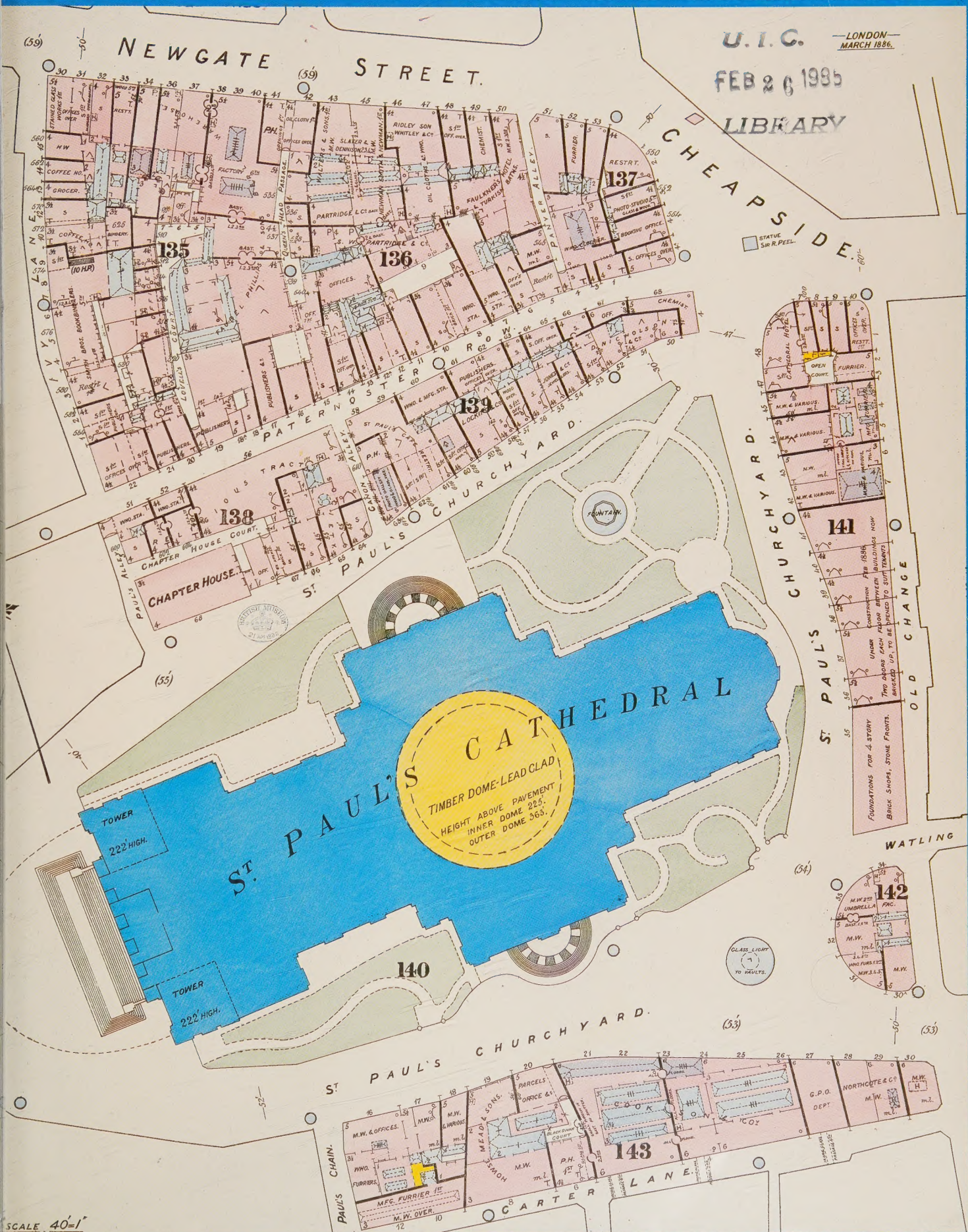
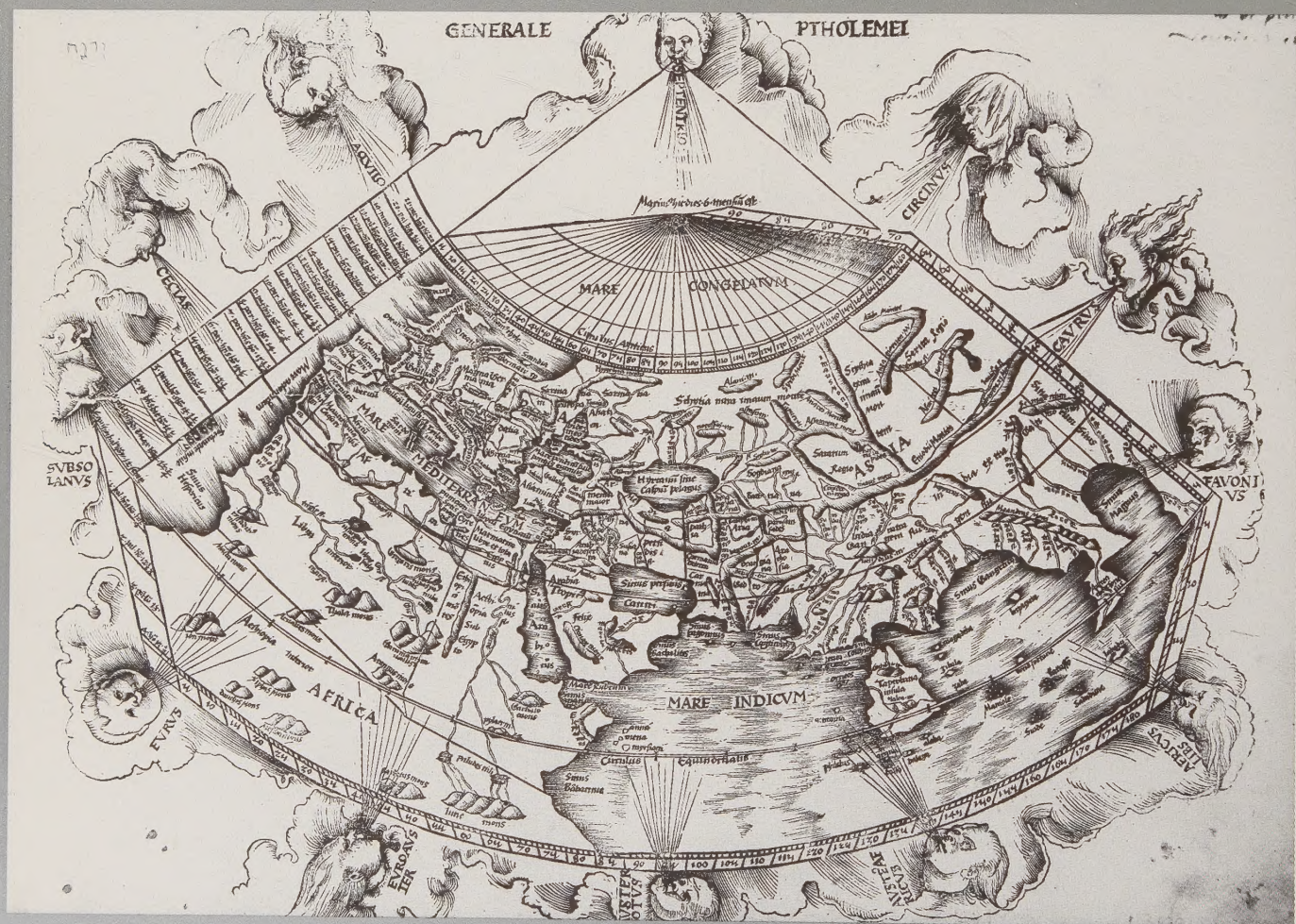
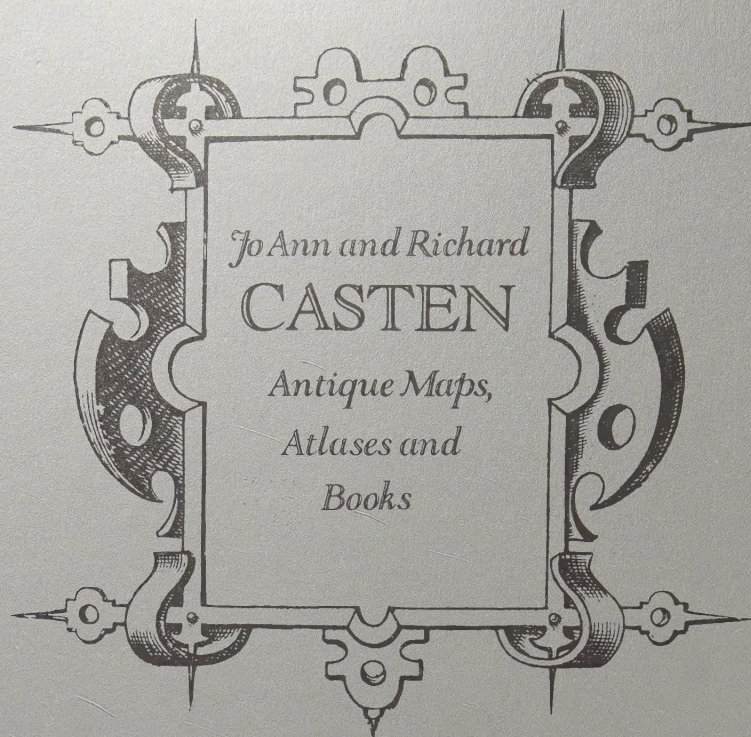


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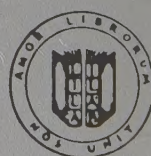




World Map from the 1513 Ptolemy.



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WORLD, AMERICA, HOLY LAND AND ASIA**
Exhibiting at the 1984 London Antiquarian Book Fair





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Contents

2	Where is Paradise? The Mapping of a Myth	Fred Plaut
10	Famous Mapmakers. Vincenzo Coronelli	O.A.W. & M. Dilke
14	An Introduction to Fire Insurance Plans	Gwyn Rowley
22	The Original Beaver Map-De Fer's 1698 Wall Map of America	Edward H. Dahl
28	From Anian to Alaschka. The Mapping of Alaska to 1778	Dee Longenbaugh
34	Previously Unknown Pocket Gazetteer Found	David Smith
37	News	
44	Books and Letters	
53	Collectors' Barometer	
60	Collectors' Marketplace	
74	Index to Display Advertisers	
75/76	Forthcoming Issues/List of Distributors	

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Cover illustration:

Charles E. Goad began producing plans in Canada in 1875 and opened a branch in his native Britain in 1885. For nearly a century his company dominated the publishing of Fire Insurance Plans. These detailed maps form an invaluable record of building, as can be seen in one of Goad's earliest British publications, dated March 1886, showing the area round St Paul's Cathedral in London - sheet 10 from volume I of the London plans. The colours indicate the stone of St Paul's (dark blue), the wooden dome (yellow), brick buildings (pink), skylights (light blue on one and two storey buildings and purple on taller buildings), while blue circles mark fire hydrants (By courtesy of the British Library).





Editorial

HAPPY CHRISTMAS and a prosperous New Year to all our readers. The ending of 1984 seems a good time to take a retrospective glance at the past year from the collector's viewpoint. Prices in the salerooms seem to have kept fairly steady with one or two exceptions where some very unusual items were for sale and prices went very high. The dollar rate, of course, has made buying maps in Europe a good investment for Americans and this was nowhere more evident than at the International Map Collectors' fair in September. But one of the most exciting trends as I see it has been the increased awareness and interest in new collecting trends and in particular nineteenth century material. This issue of TMC is designed to reflect this interest. In complete contrast to our cover photograph in September which was from an atlas published 300 years ago, we are illustrating part of a fire insurance plan published less than 100 years ago. Maps like this have their own special charm and collectors with an eye for the future will see their potential. Let us not hear the cry, 'I can't afford to collect maps!' These plans are selling now at prices ranging from £2 to £15 depending on condition and are available from Charles Goad and Co. in Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire, England. A catalogue of their plans for sale is available for £25. On page 14 you will find an article by Dr Gwyn Rowley of the Geography Department at Sheffield University who has made a special study of these plans which were developed to meet the specific requirements of the fire insurance underwriters. Great interest has been shown in this form of cartography in North America but very little in Britain.

Despite the season, we publish this issue with a feeling of sadness. The death of Heather Lawrence, one of the most popular figures in the map world and a contributor and subscriber to the magazine, is a tragedy which has cast a cloud over her many friends. She had a heart attack on October 16 and died the following day aged fifty. She leaves behind a mass of unpublished research work, particularly for her latest project on John Speed. An unhappy day for the map fraternity to lose a person of such ability, such enthusiasm for her subject and such an obvious delight and love of maps and their makers. Her work so far will stand as her memorial.

Lastly, a plea to dealers. Please send us copies of your catalogues for inclusion in our listing on the book pages. We like this to be as comprehensive as possible and this is a chance for you to project your stock list free of charge. Remember to include the price if applicable and availability.

Valerie G. Scott

Where is Paradise

by Fred Plaut

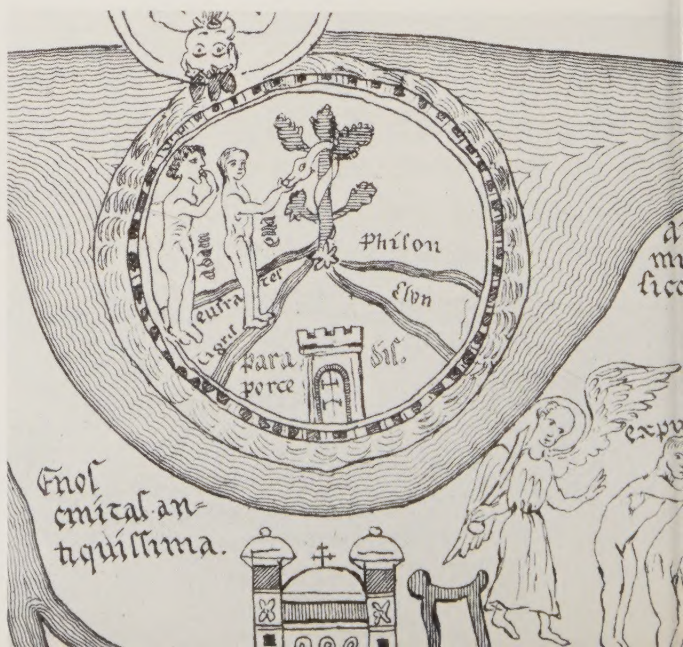
Dr Plaut is a collector of maps of discovery with a particular interest in maps of myth. He is also a fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. However strange it may seem today, the existence of a Paradise on earth was unquestioningly accepted until well after the Middle Ages. But, where was Paradise . . . ?

WHY SHOULD ANYONE in our day and age be interested in what seems an absurd undertaking: the location of a myth? Well, it is easy to be clever after the event and to forget that the Garden of Eden, the terrestrial Paradise or 'Heaven on Earth' (as the Poles call it) was an indubitable fact for well over fifteen hundred years for most Christian believers. For the knowledge revealed in the Holy Bible, specifically Genesis 2, 8-14, was invested with the same authority and wielded the same influence as a scientifically proven fact does today. Just as the knowledge of natural science is reinforced in our minds by teaching, which includes diagrams, so the revealed knowledge of the Bible was kept alive by the ritual of reading during divine services. Works of art helped to spread the word and kept it alive among the illiterate. We may assume that maps served the same purpose.

Surprisingly, the interest in maps of Paradise has continued right into modern times as the following books show. Two, which bear exactly the same title, *Where was Paradise?*¹, are concerned with the reconstruction of the site of the terrestrial Paradise or Garden of Eden, and another² is simply entitled *The Discovery of Paradise* without a question mark. The author alleges that the true Paradise had been situated in what is now East Germany and that the Jews had falsely claimed the Biblical site to be 'eastward in Eden'.

Historically speaking, the mapping of Paradise cannot be isolated from other Christian influences on cartography. Jerusalem was the centre of the known world usually represented in circular form. This provided a schema with Paradise in the east and on top of the map of Jerusalem at the junction of the horizontal and the vertical lines of the T of the familiar T in O and with the circumfluent ocean forming the periphery. In this way the tripartite Roman world schema was combined with the Biblical division of the world among Noah's sons: Shem inheriting Asia, which was the largest part, Japhet Europe, and Ham, who was of dark complexion, seemed the natural heir to Africa. Amalgamations and modifications with other world schemas, including that of Ptolemy (who was unhampered by Biblical authority) are of later date.

The Hereford map by Richard de Haldingham (c. 1300) expresses a theological view of the world rich in religious imagery. Paradise is placed at the top in the East – one of the islands at the very edge of the world – directly beneath the figure of Christ in Judgement. This detail is taken from the redrawing of the map in Hereford Cathedral in Edme-Françoise Jomard's *Les Monuments de la Géographie* (1854). (By courtesy of the Royal Geographical Society)



The Mapping of a Myth

Early Evidence

There is, of course, the famous family of maps based on the Christian schema but also containing much information including pagan legends:

The 'Psalter' Mappamundi, twelfth century.³ (It has frequently been reproduced).

The Hereford map by Richard de Haldingham, in Hereford Cathedral, c.1300.

The Ebstorf world map, c.1235, destroyed in World War II. (Probably by Gervase of Tilbury, an English teacher of law in Bologna).

In addition to traditional pagan legends, the emphasis on Christian content varies. The Ebstorf map is drawn against the figure of a crucified Christ whose head is at the top with arms ticking out at the northern and southern edges and legs towards the west (at the bottom of the map). The Hereford map shows Christ sitting in Last Judgement above the map, while a larger than usual amount of space above the tiny Psalter map is devoted to religious imagery.

The continued interest in Paradise is, in part, due to a fusion in our minds. No matter how often we remind ourselves that the terrestrial Paradise or the Garden of Eden was a potentially localizable area on Earth (where our ancestors had been created by God to be followed by the Temptation, the Fall and Expulsion with the possibility of Redemption and Resurrection) it becomes amalgamated with the celestial Paradise to which the righteous hope to be admitted after death. Therefore I use 'Paradise' to cover both aspects, the literal and the mythological or symbolic. Etymologically, the word is derived from the Old Persian *Pairidaeza* meaning enclosure or park). This fusion spurred on the searchers to discover the site, perhaps because of the otherworldly fruit from the tree of life which would bestow immortality on earth, without a special entrance fee. Maybe they found the admission as a merit award too hard to earn; they may also have been spurred on by the usual greed for precious stones and gold which became associated with Paradise as in Sir Walter Raleigh's *Eldorado*.⁴ On the other hand, the searchers were well aware of the special security devices, angels with flaming swords, walls of fire, castles with moats and unscalable walls and, above all, a secret location preferably an island in the ocean. Even if one or more rivers were found this clue could not be followed up since the river would disappear into the ground and thereby foil any nefarious designs. Mapmakers seem to have found themselves in a double bind: on the one hand they had to follow scriptural instruction as to the location of the Garden of Eden 'in the East' and delineate it. On the other hand, they dared not be precise as this might lead travellers into temptation. Lloyd A. Brown in his book *The Story of Maps*,⁵ gives the background to this dilemma in an entertaining manner. I intend to use the mapping of Paradise to show what happens to mapmakers or any man who comes to an ideological crossroads.

There are indications that a few mapmakers had realised long before the Renaissance and the Reformation that they were not dealing with something as tangible as the name of a town, say Jerusalem, when it came to showing the Garden of Eden. But even if they suspected this could be fiction they may not have been aware that it was of the special kind we call a myth. Add to this the dangers of heresy and it is easy to understand that great caution was required not to deviate from the divine order of things, nor could it be suggested that the Highest Authority might not have been geographically correct. Map makers may also have had a hunch that without an orientating myth which linked Christian values with an explanation of man's origin and place in the cosmic order, chaos and anarchy would have threatened the very foundations of civilization.

The problems increased in proportion to the discoveries that were being made: how could the small space between Jerusalem in the centre and Paradise on top, taken as radius of the circular world, contain all that was becoming known? There were several options open to the makers of world maps.

The site of the eastern Paradise is left blank at the top of an otherwise detailed world map in Ranulf Higden's *Polycricon* of the fourteenth century. It raises questions about the author's attitude to the positioning of Paradise (Royal MS 14 C IX, by courtesy of the British Library)



The manuscript maps, or rather, their surviving copies in books such as Cosmas Indicopleustes' *Christian Topography*, written between 535 and 547 AD, constitute early evidence of a literal interpretation. Isidore of Seville's major works *De Natura Rerum* and *Etymologiae* followed on a hundred years later and Beatus of Liebana's wrote his *Commentary on the Apocalypse* in the eighth century. Cosmas was a traveller who had seen a great deal of the world yet invented a cosmographic system which accounted in a highly original way for phenomena at which he looked entirely through the eyes of a Bible scholar. His world was oblong, modelled on the Table in the Tabernacle – much else was his own invention. Beatus was primarily concerned with depicting Adam and Eve and the other paraphernalia of the Temptation and Fall and the spread of Christianity throughout the world. We gather this from the symbolic multitude of fishes in the Mediterranean and the Ocean which surrounded a world depicted in some copies as oblong.⁶

By contrast, Isidore's span of mind – he compiled his work quoting 150 authors – was all encompassing. He could cope with a variety of world views including classical concepts. R. Beazley in *The Dawn of Modern Cartography*, compares him with St. Augustine.⁷

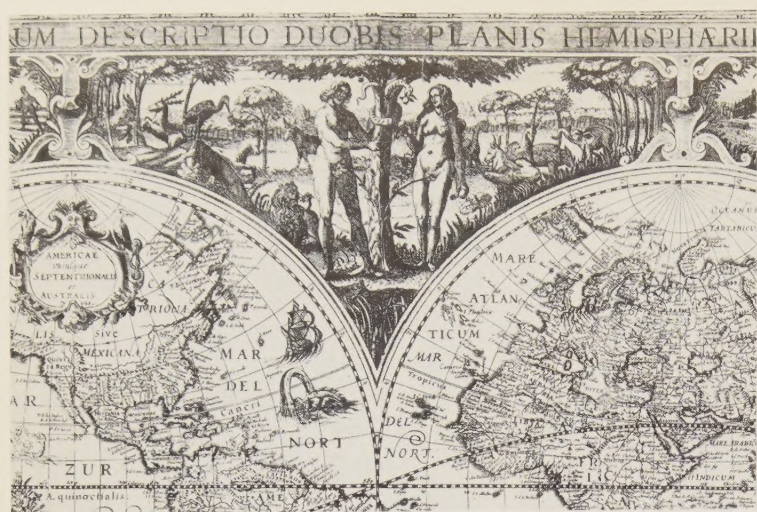
I would describe Cosmas as a pioneer visionary, Beatus as a single-minded missionary, and Isidore came close to being a scientist. It seems significant that in the oldest known copy of an eighth century world map in the Vatican Library,⁸ an abstract symbol of Paradise rather than a portrayal of Adam and Eve, was sufficient for Isidore to mark the location of Paradise. (Quite exceptional for its time is the orientation of this map to the north.⁹

The remarkable thing about early maps and the beginning of cartography as we know it is that periods of progress alternated with regress. A chronological listing of world maps showing Paradise would not do justice to the schema or combination of schemata which served as first steps towards modern cartography. The old order had to be discarded so as to make room for new world pictures and eventually world maps. The tendency was not to let go of the old too rapidly.

Later Evidence

If Jerusalem could not be budged from its central position, Paradise could: while it coincided with the Eastern most point on top of the map no east-west expansion was possible. As shown by Hanns Rüst's late fifteenth century map produced in Augsburg, popular, medieval maps were still saleable although out of date. The notions portrayed were the same as those which had been current two to three hundred years earlier. Andreas Walsperger's map, of 1448,¹⁰ with south on top, shows the Cape of Southern Africa breaking through several of the circles which surround the map. The geographical progress of being prepared for a scale and some kind of Ptolemaic grid and a calendar is counterbalanced by an outsized Gothic castle representing Paradise at the far east.

In the fourteenth century, Ranulf Higden, author of the *Polycricon* seemed to have become a little negligent about



Paradise and so, by gradual stages, the mixture of faith and doubt resulted in Paradise becoming vagrant. Various compromises were tried to bridge the gulf between old and new orientation. For example, Fra Mauro, in his large wall map of 1459 in the Biblioteca Marciana, Venice, resorted to the ingenious device of confining the whole Paradise story into one of the four circles between the round map and the oblong frame. But the vagrant Paradise did not give up all that easily before becoming relegated to a merely decorative position. After all it had been found on the east coast of South America by Columbus himself. Pierre d'Ailly (Petrus d'Alliaco) and his theories, in which Columbus had great trust, helped this 'discovery' along.

My thesis of alternating progress and regress and the development from literal to symbolic thought depends on the evolution of both the historical era as well as the individual

above:
Jan Janssonius relegates Paradise to a decorative vignette in his world map of 1632, not attempting to locate it geographically.

right:
Joseph Moxon was strongly influenced by Calvinist thought and included a map of the world as divided between Noah's sons after the Flood in a composite atlas dating from the end of the seventeenth century. Eden, though imprecisely located, corresponds with the traditional siting of Paradise in Mesopotamia. (By courtesy of the Royal Geographical Society)



mapmakers' personal and psychological predisposition. For example, d'Ailly, Bishop of Cambray, postulated a mountain so high as to nearly reach the lunar orbit.¹² It gathered the waters of a vast lake and the powerful river of Paradise emerged, bearing some resemblance to the cosmic role of Cosmas' mountain. Santarem remarks on the absence of Jerusalem from d'Ailly's map. Paradise is also strangely absent considering he was a cardinal. He seems to have lived in two worlds, one was geographical, the other could best be summed up by his statement, following Aristotle: 'Ce[o]lum non est de natura' (the heavens are not made of natural material).

Paradise was also 'discovered', during its state of vagrancy, in East Africa as can be seen on the Catalan map of c.1502 in Munich,¹³ and it is shown in the same locality on the Catalan map of c.1450 in Modena.¹⁴ The so-called Borgia map,¹⁵ of the fifteenth

century places it on the eastern coast of India. The beautiful ovoid shaped 'Genoese' map, 1457,¹⁶ in Florence finds a possible place for it off the south eastern extension of Africa.

The vagrancy of Paradise was followed by a period in the making of world maps, particularly of the seventeenth century, which may have started with Fra Mauro's clever device: Paradise was relegated to a mere decorative detail. As many of these maps are collectable, I shall concentrate on a few examples.¹⁷ One of the best is Jan Janssonius' world map, 1632 (engraved by Geilekerck). He finds a neutral solution by putting the idyllic scene into a park-like (European) landscape in the upper empty space between the hemispheres.

Joseph Moxon, son of James Moxon who was also a mapmaker, was a polymath, brought up in Holland. The influence of Calvin on him was considerable.¹⁸ In a composite atlas edited by Joseph

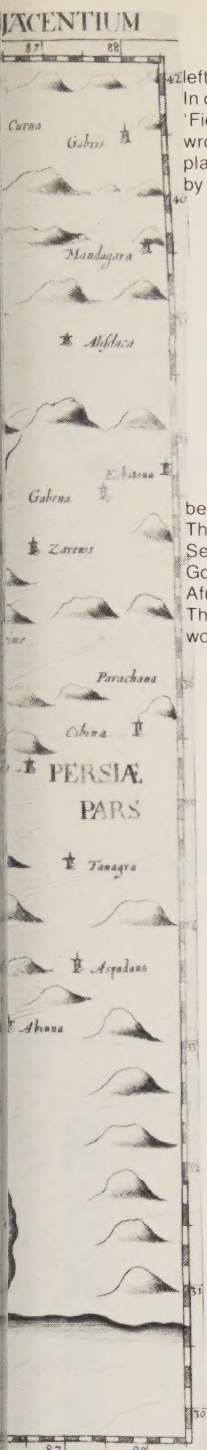




Moxon dating from the end of the seventeenth century¹⁹ he devotes the first two pages to world maps. The first is a planisphere outline with a conspicuous border, consisting of fourteen Biblical scenes. The seven upper pictures correspond to the seven days of the Creation. The second map concentrates on the Holy Land with the Garden of Eden enlarged and not far from the Tower of Babel. This represents an uncommon mixture of Pagan and Christian mythology. It is perhaps significant that the first map was dedicated to Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury and the second to the then Bishop of London. To curry favour with the nobility or high-up clergy was surely in keeping with the patronage a mapmaker and seller required. Moxon's emphasis on the marginal vignettes is striking and appears to be of greater importance than the geographical content which consists of a planisphere world map in outline only. The location of the Garden of Eden is shown rather imprecisely. On the other hand, in his *Sacred Geographie* of 1671, Moxon, translating from Dutch divines, is clear how the division of the world proceeded between Noah's sons after the discovery of America. Moxon's map is a milestone in as much as it stands between Paradise as a decorative detail and a powerful trend towards the rehabilitation of Paradise at its classical site, Mesopotamia.

Among the Defenders of the Faith (meaning the insistence on a definable location, as a reconstruction of the original site of Eden) was Marmaduke Carver. As Rector of Harthill in Yorkshire and after much research, he decided in his old age to publish, *A Discourse of the Terrestrial Paradise aiming at a more probable Discovery of the true Situation of that happy place of our First Parents' Habitation* (1666). Like Moxon, he dedicated his book to Gilbert, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, giving his full list of titles, probably to gain support for his arguments. The doubters, according to Carver, had arrived 'at last at the height of superlative insolence (among other Blasphemies) to propound the History of Paradise to scorn and derision, a mere *Utopia*, or Fiction of a place that never was, to the manifest and designed undermining of the Authority and Veracity of the Holy Text'. At all events he corrected the 'learned Franciscus Junius' to whom Broughton (*A Convent of Scripture*) and Samuel Purchas (*His Pilgrims*) had also referred. Indeed he discovered (not by actual travel) the place a little further to the north which truly answered the description of Moses. There it was, at a locality called Eden in Armenia: a river which afterwards branched into four streams. A handsome map, now exceptionally rare, accompanies Carver's arguments.

Salomonis van Til's book, is called *Malachius Illustratus*.



left:

In order to refute the 'blasphemy' that Paradise is a 'Fiction of a place that never was', Marmaduke Carver wrote *A Discourse of the Terrestrial Paradise* (1666), placing Eden in Armenia. His argument was illustrated by this map. (By courtesy of the British Library)

below:

The thesis that Paradise was on Praslin in the Seychelles before the Flood was put forward by General Gordon. His sketch map, dated 1882, shows part of East Africa, Arabia and the Red Sea above a world map. The latter reflects Gordon's own ideas about the world's axis before and after the Flood.



Tractatus de situ Paradisi Terrestris (Amsterdam, 1701) and has the fully justified sub-title *Dissertatio singularis Geographico – Theologica*. His river of Paradise runs in a straight line between the 34th and 35th parallel, about 400 kilometres east of Damascus, through 'God's Garden' which it waters like a canal running past an orchard and then branches into the four which by a complex network find their way to the Persian Gulf.

Coming up to more modern times, General Gordon's manuscript, signed and dated February 26, 1882, includes maps to support his complex thesis that Paradise had been situated (before the Flood, of course) in the Seychelles, on Praslin.²⁰

Some of those people who desperately wanted to reconstruct the site of Paradise seemed to have been so single-minded and certain of being right that one wonders whether their determination was not close to fanaticism. A few searchers launched into print including Moritz Engel.²¹ His book, *Die Lösung der Paradiesesfrage*, was written in old age. He disclaims that his title which translated means, *The solution of the Paradise problem*, is not as immodest as readers may think since eighty researchers before him tried to find the location and failed! His aim, we are told, was partly to serve science and partly to focus the most energy onto the smallest points (of the Scriptures). Both

on the title page and in the text of his tract Engel quotes 'The stone which the builders rejected has become the chief corner-stone' (Psalms 118, 22). On the geographical side he supports his argument with the help of rivers which disappear into the earth only to reappear again as springs.

My last example of a Paradise reconstruction is the most bizarre, as well as one of the youngest, for it was published in 1924. I am referring to Franz von Wendrin's book *The Discovery of Paradise*.²² The author claims that he managed to decode some prehistoric ideograms carved in rocks in Sweden which had been regarded as of no significance. He then sets about demolishing all previous theories of location, above all of Biblical sites. Von Wendrin connects his discovery with a racial hierarchy: Paradise belongs to the Germanic races. He demolishes the existing evidence on the grounds that the Hebrews had laid false claim to it. The author ends by expressing the hope that the Lord will liberate us from inferior races! On the other hand, it is surprising that none of the numerous Scripture maps and atlases of the nineteenth century mention the Holy Land with reference to the location of Paradise.

