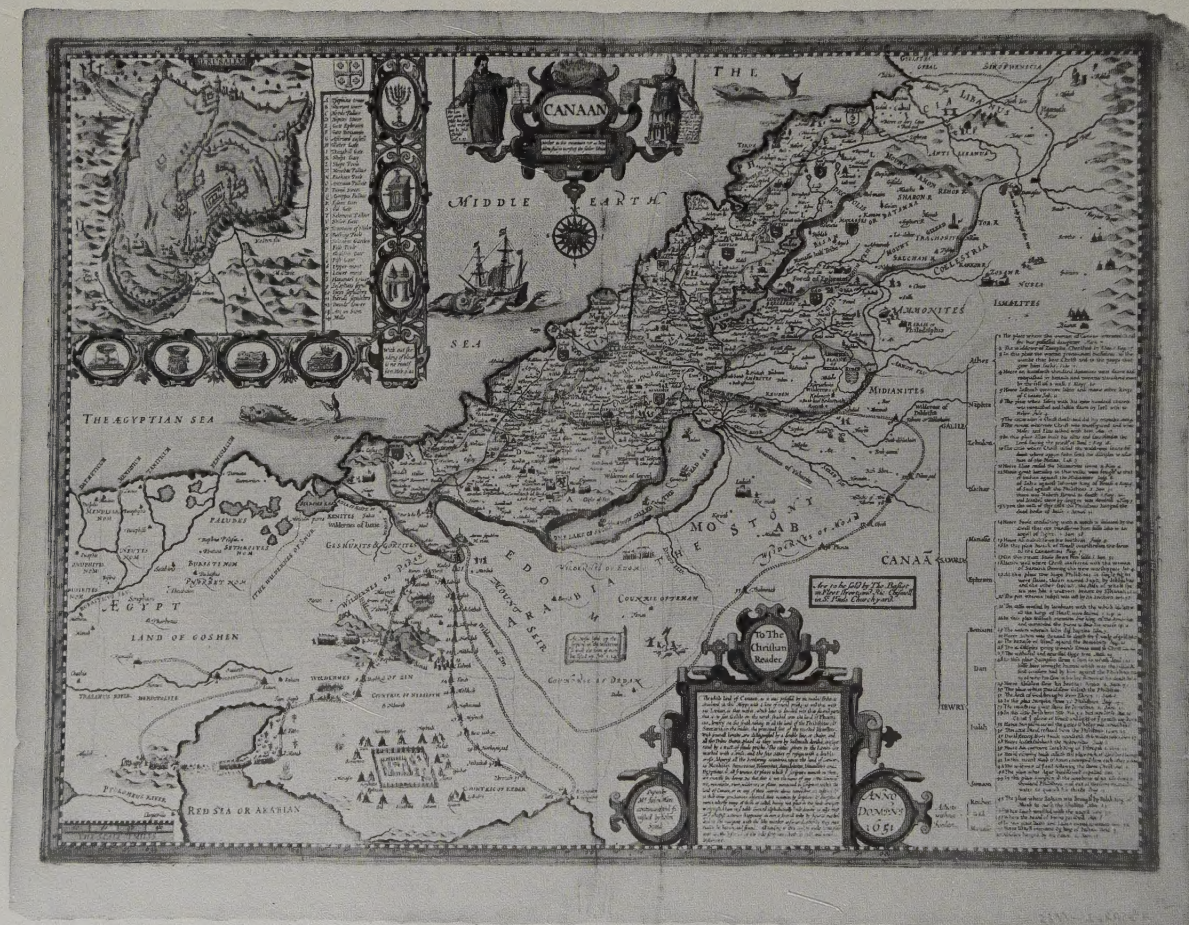
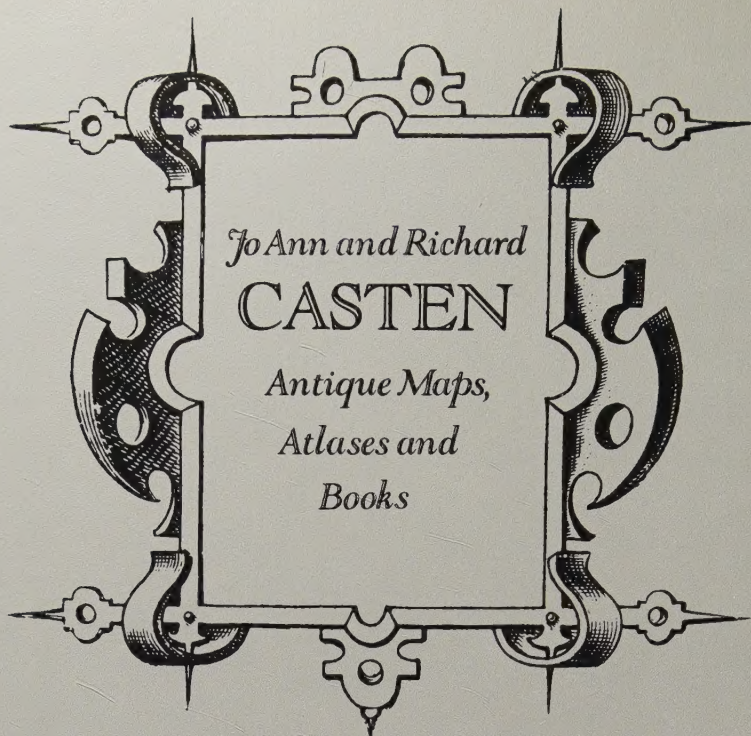


C I R C V L V S

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THE MAP COLLECTOR





Holy Land by John Speed, 1651.

**RARE AND IMPORTANT MAPS OF THE
WORLD, AMERICA, HOLY LAND AND ASIA**





THE MAP COLLECTOR

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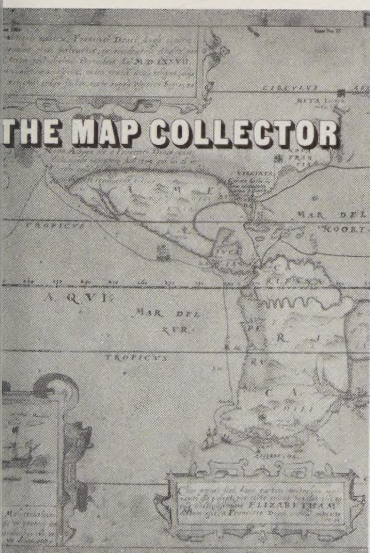
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Cover illustration: A portion of the recently discovered manuscript map on vellum showing Sir Francis Drake's circumnavigation, 1577-1580. It is the Drake-Mellon map c. 1587 and is the closest extant copy of the lost map which Drake presented to Queen Elizabeth 1 on his return to England. From the collection of cartographic 'treasures' at Yale University Library. See article by the curator, Barbara McCorkle on page 8 (By courtesy of the Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection).





Ronald V. Tooley



Valerie G. Scott

Editorial

FOLLOWING MY COMMENTS in the editorial of the March issue about the customer who feels he is entitled to interest on the purchase price of a map he bought which, albeit unwittingly, turned out to have been stolen, I have received an interesting letter from a dealer in the USA who has been involved in just such a case (See Letters to the Editor). Richard Parry (of Philadelphia) explains that he is 'uniquely qualified' to comment as a dealer who acquired a map from a thief and sold it to another American dealer who subsequently sold it to a Canadian. Mr Parry bought and sold the map in December 1978 and his dealer-customer resold it in the same month. The purchaser was first notified in February 1983 that the map was probably stolen – a time lapse of four years.

Mr Parry explains, 'I can assure you that it never occurred to me that the map might be stolen, nor did it occur to the other dealer involved.' The Canadian customer is now demanding almost twice what he paid for the map and is apparently not willing to return it to the James Ford Bell Library in Minnesota (from where it has been proved it belonged) until this sum is paid. Mr Parry feels that if he wants to sue for appreciation of value after the map is returned he can do so but his theory has no precedent in law and he is on very questionable ground in continuing to hang on to the map. However, it is easy to see why the Canadian feels bitter since he loses both his map and the increase in value over the four-year period. Also, it has to be said, that the onus was on the original dealer who bought the map to check its provenance and authenticity. It would certainly be useful to have the views of the Canadian in order to help both dealers and customers form a valued judgement and have guidelines for the future.

Extra copies will be available of our September issue which is to be a special commemorative edition devoted to the holdings of one of the world's richest depositories of maps and atlases, the British Library in London. This will be an opportunity for readers to glimpse some of these treasures through the eyes of the people who love and work with them. Place orders now.

In order to improve our communication with readers in Australia and New Zealand David Worland, a councillor in the Australian Historical Society and Vice President of the Library Society of the State Government, is to join our distinguished team of editorial advisers. We welcome him both in his professional capacity and also as a collector of Australian maps.

Ronald V. Tooley *Valerie G. Scott*

How An Early to a Shipwreck

by Günter Schilder

One day while Günter Schilder, renowned author and cartographic historian, was looking through some old charts in the map collection at Leiden University, his attention was caught by the description in a cartouche of a shipwreck off the coast of Holland in 1735. The writing even gave the position of the two sunken vessels. This caught the imagination of the author and led to the eventual discovery of one of the ships and to the partial recovery of its cargo including a chest of gold ducats. Diving at the wreck is continuing this year and may lead to even more exciting 'finds'.

AT 2PM on February 3, 1735, two sailing ships loaded with passengers and cargo including coins, guns, timber, iron and coal, set out from the port of Rammekens in The Netherlands on an outwards voyage to Batavia (now Jakarta). They were 't Vliegende Hart', (The Flying Hart) owned by the Zeeland Chamber of the United East India Company (V.O.C.), and her sister ship, *Anna Catharina*. The two ships had been laid up in port for some time due to bad weather when suddenly the wind changed.

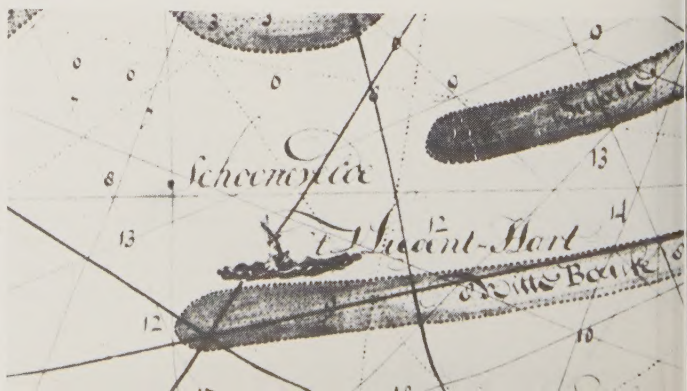
On board 't Vliegende Hart' were 256 men – 167 seamen, 83 military men and six people who were to go ashore at the Cape. Despite a north easterly gale, the master, Cornelis van der Horst, after consulting the marine superintendent and the company pilot, decided to weigh anchor. The two ships were piloted by the vessel *Mercurius* with Willem Gerbrantsz as master. They were to go downstream through the most important river estuary, the Deurloo, and then out into the open sea of the English Channel as far as the Isle of Wight. Three hours after departure both ships ran aground on a sandbar in the Deurloo called the Drempele. They then sank with all hands.

Although there were no survivors, we are well informed about the events that led to the disaster because, during my research in the V.O.C. archives in the State Archives in The Hague, I was lucky enough to find a very important document. This was a report on the hearings during judicial inquiries into the cause of the accident. The master of the pilot vessel had to answer 114 questions and was requested to provide exact information about weather conditions, depths and shallows, amount of canvas set by both vessels and, in particular, why he was unable to go to the assistance of either of the stricken vessels.

His report explains that the *Anna Catharina* sank quickly after hitting the sandbank but 't Vliegende Hart' managed to get off the sandbank but sank at nine-o'clock in deeper water. The gale made it impossible for the pilot vessel to go to the rescue as it could not beat up against the storm and the crew had to stand by watching them flounder.

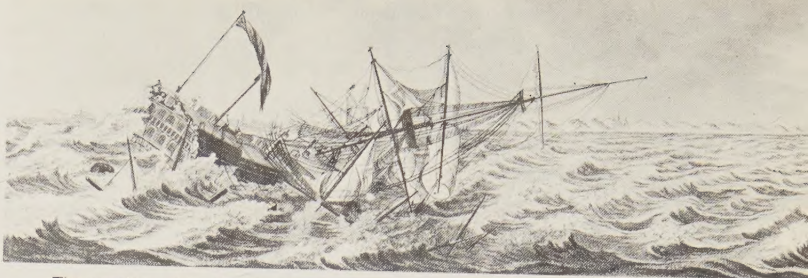
Another eye-witness report was given by Jan Lambertsen Stamper, master of a ship sailing along the coast of Soutelande. He did not have a pilot vessel because he had planned to follow in

A close up of the Anias' chart showing the location of the wreck of 't Vliegende Hart. The ship hit a sand bank and slowly sank. Although there were other ships in the vicinity they were unable to save any of the passengers or crew because of a fierce north easterly gale which was blowing, and heavy seas (Universiteitsbibliotheek, Leiden).

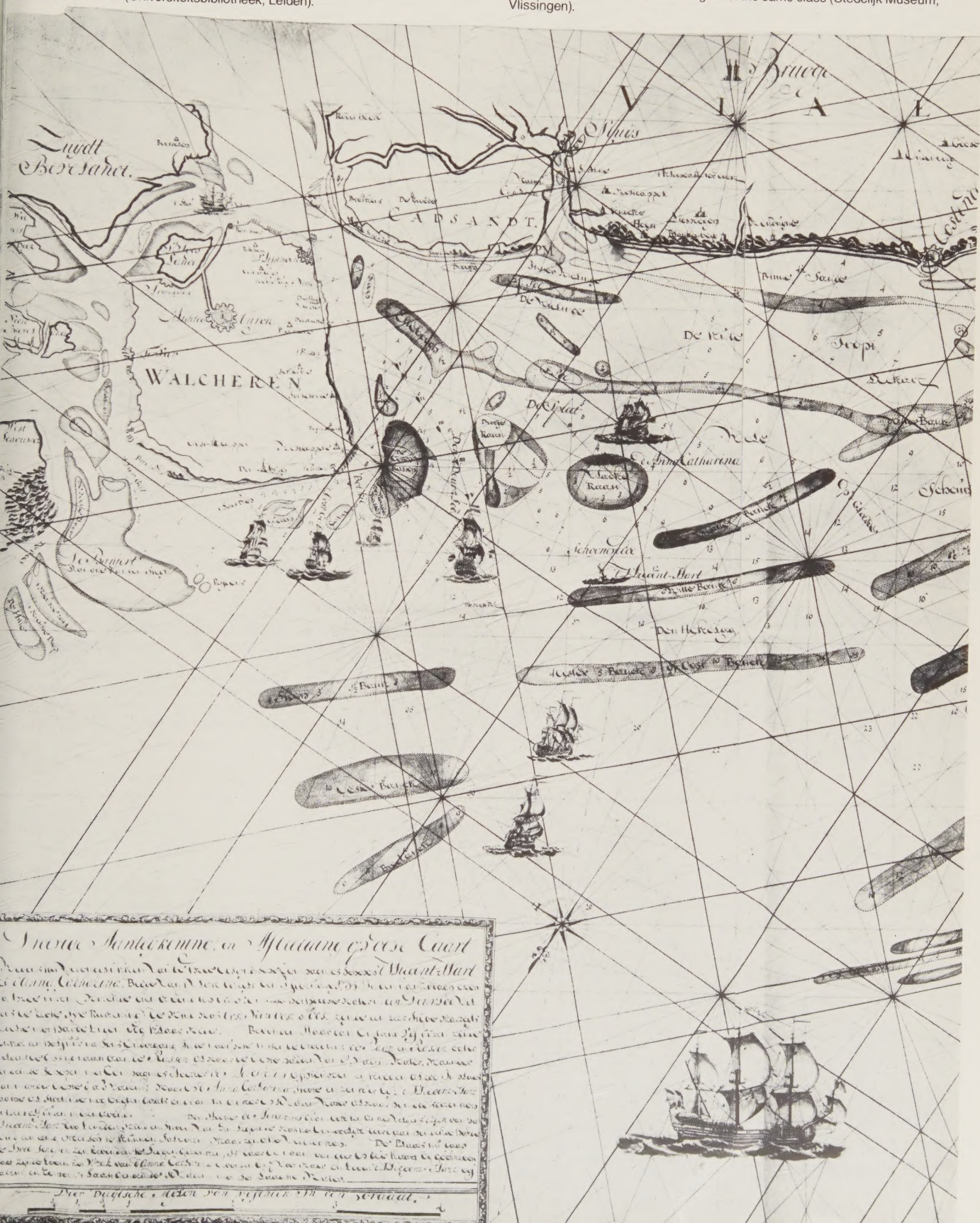


Sea Chart Led and its Treasure

part of the manuscript chart, drawn by Abraham Anias, examiner of the Chamber of
eland in 1735, which caught the attention of Professor Schilder and eventually led
the discovery of the wreck of 't *Vliegende Hart* off the coast of Holland. It shows
here the wreckage of this and its sister ship, the *Anna Catharina*, lie, and
describes the disaster (Universiteitsbibliotheek, Leiden).



The wrecking of the East Indiaman *Woestduyn* in the Westerscheldt off the coast of Holland in 1779. The 't *Vliegende Hart*, which sank on February 3, 1735, and is the subject of this article, was a frigate of the same class (Stedelijk Museum, Vlissingen).






Above:
Part of a printed chart of the estuary of the Westerscheldt, published by Joannes van Keulen, chartmaker to the United East India Company (V.O.C.) from 1743 to 1755. It gives a detailed delineation of the Deurloo channel in the estuary, marked with buoys. The position of the two wrecked East Indiamen is also drawn in (Maritiem Museum Prins Hendrik, Rotterdam).

(1) BESCHRYVINGE EN BERICHT-SCHRIFT VAN DE Joonen ofte Zee-Tonnen.

Leggende voor en in den Deurloo, by het Eyland van Walcheren, zynde het inkomen tusschen de drooghtens, Raan en Rassen, Elleboog en Geer, ofte Zoutlands-Plaatje.
Gelyk wert vertoont by de Nieuwe groote Paskaart, strekkende van Walcheren tot Duynkerken, tot dien eide gedrukt en te bekomen t'Amsterdam by JOHANNES VAN KEULEN.
In welke Caart alle de Joonen zyn gelegd op zoodanige merken, als in deeze word beschreeven. Zynde ook hier nog bygevoegt het In en Uit-Zeilen van 't Ooft-gat, als mede noch een bericht wegens de Steenbank.

Beschryving van de Joonen ofte Zee-Tonnen, leggende voor en Midden-Vaarwater van den Deurloo.

Den iegelyk moet dan weten dat tot aenwyzing van het rechte Vaer-water door alle Schepen/hoewel de van de West of van de Noord / en den Deurloo by het Eyland Walcheren inloopen detusschen de Raan / Rassen / Elleboog en Geer / of Zoutlands-Plaatje / zyn gelegd 7 Swarte / 1 Goode met 1 Witter Joon; leggende alle de Swarte Joonen meest midden Vaerwater van genoemde Deurloo / en zyn alle gemeek met het Ordinaire Oost-Indische Compagnies-teeken dat is  en boven dien genombert / 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Dan de Swarte Joon gemerkt VI Zuid-Oost ontrent aen / legt de Swarte Joon gemerkt 5, op de diepte van 4 Vadem / zegt vier Vadem schaers met laag Water / en te merke aldus.

Den Coorn van Middelburg in het Wagthuis van Zoute lande / den Coorn van Olifingen op een derde van de Meulen / en Domburg volgens Vootsmans merk / in de Kroedwyn.

Van de Swarte Joon / gemerkt 5, omtrent 2. O. ten O. aan op 't Compas als voornleide de Swarte Joon gemerkt 4, op de diepte van 4 vadem schaers met laag water / en te merke aldus.

De Coorn van Oost-Cappel een groote Windboomsleugte benoorden den Coorn van West-Cappel; den

Left:
A detailed printed description of the position of the buoys which mark the Deurloo channel. This appears with the printed chart by Van Keulen (Algemeen Rijksarchief, Den Haag).

Right:
A printed list of books, charts and navigation instruments showing the sort of equipment which would have been aboard 't Vliegende Hart (Algemeen Rijksarchief, Den Haag).

the wake of the two V.O.C. ships. In a letter, Stamper wrote that he was lying back about half-a-mile from both ships when 't *Vliegend Hart* fired five shots and the *Anna Catharina* three. He had a shallow draught and so was able to sail on between the two grounded ships.

His letter reads: 'We sailed between them within pistol-shot distance; both had only their topsail standing by and their lower sails shortened. Both boats of the *Anna Catharina* were riding in front of her bow and the bowsprit sail of 't *Vliegend Hart* was snapping in the storm like a flag. Some thirty men were standing on top of the wheelhouse and the ships were stuck and could not move forward. They were pounding away on the sandbar and it was impossible to look dry-eyed upon this horrible sight.'

However, the merchantman could do nothing because the mountainous seas threatened her own safety. In his letter, Stamper comes to the conclusion that the master of the pilot vessel had made an error of judgement. But there were also two other important factors leading to the disaster: the gale had driven the water out of the Deurloo, reducing the level over the sandbar far below normal and there was also an unusually low tide.

Shortly after the disaster a busy correspondence began between the Chamber of Zeeland and their agents in Ostend, Sluis, Blankenburg and Dunkirk. More than 100 letters have been found in the State Archives. The Chamber of Zeeland sent their proxy, Francois de Kock, to various places along the Flemish coast to co-ordinate salvage operations of goods washed ashore but very little was found. Salvage charges (hiring horses, wagons and helpers plus the salvage fees) were found to exceed the proceeds of the public sale. The Chamber of Zeeland also engaged a number of English divers in a hope of recuperating some of the cargo from the 't *Vliegend Hart*. Parts of the main mast still attached to its rigging were floating above the wreckage marking the wreck for quite sometime. Initial efforts, however, were fruitless but the following year, another English diver, Captain Evans, did manage to bring several objects to the surface. The V.O.C. lists mention an anchor, an iron three-pounder gun, a four-spindle cannon, a parcel of copper and iron, lead rope and a

lot of bottled wine. After 1736 no further mention is made of any diving activities and, apart from the wreckage being referred to on two eighteenth-century printed charts, the incident appears to have been forgotten.

Nearly 250 years later I was absorbed in research into the nautical history of the V.O.C. and my attention was caught by the wording on a cartouche on one of the manuscript charts in Leiden University Library. It was an anonymous chart on vellum (78.5 × 100 cm) showing the mouth of the Westerscheldt. It said: 'This chart contains a sad account and illustration of the wreck of the two East India Company ships, 't *Vliegend Hart* and the *Anna Catharina*.' It then continued with a summary of the stranding and sinking of both ships. The crucial information, however, was expressed in the legend: 'the place where the two ships were found to lie is where the name of each is written on this map.' The chart gave details of the alignment of the sandbars, the buoys and beacons off the coast and in the Deurloo, and the supposed position of the wrecks.

This chart was the beginning of a fascinating file of information. In a letter to the Chamber of Zeeland, dated February 25, 1735, the British diver James Bushell of Harwich, had requested a chart on which the exact position of the sandbars and shoals was marked as well as the precise location of the wrecked vessels, and an indication of depths which would be useful for salvage activities. On March 21 the Chamber of Zeeland instructed the marine superintendent to have a chart made up in accordance with this request.

There is no doubt that the chart in Leiden University Library is a contemporary copy formerly preserved in the V.O.C. archives. Although it is anonymous, the characteristic style of the compass rose is typical of the work of Abraham Anias, and can almost certainly be attributed to him. From 1720 to 1750 he was an examiner for the Chamber of Zeeland's nautical officers. A letter of instruction dated September 12, 1720, drawn up for Anias, stated that he was responsible for the nautical equipment of all ships of the Chamber of Zeeland.

A statement specially printed for the Chamber of Zeeland,

L Y S T E

Van de Boeken, Kaarten en Stuurmans-ge-reedschappen, die voortaan de Schepen, na Indiën gaande, zullen worden mede gegeven, voor en ten behoeve van den Schipper, en dat volgens Resolutie den 28 Maart 1731, ter Vergadering van de Seventiene genomen, met byvoeginge van de pryzen, zoo die ter Kamer Zeeland worden ge-levert.

		guld.	ft.	p.
1	Groot Vierkant Peyl-Compas	—	—	22 0 0
1	Ordinair Vierkant Peyl-Compas	—	—	6 15 0
2	Groote Peylroozen	—	yder	3 0 0
4	Ordinaire Peylroozen	—	yder	0 16 0
1	Schuyvende Roos	—	—	0 16 0
2	Groote Koopere Pennen	—	yder	1 10 0
2	Ordinaire Koopere Pennen	—	yder	0 1 0
4	Groote Glaazen	—	yder	0 12 0
12	Ordinaire dito	—	yder	0 6 0
2	Kaartpaffers met staale Punten en platte Koppen	yder	—	1 4 0
1	Schryfpasser met een ronde Kop	—	—	0 11 0
1	Plynschaal	—	—	0 12 0
1	Graadboog met kopere Visier en dubbelde kopere Schroeven	—	—	5 0 0
1	Goede groote Verrekijker met 4 Glaazen	—	—	7 0 0
1	Dito kleine met kopere Buflen	—	—	3 0 0
2	Groote Roepers	—	yder	3 0 0
2	Kleine dito	—	yder	2 4 0
1	Doos tot 't Stuurmans Gereetschap	—	—	0 6 0
1	Blikke koker tot de Kaarten	—	—	1 4 0
1	Verguld Licht der Zeevaart of Konst der Stuurlieden, door Gietermaker, met de Tafels van Lengte en Breette	—	—	2 16 0
1	Graadboekje	—	—	0 6 0
1	Agtjarige Almanach	—	—	0 8 0
1	Gelynd Journaalboek van 3 Boeken	—	—	2 5 0
1	Ongelynd Journaalboek van 2 Boeken	—	—	0 12 0

K A A R-

K A A R T E N.

		guld.	ft.	p.
1	Kaarteboek van 't Canaal en Engelsche Havenen door van Ceulen, het geen aan de Kaap zal moeten worden afgegeven, om voor de Retour-Scheepen te dienen	—	—	18 0 0
1	Kaart van Texel tot de Hoofden	—	—	1 4 0
1	Kaart van de Noord-Zee, groot Bestek	—	—	1 4 0
1	Kaart van 't Canaal van de Hoofden tot Portland	—	—	—
1	Kaart van Portland tot de Sorles	—	—	—
1	Kaart beweste Engeland en Hitland met de Doggersbank daar in	—	—	—
1	Wassende Graadkaart van 't Canaal tot Cabo Verde	—	—	—
1	Wassende Graadkaart van Cabo Verde tot de Kaap	—	—	—
1	Wassende Graadkaart van de Kaap tot Java	—	—	—
1	Voorste gelykgradige Kaart van Texel tot de Kaap	—	—	—
1	Indische Zee gelykgradige van de Kaap tot de Straat Sunda	—	—	—
1	Sumatra	—	—	—
1	Straat Sunda	—	—	—
1	Java	—	—	—
1	Batavia en Bantam	—	—	—
1	Kaartje van 't Land van Eendragt, groot Bestek	—	—	—
8	Bladen Compas Linien papier, ieder blad zynde fyn	—	—	—

De navolgende Kaarten gaan nevens de Instructien in de Doose.

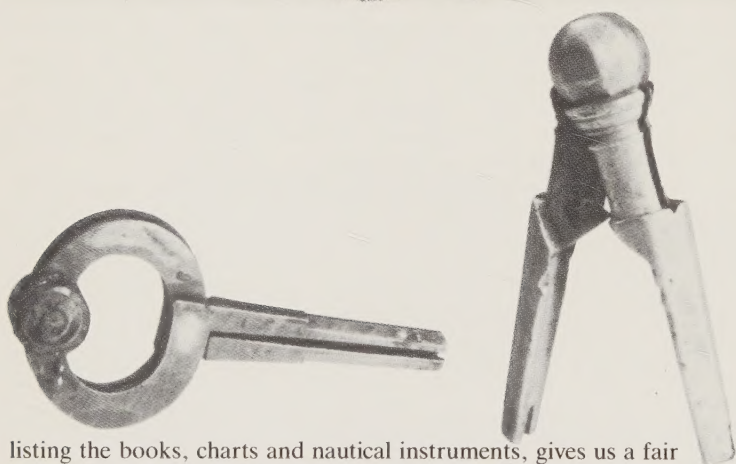
1	Kaart van de Tafel-bay	—	—	—	2 10 0
1	Kaart van de Saldanha-bay	—	—	—	2 10 0
1	Kaart van de Bay Fals	—	—	—	2 10 0
1	Kaartje van 't Dassen Eyland	—	—	—	0 15 0
1	Kaartje van 't Robben Eyland	—	—	—	0 15 0



Left:
The dedication to Abraham Anias by Johannes van Keulen on the general chart in the fifth part of the *Zee-Fakkel* (Universiteitsbibliotheek, Amsterdam).

Below left:
Two pairs of brass dividers recovered from the wreck (Permission of the North Sea Archaeological Expedition).

Below:
A wine bottle, still full, brought up from the wrecked ship.



listing the books, charts and nautical instruments, gives us a fair impression of the material available on board 't *Vliegend Hart*'. Anias skill and cartographic knowledge was highly spoken of. Johannes van Keulen in the fifth part of his *Zee-Fakkel* dedicates the large general chart to Anias 'as a token of high esteem.'

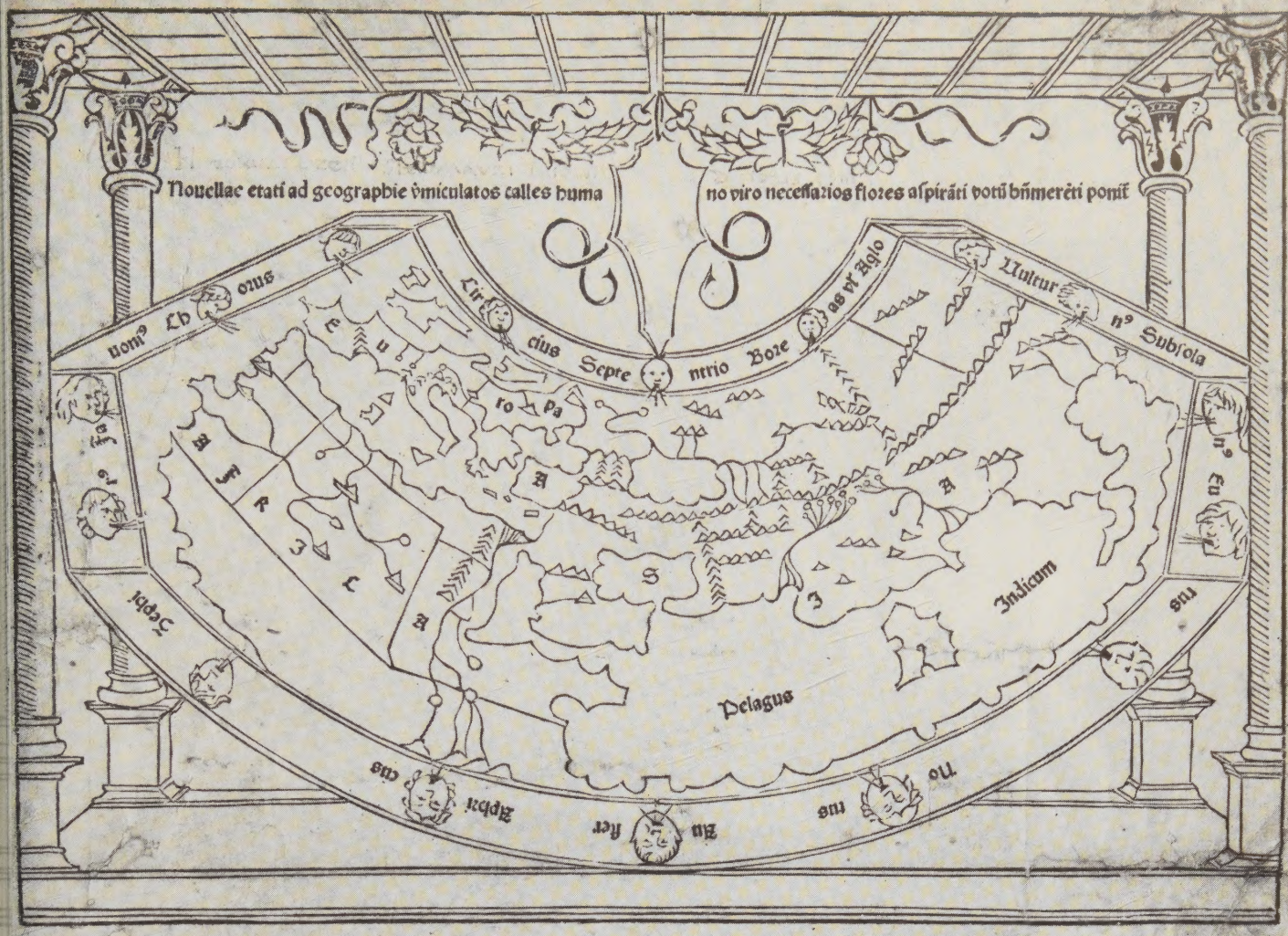
My chart discovery and the great enthusiasm of the curator of the Rijksmuseum, Bas Kist, led to contacts with a British salvage company which eventually resulted in the formation of the North Sea Archaeological Expedition under the experienced management of Rex Cowan and John Rose. Based on the data in the Anias chart a diving area was buoyed ten miles offshore and the diving team began trying to locate the wreck with a proton-magnetometer in 1979. The information on the chart was reinforced by a document I found in the V.O.C. archives containing bearings taken from the wreck to the twin towers of Brugge and Westcapelle. The mainmast still attached to the rigging, had floated over the wreck for a long time after the accident.

Almost 250 years later, a pilot from Vlissingen, Albert Veldkamp, repeated the bearings towards these towers but on this occasion with radar equipment. This was the first time in submarine archaeology that a wreck was pinpointed ten miles off shore in open sea. The combination of eighteenth century cartographic and archival documents with twentieth century technique had worked!

The Expedition had to contend with many difficulties, including a long approach route, extended periods of unfavourable wind, strong underwater currents, and fishing nets around the pieces of wreckage.

However, during the good weather of 1982 and 1983 a lot of

objects were retrieved including the sensational find of a money chest containing 2000 gold ducats. Also recovered so far have been about 150 full wine bottles, a bronze cannon, different sizes of iron weights, pottery, glass, pottery, muskets, a package of 100 hundred concreted swordblades, pairs of dividers and personal effects of the crew. The gold coins have provided the necessary financial elbow room to continue the very costly salvage operation throughout the next few years. These, it is hoped, will complete our knowledge of the equipment and life aboard a Dutch merchant ship in the first half of the eighteenth century.



The World, from *Pomponius Mela*, Venice, 1482. (illustrated actual size)

Thomas Suarez

rare maps, prints, and books of the 15th - 19th centuries



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We specialize in the very early, the rare, and the unusual. Illustrated here are two of our more recent acquisitions, representing the Renaissance earth and the Baroque sky.

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Comets, from *The Shepherd's Kalender*, London, c1730.

Cartographical Treasures of the



Left:
The Sterling Memorial Library
at Yale University, which is the main
library building, opened in 1930 and
houses approximately 3,000,000
books.

Right:
A page from the *Atlas Map
of Leavenworth County, Kansas*,
1878. A typical illustration showing
all of a farmer's livestock neatly
lined up for inspection, his wife and
children in view, his fine carriage
and several farm wagons
(By courtesy of Map Collection,
Yale University Library).

Yale University Library

by Barbara McCorkle, the Map Curator

IN 1742 THOMAS CLAP, then President of Yale College, prepared a catalogue of the books in the College Library. It was a forty-eight page pamphlet (eighteen of the pages devoted to works in divinity), measuring scarcely $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins \times 6 ins, in which its author stated that 'The whole Number in the Library is about 2600.' The list included Mead's *Construction of Mapps*, a number of geographical works by Cluver, Heylyn, Ptolemy, Strabo, Varenius, and Watts, a folio volume simply titled *Atlas*, a copy of *Atlas Maritimus*, a sea chart, a set of maps by Moll and another by Wells!

More than 240 years have passed since the Reverend Clap wrote his catalogue. From this modest beginning has grown the fourth largest library in the United States, one rich in cartographical treasures dispersed in several of the forty-seven libraries which together constitute the Yale University Library. It is obviously impossible to discuss map treasures at Yale only in terms of one treasure house library, as has been done in earlier articles in this series. We must think in terms of a collective Treasure House.

Although the University began acquiring maps and atlases from its earliest years, the establishment of a separate map collection dates from the opening of the Sterling Memorial Library – the main library – in 1930, when the collection was installed in its own room on the sixth floor of the stack tower. Map users could survey the campus through tall gothic windows whose small leaded panes were interrupted by seven glass medallions producing maps by Allard, Blaeu, Münster, even an 1812 map of New Haven by Amos Doolittle. These quarters, envisioned as simply spacious for the foreseeable future, were quickly outgrown. In 1959 the collection was moved to a suite of rooms on the seventh floor of the tower, where it remains today. Here one finds the largest collection of maps on campus: over 15,000 pre-1850 maps, 160,000 modern maps, a collection of some 3,000 post-1800 atlases (the earlier volumes, in the Beinecke Library, are discussed later), and a sizeable reference collection.

Alexander Orr Viator became Curator of Maps in 1942, and his thirty-six years of service to his Alma Mater, until his retirement in 1978, saw a prodigious growth in the size and importance of the collection. While the collection is comprehensive, including maps from every corner of the globe, its strength lies in maps showing the development of North America from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. All of the great landmarks are here: the Ruysch map of the world (1508), one of the earliest printed maps to show any part of the New World; late sixteenth-century maps of Mercator and Ortelius depicting a vastly broad North America; the Sanson map of 1650, the first map to show five Great Lakes; De l'Isle's path-breaking 'Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi' (1718), and its later derivatives; the first large-scale map of North America, by Henry Popple (1733); nine copies, with five variant states and editions of the 'Map of the British and French Dominions in North America' (1755), John Mitchell's great map which was used in the border negotiations for the new United States; the Lewis Evans 'A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America,' (1755) in twenty copies, with twelve states or editions, one of them a proof copy printed on silk; and many other relevant, if less well known maps of the period.

Also included are maps important to the development of the various regions and states of the United States. Some of the seminal maps showing the development of colonial and post-colonial America, for example, are the Moses Park (1766) and William Blodgett (1792) maps of Connecticut; the Montresor map of New York City (1775) and the Simeon de Witt map of the state (1802); the rare 1681 Thornton/Seller map of Pennsylvania, prepared for William Penn as a colonizing come-on; the Scull map of Pennsylvania and the Scull and Heap map of Philadelphia. The catalogue could continue with noting the Fry and Jefferson 'Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia . . . [and] Maryland' (1755) and the Robert Mills *Atlas of the State of South Carolina* (1825), but we are not attempting a complete listing of important

RESIDENCE OF DR. D. W. HANLIN, CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET & OHIO AVENUE $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE SOUTH WEST OF THE COURT HOUSE, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
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maps here, only hinting at a few of the most significant.

