existing acidity in paper and to deposit a benign alkaline reserve to protect against acid attack for many decades. These benefits, plus the added protection conveyed by Wei To against oxidative attack, typically increase the life of the acidic papers by up to 500%.

Archival Aids will supply three Wei To deacidification sprays ex-stock. The aerosol spray for professional use is unique in having no bad effect on the vast majority of ink and art mediums. The more general purpose spray, especially formulated for the less experienced conservator, contains no solvent vapours which could cause concern when used in small quantities under non-controlled conditions. The third aerosol spray, though affecting more mediums, has particular merit when treating thicker papers or larger objects.

Archival Aids a specialist division of Ademco Drimount Limited – are based at Unit 1, Jacksons Industrial Park, Wessex Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire.

Bruce Marsden has a new business

Bruce Marsden, who has recently bought the business of Philatelic Securities Ltd., which traded as Stanley Gibbons Mapsellers Ltd., is pictured in his gallery in Southampton Street, London. His new company will trade under the name of Cartographia and he intends to continue selling rare and interesting maps in a broad price range. Bruce also intends to extend his established trade in topographical and decorative prints, travel books and related reference material. (We wish him luck in his new venture. Ed)





The Solis and Helen Seiferth Collection of Rare Maps Donated to The Louisiana State Museum

MR. AND MRS. Solis Seiferth of New Orleans, Louisiana have donated their collection of more than 200 maps to the Louisiana Historical Center, The Louisiana State Museum. The collection is one of the largest private cartographic donations ever made to the Museum. The Seiferth collection contains maps from the sixteenth through the twentieth centuries including several very important maps of Louisiana and the World. Among these is the first state (edition) of the 1718 'Carte de la Louisiane, by Guillaume de l'Isle. De l'Isle, the most important French cartographer of the first half of the eighteenth century, originally issued the map without showing the location of New Orleans as he had not yet received that information of Jean Baptist Le Moyne, sieur de Bienville, the founder of New Orleans. Once de l'Isle knew where the city was to be located he used the same copperplate of the first edition and merely engraved the name of the city on the plate to show its location. The second state of the map shows New Orleans.

Another important map in the collection is the large wall map, 'Le Globe Terrestre Represente en Deux Plans Hemispheres . . .', by Jean B. Nolin, who printed the map in 1700, in eight large sections. Assembled and handcoloured by Nicolas Bocquet, the map is a decorative work of art that depicts the Creation plus scenes of Adam and Eve. It was the first map that the Seiferths collected over fifty-two years ago.

A member of the New Orleans architectural firm of Weiss, Dreyfous and Seiferth, and later Seiferth & Gilbert, Mr. Seiferth helped build many buildings in Louisiana including the new Louisiana State Capitol, Charity Hospital in New Orleans, Touro Infirmary, and the Pontchartrain Hotel.

The collection is on display in the Presbytere on Jackson Square in New Orleans and a catalogue will be published.

Nigel and Anne Harding, pictured in their Buckinghamshire home, have just opened a map gallery on the premises of John Bly, the antique dealer in High Street, Tring, Hertfordshire. By coincidence, this gallery is next door to the offices of *The Map Collector!* Nigel and Anne have been map collectors for about seven years and have become increasingly interested in enjoying, and combining the business of buying and selling maps, prints and antiquarian books. They will be specialising in maps of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire.



OBITUARY

Gerald Roe Crone 1899-1982



Gerald R. Crone

GERALD ROE CRONE died on the 6th October, 1982 at the age of eighty-three. He was an eminent scholar-librarian who served on the staff of the Royal Geographical Society for forty-three years. For his studies in the history of cartography, exploration and geography, the Society's Council awarded him their Victoria Medal in 1964. He was a prolific writer of international renown and was still at work shortly before his death. His writings span nearly sixty years. He first showed himself to be an impeccable scholar and a skilful translator in his first major work - his definitive edition of The voyages of Cadamosto, and other documents on western Africa in the second half of the fifteenth century, published by the Hakluyt Society in 1937. But of his many books, the one best known to readers of The Map Collector will be Maps and their makers: an introduction to the history of cartography - first published by Hutchinson in 1953. He regularly updated this work; the last edition (the 5th), in larger format and lavishly illustrated, was published in 1978 by Dawson Publishing. The original edition of this well-received work was based on more than thirty years study of its subject and was wideranging. It was intended for the general reader and its author's success can be measured by the great number of copies that were printed (and sold) of each edition.

Of his many articles, the most significant in the history of cartography were those on Martin Behain (In: Actas de Congresso Internacional de

Historia dos Descobrimentos, vol 2; Lisbon, 1961) and two articles on John Green - 'John Green. Notes on a neglected eighteenth century geographer and cartographer' (in: Imago Mundi vol. 6, 1949); and 'The retiring Mr. Green. In search of an eighteenth century cartographer' (in: the Geographical Magazine (vol. 25, 1953).

Gerald Crone wrote numerous review articles. Of these, two are of particular significance to readers of *The Map Collector*—they are of *The Vinland Map and the Tartar Relation* by R. A. Skelton, Thomas E. Marsden and George D. Painter (Yale University Press, 1965) and are to be found under the respective titles of 'How authentic is the "Vinland map"?' (*in: Encounter* vol. 26, 1966) and 'The Vinland map cartographically considered' (in the *Geographical Journal* vol. 132, 1966).

He also edited reproductions of early maps published by the Royal Geographical Society – of particular significance in his introduction and notes to the Society's edition of the Hereford world map published in 1948.

It is, of course, impossible to do justice in limited space to the writings of so prolific a man as Gerald Crone. A full bibliography of his writings is to be published in the *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* and of those in the History of Cartography in *Imago Mundi*.

During the years 1935 to 1970, he made significant contributions to discussion at national and international conferences. His fluency in French, German and Portuguese was of particular value in his studies.

Gerald Crone was a member of the International Geographical Union's Commission on Ancient Maps and aided the production of *Imago Mundi* for some thirty years.

Gerald Crone was known to many people and helped three generations of readers during his service at the Royal Geographical Society (where he held successively the positions of library assistant, librarian and, from 1945 to 1966, librarian and map curator.) He was a modest man with a dry sense of humour. He was always very generous of his time and scholarship and was never too busy to assist both young scholars and general readers in their enquiries. In his later years, he sometimes appeared somewhat retiring but he had a vigorous mind and his thinking was always rigorous. He was a pioneer in the history of cartography and his full bibliography reflects his broad learning, which rested on the sure foundation of a good Cambridge tripos in History.

E.M.J. Campbell

Alert to Dealers

Two maps which had just been bought by a customer from The Map House in Beauchamp Place, London, were stolen at Heathrow Airport at the end of March. They were a map of Turkey from the Ulm Ptolemy edition of 1486, which was framed, in original colour and

had a crease down the middle. Also taken was a Mercator/Hondius map of Cyprus dated 1606 in original colour.

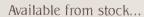
If any dealer or collector is offered these maps under suspicious circumstances please contact *The Map Collector*.



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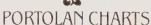
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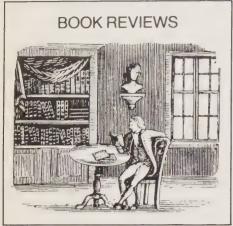


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MAPS AND SURVEYS OF MALAWI. A history of cartography and the land survey profession Exploration methods of David Livingstone and Lake 'Nyassa' Hydrographic survey and international boundaries Geographical, environmental and land registration data in central Africa, by *C.G.C. Martin*. Published by A.A. Balkema, Rotterdam, 1980, pp. 270, 81 illustrations. £20.50. ISBN 90 6191 092 7.

The history of map making in Africa is only just beginning to be written but one of Africa's smaller nations is suddenly endowed with an extraordinary compendium of information, which if it were repeated more than fifty times for the rest of Africa's nations would transform the rudimentary state of our knowledge of Africa's cartographic past. This is hardly likely to happen and leads one to ask why Malawi should be so very fortunate. The answer seems to be the largely chance factor, that among the civil service, Malawi acquired a professional surveyor who had the enthusiasm, energy and above all was prepared to devote the time, to a self-appointed task. Although the author is now an academic rather than a practising surveyor, the book is markedly non-academic in its structure. Indeed, it doesn't really have a discernible structure other than chronological. It is less of a single text and more of the sort of compendium of short and long articles which one might associate with a number of issues of popular but serious periodicals. This in no way detracted from my enjoyment of the book.

The text is not solely the work of the author. It includes papers previously published elsewhere (sometimes revised) as well as original essays from other authors, reproductions of significant documents and even transcripts of interesting correspondence and newspaper reports. There is great variation in quality and significance, not only between chapters but within chapters. For example, the very first chapter on early maps of southeast Africa will be of particular interest to collectors. It is something of a tour de force, a detailed scrutiny of pre-colonial mapping with particular reference to content in the vicinity of Lake Malawi. It is an evolutionary description of the way the area was portrayed on maps through time, but it perhaps lacks a scholarly awareness of the recent advances in pre-colonial African history

in the interpretation and explanation of change. Also it is ironic that a Dutch publishing house should allow the consistent mispelling of the name of Blaeu, and others of the Dutch school. Similarly, the author's meticulous accounts of the early years of the Survey Department are a model of painstaking research but it is nevertheless startling to find him referring to O.L. Berringer as last known practising in Livingstone, as though he was little known after leaving Nyasaland, when in fact he became the first Chief Surveyor in Northern Rhodesia, a position which he held for the best part of ten years. Also, one wonders about the extreme brevity of the perceived contribution by district commissioners. Elsewhere in Africa they made a substantial contribution to early official mapping and they also compiled a substantial body of large scale maps and sketches. If Nyasaland was such an exception, it would be interesting to know the reason but the question does not seem to arise. Perhaps the most striking feature of this book is firstly its time span. It begins with Herodotus and then at the other extreme looks in detail at the very recent but contentious period of the Federal Surveys. It then comes even further up to date with an authoritative account of the work of the new mapping establishment which followed. A second feature is the curious mixture of contributions, exemplified by the juxtaposition of the scholarly analysis of the work of the Survey of India in Nyasaland, with the utterly fascinating transcript of the highly impressionistic, emotive and denigrating communication between Captain C.F. Close and the Foreign Office. A third feature is undoubtedly the breadth of topics covered in the book. Admittedly, Malawi's early survey history is a particularly diverse one, by comparison say, with Zambia but it is a substantial achievement to incorporate significant contributions on such a comprehensive range of topics as the making of the international boundaries, the work of the private surveyor, hydrographic surveys, geographical place-names and the attempt to form a national professional institute. As far as the author's own extensive contribution to the text is concerned, the range of archival sources consulted undoubtedly adds authority to his work and is a remarkable feature of what must have been a spare time activity. The structure of the book suggests an amateur at work but it achieves something which more rigorous and professional scholarship has to achieve and probably could not achieve by virtue of the author's professional insight. It should be of great benefit to Malawi and to the study of early cartography in Africa.

Jeffrey C. Stone Dept. of Geography, University of Aberdeen

LAZARUS SECRETARIUS. The first Hungarian Mapmaker and His Work. *Edited by Lajos Stegena*. Published by Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1982. In English. pp 115, 24 illustrations and charts, 5 facsimile maps (one in colour). ISBN 963-05-2683-2. \$48. Available from: The Danubia Book Company, B.I. Iványi, 58 Chatsworth Road, London NW2 4DD.

This recently published work deals with Lazarus' map of Hungary published in 1528 by Tanstetter and its four later editions – the 1553 Vavassore, the 1559 Pyrrho Ligorio, the anonymous Rome and the 1566 Zsámboky (Sambucus) edition.

Lazarus' name is synonymous with the beginnings of Hungarian cartography and the book is a much needed analytical study of the earliest modern map of Hungary. He had been secretary to Tamás Bakócz, the Archbishop of Esztergom, when at the beginning of the sixteenth century he undertook the surveying of

the country during the time of the Dózsarebellion and under the threat of Turkish expansion into Hungary. Despite extensive research by eminent Hungarian cartographical historians, very little is known about him. Even the date of his birth and death remain a mystery.

The introduction to the book is by Professor Lajos Stegena, and is followed by a short description of the cartography of Hungary prior to Lazarus' emergence. The chapter on Lazarus himself pools all the information gleaned together so far by scholastic researchers on this most secretive of secretaries. Chapter four describes the five editions of the map and makes mention of further possible ones, known only from source references and cannot now be located. These three chapters are also by Professor Stegena, while he is co-author of the fifth with László Bendefy (1904-1977) on the possible method and instruments used in making the 1528 map.

László Írmédi-Molnár in the following chapter gives a full transcription and translation into English of all the texts found on the maps. Chapter seven is the most voluminous and it lists all the geographical names of the five editions in alphabetical order, and with an identified name reference to their present-day settlement equivalents and locating grid. It was compiled by Róbert Halmai, Pál Hrenkó and Mihály Mélykúti. Chapter eight contains a study by Pál Hrenkó on the symbols of settlements and place names of the 1528 map, while the following, ninth, is devoted to the orthography used in those names. This latter is the work of József Takács.

Chapter ten is concerned with the linguistic characteristics, in which József Molnár investigates this aspect of Lazarus's map. Róbert Halmai, in Chapter eleven, discusses the hydroand orography of the map of Lazarus and draws parallels between this, and the subsequent editions, while other symbols, such as trees to depict forests, battle-scenes, etc. are dealt with by György Balla in the twelfth chapter.

The mathematical structure of the five editions is analysed in chapter thirteen by György Érdi-Krausz with the help of constructed geographic grids. Chapter fourteen and Professor Stegena analyses the distortions on the five variants of the map. The paper material is examined by István Bogdán for origin, quality, size and watermarks in the following chapter. Chapter sixteen, written by Iván Bertényi, describes the heraldry used on the maps and chapter seventeen gives a detailed description of the twenty-seven major bibliographic reference books on the subject compiled by Zoltán Fallenbüchl. Chapter eighteen, giving a list of alphabetical references, concludes the book.

This much needed reference book will be most useful for all those concerned with the early cartography of Central Europe and Hungary in particular. The fact that it is written in English makes it accessible to a world-wide readership – it is the first such publication, apart from the two, shorter articles in *Imago Mundi*, on the subject.