Conclusion

Finally, I return to my point about the need for a myth by which man finds a preliminary explanation for many observed phenomena. As it gives an explanation, so it also attributes meaning to life. Graphic illustrations which become maps serve also as a guide in moral and educational matters and do not require literacy: they evoke, like music, an immediate response. But while some people have to cling to the literal facts which are either true or false, others see the symbolic meaning without the literal fact, for example, treating a precise location on a map as evidence. But why did Pierre d'Ailly of whom Columbus thought so highly, leave both Jerusalem and Paradise off his map although they are mentioned in the text. I suggest that like many great men he was able to live on two planes. Beazley puts it well 'The terrestrial Eden had one existence under two conditions, visible and invisible, corporeal and incorporeal, sensual and intellectual. As pertaining to this world, it existed . . . in a land which was on, but not of, the earth that we inhabit. For it lay on higher ground; it breathed a purer air; and though many of the saints had fixed it in the East, it was really beyond our ken'.²³

So perhaps the truth of the matter is that the myth of Paradise, like any symbol, connects two worlds which our minds can perceive and synthesise with the two hemispheres of our brains.

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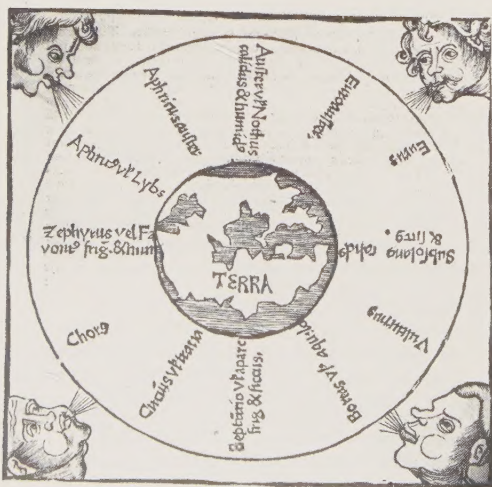
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Vincenzo Coronelli

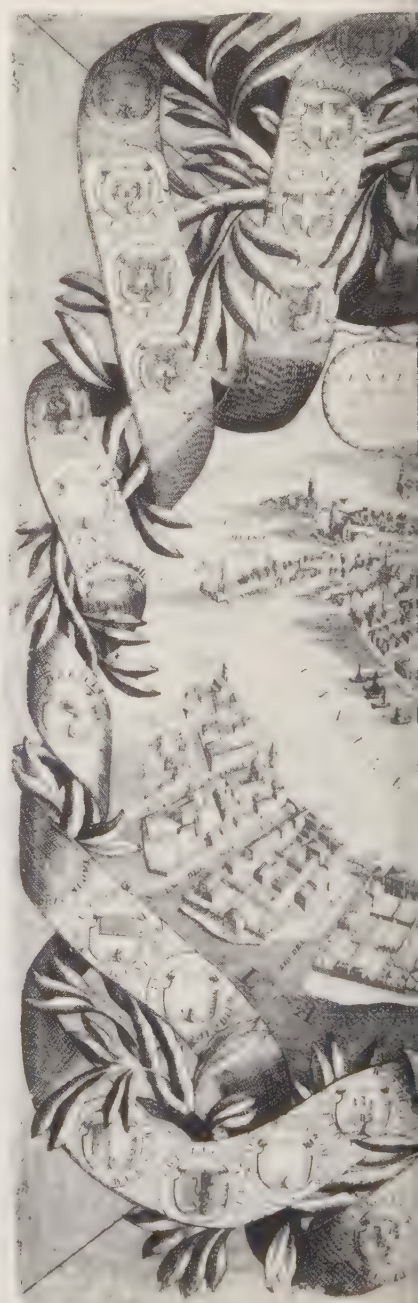
by O. A. W. Dilke and Margaret S. Dilke

THE TRAINING OF CORONELLI was that of a cleric who was by nature an encyclopaedist and who acquired an enduring interest in cartography and geography. His failure to keep the high ecclesiastical office attained early in life was in part due to utter absorption with these interests and with his inventions. He had the good fortune to live not only in Venice, famous for its seamanship over centuries, but at a time when that Republic was enjoying a period of expansion. Francesco Morosini, who became Doge in 1688, had conquered much of the Peloponnese from the Turks. With an almost journalistic touch, Coronelli wrote up the successes from the geographical angle. Wide Venetian trade interests required up-to-date information on every part of the known world; but his background writing included also items of Roman history and literature.

Vincenzo (later also Vincenzo Maria) Coronelli was born in Venice on 16 August 1650. He was largely brought up in Ravenna, but returned to Venice in 1665 and joined the convent of the Minor Conventuals. Five years later he was sent to Rome for study and

already by 1673 was Doctor of Theology. From 1674 to 1677 he was secretary to the Province of St Antony at Padua. Having achieved some fame by constructing two globes for the Duke of Parma, he was invited to Paris for three years in 1681 and made two enormous examples for Louis XIV. On his return to Venice he assiduously collected cartographic material and founded the Academy of the Argonauts. In 1685 he was appointed Cosmographer to the Republic of Venice and authorised to publish a large atlas. He became lector in geography at the University of Venice and the following year brought out an *Atlante Veneto* (both this and the much larger collection published later had the same title).

In 1696 he visited Germany, Holland and southern England, and among other appointments was made General of the Order (Franciscan) of Minor Conventuals for six years. After only three years fellow clerics and the Venetian guild of booksellers and printers complained of removal of relics and unauthorised publishing, and the Pope deposed Coronelli for absence from Rome without permission. During intervals in compiling his vast encyclo-



paedia (only A-CAG was actually published) he continued with cartographic projects up to 1709. In 1717, after having worked on drainage schemes in northern Italy, he was appointed by the Holy Roman Emperor Commissioner for the Danube and other rivers of the Empire. He died in his native Venice on 9 December, 1718.

The globes which first made Coronelli famous comprised, as was usual, terrestrial and celestial pairs, but it was the former that were more carefully researched and executed. The giant pair made for Louis XIV were 487cm in diameter and were drawn and painted by hand; each had a door by which the craftsmen could enter, and each was profusely labelled and ornamented. The king even ordered himself new spectacles so as to be able to read place-names. Originally at the Châteaude de Marly, they were later moved to the Bibliothèque nationale, where they were restored in 1800. Large engraved globes (114cm in diameter) were published in 1688, 1693 and 1699. They were also issued in volume form in the *Libro dei Globi* (1697), which explained their construction. Sets of the twelve gores may be seen in the British Library and the Library of Congress. Numerous copies of the globes are extant, including for example two pairs at Fano, one belonging to the Astracane family and one in the Federician Library, whose owner Abbot Domenico Federici was a friend of Coronelli's. The mapping on the terrestrial globe reflects contemporary knowledge: as Stevenson wrote, Coronelli sought to 'omit nothing of real interest and value to geographers, navigators and explorers'. He also produced 'pocket' size globes 55, 110, 150 and others 300mm in diameter. The range of examples offered and the skill with which they were constructed put Coronelli in the forefront of globe-makers.



Below, left

Vincenzo Coronelli's elaborate portrait appears in his *Atlante Veneto* (1690-1705). The details allude to his links with Venice and his many publications, including the globes for which he is perhaps most famous (By courtesy of the British Library)

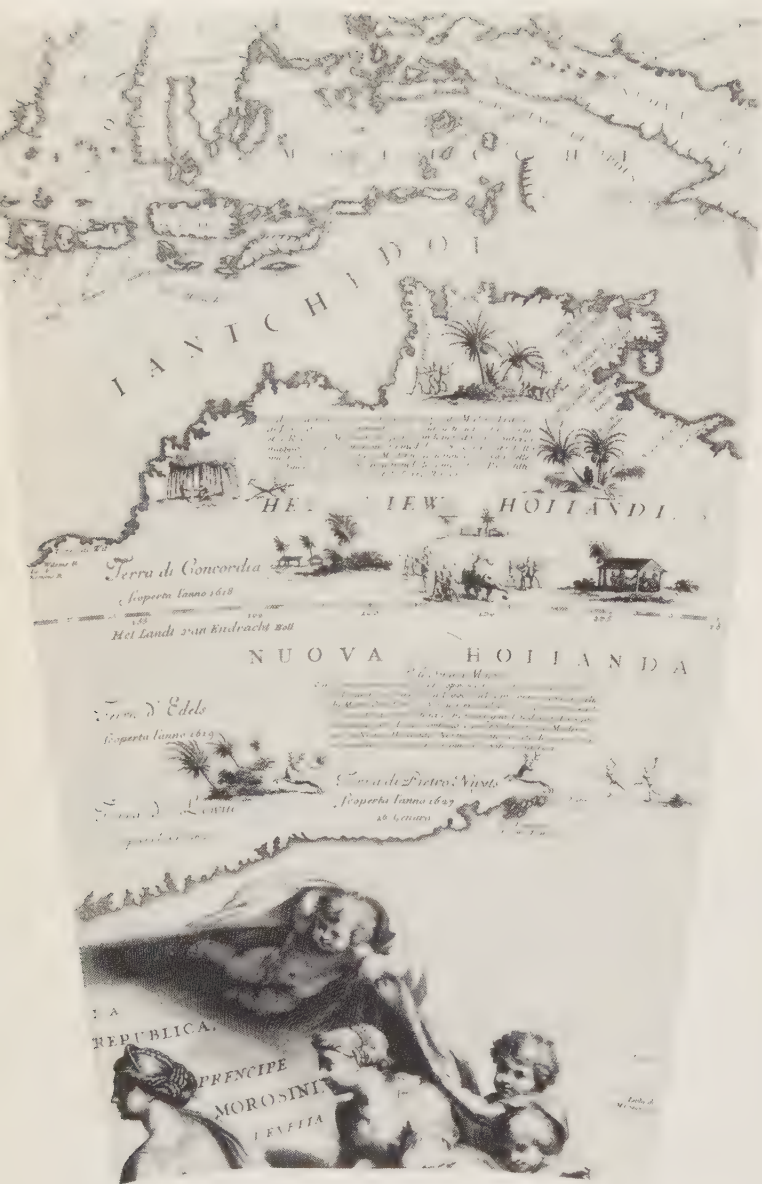
Below

Coronelli was appointed Cosmographer to the Republic of Venice – his birthplace – in 1685. His plan of Venice, published in the *Atlante Veneto*, is surrounded by coats-of-arms demonstrating the extent of Venetian power in the Mediterranean at the end of the seventeenth century (By courtesy of the British Library)

Above

Numerous examples survive of Coronelli's large published globes with a diameter of 114 cm. Illustrated here is the terrestrial globe at Fano, presented to Abbot Federick. The first issue of these terrestrial globes was in 1688, the second in 1699. (By courtesy of Professor F. Ballestrieri, Director of the Biblioteca Federici)





The section covering Australia from one of the twelve gores of Coronelli's 114 cm globe shows the quality of the engraving and the detail he included. The gores were first published in 1688 (By courtesy of Sotheby's, London)

In addition he was a famous encyclopaedist, map-maker and geographer. Perhaps because his cartographic output was so vast, it is difficult to describe and assess. The majority of his maps, as well as other material, is gathered in his *Atlante Veneto* (13 vols, 1690-1705). The first volume, subtitled *Descrizione generale istorica geografica*, was his masterpiece, planned as an extension of Blaeu's atlas. After a preface, including lists of ancient and modern geographers, it contains sections on astronomy, geography and hydrography, and in an appendix an ecclesiastical gazetteer. Under astronomy Coronelli summarises the theories of Ptolemy, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe and Descartes. The geography includes a reconstruction of the Graeco-Roman known world, explorations from 1200 to 1680, and separate accounts for Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and the two polar regions. The following are examples showing the range of history and literature which he gives as background: (a) in the central Mediterranean (after i.20) dotted lines indicate the possible course of Aeneas' travels, with a quotation from the *Aeneid*; (b) at Constantinople the place where the chain was drawn across the Golden Horn is shown; (c) biblical sites in Turkey are marked; (d) to exemplify textual information on rivers, there is a drawing of a monument at the R. Rubicon which commemorated Caesar's crossing. Other volumes of the atlas which contain maps are:

- II-III *Isolario*, 2 parts (1696-8), with detailed maps and plans, mostly of islands.
- IV-V *Corso geografico*, 2 parts, based not on the original edition of 1689-92 but on *Corso geografico di 266 tavole* (1694-7).
- X *Libro de' globi* (1697, 2nd edn. 1705).
- XIII *Specchio del mare . . .*, a reprint of F. M. Levanto, *Lo specchio del Mare Mediterraneo* (Genoa, 1664).

The other important aspects of his mapping are those arising from Venetian conquests and his own travels. Two volumes of the former appeared in 1686, *Memorie istoriografiche della Morea* [the Peloponnese] and *Conquiste della Repubblica di Venezia* and one in 1688, *Rodi e Negroponte* [Rhodes and Euboea]. His largest military compilation was the *Teatro della guerra* in 30 or more volumes (1705-9). He clearly had something of the outlook of a war correspondent. Coronelli's travels were mostly in nearer parts of Europe, and apart from Paris he never spent long abroad. Thus his visit to Britain (1696) was confined to parts of the south and one can find mistakes both in text and cartography. There are good and bad entries in his reference works, the *Biblioteca Universale* (only 7 vols published, 1699-1709) and his illustrated Latin gazetteer of the world, *Regnorum, provinciarum, civitatumque . . . nomina Latina*, 2 vols, (Venice, 1716: not listed in Armao's bibliography).

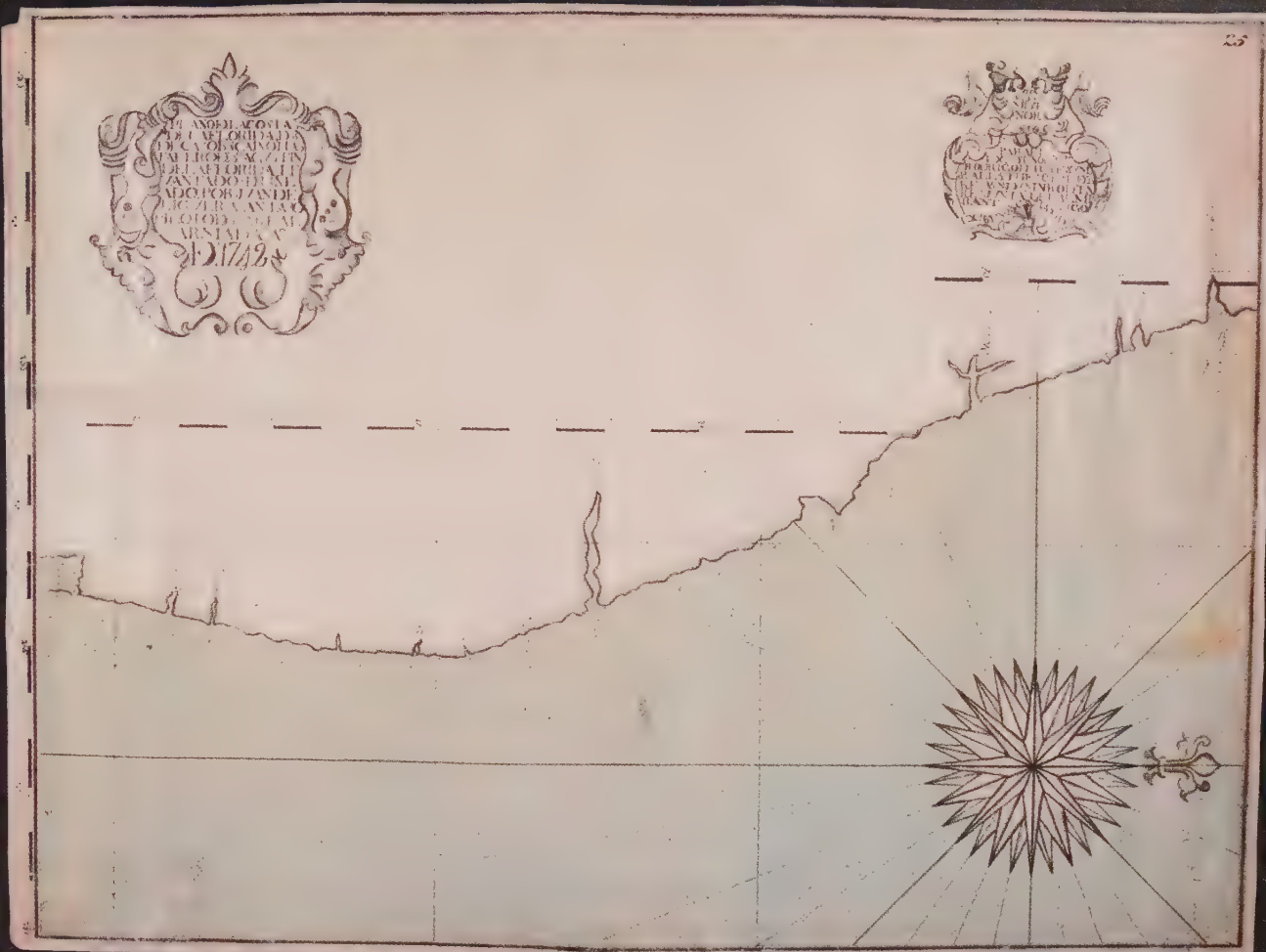
Coronelli was a great inventor. He devised a system of sea defences for the Venice Lido, an idea taken up in 1744; he drew up schemes for new bridges in Venice (those over the Grand Canal were built in the nineteenth century, one from the centre to the Giudecca has still to be built); and he proposed a canal from the R. Adige to Lake Garda, realized in the 1940s. He devised a dredging machine for lagoons (reminiscent of Sir Robert Dudley), a means of deepening river mouths, lightweight armour, and a new system of salt production and purification. After being received by William III in London, he wrote to him with details of his patent fireproof and waterproof gunpowder bags. His last work, *Effetti naturali delle acque* (1718), is on hydrostatics and hydraulics.

We may justly regard him as one of the earliest professional geographers. The Accademia degli Argonauti may be considered the earliest European geographical society. Its tradition has been carried on by the Coronelli-Gesellschaft of Vienna, whose journal is *Der Globusfreund*. His *Epitome cosmographica* (Venice, 1693 and 1713), representing his university lecture notes, has been called by Witt 'the first real textbook of physical and political geography in the modern sense'. As against these great merits, we may set some plagiarism and carelessness as his publications grew. The Newberry Library, Chicago, some years ago found a work by another author used by Coronelli with his own title and frontispiece incorporated into his encyclopaedia. But his prolific work deserves more analysis than it has had in recent times. Cartographically, much remains to be learned.

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An introduction to British Fire Insurance Plans

by Gwyn Rowley

In this article, Gwyn Rowley introduces us to the fascinating, yet little known, British Fire Insurance Plans of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

IN BRITAIN DURING the later eighteenth century Fire Insurance Plans (FIPs) developed from the specific requirements of the fire insurance underwriters whose pressing needs demanded both an understanding of the physical characteristics of a structure to be insured and a consideration of the spatial concentration of policy holders so as to limit a company's liabilities and losses in the event of a fire. These requirements led to the emergence and development of FIPs as quite specialised cartographic productions and it is rather surprising that so little attention has been given to these maps in Britain in contrast to the great interest shown in similar production throughout North America.

From about 1885 one company, that of Charles E. Goad, dominated the production of FIPs within Britain. Goad, born in England in 1848, was to become the doyen of British fire insurance mapping. After leaving Oxford University he moved to Canada in 1869 and became an engineer with various railway companies. He started his plan business in Quebec in 1875 and established a British branch in 1885. This was to become the company's head office following Goad's death in 1910. From the later 1960s, with the curtailment of the FIP series, the Goad company (now of Old Hatfield in Hertfordshire) has produced the important and increasingly popular Shopping Centre Plans (SCPs) which cover almost 1,000 shopping centres throughout the British Isles.

Between about 1885 and 1970 the Goad company produced volumes of FIPs covering 126 areas throughout the country including the central portions of the important towns and cities. A set of FIPs of a specific area would be contained within one atlas volume. The large scale plans show, by means of colour and symbol, considerable information on land use, internal and external building construction, height, street widths and names, property numbers and property lines. Following the issue of this initial volume the plans of a particular place would be constantly updated and new editions would be published, on average every five or six years after the preceding issue. The amount of information available about the evolving centres is therefore prodigious.

The 1879 a Goad business circular promoting the use of fire insurance plans in Canada was also, apparently, used in Britain. It provided an insight into the benefits of the FIPs for insurance assessment purposes, supplying as they did easy and accurate information for the various managers and agents of the fire insurance companies.

A quotation from an 1883 paper, which was probably written by Charles E. Goad himself, also explains the requirements which led to the production of the insurance plans: 'Co-existent with the practice of fire insurance covering manufacturing risks especially, and hazardous and nonhazardous risks and occupations located at a distance from the office of the insurer as well, came the necessity for, if not the immediate use of the 'survey', a description of the premises to be covered by the policy, with the accompanying 'diagram' or ground plan, showing not only the internal hazard of the risk itself, but its relative position as to neighbouring structures, their classes, occupancy, etc., by which the insured premises might be exposed, not only for the security of the underwriter against misrepresentations of the hazard – wilful or otherwise, – as to the hazards attending such risks, but what might also be in possession of some acknowledged data upon which to approximate a fair premium rate for the risk assumed.' (Goad, 1883, p. 182).

The particular value and importance of the FIPs has been succinctly described by Robert Wrigley, writing on the FIPs



Above:
A portrait of Charles E. Goad, the doyen of British Fire Insurance mapping.

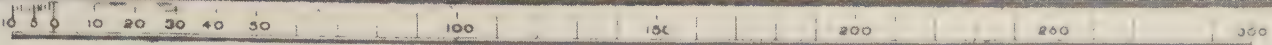
Above Right:
An early Goad business circular which promoted the use of the Fire Insurance Plans

Below Right:
This simplified representation of the London Index Key Plan of April 1900 shows the area coverages of both the numbered and lettered volumes.

produced by the Sanborn Company in North America: '... in the case of urban areas the most valuable source of land use information, other than field survey, is the fire insurance map... No other published map shows such detailed urban land use information' (pp. 216-7). Wrigley further emphasized that these FIPs are important in the study of economic, cultural and architectural history and planning, and for certain legal problems. The provision of house numbers and street names is a boon to genealogists.

The Goad FIPs were first produced for British towns in 1886. Within ten years the central parts of the major towns and cities were covered. By 1970 fifty-three centres had been surveyed by Goad. The most complex coverages within the British Isles were those for London, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester and initial reference to the overall key plan is particularly important in these instances. Relating to the area coverages provided by the twenty-two London volumes, it should be noted that there are essential difference between the numbered volumes and the lettered volumes. The twelve numbered volumes, I-XII, cover their entire areas as defined within the key plans whereas in the ten lettered volumes, A-K, the 'congested areas only are surveyed'. In general, no other set of plans shows such detailed land use information for the central parts of British urban centres during the past century in a way that is comparable to the Sanborn urban maps in North America (Wrigley, 1949).

Areas of particular interest for Goad's FIP productions included the central business districts of the major urban areas, the major commercial regions, industrial districts – particularly those related to warehousing and transport termini – railways, ports and canals. Special consideration was given to factories with higher fire risks such as jute and woollen mills.



Scale 40 feet to one inch (Scale of some Plans)

TAKE THE TENS FROM RIGHT OF ZERO POINT, - THE UNITS FROM LEFT.

SCALES FOR USE WITH INSURANCE PLANS.

SURVEYED BY

CHAS E. GOAD

CIVIL ENGINEER

102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST

Exchange Bank Building

MONTREAL

CANADA

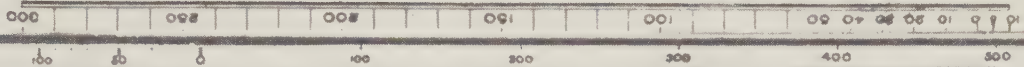


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NEW METHOD - PLANS

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Scale 50 feet to one inch (Scale of some Plans)

Scale 100 feet to one inch (Scale of Suburban Sheets)

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230 FEET



AGENTS MAKING A DIAGRAM

FOR LIST OF CITIES & TOWNS

SURVEYED

SEE ANY NUMBER

OF "INSURANCE SOCIETY"



AGENTS REFERRING TO GOADS PLANS

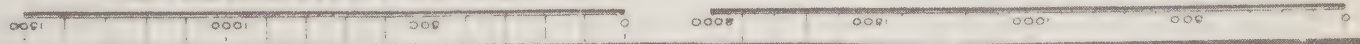
IT IS NOT FAIR TO USE ONE COMPANY'S PLAN FOR ANOTHER COMPANY'S BUSINESS - EVERY COMPANY SHOULD PAY ITS JUST SHARE

CIRCULAR 41

SCALES FOR KEY PLANS

SOME KEY PLANS 400 FT TO ONE INCH

SOME KEY PLANS 500 FT TO ONE INCH





The key plans of Edinburgh (above) and London (Volume IV) (right) show how attractive some of the FIPs were. The Goad company produced volumes covering 126 areas throughout Britain from about 1880 onwards and they provided a wealth of information about the evolving towns. The Edinburgh plan is from the twentieth revision of May 1956 and the London plan from the twelfth revision of January 1924.

Each volume of plans commences with a key showing both the general area of FIP coverage within that volume and the specific areas covered by the individual plans. The heavier numbers appearing on the key plans refer to the areas covered in the particular volume concerned. The general, but not universal scale adopted by Goad for the plans was 40 feet to 1 inch (1:480).

Properties are clearly marked on the plans, being identified by the street number which facilitates cross-reference with, for

example, directory material, census or rating records. There is a key to abbreviations, for example 'D' for dwelling, 'S' for shop and 'Offs' for offices. For industrial land-uses the name of the company and its product line is given such as 'Geo. L. Wood & Co., Saw Planing Mill.' Transport and storage operations are also carefully identified as, for example, 'Goods Shed,' 'General Goods 1st - Grain Over.' Building and roof materials figure prominently. The earlier plans themselves were laboriously hand-coloured by the Goad personnel, with the various colours representing specific types of building material and providing some guidance to the flammability of the different structures.

Other details included on the FIPs related to the number of floors, the differences in door and window types, and other features that were of particular interest to Goad's customers. The

and the first revision, such as reconstruction of entire city blocks and alterations in the lay-out of sections, a completely new sheet would probably be issued.

So, the Sheffield atlas, first issued in 1896, could be continually updated to 1963 by means of overlays and replacement sheets. However, for those who are interested in urban development, an atlas like that is of less value than others which have not been updated.

Let us briefly consider how a 1918 FIP atlas can survive in an unmodified state. Firstly, certain atlases and plans may have been retained by the Goad company itself. Such items may have been over-produced but never distributed. Secondly, to satisfy copyright requirement, copies of atlases and plans were often deposited with the British Museum for the copyright libraries and never updated. Thirdly, an insurance company could have been taken over, amalgamated with another/others or otherwise ceased operating as an independent unit. Or it might have withdrawn from a certain region, for example north-eastern England. If an amalgamation between two insurance companies occurred, the FIP atlases of one company would normally be returned to Goad and either destroyed or stored unchanged. Fourthly, other libraries hold certain atlases and/or plans, notably the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa and the Guildhall Museum in London. Fifthly and finally, copies of atlases may still be found in certain fire departments, rating offices, planning offices and insurance companies.

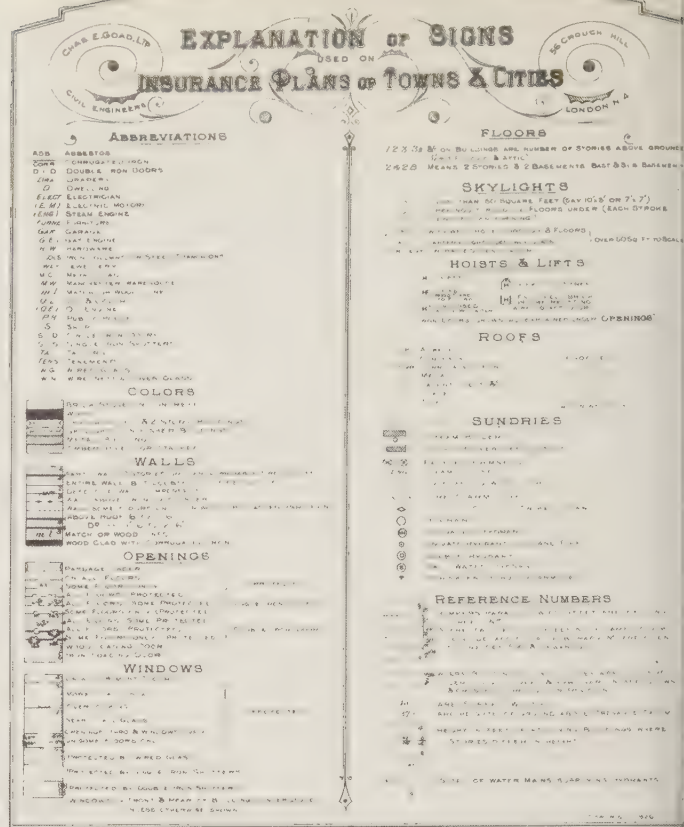
It is hoped that this brief report will serve to publicise and so engender a mounting interest in the FIPs themselves and our rich urban heritage, which they so richly represent.

Further Reading

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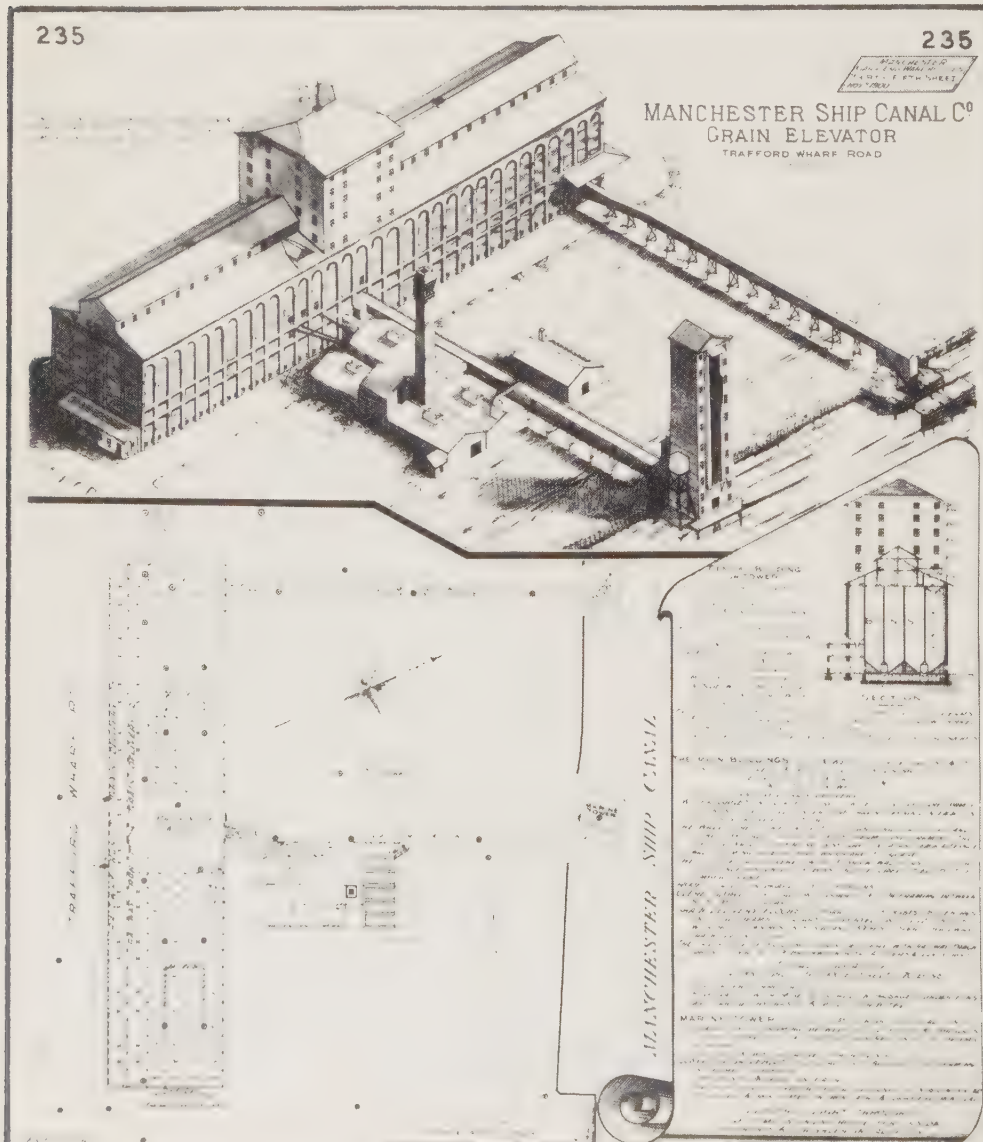
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Left:

An isometric projection and plan from the *Manchester Carriers Warehouse* volume of November 1900, first revision, reveals the details of certain 'special sections'. It is also interesting to note the various fire fighting appliances available. For instance, there was a 'fire pump in engine house for inside hydrants and sprinkler installation,' and two hydrants on each floor with a hose attached.

Above:

A monochrome copy of the key legend which was included in each volume of the FIPs.