One of the treasures of the Map Collection is an atlas from the library of George Washington, a gift to the Library from Mr and Mrs Viator. It consists of forty-four maps of North America, carefully collected and bound together, and it reflects the concerns of its owner. Washington collected maps of Canada, plans of the siege of Quebec, charts of the coasts of Canada and New England, English maps showing the battles of Bunker Hill and Fort Ticonderoga, and contemporary maps of the areas that would become the United States.

A unique group of materials within the Collection is the Edward Luther Stevenson collection of glass negatives, the gift of Stevenson's son. Edward Stevenson was a professor at Rutgers University and was for many years closely associated with the Hispanic Society of America. As one of the first Americans to take an interest in the history of cartography, he photographed maps in archives and libraries in Europe. These glass negatives constitute a rare map legacy as some of the maps were destroyed during World War II and now exist only on these fragile plates. They will reward researchers richly when they have been thoroughly investigated and catalogued.

During the nineteenth century Americans gained a sense of their importance, and publishers were quick to capitalize on a new pride of place. County maps were produced, liberally sprinkled with the names of property owners and often surrounded by vignettes of buildings and personages of the county. When the maps grew large and cumbersome, publishers turned them into atlases, transforming a section of a map to a page of an atlas, and in this easily portable form they boomed in popularity. Much of the northeastern part of the country and many midwestern states were mapped in this fashion. The Map Collection has more than 100 county maps and nearly 500 pre-1900 county atlases. They are an invaluable resource for historical, sociological, and genealogical research.

Yale's interest in Western Americana is reflected in the Map Collection, which holds one of the largest American collections of maps of the Trans-Mississippi West. Here, far from the plains of Texas, are the maps which document that state's growth, its short period of nationhood, and the spread of counties and towns across its 267,000 square miles. Maps of Kansas, Colorado, and California are strongly represented, as are their less alliterative neighbours.

On the second floor of Sterling Library is the Franklin Collection, which contains many important maps of the Colonial period. This collection, the gift of William Smith Mason (Yale 1888s), is the result of its donor's long and consuming interest in Benjamin Franklin, and his determined acquisition of all available material on the man and his time.

When Sterling Library was built space was allotted for a lofty, balconied Rare Book Room where the finest books and manuscripts of the Library were handsomely ensconced and in the nature of books and libraries, the empty spaces on the shelves were soon filled. Every possible expansion area bulged with books. At this critical point the three Beinecke brothers, John, Frederick William, and Walter, all graduates of the University, successful businessmen, and avid book collectors, offered a gift of a new building to house rare books and manuscripts. The handsome Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library was opened in the fall of 1963, and is the repository for most rare books and literary manuscripts at Yale. Its translucent marble walls shed a soft (and ultraviolet-free) light on a magnificent collection which includes much material of interest to the cartographically minded. Some two thousand early atlases enhance the Beinecke's collections. There is a fine group of Dutch atlases: fourteen Mercators, eleven by Ortelius, both the 1578 and 1593 editions of De Jode, and twenty-five editions of the various atlases of Willem and Joan Blaeu, including two editions of Joan Blaeu's monumental *Atlas Maior* – the eleven volume Latin edition of

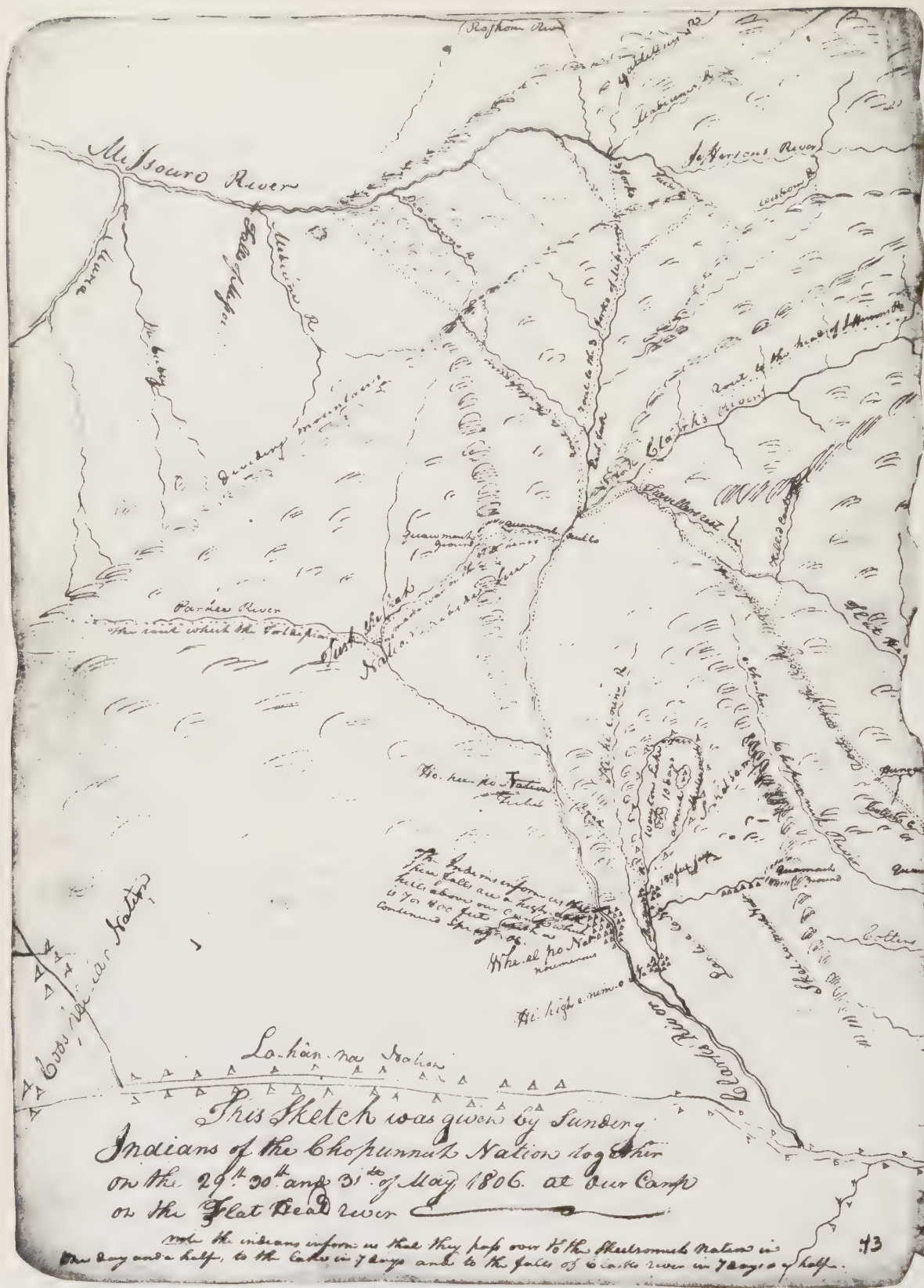
Left:

[From the Washington atlas] Detail from 'The Seat of War in New England', showing Boston and the site of the battle of Bunkers Hill. Of unknown authorship, the map was published by Sayer & Bennett in September of 1775, when interest in this area was at its height. It is one of the maps which George Washington had collected and bound into an atlas for his personal use (By courtesy of Map Collection, Yale University Library).

Below:

The Beinecke brothers, Edwin John, Frederick William, and Walter, benefactors of Yale University and donors of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Painting by Frank C. Bensing (By courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University).





1662 and the twelve volume French edition of 1663. Among the rare nautical atlases of the Blaeu's are Dutch, English and French editions of *Het Licht der Zeevaart*. There is a sumptuously coloured edition of the *Theatrum Civitatum et Admirandarum Italiae* (Amsterdam, 1663), one of the 'city books' which were a popular atlas genre in the Renaissance, the best known of which is the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, also represented by a beautifully coloured example in the Beinecke Library.

Of Ptolemy's *Geographia* – the work which liberated the literate western world from the shackles of medieval geographical concepts – Yale's run begins with the first printed edition, 1475, and includes three of the six incunable editions with maps, the 1508 edition with the Ruysch map, and fifteen later sixteenth century

editions, as well as a number from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Henry C. Taylor, a graduate of Yale in 1917, spent more than thirty years building an unparalleled collection of books on navigation, which is now in the Beinecke Library. Taylor was fascinated both by the men who developed the science of navigation and those who used it to sail the far reaches of the world and explore its outermost fringes. The Taylor Collection added many of the earliest works on voyages and travels, including Hakluyt, Ramusio, and De Bry, six editions of *De Arte de Navigare*, and copies of such important early sea atlases as those of Waghenar, Colom, Dudley, Blaeu, Goos, and Seller. A jewel of the Taylor Collection is one of the nine known examples of the Drake Silver

Medal Map, a map of the world engraved on both sides of a small silver medallion, commemorating Drake's circumnavigation.²

Tapping the resources of the Western Americana Collection at the Beinecke Library, one of whose cornerstones is the Frederick W. Beinecke Collection of Western Americana, we find the manuscript journals of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Their sketch maps first made clear to Americans the extent and diversity of the lands which President Thomas Jefferson had added to their young country with the Louisiana Purchase. Other manuscript maps and reports of official reconnaissance surveys make it possible for a scholar to follow the development of the West.

A large manuscript map of the world by Henricus Martellus Germanus hangs on the wall of the Beinecke Library reading room. The map, drawn c1489, is remarkable in several respects. It is the earliest non-ptolemaic map to display degrees of both latitude and longitude; and it represents the world in that brief transitional period between the rounding of Africa by Bartolomeu Dias in 1488, which demonstrated that Africa was not connected to Asia and that a sea route to the Indies existed, and the voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1492, which opened up the way to an entire New World. It is quite possible that Columbus had access to a similar map when planning his epochal voyage, as the distances in nautical miles between Europe and Asia correspond closely to the distances Columbus recorded in his journal.³

The Martellus map is flanked by two colourful portolan charts, part of a collection of over thirty manuscript portolan charts held by the Beinecke Library or the Map Collection in Sterling Library. Among them are an Italian chart by Francesco Beccari of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, dated at Genoa 1403; the earliest known dated Portuguese chart, by Jorge d'Aguiar at Lisbon, 1492; several charts of the English Thames School by Nicholas Comberford; and a chart of the Mediterranean and contiguous Atlantic coasts, one of three known by the Jewish cartographer Jehuda Abenzara, made at Safel in Galilee in 1505.

One cannot leave a discussion of cartographical treasures at the Beinecke Library without mentioning the Vinland Map which is shelved there as MS 350. The map, which purports to show a section of North America c1440, has been the subject of intense controversy from the time that Yale announced its accession on October 11, 1965, to the University's brief announcement of its

possibly spurious origin in January, 1974. From the outset there were strong disbelievers in the map's authenticity and after the 1974 disclosure there remained strong believers. Perhaps the question will never be settled to everyone's satisfaction. At the moment we can only say that its status is in limbo.

Yet another source for early maps and atlases at Yale is the Yale Center for British Art, located only a block from Sterling Library. This modern building, with its collections, was a gift to the University by Paul Mellon, (Yale, 1929). Interest in the study of English history and English literature has always been strong at the University, and the libraries have collected in depth in those disciplines as well as holding supporting materials in English voyages, travels, and geography. With the establishment of the Center for British Art in 1977, new resources have become available. The Rare Book Division of the Center has an extensive collection of English maps and atlases in which all of the important English cartographers are represented. As might be expected, the landmarks of English cartography can be found – the earliest English atlas of Christopher Saxton, John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, Ogilby's *Britannia*, Seller's *English Pilot*, a virtually complete run of Paterson's road books, many editions of the atlases and geographies of Moll, Morden, and Jefferys, and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps of Great Britain. Here, also, is the third set at Yale of Blaeu's *Atlas Maior*, a splendidly bound copy of the twelve volume French edition of 1667.

While the collection of sheet maps at the Center contains important English maps of America, its concentration is in county maps of the British Isles – over 3,000 of them in various states and editions. For the Drake scholar there are two items of special interest: Drake's manuscript map of the world showing the route he sailed on his voyage of daring and discovery 1577-80, and a set of five engraved maps by Boazio commemorating Drake's naval expedition to the West Indies in 1585-6.

This necessarily brief survey of cartographical treasures at Yale has omitted any discussion of twentieth century maps, which nevertheless constitute the bulk of the map collections. While they are not our concern here, it may be useful to note that the Geology Library, in the Kline Geology Laboratory, collects United States Geological Survey topographical maps in several scales, and has an active exchange programme which supplies it with geologic maps of the entire United States and many foreign countries. Holdings total approximately 170,000 sheets. The Forestry Library, in Sage Hall, has a modest collection of forest and environmental maps. The Map Collection in Sterling Library has a comprehensive collection of contemporary maps and atlases and is the largest collection of maps in Connecticut and one of the largest university collections in the United States. Maps and charts are received on deposit from the United States Geological Survey, the Defense Mapping Agency, and the National Ocean Survey and are also added by gift and purchase.

The primary mission of the Map Collection is to support the teaching, reference, research and study needs of the University community. However, the collections may also be consulted by others needing its resources on application to the Privileges Office in Sterling Library. The Beinecke Library and the library of the Center for British Art are open to qualified users upon application. It is usually wise to write ahead to be sure that materials desired will be available.

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- 3 Alexander O. Victor, 'A Pre-Columbian map of the world, circa 1489', *Imago Mundi*, XVII (1963): 94-96.

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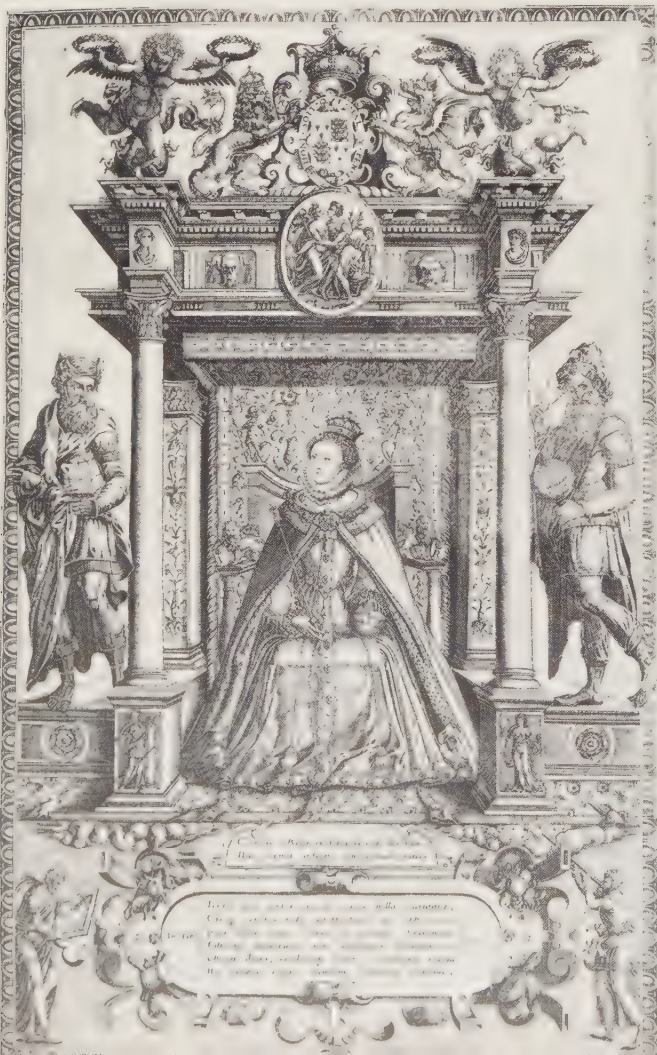
Christofer Saxton

by Heather Lawrence

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THE MAPS OF Christopher Saxton are probably the most highly prized by collectors of English and Welsh county maps. Known today as the 'Father of English Cartography', Saxton was the first to survey and map the counties of England and Wales. The resultant maps are dated from 1574 to 1579, and the complete atlas was first published in 1579. It contains thirty-four maps of counties, a map of England and Wales entitled 'Anglia' and a frontispiece portrait of Queen Elizabeth. Twenty-four of the maps describe a single county and the remaining ten describe from two to five adjacent counties. The scales vary enormously from 1:313,783 to 1:146,432 (i.e. from approx. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the mile). Each map shows county boundaries (though only five show the boundaries of the hundreds), settlements, parks, high land, woods and water courses. Hills are drawn as sugar loaves and bridges pinpoint river crossing points, but there are no roads. Adjacent counties are named and blank spaces filled with decorative features ranging from the title cartouche, compass and coats of arms, to ships and sea creatures on the maps of coastal counties. The coats of arms are those of Queen Elizabeth and of Thomas Seckford of Woodbridge in Suffolk. He was Saxton's patron, the man who financed the whole undertaking, from Saxton's survey to the engraving of the maps. It is clear, however, that the project had the approval of both the Queen and William Cecil, Lord Burghley, who, as her principal minister, was pre-

The rare first state of the frontispiece to Saxton's atlas where the Queen's dress has elaborate and jewelled ornamentation, and lies in a hard horizontal line across her lap. The second, commoner state, was re-engraved in part to show the drapery falling in natural folds from her knees and the jewellery much simplified (Photo by John Webb).



sented with proof copies of the maps as they were completed though some of these were altered slightly before final publication in the atlas.

Little is known of Saxton's methods of survey and this is a question still disputed amongst scholars. Little documentary evidence survives except some 'passes' which were issued giving Saxton permission to travel the country and also instructing the local officials to assist him in his work. Nevertheless, all agree that it was an enormous task for one man to have undertaken a national survey, almost single handed, in about seven years. It is thought that he may have drawn on the earlier work of John Rudd, who was Saxton's 'local' vicar and a mapmaker of many years standing. Unfortunately, nothing survives of Rudd's work so his influence on Saxton cannot be assessed.

Few of the copper engraved maps survive today in their original uncoloured state, having either been coloured to order by the first purchaser, or during the succeeding four centuries. Six different engravers are named on the maps, three from the Low Countries and three Englishmen. Saxton's own drafts were probably very crude, judging by his later estate maps, and it is to the skill and artistry of the engravers that the maps owe their beauty. Saxton was granted a ten-year licence in 1577 for the exclusive publication of the atlas (a financial perk), but it has not yet been discovered who printed the maps. Comparatively little printing from copper plates had been undertaken in England, apart from frontispieces, illustrations for books, and such work, requiring different techniques to letterpress printing, must have been a difficult task.

The atlas was reprinted, with alterations to the maps, by William Web in 1645; possibly in 1665; by Philip Lea c.1689, and again in 1693/4. The contents of the maps remained the same in further reissues by George Wildey, 1732, by Thomas Jefferys c.1749 and by Cluer Dicey & Co c.1770, though, of course, the imprints were altered. The principal alterations to the maps by Web were the translation of some Latin titles into English, some changes in the Royal arms and cypher, and the addition or alteration of the date to 1642 on most of the maps. No copy of the atlas of the intermediate state of c.1665 is known, but the subsequent editions of *certain maps* show traces of that date, and with other clues lead to the belief that another edition of the atlas was at least planned at that time. Philip Lea embarked upon a major modification of the plates, which was completed by c.1693, with the maps showing various stages of evolution in his interim edition of c.1689. The most noticeable alterations were the additions of roads (taken from Ogilby's survey of 1675) and town plans (taken from Speed), though there were many other lesser changes. This was, cartographically, the final state of Saxton's maps and thereafter only the imprints were altered.

Most seventeenth century county maps were based on Saxton's survey and the country was not resurveyed as a whole until the Ordnance Survey had covered all of England and Wales by the late nineteenth century. Many of the maps in Camden's *Britannia* of 1607 bear the imprint 'Christopher Saxton . . .' but though these are often described as Saxton/Hole or Saxton/Kip, depending on the engraver, they are not in reality true Saxton maps, but newly engraved, reduced copies based on Saxton's surveys. Whether Saxton, or Norden, whose maps were also copied, gave permission for their maps to be imitated is not known. Both the ten-year licences for exclusive publication of their work had expired and there was no copyright protection as we know it. A few years later Speed published his atlas with many maps based on Saxton's, though it is noticeable that he used those of Norden for preference where he had the choice.

In 1583 Saxton published a wall-map of England and Wales, engraved on twenty copper plates. This, too, is lavishly decorated with ships and sea monsters, the royal arms and those of



Saxton's map of Lancashire as engraved by Remigius Hogenberg in 1577. Below the royal arms are those of Thomas Seckford with his motto *Industria naturam ornat*. The earliest maps completed bore his earlier motto *Pestis patriae pigrities* (By courtesy of The Bodleian Library).

Saxton's map of Lancashire as published by Philip Lea in c. 1689. The plan of Lancaster and the shields bearing the arms of 'Edmund Crouckbak' and John of Gant' are taken from Speed's map of the county. The royal arms are those of Charles I surviving from an earlier issue. Note the reference letters without the border (By courtesy of The Bodleian Library).





Saxton's wall-map published in 1583. It was engraved on twenty plates and the whole measures 140 × 173 cm. It is the earliest known wall-map to be engraved and printed in Britain, and was Saxton's final work of national significance. (Taken from R. A. Skelton's *Saxton's Survey of England and Wales*).

Seckford. There are three panels containing historical and geographical information and an account of the English legal system, all in Latin – though it seems unlikely that these texts were contributed by Saxton. The scale is given in great, middle and small miles, supposedly 50, 55 and 60 miles according to a degree of latitude; degrees and minutes are shown in the border, the longitude measured from Mercator's prime meridian in the Azores. The whole is surrounded by a heraldic border containing eighty-three coats of arms. The engraver is not named, but was probably Augustine Ryther who had engraved five of the maps in the atlas and probably also the frontispiece. Each sheet measures 11¼ × 17½ inches (29 × 44 cm) and was the earliest wall-map engraved and printed in England; it was most certainly intended as a wall-hanging. Only one original copy survives (in Birmingham Public Library) and one unaltered reprint of c. 1650. It was reprinted with alterations until 1795. The first documented reprint was 1678 when it was advertised by Cade & Morgan, after the elaborate cartouche had been removed. Shortly afterwards Philip Lea acquired the plates and revised them, adding, by stages, his imprint, roads, and new borders and replacing the Elizabethan ships with contemporary depictions. Lea offered the map both entire and as separate sheets. Following Lea's death, the maps were sold by his widow Ann and by her son-in-law Richard Glynn, being later purchased by the Bowles family. They were advertised by Thomas Bowles in 1720, and again with his son Thomas Bowles the younger c. 1745, by T. Bowles and John Bowles & Son in 1753-63, by Carrington Bowles in 1782 and by Bowles and Carver in 1795.

None of the original drafts or engraved copper plates of Saxton's maps survive, but an engraved copper plate of the north-west of England was discovered recently, of such similarity that it is thought to be part of an earlier engraving of the wall-map. It is now in the British Library. It is engraved on a smaller scale than the printed wall-map and it has been suggested, either that it is a

preliminary state, or that the engraver died before completing the work.

Following the publication of his large map, Saxton returned to his home at Dunningley Hall in the West Riding of Yorkshire and from there worked as a land surveyor until his death c. 1610. He was employed in straightforward estate surveying by the local landowners, by institutions such as St. Thomas's Hospital to survey and map their estates throughout the south and east of England, by various courts of law to map land, watercourses and boundaries in dispute and by the Crown to arbitrate on its behalf. He also mapped two towns, Dewsbury and Manchester. A total of twenty-nine maps and eighteen written surveys have been traced and there is evidence of a further eleven commissions. From 1601, Saxton was assisted by his son Robert who worked as an estate surveyor in Yorkshire until about 1621. Saxton's surviving maps are comparatively crude working documents including only essential information and underlining the fact that the aesthetic attraction of the engraved maps was due almost entirely to the skill of the engravers. Over the years Saxton was honoured for work of such national importance: he received offices of profit, grants of land in various counties and a grant of arms.

At the time of publication of the atlas, the credit seems to have gone to Seckford, but today it is Saxton who receives our acclaim as the first surveyor of the country.

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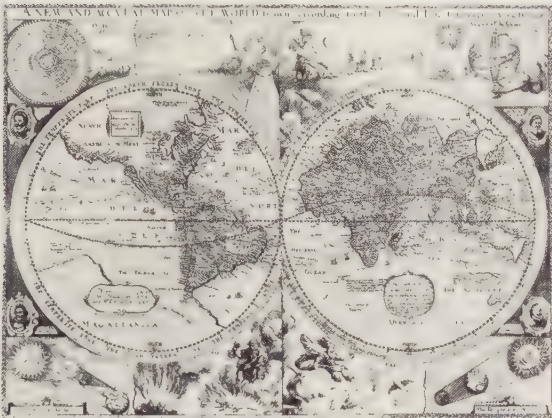


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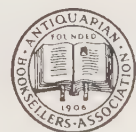
Middlesex, Essex and Hertfordshire by Warburton, Bland and Smyth, published on seven sheets c.1726. The unrecorded second state. Overall size 45" x 72" (one sheet illustrated). **£600**



Germany by Everardus Cloppenburg, published 1665. (17½" x 22"). A fine example of this scarce separately published map. (*Stopp — Maps of Germany with Marginal Town Views*). **£950**

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Rhodes — Bonifacio, c1571.

The Fictitious Islands of Lake Superior

by Conrad E. Heidenreich

One of Canada's most intriguing cartographic fictions, the imaginary islands in Lake Superior, lasted for more than a century after they first appeared in print in 1744. Although Bellin and Charlevoix have been equally blamed, the probable culprit, as Conrad Heidenreich convincingly argues here, was a commandant of the fur trade district, Louis Denys de la Ronde. By misinterpreting Indian reports, La Ronde caused two fictitious islands to appear on maps, the larger of which was solemnly allocated to the United States in the peace treaty of 1783.

THE EARLY CARTOGRAPHY of New France is remarkably free from deliberate deceptions. In the vast body of maps produced before 1760 only two major hoaxes stand out. These were Lahontan's *Rivière Longue*, which was incorporated on Guillaume Delisle's 1703 'Carte du Canada' and the spurious de Montreuil material purporting to show a passage across northern Canada, actively promoted by Joseph-Nicolas Delisle and Philippe Buache. Fortunately both of these hoaxes were short-lived. What some writers have considered to be a third deliberate deception relates to two fictitious islands in Lake Superior first introduced in engraved form on Jacques-Nicolas Bellin's 1744 'Carte des lacs du Canada'. These islands had a 'press run' that lasted more than one hundred years and has never been adequately explained. Modern writers have blamed either Bellin for these islands, or Father Charlevoix, in whose books Bellin's maps first appeared. It is the contention of this author that both of these men have been needlessly maligned.

In 1744 Father Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix published his long-awaited *Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France*, to which was appended his *Journal historique d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi dans l'Amérique septentrionale*. To accompany his writings Charlevoix had commissioned Bellin, then

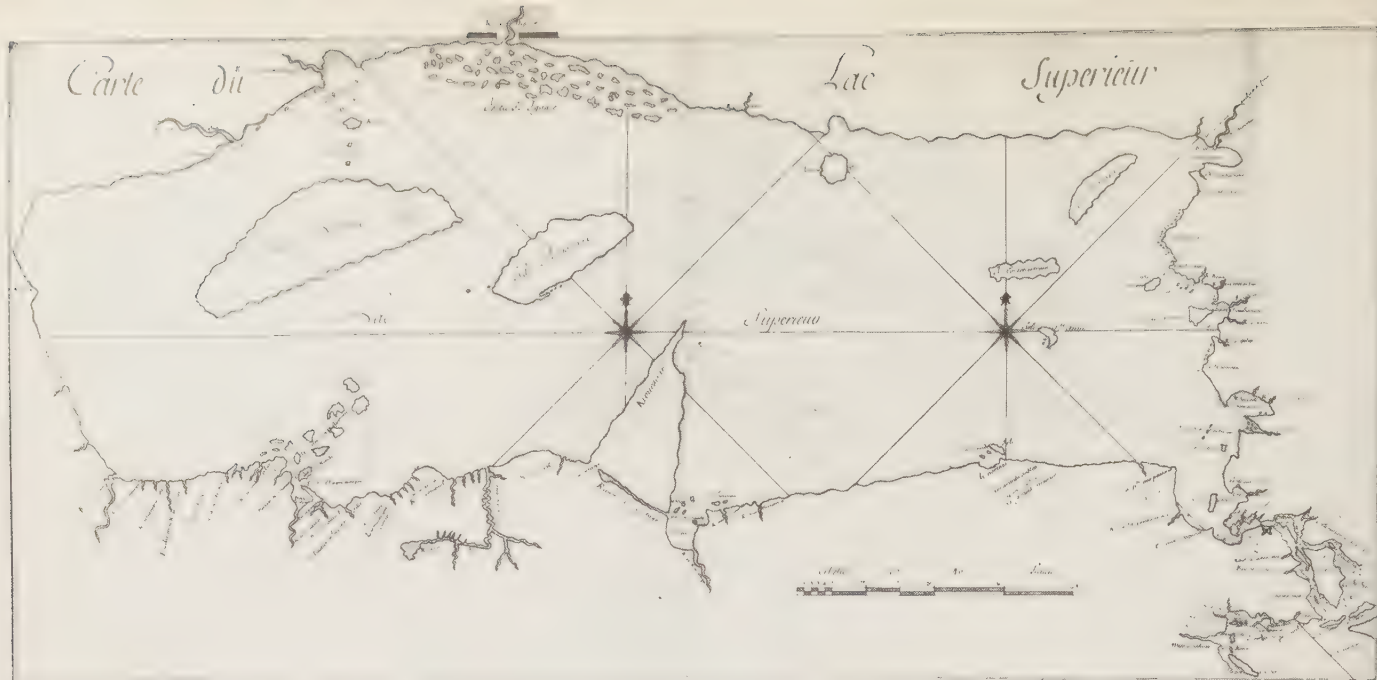
chief engineer of the *Dépôt des cartes, plans et journaux du Ministère de la Marine* to draft a series of maps.

Most maps of Lake Superior prior to 1744 were based on the Jesuit map 'Lac Supérieur' published in 1672 and believed to be the work of the Jesuits Claude Dablon and Claude Allouez.¹ This map is remarkable for its accuracy considering the time and conditions under which it was made. In spite of growing French knowledge of the area there was really nothing new produced until Bellin's maps. Although some later map-makers persisted with versions of the Jesuit outline, most switched to Bellin's delineation soon after it appeared, probably because of the status and reputations of Father Charlevoix and Bellin. The two fictitious islands on Bellin's map are *I.[sle] Philippeaux aut.[rement], I. Minong* and *I. Pontchartrain*. Four other islands were exaggerated in size: *Isle Maurepas* (now Michipicoton Island), *I. Hocquart* (Leach Island), *I. Beauharnois* (Montreal Island) and *I. Ste. Anne* (Caribou Island). The men honoured by these placenames were Jean-Frédéric Phélypeaux, Comte de Maurepas, Minister of the French Marine from 1723 to 1749; his father, the former Minister, Jérôme Phélypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain; Charles Beauharnois de la Boische, cousin of Jean-Frédéric Phélypeaux and Governor General of New France from 1726 to 1747; and Gilles Hocquart, Intendant of New France from 1729 to 1748. In addition to appearing on these islands, the names of these men were given to a number of other geographical features, all of them along the east shore of Lake Superior: *Cap Hocquart* (Cape Gargantua), *Islet S. Gilles* (Rowe and Lizard Islands), *Havre de Beauharnois* (Agawa Bay) and *R. de Beauharnois* (Agawa River). Each of the three French officials was therefore dignified with three placenames in the Lake Superior area. Were Charlevoix and Bellin ultimately responsible for these placenames?

In 1720 Father Charlevoix was charged by the regent of Louis

Bellin's 1744 map, 'Carte des lacs du Canada', introduced into print I. Philippeaux and I. Pontchartrain, the two fictitious islands of Lake Superior. Most of the sources used in this map can be traced to manuscript material in the *Dépôt des cartes* of the French Marine in Paris (By courtesy of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.)





This map was probably drawn by Chaussegros de Léry (père) in 1735. On his Great Lakes map of 1744, Bellin incorporated the south and east shore of this outline, as well as the fictitious islands. (Original in the Service historique de la Marine, Paris, Recueil 67, no. 80. From a copy in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.)

XV, Philippe, Duc d'Orléans to investigate rumours about the existence of a vast sea west of Lake Superior. His journey to New France was subsequently authorized by the Council of the Marine which was in charge of the French colonies and whose director at the time was Louis-Alexandre de Bourbon, Comte de Toulouse. It was to this minister that Charlevoix had to report and without whose blessing the undertaking was impossible. Charlevoix, who had been at Quebec before (1705-1708) arrived in New France on September 23, 1720. By the end of July, 1721, he had traversed Lakes Ontario, Huron and Michigan. In March, 1722 he departed from the mouth of the Mississippi and, after a number of misadventures, reached France in December. At no time did he visit Lake Superior or mention any of its islands in his books. Indeed, none of the men honoured on the Lake Superior portion of Bellin's map were in office at the time of Charlevoix's visit and none had had anything to do with his trip. The long-awaited *Histoire* was eventually dedicated to Louis-Jean-Marie de Bourbon, Duc de Penthièvre, son of the Comte de Toulouse who had originally sanctioned the journey but had died before the book was published. The *Journal* which accompanied the *Histoire* was dedicated to the Duchesse de Lesdiguières. In 1730-31, Charlevoix dedicated his *Histoire de l'isle Espagnole* to Maurepas (Phélypeaux) for permitting him to use the archives of the Marine, but no such dedication appears in the *Histoire*.²

Bellin was one of the most prolific French map-makers of the eighteenth century. The minister in charge of the Marine and therefore his superior during the time he was making the maps under discussion was Jean-Frédéric Phélypeaux, Comte de Maurepas. Does this explain the inclusion of Maurepas' name on the maps? And if Maurepas, why were Beauharnois and Hocquart, men with whom Bellin had no connection, also honoured? And why were all these names associated with Lake Superior, the only area on Bellin's maps that combines fiction and flattery? In his *Remarques* on the maps, printed as a preface to Charlevoix's *Journal*, Bellin mentioned that he had used the manuscript material of the *Dépôt* for his outline of Lake Superior. In the light of these *Mémoires* he considered earlier maps deficient.³ He gave credit to Father Charlevoix for giving him corrected compass orientations for Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan. The islands of Lake Superior were mentioned by Bellin only in his *Remarques sur la carte de l'Amerique* published in Paris in 1755.⁴ Unfortunately Bellin merely listed the names of the islands; he did not describe the origin of his material. From the foregoing it is probable that Bellin did not invent the placenames in question, but simply copied them from material in the *Dépôt*. In fact all Bellin's maps of North America were constructed through a careful reworking of material on file at the *Dépôt*.

Research at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, among photocopies obtained from the *Service historique de la Marine* in Paris, revealed three manuscript charts which were probably the ones used by Bellin for the Lake Superior

section of his 1744 'Carte des lacs du Canada', which put these fictitious islands into print. One of these, the anonymous, undated 'Carte depuis le Lac Huron' (Recueil 67, no. 75), is a hydrographic chart of the Saint Marys River between Lakes Superior and Lake Huron. It is evident that Bellin's 'Carte du Detroit entre le lac Supérieur et le Lac Huron', published in Charlevoix's *Histoire*, is based on this chart. The second chart, untitled, covers the east shore of Lake Superior from Sault Sainte Marie to the Michipicoton River and bears the inscription *fait au quebec le 25 Septembre 1735 Chaussegros de Léry fils* (Recueil 67, no. 79). The third chart, 'Carte du Lac Supérieur', is anonymous and undated and is a composite of the previous two but continues with geographical information along the south shore of the Lake. All three maps bear the stamp of the *Dépôt des Cartes* and all three, especially the latter, bear a striking resemblance to the south and east shore of Bellin's Lake Superior map. All the geographical features enumerated earlier, with their placenames, are similar to Bellin's. It is therefore likely that these maps formed the base for Bellin's delineation of part of Lake Superior, especially the south and east shores as well as the fictitious islands and the placenames.

The authorship of these three manuscript maps is worth examining. The one of the east shore was made by Chaussegros de Léry (fils) in 1735. At the time, Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry was fourteen years old, serving as apprentice draughtsman to his father who bore the same name. The elder Chaussegros de Léry, chief engineer of New France, was Bellin's counterpart in the colony.⁵ In his capacity as chief engineer, Chaussegros de Léry (père) had to undertake a variety of tasks from planning fortifications and conducting hydrographic surveys to the preparation, from drafts and sketches, of proper maps that were to accompany reports sent to the Ministry of the Marine in Paris. His son began training in surveying and cartography at the age of twelve and became assistant engineer to his father at the age of eighteen (1739), just in time to be assigned to Pierre-Joseph Céleron's expedition against the Chickasaw. While on this expedition he made one of the first maps of the Ohio River,⁶ one that was used by Bellin for his delineation of the Ohio River on the 'Carte de la Louisiane', also in Charlevoix's *Histoire*. While the signed map of the east shore of Lake Superior was drafted by Chaussegros de Léry (fils) in 1735, the other two, which are not signed, are in the hand of the father. It is likely that all three maps were drafted at the same time since they seem to form a series.⁷

The maps and plans of Chaussegros de Léry (père et fils) are numerous since together they span a productive period of some forty-five years (1716-1761). With few exceptions their maps are redrawings of material submitted to them, while their plans of fortifications are based on their own field surveys. In the case of the Lake Superior maps, these were definitely copies, since neither of the Chaussegros de Lérys were ever north of Lakes Erie and St. Clair. About the same time as the Lake Superior maps

vere made, Chaussegros de Léry (*père*) also made final drafts of maps produced during the French campaigns against the Fox Indians (1730) and some of the crude sketches that emanated from the La Vérendrye expeditions (1730, 1741). This raises a further problem. If Chaussegros de Léry (*père et fils*) were merely copying someone else's work, who produced the original Lake Superior maps? The answer to this question is somewhat conjectural but may lie with the men who were being flattered by the placenames and activities in the Lake Superior area during the 1730s.

In addition to the fur trade, the great commercial activity in the Lake Superior area during the 1730s was the search for copper deposits with the hope of developing these into working mines. First-hand knowledge of the existence of copper on the shores of the lake had been acquired through Father Allouez' journey of 1665 as given in the *Jesuit Relations* of 1666-67 and 1669-70. Before Allouez' visit, Indian and *coureurs de bois* reports of Lake Superior copper go back as far as Champlain's days. In 1729, the new Intendant of New France, Gilles Hocquart, whose task it was to develop an economic policy for the colony and to promote worthwhile commercial enterprises, began to take an interest in these copper deposits.⁸ His correspondence with the Minister of the Marine, the Comte de Maurepas, shows that Hocquart and Governor Beauharnois had ordered an investigation of the mining potential of Lake Superior sometime in 1729.⁹ By the end of 1730 they had not yet received the report they had requested.

