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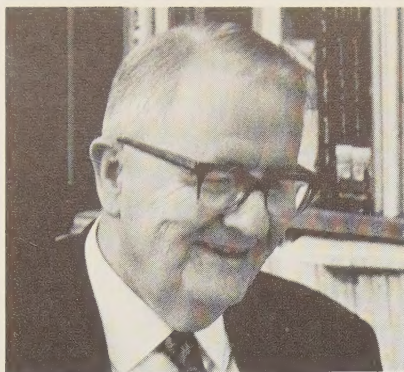
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Cover Illustration:

This picture shows a portion of Coronelli's map of New France, a key seventeenth century map. It was based on manuscript maps he had received as cartographer to Louis XIV of France.





RONALD VERE TOOLEY



Editorial

I WONDER HOW many of our readers managed to visit the exhibition, 'Cartes et Figures de la Terre' at the fabulous Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris? Those who did could not have missed seeing the enormous globes — celestial and terrestrial — by Father Vincenzo Coronelli, which are so large that they had to be placed at the lower ground level of the centre protruding through the floor well into the entrance lobby.

The globes are fifteen feet in diameter mounted on supports made of bronze and marble and it is inconceivable in this modern day and age that anyone should even start out on such an astonishingly ambitious project. Of course, in the seventeenth century a king could pretty well have anything he wanted and Louis XIV wanted these globes! Coronelli, who was a Franciscan monk, became one of the most prolific publishers of maps and globes in the whole of Europe. We are very pleased to include a contribution by Dr Helen Wallis, map librarian of the British Library, and Monique Pelletier of the Department Cartes et Plans at the Bibliothèque nationale, about the globes. Ralph Hyde of the Guildhall Library also visited the exhibition and his impressions are printed in the news section. Any other subscribers who went might like to write and tell us of their impressions on visiting this unique collection of maps and plans.

With this number we commence our fourth year of publication and, now established in style and content, it is not perhaps amiss to give a resumé of our endeavour.

We have had a distinguished list of contributors including Bob Akers, P.L. Barton, S.A. Bromberg, D. Buchanan Dunlop, Tony Campbell, John Garratt, Laszlo Gróf, Wilma George, Peter Guthorn, Linda Hannas, Warren Heckrotte, J.B. Harley, Ralph Hyde, M.G. Lewis, David Lyon, Shannon McCune, I. Norwich, Olsoni Nillson, Simon Pointer, Walter Ristow, A. Robinson, Leona Rostenberg, R.W. Shirley, R.W. Stephenson, Gunter Schilder and Gwyn Walters, to all of whom we extend our thanks.

Our aim has been to give variety coupled with interest, informative articles on individual mapmakers and collectors, portraits of prominent people in the past and in the present day who are connected with maps. Also reviews of events in the map world, sale prices and offers, reviews and comments by readers and collations.

We are always open to new ideas and suggestions that will promote a love of and interest in antiquarian maps.

Thanks to all subscribers and we wish you a HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND SUCCESSFUL NEW YEAR.

The French in the



Little of the interior of North America was known to Europeans at the beginning of the seventeenth century. A recognizable eastern coastline, the St. Lawrence River, and a great inland lake, here named 'Lago de Conibas', are represented on De Jode's map of 1593, shortly before Champlain's first explorations of New France. (By courtesy of National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.)

This article is the work of two very well known figures in the map world, Professor Heidenreich of the Department of Geography, York University, Downsview, Ontario and Ed Dahl, Curator of Early Canadian Cartography at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. They are at present collaborating once more on a follow up article for readers of The Map Collector on the eighteenth-century mapping of New France.

Mapping of North America Seventeenth Century

by Conrad E. Heidenreich and Edward H. Dahl



THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY was the great period of French exploration in North America. Missionaries, fur traders, soldiers and others explored the vast, uncharted area west from the Atlantic Coast across the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River, north to James Bay and south to the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico. This exploration occurred not as a smooth process, but rather developed in a series of distinct phases shaped largely by

French-native relations, European rivalries in North America, and changing motives behind the fur trade and missionary endeavours.

Map-makers in each of these phases, drawing on direct observation and often aided by native geographical accounts, produced manuscript and printed maps which, collectively, illustrate the growing European knowledge of the interior of the



Sanson's 1656 map of New France is an enlarged version of a portion of his map of North America published in 1650. Based on Jesuit explorations, it is the first printed map to depict the eastern Great Lakes in recognizably modern form. (By courtesy of National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.)

continent. The major printed maps of the seventeenth century which best depict the course of exploration and the growth in geographical knowledge of New France are a fascinating study in the history of North American cartography.

The sixteenth-century maps of New France are charts of the Atlantic Coast; most of those made during the latter half of the century also include the St. Lawrence Valley, based largely on Jacques Cartier's expeditions. A few maps even display vague notions of some interior lakes reflecting incompletely understood native accounts. Some of the better known printed maps at the end of the century are De Jode's 'Americae Pars Bo= / Realis, Florida, Baccala= / Os, Canada Corterea= / Lis,' dated 1593, and the so-called Wright-Molyneux world map published by Richard Hakluyt in *The Principal Navigations ... of the English Nation* (London, 1598). By and large, the maps of this early period are characterized by a lack of technical expertise, a great deal of guesswork, and much confused copying. They stand in stark contrast to the maps produced in the seventeenth century.

The scientific exploration and mapping of New France began with the work of Samuel de Champlain in 1603.¹ In 1613, he published *Les Voyages* which includes twenty-two large-scale plans of potential harbours and other features between Cape Cod and the Lachine Rapids, as well as two small-scale maps of New France based largely on his own observations. The larger of the latter two, his 1612 'Carte Geographique De La Nouvelle France'..., is the first reasonably accurate survey of the Atlantic Coast and the St. Lawrence Valley. It contains a recognizable Lake Ontario based on native stories and maps gathered by him in 1603. His other map, the 'Carte géographique de la / Nouvelle franse ...' (1613), was the first attempt to combine the most recent

British and French explorations, as represented by Hudson and Champlain, into a complete map of eastern North America.² In 1615, Champlain was drawn inland to Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario by a hope to establish trade relations with the interior native groups, particularly the Huron, and to discover a water route to China. In return for permission to undertake such a trip, he promised the Huron and other native groups continuing aid in their wars against the Iroquois tribes. This journey resulted in 1616 in an incomplete and untitled map which was later finished and published by Pierre Du Val as 'Le Canada ...' in 1653 with further states in 1664, 1669, and 1677. Champlain's final map, 'Carte de la nouvelle france ...' was published in 1632. This map, which exists in two states, is an excellent summary of the geography of New France as it was known by 1629, the year the French were expelled from the St. Lawrence Valley by an English force led by David Kirke, an event later described as 'the first English conquest of Canada'.

In 1632, the French returned to the St. Lawrence and began a new phase of exploration carried out primarily by the Company of Jesus.³ As missionary efforts expanded to the various native groups and also encompassed Jesuit diplomatic missions to remote as well as hostile tribes, exploration of the interior was greatly increased. Before mid-century, the Jesuit *donné*, Jean Nicollet, had penetrated to Lake Michigan and various missionaries had been to Sault Ste. Marie, the Niagara area, and the Mohawk country west of the upper Hudson Valley. Their activities came to an abrupt end in 1649 with the dispersion of the Southern Ontario native groups at the hands of the Iroquois confederacy. For the next five years, French activities were confined to the St. Lawrence Valley.

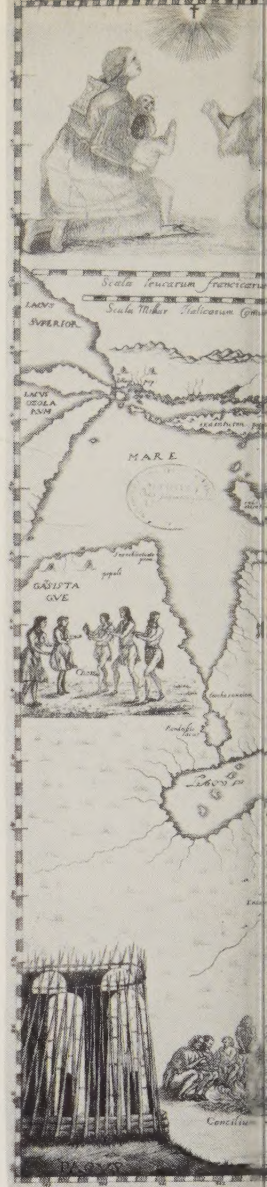
The maps that best depict Jesuit cartographic achievements to

1649 are two maps by Nicolas Sanson and one attributed to Father Francesco Bressani.⁴ The Sanson maps, 'Amerique / Septentrionale ...,' dated 1650, and 'Le Canada, ou / Nouvelle France ...,' dated 1656, show the eastern Great Lakes for the first time in more or less their true shape. Both maps depict the distribution of major native groups as well as the main European settlements and French territorial claims. The Bressani map, 'Novae Franciae Accurata / Delineatio 1657,' is unusually beautiful; the original engraving in the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris is unfortunately the only complete copy known to exist. The western half of the map is known through several examples which the authors suspect to be recent printings from the original plate on old paper. The map exhibits Jesuit knowledge of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence area before 1650, and includes an inset of the Huron country, a number of very accurate drawings of native life, and what is probably the earliest picture of the martyrdom of Fathers Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant.

In 1654, a peace concluded with the Iroquois once again opened the interior to the French and the Jesuits initially confined their work to the south shore of Lake Ontario. By the time the missionaries were expelled from the area in 1658, they had achieved a solid grasp of the geography of the Iroquois from the Hudson Valley to the Genessee River. In 1667, the missions were reopened following French military expeditions against the Mohawk. From that date on, manuscript maps flowed to French map-makers for incorporation into general maps of New France, especially those of Coronelli and the De l'Isles.

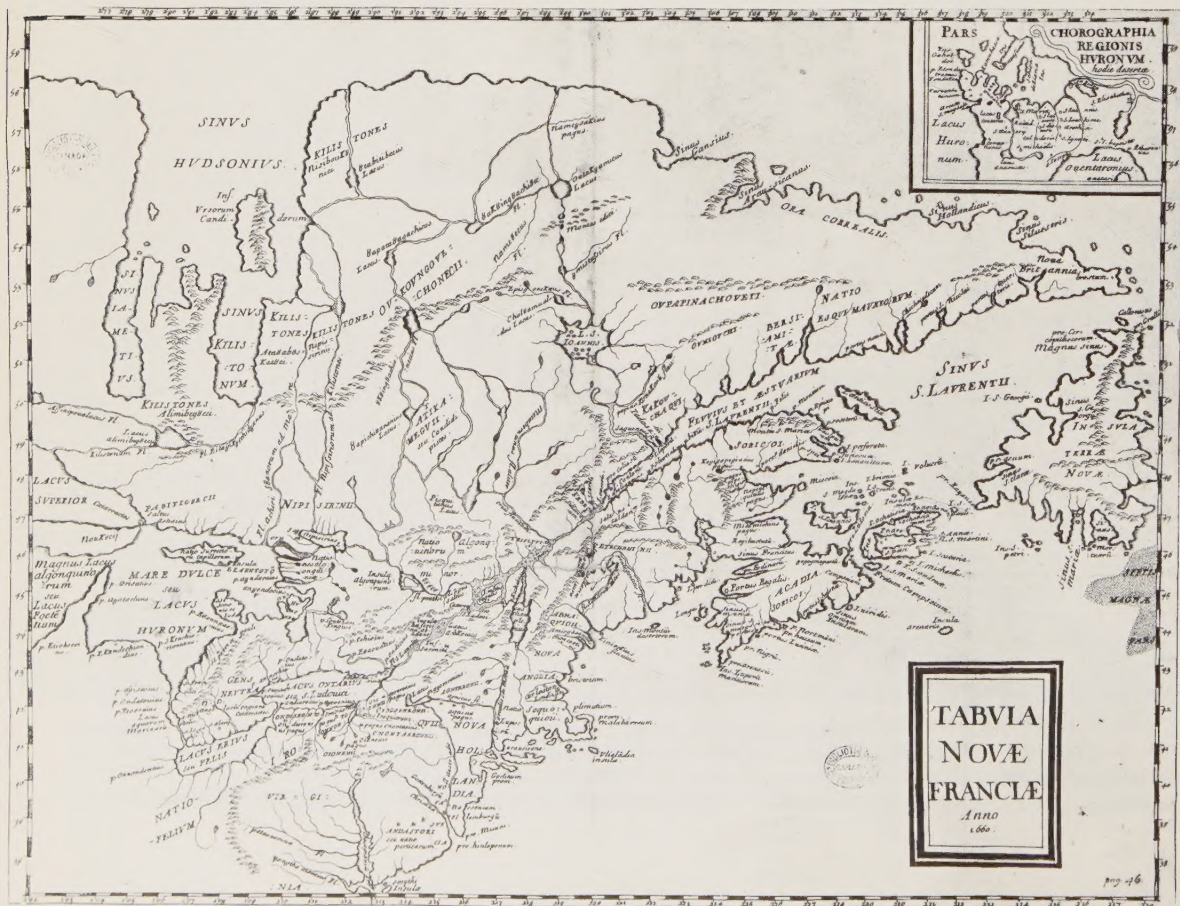
Unlike the lower Great Lakes where the Jesuits were active, the western interior was initially penetrated by fur traders soon after the Iroquois peace. Their reports, as well as those of native traders who came to the St. Lawrence, were combined with the earlier cartography of New France to produce the interesting 'Tabvla / Novae / Franciae / Anno / 1660' published by the Jesuit, François Du Creux, in his *Historiae Canadensis* (Paris, 1664). It is the first map of New France to depict the river systems leading to James Bay, including the route reported by Radisson and Groseilliers which led from Lake Superior via Lake Nipigon and the Albany River to the rich fur country of the Cree ('Kilistones'). Recognizing the rich potential for missionary work in the western Great Lakes area, the Jesuits sent Father Ménard to Lake Superior in 1660. After receiving the news of Ménard's death, Father Claude Allouez was dispatched to the same mission in 1665. Two years later, the energetic Allouez travelled to Lake Nipigon and in 1669 to the Green Bay-Lake Winnebago area of

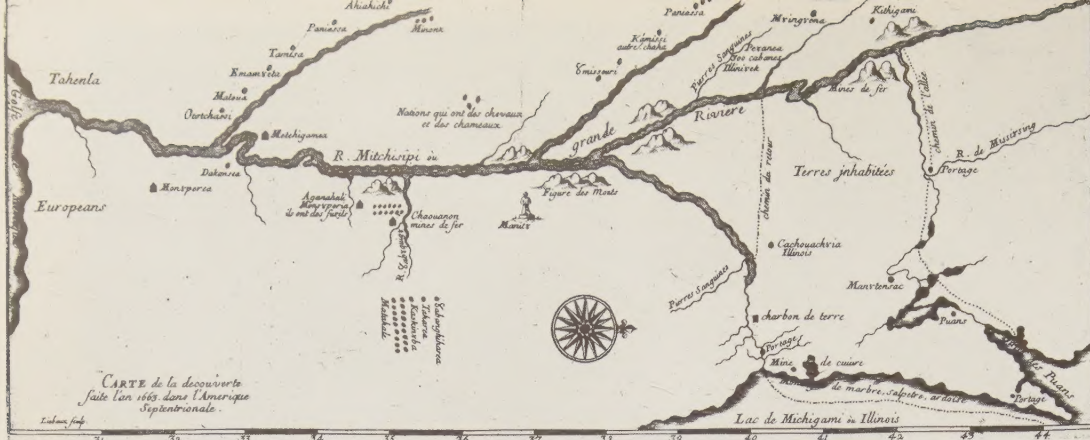
The dramatic portrayal of the martyrdom of the Jesuit Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant embellishes this beautiful map, attributed to the Jesuit Bressani, who himself had lost three fingers of one hand while being tortured by the Indians. The map displays a more intimate knowledge of the geography west of Montreal than the Sanson map of 1656 which it resembles. Ethnologists find the small drawings of native life exceptionally accurate. (Courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale, France.)



Du Creux's 1660 map is the first to portray the northern river system so important to the early fur trade. Natives and fur traders, among them the *coureurs de bois* Radisson and Groseilliers, supplied much of the information upon which this map is based. The inset maps on the Du Creux and Bressani maps are the only known engraved portrayals of the Huron Country where early Jesuit missionary activities were concentrated. (By courtesy of National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.)

Attributed to the missionaries Claude Dablon and Claude Allouez, this 1672 map is one of the best testimonials to the observational and cartographic skills of the Jesuits. Only when the British Admiralty charted Lake Superior early in the nineteenth century did the portrayal of the lake's shape improve appreciably. (By courtesy of National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.)





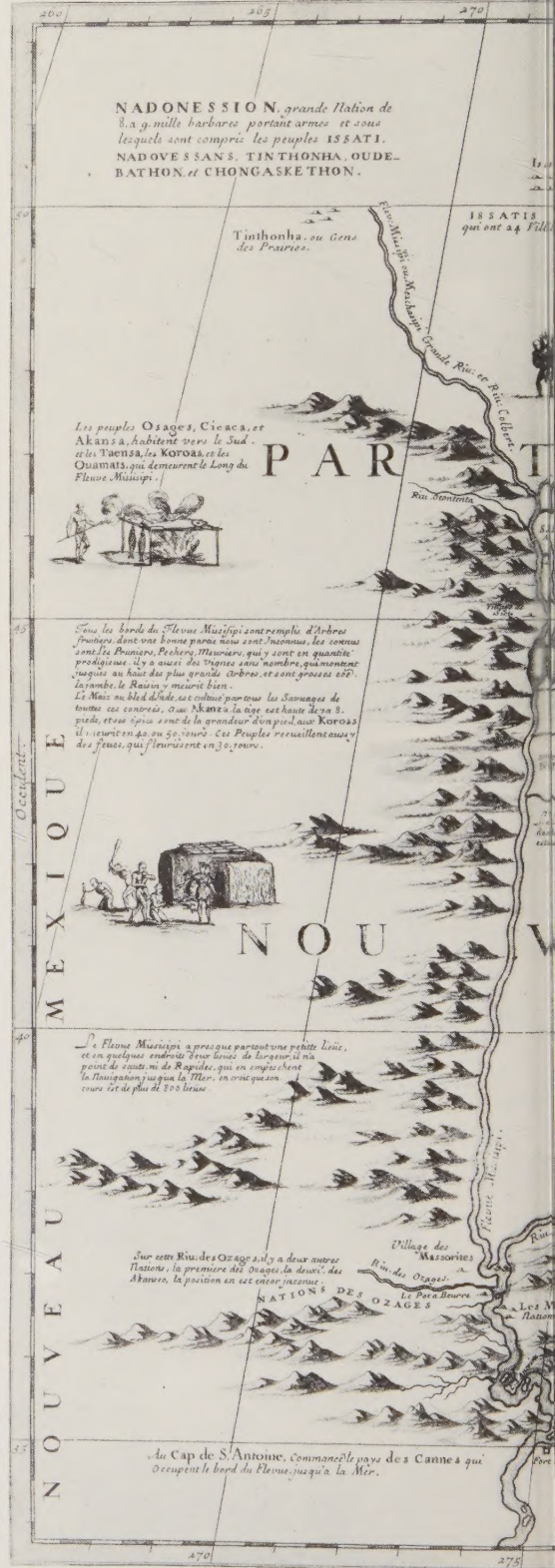
Thévenot's map of 1681 is the first printed map to depict a part of the Mississippi River. It derives from the maps of Louis Jolliet and the Jesuit, Jacques Marquette, who had explored the region in 1673. This first state of the map gives the date as 1663; a second state corrects the date to 1673. (By courtesy of National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.)

Wisconsin. The major cartographical work that came out of these explorations is the remarkable map, 'Lac Syperievr / et avtres lievz ...,' published in 1672 with the 'Jesuit Relations' of 1670-71. The map was probably drafted by Father Claude Dablon from information supplied by Father Allouez. Dablon, who was stationed at Sault Ste. Marie at this time, had had training as a geographer. It is possible that he also used information supplied by fur traders, such as Jean Peré, who were active in the Lake Superior area during the late 1660s. This map stood the test of time extremely well. It was modified for incorporation on later maps, but the basic outline of the map persisted until the British hydrographic surveys of the nineteenth century.

The last great exploratory efforts of the seventeenth century were initiated by the Intendant of New France, Jean Talon, in 1670. His motives were the expansion of the fur trade, the search for mines, the discovery of a route to the China Sea, and, most important, the staking of formal claims of French possession, to be punctuated by a series of forts in the hinterland of the English who controlled the Atlantic seaboard and the shores of Hudson Bay. Two of the four major expeditions were led by the Jesuits. The first, in 1671, took Father Charles Albanel and Paul Denys de Saint-Simon up the Saguenay River to James Bay; the second, led by Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet in 1672-73, reached the Mississippi. Both expeditions gave rise to manuscript maps, information from which was later incorporated on printed maps. The other major exploratory ventures of this period were in the hands of the fur traders and empire builders, Robert Cavalier de La Salle and Greysolon Dulhut. La Salle and his men explored the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf of Mexico, while Dulhut was busy in the western reaches of Lake Superior from Lake Nipigon to the Mille Lacs area of Minnesota.

Almost all the known manuscript maps from this period of exploration passed through the hands of Louis Jolliet and the official cartographer for maps relating to New France, Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin. From these compilers, the manuscripts were sent to France where others had access to them. The best known printed maps that came out of the explorations to 1683 are Melchisédech Thévenot's 'Carte de la decouverte ...,' published in 1681, Louis Hennepin's 'Carte / de la / Nouvelle France ...,' of 1683, Hubert Jaillot's 'Partie de la / Nouvelle France ...,' dated 1685, and four maps by Vincenzo Coronelli: 'Partie Occidentale / du Canada ...,' circa 1685, and 'Partie Orientale / du Canada ...,' 'L'Amerique / Septentrionale ...,' and 'America Settentrionale ...,' all published in 1689.

Thévenot's map is an adaptation of maps drafted by Jolliet and Dablon of the Marquette expedition. As such, it is the first map to show a section of the Mississippi based on European explorations. Although Hennepin's map was not well executed, it is important because it was an attempt to place the earliest La Salle expeditions in their wider geographical context. Because the map was published in Hennepin's enormously popular *Description de la Louisiane* (Paris, 1683), it received wide circulation. The Jaillot map also became very popular; several states are known, and it was copied into the early eighteenth century. Its importance lies in the first good depiction of Lake Nipigon based on Dulhut's explorations. The cartographer who benefitted most from Jolliet and Franquelin's manuscript maps was Coronelli. As official cartographer to Louis XIV, he had access to the manuscripts sent from the colony to France. The four Coronelli maps, as well as



The last two expeditions that contributed substantially to the geographical knowledge of New France in the seventeenth century occurred in 1684 and 1686. The first was the little known journey by the trader, Jean Péré, from the east shore of Lake Nipigon via the Kenogami, Missinaibi, and Moose Rivers to James Bay. His route was incorporated by Franquelin on a

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A PARIS Chez J. B. Le Roy, dans le Salon de l'Horloge du Palais National, à l'Entrée de la Place des Victoires.