The introduction seems superfluous with needless details in the history of cartography. The chapters on the five editions of the map and on the text translations I have found useful and the one on how the map was made most intriguing. Pride of place, in my opinion, though, goes to the chapter on the listing of geographical names of all the five editions with their present identified locations which must have taken many hours of painstaking research and compilation. At the same time, it is puzzling that the list was segmented into the post-Trianon division of Hungary when a simple notation beside the 'seeking-grid' (reference grid?) would have served the same purpose without

fragmentation of the listing of names. Also, the small reference map placed in another section of the book, to which the 'seeking-grid' signs refer, is quite useless and it would have been much more logical to supply another, full-sized facsimile with the grid to facilitate easy location of settlements.

I found the chapter on the paper material of the maps somewhat weak and disappointing. While it is understandable that because the unique surviving copy of the 1528 edition is laid down on cardboard, examination of the watermarks was near-impossible, the same excuse cannot be made in the case of the Pyrrho Ligorio edition. Other copies of this map are available for inspection and should have been consulted. The author also completely missed the anonymous Rome edition of 1559.

Pál Hrenkó's study on the symbols used appears comprehensive and detailed but it fails to clarify some obvious questions. If the 'shape of the drawing would evoke . . . the outlines of a famous building' in the town, why then should the symbol of Eger 'resemble the spires of Prague' or Belgrade 'the barbicans of Cracow'? No mention, either, of why the town beside the 'Rab flu' (River Rába) with correct location is marked as Sabaria, when at that time Sárvár was more important strategically, politically and culturally, than Sabaria-Stainmanger (Szombathely today).

Strangely, there is no reference in the book to the study of *Sárvár*, on the maps of the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries (Sárvár a XVI-XVIII század térképein) Vasi Szemle, XXV, évfolyam, 1. szám; Szombathely, 1981, which dealt with this very point and problem in detail.

The English translation is of the highest possible quality and proved a pleasure to read. The facsimile maps, which are excellent reproductions, would have been more useful if the title and details of the originals had been printed on the back. I would have thought that despite these few flaws, this otherwise excellent and most important work would have deserved a better presentation than the softback binding afforded it.

László Gróf. (Founder of the Carta Hungarica Collection, Oxford, England).

THE CARTOGRAPHY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. Facsimile Reproductions of Maps Dating From 1608 to 1915, selected, with an Introduction, by Richard W. Stephenson. Published by the History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County, 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Virginia. 1981. pp. iv + 145, 71 facsimile maps, introduction, bibliography of maps reproduced with repository reference numbers, index. U.S. \$14. Library of Congress Catalogue Number-81-65210. 280 × 380 mm.

The northern part of Virginia contains two of the most populous and prosperous counties in the eastern United States. Functionally part of the urbanized area surrounding Washington, D.C., Fairfax and Alexandria Counties together contain a large number of well educated adults, many of whom are fairly recent immigrants. This collection of facsimile reproductions reflects and is to some extent conditioned by these facts. Published by an agency of the Fairfax County government and selected and introduced by a County resident who commutes to work in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, most of the maps, plans and bird's-eye views are of this small but important part of the State. Indeed, the idea of producing the atlas stemmed from a demand which arose from the use of maps in a successful series of adult education lectures about the region.

Of the seventy-one maps, fifteen of which occupy two or more plates, the oldest is the sixth state of John Smith's 1608 map of Virginia and the most recent a 1915 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Arranged chronologically, fifteen predate the Revolutionary War, eighteen appeared between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, fifteen relate to the Civil War and the remainder predate United States' involvement in World War I. In type they range from sheets from seventeenth century books and atlases, through military and city plans, to bird's-eye views and thematic and topographic maps. The size and quality of the reproductions are for the most part adequate, though on some of the plates the tonal range is less than one would have liked. The captions are extremely brief but there is a good cartobibliography and an eleven page introduction.

Selected to illustrate the history of the region, the atlas was not produced with the map collector in mind. In fact, more than a quarter of the facsimiles are of manuscript maps in public collections and are uncollectable. Nevertheless, it is of value to North American collectors with particular interests in making collections of their home regions in that it illustrates the range of map types for which they might usefully search.

The compilation and publication of relatively low-cost atlases of this type deserves to be encouraged. It is an activity in which local historians, map collectors, educators and government officials can usefully collaborate. Richard Stephenson and the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors are to be congratulated not only for satisfying a local demand but on providing a model for others elsewhere. To date there have been few comparable ventures for small but populous urban regions in either North America or Europe but, with the growth of interest in both map collecting and local history, they must surely follow.

G. Malcolm Lewis, (Dept. of Geography, The University of Sheffield)

Publications Received

GUIDE FOR A SMALL MAP COLLECTION by Barbara Farrell and Aileen Desbarats. Published by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries (Association des cartothèques Seven chapters including canadiennes). Assessment, Maps, Acquisition, Physical Control of the Map Document, Access to the Collection, Reference Service and Use of the Collection. This is a useful guide for someone in charge of a small map collection and was intended to be a 'witness to the continuing concern of ACML to develop the quality of map librarianship in Canada at all levels of activity? 88 pp, no illustrations. Copies available from ACML, c/o National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario K1A ON3. Price \$12.50.

MARITIME ENGLAND. An official publication of the English Tourist Board. This is a most attractive booklet which comes together with an Ordnance Survey map of Maritime England. The map is a unique and comprehensive guide to the rich and diverse array of maritime attractions in England from ports and harbours to lighthouses and art galleries. The booklet is in full colour and illustrated and has 68 pp listing England's maritime heritage – where to go, what to see, historic ships to visit, fascinating coastal towns, dramatic lighthouses and idyllic waterways. Price £1.25 and available from The English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU.

ORIGINE DI UN EQUIVOCO CARTOGRAFICO: L'ISOLA DI MONTE SARDO by Vladimiro Valerio. In the Magini map of Italy (1608) an island called Monte Sardo makes its first appearance in the gulf of Taranto. Since then, many authors, following Magini drew the imaginary island in the same position and with the same shape – a hill rising from the sea. The author of this paper shows how a

Cartographical Curiosities 17

This very unusual and attractive French fan, dating from around 1900, has maps on both sides. Picture A shows the front of the fan which features a map of Paris and Picture B shows the Bois de Boulogne with attractive vignettes of a windmill and the Louvre. The windmill apparently still

stands. This fan was intended for cyclists. (By courtesy of Dudley Barnes. Photographs by John Webb).

NB. The editor would be pleased to hear from any readers who can provide additional information.







misleading draft of the surveyor could have suggested the real existence of an island in the Ionian sea. 35 pp, 2 illustrations. Text in Italian. Extract from Bollettino dell'A.L.C. n. 50, 29-35 pp, 1980.

THE MAPPING OF MARYLAND 1590-1914: An Overview. Published by the Museum and Library of Maryland History, The Maryland Historical Society. This is a catalogue published in conjunction with an exhibition held at The Maryland Historical Society, September 10-December 26, 1982. Includes an introduction by Richard J. Cox of Baltimore City Archives. 60 pp + 37 illustrations. ISBN 0-938420-22-4. Available from Museum and Library of Maryland History, 201 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201, USA.

AN ANNOTATED CATALOGUE OF OLD KOREAN ATLASES AND MAPS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. A selected and Annotated Bibliography on Old Maps and Atlases of Korea by Shannon McCune, Professor Emeritus, University of Florida. This is a listing of the maps and atlases of Korea in the Library of Congress. Includes an Introduction by Professor McCune. 38 pp. no illustrations.

NIGERIA IN MAPS by K. Michael Barbour, Julius S. Oguntoyinbo, J.O.C. Onyemelukwe, James C. Nwafor. Published by Hodder and Stoughton. This volume of maps about Nigeria, with accompanying explanatory texts, is intended for students of geography and modern geographers and will probably be of limited use to people interested in early maps. 148 pp + 59 illustrations. ISBN 0-340-18425-6.

NEW ENGLAND PROSPECT: MAPS, PLACE NAMES, AND THE HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE. Edited by Peter Benes. The Annual Proceedings of the Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, Published by Boston University, 132 pp + 34 illustrations. Copies available from Boston University, Scholarly Publications, 985 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 01742, USA, Price \$7.

MICROCARTOGRAPHY: APPLICATIONS FOR ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES. Edited by Larry Cruse, with the assistance of Sylvia B. Warren. This is an Occasional Paper published by Western Association of Map Libraries, 1981. c1982. 199 pp + 34 illustrations. ISBN 0-939112-07-8. \$20 + post (Prepaid orders post free) from Western Association of Map Libraries, c/o Stanley D. Stevens, Treasurer. University Library, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA95064, USA.

DAS BILD DER ERDE. Kontinente, Länder und Städte in der italienischen Kartographie des 16, und 17. Jahrunderts. Catalogue of an exhibition of maps by Italien cartographers of the sixteenth- and seventeenth-centuries, compiled by Dr Habil. Fritz Hellwig, Bonn 1983. Describes 146 maps published between 1507 [08] and 1651 covering the world and more detailed regional areas, each fully supported by bibliographical annotation. Index of refernces cited, geographical and nominal indexes at end, pp. Available from the Italienisches Kulturinstitut, Köln or direct from Dr Hellwig, at Klosterbergstraße 117c, D-5300 Bonn 2, Federal Republic of Germany. No price stated, but we suggest that at least 3 IRCs be included towards postage costs.

[IZVESTIYA VSESOYUZNEGO GEOGRA-FICHESKOGO OBSHESTVAL], vol.115, no 1, Jan-Feb 1983. [Review of the Soviet Geographical Society]. Articles, discussions, notes, reviews, English language summary. Published by the Soviet Geographical Society, USSR-199164 Leningrad B-164, Mendeleevskay liniya 1. Bimonthly. 1 rouble a copy

Catalogues Received

THOMAS SUÁREZ, Rare Maps and Prints, 2142 Broadway, New York NY 10023, USA. Tel. (212) 877 7468. [Catalogue III, 1983] Codex Diversus. Ninety-one Scattered Echoes from the Past 1493–c.1780]. Catalogues of maps and prints arranged chronologically. pp. [32], 91 entries, 91 illustrations.

WATERLOO FINE ARTS LTD., The Penthouse, Calcot Grange, Mill Lane, Reading RG3 5RS. Tel. (0734) 411706. [List] March 83. General listing of books, maps and prints from all parts of the world. pp. 11, 879 entries.

NORTHWOOD MAPS LTD., 71 Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire WD3 2BU. Tel. (09237) 72258. Winter 1982. Catalogue 8. Catalogue in 8 sections written by P. Shires and T. Sparks, of books, atlases and maps of North America and other parts of the world. pp. [12], approximately 150 entries.

L.S. STRAIGHT, 101 Maple Street, Weehawken NJ 07087, USA. Tel. (201) 863 9115. Catalogue Nº 344 Americana. Catalogue listing maps of all parts of North America in alphabetical sequence. pp. 20, 152 entries, 4 illustrations

A.J. COOMBES, Bookseller, 24 Horsham Road, Dorking, Surrey RH4 2JA. Tel. (0306) 880736. *Catalogue 84. Ordnance Survey Maps 1805–1974*. Catalogue of Ordnance Survey maps of all parts of the British Isles, arranged in scale/sheet order by chronological series. pp. 94, 3675 entries

BJÖRCK & BÖRJESSON, Strandvägen 7c, Box 5404, S–114 84 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel. 08–67 11 01 or 76 11 88. Catalogue 505 Voyages & Travels including Air and Space Travels. Catalogue in 2 main sections, Voyages and Travels, Geography; Air and Space Travels, Aeronautics, arranged in author sequence. pp. 64, 349 entries, 11 illustrations. Catalogue price Kr10.—

J.L. BEIJERS BV, Achter Sint Pieter 140, 3512 HT Utrecht, Netherlands. Tel. 030–31 09 58. Books about books. pp. [16], 117 entries.

———. Catalogue 166. 1880-1910 The fascinating decades in the history of the book. pp. 78, 258 entries, 92 illustrations, including 2 in colour, index.

——, Catalogue 167 Livres Illustrés Français avant 1880, après 1910. pp. [44], 258 entries, 14 illustrations, artist index, subject index, publishers index.

NORTH BY WEST, Box 11538, Edmonton Main PO, Alberta, Canada T5J 3K7. Catalogue Number Two Antique Maps and Prints [1983]. Catalogue of maps and prints, chiefly of the North American area, with especial emphasis on the Arctic. pp. 76, 171 entries, 76 illustrations, list of references cited, subject index.

E.J. BRILL, Postbus 9000, 2300 PA Leiden, Netherlands. Tel. 071–14 66 46. *Catalogue No 530 Arabica*. Catalogue in 6 sections of items relating to the Arab world. pp. 74, 1305 entries, subject index.

LOUIS LOEB-LAROCQUE, 36 rue le Peletier, F-75009 Paris, France. Tel. 878.11.18. 1983 Le Benelux Cartographique et Topographie anciennes. Catalogue in 18 sections of maps, atlases, views of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, including manuscripts and many rare or previously unrecorded pieces, including Baptist van Deutecom Comitatus Zeelandiae... delineata (1619), the only known copy of Ubbo Emmius Typus Frisiae Orient. ... 1595, and many others. pp. 64, 953 entries, 49 illustrations, subject index, list of references cited.

THE GLOBE, Rare Maps and Books, Post Office Box A3398, Chicago, Illinois 60690. Tel. 312/528-6228. *Catalog 6*. A catalogue of maps and books about America with special emphasis on two areas. pp. 40, 122 entries, 18 illustrations.

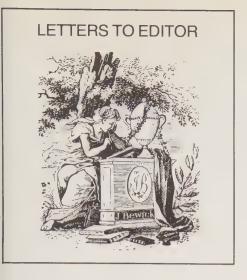
RICHARD B. ARKWAY, 131 Fifth Avenue, Suite 401, New York, New York 10003. Tel. (212) 475-6777. Catalogue XXII, 1983, Fine Rare Books. Science, Medicine, Atlases, Travels, Voyages, Navigation, Mathematics, Technology, Business History, Early Illustrated, Architecture. Prepared by Robert Augustyn, Alisa Deitz, Richard Lan, Madelyn Dzik, Richard B. Arkway. Includes some outstanding pieces including three works by Newton, four different versions of Pedro de Medina's Arte de Navegar and a copy of the 1513 Ptolemy atlas. pp. 103, index, illustrations, 138 entries.

CARTOGRAPHIA, 37 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HE. Tel. (01) 240 5687. *Catalogue 25*, prepared by Bruce Marsden. pp. 10, 19 illustrations, 212 entries.