Above Right:

This plan from the Sheffield twelfth revision of July 1937 shows part of the central business district which was to be extensively bombed in 1940.



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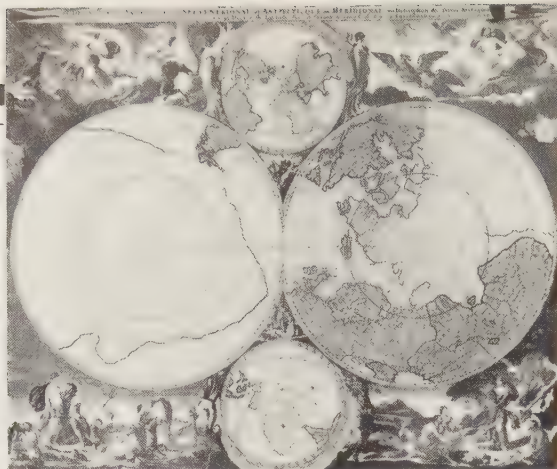
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Notes

The major holdings of the British FIPs are now to be found at the British Library, the Guildhall and County Hall Libraries in London and with the Goad company itself. A catalogue of the Goad holdings is now available from Goads. It is hoped that many others will now adopt a watching brief to search out FIPs and that they will pass the details of such 'finds' to the author of this article at the Department of Geography, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN.

An illustrated booklet, *British Fire Insurance Plans* by Gwyn Rowley is available from Charles E. Goad Ltd., Old Hatfield, Herts. Price £2 incl. p + p.



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The Original Beaver Map – De Fer

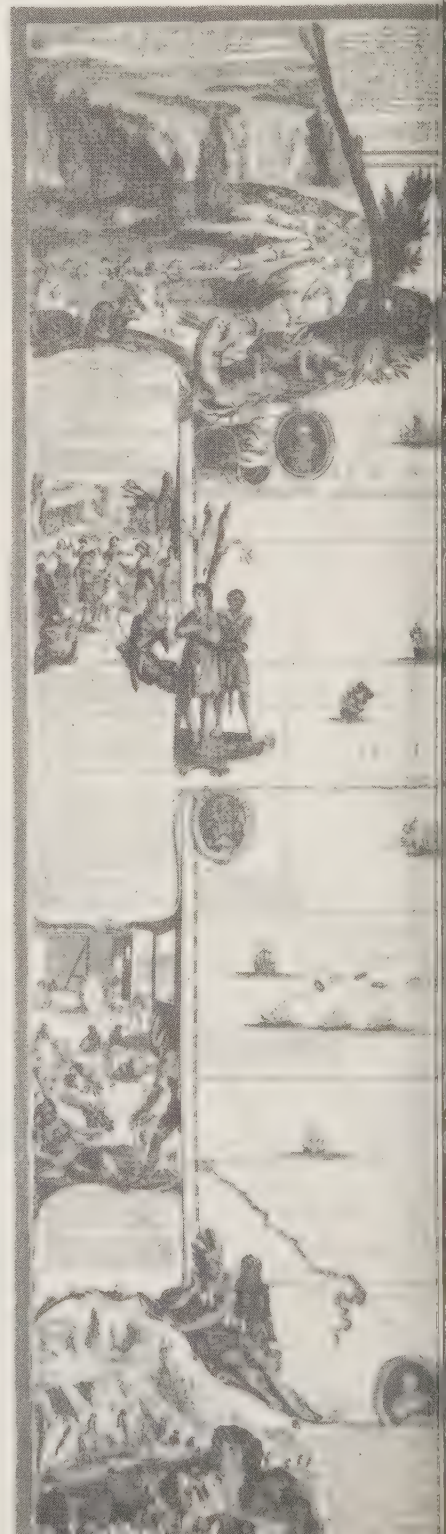
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TO INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED in early maps of North America, the words 'beaver map' bring to mind the mapmaker Herman Moll and a metre-high map entitled 'A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America.'¹ This popular map was first printed in 1715 and was reissued with minor revisions during almost a half century by Moll and, after his death, by his successors. A considerable portion of what might otherwise have been a virtually blank area in the Atlantic Ocean off the United States coast is filled by 'A View of ye Industry of ye

Beavers of Canada in making Dams . . .', a charming drawing of a colony of beavers hard at work with Niagara Falls in the background. The observer is almost invariably first drawn to this before the rest of the map. Since the attractiveness of this scene has helped Moll win renown as a map designer, and since the view has become so popular in Canadian iconography, it is worth examining its source and composition.

But first, a few words about the major characters in the scene. The beaver, now the national emblem of Canada, has been a prominent factor in her history, for the pursuit of beaver pelts to satisfy the European need for hats made from felt using this particular fur stimulated much of Canada's early economic development and helped establish the routes which later formed

Moll's 1715 'beaver map,' a state of which is reproduced here, was one of the maps advertised by Moll himself, c.1732-54, as 'being the most correct, entertaining, and historical of any yet made.' Moll's reputation as an accomplished map designer is based partly on the attractiveness of the beaver inset, which he had simply copied directly from de Fer's 1698 map. (By courtesy of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada)



1698 Wall Map of America *by Edward H. Dahl*

much of the country's transportation network. In writings about the beaver over the centuries, a mythology developed about this animal that led to the publication of some quite unusual claims. In his *America*, for example, Ogilby quotes Pliny, who in discussing the European beaver, 'relates, that these Beasts bite off their Pizzles [penes] and throw them to the Hunter, which are an exceeding good Medicine to help Abortion, stop the Monthly Flowers, Giddiness in the Head . . . Belly and both-ach . . ., and the Evil'; Ogilby, to his credit, declares this 'great mistake' and points out that these appendages are attached to their backbones in such a way 'that they cannot lose them but with hazard of their lives.'² In fact Samuel Hearne, noted explorer of the Canadian barrens in the 1760s

and 1770s, mentions that he could not refrain from smiling when reading of the beavers' attributes in the accounts of different authors 'as there seems to be a contest between them, who shall most exceed in fiction.' He singled out one instance, noting that in order to make it the most complete natural history of the beaver possible, little remained to be added beside 'a vocabulary of his language, his code of laws, and an account of his religion.'³

This study of Moll's beaver scene was actually prompted by the recent acquisition of several maps by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, because one of the newly acquired maps – Nicolas de Fer's almost unknown 1698 wall map of North and South America – has a similar beaver

the 'original beaver map,' Nicolas de Fer's wall map of North and South America, is the first map on which the beaver scene appears (upper left), later used by Herman Moll. The Baron Lahontan (for whose works Moll engraved the maps) wrote in the Preface to the English edition of his *New Voyages to North-America* (1703): 'As for such as doubt of the Instinct and wonderful capacity of Beavers, they need only cast their eyes upon the Great Map of America, drawn by the Sieur de Fer and grav'd at Paris in the year 1698.' (By courtesy of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada)





Hennepin's 1697 view of Niagara Falls, one of the New World's wonders, was incorporated by Guérard into the beaver scene he composed for de Fer's 1698 map. The falls are being observed by several awestruck Europeans at the lower left. (By courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada Library)

scene but predates Moll's version by almost two decades. In fact, the study of the beaver scene was initiated even before this particular map arrived. In 1981, the National Map Collection acquired Paolo Petrini's Italian version of this map, 'L'America,' which, though undated, was assumed to predate Moll's. Then, a year later, a c. 1740 version of the 1698 de Fer map was acquired, issued from newly engraved plates by J. F. Benard, de Fer's son-in-law. Finally, as a reward for the dogged pursuit of the various versions of this map, the original 1698 became available several months later.

De Fer's 1698 map lacks a title, although later versions have a title, engraved on a separate strip of paper pasted across the top – 'L'Amérique divisée selon l'étendue de ses principales parties . . .' In the cartouche in the lower left is found the following dedication and imprint: 'Dediée a Monseigneur le Dauphin par son tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur et Geographe, de Fer,' followed by (and this is inserted on each of the four sheets which make up the map) 'A Paris, Chez l'Autheur dans l'Isle du Palais sur le Quay de l'Horloge a la Sphere Royale. Avec Privilege du Roy 1698.' 'Gravée par H. van Loon' appears to the left of the cartouche and, at the bottom of one of the lower insets, 'N. Guérard inv. et fecit.' From this it can be deduced that de Fer published (and compiled?) the map, van Loon engraved the more strictly defined map portion, and Nicolas Guérard successively designed, engraved and etched the vignettes surrounding the map, along with the decorative elements in the ocean areas. The map, printed on four sheets which have been joined, has an engraved image measuring at its greatest 91 by 118 cm.

In an attempt to trace the sources of the components of Guérard's beaver scene, a search was made of the pre-1698 iconography available to him. It is, of course, possible that an artist or traveller provided Guérard with an unpublished drawing which he merely engraved but, since no such drawing has come to light, this possibility is no more than conjecture. All that could profitably be examined were the printed images relating to North American beavers and to Niagara Falls, since it can be safely assumed that Guérard would have been familiar with all such material.

'Le Saut de Niagara' in the background seems to present no problem. In the year before de Fer published his map, Jean-Louis Hennepin had recorded his travels in North America in a volume entitled *Nouvelle découverte d'un très grand pays situé dans l'Amérique* (Utrecht, 1697), which included the first and now best-known early image of Niagara Falls. The form of the falls was incorporated by Guérard with only the smallest alterations.⁴

The sources for the beaver activity in the foreground were not so readily pinned down. Beavers had appeared on maps showing North America produced by such mapmakers as Champlain (1612 – probably the first appearance of a beaver on a map of North America), Blaeu (1635), Bressani (1657), Thornton (1677), Franquelin (1678), Visscher (c. 1680), and Coronelli (1688). But all of these were at too small a scale to display physical characteristics in enough detail to serve Guérard.

The earliest depiction of a supposedly North American beaver at a scale adequate for copying by Guérard appears in François Du Creux' 1664 volume, *Historiae Canadensis*, where

vo rather benign-looking beavers – easily mistaken for sheep – appear in the foreground, presumably cutting down the two large deciduous trees. A dam of interlocking branches and mud is prominent, and a beaver lodge is seen behind it at the right. Du Creux' text, which discusses their ability to construct dams drawing on earlier writers such as Sagard and Le Jeune), waxes enthusiastic over this animal, claiming that 'better workmanship could scarcely be expected from a skilled architect' and that the beaver showed 'such skill and industry that one is forced to cognize the presence of higher intelligence.'⁵

Five years later, also in Paris, Claude Perrault published his *Description anatomique d'un caméléon, d'un castor* (1669) which included plates etched and engraved by the renowned French engraver Sebastian Leclerc, displaying the results of the dissections of four animals. One of these was a beaver, looking suspiciously like the European beaver that appeared in Konrad Gesner's *Historia Animalium* in 1551 and thereafter in various subsequent editions and in an English translation by Edward

Topsell. The plate displaying the poor beast's innards also included a side view before it went under the knife. It may be this very beaver which achieved further fame by having its likeness appear on the title-page engraved by Jacob Meurs and again on one of the plates depicting animals in the 'colony of New York' (here much more ferocious-looking) in Arnoldus Montanus' 1671 treatise on America, *De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld*. This work was promptly issued in English by John Ogilby, entitled *America*, reusing Montanus' plates.⁶ This particular representation of the beaver reappeared in early eighteenth-century works relating to North America by such figures as Lahontan, Châtelain, and Bacqueville de la Potherie. The image in Joannes Marius' *Castorologia* (Paris, 1685), the earliest monograph on beavers, is also likely to have been seen by Guérard and perhaps influenced him.

It is unfortunate that Guérard had nothing better on which to base his drawing than this collection of unsatisfactory images, along with published descriptions of varying accuracy, for the



Beavers as found on three engravings that Guérard would undoubtedly have seen when composing his beaver scene. Those at the top, from Du Creux (1664), resemble sheep (Public Archives of Canada Library); the ferocious-looking beaver in the centre is from Ogilby's *America* (1671), based on Gesner's 1551 print (National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada); and that at the bottom is found in Marius' *Castorologia* (1685) (By courtesy of the National Library of Canada).





Above left:
The beaver inset from de Fer's 1698 map (see p.23).



Above right:
The beaver inset from Moll's 1715 map, with a shortened, translated version of the legend found below the inset on de Fer's map (see p.22).

result is that his animals bear little resemblance to actual beavers. Not that this detracts from the appeal of the animation in the scene. These creatures, an odd assortment of shapes, sizes, and appearance, are engaged in varied and at times improbable activities. All of this is explained in the legend, rendering the scene quite delightful.

The two most obvious novelties in the scene involve the way the beavers are shown working. Several are walking erect carrying sticks, whereas they should be dragging these along the ground. Others are incorrectly shown transporting mud on their tails, a method not used, for the beaver moves mud and small stones in his paws. In the background, a beaver lodge appeared (and was noted in the legend) with an entrance erroneously shown on land, which would leave the beaver vulnerable to attack from animals such as wolverines.

The teamwork and general work arrangement found in the scene indicate that Guérard believed the wonderful things he had read about the animal's 'higher intelligence.' To help render comprehensible the activities of those beavers working with wood, the legend explains that 'woodsmen' (A) fell the trees, 'carpenters' (B) cut the branches into appropriate lengths, and 'porters' (C) carry these to the building site. Such organizational efficiency is also found in the work with the 'mortar' used in dam building. Several beavers (D) are preparing mortar, 'masons' (I) carry out the actual construction, followed by others (L) who tap their tails on the mortar to pack it more firmly. This entire project could not of course be carried out without some form of director, and so a 'commander or architect' (E) is shown supervising the various tasks – here apparently giving instructions with the help of a raised forepaw.⁷

And from some source – either an account or his imagination – Guérard added a further human touch. One beaver is shown lying on his back, incapacitated from overwork with his tail. (H). He is not left to suffer, however, for two 'inspectors of the sick' (F) are already on their way to examine him – veritable paramedics, or perhaps beavers responsible for deciding whether some form of worker's compensation allowance should be paid.

It is this scene which Moll borrowed to enliven his own map in

1715.⁸ He took pains to copy every element of the scene as carefully as possible, although the faces of the two beavers crouching in the foreground resemble lions more than do these same beavers in Guérard's scene. For convenience, Moll engraved the scene the same way round so that, when printed, it is the reverse of that found on de Fer's map.

Moll's famous map will probably continue to be known as the 'beaver map,' but now that de Fer's map with Guérard's scene is better known, perhaps Moll's can be distinguished from de Fer's by calling the latter the 'original beaver map.'

References:

- 1 W. P. Cumming *The Southeast in Early Maps* (Chapel Hill, 1958), p. 183, lists seven states of this map. State D, a copy of which Cumming had not examined at the time of publication, is in the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. The first sentence in Cumming's description for State D should be replaced with 'Imprint as in State C,' a correction noted in private correspondence from Cumming.
- 2 John Ogilby, *America: Being the Latest, and Most Accurate Description of the New World* (London, 1670 [i.e. 1671]), pp. 173-74.
- 3 Samuel Hearne, *A Journey . . . to the Northern Ocean* (1795; reprint, Toronto 1911), pp. 240-41. In the ten pages of text that follow, Hearne tries to set the account right, beginning with several points he finds the most ludicrous namely, that beavers can drive stakes as thick as a man's leg three or four feet into the ground, that they wattle these stakes with twigs, and that they use their tails as trowels.
- 4 It is interesting to note Guérard and Hennepin's earlier association: Hennepin's 1683 'Carte de la Nouvelle France' has 'N. Guérard inve. et fecit' in the cartouche.
- 5 F. Du Creux, *Historiae Canadensis* (1664; transl. by P. J. Robinson, Toronto 1951), p. 78.
- 6 See Ogilby, *America*, frontispiece (where only the head appears) and p. 173.
- 7 When this article was already in press, François Marc Gagnon (Université de Montréal) drew my attention to a published text by N. Denys, *Histoire Naturelle* (1672; Translated by W. E. Ganong, Toronto 1908) pp. 362-69 which is clearly the source for some aspects of this scene and Guérard's perception of beaver activity.
- 8 W. P. Cumming *The Southeast in Early Maps*, p. 182, states that, for his beaver scene, Moll followed very closely an inset in Nicolas de Fer's 1713 'Carte de la Mer du Sud et de la Mer du Nord . . .', but a comparison of the two de Fer views with Moll's reveals that the 1698 map rather than the 1713 was Moll's source. The number of beavers and their positions is slightly different on the 1713 map, whereas Moll's is for all intents and purposes identical to that of the 1698 map.

Early Maps and Charts of the East Coast of North America



*View of New Amsterdam or New York on the Isle of Man(hatten) seen from the sea-side.
Amsterdam, after 1664. 42 x 63 cm. Watercolour on paper.*

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4. A manuscript chart of the northern waters of America's East Coast by Joris Carolus, Enkhuizen, 1626.
5. Map of Bermuda by Willem Blaeu, Amsterdam, 1631.
6. Portolan chart of the Atlantic Ocean by Antonio Sanches. Lisbon, 1642.
7. Sea-chart of New England by Robert Dudley. Florence, 1649.
8. Manuscript view of New York by Johannes Vingboons. Amsterdam, after 1664.
9. Chart of the area between the Delaware and the Hudson river. Pieter Goos, 1666, Amsterdam.
10. Map of New England with an inset of New York. Justus Danckerts. Amsterdam, ca. 1680.
11. Chart of the coast between New York and Cape Cod by Johannes van Keulen. Amsterdam, 1684.
12. Chart of the coasts between Boston and Cape Hatteras by Gerard van Keulen. Amsterdam, 1734.

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From Anian to Alaschka. The Mapping of Alaska to 1778

by Dee Longenbaugh

This summary of the mapping of Alaska is based on the early map collection of the author, who is a dealer in Sitka, Alaska. For those readers who thought that Bering discovered his strait it emerges from this article that the little-known Semen Deshnev actually discovered it long before Bering! Nor was Bering the first to sail from Russia to Alaska; that honour now belongs to Mikhail Gvozdev.

MARCO POLO, the Venetian, sat in his prison cell in 1299 writing of the pearls and gold and grandeur of far Cathay and Tartary. As an aside, he dictated a sentence or two describing the kingdom of Anian, to the north and east of Cathay, towards the Region of Darkness. Beyond this Anian lay the Straits of Anian, part of the northern ocean. This, the first vague mention of what would later prove to be Alaska and Bering Strait, was still being referred to as late as the eighteenth century, long after the rest of

the New World coasts had been determined. Early Alaska cartography was full of hoaxes, rumours and intrigues; only the Russians gave serious thought to this unknown eastern part of their world.

Curiously enough, no one seems sure which is the first printed map to hint at Alaska. The map of Asia in the 1538 Basle edition of Solinus-Mela shows a separated Asia and America, though Wagner, who considered the map to have been done by Sebastian Münster, dismissed it as imaginary. Gerard Mercator engraved a map in the same year, perhaps basing it on the Frisius globe of 1536-7, and this also shows a strait between the Pacific and the Arctic Sea. To add to the mystery, there is also the lost map of Matteo Pagano, which may have indicated the Strait of Anian in 1562 because the feature is mentioned in the surviving text. The Bolognini Zaltieri map of 1566 is, however, the first which definitely names the Strait of Anian.

Cornelius Wytfliet's *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum* (1597) was the first printed atlas of America and includes this intriguing map of Quivira and Anian. Quivira is placed in the latitude of today's northern California while the empty regions of Anian correspond to what we now know to be Alaska (By courtesy of the British Library).





The Aleutians and other real and imaginary islands are disproportionately large in Jacob von Stählin's map (1774), reflecting Russian interest in trade and exploration in the sea. It was uncertain at the time whether Alaska was a peninsula or an island and here the largest island bears the name 'Alaschka' – the first reference found to the modern name (By courtesy of the British Library).

Those are not maps the collector stands much chance of acquiring, but the same features recur on more accessible works, for example, the following from my own collection. Abraham Ortelius on his map, 'Tartariae sive Magni Chami Regni typus' in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570) sited Anian according to Marco Polo, but a 'Fretum Anian' is depicted north of Japan, separating Asia from 'America vel Novi Orbis Pars.' Almost three decades later, Cornelis Wytfliet, on his map 'Limes Occidentis Americae' (1597) showed California smuggling up to the Arctic Circle, with the region to the north firmly labelled Anian. Willem Blaeuw, in 1602, on his map 'Tartaria', reproduced the Ortelius map but echoed Wytfliet in calling the Northwest region Anian.

While no known map of the Strait of Anian exists prior to 1538, word of the existence of Alaska seems to have filtered back to Russia via Siberia. It would be peculiar indeed if this had not happened because, at its narrowest, the Bering Strait is only twenty-two miles across. If we move on from imaginary or hearsay accounts of a North Pacific strait to its actual discovery, most readers would probably expect to hear about the exploits of Vitus Bering. In fact, Bering Strait is a misnomer. Despite many opinions to the contrary, it was Semen Deshnev – trader, explorer and fighter – who discovered the Bering Strait, exactly eighty years before Bering's more famous voyage.

The effects of Bering's two voyages on contemporary European cartography were somewhat different. His 1728 map was not even published in Russia, and so the discoveries from his earlier

expedition made their first appearance, strangely enough, in a French work, D'Anville's *Nouvel Atlas de la Chine* (1737). After the 'Great Northern Expedition,' as the second, or Alaskan voyage was called, Empress Elizabeth forbade further official exploration in the Pacific. If the Russians had turned their backs on the most easterly parts of their Empire, other European countries were eager for new information and were prepared to smuggle maps of the discoveries out of Russia if necessary. As early as 1774, Jacob von Stählin printed a map with the island of 'Alaschka' prominently displayed, and this is the earliest reference I have found to the name.

The most celebrated of the cartographic thieves, of course, was Joseph Nicolas Delisle, the French cartographer who worked for some years in Russia. It has been suggested that Delisle was a spy who deliberately misled Bering with his false maps. Delisle's German contemporary, Gerard Friedrich Müller, stated that he engraved the first correct map of the new discoveries as a reply to Delisle's 'plant' of a letter to the French Academy of Sciences, praising his own (Delisle's) map of 1752. Müller was incensed that Delisle had appropriated the honour of these discoveries to himself, and to his brother, Louis Delisle de la Croyère, who had died in Kamchatka serving with Chirikov. Müller published his own, much better, map in 1754, and revised it in 1758.

The impact of Bering's voyages on foreign maps continued for a considerable time. Sayer and Jefferys' 'Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic' appeared in London in 1775, bearing a great deal of information from both the voyages.

Antonio Zatta, in Venice, engraved a map of the North Pacific in 1776 under the title, 'Nuove Scoperte de' Russi al Nord del Mare del Sud si nell' Asia, che nell' America'. As late as 1780, Rigobert Bonne in Paris published a map of America ('Carte de l'Empire de Russie en Europe et en Asie') which included the island of 'Alashka' – a reminder of the earlier Russian confusion over whether the Alaska Peninsula was an island or peninsula.

Not only does Bering now have to defer to Deshnev over the discovery of his strait, but he must also lose the credit for being the first to sail from Russia to Alaska. His usurper in this second case was Mikhail Gvozdoz. It may seem surprising that Gvozdoz did not make his journey until 1730 – eleven years before Bering's second voyage – but two facts must be remembered. Firstly, the fierce tribes of Siberia were only conquered around 1746 and, secondly, the Siberian explorers of that date were tough, usually illiterate, and interested primarily in acquiring furs or ivory and then returning home alive.

Gvozdoz went on an expedition with Afanasy Shestikov primarily to hunt 'bone' (walrus ivory). Shestikov was killed in a fight with the Chuckchis, but Gvozdoz and his companion Fyodorov continued on to Alaska. He had the advantage of being a geodesist, and so could navigate and make a map of his discoveries, although he could not speak to the local people. Gvozdoz's contemporary, Müller, denied that Shestikov made a map at all, but Bagrow confirmed that a map of poor quality was indeed circulating with Shestikov's name on it. In 1741, Captain Martin Spanberg, a member of Bering's expedition, discovered Fyodorov's journal, probably first seen by Müller in 1736 in Yakutsk, and ordered a map to be made from it.

In 1648, the search for furs and ivory took Deshnev to the

unknown lands around the Chuckchi Peninsula, and thence to the Bering Sea and the Anadyr River. There, in accordance with his franchise from Czar Alexis I Mikailovich, he set up a trading-post and established a tiny empire along the river. Although Deshnev commissioned numerous petitions and reports to the Czar (he was illiterate), these accounts were largely ignored and soon forgotten. Despite this, Audrey Vinus, head of the Siberian Department in Moscow, apparently used some of Deshnev's information in his 1673 map of Siberia, as did Nicholas Witsen, the Dutch cartographer and burgomaster, in his own map of 1687. Then again, the great Semyon Remezov's map of Kamchatka (1712-14) contains 'recently reported land' across from the Chuckchi Peninsula, just as the Lvov (or Anadyrskaya) map, of about 1700, quite fittingly shows a 'big land' across from the Anadyr River.

Deshnev died in 1672 and, after that initial flurry, the reports by an unknown ruffian in a wild land faded into such obscurity that neither Peter the Great nor Bering recognized his name. The journeys themselves were even called into question. This process culminated with Golder's strongly argued case in 1936 against the likelihood that Deshnev had sailed through the Bering Strait. Golder's reputation was such that the matter seemed settled. However, not only did Makarova write in 1968 that actual reports of the voyage had been found, but Raymond Fisher, in a recent work, restored Deshnev to his rightful place as the first European to sail southwards around the East Cape, and so prove that Asia and America were separate continents.

The next certain voyage, which is so well documented there is little left to say, was that of the forty-eight-year-old Dane, Vitus Bering, in 1728. Following the orders of Czar Peter, he sailed east and north, though only to 67° 18', slightly to the north of the

In answer to Delisle's confusing map, Gerhard Friedrich Müller produced a map in 1752 intended to show actual geographical knowledge of Northwest America. It demonstrates the scarcity of information available (By courtesy of the British Library).





Joseph Nicolas Delisle's map of 1752 claimed to represent geographical discoveries by the Russians, Spaniards and English. The result is a totally inaccurate picture of northwestern America, suggesting a shortcut route from Hudson's Bay to the west. Delisle had added 'new information' to a map he drew while in Russia (probably in 1737). It incorporates details of Bering's expeditions and there is a startling contrast between the imaginary geography of America and the fairly accurate mapping of Siberia and Kamchatka (By courtesy of the British Library).

Diomedes Islands, and announced that Asia and America were indeed separate. It is believed he had access to earlier information, probably Deshnev's, so it would have been quite sensible for him to make only a token expedition. The question arises – why Bering? Why not a younger man? He was well respected in Russia for his exploits in the war with Sweden, but this voyage seems either incomplete or so pointless that one suspects politics must have been involved. In fact, only five years before the first voyage, Bering had requested promotion to captain (first class) but was refused, and so resigned to live on his Vyborg estate.

The suspicion of political intrigue is increased when Bering's second voyage is considered. It would have been far easier to purchase ships in England and sail them to Okhotsk, as was done for later expeditions, rather than expend time, money and back-breaking labour in bringing materials over the frozen or muddy wastes of Siberia to the east coast. However, in 1741, the voyage did finally get under way. Bering saw and named Mt. St. Elias on the Alaskan mainland, and his lieutenant, Aleksey Chirikov, became the first European to lose part of his crew in Alaska. He sent a group of men ashore to fetch water, but they failed to return. So he sent another group after them, who also did not return. As Chirikov had no more small boats, the men were perforce abandoned. A Tlinget Indian legend has it that the men were taken in by them. Chirikov, who made most of the real discoveries, sailed safely home to obscurity. Bering, on the other hand, died miserably after a shipwreck on one of the Commander Islands, but still garnered the glory of discovery.

So far, the discussion has been about the steadily growing awareness of genuine aspects of Alaskan cartography. But two separate episodes gave rise to misconceptions which were in their

way as influential as the myth of California as an island. The first occurred in 1643 when two Dutch ships under Martin de Vries, the *Castrican* and the *Breskes*, set off to find Tartary. Becoming separated in a storm, they independently coasted along Japan. The *Castrican* found three islands, which were named Jesso (sometimes spelt Yesso or Suezoo), Company's Land and Staten Island. These actually form part of the Kuril Islands between Japan and Kamchatka, but later maps sometimes showed Jesso enlarged into a continent, and often all three islands were placed across from Marco Polo's 'Fretum Anian' on the American shore.

The second interesting aberration in Northwest cartography involved a false Northwest passage, supposedly discovered by de Fonte. No one seems quite sure why, other than in hopes of increasing sales, J.N. Delisle picked up the 1708 English magazine story of the French admiral who hailed an American ship on a great river somewhere around the Columbia River and, on being told by the captain that he had come from Hudson's Bay, assumed that the Northwest Passage had been found.

Many maps, after Delisle's of 1752, showed this passage in loving detail, with its lakes, islands and waterfalls all carefully identified. Whether an amusing or a sinister hoax, however, this eventually proved of benefit to cartography. The Spanish gave the story enough credence to direct Arteaga to sail north from California as far as Kodiak Island in 1779, thereby adding vastly to the knowledge of the Northwest coast. But this was overshadowed by the achievements in the previous year of Captain Cook, perhaps the greatest navigator the world has known. In the process of checking out the de Fonte story, Cook provided an accurate and almost complete chart of the Alaskan coast and the Aleutian Islands. With George Vancouver's additions a few years later, the

COÛTES PAR LES RUSSSES ET PAR LE CAPITAINE ANGLAIS JACQUES COOK
DANS LE MER DU SUD



left:

The actual coastline of Alaska emerges clearly in Alexander Wilbrecht's map of 1787. He combined Captain Cook's surveys of 1778-9 with the Russian discoveries made by such men as Bering, Chirikov and Petushkov and the coastline is more complete than in the map in Cook's *Third Voyage* (1784). The inset map of Kodiak and Afognak Islands is attributed to Gerasim Izmaylov. Cook had met him in 1778 and had been greatly impressed with his work (By courtesy of Robert Douwma Prints and Maps Ltd).

below:

Captain Cook named this inlet along Alaska's forbidding coast 'Snug Corner Cove' during his third voyage of 1778-9. His ships are shown at anchor in the cove in Prince William's Sound surrounded by native boats and canoes. John Webber was the expedition's official artist and the engravings made from his drawings are among the first published views of Alaska (By courtesy of the Robert Douwma Prints and Maps Ltd).



modern coastline of Alaska was established once and for all.

Further Reading:

- Bagrow, Leo. *A History of Russian Cartography up to the Year 1800* (Ontario: Walker Press, 1975).
 Falk, Marvin W. *Alaskan Maps. A Cartobibliography of Alaska to 1900* (New York & London: Garland Publishing Inc. 1983).
 Fisher, Raymond. *Semen Deshnev* (London: Hakluyt Society, 1981).
 Makarova, R.V. *The Russians on the Pacific*. Translated by A. Donnelly and R. Pierce. (Ontario: Limestone Press).
 Muller, G.F. *Voyages from Asia to America*. Translated by Jeffreys (London, 1761).
 Tooley, R.V. *Dictionary of Mapmakers* (Tring, England, 1979).

Wagner, H.R. *Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800* (Amsterdam: N. Israel, 1968).

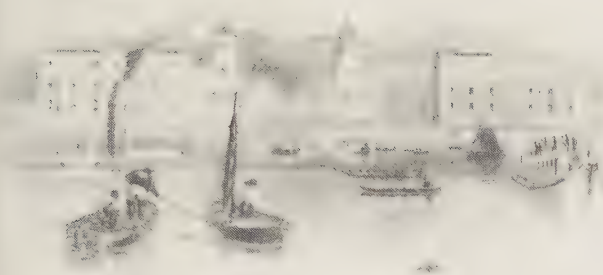
Author's Notes:

Special thanks are due to Leslie Longenbaugh for typing and editing; William Jorgenson, Eric Wolf and Russell Smith for encouragement; and Betsy Longenbaugh for editing.

The history of the discovery of the Aleutian Islands is not included in this paper. While part of Alaska, and amply covered by V.N. Berkh in *A Chronological History of the Aleutian Islands* (translated by Dimitri Krenov, Ontario, 1974) and William Cox in *The Russian Discoveries Between Asia and America* (London, 1780) they are not truly relevant to this description of the discovery of mainland Alaska.