Avec Privilège du Roy.

1744



This famous map of 1703, the culmination of seven years' research by Claude De l'Isle and his son, Guillaume, was the most accurate map to date and the first to depict latitude and longitude more or less correctly. (By courtesy of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.)

to achieve greater cartographic accuracy of the St. Lawrence Valley, the lower Great Lakes, and the growing French settlements. For this kind of mapping, the gifted amateurs of the seventeenth century were no longer adequate. The new map-makers were military engineers, surveyors, and hydrographers. Their efforts were synthesized and disseminated through the maps of Jacques-Nicolas Bellin, Jean Baptiste Bourignon D'Anville, the Robert de Vaugondy, and a host of English map copiers.

References:

- 1 See C.E. Heidenreich, *Explorations and Mapping of Samuel de Champlain, 1603-*

1632 (Toronto, Cartographica, Monograph No. 17, 1976).

- 2 For a detailed discussion of the dated and undated states of this map, see C.E. Heidenreich and E.H. Dahl, 'The Two States of Champlain's *Carte géographique*,' *Canadian Cartographer* 16, no. 1 (1979): 1-16.
- 3 For an excellent discussion of the Jesuits' role, see N.M. Crouse, *Contributions of the Canadian Jesuits to the Geographical Knowledge of New France, 1632-1675* (Ithaca, 1924).
- 4 Both maps are discussed more fully in C.E. Heidenreich, *Maps Relating to the First Half of the 17th Century and Their Use in Determining the Location of Jesuit Missions in Huronia*, *Cartographer* 3, no. 2 (1966): 103-26.
- 5 See J. Delanglez, 'The Sources of the Delisle Map of America, 1703,' *Mid America* 25, no. 4 (1943): 275-98.

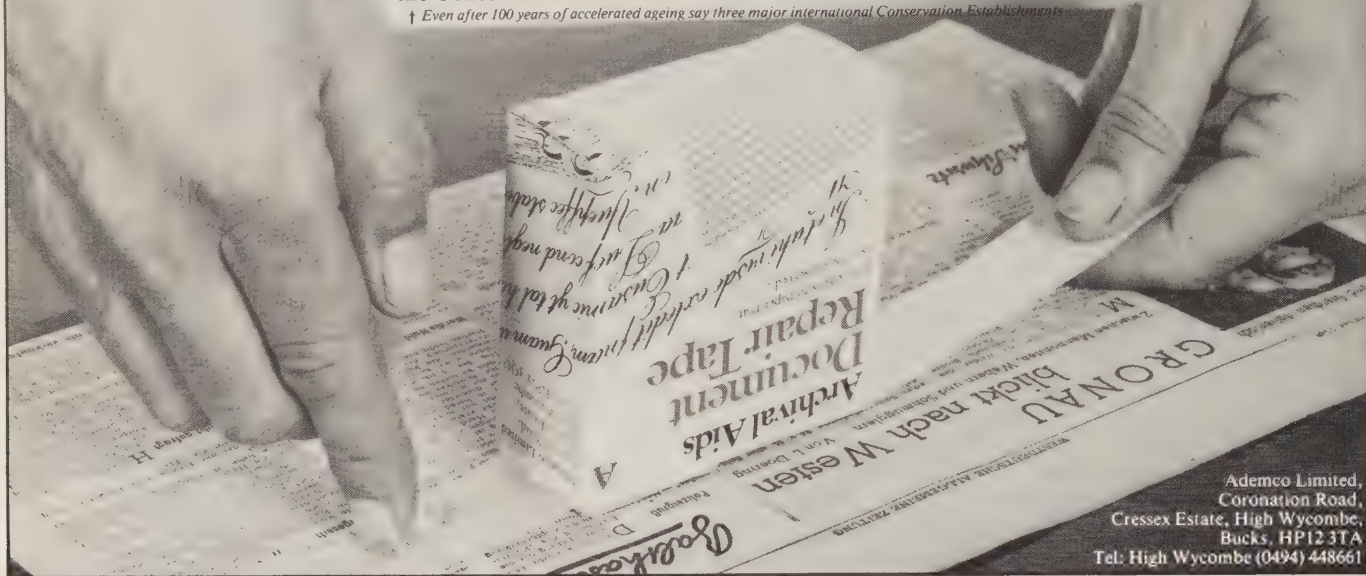
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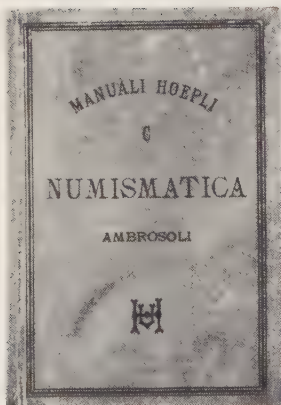
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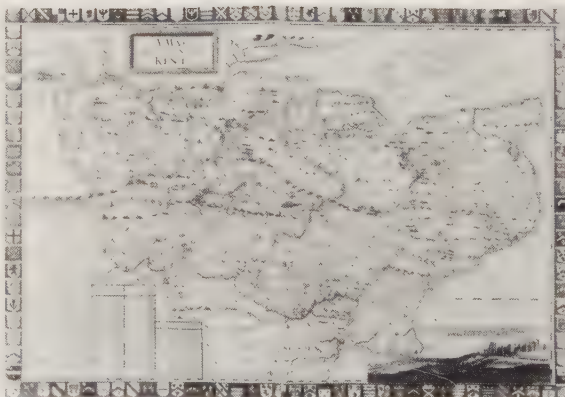
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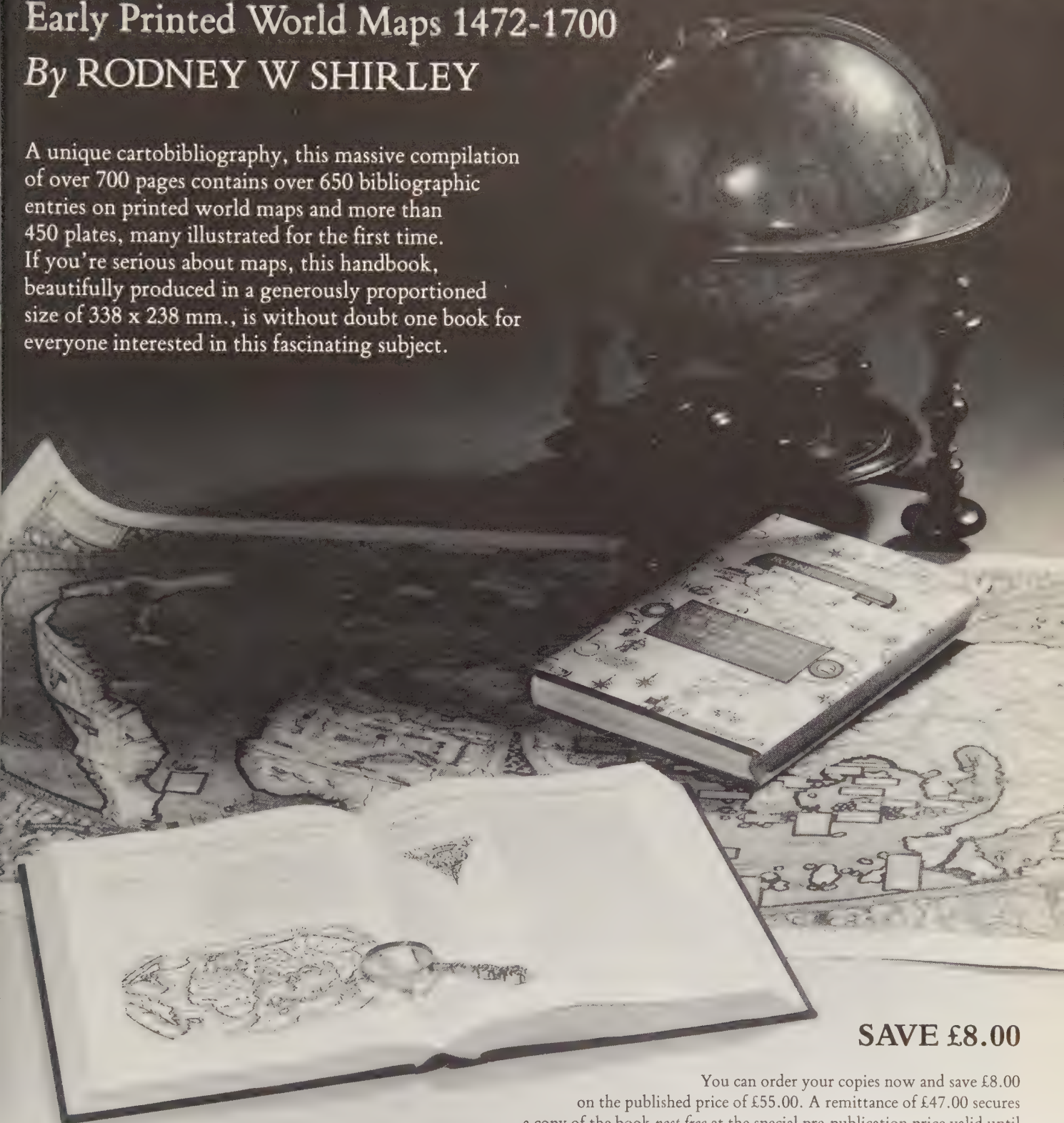
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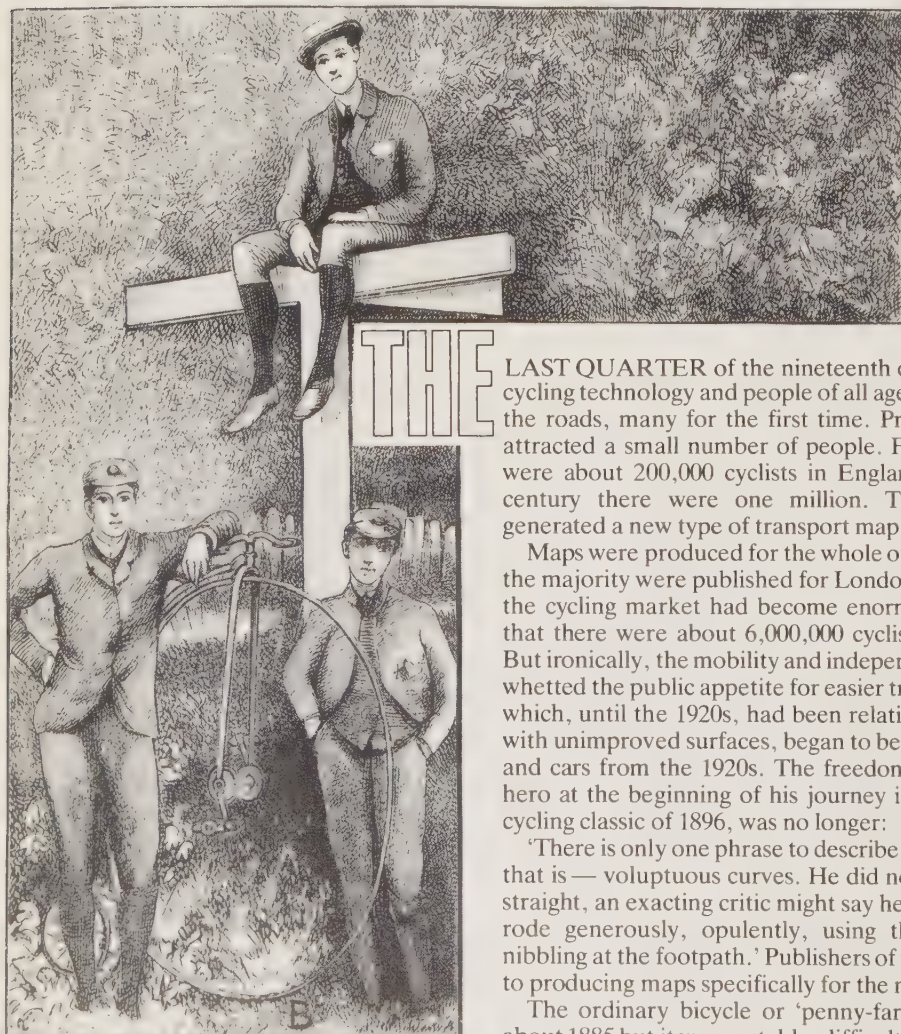
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In 1895 a great triumph was won for the bicycle by its admission, during certain hours, into the drives of Hyde Park, the centre and meeting-place of the fashionable world in London. Here a group of cyclists who have taken advantage of the recently accorded privilege disport themselves on the roads in Hyde Park from which the horse seems to have been almost banished. (By courtesy of the Mary Evans Picture Library.)

When the Cycle was King of the Road

by Dr Charles Antony Piggott



THE LAST QUARTER of the nineteenth century saw a revolution in cycling technology and people of all ages and backgrounds took to the roads, many for the first time. Previously, cycling had only attracted a small number of people. For example, in 1892 there were about 200,000 cyclists in England but by the turn of the century there were one million. This explosion of interest generated a new type of transport map — the cycling map.

Maps were produced for the whole of England and Scotland but the majority were published for London and its environs. By 1926 the cycling market had become enormous and it was estimated that there were about 6,000,000 cyclists in Great Britain alone. But ironically, the mobility and independence given by cycling had whetted the public appetite for easier travelling. As a result, roads which, until the 1920s, had been relatively free of traffic, though with unimproved surfaces, began to be dominated by motorcycles and cars from the 1920s. The freedom depicted by H.G. Wells' hero at the beginning of his journey in the *Wheels of Chance*, a cycling classic of 1896, was no longer:

'There is only one phrase to describe his course at this stage, and that is — voluptuous curves. He did not ride fast, he did not ride straight, an exacting critic might say he did not ride well — but he rode generously, opulently, using the whole road and even nibbling at the footpath.' Publishers of transport maps then turned to producing maps specifically for the motorist.

The ordinary bicycle or 'penny-farthing' was dominant until about 1885 but it was unstable, difficult to mount or dismount, and

was cumbersome in being both driven and steered by the front wheel. Its rival, the safety bicycle, was first developed in 1869 but by 1885 had reached the sophisticated stage of being driven by the rear wheel and steered directly by the front and so resembled, for the first time, the ultimate form of the bicycle that we know today. Three years later the pneumatic tyre was put into production by Dunlop, bringing a revolution in comfort. So by the late 1880s the two major disadvantages of cycling, lack of safety and discomfort, had been overcome. In the mid-1890s the social stigma attached to cycling was lifted and the upper and middle classes joined with the working classes in the cycling boom.

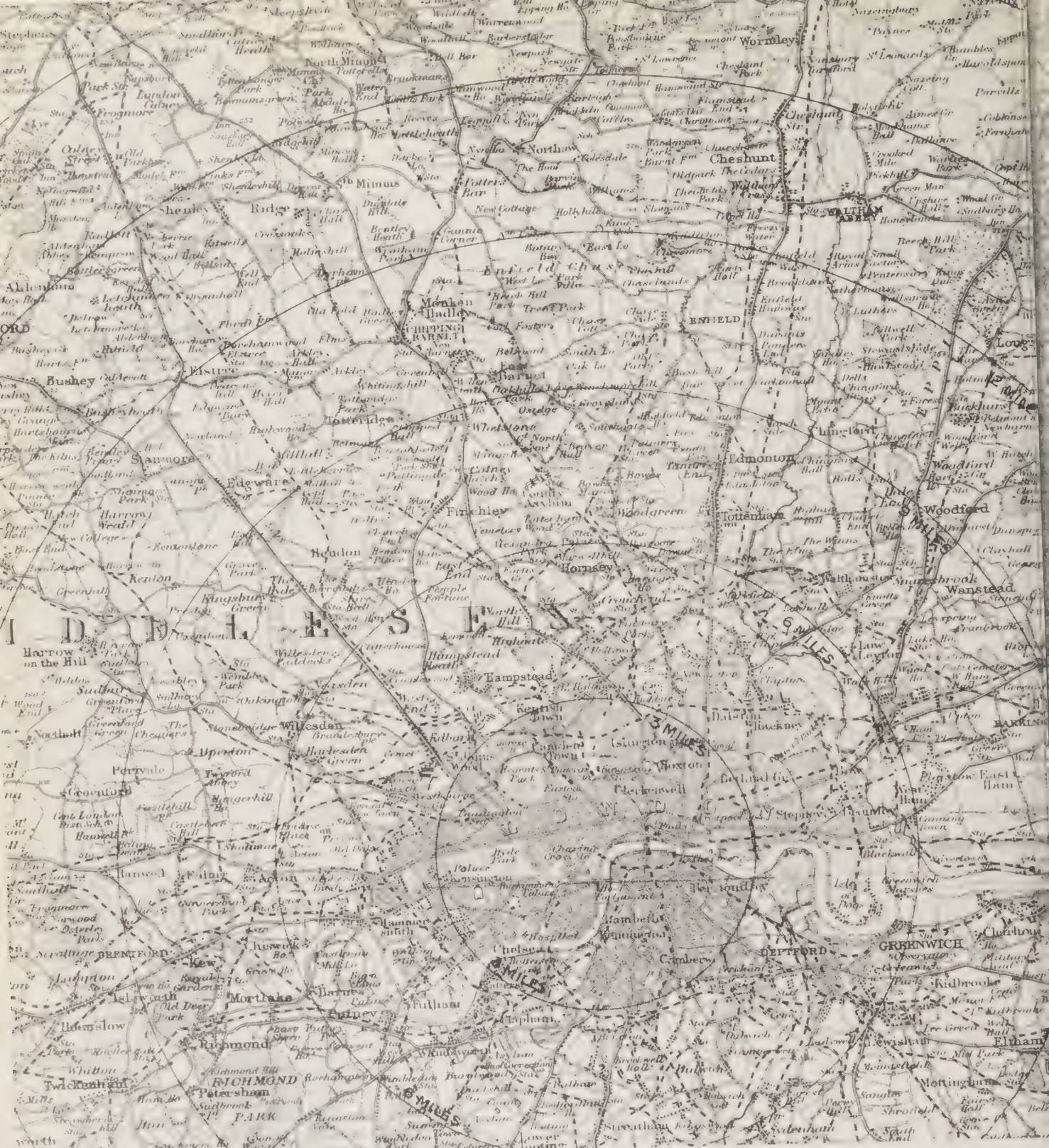
Cycling maps published specifically for Londoners by eleven publishing houses between 1880 and 1925 varied in coverage and content. G.W. Bacon published 'Bacon's Cycling Map 150 Miles round London' in c1890 and two years previously George Philips published a 'Philips' Cyclists' Map of 100 Miles round London.' Gall and Inglis published four sheets during the 1890s, entitled 'Gall and Inglis' Cycling and Touring Map 60 Miles North [South, East and West] of London,' but most maps covered smaller areas down to within twenty miles of the city. The variety of countryside accessible to the cyclist within short distances of London is well illustrated in Arthur C. Armstrong's and Harry R.G. Inglis' *Short Spins round London*, complete edition 1906, designed to include, in descriptions and on twenty-four maps, all roads and lanes of practical use to the cyclist within a radius of twenty miles of London:

'South of the River Thames the country is of varied character, with undulating green pastures alternating with heather and grose (sic) grown commons of great extent, and it is to these open heaths that the wayfarer in search of a quiet and pretty spot naturally turns. North of the River Thames, fine views or breezy commons, are not found as frequently as in the South. Yet within easy distance, and on all sides of the metropolis, there are beautiful districts where the most enjoyable riding is obtained.'

Resurrected plates or permitted reproductions from the Ordnance Survey formed the basis for cycling maps. 'Philips' Cyclists' Map of the Country round London,' c1885, and Edward Stanford's 'Map of the South Western Environs of London for Cycling, Boating and Hunting,' 1899, were based on Ordnance Survey. Bartholomew's 'The Hub Cycling Map of London District,' 1897, and 'Bartholomew's Cyclists' Road Map[s] of Southern [Northern] District of London,' 1902, were taken from the New Revised Ordnance Survey. As such, cycling maps contained basic topographic information, usually at the one-half inch to the mile scale, including roads, railways, settlements, county boundaries, parks, and in most, but not all, cases some indication of relief. What differentiated cycling maps from their base maps was the particular emphasis given to certain types of information and the inclusion of additional information. A common addition was a measure of distance from the city, with a centre point usually taken as Charing Cross. This measure was generally achieved by superimposing circles with radii which



A portion of 'Gall and Inglis Map of the Environs of London for Cyclists, Tourists etc.' c1895, showing the countryside for twenty-five miles around London at the half inch to the mile scale. It is typical of many of its counterparts in having circles of radii increasing in steps of two miles drawn around the city and in having coloured county boundaries, stippled parks, hachured relief and a distinct road and rail network. (By courtesy of the Royal Geographical Society.)



increased in amounts from three to ten miles. Bacon, however, also added squares to his maps; ten mile squares as well as circles to 'Bacon's Cycling Road Map 30 Miles around London,' 1904, and to 'Bacon's Cloth Road Map. Counties around London for Motoring and Cycling,' 1912; and twenty mile squares and ten mile circles to 'Bacon's Cycling Road Map 50 Miles around London,' 1904. Distances between settlements were also added to Bacon's 1912 map.