ERRATA

Correction to the news item '150th Anniversary of A.E. Nordenskiöld Celebrated' in Issue 22. Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld was born in *Finland*, not *Poland* as printed. This lovely sketch of the famous explorer and collector, Nordenskiöld was drawn by our correspondent in Finland. Aarno Piltz.





Sir

There has been a long link between philately (particularly thematic) and maps. The British Library exhibition on Tudor map making credits Christopher Saxton with the first printed atlas of England and Wales, and it has been proposed this was the first national atlas printed to a consistent format in any country. The quarter centenary of this event passed in 1979; in 1983 Saxton's wall map achieves the 400th anniversary of its first issue - the first printed map of its kind by a Briton. I question why both these events are to pass unheralded by the British Post Office while lesser contributions to civilisation such as corgis, lone world yachtsmen, theatrical design, and a mere 100 years of the Salvation Army achieve philatelic immortality

The British Post Office in comparison to other National Post Offices rarely touches cartographic subject matter (and then only indirectly as design rather than theme.) However, surely the contribution of Saxton to cartography in general, the mapping of Britain in particular and his stature as a great Yorkshireman are as worthy of celebration in a commemorative issue of stamps as Captain Cook of Whitley. Such recognition would also not harm the world of map collecting in general and by implication your fine magazine.

David A. Williams, 549c Finchley Road London NW3 7BJ

The Stamp Production Manager of The Post Office replies: We did in fact consider the 400th anniversary of the publication of Saxton's Atlas when we were drawing up the stamp programme for 1979 but it was not among the subjects finally chosen by the Post Office Board.

The number of subjects commended to us invariably greatly exceeds the few we are able to include in our annual programme and each year we are faced with a difficult choice to make.

Our aim is to produce a representative and interesting selection of subjects that lend themselves to good stamp design, pleasing to the public and to the philatelic market in this country and abroad. Of course, we are conscious of the cost to philatelists of maintaining a comprehensive collection of British stamps, and for this as well as production capacity reasons, we limit the number of special issues each year to about seven or eight. This means that we have to omit many important subjects which we would like to include simply because we cannot make room for them.

As regards the 400th anniversary of Saxton's wall map in 1983, I am afraid it is too late to consider this for this year's programme. We have to begin planning our stamp programmes many months ahead and have to work to a very tight schedule.

However, the attraction of maps and map making as a suitable subject for stamp design is noted and now features on our list of topics which are not tied to a particular year and which are reviewed each time an annual stamp programme is being drawn up.

I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity of replying to Mr Williams.

C. C. M. Pawson The Post Office 22-25 Finsbury Square London EC3A 1PH

Sir

In connection with the article in the March issue of *The Map Collector* entitled 'The Mechanics of Map Collecting' by Clifford Stephenson, I would like to point out that the author is extremely incorrect in his statement that 'in the 1950s map collecting was hardly a recognised hobby.'

He ignores completely the great cartographical works like Jomard, 1542, Santarem 1848-52 and Nordenskiöld, 1899, and two or three hundred other volumes which appeared from the late nineteenth century onwards; Asher, 1842, Tiele 1887, Harrisse 1892, De Smet, Denuce in the Netherlands, Almàgia and Caraci in Italy, Gallois and March in France, Heawood, Campbell and Taylor in England. Twenty county bibliographies were issued between 1905 and 1948. Modern map collecting was given its great impetus by Sir George Fordham in 1927 and Lynam from 1933 onwards. There was no dearth of collectors -Hon. Hannen, Canon Livett, E.G. Box, Colonel Mills, Whittaker, Humphreys, Dr Gardiner, Hanson, Harmsworth and Bartholomew. Also, very active in Holland was Doctors Bos, Wieder and Koch. Map catalogues were issued regularly by Edwards, Stevens and Chaundy and in Holland by Nighoff and Posthumons.

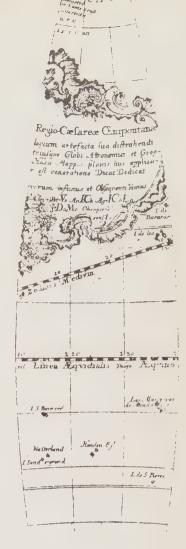
R.V. Tooley Norfolk.

Mr Stephenson replies:

To be corrected in such informative detail by the world-wide authority on cartography, Mr Tooley, is better than to be praised by many lesser men. A catalogue he compiled for Edwards in 1951 was my first old maps text book; his *Maps and Map Makers* was my second guide and is still my constant companion. On a number of occasions he has generously helped me from the treasury of his knowledge.

His critisism of what I wrote springs from my failure to define my terms; in particular, what I mean by 'a collector.' If I may use a football analogy, the collectors he names were internationals with a professional approach to the study of cartography. The collectors I have in mind are, by comparison, the Saturday afternoon amateurs like me, enthusiastic and keen to learn.

I wonder if Mr Tooley's associate editor can prevail on him to write about some of the famous collectors he mentions? Such articles would surely be of fascinating interest and very instructive.



Sir

I found Tony Campbell's *Compass Points* in the March issue particularly interesting since I have come across several map chronograms over the years. In my naivete I had not realised they were rare and cannot give references except to say that in the historical map collection at the Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, I recall at least one. If anyone is interested, I think I can track down the full citation.

I enclose a Xerox of a chronogram on a set of globe gores of the Western Hemisphere in the map collection at Yale. The gores were done by Peter Anich in *Deciphering the Chronogram*, 1757. Interestingly enough, no globe gores by Anich are listed either in E. L. Stevenson's *Terrestrial and Celestial Globes* (2v., 1921) or in E. Yonge's *Catalogue of Early Globes*, 1968, although Tooley's *Dictionary* lists Anich as producing globes 1756-9.

I'm sure Campbell's article will trigger memories other than mine and should result in a longer list of map examples.

Barbara B. McCorkle Map Curator, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut ()6520 USA

Sir

I write to congratulate Mr Clifford Stephenson on his excellent article on 'The Mechanics of Map Collecting' in your March, 1983, issue.



As a keen but new collector of some eighteen months, I found some of the advice to be very practical. For instance, his advice on cataloguing and recording afforded me some real help in getting the collection organised in a methodical fashion from the outset.

Bravo Mr Stephenson! I am looking forward to the subsequent articles in this series in future issues of *The Map Collector*.

Bradley A.J. Wilson, 779 Worthington Road, Wayne, Pennsylvania, USA 19087

Sir,

In an article in the September issue (No.20, page 40) of *The Map Collector* on the Rotz atlas Dr Helen Wallis mentions 'The question as to whether Java-la-Grande represents Australia as discovered by the Portuguese on a voyage of the 1520's has been debated since 1786 when the land drawn on the "Harleian" map...'

Readers may gain the impression after reading the article that the question is still unsolved and today 'poses a major problem' when, infact, the argument was finally settled nearly twenty years ago by a New Zealand scholar Dr Andrew Sharp.

In his book The Discovery of Australia (London, 1963) Sharp notes previous studies of the question, sets out and analyses the problem in detail and demonstrates conclusively that Javala-Grande does not represent Australia. Sharp explains that the west coast of Java-la-Grande shown in the Rotz atlas and on other Dieppe maps relates to the south western and western end of the island of Java and the east coast is a reproduction of a mariner's chart of part of the island of Sumba. Sharp further shows that the northern extention of Java-la-Grande is part of the north coast of the island of Sumbawa - with place names being traceable in their correct relative positions. He also notes that the east coast of Sumba lies some 950 to 1000 miles east of the west coast of Java and the compiler of the

Quote for the Day

"A map may lie, but it never jokes."

(Howard McCord, 'Listening to Maps' in his Maps: Poems Toward and Iconography of the West. Reprinted from Cartophilia).

composite map simply regarded them as the east and west coasts of an imagined continent.

Why some scholars persist in perpetuating the 'Java-la-Grande represents Australia' theory is difficult to understand. Perhaps it is because they have not read Sharp's explanation or they do not want to understand a straightforward explanation that demolishes a myth they find fascinating.

Brian Hooker P.O. Box 5842 Auckland New Zealand

Sir.

Referring to the letter in Issue 22 of *The Map Collector* (page 46) from J.W. Leonard, Seattle, Washington, I would like to make one or two comments.

In point of fact, the map collection and library of A.E. Nordenskiöld was never a legacy and it was never dismembered. Nordenskiöld was hit by an economical problem and needed money. This presumably urged him to inquire about the possibility of selling his collection.

However, in the following quote taken from the introduction to the catalogue of the Nordenskiöld Collection by Professor Esko Häkli it is obvious that Nordenskiöld had thought of making it a 'legacy'. 'In conversations with Rosberg (Dr J.E. Rosberg from the Library of the University of Upsala in Sweden) Nordenskiöld had often emphasised the importance of his collection to scientific research and it was plain to see how attached he was to his library. But, once he had accepted the idea that he might have to part with his collection completely, he began to think that his country of origin, Finland, might have some use of his collection . If Finland would be prepared to accept the library, he for his part would be willing to offer favourable conditions.

According to his wish, the collection was sold to Finland – to the Helsinki University Library – after his death.

Aarno Piltz Helsinki Finland

Sir

CAVEAT EMPTOR; or, a Cautionary Tale of Wisdom and Folly . . .

A short time ago in *The Map Collector* we published an illustration of a cartographic curiosity in the shape of a fool's cap map of an island called 'Gekskop'. Since then there has been an interesting correspondence from readers. I thought that the following interpretation of the cartoon might be of interest since it is not without its modern parallel.

The source of the cartoon is the eighteenthcentury work *Het Groote Tafereel der Dwaasheid, Vertoonende de opkomst, voortgang en ondergang der Actie, Bubbel en Windnegotie, in Vrankrijk, Engeland, en de Nederland.* [Amsterdam, L'Honoré & Châtelain?], 1720.

The 'map' in the form of a human head in profile, showing an ass's ear and wearing a fool's cap, shows punning place names. Indeed, the title of the piece itself contains a thinly-veiled pun – such was, and is still, the Dutch love of punning rhymes – on the name of John Law (1671-1729), the 'Mons'. Laur-rens', discoverer of the island of Madcap. There are features named after various events and circumstances associated with the financial scandals of the turn of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The eyebrows and eye of the madcap are

dubbed 'R. de Bubbel' (self-explanatory), the mouth is the 'Z[uid]-Z[ee]', referring to the English South Sea Bubble affair. The capital city of the island is called 'Quinquempoix'. This takes its name from the narrow lane in eighteenth-century Paris which was the scene of John Law's operations in the winter of 1719-1720. The 'Engelsche Koffiehuys' on the Kalverstraat in Amsterdam is seen in the vignette at the lower left, boarded up against the angry crowd, where at the time shares in speculative financial ventures, often without a hope of a dividend being paid, were traded. It was dubbed the 'Café Quinquempoix'.

Near to the capital city are seen the villages of 'Sottenburg' (Follyburgh), 'Bedriegers Stadt' (Deceivers' Town), 'Dollen huys' (Madhouse), and so on. Offshore (a carefully chosen word) lie the islands of 'Droefhyt' (Sorrow), 'Wanhoop' (Despair), and 'Armoed' (Poverty). The scrollwork above the little 'map' shows a share certificate, dated '1720' borne by the winds of fortune blowing from all directions, the arms of the country. Even the garlands supporting the design are symbolic: they are of holly leaves, which need careful handling if one is not to suffer from the sharp prickles, rather than oak leaves and acorns, symbols of steady prosperity.

The perpetrator of these financial windfall schemes was John Law. Born in Edinburgh in 1671 the son of a banker, he spent much of his life moving about Europe promoting and involving himself in speculative schemes at the invitation of financiers and bankrupt government treasuries with, it must be admitted, some considerable success. Law came to Paris in 1715 and impressed the Duc d'Orléans, the regent of France with his ideas for the restoration of the bankrupt French economy. He established a Banque Générale in 1716, which proved highly successful in the regulation of a paper currency.

John Law also set up in 1717 the Compagnie d'Occident for trading with the French overseas empire, persuading the regent to make over to him the control of Louisiana which at that time included all of North America drained by the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, a huge area, very sparsely settled by Europeans. Everyone of all walks of life clamoured for shares in Law's company or 'The System' as it was known. Law promised high dividends to the shareholders, and the public expected that its enormous enterprises would ultimately yield fabulous profits. Successive share issues were backed by successively large issues of paper money not covered by specie, or coin. The market price of shares originally issued at 500 livres reached 10 000 livres and when on January 1, 1720 a dividend of 40% was declared, the price rose to 18 000 livres. The bubble inevitably burst when speculators indulged in a bout of sustained profit taking, causing a run on the bank of coin in exchange for their bank notes and promissory notes. The 'System' collapsed in the early part of 1720 and Law was expelled

The 'System' proved a hard lesson in the learning for it was copied in England and the Netherlands, where companies were floated on little but the hot air of promises, the results of which brought Sorrow. Despair and Poverty. The offshore funds are still with us . . . John Law, by the way, died in poverty in Venice in 1729. This epitaph was published the following month, in April:

'Çi-gît cet Écossais célèbre, Ce calculateur sans égal, Qui par les régles de l'algèbre, A mis la France à l'hôpital' Mercure, April 1729

J.J.S. Goss Research Editor, The Map Collector.

PJDGRAFIK phototypesetters and printers

126 Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks. Telephone: (0494) 35271/2/3

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The Maggiolo World Sea Chart

by O.A.W. Dilke and Margaret S. Dilke

IN 1862 A sea chart of the known world, signed by Vesconte Maggiolo, was presented to the Biblioteca Federiciana at Fano, in the province of Pesaro and Urbino, by its librarian, Luigi Masetti! He had found a local man, at the Roman fountain of Fortune, trying with a wet dishcloth to erase this map from its parchment for re-use, and had purchased it for a small sum. The map has its edges covered with binding; the visible part measures 1m345 wide x 0m89 high, and consists of four rectangular parchment sheets, partly coloured. The signature reads: 'Ego Vesconte de Maiollo compoxuy anc (= composui hanc) cartam de anno d.nj 1 5 4 die viij Juni in ciuitatem Ianua' (= civitate Genua); so the place of composition was Genoa, the year will be considered later.

The Maggiolo family of cartographers originated in Rapallo, and Vesconte, its earliest cartographer, was born in Genoa in or before 1477. He signed as Vesconte de Maiolo, Vesconte Maiollo etc.: Maggiolo is the modern Italian equivalent. He lived in Naples for a number of years, marrying a Neapolitan lady, and there are maps of his from January 1511 to 1516 which are designated as composed there. Naples was at that time under Spanish control, so that he may have had more access to maps showing new discoveries which were not available in other lands

since there was a good deal of secrecy between nations about such information.