At this point a new figure appears on the scene. In 1727, Governor Charles de Beauharnois appointed Louis Denys de La Ronde, an officer in the navy and colonial troops, to be commandant of the fur post at Chagouamigon located on Madeline Island on the southwest shore of Lake Superior.¹⁰ The appointment was, however, overruled by the Minister, the Comte de Maurepas, who had no confidence in La Ronde. Through the good offices of Denys de La Ronde's friend, the Intendant Gilles Hocquart, Maurepas' objections were lifted and La Ronde took up his new command in 1731. Within a year Hocquart had a full report on the

possibilities of mining Lake Superior copper. In this report La Ronde repeated Indian stories of several islands full of copper and suggested that he build two ships to find and exploit these deposits. In return for his efforts and to help finance his mining ventures, La Ronde requested a nine-year monopoly on the fur trade at Chagouamigon free of licencing fees. On May 12, 1733, the Minister granted La Ronde's request but stipulated that if La Ronde did not meet all the conditions of the contract he would have to pay a fee for his monopoly, to be set by the Intendant Hocquart. In order to begin financing the venture, La Ronde borrowed the huge sum of 25,411 *livres* from a Montreal merchant, Louis Charley Saint-Ange, in 1733. By 1740, when Maurepas withdrew his support from the project, Saint-Ange had an investment of 30,000 *livres* in the Lake Superior copper venture. In 1734 La Ronde had built a barque of 40 tons on Lake Superior and began an active search for copper deposits and by July of the following year sent a full report to Hocquart and Beauharnois along with copper specimens. Although he had not yet found the copper islands the Indians had told him about, he had discovered 'masses of copper' at the *Tonagan* (Ontonagan) River which he proposed to mine as soon as miners could be sent from France. It is likely that the maps redrafted by Chaussegros de Léry accompanied this report, which was abstracted and sent to Maurepas on October 11, 1735. Repeated attempts in 1736, 1737 and 1738 to find the copper islands failed due to bad weather. The death-knell for the venture was sounded in 1739 when the two German miners sent by Maurepas reported that the exploitation of the ore was impractical due to the cost of transporting the ore from Lake Superior to Montreal.

Throughout his mining activities Denys de La Ronde depended heavily on others for favours and support. Commercial activities were licenced and the chain of requests went through the Intendant, Gilles Hocquart, to the Governor, Charles de Beauharnois, and ultimately to the Minister, Jean-Frederic Phélypeaux, Comte de Maurepas. Another key figure after 1733 was Saint-Ange

Modern map of Lake Superior showing the fictitious islands (21 and 22). The legend below compares the place names used by Chaussegros de Léry and Bellin (By courtesy of the author).



PLACE NAMES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

(CHAUSSEGROS DE LÉRY - 1735)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Isle Royale | 12 Baye de Bachouanan |
| 2 I. Maurepas | 13 (not named) |
| 3 Ance ou l'on dit qu'il y a du Cuivre | 14 Krouesnan |
| 4 Isle Ste. Anne | 15 Rivière de Tonnaganne |
| 5 Cap Hocquart | 16 R. a Lorignal |
| 6 Isle Hocquart | 17 R. Noire |
| 7 Islots St. Gilles | 18 Pte. de Chagouamigon |
| 8 I. Beauharnois | 19 I. La Ronde |
| 9 R. de Beauharnois | 20 Prouabicsipi ou R. au Cuivre |
| 10 Havre Beauharnois | 21 Isle Phelippeaux |
| 11 Mamensse | 22 I. Pontchartrain |

J. - N. BELLIN - 1744

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Isle Royale | 12 Baye de Bachouanan |
| 2 Isle Maurepas | 13 (not named) |
| 3 (not named) | 14 Pte. de Krouéouan |
| 4 I. Se. Anne | 15 R. de Tonnaganne |
| 5 Cap Hoquart | 16 R. a l'Original |
| 6 I. Hoquart | 17 R. Noire |
| 7 Islot S. Gilles | 18 Pte. de Chagouamigon |
| 8 I. Beauharnois | 19 I. la Ronde |
| 9 R. de Beauharnois | 20 R. Prouabic ou R. au cuivre |
| 10 Havre de Beauharnois | 21 I. Philippeaux |
| 11 Mamens | 22 I. Pontchartrain |

because of the large part he played in financing the venture. The Comte de Maurepas had the three largest islands named after him (*Philippeaux*, *Maurepas* and *Pontchartrain*); Governor Charles de Beauharnois was honoured with an island, a river and a harbour; and Gilles Hocquart an island, a group of islets and a point. Was *Isle Ste. Anne* named after Louis Charley Saint-Ange? La Ronde's base of operations on Madeline Island is depicted as a house on the *Chaussegros de Léry* map at *I. La Ronde*.

A question that remains is whether La Ronde was perpetrating a deliberate hoax by introducing two fictitious islands. There is little doubt that certain important people were to be flattered by having their names immortalized on a map. But a deliberate hoax is quite another matter. La Ronde never claimed to have seen the islands. He was told about them by Indians and as late as 1738 stated that he was still looking for them. *Isle Philippeaux*, which Bellin identifies as having formerly been called *Isle Minong*, represents *Isle Royale* since *Minong* was its seventeenth-century name. Based on Indian reports, the association of copper with the island had existed since the days of Allouez. Other Indian reports concerned copper deposits on islands off the east shore of Lake Superior. Indeed, on the *Chaussegros de Léry (fils)* maps of that area the author wrote beside *Isle Ste. Anne*, '*Isle ou il y a du*

Cuivre au raport des sauvages'. The fact that La Ronde had made repeated attempts to find the copper islands shows that he believed the Indian reports. It is therefore unlikely that these islands were a deliberate fabrication. If La Ronde indeed made the maps, his sin was to map features he had not seen. As an experienced surveyor on the Mississippi delta in 1700 and Cape Breton Island in 1713, he should have known better. The Indian reports had of course some merit, since there are in fact small copper deposits on *Isle Royale*, *Michipicoton Island* and north of *Batchawana Bay* at *Coppermine Point*. In addition to these deposits, native copper is common along the south shore of Lake Superior, especially on the *Ontanagon River*. The problem La Ronde had was interpreting the Indian accounts.

Once introduced on the influential maps of Bellin, the fictitious Lake Superior islands became remarkably persistent features in the cartography of North America. In 1755 Dr. John Mitchell published '*A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America*', on which he had copied Bellin's outline of Lake Superior. This map became the standard map of North America during the last half of the eighteenth century and in 1783 one of the later versions was used in the negotiations to settle the boundary between the United States and British North America.

Among the many cartographers who copied Bellin was Dr. John Mitchell. A later version of his 1755 '*Map of the British and French Dominions in North America*' was used during the negotiations to settle the boundary between Canada and the United States in 1782-83. Under the treaty, the United States was awarded *Isle Philippeaux*, the largest of the fictitious islands. (Detail of a 1774 version of Mitchell's map in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, with the boundaries coloured as found on the King George III copy in the British Library.)





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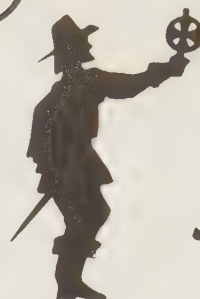


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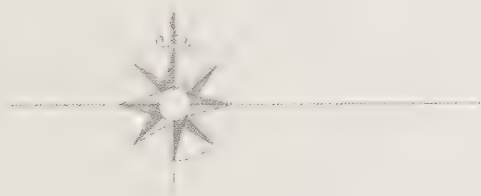
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American 19th Century New England Charts and Their Makers, Part Two

by Peter J. Guthorn

Part One (see TMC, Issue 23, p.14) described the activities of the private chart publishers of the New England ports and coastline. Their most original and enterprising activity started at the end of the Revolution and continued to the beginning of the Civil War. During these years, similar activities were initiated by agencies and departments of the federal government which are the subject of this second part.

SOME OF THE federal surveys were primarily hydrographic, while others conveyed a substantial amount of incidental hydrographic data. They were carried out by officers of the navy, or under naval command; by officers of the army, in the corps of engineers or topographical engineers, other engineers and surveyors under federal auspices; and by the personnel of the Coast Survey, which included officers on assignment from the army and navy, and civilian employees.

The Navy

The earliest surveys by the navy were carried out in anticipation of immediate, and possible later, need, and occasionally as a useful outlet for the talents and energies of men not otherwise engaged.

A navy depot of charts and instruments was suggested for the growing and active navy by Lieutenant Louis M. Goldsborough. It was to act as a clearing house for charts and for the storage and maintenance of navigating equipment. He was appointed December 6, 1830, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes in 1833 and Lieutenant James M. Gillies in 1837. His successor, Lieutenant Matthew F. Maury, who resigned to join the Confederacy at the outbreak of the Civil War, made great use of the logs stored at the depot as a mine of meteorological data. Maury devised a method of continued data reporting by shipmasters. His *Wind and Current Charts and Sailing Directions*, published in 1848 and the following years, revolutionised navigation. A separate navy hydrographic office was established after 1866 to provide charts, sailing directions, and navigational manuals. It assumed a number of titles and publishing rights by purchase from the Blunt firm.

Before the establishment of a naval academy, instruction for the young midshipmen was conducted by chaplains. At the time, much of the secondary education in America was supervised by clergymen, one of the larger groups to have received a college education. Instruction for the midshipmen was carried out by the chaplains aboard a few larger vessels moored in navy yards. Command was by older officers of higher rank and prestige.¹ One chaplain, Cheever Felch, combined the ordinary educational work with hydrographic and other surveying. Appointed acting chaplain in 1813, he conducted a mathematical school for naval officers at Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario, an important naval base during the War of 1812, and on various vessels. He was ordained in 1816, received an honorary M.A. degree from Brown College in Providence, and served at various stations which included surveying duty. During the 1817-18 session of the Congress, he played a part in the passage of the law excluding Ferdinand Hassler from the Coast Survey, and in the attempt by the navy to establish a hydrographic corps.²

A surviving example of Felch's work is a chart of *Cape Ann Harbour Surveyed by the Rev. C. Felch & W.T. Mallene, Esq. in 1819 by direction of Comr. Wm. Bainbridge, U.S.N.* (7½ × 8½ in. Scale approx. 1:24,000) which was included in *The American Coast Pilot* of 1827 published by the Blunt firm. It appeared in

editions of the *Coast Pilot* through 1842, and possibly in other years.

The earliest navy survey, from which a chart was published, was the work of Charles Morris, who was born in Woodstock, Connecticut in 1784, son of a navy purser. He became a midshipman in 1799, saw duty on *Congress* during the undeclared war with France, on *Constitution* carrying Preble to Tripoli, and participated in Decatur's raid to burn the grounded *Philadelphia* at Tripoli. He was First Lt. on *Constitution* under the command of Isaac Hull, and was responsible for kedging the becalmed vessel out of reach of the British squadron off New York in 1812. His *Chart of the Harbor of New London, Surveyed by Order of Commodore John Rodgers; To Whom It Is Respectfully Inscribed by his Obedient Servant Charles Morris, Junr. U.S. Frigate Constitution, March 7th 1811* (21 × 17½ ins. Scale approx. 1:12,000) was published by Blunt in New York in 1815. It was advertised in *The American Coast Pilot* as late as 1822, and possibly later. The survey of New London had been ordered by Commodore Rodgers so that 'officers might be usefully employed, and kept from mischief' while the vessels were in winter quarters.³

The next chart produced by the navy was the work of Alexander Scammell Wadsworth, born in Portland, Maine, in 1790. Appointed midshipman in 1804, he served on *Constitution* as Second Lieutenant during the memorable escape from the British squadron, and during the engagement with *Guerriere*, for which he was awarded a silver medal. He commanded the Brig *Prometheus* in the Mediterranean after the Algerine War, and *John Adams* in the West Indies to suppress piracy in 1822, and was Inspector of Ordnance from 1841 to 1850. He died in Washington in 1851.⁴ His *Chart of Boston Harbour, Surveyed in 1817 by Alexr. S. Wadsworth, U.S.N. by order of Comr. William Bainbridge, to whom it is most respectfully dedicated* (35½ × 41¾ in. Scale 1:18,000) was engraved under the direction of John Melish and published in Philadelphia in 1819. A small scale chart of *Boston Harbour From the Survey of A. S. Wadsworth Esq. U.S.N. and the Chart of DesBarres* (10 × 8 in. Scale 1:87,000) was published in the 1833, and other editions, of the *American Coast Pilot*.

A second was a *Chart of Narragansett Bay Surveyed in 1832 by Capt. Alex. S. Wadsworth, Lieut. Thos. R. Gedney, Charles Wilkes Jr. & Geo. L. Blake Of The U.S. Navy By order of the Honr. Levi Woodbury Secretary of the Navy* (49 × 38½ in.) which had been made as part of a study for a possible navy depot on the bay, and had been engraved by W. J. Stone of Washington. This chart is rather rudimentary and Wilkes was mildly critical of Wadsworth's surveying capabilities.⁵ Another version on a reduced scale was published in the *American State Papers*.⁶

Another compiler of a chart was Charles Wilkes, born in New York City in 1796, who entered the merchant marine in 1815, and the navy as a midshipman in 1818, receiving part of his schooling from Chaplain Felch.⁷ After assisting Wadsworth's Narragansett Bay survey, he succeeded Lieutenant Goldsborough as head of the Department of Charts and Instruments in 1833 and carried out a survey of Georges Bank under direction of the navy commissioners, possibly at his own instigation. This resulted in a *Chart of Georges Shoal & Bank, Surveyed by Charles Wilkes, Lieut. Commandant . . . in U.S. Brig Porpoise, Schooners Maria & Hadassah . . .* (38 × 42 in. Scale approx. 1:61,000) which is extremely detailed, covering only 47' of longitude and 31' of latitude. It was drawn by J. Alden and W. May, engraved by Stiles,

Sherman and Smith of New York, and published privately. Wilkes used the three vessels as the principal points of a triangle, one half to three miles on a side, and special barrel markers moored to mark designated spots. Bases were measured by the sound of gun fire, the position of the stations by chronometrical observations compared with the observatory of Mr. Burd at Roxbury, and the State House at Boston, and bearings by astronomical observation, altitude and azimuth observations calculated. Soundings were

made from boats. 'The mode of operating was by the use of the Quincunx problem (introduced by Alexander Dalrymple) . . . The draft was completed at Boston, and was approved by Nathaniel Bowditch,'⁸ an endorsement treasured by Wilkes.

The Army

Albert Gallatin, Swiss-born Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson, reshaped the nation's financial structure, and outlined

The title on Charles Wilkes' 1837 chart of Georges Shoal and Bank. An example of early off-shore charting by the navy.

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S. J. 2^d Lt. Commandant.

P.M. J. Alden.

R. Forrest, Sch^r Maria.

S. Knox, Com^d Hadassah.

Md. W. May.

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Capt^{ns} Clk. Wilkes Henry.

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efforts to expand the internal economy, including the improvement in transportation in the eastern part of the United States. A Board of Engineers was created by President James Madison in 1819 to carry out internal improvements, principally in transportation. It was succeeded by the Topographical Bureau in 1826 which established responsibilities for the army's two engineering units, the Corps of Engineers, and the Corps of Topographical Engineers. Participating in the work was a limited number of officers of the artillery and the infantry. The establishment of seacoast defence fortifications was an additional responsibility for the Chief of Engineers, and a sub-section maintained a fortification map file. The Corps of Topographical Engineers had been created in 1813, conducted much of the exploratory work in the west, as well as projects in the east, and also employed civilian engineers. It was abolished in 1863, an administrative casualty of the Civil War. Members of both corps served in the Coast Survey. Other surveys were in response to local requests for improvements, mediated through Congressmen and the Congress.

The earliest survey of New England waters by an army engineer was produced by John Anderson of the Topographical Engineers. It was *The Harbor of Hyannis, County of Barnstable Massachusetts 1826 Surveyed by Lieut. Col. Anderson Topl. Engr.* (22 $\frac{5}{8}$ \times 17 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Scale 1:15,840) engraved by W. J. Stone of Washington. It was a good, if somewhat sparse, hydrographic survey. Anderson also drew up a *Map of Portland Harbor, Maine, Surveyed under Direction of Lt. Col. John Anderson, U.S. Top. Engineer. Drawn by Lieut. B. Poole, 1833, (17 \times 20 in.)* engraved by J. V. N. Throop, published in Washington in 1833.

Another Topographical Engineer was James D. Graham who carried out a detailed hydrographic survey of the harbour of Provincetown as part of *A Map Of The Extremity Of Cape Cod Including the Township of Provincetown & Truro: With A Chart Of Their Sea Coast And of Cape Cod Harbour, executed under the direction of Major J. D. Graham U.S. Top. Engs. During portions of the years 1833, '34 & '35, (68 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 56 in. Scale 1:10,560),* lithographed in Washington by W. J. Stone. A manuscript note on one copy reported that the original survey had been drafted on a scale of 1:5,280 when submitted to Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of the Corps on December 21, 1835.

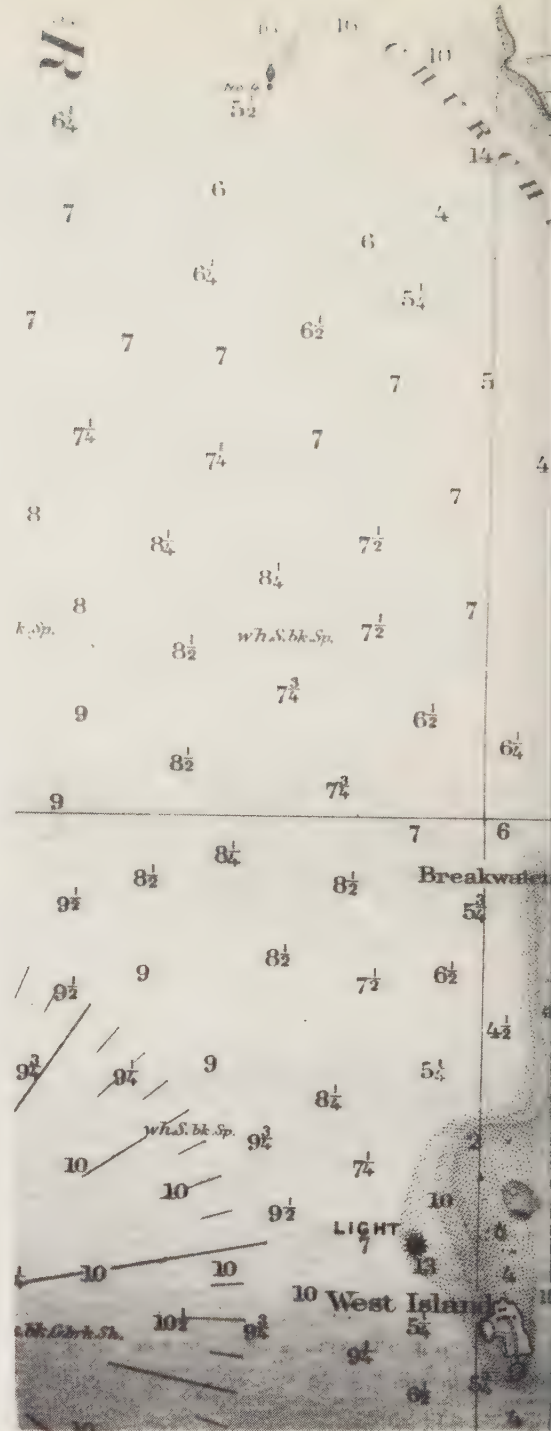
A small scale *Chart of Owl's Head Harbour (Maine) and Projection for a Breakwater . . . (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 15 in.)* was drawn by T. A. Barton and A. R. Flint in 1837. The rather rudimentary hydrographic survey was drawn for the second session of the 25th Congress, and published in Senate document no.73. Stephen H. Long carried out two surveying projects in New England for the same report. The first was of *Owl's Head Harbor, Maine, Surveyed in Aug. 1836, under the direction of Lt. Col. S. H. Long, by Lieuts. J. F. Cooper and J. L. Donaldson (14 $\frac{3}{4}$ \times 12 in.),* published in Washington in 1837. Another map of *Cobscook Bay, Maine . . . (12 \times 15 in.)* was surveyed by the same team.

Howard Stansbury of the Topographical Engineers was born in New York City in 1806, trained as a Civil Engineer, supervised the survey of projected canal routes to Lake Erie in Michigan, along the Wabash River, and also of planned rail road routes. He joined as a first lieutenant in 1838 and was promoted captain in 1840. The survey of Portsmouth, *Survey Of The Harbor Of Portsmouth New Hampshire With a View to its Defense Executed under the direction of Captain Howard Stansbury U.S.T.E. . . . (73 \times 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Scale 1:5,280),* was an excellent hydrographic chart. It was his only New England work and was surveyed between 1842 and 1845.

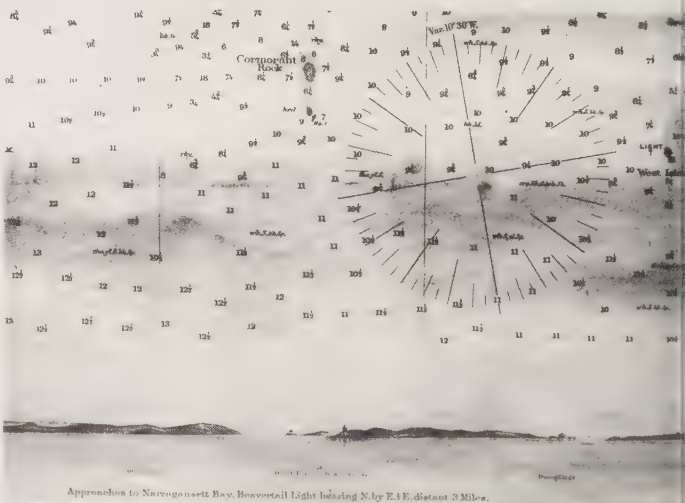
Coast Survey

The most important and extensive surveying work was carried out by the men of the Coast Survey, and its succeeding agencies. A 'Survey of the Coast' was authorised by Act of Congress in 1807, during the Jefferson administration. Among its early supporters were Albert Gallatin and members of the American Philosophical Society, of which Jefferson was a member. Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, a new immigrant from Switzerland with an excellent background in mathematics and surveying was appointed superintendant.

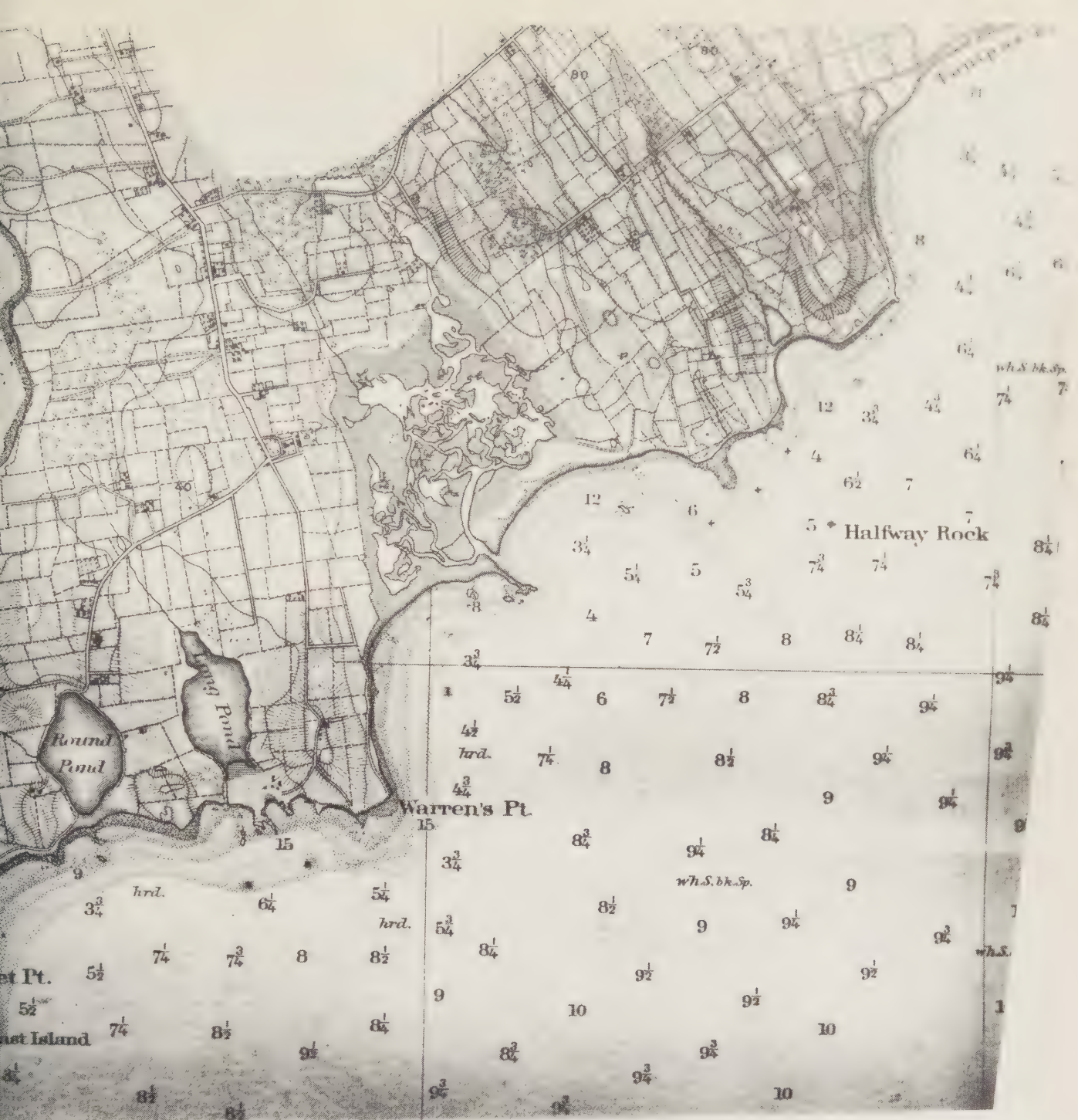
The first years were difficult. The design and fabrication of instruments of sufficient precision in England were delayed by the war of 1812 and the recruitment and training of personnel, 30



Two details of the Coast Survey's Narragansett Bay chart dated 1873. It covers the entire bay, most of Rhode Island and a part of Massachusetts (By courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress).



Approaches to Narragansett Bay. Beaconlight bearing N by E distant 3 Miles.



preliminary topographic surveys, and the measurement of base-lines for the first triangulation were only carried out slowly. Political conflicts and disagreements between the supporters of a survey based upon triangulation control and those who favoured the relatively rapid and inexpensive local hydrographic surveys went on for a long time. The recognized scientific community generally favoured the triangulation approach.

Finally affirmed, the survey continued, with occasional interruptions, at Hassler's carefully measured, precise, and stately pace. Many of the field observations, particularly using the larger theodolites, were made by Hassler himself. New York was the first area to be surveyed in preparation for publication of a harbour chart. The careful, painstaking, and methodical hydrographic survey by Lt. Gedney of the Navy, on loan to the Coast Survey, revealed a previously unrecognized natural channel into the harbour. This 'discovery' of 'Gedney's Channel' vindicated Hassler's methods and his supporters, altering opposition to the survey. The first published charts of New York in 1844 and 1845 were acclaimed for accuracy, utility, and beauty. Hassler, who died in 1843, had been an important medium for the introduction of scientific methods previously unknown in America. His own problems and failures were at least partially an unsuccessful

attempt to work in the more authoritarian European tradition.

Alexander Dallas Bache, a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, succeeded Hassler. A capable scientist and educator, he reaped some of the rewards for his predecessor's work but continued to credit Hassler's work and contributions. An able administrator, he reorganised the work of the survey which could be carried out at a more rapid rate by eight, rather than one, surveying parties in the field. Bache, a leader in the expanding American scientific community, was deft in marshalling political support for the agency. Hydrographic data was freely disseminated to the private publishers of charts. Production was highly departmentalised into computing, drawing, engraving, electrotypes, publishing, distribution, and sales divisions or sections. The headquarters divisions were organized for rapid conversion of survey and hydrographic data into usable charts.

The Coast Survey, as it was renamed in 1845, became the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1878, and the National Ocean Survey later. It was a pioneer in recruiting and training scientific personnel, and in carrying out large and complicated projects, using army, navy, and civilians under civilian administrative control. During Bache's superintendancy, it was possibly the largest employer of physical scientists. It had become a broadly based

EXTRACT

from the
U. S. COAST SURVEY
ERULASSIER Superintendent
HARBOUR OF BRIDGEPORT CONN.

Surveyed Novbr. 1835

By
Wm. D. Mackay
Geo. I. Blake - Lieut. U.S.N.
Oliver Tod - PM U.S.N.
B. J. Moeller
T. A. Budd
T. A. M. Craven - P.M.

Drawn by T. A. M. Craven P.M.

Note: The soundings are reduced, to low water at ordinary spring tides, and are expressed in feet

High Water: Full & Change days, at 10 43

Mean Rise of springs 11 36

Mean Rise of neaps 10 43

P. Haas, lithog.

Above:

The title from the first navigational chart published privately by the Coast Survey before they were equipped to do printing. It is from the chart of the harbour of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and shows the names of the surveyors and the date of November, 1835 (By courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress).

scientific organization studying tides, magnetism, gravity, and the Gulf Stream, and related fields. Historical aspects were also of interest to Bache, who, between 1855 and 1857 employed Johann Georg Kohl, an outstanding German geographical scholar to compile an early history of the exploration of the North American coast.

The first chart published by the Coast Survey was printed privately, before their production facilities were complete. It was of the . . . *Harbour Of Bridgeport Conn. Surveyed Novbr. 1835. Alex. D. MacKay, Geo. I. Blake, Lieut. U.S.N., Oliver Tod, P.M. U.S.N., B. J. Moeller, F. A. Budd, T. A. M. Craven, P.M.* . . . (21¾ × 26¾ in. Scale 1:4,900), lithographed by P. Haas in Washington. Later charts, published in 1847, were of the three harbours of Holmes' Hole and Tarpaulin Cove on Martha's Vineyard, Fisher's Island Sound at the west end of Long Island Sound, and Oyster Bay (or Syosset Harbor) on the north shore of Long Island. A chart of the harbours of Black Rock and Bridgeport was published in 1848. Others followed in rapid succession. From north to south they were Richmond's Island Harbor, and York River and Cape Neddick Harbors in Maine. In Massachusetts, Salem Harbor, Newburyport Harbor, Gloucester Harbor, Boston Harbor, Wellfleet Harbor, Nantucket Harbor, Hyannis Harbor, Edgartown Harbor, and New Bedford. On Long Island Sound, New London Harbor, the mouth of the Connecticut River, New Haven Harbor, Sheffield and Cawkins Island Harbors, the harbors of East and West Captains Islands, Huntington Bay, Hart Island, City Island, and Sachem's Head Harbor. All were published by 1858 on scales of 1:20,000 to 1:40,000, on a polyconic, or a plane projection, depending upon size. A large scale 'sailing chart' of the coast from Gay Head on Martha's Vineyard to Cape Henlopen on the south shore of Delaware Bay, an extent of some four degrees of latitude and longitude, was published in 1852. It was on a Mercator projection, on a scale of 1:400,000.

The dynamic nature of shore processes had become evident during the first few years, and was particularly marked in some areas, the Nantucket shoals for example. It was described as a large area 'spread with dangers . . . these sunken shoals and banks . . . occur extensively . . . to increase the terrors of the spot.'⁹ The need for frequent resurvey and republication of updated charts and directions became increasingly important, particularly as vessels became larger.

The general scheme of publication included the printing of 'preliminary' charts in the annual reports. Additional data was added incrementally towards the completion of a finished chart for final publication. The 'preliminary' charts and surveys of areas of local interest, usually on a large scale, were carried out in hazardous waters, on obstructions, and in preparation for the

GLOUCESTER HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS

From a Trigonometrical Survey

under the direction of A.D. BACHE Superintendent of the

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES

Triangulation by C. G. BOUTELLE Assistant U.S.C.S.

Topography by H. L. WHITING Assistant

Hydrography by the party

under the command of Lieut. H. S. STELLWAGEN U.S.N. Asst.

Scale 20,000

1855

SAILING DIRECTIONS

Approaching Gloucester from Cape Ann, beware of the Londoner, a rock 200 yds. in extent, 4 a mile S. E. by E. from Thatcher's Id. South Lt. There is a channel to the W. of a mile wide with 5 & 6 fms. but strangers should pass to the E. not approaching the Lts. nearer than one mile till they bear N.W. With Thatcher's Id. Lt. in range bearing N. by E. 1/2 E. N 84° E. one mile distant steer S.W. by W 1/2 S. 50° W. five miles till East Pt. Lt. bears nearly North, haul round the Pt. to the N. & W. keeping 1/2 a mile from shore to clear East Pt. Light and Dog Bar.

To enter S.E. Harbor, Bring Ten Pound Island Lt. to bear N.N.E. 1/2 E. N 14° E, and run for it when within 1/2 a mile, or halfway between it and Black Bass Pt. steer E.N.E. 1/2 E. N 81° E. towards Long Beach to Anchorage in 5 & 6 fms. muddy bottom.

To enter Inner Harbor, Bring Ten Pound Id. Lt. to bear N.E. and steer N.E. 1/2 N. N 28° E, passing on Port-hand of Round Rock Shoal and Ten Pound Id. Light, when Ten Pound Id. Lt. bears E.S.E. (S 59° E) distant 300 yds. steer N.E. by N 1/2 E. N 53° E into Inner Harbor.

Note: The Courses and Bearings without the brackets are Magnetic, those within are True. The distances are in Nautical miles. The Soundings are expressed in feet to 18 feet or within, the dotted surfaces, beyond them in fathoms, and show the depth at mean low water - the plane of reference. The dotted surfaces beyond low water mark represent the bottom within the respective depths of 6, 12 and 18 feet. The characteristic soundings only are given on the Map, they are selected from the numerous soundings taken in the survey so as to represent the figure of the bottom.

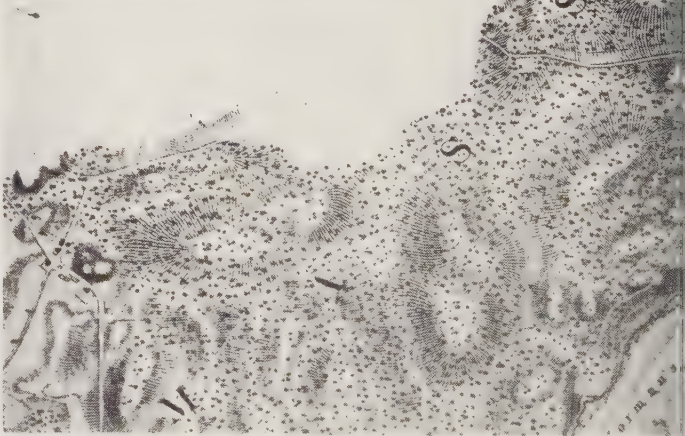
TIDES

Corrected Establishment	12 17 30
Mean Rise and Fall of Tides	8 9 ft
Mean do. of Spring Tides	10 7 "
Mean do. of Neap Tides	7 0 "
Mean Duration of Rise - reckoning from the middle of one	6 22 "
Mean do. of Fall - Stand to the middle of the next	2 58 "
Mean do. of Stand	2 55 "

Abbreviations used in the bottoms of this Map

Materials in Capsules	Colors or shades two small letters	Other qualities three small letters
S. for Sand	bk. for black	hd. for hard
M. - Mud	blu. - blue	st. - soft
G. - Gravel	lt. - light	brk. - broken
R. - Rocks	gr. - gray	fine. - fine
Sh. - Shells		coar. - coarse

Note: In the description of buoys, B. signifies black, and R. red.



Above:

A detail, showing the sailing directions and part of the coastline, of Gloucester Harbor, Massachusetts, which was important because of its fishing fleet (By courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress).

construction of a lighthouse on a particularly hazardous or exposed location. They were printed on fragile paper, intricately folded into a bewildering pattern by some early Federal origami devotee, and bound into the annual reports! Impressions of the same charts on heavier paper were produced for record, and special purposes. Finished charts of the more important harbours, the more hazardous areas, and most travelled shores, were published promptly, on a selective basis.

The publication of new editions of the Coast Survey charts during the last decades of the century, and occasional newer



William, Capt. of Eng.
Asst. in charge of Office.

U.S. COAST SURVEY
A.D. BACHE Suplt
YORK RIVER HARBOR
MAINE

Triangulation by T.J. CRAM Capt U.S. Topl. Engrs. Assistant
Topography by A.W. LONGFELLOW Asst
Hydrography by the Party
under the command of Lieut M. WOODHULL U.S.N. Assist.

Scale 10000

1854



Verified
L.W. Bingham, Capt. of Eng.
Asst. in charge of Office.

Name and Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Dist from Coast Survey Observatory
York Station	43° 08' 10"	70° 38' 15"	4 1/2 42° 33'
Sweet's Pt	43° 07' 12"	70° 38' 00"	4 1/2 42° 32'

The Triangulation was executed in 1851
The Topography do do 1853
The Hydrography do do 1853
Magnetic Observations by J.E. Hilgard Assistant U.S.C.S. in Aug. 1851
Variation of Magnetic Needles at Cape Neddick in Aug 1851 21° 09' W.



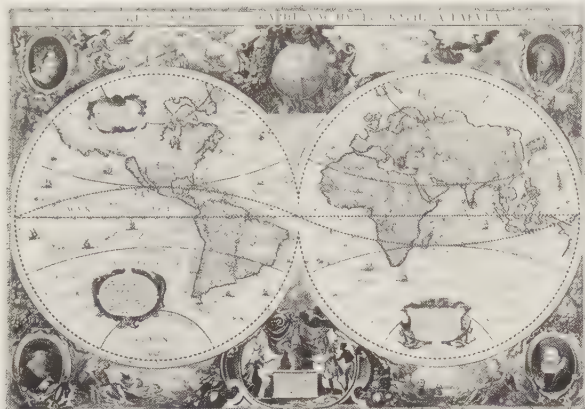
ight:
art of a Coast Survey chart of York Harbor, Maine. One of the early charts
ublished in 1854 (By courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of
ongress).

charts for special purposes, almost completely replaced those by
he private publishers. Exceptions were those by George
Eldridge, and some locally printed special shoreline or harbour
charts. The simplicity and legibility of the Eldridge charts made
hem easy to use under the adverse conditions aboard fishermen
nd coasters. The basic hydrographic data he used was compiled
rom the charts of the Coast Survey. In the following century, the
Coast Survey modified graphic standards in a similar way,
dapted for use aboard small craft.