Additions to the basic black/sepia base map could involve the use of colour. Parks, conventionally shown by a black stipple on base maps were, on occasions, coloured green, as for example on 'Reynolds' Cyclists' Map of the Environs of London,' c1884. More commonly, county boundaries were highlighted in a range of dramatic colours, often providing the most colourful aspect of cycling maps. Relief, an important element in cycling, did not

involve much use of colour but was presented in a variety of forms. Maps based on older plates including Reynolds's 1884 map, Bacon's 1904 maps and 1912 map, Gall and Inglis' maps and Smith and Son's 'Cyclists' Map of the Environs of London,' 1888, depicted generalised relief by hachuring (short lines of shading drawn to represent differences in the slope of ground.) Few publishers used contours. 'W. and A.K. Johnston's Cycling and Automobile Map of the Environs of London,' c1901, gave 5 foot-interval contours and Edward Stanford used 100 and 400 foot contours combined with three layer colours in his 1899 map. Some publishers omitted relief altogether. This was not quite as damning as it might seem because in some cases the most important element of relief — dangerous inclines — would be indicated and in addition the cyclist had access to Contour Road Books which gave cross sectional plans of the elevation and



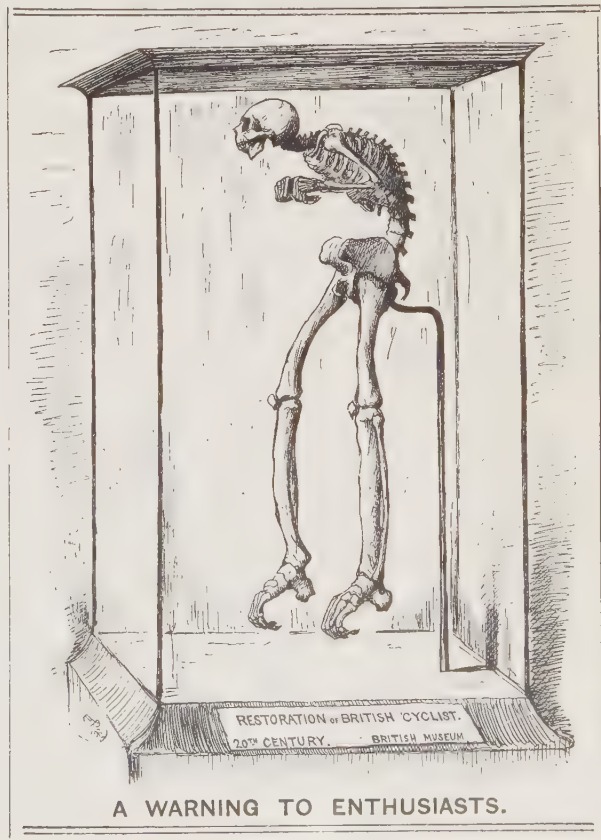
A portion of W. and A.K. Johnston's 'Cycling and Automobile Map of the Environs of London' c1901, has red arrowheads representing dangerous hills. Two arrowheads indicate danger and a single arrowhead advises caution. Contours are also shown at 4500 feet intervals.

All used an arrow symbol with the number or shape of feathers as differentiation. Opinions varied as to the usefulness of such classification. In evidence given to the Parliamentary Committee on the sale of OS maps, 1896, it was observed that while it was desirable that hills should be distinctly marked, these indications served little practical function as cyclists: 'already know the districts they frequent and that with the brakes on the machines the marking of hills is not of much importance.' Additionally, many of the worst hills were marked by signposts erected by the Cyclists Touring Club (CTC) or its predecessor organisations.

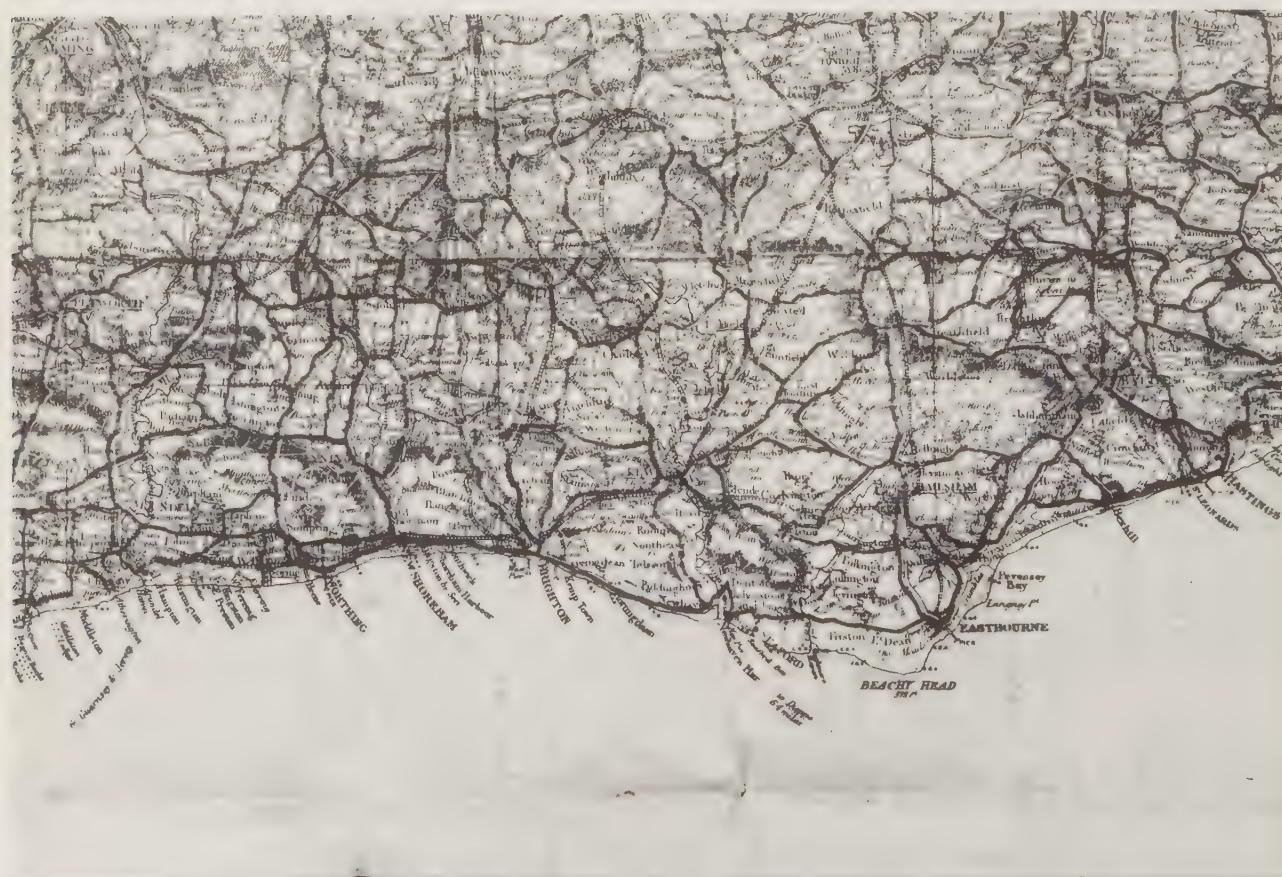
Only a few cycling maps gave details of places of interest and of facilities. Armstrong and Inglis in 1902 listed and described places, and objects, of interest associated with their 192 recommended routes. Reynolds attached a guide to places of interest on his map of 1889. Phillips' map of 1885 went even further, indicating towns in which there was a CTC consul to give information, hotels appointed or recommended by the CTC and places where bicycles might be repaired. 'Bacon's New Half Inch Map for Cyclists and Motorists. Hertford District, reproduced from the New Ordnance Survey and one of a series (c1912-23) covering England and Wales, showed roadside inns and hotels. Inclusion of such facilities, however, raised the question of comprehensiveness. In evidence to the 1896 committee on the sale of OS maps it was stated that the publishers of cycling maps were often paid for marking special facilities as an advertisement. Consequent selectivity meant that these additions were of little value to cyclists who learned not to place too much reliance on them.

It is clear that cycling maps varied in coverage and in content, though they all served the purpose of indicating major routes. They were given further variety because of the range of forms and editions in which they were published. Letts for example published seven editions of their cycling map of fifty miles round London with various amendments between c1880 and 1889. All were designed to fit into the cyclist's pocket, and were sold folded or within pocket books. But they could be purchased with or without casing and sometimes there was an additional option of waterproof cloth. The beginning of their demise was signalled by the gradual appearance, in the early twentieth century, of maps jointly titled for cyclists and motorists. The first of these for London was 'W. and A.K. Johnston's Cycling and Automobile Map of the Environs of London,' c1901. The day when the bicycle was king of the road was rapidly drawing to a close.

One estimate of the daytime range of an average cyclist was four to five hour's cycling at an average speed of nine to ten miles per hour. This Punch cartoon of 1895 hints at the consequences of such active outdoor exercise! (By courtesy of the Mary Evans Picture Library.)



gradients to be found on all significant routes. Roads were, not surprisingly, in all cases the main feature of cycling maps and were picked out in red/orange. In some cases the roads were also classified. Classifications varied. Philip's 1888 map simply indicated major hills by a 'plus-sign' symbol. Smith, on his map of 1888, indicated dangerous hills with a red bar across the road. Armstrong and Inglis, 1902, chose to indicate the hazard of tramlines, for which they used a series of red bars crossing the roads. On Bartholomew's 1902 map roads were classified as to condition by solid orange, first class, and broken orange, second class. A feature common to certain of the major publishers including Reynolds, c1889 ('Reynolds' Cyclists' Road Map of the Environs of London'), Bacon, 1904, and Johnston, c1901, was a twofold classification of roads into those on which caution was required when riding downhill and those which were dangerous.

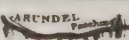


from London.
and town.

Railways and Stations thus



Main Roads with Mileage thus



Top and Bottom sections of a cycling map by G.W. Bacon showing London and South East England. This particular map is not dated but is believed to have been issued in 1912. It has hachured relief, ten mile squares and circles radiating from Charing Cross and was drawn at a scale of five miles to the inch. An interesting feature is that it was printed on silk probably because it was light, hard-wearing and could be waterproofed to combat the vagaries of the British weather. (Photos by John Webb.)

Main References:

The British Museum Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans, Vol. 9, London Mok, 1967.
Committee on the Sale of OS Maps: 'Minutes of Evidence,' (H.C. LXVIII, 1896 paras. 1327-34.)
Printed Maps of Victorian London, 1851-1900, Ralph Hyde, Dawson, 1975.

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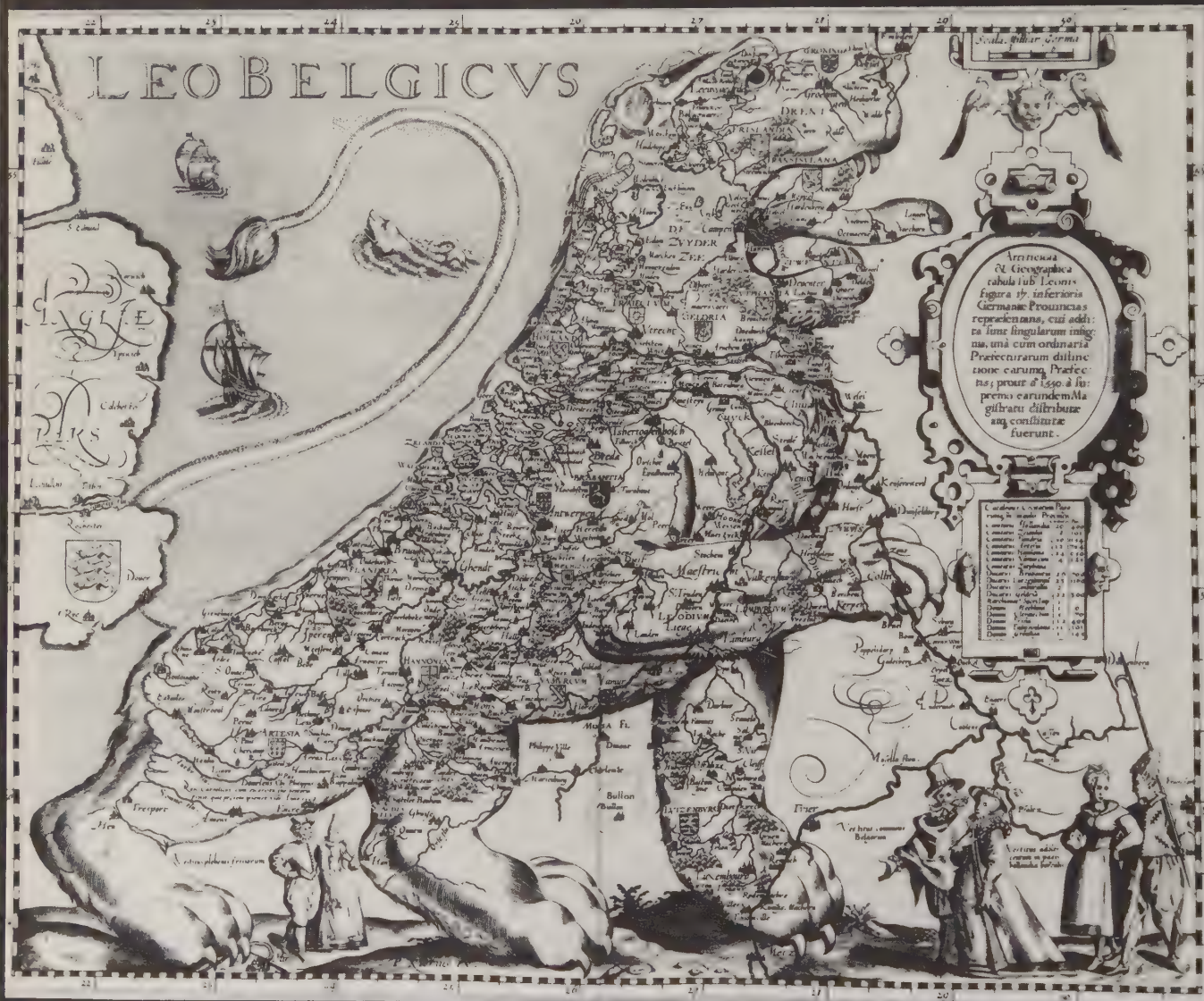
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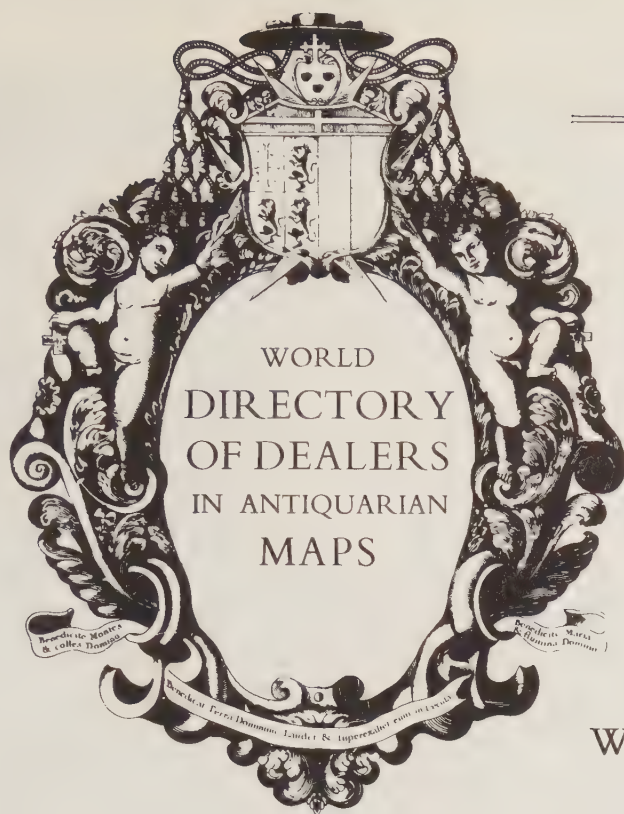
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Pieter Van Den Keere, 1617. 'Leo Belgicus' published in Amsterdam.
Black and white, latin text on reverse. From 'Germania Inferior'. 45 × 36.5 cm.

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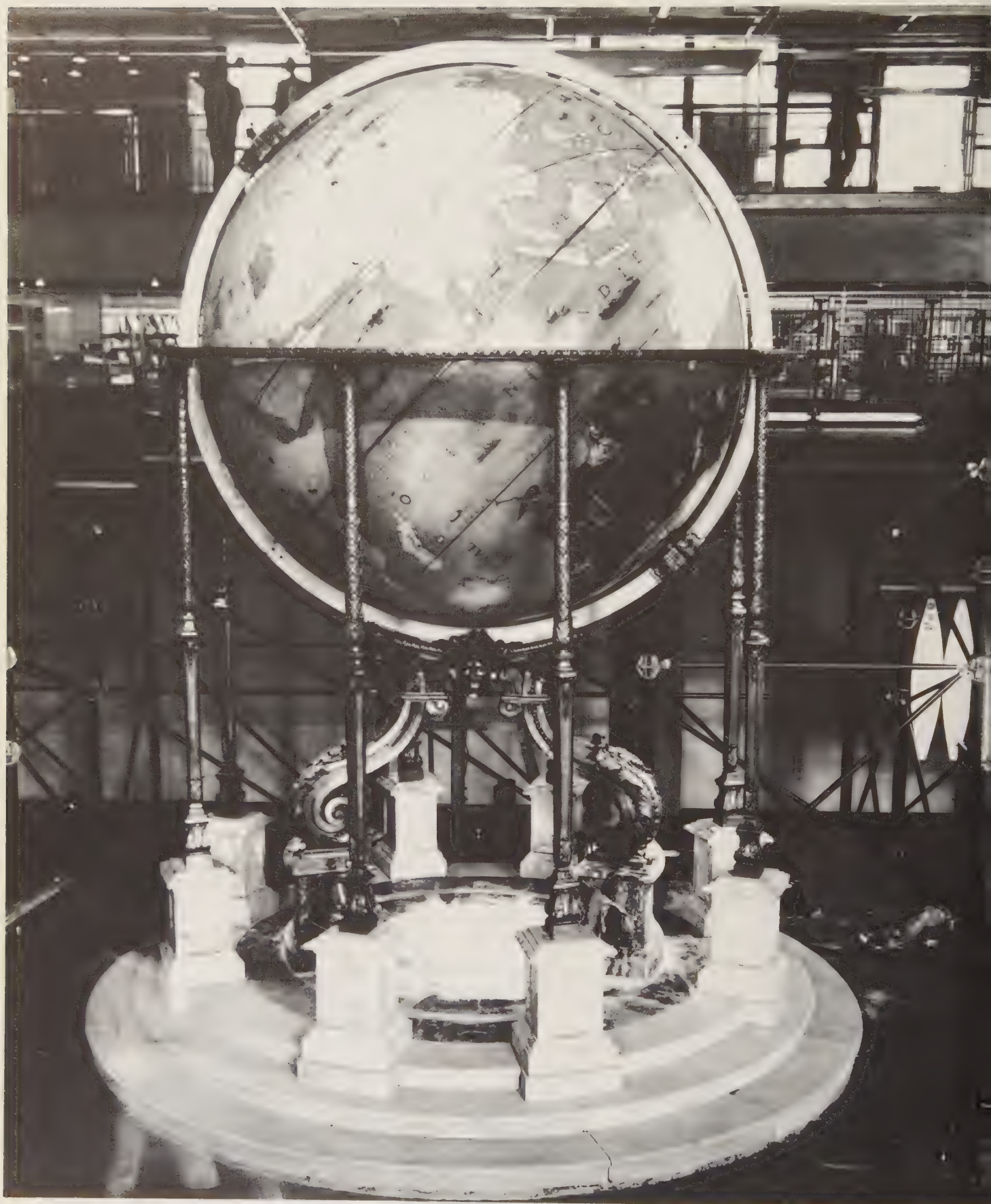
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The Resurrection



Pictured while on display at the exhibition 'Cartes et Figures de la Terre' held at the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, is Coronelli's terrestrial globe. Even on a photograph it is possible to see the amazing workmanship which went into its conception and manufacture. (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale.)

of Coronelli's Great Globes

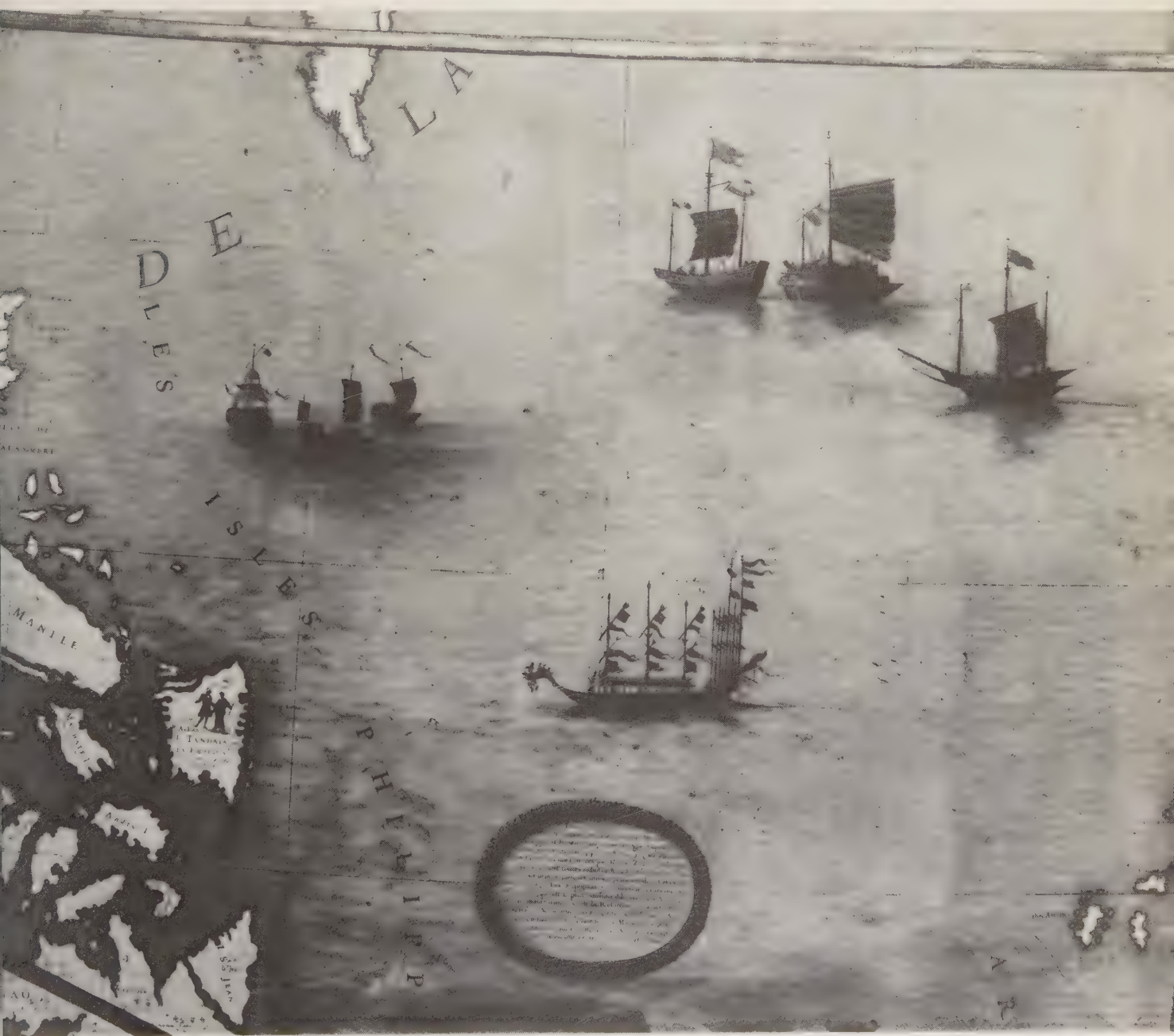
by Helen Wallis, Map Librarian at the British Library, and Monique Pelletier, Conservateur en chef du Departement Cartes et Plans de la Bibliothèque nationale, Paris.