In 1518 Maggiolo was invited back to Genoa by the Doge and in 1519 appointed by the Genoese Government *magister cartarum pro navigando*, chief maker of sea charts. He suffered losses, presumably of maps, in 1522, when Genoa was sacked by imperial troops. On his failure to get compensation from the government he formed a working agreement with the publisher Lorenzo Lomellino, and later became head of a government school in Genoa². He died some time between December 1549 and March 1551; his son Giacomo (Iacopo) carried on the map-making tradition and the business. From another member of the family, Baldassare, there remain maps drawn in 1583 and 1586, and with Antonio di Vesconte in 1605.

World sea charts by Vesconte Maggiolo are rare in comparison with sea charts of his showing the Mediterranean and adjacent areas; an example of the latter, which can be seen at Pesaro, only 15 km north of Fano, is illustrated. Not described in English previously, the Fano world chart is one of only five in this category: three others are extant and one was extant in recent times: a map of the known world with polar projection, drawn at Naples 20 January 1511, in an atlas of ten sheets, now at



at Fano

Left

Vesconte Maggiolo's world sea chart gives a truer outline for Africa than many other maps of the early sixteenth century. It also shows a part of North America and a large section of South America, which is named 'Tera de Consalvo Coigo'. This must refer to the 1501 and 1503 expeditions of Coelho and Amerigo Vespucci (By courtesy of the Biblioteca Federiciana, Fano).





Above

This map with parts of the New World was drawn in or after 1508. Though once suggested to be the work of Vesconte Maggiolo, this is now thought very unlikely (MS Eg.2803. By courtesy of the British Library).

Providence, Rhode Island³; **b** world sea chart, drawn at Naples in 1516, now at the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California⁴; **c** world sea map in two charts, one of the Old World, one of the New, drawn at Genoa 20 December 1527 (date altered to 1587), formerly in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan, destroyed in the Second World War⁵; **d** a rather crude world map in the atlas drawn at Genoa on 10 December 1549, now at the Biblioteca Comunale, Treviso ^{5a}.

Of the maps showing part of the known world, the largest area is covered by the atlas, drawn at Naples 10 March 1512, now at the Biblioteca Palatina, Parma⁶; it extends from east Brazil to the Bab el Mandeb. The unsigned world atlas of fourteen maps drawn in or after 1508, now in the British Library, Egerton 2803⁷, is very unlikely to be by Maggiolo. Not only does it lack emblem, signature and place, but its Latinity is far better than his and it even includes Greek.

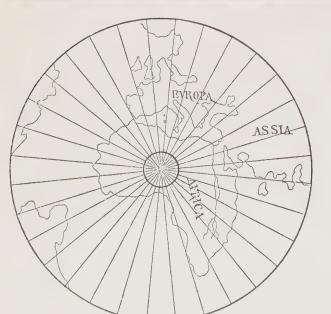
The unique feature of the Fano map is a small circle in the centre, roughly over northern Nigeria. This contains not only thirty-two rhombs (like a wind-rose, of which there are several on this map, as on many others of the period; the Portuguese 'Cantino' map's has a thirty-two rhomb wind-rose at the same point in Africa), but a miniature outline of the whole map. It shows the continents of the Old World marked EVROPA, ASSIA (sic), AFRICA, and coastlines of the New World. The

centre of this circle is over the same point of Africa. An exact correspondence of shapes could not be achieved, since the full map is rectangular, the miniature circular. But in fact the coastlines of east Africa and India differ considerably from those on the full map. Where the figure of the Virgin and Child normally appears in Maggiolo maps, there is a miniature of St Antony: this too underlines the unusual character of the Fano map. No doubt Maggiolo thought of the saint as one who helped explorers rediscover long lost stretches of coast.

The question of dating is whether 1 5 4 (this, rather than 15.4, seems to be what is preserved) stands for 1504, or whether the date is incomplete. Maggiolo sometimes used dots as a separation, e.g. 1.5.11 = 1511 on map a above. Crinò recalled that on 11 April 1534 our cartographer contracted with Lomellino to draw a sea chart of the whole world. There is no extant Maggiolo map of that date, and those of 1535 are not world-wide. Nevertheless, 1534 is far too late for the coastal outline of America such as it appears on the Fano map. Southwards it peters out about Santos, whereas in 1527 (map c) Maggiolo demonstrated that he had knowledge of the Straits of Magellan. Caraci¹⁰ therefore suggested 1514, pointing out that the Providence, R.I. and Parma maps of 1511 and 1512 respectively are inferior to the Fano map as regards South American place-names. But (a) not all sections of Maggiolo maps are complete, (b) as Caraci himself admitted, Maggiolo's work over the decades shows advances and retreats. In any case 1514 is open to the objection that all Maggiolo's maps dated between 1511 and 1516 were produced at Naples, not Genoa. Where he was in 1504 we do not know, and there are no extant maps of his specifically dated so early. But it will be seen that there are striking parallels with maps of 1502-7 and with the

A small circle in the centre of the Fano map is a unique feature. As can be seen clearly from the redrawing, it contains a miniature outline of the whole map showing the continents of the Old World and the Eastern coastline of the New (By courtesy of the Biblioteca Federiciana, Fano).





Pesaro world map of c.1505.11 Levillier12 therefore, writing in 1954, when the Fano map was exhibited at the Florence Vespucci exhibition, would appear likely to have been right in dating it to 1504. If we accept this, the Fano map is the earliest extant composition by Vesconte Maggiolo.

The scale is approximately 1:20,000,000, and north is at the top.¹³ There are no meridians or lines of latitude, only the loxodromic lines of portolan chart style. To west, the map, as it is visible today, finishes at Venezuela and in the central Caribbean; to north, after fragments of the north Atlantic coast, it finishes on the Norwegian coast; to east, in India, not including the mouth of the Ganges; to south, well south of the Cape of Good Hone

The coastlines of southern Europe are well represented, whereas northern Europe, particularly the Baltic, shows considerable deformation. Scotland appears as a separate island from the rest of Britain, a common enough concept at the time, with the wording Esqueres (skerries?) near the 'strait'. Prominent among western harbours is Briston (sic). The coastline of Africa is much truer than on many maps of the early sixteenth century, though its east-west measurements are exaggerated. Madagascar is not shown: some maps of the period omit it, some distort its shape and place it too far from the African coast, though the Wolfenbüttel Portuguese chart¹⁴ has it well depicted. The Red Sea, coloured red, and Arabia are too long and on too strictly an east-west orientation. The Persian Gulf has the Ptolemaic east-west rectangular shape and is, as in 'Cantino' and Caveri, wrongly put at the same latitude as the Mediterranean. The clockwise rotation of India, visible to some extent in the above two maps and in Kunstmann II, is in Maggiolo exaggerated to about 25° from the true orientation. Ceylon is not shown. The great majority of the coastlines of Africa and Asia contain numerous named places.

The northern and eastern coastlines of South America¹⁵, from Venezuela to about Santos, are shown except for a break near and east of the mouth of the Amazon, corresponding to the break in the King-Hamy map of 1502-3. South America is named as 'Tera (= terra) de Consalvo Coigo, vocatur Santa Croxe', i.e. land of Gonçalo Coelho, called Holy Cross. This must refer to the expeditions made by Coelho and Amerigo Vespucci to South America in 1501 and 1503. The outline of South America may be paralleled in 'Cantino', Kunstmann II, King-Hamy, Caveri and the Pesaro World Map; and its place names are similar to those of Caveri (1502-7) and Waldseemüller (1507). In the Caribbean is the legend 'Tera de Colonbo (sic): Antilas'. The largest islands shown are Hispaniola and Jamaica: Cuba does not appear. North of them is the legend 'Re de Spagna', king of Spain. In North America only a short stretch of coast resembling that on King-Hamy and other maps appears, too far east, with the legends 'Tera de Corte real' and 'Tera del labrador'

Inland areas vary in presentation and accuracy. The sources of the Nile, on LVNAE MONS, correspond roughly to those of the White Nile; but much of Africa is filled in with animals, including camels and even a unicorn, and rulers, cities, mountains. In the interior of Asia, the Caspian is oriented too much east-west, and there are vast spaces left blank. The Himalayas, though known since antiquity, do not appear. But it is designed as a navigation chart.

It is curious that scholars have been so divided on the dating of the Fano map. All the sources that provide close parallels are in the period 1500-1510. Perhaps the most convincing proof lies in comparisons of South American place names made by Levillier¹⁶ from the following: the Fano map, Caveri (1502-7), and Waldseemüller (1507). All three have, with variations of spelling, the first dozen names on the east Brazil coast except Praia (Portuguese, 'beach'), which Maggiolo alone has. These are Cavo de Santa Croxe, San Michel, [Praia], Rio de San Francesco, Vazia Barill, Rio de Perera, Serra de Santa Maria de Gracia, Rio de Canefistola [de Caixa Cav., de Casa Wald.], P. Reall, Rio de San Ieronimo, Rio de oido, Rio de nico, [de Majo Cav., de Mezo Wald.].

It is evident that Maggiolo had access to the reports or maps of Portuguese explorers, particularly for southern Africa and South America. From 1497, when Vasco da Gama, following on the steps of Bartholomeu Diaz, reached Natal and headed for



Vesconte Maggiolo's World maps are rare. More frequently encountered are his charts of the Mediterranean area, such as this chart, dated 1536, which is now in the library at Pesaro (By courtesy of the Biblioteca Oliveriana, Pesaro).

Calicut in India, there were frequent commercial connections between Genoa and Calicut. The 'Cantino' map, which has been mentioned for parallels, is nowadays generally recognised as Portuguese¹⁷. (It too might have perished in the nineteenth century if it had not been discovered in a Modena butcher's shop.) Maggiolo could easily have seen it in 1502, when it was conveyed from Lisbon to Modena via Genoa. 'Cantino' has six scales, of which five are on the parts of the world covered by the Maggiolo chart; four of these five are in similar places to the Maggiolo four, though two of the latter are aligned differently from the Portuguese map. Moreover, the shape of Africa is similar except for the shores of the Red Sea.

In North America the brief Corte Real coast¹⁸ is comparable with maps of 1502-8, including the 'Cantino' map, where it is called 'Terra del Rey de portuguall'; but by 1516, in the San Marino, California, Maggiolo map¹⁹, there is in that area considerable cartographic expansion, with twenty-five place names. In Central and South America too the period was one of important maritime exploration, whose scope extended after Pedro Cabral had discovered the east coast of Brazil in 1500. Maggiolo's phrase alludes, as mentioned, to the expeditions of the Florentine Amerigo Vespucci, sent by King Manoel of Portugal in 1501 and 1503 to explore the area. Many of the place names can be tied up with naming, in southward progression, after saints' days in the calendar²⁰. It was not until 1507 that Waldseemüller called the new continent America. To Maggiolo the Caribbean, at least, was the land of his fellow Genoese Christopher Columbus.

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- until at least 1650. We are indebted to Tony Campbell for this reference.
- 3. G. Caraci, 'A little-known Atlas by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1518' [correct date appears to be 1511]. *Imago Mundi* II (1937), 37-54.
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- Skelton, op. cit. n.4, index s.v. Maps, Cantino planisphere; Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica, ed. A.Z. Cortesão and A. Teixeira da Mota, vol. 1 (Lisboa, 1960), 7-13 and pl. 4.
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- G. Caraci, 'Sulla data del Planisfero del Maggiolo conservato in Fano,' Memorie Geografiche III (Università degli studi di Roma, 1956).
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- R. Levillier, 'Il Maiollo di Fano alla Mostra Vespucciana,' L'Universo 34 (1954), 959-66.
- 13. This was Maggiolo's normal practice, but the Parma map (n.6), for example, has south at the top.
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- **16.** Levillier, op. cit. n.15.
- 17. Portugaliae Monumenta I (n.8, above), 7 ff.
- 18. Skelton, op. cit. n.4, 316.
- 19. Cf. n.4.
- **20.** E.L. Stevenson, *Marine World Chart of Nicolo de Canerio Januensis*, 1502 (circa), New York, 1908. [The correct name is de Caveri.]

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Compiled by Tessa Campbell

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Exchange rates used in this report: DM 4.2917 (Oct) = £1 Lira L2316.0 (Nov) = L2274.0 (Dec) = £1 Dutch G f4.3375 = £1

DR. HELMUT TENNER KG, HEIDELBERG 19th-21st OCTOBER 1982 (PREMIUM 15%)

P. Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri septem. Mit gestoch. Titel und 218 (statt 220) blattgr. Kupferkarten. Amsterdam, J. Hondius, 1616, Qu.-8°. Mod. Hldrbd. (etw. berieb.), 6 (statt 7) nn. Bll., 829 SS., 4 (statt 5) nn BIL (16) 7500,

Le Gear V, 5924 (verzeichnet nur 219 Tafeln). Koeman II, Lan II A. – Ohne die SS, 21/22, 97/98 und 105/106 mit den bei Koeman verzeichneten Karten 2, 15 und 18; dafür bei unserem Ex. eine Karte auf S. 170, die Koeman nicht angibt. – Enthält u. a. 3 Weltkarten, Himmelskarte, 149 Karten von Europa (darunter ea. 20 von Duetschland), Afrika (15), Asien (27), Amerika (13). – Gestoch, Titel beschäd, und aufgezogen, ohne das erste Blatt; durchgehend etw. gebräunt und fleckig.

2 (MERCATOR, G., Atlas minor, Das ist: Ein kurtze, jedoch gründliche Beschreibung der gantzen Welt und allerjer Theyl. Durch lodocum Hondium mit vielen Kupffern gebessert und vermehrt; und endlich in unsere hochteutsche Sprach versetzt). Mit 143 blattgr. Kupferstichkarten. (Amsterdam, J. Janssonius, 1631). Qu.-4º. Pgibd. d. Zt. mit geschwärzter ornamentaler Prägung auf beiden Deckeln und dreiseit. Goldschnitt (leicht berieb, und etw. fleckig), 3 (statt 4) nn. Bll., 600 SS., 8 nn. Bll.