References

- 1 C. M. Drury, *A History of the Chaplain Corps* (United States Navy, Washington D.C., 1939) I, pp. 18-21.
- 2 C. M. Drury, *United States Navy Chaplains 1778-1945* (Washington, D.C., 1948) p.90.
- 3 Rt. Rev. John S. Higgins, *Personal Communication*, 4 August, 1982.
- 4 Personnel records, Naval Historical Center, Washington, D.C.
- 5 Charles Wilkes, *Autobiography of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S. Navy 1798-1877* (Washington, D.C., 1978) pp. 288-290.
- 6 C. A. Seavey, 'Maps of the American State Papers', *Bulletin*, (Special Library Association, Geography and Map Division, No. 107, March 1977) p.34.
- 7 Wilkes, *Autobiography*, pp. 39, 41.
- 8 *Ibid.*, pp. 327-327, 367.
- 9 A. D. Bache, *Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey During the Year 1853* (Washington, D.C., 1854) p.4.

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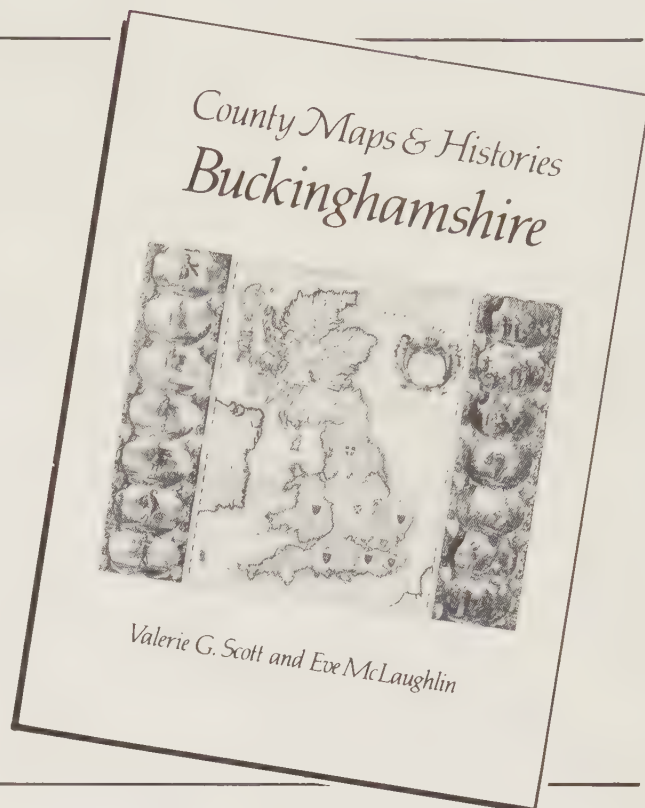
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by R.V. Tooley



'A Plan of Derby' is included on Peter Burdett's 'Survey of Derbyshire' which he prepared between 1762 and 1767 (By courtesy of the Bodleian Library).

DERBYSHIRE

D1 Burdett, Peter P.: *To the Right Honourable the President, Vice-President and the rest of the Members of the Society, for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. This Survey of Derbyshire, Began in the Year 1762, and finished in the Year 1767, is Humbly Dedicated by their much obliged servant, P.P. Burdett. Tho'. Kitchin Sculp'. Engraver to H.R.H. The Duke of York, N^o. 59. Holborn Hill. London, P.P. Burdett, [1767]. On six sheets, total dimensions 1000 x 1510 mm. Copper engraving*

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

Shows market towns, villages and houses, churches and chapels, smelting cupola, lead mines, coal pits, water and windmills, roads with turnpikes and the true measure in miles. There is an inset plan of Derby at the bottom right and a large vignette of rocks at the bottom left.

D2 *ibid.*: Another edition. Engraved by Tho'. Kitchin Hydrographer to His Majesty London Published as the Act directs 1st. Oct. 1791 with improvements by George Snowden, Proprietor of the Plates, & sold by J. Cary Engraver & Mapseller, Strand, & W^m. Snowden of Derby. NB Each map is number'd & signed by Mr Snowden. London, G. Snowden, 1791.

D3 Collins, William, Sons & Co.: *Collins' New Series of School-Room Maps*; edited by W. Lawson, F.R.G.S. William Collins, Sons & Co. London & Glasgow. London & Glasgow, W. Collins, Sons & Co., [1876?]. 407 x 935 mm

Scale 3/4 inch = 1 mile

The map is coloured into Parliamentary Divisions and shows railways, roads, rivers and canals, towns, villages, market towns and Parliamentary Boroughs.

D4 Fox, Samuel: *An Improv'd Map of the County of Derby. In which the Hundreds are accurately set forth. - The Turnpike Roads, with the Distances in Measured Miles; and the Principal By Roads are made plain & useful. To which is added an account of the Market days & Fairs, held in this County. 1760. Published according to Act of Parliament, October the 15.th - To the Right Hon.^{ble} Nathaniel Lord Scarsdale. This Map is Humbly Dedicated by his Lordships most obed.^t Servant, Sam.^l Fox. Derby, S. Fox, 1760. 655 x 525 mm. Copper engraving*

Scale 1/2 inch = 1 mile

D5 [Great Britain]: *Geological Survey of England and Wales. Derbyshire.*

Geologically surveyed in 1896 by C. Fox Strangeways

Scale 6 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1903 etc.

D6 [Great Britain: Ordnance Survey of England and Wales. Derbyshire.]

Old series. Sheets 62 N.E., 63 N.W., 71, 72, 81, 82 and 88

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

London, Ordnance Survey Office, 1805-44

D7 *ibid.*: Another edition. 1853?

D8 *ibid.*: Another edition. 1862-74

D9 *ibid.*: New series in outline. Sheets 86, 98, 99, 100, 101, 111, 112, 124, 125, 140, 141, 154 and 155

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1874-95

D10 *ibid.*: Advance edition with hills. 1892-7

D11 [Great Britain: Ordnance Survey of Derbyshire.] Surveyed 1872-83.

First edition without contours. 77 sheets and Index

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1884-87

D12 *ibid.*: Another edition with contours. 187 sheets and Index. 1882-97

D13 *ibid.*: Another edition. Revised in 1896-1900. 216 sheets and Index. 1898-1902

D14 [Great Britain: Ordnance Survey of Derbyshire.] Surveyed in 1872-83. 15 volumes

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1876-86

D15 *ibid.*: Another edition. Revised in 1896-1900. 14 volumes. 1898-1901

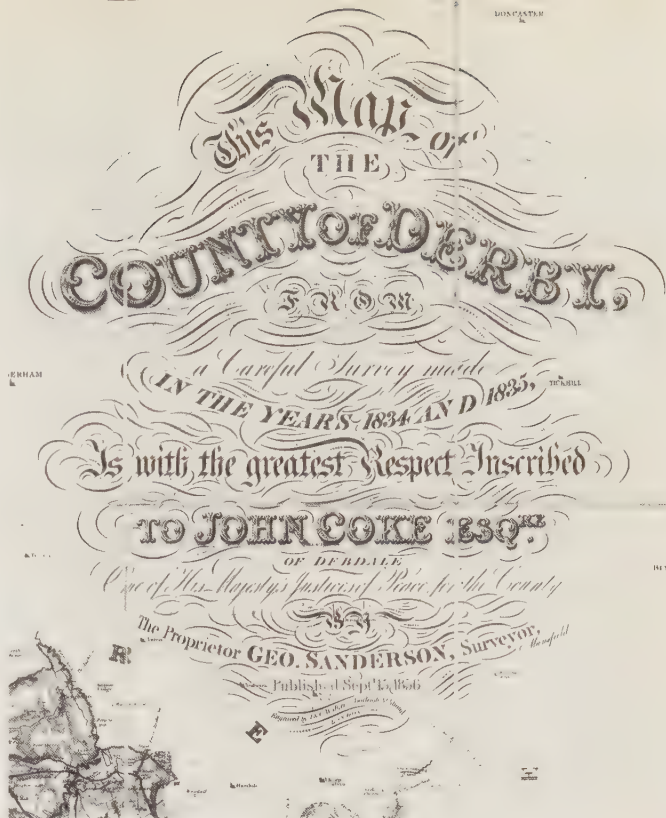
D16 Greenwood, Christopher and John: *Map of the County of Derby, from an Actual Survey made in the Years 1824 & 1825, by C & I. Greenwood, Most Respectfully Dedicated to the Nobility, Clergy & Gentry of the County, by the Proprietors, Greenwood, Pringle & Co. 13, Regent Street, Pall Mall, London. Published Dec.^r 21.st 1825. London, Greenwood, Pringle & Co., 1825. On four sheets, total dimensions 1185 x 1518 mm. Copper engraving*

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

Shows boundaries, towns, villages, places that return members to Parliament, turnpike and crossroads, toll bars, churches and chapels, castles and priories, houses, heaths, commons, rivers, canals, railways, woods, parks and pleasure grounds, wind and water mills and coal pits. There is a large vignette view at the bottom left of the *South West View of Chatsworth House*.

D17 *ibid.*: Another edition. Corrected to 1836. London, Published by Wyld & Son Geographer to the King. Charing Cross East. London, Wyld & Son, [1836]

D18 Philip, George & Son: *Philip's New Map of the County of Derby. Published by George Philip & Son, Caxton Buildings, Liverpool & 32 Fleet Street, London. J. Bartholomew, Edin.^r Liverpool & London, George Philip & Son, Edinburgh, J. Bartholomew, 1879. 710 x 990 mm*



Two details from George Sanderson's 'Map of the County of Derby', 1836, show (above) the elaborate title and (below) vignette view of Haddon Hall in its fine setting above the River Wye (By courtesy of the British Library).

Scale 1 inch = 1 1/2 miles

Shows railways, roads and canals.

D19 Sanderson, George: *This Map of the County of Derby, from a Carefull Survey made in the years 1834 and 1835, is with the greatest Respect Inscribed to John Coke Esq.^{re} of Debdale One of His Majesty's Justices of Peace for the County, By the Proprietor Geo. Sanderson, Surveyor, Mansfield. Published Sept.^r 15 1836. Engraved by J. & C. Walker, 3 Burleigh S.^t Strand. London. London, G. Sanderson, 1836. 1780 x 1225 mm. Copper engraving*

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

Shows boundaries, market towns, parishes, hamlets, turnpike, toll and cross roads, commons, watermeadows, rivers, brooks and drains, canals, locks, railways, fox coverts, windmills, churches and open fields.

There is a vignette at the bottom left of the *South View of Haddon Hall*.

D20 Savory, E.W.: *Savory's 'Eclipse' Series of County Maps. Derby and parts of adjoining counties Prepared from Ordnance Survey, Published by E.W. Savory, Steam Press, Cirencester. London: Simpkin Marshall & Co. Cirencester, E.W. Savory, and London, Simpkin Marshall & Co., [1895]. 520 x 690 mm*

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

Map folds into a cloth booklet.

DISTRICT MAPS

D21 Bates, Henry B.: *J.C. Bates' Guide Map of Walks & Drives about Buxton. Drawn by Henry B. Bates Buxton 1850. Buxton, J.C. Bates. Advertiser Office, Hot Bath Colonnade. Buxton, J.C. Bates, 1850. 283 x 418 mm*

Scale 4 inches = 1 mile





The design of Buxton as a spa town is evident in W.H. Smith & Son's 'Plan of Buxton and Neighbourhood', [1886]. Parks for leisured walking are as centrally placed as the station, hotel and hospital (By courtesy of the British Library).

D22 Board of Ordnance: *Map of the Borough of Derby, with portions of Darley, Litchurch, and Little Chester. Surveyed by the Board of Ordnance for the Local Board of Health AD 1852. Stanbridge & C.º Litho. Old Jewry.* Southampton, The Board of Ordnance, 1852. On four sheets, total dimensions 1230 x 1586 mm. Lithograph
Scale 3¼ inches = 10 chains

The map is coloured to show the difference between brick, stone and wooden houses, and antiquities are marked.

D23 [Ordnance Survey of England]: *Derby.* Parts of sheets 124, 125, 140 and 141

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1893

D24 *ibid.*: Parts of sheets 124, 125, 140, 141, 154 and 155. Revised in 1898

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1899

D25 Smith, W.H. & Son: *Plan of Buxton and Neighbourhood. J. Bartholomew Edin.* folding into a cloth booklet: W.H. Smith & Son's *reduced Ordnance Plan of Buxton and Neighbourhood.* London; W.H. Smith & Son, 186 Strand. and *all Railway Stations.* London. W.H. Smith & Son, [1886]. 365 x 490 mm

Scale 6 inches = 1 mile

D26 Ashbourne: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Ashbourne]

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, [1880]. 10 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D27 Bakewell: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Bakewell]

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, [1879]. 76 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D28 Belper: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Belper]

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile

Southampton, [1880]. 13 sheets and index sheet

D29 Buxton: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Buxton]

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile

Southampton, [1879]. 14 sheets and index sheet

D30 Chapel-en-le-Frith: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Chapel en le Frith]

38

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, [1879]. 11 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D31 Derby: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Derby]

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile

Southampton, 1883. 63 sheets and index sheet

D32 Dronfield: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Dronfield]

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, [1876]. 19 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D33 Glossop: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Glossop]

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, [1880]. 62 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D34 Glossop: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Glossop]

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile

Southampton, [1880]. 19 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D35 Ilkeston: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Ilkeston]

25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, 1881. 5 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D36 Ilkeston: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Ilkeston]

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile

Southampton, [1881]. 22 sheets and index sheet

D37 Matlock: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Matlock]

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, [1880]. 3 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D38 Repton: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Repton]

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, 1882. 4 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D39 Staveley: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Staveley]

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, [1876]. 6 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D40 Tideswell: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Tideswell]

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, [1880]. 3 sheets, index sheet and Area Book

D41 Wirksworth: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Wirksworth]

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile

Southampton, [1880]. 11 sheets, index sheet and Area Book.



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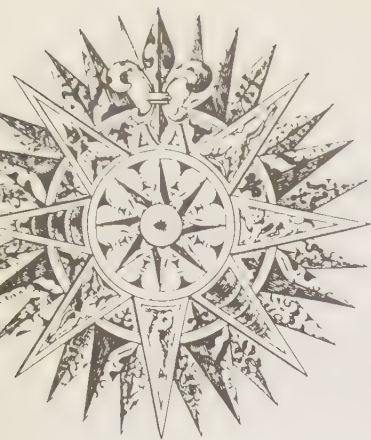
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An Unusual Double Panoramic Viewbox

by Jonathan T. Lanman

PANORAMIC VIEWS OF various subjects have long been popular. The earlier ones were usually views of cities; Marcel Destombes¹ mentions a mosaic in the basilica of San Vitale at Ravenna which depicts the city of Jerusalem and dates from c. 560-565 and there are several early panoramas of Rome, one of which, the subject of the Destombes article, shows the sack of the city by the armies of Emperor Charles V in 1527. Georg Braun and Frans Hogenberg were the most prolific producers of panoramas of cities. They published them in six volumes of their *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* from 1572 to 1618.

In the nineteenth century, two other kinds of panoramic view achieved great popularity: the cyclorama and the panorama viewed by unrolling (or unfolding, as in an accordion-fold book) the picture before the viewer. Cycloramas were often colossal affairs: huge cylindrical paintings sometimes housed in rotundas specially built for the purpose. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Leicester Square in London was the home of England's first cyclorama, a view of Edinburgh measuring 10 feet by 100 feet.² It was an instant success and was followed by many others, notably views of Constantinople, the Battle of Waterloo, the coronation procession of George IV, and the ruins of Pompeii. Their enthusiastic reception invited emulation elsewhere. In the United States, Frederick Catherwood,³ trained as a panoramist, created the first (and incidentally, the last) permanent cyclorama in New York City, entitled 'Splendid Panorama of Jerusalem' and housed in a rotunda at Broadway and Mercer Streets. The building and its painting were destroyed by fire, but not before Catherwood's cyclorama had become an enormous success. It was followed elsewhere in the United States by many others, some, perhaps

surprisingly, as travelling exhibits.

Panorama in the form of folding or rolled scenes also became popular in the nineteenth century. This form was particularly suited to rivers and the Thames was the viewing site for a 'Grand Panorama of London', published as an accordion-fold booklet by C. Evans in 1849. The picture was five inches high and eighteen feet long! Other examples showed the Rhine ('Neues Panorama de Rheins von Manheim bis Cöln', Mainz c. 1890) and the St. Lawrence River ('Chisholm's Panorama of the River St. Lawrence' drawn by Alfred R. Wand of Boston) and there were many others.

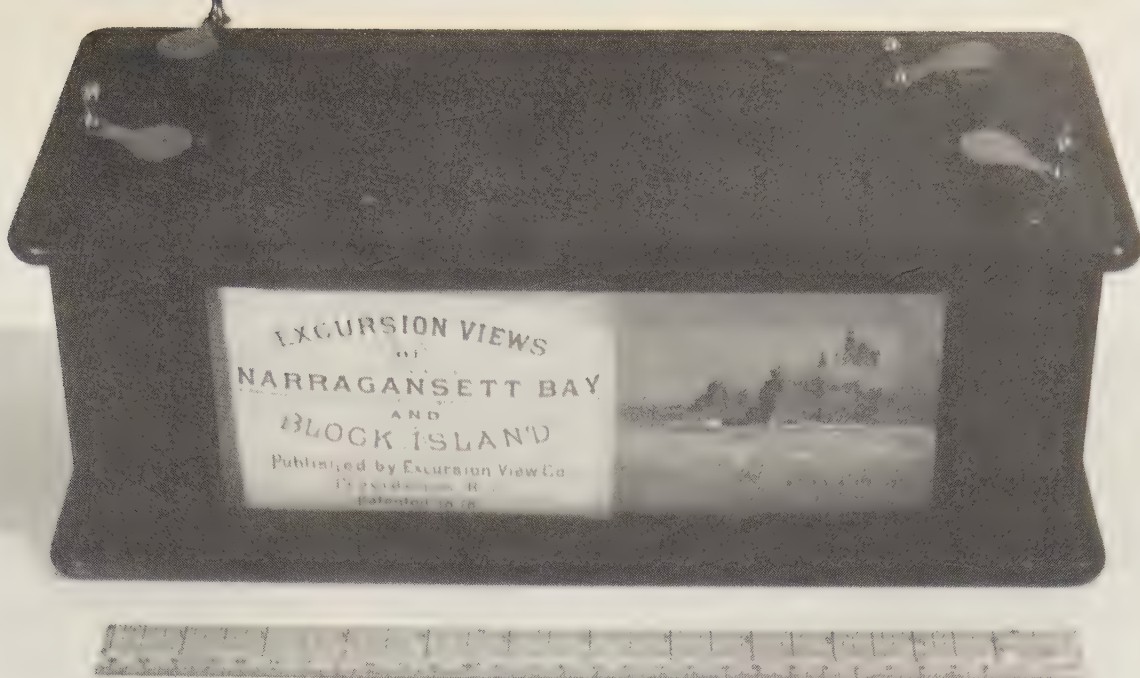
The panorama I am describing is unusual in that it shows the shores of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, U.S.A. viewed from the water. Its full title is 'Excursion Views of Narragansett Bay and Block Island'. Narragansett Bay is a long estuary which almost bisects Rhode Island, the smallest of the United States. The convoluted shoreline of the bay and its many islands provide land and water views of great beauty. For over a century, excursion steamers ran from Providence, at the head of the bay, to Block Island, about fifty miles away and ten miles out to sea beyond the mouth of the bay. In 1878, the Excursion View Company of Providence produced an unusual and attractive souvenir of the trip. It consisted of two lithographed panoramas, each about 30 feet long and 3½ inches high mounted on two spools. These were contained in a wooden box with a glass window on each side so that the views could be seen as the panoramas were manually cranked from one spool to the other. One panorama showed the eastern shoreline as the steamer ran down the bay, and the one on the other side of the box, the western shoreline as seen on the return journey. The views appear to be geographically quite accurate and show a realistic



Right:
All along the shores of the Bay were large wooden resort hotels which have now mostly fallen into disuse. This picture shows one at Rocky Point on the west shore of the Bay (By courtesy of the author).



Far right:
This view shows one of the steamers which was used for the excursion. In the background is Block Island (By courtesy of the author).



The exterior of the unusual double panoramic viewbox titled 'Excursion Views of Narragansett Bay and Block Island'. It was issued in 1878 as a souvenir for people who took an excursion steamer from the head of the bay to Block Island. The two panoramas are mounted on spools which wind them back into the wooden box (By courtesy of the author).

presentation of the countryside of a century ago.

Newport, then already an old town but just beginning as a fashionable and wealthy resort, appears as an attractive town of small houses and churches. Nearby, standing prominently on a hill, is the Newport Alms House. Fall River and Bristol (the latter to become the home of the famous Herreshoff sloops, among them a number of America's Cup defenders), are picturesque shoreline towns as they appeared just before heavy industrialisation came to the bay area. Also, as harbingers of the future, are an oil works and a copper works, the latter spewing black smoke from even chimneys onto an otherwise bucolic scene. On Block Island and along the shores of the bay are many of the large wooden resort hotels for which the area was well known and of which all but a few have fallen into disuse. Many steamers, all sidewheelers, and sailboats are on the water.

The viewbox presents an engaging view of what is still one of the most beautiful shorelines of the eastern seaboard, showing it in what we may erroneously regard as the simpler times of a century ago, when the industrial revolution had only begun to affect the predominantly rural landscape of America.

References

- 1 M. Destombes, 'A Panorama of the Sack of Rome by Pieter Brueghel the Elder', *Imago Mundi* 14, pp 64-73 (1957).
- 2 R. Mitchell. *Barker's Panorama*. (London, 1801).
- 3 V. W. von Hagen. *Frederick Catherwood Archt.* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1950).

Far left:

One of the pictures on the panoramas shows the Newport waterfront which was just beginning to become a fashionable and wealthy resort. Newport Alms House can be seen at the top of the hill (By courtesy of the author).



Works Arnolds Point. Copper Works

Left:

Another scene from the panoramas shows an oil works and a copper works on the shore of Narragansett Bay (By courtesy of the author).



Exhibition of Early Maps of Toronto



Joan Winearls, map librarian at the University of Toronto in Canada, photographed during a tour of the exhibition 'Mapping Toronto's First Century: 1787-1884' which she and fellow guest curator, historical geographer Isobel Ganton assembled for display at the Royal Ontario Museum's Canadiana gallery in Toronto, 15 December 1983 to 1 April 1984.

Sponsored jointly by the Toronto Historical Board, the McLean Foundation, and the Royal Ontario Museum as part of Toronto's sesquicentennial celebration of the incorporation of the city, the exhibition featured some sixty maps of early Toronto, many on public display for the first time.

The five collections from which most of the maps derive are the Metro Toronto Library Board, the National Map Collection (Public Archives of Canada), the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Survey Records, the City of Toronto Archives, and the Archives of Ontario.

An illustrated catalogue is being prepared for publication later in 1984 (Report and photo by E. Dahl).

Lake Erie Prize Decision

WHO 'DISCOVERED' Lake Erie was posed as a challenge to scholars a year ago through a project sponsored by the Institute for Great Lakes Research at Bowling Green State University. A prize of \$1000 dollars had been offered to anyone who could solve this historical puzzle.

During the past year seventy-five people entered the competition and a three-member panel met at Bowling Green State University recently to judge these entries. They decreed that there was no winner since suitable documentary proof was not presented by the contest deadline of December 31.

The rules stipulated that to prove pre-1650 'discovery' required seventeenth century documentation that Europeans had actually seen the lake. Champlain's map of 1632 shows the waterway connecting Lakes Ontario and Huron as a river. Early in the 1640's European maps show the 'river' beginning to assume the form of a lake and by 1650 a recognisable Lake Erie appears on Nicolas Sanson's map of North America. These and other early maps and documents were examined by the applicants but no new evidence came to light that would connect an individual with actual 'discovery'.

The most knowledgeable review of the problem was presented by Jesuit historian Father Lucien Campeay of St Jerome, Quebec. His essay brought many historical loose ends together and proved conclusively that several candidates for discovery could not have seen the lake.

Judges were Ed Dahl, Curator of Early Canadian Cartography at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada; Conrad E. Heidenreich, Professor of Geography at York University, Ontario; Richard J. Wright, Director of the Institute for Great Lakes Research at Bowling Green State University.

The prize money, donated by Theodore D. Wakefield of Vermilion, Ohio, will revert to the Institute for Great Lakes Research and be used for developmental purposes.

OBITUARY

Alfred Friendly

ALFRED FRIENDLY, a distinguished journalist and author of a book of interest to historians of cartography, died in Washington, DC, November 9, 1983. He was born in Salt Lake City, December 30, 1911, and graduated from Amherst College, in Massachusetts, in 1933. He held various journalistic jobs in Washington, including being a columnist for the *Washington Post*, before World War II. In the latter conflict he served for three years in the United States Air Corps.

Friendly returned to the *Washington Post*, as assistant managing editor, in 1952. Three years later he became managing editor, a position he held for the next ten years, during a crucial and expanding period for the newspaper. For his articles on the Mideast war in 1967, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.

His interests embraced fields other than journalism, including that of cartographical history and biography. In 1977 Random House, of New York City, published his book entitled *Beaufort of the Admiralty, the Life of Sir Francis Beaufort 1774-1857*.

Walter W. Ristow

I'd Like a Map

THE MAIN SUMMER exhibition at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh is entitled 'I'd Like a Map' and it is being staged from June 9 to September 26. This is the first map exhibition that the Library has mounted and includes 160 different examples of the material available for reference in the Library's Map Room. Exhibits will range from town plans, sea charts and maps for the blind, to maps of battles, maps of roads, railways and canals, and modern developments in thematic and computer-derived mapping. Maps used in literature and music composed about maps will also feature. Each section illustrates a reason why someone might need to use a map.

The earliest maps are of the fifteenth century and the latest is dated 1984. Geographically, the exhibits range from the Moon to the floor of the Pacific Ocean and from Shanghai to South Georgia. Many have Scottish associations.

An accompanying booklet will also be available in which something of the history, scope and services of the Map Room will be detailed. The exhibition will be open from 9.30 to 5, Monday to Friday, 9.30 to 1, Saturday, and 2 to 5, Sunday. Admission is free. School parties can be accommodated by prior appointment (tel. 031-667-7848 - Supt. of Map Room).

PROFILE

Research pays dividends

by Valerie G. Scott

DONALD HODSON has been described as the 'master of English cartobibliographical scholarship' and I feel sure that there are few people in the map world who would argue with that assessment. Without the advantage of formal training he has painstakingly learned his craft of bibliography during many long hours searching sources for information. This month sees the culmination of his efforts in the publication of the first volume of *County Atlases of the British Isles*.

This is the first of a projected series of bibliographies of the county atlases of the British Isles published after 1703 and carries on the work of Dr R. A. Skelton, former Superintendent of



Donald Hodson pictured in his study at home (Photo by Valerie Scott).

the Map Room at the British Library, whose bibliography of county atlases from 1579 to 1703 appeared in 1970. Dr Skelton had, in fact, already invited Donald Hodson to collaborate on future volumes before he was tragically killed in a car accident.

'I regarded this as a great honour,' Donald told me 'and, after Skelton's death in 1970, I felt determined to carry on the marvellous work he had started.'

Fourteen years later, the work has borne fruit. Dr Brian Harley, co-editor of the projected *History of Cartography*, and Professor Paul Harvey of the University of Durham both read the book in proof and their comments give an

indication of the high standing in which Donald is regarded by others in his field.

Professor Harvey wrote, 'The book is a *tour de force* of scholarly cartobibliography, a masterpiece of patient detective work. It is also a reference book that no library, nor collector of English county maps, can possibly try to do without.'

Dr Harley wrote, 'taking up the task first conceived by R. A. Skelton, Donald Hodson has greatly improved on that original design, to become the unchallenged master of English cartobibliographical scholarship.'

One might assume from this that Donald is a full time academic but not at all. He is a chemist with his own business in Hatfield, Hertfordshire, and all his map research activities have to be fitted into his spare time. He was born at Burnley in Lancashire in 1933 and, after leaving Burnley Grammar School, studied pharmacy in Edinburgh. He moved south in 1955 and opened his chemist's shop in Hatfield New Town in 1957.

So, how did a pharmacist become such a dedicated map enthusiast?

'Quite simply,' Donald explained. 'Soon after I had moved to Hertfordshire I saw a Speed map of the county ("Hartford shire described" by John

Around and About

NEWS



On the occasion of the 25th Congrès de l'Union géographique internationale, the Bibliothèque nationale and the Institut géographique nationale organised an exhibition on the evolution of the cartography of the mountain entitled 'Images de la Montagne'. The first maps to show mountainous regions were the work of the military who wanted information on passes, valleys and heights. However, knowledge of mountains really developed in the last part of the eighteenth century when, from being objects of repulsion, they became objects of passion and study. A map of Mont Blanc by Saussure marked the turning point in more precise mapping as did the advent of photogrammetry in 1930.

The British Library Board has announced the appointment of Mr Kenneth R. Cooper, MA, as Chief Executive of the British Library. He succeeds Sir Harry Hookway, Chief Executive since the Library's inception, who retires at the end of August 1984. Mr Cooper is a Fellow and Past President of the Institute of Training and Development and a Fellow of the Institute of Personnel Management. He is fifty-two, married with four children.

The John Carter Brown Library is establishing a special fellowship in the history of cartography in memory of Jeannette D. Black, who was their

Curator of Maps from 1958 to 1974. The Library has long been an internationally recognised centre for cartographic research and one of their primary goals has been to seek ways of encouraging greater use of early maps in historical investigations. They now have an opportunity to do so thanks to the Horace A. and S. Ella Kimball Foundation of Rhode Island who have given them \$25,000 and the Library must now raise a further \$25,000 from other sources. The resulting endowment will enable them to offer a stipend to visiting map researchers for three or four months every year.

Henry Taliaferro, who worked with the former Texas map dealer, Walter Reuben, for some time, has now joined the firm of W. Graham Arader 111, dealer in maps, prints and books at King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, USA.

The Centre for Great Plains Studies at University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA, will host its ninth interdisciplinary symposium on March 20-22, 1985. The overall theme will be 'Social Adaptation to Semi-Arid Environments.' Scholars are invited to submit proposals for papers in two broad categories: Examination of aspects of the Great Plains experience and Presentation of cross-cultural and cross-national perspectives. They also wish to encourage

proposals dealing with the adaptive process in other semi-arid environments like Argentina, Australia and Russia. Proposals should be submitted to: Professor John Braeman, Dept. of History, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, NE 68588-0327, USA.

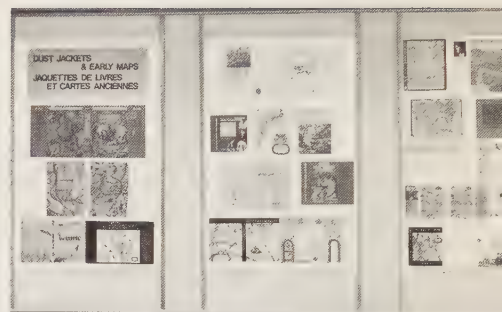
Roger Baynton Williams, who was formerly a dealer in Belgravia, has now opened new premises at Maltravers House, Arundel, West Sussex. He will be specialising in old maps, atlases, prints, illustrated books and printed oddities. Working with him are his wife, Sarah and son, Miles. The gallery is open six days a week from 9.30 am to 6 pm.

Dust Jackets and Early Maps

'Dust Jackets and Early Maps' is the title of an exhibition put together by Ed Dahl at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. The nine panels, measuring approximately 153 x 102 cm. (60 x 40 ins.), feature dust jackets from books by a number of our readers. The exhibition lasts until July 1984. Ed's text accompanying the exhibition reads: 'Rescued from the waste baskets to which they are frequently consigned and from the books on which they slowly disintegrate, these seventy dust jackets are exhibited to celebrate the work of those designers who had the consummate good taste to include an early map in their design. From the

most humble and basic effort to the most carefully printed, expensive full-colour production, these jackets give a good idea of the range of styles and quality in the jacket designer's art.

Since dust jackets are created not only to protect books but also to help sell them (a number of these books cost more than one hundred dollars), publishers are willing to engage accomplished designers to ensure an attractive product. It is regrettable that so many of the designers honoured in this exhibition remain anonymous.'



ICA in Perth

THE INTERNATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION is celebrating its twenty fifth birthday this year and will be looking back on its formation, structure and some of its achievements during the Seventh General Assembly and Twelfth International Cartographic Exhibition to

be held in the Congress Hall, Perth, Western Australia, from August 6-10.

The history of cartography will be represented by a special exhibition dealing with the discovery of Australia and a programme of papers presented by world authorities including Dr Helen Wallis of the Map Library at the British Library and Professor Dr. Gunter Schilder who holds a chair in the history of cartography at

Utrecht University. His visit is being sponsored by the Australian Bank and the Royal Australian Historical Society for whom he will give an additional lecture on the seventeenth century mapping of Australia by the Dutch Library of New South Wales. These two sponsoring bodies are also publishing Dr Schilder's book on De Vlamingh's voyage to Australia in 1697. It is due out in the spring of 1985.

Speed. First published circa 1610) in an antique shop in St Albans and decided to buy it. Then I wanted to know more about it and went to the mobile library to inquire if there were any books about maps. The librarian came back a week later with Fordham's *Hertfordshire Maps* which he lent me but, to my distress, my edition of Speed was not mentioned. I then wrote off to a dealer who sent me, rolled up in a tube, his entire stock of Hertfordshire maps. There was another Speed at £12 and the rest were all £1 or under. I kept them all!

Donald then started trying to find out more about his maps but found instead a dearth of published information. So one Saturday morning he went into the British Museum to ask if they had a department for maps. He was directed to the Map Room where Arthur Corfe was on duty and, with his precious Speed map in his hand, asked to be told more about it. This was probably the turning point in his interest because he was shown some of the Museum's atlases, and in his own words, was 'hooked for life.'

Some time later, Peter Walne, the County Archivist in Hertford, suggested he write a book about the maps of Hertfordshire and Donald was attracted to the idea. He started work compiling

lists, researching, and picking the brains of other authors of county bibliographies like Paul Harvey who wrote *The Printed Maps of Warwickshire 1576-1900*. He then needed advice on publishing and feels that he owes a debt of gratitude to Ronald Tooley (Associate Editor of *TMC*) who agreed to publish it initially in five parts of *Map Collectors' Circle*.

'This was a brave act of faith,' Donald commented, 'because at that time my name was completely unknown.'

Subsequently, the five parts were amalgamated into one book, *Printed Maps of Hertfordshire 1577-1900*, published by Dawson in 1974, which not only remains 'the bible' for collectors of Hertfordshire maps but is also a basic work of reference for the identification of maps of other counties.

Donald then went on to compile a bibliography of maps of Portsmouth. When this was finished in 1978 he turned completely to *County Atlases* although some work on this project had been carried out by him throughout 1970-1978.

Research for his present work, which he is publishing himself from his home at Tewin in Hertfordshire, has taken fourteen years to complete. He has spent an average of one day

a week for about eight years reading old newspapers for map advertisements which is a novel approach to the dating of early material (see 'Dating County Maps Through Mapsellers' Advertisements' by Donald Hodson, p. 16, Issue 26 of *TMC*) together with many long hours of other forms of research, and he has enough work for the future volumes of *County Atlases* to keep him going 'for the rest of his life.' But, as he says, this is all a labour of love and has the added excitement of always being 'on the edge of other peoples' knowledge' with the occasional added bonus of discovering something new.

Donald is married to Yolande, whom he met in the British Library Map Room where she was a Senior Research Assistant, and they have a three-year-old son, Matthew. Donald also has three daughters by a previous marriage. Yolande collects Ordnance Survey maps and is well known for her work in that and other fields so a great deal of cartographical knowledge is stored under one particular Hertfordshire roof. *County Atlases of the British Isles Volume I: Atlases published 1704-42 and their subsequent editions* can be obtained direct from: Donald Hodson, Cowper Cottage, Lower Green, Tewin, Herts, price £20 (UK) or \$40 (US). Including p+p.

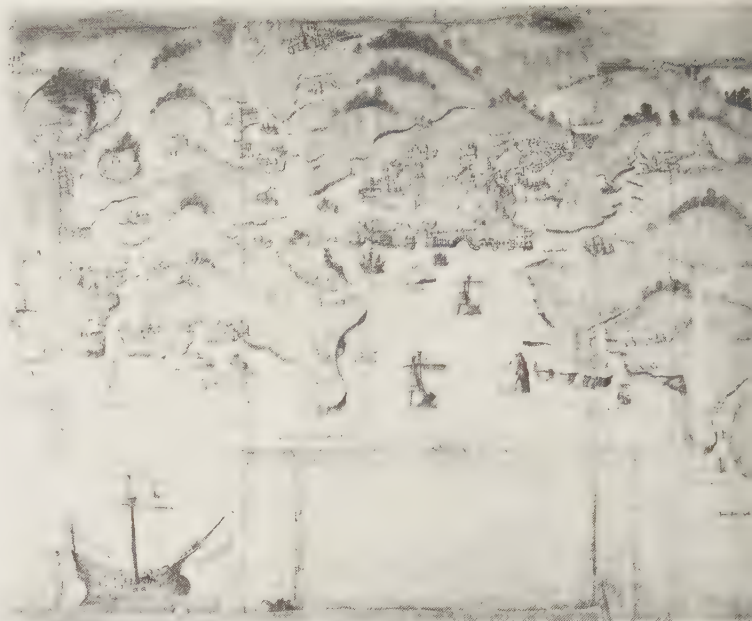
'Raleigh and Roanoke' at the British Library

MORE THAN 300 people from North Carolina, USA, who formed part of a 400th Anniversary Committee, attended the opening on April 30 of the British Library's latest exhibition 'Raleigh and Roanoke: the first English colony in America 1584-90', mounted to commemorate the first serious attempt to colonise North America 400 years ago.

The North Carolina contingent included the Mayor of the town of Raleigh, the Mayor of Manteo, several senators, Mrs Sarah Hodgkins, Secretary of Cultural Resources, and Lindsay Warren, chairman of the 400th Anniversary Committee. The exhibition was officially opened by Sir Fred Dainton, Chairman of the British Library Board and the chief American guests were introduced by Alex Wilson, Director General of the Reference Division. It was organised by Dr Helen Wallis, keeper of the Map Library in collaboration with Peter Barber of the Department of Manuscripts and Paul Hulton, previously Deputy Keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum. Designer was Peter Campbell. In 1985 the display will be transferred to the North Carolina Museum of History at Raleigh and then to the New York Public Library. It is supplemented by loans from various museums, libraries and record offices. A special feature is the original drawings of John White, the artist who sailed on all the major expeditions and became governor of the second colony.