Since 1915, Coronelli's magnificent terrestrial and celestial globes made over 200 years ago had been kept packed away in boxes in the Orangery at Versailles. Recently they were resurrected, restored and put on display at a huge cartographic exhibition in the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris. A French version of this article appeared in the catalogue of the exhibition entitled '*Cartes et Figures de la Terre*.' (See report of exhibition p.38).

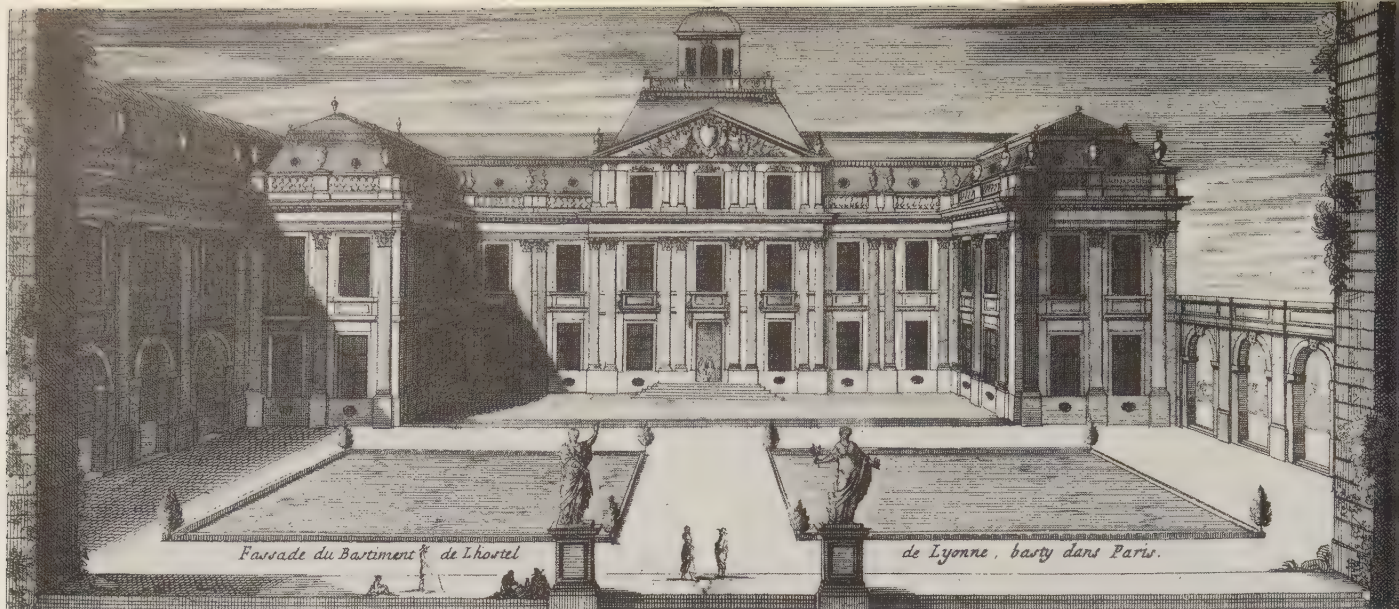
THE PAIR OF globes constructed for Louis XIV of France by Father Vincenzo Coronelli and presented in 1683 may be regarded as the most magnificent of their kind ever made. They are 4.87 metres (15 feet) in diameter when measured to include the meridians and horizon circles, and were the largest known to that

date, earning for Coronelli a lasting fame.

A citizen of the Most Serene Republic of Venice, Coronelli (1650-1718) had already constructed for the library of Duke Ranuccio Farnèse a pair of manuscript globes of around 1.75 metres (5 feet) in diameter. Cardinal César d'Estrées, Ambassador Extraordinary to Louis XIV at the Court of Rome, noticed the globes when visiting Italy and commissioned Coronelli to make a larger pair for the King of France. To undertake the task, Coronelli visited Paris from 1681 to 1683 living at the hôtel d'Estrées. He had at his disposal all the available sources of geographical information of the time and the finest craftsmen in Paris. Jacques Borel, a member of the Académie des Sciences, was one of his collaborators. François Charpentier of the

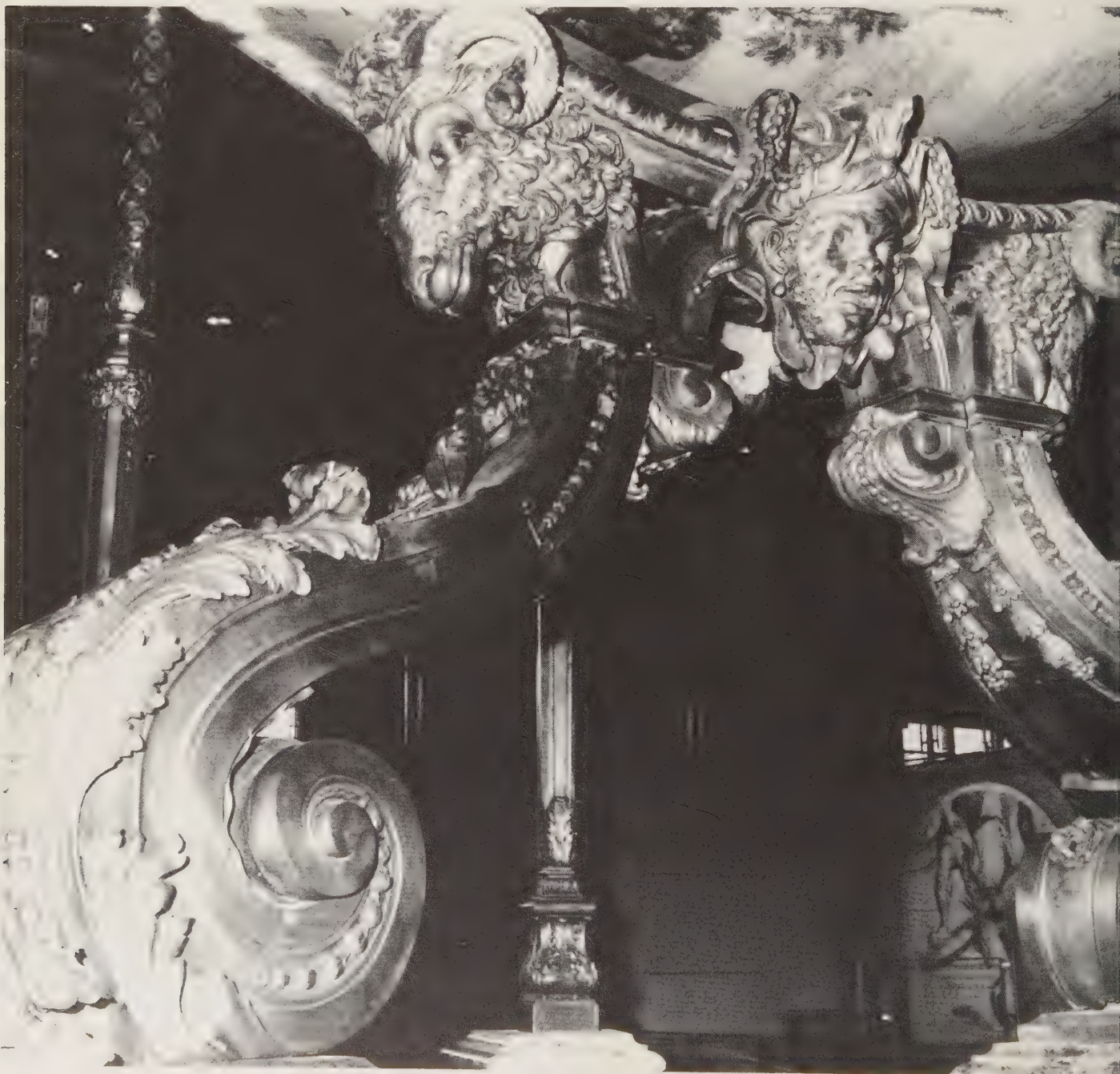


A detail from the terrestrial globe showing the Philippines and some very fine sailing ships. In the centre is a ship in the shape of a serpent and at the top are some Chinese sailing vessels. (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale.)



This imposing Hotel de Lionne or d'Estrées is where Coronelli stayed from August 1681 to December 1683 while supervising the work on the globes. He was commissioned by Cardinal César d'Estrées, Ambassador Extraordinary to Louis XIV at the court of Rome. (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale.)

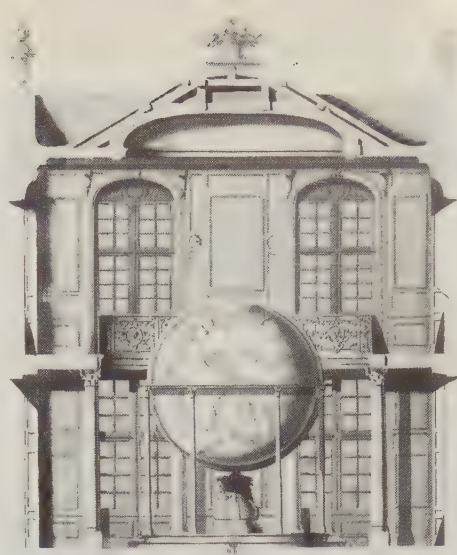
The central element of the globe supports was made in marble and bronze "by the most skilful workmen ... under the orders of Monsieur Mansart, Superintendant of Buildings to His Majesty" (Louis XIV). (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale.)



Academie Française devised the two fine decorative inscriptions of dedication to Louis XIV and gave Coronelli the design for the planets and stars. These were depicted in the positions they held on 5 September, 1638, the day the King was born, with indications of their respective paths from 1600 to 1700. The constellations were painted by the celebrated Parisian artist, Jean Baptiste Corneille and Coronelli also showed the course of several comets. The stars and principal circles were made in bronze. The terrestrial globe was designed to be of special interest to geographers, but was also intended for navigators, merchants and historians. The cartographic information was given in inscriptions in French and by beautiful drawings and pictures.

The globes were no less remarkable as a feat of engineering. Each could sustain the weight of thirty men; doors were concealed in their surface to give access to the interior. They became one of the show pieces of Europe.

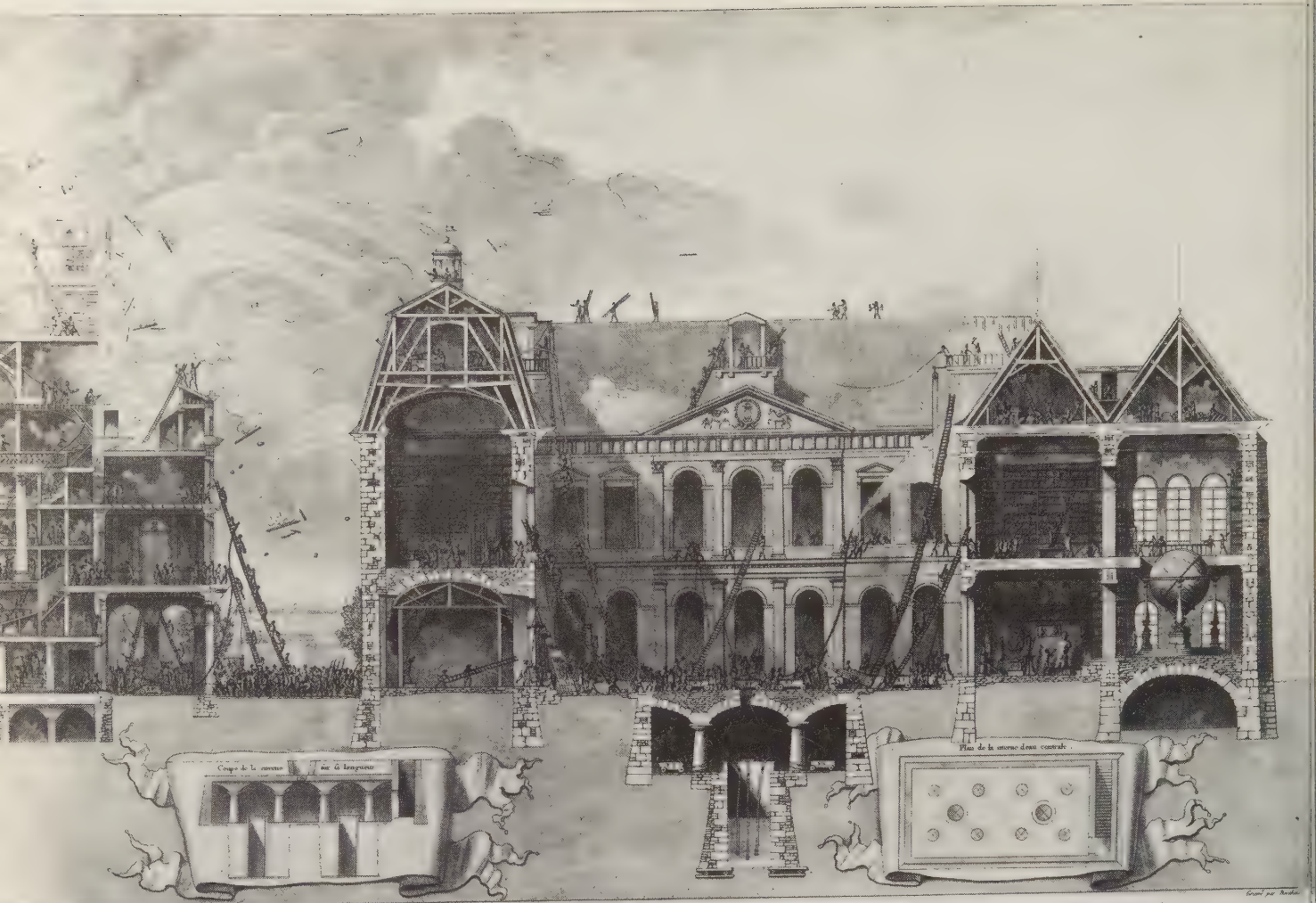
In 1703, they were transferred to the Chateau de Marly. Alterations were made to two pavilions for their display with galleries for viewing. Fifty five artists and artisans of renown are mentioned in the list of those who, with others less celebrated, participated in the installation of the globes with suitable equipment. At the request of Jules Hardouin Mansart,



A print of the terrestrial globe in front of the Château de Marly where it was housed for sometime. (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale.)

A close up of one of the decorative elements on the support of the globes. This bronze mask represents the American continent. (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale.)





Dispositions présentées au Gouvernement, depuis l'an 6 pour garantir la Bibliothèque nationale contre les dangers du feu en cas d'une incendie au Théâtre des Arts.

A drawing made during the time of the French Revolution which illustrates the plans presented to the Government in 1797-98 for protecting the Bibliothèque nationale against the danger of fire. The room containing the globes can be seen on the right. (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale.)

Superintendent of the King's Buildings, Michael Butterfield, the English instrument maker, who at that period worked in Paris, made the meridians and the horizon circles in consultation with Phillippe de la Hire, Professor Royal of Mathematics. La Hire's printed manual *Description et explication des globes qui sont placés dans les Pavillons du chateau de Marly*, was published in 1704. Nicolas de Fer, A.H. Jaillot, Pierre Lepautre and the engraver Montbard provided the books, maps and engravings which decorated the pavilion. In 1710 François le Large wrote to Coronelli reporting that the King had had special spectacles made for reading the globes! Le Large now prepared to transcribe the inscriptions and to give explanations on the figures. He asked Coronelli for information about the figures on the terrestrial globe.

Coronelli was appointed Cosmographer of the Most Serene Republic in 1685 and he was to become one of the most prolific publishers of maps and globes in the whole of Europe. As a novice in the Franciscan Order of Conventual Friars Minor, he had entered the Convent of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari de Venice in 1671. Here, for the rest of his life, he pursued the spiritual vocation which brought him election in 1701 as General of the Minorite Order. The convent was also the cartographic workshop from which he organised his remarkable publishing activities. Here he founded the Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti, the first geographical society in the world.

In August, 1686, Coronelli negotiated a commercial contract with Jean Baptiste Nolin, engraver to the King, and so obtained the services of the leading engraver of France. By this means, Coronelli secured the publication in Paris and Venice of a pair of globes measuring 113cm (5 feet) in diameter which he claimed were 'the largest globes in print so far,' and 'an imitation of the

Louis XIV globes'.

Coronelli's claim to have produced the best globes of any age was examined and approved in various cities of Europe. Yet many scholars had no opportunity to visit Paris, London or Venice to see for themselves so in answer to this problem Coronelli devised his famous *Libro dei Globi*, the first atlas of globes ever made. This was published in 1697 and within its covers was a record of all Coronelli's globes from the largest — the manuscript globes of Louis XIV to the smallest measuring just 25 cms (2in). It also showed all aspects of the production of his globes including a design for the feet of the large globes, which was never realised. The *Libro dei Globi* formed part of a great series of atlases, the *Atlante Veneto*, and so Coronelli was able to combine the two cartographic art forms in which he excelled, the atlas and the globe.

In 1715, just before his death, Louis XIV had the globes transferred to Paris but it was not until 1782 they were put on show at the Bibliothèque Royale (now the Bibliothèque nationale) in a room especially made for them. There they remained during the nineteenth century until in 1875 they were featured in an exhibition on the history of geography organised by the Bibliothèque nationale. In 1901 the globes had to be moved to make way for the building of a new lecture room. In 1915 they returned to Versailles to be packed away in boxes in sections at the Orangery — there was no room which could take them even for a temporary exhibition.

The work of Coronelli looked as though it was going to be forgotten but due to the dedication of those who loved the work of this great Venetian artist, the globes have been resurrected and restored in the year 1980. What a marvellous opportunity to see and admire such a masterpiece of globe-making.

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Mapping The Lizard

by William Ravenhill

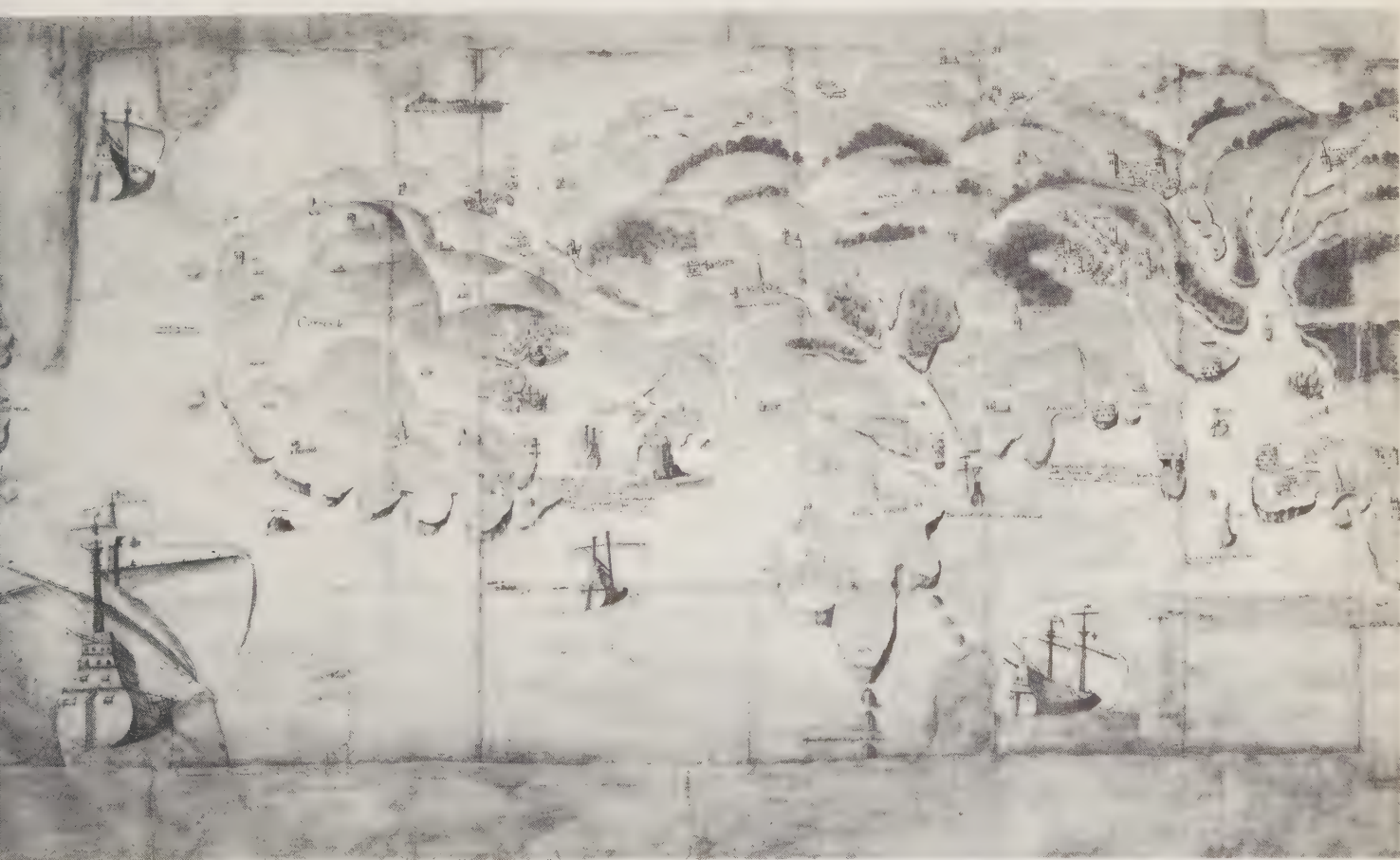
Seamen of yesterday were familiar with the most southerly point of the English mainland, the Lizard Peninsula, as it was the main point of departure from and arrival to home waters. But it is rather disturbing to learn from the author of this article that such a vital point for mariners was not mapped correctly until 1695. The history of the mapping of this famous landfall makes a fascinating story and leads one to speculate on the number of ships which must have foundered due to the incorrect mapping information. William Ravenhill is a Reardon Smith Professor and head of the Geography Department at Exeter University.