** Zweite deutsche Ausgabe des "Atlas minor," die erste mit den 1628 von P. Kaerius, A. Goos u. a. neu gestochenen Karten. – Koeman, Me 199. – Enthält I Weltkarte in 2 Hemisphären, I Polkarte, 4 Erdteilkarten, 116 von Europa (davon 24 Deutschland), 11 von Asien, 5 von Afrika und 5 von Amerika. – Alle Karten mit einfachen Kartuschen, die Welt- und die 12 Hollandkarten mit hübschen ornamentalen Umrandungen. – Ohne das gestoch. Titelbl., durchgehend leicht gebräunt. – Schöne Gesamterhaltung.

DM 10.000

SCHNEK, P., Neuer sächsischer Atlas, enthaltend die sieben 3 SCHNEK, P., Neuer sachsischer Attas, enthattend die stebenKreise des Kuhrfurstenthums Sachsens, . . . nebst allen
angrenzenden Landen und den Fürstenthümern und
Herrschaften des fürstlichen Hauses Sachsen. Mit 38 (davon 37
altkolor.) doppelblattgr. Kupferstichkarten. Amsterdam und
Lps., P. Schenk, 1757, Gr.-Fol. Hldrbd. d. Zt. mit Rseh, und
Rvg. (Ecken und Kanten leicht bestoßen). (70) 5000.

5 * Koeman, Sch 13. – Vgl. Phillips 3044 (mit nur 36 Karten).
Dis sehr sehönen "Histolorierten Karten teilw, mit großen und

 Die sehr schönen, altkolorierten Karten teilw, mit großen und sehr dekorativen Kartuschen oder mit kleineren Stadtansichten wie z. B. Karlsbad, Teplitz, Elbogen, Schlackenwerth, etc. -Einige Karten in oberen oder unteren Rand sehr knapp beschnitten, teilw. mit etw. Textverlust, sonst tadellos und fleckenfrer

4 (SEUTTER, M.), Atlas Germanicus. Mit 83 (statt 85) 4 (SEUTTER, M.). Auda Octimande doppelblattgr. kolor. bzw. grenzkolor. Kupferkarten. (Augsburg, ca. 1720). Imp.-Fol. Mod. Ldrbd, in Pp.-Schuber, (65) 30000.

Enthält: Europa, Deutschland (2), deutsche

Wien, Randansiehten von Brünn, Karlsbad, Klagenfurt, Balkan mit Griechenland (7), Schwarzes Meer (2), Polen und Litauen (2). Rußland (2), Skandinavien (3), Großbritannien (3). – Di Karten am Rand, besonders an den unteren Ecken sorgfältig ergånzt bzw. ausgebessert, dabei Plattenrand kaum berührt, 2 Karten ganz unterlegt, die Karte von Hessen mit größeren Ausbesserungen und minimalem Bildverlust. – Die Karten sauber und in schönem Kolorit. – Am Anlang 2 Bll. hs. Register.
DM 24.500

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 38

HELMUT TENNER, HEIDELBERG 22nd-23rd OCTOBER 1982 (PREMIUM 15%)

Grenzkolorit u. ausgemalten Kartuschen. Komplette Folge aus

dem Mercator-Atlas, 1606. - Gering gebraunt u. wenig fleckig, im Bug teilweise etwas faltig, kl. Bug- u. Randeinrisse teilwei hinterlegt. Schönes Altkolorit. (83)

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 460

CHRISTIE'S 24th NOVEMBER 1982 (PREMIUM 8%)

6 COOK (Capt. JAMES): [First Voyage] AN ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGES . . . for making discoveries in the Southern THE VOYAGES . . . for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, edited J. Hawkesworth, second edition, 3 vols., 52 engraved charts and plans, many folding (printing defect to caption of one plate, a few tears to folds, a few margins soiled), 1773; [Second Voyage] A VOYAGE TOWARDS THE SOUTH POLE and around the world, fourth edition, 2 vols., engraved frontispiece portrait and 63 engraved charts and plates, some folding (portrait caption cropped, one leaf repaired). 1784; and Capt. JAMES KING: [Third Voyage] A VOYAGE TO FHE PACIFIC OCEAN... for making discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere, second edition. 3 vols, with 24 engraved charts and coastal profiles, many folding, and ATLAS containing 63 engraved charts and plates (some spotting), 1785; together 9 vols., uniform contemporary diced calf (short splits to hinges, corners and head and foot of spines worn), atlas vol. contemporary half calf (worn, upper cover detached), [Mitchell 650, 1229 and 1552], 4to and folio £1800

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 10

PHILLIPS, 25th NOVEMBER 1982 (PREMIUM

BORDONI (B.): Isolario . . . nel qual si ragiona l'Isole del Mondo, woodcut title, maps some double-page, hf vellum, folio,

DE WITT (FREDERICK): Theatrum Ichnographicum Omnium Urbium, Perfecte Aftekeningen der Steden van de XVII Nederlandsche in platte Gronden, title, list of plates, 127 doublepage town plans (lacks plate 90 Luxemburg), hf cf worn, folio, Amsterdam, c. 1680.

ATLAS. Containing 78 hand-col. maps of European countries, some trimmed, a few damaged, Jaillot, Visscher Ottens, Homann, Mortier and others, hf mor. def., folio, 1704-67

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 103

SOTHEBY'S, 25th NOVEMBER 1982 (PRICE **INCLUDES PREMIUM 10%)**

N.B. Some descriptions of condition have been omitted from this

auction report for space reasons. Ed.

10 ARROWSMITH (J.) The London Atlas of Universal Geography, engraved title and preface/contents leaf, 68 engraved maps (18 additional to contents list), handcoloured in outline, including 13 of the Americas and Canada, the geological map falls reported the property of the proper fully coloured, thumb index, large folio (556 mm. by 365 mm.),

** The maps include: Texas (a variant issue of Tooley's no. 263, dated 8 June 1843, in MCC 69, Printed Maps of America); North America, dated 15 Feb. 1842 (Tooley, op cit., no. 267), and an issue of South Australia, dated 20 March 1846, not cited by Tooley, but in MCC 88 (no. 202, map from *Papers Relating to* South Australia)

11 PTOLEMAEUS (CLAUDIUS) LIBER GEOGRAPHIAE CUM TABULIS ET UNIVERSALI FIGURA (translated by J. Angelus, edited by B. Sylvani of Eboli), title printed in red, TEXT AND MAPS PRINTED THROUGHOUT IN RED AND BLACK, spaces left for capital letters with guide letters, woodcut diagrams in text, 28 double-page woodcut maps with major regional names printed in red, others in black, from inset type, including the cordiform world map at end, [Phillips 358: Nordenskiöld Collection 2, 204], folio (425 mm. by 286 mm.), Venice, J. Pentius de Leucho, 20 March 1511.
*** THE EARLIEST KNOWN EXAMPLE OF TWO-

COLOUR PRINTING IN MAPS. The Sylvani cordiform world map is the earliest of its kind, and only the second map in an edition of Ptolemy to show America ('regalis domus' and 'terra laboratoru[m]'). It is also the first printed map in the west to indicate Japan, the large island at the eastern edge labelled

COLOM (JACOB ABERTSZ.) L'ARDANTE OU 12 COLOM (JACOB ABERTSZ.) LARDANTE OF FLAMBOYANTE COLOM DE LA MER, 2 parts in 1 vol., engraved title-page, paste-on slip printed in French. 29 + 26 charts of the coasts of northern and western Europe and the North Atlantic, all engraved, including 46 double-page, 1 full-page, 1 folding, 6 smaller and 1 large folding portolan chart of the North Atlantic printed on 4 sheets, joined, together 55 charts, with approx. 100 wood-cut diagrams and coastal profiles and 15 small approx. 100 wood-cut atagrams and coastal profites and 15 small charts in the text, and 2 volvelles (1 engraved), manuscript contents list in a contemporary hand, 5 charts with sectional titles printed on versos, chart of the North Sea in part 2 repeated from part 1, [cf. Koeman IV, J. Col 19, but see footnote], folio, Amsterdam, 1662 [or later].

** THIS COPY CONTAINS AN UNRECORDED LARGE FOLDING PRINTED PORTOLAN CHART OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC 'Der Groote Noord Zee Wassende Grade Pas Caart Nieulijcks Beschreven Door Jacob Aertsz Colom' 845 mm. by 1050 mm.). Printed on four sheets, joined, from one large engraved plate, it is considerably larger than any other known Colom chart on the Mercator projection [cf. those of Europe, and of the West Indies, in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, mentioned by Koeman, p. 120]. Neither is the chart mentioned in Cornelius van Beughem's Bibliographia mathematica (1688) although examples of the two BN charts are cited. The suggestion is that the chart may have been intended for separate publication, presumably on vellum. Large seacharts on vellum by the Blaeus, Pieter Goos and the van Keulens are known.

DANCKWERTH (CASPAR) AND JOHANNES MEJER. NEWE LANDESBESCHREIBUNG DER ZWEŸ HERTZOGTHÜMER SCHLESWICH UND HOLSTEIN, figured title and 40 plates, engraved by Mathias and Nicolaus Petersen, A. L. and C. Rothgiesser, double-page or folded, mostly maps but including the double-page plan of Hamburg, some plates with 2 or more subjects, all embellished with historiated and other title- or dedication carrouches, vignettes, inset plans, etc., two maps with paste-on engraved correction titles, wanting the double-page astronomical plate, large folio, [Husum?], 1652.

14 HONDIUS (JODOCUS) Atlas Minor, Das ist: Ein kurtze. jedoch gründliche Beschreibung der gantzen Welt, [in German], engraved allegorical title-page (paste-on printed slip), 143 engraved full-page maps, engraved mostly by A. Goos or P. van den Keere, [cf. Koeman II, Me 199], small oblong, 4to, Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1631.

15 [COMPOSITE ATLAS] – A COLLECTION OF 29 MAPS OF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD (including 23 by, or attributable to, F. de Wit, 3 by the Blaeus, and I each by N. J. Visscher, H. Allard [the elder], and J. Laurenberg); bound together with DE WIT (F.) NIEUT KAERT-BOECK, VANDE XVII NEDERLANDSE PROVINCIE, engraved title (using that from laceh van Campen's Absolding van't Stadt Huss van from Jacob van Campen's Afbeelding van't Stadt Huys van Amsterdam [1661], with de Wit's present title engraved on paste-on slip), 7 leaves descriptive text, 26 double-page maps, manuscript contents list in a contemporary hand, together 55 double-page engraved maps, all (except Allard's 'Dioecesis Leodiensis') handcoloured in outline (cartouches and other embellishments fully coloured), [NOT IN KOEMAN, but cf. vol. III, pp. 191-205 and pp. 206-207], folio, Amsterdam [not later than 1690].

The atlas includes de Wit's double-hemisphere world map. and the 4 maps of Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas with figured side borders and vignettes of town views. Included also are

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PORCACCHI DA CASTIGLIONE (T.) L'isole piu famos del Mondo, 3 parts in 1 vol., engraved architectural title-page, 47 maps engraved by Girolamo Porro inset in text, woodcut text maps eigraves of Chronano Forno alse in leaf, wooded a leaf-headings, initials and large device at end, tille a little dust-soiled, occasional thumbing, nineteenth century vellum, soiled [Phillips 167; Nordenskiöld Collection 2, 187; Sabin 64149], 4to, Venice, Simon Galignani and Citrolano Porro, 1576 [colophon, 1575]. This edition contains 17 maps not found in the first edition

of 1572. Part 3 relates to the Americas, in which the map 'Mondo Nuovo' is a reduced version of Zaltieri's map of 1566 showing the Strait of Anian between Asia and America. Other new maps include Jamaica and two of the world.

PTOLEMAEUS (CLAUDIUS) GEOGRAPHICAE ENARRATIONIS LIBRI OCTO, re-translated by Bilibald Pirckheymer, annotated and revised by Michael Villanovanus (otherwise known as Servetus), 27 double-page maps of the ancient world, 22 double-page maps of the modern world plus one full-page map of Lotharingia on verso of map 46, (reduced from Martin Waldseemulter's Strassburg edition), all wood-cut, most with text on versos enclosed within ornamental borders [c] Nordenskiöld Collection 2, 209; Phillips, Atlases, 364; Sabin, 66483], Jolio (400 mm. by 275 mm.), Lyons, M. and G. Trechsel,

18 ORTELIUS (ABRAHAM) THEATRUM ORBIS TERRARUM, architectural engraved title, fine engraved portrait of Ortelius and 70 double-page engraved maps, COLOURED BY HAND THROUGHOUT, including the title and portrait, cartouches, arms, sailing ships and other decorative features on the maps, wanting A2 (A3 not called for by Koeman), a few preliminary leaves from another copy, [see Koeman Ort 9, 111, pp. 39/40], large folio (430 mm. by 290 mm.), Antwerp 1573.

ORTELIUS (ABRAHAM) ABRAHAMI ORTELII THEATRI ORBIS TERRARUM PARERGON, engraved title with arms of Philip IV of Spain on verso, 39 double-page historical maps by Ortelius including the Peutinger road map of Empire, three double-page plates of the Orders of the Holy Roman Empire, three double-page views, and the addition of Jansson's 'Palestina, sive Terrae Sanctae descriptio' [1630], Nomenclator Ptolemaicus and woodcut printer's device at end, title and arms fully coloured, maps coloured in outline, [cf. Koeman III, Ort 46], folio (480 mm. by 310 mm.), Antwerp, Officina Plantiniana, 1624

20 MERCATOR (GERARD) ATLAS SIVE COSMOGRAPHICAE MEDITATIONES ... FIGURE, [Latin text] fifth edition (Koeman's variant issue with text on verso of the text) fifth edition (Koeman's variant issue with text on verso of the portrait), architectural engraved title, 3 engraved sub-titles (of 4: wanting title to last part, Italy), double-page engraved portrait of Mercator and Hondius, 156 maps (155 double-page, 1 full-page), FULL HAND-COLOURING THROUGHOUT, including titles and title-cartouches, sailing ships, sea monsters, compass roses and other features on the maps, [Koeman 27A, 27B, 11, pp. 330-334], large folio (approx. 420 mm. by 285 mm.), [Amsterdam, 1623].

21 COMPOSITE ATLAS – A collection of 22 double-page maps of all parts of the world, *including* John Overton, *3 maps*: World, 1670, England, 1673, Ireland, 1669; John Garrett, Scotland [c. 1680]; P. de la Houve, Italy [c. 1620]; Nicholas Visscher, 11 maps, Nicholas Blancard, 3 maps, uncoloured, maps of Ancient Italy and Greece, after Ortelius, and John Lhullier's Turkish Empire, plus John Seller's Mapp of the . . . Warrs in Germany and the Spanish-Netherlands [c. 1720], broad-sheet, uncoloured, with extensive table of place names, together 23 engraved maps, 19 hand-coloured in outline. Overton's world map incorporating the celestial hemispheres, borders with the elements, the seasons, costume figures, etc., Visscher's Spain with borders of vignette views and costume figures, Overton's England with 30 inset city views, the other maps with historiated and other cartouches, arms, etc. large folio (approx. 490 mm by 320 mm.)