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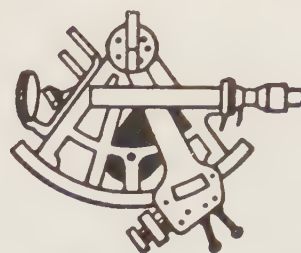
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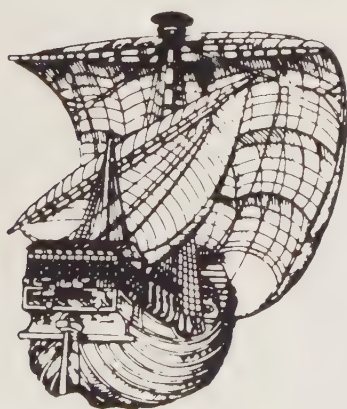
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Previously Unknown Pocke

by David Smith

DAVID KINGSLEY'S fine carto-bibliography of Sussex¹ brought to light a previously unknown collection of maps in an early nineteenth century gazetteer. Since this is in private hands (collected for its text not its maps) it would perhaps be wise to record its bibliographical details. The title is as follows: 'Crosby's Complete Pocket Gazetteer of England and Wales, or Traveller's Companion. Arranged under the various Descriptions of Local Situation, Public Buildings, Civil Government, Number of Inhabitants, Charitable Institutions, Antiquities and Curiosities, Manufactures and Commerce, Navigation and Canals, Mineral Springs, Singular Customs, Literary Characters, Amusements, Parishes, Churches, &c. Market Days, and Fairs, Bankers, Posts, Inns, Coaches and Waggons, Distances from London, Surrounding Towns, Gentlemen's Seats; and Whatever is worthy the attention of Gentlemen or Men of Business throughout the Kingdom. A New Edition, Illustrated By Two Maps, London: Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Paternoster Row; Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Court; and J. Bumpus, Holborn Bars. 1818'.

The work was first issued in 1807 with only two general maps.

According to their publication dates, the folding maps in Crosby's gazetteer were published from fifteen to twenty-seven months before the smaller county maps. The larger size permitted greater topographical detail with different classes of road distinguished and canals marked. Despite generally neat engraving, which allowed more settlements to be shown within a given area than on the smaller maps, Yorkshire appeared crude, cluttered and lacking in information, perhaps persuading Bumpus, the publisher, to adopt a simpler, more visually appealing, format for the rest of the counties to be published. (Photography by John Freeman)

'in the execution of which no pains or expense have been spared.' Such was the popularity of the gazetteer, that it appeared again in 1815 and 1818 without maps. 'The rapid sale of a very large impression of the "Complete Pocket Gazetteer" having rendered a new edition necessary, the proprietors offer the present impression in the hope that it will be found not unworthy of public patronage. In preparing it for the press the greatest pains and attention have been bestowed.' Internal evidence dates the issue containing the full set of maps to 1821 at the earliest and, although the work contains the 1818 title page, it may well have been published by John Bumpus alone since the maps bear his imprint.

The gazetteer was compiled by Benjamin Crosby (1768-1815), reputedly the 'real founder' of wholesaling in the book trade. Crosby, the son of a Yorkshire grazier, sought his fortune in London, becoming apprenticed to James Nunn, a bookseller in Great Queen Street. After working under George Robinson, the 'King of the Booksellers', Crosby took over the business of Mr Stalker of Stationers' Hall Court. Crosby's business success was 'materially assisted' by two assistants, Simpkin and Marshall.

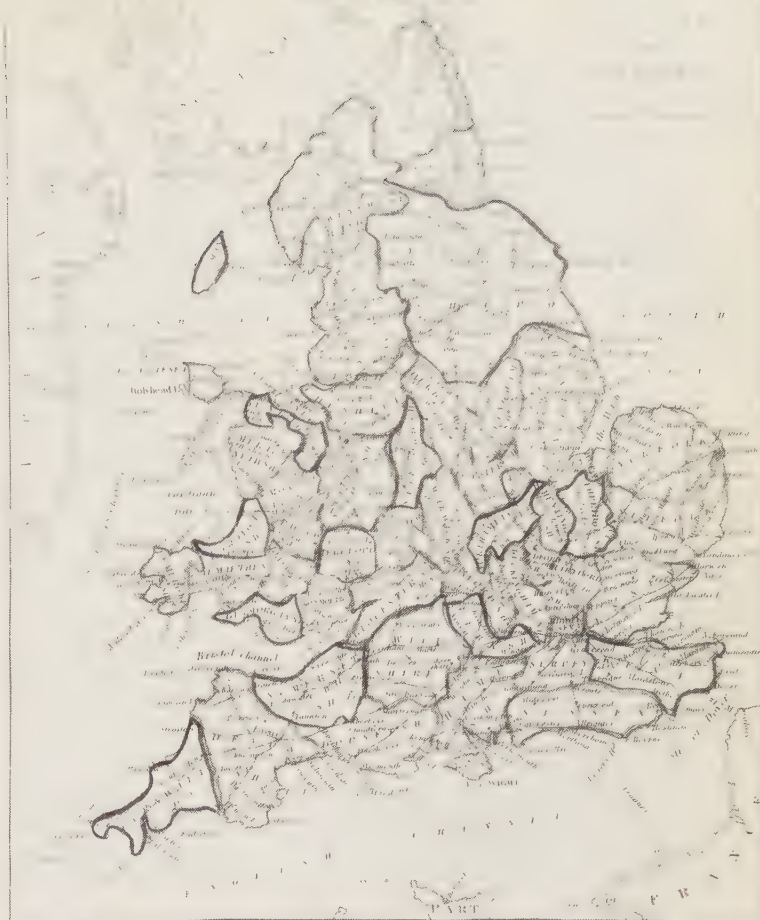


Gazetteer Found

shall, who succeeded to part of his business in 1814 when 'he was stricken by a sudden attack of paralysis'. The remainder of the business passed to Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, who, with Simpkin and Marshall, apparently came to share the proprietary rights in the gazetteer. These rights came also to be partially owned by John Bumpus, probably a member of the well known book-selling Bumpus family and possibly the bookseller of Skinner Street who drowned himself in the Surrey Canal in 1832.

The maps vary in size, averaging 120×76 mm, but all are printed on sheets of 178×108 mm. England and Wales, South and North Wales, and Yorkshire are larger folding maps. Each small map is framed by a double line without any indication of latitude and longitude, or alternatively by a piano-key border. The county title in plain or hatched capital letters appears on the map face as does a note of its area, inhabitants and parliamentary representation, taken from the Census of 1811, sometimes set within a panel. The north point is a cruciform with a plain pointer, a cross and pointer, or a fleur-de-lys

Despite the dearth of topographical information, the later small county maps still appeared cluttered due to their poor design and crude engraving. Cornwall's piano-key' frame and hatched title piece make it one of the most attractive maps in the gazetteer. It is unusual in bearing neither draughtsman's nor engraver's signature. (Photography by John Freeman)



The general introductory map of England and Wales in Crosby's gazetteer is a disappointingly crude, ill-designed and uninformative map typical of so many small general maps of the nineteenth century which seemed to warrant less attention than those of their constituent counties. (Photography by John Freeman)

pointer. The orientation varies from map to map.

Only sketchy information is offered, consisting of the county boundary, rivers, parks (indicated by stipple shading), roads with mileages marked and destinations noted where routes leave the county, and settlements. Some maps bear a scale bar divided into miles. The larger folding general maps and that of Yorkshire distinguish additionally between 'Mail Coach Roads' and 'Bye Roads'. Canals are also marked, their symbols being defined in a 'note'. Besides this, South Wales indicates parliamentary representation by means of stars.

All maps bear the publisher's imprint of John Bumpus, usually in the form: 'London, Publish'd May, 1st. 1822, by I. Bumpus No. 6 Holbourn Bars'. All imprints are dated May 1st. 1822 except:

- Jan. 1st. 1820 : North Wales
- Nov. 1st 1820 : South Wales, Yorkshire
- Jan. 1st 1821 : England and Wales

Outside the lower frame the majority of maps bear the signature of J. Cox as engraver and/or J. Walker as draughtsman, although Durham notes Cox as draughtsman. Kingsley suggests that Walker was the cartographer of a manuscript plan of Littlehampton (1822) and the surveyor of Gravesend Reach (1838). He should perhaps be identified with James Walker, the canal engineer.

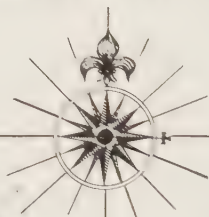
The maps in Crosby's *Gazetteer* gain additional interest from the fact that Kingsley was unable to establish the source from which the Sussex sheet was derived, and other cartobibliographers have similarly failed to identify the origin of the maps. In all the gazetteer comprises a general map of England and Wales, regional maps of North and South Wales, and maps of all forty English counties (including Monmouth) coloured in outline. Perhaps this note will prompt collectors to be on the lookout for further examples.

Reference:

- 1 David Kingsley, *Printed Maps of Sussex 1575-1900* (Sussex Record Society, 1982), pp. 168-69.

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History of Cartography popular feature at Australian Conference

Report by Helen Wallis

DR HELEN WALLIS, Map Librarian of the British Library, London, discussed whether or not the Portuguese discovered Australia, giving the map evidence, during her recent visit to the Twelfth International Conference of the International Cartographic Association held in Perth. Her talk was part of the history of cartography session which proved to be very popular provoking considerable media interest and even a cartoon in the press.

The session was under the chairmanship of Dr Wallis, Professor Dr Günter Schilder of the Netherlands who spoke on the Dutch conception of New Holland in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century and Dorothy Prescott of Australia, who spoke about the colonisation of Australia by the British as shown through maps. A number of other papers were also given and all are to be published in Volume 2 of the conference proceedings and an audio cassette is available from Quickecopy, 286 Hay Street East, Perth (5000).

The session was complemented by an historical exhibition entitled 'Terra Australis Percepta' at the Western Australia Art Gallery, Perth, and organised by William H. Lamble, Executive Librarian of the Government Publications and Maps, State Reference Library of Western Australia, who also compiled the catalogue. The success of the occasion owed much to the liaison activities and enthusiasm of the Conference Director, D.T. Pearce, Vice President of the Australian Institute of Cartographers.

This ICA conference, held from August 4-13, included the seventh general assembly on the History of Cartography which was approved as one of four standing commissions with Dr Wallis elected as chairman. Terms of reference are as follows:

Long Term

1 to provide a forum for the communication of ideas in the history of cartography and to undertake international projects of research, documentation and publication.

2 to assume on-going responsibility for developing and maintaining liaison with relevant international organizations and individual projects.

Short Term

3 Publication in 1985 of *Cartographical Innovations. An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900*, a glossary prepared by the former Commission F.

4 Encouragement of the production of translations of the *Handbook* in other languages.

Longer Term

5 to obtain from member countries bibliographical records of their cartographers, to be compiled into an international dictionary of modern cartographers up to the 1950s.

6 Complementary to this project, to establish and maintain an international archive of personal recollections in the developing history of 20th century cartography.

The glossary *Cartographical Innovations. An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900*, edited by Helen Wallis and Arthur H. Robinson, to be published by Map Collector Publications (1982) Ltd., is due out in the Spring of 1985. Orders should be placed as soon as possible in order to obtain pre-publication price.

The assembly also approved the setting up of a working group on documentation. This is a continuation of the interassociational group

which the ICA organises in collaboration with the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). Joachim Neumann (Federal Republic of Germany) was voted co-chairman for the ICA and Monique Pelletier (France) chairman for IFLA, with E.H. van de Waal (The Netherlands) as secretary. The terms of reference are as follows:

- 1 General objective as established in 1980 to develop liaison between the two leading international associations of cartographers and librarians.
- 2 *Short Term Aims*
 - (a) to provide a standard for marginal information on cartographic materials.
 - (b) to undertake a feasibility study for an international standard cartographic code, including the use of ISBN's and bar codes for maps.
- 3 *Longer Term Aims*
 - (c) to collaborate in the design of a standard for the exchange of cartographic information in digital form.
 - (d) to investigate and report on the implications of the new developments in cartographic information systems (geodata, cartographic data and remote sensing) for documentation and library records.

Note to Readers

Following publication in issue 27 of a list of suppliers of conservation material, Christopher Wright of Printed Page, Bridge Street, Winchester, Hampshire, England, has written to us pointing out that some dealers also provide conservation framing. His company is one of these and is used by some museums. He also has a booklet *Pictures and Picture Framing at Printed Page* which he would be happy to send to people on request. **Ed.**

Ortelius Map on Stamp

This attractive map by Abraham Ortelius of 1570 was issued as a stamp to mark the Nordia '84 Stamp Exhibition held this summer at Reykjavik in Iceland. This coloured facsimile of the Northern Regions is much reduced in scale with perforations around the Iceland area. (Kindly sent in by Mrs Olsson-Nilsson of Helsinki).

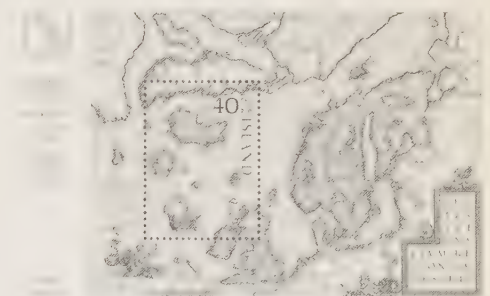


Rare Material Sold in Auction

Report by Tessa Campbell

ON SEPTEMBER 20, several rare maps and atlases came up for sale in London. Christopher Saxton's *Atlas of England and Wales* – reported in the news pages of our last issue – fetched £54,000 (including hammer price) in auction at Phillips, while the major autumn auction at Sotheby's offered some important 'firsts' for sale. *Kitab-i Jihannuma li Katib Celebi* ('World Mirror of Katib Celebi') of 1732, the first printed Turkish atlas, made £11,000. Three (of four) sheets of an apparently unique map of Palestine were sold for £20,900 (estimate £3-4000). Yakov ben Abraham Zaddik's map is based on one in Adrichom's *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae* of 1584 with the names translated into Hebrew. It was published in Amsterdam in 1631-2. One other map by Zaddik after Adrichom, but dated 1621, is recorded in the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris (see *Undique ad Terram Sanctam Cartographic Exhibition from the Eran Laor Collection*, Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, October-November 1976, no. 43. This is the earliest known printed map of Palestine in Hebrew.

Of interest to English county map collectors was the sale of fifty-six parts of *Moule's English Counties* (1830-5) in their original wrappers for £2860, also at Sotheby's. There is now a unique opportunity to trace the publishing history of Thomas Moule's popular atlas. (We hope to publish the outcome of this research in a future issue of the magazine **Ed.**)



Warning to Dealers

As we were going to press we learned that serious thefts have been taking place at map and print shops in different parts of the country and dealers should be on their guard. Julia Holmes, who deals from her home, reports that a man giving the name 'Ferla' and a telephone number, which turned out to be bogus, stole a Speed of Caernarvon (Roger Rea), a Jansson of Hants/Berks and several Ptolemy maps of

Africa from her stock while her daughter was out of the room. Since then at least three other dealers have had stock stolen possibly by the same thief.

Apparently this man is particularly good at taking maps out of their wrappings or frames. A description given says he is rather fat, aged about thirty, not very well spoken but chatty.

Heather Lawrence 1934-84

HEATHER WAS TAKEN ILL at a meeting of Wakefield Historical Society, of which she was a prominent member and past President. After apparently making a good recovery, she died suddenly next evening, October 17, at the much too early age of fifty.

The daughter of an auctioneer of fine properties, Heather was familiar with antiques from an early age and soon became a collector. Married to a veterinary surgeon, her description on the poll registration 'Housewife', gave no indication of her many-sided interests and her academic mind. A devoted mother of two boys and a girl, she was both friend and wise counsellor to them. Brought up in the Society of Friends, Heather was 'clerk' to the Barnsley Meeting of Quakers and a sincere but unostentatious Christian.

Her early collecting focussed on Yorkshire pottery which, with typical thoroughness, she studied and researched in detail. Unable to find a book on the subject, she decided to write one. After several years' diligent research in old records and in the field she wrote 'Yorkshire Pots and Potters,' now the standard book of reference on the subject. In the 1970's Heather became seriously interested in old maps and estate plans and compiled a comprehensive catalogue of large-scale manuscript plans of estates in West Yorkshire (not yet published). This led to interest in the work of Christopher Saxton as a surveyor and map maker - who, incidentally, had lived 400 years ago only eight miles away from her home. Finding that Saxton's life and work had not been comprehensively researched or recorded, she decided to fill the gap. Her typically thorough research and her enthusiasm and energy resulted in the publication of the much praised *Christopher Saxton, Elizabethan Map Maker* which, in conception, content and publication was largely her work.

For two years Heather had been researching the life and work of John Speed for a book, the first chapters of which she had already written in draft. I very much hope that this important contribution to cartographic literature, can be competently completed. There could be no finer memorial to an outstanding, much-liked and highly regarded member of the map-loving fraternity.

Already Heather had ideas in mind for further research and writing: Norden especially interested her, as did William Smith and Humphrey Lluyd.

Although I have known her for a mere five years, we developed - through our common interest in maps - a close and rewarding friendship and met regularly at our homes to talk about maps, map collecting and Heather's work on the subject. One result of these meetings was our joint organisation of the IMCOS Conference at York last June when Heather gave a memorable talk illustrating her wide-ranging interest and knowledge of old maps.

She was a remarkable person - warm, generous, humorous and always willing to help others - with an outstanding capacity for work and great determination to search out the truth. Though by definition an amateur, she had all the qualities of a good academic.

Perhaps my wife's phrase 'integrity of scholarship and character' best expresses the essence of that splendid person, Heather Lawrence. Her premature death is a great loss to English map collectors and to me personally as she was a very dear and valued friend.

Clifford Stephenson



Heather Lawrence pictured in the garden of her Wakefield home this summer (Photo by Valerie Scott).

Tributes to Heather Lawrence

All readers of *The Map Collector* will be saddened to hear of the death of Heather Lawrence, who was a collector and co-author of the book *Christopher Saxton, Elizabethan Map-Maker* published in 1979. She was also an acknowledged expert on the subjects of Saxton, Speed and Norden and was preparing the draft for a new book on John Speed which it is hoped will be continued by someone else. We publish here some of the tributes we have received.

'I was sad to hear of the death of Heather Lawrence. Although a fairly recent contributor to the ranks of cartobibliography she was a dedicated and careful researcher. She was also a good friend whom I met on many occasions and enjoyed her active mind and personality. Both her life and her working life were short. She will be missed by those who knew her and to those who have not, she will always be remembered for her work on Christopher Saxton, her reproduction of Saxton's atlas in full colour and her articles in *TMC* and *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* in 1981. That is a fitting memorial.'

R. V. Tooley

'The sudden death of Heather Lawrence comes as a great shock to her many friends in the map collecting field. During the time I have known

her I quickly came to respect her as a leading authority on various aspects of early map making. She was also a very good friend and at all times ready to give cheerful help whenever needed. Heather's presence at numerous map conferences did much to ensure their success and was an example to us all. Fortunately for us her book on Christopher Saxton has left us a lasting memory of her great contribution to the mapping world.'

Alan Hulme, Chester

'Heather Lawrence was one of the Map Library's most enquiring and cheerful readers. She was generous with her research and often gave us the benefit of her knowledge on such subjects as Christopher Saxton, John Speed and John Norden. Her enthusiasm for the history of English cartography and her ability to search out unrecorded examples of the English map-maker's art make her death a very untimely one. We hope that her research, particularly on John Speed, will be carried on by others in the future.'

Sarah Tyacke, The British Library, London

'We shall all miss Heather greatly. She carried with her a down-to-earth enthusiasm that was both refreshing and infectious. Yet she was also a serious and diligent historian. All map lovers are indebted to Heather for her studies into the life of Christopher Saxton, culminating in the scholarly book, written with Ifor Evans. Who will be able to continue her research into John Speed and his life, sadly now incomplete? Heather was a keen and frequent attendee at IMCOS meetings. The 1984 York meeting, which she organised jointly with Clifford Stephenson, was reckoned the best that the Society has held so far. I speak for all IMCOS members, and personally, in mourning her tragically early death.'

Rodney W. Shirley, President, IMCO

'It was both a shock and very saddening to learn of the death so unexpectedly of Heather Lawrence. Many will remember her as a warm but quiet and determined personality who took an actively helpful interest in other peoples' research projects in addition to her own valuable and acclaimed work. Two differing and notable examples are her contribution to Peter Eden's *Dictionary of Local Surveyors . . . of Great Britain and Ireland . . . 1550-1850*, and her willingness to provide information for the British Cartographic Society's Map Curators' Group publication *Directory of UK Map Collections*. It is some small consolation to know that one piece of her research will be published in the *BCS Cartographic Journal* in June 1985, 'John Norden and his colleagues: surveyors of Crown lands.' One hopes that other material will survive and be prepared for publication.

Francis Herbert, Royal Geographical Society

Arctic Display



This map of the North Pole and 'Parts Adjoining' by Moses Pitt and dated c. 1630 is one of many which were on display recently at Exploration House in Birch Avenue, Toronto, Canada. The exhibition included some of the earliest known Arctic maps and prints, instruments, drawings, paintings, scrimshaw, whalebone and bronze sculpture, and ivory artefacts and books. The majority of the items were from The Map Room at Exploration House, the Wildlife Gallery and the Marine Arts Gallery.

Thomas E. Marston

RETIRED CURATOR OF Medieval and Renaissance literature at Yale University Library, Thomas E. Marston died on February 25, 1984, at Loudoun Memorial Hospital, Leesburg, Virginia. He was 79 years old. Since his retirement, in 1972, Marston and his wife, Minna Reese Marston, had resided in The Plains, Virginia. Marston, who was a native of Chicago, graduated from Yale University in 1927, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree, by Harvard University, in 1929. To historians of cartography, he was best known as co-author, with R.A. Skelton, George Painter, and Alexander Victor, of *The Vinland Map and the Tartar Relation*, which was published by Yale University Press in 1965. The book, and the map it described, which was alleged to have been made in 1440, evoked considerable controversy, and stimulated a virtual library of books and articles pro and con. In 1974, following extensive scientific analysis of the map, by Walter C. McCrone Associates of Chicago, Yale University authorities concluded that the Vinland Map 'may be a forgery'. Marston and several colleagues, including Laurence Mitten, the Connecticut book dealer from whom Yale acquired the map and manuscript Relation, via an anonymous benefactor, have continued to support the Vinland Map's authenticity.

Walter W. Ristow

Erratum

In the September issue we mentioned that the Butler Galleries in Canada had moved from West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, to Fort Street, Vancouver Island. Their new address should, however, have read, 341 West Pender Street, in the centre of Vancouver.

David Garnett

David Garnett, railway map historian, died suddenly of a heart attack on 24 July, 1984. Born on 8 March, 1909, David was educated at parish school, near Winchester and became an electrical engineer. Unsuccessful in securing a coveted job with the Southern Railway he became a lift engineer, working 'vertically instead of horizontally' as he liked to put it. Railways were his passion and he steeped himself in the history of them. For the railway historian maps are not always the most reliable media. Frequently they show railways projected yet never constructed, and they continue to show railways long after they have been closed and removed. In Britain the most reliable maps are those issued by the Railway Clearing House and by the railway companies. Being working tools or maps for passengers they had to be right. David set himself to track down all such surviving maps, to compare them, and to note every alteration however minor. His very extensive listings of railway Clearing House and District Railway maps and his notes on subsequent discoveries were published in the *Journal of the Railway and Canal Historical Society*. Armed with these the

Japanese Official at the Map Library

His Excellency Mr Michiyuki Isurugi, Minister of State for Science and Technology in Japan, is pictured during a recent visit to the Map Library of the British Library. With him is Dr Helen Wallis, the Map Librarian, who mounted a special exhibition of maps of the world and Japan from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, to mark the visit.

The Minister, who is apparently a keen map collector, was on an official visit to this country. Dr Wallis presented him with a copy of the September issue of



The Map Collector which was devoted to the British Library map collections



serious historian can see at a glance what maps exist and where he should go to see them.

David Garnett was a modest man with an engaging sense of fun and a nice turn of phrase. He was almost extravagantly appreciative of assistance given by curators and always eager to give abundant help in return. Curators will miss receiving queries from Pear Tree Cottage, Little Somerford, Wiltshire where in retirement he diligently researched his railway maps and organised the electrical arrangements for a host of local occasions.

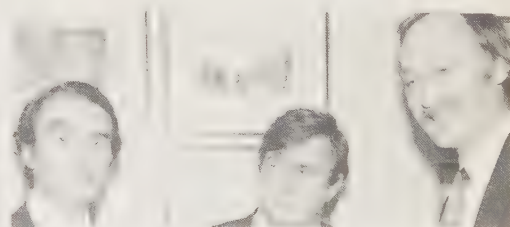
David bequeathed his collection of railway maps – probably the largest in private hands in Britain – together with 2,000 railway books, his notes, and his bookcases to the library of Brunel University, Hillingdon, Middlesex. The collection will continue to be arranged according to his own system. The Garnett Collection thus joins the Clinker Railway Collection bequeathed to the University by the railway historian, C. R. Clinker, last year. Both Clinker and Garnett Collections will be officially 'opened' during a celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway at the University on 24 April 1985.

Ralph Hyde
(Guildhall Library, London)

NB David Garnett wrote an article 'John Airey's Undated Early Railway Maps' for Issue 26 (March 1984) of *TMC*. Ed.

New Gallery Opened in London

Pictured at the opening of Richard Hewlett's new map and print gallery in London are, from left to right, Paul Mason, Raymond O'Shea and Clive Burden. The reception was held on October 18 in Richard's new premises in Cale Street, just off the Fulham Road, London. Map and print collecting has been a hobby of his since he was 12-years-old and he first started working in the business four years ago when he joined Raymond O'Shea at his gallery in London's Belgravia. Richard has now decided to go it alone. His stock includes a fine selection of high quality pre-1700 world and British county maps together with both British and overseas aquatints. We wish him well in his new venture.



I'd Like a Map

Review by I. A. G. Kinniburgh

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY of Scotland is one of the great libraries. It traces its origins to a date some time about 1689, becoming a 'copyright library' in 1710 not long after the Union of the Parliaments of Scotland and England. Though maps were part of the collection from early times, it was as recently as 1958 that a formal, distinctive, Map Room was opened. That was twenty-five years ago, and to mark the anniversary, the Library has mounted a superb exhibition of the maps and atlases in the principal hall of the main library building in George IV Bridge, Edinburgh. An anniversary however, even if a very good reason for an exhibition, is, in this case, not the only reason. The staff of the Library (though tireless in their efforts to meet the demands of a steady stream of readers) are still concerned that not enough people know about the Map Room and the range of services it offers. This 'shop window' exhibition will go a long way to putting the Map Room on the map!

With a collection comprising 1¼ million maps, the choosing of something like 150 for display was a headache of gigantic proportions. Perhaps the title of the exhibition gives a clue to the underlying basis of the display. 'I'd Like a Map' was chosen because this phrase is on the lips of almost every user of the Map Room. There is, therefore, an implication that the selection shows, not merely the range of the collection, but perhaps the sort of items which users find most interesting. This has produced a representative and popular show from a vast cartographic treasure house which has been put together in an entirely professional yet attractive and imaginative way. The exhibition is a series of small displays each one self-contained with a title of its own. They cover such subjects as (I'd like a map) – *To Go To Town*, *To Find My Roots*, *To Study the Earth*. With subtitles like, *To Dream Dreams* and *To Feel the Way* (tactile maps here), one realises that they are pushing out the frontiers. *Maps in Verse and Music* and *Map Ephemera* will draw the curious among professionals and lay users alike.

A dip into this series of mini exhibitions demonstrates what a rich and varied collection there is in the NLS Map Room. The visitor comes first to the section *To Go To Town* and it is clear that the Library has gone to town, in more ways than one. Carefully chosen examples of town mapping range from the manuscript of St Andrews attributed to Geddy and dated c. 1580 to the isometric view of New York by Herman Bollman. Chronologically in between these there is the Plan de Paris by Louis Bretez of 1739 – an exquisite example of copper engraving also in the bird's eye view style. The feeling of looking down on eighteenth century Paris is heightened by evocative captioning. In addition to full cartographic listing the captions include such comment as '... this is the Paris of Louis XV ... the Revolution was still fifty years ahead ...'. Again, in the commentary on Ratzel's plan of New York of 1766-7, the remark is made 'this is a peaceful New York very different from its atmosphere on 9 July 1776 when the Declaration of Independence had been read to its citizens'. This linking of the map to its time as well as its place is particularly well done. In the section entitled *To Sail the Seas*, a portolan manuscript of 1560 by Georgio Calapoda is displayed along with modern charts while Alexander Dalrymple, one of the founders of modern charting and of particular interest to the National Library also has a place here. Estate plans in manuscript, featuring



Mr John C. Bartholomew cutting a cake, iced with a map of Scotland, at the opening of the exhibition 'I'd Like a Map.'

properties in the Borders and Marchlands are a fitting part of the section on *To Find My Roots* and, as would be expected, the official site map of the Olympic Games, Los Angeles, has a place of prominence in the section on *To Play the Game*. In *To Travel the World* the Swiss Federal Institute of Topography's 'Mount McKinley'; the combined efforts of the German and Austrian Alpine Club's 'Mount Everest'; the DOS 'Mount Kenya' and the IGN 'Mont Blanc Massif' show together what might justifiably be described as the height of relief representation. Early travellers too are included in this section from Ptolemy to Pont and to Ogilby, yet the space age is not left out for LANDSAT also comes in as does Thomas Telford, working at his post roads, and Aaron Arrowsmith's drawings for a 'Caledonian Canal or inland navigation'. Rich variety appears in many sections throughout the exhibition but perhaps in none more than that given over to maps *To Study the Earth*. Inclusion of plates from the *Atlas of Scotland* of 1895 published by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society is a fitting compliment from one institution to another on the occasion of the Society's centenary this year.

In studying maps there are many which are known only by inference or reference, the originals having been lost or destroyed. Clearly, the National Library could not be expected to include these in an exhibition but in the section *To Dream Dreams* the Library shows some maps of subjects which have never happened! Telford's map of a proposed railway from Glasgow to Berwick, and maps of proposals to build railway tunnels under the Irish Sea are included here. This is a small section but it may hold the seed for a future exhibition of maps of the might-have-been. All the previous subsections have their parallels in other map exhibitions but there are two sections which set this one apart. Some might say that they are not about maps at all, others (hopefully only a few) might suggest that they are not serious enough, but there they are – *Maps in Verse and Music* and *Map Ephemera*! The Map Room is to be applauded for including them. Here is David Calder's 'Continents: eight map-poems' and there is Cedric Thorpe Davie's 'Directions for a map. Cantata for Soprano or tenor and string

quartet'. What of Julia Usher's 'Ordnance Survey. Seven poems mapped for tenor and string clarinet, viola and cello'? *Map Ephemera* will delight many visitors and probably start a new collecting craze. Jig-saw puzzle maps, a knitted map, labels showing maps, tea towel cartography, beer mat maps, maps in advertising, tin printed mapping are all on display.

This is an enthralling exhibition intriguingly mounted – but that is not all. In searching for a map to symbolise the display, the Library hit on the idea of using a map of a fictitious island – the frontispiece for R. L. Stevenson's *Treasure Island*. Engraved in Edinburgh by Bartholomew this map sums up so much of the exhibition and could appear in almost every subsection. In a fittingly scholarly way, the exhibition opens with the quotation 'I am told that there are people who do not care for maps, and find it hard to believe', and closes with another 'He who is faithful to his map ... and draws from it his inspiration ... gains positive support and not merely negative immunity from accident'. This is Stevenson speaking again, of course, and who could be more appropriate in the National Library in Edinburgh?

It will come as a shock to many to learn that a map was destroyed at the opening of the exhibition. It was John Bartholomew who did it – deliberately, with a knife. He opened the anniversary exhibition by cutting a birthday cake decorated with a map of Scotland – and the assembled multitude ate it! Surely the first occasion in which a map has been dissected and eaten on the spot!

A leaflet has been prepared to accompany the exhibition and a booklet entitled *The Map Room and Its Services* has been published on the occasion of the anniversary by, and is available from, the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.

OBITUARY

Louis Booker Wright

Folger Shakespeare Librarian from 1948 to 1968 and a distinguished scholar and historian, Louis Booker Wright, died at his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, a Washington suburb, on February 26, 1984. He was born in Greenwood County, South Carolina, March 1, 1899, and received his undergraduate degree from Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1920. He pursued graduate studies in history at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where he earned an M.A. degree, in 1924, and a Ph.D., in 1926.

Following several years of teaching, Wright received an appointment, in 1932, as a research associate at the Henry Huntington Library, in San Marino, California. He left the Huntington in 1948 to become Director of The Folger Shakespeare Library. Following his retirement from The Folger, Wright served on the Board of Trustees of the National Geographic Society, and as a member of the Society's Committee for Research and Exploration.

Louis B. Wright was the author of a number of books and articles, principally in the fields of American discovery and colonial history, Elizabethan England, and the life and works of William Shakespeare. His principal contribution to cartographical history was the Introduction to the facsimile edition of *The John Henry County Map of Virginia 1770*, which was published by the University Press of Virginia, in 1977.

Walter W. Ristow

Around and About

Charles Wood, a dealer from Cambridge, England, who specialised in Saxton maps, World maps and Braun and Hogenberg town plans, is reported to have died in a drowning accident.