ON THE WHOLE global surface of land and sea some places emerge through time to be of immense importance. The Lizard Peninsula is one such place. We shall probably never learn who the first mariners were to realise that it was the most southerly point of the English mainland, or to use it for landfall, but it is clear that by the time Claudius Ptolemy was compiling his *Guide to Geography*, circa AD 160 it was sufficiently well known for its Roman name *Damnonium* or *Ocrinum Promontorium* to be included with its geographical co-ordinates in his famous gazetteer.¹

The place name 'Lizard' appears in the Exon Domesday² with a

spelling *Lisart* which discloses its two old Cornish components *Lys*, court or chief's residence, and *arth*, a height.³ Together these two elements indicate a topographical name implying a court on high ground. The name of the manor subsequently became attached to the peninsula as a whole and it is with the same Domesday spelling, as well as the form *Lizardds* that the peninsula appears in the oldest English *rutter* (a rutter was a small pocket book listing distances and magnetic compass courses between ports and capes plus other sea-going information) assigned to the year 1408. From this we learn that 'in the fairway between the Start and Lisart the cours is est and west', but no distance is given.⁴

The first reference I have seen to the most south-westerly tip of the peninsula — that is 'Lyzart poynt' and the 'poynt of Lyzart' — is provided by John Leland⁵ about the year 1540. He travelled tirelessly for six years to produce a geographical and historical description of England. About the same time an unsigned graphical image of south-western England was drawn most probably on the orders of Henry VIII. This map covers the sea space between Land's End and the Exe estuary. It is in the form of a series of perspective sketches, the final one being the coastline which appears to have been taken from a masthead.



Part of a coloured manuscript map on vellum made during the reign of Henry VIII c.1541. It is not drawn in simple perspective but to a number of horizons. The coastline is well delineated; it is more true in its shape than many maps produced subsequently. There is little doubt that its good verisimilitude comes by way of the coastline being drawn from the mast-head of a ship offshore. (Reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Library. Cotton MS. Augustus I.i.38.)



Christopher Saxton's map of Cornwall bears the date 1576. The Lizard Peninsula appears with a long coastline running nearly east to west. This false image persisted for over a century.

This technique led to the Lizard Peninsula being drawn more correctly on this map than it was again until the end of the seventeenth century. The reason for this was the success of Christopher Saxton's maps of the English and Welsh counties in the years 1574-9 and their subsequent plagiarisation and reproduction by a large number of map sellers. For close on two centuries, the Lizard is drawn, save for some notable exceptions,

with Saxton's false image of a long coastline running west to east or nearly so. This applies whether the map is by John Norden (1603), William Kip (1607), John Speed (1611), John Bill (1626), Joan Blaeu (1645), Jan Jansson (1646), Richard Blome (1673) or Robert Morden (1695). Most of these maps were being reprinted well into the eighteenth century.

The surge forward in maritime and naval activity in the reigns of



John Norden's map of Kirrier Hundred. It is one of ten coloured manuscript maps drawn to illustrate his Topographical & historical description of Cornwall. The volume, part of the intended *Speculum Britanniae*, was presented to James I c.1604. (Reproduced by kind permission of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. Printed in facsimile by Exeter University, 1972.)

became so important that official steps were taken in 1566 to see that the view of the shoreline was not deliberately changed.

... And Forasmuche as by the dystroyeng and taking awaye of certayne Steeples Woods and other Markes standing upon the mayne Shores adjoininge to the Sea Costes of thys Realme of England and Wales, being as Beakons and Markes of ancylent tyme accustomed for seafaring Men to save and kepe them and the Shippes in their Charge from sundry Daungers thereto incident ... no steples Trees or othere Thinges now standing as Beakons or Markes for the Sea, ... shall at any tyme hereafter be taken downe felled or otherwise cut downe; upon payne that every pson by whose procurement or consent such Offence shallbe comytted, shall forfayte the soome of One Hundreth Poundes ... or... be deemed convict of Outlarie ...⁸

This visual recognition was all very well during daylight hours but what of the night when the risks of stranding were even greater? An attempt was made in 1570 to provide a lighthouse for the Lizard when Sir John Killigrew obtained from the Lord High Admiral a patent to erect one, but nothing came of it.⁹

As the years of Elizabeth's reign continued the toll of ships wrecked on the Lizard continued to mount. Despite this there was considerable opposition from Trinity House when another Sir John Killigrew secured a second patent for a lighthouse on 29 June, 1619. Some of the arguments in favour bring out clearly the importance of Lizard Point.¹⁰ For example, in answer to the question, 'Whie more uppon the Lizard than any other promontory uppon the coast,' Sir John replied, 'because the Lizard is the uttermost Cape of Cornwall, whither ships commonlie direct their course, and willbe the bowlder for to doe, if there be a Light kept upon it...'

Printed sea charts began to be collected into bound volumes at the end of the sixteenth century. The first was *De Spieghel der Zeevaerdt* by Lucas Janszoon Waghenar printed in Leiden in 1584-5. An English version, the translation by Anthony Ashley, was published in London in 1588 with the title *The Mariners Mirrovr*. The shape of the Cornish south coast, including the Lizard, leaves much to be desired and bears little relationship to the coastline drawn by Christopher Saxton some five years earlier. Nevertheless, Dutch productions dominated this market well into the seventeenth century; an improvement introduced by the house of Blaeu in 1612 being the insertion of latitude graduations on the left and right borders.¹¹ Even as late as 1670, when John Seller attempted to publish marine atlases, the scarcity of English-derived material forced him yet again to use not only Dutch charts but also their copper plates, some of which had been in use since the 1620s containing information which was even older.¹²

The English were not indifferent to the need for improvement in this area of marine affairs but what was required amounted to a formidable undertaking in terms of scientific innovation, expertise and financial support. However, marine surveying received a great deal of attention during the early meetings of the Royal Society following the granting of its Charter in 1662.

The indefatigable Robert Hooke, after his appointment as 'Curator of Experiments' in November 1662, studied the form and characteristics of the sea bed for which he developed various instruments. Other Fellows were investigating some of the more theoretical aspects of marine surveying, particularly position-fixing at sea in coastal waters. A significant practical advance was made on 23 June, 1681, when Charles II announced the appointment of Captain Greenville Collins to the command of the yacht *Merlin* 'to make a survey of the sea coasts of the Kingdom by measuring all the Sea Coasts with a chain and taking all the bearings of all the headlands with their exact latitudes...'¹³ The survey went on from 1681 to 1688, and culminated, in 1693, with the publication of *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot*. It is the first systematic survey of our coastal waters and the first marine atlas printed in London from original surveys. The south coast of England was completed in the early stage of the survey and the shape of the Lizard, is hardly recognisable. The latitude determination of 50° is also wrong being too far north by 2' 28".

Although the King's proclamation provided the information that all the sea coast was to be measured 'with a chain' and 'exact latitudes of all the headlands' were to be taken, serious doubts must be raised as to whether the prescribed survey techniques were universally practised. One draws such an influence not only



because of the disappointing results for the Lizard but also from the piece of contemporary evidence which suggested that the whole of the south coast 'from the mouth of the Thames as far as Wales' had been completed by February 1683 and from Collins's own statement that he had 'surveyed the channel from Dover to the Lands end in Cornwall' in 1682. This is a remarkably short period of time for such an intricate and complex undertaking, especially when the meagre resources in terms of manpower and facilities are taken into account.¹⁴ It also appears that Greenville



Collins was under pressure to proceed with the survey too rapidly because even these resources were not being guaranteed. In March 1682/3 he complained to Samuel Pepys, Secretary of the Admiralty, 'of discouragement from the King by not having the money he promised him. Nor has, ... any encouragement from the Admiralty in particular, other than the use of the vessel assigned him by the King.' 'And then', Pepys reflected, 'it is most fit to consider how far a single man is to be trusted alone in a business of this weight and nature.'¹⁵

The first systematic survey of our coastal waters was entrusted to Captain Greenville Collins whose maps were bound together in 1693 to form *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot*. The coastline of the Lizard is one of several charts which aroused the dissatisfaction and criticism of contemporaries. (Photo by John Webb. By courtesy of Susanna Fisher.)



Joel Gascoyne's employer and patron Charles Bodville Robartes owned, among his vast landholdings, some small properties in the Lizard. Gascoyne surveyed them in 1695 and placed them in a map covering most of the southern part of the Lizard Peninsula. It is one of the 258 maps which make up the four volume Lanhedock Atlas. This widespread and detailed estate surveying provided the opportunity for the making of the Map of Cornwall, a portion of which showing the Lizard is illustrated above. It represents a singular advance in terms of shape and position over all previous maps.

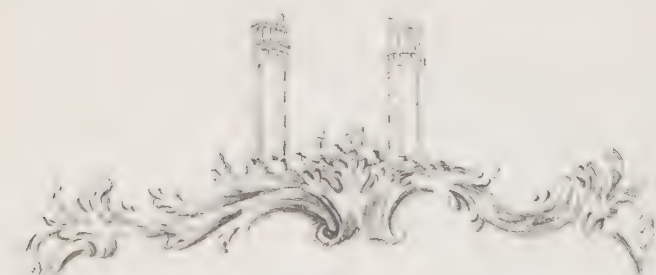
Pepys was not alone in his misgiving. The Brethren of Trinity House were also dissatisfied, as were several Fellows of the Royal Society. Nevertheless, *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot* had a long life of nearly a hundred years, during which it largely retained its original form. By 1792, however, when the last edition was produced, the charts must have been hopelessly out of date and known to be very inaccurate. As the title implies, the volume contained more than the charts: it was a coasting pilot. Prominent among the written instructions were the 'Directions for coming into the Channel between England and France...' Owing to the problem of fixing longitude at sea being unsolved, the procedure advocated by Collins was to sail down the latitude and take soundings: 'Keep in the Latitude of forty-nine degrees thirty minutes, or forty-nine Degrees thirty-five minutes, or forty-nine degrees forty minutes, till you have from sixty to sixty-five Fathom

water, more or less, as the tides may be high ... Keep away east in that latitude... but when you have sailed about fifteen or twenty Leagues from sixty to fifty-five or fifty-two fathom, then if the weather be clear you may steer Northerly for to make the Land... The Lizard.'

To recognise and make this landfall was vital, for 'being past the Lizard if you keep without forty Fathom water, you need not fear the Eddystone.' However, 'being sure when you are past the Lizard, take Care to keep off from the French shore, for fear of the Rocks called the Gaskets...' When inaccuracies arising from contemporary data and instrumentation are taken into consideration, the instructions with regard to the latitude do not leave all that much of a margin between a safe passage and disaster. Collins placed the Lizard too far north, at 50° latitude; its most southerly hazard, the Vasiler, actually lies in latitude 49° 57' 05", and so an approach on latitude 49° 40' leaves only some seventeen nautical miles before disaster could strike. To see the Lizard, therefore, was still all important, and to this end its 'sighting' during the hours of darkness was again most unsatisfactory.

The lighthouse established by the patent of 1619 only survived a few years, and although attempts to re-establish it were made in

A trace of details from a cartouche on the estate map 'A PLAN of the Seceveral Lands and TENEMENTS Lying in the MANOR of TRETHVAS in the COUNTY of CORNWALL the property of Thomas Fonnereau, Esq. 1770.' The two towers still stand at the Lizard, the eastern one has the present light while the space between has been filled with buildings which house the equipment and keepers' quarters. The map is unsigned but is probably by Lamey Blackam. (Reproduced by kind permission of A.M.J. Galsworthy and Cornwall County Record Office.)



the seventeenth century it was not until 22 August 1752 that a light shone forth again from the Lizard. The person responsible for this was Thomas Fonnereau, who held the lighthouse on lease from Trinity House. The actual light came from coal fires kept burning by hand-pumped bellows on the tops of two towers. These are shown quite clearly as part of a cartouche on an estate map of Trethvas in the parish of Ruan Minor.¹⁷ Apparently the two towers were free standing and separated by a distance of seventy-two yards. Between the two towers there stood a small cottage, 'inhabited by the superintendent and overlooker who had a sort of couch to lie on during the night, with a window on each side commanding the respective lanterns. As the bellows blowers were occasionally relax in their duties, he would give them a reminder by blowing a large cow's horn.'¹⁸

It may seem curious to have two towers and two fires but this made good sense when the Lizard is seen as one apex of a triangle of lighthouses with one light showing on St Agnes in the Scillies and three lights being emitted from the island of Guernsey. Recognition, and with it the elimination of any uncertainty as to one's position, was in this way facilitated.

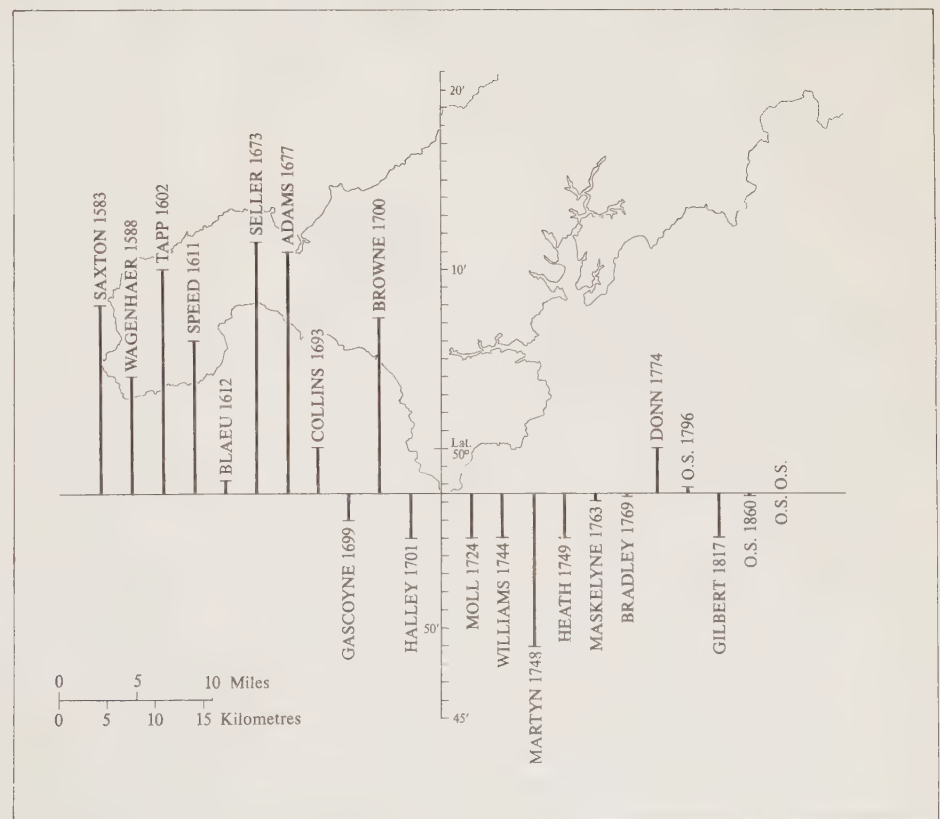
One of the criticisms levelled at the charts produced by Greenville Collins was the inaccurate drawing of the coastline and the generalised form he gave to the Lizard. Accurate and detailed land surveying is a precursor to the production of charts, and the first occasion when the Lizard was surveyed to such an appropriate standard and scale was in 1695. The outcome was a coloured estate map on vellum, just one of the 258 unsigned maps which make up the interesting and spectacular four-volume Lanhydrock Atlas.¹⁹ Though the maps are unsigned, the map-maker has been identified as Joel Gascoyne.²⁰ After an apprenticeship (1668-1675) with John Thornton, one of the small group of Thames-side manuscript chart makers, there followed a period of 'platt-making' on his own account and then, in 1690, the whole direction of Gascoyne's professional life changed. From then until his death in 1705 he devoted himself exclusively to land-surveying, and the period 1694-1699 was spent in Cornwall, where he mapped the estates of John Grenville, the first Earl of Bath and 'Charles Bodville Robartes, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Ye County of Cornwall'.²¹ Like many estates of feudal origin, the land-holding of the Grenvilles embraced a number of contiguous farms, and covered a compact area extending over the parish of Kilkhampton. In complete locational contrast were the possessions held by the Robartes, who had accumulated their

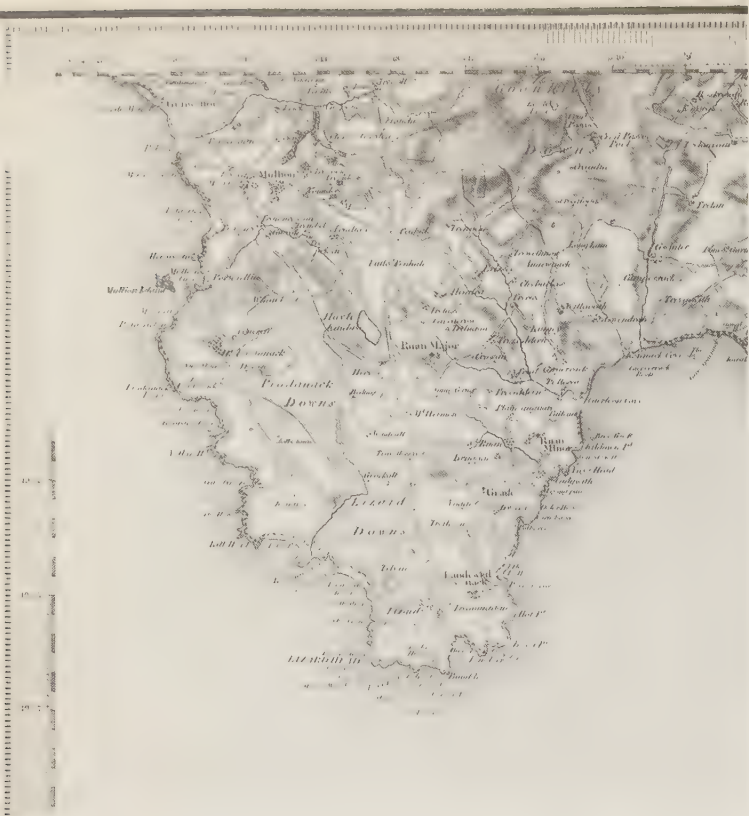
great fortune mainly by trade. Their land-holding was extensive but it was made up of pieces of land scattered over the county, bought up as the family's wealth accumulated. Some of these holdings were in the Lizard Peninsula but, in addition to the particular interest of Robartes which gave rise to the Lanhydrock Atlas, there was the more general one which led eventually to the production of a map of Cornwall on what was for the late seventeenth century the large scale of nearly one inch to the mile.

This county map is dedicated to Charles Bodville Robartes, and it may well be that his commercial interests, which involved maritime trade, combined with Gascoyne's background of chart-making not only to produce the topographical map of Cornwall but also to try to place it in its appropriate geographical position as far as latitude was concerned. Herman Moll, a contemporary, seems to have thought so, recording that 'many accurate Observations of later years have been made. Mr. Gascoigne, who survey'd Cornwall and is a Gentleman of distinguished Ability, in the Art of Surveying, has justly fix'd the *Lizard Point*, or most Southerly Parts of England...'²² At long last the peninsula was well drawn, with a shape close to reality and Gascoyne placed it in latitude 49° 55' 58".

It will readily be seen how justified was Moll's praise of Gascoyne. His value is only 1' 34" south of its modern determination, an error on the right side for mariners! When contrasted with the other values expressed on the diagram, Gascoyne's is a remarkably successful one. Omitted deliberately are the Ptolemaic and pre-Saxon determinations, as these would have required an extension of the scale beyond the page size of this journal. For instance, William Bourne, in 1574, placed Lizard Point as far north as 50° 45'. Christopher Saxton, in 1583, in what is otherwise a truly remarkable wall map, unfortunately did not orient the south-west peninsula correctly and so his latitude for Lizard is too far north at 50° 07' 50". Subsequently, no consistent improvement is perceptible. A slightly better value appeared in the 1588 *Mariners Mirrovr* but John Tapp and John Speed again erred in the wrong direction. William Blaeu, in his *Light of Navigation* plotted Lizard Point remarkably well in 1612 but after this neither John Seller nor John Adams in the later years of the seventeenth century came even near to equalling him, the former because he did not do much original survey and the latter was preoccupied with producing a new projection and attempted to place maps by Saxton and Speed on to it.²³ Independent field-work by Collins and Gascoyne led to a temporary improvement,

This diagram has been constructed so that a review can be made of the various latitude values which have been suggested for Lizard Point. The horizontal axis is set at the contemporary latitude determination of the most south-westerly point of the Lizard Peninsula and that is, to the nearest second, 49 57' 32". Other latitude values are arranged in the form of ordinates drawn to scale, reading chronologically from left to right. Of the earlier values, those of Blaeu, 1612, and Gascoyne, 1699, are particularly noteworthy; with regard to the later ones, it is surprising to find that work done by eminent scientists, such as Maskelyne and Bradley, was not thought worthy of acceptance by some of their successors. (Drawn by Geography Dept., Exeter University.)





A middle electrotpe printing c. 1862 of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet XXXII. It was for this mid-century edition that a new border was added graduated with values for latitude and longitude. (By courtesy of The British Library.)

but a year later Christopher Browne, following John Adams, put the whole process once more into reverse.²⁴

For nearly half a century the value of $49^{\circ} 55'$, assigned by the illustrious Edmund Halley (1656-1742), held sway. He was a prominent figure in eighteenth-century scientific circles and first among his many interests was finding a method of determining the longitude. Herman Moll, in spite of his praise of Joel Gascoyne in the opening page of his *A new description of England and Wales* gives Halley's value on page 24. Zachariah Williams and Robert Heath followed suit,²⁵ but the latter wisely advocated 'sailing down the latitude'; longitude determination both on land and sea was still uncertain, not least because of the lack of consistency with regard to what was counted as the zero or prime meridian. Progress could have been expected from a new, independent survey by Thomas Martyn in 1748; he, it was reported, observed from Lizard Point 'with Hadley's Quadrant of two Feet Radius only'.²⁶ The outcome was the poor result of $49^{\circ} 48' 49''$ latitude and $5^{\circ} 37' 39''$ W. of London. Progress was made under the leadership of Nevil Maskelyne, who in 1765 was appointed the fifth Astronomer Royal. In 1763 he had published *The British Mariners Guide*, the forerunner of the *Nautical Almanac*, which first appeared in 1766, and the values of which were given in terms of a zero meridian through the Greenwich Observatory.

A particularly noteworthy occasion was the third day of June 1769 when Nevil Maskelyne observed the transit of Venus at Greenwich Observatory and Mr J. Bradley, (nephew of Dr Bradley, the third Astronomer Royal) did the same at the Lizard. The location of J. Bradley's point of observation was north of a line joining the centres of the lighthouses and the mean of many observations produced a latitude of $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$.