. Of the maps contained in this atlas, particular mention may be made of John Garrett's map *The Kingdome of Scotland*, APPARENTLY UNRECORDED, in fine condition apart from some minimal worming [c. 1680?]; John Overton's fine double-hemisphere, and John Seller's unusual broadsheet map.

SPEED (JOHN) THE THEATRE OF THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAINE ... WITH ... A PROSPECT OF THE MOST FAMOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD, 5 parts in 1 vol., engraved and printed general titles, latter in red and black, 4 printed sub-titles, plate of arms (frontispiece), 68 British Isles maps, including "The Invasions of England and Ireland" and a duplicate of the British Islands map (Chubb's no. 47) printed in error in place of map 1 (Great British), 5 double-page printed road distance tables, 28 maps of the rest of the world in the "Prospect," together 96 DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVED MAPS, (432 mm. by 280 mm.), 7 Research of the Chiangle 1676. mm.), T. Bassett and R. Chiswell, 1676.

. This copy of Speed's "Theatre" is unusual in that pages 1 and 2 on the verso of the first map are the correct text for this edition, but instead of the map "The Kingdome of Great Britaine and Ireland" has been printed a duplicate of the plate "Holy

Iland, Garnsey, Farne, Jarsey."

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY ([GILLES AND DIDIER]) ATLAS UNIVERSAL, pictorial engraved title, duplicate printed contents lists (pasted on flyleaves), 108 engraved maps (3 folding, including 2 world maps, 105 double-page), variously dated between 1750 and 1758, hand-coloured in outline including various inset maps, pictorial, armorial and other title-cartouches, small stains on maps of Ireland and W. Russia, contemporary mottled calf, gilt spine, worn, folio (507 cmm. by 360 mm.), Paris, 1575 [but 1758, or later].

£11000

24 | BRAUN (GEORG) AND FRANZ HOGENBERG. CIVITATES ORBIS TERRARUM]. Beschreibung und Contrafactur der Vornembster Staet der Welt, 5 vol. [German edition], 5 elaborate engraved titles, 303 (of 305) engraved plates. FULLY COLOURED THROUGHOUT, all double-page (many with 2 or more subjects on each), except the large folding view of Antwerp, detailed bird's eye plans and views, embellished with the arms of the towns and cities depicted, various other coats. costume figures and many other features, but including a plate of arms and a costume plate, index at end of each vol., A FINE SET IN CONTEMPORARY BINDINGS [cf. Koeman B & H 1-5, 7-11, 11, pp. 15-24], folio (approx. 410 mm. by 280 mm.), Cologne [1582-1600?]

A supplementary sixth volume, usually missing was published in 1618.

25 SANDERUS (ANTONIUS) FLANDRIA ILLUSTRATA. vol. 1 only (of 2), FIRST EDITION, elaborate engraved title, half-title (author's note on verso) 13 double-page maps and plans (3 maps with name of H. Hondius on printed slip pasted over Blaeu imprint), 2 full-page plates not in the text, 134 other plates (4 extending over 2 pages, 16 full-page, 114 smaller plates in text), 24 portraits (3 full-page, 21 smaller in text), 2 index leaves at end, large folio (approx. 498 mm. by 325 mm.), Amsterdam, 1641.

MERCATOR (G.) ATLAS SIVE COSMOGRAPHICAE MEDITATIONES . . . FIGURE. [Latin text] fifth edition (Koeman's variant issue with text on verso of the portrait). 5 parts: architectural engraved title, 4 engraved sub-titles, double-page engraved portrait of Mercator and Hondius, 151 maps (of 156:150 double-page. I full-page). COLOURED BY HAND THROUGHOUT in outline, title-cartouches, sailing ships, sea monsters, compass roses and other features, and the 5 titles, fully COLOURED coloured, wanting the maps of Great Britain, Africa, China, and North and South America, [Koeman 27A, 27B, II, pp. 330-334]. large folio (approx. 440 mm. by 300 mm.), Amsterdam 162[3]

27 SEUTTER (MATTHÄUS) ATLAS NOVUS, pictorial engraved title, printed title, and 29 double-page engraved maps, COLOURED BY HAND THROUGHOUT, including some inset maps, large pictorial, armorial and other cartouches, tears in fore-margins of titles and of some maps, affecting engraved surface, map of Switzerland torn in two, tear in centre fold of some maps, last map (Palestine) torn and stained, original limp leather, worn, folio (approx. 215 mm. by 320 mm.), Augsburg, 1725

28 BLAEU (W. AND J.) NOVUS ATLAS, das ist Weltbeschreibung, 3 vol. [German text], vol. 1 and 2 in 2 parts, vol. 3 with the British Isles supplement, 5 architectural engraved titles, with printed title-slips), 278 uncoloured engraved maps (7 folding, 266 double-page, I full-page, 4 in text), index leaf at end of each vol., the maps embellished with historiated and other titlecartouches, arms, sailing ships, compass roses, borders, etc., [cf. Koeman B1, 31A, 32A, 41A, 1, pp. 148-151, 171/172], large folio (approx. 490 mm. by 330 mm.), Amsterdam, J. and C. Blaeu, 1641-1642

29 BLAEU (W. AND J.) THEATRUM ORBIS TERRARUM, sive Atlas Novus, vol. | [Latin text], thick paper edition, 2 parts: N. Europe, Germany; the Low Countries, 2 architectural engraved titles, printed title-slip on second, 118 (of 120) engraved maps (6 folding, 111 double-page, 1 in text), the maps embellished with historiated and other title-cartouches arms, sailing ships, compass roses, etc., wanting maps of Salzburg and Mechlinia, [cf. Koeman B1, 21A, 1, pp. 125-128]. lurge folio (approx. 500 mm. by 330 mm.), Amsterdam, J. and C

(W. AND J.) THEATRUM ORBIS TERRARUM, sive Atlas Novus, 3 vol. (Latin text] thick paper edition, vol. 1 and 2 in 2 parts, vol. 3 with the British Isles supplement, 5 architectural engraved titles with printed title-slips, 265 engraved maps (5 folding, 255 double-page, 1 full-page, 4 in text), index leaf at end of each vol., the MAPS COLOURED BY HAND in outline, embellishments of historiated and other title HAND in outline, embetistiments of mistorialea and other titles cartouches, arms, sailing ships, compass roses, borders, etc., and the titles, fully coloured, the latter heightened with gold, vol. 1 contains 112 maps (of 120; wanting Koeman's nos. 1, 4, 12, 49, 66, 82, 83, 85), also wants the 2 leaves to the reader, etc., and the printed slip with imprint and date on part 2 title, vol. 2, 87 maps of 91: wanting Koeman's nos. 61, 72, 76, 77, 79, 87 in part 2, but has 2 maps not called for between his nos. 38 and 39 in part 1), vol. 3, 66 maps, including the 4 British Isles maps of Koeman's 36B, [cf. Koeman B1, 21A, 22, 36A, B, I, pp. 125-130, 163-165], large folio (approx. 490mm. by 330mm.), Amsterdam, J. and C. Blaeu, 1640.

AND J.) THEATRUM ORBIS BLAEU (W. TERRARUM, sive Atlas Novus, vol. II [Latin text], 2 parts: France, Spain, Asia, Africa, America, 2 architectural engraved titles, 90 (of 91) engraved maps (1 folding, 88 double-page, 1 in text), embellished with historiated and other title-cartouches, arms, text), embellished with historialed and other little-carloucnes, arms, sailing ships, compass roses, borders, etc., wanting the maps of Ethiopia Inferior, Brazil and the Straits of Magellan, but with 2 maps not called for between Koeman's nos. 38 and 39, 2 index leaves at end, [c]. Koeman B1, 22, I, pp. 128-130], large folio (approx. 500 mm. by 325 mm.), Amsterdam, J. and C. Blaeu,

32 BLAEU (W. AND J.) THEATRUM ORBIS TERRARUM, SIVE ATLAS NOVUS, vol. III, architectural engraved title, printed label in centre space, 62 engraved maps (Italy 58, Greece 4), 58 double-page, 1 full-page, 3 in the text, all hand-coloured in outline, historiated and other cartouches, sailing ships, compass roses, etc., and the title, fully coloured, without the maps of Scotland and Ireland (not always present) called for in index leaf, [cf. Koeman 36A, 37A, B, I, pp. 163-166], folio (530 mm. by 355 mm.), Amsterdam, 1650.

33 BLAEU (W. AND J.) THEATRUM ORBIS TERRARUM, sive Atlas Novus, vol. IV [Latin text], GREAT BRITAIN, thick paper copy, architectural engraved title, printed title-label, 58 engraved maps (57 double-page, 1 full-page), text engravings and illustrations, index leaf at end, the maps embellished with historiated and other title-cartouches, coats-of-arms, vignettes, sailing ships, etc., [cf. Koeman Bl 43A, I, pp. 175-177], large folio (approx. 505 mm. by 330 mm.), Amsterdam, J. Blaeu, 1645

34 BLAEU (W. AND J.) Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, sive Atlas Novus, vol. V [Latin text], Scotland and Ireland, architectural engraved title, printed title-label, 55 engraved maps (54 double-page, 1 full-page): Scotland 49 maps, Ireland 6, variously embellished with historiated and other title-cartouches, coats-of-arms, etc., index leaf at end. [cf. Koeman Bl 49, 1, pp. 180100]. Invest 61to (pages 51to (pages 52to metho) 35 mm). A metador. 189/190], large folio (approx. 520 mm. by 335 mm.), Amsterda J. Blaeu, 1654.

[BLAEU (W. AND J.) Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, sive Novus Atlas . .], Novus Atlas Sinensis . . ., vol. VI [Latin text], China and Japan, thick paper copy, pictorial engraved title, 17 double-page engraved maps (China 16, Japan 1), blank on versos, embellished with historiated and other title-cartouches, etc., [cf. Koeman Bl 53, I, p. 196], large folio (approx. 530 mm. by 435 mm.), [Amsterdam, 1655].

COMPOSITE ATLAS – A COLLECTION OF 145 JBLE-PAGE ENGRAVED MAPS AND PLANS DOUBLE-PAGE assembled in approximately alphabetical order covering the four continents and the principal European, American and Asian territories, including 94 by, or attributable to, Willem Blaeu, 18 by Henricus Hondius, 24 by Johannes Jansson, and others, including Claes Jansz Visscher, François van den Hoeye, Herard de Jode and

Sebastian Furck, all versos blank, listing 144 only (altered from 143), folio (420 mm. by 293 mm.), [c. 1660.

** In addition to Blaeu's maps of the four continents, the atlas contains Dutch and German maps published between 1616 and 1658 or later. Of particular interest are ABRAHAM GOOS Belgium, Sive Inferior Germania' with 18 border vignettes of town views and 5 others of costumed figures (the 1631 issue, a re-issue of the 1616 plate, NOT LISTED THUS IN BL MAPS); JOHANNES JANSSON *Daniae Regni Typum* with 10 upper and lower border vignettes of town views, 10 side border vignettes of figures in regional dress, and 3 portraits (the rare early, 1629, issue not reprinted after 1631 for folio atlases because of its oversize format. Koeman implies the existence of only 4 copies [see note under Me 31A]; FRANÇOIS VAN DEN HOEYE Germania Nova Tabula A: G. Mercatore Delineata (1632), the revised reprint of Pieter van den Keere's large, four-sheet wall map first published in 1611, with the portrait of Emperor Ferninand II in place of Rudolph II. STOPP (Map Collectors' Series 35:3B) CITES ONLY ONE OTHER EXAMPLE OF THIS EDITION IN BL Maps, with pasted-on town views; CLAES JANSZ. VISSCHER Novissima et Accuratissima Leonis Belgici (the celebrated pictorial map in the form of a lion), IN AN APPARENTLY UNRECORDED STATE [post-1621], now showing the 17 provincial names below the escutcheons in the upper frieze, and with engraved text headings added to both side borders [cf. Tooley, Map Collectors' Series 7:10 and pl. V, illustrating the 1609-[1621] state.

37 SANSON (N.) AND H. JAILLOT. ATLAS NOUVEAU. contenant toutes les parties du Monde, architectural engraved title and contents leaf, printed list pasted in centre space of latter, printed title in red and black, 98 (of 100) engraved maps (2 folding, 73 double-page, Jaillot's plan of Vienna, 20 engraved tables of place name, etc., (19 only called for) to accompany the relevant maps, the maps and plan hand-coloured in outline, the engraved title and contents leaf fully coloured, the maps embellished with historiated, armorial and other title-and scale-cartouches, the maps and tables dated between 1691 and 1696 (mostly 1692, several at variance with those given in the National Maritime Museum catalogue) and with the names of Sanson and Jaillot, one or two with Sanson or Jaillot alone, one E. Michalet, one J. B. Nolin, wanting the maps of the Mediterranean and 37 SANSON (N.) AND H. JAILLOT. ATLAS NOUVEAU. one J. B. Nolin, wanting the maps of the Mediterranean and Switzerland, [cf. N M M I, 274, which collates a somewhat later, 1696, 2 vol. edition], large folio (645mm. by 500mm.), Paris, J. Jaillot, 1692; Amsterdam, G. Gallet, 1695 (printed title).

*** The present copy appears to be a single volume entity comprising, in several instances, earlier issues of the maps which appeared (with dates altered) in the better known, 2 volume edition of the *Atlas Nouveau* of 1696. The map 'Le cours de Danube' (1696) has the insets in a different order from that given for the 1693 issue listed in NMM 1, 274, map 325.

38 COMPOSITE ATLAS - A COLLECTION OF 167 DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVED MAPS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. SCANDINAVIA, POLAND, UKRAINE AND TRANSYLVANIA, including 82 by, or attributable to, Willem Blaeu, 28 by Johannes Blaeu, 6 by Cornelis Danckerts, 3 by Henricus Hondius, 2 by Jodocus Hondius, 2 by Nicolaes Jansz Visscher, 2 by Evertsz Cloppenburgh, and others, including N. Geelkercken and H. Ewich, ALL VERSOS BLANK, but numbered and titled (in various seventeenth-century, or later, hands) in ink, several sequence numbers altered, some mapsheets manay) in this, seeveral sequence numbers altered, some mapsheets with place-names underscored in red ink (at the time of collation?), mentioning 183 places, several of which occur on more than one mapsheet, contemporary vellum, upper cover dated '1662,' folio (425mm, by 330mm.), [c. 1658, 62].