The story behind the exhibition is that in 1585 a 600-strong expedition set out from England to colonise Roanoke Island off the coast of what is now North Carolina. Raleigh did not accompany it but provided financial backing. The colony, named Virginia in honour of Elizabeth 1, the

Part of a large chart and birds' eye view (c. 1536) of the Devon coast currently on display in the British Library's new exhibition, Plymouth, which is the largest group of buildings shown, was one of the most important ports in Elizabethan England and the usual point of departure for voyages to Spain and the Americas.



Virgin Queen, lasted only a year and then the settlers returned to England. The ultimate fate of fifteen men who remained is unknown. A new colonising venture then set out under the governorship of John White in 1587. He returned to England for supplies but on his long delayed relief voyage in 1590 he found the colonists had disappeared. All that remained were five chests containing his drawings and maps. In 1593 White wrote that he still believed the colonists were alive which started the legend of the 'lost colony'.

Raleigh's colonising enterprise left behind a remarkable legacy of contemporary records providing for generations of Europeans a lasting image of the native inhabitants and landscapes of the New World.

The artefacts on display would be of equal interest to both historians and cartographers. The exhibition in the Map Gallery of the British Library, Gt Russell Street, London WC1, is open from 10am-5pm during the week and 2.30pm-6pm on Sundays. It ends on December 31, 1984.

OBITUARY

Marcel Destombes

AVEC MARCEL DESTOMBES, décédé à Paris le 26 novembre 1983 à l'âge de 76 ans, est disparu l'un de nos plus grands amateurs et connaisseurs de cartes anciennes. A l'intérêt, souvent passionné, qu'il portait aux documents, il ajouta, grâce à d'innombrables recherches, une profonde érudition qui lui valut d'être nommé docteur honoris causa de l'Université d'Utrecht en mars 1983.

La carrière de M. Destombes, comme officier de marine marchande puis comme fonctionnaire international à l'Unesco et membre de l'Académie de Marine, le conduisit d'abord à collectionner et étudier les cartes nautiques. Il devait vite élargir ce sujet: après quarante années d'actives et patientes recherches dans les principales collections de cartes du monde et après la publication d'une cinquantaine d'ouvrages et articles, peu d'aspects de l'histoire de la cartographie lui restaient étrangers.

M. Destombes savait mieux que tout autre retrouver et identifier des documents rarissimes. On lui doit ainsi la publication d'articles sur la mappemonde de P. Plancius (1604), sur celle de Lopo Homen (*Atlas Miller*, 1519), sur des cartes de Palestine et les Iles Britanniques de Mercator

(1537 et 1564), sur une carte de Chine de l'époque Ming, etc. Ses compétences en instruments scientifiques étaient aussi internationalement reconnues et il était devenu un expert des anciens globes et astrolabes arabes.

C'est à la constitution d'inventaires et de catalogues que M. Destombes consacra la majeure partie de son temps, de son énergie et de son dévouement. Son premier inventaire recensait les cartes hollandaises de la Compagnie des Indes (1941). Animant à partir de 1949 la Commission des cartes anciennes de l'Union Géographique Internationale, il assura la direction pratique d'un inventaire des cartes antérieures à 1500. Dans le cadre de cette entreprise, il publia personnellement le gros catalogue des *Mappemondes A.D. 1200-1500* (1964). Sa compétence en cartographie nautique lui valut d'être fréquemment consulté pour l'étude des collections du Département des cartes et plans de la Bibliothèque nationale, et de fournir les bases du catalogue de ses cartes nautiques sur vélin (1963). Approfondissant ses recherches sur le XVI^e siècle, M. Destombes, qui publia des articles sur O. Finé et A. Thevet, étudia de très près la cartographie verrazaniennne et inventoria les cartes des recueils Lafréri de la Bibliothèque nationale.

Par la patience et la ténacité dont il fit preuve pour l'étude des cartes anciennes, Marcel Destombes a défriché de nombreuses questions et a ouvert la voie aux plus jeunes générations. Celles-ci savent quelle reconnaissance elles lui doivent.

Mireille Pastoreau

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps on Microfilm

THE FIRM OF Chadwyck-Healey, academic publishers based in Cambridge and in Teaneck, New Jersey are publishing on microfilm the 620,000 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps issued between 1867 and 1950 in the collection in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress.

Sanborn maps are large scale plans showing individual buildings and even rooms within buildings. Information on the 65 x 55cm plans shows the size, shape and construction of the building, building materials and the location of windows and doors. Also given are street names and numbers, sidewalk widths, property boundaries, building use, names of owners of factories and other larger commercial buildings, uses to which buildings were put and generic terms such as stable, garage and warehouse.

The Sanborn Maps microfilm edition covers over 10,000 towns and cities throughout the USA and is available from Chadwyck-Healey Ltd by individual state. The maps are reproduced on 35mm monochrome microfilm and are arranged in the order that they appear in *Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress*, Library of Congress, 1981 which serves as a printed guide to the microfilm edition.

Production of the microfilm edition started in early 1983 and is due for completion in 1985. For more information and prices ask Chadwyck-Healey Ltd at 20 Newmarket Road, Cambridge CB5 8DT, for a copy of their free six-page illustrated brochure.

Ancient Cartography discussed in Amalfi

AT A CONFERENCE on cultural and socio-economic interchanges between north Africa and Mediterranean Europe held at Amalfi in Italy (December 5-8, 1983), organised by the Istituto universitario Orientale, Naples, in conjunction with the Association Internationale d'Etude des civilisations Méditerranéennes, Professor J.A.W. Dilke spoke on 'Ancient cartographic interchanges between Europe and Africa'. Map makers on the north and the south sides of the Mediterranean were constantly learning from the other side. Viewed from the north, European maps and borrowings from Africa and Asia throw light on concepts of the shape and size of Africa and on an efficient Roman administration of the African provinces. Viewed from the south, the contribution of Alexandria, with borrowings from Europe and Asia, to ancient map making was invaluable.

Map-like elements in a fresco from Santorini are datable to c. 1500 BC, but Greek maps are not known to have existed before Anaximander of Miletus (ca. 610-540 BC), whereas there had been Egyptian maps ever since the early dynastic

period. The Ionian philosophers had strong links with Egypt, and Thales, Anaximander's master, had visited that country. It was the expedition sponsored by Pharaoh Necho (ca. 600 BC), reported by Herodotus, that showed that Africa could be circumnavigated. A better guide to the shape of west Africa came from a translation from Punic into Greek of Hanno's periplus (before 480 BC) of its west coast. Euthymenes of Marseilles (6th century BC) and others gave credence to the view that the Nile rose near the Atlantic. Crates' orb (ca. 165 BC) was purely theoretical; but the northern side began to obtain knowledge at first hand when the Romans in the mid second century BC sent the Greek historian Polybius to sail southwards along the Moroccan coast. Then from 123 BC came Roman land division of the territory of Carthage, and this is likely to have led to survey maps over what is now a large part of Tunisia. The map of the known world by Agrippa, completed about 5 BC, was able to incorporate information gathered from the time of the conquest of Carthage. Among the authors consulted by the elder Pliny was King



Juba II of Mauretania, who wrote extensively on the geography of Africa. An inscription from Saldae, Mauretania, c. AD 150, tells us that a Roman aqueduct surveyor, having found that tunnels being dug from two sides were not meeting, drew a map of the area and made the necessary corrections. Information on the north African coast, with details which would have been helpful to travellers, can be obtained from the Peutinger Table, itineraries and periplois. But the maps of Egypt in the *Notitia Dignitatum* (after AD 395), a list of the civil and military officials of the Eastern and Western Empires, are full of mistakes.

From the African side, Eratosthenes of Cyrene (ca. 275-194 BC), working at Alexandria, measured the world's circumference and made the first scientific map of the known world, with a meridian and a line of latitude intersecting at Rhodes. The next map maker, working from the Levant, Marinus of Tyre (fl. AD 100), constructed a map with commentary, neither unfortunately extant. Working on this at Alexandria and criticising it, Ptolemy (fl. 127-148) produced co-ordinates of latitude and longitude for most of the known world. He gives an imperfect version even of the coast-line of Tunisia, while some remoter areas are much distorted. Nevertheless his accomplishment, in plotting these co-ordinates with the help of Roman records, should not be underestimated. Small maps of the late Empire and early Byzantine times, namely the 'Handy Tables' map and that of Cosmas Indicopleustes, feature Egypt prominently but have crude concepts of world outlines. Ptolemy's *Geography*, and perhaps Marinus, were later translated and adapted by Arabic geographers and cartographers.

Forthcoming Events

June 9, 1984, 10.30am

IMCOS meeting in the Minster Library, Dean's Park, York. Speakers will include Rodney Shirley, Heather Lawrence, Clifford Stephenson and Michael Layne, Director of Museum Service for Yorkshire.

Now until December, 1984

A train leaves Kings Cross at 8am arriving York 10.10.

June 19-22, 1984

'Raleigh and Roanoke: the first English colony in America 1584-90.' Exhibition at the British Library, London.

July 2, 1984, 9.30am-7.30pm
Mid-July, 1984

Association of Canadian Map Libraries Conference, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada. Topic 'Disasters and Mapping.'

August 6-10, 1984

Map Fair at Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London WC1.

September 15-17, 1984

Exhibition 'Images of the World: The Atlas Through History' in the James Madison Memorial Hall, Washington DC. USA.

Seventh International Cartographic Exhibition, Congress Hall, Perth, Australia.

IMCOS Symposium on World Maps at the British Library and Map Fair at the Forum Hotel, Cromwell Road, London.

IMCOS AGM in Liverpool

Report by Valerie G. Scott

A SUGGESTION WAS made at the annual general meeting of the International Map Collectors' Society, held at Liverpool University in March 10, that some of the meetings and seminars of the Society were 'too high powered' for the younger beginner in the map collecting field.

This suggestion was put forward by Alan Hulme, a dealer in Chester. He felt that the Society should look into a system of setting up new key talks in different areas of the country to discuss collecting English county maps. He was backed by the President, Rodney Shirley, who agreed that there was 'great scope for collecting eighteenth to nineteenth century maps' and for opening up new fields for collectors.

Officers re-elected were Rodney Shirley as President, Malcolm Young, Chairman; Paul Robin as a Director; John Beech as Secretary and Asha Beresiner as Publicity Officer and Editor of the Society's journal. Clifford Stephenson was also accepted as a new Director.

Alan Bartlett, the Treasurer, reported a satisfactory situation financially with an increased subscription rate and the assets of the Society building up.

The annual meeting was held after a day-long seminar in the Geography Department of Liverpool University – the third meeting for map collectors in the north west. About fifty people attended. It was organised by Alan Hulme in conjunction with Alan Hodgkiss who recently retired from the department. The day started with tours of two special exhibitions – one in the Sydney Jones Library displaying some cartographic 'treasures' and another in the Roxby Building showing Ordnance Survey and large scale maps. Probably the greatest 'treasure' on display was a beautiful atlas of portolan charts on vellum made by Diogo Homem showing the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the coasts of Western Europe (c. 1561). There was also a Saxton atlas (1579) in attractive colouring; woodcut maps from Hartmann Schedel's *Liber Chronicorum* and a copy of Ptolemy's *Geographia*. The Ordnance Survey exhibition, mounted by the map curator, Pauline Round, was also very interesting as it traced the history of the survey from the first to the fourth series and included the first land-use survey of Great Britain in the 1930s.

After an excellent lunch two well known figures in the map world, Jo Bagley and Alan Hodgkiss,

gave a two-part lecture on maps of Lancashire illustrated with slides. Mr Hodgkiss spoke about the early mapping of the county and Mr Bagley continued the story from around 1759 when the Society of Arts awarded a prize of £100 for the best map to be submitted at one-inch-to-a-mile. William Yates was one of the winners with his map of the County Palatine of Lancaster. His survey took seven years and the importance of the map lies in the fact that it was the first to recognise the industrial revolution.

All in all an informative and entertaining day in Liverpool.

Stop Press. Alert to dealers

Several maps have been stolen from the plan chest at The Swan Gallery, Cheap Street, Sherborne, Dorset, and the owners, Mr and Mrs Lamb, would be grateful if other dealers would be on the alert for the material. Maps were stolen in batches – John Speed's Leicestershire, Braun and Hogenberg's Chester, Saxton/Kip of Flint, Denbigh, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Carmarthen and Caernarvon, and John Speed's Merioneth, Carnarvon, Carmarthen, Denbigh, Montgomery and Northampton and Ogilby's road from London to Holyhead. All hand coloured and in a cellophane wrappers with thin backing card when taken.

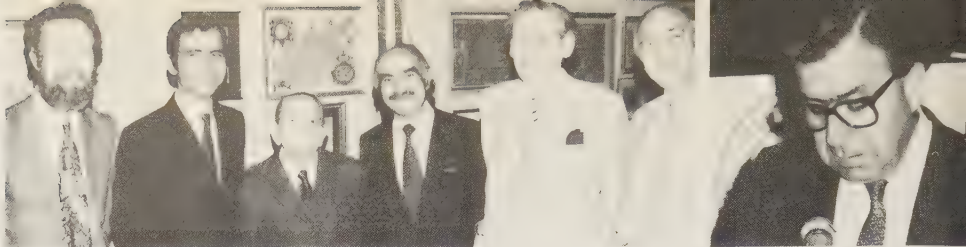
Map Collectors in Cyprus

Report by Tony Campbell

IT IS NOT very often that a map conference inspires a commemorative stamp but this September the Cyprus Government plans to issue one to celebrate the Symposium held in Nicosia from 7-9 April.

Official interest was often evident during the conference which was organised jointly by the International Map Collectors' Society and the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors. The energetic and engaging mayor of Nicosia, Lellos Demetriades, himself a map collector, played a large part in the proceedings. There were the expected newspaper reports but also extended television coverage showing two officers of the IMCoS, Malcolm Young and Yasha Beresiner, during the opening session. Sharing the platform with them were the President of the Cyprus Association, Antonakis Georgiades, and the hard-working secretary, Andreas Hadjipaschalis, to whose careful organisation the Symposium owed much of its success.

Politics and maps are often intertwined. The 'Green Line' through Cyprus, which divides the Turkish-held north from the Greek-speaking south, cuts Nicosia in two. The Turks have already renamed some towns in their sector as was shown by a post-invasion map, the latest item in the impressive Georgiades collection, which was on special view. Threats to national identity



Some of the participants of the Cyprus Symposium. From left to right: Tony Campbell (guest speaker), Andreas Hadjipaschalis (Secretary of the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors), Antonakis Georgiades (the Association's President), Lellos Demetriades (Mayor of Nicosia), Malcolm Young, (Chairman of IMCOS), and Yasha Beresiner (Symposium Chairman). The speaker is the Minister to the President, Mr Dinos Michaelides, who opened the proceedings.

often stimulate map collecting and the Cyprus Association, founded two years after the invasion in 1976, boasts about forty enthusiastic members.

The conference and exhibition were held in the two massive storehouses alongside the Famagusta Gate. These were part of the defences completed by the Venetians in 1570 in an attempt to keep out the Turks and have now been restored through the efforts of the present mayor. He was one of seven contributors who provided material for the comprehensive exhibition of Cyprus maps, the centrepiece of which was undoubtedly the unique coloured broadsheet map published in Nuremberg by Matthias Zündt in 1570 as the Turkish forces were tightening their grip on Cyprus and Famagusta. Ortelius maps are generally considered to have remained unaltered so it was particularly interesting to learn from the exhibition catalogue, annotated by Andreas Hadjipaschalis, that the 1584 *Parergon* map, with its insets of nine Greek islands, is known in three states. Cartobibliography has long benefited from the vigilance of collectors.

Four talks were given: A. Sophocleous

explained how early printed maps allowed reconstruction of actual changes on the Akrotiri Peninsula; Andreas Stylianou summarised the highlights of his *The History of the Cartography of Cyprus*; A. Pitsillides discussed the neglected subject of heraldry on maps; and Tony Campbell, of the British Library, Map Library, read a paper on the place of Cyprus in the early development of portolan charts.

There were many enjoyable events during the three days which made the Symposium memorable for the seventeen foreign participants from England, Germany, Greece and Israel. After icons, antiquities, folklore and the nascent national library, proceedings were rounded off by a visit to the Byzantine frescoes in the Troodos Mountains, guided by the versatile Andreas Stylianou. The Greek word *xenos* means both guest and stranger. The individual and collective generosity of the Cyprus Association showed that nothing had changed since the text to the 1635 Mercator-Hondius map declared that 'the Inhabitants of this Ile . . . love strangers, and use them courteously.'

OBITUARY

Karol Buczek (1902-1983)

Karol Buczek, a professor in the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, one of the most outstanding Polish medieval historians, and co-founder of the history of Polish cartography, died in Kraków on July 6, 1983.

He was born on 26 October 1902 into a peasant family in Kaszów near Kraków and attended an exclusive *lycée* in Kraków. In June, 1920 he volunteered to join the Polish Army and took part in its victorious campaign against the Soviet Union. From 1922 to 1926 he studied history and geography at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1928 after defending his dissertation on Karol de Perthées, cartographer to Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski, the last king of Poland. Between 1926 and 1939, he was librarian and curator at the Czartoryski Museum Library in Kraków and in 1936, he was named assistant professor in sciences auxiliary to history at the Jagiellonian University.

During the Second World War, Professor Buczek was employed in the Kraków State Archives, where he saved many valuable manuscripts and documents from destruction. He was also active in the Resistance movement as editor of underground publications in the Kraków region and as a professor of a clandestine university.

In 1945, he returned to his academic work at the Jagiellonian University and to his position of curator at the Czartoryski Library. He also became chairman of the Polish Peasant Party in Kraków and editor of its weekly, *Piast*. In September 1946, he was arrested for his political activity and sentenced to fifteen years. Released in 1954 because of poor health, he was appointed professor in the History Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences two years later and soon after became project director for the

Historical-geographical Dictionary of Medieval Poland. In 1972, he was awarded the title of distinguished professor and continued his work in the Institute until his retirement in 1974.

Professor Buczek was the author of 170 books, monographs, and articles on medieval history, cartography, and history of archives and libraries and the methods of arranging them.* He is best known among historians of cartography for his publications in the field of Polish cartography, e.g. *Polish Cartography during the Reign of Stefan Batory* (1933), *The Works of Prussian Cartographers in Poland during the Reign of Stanislas Augustus* (1935), and *Silesians in Polish Cartography in the 16th Century* (1937). His *Monumenta Poloniae Cartographica*, a collection of reproductions of major maps depicting Polish territories, including the 1526 map of Poland by Bernard Wapowski, was destroyed by the Nazis, along with many original maps. But in 1963, Buczek published in Polish his major work *The History of Polish Cartography from the 15th to the 18th Century*, with forty eight map reproductions, which was translated into English in 1966. The second English edition of *The History of Polish Cartography*, with a new foreword and bibliography, was published in Amsterdam in 1982.

Michael J. Mikoś

*There are two bibliographies of Karol Buczek publications:

1. Bibliografia prac prof. dra Karola Buczka za lata 1927-1973. Compiled by Franciszek Sikora. *Studia Historyczne*, vol. XVII, 3, Kraków, 1974, pp. 399-411.
2. Bibliography of the published works of Prof. Dr. Karol Buczek. In: Karol Buczek. *The History of Polish Cartography*. 2nd ed. Amsterdam, 1982, pp. VII-XVI.

For a thorough evaluation of Karol Buczek's work on the history of cartography and historical geography, see: Edward Schnayder. 'Karol Buczek - historyk kartografii oraz kartograf i geograf historyczny.' *Studia Historyczne*, vol. XVII, 3, Kraków, 1974, pp. 355-382 (English summary on pp. 382-383).

Jail for Bodleian Thieves

TWO MEN WHO stole books and maps from the Bodleian Library have been jailed.

Ian Hart, 21, of Waterloo Road, Bedford, was jailed for two years three months with one year suspended after admitting burglary and theft to the value of more than £40,000. The judge, Kenneth Mynett QC, sentencing him at Oxford Crown Court, said that stealing the library's treasure was a matter of 'great gravity.'

However, he was masterminded by an older man, Michael Hughes, aged 37, of Castle Road, Bedford, who admitted handling 131 stolen maps and eight books from the Bodleian. He was jailed at Birmingham Crown Court for two-and-a-half years.

The courts were told that the thefts had been discovered by staff at the Bodleian Library last summer when they noticed pages had been torn from atlases. Both men had readers' tickets to gain entry.

Police traced the two men after countrywide publicity about the thefts and all but one of the maps and one sixteenth century book were recovered.

Atlas Fetches £100,000

A TWELVE volume atlas containing 622 maps and published in Amsterdam in 1663, was recently sold by InterCol of Islington, London, to a Swiss institutional buyer who has requested to remain anonymous.

The director of InterCol, Yasha Beresiner, says that £100,000 is considered to be the highest price ever paid for Blaeu's *Atlas Maior*, the previous record being £62,000 paid at auction in 1978. The atlas was purchased by InterCol from a private collector in Ireland.

A Multitude of Meridians

by Christopher Terrell (National Maritime Museum)

THIS YEAR MARKS the centenary of the International Meridian Conference held in Washington in October 1884 which selected the meridian passing through the transit telescope at the Greenwich Observatory as the prime meridian for the World. The occasion is being commemorated in a variety of ways. June 26 will be 'Meridian Day' with a special issue of stamps by the Post Office and a variety of children's events at Greenwich and other towns on the meridian. Between July 9 and 13 a five-day international symposium 'Longitude Zero' is being held at the National Maritime Museum. The actual anniversary of the signing, October 3, will be marked by a reception refreshed with 'Meridian' wines produced at vineyards in Sussex and Saumur situated on the Greenwich meridian. Ever since the geographers of ancient Greece established the system of angular co-ordinates for fixing geographical position, which we still use, the cartographer has been faced with the problem of choosing a meridian on which to base his degrees of longitude, a choice affected by considerations not only geographical but also navigational, political and even, ultimately, emotional. Ptolemy, from his observatory at Alexandria, established his zero meridian through the Canary Islands, then the western boundary of the known world, thereby making all his longitudes the same sign and early establishing the principle that a cartographical prime meridian did not necessarily have to coincide with one of observation.

These matters rested for a millenium until the voyages of discovery of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries began to focus minds on the navigational problems of longitude. The purely political meridian, established by the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1493 to divide the known world between Portugal and Spain, might possibly have served as an early prime meridian but suffered from the drawback of passing through no fixed geographical point. For the next century cartographers used a variety of island locations in the Atlantic for their zero meridian: Madeira, the peak of Tenerife (el Pico), the Azores, and Cape Verde islands. The discovery of magnetic variation at the end of the sixteenth century tended to further confuse the issue. The theory that a ship's longitude could be measured by observing change in variation, coupled with the fact that compass variation was low in the region of the Azores at that time, set cartographers

looking for a 'natural' meridian of zero variation.

In 1634 an attempt was made to bring order to the scene by decree when Louis XIII, advised by a committee of eminent astronomers brought together by Cardinal Richelieu, ordered that the west coast of the Isle de Fer, (Hiero) in the Canary Islands was in future to be the only prime meridian to be used. While this early attempt at an international standard was observed by French cartographers other countries tended to go their own way in an increasingly national way, choosing either a conspicuous national monument, like the dome of St. Pauls, or a local observatory. As far as the navigator was concerned, in the absence of any method of finding longitude out of sight of land, the problem resolved itself into surviving an ocean passage between a point of departure and arrival by accurate dead-reckoning. Thus he was content with charts showing longitude based on a convenient point of departure such as the Lizard, the Cape of Good Hope or Batavia. The Lizard Point in particular, the departure and arrival point for so much Atlantic shipping of all nations, became a popular zero for longitude.

But in the seventeenth century most people looked to astronomy to provide the solution to longitude finding at sea, and both the observatory of Paris, founded in 1667, and that of Greenwich eight years later were established principally for that purpose. In the hundred years that followed, sufficient data on the movements of the moon and fixed stars had been collected at Greenwich and elsewhere for the then Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne, to publish the first *Nautical Almanac* in 1766, the single most significant date of all in the progress of Greenwich to becoming prime meridian. Now for the first time a navigator skilled in observation and calculation could find a fairly accurate position by astronomical means alone, and the fact that these calculations were based on the Greenwich meridian encouraged chart publishers to use it on their charts.

The *Nautical Almanac* arrived at a significant time for British hydrography, for the 1760's saw a marked increase in official British hydrographic activity, largely concentrated in her newly-won empire in North America. Cook, Holland, DesBarres, deBrahm and Gauld all drew their charts based on Greenwich, as also did the land surveyors on their boundary work inland. Thus the American colonies became firmly committed to the Greenwich meridian, a commitment which survived the rebellion and carried on into the next century to become an important influence in the ultimate choice of Greenwich as prime meridian. But notwithstanding this early acceptance by the mathematically minded, Greenwich took time to catch on, even with English chart publishers. The publishing houses supplying charts for the sea trade reacted to



demand, and some continued to use the meridian of London on their charts well into the nineteenth century, demonstrating once again the time lag in the introduction of new ideas caused by the conservatism of the 'tarpaulin' breed of seaman and his resistance to advances in navigational techniques, especially those demanding mathematical activity.

However, by the second half of the century factors other than navigational were beginning to make themselves felt. Rapid technological developments in communications combined to demonstrate with increasing urgency the need for a universal system of longitude. The growth of continental railway systems, especially those of the United States, the increased speed and reliability of steamships, the spread of the electric telegraph, all demanded a unified system of global time-keeping and, by extension, a world prime meridian. The story of the series of debates and conferences that led up to the final choice of Greenwich has been fully and entertainingly told in *Greenwich Time* by Derek Howse. The principal opponents of Greenwich were the French, and one cannot but sympathise with them. More than any other nation in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they had applied their best intellects and much treasure to solving the more pressing cartographical problems of the time. Now, just when they might have expected the Prime Meridian of Paris to be their reward, they were being forced to yield first place to Great Britain, a late starter in the field and owing her position largely to the dominance of her commerce. But the logic of the choice of Greenwich was inescapable, for by 1884 72% of world shipping tonnage was already using charts based on the Greenwich meridian, and in the final vote France, together with Brazil, could only abstain.

It is interesting to speculate whether a similar conference held in today's political climate would reach such a commonsense conclusion. It seems doubtful, yet it could possibly be easier, for by a curious circle of fate one of the world's leading multi-national observatories has just commenced operations in the Canary Islands, the place where it all began.

OBITUARY

Paul Alexander

PAUL JOSEPH ALEXANDER died in a Washington, D.C. hospital, September 5, 1983, aged seventy-six. He joined the staff of the Army Engineer Reproduction Plant in 1929 and when that unit became part of the Army Map Service shortly prior to World War II, held increasingly responsible positions in that agency and its successor, the Defense Mapping Agency. He retired from the latter agency in 1969. Alexander was one of six individuals named to DMA's Gallery of Distinguished Civilian Employees in 1975.

Paul Alexander was recognized as one of the most knowledgeable persons on the military cartographical history of the United States. Regrettably, his publications were limited to a few journal articles. He was well known to British military cartographers during the war.

Walter W. Ristow

Bellin's passage chart for the North Atlantic was an early attempt at an 'international' chart for seamen. First published in 1751, it carries no less than five commonly used meridians with their associated scales of longitude (By courtesy of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich).



THE GEORGIA-SOUTH CAROLINA BOUNDARY. A PROBLEM IN HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY. By Louis De Vorsey, Jr. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1982. 219pp. 23 maps, 32 tables. 240 x 150mm. \$20. ISBN 0-8203-0591-x.

Forensic geography deals with the relation and application of geography and geographic facts to legal problems. It may be one of the least cultivated specializations of the geographic discipline. The resolution of boundary disputes between administrative jurisdictions has, during the past century or so, invited the interest and expertise of a small cadre of American geographers and cartographers.

As early as 1897, Philip Lee Phillips, first chief of the Library of Congress' Map Division, published a paper entitled 'The value of maps in boundary disputes,' in the 1897 *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*. Phillips served as an advisor on the Guiana-Venezuela boundary dispute and the list of maps he compiled for this project was also published in the 1897 *Annual Report of the A.H.A.* During this same period, he provided cartographic expertise pertaining to the Alaskan-Canadian boundary dispute. The list of maps he compiled covering the years 1588 to 1898 was published by the United States Government Printing Office in 1898.

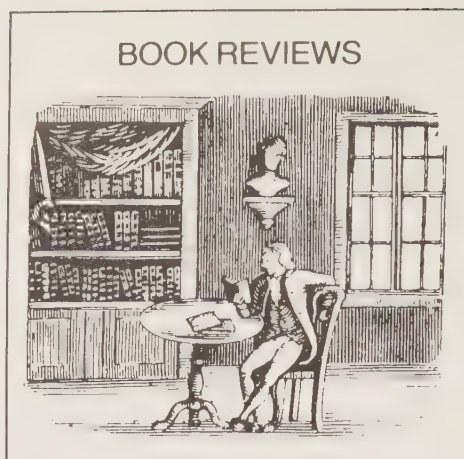
Lawrence Martin, who succeeded Phillips as Chief of the Library of Congress Map Division, also made noteworthy contributions to forensic geography. While still on the geology faculty at the University of Wisconsin, he served as an expert witness, in 1917, on the Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary case. As a lieutenant-colonel in Military Intelligence, during and immediately following World War I, Martin conducted studies pertaining to post-war boundary determinations, including that between the newly independent states of Austria and Hungary. Based on these experiences he authored a paper entitled 'The Legal Basis of the New Boundaries,' which served as the introduction to *The Treaties of Peace, 1919-1923*, which was published in 1924 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

From 1923 to 1926 Martin served as an expert witness on the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary case. This experience supplied information for his presidential address to the Association of American Geographers, in December 1929, which was published in the September 1930 issue of the *Annals of the Association*. Martin's discourse is one of the earliest and best presentations on the application of cartography, geography, and physiography to public litigation.

One of the most active American practitioners of forensic geography today is Louis De Vorsey, Jr., of the University of Georgia. He has served in recent years as an expert witness on several controversial cases, among them the determination of Florida's seaward boundary, the Alexandria, Virginia-District of Columbia waterfront case, and the Georgia-South Carolina boundary dispute.

De Vorsey's contributions to the resolution of the Georgia-South Carolina boundary problem have been related in an article published in *The Map Collector*, June 1982, and in the book reviewed here. In the introduction to the latter the author notes that 'this book examines the historical geography of Georgia's boundary line with South Carolina in the Savannah River from the city of Savannah to the sea.'

Interest in determining the legal boundary in the region, De Vorsey notes, was intensified in 1976 'when President Gerald Ford signed and made effective amendments to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. Under the terms of the amended act, very large sums of federal money



were to be made available to assist coastal states and local communities that might be affected by new or expanded energy facilities.' The sums to be granted, under the act, would 'depend upon the amount of newly leased outer continental shelf acreage adjacent to a particular state as well as the amount of oil and gas ultimately produced from leases located there.' De Vorsey further explains that 'for the purpose of calculating the formula for payments, the legal claim of a state to the outer continental shelf acreage was to be determined by extending existing state lateral seaward boundaries for approximately two hundred miles to the limit of the outer continental shelf.'

Needless to say, the potential for substantial profits from oil or gas discovered in the continental shelf was a strong inducement for coastal states to determine their most advantageous boundaries.

Because of conflicting boundary claims of Georgia and South Carolina in the lower Savannah River region, in August 1977 Georgia's attorney general filed 'a motion for leave to file suit in the Supreme Court of the United States . . . in the name and behalf of the State of Georgia against the State of South Carolina in order to have the court determine the boundary line in the

Savannah River between the states of Georgia and South Carolina.'

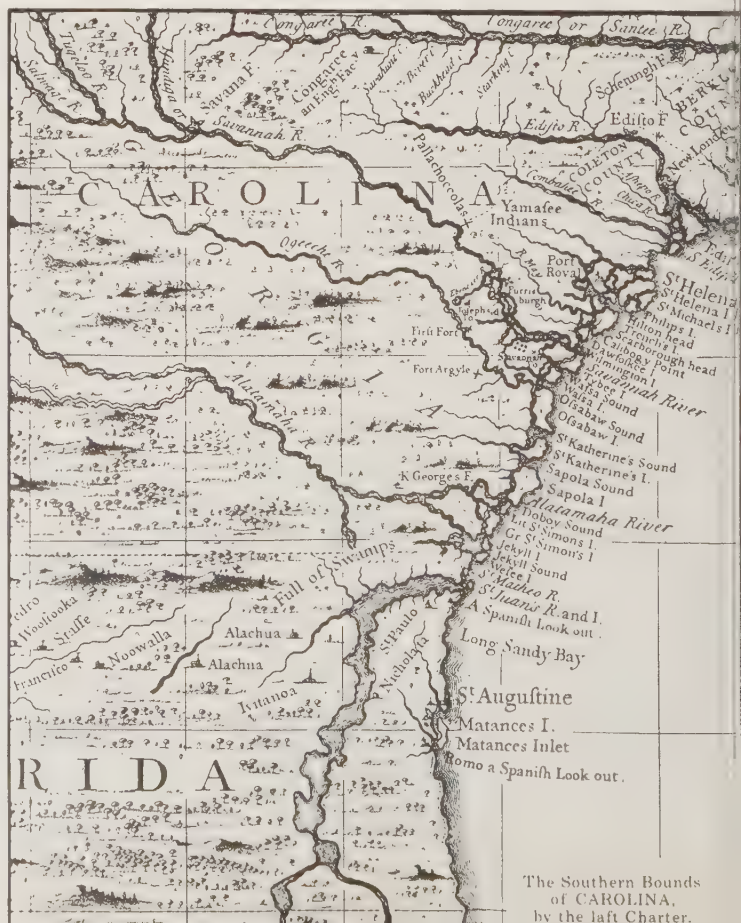
The Supreme Court accepted the case in October 1977, and appointed Walter E. Hoffman, senior judge of the US District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, as special master to hold hearings at which legal and factual arguments would be presented by counsel for each state. To support their respective claims, both Georgia and South Carolina engaged expert witnesses, including geographers, cartographers, and historians of cartography.

Georgia's principal geographic specialist was Louis De Vorsey, Jr. In the volume under review he explores 'several of the issues basic to Georgia's claims in the litigation . . . from a historical-geographical point of view.' De Vorsey cautions that 'this material is by no means the whole of Georgia's case, but it does provide a view of a significant number of the basic historical-geographical underpinnings of that case.' He concedes, however, that 'many of the accounts of events and interpretations which seem almost self-evident and obvious when read here were challenged and rigorously tested by South Carolina during the course of the hearings held by Judge Hoffman . . . Out of this testing and challenge, the special master and Supreme Court,' De Vorsey notes, 'will ultimately find the true and correct boundary line between the States of Georgia and the State of South Carolina in the lower reaches and mouth of the Savannah River and the territorial sea to the three-mile limit.'

A careful reading of this volume suggests that De Vorsey has thoroughly researched his subject cartographically, geographically, and historically. He presents his voluminous findings and conclusions under the following headings: Part I, The Georgia-South Carolina Boundary as determined by the Treaty of Beaufort, April 28, 1787; Part II, The Lower Savannah River and Mouth Area in the Eighteenth Century; Part III, Changes in the Morphology of the Lower Savannah River Area, 1787-1900; and, Part IV, Concluding Observations.

In an Epilogue De Vorsey relates the various hearings, interrogations, and deposition testimony that were presented before Judge Hoffman.

An illustration from Louis De Vorsey's book on the Georgia-South Carolina boundary dispute. It is a section of a map by Henry Popple dated 1733 which can aid in understanding the Georgia Charter, a crucial document in the discussions.





between 1778 and 1781. His summary is, regrettably, limited to testimony supporting Georgia's case. The author acknowledges that, as of November 12, 1781, when he completed work on his volume, Judge Hoffman was still considering the evidence and testimony. 'Sometime in early 1782,' the author noted, the Judge was 'expected to state his findings and opinions on the issues raised by Georgia's complaint in a formal report and recommendation to the Supreme Court of the United States.'

'Both states,' De Vorsey continued, 'would then be given an opportunity to submit written exceptions to the master's report. Finally, the justices of the Supreme Court will schedule and hear arguments by representatives from each state. After due consideration, a decision by the nation's highest tribunal may at last end this 250-year-old boundary dispute in the lower Savannah River.'

I have ascertained that as of November 15, 1783, two years after De Vorsey's book went to press, the Supreme Court had not yet handed down a decision on the Georgia-South Carolina boundary dispute. One must, therefore, seriously question the author's propriety in publishing his findings and testimony, as an expert witness, for one of the states in litigation, more than two years prior to the Supreme Court's adjudication.

Moreover, inasmuch as the volume presents only the arguments and claims of Georgia, its title, *The Georgia-South Carolina Boundary, a Problem in Historical Geography*, is a misnomer. Particularly so, because South Carolina's claims were presented and supported by its expert witnesses, who included two distinguished geographers, Dr. Arthur Robinson, retired professor of geography, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and past president of the Association of American Geographers and the International Cartographic Association, and Dr. H. Roy Merrens, professor of geography, York University, Toronto, Canada, and author of *Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century*, (Chapel Hill, 1964), and Dr. William P. Cumming, retired professor of English, Davidson College, North Carolina, and a leading authority on the cartographical history of southeastern United States. The testimony and reports of none of these three expert witnesses have as yet been published, relative to the, as yet, undecided boundary dispute.

Without detracting from De Vorsey's impressive research and findings, it is necessary to conclude that this book would more accurately reflect the promise of its title, and enhance its pretensions as an unbiased scholarly presentation if it included the findings and testimony of South Carolina's geographical and cartographical expert witnesses as well as those of Georgia's specialist.

Walter W. Ristow
McLean, Virginia

THE SHAPING OF VERMONT. From the Wilderness to the Centennial 1749-1877 by J. Kevin Graffagnino. (Available from Vermont Heritage Press, 10 Cleveland Avenue, Rutland, VT 05701, USA). Published by Vermont Heritage Press and The Bennington Museum. ISBN 0 911853 Library of Congress catalog no. 82-084526.