A well known figure in the map world, Bob Tollett, former buyer of autographs, books and maps for B. Altman's gallery in Fifth Avenue, New York, has just set up his own company with Donn Harman. Their business is to be called Tollett and Harman and their address is 175 West 76 Street, New York City 10023 (Telephone 212 877 1566). They will specialise in maps, autographs, books and photographs.

The private map collection of Joe Armstrong was on display this August in Vieux Port, Quebec, Canada. The maps were grouped under the theme 'D'un ocean a l'autre, cartes anciennes de la découverte du haut et du bas Canada.'

The Australian Map Circle have published a facsimile of James Wyld's 'Map of Australia.' It was originally published in London about 1851 by Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, and was made by order of the Admiralty. This facsimile edition is limited to 250 copies at \$Australian 50 (inc. p&p). Write to: Business Manager, Australian Map Circle, P.O. Box E 133, Queen Victoria Terrace, A.C.T. 2600 Australia.

A one-day symposium organised by the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, entitled 'Cartography - The Way Ahead' is to be held on Friday, May 31, 1985, at the University. The conveners will be Dr Jeffrey Stone and Mr Michael Wood and there will be eight speakers drawn from a broad spectrum of cartographic activity. The programme will include the subject of the way ahead in the study of the history of Scottish cartography.

Further details from: Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, High Street, Aberdeen AB9 2UE

If you are actively engaged in research into the history of cartography, or historical cartobibliography, and would like to be included in the next *International Directory* (publication date June 1985) write for an entry form to: Geo Books, Regency House, 34 Duke Street, Norwich NR3 3AP, England.

Papers are called for the Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography to be held from July 8-12, 1985 at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa. Areas of interest selected for emphasis are 'teaching the history of cartography,' 'the history of twentieth century cartography,' 'the history of Canadian cartography,' 'computers and the study of the history of cartography,' 'the physical analysis of maps,' 'curatorship of collections of historical maps and cartobibliography.' Papers in these fields will be considered for presentation. Registration fee is \$125 Cdn. Correspondence to: Edward Dahl, History of Cartography Conference, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3.

The 1985 International Map Collectors' Symposium is to be held at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, on June 22. It is hoped to travel up river by boat from London Bridge. Another provisional date is for a symposium in Helsinki from 27-30 September, 1985.

The Washington Map Society has burst into print with a newsletter entitled *The Portolan*. This is intended to keep the membership informed on meetings, exhibitions, listings of new books and reviews of speakers' lectures.



The editor is former president of the Society Dr Jonathan T. Lanman.

The Library Company of Philadelphia held an exhibition of eighteenth and nineteenth century maps from July 10-August 17 at the Provident National Bank in Philadelphia.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, held their nineteenth annual meeting of Associates to celebrate the opening of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Exhibition Gallery on Wednesday, October 31. There was also an exhibit of maps from the library entitled 'Gardens of Delight.' Senator Adlai Stevenson spoke on 'Dutch Smith and My Father.'

To mark the centenary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, a map colloquium was held at the University of Dundee on aspects of the maps of Scotland on Saturday, November 17. Among the speakers was Miss Margaret Wilkes, Map Superintendent of the National Library of Scotland and Dr Jeffrey Stone, Senior Lecturer in Geography at the University of Aberdeen.

The mammoth task of putting together the book *History of Cartography* being edited by Dr Brian Harley and Professor David Woodward is reported to be well underway with Volume One now at the printers. We will keep you posted on progress.

Longitude Zero Symposium

by Jenny Welton
(Assistant Curator Hydrographic Section
National Maritime Museum)

THIS YEAR IS the centenary of the International Meridian Conference of 1884 which adopted the Greenwich meridian as the prime meridian for the world. Celebrations of the centenary have taken various guises all along the English part of it. A major part of these celebrations was the Longitude Zero symposium held from the 9th to 13th July at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London..

The nine sessions covered many of the aspects surrounding the prime meridian: time, meridians themselves, astrometry and geodesy, international co-operation, navigation and cartography.

In the session on cartography, chaired by Dr. Helen Wallis, papers were given covering mostly European material, but there were also some from further afield. E. G. Forbes of the University of Edinburgh began the session with a paper entitled 'The Geodetic link between the Greenwich and Paris Observatories in 1781'. Suzanne Debarbat from L'Observatoire de Paris then talked on 'The Cassini Meridian Line' and was followed by Jerzy Dobrzycki from Warsaw who spoke on 'Late medieval longitudes on the Continent: Astronomy versus Cartography'. After coffee, Andrew Cook of the India Office Library broadened the geographical horizons

with a paper on 'Alexander Dalrymple and the representation of longitude on East India Company marine charts'. Horizons were further expanded with a paper by J. T. Lanman from Bethesda on 'Geographic names from China on early Western maps: an interpretation'. U. L. van Turembeke of the Royal Military School in Belgium brought the session back to Europe speaking on the 'Influence of Flemish cartographers on the geometrical aspect of map-making in the Renaissance'. The final paper of the session was on home ground: 'The adoption of the Greenwich Meridian by the British map trade' given by Christopher Terrell of the National Maritime Museum.

Light relief was provided during the conference with a reception on the Monday at the

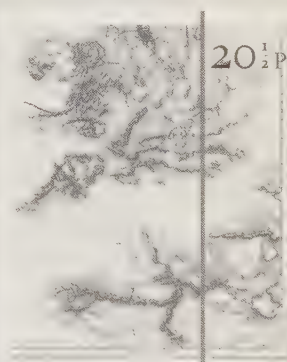
Old Royal Observatory, at which the three varieties of Meridian wine were sampled! On Wednesday afternoon there was a visit to the Royal Greenwich Observatory at Herstmonceux, which gave delegates the opportunity to watch several of the observatory's telescopes being demonstrated by astronomers, to stroll round the beautiful gardens, and to see some of the very interesting rare books and unique manuscripts held in the library. The afternoon's exertions were followed by a sumptuous buffet in the Ball Room. The conference dinner was held on the Thursday evening in the Queen's House at Greenwich, during which Olaf Pedersen of Aarhus University thanked the organisers for all their hard work.

Last, but by no means least, copies of the proceedings of the conference will be published early in 1985 in *Vistas in Astronomy* by Pergamon Press.

Two of the stamps issued to commemorate the centenary of the International Meridian Conference of 1884 which adopted the Greenwich meridian as the prime meridian of the world. (Kindly loaned by Les Grôl).



GREENWICH
1884 - MERIDIAN - 1984



GREENWICH
1884 - MERIDIAN - 1984

NEWS



IMCOS Dinner Blacked Out

Report by Valerie G. Scott

THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS SOCIETY will remember their 1984 dinner long after the memory of other annual dinners has faded because part of it was held in the pitch dark due to a power failure. But, map collectors being the people they are, this was all taken in good part by the diners although it did cut short the after-dinner speaker and meant that the presentation of awards had to be made in the gloom. The dinner was being held in the Royal Overseas League, Park Place, London SW1 and we were led to believe that a fire in a nearby building had caused the power problem.

But this incident certainly did not mar a most successful three days of events organised by the Society from Saturday, September 15 to Monday, September 17. Proceedings began at the British Library on Saturday morning when more than 100 people gathered for a symposium jointly organised by the Society and the Library. An opportunity to view some of the Library's cartographic treasures was an attraction too good for map enthusiasts to miss!

Alan Bartlett, the treasurer of IMCOS, and one of the organisers of the symposium, made an introductory speech in the lecture theatre at which he thanked all concerned and said how the numbers attending had far exceeded expectation. He was particularly pleased to welcome some overseas members including David Worland from Australia and several members from the USA.

Dr Helen Wallis, Map Librarian, and Ian Gibb, Keeper of Special Printed Material which includes the Map Library, welcomed delegates on behalf of the British Library and explained that a special issue of *The Map Collector* had been published to mark the occasion.

Peter Barber of the Manuscript Department at the British Library is pictured showing some of the participants of the symposium round the exhibition he had mounted.

Martin Blant of the Magna Gallery, Oxford, at his stand during the map fair.



Rodney Shirley (left) presenting the Tooley/IMCOS award to Ken Nebenzahl after the lights went out at the dinner!

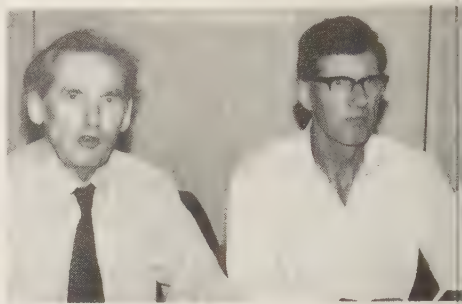
The four speakers, who were all from the British Library except Rodney Shirley, author of *The Mapping of the World*, gave extremely interesting talks which they illustrated with slides. Sarah Tyacke, Assistant Keeper of the Map Room, gave a bird's eye view of the map collections which date from the fifteenth century to the present day and encompass 1½ million maps. (A full account of these map holdings can be found in the September issue of *TMC*, no. 28. Ed).

Peter Barber, Senior Research Assistant in the Department of Manuscripts, talked about some of the treasures in his care while Dr Wallis chose nineteenth century thematic maps as her subject. She explained that the thematic map came into its own as a means of expressing scientific information in cartographic form. She also described the many different types of map which came under the heading of 'thematic', including those showing magnetic variation, wind directions and ocean currents, land-use maps and, in particular, the nineteenth century statistical maps, like those illustrating the distribution of poverty, disease or crime. Rodney Shirley, himself a map collector, then brought the morning's proceedings to a close with a talk on the 'Highlights and Perspectives of World Mapping!'

In the afternoon groups were taken on visits to the different departments for a unique viewing of some of the Library's cartographic treasures. The map library had taken the Klencke atlas (one of the world's largest atlases) out of its glass case and photographs were taken of Ronald Tooley standing with it. Mr Tooley, the 'grand old man of maps', celebrates his 85th birthday this year and it was a fitting tribute. The manuscript department showed several rare

Ronald Tooley almost dwarfed by the Klencke atlas which was on display at the British Library/International Map Collectors' Society symposium. (By courtesy of the British Library)

Jonathan Potter, a London dealer, pictured at the map fair.



Chairman of IMCOS, Malcolm Young (left) and David Webb, IMCOS Photographer, manning the arrival desk at the map fair.

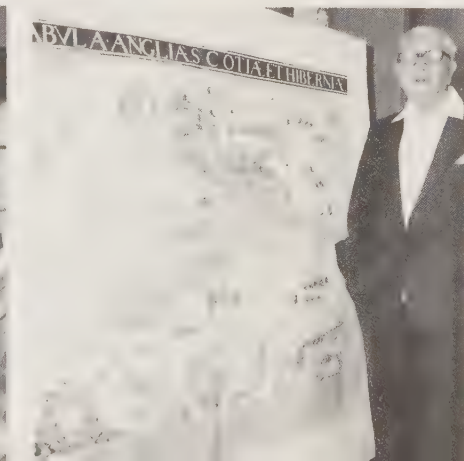
items including the world map from the Beatus manuscript produced early in the twelfth century in the Spanish monastery of Silos which was on display for that day only. Most of the manuscripts, however, formed part of a permanent exhibition staged by Peter Barber, which was being shown for the first time to coincide with the symposium.

Despite the crowded timetable everyone had the chance for at least one cup of tea and at the end of the afternoon there was a short question and answer session. The speakers from the earlier part of the proceedings were joined by Andrew Cook of the India Office Library and Records and Arthur Baynes-Cope, formerly Scientific Officer of the British Museum's Research Laboratory. The questions ranged from the harsh reality of the conflict between display and conservation to the whimsicality of the panel's own cartographic favourites.

The symposium dinner in the evening was well attended. Rodney Shirley was on hand again as President to present the IMCOS-Tooley award for 1984 which last year was won by Valerie Scott, editor of *TMC* and this year went to Kenneth Nebenzahl, a dealer from Chicago who annually sponsors the Nebenzahl lectures. In thanking the Society for the award, Mr Nebenzahl said that Ronald Tooley had first shown him what maps were all about and it had been a 'great time ever since.' The chairman's award for an article in the Society's journal went to Yasha Beresiner, who is retiring as editor of the journal. His successor is to be Stephen Luck.

On the Sunday and Monday a map fair and exhibition were held at the Forum Hotel, London SW7, which both proved to be very popular. Turnover at the two-day fair was very high according to the dealers and people flew from countries like Guatemala, Argentina and Japan just to attend. The 200 items in the exhibition were contributed by both IMCOS dealers and collectors and spanned a period of 500 years. Rodney Shirley, in his introduction in the catalogue said, 'Apart from individual dealer offerings – notably the collection displayed by The Map House in 1980 – this is, I think, the first public exhibition of world maps in this country within recorded memory.' There were six separate sections, 'Pre-Columbian Concepts of the World', 'The Age of the Great Discoveries', 'World Maps and the Decorative Arts', 'Science and Cartography in Transition', 'The Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries' and 'Smaller Maps and Curios.'

Next year's symposium will be in mid-June and is to be held at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich.



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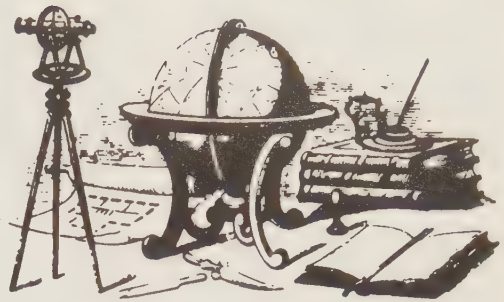


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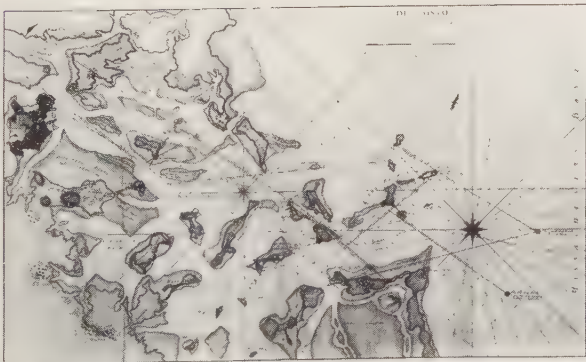


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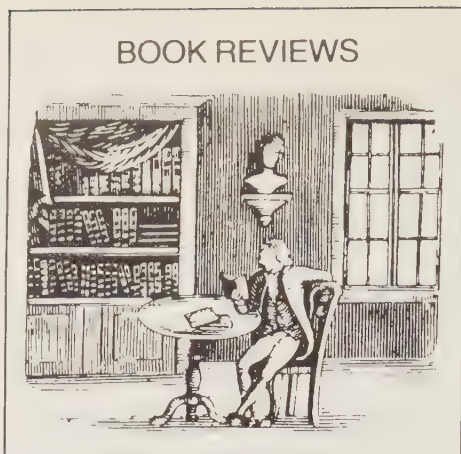
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10am — 6pm

FROM SEA UNTO SEA: ART & DISCOVERY MAPS OF CANADA by Joe. C.W. Armstrong. (Published by Fleet Publ. 1410 Birchmount Rd, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1P 2E7) 1982. unpagged, 39 plates (19 in colour), ISBN 0-7706-0030-1. 400 x 179 mm. \$45.00 Canadian.

On seeing the spine of this book Britons will be perplexed by the title, Americans may assume it to be a misquotation of a line from 'America the Beautiful' but Canadians will recognize it as their national motto - 'A Mari Usque Ad Mare', 'From Sea Unto Sea'. On first inspection the front of the attractive dust cover gives little in the way of further clues. It is dominated by a full-colour reproduction of Frederick De Wit's c. 1688 map of the world, on which 'Canada', 'Labrador' and 'Nova France' can only be seen with the aid of a magnifying glass. Bookshop browsers must look below this for the relatively diminutive sub-title which announces that the book is about 'Art & Discovery Maps of Canada'. A glance inside quickly establishes that the work consists of full-page reproductions of thirty-eight maps selected from the author's private Canadiana collection, each of which is faced on the verso by a 500 to 1500-word commentary.

In assessing the work's quality and utility it is necessary to distinguish very clearly between the reproductions, the text and the relationships be-

BOOK REVIEWS



tween them. The reproductions are maps printed in Europe, of which all but one pre-date 1802. In coverage they range from small-scale maps of the whole of the known earth to large-scale plans of settlements. Regionally, the emphasis is on eastern, and to a lesser extent, arctic Canada. The paucity of examples showing interior Canada and the Pacific Northwest is a consequence of a decision to focus almost exclusively on pre-nineteenth century maps. In nearly every case

quality printing on brilliant-white paper has produced clear images. Eight of these also appeared among the forty-six reproductions in Coolie Verner and Basil Stuart-Stubb's eleven-times-more expensive *The Northpart of America* (reviewed in *The Map Collector*, no. 16, pp. 44-5). Although the latter has larger pages of superior quality and aesthetically more attractive paper, the reproductions in *From Sea Unto Sea* are generally just as clear and in a few cases arguably even clearer. Indeed at an average price of \$1.18 per reproduction, the book could be looked upon as a source of thirty-eight cheap, but relatively high quality facsimiles.

The text is disappointing. The approximately 2000-word introduction embraces too many themes and for the most part, fails to establish clear objectives. Three important points do, however, emerge. First, 'Cartobibliographical information pertaining to such matters as map "states" (editions) is avoided'. (As indicated in an Editor's Note on the facing page the cartobibliographic information for each map is restricted to 'map title, date of publication, cartographer/cosmographer, dates of birth and death, cartographic centre, publisher and engraver, title of the work in which the map originally appeared'). Second, 'The choice of maps for this publication is governed by the limits of the author's collection'. . . . Some of them are rare; some are not. Some are important; again some are less so. All are cherished.' Third, the 'Art & Discovery Maps' of the title are maps which 'reveal the skills of the explorer, navigator, surveyor, geographer and artist and show the evolution of an art form'. It is in this last context that the commentaries must be evaluated. Written in a somewhat informal style these short pieces are somewhat diffuse. By using the present tense an attempt is made to place the reader in the historical past and there are plenty of incidental observations and biographical details to hold the reader's attention; the Blaeu's printing works in Amsterdam were destroyed by fire on a cold, windy, winter day in February 1672; according to a portrait, Nicolas Sanson was a 'stern, school-masterish fellow'; the Magdalen Islands on Des Barres' chart of 1778 'are graphed as if they are Shangri-La'; according to Sir Alexander Mackenzie the Bella Coola Indians wore sticks in their hair in order to alleviate itching of the scalp etc. etc. Unfortunately, such details detract. Despite reasonably frequent cross referencing and, with but two exceptions a chronological sequencing of the plates by date of publication, the commentaries do little to strengthen the claim that the maps represent the 'evolution of an art form'. Neither do they add significantly to the knowledge of how and in what forms information was collected and transmitted by 'the explorer, navigator (and) surveyor' and received and interpreted by the 'geographer and artist'. There are quotations at the foot of each page of commentary. All are interesting but their relevance to the facing map is often tenuous. Their sources are given but otherwise bibliographic sources are never cited and there is not even a list of works consulted.

The relationships between text and map are rarely strong and can sometimes prove misleading for the uninitiated and unwary, particularly so where the map fails to provide a suitable peg on which to hang otherwise pertinent information. For example, the nineteenth century surveys of David Thompson and John Palliser in the trans-Great Lakes region are mentioned in the commentary to Tallis' c.1851 map of what is now southern Ontario and adjacent parts of Quebec. This and other examples are the almost inevitable consequence of trying to use a map to epitomize the influence of a mix of factors which, among others, include purpose, process, persons, period and fashions. It is a dangerous strategy when adopted at this level and one that is most likely to mislead general readers: the very persons to

FROM SEA UNTO SEA



The cover of Joe Armstrong's book, *From Sea Unto Sea*.

ART & DISCOVERY MAPS of CANADA
Joe C.W. Armstrong

whom this book might otherwise have been recommended. What might have been the non-specialists' equivalent of Verner and Stuart-Stubbs (1979) fails to achieve that status. This is particularly regrettable given the physical quality, pleasing design and relatively low cost of the volume.

G. Malcolm Lewis
University of Sheffield)

THE A.E. NORDENSKIÖLD COLLECTION: ANNOTATED CATALOGUE OF MAPS MADE UP TO 1800, Vol 3. *Compiled by A.M. Mickwitz, L. Miekkaavaara, and T. Rantanen.* Published by the Helsinki University Library. Distributed by Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands, N.J., U.S.A. ISBN 951-45-1705-9. 253 pp. £29.95 plus postage and packing £2.50, available from Map Collector Publications (1982) Limited, 48 High Street, Tring, Herts. England HP23 5AE.

Volume 3 of the Catalogue of the A.E. Nordenskiöld Collection in the Helsinki University Library consists of three additions to the two previous volumes. These additions are: a catalogue of books containing maps, a catalogue of loose sheet maps, and addenda to Volumes 1 and 2; all contain material of interest to the audience of *The Map Collector*. 417 books are listed alphabetically according to author; each entry contains a note in English regarding the maps. 192 separate maps, many by the Van Keulens, are catalogued, and the addenda contains 77 items, mainly cosmographies and celestial maps.

The notes relating to the addenda items are extensive and appropriate references are provided. Unfortunately, in the sections on books containing maps and on the loose maps, the notes do not define scope, significance, cartographic highlights, or historic issues. References are not provided in these sections.

A great collection represents a centralised source for scholarship. The journey along an intellectual path is facilitated by road maps – the function of annotated catalogues. This new publication is specifically directed to those interested in the history of cartography and as such is a valuable reference book. The text is palatably presented but the illustrations are sparse. This volume should be placed alongside its two predecessors on a shelf in the reference room of libraries.

Seymour I. Schwartz, M.D.
Collector/Author in New York)

MAPS AND PLANS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE 3. AFRICA. *Edited by P. A. Penfold.* London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 1982. xii, 426pp 160 x 252mm. £36. ISBN 011 440109 8.

This third catalogue of maps and plans held by the Public Record Office covers Africa and the more or less adjacent islands. There are well over 1500 entries and these are arranged in sections relating to Africa in general, nine broad regional divisions or, as in the vast majority of cases, the modern political units. As might be expected, parts of Africa with which Britain has had close connections account for most of the entries. Although it was by no means unusual for maps of non-British provenance, both published and manuscript, to find their way into the Foreign Office, Colonial Office or Admiralty collections. As the editor points out, the listings cannot claim to have covered every item. For the most part, the maps identified are those already entered in special classes by the relevant department of government; others no doubt exist among papers in classes containing the departments' normal correspondence. Nevertheless this admirable catalogue must cover most of the significant material. Record and production references are

provided following brief descriptions of the map or plan involved together with details of the size and, if appropriate, the scale employed. These details are much fuller than those available in any of the existing indexes at Kew. All the general explanatory matter is clear and well thought out making the volume easy to use. Indeed, the user can discover a great deal from this volume before he visits Kew: the present reviewer became aware of the existence of a map by W. D. Cooley which he had not previously noted. This sort of discovery is facilitated by the excellent index of persons.

The index includes very brief identifications. Inevitably one has a few quibbles here. Was it sensible, for example, to include those cartographers whose initials alone appear on their maps under the letters of their first names? One or two names or titles are wrongly spelled, e.g. Guillain, Hertslet, Mwata Yamvo. 'Almani Samodu' (under A) might have been better identified under S as Samori. The Alexander Keith Johnstons, elder and younger, appear to have been conflated. But these are very minor matters.

The index also leads one to note some rather unexpected omissions. It seems, for example, that the British government did not take much official cognisance of the African Association and its explorers from 1788 onwards: James Rennell's name does not appear in this catalogue despite the series of maps he compiled for the Association. Nor does Mungo Park's exploration register much of an impact. This may be because, in general, the emphasis is on maps acquired in the middle and later nineteenth century. Perhaps, in fact, the main value of this catalogue is in drawing our attention to the vast amount of information on immediately pre-colonial and early colonial Africa that is stored in the maps drawn by explorers, missionaries, early administrators or boundary commissioners. The unique manuscript maps are by definition unavailable to collectors but the very considerable number of published items will be of interest. More generally, the editor and the PRO are to be congratulated on this excellent volume which should be available to anyone with an interest in cartography or Africa.

Roy C. Bridges
University of Aberdeen

INDIA WITHIN THE GANGES by *Susan Gole.* (Jayaprints, Post Box 5231, New Delhi 110021. India, 1983. Also available from Jonathan Potter, 1 Grafton St, London W1X 3LB). 239 pp. 65 illustrations (1 in colour). Price Rs.175 or £16 in the UK plus £1 p&p.

The preoccupation of the companies trading to India from Western Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was not with maps. Embassies and the accounts of travellers continued to provide the main information for cartographers until the British assumption of the administration of large areas of India late in the eighteenth century. It is with India, and India between the fifteenth century and 1800, that Mrs Gole is concerned, in her illuminating chronicle of the development of the representation of India on the maps of the 'armchair cartographers' of Europe. Before 1800 the study of the geography of India was 'armchair geography': incoming accounts had to be reconciled with existing maps, and the resulting hybrids promulgated. Fear of having to provide for a Ptolemaic India to the east of the true Indian peninsula, the curious movements of Taprobana and Ceylon, startling appearances of 'Delli' at different points in the peninsula, the cow's head on the Ganges at Hurdwar, the mythical river Ganga, the confusion over the identity of the Tsang-po and the Brahmaputra – the western picture of India fluctuated widely over two hundred years.

The central chapters of Mrs Gole's book explain the changes in the 'shape' of India, and



the reasons for them, from Ptolemy's *Geography* to Gastaldi, Pieter van den Keere, Hondius, William Baffin (whose 1619 map survived, much re-engraved, to its last publication in 1777), Sanson, Baldaeus, Seller, Coronelli, Moll, Pieter van der Aa, Valentyn, D'Anville, Bowen, Prevost, Jefferys, Kitchin and Rennell. They are fascinating to the general reader, but tantalising for the serious student who (perhaps unreasonably) nowadays demands footnotes with everything. Mrs Gole is weak in two chapters, on indigenous maps and on the system of regular survey which began at the end of her period. The problem of how to treat the indigenous mapping of India is a difficult one (one which has perplexed the University of Chicago *History of Cartography* project, no less), for various traditions continued side-by-side with western mapping of India, each incomprehensible to the other. Though Mrs Gole's episodic approach to that chapter cannot embrace all themes of Asian mapping, her illustration of a collection of Marathi maps in Poona is a new discovery. The methodical and scientific surveys of Lambton and the nineteenth-century engineers are beyond the scope of Mrs Gole's work, and we should be grateful for her attempt to provide a bridge between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries at the end of the first part of her book. Rennell was perhaps the last practitioner of the 'armchair geography' period, and his methods are well captured in the narrative (together with a double-page spread of his 1782 'Hindoostan').

The second half of the book highlights Mrs Gole's strengths. The cartobibliography of India – built largely on the collection she herself assembled – is an impressive one, though not, I fear, quite the reference work she hopes (in her introduction) that the serious student will value. The circumstances of the production of the book seem to have restricted the scope of the bibliography. Each major cartographer is given a separate section, and the maps of India produced by each are listed – 125 in all, covering 120 pages. It is valuable to have collations of maps in books about India, such as R. O. Cambridge and Robert Orme, but to see Blaeu restricted to a single entry for 'Magni Mogolis Imperium' without providing more than a few lines of context (from Koeman) is hard. The lists of maps are, however, a vital source-book for the map collector and the student of maps of India.

Mrs Gole admits she has built heavily on her earlier book, *Early Maps of India* (New Delhi, 1976, and Edinburgh, 1978), but she has so enlarged the work that she rightly issues it as a new title. Her experience in publishing *A Series of Early Printed Maps of India in Facsimile* (New Delhi, 1980) has shown her the importance of clear illustrations, and the straightforward way of reproducing engraved maps is in black-and-white. The details of maps illustrating her arguments are particularly clear. A very welcome addition to the bookshelf.

Andrew S. Cook (India Office Library and Records, British Library)

MAPS OF AFRICA: AN ILLUSTRATED AND ANNOTATED CARTO-BIBLIOGRAPHY. By Oscar I. Norwich. *Bibliographical descriptions by Pam Kolbe.* (Available from AD. Doncker, Publisher, P.O. Box 41021, Craighall, 2024, South Africa or from Map Collector Publications (1982) Ltd., 48 High Street, Tring, Herts, England) 1983. 460 pp; 414 black and white ill., 10 colour ill. 225 x 295mm. ISBN 0-86852-028-4. Price R100, 70; US\$120; UK £65.

Trying to describe any picture or graphic artefact such as a map in words is usually neither easy nor satisfactory. Taking the saying 'a picture is worth a thousand words' at face value, Oscar Norwich and his publisher have produced an ideal combination – there are almost as many illustrations as pages in this fine visual reference book. Apart from the attractive dust jacket and blue cloth binding the colour plates are particularly commendable and compensate considerably for a few of the separate enlargements of cartouches and map details used as 'tail-pieces' which have in some cases lost legibility. A typical example is map 235 which the author says is rare (but might have added that both first and second editions are to be seen at RGS).

Written annotations are necessary to explain a map's original physical characteristics and Pam Kolbe's descriptions add helpful imprint and other bibliographic details when these are not visible in the reproductions. Oscar Norwich has provided an illustrated section 'Historical Survey of Maps of Africa' (pages 13-33) but he is at his best when given free rein to annotate those items which stir his imagination or curiosity. One can appreciate his enthusiasm for the subject and be thankful that he has wished to share his collection of maps from 1486 to 1892 (formed over a period of thirty-six years) with the world beyond Africa itself.

This carto-bibliography is arranged in groups – the continent of Africa; major parts of Africa; Cape of Good Hope; islands, town plans and ports; and sea charts. However, as Dr Norwich points out on at least six occasions, some of these maps remain unidentified as to maker or provenance. One item which may mystify some readers is map 179 in the Southern Africa section. Here the author notes 'the part unoccupied by Africa itself is unusually wide.' This is because he has illustrated the two lower plates only of the four-plate map of the whole of the African continent! This map of Africa with original plate numbers 49-52 was engraved and published by Daniel Lizars sr. as part of his *A New and Elegant General Atlas of the World . . . Engraved on 59 Copper-Plates*, all maps of which have imprints and watermarks dating from 1808 to 1812. The plates were amended and reissued in monthly parts from c. 1826-31 by Daniel Lizars jr. to form *The Edinburgh geographical and historical atlas . . .* (with 68 plates); Africa's plate numbers were changed to 53-56 (in Roman numerals) and it is this state of the plates which seems to be illustrated.

One or two typographical conundra have unfortunately reached final print stage. In map no. 93 (Murillo's *Africa*) Pam Kolbe's

The cover of the National Map Collection's 1985 calendar featuring Justus Danckerts' world map, published in Amsterdam c. 1680, with vignettes representing the four elements of earth, water, air and fire.



Map 53. 'Afrique' by Louis Antoine Nicole Delacroix, published in Paris in 1688, one of the maps described in Oscar Norwich's new book *Maps of Africa*.

bibliographic description appears as 'Africa arregla da álas-mejores relaciones . . .', whilst Oscar Norwich's notes have 'Africa Arreglia da ala Smejores Rejacionis'. Both should read 'Africa arreglada a las mejores relacion[es]' (i.e. 'Africa agreeable to the best descriptions' – to translate into typical eighteenth-century English). An index of personal names is invaluable in reference works of this sort – and all librarians and serious collectors should expect one – which Oscar Norwich has realised by taking on this onerous but commendable task himself. Bibliographic references (up to 1983!) are helpfully provided too. Altogether, a useful book which will be a companion to those such as Tooley's (better) illustrated works on Africa.

Francis Herbert (Royal Geographical Society, London)

ANTIQUE MAP CALENDAR 1985. *Compiled by Edward H. Dahl.* Published by Rosseau Publishing Corporation Ltd. (Willowdale, Ontario) in co-operation with the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1984. ISBN 0-920668-27-7. \$7.95 Cdn.

The Antique Map Calendar for 1985 reproduces in full colour fifteen maps dated 1570 to 1900. Now in its fourth year of production, this bilingual (English and French), calendar focuses on maps of Canada, reflecting the National Map Collection's collecting interest in early maps, but also includes maps showing much of the rest of the world.

City maps of Canada this year include Toronto (1866), Ottawa (circa 1893) and Winnipeg (1900), the latter two being bird's-eye views. A map of Batoche, Saskatchewan was selected to mark the centennial of Louis Riel's battle at that place in May, 1885.

The calendar's wide international appeal is a result of the maps which show areas outside Canada, including c. 1700 double-hemisphere world map by G. Valck, Western Hemisphere maps by S. Münster (1588), N. Visscher (circa 1680) and H. Teesdale (1831), A. Ortelius' map showing the North Atlantic area (1570), and a seventeenth-century north polar projection by F. de Wit showing Arctic exploration. A. H. Jaillot's map of North America and H. Moll's delightful 'Beaver Map', first engraved in 1715 show the USA and Canada in some detail. (See article by Edward Dahl in this issue. Ed.)