*** This most unusual collection of mapsheets in various

states, ranging in date from c. 1610 to [1662] includes maps by J Blacu which are listed in Koeman for the first time under the 1662 edition of the Atlas Major and others by Jansson which appeared in standard atlas form only in 1658. It is possible that the Blaeu sheets in particular may be some form of proof copies (judging by the very sharpness of impression, and that the paper used is not that which is normally found in either the Blaeu or Jansson atlases), assembled around 1662 together with selected available sheets (perhaps printed to order from plate stock?) to form a working atlas. Some sheets are apparently not called for in any standard atlas of the period, among which are CLOPPENBURG Daniae Regni Typus (from Pontanus' Rerum Danicarum, Amsterdam, H. Hondius, 1631); an unlisted seachart Typus Maritimus Groenlandiae, possibly by Jansson, intended for the 1658 edition of his atlas, a close copy of Picter Goos *Puskaerte* of the same area; and GEELKERCHEN *Zutphania* (also not listed by Koeman).

39 VISSCHER (NICOLAES) ATLAS MINOR SIVE TOTIUS ORBIS TERRARUM CONTRACTA DELINEATA engraved allegorical title-page (after Gerard de Lairesse), printed title, 160 double-page engraved maps (including 82 by, or auributable to Visscher, 30 by Johannes Jansson, 14 by Johannes Blaeu or heirs, 19 by Frederick de Wit, and others including Janssonius Waesberge, L. Vlasbloem, J. de Ram and J. Overton, all fully coloured in a contemporary hand, some mapsheets with an juny coloured in a contemporary mana, some mapsneess with appended gazeteer leaves (engraved or printed), title heightened with gold, [cf. Koeman III, Vis 12, but see footnote], folio (540nun, by 345mm.), Amsterdam [1682 or later].

** Under Vis 12, Koeman gives a similar example listing 150 maps only. In the Americas, the atlas includes a late printing of

heaps only. In the Americas the datas includes a rate printing of the first Dutch map to show California as an island, first published in [1683]), the celebrated Visscher 'Novi Belgii' (the 3rd state, showing Philadelphia laid out in 1682, etc.), and the Blaeu-Wolfgang map 'Nova et Accurata Brasiliae' which Koeman notes are hearing first propagation that 2015 Spatish but rediting of the as having first appeared in the 2nd Spanish text edition of the Blaeu *Atlas Major* [1672] and occasionally found in Allard composites as late as 1705. The Overton map 'A New Mapp Of The Kingdome of England' (bearing both Visscher's and Overton's imprints) is dedicated to William III, whose reign began in 1689). Most of the maps by Visscher bear the Privilege granted to him in 1682.

It is interesting to note that several of the maps are late printings of unaltered Blacu or Jansson plates, for example those in the Scandinavian area, and one or two of the French regions, which evidently survived the fire at Blaeu's premises at Gravenstraat in February 1672.

40 HOMANN (JOHANN BAPTISTA) NEUER ATLAS bestehend In auserlesenen und allerneusten Land-Charten euber die Gantze Welt, engraved frontispiece, printed title (inset vignette), printed index leaf listing 33 mapsheets and frontispiece (amended in manuscript listing 11 additional mapsheets, and printed index), together 45 double-page engraved maps and celestial diagrams (the latter after J. G. Doppelmavr), including the double-hemisphere world map, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas, all in early states [see footnote], frontispiece fully Americas, all in early states (see footnote), fromspiece flux coloured, the maps wash and outline coloured, cartouches and other embellishments uncoloured, [not in Phillips, Adasses, but cf. 556], folio (513mm. by 317mm.), Nuremberg, 1707 [or later].

** AN EARLY EDITION OF HOMANN'S ATLAS.

containing several maps bearing the engravers' names, for example Africa (with Marchand's name in the cartouche), Spain example Arriage (with Marchand's halme in the carbodie), spain and Portugal (signed by Carl Rembshart), Turkish Empire (signed by J. C. Steinberger), and the plate 'Poliométria Germaniae' by David Funck. Both the world map and that of the Americas show California as an island. The map of the Russian Empire is of the Ides type, first state, without the Kamtchatka peninsula.

41 HOMANN (JOHANN BAPTISTA) ATLAS NOVUS Terrarum Orbis Imperia, Regna et Status engraved frontispiece by Caspar Luycken, printed index leaf listing 100 subjects (including the frontispiece) amended in manuscript in a contemporary hand and adding 2 others (J. Hoffmann's Districtus Norinbergensis' and C. Weigel's 'Postwege'), together 98 (of 102) double-page engraved maps, charts and diagrams, 6 (of 8 called for) celestial charts and diagrams after J. G. Doppelmayr and the rarely found plate 'Geographische Universal-Zeig und Schlag-Uhr' after Z. Landteck, frontispiece fully coloured, the maps (except the Hoffmann) wash and outline coloured, cartouches and other embellishments uncoloured, the 2 added maps laid down on folio sheets, [not in Phillips, Atlases, but cf. 3474), folio (530mm, by 325mm.), Nuremberg [post-1715, manuscript date in ink, '1719,'on index leaf].

** Johannes Hoffman's map 'Districtus Norinbergensis' appears to be the second issue [post-1677]. In this copy, the world map and that of the Americas now show California as a peninsula and a revised coastline of the Pacific Northwest.

42 [PTOLEMAUS (C.) AND S. MUNSTER] Typus Universalis. world map; Orbis-Generalis. Ptolemaic world map from Africa to India; Novae Insulae. the New World; Europa Prima. Europe from England to the Mediterranean countries, oriented to the South; Africa XXV. Africa, the Mediterranean. Arabia, etc.; India Extrema XXIIII, Russia, India and the Far East, together 6 woodcut maps from an edition of Ptolemy's Geographia edited by Sebastian Münster, hand-coloured in outline, principal features including wind-figures, sea monsters, sailing ships, etc., and woodcut borders to Latin text on versos, fully coloured, a few minor stams, various sizes [Basel, H. Petri,

March 1552 (colohon on one versor) [6).

** The world map 'Typus Universalis' is the version of 1550 or later with some regional names in blackletter, the re-designed cloud border and the revised Northwest Passage. Included is the monogram of the block-cutter, David Kandel. The map 'Novae Insulae' is one of the earliest separate maps of the Americas, and perhaps the earliest available giving the region in a recognisable form. The gridded border on the continental maps was introduced in 1552

WORLD AND CONTINENTS ORTELIUS (ABRAHAM)] Typus Orbis Terrarum: Americae sive Novi Orbis, nova descriptio; Africae tabula nova; Asiae nova descriptio; Europae, together five maps of the world and the four continents, all engraved and double-page, in various states (that of the world a recul version of the first, pre-1587 state, retaining the bulge in the coastline of South America, but with modifications to the geographical content; that of the Americas a fine example of the post-1587 version, with the revised coastline of South America, the Solomon Islands and various changes to the toponymy of the American Northwest), all with French text on versos (in various settings), centre-folds strengthened, various sizes, [Antwerp, 1570, but 1587 or later] (5).

44 WORLD De Jode (G.) Totius Orbis Cogniti Universalis Descriptio, engraved double-page world map, based largely upon Gerard Mercator's map of 1569 but on a modified projection. published only in the second edition of de Jode's atlas in 1593, with two separate inset hemispherical maps, Latin text on verso, [Koeman Jo 2], 348mm. by 503mm., Antwerp, C. de Jode, [1593].

£2420

45 WORLD - Blacu (J.) Nova at Accuratissima Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula, engraved double-page world map in twin hemispheres, first introduced into the 1662 edition of Blacu's Atlas Major, made to replace the obsolete map on Mercator's projection which the Blaeus had used since the 1630s, the mapped area 410mm. by 510mm., [Amsterdam, 1662 or later].

46 ARABIA - [Ptolemeaus (C.)] [Sexta Asie Tabula], double page woodcut map of the Arabian peninsula, from the rare 1482 Ulm edition of Ptolemy, the first woodcut printed map of the region, fully coloured in a contemporary hand, minimal surfac-abrasion at centre-fold, [Tibbetts, Arabia in Early Maps, 7] 290mm, by 560mm, [Ulm, L. Hol. 1482]. Arabia in Early Maps, 7],

47 'LEO BELGICUS', LOW COUNTRIES - van den Keere (P.) Leo Belgicus, double-page engraved allegorical map of the Seventeen Provinces in the form of a seated lion facing east, on the Attsinger model of 1583. Latin text on verso, 365mm, by 450mm. [Tooley, Leo Belgicus MCS 7:11] [Amsterdam, 1617 or later].

48 MALLET (A. M.) DESCRIPTION DE L'UNIVERS, 5 vol., additional engraved titles, full-page maps, plans and views throughout, light stain affecting corner of first leaves in vol. I, and some other discoloration, contemporary call, 8vo, Paris, 1683

49 BLAEU (W. AND J.) GEOGRAPHIAE BLAVIANAE VOLUMEN QUINTUM, QUO ANGLIA, Atlas Major, vol. 5 [England and Wales], Latin text, printed and engraved titles. former with engraved device, latter with centre space for title label left blank, 58 engraved maps (57 double-page, Isle of Man full-page), text engravings and illustrations, index leaf at end, the maps coloured by hand in outline, historiated and other cartouches, arms, vignettes, sailing ships, etc., the engraved title, device on printed title, and 3 of the text engravings, all fully coloured, [cf. Koeman Bl 56, 1, pp. 215-218], large folio (558mm. by 345mm.), Amsterdam, 1662.

50 CAMDEN (W.) BRITANNIA, second edition of Philemon William Kip or william Hole, mostly after C. Saxton or J. Norden title with woodcut arms, 55 (of 57) double-page maps engraved by William Kip or William Hole, mostly after C. Saxton or J. Norden (wanting 'Englaland . . . Heptarchia' and 'Anglescy'). It other engraved plates (8 of coins), numerous woodcuts in text. [cf. Chubb XX; Skelton 23; STC 4510], folio, E. K)ingston], R.

51 OGILBY (J.) BRITANNIA, second edition, 100 doublepage engraved road maps, each shown as a continuous ribbon, folio, A. Swall . . . and R. Morden, 1698.

52 SMITH (WILLIAM) A DELINEATION OF THE STRATA OF ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH PART OF SCOTLAND, engraved geological map in 15 sheets (including title-sheet) plus general index map, three smaller manuscript maps, in ink and colours, loosely inserted, showing the iron maps, in ink and colours, loosely inserted, showing the iron turnaces in South Wales, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, signed 'Thos. Pryde' (2 dated 1815) and an ink drawing of an icthyosaurus (after G. Cumberland, 1819), the map schematically coloured by hand, [Bond, R. C. The Early Development of British Geological Maps,' in: Imago Mundi 27, pp.73-96], large oblong folio (555mm. by 695mm.), Augst. J. 1815.

The first published geological map of England and Wales, which provided the foundation for gradery analysis.

which provided the foundation for modern geological

cartography.

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 235

SOTHEBY'S. NOVEMBER 1982 29th (PREMIUM 10%)

53 SCHEDEL (HARTMANN) **NUREMBERG** CHRONICLE] Liber chronicarum, 326 leaves (the last blank), 64 lines and headline, gothic letter, xylographic title, 1809 woodcuts, including repeats, by Wohlgemuth and Pleydenwurff, double-page map of Europe at end, ff. 259-261 blank except for headline and foliation, title slightly soiled and with inner margin renewed, a few other repairs, mostly marginal, brown morocco, g.e. by S. Petit [BMC II, 437; HC 14508; Goff S307], AN EXCEPTIONALLY TALL COPY, folio (476mm. by 322mm.),

Nuremberg, A. Koburger, 12 July, 1493.

14 Included with the lot is Adrian Wilson's The making of the Nuremberg Chronicle, 2nd ed., Amsterdam, 1978.

£9000

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 3

SIMONE E. ANDREA VALLERINI, PISA. 27th NOVEMBER 1982 (PREMIUM 13%)

54 (Italia) G.A. MAGINI – ATLANTE – ITALIA data in luce da Fabio suo tigliolo. Al Ser.mo Ferd. Gonzaga Duca di Mantova e di Monferrato. BONONIAE. 1620 – Opera in 4º grande, front. inc. ritr. in ovale. Indice delle 61 tavv. doppie in buona parte, testo di 24 pp. Lievi tracce di unido, forellini alle ultime 2 carte – Rileg. 1. perg. Celebre ATLANTE D'ITALIA CON BEN 61 CARTE GEOGRAFICHE, in b. e nero

55 (Atlante del Cinquecento e del Seicento a colori: Germania, Fiandra, Olanda e Francia) – RACCOLTA UNICA DELLE SEGUENTI CARTE GEOGRAFICHE COLORATE D'EPOCA – Al principio è il frontespizio seguente: «Germania Inferior, vulgo Nederland, Gallice Pays Bas, Antuerpiac, I. Bapt. Urintium, 1603 (ed è strano questo front, spurio perché le Carle sono generalmente del cinquecento, ed è anche strano che il collezionista le abbia fatte ripiegare in quattro e rilegare con brachetta, in tutta pergamena, guasta dall'uso) n.d.r. Le Carle sono del formato 54x41 ivi compreso il margine – Sono:

DESCRIPTIO GERMANIAE INFERIORIS bella e colori DESCRIPTIO GERMANIAE INFERIORIS pella e colori depoca, come unte le altre, con cartigli e navi alle fonda H⁰ LUTZEN BURGEN (J. Surhonio Montano Auctore) H⁰ GELRIAE CLIVIAE ecc. (C. Shrot auct.) - IV⁰ LEODIENSIS DIOCESIS TYPUS (A. Ortelius) - V⁰ BRABANTIA (J. a Davetria, auct.) - V⁰ NAMURCUM (J. Surhon, 1579) - V⁰ Davetria, auct.) – VI^P NAMURCUM (J. Surhon, 1579) – VII^D
LIMBURGENSIS DUCATUS (Ortelio) – VIII^D NOBILIS
HANNONIAE (Surhonio) – IX^D ATREBATUM HANNONIAE
(Surhonio) X^D FLANDRIA (Mercator) – XI^D
ZELANDICARUM (J. A. Daventria) - XII^D HOLLANDIA,
1565 (Stupenda con navi) – XII^D FRISIA OCCIDENTALIS (I.
Hoperus) – XIV^D FRISIA ORIENTALIS (J. Floria) - XV^D
UTRIUSQUE FRISIORUM – 1568 – XV^D
CALETENSIUMETE – Nicolai, 1558 – XVII^D CAMBRESIS
(Surhonio) XVIII^D PICARDIAE (Surhonio) - XIX^D LORRAINE: LOTHARINGIAE – XX^D WESTPHALIAE (Schrol) –
Sono in tutto 20 Carte geografiche magnificamente colorate d'epoca-