J. Kevin Graffagnino, Curator of the Wilbur Collection of Vermontiana at the University of Vermont, traces the turbulent history of the Green Mountain State through its maps and surveys. His Introduction sets out the general history of the state from 1749 - when Bennington Wentworth, Royal Governor of New Hampshire, made the first land grants to the west of the Connecticut River - to the year 1877, the Centennial of the State's independence. This is followed by detailed studies of thirty-five maps and sur-

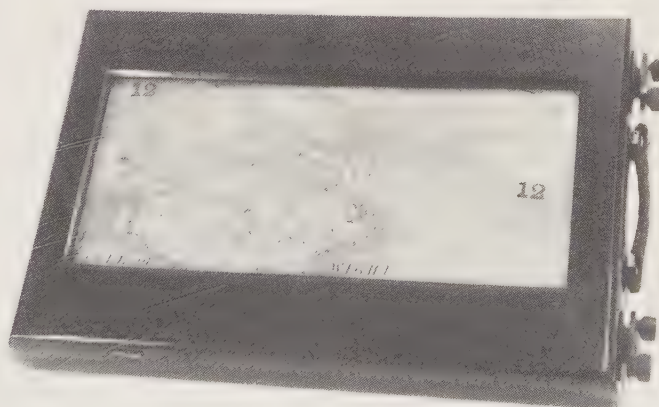
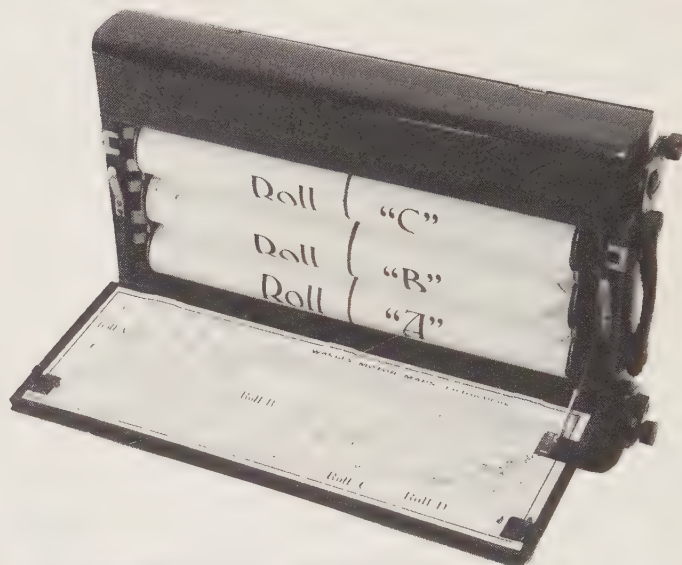
veys, chosen to illustrate landmarks in cartography and major events in the development of the territory.

Up to the mid-eighteenth century, the area which was to become Vermont, had seemed unattractive to European colonists. Settlement was limited to a few military outposts. Into this wilderness Wentworth expanded his province. The first township to be founded, Bennington, was laid out on a plan which became the model for all Wentworth's land grants (map 1). Settled in 1761, the town quickly established itself as the centre of activities for the Green Mountain Boys' opposition to New York's rival claims. A busy period of land speculation and settlement from New Hampshire followed. Surveying was a highly respected profession but a dangerous pursuit as the struggle between New York and New Hampshire intensified.

After 1764 New York's legal claims were generally acknowledged by a majority of map-makers. Thus Claude Joseph Sauthier's well-known 'Chorographical Map of the Province of New-York in North America', engraved and published by William Faden in London in 1779 (map 11), represents 'the most outstanding eighteenth-century depiction' of New York's claims to the area which

had declared itself an independent republic two years earlier. In contrast, Bernard Romans' 'Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of North-America', published at Amsterdam in 1780 (map 14), is the earliest printed map to show an independent Vermont. The publication of the 'Topographical Map of the State of Vermont' by William Blodget, New Haven, 1789 (map 15), was a major event in American cartog-

Cartographical Curiosities 20



Driving and cycling routes for travellers are shown by cranking the map scrolls of this unusual cartographic curiosity. It is an elegant and early strip map device (c. 1920) using four interchangeable map rolls and is titled 'Bartholomew's four miles to the inch road map of England and Wales,' copyright John Bartholomew,

Edinburgh Geographical Institute, at a scale of 1:253, 440. The device consists of a wooden box with a celluloid view screen and brass hardware contained in a velvet-lined case measuring 12 x 8 x 2½ inches. (This curiosity was kindly sent in by Jeffrey J. Gordon, Bowling Green State University, Ohio, USA).



This is a sample (less than half size) of one of the forty eight sheets which make up the Map of Rome (1625) by Paulo Maupin. The original copy is in the Pepys Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge, England and is unique. The map has never been produced in facsimile in its full size although miniatures of it are held in the Vatican Library. Actual sheet size 380 mm x 535 mm and the assembled size is approximately 3040 mm x 3210 mm (By courtesy of Nottingham Court Press).

raphic history as the first individual state map published in the entire country. It symbolised the determined independence of the Green Mountain Republic, which only joined the Union as its fourteenth state in 1791.

In 1779 Vermont's legislators had appointed the first Surveyor-General, in the person of the controversial Ira Allen. His successor, the Scottish surveyor James Whitelaw, became the outstanding map maker in Vermont from 1787 to 1804. Whitelaw's work is illustrated by a manuscript Plan of Irasburgh (no. 16) and 'A correct Map of the State of Vermont', 1810, one of seven editions printed between 1796 and 1851 (Map 20). The engraver of the 1810 edition, James Wilson, is well known as the manufacturer of the first American globes.

With the wilderness controlled and surveyed, map makers turned to recording economic and transport changes. Canal and railway building brought a spate of surveying activity. Geographical publications, primarily by American publishers, were prolific and wider in range. As engraving gave place to lithography, the urban commercial printing houses in Boston and New York became the main map producers. The popular cadastral wall maps of the 1850s are illustrated by the map of Plymouth, a 'gold rush' town, 1859 (map 30) and the map of the counties of Orleans, Lamoille and Essex, 1859 (map 31). The bird's eye view of Bennington in the state's centennial year, 1877 (map 35), was one of fifty local Vermont panoramas which appeared between 1850 and 1900, providing idealised images of towns, a genre of cartography popular throughout North America.

The text to each map is lively and well-documented and illustrated by views and portraits and other supplementary graphic material totalling (with the thirty-five maps) more than 300 items. The volume is beautifully produced and printed. It is published in a regular hard cover version and also in an expensive collector's edition. The author and publishers are to be congratulated on a major publication which may be considered a model of its kind.

Helen Wallis (Map Library at The British Library)

THE MAP OF ROME 1625 by Paul Maupin. Facsimile accompanied by notes by Sarah Tyacke. (Nottingham Court Press and Magdalene College, Cambridge. Available from Nottm. Court

Press, 44 Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3PA) Price £32.50 (UK) inclusive or £37 overseas inclusive. ISBN 0906691 354.

In addition to being a diarist Samuel Pepys was a formidably able civil servant. He was also a bibliophile. Following his death in 1603 the remarkable collection of printed books, manuscripts, music, prints, and maps which he had very systematically accumulated was inherited by John Jackson, his nephew. When Jackson died the Pepys Collection was transferred to Magdalene College, Cambridge. There, housed in Pepys' own book presses, the collection remains today. Since 1978 Boydell & Brewer have been publishing catalogues of the collection. Nottingham Court Press are now offering facsimiles of choice items. One of the most recent is this facsimile of Maupin's map of Rome.

Maupin's map is one of several large-scale, multi-sheet town plans that Pepys acquired. His collection also boasts the so-called 'Agas' map of London, Gomboust's map of Paris, De la Ruelle's 'Nancy', and Petrini's 'Naples'. There is a very rare text intended to accompany Bullet and Blondel's map of Paris too. Maupin's Rome consists of forty-eight sheets which when butted produce a printed area 6 feet by 12 feet. As with Antonio Tempesta's multi-sheet map of Rome, 1593, east appears at the top. Artistically it knocks 'Agas' into a cocked hat. Dedicated to Prince Wladislaw of Poland, a visitor to Rome in the previous year, it depicts the city as if from a hill to the south. Spendidly gnarled trees frame the image on left and right. A map, not a prospect, the scale is more or less consistent throughout. The artist, Giovanni Maggi, has been credited with being the cartographer, and Paul Maupin is supposed to have cut the design. Mrs Tyacke expresses doubt about Maggi's contribution, and suggests that a number of craftsmen may have been involved in cutting it.

Rome in 1625 was a city in transition. Sixtus V had laid out new streets and squares, repaired aqueducts, and reconstructed the Lateran and Vatican palaces. During the reign of Urban VIII (Barberini) the process of reconstruction would be continued – even intensified – antiquities being vandalised to provide the needed materials. 'What the barbarians did not do', quipped the Romans, 'the Barberini did.' Maupin, one suspects, had more reverence for Roman antiquities than his pontif. They feature prominently on the map and receive mention in his explanatory text. St. Peter's basilica, built partly with materials

torn from classical remains, is represented in all its glory in the foreground. The building of Bernini's square, large enough to accommodate the entire population of Rome, would be undertaken thirty-one years later.

Nottingham Court Press are to be applauded for their enterprise in reproducing Maupin's Rome. The quality of the reproduction is high and Sarah Tyacke's notes are, as always, enlightening. Maupin provided the forty-eight sheets with numbers, ingeniously disguising them within the Roman topography. The publishers most definitely should have provided new sheet numbers in the margins where we could not possibly have missed them. And why no key-sheet?

Ralph Hyde

PRINTED MAPS AND TOWN PLANS OF BEDFORDSHIRE, 1576-1900. (Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, Volume 62. 1983). Available from County Record Office, County Hall, Caldwell Street, Bedford MK42 9AP. pp. 250, 16 illustrations. ISBN 0 85155 044 4. £9 incl. p & p.

Any new addition to the growing series of county carto-bibliographies is a boon to students, researchers, collectors and historians, always providing that it has been thoroughly researched and presents its information clearly and accurately according to a well-defined and accepted pattern. Betty Chambers does not disappoint us – her book is well-produced, handily-sized so that it is readily portable, has a well-written and informative introduction and presents its data in the now generally-adopted form introduced by Harvey and Thorpe in *The Printed Maps of Warwickshire, 1576-1900*. Mrs Chambers defines county maps as those maps of a whole county on which detail outside the boundary is shown only incidentally or to supplement the information given for the county itself and the main body of her catalogue is devoted to such county maps. As a small county Bedfordshire was often grouped with neighbouring counties by mapmakers and Mrs. Chambers made an arbitrary rule to include those maps which show up to five counties but sensibly omitted smaller-scale maps which might show Bedfordshire only as a small portion of the whole of southern England. It is particularly useful to have a second section to the book in which town plans of Bedford, Leighton Buzzard and Luton are listed. 'Curiosities' such as the allegories of Michael Drayton and the 'bird's eye views' of George Bickham are excluded from the main catalogue but are listed in a supplement along with the strip maps of Ogilby and the various scales and issues of the Ordnance Survey.

Sixteen black-and-white illustrations are included and because of the relatively small page size the author has wisely restricted herself generally to using details from whole maps. The small portion of William Gordon's map of 1736 whets the appetite for more and makes one eager to see the whole map, for Gordon's was not only the first map of the county at the one-inch scale but was beautifully executed and ornamented. In a carto-bibliography covering maps up to 1900 railway depiction becomes increasingly significant and the author has turned to Fred Cockman, a noted authority on Bedfordshire railways, to check the railway data – a pointer to the thoroughness in which she has approached her task in general. Her book should be on the shelves of all those who use or collect Bedfordshire maps or whose interests lie in the history, topography and communications of the county.

A. G. Hodgkiss



Publications Received

IRELAND FROM MAPS. Facsimile Documents. (Available from National Library of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2). ISBN 0 907328 00 8. The National Library of Ireland is a major source for the study of many aspects of Irish history and culture and to promote greater awareness of the collection the Library has published this selection of reproductions, the fifth in a series of packets of facsimile documents issued in recent years. Intended primarily for use in schools and colleges. 16 maps (good, clear reproductions) and accompanying booklet of 20pp.

NEW ENGLAND PROSPECT. A Loan Exhibition of Maps at The Currier Gallery of Art by Peter Benes. (Boston University for the Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife. Copies available from Boston University Scholarly Publications, 985 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02215). ISBN 87270 019 4. 124pp. Price \$10 plus \$.50 postage. Well illustrated, well printed, catalogue of an exhibition held at The Currier Gallery of Art in the summer of 1980.

THE BOUNDARY HUNTERS. SURVEYING THE 141st MERIDIAN AND THE ALASKA PANHANDLE. By Lewis Green. (University of British Columbia Press, 2075 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada) 232pp. 10 maps and 53 B/W illustrations. ISBN 0 7748 0150 6. Price \$18.95. The Alaska Boundary was one of the most controversial boundaries to be drawn between Canada and the United States and its demarcation proved a dangerous undertaking to surveyors from both countries. Lewis Green deals with the history of the Alaska Boundary from its definition in the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825 up to 1920 when the main surveys were completed.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ACQUISITIONS. Geography and Map Division, 1981. (Available from Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington DC 20540). 48pp. Includes a preface by John Wolter, Chief of the Division. Sections include Americana, Foreign Cartography, Globes, and Cartographic Miscellany. A well presented acquisitions catalogue – a model for other libraries to follow.

Quote for the Day

"The love of history seems inseparable from human nature because it seems inseparable from self-love."

(From *On the Study and Use of History* by Henry St John, 1678-1751).

Snippet submitted by R.V. Tooley

An extract from Moses Pitt's prospectus to his *English Atlas* (1680): 'He will print the work on good paper . . . in 11 volumes at the rate of 40 shillings in quires . . . each volume of not less than 55 sheets of maps and 55 printed sheets of descriptions. Whosoever shall subscribe for 10 compleat books shall for the same price have 11.'

In fact 700 people subscribed including members of the royal family and aristocracy, archbishops and clergy, most of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, the Lord Mayor of London and various individuals including Elias Ashmole, Roger L'Estrange, Sir Peter Lely, Narcissus Luttrell, Samuel Pepys, Robert Plot and Sir Christopher Wren. No less than thirteen subscribers were from Amsterdam, one from Rotterdam, one from Leiden and two from Hamburg.

THE TURNBULL LIBRARY RECORD VOLUME XVI. Number Two. October 1983. Edited by J.E. Traue and Penelope Griffith. (Alexander Turnbull Library, PO Box 12349, Wellington, New Zealand. Annual Subscription of \$15 to The Friends of the Library entitles members to a free copy). 144pp. Includes an article by Brian Hooker, 'Some preliminary notes on the original and revised issues of the McDonnell-Wyld 1834 chart of New Zealand.' Also notes on manuscript accessions, research notes and a report by the Chief Librarian for the year 1982/83.

Catalogues Received

BJORCK & BORJESSON, Kindstugatan 2, S-111 31 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel: (08) 21 58 42/11 90 42. *Catalogue 510 Recent Acquisitions.* 79 pp., 289 entries, 24 illus. General list including 6 sections in geographical areas. Some atlases and travel books.

E. J. BRILL, Postbus 9000, 2300 PA Leiden, The Netherlands. Tel: (071) 146646. *Catalogue of Books on the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.* 75 pp. List of modern books with an index.

– *Catalogue Nr. 535: Iranica* 2. 65 pp., 1050 entries, 18 illus. Some books on travel and history.

– *Brill 536 Asia from 60° to 180°.* 104 pp., 1794 entries, 23 illus. Some books on travel and topography.

CARTOGRAPHIA LTD, Covent Garden, 37 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HE, England. Tel: (01) 240 56878. *Catalogue 27.* 6 pp., 263 entries, 11 illus. Maps of the British Isles.

– *Catalogue 28.* 10 pp., 204 entries, 23 illus. Maps of the world arranged geographically.

HOWARD I. GOLDEN, Fortieth Floor, 1450 Broadway New York, NY 10018, USA. Tel: (212) 221 6050. *Maps of the Promised Land.* 78 pp., 136 map entries and 22 books, 56 illus. Introduction, bibliography, index and full notes on each entry.

ROGER MASON, 86A, Banbury Road, Oxford, England. Tel: (0865) 59380. *Old Maps Spring 1984.* 25 pp., 181 entries, 9 illus. Arranged geographically, with a bibliography and some notes.

NORTHWOOD MAPS LTD, 71 Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire WD3 2BU, England. Tel: (0923) 772258. *Catalogue No. 11 Spring 1984.* 15 pp., 609 entries. Mainly maps of the British Isles, with a section on overseas maps.

JONATHAN POTTER LTD, No. 1 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LB, England. Tel: (01) 491 3520. *Fine, Rare and Decorative Antique Maps of The World, North America and the British Isles and a collection of Sanson/Jaillot maps of all parts Autumn 1983.* 23 pp., 200 entries, 81 illus. Notes on most entries and a bibliography.

CHARLES W. TRAYLEN, Castle House, 49-50 Quarry Street, Guildford GU1 3UA, England. Tel: (0483) 572424. *1984 Catalogue 96 Agriculture, Botany, Economics, Law, Philosophy, Trade, Medicine and Science.* 64 pp., 646 entries. A few items on exploration and geography.

H. TH. WENNER GmbH & Co. Abt. Buch- und Kunstantiquariat, Heger Str. 2-3, D-4500 Osnabrück, West Germany. Tel: (0541) 25516. *Antiquariatsangebot 312 Alte Stadtansichten und Landkarten.* 28 pp., 756 entries, 16 illus. Mainly maps and views of all the world.

HELEN R. KAHN, Antiquarian Books, P.O. Box 323, Victoria Stn. Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3Z 2V8 Tel: (514) 844-5344. *The Lure of Discovery. Four Centuries of Travel and Exploration.* Catalogue 17. Spring 1984. 122 entries, 3 illustrations. Books, maps and atlases.

HIGH RIDGE BOOKS INC. P.O. Box 286, Rye, NY 10580, USA. Tel: (914) 967 3332. *Amer-*

icana Maps Books. 54 pp., 215 entries, 16 illus. Most of the material relates to America and American discovery.

RICHARD NICHOLSON OF CHESTER, 25 Watergate Street, Chester. (Postal address) Stoneydale, Christleton, Chester CH3 7AG, England. Tel: (0244) 336004. *Catalogue 144 Maps England Wales Scotland Ireland.* 42 pp., 40 illus. Arranged geographically with two sections on road maps.

– *Catalogue 145 Maps Netherlands Germany Scandinavia Iceland Mediterranean Greece Spain & Portugal. Prints Views in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. China – Trades & Costumes Botanical Plates Tradesmen's Bills.* 38 pp., 41 illus.

LETTERS TO EDITOR



Sir,

I have bought *The Map Collector* since it first started and would like a little bit of information if possible on a recent article by Mr Clifford Stephenson on storing maps.

Do any of the experts at TMC think storing maps in a wooden box type chest would have any effect on the maps (moisture content in wood)? I have quite a large collection of maps and will have to think of some sort of storage for them shortly as my walls are full up now.

If you think the chest type storage is alright (Mr Stephenson's suggestion) where do I obtain the transparent plastic sheet which he uses? I have read that maps should be stored flat. Would suspending them like a file cabinet do any harm? I do not want to get involved with the wrong system so perhaps your experts could advise me of the best method of keeping maps so that you can still view them.

I would be most grateful if you could help. Also, a few more series like Mr Stephenson's would be gladly received by the private map collector.

R. Quayle
Braddan
Isle of Man



Reply from Mr Stephenson:

In essence, Mr Quayle asks for a second opinion on the method of storing maps described in my article in the June issue of *The Map Collector*. I don't take exception to that – the more the subject is opened up by discussion, the more likely the ideal solution or system will emerge. There is obviously more than one way of killing this cartographical cat! I can only say that mine has no obvious defects after twenty-five years use.

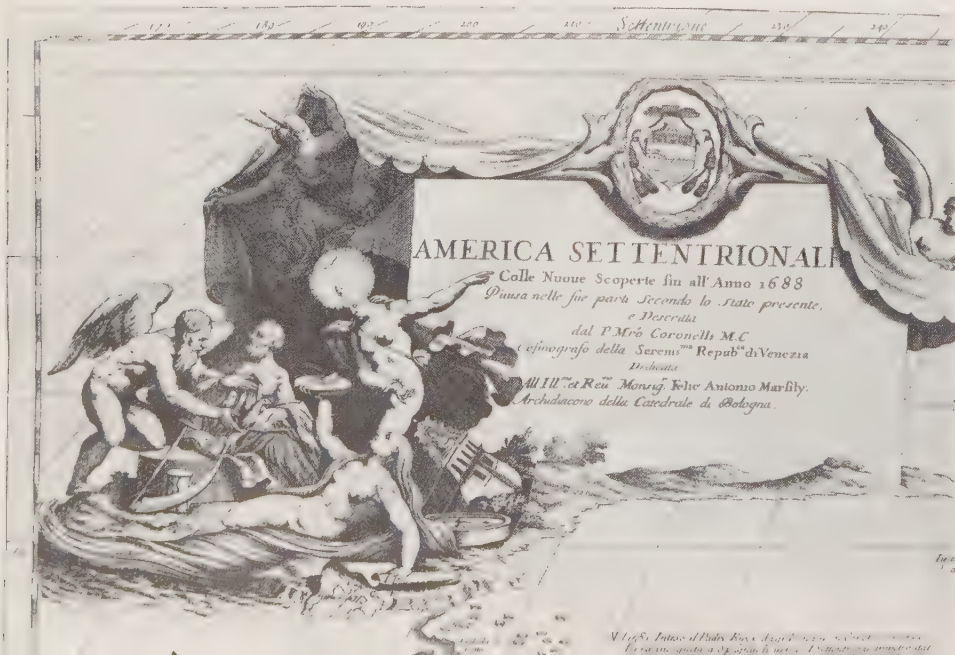
Concerning moisture content in the wood of a cabinet, this is directly related to moisture in the air of the room where the cabinet stands, so any control of moisture becomes a control of humidity problem. Close control of humidity in a house is hardly practical but it is a wise precaution to avoid standing a cabinet against an outside wall. When it is remembered that 300 year-old maps have probably experienced extreme variations in temperature and humidity in buildings with little or no heating and no damp proof courses, it seems that they are pretty tough providing that excessive damp is avoided.

Regarding plastic sheet covering, I have it over only one side of the map so allowing the paper to breathe. I forget where I obtained my plastic but advertisements for it used to appear in *Exchange and Mart*. Trade directories in the local library will reveal sources of supply and some stationers keep it.

On the desirability of 'storing flat' (with which I agree) my interpretation of 'flat' is without folds and not rolled. Whether horizontal or vertical is immaterial. When suspended from paper hinges on the top edge the hanging weight of the map sheet tends to pull out any creases.

Mr Quayle's requirement of easy access for viewing is certainly met by the system described, with the added advantage that the maps are protected from handling (the most common cause of tears) damage.

A detail of the cartouche from Vincenzo Coronelli's 'America Settentrionale' which has been traumatized.



Madam,

As a full time framer and mapseller I have been reading the article and letters on framing maps with interest.

We frame for a number of museums and libraries and in these cases we frequently use conservation techniques.

With the private customer it is a different story. They tend to prefer 'ordinary' mounting – which is cheaper – even when the advantages of conservation mounting are pointed out. The exception to this is the visitor to the UK – usually American – who often insists on conservation mounting even for items such as photographs.

Christopher D. Wright

Printed Page

2-3 Bridge Street

Winchester

Hampshire SO23 8BH

Madam,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those people in the map world who contacted me after the news of the theft of maps and atlases from the Bodleian Library. Their kindness, concern, and support were greatly appreciated. I particularly wish to thank those map dealers who rang asking me for details of the missing material in order to keep a lookout for it.

My advice to any map curators and collectors who suspect antiquarian maps or atlases to have been stolen, is to contact the police and the map dealers as soon as possible. The material is more likely to be recovered if this is done.

Betty D. Fathers

Superintendent, Map Section,

Bodleian Library,

Oxford.

Madam,

I would like to comment on the first two paragraphs in the editorial in the last (March 1984) issue of *The Map Collector*. The map in question is a 1612 Champlain map of New France. I am, perhaps, uniquely qualified to comment as I am the dealer who first acquired the map from the thief and sold it to another American dealer who sold it to a Canadian.

I bought and sold the map in December 1978. My dealer-customer immediately resold it in the same month. The purchaser was first notified in February, 1983 that the map was probably stolen. This is a time lapse of four years and two months, not six years as stated in your editorial.

I can assure you that it never occurred to me that the map might be stolen, nor did it occur to the other dealer involved. I was told that the map comes from the collection of the late Paul Victorious of Charlottesville, Virginia, which was certainly plausible.

The Canadian customer then added to his map purchase by buying at an auction a copy of Champlain's *Voyages* without the map. He is demanding approximately US \$25,000, which is almost twice what he paid for the map, or alternatively \$50,000 Canadian for the map and the book. The map has been proven to be from the James Ford Bell Library in Minnesota but he refuses to return it unless he is paid one of the above figures.

In the meanwhile the FBI, acting with its usual dispatch, seized the thief, had him tried, convicted and sentenced to prison. He has already served his jail sentence but the James Ford Bell Library is still without its map.

Under the terms of the thief's sentence he is to pay me back when the map is returned to the library. When he pays me I am to reimburse my dealer-customer who then is to reimburse his Canadian customer.

None of this is to start until the library gets its map back. In my opinion it is about time that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized this map and turned it over to the FBI for delivery to the library.

If the Canadian wants to sue for appreciation of value after the map is returned he can do so, but his theory has no precedent in law, and he is on very questionable ground in continuing to hang on to the map when it has been proven conclusively that it was stolen from the James Ford Bell Library.

Richard Parry

Antique Paintings, Prints and Maps

Towanda Street

Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

Madam

Censorship of Coronelli's cartouche?

This detail of Vincenzo Coronelli's 'America Settentrionale' (from his *Atlante Veneto*, vol. 1, 1690), shows the cartouche found in the upper left corner of the map. In this instance, the map has been traumatized by having a portion cut out and replaced with a photocopy from another copy of the map.

What I would like to determine is whether this is an individual act of mutilation of this one copy of the map or is it one of a number of copies of the map which underwent this treatment. I have heard a rumour that the latter is the case, and it has been speculated that this was an act of censorship, perhaps because of the nakedness of the four figures in the scene. If it is censorship, this becomes an interesting addition to the history of this particular map.

I would be interested in hearing from others – collectors, dealers, curators – who have seen copies of this map (or others) treated in this way, or who have information or opinions about this case. (Map by courtesy of a private collection in Ottawa, Canada.)

Edward H. Dahl,

National Map Collection,

Public Archives of Canada,

Ottawa,

Canada K1A 0N3.

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For further information please contact Adam Langlands or Tom Lamb.

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Collectors' Barometer

A continuous record of important items sold in auction.

Compiled by Tessa Campbell.

Lot descriptions for atlases realising over £300 (or its equivalent) in auction are reproduced here, sometimes in abbreviated form. Books, whose value is in the maps they contain, are also included. Although auction results are helpful in forming judgements on general price trends, it can be misleading to base a conclusion on the price realised for any individual lot. Prices can vary from auction to auction depending on particular circumstances. Condition is also very important and, however well described, can only be judged by personal examination. Every effort is made to report all major auctions as soon as possible, but occasional delays may occur in obtaining information and some reports may have to be carried over to subsequent issues.

Auction Houses featured in this report.

- B** J. L. Beijers BV, Achter Sint Pieter 140, 3512 HT Utrecht
Premium 18% (excl.)
- C** Christie, Manson & Woods Ltd, 8 King St, London SW1Y 6QT
Premium 8% (excl.)
- Cs** Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Rd, London SW7 3JS
No Premium
- D** F. Döring, Neuer Wall 40-2, 2000 Hamburg
Premium 15% (excl.)
- HK** Hartung & Karl, Karolinenplatz 5a, 8000 München 2
Premium 15% (excl.)
- KF** Karl & Faber, Amiraplatz 3/IV, Luitpoldblock, 8000 München 2
Premium 15% (excl.)
- P** Phillips, Son & Neale, 7 Blenheim St, New Bond St, London W1Y 0AS
Premium 10% (excl.)
- RA** Reiss & Auvermann, zum Talblick 2, 6246 Glashütten im Taunus
Premium 15% (excl.)
- S** Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., Bloomfield Place, New Bond St, London W1A 2AA
Premium 10% (incl. except for sale on 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83)
- Sw** Swann Galleries Inc., 104 East 25th St, New York, NY 10010
Premium 10% (excl.)
- VG** Van Gendt Book Auctions BV, 96-8 Keizersgracht, 1015 CV Amsterdam
Premium 20% (excl.)
- ZK** F. Zisska & R. Kistner, Unterer Anger 15, 8000 München 2
Premium 15% (excl.)



A coloured copy of Matthias Seutter's "Novi Belgii" (1740?), with its fine bird's-eye view of New York, was one of many maps of America sold at F. Zisska & R. Kistner's auction on 28-9th March 1984. It reached DM 1650.

ATLASES

BARCLAY, J. [A Complete and Universal English Dictionary. London, c.1840]
4to, 55 maps and plans after Thomas Moule and others, plates, some soiling, title lacking, contemporary half-morocco, worn; sold not subject to return.
Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 14 **£350**

— Another edition, n.d.
Frontispiece, title and 7 plates, 53 maps and plans, contemporary calf, lightly rubbed
Cs 2 Dec 83 lot 10 **£400**

BERRY, W. [Atlas, 1684]
20 maps after N. Sanson, old sheep covers loose, large folio.
P 12 Jan 83 lot 328 **£560**

BLAEU, W. & J. Atlas Novus, vol. 3 [Italy]. French text. Amsterdam, 1645
Engraved title with printed overslip and 66 maps all coloured, on guards throughout, contemporary vellum, sides panelled in gilt with gilt centrepiece and corner ornaments [Koeman B1 35F], folio. Comprises 58 maps of Italy, 4 of Greece and 4 of Great Britain and Ireland.
C 14 Mar 84 lot 29 **£2300**

BOWEN, E. A Complete System of Geography. London, 1747
2 vol., folio, 67 maps only, two tables, upper margins of vol. 1 lightly stained, contemporary calf, worn.
Cs 10 Feb 84 lot 14 **£1800**

BOWEN, E. & T. KITCHIN. The Large English Atlas. London, [1780]
Title (including lists of contents) 47 maps coloured in outline,

Exchange rates for this report (period September 1983 to March 1984)

£ = \$1.4905 to 1.445 £ = DM3.9862 to 3.71

£ = G4.470 to 4.19

Notification of forthcoming sales have been received from the following Auction Houses:

25th June	Sotheby's
27th June	Christie's
29th June	Sotheby's, Pulborough, West Sussex RH20 1AJ
30th June	James of Norwich, 33 Timberhill, Norwich NR1 3LA
5th July	Phillips
6th July	Christie's South Kensington
26th July	Phillips
20th September	Phillips
20th September	Sotheby's
end September	Zisska & Kistner

occasional faint browning or minor stains, small inscriptions on title, a few light creases, contemporary half morocco, worn, upper cover detached, [THIS EDITION NOT IN CHUBB, but cf. CXCIX; Hodson (Hertfordshire), 37(v)], folio (580mm. by 395mm.).
S 8 Dec 83 lot 292 **£1320**

CAMDEN, W. Britannia [Kip & Hole Maps]. London, 1637
Second edition of Holland's translation. 57 maps, 8 other plates, illustrations in the text, engraved and printed titles and first few leaves of text detached, a few maps shaved at outer margins (as usual), engraved title cut round and mounted, occasional slight waterstaining mostly affecting the text, a few leaves detached, contemporary calf, rebaked, very worn, [cf. Chubb. XX: Skelton, 23], folio.
S 8 Dec 83 lot 293 **£484**

— Another edition [Morden maps]. London, 1695
First edition of Gibson's translation, portrait, illustrations, 9 plates of coins, 50 maps (portrait laid down, final leaf rehinged printing defect to map of England; Hampshire and Surrey repaired at fold, library stamp on title verso, dampstain to some leaves and maps), modern cloth [Chubb cxiii], folio; sold not subject to return.
C 14 Mar 84 lot 136 **£700**

— Another edition [Morden maps]. London, [c.1722]
Translated by Gibson, 2 vols., second edition, portrait, illustration, 9 plates of coins, 49 (only, of 51) maps (without maps of Kent and Worcestershire, small rust hole in Suffolk, one map shaved to border), contemporary calf (short split to joints), folio; sold as an atlas not subject to return.
C 14 Mar 84 lot 104 **£720**

— Another copy
2 vols., portrait, plates of coins and 50 maps (dampstained throughout, a few maps torn at fold), old calf (rubbed and worn), folio; sold not subject to return.
C 14 Mar 84 lot 36 **£600**

CAREY, H.C. & I. LEA. A Complete . . . American Atlas. Philadelphia and London, 1823
46 coloured maps with border text, tables and charts, maps of the principal rivers and mountains of the world, mounted on guards throughout, modern half calf [Philips 4464], folio.
C 14 Mar 84 lot 121 **£1250**

CHATELAIN, H.A. Atlas Historique. Amsterdam, 1721-20-14-19-19-20
7 vol, various editions, folio, [Koeman II, p33], four engraved additional titles, 267 plates, tables and maps only, some cleanly torn at folds, occasional browning, contemporary calf, rubbed, some joints split, spines chipped.
Cs 16 Dec 83 lot 2 **£3600**

COLLINS, G. Great Britain's Coasting Pilot. London, 1744
Engr. front., title printed in red and black, 49 charts and plates, 1 with small tears, cloth damaged, folio.
P 12 Jan 84 lot 324 **£1750**

COLOM, J.A. Zee-Atlas, Amsterdam, 1668
Engr. title, 10 (of 12) pp. of text, 44 maps. Later h. vellum, fol. Koeman J. Col. 3, locates no copy but refers to this copy, sold by Jacques Rosenthal in 1915 and another copy with 52 maps mentioned in the Wieder-papers. Complete according to the index. The 2nd map 'Pascart v. Europa', fold., on different paper & in outline colouring. One fold. map 'Vlaemsche Custen', numb. in index as 2. The present copy partly composed from the 'Vyerighe Colom' & the 2 maritime atlases publ. in 1663 (2 maps with latter date). Lower margins of title,

prelims. & 13 maps waterdam. & rep., only slightly affecting engr. surface of 2 maps (& title), some maps without margins, fold, maps partly sl. worn, some light browning & foxing. – At end engr. title & 6 pp. of: Atlas ou Colom Ardante, 1668 (Koeman J. Col 4). VG 29-30 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 796

G1800

CORONELLI, V.M. Isolario. Venice, 1696

2 vols. in one, engraved half-title and architectural title to vol. I (lacking engraved general title?), printed title in red and black to second vol., half vellum and marbled boards, folio (490 × 350mm.); sold as an atlas, not subject to return. This is the second part of the *Atlante Veneto* (the first 2 volumes were published in 1690-91). Includes 61 maps, 20 maps and plans, INCLUDING THE VERY RARE 12 GORES FOR CORONELLI'S 110cm. GLOBE, 2 plates of ships, 4 portraits, 4 full-page plates (one genealogical) and there are approximately 150 engraved maps, plans and views and 13 portraits and vignettes in the text.

(See Phillips 521). The volume has been washed throughout; the plan of Venice, map of France and another double-page plate have tears repaired; the map *La Francia Antica* is defective, lacking ½in. strip at lower margin, a few other leaves have small marginal tears and defects repaired.

C 14 Mar 84 lot 43

£5800

ELLIS, J. English Atlas. London, 1768

Oblong 4to, [Chubb CCXXVIII], 49 maps only, two repaired, one cleanly torn, later cloth, soiled.

Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 10

£450

GOOS, P. Zee-Atlas. Amsterdam, 1669

Folio (551mm. by 361mm.), printed title with engraved border printed text *Kort Verhael . . . der Scheep-Vaart* on 16 pages, list of contents, and 41 charts including a world map, THE TITLE AND ALL CHARTS RICHLy COLOURED BY A CONTEMPORARY HAND AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD THROUGHOUT, ON THICK PAPER, faint uniform brown- ing, lower blank margins of one or two charts holed without affecting engraved surface, contemporary gilt-pannelled vellum, central and corner arabesques on upper and lower corners, gilt edges, slightly soiled, upper joint cracked, lacking ties, A TALL COPY. Goos's atlas is well known for the colouring of the title and cartouches of which THE PRESENT COPY, HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD, IS EXCEPTIONALLY FINE. The detailed regional charts include important coverage of the American, and the Indian Ocean showing the coastlines of Australia discovered by the Dutch navigators of the seven- teenth century. [Full collation in catalogue]. Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici* IV, Goos 5B; this edition not in Phillips, *Atlases*, but cf. 473 (the edition of 1666); *National Maritime Museum Catalogue* 3, 92, and 94.

S 1 Feb 84 lot 26

£28,600

AILLLOT, A.H. see also Sanson, N.

AILLLOT, A.H. & P. MORTIER. Le Neptune Francois. Paris and Amsterdam, 1693-1700

3 PARTS IN ONE VOL., 3 printed titles, 2 additional engraved titles, one coloured, 31 PLATES OF SHIPS AND FLAGS, the flags with brilliant contemporary colouring, chart of the winds, and 72 CHARTS, all with contemporary outline colouring (first title, a few text leaves and some charts slightly discoloured; occasional minor repairs), contemporary pannelled calf (rebacked and repaired; joints cracking; slightly rubbed), large folio (630 × 530mm.). The first two parts contain all the charts and plates as listed in the National Maritime Museum Cata- logue (nos. 238 & 239, pp. 282-84) with the addition of the world chart.

1. LE NEPTUNE FRANCOIS, including *Carte generale de toutes les Costes du Monde . . . dressé . . . sur la carte que Monsieur N. Witsen a donné au Public*, 16 charts bear the imprint *Amsterdam, P. Mortier, et 724* the date (1693) erased from the title [see Koeman M. Mor I & M. Mor II, not listing all the ships and flags].

2. CARTES MARINES A L'USAGE DES ARMEES DU ROY DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

3. SUITE DE NEPTUNE FRANCOIS, 6pp. text, plate *Bous-sole des Venus* and 33 charts [see Koeman M. Mor 7]. COM- PLETE ACCORDING TO THE LIST OF CONTENTS, though the collations of all known copies appear to differ slightly. (See Phillips 517; Koeman IV p.424).

C 14 Mar 84 lot 53

£18,000

Another edition. 1710-1700

Large folio (623mm. by 515mm.), 3 parts in 2 volumes, VOLUME I part 1: engraved allegorical title, printed title in red and black with fully coloured vignette, dated 1700, full-page engraved table of scales, six pages of printed text, index to both volumes, 12 plates of naval ensigns, and 31 charts (several dated 1692 or 1693) covering Northern and Western Europe including a world chart on Mercator's projection; part 2, *Cartes Marines à l'usage des armées du Roy de la Grande Bretagne*, printed title in red and black, dated 1710, and nine engraved and etched charts of the French and English Channel coasts, including a large chart of the Mediterranean all by Romain de Hooghe incorporating insets showing ports and harbours.