The calendar is available from retail shops in Canada or the distributor, Firefly Books, 3520 Pharmacy Ave., Scarborough, Ontario, CANADA M1W 2T8. Individuals unable to obtain copies may also write to the compiler at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, CANADA K1A 0N3.

Catalogues Received

BJÖRCK & BÖRJESSON, Kindstugatan 2, S-111 31 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel: (08) 11 90 42/21 58 42. *Catalogue 511 Recent Acquisitions*. 48pp., 191 entries with notes, 10 illus. Includes some early and rare books on travel and exploration.

JO ANN AND RICHARD CASTEN LTD, RR 2 Little Bay Road, Wading River, New York 11792, USA. Tel: (516) 929 6820. *Catalogue 1-84*. 4pp., 50 entries, 8 illus. Maps of the world, America, Asia, Holy Land.

THE CLIPPER, P.O. Box 803, Bellevue, Washington 98009, USA. Tel: (206) 453 8109. *Americana Catalog 31-6*. 37pp., 351 entries with some notes, 45 illus. Wide ranging list with special sections on Texas, Florida and cowboys.

– *Americana Catalogue 36 The West*. 30pp., 252 entries with some notes, 44 illus. Maps, books, prints, postcards, newspapers etc.

IVAN R. DEVERALL, Duval House, The Glen, Cambridge Way, Uckfield, Sussex TN22 2AB, England. Tel: (0825) 2474. *Antique Maps Summer 1984*. 8pp., 106 entries, 42 illus. Mainly British with some foreign maps.

ROBERT DOUWMA (PRINTS AND MAPS) LTD, 4 Henrietta Street, London WC2E 8QU, England. Tel: (01) 836 0771. *Catalogue 288 Admiralty charts and selected maps*. 59pp., 244 entries with extensive notes, 25 illus. and bibliography. Part 1 is a major collection of Admiralty charts with detailed introduction. – Part 2 lists unusual and some unrecorded maps.

EXLIBRIS, 11 Rue Victor Cousin, F 75005 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 325.50-16. *Catalogue No X Asia-Islam-Voyages*. 36pp., 265 entries and index. Includes books on travel and exploration world-wide.

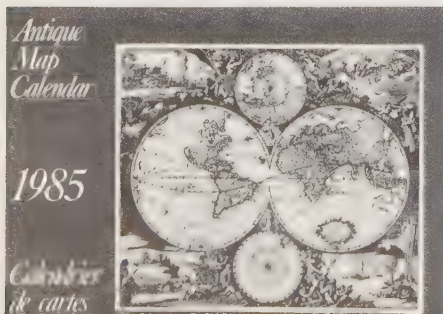
W.J. FAUPEL, 3 Halsford Lane, East Grinstead, Sussex, England. Tel: 342 27043 (early evenings). *Faupe's Catalogue 86 antique maps & views of the Americas*. 36pp., 600 entries, 214 illus.

SUSANNA FISHER, Spencer, Upham, Southampton SO3 1JD, England. Tel: (048 96) 291. *Old Sea Charts 48*, 36pp., 221 entries with some notes. Charts of all parts of the world, some atlases and modern books on the subject.

MRS D.M. GREEN, Antique Maps, 7 Tower Grove, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9LX, England. Tel: (0932) 241105. *Map List No. 3 South Western Counties August 1984*. 12pp. Ten multiple entries divided into counties.

– *Map List No. 4 Northern Counties October 1984*. 12pp. 12 multiple entries divided into counties.

RICHARD NICHOLSON OF CHESTER, Stoneydale, Christleton, Chester CH3 7AG, England. Tel: (0244) 336004. (Shop at) 25 Watergate Street, Chester. Tel: (0244) 26818. *Catalogue 146*. 65pp., 30 illus. Hundreds of maps



of all parts of the world, some topographical and decorative prints. The largest sections on Britain and Europe.

OLDFIELD, 34 Northam Road, Southampton, Hampshire SO2 0PA, England. Tel: (0703) 38916. *Fine antiquarian maps, books and prints.* 38pp., 7 illus. Closely typed listing of English county maps. Some books, atlases and foreign maps.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRINT SHOP, 8405 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19118, USA. Tel: (215) 242 4750. *Catalogue 1-84 June 1984.* 46pp., 130 entries, 25 illus. Maps of all parts of the world and a section on cartographic reference books.

JONATHAN POTTER LTD, 1 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LB, England. Tel: (01) 491 3520. *A Large Selection of Fine, Decorative and Old Maps of all parts of Britain and the World, and Reference Books on the History of Cartography. Autumn 1984.* 136pp., 204 entries, 279 illus. (including 27 in colour). An impressively produced catalogue with some full notes and brief biographies of the major cartographers. Useful in itself as a reference book.

THOMAS SUAREZ, 2142 Broadway, New York, NY 10023, USA. Tel: (212) 877 7468. *Esoteric cartographic Catalogue V summer 1984 a selection of maps of the world, americas, pacific and polar regions.* 7pp., 51 entries, 1 illus.

– *Catalogue vi: Asia.* 28pp., 69 entries, 23 illus. Mainly maps with some views.

G.W. WALFORD (Booksellers), 186 Upper Street, Islington, London N1 1RH, England. Tel: (01) 226 5682. *List A/309.* 40pp., 239 entries. A book catalogue, including maps and atlases, military and naval subjects and topography.

– *List T/205.* 36pp., 197 entries. Travel and topography of all parts of the world, including maps and atlases.

WATERLOO FINE ARTS LTD, Paul & Mona Nicholas, Raffles, Bath Road, Woolhampton RG7 5RE, England. Tel: (0734) 713745. *August 1984.* 26pp. typed list of hundreds of maps of all parts of the world.

Publications Received

ARCHIVAL CITATIONS. (RÉFÉRENCES AUX DOCUMENTS D'ARCHIVES). Suggestions for the Citation of Documents at the Public Archives of Canada. *Edited by Terry Cook assisted by Victorin Chabot.* (Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, 1983) pp. 30, not illustrated. Text in English and French. ISBN 0 662 52668 6.

KISTER'S ATLAS BUYING GUIDE: General English-Language World Atlases Available in North America by *Kenneth F. Kister.* (Available from The Oryx Press, 2214 North Central at Encanto, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, USA, 1984) pp. 236, no illustrations. Contains expert advice on how to select the appropriate atlas for purchase or consultation. The author is a well known reference book critic. Provides up-to-date descriptive and critical information on more than 100 general world atlases currently available in the United States and Canada. ISBN 0 912700 62 9. Price \$37.50. No postage on prepaid orders.

THE ARCHIVIST, January-February, 1984. Vol. II – No. 1. Bi-monthly publication. (Available from the Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3) 17pp. illustrated. Includes articles to mark the 450th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's first voyage to Canada in 1534.

TERRAE INCOGNITAE. The Journal for the History of Discoveries. Volume XIV 1982 *Edited by Douglas Marshall.* (Available from Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan 48202, USA). With this volume Dr Marsh steps down as

editor and Volume 15 will be under the interim editorship of John Parker. David Buisseret of the Newberry Library will assume the position of editor with Volume 16. pp. 142, not illustrated. Contains articles on various aspects of exploration including the historical role of British Explorers in East Africa by Roy C. Bridges, recently head of the Department of History at the University of Aberdeen. Also a current bibliography of recent literature in discovery history by Barbara B. McCorkle.

PLANE UND GRUNDRISS VON STÄDTEN KAPITALISTISCHER LÄNDER EUROPAS (1500-1850). Teil 1: A and Teil 2: F-L. (Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, DDR-108 Berlin Unter den Linden 8). pp. 330 and pp. 687. Price 51 DM each.

OUR PAST BEFORE US. WHY DO WE SAVE IT? *Edited by David Lowenthal and Marcus Binney.* (Available from J. M. Dent & Sons (Distribution) Ltd., Dunhams Lane, Letchworth SG6 1LF, Herts). Published by Maurice Temple Smith Ltd. pp. 253, illustrated with photographs and cartoons. In four parts, 'Caring for the Past: Changing Attitudes'; 'What we Treasure and Why'; 'Locality, Community and Conservation'; 'The Future of our Heritage.' Also an Introduction by David Lowenthal. Preserving historical sites and objects has become a widely popular cause, but those who advocate saving things seldom stand back to examine the larger meaning of their task. Why does it matter to keep buildings, artifacts and landscapes from earlier epochs? This book helps answer that and other questions. It also sketches the rise of interest in our inheritance; explores the motives that underlie preservation and brings together many insights about how to manage what is conserved. ISBN 0 85117 219 9. Price £6.

VERZEICHNIS DER KARTENSAMMLUNGEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND EINSCHLIESSLICH BERLIN (WEST) by Lothar Zögner. (Available from Otto Harrassowitz, Verlag, D-6200 Wiesbaden 1, Taunusstrasse 14, Postfach 29, Berlin 1983). pp. 417 and 1 plate. ISBN 3 447 02193 4. Price DM88.

THE MAPPING OF SCOTLAND. A guide to the literature of Scottish cartography prior to the Ordnance Survey by *John N. Moore.* O'Dell Memorial Monograph No. 15 (1983). (Available

Quote for the Day

'The art of making MAPS and Sea-Charts, is an Invention of such vast use to Mankind, that perhaps there is nothing for which the World is more indebted to the studious Labours of Ingenious Men. For by the help of them Geography . . . is made plain and easy, the Mariners are directed in fetching us the Commodities of the most distant Parts, And by the help of them, we may at home, with pleasure, Survey the several Countries of the World, and be inform'd of the situation, distance, provinces, Cities and remarkable places of every Nation.'

(From the 'Advertisement Concerning the MAPS printed in this System of Geography' from *A System of Geography* by Herman Moll, London, 1701. Kindly submitted to TMC by Edward Dahl.



from the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, St Mary's, High Street, Old Aberdeen AB9 2UF). A series of monographs in memory of the late Professor A. C. O'Dell, head of the geography department from 1945 to 1966. Covers the subject of topographic mapping in Scotland prior to the Ordnance Survey. pp. 73, not illustrated. ISSN 0141 1454. Price £2.50.

JAMES AUGUSTUS GRANT IN AFRICA 1860-63. African Explorer and Illustrator. By *R. C. Bridges.* Selected illustrations from Grant's two-volume sketch book *Nile Sketches* reproduced in facsimile. Introduction by Dr Bridges of the Dept. of History, University of Aberdeen. (Available from the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EW). In 1979 the National Library secured the papers of Nairnshire-born James Grant, companion of John Hanning Speke on the journey from 1860 to 1863 which finally located the source of the Nile in Lake Victoria. These facsimiles are from his sketch books.

ISLAND UND DAS NÖRDLICHE EISMEEER. 40 jähriger Bestand der Republik Island 1944-1984. Catalogue of an exhibition 'Iceland and the Arctic Ocean' which opened at the National Library of Vienna on May 4 this year. (Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien, 1984). pp. 144, colour and black and white illustrations.

MAPS OF NEPAL by *Harka Gurung.* (Published by White Orchid Books, 1983, Bangkok. Available from White Lotus Co. Ltd., 16 Soi 47 Sukhumvit Road, P.O. Box 1141, Bangkok, Thailand). pp. 100, 27 colour and black and white illustrations. Ten chapters including 'Historical Perspective', 'Political Maps' 'Topographical Maps', 'Trekkings Maps' and 'Town Maps.' Price \$US 17.50.

MARITIME HISTORY. A Preliminary Hand List of the Collection in the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University. With a special section on Sir Francis Drake. (Published by Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USA) pp. 335, not illustrated. Introduction by Thomas R. Adams, the Librarian.

ESTATE MAPS OF WALES 1600-1836. (National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. 1982) English and Welsh versions available. ISBN 0 907 7158 06 4. 52pp. Price 30p. Catalogue of the holdings of the National Library of Wales with special reference to an exhibition held in 1982.

IRISH MAP HISTORY. A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SECONDARY WORKS 1850-1983 ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY IN IRELAND. By *Paul Ferguson.* (Dublin: Tenth International Conference on the History of Cartography, 1983. Available from The Geography Department, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4) ISBN 0 9509040 0 7. pp 26. Price £1.50.

The following correspondence has been received in connection with my editorial in Issue 26 (March, 1984) and a follow up letter in issue 27 from a dealer in Philadelphia. Ed.

Madam,

I am responding to your March '84 Editorial's call for comment on the ethics of dealing with stolen property, and most particularly to the letter in the following issue from Richard Parry, the dealer from Philadelphia who unwittingly sold a stolen 1612 Champlain map of New France to another U.S. dealer, who then sold it to a Canadian collector who, at the time of writing, was reported to be refusing to return the map across the border and down the chain to its rightful owner, the James Ford Bell Library in Minnesota, unless he is compensated for its increased value by being paid 'almost twice what he had paid for the map' four years earlier. (A case of *Caveat Vendor*?)

As you can imagine, this episode has caused considerable conversation in Canada and has raised a number of questions supplementary to your, 'Suppose fifteen years had elapsed before the stolen map had been identified?' They are: what if the value of a stolen map had decreased in the interim? And, what if a collector had in fact paid too much for such a map?

Further, there is the basic tenet of indemnity in the insurance business which, I understand, is that no one is to profit from a loss but merely to be compensated. Was the James Ford Bell compensated for its loss? Could their insurance company not now be drawn into the fray to compensate the Canadian?

There is one point that no one seems to disagree on, which is that it is less than honourable of the Canadian not to have returned the map at once to its rightful owners. Justice cannot wait *ad infinitum*.

An irony is that it is only three or four years since a Toronto map collector drew a lot of newspaper publicity to himself by writing to President Carter to demand the return to Canada of the astrolabe lost by Champlain in 1613. After it had been found it was sold to a Chicago collector because the then Canadian Government had not wanted to buy it. It is now the property of the New York Historical Society. The Toronto collector's argument to Carter was that the astrolabe properly belongs to Canada on moral grounds.

Neil H. Sneyd,
The Map Room,
Exploration House,
18 Birch Avenue,
Toronto, Canada

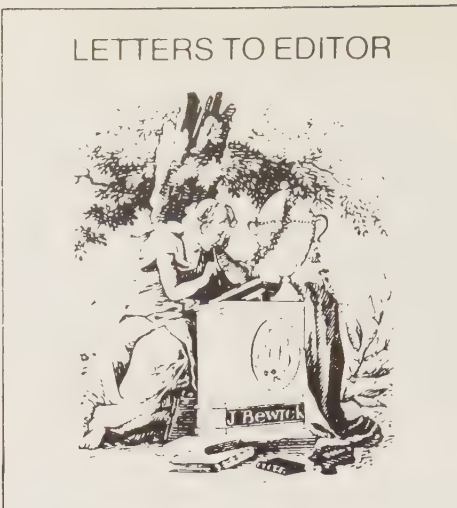
Madam,

I am the Canadian collector involved in the case raised in your editorials of the March and June issues of *TMC*, (26 & 27) and would like to respond to Mr. R. Parry's letter published in the Books and Letters section in June.

After I purchased the map of Champlain in December 1978, I bought (in July 1979 at Sotheby's in London) the original book of *Champlain Voyages* of 1613 without the map, having in mind to make a complete item which would increase the value of my initial investment. I was proven right when in December 1982, I was offered \$5000 Canadian from a dealer in Toronto. I would have doubled my investment.

When I learned, in February 1983, from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that they and the FBI, were investigating the theft of the Champlain map I immediately notified the dealer that the deal was off for the time being. In April 1983, I took the map to the National Archives of Canada where it was identified as being the stolen map. This was done by comparing it with a slide provided by the John Ford Bell Library in

LETTERS TO EDITOR



Minneapolis, from whom the map was stolen.

Since then I have tried to negotiate with the US dealer and the Library for fair compensation in addition to the original purchase price for the return of the map. My arguments are as follows:

- 1 As a map collector, the first line you get from a dealer is that antique maps are a very good and secure investment as they appreciate on average 10-15 percent per annum.
- 2 The map is insured for its replacement value which was estimated at \$25000, in 1983.
- 3 Indeed, what will be the price of an equivalent item if it ever comes on the market?
- 4 The market value of the book without the map is limited.
- 5 I have already spent \$2000 in lawyer fees to establish my rights and to get legal opinions.

According to my lawyer, under Canadian law I have title to the map which I bought in good faith based upon representation by the dealer that he had good and lawful title to it.

With regard to precedent in law, I am advised that if a court case materialised I would most certainly get a favourable judgment based on the above circumstances.

To my knowledge, there have been very few court cases on similar grounds as most are settled out of court. However, I would like to hear from your readers of any court cases either for or against buyers of antique maps or other similar items.

Jacques Filion
P.O. Box 500
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1N 8T7

The following is the copy of a letter sent by W. Graham Arader III, one of the dealers involved, to the Canadian collector, putting yet another side of the case. Ed.

Dear Mr Filion:

I believe that you and I should immediately come to some sort of agreement concerning the Champlain map that was stolen from the James Ford Bell Library. Therefore, I will guarantee you in writing that the moment that the Library receives it's map, I will send you your purchase price in full (\$12,950). In addition, I guarantee that we will present you with an additional \$5,000 in credit from our inventory, or in cash from the first \$5,000 that the James Ford Bell Library spends with us.

We recognize that this amount, a total of \$17,950, is not as large as that which you wished to receive in reimbursement, but we feel, that under the extraordinary circumstances involved, both you and our firm should put aside the goal of large profits, and show a bit of compassion towards the James Ford Bell Lib-

rary. Thus we are willing to absorb a loss of \$5,000, and hope that you will be willing to restrict your profit to \$5,000.

We know the curators and librarians at the James Ford Bell Library personally, and know them to be dedicated trustees of a superb collection that has carefully, and painfully, assembled over a period of many years. As with many great public institutions, they are suffering from severe budgetary handicaps in this age of austerity. They cannot possibly recover their map, which was stolen from them through no real fault of their own, under the conditions that are currently placed before them. Thus we are asking you to join us in extending this measure of support to a Library that is one of the finest in North America, and has done so much to encourage and promote serious scholarship on this continent.

We sympathise with the disappointment that you must necessarily feel at the loss of such a great map, and from the feeling that your money could have been put to better use. We personally feel, however, that for us, the only gentlemanly course of action is to suffer this loss in order to enable the library to recover its map. We hope that you will agree with our sentiments and accept our offer, which will entail no loss at all on your part, but only on ours.

If our proposal is acceptable to you, your initial purchase price of \$5,000 will be sent to you when we receive the money from the James Ford Bell Library under the terms mentioned above. If you prefer, we will send the money to an intermediary agreeable to you to be held until the map reaches the library.

W. Graham Arader III
1000 Boxwood Court
King of Prussia
Pennsylvania 19406
USA

Madam

With regard to the controversy surrounding the sale of the stolen 1632 Champlain map to a Canadian collector, I would like to add the following remarks. We discovered that this map had been stolen from the James Ford Bell Library four years after its sale to Mr. Filion. We immediately contacted Mr. Filion, informing him of the true and unfortunate circumstances surrounding the provenance of this map, and of our immediate willingness to refund his purchase price in full. Mr. Filion did not find this proposal satisfactory, feeling that it in effect would result in a net loss to him due to the attrition of inflation. He suggested that we should compensate him by what we felt to be an extraordinary sum, amounting to almost twice the original purchase price. Otherwise, Mr. Filion did not feel it to be in his best interest to return the map. We considered this to be an unreasonable demand, in no way reflecting either the value of the map or any profit that Mr. Filion could normally have expected to receive had he invested his money in another manner. We therefore refused to agree to Mr. Filion's proposal.

Ultimately, feeling that it was imperative that this matter be resolved in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned, we suggested another alternative to Mr. Filion that is outlined in detail in my letter to that gentleman of April 24th, 1984. (See previous letter on this page). We felt that this was an entirely equitable alternative, that would allow the James Ford Bell Library to recover their map, and allow Mr. Filion to receive approximately a 35% profit on a four-year investment. We absorbed a considerable loss, feeling that fairness to the other parties concerned, and the interests of the map trade in general demanded some sacrifice on our part.



These details can be confirmed through the James Ford Bell Library.

Having outlined the facts of this case, I would now like to express our trepidation concerning their ramifications. I believe that the potential dangers inherent in the precedent established here will be quite obvious to both map sellers and collectors.

We had no prior knowledge that this map was stolen, and it had passed through intermediary hands before reaching us. I suspect that every map seller has been confronted with such a circumstance at one time or another. It seems to be an unavoidable by-product of handling such rare and desirable material. While it is completely understandable that a collector should be concerned about his investment, I am deeply concerned over the prospect of such material, in effect, being held for ransom, with the unsuspecting dealer responsible for its release. Who is responsible for determining that such is the obligatory role of the map seller? How many map sellers could remain solvent for very long under such conditions? I believe that the dealer does have some responsibility, a great deal of responsibility in fact. But I believe just as strongly, that the collector has a similar responsibility. Such matters must be resolved within the framework of co-operation and mutual consideration, or it will be not only map sellers and collectors who suffer, but also the victims of the theft. In such cases, the welfare of public institutions is the responsibility of the public at large, i.e. the collector, as well as the commercial map seller. We were willing to absorb a loss in this particular case out of our sense of responsibility to the James Ford Bell Library. But what the future map hold for us, as well as for other map sellers, appears gloomy indeed if every item that we offer for sale is to be a source of potential ransom and blackmail.

W. Graham Arader III

Madam,

It is my understanding that you intend to publish in *The Map Collector* some further correspondence relative to the theft of two maps from the James Ford Bell Library.

If such is the case, may I request that you include this letter stating that the maps in question have been returned to the permanent possession of the Library under terms satisfactory to us.

John Parker,
Curator, James Ford Bell Library
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

Madam,

Where is the Mysterious Land of Ophir?

IN THE FIRST volume of his *Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile in the Years 1768-1773*, James Bruce discussed the legends of Solomon and Sheba and the voyages of Solomon's fleet to 'Ophir' to find gold, silver and ivory to enrich the Temple at Jerusalem. He clarified his points with a map in volume five of the *Travels*. According to biblical tradition, the voyages always took three years - no more and no less - and there is considerable argument about the location of Ophir.

It was this map which stimulated me to attempt to elucidate the present-day facts relating to the land of Ophir, twelve references to which appear in the Old Testament. It is first mentioned in Genesis as a Joktanite or Southern Arabian tract and later as the port of destination of Solomon's Fleet. The earliest reference to Ophir in this connection is in Kings IX where it says that King Solomon built a navy of ships in Ezion-Geber near Elath on the Elanitic Gulf in the Red Sea, manned by an expert crew and sent to Ophir where they bought 420 talents of gold (18 tons) and according to a later reference the navy brought back from Ophir 'great plenty of almug

trees and precious stones.' From then on, it was to the Hebrews the land of excellence and plenty.

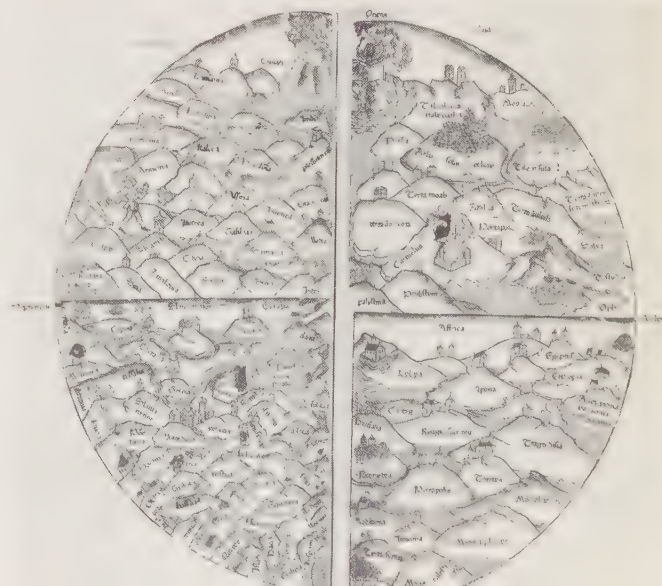
At one time or another the land of Ophir has been assigned to various points on the compass including America, South Africa, Arabia, the West Indies, Peru, the coast of India, Spain, and Ceylon. Only a few of these identifications deserve serious consideration. The most likely explanation is that Ophir is situated in Arabia (Yemen of today). This is indicated by the biblical reference in Genesis X and the mention of gold mines in north eastern Arabia by the Arabic geographer, Hamadoni.

If any readers of *The Map Collector* know of any other maps mentioning Ophir apart from the ones illustrated, or can provide further information, please write and let me or the editor know. I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Francis Herbert of the Royal Geographical Society, London, in my research.

I. Norwich
2 Pasteur Chambers
191 Jeppe Street
Johannesburg 2001
S. Africa



Three maps showing Ophir. Map A is by James Bruce showing the tract of Solomon's Fleet. Ophir is mentioned at the top right in the title but is not marked specifically on the map. Map B places Ophir in Africa (see bottom of map) near a range of mountains. This map is by an unknown cartographer. In Map C Ophir appears in the bottom right corner of Asia. There is little attempt at geographical clarity, but the map suggests that the rich, legendary land of Ophir is in the Indian sub-continent. From *Rudimentum Novitiorum*, 1475. (Maps A and B are by courtesy of the author, Map C by courtesy of The British Library).



Madam.
During the course of last summer, I noticed on the paper of some of my antique maps and books the appearance of brown spots. On closer examination under a magnifying glass these brown spots had a core which was a definite green colour and which disintegrated, revealing a hole, at the touch of a needle.

These spots appeared mostly on the outside margins of the book pages and maps. Only a few spots appeared on the inside margin near the inner hinge of the books and in between the text. Only paper manufactured before 1700 has been affected.

The books and maps on which this problem appeared were stored in a bookcase with front glass doors which are only opened occasionally. They were away from the sun. Some of the books were in a hermetically closed bookcase in the dark which is also rarely opened. The maps were in acid free boards, inside steel drawers, stored on top of one another. Two of the maps were framed.

Three different rooms of my house are involved but not all books on the same shelves were affected. I have measured the temperature and humidity inside the house during the summer months of 1983 (June to September). The humidity varied from 35-45 percent, not more than 2-3 percent during each 24 hours. The temperature varied from 29-34 degrees Centigrade during any 24-hour period during the four months. The humidity in Nicosia, as measured by the Meteorological Office, varied between 60-80 percent in the winter months to 30-50 per cent in the summer. Outside temperatures vary between 0-19 degrees Centigrade in winter months and 20-38 degrees in the summer.

I am very worried about the appearance of

these spots as I do not know what caused them or what to do about them. Although I know I should be airing the books and maps more often in the future, is it the high temperature in the summer, the humidity in the winter, or the bad ventilation which caused the appearance of mould on such a scale? And is this really mould? I hope some of your readers or experts may be able to help.

A. J. Hadjipaschalis,
Cyprus Association of Map Collectors,
P.O. Box 4506,
Nicosia, Cyprus.

David Baynes-Cope, who is one of the leading experts on the subject of map conservation and has recently retired as Principal Scientific Officer in the Research Laboratory of the British Museum kindly investigated this for us. His reply is printed below as it could be of value to other readers with a similar problem. **Ed**

The spots on your maps can be either purely chemical in origin or microbiological but it is not easy, without examining them with considerable care, to be certain which, and the information you give is in some ways conflicting.

If the spots are chemical, why are they widely distributed among several books and only on maps dating before 1700? If they are microbiological why are they not more widely distributed, and are not the conditions you quote too-dry?

If you lived in England, I could come and see for myself, but since this is not possible, I will try to give you advice that you can take in Nicosia.

It has occurred to me that if the spots are examined under ultra-violet light (preferably in a very dark room), you may learn something. The metals which would aid the corrosion of paper (and their salts) would probably quench the natural fluorescence of the paper and show up black, whereas fungi might fluoresce or have a fluorescent zone round the colony. If you work in a very dark room, and rest your eyes well, you will see more.

For a definite decision on the identity of the spots, I would suggest that you ask the Police Headquarters if they know a reputable document examiner who could look at them under a microscope. There may also be a mycologist expert on fungi – who could look at the spots for you. I suspect that they are mould but it is essential for you to know definitely.

You have obviously checked the climate in your house very thoroughly and I wish more collectors were as thorough. However, the climate in and around a book in a confined space may vary greatly from that in the centre of a room and air volumes as small as a few cubic millimetres may allow growth if the temperature and humidity are high.

It is useful to have small hygrometers inside cases and behind books to monitor these spaces. I have little experience of work in hot countries, but I think it is likely that as the general temperatures rise after winter, there can be a time when the humidity is still high enough to allow mould growth from a few isolated spores. The temperature is just high enough to encourage growth but not yet enough to dry the material. It must be remembered, too, that the moulds must have a food source and if there has been random spotting of the paper with a slightly hygroscopic substance, which can be a mould food, then growth would be preferentially at the sites of the spots.

I could imagine that tiny specks of a chemical could contaminate the paper during work and the fact that the spots are green allows a guess, no more, that tiny fragments of copper or brass are involved, or copper salts.

I will frankly confess to being puzzled and rather envy the man in Cyprus who will identify

the cause!

The remedial action will depend in detail on the cause. Your mention of airing the books etc., is, of course, excellent – it can do no harm and will probably do good.

If the spots are purely fungal (microbial) in origin, I would suggest no more than local application of a suitable fungicide and ortho-phenylphenol is unquestionably the best and safest. Thymol is widely used and some conservators use parachlormetacresol. If the spots were painted with a solution containing 1% by weight of the fungicide in alcohol, the fungus should be killed.

If the spots are caused by metallic salts, it is possible that local deacidification may be helpful – my friend, Dr. G. Banik in Vienna, has suggested this for damage to paper by copper pigments. I would consider using a solution of calcium hydroxide (lime water of the pharmacist) applied with a small paint brush, barely enough to wet the spot, but allowed to dry and followed by a second application.

I would be loath to consider an overall treatment for the whole map just for the sake of a few spots.

I hope that this letter will be helpful to you. If you can obtain a scientific report on the spots and want further advice, I would be pleased to help.

I may say, finally, that it is possible to obtain small cards marked with a cobalt compound, which will change colour from blue, through lilac to pink according to the relative humidity. These are fairly cheap and quite reliable enough to be useful in checking the relative humidity in awkward corners.

Madam,

In connection with your note 'Rare Norden manuscript at £1,815' in the March 1984 issue, may I add to the illustrious names of Christopher Saxton and John Norden the anonymous surveyor of 'Wittersham (Kent) and Beckley, Iden & Peas marsh (all Sussex), 1633.' In his table of references, corresponding to the names of owners, he also gave his measurements in Acres, Roods, Daiworks, Perches: 82-3-4-1, etc.; his scale of perches: every perch containing in length 16½ feet. The map on four large sheets, illustrated with four figures holding surveying instruments, but unfortunately with a blacked out title area is in Kent Archives Office. [S/Ro P1] in *Catalogue of Estate Maps 1590-1840 in the Kent County Archives Office*, by F. Hull (Maidstone 1973).

Hilda Marchant
1825 N. Lincoln P1.
Chicago, IL 60614 USA

Madam,

I am currently researching a map of North America and would be grateful for any information your readers can supply. It is a coloured map of North America on canvas (30½ in height by 25¼ in. wide). It was drawn and engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York from the latest authorities and Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar Street, New York, in 1846.

Margaret Arthur
Box 185, Barrie,
Ontario, Canada.

Madam,

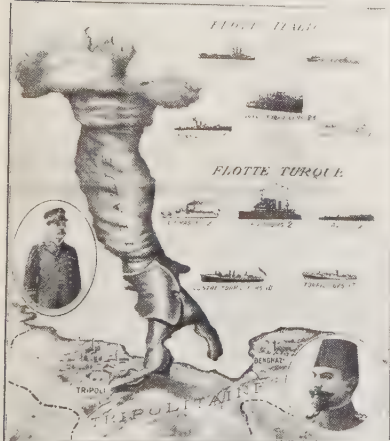
I agree with the comment by Dr Howard A. Freeman (*The Map Collector*, Dec. 1983, no. 25) that the pages of *The Map Collector* are an excellent medium for continuing the discussion on the 'Dieppe' maps. Dr Freeman's views seem to be shared by your other Australian correspondent David G. L. Worland (*The Map Collector*, March 1984, no. 26).

Cartographical Curiosities 22

EXCELSIOR

Journal Illustré Quotidien

L'ITALIE VA OCCUPER LA TRIPOLITAINE.



An interesting example of the use of a map to illustrate an important event in the news. The front cover of *Excelsior* published on September 30, 1911, used this map to illustrate the Italian occupation of present-day Libya. (By courtesy of D. R. Lyon)

The question as to whether Java-la-Grande represents Australia as discovered by the Portuguese on a voyage in the 1520's has developed into a debate much wider than a discussion centred on early maps. There are some basic principles concerning reasonable argument which are being challenged and this aspect requires careful consideration.