T., 3, 300, 00

56 (Atlante MISCELLANEA GEOGRAFICHE DEL SEICENTO E DEL SETTECENTO). UNICO LOTTO. Sono rilegate in volume in pelle fto 50x70 con brachetta, perfettamente intere e ben conservate. Al fine vi è un elenco ms. delle 179 carte geografiche e tutte portano in alto sul marg. l'antica numerazione progressiva – Si inizia con il Mappamondo del Delisle (1720) ed altro del Van Leon del 1700, poi gli Emisferi, l'Europa del Jaillot e del De Fer (1720) ed altre Sono presenti carte particolari di tutte le NAZIONI D'EUROPA tutte le Provincie della Francia e dell'Italia (Rep. di Venezia. Piemonte, Savoia, Monferrato, Genova, Stato di Milano, Crema-sco, Spiaggia Romana, Mappa di Roma del Seutter (splendida, con cartigli), Sicilia, Malta del Seutter, Italia Antiquae, Etruria Poi Corfù, Africa, America del Nord, e del Sud (Canada, Nuova

Belgica, Virginia, Florida, Luisiana, Messico (con navi, dello Sckenck, splendida) Costarica, Insula Americana, guiana (Schnck) Brasiliae Paraguai, Antille, orbis veteribus – Paradiso Terrestre, Monarchie des Hebreux sous Salomon ecc. ecc 1..11.000.000

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 25

VAN GENDT BOOK AUCTIONS BV. AMSTERDAM 14th-15th DECEMBER 1982 (PREMIUM 15%)

ATLAS - BLAEU, J., Toonneel des Aerdrycx, oft Nieuwe Atlas, Derde Deel, (Italien & Grieckenlandt), Amst., J. Blaeu, 1658. Engr. title in fine contemp. handcol., heightened with gold & 62 engr. maps (59 double-page, 1 single-page & 2 in the text), all in good temporary handcolouring, the cartouches & arms very delicately. Contemp. gittstamped & panelled vellum, e.g., ties preserved (rebound & rebacked in the 19th cent, with gilt cailf, new fly-leaves). large folio. Koeman, Bl. 40 B. – A few maps a bit creased in the folds, some a trifle browned, but a clean & better the carton of the contemporary of the contemporary of the carton of the contemporary of the carton of the carto

58 BLAEU, J., Toonneel des Aerdrycx, oft Nieuwe Atlas. Vyfde Deel, (Schotlandt & Yrland), Amst., J. Blaeu, 1654. With engr. title, in fine contemp. handcolouring & heightened with gold & 55 engr. maps (54 double-, 1 single-page), all contemp handcoloured, the cartouches, coats of arms, etc., very delicately. Contemp. giltstamped & panelled vellum (rebound & rebacked in the 19th cent, with gilt calf spine, new fly-leaves, ties partly preserved), e.g., large folio. - Koeman BI. 48. - A very few lvs. a trifle, but a very good, clean & tall copy.

59 BLAEU, J., Seste Deel van de Nieuwe Atlas, oft Toonneel des Aerdrijcx. (China). – Novus Atlas Sinensis a Mart. Martinio S.J. descriptus. (Amst., J. Blaeu, 1655). With engr. title & 17 double-page engr. maps, all in contemporary handcolouring, the cartouches very carefully coloured. Contemp. giltstamped & panelled vellum, e.g., ties preserved (rebound & rebacked in the 19th cent. with gilt calf spine, new fly-leaves), large folio. – Koeman Bl. 48. – A few maps a bit browned and/or foxed, but a good & tall copy. Martinius' original Latin text in Dutch

translation

ROBIJN, J., Zee/Zea Atlas Aquatique Del Mar. Amst. Jac. Robijn, 1683 (after 1686). Engr. title by P. Schenk after G. van Houten, 'Kort Verhael, van 't begin en de voortgangh der Scheep-vaert, tot aen dese Tijdt (15 pp.), 'Ordere' (der kaarten) (1 p.), 40 maps (39 double-page, 1 fold.). Contemp. marbled calf, large gilt ornament of the sphere on both covers, double gilt lines round sides, gilt corner-ornaments of a crown, spine richly gilt & raised in compartments, borders & edges gilt, large folio.

= Not in Koeman (cf. Rob 8 for ed. with similar title). Printed & engraved texts in Dutch. The contents are in accordance with the index, but for one exception, no. 17, which should contain a sea-chart of Spain from Granada to Gibraltar, is replaced by a sea-chart of the whole Mediterranean in two compartments. 23 maps bear the address of Pieter Goos (from whose widow Robijn acquired the plates & rights), these are partly dated 1666.

This volume starts with a fine world-map & 12 maps are of American interest. THE ENGRAVED TITLE AND ALL MAPS ARE IN SPLENDID, STRICTLY CONTEMPORARY HANDCOLOURING AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD. A TRULY MAGNIFICIENT COPY OF AN UNDESCRIBED ARITIME ATLAS IN THE ORIGINAL PUBLISHER'S BINDING!

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 20

CHRISTIE'S (INTERNATIONAL) S.A., **ROME. 15th DECEMBER 1982** (PREMIUM 14%)

61 ZATTA (ANTONIO): ATLANTÉ NOVISSIMO, 4 vol. in folio, leg. m.p. ottocentesca (sciupata al dorso), 1 front., (18) 50 pp. e 70 cc. geog. incise a d. pag. colorite, pp.nn. 2; 1 front., pp.nn. 2 e 49 cc. geog. incise a d. pag. colorit; 1 front., pp.nn. 2, 54 cc. geog. incise a d.pag. colorite; 1 front., elenco delle tuvole mancante, 63 cc. geog. incise a d. pag. colorite, alcune tav. macchiate ai margini, altre con fori di tarlo al centro, Venezia.

62 DE LISLE (GUILLAUME): ATLAS NOUVEAU contenant toutes les parties du monde, raccolta di 53 tra carte geografiche e vedute inc. a doppio foglio e col., folio, leg. m.p. moderna, 1 front. (restaurato), presenti molte carte dell'America, alcune carte restaurate, Amsterdam, Jean Covens & Corneille Mortier, s.d. (1715?). Lotto non soggetto a restituzione

L.4,000,000

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 3

PHILLIPS. 10th FEBRUARY 1983 (PREMIUM 10%)

63 BLAEU (W. & J.): Geographiae Blavianae, Scotland and Ireland, repairs to text, 55 uncol. maps, text and maps browned, cont. vellum, some fire damage, folio, Amsterdam, 1652.

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 74

CHRISTIE'S. 2nd MARCH 1983 (PREMIUM 8%)

64 HEVELIUS (JOHANNES): SELENOGRAPHIA, SIVE LUNAE DESCRIPTIO, FIRST EDITION, title in red and black, additional engraved title, engraved portrait of the author and 110 plates (of 111: lacking only the antepenultimate plate RRR), including 3 double-page and one volvelle (with thread) and 26 engraved illustrations in text, seventeenth century calf (rebacked) [Houzeau & Lancaster col. 1252], cancelled bookplate of Christ's College, Cambridge, folio, Danzig, Autoris sumtibus, Typis Hünefeldianis, 1647.

The first lunar atlas, with engravings by the author from his own observations

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 1



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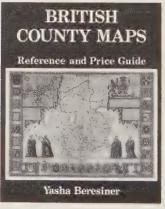
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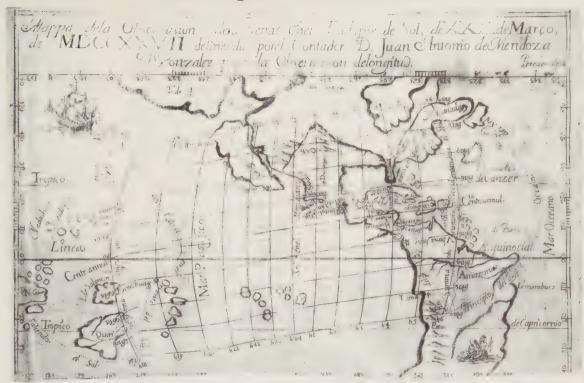
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MICHOLAS VISSCHER, 'Exactissima Regni Scotiae Tabula...', pub. Schenck, Amsterdam, c.1717-20; 181/½" x 22". Scotland, divided into north and south, also into the old counties. Large cartouche with the Royal arms of Great Britain and allegorical figures. Original body colour. Excellent copy. £75 GIROLAMO PORRO, Holland, 1572, from Porcacchi, Venice, 1605; 51/½" x 4," with a page of text. The islands of Zeeland and coastal Holland. Zeeland bears little resemblance to its delineation in Porro's 'Isole Selandie'; one hopes that, by 1605, Italian sailors had equipped themselves with Waghenaers. That the compass-rose is 45 deg. out of true would only have been of academic interest to the ship-wrecked mariner. The carbouche is pretty. Fine copy.

ANTONIO ZATTA, 'Il Regno di Danimarca, con il Ducato di Sleswik . . . , Venice, 1781; 1214" x 16" Denmark, including Schleswig but not Holstein. Pictorial cartouche with original colour; original outline colour to the map. Fine copy.

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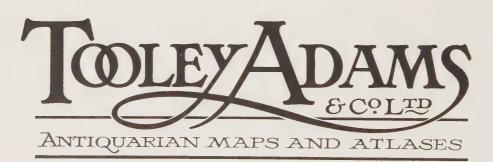
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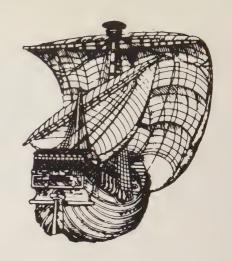
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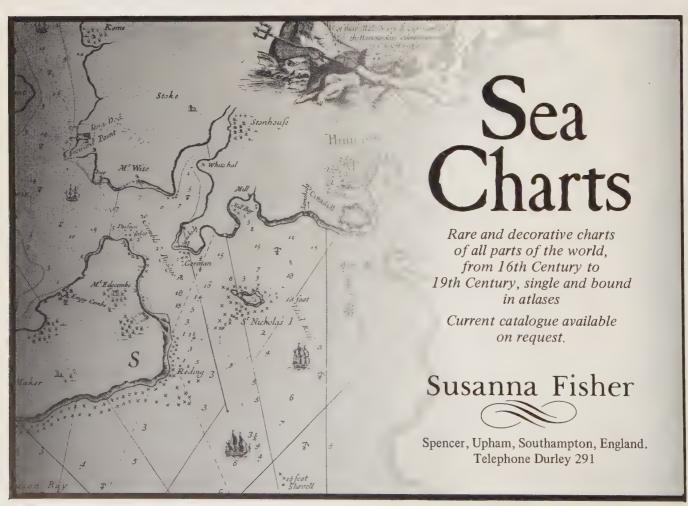


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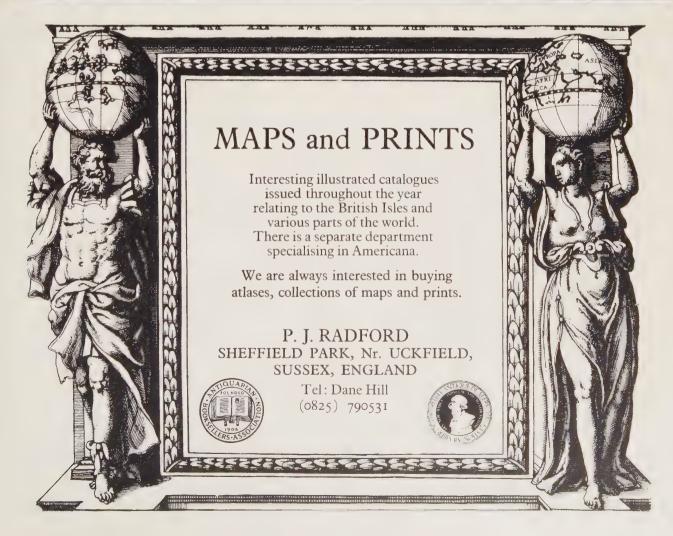
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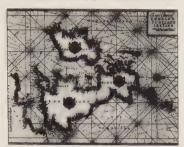


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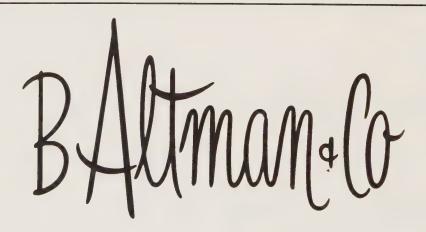
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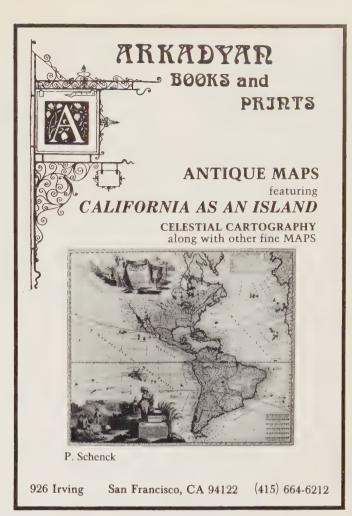
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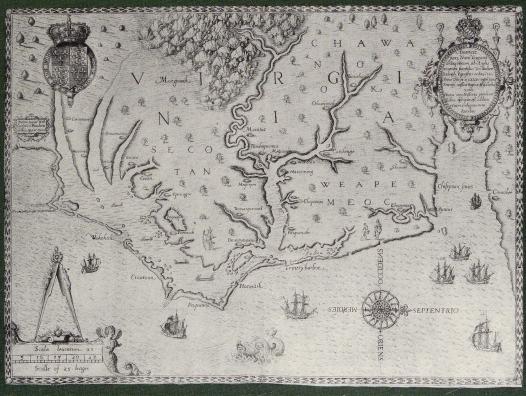
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