This section was prepared for the use of William III who needed accurate information on the Channel coasts for his war plans against Louis XIV of France. In 1694 he sent an expedition to attack several of the ports which are illustrated. VOLUME II: engraved allegorical title, printed title *Suite du Neptune Francois* dated 1700, five pages of printed text, table of wind directions, and 23 FULL-PAGE SUPERB NAVAL PLATES including the engraved title *Plan de plusieurs bâti- ments* (often wanting), and 37 charts covering most of the rest of the world, including Edmond Halley's isogonal world chart with the leaf of printed text (often wanting), 10 charts devoted to

North America and two charts covering the Canary and Cape Verde Islands from the Blaeu *Atlas Major* and from Olfert Dapper's *Description de l'Afrique* (not mentioned by Koeman) in place of the charts with the same titles bearing the Covens and Mortier imprint, together 76 charts and 36 plates, the engraved titles (heightened with gold), charts and plates coloured throughout in a contemporary hand, several charts in Volume I backed with fine archive tissue, occasional damage by green paint repaired, one or two minor tears without significant loss of engraved surface, slight water-staining at end of Volume II, full contemporary Dutch mottled calf, gilt pannelled, large atlas devices on sides, skilfully rebacked preserving spines, small library stamp of R. H. Laurie, Admiralty chart-sellers and publishers on front paste-downs. The charts in the *Suite* for the most part are new productions by Mortier from Amsterdam as opposed to the close-copying of Paris charts in the first volume. *Neptune Francois* was first published in Paris in 1693 containing twenty-nine charts produced by Alexis Hubert Jaillot. The Amsterdam editions by Pieter Mortier together with the supplements of naval and ensign plates, a set of charts by Romain de Hooghe and Mortier's *Suite de Neptune Francois*, are finely bound in a manner characteristic of Mortier's house.

The twenty-nine charts copied by Mortier are almost indisting- uishable from the Jaillot plates of 1693 (from which they were in fact copied) except for the wording "levée et gravée par Ordre du Roy" added to the chart and general titles.

Koeman IV, pp. 423-432; Howse and Sanderson, *The Sea Chart*, pp. 79-81. [Full collation given in catalogue].

S 1 Feb 84 lot 32

£39,600

KITCHIN, T. [General Atlas. London, 1777]

Folio, 26 maps on 37 sheets, all coloured in outline, one detached, title lacking, some margins soiled, old half-calf, worn; sold not subject to return. This copy lacks the World Map (2 sheets) America, North America, but has four addition- al maps all dated 1776-77; The British Colonies in America (3 sheets), Survey of Lake Champlain, General Chart of the Atlantic Ocean (2 sheets), and The Survey of the Provinces of Bengal (2 sheets).

Cs 2 Dec 83 lot 13

£1200

– A New Universal Atlas. London, 1798

Second edition, 47 maps on 56 (only, of 70), sheets, all coloured (world chart torn at fold, map of Bengal with small tear in one sheet), mounted on guards throughout, contempo- rary paper wrapper (lacking lower wrapper and back-strip), large folio. The missing maps are Ireland, Africa, Egypt, Whole Continent of America, North America, West Indies, Southern Dominions of the V.S., South America, and one sheet of Delhi. The American maps present correspond with nos: 1, 2-3, 61, 62, and 63 as listed by Phillips, no. 685, p. 410.

C 14 Mar 84 lot 59

750

LETH, H. de. Nieuwe . . . Atlas v.d. Zeven Vereen. Nederlandsche Provincien. Amsterdam, [1766]

Engr. fold. title, 50 maps in contemp. outline colouring & plain town plans, 1 fold. plt. with flags & 2 fold. handcol. distance tables. Contemp. h. calf (covers rubbed, corners dam.; outer margins sl. frayed, some a bit torn), narrow 8vo. – Koeman Le H. 3.

VG 29-30 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 798

G1500

MAELEN, P. van der. [Atlas Universel. Brussels, 1827]

180 numbered lithographed maps from the above, or similar series by the same cartographer, coloured in outline (a few with small tears at centre), loose in a portfolio [cf. Koeman III Vdm I] (465 × 560mm.) folio.

C 14 Mar 84 lot 64

£1100

MARTIN, M. see Tallis, T.

MITCHELL, S.A. New General Atlas. Philadelphia, 1868

54 coloured maps, and one hand-coloured plate, hf mor. defective, folio.

P 8 Dec 83 lot 413

£320

MOULE, T. English Counties Delineated. London, 1837

2 vol, 4to, engraved frontispiece, two additional titles, two plates and 58 maps, mostly lightly spotted and soiled, contem- porary half-calf, lightly rubbed; sold not subject to return.

Cs 2 Dec 83 lot 49

£450

– see also Barclay, J.

ORTELIUS, A. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Latin text. Antwerp, 1592

Folio (455mm. by 310mm.), engraved title, portrait, 160 maps on 108 mapsheets: PARERGON, printed title within wood- engraved border, and 28 maps and one view on 26 mapsheets, *Nomenclator Ptolemaicus* at end, together 2 parts in 1 volume, BOTH TITLES, PORTRAIT AND MAPS FINELY COLOURED IN FULL BY A CONTEMPORARY HAND AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD THROUGHOUT, the wood- cut initials, head- and tail-pieces in the text neatly hand- coloured, short split in centre-fold of map of Europe without loss of engraved surface, the maps of Spain, Franconia, Verona in the *Theatrum*, and ancient Spain in the *Parergon* faintly browned, one or two light creases elsewhere, CONTEMPOR- ARY CALF RICHLy GILT, LARGE CORNER AND CENTRAL ARABESQUE ON UPPER AND LOWER COVERs, gilt edges, skilfully repaired, new guards and endpapers, new ties. THE COLOURING IN THIS COPY UN- DOUBTEDLY REPRESENTS THE FINEST STATE OF THE ART OF MAP ILLUMINATION IN THE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY: Koeman III, Ort 28 and *The His- tory of Abraham Ortelius*, 1964; Denucé, *Oud-Nederlandsche Kaartmakers in berekking met Plantijn*, pp. 1-252; Clair, *Christopher Plantin*, pp. 199-200; Phillips, *Atlases* 396. [Full

biographical notes and collation in catalogue].

S 1 Feb 84 lot 39

£63,800

– Another edition. Italian text. Antwerp, 1608

Folio (472mm. by 315mm.), engraved title with portrait of Pope Clement VIII on verso, portrait of Ortelius, engraved epitaph, *Introdutione Mathematica nelle tavole geografiche* by Michel Coignet with 5 engraved illustrations in the text, and 183 maps on 127 mapsheets; PARERGON, printed title within border, and 44 maps, views and plates on 38 mapsheets, *Nomenclator Ptolemaicus* at end, together 2 parts in 1 volume, THE TWO TITLES, THE PORTRAITS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS BRIGHTLY COLOURED IN FULL IN A FINE CONTEMPORARY HAND, the woodcut initials in the text similarly so, small split at lower centre-fold of world map and map of Italy in the *Theatrum* (the first repaired with minimal loss of engraved surface), and in first map of Palestine in the *Parergon*, small natural flaw in map of Artois, occasional faint browning, marginal waterstains affecting a few leaves of text, contemporary gilt-pannelled vellum, gilt edges, split at head of spine, slightly soiled. It is the largest Antwerp edition in map content, for no new mapsheets were added after this edition. In addition to eight entirely new maps over the previous edition of 1606, it contains important maps added when J. B. Vrients, several after the death of Ortelius, first published the work, from 1602 onwards. [Full collation given in catalogue]. Cf. Koeman III, Ort 38; this edition not in Phillips, *Atlases*.

S 1 Feb 84 lot 40

£39,600

OTTENS, R. & J. Atlas van Vytegezogte Landkaarten. Amster- dam c.1730

Large folio (630mm. by 395mm.), A VERY FINE COMPO- SITE ATLAS, engraved title additional engraved title to the Covens and Mortier *Atlas Novus* (c. 1730) four engraved allegorical frontispieces as sectional titles originally published in the Blaeu *Atlas Major* (1662), all but the first bearing the Ottens imprint, printed title in red and black to the Dutch text of Sanson's *Inleidinge tot de Geografie*, 20 leaves of printed text, double-page manuscript index listing 94 subjects (including titles and index) and a full-page manuscript copy of the poem *Op het Tooneel des Aerdryx, ofte Nieuwe Atlas* by Joost van den Vondel (1587-1679) both neatly written in ink, and 85 maps and charts of all parts of the world, including five wall-maps in sheets, by various seventeenth- and eighteenth-century map- makers, four astronomical plates, two sheets (joined, partly uncut) of armorial playing cards by Claude Oronce Finé (1660, the Caspar Specht issue of c.1710) titled in manuscript, two distance tables, one naval plate and one plate showing naval ensigns both by Covens and Mortier, the engraved titles, maps and plates RICHLy ILLUMINATED AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD IN A FINE CONTEMPORARY HAND THROUGHOUT, the titles cut round and mounted, the map- sheets and printed text mostly inlaid to large folio, one or two folding maps a little weak at additional folds without significant loss of engraved surface, one or two faint stains, contemporary Dutch red morocco, gilt-pannelled, gilt edges, slightly worn, labelled *Atlas van Vytegezogte Landkaarten* on spine.

The Ottens assembled collections of maps in atlas form from the 1720s until about 1750. Many contain a standard engraved title, and occasionally sectional titles with the Ottens imprint. Few maps bear an Ottens imprint: many were from the stocks of publishers in Amsterdam or Paris. The maps were occasionally offered coloured, as in the present copy which is one of the largest known, to a very high and consistent standard, and, less commonly, gilded also. [Full collation given in catalogue]. Koeman, *Collections*, pp. 55-75; *ibid.*, *Atlantes Neerlandici* III, pp. 85-93.

S 1 Feb 84 lot 41

£9680

– Atlas. Amsterdam, n.d.

Engraved coloured pictorial title 3 coloured historical tables with coats-of-arms, and 80 MAPS, ALL FINELY COLOURED BY A CONTEMPORARY HAND, with cartouches, inset plans, mounted on recent guards throughout in a contem- porary calf binding with French royal arms on covers (reback- ed), all the maps uncut, folio (570 × 335mm.). No two atlases assumed to have been assembled by the Ottens brothers are the same (see Koeman III, pp. 85-93). The present copy contains a standard engraved title with the Ottens imprint and the maps, only 2 of which are dated, are by various seventeenth and eighteenth century mapmakers. ALL IN FINE CONDITION. [Full collation in catalogue].

C 14 Mar 84 lot 76

£13,500

– Nieuw en Accuraat Geographies Kaart-boekje van de XVII Nederlandse Provincien. Amsterdam, [1725-50]

Engraved title cut round and mounted, 25 coloured maps by Jacob Keizer, mounted on guards (foremargin of one map soiled and frayed), contemporary green morocco gilt (upper cover detached), [Koeman: Ott8], small 4to.

C 14 Mar 84 lot 75

£420

OWEN, J. & E. BOWEN. Britannia Depicta. London, 1720

4to, engraved title, two leaves of tables and 269 road maps only, some soiling, small hole affecting first few leaves, contemporary calf, worn, spine cracked, upper cover detached; sold not subject to return.

Cs 13 Jan 84 lot 28

£350

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, G. & D. Atlas Universel. Paris, Delamarche, [1793?]

Engraved title 112 (only, of 113) maps, coloured in outline, and geographical tables (lacking map no. 85 of Aragon, Catalonia etc., occasional light foxing and creasing, a few marginal tears and a little marginal dampstaining towards end, map of Russia foxed, map of Dauphiné torn at central fold) contemporary calf-backed boards (worn: spine defective) [Phillips 678],

<i>folio</i> C 14 Mar 84 lot 82	£1600	<i>of engraved surface, [Cumming, 296; Phillips, 571], total 870mm by 1135mm.</i> S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 229	£200	gezeichnet. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3476	DM 380
SANSON, N. Atlas Nouveau. Paris, Jaillot, [1692]-96 2 vols. (printed titles: Introduction à la Géographie, Amsterdam, n.d., vol. 1; and Nouvelle Introduction à la Géographie pour l'usage de Monseigneur le Dauphin, Paris, 1692, vol. 2), 2 coloured engraved architectural titles, 2 printed 'tables des cartes' pasted within fine engraved pictorial coloured borders, printed titles in red and black, 16pp. text, 123 ENGRAVED MAPS all except one coloured in outline, large title cartouches, inset plans and views, engraved geographical tables and gazetteers, and 31 UNCOLOURED ENGRAVED PLATES OF SMALL TOWN PLANS AND VIEWS (a few maps with tears and repairs at centre fold; occasional marginal dampstaining lower margin of Ireland slightly shaved), contemporary Dutch mottled calf, gilt panelled sides enclosing gilt central ornament of Atlas carrying the globe (spines chipped, corners repaired), [cf. Phillips 514; National Maritime Museum Catalogue, 274 (pp. 326-330)], <i>folio</i> , [635 × 500mm.]. An unusually complete copy of this fine atlas, including the plans of the fortifications of Europe announced by Mortier on the contents leaves, and with many additional maps not listed by Phillips of the N.M.M. Cat. 12 MAPS RELATE TO AMERICA. C 14 Mar 84 lot 87	£9000	- Carte de la Louisiane. [Paris, 1752] <i>Small waterstain at upper margin, [Streeter VI, 377], 518mm by 920mm.</i> Much of the detail from Devin's survey of the Louisiana coast [c. 1720], and Baron de Crenay's accounts of the campaign in 1731. S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 236	£230	- Charte of the Seas . . . thro' which HM Sloop Furnace pass'd for discovering a passage from Hudson's Bay to the South Sea. London, 1746 Nordatlantik und des Nordostteils v. Kanada mit 3 kl. Nebenkarten: Lauf des Churchill-River, Gebiet der Großen Seen bis zur Hudson Bay u. die 1742 entdeckten Wager-Straits. Grenzkol. Kupferstich Von 2 Platten gedruckt. 59:94 cm. Stockfleckig, vor allem im oberen Teil. Ein größerer Einriß u. kleinere Einrisse in den Faltstellen hinterlegt. Etwas knitterfältig. – Selten. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3457	DM 2100
SAYER, R. An English Atlas. London, 1787 Engr. vig. title, index leaf, table of distances, col. general map, 48 hf page col. maps by Kitchin and Jefferys, cont. hf cf gt, 4to, [Chubb CCLIX]. P 16 Feb 84 lot 294	£720	[Armenian]. Amerika. Venice, 1787 Kol. Kupf.-Kte. Mit ausgem. landschaftl. Kart. u. Nebente.: Kanada mit Alaska u. Grönland. Qu.-fol. Gleichmäßig etw. gebräunt u. rechter Plattenrand tlw. etw. gebrochen. – Seltene Karte, wohl aus der Werkstatt der Mechitaristen in Venedig. Sämtliche Bezeichnungen u. Beschriftung in armenischer Sprache. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3432	DM 1050	Brion, L. America [by J. C. Desnos]. Paris, 1766 Kreisförmige Darstellg. von Nord- u. Südamerika. 34,5 : 38,5. D 23-26 Nov 83 lot 5849	DM 175
SPEED, J. The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine. London, Overton, 1743 Lacks title, 55 maps col. in outline (of 58), Berks and Channel Island foxed, others clean with wide margins, hf cf worn, folio, [Chubb XXXI]. P 12 Jan 84 lot 321	£4000	Belin, J.N. Carte de la Louisiane. [Paris, 1755] <i>Southeast and most of the Great Lakes, coloured in outline, small tear at print-crease without loss of engraved surface, 478mm by 613mm.</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 232	£176	Chatelain, H.A. Carte de l'Amerique. Amsterdam, 1732-39 Inset map, North and South America. The whole, 33 x 44½ cm; full margins; no text on verso, uncoloured; some foxing; marginal repairs and creasing; library stamp in upper margin. <i>From Chatelain's ATLAS HISTORIQUE. Phillips 579, Volume 1, map 39.</i> Sw 15 Dec 83 lot 27	\$150
TALLIS, T. Illustrated Atlas. 1851 Folio, engraved frontispiece, additional-title and 81 maps, coloured in outline, occasional light soiling, several leaves of text cleanly torn, contemporary half-morocco, worn. Cs 16 Dec 83 lot 167	£550	- Carte de la Nouvelle Angleterre, Nouvelle Yorck. [c. 1760] <i>Grenzkolor. mit kolor. Kartusche. 20,5 x 30cm.</i> ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3750	DM 200	- Carte de la Nouvelle France. [c. 1710] Kol. Kupf.-Kte, kl. farb. Ansicht u. Plan von Quebec sowie Nebente.: Küste von Louisiana. 41,5:48cm. Tlw. etw. gebräunt. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3454	DM 850
- Another edition, n.d. Folio, frontispiece, title, table, 80 maps coloured in outline, title and frontispiece lightly stained, contemporary half-calf, rubbed. Cs 13 Jan 84 lot 27	£800	- Carte Reduite des Coste Orientales de l'Amerique Septentrionale. 1757 <i>Coloured chart, 480 x 900mm, neatly repaired at lower fold.</i> Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 25	£200	- Nouvelle Carte de l'Amerique Septentrionale. [c. 1710] Grenzkol. Kupf.-Kte, Qu.fol. Rechts 3 kl. Löchlein hinterlegt. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3484	DM 420
THOMSON, J. A New General Atlas. Edinburgh, 1817 <i>Engraved armorial dedication, folding plate, view of Mt. Blanc, 58 (only, of 74) coloured maps within wash borders (lacking 16 maps, title defective and laid down, some folds repaired, a few creases), contemporary half-calf (upper joint split), large folio.</i> C 14 Mar 84 lot 96	£500	- Partie Occidentale de la Nouvelle France. Homann's Heir's, 1755 Ca. 44,5 : 55 cm. Nipigon-See bis Philadelphia und von Duluth bis Ottawa. Mit einer Fehlstelle in der linken unteren Ecke, gering wasserrandig im äußeren Rand. KF 28 Oct 83 lot 6	DM 460	Coronelli, V.M. Della California Kupferstichkarte (Segment seines Globus mit der Darstellung von Kalifornien). 45 x 25cm. – Auf dünnes Papier aufgezogen, etw. knitterig. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3704	DM 480
VISSCHER, N. Atlas Minor. Amsterdam, [c. 1710] Large folio. Half roan. – Engraved title, hand-written index, and 49 maps, FINELY COLOURED. Contains maps by various authors: N. Visscher (21), F. de Wit (9), P. Schenk (7), Jaillot, De la Feuillie, etc. B 7 & 8 Feb 84 lot 558	G16500	Blauw, W. & J. America nova tabula. Kol. Kupf.-Kte, Qu.fol. Etwas angestaubt u. weiße Ränder braunfleckig; rechts kl. Rasurstelle, sonst Übermalungen. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3427	DM 1750	- Planisfero del Mondo nuovo. [c. 1695] Karte im Rund. Kol. Kupf. Qu.-fol. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3428	DM 1300
A Selection of Maps of Canada and the United States sold in auction between September 1983 and March 1984		- Another edition, [1663] Coloured map, 410 x 550mm, some light soiling, one crease. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 26	£800	Delisle, G. America Septentrionalis . . . Academiae Regalis Scientiarum. [Augsburg, 18th C. ?] 46 x 60cm; margins trimmed; verso blank, colored; with uncolored title cartouche. Dampstained in upper corners. Sw 15 Nov 83 lot 39	\$200
[Anonymous], Carta d'una parte dell'America settentrionale che serve ben poter intendere le pretensioni delli Inglesi. Verona, [after 1754] <i>Engraved map, 328mm by 423mm.</i> Not in British Library Maps Catalogue; Phillips, <i>Atlases</i> ; Tooley, <i>Dictionary</i> . Shows both the contested territory during the 1750s, and the forts built. S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 230	£500	- America Septentrionalis Grenzkolor. 2 kolor. Kartuschen. 46,5 x 55,5cm. – Leicht gebräunt. Kleine Ausbesserung im rechten weissen Ausser-rand. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3690	DM 640	- Amerique Septentrionale. Covens & Mortier, [c. 1830] Altem Grenzkolorit. Qu.-fol. Unterer weißer Rand leicht wasserfleckig. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3485	DM 620
- Geographisch-Statistische Charte von Indiana. Weimar, 1826 Handcol. engr. with descr. text. 30 x 25cm. VG 29-30 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 1254	G 85	- Belgii Novi, Angliae Novae Grenzkolor. mit 2 kolor. Kartuschen, 44,5 x 52cm. – Kleine Stellen im Bug und Unterrand hinterlegt. – Schönes Blatt. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3743	DM 640	- Another edition, [c. 1760] Coloured, 460 x 590mm. T. C. Lotter. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 28	£350
Aa, P. van der. Nieuw Engeland in Twee Scheepogten door Kapitein Johan Smith . . . Bestevend. Leiden, [c. 1780] Grenzkolor. mit kolor. Kartusche. 15,5 x 23,5cm. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3738	DM 200	- Extrema Americae . . . Terra Nova. [c. 1650] Col. map, 575mm x 455mm. P 24 Nov 83 lot 343	£210	- Carte d'Amerique. Paris, 1722 <i>North and South America, California terminating just north of Cap Blanc, coloured in outline, a fine copy, without centrefold, [Tooley, French Mapping of the Americas, MCS 33:2], 485mm by 610mm.</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 208	£253
Anville, J.B.B.d'. Amérique Septentrionale. Paris, 1746 <i>James Bay to Venezuela, in four sheets on three mapsheets, coloured in outline, small marginal waterstain, faint crease, total 435mm by 870mm.</i> Shows French claims in Louisiana. S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 228	£260	- Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova. [Amsterdam, 1635] <i>West to the top, Delaware to Maine, coloured in outline, the cartouche (heightened with gold) and embellishments fully so, A FINE IMPRESSION, small marginal wormhole, 390mm x 500mm, gilt framed, glazed.</i> S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 238	£700	- Carte de la Louisiane. Covens & Mortier, [c. 1730] Altem Grenzkolorit Mit kl. Nebenkarte: Umgebung v. New Orleans. Qu.-fol. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3502	DM 760
- Another copy <i>Coloured in outline, impression a little weak in places, marginal waterstain, creasing at additional folds (one strengthened with tape on verso).</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 228	£110	- Another edition Kolor. mit kolor. figürl. Kartusche, 39 x 50,5cm. – Leicht gebräunt, Bug mit Ausbesserungen a. d. Rückseite. – Breitrandig. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3744	DM 450	- Carte du Canada. Paris, 1703 Kolor. in outline, 655mm x 505mm. P 20 Oct 83 lot 276	£220
- Canada Louisiane et Terres Angloises. Paris, 1755 <i>Four sheets, north to Hudson Bay and west to the Mississippi, detail for the English colonies from the Mitchell map of 1755, marginal waterstaining, slight creasing, short tear without loss</i>		- Nova Virginiae Tabula. Amsterdam, [1667] Coloured in outline, 375 x 480mm, [Tooley America p. 162]. French text on verso. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 19	£280	- Another edition. Covens & Mortier Grenzkolorit, Qu.-fol. Einige unbedeutende Fleckchen, 2 größere im weißen Rand. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3455	DM 1000
		- Virginiae partis australis, et Florida partis Kol. Kupferstich. 38,5 : 50. D 23-26 Nov 83 lot 5853	DM 660	- L'Amerique Septentrionale. Mortier, [c. 1708] Coloured in outline, 480 x 590mm. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 27	£220
		- Another edition. [Amsterdam, 1640] <i>Coloured in outline, the embellishments fully so, Latin text in verso, 385mm. by 583mm., neatly framed and double-glazed.</i> S 13 & 20 Dec 83 lot 5	£187	Delisle, G. & P. Buache. Carte de l'Amerique [by Dezauchel]. Paris, 1827 Kol. Kl. Teilkarte von Nordostasien u. Nordwestamer. Top. Erl. 49:60,5. D 23-26 Nov 83 lot 5851	DM 400
		- Another edition, [1663] Coloured in outline, 385 x 510mm, a few light dampstains on lower margin. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 20	£150	- Cartes des Nouvelles Découvertes au Nord de la Mer du Sud. Paris [1752] <i>Pacific Northwest and eastern Siberia, AN EARLY ISSUE coloured in wash and outline, faint pencil mark, [Wagner, 565; Tooley, MCS 33:10] and pl. XXII (1780 issue)], 452mm by 653mm.</i> Based on a map presented to l'Academie des Sciences in 1750 by de l'Isle and Buache. The map sparked off a controversy concerning the Northwest. S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 234	£420
		Bowles, J. Bowles's Map of the Seat of War in New England. London, 1776 Grenz. kol. Kupf.-Kte. Plan: Umgebung von Boston, kl. Schabstelle im Meer; oben u. unten rechte Hälfte tlw. bis in die Umrahmung angerändert, die Fehlstellen dabei nach-		Dudley, R. Carta particolare della nuova Belgia e parte della nuova Anglia. 1647	

47 x 38,5cm – Bug geglättet, mit kleiner Hinterlegung im weissen Rand. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3747	DM 1000	<i>on verso, centre-fold strengthened, [Cumming, 26], 340mm by 490mm.</i> S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 237	£420
Freij & Nell. New England. Lloyd, 1868 Col. folding map, illus. of locomotive and train, orig. cl. folder. P 8 Sep 83 lot 459	£35	Jansson, J. America noviter delineata Mit ausgem. Kart., 2 kl. Nebenkarten (Pole). Qu.-fol RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3426	DM 1100
Jomann, J.B. & Heirs. Americae Mappis Generalis [by Gottlieb]. Nuremberg, 1746 <i>Coloured in wash and outline, repairs affecting engraved surface without significant loss, marginal staining, 470mm, 548mm.</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 209	£99	– America Septentrionalis Kol. Kupf.-Kte. Mit 2 ausgem. fig. Kart. Qu.-fol. Oben kl. Wurmspur hinterlegt. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3480	DM 1200
Another edition, [c.1750] A sm. hole; two underlinings in brown ink; slit in the fold. VG 29-30 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 1244	G 230	– Mar del Nort. [Amsterdam, 1650] 43½ x 56cm; full margins; Latin text on verso, colored in outline. Some age-darkening and offsetting; minor tears in margin. <i>The chart of the North Atlantic from the first real sea atlas. Koeman II, Me 164, [650].</i> Sw 15 Dec 83 lot 38	\$650
Die Gross-Britannische Colonie-Länder in Nord-Amerika. 4 kolor. Kupferstichkarten auf 1 Bl. 50 x 55cm – Ränder minimal fleckig. Neufundland – Neu-England – Virginia und Maryland – Carolina mit kleinem Teil von Florida. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3749	DM 240	– Nova Belgica et Anglia nova Kol. Kupf.-Kte. Qu.-fol RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3474	DM 800
Dominia Anglorum Ca. 51,5:57cm. Mit Grenz- und Flächenkolorit. Die Gebiete »New Foundland . . . S. Lavrentii Bay . . .«, »New England, New York, New Jersey und Pensilvania«, »Virginia und Maryland« sowie »Carolina . . . Florida« auf vier Karten gezeigt. KF 28 Oct 83 lot 16	DM 200	– Another edition Kolor, mit 2 kolor. Kartuschen 38 x 49,5cm – Bug und kleine Einrisse hinterlegt, 2 Wurmspuren ausgebessert, Ränder minimal fleckig. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3745	DM 460
Mississippi Ca. 49:59cm. Mit Grenz- und Flächenkolorit. Seitliche Ränder gestärkt; gering fleckig. KF 28 Oct 83 lot 14	DM 400	– Another copy Ebenfalls kolor., Bug unfrisch, etw. knitterig, aufgezogen und leicht gebräunt. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3746	DM 200
Nova Anglia. [c. 1720] Kolor. Kolorit stellenw. gering verlaufen. Ränder etw. fleckig. Neben d. Bug 3 weitere Knickfalten. HK 12 Nov 83 lot 5425	DM 500	– Virginiae partis australis, et Floridae partis orientalis. [Amsterdam, 1699] <i>English and French colonies, and the Appalachians, coloured in outline, the embellishments fully so, Latin text on verso, light crease, [cf. Cumming, 41], 388mm by 506mm.</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 233	£187
Another edition AltKol. Kupf.-Kte. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3475	DM 500	Janvier, J. l’Amerique. Venice, G.A. Remondini for F. Santini, [1762 but 1784] <i>Showing the ‘Mer ou Baye de l’Ouest’, the Strait of Martin d’Angular, remnants of the great southern continent. Coloured in outline, 468mm by 646mm.</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 210	£154
Another edition Ca. 49: 59cm. Mit Grenz- und Flächenkolorit. KF 28 Oct 83 lot 13	DM 460	Jefferys, T. An Exact Chart of the River St. Laurence. R. Sayer, [1757] but 1775 <i>Five insets, in two sheets joined and folding, coloured in outline, faint offsetting, [Slevens and Tree, 76(d)], 591mm by 945mm.</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 238	£187
Another edition Kolor, mit kolor. Kartusche, 48,5 x 57,5cm Bug unfrisch und hinterlegt, einige Ränder fleckig und mit kleinen Ausbesserungen. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3739	DM 230	– Chart of the Atlantic Ocean, with the British, French, and Spanish Settlements in North America. 1753 Grenzkolor. 47 x 60cm – Bug etw. unfrisch und mit kleiner Hinterlegung. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3691	DM 320
Nova tabula Americae [by Sandrart] Qu.-fol. An 3 Seiten angerändert u. restauriert. Etwas fleckig. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3429	DM 1000	Keulen, J van. Pas-Kaart vande Zee Kusten inde Boght van Nieu Engeland. Amsterdam Kolor, mit kolor, figürl. Kartusche, 51 x 58,5cm – Geglättet, auf dünnes Papier aufgezogen; etw. fleckig und leicht gebräunt. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3737	DM 540
Virginia Marylandia et Carolina. Nuremberg, [1744, but 720] <i>Long Island to Cape Fear, fine wash and outline body-colour, [Cumming, 156], 480mm by 575mm.</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 236	£187	Lotter, M.A. A Map of the Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey. 1777 Coloured map on two sheets, each 390 x 570mm, margins lightly soiled. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 18	£200
Another copy Grenz- und Flächenkolorit. KF 28 Oct 83 lot 15	DM 420	– Another copy Kolor, mit kleiner Nebenkarte („Maryland“), 74 x 56cm Mit 2 Bügen, davon einer hinterlegt. Ränder leicht gebräunt. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3742	DM 800
Vorstellung einiger Gegenden und Plaetze in Nord-Amerika nter Französisch und Englische Jurisdiction gehöru. 1756 Ca. 48:53cm. Mit Grenz- und Flächenkolorit. Links mit Karte der Stadt Louisbourg, rechts der Stadt Quebec. Unten mit Plan der Stadt Halifax und Umgegend. Links obere Ecke mit kleinem Ausriß. KF 28 Oct 83 lot 7	DM 260	Lotter, T.C. Recens edita totius Novi Belgii in America. [c. 1770] AltKol. Kupf.-Kte. Mit ausgem. fig. Kart. mit farb. Ansicht von New York (7:37,5 cm). 50:58cm. Bug mit 3 nahezu unsichtbaren Quetschfalten u. winzigem Löchlein. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3479	DM 2000
Hondius, H. Americae noviter delineata. Amsterdam, 1631 <i>General map, insets Greenland and the North Pole, and ‘Terra Australia’ coloured in outline, Latin text on verso, faint browning, [Tooley, Maps of America, MCS 92, p. 6 and pl. V], 380mm by 500mm.</i> S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 221	£280	– Another copy Coloured map, cartouche. P 24 Nov 83 lot 344	£380
Nova Virginiae Tabula. Amsterdam, [1633] <i>West to the top, from the Hondius-Blaeu plate of 1629, coloured in outline, the embellishments fully so, AN EARLY ISSUE. Latin text on verso (signature in manuscript), [Verner MCS 45, pp. 33-34], 391mm by 495mm.</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 234	£231	Mercator, M. America sive India Nova. [Amsterdam, Hondius, 1595 but c. 1630] <i>Circular form, three spandrel insets, compiled by Michael Mercator from his grandfather’s world map of 1569, coloured in outline, faint crease at centrefold, 368mm by 463mm, framed and glazed.</i> S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 Lot 227	£1250
Another edition [by Jansson] Kol. Kupf.-Kte. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3503	DM 980	– Virginiae item et Floridae. [1634] Coloured in outline, 345 x 440mm, dutch text on verso, some light soiling. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 21	£320
Hondius, J. America AltKol. Kupf.-Kte. Qu.-fol. Bug geplatzt u. mit kl. Fehlstellen hinterlegt; gebräunt. Etwas knapp beschn. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3424	DM 1400	Mitchell, J. Amerique Septentrionale avec les Routes. Paris, le Rouge, 1756 <i>Second French issue, wall-map in eight map-sheets, THE FRENCH VERSION OF THE FIRST LONDON EDITION</i>	
Virginiae Item et Floridae . . . nova Descriptio. [Amsterdam, 1606 but 1619] <i>Chesapeake to St Augustine, with observations of John White (1590) and Le Moyne (1591), outline hand-colour, French text</i>		OF 1755, coloured in outline, small marginal waterstains not touching engraved surface, light crease in one sheet, A FINE COPY, [cf. Cumming, 293 (1755 edition); Fife and Freeman, A Book of Old Maps delineating American History, pp. 181-184, 292-293; Karpinski, L.XIX], total 1240mm by 1940mm. S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 231	£2900
Moll, H. A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain Teilkolor, mit 4 Nebenkarten, kolor. Wappenkartusche und grosser kolor. Darstellung „Beavers of Canada“. 101 x 61cm – Kleine Randausbesserung, mit dünnem Papier hinterlegt; geglättet – Sehr dekorative Karte. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3752	DM 1250	Moll, P. & C.J. de Huyser. Nieuwe en Nauwkeurige Kaart . . . ter opheldering der Reizen van . . . P. Kalm. Utrecht, Schoonhoven en Brink, 1772 Kupferstichkarte mit Kartusche, 56 x 76cm – Mit 2 leicht unfrischen Bügen. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3751	DM 700
Mount, W. & T. Page. Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, East and West New Jersey. [1732] Coloured chart, 520 x 800mm, some light soiling. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 24	£520	Mount, W. & T. Page. Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, East and West New Jersey. [1732] Coloured chart, 520 x 800mm, some light soiling. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 24	£520
Nolin, J.B. Jr. L’Amerique Dressée sur les Relations les plus Recentes. Paris, [1720] <i>Wall-map in four sheets jointed, attached border of 30 vignettes illustrating history of the Americas, partly coloured in outline, faint spotting not unduly affecting appearance, impression slightly rubbed in places, backed with archive tissue, cf. Phillips, Maps, p. 109 (the edition of [1755]), 1225mm by 1425mm.</i> S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 224	£800	Ogilby, J. Nova Terrae-Mariae tabula. [c.1671] Coloured in outline, 300 x 390mm, neatly repaired at lower fold. Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 23	£350
Ortelius, A. America sive novi orbis, nova descriptio. 1587 AltKol. Kupf.-Kte. Qu.-fol. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3423	DM 4200	– Tartariae sive Magni Chami Regni typus. [Antwerp, 1570 but 1581] <i>North-eastern Asia, Japan, and part of American Northwest, coloured in wash and outline, French text on verso, marginal soiling, 352mm by 474mm.</i> S 1 & 8 Nov 83 lot 239	£286
Ottens, R. & J. Totius Neobelgii nova et accuratissima tabula. Amsterdam, [c. 1750] Chesapeake Bay bis zur kanad. Grenz. Kol. Kupf.-Kte. Mit ausgem. fig. Kart. mit farb. Ansicht von New York (7:37,5cm), 46:53cm. Leicht fleckig; kl. dünne Stellen im Bug (mit winzigem Löchlein) u. im ob. rechten Bildrand verstärkt. Seltene. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3478	DM 1800	Poirson, J.B. Cours du Mississippi Comprenant la Louisiane [etc. Paris] 1803 54 x 41½cm, colored in outline; satisfactory margins; verso blank. Light occasional foxing; earlier fold marks evident. Sw 15 Dec 83 lot 40	\$200
Popple, H. A Map of the British Empire in America. [Covens & Mortier, c. 1740] Mit altem Grenzkolorit in 2 Bl. 57:104cm. Nicht zusammengesetzt. – Prachtvoller Abdruck. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3472	DM 1010	– Another copy Kupf.-Kte. mit alten Grenzkolorit. Prachtvolle, seltene Karte. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3487	DM 2100
– Nouvelle Carte particulière de l’Amerique. Covens & Mortier, [c. 1730] Nordöstl. Teil der Vereinigten Staaten u. Kanadas bis zur Hudson Bay. 2 Bl. mit altem Grenzkolorit 57:104cm. Nicht zusammengesetzt. – Prachtvolle, seltene Karte. RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3503	DM 2300	Pownall, T. Generalkarte van Nordamerika. Vienna, Schrambl, 1788 <i>Hudson Bay to Trinidad, in four mapsheets, coloured in outline, a close copy of Pownall’s map [1776], small hole at centre-fold of one sheet not affecting engraved surface, total 1018mm by 1060mm.</i> S 28 Nov & 1 Dec 83 lot 235	£180
Ptolemy, C. Carta marina nuova. 1561 Kupferstichkarte, 18,5 x 26cm – Bug mit kleiner Ausbesserung, die beiden unteren weissen Ecken etw. fleckig; im rechten oberen Bildteil schwach abgedruckt. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3689	DM 200	Robert de Vaugondy, G. & D. Carte de la Californie et des Pays Nord-Ouest. 1772 Kolor. 28,5 x 31,5cm. ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3707	DM 250
Sanson, N. Amerique Septentrionale [by Jailloit]. 1694 Kolor. (Gering stockig). Schöne Karte			

- V 29 Sep-I Oct 83 lot 160 **DM 750**
- **Another edition, 1764**
Kol. Kupf.-Kte. Von 2 Platten gedruckt, 55:87,5cm. Kolorit tlw. etwas abgeklatscht; leicht fleckig
RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3481 **DM 1100**
- **L'America Settentrionale [by de Rossi], 1687**
RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3482 **DM 900**
- **Another copy**
Grenzkol. Ou.-fol. Bug gering stockfleckig
RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3483 **DM 850**
- Sauzet, H. du. La Florida [by Sanson after Mercator]. Amsterdam, 1734**
Mit altem Grenzkolorit 17:24,5cm.
RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3451 **DM 170**
- **Le Canada ou Nouvelle France [by Sanson after Mercator]. Amsterdam, 1734**
Kupf.-Kte. mit altem Grenzkolorit 20:29,5cm.
RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3456 **DM 250**
- **Nova Virginiae Tabula [after Mercator]. Amsterdam, 1734**
Grenzkolorit-18:25cm.
RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3505 **DM 350**
- **Virginiae item et Floridae descriptio [after Mercator]. Amsterdam, 1734**
Alt. Grenzkolorit 18:25cm
RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3507 **DM 200**
- Sauthier, C.J. A Topographical Map of the Hudsons River. London, Faden, 1776**
Tripartite map, 79 x 53cm, the Hudson from Sandy Hook to Fort Chambly, Canada; 2 margins trimmed to plate-mark; verso blank, colored in outline; insignificant spotting; earlier fold marks evident. *From Faden's NORTH AMERICAN ATLAS Phillips 1207 and 1208.*
Sw 15 Dec 83 lot 41 **\$325**
- [Savannah], **Plan of the Siege of Savannah . . . 9th October 1779. [London, 1794]**
40 x 57cm; good but repaired margins; verso blank, uncolored; foxed; repaired on verso; earlier fold marks evident. *From Sieckman's HISTORY OF THE . . . AMERICAN WAR.*
Sw 15 Dec 83 lot 42 **\$150**
- Schenk, P. America Septentrionalis. Novissima. America Meridionalis. accuratissima. Amsterdam, [early 18th C.]**
48 x 56cm; good margins; verso blank, colored; 2 uncolored title cartouches. Folded at center, with some breaks and repairs along fold; the title cartouches somewhat faint impressions; library stamp in upper portion of plate, just touching map edge. *Koeman III, page 119, [11].*
Sw 15 Dec 83 lot 43 **\$350**
- Seutter, M. Pensylvania, Nova Jersey et Nova York**
Alt. kolor. mit 2 Kartuschen (unkolor.) 57 x 49cm — Ränder minimal fleckig
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3753 **DM 800**
- **Recens edita totius Novi Belgii**
Kolor. mit grosser kolor. figürl. Kartusche und grosser kolor. Panoramaansicht von New York, 50 x 58cm — Bug etw. unfrisch und mit kleineren Hinterlegungen, Ränder leicht fleckig.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3741 **DM 1650**
- Sharpless, T. Plan of Cincinnati. [c. 1819]**
36 x 43cm; trimmed margins; refaced on verso, uncolored; Rubbed and soiled; with discoloration and some separation at center fold. *The engraver was Enoch G. Gridley, who worked in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.*
Sw 15 Dec 83 lot 28 **\$90**
- Speed, J. America. London, 1626**
Ou.-fol. Weißer Oberrand angesetzt
RA 11-15 Oct 83 lot 3425 **DM 2600**
- [Speed, J.] **A Map of New England and New York. [1676]**
Kupferstichkarte mit Kartusche, von Lamb. 38 x 50cm — Bug unfrisch und hinterlegt.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3740 **DM 420**
- Thornton, J., R. Morden and P. Lea. A New Map of New England. [1685]**
Coloured in outline, 450 x 550mm, [Tooley "America" p.72, 35a], a little light browning.
Cs 4 Nov 83 lot 22 **£550**
- Visscher, N. Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americae Descriptio. [Amsterdam, 17th C.]**
44 x 55cm; good margins; mounted to larger board. Colored; age-darkened and foxed in parts; a few minor holes, rubbed at lower fold. *Koeman III, page 179, [92*].*
Sw 15 Dec 83 lot 45 **\$550**
- **Another copy**
Col., slightly soiled.
P 8 Sep 83 lot 458 **£200**
- Wells, E. A New Map of the most Considerable Plantations of the English in America. [c.1700]**
Kolor. mit kolor. Kartusche und 5 kleinen kolor. Nebenkarten, 35,5 x 48cm — Bug hinterlegt, unfrisch und mit Ausbesserungen. Die Nebenkarten zeigen Neu-Schottland, Carolina, Jamaica, Bermuda und Barbados.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3748 **DM 150**
- Wit, F. de. Novissima et Accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis Americae Descriptio. Amsterdam, [late 17th C.]**
48 x 58cm; margins trimmed; verso blank. Colored in outline. Margins rubbed and soiled; some soiling on verso; creased along center, with some separation at fold. Library stamp in upper margin *Koeman III, page 212, [9].*
Sw 15 Dec 83 lot 31 **\$600**
- Wyttliet, C. Granata Nova et California. Louvain, [c. 1597]**
Kol. Kupferstich. Rd.beschnitten, 23:29.
D 23-26 Nov 83 lot 5852a **DM 1500**
- Zatta, A. II Maryland. Venice, 1778**
Grenzkolor. 31,5 x 42cm — Ränder minimal fleckig.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3733 **DM 150**
- **II Paese de' Cherachesi. Venice, 1778**
Grenzkolor. 31,5 x 42cm — Ränder minimal gebräunt.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3696 **DM 125**
- **II Paese . . . intorno al Lago Superiore. Venice, 1778**
Grenzkolor. 30,5 x 42cm.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3730 **DM 125**
- **II Paese de'Selvaggi Outagamiani, Mascoutensi. Venice, 1778**
Grenzkolor. 31,5 x 42cm.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3734 **DM 130**
- **L'Acadia, le Province di Sagadahook e Main. Venice, 1778**
Grenzkolor. 31,5 x 42,5cm — Oberrand etw. fleckig.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3732 **DM 130**
- **La Parte Occidentale della Nuova Francia. Venice, 1778**
Grenzkolor. 30,5 x 42,5cm — Ränder minimal stockfleckig.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3710 **DM 160**
- **La Pensilvania. Venice, 1778**
Grenzkolor. 31,5 x 42cm — Ränder minimal fleckig.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3754 **DM 125**
- **Luigiana Inglese. Venice, 1778**
Grenzkolor. 31,5 x 42cm — Ränder leicht fleckig.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3731 **DM 265**
- **Parte Orientale della Florida. Venice, 1778**
Grenzkolor. 31,5 x 42cm — Ränder minimal fleckig.
ZK 28-9 Mar 84 lot 3697 **DM 130**

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Ptolemy. World Map from the Ulm edition (1482) to be sold in September.