In his book *The Discovery of Australia* (London, 1963) Dr Andrew Sharp follows a well-proven method of presenting his argument. That Dr Freeman has failed to understand Sharp's approach to the subject is borne out by his rejection not only of Sharp's findings, but also of Sharp's explanation of the overall problem. Sharp's views are so clearly and carefully expressed that it is worthwhile noticing his exact words:

'Since discovery is defined for the purposes of this study as the revelation to the world at large of the existence, limits and main geographical features of Australia's coasts . . .' (p.1)

and:

'Now when an objective historian says such and such a thing happened, or did not happen, he means parenthetically

"according to an objective view of the known evidence." (p.15).

I find it difficult to understand where the 'Java-la-Grande represents Australia' argument leads to if there is no evidence other than the maps supporting the idea of an early Portuguese discovery. If scholars supporting the theory want to expand the 'evidence' they could copy a few ideas from New Zealand. An ancient helmet dredged from Wellington Harbour about 1909 is sometimes referred to as evidence of a pre-Tasman discovery of New Zealand, and there are the remains of at least two early 'Portuguese' vessels on different parts of the west coast of New Zealand.

Incidentally the islands Brigadier Fitzgerald claims 'are actually the Furneaux Islands' - 'Yslas de Magna' and 'Ye de Saill' were reckoned by Dr T. M. Hocken (an early N.Z. historian) in a paper written about 1894, to represent the North and South Islands of New Zealand (possibly upside down).

Brian Hooker
P.O. Box 5842
Auckland
New Zealand



'Delle Carte Geografiche, et Globbi' and the last of these has the map.

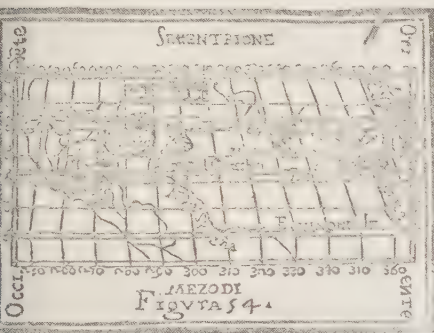
Dr. Edoardo Rozza
Libreria Kairos
Via Balducci, 6
Milan 20158
Italy

Madam,

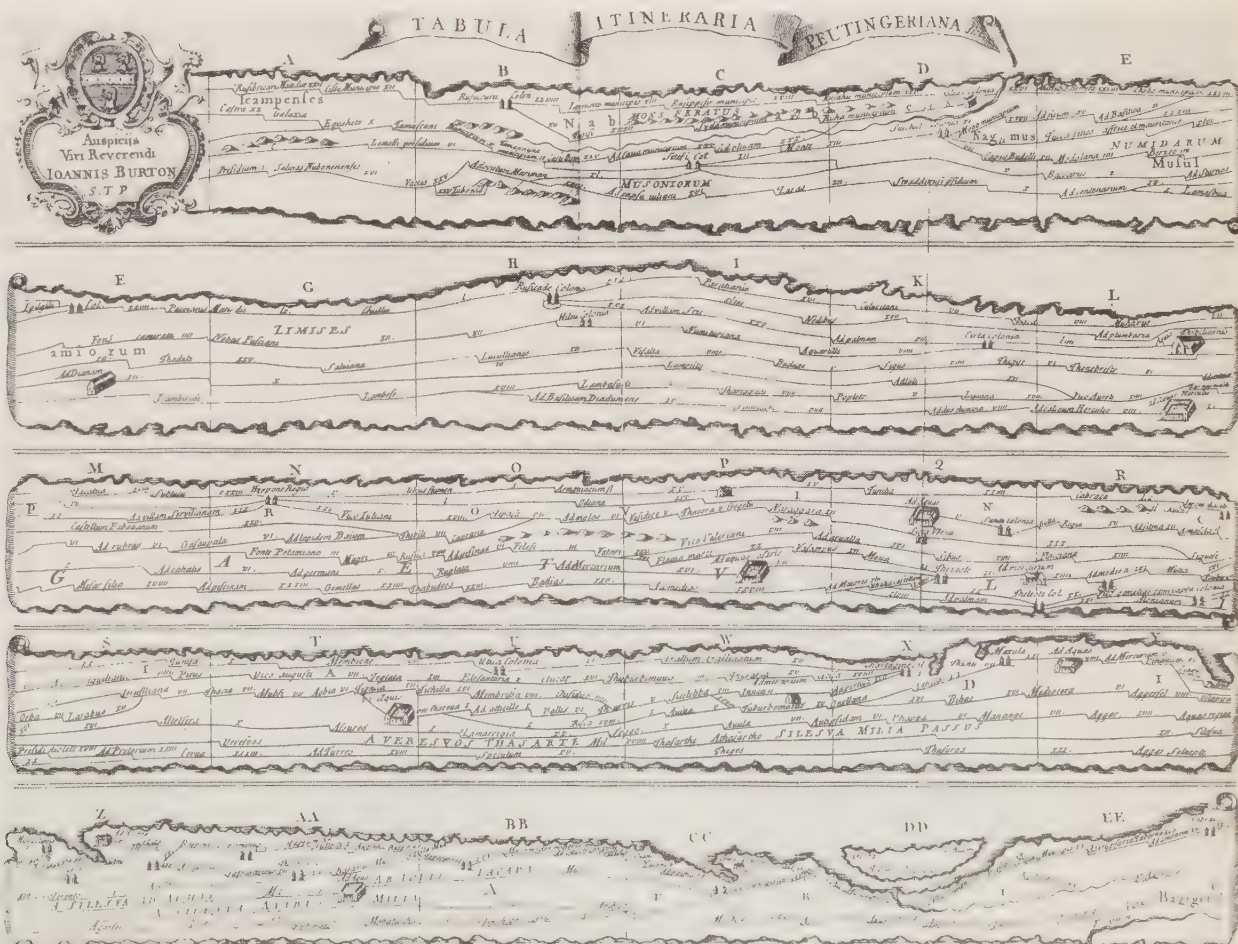
I enclose two photocopies, one reduced, of a map that is in my possession. I know it to be the Peutinger Table, originally a thirteenth century copy of an early map of the military roads of the western Roman Empire.

My map has eighteenth century watermarks. Could I appeal to your learned readers to inform me: a If my map is from the 1753 F. de Scheyb edition? b How I interpret the map. It totally defeats me, even though my latin is adequate.

Tudor Morris
40 Caellepa
Bangor
Gwynedd
LL57 1HF



ne of the photocopies of
map belonging to
r Morris.



SOTHEBY'S
FOUNDED 1744

Important Prices

for Atlases, Maps, Travel and Illustrated Books sold
on Thursday 20th September and Friday 21st September 1984
(including premium of 10%)



The Baltic Sea from Van Keulen's Zee-Atlas, 1694.

Ptolemaeus, *Cosmographia*, Ulm 1482, finely hand-coloured,
the first atlas printed in Germany. £37,400.

Van Keulen, *Groote Nieuwe Vermeerderde Zee Atlas*, 1694,
richly hand-coloured. £45,200. *see illustration.

Jansson, *Nieuwen Atlas*, 5 vol., 1644-1652. £17,600.

Katib Celebi, (*Kitabi-i Jihannuma li Katib Celebi*), the first
Turkish printed atlas, (1732). £11,000.

Coronelli, *Atlante Veneto*, 3 vol. in 5, 1692-1696. £37,400.

Moule, *Moules English Counties*, first issue, 56 original parts,
1830-1835 £2,860.

(Bartolommeo dalli Sonetti *Isolario*), (c.1486),
19 manuscript charts of the Aegean Islands. £9,350.

Dudley, *Dell'arcano del mare*, (1646-1647). £38,500.

(Zaddick), Map of Palestine, an apparently unrecorded map,
in Hebrew published in Amsterdam (?), c.1620. £20,900.

Our next specialised sale of Atlases, Maps and Travel
Books will be held on 2nd/3rd May 1985. Property for
this sale can be accepted until 1st March 1985.

There will also be a sale of A Valuable Private Library
of Americana and Travel on 25th/26th April 1985.

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' 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:

Premiums have been included in the prices.

C Christie, Manson & Woods Ltd, 8 King St, London SW1Y 6QT

27 Jun 84. Premium 8%

Cs Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Rd, London SW7 3JS

6 Jul 84; 7 Sep 84. No Premium

P Phillips, Son & Neale, 7 Blenheim St, New Bond St, London W1Y 0AS

5 Jul 84; 26 Jul 84; 20 Sep 84. Premium 8%

S Sotheby's, 34-5 New Bond St, London W1A 2AA

25 Jun 84; 20 Sep 84. Premium 10%

Sp Sotheby's, Pulborough, West Sussex RH20 1AJ

29 Jun 84. Premium 10%

VG Van Gendt Book Auctions BV, 96-8 Keizersgracht, 1015 CV Amsterdam

26-7 Jun 84. Premium 20%

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

24 January	Phillips
25 January	Christie's, South Kensington
5 & 19 February	Sotheby's
28 February	Phillips
19-22 March	Zisska & Kistner, Unterer Anger 15, 8000 München 2
21 March	Sotheby's
29 March	Christie's, South Kensington
16-20 April	Reiss & Auvermann, zum Talblick 2, 6246 Glashütten im Taunus
17 April	Christie's

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

£ = G4.2537 to 4.2949 £ = \$1.4570 to 1.2235

Christopher Saxton's 'Cornwall' is from his *Atlas of England and Wales* (1579) which was featured in the News pages of our last issue. The atlas made £54,000 at Phillips on 20th September. (By courtesy of Phillips)



ATLASES

ANVILLE, J. B. B. d'. [Atlas Général. Paris, 1771]
32 maps dated between 1743 and 1771, most coloured in outline, shelf label of Kimbolton Castle, contemporary green vellum, slightly worn, ties [cf. National Maritime Museum Catalogue 3:199 and 200], large folio (560 by 455mm.). A fine copy.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 141 £1540

[ARABIC Atlas. Malta, 1835]
Wrapper title including contents list, and 10 hand-coloured lithographed general maps (including the World in two hemispheres, the Americas, and Australasia), publisher's blue wrappers, torn [not in Phillips, Atlases], oblong folio (315 by 495mm).
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 469 £825

ARROWSMITH, A. Atlas to Thomson's Alcedo or Dictionary of America and West Indies. London, 1816
19 col. maps, diced of gt, covers loose, large folio.
P 26 Jul 84 lot 234 £3024

BAALDE, S. J. Nieuwe Astronomische Geographische . . . Atlas. Amsterdam, 1778
Title & 39 (of 41) maps & pls., mostly in contemp. col. Hcalf - Koeman Baa 1B - Lacks maps of Zuid Holland & Zeeland, few maps sl. fozed, else good copy of a scarce pocket-atlas.
VG 26-7 Jun 84 lot 560 G 1800

BARCLAY, J. A Complete and Universal Dictionary of the English Language. [London, 1840]
Inc. 54 maps and plans, some foxing, sl. loose, contemp half calf, binding detached, 4to.
Sp 29 Jun 84 lot 2040a £374

- Another edition, 1848
Front and vignette on title, 71 maps many coloured in outline, other illus., sl. water-staining on some top-edges, contemp half calf, spine dec. gilt, sl. rubbed, 4to.
Sp 29 June 84 lot 2040 £396

- Another edition, [1848]
11 plates 62 maps, (19 col.), front. and title, cf gt, one board missing and the other detached, spine worn, 4to.
P 20 Sep 84 lot 370 £432

BARTOLOMMEO DALLI SONETTI. [Isolario. Probably Venice, c.1483]
MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER, 20 leaves, 19 charts of islands in the Aegean, in brownish black ink, outlines and town vignettes coloured, occasional slight soiling, modern vellum boards [cf. Howse and Sanderson, The Sea Chari III (note)], 4to. (Cyclades and Dodecanese groups, together with Evvoia and Cyprus).
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 707 £9350

[BIBLE]. Biblia, dat is De gantsche H. Schrifture. Amsterdam & Dordrecht, 1714, 1713
Title, six maps and plans (see footnote), TITLE AND MAPS RICHLY COLOURED AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, [cf. Darlow and Moule 3337]. BASNAGE (JACQUES) 'T GROOT WAERIELDS TAFEREEL, title, two divisional titles, portraits of Johan Trip and of the author, 138 illustrations by de Hooghe, double-page view of Jerusalem, and numerous vignettes, THE TWO DIVISIONAL TITLES RICHLY HAND-COLOURED AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD, Amsterdam, J. Lindenbergh, 1715: 2 works in 1 vol., intercollated occasional faint browning, contemporary panelled calf over wooden boards, rebeked brass corner- and centre-pieces, later clasps and catches, folio (425 by 265mm). The maps (engraved by D. Stoopendaal and bearing the imprints of Pieter Keur, Pieter Rotterdam and Pieter Rotterdam de Jonge) comprise the World in twin hemispheres (after Visscher, Shirley 498: State 4), four maps of Palestine and the Middle East and a plan of Jerusalem.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 447 £2090

BLAEU, W. & J. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 3 vols. Latin text. Amsterdam, 1640-4
Vol. I and II in 2 parts, vol. III with the British Isles supplement, 5 titles with printed title-slips (see note), printed half-titles in vol. I and III (supplement), together 278 mapsheets, a few maps and leaves of text slightly browned (mostly in vol. III), faint marginal waterstain towards end of latter, a few minor creases, but generally a clear set with the maps mostly in fine impressions, contemporary gilt-panelled vellum, spines gilt a little soiled [cf. Koeman I, pp. 125-165]. folio (508 by 335mm).
The present copy appears to be a variant of the early Theatrum editions published between 1640 and 1644. Vol. I appears to be Koeman's BI 23A (1644) in part I, but BI 21A (1640) in part 2: vol. II agrees with BI 24A in part I, but part 2 (dated 1640, ie. BI 22) apparently collates as BI 24A; vol. III is as BI 36B. There are also several variations in pagination and foliation not found in Koeman's bibliography.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 432 £11220

- Another edition, vol. 3 [British Isles, Italy & Greece]. French text. Amsterdam, 1645

2 parts in 1 vol., title with paste-on slip, heightened with gold, 64 (of 66) maps, finely coloured, some dampstaining throughout affecting lower corners of a few maps, portions cut away from lower margins of engraved title and first few leaves, contemporary vellum, gilt, soiled and worn [cf. Koeman I, BI 35F], folio (515 by 335mm).
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 473 £2530

- Another edition, vol. 5 [Scotland and Ireland]. French text. Amsterdam, 1654
Folio, [Koeman I, BL 50], title, 55 maps, lightly browned, a few slightly creased, some margins damp-stained, contemporary vellum, soiled.
Cs 7 Sep 84 lot 173 £1400

- Another edition vol. 6 [China & Japan]. Italian text. [Amsterdam, 1655]
Title, 17 maps finely coloured in outline (the title fully so, and heightened with gold), without the printed half-title, some browning throughout (as usual), occasional light creasing or short tears without loss of engraved surface, contemporary vellum, gilt-panelled, g.e. [cf. Koeman I, BI 53], folio (510 by 352mm).
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 902 £4400

CORONELLI, V.M. Atlante Veneto. Venice, 1692-6
3 vol. in 5, TOGETHER 608 PLATES, including repeats, MOSTLY ON THICK PAPER, one or two small marginal wormholes or minor waterstains, one or two plates just shaved at lower margins, contemporary uniform mottled calf, spines gilt, worn, printed formula receipt completed in ink, dated at Modona 29 May 1700, recording the sale for 8 lire to Antonio Sorra on front paste-down of vol. I, GENERALLY A FINE, CLEAN SET, folio (485 by 350mm.). [Full collation in catalogue].
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 443 £37,400

- Isolario. [Venice, 1691-7]
Collection of plates only, view of Athens, 2 plans, 110 maps mounted on guards throughout (lacking titles and all text, one plan slightly defective at head of fold, Pelloponese holed affecting a few letters, Azores with short tear at foot of fold, a few maps slightly dampstained, a few backed, 2 maps creased, a few marginal repairs), modern half-vellum, folio (490 x 350mm), sold as an atlas, not subject to return. [Fuller collation in catalogue].
C 27 Jun 84 lot 26 £4320

DELISLE, G., P. BAUCHE & J.A. DEZAUCHE. Atlas Géographique et Universel. Paris, 1789
2 vols., engraved throughout, 2 titles (one torn, both creased), lists of maps and 143 maps (of 151), with outline colouring, title cartouches, mounted on guards (tear in corner of Poitou; Brabant Méridional with piece torn from corner; l'Allemagne stained; tears in a few blank margins and corners; occasional minor dampstaining; last map in vol. I with vertical crease), contemporary calf (rubbed and worn), folio, 545 x 375mm.
Lacks 8 of the maps listed in the Catalogue, including the Mappemonde, included is a plan of Paris.
C 27 Jun 84 lot 28 £4320

DOPPELMAYR, J.G. Atlas Novus Coelestis. Nuremberg, Homann, 1742
FIRST EDITION, title, engraved title, 30 partly coloured plates, including 10 star maps, leaf of index, some slight discoloration, a very good copy in contemporary French red morocco, gilt floral borders, spine gilt in compartiments, a trifle rubbed, g.e., bookplate of Michel Chasles (1793-1880, the celebrated French mathematician and collector) [Brown, p.51; Warner, pp. 64-67], folio. A complete set of reduced photographs of this copy is included with the lot.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 633 £3300

DUDLEY, R. [Dell'Arcano del Mare. Florence, 1646-7]
[FIRST EDITION], atlas volume only, 129 charts (of 131, without America XIII and XXIII, both parts of South America), occasional spotting, one or two minor repairs without loss of engraved surface, one or two small wormholes without loss of detail, intermittent browning caused by original paste of guards, a few charts loose, contemporary vellum boards, worn [cf Phillips, Atlases, 457; Nordenskiöld Collection 1:70], folio (535 by 420mm).
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 711 £38,500

DRAYTON, M. Poly-Olbion [part 1 only. London, 1612]
Folio, [Skelton 8], title, torn with loss, portrait and 18 maps, some margins browned and soiled, one cleanly torn; K3 torn with loss of text, later half-morocco lightly rubbed; sold not subject to return.
Cs 7 Sep 84 lot 51 £900

- Another edition. London, 1622
2 parts in 1 vol., title, plate showing Prince Henry, 30 mapsheets, the first printed title, one or two slight tears in the text, contemporary calf, worn [cf. Skelton 13; STC 7228 and 7229].
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 118 £1980

ENGLISH PILOT, Part V. West-Coast of Africa. London, Mount & Page, 1766
Seventh Edition, title, 19 charts, some light browning throughout (as usual), contemporary calf, skilfully rebeked [cf. Phillips, Atlases 3230; this edition not in the National

Maritime Museum, but cf. 428 (the edition of 1761), or in the British Library], folio (470 by 300mm).
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 713 £605

FADEN, W. [A New General Atlas. London, 801]
Printed contents leaf, 51 (50 only called for) mapsheets, including several by or after H. Roberts, T. Kitchen, L.S.d'A. de la Rochette, J. Rennell, Bowles and Carver, dated between 1778 and 1801, finely coloured, mostly in wash and outline, one European map torn without loss, occasional faint creasing, but generally a very clean copy, contemporary half russia, joints weak, folio (580 by 460mm).
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 464 £1155

- [The West Indian Atlas. London 1797]
19 maps and charts, neatly coloured, mounted and dissected on linen, slight offsetting, folding into two contemporary marbled board slip-cases, 4to. [Collation in catalogue].
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 845 £1100

FRICX, E.H. [Atlas des Pays Bas. Amsterdam, Covens & Mortier, 1745?]
Allegorical title (inserted), 24 maps, occasional faint discoloration but fine impressions, modern boards [cf. Koeman II, C&M 17; Fri 5], folio (540 by 330mm). Although containing the same maps as Koeman's C&M 17, none is dated as he suggests, although the legend "sur la copie de Bruxelles" is present.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 477 £330

GREENLEAF, J. A New Universal Atlas . . . and forming a distinct Atlas of the United States. [Brattleboro?, 1848]
Engraved title, contents list, 65 coloured maps, waterstain affecting text, contemporary boards, repaired, maroon roan gilt label on upper cover [this edition not in Phillips, Atlases, but cf. 784 (the edition of 1842)], folio. 26 maps of the U.S. including Texas, the Oregon Territory, and Wisconsin and Iowa.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 797 £990

GRENET, L'abbé. Atlas portatif général. Paris, [1790]
Title, 91 mapsheets by R. Bonne, dated between 1779 and 1790, coloured in outline, occasional marginal stains or slight spotting [cf. Phillips; Atlases 288 (calling for 44 maps only)], 4to.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 463 £330

BLOME, R. Britannia. London, 1673
Folio, [Skelton 90], 24 maps, one lightly soiled, one plan of London, occasional light browning, old calf, worn; sold not subject to return.
Cs 7 Sep 84 lot 50 £800

BORDONE, B. Isolario. Venice, [1562?]
Title, 7 maps, 104 maps in the text, and one diagram, title and one or two leaves faintly discoloured, small library stamps and labels on title and first leaf of text, modern tan morocco, gilt, dated 1900 [cf. Phillips, Atlases 165; Sabir 6420; Adams B.2484; Shirley 59], small folio (306 by 202mm).
Authorities seem to differ in the date of this edition: Sabir states 1537, Adams 1547 and Phillips assigns 1562.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 708 £1980

BOTERO, G. Relationi Universali, Brescia, 1599
4 part in 2 vols., engraved title, three printed titles, 111 engraved maps in the text, occasional wormholes affecting text, one or two leaves slightly browned, a few marginal manuscript annotations in ink in a contemporary hand, contemporary vellum, spines lettered in ink [this edition not in JCB or Sabir, but cf. Adams 2559], 4to. The maps in this edition are those used in the Compagnia Bresciana edition of the Ortelius Epitome.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 428 £1045

BOWEN, E. & T. KITCHIN. Royal English Atlas. London, 1762
Title in facsimile, 44 col. maps some loose, hf cf defective, folio, [Chubb CCXVII].
P 20 Sep 84 lot 408 £2484

BOWLES, T. & J. Scotland Delineated. London, 1745
36 maps, wrap.s, oblong 4to.
P 26 Jul 84 lot 232 £432

BRION DE LA TOUR, L. Atlas Général. Paris, 1772
Third edition, title, 57 mapsheets (55 only called for in index), including 7 plates of diagrams, maps neatly coloured, the last few detached, occasional faint marginal soiling, contemporary calf-backed boards, worn, spine gilt [cf. Phillips, Atlases 3509 (the edition of 1766); National Maritime Museum Catalogue 3:220 (the edition of 1768 which calls for 15 maps of France not in the present copy)], small folio. The world map is dated 1778, and an additional map of the United States (not called for in NMM Catalogue) is datable in 1786.
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 459 £660

CAMDEN, W. Britannia [Kip & Hole maps]. London, 1610
FIRST EDITION of Holland's translation, 57maps, 8 plates, illustrations in the text, wanting the engraved title, the maps generally in fine impressions, one or two just shaved (as usual), occasional discoloration, numerous underlinings in the text, contemporary calf, rebeked, worm [Skelton 6; STC 4509], folio (315 by 215mm).
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 360 £1980

Another edition [Bill maps]. London, 1626	
<i>Title, 52 miniature maps (three, misbound or transposed with respect to printed text), small piece torn away from last mapsheet (Flinshire with loss of engraved surface, occasional dust-soiling, but the maps generally in fine impressions, inscriptions in ink on blank leaves, limp paper boards, worn [cf. Skelton 15], oblong 4to.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 359	£2860
Another edition [Morden maps]. London, 1772	
<i>2 vol., folio, [Chubb CCXXXIX], portrait and 51 maps, contemporary calf.</i>	
Cs 7 Sep 84 lot 172	£1000
Another edition. [Cary maps]. London, 1806	
<i>4 vols., portrait, plates, views and 60 maps, contemporary tree calf (covers detached) [Chubb ccxxii], folio, sold as an atlas, not subject to return.</i>	
C 27 Jun 84 lot 18	£302
AMOCIO, G. F. [Isola Famose. Venice, maps dated 1570-5]	
<i>50 maps, plans and views, 29 crudely coloured, seventeenth century manuscript index preceding first map (lacking title; maps 43-50 defective in upper margin, 2 with slight loss of printed area; 5 plates with small wormholes, 2 repaired), late seventeenth century mottled calf, oblong 4to; sold not subject to return. 46 of the maps correspond with those listed in the National Maritime Museum, Catalogue (no. 35).</i>	
C 27 Jun 84 lot 19	£1728
ARY, J. Cary's New and Correct English Atlas. London, 1793	
<i>Title, 46 maps on 47 mapsheets, neatly coloured in outline occasional light staining, manuscript annotations in ink or pencil in the text, contemporary green roan, rubbed [cf. Chubb CCLXI], 4to.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 361	£330
ELLARIUS, A. Harmonia Macrocosmica. Amsterdam, 1708	
<i>Folio, frontispiece, 29 coloured celestial charts, seven with clear tears affecting plate surface, three torn with loss along fold, margins soiled throughout with some loss, old boards, disbound; sold not subject to return.</i>	
Cs 6 Jun 84 lot 96	£1600
ORN, G. A Compleat Body of Ancient Geography. The Hague, 1741	
<i>Third edition, title, 63 mapsheets (mostly by or after Jansson, Blaekaert, Laurenberg or Ortelius), marginal damp-staining throughout, title, text and last few sheets defective, contemporary boards, defective [cf. Phillips, Atlases 17 (the Latin text edition of 1740)], folio (550 by 360mm).</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 453	£1100
AILLOT, A.H. Le Neptune Francois. Paris, 1693	
<i>Part 1 (of 2), fine engraved title, 6 pp. text, engraved table and 29 charts, coloured in outline, mounted on guards (one chart with vertical crease), original boards with the book-plate of the Earl of Lonsdale (slightly rubbed) [National Maritime Museum Catalogue 238], large folio (665 × 510mm). Loosely inserted at the end is a chart of the STRAITS MOUTH OF GIBRALTAR, by RICHARD BOLLAND, engraved chart on 2 sheets, mounted, with title cartouches and some outline hand-colouring (slightly wormed at centre; small marginal tear). Appears to be unrecorded.</i>	
C 27 Jun 84 lot 40	£2052
ANSSON, J. Novus Atlas, 5 vols. Dutch text. Amsterdam, 1644-52	
<i>Vol. I-III, V in 2 parts, 8 title with printed title slips, 398 mapsheets, one or two tears without loss of engraved surface, a few creases, occasional slight discoloration BUT GENERALLY FINE IMPRESSIONS. WITHOUT THE BROWNING OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE ATLAS, contemporary calf, gilt-panelled, worn [cf. Koeman II, pp. 440-495 (see footnote)], folio (483 by 330mm). [Full collation in catalogue].</i>	
<i>The present copy shows (as usual) some differences from the collations given by Koeman in respect of foliation and pagination: many signatures are either hand-set after collation, or in manuscript.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 436	£17,600
Another edition, vol. 4 [British Isles]. Latin text. Amsterdam, 1649	
<i>Title, 56 maps, on guards, title fully coloured, maps finely coloured in outline, with coloured embellishments, illustrations in the text, some coloured (tear in fold of map of England, original map 44 Lancashire lacking but inserted from the French edition), contemporary vellum gilt, g.e. [cf. Koeman Me 152; Skelton 34], folio (circa 493 × 320mm). This issue is not in Koeman, but the maps seem identical to the first 1646 edition, without the additional dedication to the reader.</i>	
C 27 Jun 84 lot 40A	£3888
See also Horn, G.	
EFFERYS, T. West Indian Atlas. London, 1775	
<i>Title, small hole near centre-fold, printed title, dedication, 39 maps and sea-charts, some offset, cont. hf cf worn, folio.</i>	
P 20 Sep 84 lot 413	£2700

KATIB CELEBI. ‘World Mirror of Katib Celebi’. Constantinople, [1732]	
<i>FIRST PRINTED EDITION, 41 engraved plates, including 28 maps and 13 astronomical and cosmographical diagrams and plates showing instruments, all coloured, many heightened with gold, the text printed within red-ruled borders, the first three and several preliminary with slightly short margins (inserted?), some waterstaining affecting text and a few maps, a few short tears in the text, modern morocco [cf. Koeman II, p. 549 (citing only the National Bibliotheek, Wien, copy); Encyclopaedia of Islam, p. 760ff], small folio (308 by 200mm). RARE. See also Watson, “Ibrahim Müterferekkâ and Turkish incunabula”, in: <i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i> 88, no. 3, 1968, pp. 435-441. [Fuller notes in catalogue].</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 456	£11,000
KEULEN, J. Van. De Groote Nieuwe Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas. Amsterdam, 1700 (overslip), 1695 (title)	
<i>Title with engraved overslip (dated 1700) pasted on at foot, printed index on two leaves listing 160 titles, six leaves printed text, and 160 charts, maps and a plan, richly coloured in a fine contemporary hand, the title heightened with gold, several mapsheets reinforced on versos without affecting green paint, one or two light creases, contemporary gilt-panelled calf, large devices on sides, joints skilfully repaired preserving spine [cf. Koeman IV, Keu 20B; National Maritime Museum Catalogue 3:107 (an edition of 1682, 143 charts) (see footnote)], folio (540 by 355mm). A fine copy.</i>	
<i>The present copy collates as Koeman's Keu 20B with the exception of charts (19), replaced by “Nieuwe Wassende Graade Paskaart over de Geehecle Oost-Zee” (Koeman's [185]); (27), replaced by “De Zee Custen van Noorwegen, etc.” (Koeman's [9]); (73), replaced by “Paskaart van de Zeekusten van Vrancryck . . . Bourdeaux tot Bilbao” (Koeman's [188]); (74), replaced by “Nieuwe Paskaart van de Zeekusten van Bisciaia en Asturien” (Koeman's [190]); and (75), replaced by “Paskaart van de Zeekusten van Galissen tusschen Luarca en C. de Coriano” (Koeman's [330]). In addition, chart (72) has the plate number “24” added. Koeman does not list an edition of the <i>Zee-Atlas</i> bearing the date 1700: the substitutions and alterations noted above appear to have been carried out at sometime between 1695 and 1700.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 108	£45,200
- De Nieuwe Groote Lichtende Zee-Fackel. Amsterdam, [1682]-89	
<i>5 parts in 1 vol., title, allegorical titles to Paris I, II and V (those to III and IV removed, printed portion of Part II title cut away and replaced with blank paper), and 137 mapsheets, THE TITLES AND CHARTS FINELY COLOURED IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, SEVERAL HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD, numerous woodcut coastal profiles and smaller detail charts in the text also hand-coloured, small hole in one chart without significant loss of surface, occasional offsetting or slight browning, contemporary gilt-panelled vellum, g.e., Amsterdam, [1682]-1689 (general title so dated, the last digit in manuscript). [Full collation in catalogue].</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 712	£34,100
KITCHIN, T. Kitchin's General Atlas. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1810	
<i>Title with list of contents, 31 maps on 41 mapsheets, neatly coloured in outline, a few minor marginal repairs, occasional creases, half calf [this edition not in Phillips, Atlases, but cf. 3533 (the edition of 1801)], folio (550 by 390mm). Asia has the often wanting third sheet extension covering Australia.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 466	£1100
LANGEREN, J. van. A Book of the Names . . . in England and Wales. 1657	
<i>Additional engraved title, 2 (of 4?) maps mounted on guards (one with adhesions or slight wear and hole affecting engraved surface, corner missing), and 37 maps in text, soiled and stained, corner of title repaired, title with tear in lower margin, marginal hole in T2, contemporary calf, repaired [cf. Skelton 62], small 4to.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 162	£418
LINSCHOTEN, J.H. van, see Wytfliet, C.	
MAGINI, G.A. Italia. Bologna, 1620	
<i>Second edition, title, portrait, 63 mapsheets brightly coloured, wanting 2 leaves of text, contemporary calf, rubbed [cf. Phillips, Atlases 3061; National Maritime Museum Catalogue 3:44], folio (415 by 295mm).</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 472	£2035
MARTIN, R., see J. & F. Tallis	
MERCATOR-HONDIUS. [Atlas, Duisburg, 1595]	
<i>FIRST EDITION, 4 parts (of 5) in 1 vol., portrait, four additional titles (one cut round and mounted), 73 mapsheets (Rumold Mercator's world map in twin hemispheres in Koeman's State III), covering Italy, France, Germany and the Low Countries, generally in fine, early impressions, without the engraved title and several preliminary leaves of text, some browning or staining, occasional worming mostly affecting the text, vellum boards, slightly soiled [cf. Koeman II, pp. 295-302], folio (411 by 293mm).</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 423	£3080
- Another edition. French text. Amsterdam, 1628	