It is clear that the position of the Lizard had, by the middle of the eighteenth century, become of scientific as well as of navigational interest. The officers of the Trigonometrical Survey (later to be named the Ordnance Survey) paid particular attention to the determinations of both J. Bradley's observation point and Lizard Point itself when they reached this part of Cornwall in 1797.²⁷

The trigonometrical operations produced for the former a latitude of $49^{\circ} 57' 44''$ and a longitude of $5^{\circ} 11' 4.8''$ W. For Lizard Point the angles of an additional small triangle were taken, and these, on being subjected to calculation, produced a latitude of 49°

$57' 40.6''$ and a longitude of $5^{\circ} 11' 46''$ W. When, eventually, all this field-survey materialised in the form of a map, on 5 January 1813 the so-called One Inch Ordnance Survey First Edition, the map borders were not graduated with geographical co-ordinates.²⁸ As with some other Cornish sheets, the Ordnance Survey appears to have become particularly dissatisfied with the original map, and changes were made in the 1830s, the coastline being re-engraved in 1838. In the 1850s the maps were printed from electrotypes and on the electrotpe printings of the 1860s a new inner edge was added to the border, graduated with geographical co-ordinates. Lizard Head appears with a latitude of $49^{\circ} 57' 24''$ and a longitude of $5^{\circ} 13' 13''$ W. both values differing from those previously given, and incidentally, coming closer to the Bradley value than to those calculated from the triangles of 1796. What is of interest also is the acceptance and diffusion of co-ordinate determinations derived from highly sophisticated techniques and personnel. Bradley's result of 1769 was not accepted by Benjamin Donn²⁹ in 1774 and, even more remarkably, in 1817 C.S Gilbert³⁰ repeated Halley's value instead of that derived from the Trigonometrical Survey. Present-day navigators, sailors and map readers may have confidence in the determination derived from recent Ordnance Survey maps of approximately latitude $49^{\circ} 57' 31.679''$ North and longitude $05^{\circ} 12' 53.016''$ West. What is left in doubt is which piece of rock, which bloom of Sea Pink, actually is Lizard Point?

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- 8 *An Acte touching Sea Markes and Muryers*, 1566, 8 Elizabeth Chapter 13 in *Statutes of the Realm* Vol. 4 (1819) p.496-7.
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- 16 Greenville Collins, *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot* (London, 1693), p.9.
- 17 Cornwall County Record Office, DDJ 1450.
- 18 Howard Fox, 'The Lizard Lighthouses' *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. XXII (Truro, 1880), p.320.
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- 20 William Ravenhill, 'Joel Gascoyne, A Pioneer of Large-scale County Mapping' *Imago Mundi*, XXVI (1972), pp.60-70.
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Rodney Shirley elected President

THE INTERNATIONAL MAP Collectors' Society (IMCS) held its inaugural meeting recently. Rodney Shirley, the well known author and collector of early maps, was elected President of the Society.

Mr. Shirley said how much he welcomed the formation of the Society and felt it was a great credit to the steering committee members that they had accomplished so much already. There was, he went on, a real need for a forum where map collectors could come together and learn from each other. He welcomed, too, the participation of dealers in their capacity as

cartographic enthusiasts and collectors; also academics and researchers whose interests spread into the allied fields of topography, geography, history and conservation.

The response from overseas collectors, he continued, was especially gratifying and it was one of the committee's aims to foster links with foreign clubs and societies.

Details of the IMCS can be obtained from the secretary, Richard Davies, Woodstock, Flyford Flavell, Worcestershire, WR7 3BS.

Tel: (038682) 619.



NEWS

Two Centuries later

AFTER AN INTERVAL of nearly 200 years, the original copperplates of a map of Guernsey have been re-used employing exactly the same hand printing method as in the eighteenth century.

This has been done by Alecto Historical Editions of London in connection with Grange Fine Art of Guernsey and the Guernsey Museum and Art Gallery. The map was the first scientific record of the island of Guernsey and is titled 'An Accurate Survey and measurement of the Island of Guernsey Surveyed by Order of His Grace the Duke of Richmond &c. Master General of the Ordnance By William Gardner 1787.' It gives a magnificent picture of the island in the eighteenth century.

For some unknown reason, few copies of the map were ever printed and it is only now after nearly 200 years that Alecto, through the co-operation of the States of Guernsey Ancient Monuments Committee, have published this final limited edition.

The printing is being done in the traditional manner from the two original copperplates. Master printers ink the plates by hand and they are then transferred to one of the few surviving Victorian rolling presses. Once the paper has dried the watercolourist starts his work. Because of the time involved in these processes the printing will be limited to 200.

The copperplates lay in the archives of the Ordnance Survey in England from 1788 until 1960 when they were returned to Guernsey by the then Director of the Ordnance Survey, Major General L.F. de Vic Carey, himself a Guernsey man.

Yolande O'Donoghue of the map room at the British Library states that eighteenth century copperplates with engraved maps are extremely rare and these plates were very lucky to survive the demolition of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton during wartime bombing. They have also been very well cared for and are in near-perfect condition.

The survey of Guernsey in 1787 was one of several military surveys undertaken at this time by the board of Ordnance whose headquarters was in the Tower of London. It was carried out against a background of major innovations in the field of British cartography in which the Duke of Richmond, Master General of the Ordnance, played a leading role. William Gardner, the surveyor of Guernsey, was placed in charge of the detailed survey work.

Orders should be sent to Duke of Richmond Map Project, c/o Royal Bank of Canada (CI Ltd), St Julian's Avenue, St Peter Port, Guernsey. Price in UK, Europe and Channel Islands £350. In the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand it will be 750 dollars.



The ink being applied by hand to the copper plates of the Guernsey map.

New South African Association

ANOTHER NEW MAP collectors' Association has been formed, this time in Southern Africa. It was born during the International Map Seminar held in Pretoria and is now well underway. Membership is open to anyone — institutional or individual — who is interested in maps or map collecting.

The first news letter is out and is called 'The Map Reader.' The committee consists of Chairman, Miss J. Wilcocks; Secretary, Mrs H. Colenbrander; Treasurer, Mr P. Stickler; Editor, Mr C. Merrett and Liaison Officer Mr Arthur.

At the map seminar there were two evening lectures, one by Teixeira da Mota on Ancient Portuguese Cartography and one by Dr I. Norwich (one of our contributors) on 'Maps of Africa Through The Ages.' Other papers were on modern techniques of map librarianship.

We at *The Map Collector* wish the society the best of luck and a successful future. (Ed.)

Thanks to David Woodward

AN OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT award was made to David Woodward with 'deep appreciation for his outstanding contributions to the study of maps and for his role in the establishment of the Chicago Map Society and with gratitude for his pioneering efforts in the education of cartophiles' at the Society's meeting held recently.

Dr Woodward resigned as Director of the Herman Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, Newberry Library, and has now taken up a teaching post as Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The award followed a talk by Dr Woodward entitled 'Cartographic Truth.'

New officers elected at the annual meeting of the Society were President, Marsha Selmer (University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Library) Vice President, Gerald Jones (Rand McNally Map Store), Secretary/Treasurer, Adele Hast (Newberry Library) and Recording Secretary, Helen Brooks (Newberry Library).

Cartes et Figures de la Terre

Review of an exhibition at the Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris, 24 May — 17 November, 1980, by Ralph Hyde (Guildhall Library, London).

SURELY THIS WAS the largest and most ambitious cartographic exhibition ever assembled. Two floors of Centre Georges Pompidou given over to *Cartes et Figures de la Terre*. This summer the tens of thousands of visitors going there (few Parisians do — they tend to be prejudiced against the place) were greeted by Coronelli's gigantic terrestrial and celestial globes. These globes, for many years in the Bibliothèque Nationale and more recently housed in sheds in the Orangery at Versailles had been restored for the occasion and transported back into central Paris to be re-erected on the lower ground level of the Pompidou protruding through the floor-well into the entrance lobby. They were a splendid baroque sensation. One trusts they effectively enticed even the most cartographically ignoramus up all those levels of external escalation to the *cinquième étage* where the exhibition proper was being held.

Exhibitions at the Georges Pompidou Centre are daringly different and often provocative. For those who like that sort of thing, and on the whole I am one of them, *Cartes et Figures* was no disappointment. Visitors found themselves methodically 'sheep-dipped' from *Ou suis-je* (planet Earth's position in space) — display no. 1 — to (eventually) *Sortir* — display no. 23. On the way we were treated to displays on itineraries including Roman, Aztec, and Japanese ones; perpetuated cartographic errors; maps with Jerusalem, Peking, or Mecca at their centre; navigational charts and instruments; the rudiments of surveying; copper plates and map dissemination; military mapping; town plans; metro diagrams; and a great deal on the mysteries of modern map-making. All of this was offset and supported by vast cartographic floor coverings, film shows, Leonardo's man models, giant models, the Farnese Atlas and a dia-panorama that stretched the entire length of the north wall.



Pictured at the first Northern Antique Map Collectors' Conference held in Chester in October are from left to right: Terry Ramsell, Rodney Shirley, Alan Hulme, Christopher Moore, Margaret Hulme, Brian Harley and Richard Smart. Nearly fifty collectors were attracted to the conference which was judged a great success. Organiser, Alan Hulme, told *The Map Collector*, 'I have received many letters and comments from those who attended saying how much they enjoyed it and we plan to have a second conference in 1981 or 82.'

An exhibition of Christopher Saxton and John Speed's maps was an added attraction at the conference which was held in the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester.

Dr Brian Harley of Exeter University opened proceedings with a paper about Christopher Saxton. While not diminishing Saxton's achievements, Dr Harley exploded a few myths and explained that he was essentially a local surveyor whose work for most of his career was confined to a small area round his South Yorkshire home. It was the patronage of Seckford, the Elizabethan courtier, which provided the opportunity for his famous atlas. Perhaps the most remarkable achievement, he said, was the completion of the survey in the space of seven years up to 1579 — compared with the seventy years which the first ordnance survey took nearly three centuries later. John Speed, the Cheshire historian, cartographer, compiler, editor and notable sire (he had twelve sons and six daughters) was the subject of Rodney Shirley's talk in the afternoon. Rodney is a well known collector and author of several books on cartography. Following this Mrs Heather Lawrence, co-author of a recent major work on Saxton, joined the speakers in a final open forum in which the collectors discussed the moot question of colouring of early maps, paper deterioration and the criteria for starting a map collection. Alan Hulme closed the conference and expressed the hope that it would be the first in a series.

The organisers were clearly faced by several problems, and the principal problem was how to fill all that space. Desperately they attempted to say everything that could be said about maps and still there was space to fill. Weren't there surrealist paintings incorporating maps?

Of course, just the thing: let's put some here! Didn't a cartographic De Gaulle nose feature in several cartoons? That's right, so they did! Let's put a few of those there. This trivialising of the basically serious theme of the exhibition was unfortunate since it disrupted its harmony. One was left confused.

Yet, despite this, to visit *Cartes et Figures* could be regarded as a rare privilege. In a world in the grip of a recession the chances of being able to see so much that is vital in the history of cartography assembled in one place again must be remote indeed. The Centre de Creation Industrielle section of the Centre Georges Pompidou deserve praise for acknowledging the importance of maps and doing so at such a time and on such a scale.

A 480 volume entitled *Cartes et Figures de la Terre* consisting of articles on the theme is available from the Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris for 110f.

PROFILE

Chance led to career in maps

Interview by Valerie Scott



Tony Campbell at his desk

A 'SERIES OF ACCIDENTS' led Tony Campbell into the world of early maps and ultimately into his present position as one of the directors of Robert Douwma Prints and Maps Ltd. in Great Russell Street, London.

After leaving school he went to Cambridge University to read history and certainly at that time had no interest in maps. After two years he switched his subject to anthropology because he did not find the history degree course 'meaty enough.' Social

anthropology (the study of underdeveloped societies) provided this and he left Cambridge with a degree in both.

He then travelled to America where he spent six months having a look at the country and 'studying the natives.' He still had no clear idea about his future career but on his return to England had a chance introduction to an antiquarian bookseller in Cecil Court, London, W.R. Fletcher, who offered him a job at his shop. Eighteen months later, in 1964, feeling the need for a change, he called in at another antiquarian booksellers called Francis Edwards in Marylebone Road, London, and as chance would have it they had a place for him. He was to help Ronald Tooley in the map department.

'I knew nothing about maps at that time,' Tony told *The Map Collector* 'and would probably never have become voluntarily involved with them.'

Yet this further 'accident' led to his becoming a map convert almost immediately. Always someone ready and willing to face a challenge, Tony plunged himself into his new job guided by his mentor, Mr Tooley. It was not long before a special opportunity presented itself — the chance to revamp an article on maps of Barbados for the *Map Collectors' Circle*, a periodical started by Mr Tooley two years earlier.

As Tony explained, 'that really got me hooked.' He began to realise that very little had been written about printed maps and very little attention had been paid to them, so that here was a field where he could make a valid contribution in a matter of months. One thing led to another and soon he was cataloguing, writing

Around and About

NEWS



Map dealers were well represented at the ninth International Antiquarian Book Fair held in the Sheraton Centre, New York City, from October 2-4. 196 professional rare bookmen from all over the world were exhibiting and offering for sale over ten million dollars worth of material. The congress of the International League of Antiquarian Booksellers, ABAA's parent organisation, met in conjunction with the fair.

A revolutionary non-aqueous spray deacidification agent called pHizz is being marketed by Archival Aids of Coronation Road, High Wycombe, Bucks, which should prove useful to map and rare book conservationists. It enables the individual to deacidify bound volumes, prints and drawings, maps and charts, paper ephemera and fragile material without the inconvenience or expense of sophisticated equipment. PHizz is contained in a pressurised aerosol canister with a variable sprayhead to control the intensity of coverage. Archival Aids make other useful things like a map roller for use in the wet method of repairing maps and charts and also repair tape.

Richard B. Arkway, Inc. Map and Antiquarian Book dealers of East 61st, New York, moved to larger premises on November 1. Their new address is 131 Fifth Avenue. (corner of 20th Street), Suite 401, New York, New York 10003. Their telephone number remains the same.

An exhibition of over 100 maps and sea charts was interrupted in the summer by a fire which affected a large part of the Altonaer Museum in Hamburg. Fortunately, the map collection was saved and the exhibition, titled 'Iceland and the Northern Ice Sea — Maps Since 1493' was re-opened. This exhibition was arranged and introduced by the Icelandic Consul in Hamburg, Mr Oswald Dreyer-Eimbecke. The Lady President of the State of Iceland visited the exhibition in September and said she hoped it would also be shown in her country.

The National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, in their annual report, say that for the first time they were offered, as an original item a forgery of an early map. It was a 1587 Ortelius map of North and South America and through

the diligence of the National Map Collection the forgery was spotted. It was analysed and photographed using ultra-violet light which appeared to show it to have been printed from a photographically prepared plate and the paper then pressed onto a metal plate to give it a plate mark and so appear to be an engraved map. This plate mark provided the evidence of the map's forgery since the plate used was 1.25 cm wider than that used for the original. The paper used was from early church documents out of which the ink had been bleached. This ink is apparent in the photographs taken under ultra-violet light. The National Map Collection report a 'period of consolidation and steady progress'. They acquired 17,281 items including a manuscript map, entitled 'Plan of Louisbourg, the Harbour, part of the coast, with the French retrenchments along the same...' by Samuel Holland. This is one of the three known large-scale manuscript maps by, or attributed to, Holland showing the military activities of the seven weeks leading up to the capitulation of the French to the English on 27 July 1758.

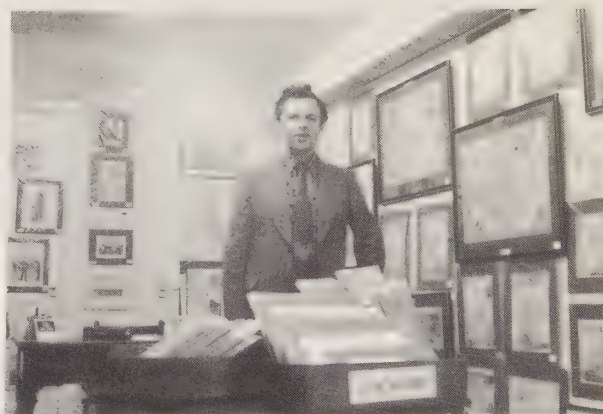
A new edition of Rodney Shirley's book *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles. A Bibliography 1477-1650*, is being issued by Holland Press as part of their cartographical series. The book

contains 188 pages of text and 88 plates of maps. Cost is £25. Rodney is also compiling a follow up to the year 1800 and if any readers can provide him with information for this he will be very pleased. His new book *The Mapping of the World. Early Printed World Maps 1472-1700* is due to appear soon. Pre-publication £47 and after January, £55. Introduction by Helen Wallis.

Your News

If you have any items of news you would like included in our next issue please send them as soon as possible to Valerie G. Scott at our address on the title page. Photographs must be black and white prints.

Alan Hulme in his newly opened map and print gallery in Chester. He and his wife Margaret have been selling antique maps to collectors for several years and prior to the opening of this new shop at 54 Lower Bridge Street, they had a shop within the Antiques Centre at Chester. Margaret runs the shop on weekdays and Alan on Saturday. Alan told *The Map Collector*, 'We have a good nucleus of keen collectors which is growing steadily. In addition to being on the main route for Chester tourist visitors we are now being discovered by collectors from all parts of the globe.'



other monographs for the Map Collectors' Series and starting to visit the British Museum where he got to know the staff of the map room. Tony feels that even today the study of early maps is a 'very young subject' with vast areas still unexplored and unresearched.

Naturally over the years he has developed areas and periods in which he specialises and one of these is the mapping of the seventeenth century. In 1969 he began compiling a descriptive census of Willem Blaeu's largest globes which was the first time an attempt had been made to compile a worldwide census of that kind. The results were published in *Imago Mundi* Vol. 28 in 1976. He also contributed a chapter on seventeenth century chartmakers to Mr Tooley's festschrift *My Head is a Map*. Tony continued at Francis Edwards for four years leaving in 1968 to join his present firm which was called Weinreb and Douwma at that time.

'It was a small shop then and I saw this as yet another challenge,' he commented. He has been at Douwma's now for eleven years and enjoys a very good working relationship with Robert Douwma. 'We share an interest in finding unusual maps and atlases,' Tony said.

He is married and lives in Islington with his wife, Tessa, who was a picture researcher until the arrival of their two small sons Tom, aged six and his four-year-old brother, Robbie. He claims his two hobbies to be — not surprisingly — his children and MAPS. He keeps fit by cycling to work and playing tennis and also enjoys choral singing and holidays in the 'less spoilt' parts of Britain. He sees himself largely as a cataloguer and has so far produced

fifteen catalogues for Douwma's, all in the firm's particular house style. 'To be a good cataloguer you must be inquisitive, painstaking and careful,' he commented, 'with a little imagination thrown in' for good measure.' He would like to see the trend towards better written and better researched catalogues continuing as he feels that the standard of information given to customers is important.

Tony's most exciting discovery was in 1969 when he unearthed at Christ Church, Oxford, the earliest sea atlas by an Englishman. It was a manuscript atlas by Martin Llewellyn showing the navigation from the Cape of Good Hope to the Far East and was not known at all in the map world. He presented a paper about it to the Greenwich Conference on the History of Cartography in 1975. He also identified a copper plate last year showing a section of Christopher Saxton's wall-map. It had been hidden under a seventeenth century painting. (See *The Map Collector*, Issue No. 8).

Next Spring should see publication in the United States of his first book, a collection of reproductions with commentary, to be entitled *Early Maps*. He also has a full-length study of fifteenth century printed maps nearing completion and is now working on the early portolan charts.

He looks optimistically to the future of the map business and will no doubt make an even greater contribution to knowledge about cartographers and cartography in the years to come. There is no doubt that the map world would be a poorer place without him.



Kraus Collection for Library of Congress

A UNIQUE AND remarkable collection relating to the life and explorations of Sir Francis Drake has been given to the Library of Congress by Hans P. and Hanni Kraus.

The sixty items in the collection, which include maps, manuscripts, printed books, medals and portraits, provide important new insights into Drake's explorations and military accomplishments. As it is pointed out in the historical introduction to H.P. Kraus' book, *Sir Francis Drake: A Pictorial Biography*: 'One of the fruits of forming such a collection is that it draws together much otherwise scattered material into a coherent record which enables the story of Drake's life to be seen as a whole. What is more, it can here be assessed very largely from the points of view of his contemporaries. This presentation of so outstanding a collection is a fresh and original contribution to scholarship.'

Assembled by Mr and Mrs Kraus in a twelve year period before 1970, the materials also reveal new aspects of the effects on Spain of Drake's depredations upon Spanish trade and settlements in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Mr Kraus, owner of the New York based rare book firm H.P. Kraus, founded in 1940, is a well known collector and bibliophile. He is also

chairman of the board of Kraus Thomson Organisation Ltd and trustee of the Yale Library Associates.

This collection of Drake items is the second major gift that Mr and Mrs Kraus have made to the Library of Congress. In 1970 they donated a collection of 162 manuscripts relating to the history and culture of Spanish America in the colonial period (1492-1819), which contain a wide range of information both about Spanish colonial history and the territories now included in the United States. These materials are available for use by scholars in the Library's Manuscript Division. The Drake collection complements this earlier gift in that it provides detailed information on a particular, and important aspect of, Spanish colonial history in the Americas.

In the 1968 James Ford Bell lecture, Mr Kraus explained how a chance comment about the enormous profit Sir Francis Drake and Queen Elizabeth made from his famous three year voyage around the world piqued his interest and led him to study Drake's life. The more he learned, the more fascinated he became, until he resolved to put together a collection of materials relating to Drake and his legendary journeys.

Included in the gift is the first written account of Drake's voyage which appeared in some copies of Richard Hakluyt's *The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation*; a letter written by Gerard Mercator to Abraham Ortelius in 1580 in which he speculates on the route taken by Drake round the world and one of the greatest treasures of the Elizabethan era, the engraved map of the circumnavigation by Nicola van Sype entitled 'La Herdike Enterprinsse Faict par le Seigneur Draeck D'Avoir Circquit Toute la Terre.' The map is believed to date from 1581 and is derived from the Whitehall map which was probably presented to Queen Elizabeth by Drake himself.

The finest contemporary portrait of Drake is also included. It is unsigned but was attributed to Jodocus Hondius by George Vertue in the eighteenth century. It was never circulated in Drake's time as only two contemporary impressions are known, both of them in unfinished state. Vertue obtained the original copper plate from Drake's descendants, and completed it, largely by adding shading in the background.

The Kraus Collection is available for use in the Rare Book and Special Collections Divisions at the Library of Congress. By special arrangement, rare cartographic items may be studied in the Geography and Map Division in conjunction with other cartographic materials of the period.

Dawson Manager charged with theft

THE FORMER MANAGER of Dawson's rare book shop in London's Pall Mall has been charged with theft and false accounting. He is Andrew Macdonald-Bell who had been with the company for eleven years of which at least five had been spent in charge of the Pall Mall branch. He is due to appear at Bow Street Magistrates Court to answer the charges. Dawson's now have a new manager in Pall Mall, Mr M. Morton-Smith.