Important prices for Atlases, Maps, Travel and Illustrated Books realised during the sale of May 21 and 22, 1984.

- Speed. *Theatrum Imperii Magnae Britanniae*, 1616. £14,850
Saxton-Lea. *The Shires of England and Wales*, c.1693. £9,900
Cellarius. *Harmonia macrocosmica*, 1661. £8,250
Coronelli. *Atlante Veneto*, 2 vol., 1695. £20,900
Homann. *Atlas Novus*, 2 vol., c.1724. £22,000
Moll. *The World described*, c. 1733. £4,400
Colom. *De Groot Lichtende ofte Vijerighe Colom*, 1661. £8,580
Coronelli. *Corso geografico universale*, 1692. £9,900
Pinargenti. *Isole*, 1573. £11,000
Harvey. *Geographical Fun*, c.1863. £594
Piranesi. *Vedute di Roma*, 2 vol., c.1750. £31,900
Sanderus. *Flandria Illustrata*, 2 vol., First edition, 1641-1644. £4,400
Ptolemy. *Tabula Moderna Terre Sancte*, Ulm, 1486. £3,740
Louisiana. *Ydea topographica de los altos del Mississippi y del Missouri*,
Manuscript map, 1795. £35,200
Texas. *Mapa de la Provincia de Texas*, Manuscript map, c.1795. £9,020
Northern Pacific. *Carta Geo-Hidrografica*, Manuscript map,
c.1790. £11,550
Roberts. *The Holy Land*, 20 parts in 18, 1842-1845. £56,100
Catlin. *North American Indian Portfolio*, 1844. £26,400

The next major sale for Atlases, Maps and Fine Books is on September 20th, coinciding with the International Book Fair and Congress in London. The closing date for consignments is early July 1984, and for further details please contact David Park or John Goss on 01-493 8080.

For enquiries regarding future sales this season, and general information on consignment or valuation of property, please contact David Park or John Goss at Sotheby's, Book Department, Bloomfield Place, New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA. Telephone: 01-493 8080

Collectors' Marketplace



Collectors and dealers are invited to advertise through these columns to a worldwide audience. See below for details of advertising rates. All advertising enquiries should be addressed to Barbara White, The Map Collector Advertising Manager, Interplan House, North Bridge Road, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire HP4 1EH. England. Telephone: (0494) 783929 or (04427) 74391.

FOR SALE

THE MAP COLLECTOR, Nos 1 to 25; December 1977 to December 1983. What offers. (Private collector). Replies Box 547 c/o The Map Collector Advertising Dept.

F A LOOSE, Papestr 3, Den Haag, Holland. Medium size general stock of maps and views for medium size customers. No business by correspondence so please come Tuesday to Friday, 9.30-18.00; Saturday 9.30-17.00.

RARE MAPS OF all areas bought and sold. Write or telephone David Bannister FRGS, 26 Kings Road, Cheltenham, UK. Tel: 0242 514287.

REPRODUCTION DAY & MASTERS map of Somerset (1782) in nine sheets, Greenwood's map of Somerset (1822) in six sheets and 37-page introduction, all for £8 post-free from Somerset Record Society, Local History Library, The Castle, Taunton, England. TA1 4AD.

ANTIQUE MAPS AND views for sale, British Isles and world, mainly in moderate price range. Postal only. F. Hogan, 31 Tranmere Road, Edmonton, London N9 9EJ.

RARE ATLAS. GEOGRAPHY Rectified, Robert Morden, 2nd Edition, London, 1688. Excellent condition. Full leather cover with blind tooling front and rear. 76 maps plus Bermuda. \$2200. Replies to Classified Advertisement Box 532, C/O The Map Collector.

MAP DISPLAY CABINET wooden containing 24 removable vertical display boards each 4ft x 3ft. Unusual piece. £120. Details 01-881 2381 evenings.

WANTED

MACAU, HONG KONG, . . . Please quote on maps, views, plate books and Atlases relating to Hong Kong, Macau, the Philippines, Japan, China, Thailand and Korea. Altfield Gallery, 42a Hollywood Road, Hong Kong.

PUERTO RICAN MAPS, prints, books and all related historical material wanted by Jorge Ortiz, PO Box 8720, Santurce, Puerto Rico 00910.

WASHINGTON D.C. MAPS and prints. Single items or large collections. Lou Jobin, 315 Argus Place, Sterling, VA 22170, USA.

SOUTHEAST ASIA ESPECIALLY Thailand. I am interested in purchasing good maps and topographical views as well as old travel books. Replies to Classified Advertisement Box 536, C/O The Map Collector.

WANTED (cont.)

THAILAND, BURMA, PHILIPPINES, Japan, Spice Islands, maps, prints, charts, multiple copies wanted by Donald Petrie, GPO Box 2056, Bangkok, Thailand.

BAVARIA, SWITZERLAND, MAPS, views and costumes wanted. Monika Schmidt Kunstantiquariat, Turkenstr 48, 8 Munchen 40, W Germany.

LARGE SCALE MAPS for museum collection. Jefferys Yorkshire and Armstrongs county Durham. Phone Marianne Deans 0642 722056.

MERCATOR, 1585 (or similar): 'Germania - Universalis', 'Bavaria - Ducatus' wanted or will exchange. Peeraer, Antwerp B.2018, Montebello Straat 35. (Tel: 238.04.46).

MAPS BOUGHT. Single items, collections, atlases. Best prices. Cartographia Ltd. 37 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HE. Phone (01) 240 5687.

WANTED MÜNSTER, SEBASTIAN, 1588 beschreib. mitnächiger länder. Gunnarsson, Idunn Apotek, Laugaveg 40, Reykjavik, Iceland.

WYTFLIET MAPS: LA Terre Ferme, Conibas and Virginia. Coronelli goes showing Mexico. R. L. Mayer, Baltimore 111-1801, Mexico DF 03720 Mexico.

SAUDI ARABIA. Any maps, plans, town views, documents. Will purchase multiple copies. Please give full details & prices. Replies c/o The Map Collector advertising, Box no 542.

HAWAII SANDWICH ISLANDS, maps wanted. Write Lahaina Printsellers, 991 Lahaina Place, Lahaina Maui, Hawaii, USA 96761.

SERVICES

PROFESSIONAL MAP COLOURING service by post - enquiries welcomed. Dawn Swindale, 11 Gladstone Terrace, Lancaster. Tel: (0524) 381235

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A selection of maps from our current catalogue, all in fine condition. See also our display advertisement.

DOUBLE-HEMISPHERES. E. Bowen. 1747 12" x 20". Col. £220

DOUBLE-HEMISPHERES. C. Bowles. 1792. 15" x 28". Orig. Col. £360

DOUBLE-HEMISPHERES. J. B. Homann. c.1716. 19" x 21 1/2". Orig. Col. £480

DOUBLE-HEMISPHERES. H. Jaillot. 1694-1792. 18 1/2" x 24". Orig. Col. The third state of Jaillot's World map, re-issued by J. B. Elwe in 1792. £380

DOUBLE-HEMISPHERES. Laurie and Whittle. 1772-94. 41" x 49" (Four sheets in two sections as issued) Orig. O/C. £350

AFRICA. S. Boulton. 1755-94. 41" x 48 1/2". (Four sheets in two sections as issued) Orig. O/C. £200

THE AMERICAS. E. Bowen/J. Gibson. 1755-94. 40" x 45 1/2". (Four sheets in two sections as issued) Orig. O/C. £380

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The above four maps are from Laurie and Whittle's world atlas and each one is in unusually fine condition.

NEW ENGLAND & NEW YORK. J. Speed. 1676. 15" x 19 1/2". £750

JAMAICA. C. Bowles. 1785-92. 19" x 22". Orig. Col. £150

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HOLLAND. J. Speed. 1627/76. 15" x 19". Col. £380

ITALY. C. Danckerts. 1634-65. 16 1/2" x 22 1/2". A scarce separately published map of Italy with figured borders on three sides. £650

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MORAVIA. J. Comenius. 1627-64. 17 1/2" x 21 1/2". Fine orig. col. £280

RUSSIA. C. J. Visscher. 1634-65. 16 3/4" x 21 1/2". £280

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SCANDINAVIA. D. Danckerts. 1665. 16 1/2" x 21 1/4". Copied from Blaeu's map of 1662 this early proof impression displays a blank panel under the scale bars. Rare in any state, it is particularly scarce in this pre-imprint state. £380

SWITZERLAND. J. Hondius. 1630-65. 14 1/4" x 19". £300

NORTH-EAST COAST. Sir Robert Dudley. 1646. 18" x 14". The English coast from Yorkshire to Suffolk. £360

BRISTOL CHANNEL. Capt. J. Williams. 1760. 24 1/2" x 44". A scarce separately published chart. £150

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"NOVA TOTIUS TERRARUM Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula. Auct. Henr. Hondio." Henricus Hondius. Amsterdam, 1630-1663 (along the lower margin center): "Amstelodami Excudit Joannis Janssonius." This is one of the most famous of all Seventeenth Century world maps, in spectacular, fresh, full original color. In its earliest issue, it was "the oldest dated map in an atlas on which a Dutch discovery in Australia has been shown cartographically ... the earliest to show an interested public the discoveries in the Gulf of Carpentaria ... (and) one of the first maps which deviates from Mercator's picture of the world" Schilder, "Australia Unveiled". It is also an early map to show Plymouth, founded in Massachusetts in 1620. We have never before encountered a map with full original color as breathtaking as this. For an illustration of this map, please see our display advertisement.

"AMERICA NOVITER DELINEATA." A very important and influential map of North and South America in mint condition. California is shown correctly as a peninsula rather than an island, and the Great Lakes have yet to appear. Each of the polar regions are shown in separate insets.

"AFRICA NOVA TABULA. Auct. Henr. Hondio." This is one of the best maps of Africa produced in the first half of the Seventeenth Century; in mint condition, and fresh original color. It is also highly decorative, with many sailing ships, sea monsters; a pair of mermaids and vignettes of lions, elephants and ostriches.

"EUROPA EXACTISSIME DESCRIPTIA Auctore Henrico Hondio." Excellent condition with fresh original color. This very influential map of Europe shows the continent with the boundaries which existed at the time of the Thirty Years War (1618-1648).

"ASIA RECENS SUMMA Cura Delineata Auct. Henr. Hondio." A very influential general map of Asia in excellent condition, with a couple of minor marginal repairs, and two small rust holes; one touching the plate line. Japan is shown in the form taken after Luis Teixeira's map of 1595, and Korea is shown as a peninsula.

It is most unusual to find these important maps offered as a set in such spectacular matching period color. The set of five maps: \$9,500

"CARTE GENERALE DE Toutes les Costes du Monde et Les Pays Nouvellement Decouverte." Pierre Mortier, Amsterdam, ca. 1700. 23 1/4 x 35 1/2" This is a spectacular sea chart of the entire world in

perfect, full original color. Mortier's maps are significant for their beautiful color and large size. This oversized chart is one of his most noteworthy efforts. It is quite scarce, and is not listed in Koeman, "Atlantes Neerlandici." (It is not to be confused with a world chart with similar title listed in Vol. IV, p. 429). California is shown as an island, and Alaska, Australia, New Zealand and Spitzbergen are incomplete. For an illustration of this chart, please see our display advertisement. \$2,500

"NOVA TOTIUS TERRARUM Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula" Willem Blaeu, Amsterdam, 1630-1655. Mint condition, with wide margins and fresh original color. This world map on Mercator's Projection is surrounded on all sides with decorative panels containing personifications of the elements, the seasons, the planets and depictions of the seven wonders of the ancient world. \$5,850
"AMERICA NOVA TABULA" Willem Blaeu, Amsterdam, 1631-1662. One of the most beautiful examples we have ever encountered with the freshest full original color possible. Stunning. \$4,250
"NOVA TOTIUS TERRARUM Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula" Willem Blaeu, Amsterdam, 1635-1662. A splendid map, in excellent condition and original color, with one split near the lower centerfold which has been expertly repaired. This highly desirable Dutch world map is surrounded on four sides by the decorative panels, and is the first world map by the firm of Blaeu to appear in a printed atlas, the Atlas Appendix, 1630; the first atlas published by Willem Janz. Blaeu. \$4,500

"AMERICA NOVA TABULA. Auct. Guiljelmo Blaeuw." Amsterdam, 1631. Original outline color, panels in full original color. This is a fine example of an early issue of one of the most famous, important and desirable of all Seventeenth Century maps of America. It is very rare, and even when encountered, is seldom seen in such fine condition. \$4,000

"NOVA VIRGINIAE TABULA." Willem Blaeu, Amsterdam, 1630-1631. An important foundation map, in excellent condition, with wide margins and beautiful original color. This is Cooley Verner's Derivative One, State Two of Captain John Smith's map of Virginia, the first map of the Chesapeake Bay region. This is a very early issue of Derivative One, State Two, the third of twenty-four identified by Verner (1631A); appearing in the 1631 Latin edition of the Appendix. Although there were nine major copies of the Smith map, only this one was important in the diffusion of the Smith data (Verner, p. 29). \$1,100

"AMERICA SIVE NOVI Orbis. Nova Descriptio" Abraham Ortelius 1587-1601. This famous map of the Americas has beautiful original color in the traditional Dutch "opaque" style. \$2,500

"AMERICA NOVITER DELINEATA" Matthew Merian, Basle, 1640. A crisp, black and white engraving of North and South America after Hondius. \$725

"PASCAERT VANDE CARYBES Nieu Neder landt, Brazil, de Flaemsche en Soute Eylanden ..." Jacob Loomsman, Amsterdam, 1666. From the Zee-Atlas. Beautiful original color, with light agatone patine, heightened in gold. 17 x 21 1/2" This chart lacks text on verso and has been professionally backed with rice paper for strength. This is a most desirable example which was prepared for a deluxe copy of the atlas. The chart was designed to illustrate all of the important approaches to America from Europe, with east at the top, which includes the Azores and Canary Islands. On the left, the North American coast from Delaware to New Foundland is labeled Nieu Nederlandt. To the right (south) is the long South American coastline from Colombia to Brazil, with the adjoining West Indies. The cartouche, which is also heightened with gold, contains the coat-of arms of Amsterdam. \$2,500

"INSULAE AMERICANAE in Oceano Septentrionali ac Regionis Adjacentes." Nicolas Visscher, Amsterdam, ca. 1680. This is one of the most famous, popular and beautifully engraved of all Seventeenth Century maps of the Caribbean; an area rich in trade which had preoccupied Europeans for centuries. The body of the map is in full original color; the cartouche and mileage scales are in black and white. Excellent condition. \$800

"RECENS EDITA TOTIUS Novi Belgii, in

America Septentrionali ..." Matthew Seutter, Augsburg, 1730. Full original color, with some signs of ageing; overall a fine example of one of the most beautiful of all early maps of the region. This is the First State of Seutter's version of the famous Restitutio map of the Northeast U.S. and the most opulently ornamented of all maps in the series. This is also the first map in the series to show by means of printed lines the boundaries of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. \$2,500

"THE PROVINCE OF New Jersey, Divided into East and West, Commonly Called the Jerseys." William Faden, London, December 1st, 1778. Black and white, 22 1/2 x 31 1/4". A little browning, faint stains and repairs; overall a fine map in very fine condition. This famous map of Revolutionary War date is one of the first to show New Jersey alone and on a large scale; about seven miles to an inch. \$2,800
"DESCRITTIONE DELLA GEOGRAFIA Moderna di Tutta La Grecia" Giacomo Gastaldi, published by G. F. Camocio, in Venice, 1560-1566. Black and white copper-plate engraving on two sheets, 19 1/2 x 27". A couple of unobtrusive tears repaired, and a small fold split lower center with the usual centerfold browning due to the original glue for the backstrip on verso; otherwise, an excellent, sharp impression of a great rarity. This is the most notable of all Sixteenth Century maps of Greece, as well as one of the largest early sheet maps of Greece known. It is a separate re-issue of the southeast sheet of Gastaldi's "Gran parte del Europe" and showed a remarkable advance in accuracy and detail over previous maps. It was copied by both Abraham Ortelius and Matthew Quad for use in their respective atlases. Accompanied with the map is a rare broadside index sheet entitled, "I nomi Latini tratti dall'antico Greco", originally published to accompany the 1560 edition. \$4,500

"EXACTISSIMA TOTIUS ARCHIPELAGI nec non Graciae Tabula." Nicolas Visscher, Amsterdam, 1682-1720. With P. Schenk imprint. Full original color. This is a very handsome general map, with the bold cartouche in bright full original color. Greece proper, Crete, and the Aegean isles are shown in great detail. \$675

"HET EYLAND YSLAND in't Groot." Gerard van Keulen, Amsterdam, 1682. Black and white, 20 x 24". First Issue of an uncommon and excellent Seventeenth Century chart of Iceland. It appeared in van Keulen's edition of C. J. Voogt's "De nieuwe groote Lichtende Zee-Fakkel." Based on Bishop Guobrand's definitive map of the island, it is one of the best of all printed versions of that map. Hermannsson, "The Cartography of Iceland," p. 37, notes that few Dutch sea atlases of the period included a separate map devoted to Iceland, and that as a rule, Dutch charts show only coastal detail, leaving the interior blank. Here, van Keulen gives us not only a separate large-scale depiction of Iceland, but one that is quite rich in interior detail of all kinds. Numerous coastal soundings are given along the entire northern coast. \$1,900

"CHOROGRAPHIS INSIGNIS REGNI Bohemiae." Gerard de Jode, Antwerp, 1578-1593. Black and white, 12 1/2 x 20". A strong, fresh impression. This aesthetically pleasing map is based on the lost map of Bohemia by the Czechoslovakian cartographer, Johann Criginger. Ortelius had also used Criginger's original map of 1568 as the basis for his depiction of Bohemia. The detail and spelling of place names on de Jode's map are quite different. Clearly, de Jode had access to a copy of Criginger's map and did not merely copy the already existing Ortelius. As no copies of Criginger's map survive, it is interesting to speculate which of the two Flemish cartographers followed more closely the now lost foundation map. \$500

"HISPANIA NOVA TABULA." Giacomo Gastaldi, from the 1548 edition of Ptolemy's "Geography." Venice, Black and white copper-plate engraving, 5 x 7". This very early modern map of Spain is undoubtedly based on Gastaldi's own large-scale map of Spain, published in 1544. This latter map was his first, and launched one of the most celebrated careers in Sixteenth Century cartography. \$100

"ASIAE NOVA DESCRIPTIO" Abraham Ortelius, Antwerp, 1581. This is one of the most important of all early printed maps of

the continent of Asia in beautiful, full original color. \$1,500

"CHINAE ..." Abraham Ortelius, Antwerp, 1584-1601. One of the finest examples we have ever seen for condition and full original color. This is the first map of China to appear in a European atlas, and the most desirable of all early maps of that country. \$2,500

"IMPERIUM JAPONICUM." Matthew Seutter, Augsburg, 1745. Full, fresh original color. This is an exceptional example of one of the most beautiful maps of Japan of all time. Based on Reland's map of 1715, fully one quarter of the total sheet is occupied by a bold cartouche showing costumed figures, import porcelain, etc. The lengthy Latin text which had run along the base of Reland's map now fills a large panel in the cartouche. The islands are shown divided into provinces with their names given in both western and Japanese characters. In the left hand corner is an inset of the vicinity of Nagasaki. \$1,500

"ANGLIAE REGNI ..." Abraham Ortelius, Antwerp, 1573-1592. Acclaimed by Tooley as 'The first really good map' of England, this example is in beautiful original color, with a light agatone patine. \$900

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A RARE PLAN of Jerusalem, engraved by G. Bottluts. "De Stadt Jerusalem ..." (as she looks today). Published by J. Peeters, Antwerp, ca.1680. 285 x 320mm (11 1/4 x 12 1/2"), uncoloured, explanations in Dutch & French, restored. (See photo in Sarum's display ad this issue). £150

"JERUSALEM CIVITAS SANCTA ..." by S. Munster from a latin edition of the Cosmographia, Basel, 1550. Sheet size 330 x 425mm (13 x 16 3/4"). Uncoloured woodcut in fine condition. £280

"TERRA SANCTA" by A. Ortelius from a Dutch edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Antwerp, 1598, 370 x 500mm (14 1/2 x 19 3/4"), uncoloured 2nd depiction. £850

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DAIRY OF EVENTS FOR 1984

JUNE 9TH at 11am. North East meeting, Minster Library, York. Details from C. Stephenson, Huddersfield 0484 26414.

SEPTEMBER 15TH at 10.30am. Annual IMCoS Symposium with the British Library at the British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1.

World Maps, whatever ones personal tastes, are a primary source of cartographic interest. This years IMCoS Symposium centres around this interest at a unique location, with privileged private viewing of British Library printed and MS material. Speakers will be Dr Helen Wallis, Sarah Tyacke. Peter Barber and Rodney Shirley.

SATURDAY EVENING. IMCoS reception and dinner at the Royal Overseas League, St James's Street, London SW1. 7.15 for 8.00pm.

SEPTEMBER 16TH and 17th, 11am to 6pm. IMCoS Map Fair and World Map Exhibition at the Forum Hotel, Cromwell Road, London SW7 Being held over two days and at a most important time of year for the London Antiquarian Book Trade. 1984 sees the International Congress of Bookdealers Associations in London. Our map weekend over September 15th-17th will be at a time when the city should be full of dealers and collectors interested in both books and book related subjects. There will be an important exhibition of fine, rare and interesting antique maps of the World at the Hotel during both Sunday and Monday; to be organised by the renowned authority Mr Rodney Shirley.

ROGER MASON
86A BANBURY ROAD
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TEL: (0865) 59380

From my free 1984 Spring catalogue. Prices include postage and packing.

IL MAPPAMONDO o sia Descrizione Generale Del Globo by Pietro Novelli, engr. Giulian Zuliani, pub. Zatta, Venice, 1774; 15" x 10 7/8". The World in two hemispheres; an astrolabe and a compass (its arrow pointing to magnetic north) in the inner spandrels; four vignettes by Valentina Barat in the outer spandrels, each of a female figure with an animal — a cow, a lion, an alligator, and a camel — representing the four continents. Bougainville's voyage is drawn, and Cook's first voyage, in view of which the extraordinary shape of New Zealand is inexplicable. Of note in America are the firm denial of a North-West passage, and the inland 'Western Sea' that was deduced from the straits on either side of Vancouver Island. Original outline colour on the map and full colour on the decorative features. An excellent copy of a most attractive map. £285

CARTE DU COMTE de Kent et du Pas de Calais Pour Servir aux Vaisseaux Français... by Bellin, Paris, 1759; 34 1/2" x 23", dissected, mounted on cloth, and folded, with the attractive label of Monsieur Auvray's shop on the outside. Kent, with E. Surrey & E. Sussex, and the French coast from Dunkirk to Montreuil, on a scale of 4 miles to 1". Probably drawn to expedite a French invasion, landing-places, soundings, shoals, and rhumb lines adorn the Channel and coast-line; fortunately it was never used, with any success, by the 'Vaisseaux Français'. The place-names are a curious mixture of dreadful French mis-reading, such as Sigtenborn, and Kentish dialect, Trosley for Trottscliffe. This impression dates from the time of the Republic. Large baroque cartouche hung with flowers. In fine condition. £120

WESTMORIA COMITATUS; Anglice Westmorland by Joan Blaeu, after Speed's post-1623 map, Amsterdam, (1645); 19 1/2" x 15". Scroll title-cartouche surrounded by cherubim with the implements of wool-making; the Royal coat-of-arms and the English shield, with six other shields, two of them blank. Of particular interest, the plinth bearing the scale is being measured by a surveyor and his young assistant with their chain, the surveyor pausing to listen to instructions from the mounted cartographer. A fine copy, with very fine original colour. £135

POLONIA ET SILESIAE Descriptio by de Wit, Amsterdam, c.1680; 20 7/8" x 17 1/4". The Kingdom of Poland, exclusive of Lithuania, and the Dukedom of Silesia, the latter a part of the Austrian Hapsburgs' Empire. The map itself extends westwards to Rugen, Berlin, and Dresden, and so contains most of Pomerania, and, north-eastwards, Prussia. The cartouche is decorated with figures of a soldier, a carpenter, and a peasant with sheaves of corn, and is surmounted by a shield bearing the Polish eagle. The map has been printed on three laminated sheets of paper, so it is very stout, and has not been folded. Original outline colour, and full original colour on the cartouche. A fine copy. £100

MAGNI DUCATUS LITHUANIAE... by Henry Hondius, c.1634, from the 1636, English, edition of the Mercator-Hondius atlas; 21 3/8" x 17 1/4". Lithuania, White Russia, and the Ukraine; the lower reaches of the Dnieper are inset. Several small vignettes illustrate the battles with Russia and Sweden that were beginning to reduce the Polish Empire. A classical, incorporating a scroll, cartouche. The east and west margins narrow and restored, but an excellent copy. £75

BURGUNDIAE INFERIORIS, quae Ducatus Nomine Censetur, Des. 1584., after Stefan Tabourot, from a latin edn of Ortelius' Theatrum, Antwerp, c.1590; 17 7/8" x 14 3/8". The Dukedom of Burgundy, centered on Beaulne and Dijon, on a scale of c. 7 miles to 1", "... a fertile and plentiful soil, the mountains adjacent yielding strong and excellent wines..." (Ortelius). Large strapwork cartouche, strapwork scale, and decorative border. An excellent impression of a fine engraving. Bar minor repairs in the wide margins, a very fine copy. £85

CARTA DEL MAR ROJO en Cuatro Hojas, segun los trabajos de Elwon, Moresby y otros oficiales de la marina Inglesa de la India. Copia de la edicion francesa de 1864, pub. by the Seccion Hidrografia de the Spanish Admiralty, Madrid, 1869. A superb chart of the Red Sea, on four sheets, each approx. 35 3/4" x 24 3/8", on a scale of 10 1/4 miles to 1". Sheet 1 includes an inset of the Gulf of Suez, sheet 4 an inset of the Strait of Bab-Al-Mandab and the coast to Aden. Very detailed charts, with

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L'AFRIQUE... by de l'Isle, Paris (1700); 22 1/2" x 18 1/8". The re-engraving for the Covens & Mortier edition, published in Amsterdam in 1730, of de l'Isle's first map of the continent. Tooley, Africa, pp.68-70, and plates 51 & 52 for a comparison between this and the 1722 map. The first map of the continent to draw the source and upper reaches of the Blue Nile correctly. The Niger is tentatively joined to the Nile, Selon quelques uns. An unusual feature is the presence of sargasso off the S.W. coast; this seems to be without precedent; it was copied by van de Aa in 1714 and Seutter c.1735, though de l'Isle did not perpetuate it in 1722. The fine cartouche, designed by Nicolas Guerard Senior, includes vignettes of elephants, a horseman hunting an ostrich, and a native grappling with a crocodile while astride the beat. An excellent copy with original outline colour. £170

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VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, by Sidney Hall, London, May 1828; 16 1/4" x 20 1/8", unfolded sheet. The first issue, from Hall's New General Atlas, 1830; Tooley Aus. 687, Tas. 276. Macquarie Harbour is greatly exaggerated in length and breadth; a note against it that reads Convicts are transported from Hobart Town to the settlement upon Sarah's I. in Macquarie Harbour doubtless caused that familiarity with the inlet that resulted in its correct representation in the second issue of the map, which appeared in 1830 in the same atlas, but with the date unchanged in the imprint. There are 36 named districts stretching from the settlement of George Town in the north to Hobart Town in the south. Large tracts are designated Unexplored Country, there are many geographical notes, and a fascinating note on the fauna seen in the central highlands. A fine copy, with attractive original outline and wash colour. £75

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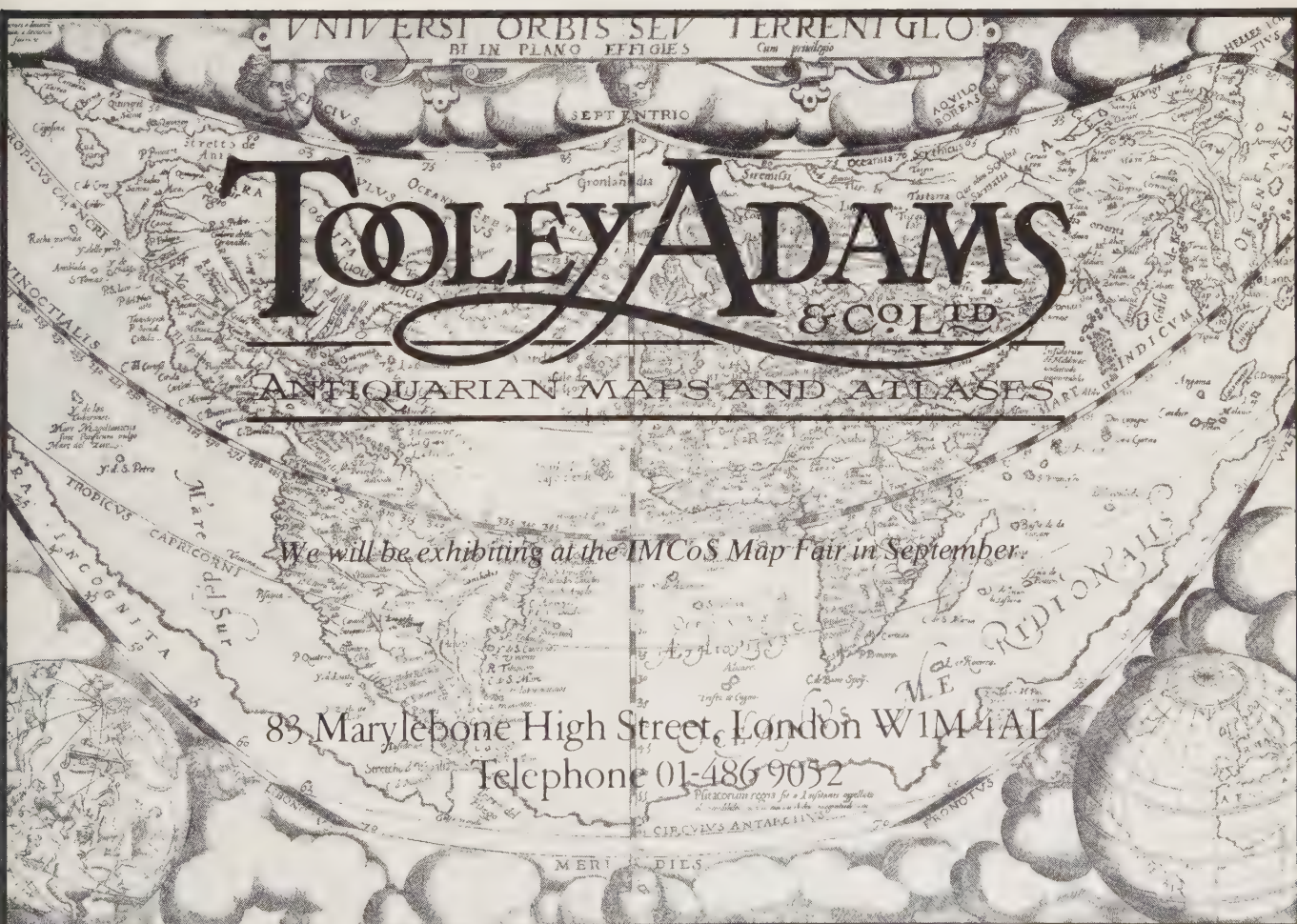
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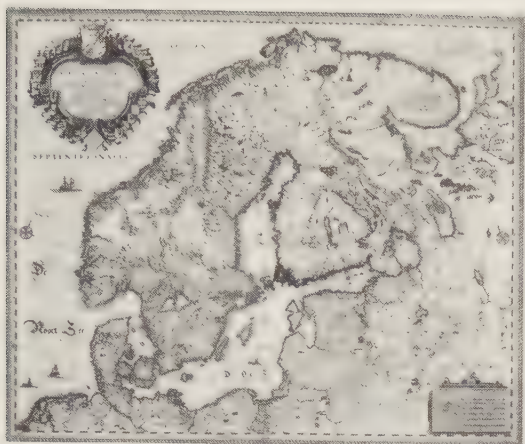
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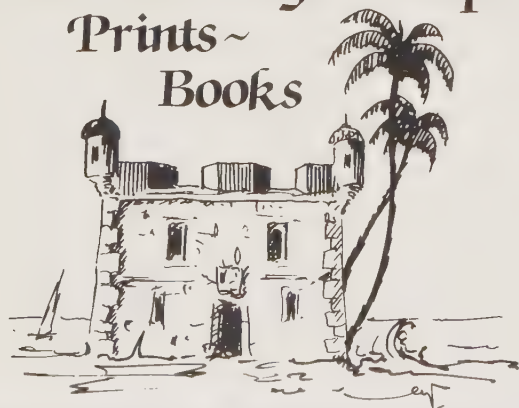
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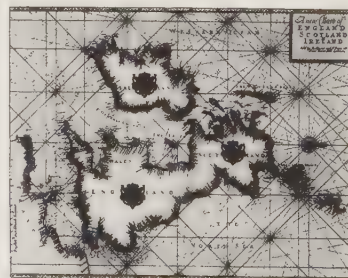


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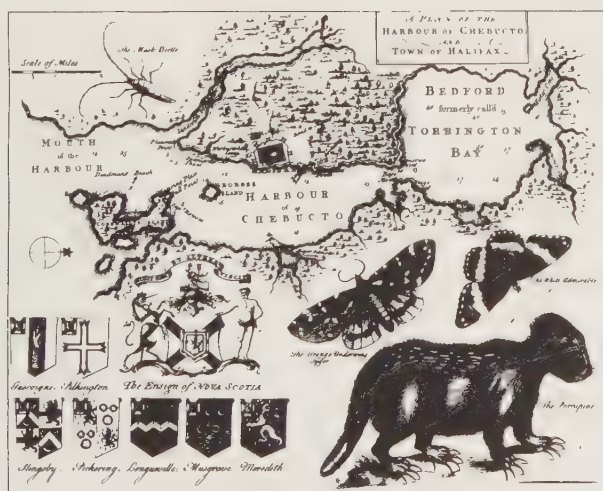
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