<i>Tenth edition, title, double portrait, four tiles (one mis-bound), 155 mapsheets (of 156: wanting map 91, Waldeck), uniform light browning throughout, some creasing, a few tears and repairs without apparent loss of engraved surface, contemporary calf, spine gilt, rubbed [cf. Koeman II. Me 28A], folio (465 by 315mm), A TALL COPY.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 430	£3520
- Another edition. Latin text. Amsterdam, 1630	
<i>Tenth edition, title, double portrait two title (not called for in this edition), 164 mapsheets, fully coloured (often brightly so), main title and portrait heightened with gold, a few maps browned or discolored, the map of Cyprus damaged by green paint with loss of engraved surface, a few minor repairs elsewhere without loss of surface, seventeenth-century calf, slightly worn [cf. Koeman II, Me 29A and B (variant)], folio (465 by 310mm). Of the nine new maps added to this edition for the first time, eight are present. The map ‘Comitatus Hollandiae’ is the 1585 plate which Koeman indicates was not in use after 1628. This, together with the sectional title (not called for), may indicate that the present copy is an intermediate issue.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 431	£5280
- Atlas Minor. [c.1630]	
<i>No title or prelims, 188 maps, 24 with repairs, 5 with some loss of plate surface, some dampstains, mod. boards, oblong 4to.</i>	
P 26 Jul 84 lot 230	£1836
- Historia Mundi. 1635	
<i>[Second edition] folio, [STC 17825, see Koeman II p.549] engraved additional title dated 1837, 181 maps only, (of 183) margins repaired throughout, occasionally affecting text and maps, lacking last two leaves of index, later calf, joints crudely repaired; sold not subject to return.</i>	
Cs 6 Jul 84 lot 97	£1600
MICHELOT, H. & L. BREMOND. [Plans des Ports et Rades de la Méditerranée]. Marseille, 1715-26	
<i>16 charts, 1 lacking half the chart, 3 other plates, 2 loosely inserted, 2 torn, cartouches, sl. staining or browning, no title page, old calf, w.a.f., folio.</i>	
Sp 29 Jun 84 lot 2234	£792
MORDEN, R. A Brief Description of England and Wales. London, Turpin, [1750]	
<i>51 maps (of 52), lacks pages 117-120 and map of Montgomery, blue mor. gt, 12mo, [Chubb CIX].</i>	
P 20 Sep 84 lot 409	£2160
MOULE, T. Moule's English Counties. London, 1 May 1830 - [February?] 1835	
<i>FIRST ISSUE, 56 original parts (of 59?, wanting Yorkshire), 56 maps, plans and paltes, finely coloured in wash and outline, occasional faint offsetting, numerous publisher's advertisements inserted, publisher's printed yellow paper wrappers, contemporary subscriber's inscription (several dated) on each, A FINE SET, UNCUT, 4to. NOT IN CHUBB IN THIS FORM.</i>	
<i>The first six maps issued bear imprints dated from May to October, 1830. From the dates written in ink on the wrappers (probably the subscriber's date of receipt) of 33 subsequent parts, the work seems to have been issued in monthly parts thereafter to January or February, 1835. [An article on this work is to appear in a future issue of The Map Collector].</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 363	£2860
- Another edition, 1837	
<i>2 vol., frontispiece, two additional engraved title (one dated 1836), 60 maps, plans and thematic plates, one or two shaved (as usual), occasional faint browning but generally a clear copy, contemporary half calf, worm [cf. Chubb CCCCXXI and CCCCXXII], 4to.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 366	£572
- Another copy	
<i>Frontispieces, addn. titles, 60 coloured maps, lacks the Map of England but has a Map of Monmouthshire not called for in list, sl. browned, rebound in half rexine, 4to.</i>	
Sp 29 Jun 84 lot 2235	£495
MÜNSTER, S. Cosmographia Universalis Lib. VI. Basel, 1572	
<i>Latin text, title, 25 maps (mostly of the modern world), 53 town plans and views (on 56 leaves, the usually folding panoramas bound as separate sheets), 85 other maps and views in the text, illustrations in the text, printer's device at end, one or two side margins just shaved, some errors of foliation and pagination (as usual), erasure in ink at foot of title, occasional slight browning, marginal wormhole, vellum boards, spine gilt [cf. Burmeister 91; Ruland, Imago Mundi XVI, pp. 87-89], folio.</i>	
S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 417	£2640
ORDNANCE SURVEY. [Southern England & Wales]. London, 1805-24	
<i>‘Old Series’, 85 maps (nos. 1-84 and index sheet), linen-backed, edged in blue silk, with numbered tabs, folding into 21 dark blue morocco boxes, sides with gilt and blind-tooled borders, spines gilt (slightly scuffed), sheets approximately 25½ × 37½in., boxes 4to.</i>	
C 27 Jun 84 lot 53	£1944
ORTELIUS, A. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Latin text. Antwerp, 1595	

3 parts in 1 vol., title, portrait, 115 mapsheets; Parergon, title, 32 mapsheets; Nomenclator ptolemaicus, title. Together 147 mapsheets, FINELY COLOURED IN FULL THROUGHOUT IN CONTEMPORARY HAND. THE TITLE, PORTRAIT AND SOME MAPS HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD, one or two mapsheets misbound, occasional slight marginal soiling, one or two minor repairs at centre-folds without loss of engraved surface, margins of "Tempe" plate strengthened, manuscript side notes in ink in a seventeenth-century hand on verso of some mapsheets (a few, including text headlines, shaved not affecting engraved surfaces), ownership inscription on verso of portrait, modern morocco, g.e., by Sangorski & Sutcliffe [cf. Koeman III, Ori 29], folio (420 by 286mm). The inscription records that this copy was once the property of Thomas Oliver (d. 1624), physician and mathematician, and author (in 1601) of *A New Handling of the Planisphere* (DNB). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 425 **£26,400**

— **Another edition, Italian text. Antwerp, 1612**
4 parts in 1 vol., title with portrait of Pope Clement VIII on verso, epitaph with miniature portrait of Ortelius, portrait of Ortelius; Introductione Mathematica nelle tavole geografiche by Michael Coignet, five illustrations in the text, 128 mapsheets; Parergon, title 38 mapsheets; Nomenclator ptolemaicus, title (dated 1609) with miniature world map, together 166 mapsheets FINELY COLOURED IN FULL THROUGHOUT IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND. THE TWO ENGRAVED TITLES AND PAPAL PORTRAIT HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD, one or two short splits at lower centre-folds without loss of engraved surface, occasional faint discoloration or light browning, small label at foot of main title contemporary gilt-panelled vellum, g.e., slightly soiled [cf. Koeman III, Ori 42 (collation of preliminary matter differs slightly); Phillips, *Atlases* 430], folio (460 by 310mm). The map of England and Wales is the scarce Saxton type (first introduced in 1602); that of France (after Plancius, 1592) is not called for in this edition by Koeman (likewise in the 1608 edition), likewise that of Germany (after Hogenberg, 1577), and that of Friesland (which is in an amended State of the 1568 map within the date changed to 1605, not so recorded by Koeman). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 429 **£18,700**

— **Epitome. French text. Antwerp, 1590**
Title, allegorical plate, 94 maps in the text, wanting a few leaves of preliminary text, occasional staining, light uniform discoloration, modern morocco, joints weak [cf. Koeman III, Ori 54; this edition not in Phillips, *Atlases*], oblong 8vo. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 422 **£715**

— **Another edition. Italian text. Venice, 1655**
Title, half title, 109 maps, vellum boards, A FINE COPY. [cf. Koeman III, Ori 70; Phillips, *Atlases* 4259], 8vo. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 437 **£682**

— see also Botero, G.

OTTENS, R. & J. Atlas. Amsterdam, (c.1740)
Allegorical title 83 mapsheets, FINELY COLOURED IN FULL IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, the title slightly discoloured, eighteenth-century mottled calf, skilfully re-backed, French royal arms on sides, edges uncut [cf. Koeman III, p. 85ff.], folio (575 by 360mm). A FINE COPY. Approximately half the maps in this collection bear Ottens family imprints, a higher proportion than usual. No two atlases assembled by the Ottens are the same. The title-page in this copy differs from the "standard" Ottens title: it incorporates the figure of Atlas supporting a celestial globe, and depicts merchants and a sailor trying out a cross staff. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 452 **£19,800**

OWEN J. & E. BOWEN. Britannia Depicta. London, [c.1720]
Lacks title, 273 maps on 136 sheets, some maps soiled, cf upper cover detached. P 5 Jul 84 lot 386 **£356**

— **Another edition, London, 1736**
Fourth edition, title, 4 leaves of printed tables, 273 pages of maps, occasional faint waterstaining, contemporary blind-stamped laid calf, worn [cf. Chubb CLIII], 8vo. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 365 **£550**

PETTY, W. Hiberniae Delineatio. London, [1685]
Portrait of Petty, title and contents leaf (the second stage, with the wording "Cum Privilegio Regis" added) 37 maps on 36 mapsheets, GENERALLY IN FINE IMPRESSIONS. Lower left corner of the Cork map restored using portion of the 1875 restrike, one or two additional folds strengthened, modern half vellum, morocco gilt labels on spine and upper cover [cf. Skelton 106], folio (432 by 300mm). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 364 **£5280**

PINKERTON, J. A Modern Atlas. 1815
60 mapsheets, neatly coloured in outline throughout, slight dampstain at end, modern half morocco [National Maritime Catalogue 3:409], folio (556 by 430mm). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 467 **£726**

— **Another copy**
Folio, 61 coloured maps, modern half-morocco, original boards. Cs 6 Jul 64 lot 65 **£800**

— **Another copy**

61 maps, coloured in outline, later half-morocco, rubbed. Cs 7 Sep 84 lot 135 **£550**

PORCACCHI DA CASTIGLIONE, T. L'Isola [piu] famosa del Mondo. Venice, 1576 [colophon dated 1575]
3 parts in 1 vol., second edition, title, 47 maps in text, generally fine impressions, some underlinings in ink and occasional faint soiling in the text, small ownership inscription at foot of title, modern blind-ruled tan morocco [cf. Phillips, *Atlases* 167; Nordenskiöld Collection 2:187; Sabin 64149], small folio (304 by 210mm). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 709 **£990**

PTOLEMY, C. Cosmographia. [ed. Germanus]. Ulm, 1482
Text double-column on 69 leaves, 32 woodcut maps on 63 leaves, most with text on versos within decorative borders, the general world map signed by Johannes Schnitzer of Armshelm (Shirley 10). THE MAPS AND INITIAL LETTERS FINELY COLOURED IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, occasional slight paint offsetting or abrasion of colour, a few waterstains and occasional discoloration, leaves al-3 repaired at lower outer margins, b4 repaired with some loss of text, vellum boards, one or two centre-folds strengthened [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:199; Phillips, *Atlases* 353; BMC II, 538; Goff P. 1084], folio (425 by 295mm). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 406 **£37,400**

— **Geographia. [trans. Pirckheimer]. Strassburg, 1525**
Title, 27 maps of the ancient world, 22 of the modern, map of Lotharinga on verso of map 46, most with Latin text on versos within borders, map 49 inserted from another, smulter, copy, repaired affecting side margins, a few repairs on other maps, occasional staining or discoloration, small stamp and inscription on title, contemporary blind-ruled brown morocco, head of spine repaired, new guards [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:208; Phillips, *Atlases* 362; Sabin 66482], folio (398 by 270mm). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 405 **£4840**

— **Another edition [ed. Servetus]. Lyons, 1535**
27 maps of the ancient world, 22 of the modern, map of Lotharinga on verso of map 46, most with text on versos, index and errata at end, title (slightly soiled) and first few leaves of text neatly repaired, one or two maps split at centre-fold and repaired (one with slight loss of printed surface), occasional light staining, but generally a clean copy, vellum boards [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:209; Phillips, *Atlases* 364; Sabin 66483], folio (401 by 280mm). THE FIRST SERVETUS EDITION. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 407 **£3960**

— **Another edition [ed. Münster]. Basel, 1540**
FIRST LATIN EDITION OF MÜNSTER, 48 mapsheets with text on versos, one or two blank margins neatly repaired, small label at foot of title, vellum boards [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:210; Burmeister 166; Ruland, *Imago Mundi* XVI, pp. 87-89; Phillips, *Atlases* 365; Sabin 66484], folio (290 by 210mm). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 408 **£4620**

— **Another edition [ed. Gastaldi]. Venice, 1548 [colophon dated Oct 1547]**
FIRST EDITION IN ITALIAN, title, portrait of Ptolemy, 26 maps of the ancient world and 34 modern, diagrams in the text, a few leaves wormed with slight loss of text, one line of text cut out of CC6, contemporary limp purple vellum, gilt ruled, painted gilt edges [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:214; Phillips, *Atlases* 369; Sabin 66502 (none calling for a cancel slip)], 8vo. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 409 **£2090**

— **Another edition [ed. Münster]. Basel, 1552**
Fourth Latin edition of Münster, portrait of Ptolemy on verso of title, 54 mapsheets, woodcut device on verso of last, all with text on versos within borders, all but the first of the modern sequence of maps within gridded numbered borders [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:215; Burmeister 169; Ruland, *Imago Mundi* XVI, pp. 87-89; Phillips, *Atlases* 370; Sabin 66488]; CAMERS (J.) Commentaria in C. Iulii Solini Polyhistora, Basel, 1547; MELA (P.) De Orbis situ libri tres, Basel, 1547, 3 works in 1 vol., one or two small wormholes and minor marginal repairs without loss, occasional faint staining, contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards, neatly repaired, soiled, brass clasps and catches, folio. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 410 **£3520**

— **Another edition [trans. Ruscelli]. Venice, 1561**
3 parts in 1 vol., FIRST EDITION Ruscelli's translation, 27 maps of the ancient world and 37 modern, diagrams in the text, some leaves and blank margins of a few maps stained, last few leaves slightly wormed without loss, half calf [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:216; Phillips, *Atlases* 371; Sabin 66503], 4to. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 412 **£1210**

— **Another copy**
Titles, 65 maps, diagrams in the text, one map (modern France) inserted from the 1562 Latin text edition, occasional faint soiling, pencil marks on versos of a few maps, contemporary limp vellum, repaired, soiled, 4to. S 20-1 Sep 64 lot 411 **£1210**

— **Another edition. Venice, 1598-7**
2 parts in 1 vol., 2 titles, 63 maps, w'dc't.s, 1 title and some leaves stained.

P 20 Sep 84 lot 418 **£8640**

— **Another edition. [trans. Ruscelli]. Venice, 1598**
2 parts in 1 vol., fourth edition of Ruscelli's translation, edited Rosaccio, 27 maps of the ancient world, 42 modern, numerous diagrams in the text, some worming affecting text and the margins of a few maps neatly infilled, occasional faint staining, vellum boards [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:227; Sabin 66507], 4to. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 427 **£13750**

— **Another edition [ed. Mercator]. Amsterdam, 1704**
Title, printed contents list, 28 maps of the ancient world finely coloured, occasional light creasing, one or two slight marginal stains or repairs, modern boards [not in Nordenskiöld Collection 2, but cf. 234 (the edition of 1698); Koeman II, Me 7B], folio (450 by 330mm). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 446 **£16500**

RAMUSIO, G. B. Delle navigationi et viaggi. Venice, 1606
3 vol., vol. 1 [511th edition], vol. 2 fourth edition, vol. 3 third edition, titles, 3 maps in vol. 1, 7 maps in vol. 3, 3 maps and other illustrations in the text, occasional faint browning, one or two small wormholes without significant loss of surface, one or two short tears affecting letters in the text, date cut from first title, nineteenth-century russia-backed boards, joints cracked [cf. Hill p. 247; Sabin 67734, 67739, 67742], folio. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 702 **£3300**

RAYNAL, G. T. Atlas de toutes les parties connues du globe terrestre. [Geneva, 1780]
Title, 50 maps by R. Bonne (50 only called for in index), folding tables at end, contemporary half calf, rubbed [cf. Phillips, *Atlases* 652], 4to. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 460 **£440**

— **Histoire philosophique et politique . . . dans les deux Index. Geneva, 1780**
5 vol. including atlas, portrait, 4 plates and 50 maps by R. Bonne, a few marginal wormholes affecting first few leaves in vol. 4, occasional slight browning, contemporary red morocco, gilt, arms of Louis-Guillaume Bon, Marquis de Saint-Hilaire [Olivier 1762 fer 2] on sides [cf. Phillips, *Atlases*, 652 (listing the maps relating to America); Sabin 68081], 4to. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 703 **£935**

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, G. & D. Atlas Portatif. Falaise & Paris, [1766]
Title, 209 maps, all except title and first map coloured in outline, occasional faint browning, a few light creases, manuscript contents list in ink at end, contemporary calf, gilt spine, worn, [not in Phillips, *Atlases* or National Maritime Museum Catalogue], oblong 4to. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 458 **£1210**

— **Atlas Universel. Paris, [1786]**
Title (with engraved imprint slip pasted on), printed advertisement leaf, 17 leaves of text, and 111 maps dated between 1750 and 1786, coloured in outline, occasional light soiling or creasing, one or two minor repairs without loss of engraved surface, contemporary calf-backed boards, worn [this edition not in National Maritime Museum Catalogue 3, but cf. 266 the edition of 1758, calling for 108 maps only]; Phillips, *Atlases* 678], folio (515 by 390mm). S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 462 **£1760**

ROSACCIO, G. Teatro del Cielo e della Terra. Venice, [c.1660]
Woodcut circular world map of the Macrobian type on title (repeated twice in the text) and 11 maps in the text, publisher's catalogue at end, print crease affecting text at B7, occasional discoloration, limp boards [this edition not in British Library, Sabin, or JCB], 8vo. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 439 **£352**

ROUX, J. Recueil des principaux plans des Ports et Rades de la Mer Mediterranée. Genoa, 1779
Title, 121 charts and plans, occasional marginal staining, contemporary blind-stamped calf [cf. National Maritime Museum Catalogue 3:269], oblong 8vo. S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 714 **£330**

SAXTON, C. An Atlas of England. London, 1579
FIRST EDITION, cont. front, with port. of Queen Elizabeth, 1 index leaf (loose), plate of arms and another plate with arms laid down, 35 cont. col. maps with bunch of grapes watermark, Anglia, Kent, Lincs., Northants, with some wear to centre fold, Kent, Wilts., Essex, Hants., margins trimmed, folding map of Yorkshire with tear neatly repaired, Herts. with lower corners repaired with small loss of plate surface, Glamorgan with small burn hole approx. 5mm in diameter, 17th Century cf rebaked, folio. P 20 Sep 84 lot 422 **£54,000**

SCALÉ, B. A Hibernian Atlas. London, 1788
Second edition (variant), title, dedication, 37 maps, with text, engraved throughout, the maps neatly coloured, dedication leaf repaired with tape, contemporary boards, defective [this edition not in Chubb, but cf. Ireland IX], 4to. A variant of Chubb's second edition: all the maps now bear the imprint of Robert Sayer. Of the second edition, Chubb recorded only the copy at Cambridge University Library. S 25 Jun 84 lot 433 **£418**

SENEJ, J. [Modern Geography. London, 1763]

33 mapsheets and one plate showing the Solar System, neatly coloured in outline, manuscript contents list on front paste-down, a few light creases. A CLEAN COPY, GENERALLY WITHOUT THE BROWNING AFFECTING LONGITUDINAL FOLDS, contemporary half calf, worn [this edition not in Phillips, Atlases, but cf. 550], tall narrow folio (685 by 290mm).

S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 457 **£990**

A New General Atlas. London, 1721

Title, 31 (of 34) maps and town plans, and 14 plates of the arms of subscribers (a few cut out), the maps coloured in outline, a few tears crudely repaired with tape, browning and soiling, contemporary calf, defective [cf. Phillips, Atlases 563; National Maritime Museum Catalogue 3:434], folio (540 by 320mm).

S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 449 **£660**

SMITH, C. New English Atlas. London, 1804

Folio, title, contents leaf and 46 coloured maps, title slightly stained, modern half-calf.

Cs 7 Sep 84 lot 134 **£450**

SPEED, J. The Theatre of the Empire of Great-Britain; A Prospect . . . of the World. London 1676

5 parts in 1 vol., additional title and achievement of Charles II frontispiece, title, four sectional titles, 67 maps (of 68: wanting Cambridgeshire, the map of the smaller British islands in duplicate in place of the general map of Great Britain), 5 tables of road distances: Prospect, 28 maps, a few centre-folds repaired without significant loss, one escutcheon cut from Hertfordshire map and infilled, occasional staining, a few marginal tears, calf, gilt, slightly worn [cf. Skelton 92; Phillips, Atlases 488], folio (445 by 315mm). Pages 1 and 2 on the verso of the first map are the correct text for this edition, but instead of the map 'The Kingdom of Great Britaine and Ireland' a duplicate of the 'Holy Land, Garnsey, Forne, larsey' plate has been printed.

S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 440 **£14,850**

— England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland described, "Miniature Speed" [van den Keere maps]; A Prospect. London, 1666 & 1668

Oblong 8vo, [see Skelton 83], title, lower margin shaved, table and 61 maps only (lacking Nottinghamshire, England, Scotland and Ireland), five slightly shaved, one holed, one cleanly torn, lacking M4-5; A prospect, oblong 8vo, 20 maps, N8 cleanly torn, two works in one vol., later calf, lightly rubbed, upper cover detached; sold not subject to return.

Cs 7 Sep 84 lot 49 **£850**

— A Epitome of Mr John Speed's Theatre . . . and of his prospect, "Miniature Speed" [van den Keere maps]. London, 1676-75

One vol., oblong 8vo, theatre-59 maps only, two soiled with loss, prospect-22 maps only, one trimmed with loss, lacking F7-H8, lower margins soiled throughout, old boards, worn; sold not subject to return.

Cs 6 Jul 84 lot 66 **£800**

STAMPIOEN, J. Het Hooge Heemraetschap van Schielant. Rotterdam, 1684

Second edition, survey (scale approximately 1:14,000) in nine mapsheets and four folding sheets (each two sheets joined) to form side-borders, RICHLY COLOURED AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, one sheet faintly spotted, contemporary gilt-panelled calf, folio (total dimensions 1470 by 2320mm).

A FINE COPY, first published 1660, other editions were made 1694, 1710, 1718 and 1765. ALL ARE RARE. (see: Donkersloot-de Vrij (M.) *Topografische kaarten van Nederland voor 1750*, 765 II; *Kaarte en landschap rond Rotterdam* (exhibition catalogue), Rotterdam (1972): 117; Fockema Andreae (S.J.) and B. van 't Hoff. *Geschiedenis der kartografie van Nederland* (1947), pp. 70-71; Keuning (J.) 'Meting en kartering van Schieland' in: *Zuidhollandse studien* II, 1952, pp. 124-138.

S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 483 **£4840**

TABULAE GEOGRAPHICAE. Padua, 1699

84 mapsheets of the ancient world, mostly after N. or G. Sanson, Ortelius, G-B. Canali, fine impressions, wormhole affecting a few neatlines without significant loss, original boards [NOT IN BRITISH LIBRARY OR PHILLIPS, ATLASES], folio (505 by 390mm). The atlas appears to have first been published in 1697.

S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 475 **£1320**

TALLIS, J. & F. The British Colonies, n.d.

6 vol., in 3, 4to, plates, 42 coloured maps by Rapkin, contemporary half-morocco, lightly rubbed.

Cs 6 Jul 84 lot 18 **£480**

— see also Barclay, J.

TEESDALE, H. New British Atlas. 1831

Title, 3 col. maps, 45 col. maps, hf mor. gt. folio.
P 5 Jul 84 lot 390 **£389**

— Another edition. 1842

Title, general key map, 3 maps, 45 col. maps, cont. mor. g.e.

P 5 Jul 84 lot 376

£378

THOMSON, J. A New General Atlas. Edinburgh, 1817

Dedication, two tables, 75 mapsheets (74 only called for), neatly wash and outline coloured, one or two maps (mostly in the European section) creased or torn, later nineteenth-century half morocco, worn [cf. Phillips, Atlases 731], folio (540 by 425mm).

S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 468 **£935**

WIT, F. de. [Atlas. Amsterdam, 1680]

51 mapsheets, 15 with printed gazetteer leaves, without title, generally fine, dark impressions, contemporary blind-panelled vellum, foot of spine neatly repaired [cf. Koeman III, WII 7 (not calling for separate gazetteer leaves)], folio (545 by 340mm). Thirty-four of the mapsheets bear engraved index numbers or letters, which suggests early printings of these maps.

S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 442 **£4180**

— Another edition, [c. 1688]

Col. title, index leaf with list of maps, 151 col. maps and sea-charts, 12 with tears to centre fold repairable, 2 with small tears, cont. vellum worn, folio.

P 20 Sep 84 lot 412 **£17,280**

WYTFLEET, C. Histoire Universelle des Indes Orientales et Occidentales. Douai, 1611

3 parts, third edition in French, titles within borders (the first cut round and mounted), 19 mapsheets, 4 small maps on one sheet in Magini's supplement showing the East Indies, Japan, China and the Philippines [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:310; Sabin 105701; Phillips, Atlases 4459; JCB II, p.80]. — VAN LINSCHOTEN (JAN HUYGEN) HISTOIRE DE LA NAVIGATION second edition in French, title, 3 maps, 57 illustrations in the text (only) [cf. Sabin 41369; JCB II, pp. 70-71 (collations differ)], Amsterdam, 1610; 2 works in 1 vol., some browning and slight waterstaining, folding maps in second work defective, a few illustrations just shaved, shelf label of Kimbolton Castle, contemporary calf, skilfully rebaked, folio, sold as an atlas not subject to return.

S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 166 **£4400**

ZATTA, A. Atlante Novissimo. Venice, 1775-85

4 vol., 5 engraved titles, 215 mapsheets, finely coloured in outline throughout, the cartouches fully so, slight marginal waterstain at end of vol IV, contemporary sprinkled calf, gilt [cf., Phillips, Atlases 650], folio (385 by 275mm).

S 20-1 Sep 84 lot 461 **£4840**

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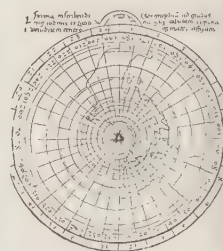
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CONTENTS

Preface to the 1984 Edition	vii
How to Use This Price Guide	1
News & Comments	3
Glossary of Map-Related Terms	5
Factors Affecting the Value of a Map	8
How to Detect Reproductions	11
How to Start a Map Collection	13
Useful Reference Books	15
The Geography of Claudius Ptolemy	17
List of the Editions of Ptolemy	18
Index to the Regional Maps of Ptolemy	21
Latin-English List of Map-Related Words	23
Dictionary of Map and View Makers	25
Directory of Dealers	31
Suggestions for Dealers Preparing Catalogs	39
Statistical Information	41
Average Prices for Major Mapmakers	42
Price Changes from Last Year	43
How Age Affects Price	44
The 100 Most Frequent Mapmakers	45
Frequencies of All Mapmakers Listed, 1963-1984	46
Currency Conversion Table	51
Catalog Codes	52
Price Listing	54
Alphabetical Index to Map Titles	207
Errata	288

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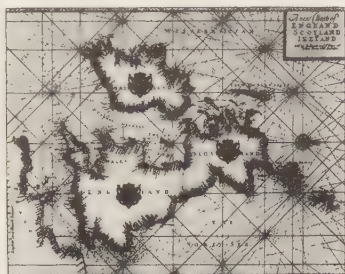


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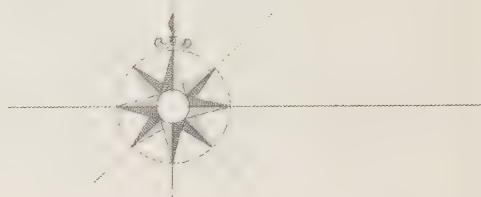
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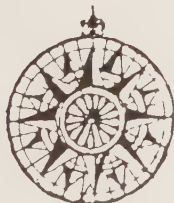


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INDEX TO DISPLAY ADVERTISERS

	Page No
B Altman & Co	7
W Graham Arader III	1
Arkadyan Books and Prints	7
Richard B Arkway	7
Bonnington Hotel Map and Print Fairs	6
C Broekema	3
Cartographia Ltd	5
Jo-Ann & Richard Casten	11
Brian Chester's Antiquarian Maps and Prints Pty Ltd	7
The Carson Clark Gallery	7
Condy House, 1893	6
Ivan Deverall	
Robert Douwma prints and maps Ltd	7
Susanna Fisher	7
Frame	7
J A L Frank's Ltd	6
Chas E Goad Ltd	2
The Globe	6
Howard I Golden	6
The Richard Hewlett Gallery	4
Murray Hudson	4
International Map Collectors Society	5
International Society for the History of Cartography	6
David C Jolly	6
Kit S Kapp	6
D & E Lake	3
Judith Lassalle	6
Louis Loeb-Larocque	7
Leycester Map Galleries Ltd	4
Map Collectors Publications (1982) Ltd	7
The Map House	11
Douglas Marshall	3
Kenneth Nebenzahl Inc	3
Avril Noble	4
North American Maps and Autographs	2
Northwood Maps Ltd	6
The Observatory	3
Old Maps & Prints	4
PJD Grafik	5
The Philadelphia Print Shop	6
Jonathan Potter Ltd	b
Reiss & Auvermann	6
Sarum	7
Monika Schmidt Kunstantiquariat	
John Scopazzi	6
Sotheby's	5
Speculum Orbis Press	8
Speculum Orbis Terrarum	2
Spencer Scott Sandilands	6
Paul Roberts Stoney	5
Thomas Suarez	5
Nicola Thomson	7
Tooley Adams & Co	3
Warwick Leadlay	3
Waterloo Fine Arts Ltd	6

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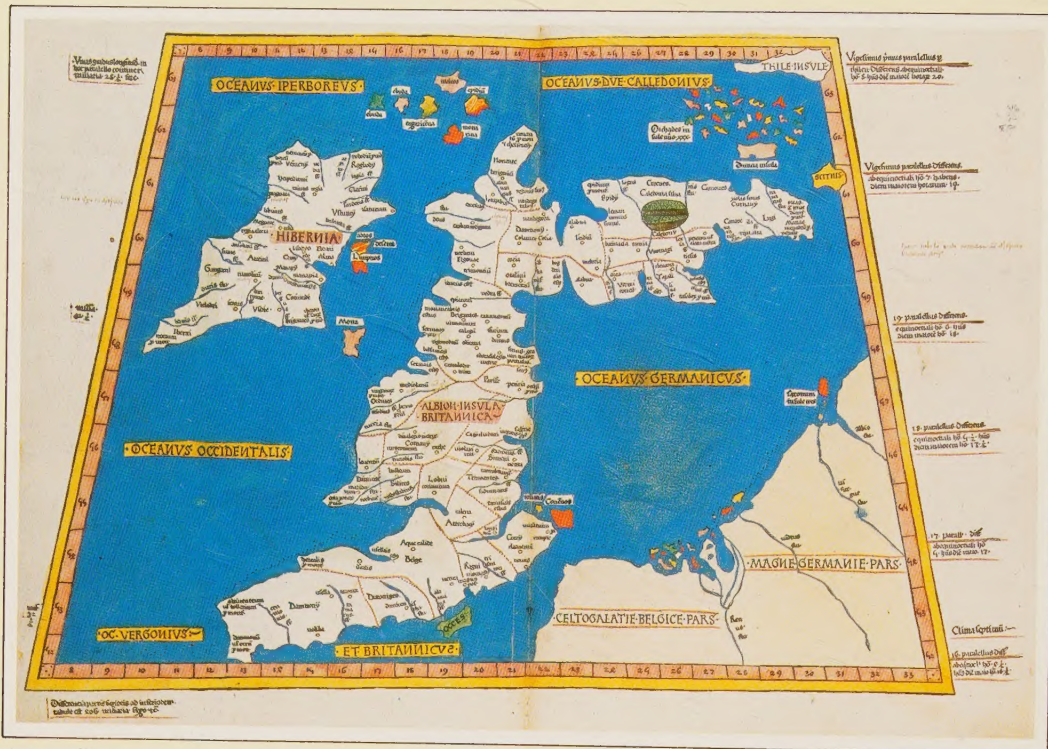
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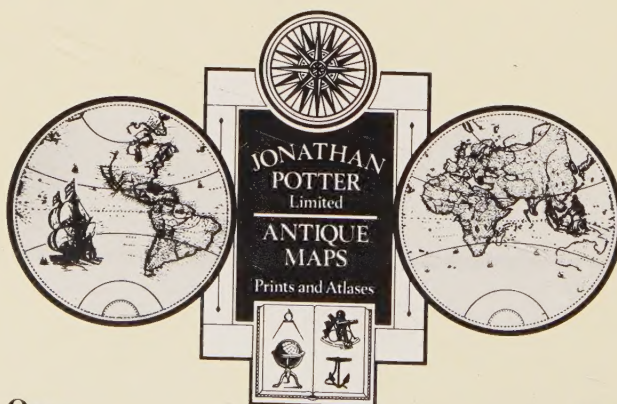
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