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*New York Powder Horn.
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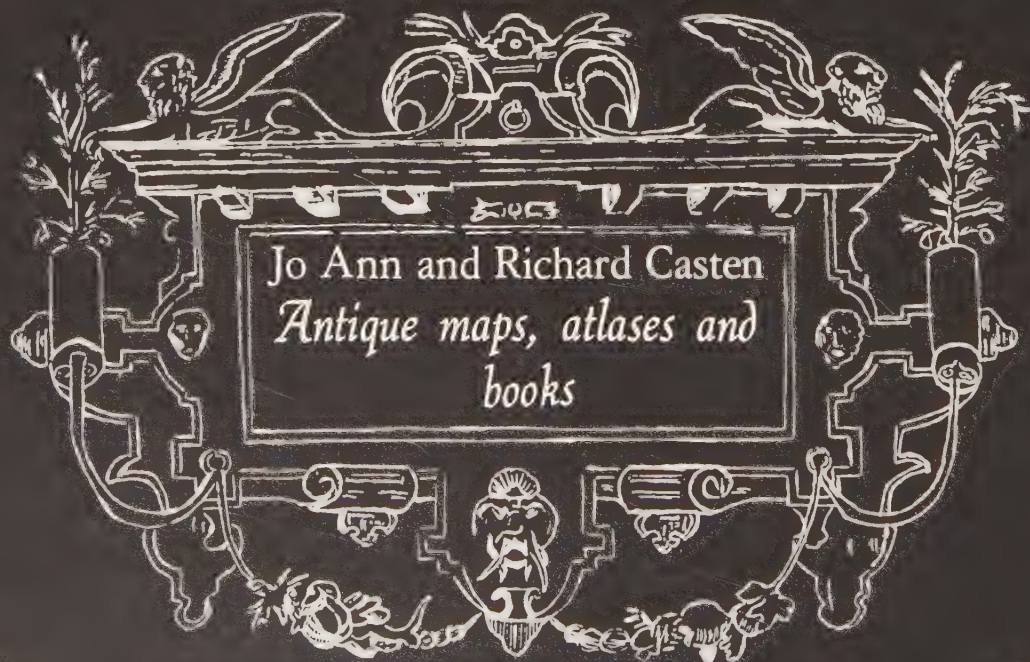
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BOOK REVIEWS

CITIES OF THE AMERICAN WEST. A HISTORY OF FRONTIER URBAN PLANNING by John W. Reps. Published by Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey and Guildford, Surrey, 1979. pp. 827 including 492 illustrations + 32 colour plates. 215 x 255mm. £44.70 ISBN 0-691-04648-4.

At a popular level the creation of cities has often been regarded as a slow and organic process. Hamlets grew into villages, villages into market towns and regional centres, while the more favoured central places were eventually transformed into the commercial and industrial giants of the modern age. In a North American context, Frederick Jackson Turner, the famous nineteenth-century historian of the frontier, envisaged a similar succession in which empty land was first occupied by a trapper and hunter with a crude cabin and a small garden, then by farmers, and finally by 'men of capital and enterprise' who created the cities of the present from such gradual foundations. This simple evolutionary scheme does not square with historical record. In all ages and cultures from the classical world to our own and from the Andes to China, 'new towns' have been primary agents of colonization. This was especially so in the American West where the founding of planned towns, the 'cities in the wilderness', often preceded rural settlement. They were the spearheads of frontier life. Planted far in advance of the main line of settlement it has been said that they held the West for an approaching population.

It is the history of these instant urban communities which is the theme for John Reps' book. From the Ohio to California and from Texas to the Pacific Northwest he has reconstructed with painstaking scholarship the theories of town planning they embodied. With much recourse to individual case histories he has also outlined the precise circumstances of their creation, while the resulting patterns on the land are reviewed with a critical eye for any shortcomings of hasty, careless and unskillful civic design. This in itself makes a satisfying book. But for the readership of *The Map Collector* a further dimension is found in maps, plans and views which provide vivid and comprehensive illustration for a fascinating historical subject. While we may study the towns of the ancient and medieval worlds through archaeology, documents, or modern survivals, the cities of North America were created — and indeed significantly fashioned — by the images contained in maps and views. Maps, in what became an age of mass cartography, served as a partly symbolic language through which men could conceive, execute, and then record their dreams of power, wealth, freedom, conquest and opportunity as they moved into the American West to people it with towns and cities. There is a map or view on practically every page opening of this volume: they are essential historical evidence and enable us to better experience the past than words alone could have done.

No one has been more conscious of the contribution of maps to an understanding of the urban historical process than John Reps. His earlier books, *The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning in the United States* (Princeton, 1965) and *Tidewater Towns: City Planning in Colonial Virginia and Maryland* (Williamsburg, 1972), together with the facsimile series known as *Historic Urban Plans*, had already pioneered the method and raw material of the present study. *Cities of the American West* is a big book in every sense. The format is lavish and two-column landscape design is especially suitable for reproducing plans and panoramas which continually refocus the spotlight of the

narrative. The 800 pages include over 500 illustrations — including 32 plates in colour — which are drawn from 80 collections. At the end of the volume classified bibliographies provide a comprehensive guide to the literature of American town planning in the West, while 1300 often discursive 'notes' considerably enlarge the detail in the twenty chapters. That such a truly splendid book is still possible in an age of falling production standards is partly owing to the generosity of the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth, Texas, as well as to the faith of Princeton University Press in its author and the importance of his subject.

This trust is not misplaced. John Reps has delivered the standard work. His basic strategy is to trace the tide of town creation across the West from the first Spanish settlement in New Mexico to the closing of the frontier in the 1890s. In the vast area from the Great Plains to the Pacific coast there were in reality many detached frontiers each with their own particular ideologies and urban geographies. There were, among others, the 'checkerboard' Anglo-American cities of the Old West, the settlements associated with the Spanish *pueblos* and *presidios* along the Texas frontier, the mining towns of California, Colorado and Nevada, the 'Cities of the Saints' planted by the Mormons in the Great Basin Kingdom of Utah, the railroad towns on routes to the Rockies and the Pacific, and then, the Oklahoma 'overnight cities', perhaps the ultimate in urban speculation as former Indian lands succumbed to crude market forces, and whose nature is summed up in one illustration: 'Laying out town lots in Guthrie, twenty minutes after the arrival of the first train.'

'Frontier urban planning' is thus a portmanteau phrase for complex and varied events. It is always history on a broad canvas, yet one of its continuous strands is that all towns, irrespective of national period or region, were first plotted on paper before their grid-iron pattern was stamped down on the landscape. Moreover, once established, new towns were frequently remapped, often in publications with a wide circulation including county atlases and *Harper's Magazine*, or as popular prints for household decoration. All proclaimed the message that civilisation had arrived in the wilderness.

While it was not John Reps' intention to write a history of town mapping in Western America he has nevertheless illuminated a terrain which could now be more intensively cultivated by



specialists in map history. With some justification the publishers claim that the book virtually constitutes an historical atlas of western cities and the sample is sufficient to whet the appetite. Yet an analogy to the Western frontier could be apt for law and order still has to be brought to the full range of cartographical materials integral to this epic movement of people, ideas and technology. Bibliographically not even Carl I. Wheat's monumental *Mapping the Transmississippi West* records all of many unpublished surveys, maps, and plans now touched upon in Reps' narrative; specialist lists such as John R. Hébert's *Panoramic Maps of Anglo-American Cities* (Library of Congress, 1974), are partial in relation to period, region or institution. Biographically, too, few of Reps' cartographers would be found in *Tooley's Dictionary of Map-Makers*, and many local investigations are required to portray the professional lives of the architects, artists, civil engineers, land surveyors, real estate developers, soldiers, and sometimes self-taught charlatans, who mapped the pioneer cities. And there is also a cartographic frontier to be reconstructed. This is in the sense of a developing map trade which has to be traced across America, pioneering new production and sales techniques, its eastern springboards in New York and Philadelphia, in the Mid West its great stronghold Chicago, but on the West Coast with San Francisco emerging as an independent centre of map production towards the end of the nineteenth century.

In Western America 'town plan' does not denote a single type of map. Indeed, the variety is considerable and includes military surveys, early manuscript or printed plats prepared as legal records of townsites designs, plans or views used for promotional purposes, less formal sketches or drawings by early residents or visitors,

Birds'-eye view of Atchison, Kansas in 1880 drawn by Augustus Koch, published by Ramsey, Millett and Hudson, Kansas City. From John Reps' book *Cities of the American West*.



illustrations originally appearing in travel accounts, and official surveys to record existing conditions for local, state, or federal officials. But as the narrative of *Cities of the American West* moves into the second half of the nineteenth century, a particularly American type of urban cartography, known variously as the 'bird's-eye' or 'panoramic' view, henceforth steals the show. Derived from an American tradition of itinerant landscape art whose practitioners were adept at recording frontier scenes, such lithographed views, part map and part high-angle panoramic sketches, came to dominate the popular delineation of many frontier towns and cities.

The panoramic views in John Reys' text offer a striking contrast to the often empty look of the two-dimensional plats in the same chapters. Views are sometimes bordered by portraits of local worthies or prominent buildings; they often represent the ideal world of the city fathers, motivated by civic pride, but with an eye always to commercial growth. Like some twentieth-century set at Universal Studios, the panoramic cities of the West are pulsing with life and excitement. Even where sunset bathes a view of Los Angeles in 1857 riders gallop across the scene. Streets are crowded with carriages, jetties jammed with ships, trains speed along railroads, smoke belches from the first industrial chimneys for no pastoral idyll is depicted here. Box-like houses sit on neat lots but the work ethic is everywhere dominant. Progress requires that men are busy — building and labouring — and by implication making money. The flag flutters and beaches are filled with men and women who have reached the Pacific. Church spires confirm that God is on the side of the settlers; the Indians are hardly to be seen. In these artificial assemblies of realistic details the map turns landscape into a

stereotype and helps the American dream to come alive.

Much more could be said about this book. It is at once intellectually stimulating and visually exciting. John Reys has successfully reactivated the images in contemporary cartography to create something of an historical epic as well as a fundamental work of reference. Roll out the superlatives and rejoice to see the place of maps in history so clearly signposted.

J.B. Harley
(Dept. of Geography, University of Exeter)

THE PRINTED MAPS OF RADNORSHIRE 1578-1900 by *M. Gwyneth Lewis*. National Library of Wales, 1977. 30pp. 4 art plates, (240 x 180mm) 75p.

Since Thomas Chubb published his comprehensive listing of the printed maps of England and Wales in 1927, many cartobibliographical studies have been made of individual counties of England. Some are mere indications of available material with the minimum of supplementary description while others, notably Harvey and Thorpe's *Printed Maps of Warwickshire*, are substantial pieces of cartographic research with a long introductory essay followed by detailed accounts of the maps. Wales has not so far been covered in spite of the fact that many county map series, beginning with the Saxton atlas of 1579, linked the two countries inseparably — perhaps the natural outcome of the Act of Union of 1536 which brought the old Welsh counties into being.

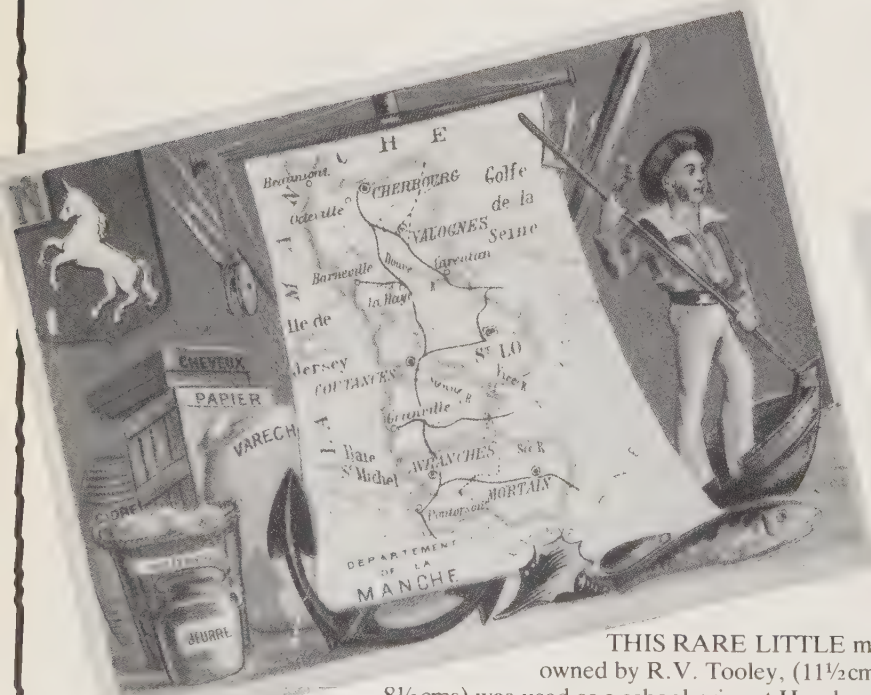
In this slim but valuable booklet covering the Radnorshire maps up to 1900, Gwyneth Lewis

has attempted to put this right for at least one Welsh county. The fact that the county no longer exists, having been swallowed up into the unwieldy and historically incorrect administrative unit of Powys, makes it all the more important that a record should be made of its cartographic material.

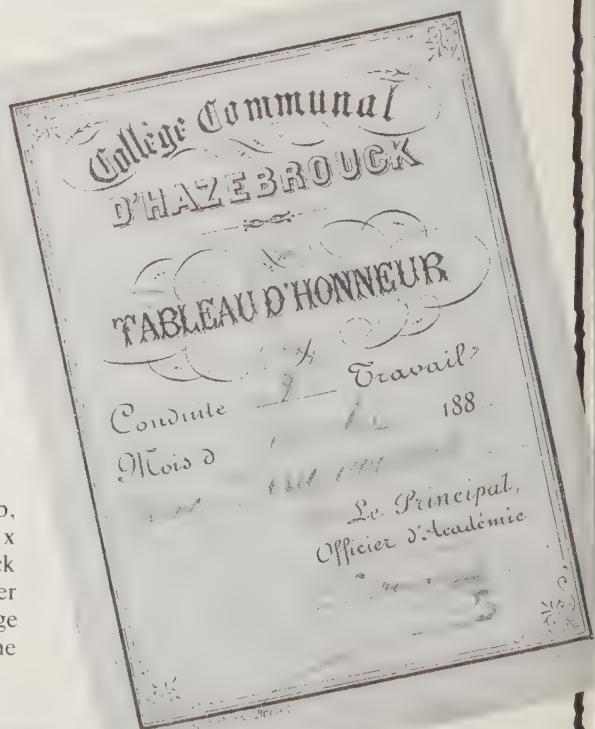
While it is true that there is the usual succession of maps from the hands of Christopher Saxton, Willem Blaeu, John Speed etc., there are others for which there is no English county equivalent. Thomas Taylor, for example, in 1718 published his atlas of *The Principality of Wales*, the first to be devoted solely to Wales. Although the map of Radnorshire was linked with that of Breconshire and on the relatively small scale of only about six miles to the inch, it represents the first real attempt to break new ground at a time when the maps of Saxton and Speed were still being reprinted and reissued in modified form. Curiously, the idea of an atlas devoted solely to Wales did not prove attractive, perhaps because it was not commercially viable. It was not until almost a hundred years later in 1805 that another attempt was made to produce a purely Welsh atlas, this time by the firm of Laurie and Whittle who had previously specialised in the field of marine charts.

The nineteenth century, in spite of the birth of official maps, saw no lessening of interest in privately produced county map series. Major administrative changes, such as followed the Reform Bill of 1832 or the first incursion of railways into the county, were each followed by maps which recorded the new developments. Even antiquarian interests were catered for like the map which Thomas Piece issued in 1811 to show the Roman camps and roads in the vicinity of Llandrindod Common. The growth of spa towns, of which Llandrindod Wells was the

Cartographical Curiosities 9



THIS RARE LITTLE map, owned by R.V. Tooley, (11½cms x 8½cms) was used as a school prize at Hazebrouck in Belgium. It shows the Département de la Manche together with its produce and industries. It was awarded to a pupil at the Collège Communal in September 1883 for good conduct and work. Publisher of the map was C. Callewaert Brothers of Brussels.



largest and most successful soon led to the production of a street plan for insertion in a guide book. These specialist maps find a listing in Gwyneth Lewis's bibliography, forming a section following the chronologically arranged true county maps.

The arrangement in chronological order is supplemented by an alphabetical index of the maps to facilitate easy reference. For each entry, title, date of publication, publisher, scale and size of sheet are given together with brief notes on the map content and any specific features which make the map important. The end result is that what at first sight appears to be a straightforward bibliography of the printed maps of Radnorshire can also be used as an important aid to the history and topography of this little known county. In this category is the inset plan of the town of New Radnor which John Speed included on his county map published in 1610. The medieval planted town, one of a string which were founded by the marcher lords in this troubled borderland country, was already in decay at the time of publication, with its ruined castle and unoccupied burgage plots but even so the planned grid-iron pattern of streets shows through. Today this former county town is still no more than a village in size or importance and of a past era. But herein lies its charm, a sentiment which could well apply to the whole of this most rural of counties and which has been portrayed cartographically over the centuries. It is to be hoped that similar catalogues will be made by the National Museum of Wales for the other counties before they completely lose their identities for the sake of administrative convenience.

Adrian Robinson
Dept. of Geography, University of
Leicester)

Catalogues Received

FORUM BV, Oude Gracht 206, Postbus 129, 3500 AC Utrecht, Netherlands. Tel: 030-316977. *Catalogus 70. Atlassen. Kaarten Prenten.* Catalogue of atlases, maps and prints of European interest. pp 36, 522 items, 37 illustrations.

THE REGENT GALLERY, 14 Regent Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1HE. Tel: 0242-512826. *Summer 1980. A Catalogue of Maps.* General catalogue of maps of all parts of the world. pp 28, 56 items, 56 illustrations.

E.J. BRILL, Postbus 9000, 2300 PA Leiden, Netherlands. Tel: 071-146646. *Catalogue 515.* Catalogue in six sections on bibliography and history. European and non-European. pp 93, 107 items, 22 illustrations, including 3 in colour.

G. & D.I. MARRIN & SONS, 149 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent. Tel: 0303-53016. *Catalogue 7. Books, Maps, Prints and Ephemera relating to the History and topography of the County of Kent.* pp 27, 205 items, 3 illustrations.

ERASMUS ANTIQUARIAN MAPS, 10 Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, London SW1. Tel: 01-235 6744. *Catalogue 1 - Autumn 1980.* Catalogue of maps of all parts of the world in nine sections; I - Africa; II - Americas; III - Antarctic and Arctic; V - Asia; V - Australia; VI - Europe; VII - Sea Charts; VIII - Town and Historic Plans and Prospects; IX - World. pp 10, 207 items, 21 illustrations.

KENNETH NEBENZAHL INC, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago IL 60601, USA. Tel: (312) 641-2711. *The Compass. Numbers 42, Fall, 1980.* Catalogue of maps, chiefly of North American interest. pp 32, 48 items, 30 illustrations.

JO ANN AND RICHARD CASTEN, RR2, Little Bay Road, Wading River, NY 11792, USA. Tel: (516) 929-6820. *Catalogue V.* Catalogue of books and maps of all parts of the world in 15 sections. Books; World; Polar; Western Hemisphere; North America; Eastern North America; Southern North America; Caribbean; California; South America; Europe; Holy Land; Asia; Africa; Ptolemaic Maps. pp 32, 294 items, 36 illustrations, index, list of references cited.

EX LIBRIS, 11 Rue Victor Cousin, F-75005 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 325.50-16. *N° V MCMLXXX-LXXXI Asia Islam Voyages.* Catalogue of books, chiefly in author sequence. pp 40, 304 items, index to pre-1800 works, list of references cited, subject index.

SCOTIA MAPS GALLERY, 173 Canongate, The Royal Mile, Edinburgh EH8 8BN, Scotland. Telephone orders, Bournemouth (0202) 424480. *Antiquarian Maps of the British Isles.* Compiled by L. and A. Carson Clarke. pp 24, 106 items.

RICHARD B. ARKWAY, INC, 114 E. 61 St, New York NY 10021, USA. Tel: (212) 752-1864. *Catalogue XVI. 9th International Book Fair Selections.* Short list of globes, maps, atlases, travels and early illustrated books. pp 4, 14 items, 9 illustrations, list of references cited.

IVAN R. DEVERALL, Duval House, The Glen, Cambridge Way, Uckfield, Sussex TN22 2AA. Tel: 0825-2474. *Antique Maps. Autumn 1980.* General catalogue of maps of all parts of the world. pp 8, 166 items, 37 illustrations.

HELLMUT SCHUMANN AG, Rämistrasse 25, CH-8024 Zürich, Switzerland. Tel: 01 251 02 72. *Catalogue 521. Rare Books and Manuscripts.* General catalogue covering material published from the 15th to the 20th centuries. pp 61, 200 items, 22 illustrations.

H. TH. WENNER GmbH & Co, Hegerstraße 2-3, D-4500 Osnabrück, Federal Republic of Germany. Tel: 0541-25516. *Antiquariatskatalog 289. Dekorative Graphik.* Catalogue of maps, plans, views and prints of all parts of the world. pp 140, 2149 items, 62 illustrations, index.

MAGNA GALLERY, 41 High Street, Oxford. Tel: 0865-45805. *A Catalogue of Antique Maps, Plans and Views of the City and County of Oxford.* Compiled by B. Kentish and C. Balfour. Catalogue of maps, prints and views in ten sections, most with brief introductory essays. pp 68, 496 items, 62 illustrations, index.

CLEVEDON FINE ARTS LTD, The Gallery, Cinema Buildings, Old Church Road, Clevedon, Somerset BS21 6NN. Tel: 0272-875862/872304. *Catalogue No. 9 - Spring/Summer 1980. Maps & Prints.* Catalogue of English and Welsh county maps. pp 41, 2082 items, introductory notes.

L.S. STRAIGHT, 101 Maple Street, Weehawken NJ 07087, USA. Tel: (210) 863-9115. *Catalogue N° 336.* General history of maps and plans of all parts of the world. pp 16, 112 items, 5 illustrations.

—. *Catalogue N° 338 - Maine City Plans, 1885.* Catalogue of Colby plans of towns in the State Maine. pp 4, 27 items, 1 illustration.

—. *Catalogue N° 339 - Australia and the Pacific.* Catalogue of maps and prints of Australasian interest. pp 10, 74 items, 2 illustrations.

NICO ISRAËL, 526 Keizersgracht, 1017 EK Amsterdam, Netherlands. Tel: 020-222255. *1950-1980. Catalogue 22. Interesting Books and Manuscripts on Various Subjects.* Catalogue of books and atlases and manuscripts arranged chronologically to the end of the sixteenth-century, thereafter alphabetically. pp 196, 210 items, 107 illustrations, including 14 in colour, alphabetical index, subject index.

EDNA WHITESON, 343 Bowes Road, London NW11. Tel: 01-449 8860. *Catalogue 99 T/T.* General catalogue on travel and topography, including British county maps. pp 26, 423 items.

JONATHAN POTTER LTD, 1 Grafton Street,



London W1X 3LB. Tel: 01-491 3520. *A Selection of Rare and Decorative Antique Maps of the World and the Americas. October 1980.* pp 30, 437 items, 120 illustrations.

R.V. TOOLEY LTD, 33 Museum Street, Bloomsbury, London WC1A 1LH. Tel: 01-631 1632. *Greenlist No. 3 - September 1980.* pp 20, 91 items.

ERASMUS ANTIQUARIAAT EN BOEK-HANDEL, Spui 2, Amsterdam, Netherlands. Tel: 020-229147. *Catalogue 339. 16th Century Books and Some Incunabula.* Catalogue of books, including geographical texts. pp 64, 205 items, 35 illustrations, subject index, index of printers and locations.

RENZO RIZZI - LIBRI ANTICHI, Via Cernaia 4, I-20121 Milano, Italy. Tel: (02) 666.705. *Bolletino 48. Libri & Manoscritti.* Catalogue in author sequence. pp 96, 308 items, 12 illustrations, subject index, geographical index.

LEO S. OLSCHKI STUDIO BIBLIOGRAFICO, I-52046 Lucignano (Arezzo), Italy. Tel: (0575) 846 015. *Catalogo 165.* Catalogue of books on diverse subjects. pp 60, 230 items, 16 illustrations, subject and index.

—. *Miscellanea 24.* General catalogue in author sequence. pp 40, 460 items, subject index.

THE GLOBE, P O Box A 3398, Chicago IL 60690, USA. Tel: (312) 528-6228. *Catalog 2. Cities of the World.* Compiled by G. Ritzlin. Catalogue of plans, views and maps with inset plans of towns and cities in all parts of the world, with a selection of books on urban history and works on cartographic history. pp 56, 282 items, 32 illustrations, index.

LETTER TO EDITOR

Sir

I would like to correct the following minor discrepancies in the printed article by me on the history of the mapping of New Zealand. (Issue No. 11.)

1. The caption for the Maori map on p.28, line 17 has a sentence left out. This part of the caption should read '... minds of the cartographers. Headlands on the west coast of the South Island are greatly extended. This extension probably...'
2. The caption to the map on p.33 states it is 'part of a map' whereas the picture shows the whole map.
3. On p.35 the caption to the photograph should read 'south east Wairarapa' rather than 'south west'.

P.L. Barton
Map Librarian
The Alexander Turnbull Library
P.O. Box 12-349
Wellington
New Zealand.



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Questrum est, quare beatorum que fuit exterminum populi beuifali hic inopia. Et per amos. 70. perditur. Cum enim populus ifrael iam malis temporibus ydolis feruendo: etiam effufionem sanguinis innocentium fe grauitur impaffet; uolens bene generationem huius populi deperire: feptuaginta annorum captiuitatem eundem populum in regno calduorum flatur fuffulere. Et hac ratione per completo annorum numero nouus populus a memozis peccatorum immutus ad remouationem beuifalium conuerteret.



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The Differing Outlines of Japan.

Did you realise that during the publication of his *Theatrum*, Abraham Ortelius produced as many as five differing outlines of the Japanese archipelago? They were based on widely divergent source maps and two of the outlines, although based on the same source, demonstrate how different map projections can alter the shape of a territory on a map.

This beautiful compass rose comes from Volume 1 of Blaeu's *Toonneel des Aerdrijcks*, 1648, Amsterdam.



Japan in the form of a kite with a long string of islands trailing away to the southwest, more or less as it appears on Mercator's 1569 world map. This is from the map of the East Indies, 'Indiae Orientalis Insularum que Adiacentium Typus,' of 1570. (Photo by John Webb.)



2a The outline of Japan as it appears on the general map of Asia, 'Asiae Nova descriptio'. Published first in 1570, showing the archipelago in an east-west orientation, as also in Picture 2b, the map of Tartary. Quite what Ortelius used as his source for this outline of Japan is not known, but it is thought that Portuguese Jesuit missionary accounts were of importance. (Photo by John Webb.)

2b This shows the outline of the Japanese archipelago/Tartariae on the map of Tartary, 'Tartariae sive magni Chami Regni Typus,' situated at the southern end of the Strait of Anian between Asia and North America — first published in 1570. This uses the same basic outline as Picture 1 but on a different map projection imparting a rather different shape to Japan. (Photo by John Webb.)





3 Japan as shown on the map of China, 'Chinae olim Sinarum regionis nova descriptio,' by the Portuguese Jesuit Luis Jorge de Barbuda, which made its first appearance in the *Additamentum* of 1584. This map, orientated west to the top, shows Japan as two large islands with a north-south strait between them. (Photo by John Webb.)



4 This is the shape of Japan as it appears on Ortelius' map of the Pacific Ocean, 'Maris Pacifici, (quod vulgo mar del Zur)', which appeared in 1589. This time a large island appears to the north, 'Isla de Plata', supposed to represent Yeso. It is thought that Ortelius took this from the world map drawn in 1561 by Bartolomeu Velho which is one of the earliest maps to show the general shape of Yeso. The main part of Japan is now easily recognisable, tending slightly more northeast-southwest. Basically similar to the outline shown on the Luis Jorge map but the north-south strait is absent. (Photo by John Webb.)

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NOT DESCRIPTIONS for all maps and atlases realising over £1000 in auction (or its equivalent) are reproduced here in full. The report includes not only conventional atlases but also books whose importance is governed almost entirely by the maps they contain rather than their other contents. The prices are hammer prices to which must be added the buyer's premium where applicable. Each lot is numbered for quotation purposes. These reference numbers are also set below in the cumulative index to the auction reports in the last four issues. Although auction results are helpful in forming judgements on general price trends over a period, it can be very misleading to base any conclusion on the price realised for an individual lot. Prices for similar items can vary from auction to auction depending on the circumstances of the particular auction and the condition of the item offered for sale. Condition is very important and, however well described, can only be judged by personal examination.

The totals noted at the foot of each auction report are for all maps and atlases sold at that auction including lots which realized less than £1000.

Every effort is made to report all major auctions of maps and atlases throughout the world as soon as possible, but occasional delays may occur in obtaining information and some reports may have to be carried over to subsequent issues. The total realized for maps and atlases sold in auction reported in this issue amounted to £249,619.

Exchange rates used in this report:

US\$ 1 October £1 = \$ 2.39 f 13 October £1 = f 4.77

DM 18 October £1 = DM 4.12

SENIATOR KG, KÖLN, APRIL 1-3, 1980 (PREMIUM 15%)

Le Coq, von. Hrsq.: Topographische Karte in XXII Taettern en grösten Theil von Westphalen enthaltend, so wie auch das Herzogthum Braunschweig und einen Theil der annovrischem, Braunschweig u. Hess. Länder. Mit gest. allfgr. titel von Jäck, Übersichtsarte u. 20 Teilkarten, gest. von Jattning, K. Kolbe, Brose, Paulus Schmidt u. a. (Blattgr. 74.5 x 33.5 cm). Bin: 1805 ff. Imp: 2°. HLdr m. Rs., Rv (bestoßen, arte XX = Waldeck stark verschmutzt — sonst j. Alt.-u. Gebr. uren) Beilieg Prospekt von 1804, 2 Bl. m. 2 Abb.

DM 9000

— Homann, J. B.: Schul-Atlas von 20 General- und Spezial-Landkarten, nach neu verbess. Methode illuminiert. Nürnberg: 1745. 2°. Flex. Ldr (stark bestoßen u. abgenutzt). Bestand: gestoch. Titel „Atlas novus“ m. retchem Kolorit (1 braunfleck oben)/20 Karten it. Register, dabei Welt-u. rdeilkarten, europ. Länderkarten wie Deutschland, Schwaben, Niederlande, Schweiz, Preußen, Polen, Donaustrom; Gelobtes und, Kopernicanische Weltordnung. Zusätzl., Imp. loscovitici“. Alle Karten m. Flächen- u. etw. Grenzkolorit, T. anschäden u. Falzdefekte; t. zu knapp beschnitten; einige nterlegungen, Kartuschen unterschiedl. im Druck, meist nur ering alt.fleckig. Gesamtzustand noch recht gut.

DM 4500

— Schreiber, J. C. u. J. G.: Atlas-Fragment — ohne Titel — mit 140 klor. Kupferstickarten (2 davon später) — meist ins önem, frischem Kolorit einschl. d. Kartuschen. (Lpz.: Schreibers Erben um 1760/70). Mit Resten d. Ldr-Einbandes. er-4°. (Einige Karten mit stärkeren Alt. spuren, mehrere bis um Bildrand be- bzw. angeschnitten; 2 Bl. Reg. m. Textverlust nten.) Dabei Karten vom Rhein, Niederrhein, Westfalen, olstein, Niedersachsen, Franken, Schwaben, Lüneburg, raunschweig, Pommern, Mecklenburg, Skandinavien, reußen, Polen, Roßland, Ungarn, Schweiz, Griechenland, ololand, Belgien, Italien, Europa, mehrere Karten v. Schlesien u. vor allem v. Mitteledeutschland.

DM 7000

Bertius, Petrus: Commentariorum rerum German. L. III ... ragment mit 20 Kupferkarten, 6 Kartenskizzen u. 89 upferansichten (Rad.). Vorh. 2 Bl., 688 S. (ohne Titel, 1. Lage, 49/50, 435/36, 615/16). Amsterdam: eine d. ersten drei usgaben 1616 oder 1632. Quer-4°. Ohne Einband (durchgeh. asser-, t. braunfleckig — t. stark; im Mittelteil auch 1. rötlich erfärbt; T. III m. d. Ansichten nur 1. wasser- u. braunrandig, nvischen am Rand u. im Falz, einige oben im Bild). Die schönen nsichten n guten und sehr guten Drucken. Graesse I, 350/51. nsichten von Aachen, Augsburg, Bonn, Bremen, raunschweig, Kassel, Kiel, Kleve, Köln, Koblenz, Konstanz, ranzig, Emmerich, Emden, Flensburg, Frankfurt/M., Fulda, amburg, Heidelberg, Würzburg, Hildesheim, Landstut, übeck, Lünebeck, Marburg, Mainz, Minden, München, ünster, Neuss, Nördlingen, Nürnberg, Osnabrück, Passau, eurgensburg, Schleswig, Speyer, Stade, Dortmund; Amsterdam, raßburg, Basel, Bern, Kolmar, Luzern, Preßburg, Prag, Riga, önigsberg, Rostock, Salzburg, St. Gallen, Schaffhausen, Sitten, olothurn, Stettin, Stockholm, Zürich, Utrecht u.a.

DM 17.000

(Dahlberg, Erich von): Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna, 3 in 1 d. Mit 328 Kupfertafeln (von insgesamt 353 incl. 3 Titel), meiste Quer-folio, t. 2 Ansichten auf 1 Bl.; einige gefalteten. Stockholm 1693—1715). Quer-2°. Marmor. Pp. (t. abgerieben; eftung defekt; mäßige Alt.spuren; die letzten 11 gr. Tafeln m. 1 l., — letzte Falztaf. m. 3 kl. Löchern, Bei Falzkupfer „Kgl. Gärten Ekölsund“ 2 nicht zu gehörige Bl. zu geklebt; von rottingtholm u. Roserberg fehlen Lonekiöping von 2 versch. atten auf unterschiedl. Papier). Die Kupfer in meist guten bis hr guten Drucken zeigen Porträts, Wappen, Ansichten von ädten, Schlössern, Kirchen, Häfen, Altertümern u.a., t. mit eischer Staffage/Stecher: Willem Swidde, J. van den Aveele, J. Jarot u.a. Thieme-B. 2, S. 271/72; Lipperheide I, 1037 u. Abb. S. 45; Brunet V, 578; Ebert 21882.

DM 4000

Danckwerth, Casp.: Neue Landesbeschreibung der zwey ertzoghthum Schleswich und Holstein zusamt vielen ewen Land Carten . . . von ... Joh. Mejero . . . durch C. D. usammengetragen ... 3 T. in 1 Bd. Titel in lavierter uszeichnung von C. F. J. Binsow, dat. Kiel 1786, nach d. estoch. Orig. von 1652. Mit 40 doppelseitigen Kupferkarten von eijer (darin z. T. kl. Grundrisse) u. Plänen (dabei auch nsicht aus der Vogelschau von Hamburg). Husum: Petersen

1652. Gr.-2°. 4 Bl., 301, 3 nn S. Marmor. Ldr m. Rs., floraler Rv (etw. abgestoßen, Schab- u. Wurmsspuren am Bezug; durchgeh stockig — vorwiegend Text, nur wenige Karten stark; t. 1 Wasserrand; mehrere Karten am Rand u. einige Einrisse unterlegt, einige Karten knapp be- bzw. angeschnitten). Im ganzen gutes Exemplar. Graesse II, 324 (gibt fälschlich 1632 an) 1. Ausgabe.

DM 14.000

7 Merian: Topographia Bavariae/das ist/Beschreib: vnd Agentliche/Abbildung der vornembsten Stätt/vnd Orth. in Ober vnd Nieder Beyernd/Der Obern Pfaltz ... Mit Kupferitel, doppelseit. Kupferkarte und 51 Kupfertafeln mit 85 Ansichten; zusätzlich doppels. Kupfer Hellbrunn bei Salzburg (Ffm): Merian 1644. 2°. Gest. Titel, S. 3—84, 4 Bl. Reg. u. Kpfr.-Verz. Pgt (ohne Schließbänder: Wurmsspuren in Innendeckeln — nur wenige Löcher im Pgt; Ansicht Salzburg im Falz unterlegt; 4 Taf. mit je 3 Ans. m. Textabdruck d. Gegenseiten, sonst unbedeut. Alt.spuren). Die Kupfer auf starkem Papier in sehr guten Drucken. Schuchard 18 A.

DM 19.000

8 — Merian: Theatrum Europaeum ... II. Theil (1629—1633) durch Abelinum ... zum 3. Mal in Druck. Mit gest. Frontispiz, 9 Kupferkarten (Europa, Rügen, Pommern, Mecklenburg, Schlesien, Böhmen, Obersachsen, Oberhessen, Franken). 33 Kupferstafeln (Pläne u. Belagerungen von München, Ingolstadt, Donaunorth, Kreuznach, Frankfurt/M. u. Oder, Nürnberg, Oppenheim, Benfeld, Vesuv, Tangermünde, Wolgast, Stralsund, Wesel, Herzogenbuch, Maastricht, Elbstrom m. kl. Panoraa v. Hamburg u. a.) u. 44 Textkupfern (meist Porträts). Ffm.: Merian 1679, 2°. 3 Bl., 778 S., 10, 1 w. Bl. (Lage P fälsch pag. S. 515—570 in Pag. übersprungen). Pgt m. Rs. (ohne Deckelbezüge, V. Deckel lose; Karte v. Deutschland, Ansichten Magdeburg u. Colln nicht eingebunden — dafür 1 Kpfr Lützen zusätzlich) Gutes, fleckenfreies Exemplar. Graesse VI/2, 110; Faber du Faur 1188.

DM 4400

TOTAL MAPS AND ATLASES DM 141.000 (135 lots)

A. L. VAN GENDT & CO. B.V., AMSTERDAM 21-22 APRIL 1980 (PREMIUM 20%)

9 — VISSCHER, NICHOLAAS, Atlas Minor sive totius Orbis Terrarum contracta delineata. Amsterdam, Nic. Visscher, n.d. (18th cent.), with 95 double-page or folding maps, most cartouches and more than 70 in nice full handcolouring; the others with outline colouring only. Contemporary rough h. calf with pasted on ticket with the name: J.N.J. van Mierop., remains of ties (damaged & rubbed). Large folio. - See Koeman vol. III, pp. 150/184. It is not possible to pinpoint this copy bibliographically, as it contains 53 Visscher maps, 18 de Wit maps, a Mappemonde by Delisle and ca. 20 maps by Covens & Mortier, including a map dated 1739 and a map of the thirteen United States, which can not be earlier than 1776. - Some traces of use; a few maps with an unimportant tear; some thumbing, but all in all a good copy.

f24.000

10 — WIT, Fr. De, Atlas. Amst., Fr. de Wit. (1680). With allegorical engr. title-page with the heaven-carrying Atlas & 103 (of 104) engr. double-page and folding (3) engr. maps, all with nice cartouches and/or arms, several with inset views or plans, all in good contemporary handcolouring. Rebound in the 19th cent. in a part of the original binding, with the blindstamped sphere on spine, large folio. - Koeman Wit 10. Contains i.a. a world-map, maps of the continents, 25 maps of Germany, Austria and Switzerland, 19 maps of the Netherlands. - Lacks the map of Westphalia. Margins of engr. title strengthened, short tear in same, inner margins of two maps rather clumsily repaired with sellotape, some nearly repaired tears. The maps pasted on new slips in the 19th cent., the innermargins somewhat browned or stained and strengthened in places, a few with a split in the lower fold. - In all a good and handsome coloured copy of a fine atlas.

f15.000

11 — WIT, Fr. DE, Atlas Maior. Amst., Fr. de Wit. (after 1688). With allegorical engr. title-page by L. Scherm, depicting Europe sitting enthroned, with children on top of the world symbolizing the four continents, another female figure, Neptune in the background, in fine contemp. handcolouring & heightened with gold and total of 152 engr. maps (148 double-page, 4 fold.) Contemp. giltstamped vellum (bind. somewhat stained & soiled, gilt fading), large folio. - This edition NOT in Koeman (cf Koeman Wit 16 & 18, with 151 and 160 maps resp.). Engr. title in Latin & Dutch, printed index. The atlas consists of two parts; the

general atlas (maps 1-125) and the sea atlas (maps 126-152). The maps in the general atlas are in FULL CONTEMPORARY HAND-COLOURING, with nice cartouches and/or arms, several with inset views & maps; the maps in the sea atlas are in outline colouring. THE CARTOUCHES FULLY HANDCOLOURED. Some of the maps are by other authors (f.i. Visscher and Jaillot). Contains 2 different world-maps (one for the first, one for the second part), maps of the Netherlands, 10 maps of America, a very decorative map of the North Pole (decorated with whales, etc.), - Engr. title and a few maps loose, very few maps with a split in the lower fold, a few insignificant marginal waterstains. - A very good copy of a rare atlas.

f59.000

12 — BIBLIA, Dat is de gantsche H. Schrifture, verv. alle de canonicke boecken des Ouden en des Nieuwen Testaments. (With:) De boecken genaemt Apocryphe. Door last der Staten Generael. Dordrecht/Amst., H. & J. Keur & M. Doornick, 1686. With engr. title & 6 double-page engr. maps by Stoopendaal. - (Interleaved with:) HISTORIE des Ouden en Nieuwen Testaments. Amst., H. Brandt, D. onder de Linden, a.o., 1772. Engr. front, & 250 engr. ills. on 125 numbered plates by P. Tanjé, J. Folkema, S. Fokke, a.o. 18th cent. blind-stamped Russia over wooden boards with very fine silver clasps in the shape of a shell (Amsterdam, probably 1785, master unknown), gauffered gilt edges, folio. - Important bible edition with the corrected annotations to the "duystere plaatsen" (obscure places) by famous 17th century Dutch theologians. - Joint upper cover split, maps rep. in the margins, some foxing, loosening, but in all a very attractive copy with wide margins.

f4400

TOTAL MAPS AND ATLASES f141,500 (25 lots)

HARTUNG & KARL, MÜNCHEN APRIL 28-30, 1980 (PREMIUM 15%)

13 Cortés, F. Noua maris oceani hispania narratio sacratissimo ac. inuictissimo Carolo Romanorum ... 1520 transmissa. Nbg., Peypus, 1524. Tit. mit dopp. Bordüre, verso blgr. Wappenholzschnitt, 3 Blil. mit fast blgr. Porträtholzschnitt, 1 zweimal gefalt. Holzschn.-Taf., 59 num. Bil. mit Druckerm., 1 w., 12 unn. Bil. — II. Ders. Tertia in nova maris oceani hispania generalis praefecti (p)rae)clara narratio. Ebenda 1524. Tit. mit Bord. u. Portr., verso blgr. Wappenholzschnitt, 3 unn., 51 num. mit Initialen u. Druckerm., 1 unn. Bil. Errata. — Vorgebd. III: Herodot. Libri novem, musarum nominibus inscripti, interpr. Laur. Valla. Köln, Cervicornus, 1526. Tit. mit br. Bord v. A. Woensam v. Worms, 13 Bil., 274 SS. mit viel. fig. Initialen tis. nach A. Dürer. 1 w. Bil. — fol. Holzdeckelbd. d. Zt. mit blindgepr. Schweinsldr.-Rücken, 2 Schl. I. Palau III, 63190; Sabin 16947; Carter Brown, Bibliotheca Americana I, S. 90; Harrisie 125; Leclerc 398. - Erste lateinische Ausgabe des 2. Briefes von F. Cortés in der Übersetzung des Petrus Savorgnanus. Er gibt eine Beschreibung d. Ereignisse in Mexico v. 1519 bis z. 30. Okt. 1520. »The letter excited the greatest sensation at the Spanish court and among the friends of sciene. The previous discoveries in the New World had disappointed the expectations. . Here was an authentic account of a vast nation, potent and populous . . well advanced in the arts of civilisation, occupying a soil that teemed with mineral treasures...« (Maggs Kat. Americana 1929, Nr. 8). - Vorlieg. Expl. trägt auf d. 4. Blatt d. Titlelei das Portr. v. Papst Clemens VII., das nicht in allen Explrn. vorkommt. Außerdem mit dem oft fehlenden, 12 Bil. umfassenden Zusatz v. Peter Martvr »De rebus et insulis ...« Die große Taf. mit einem schönen Plan v. Mexico sowie Kte. mit Cuba, Yucatan u. a. Komplette Explre. in gutem Zustand wie vorliegendes sind sehr selten. II. Palau III, 63194; Sabin 16948; Carter Brown, Bibliotheca Americana I, S. 90 f.; Leclerc 398. — Erste latein. Ausgabe des 3. Briefes v. Cortes, ebenfalls in d. Übers. d. Petrus Savorgnanus. — Dieser Brief, verfaßt am 15. Mai 1522, ist die Hauptquelle für die Kenntnis d. Eroberung v. Mexico. Er gibt Rechenschaft über die Ereignisse v. 30. Okt. 1520 bis Mai 1522. »... contains the conquest of the celebrated city of Temixtitan, and the recovery of other provinces which have been lost« (Harrisie). — Das Wappen Kaiser Karls V., das schon im Druck des zweiten Brieses Verwendung gefunden hat, liegt in diesem Druck ebenfalls im zweiten Zustand vor (Ersetzung des ungarischen Wappens durch das Castiliens; vgl. Dodgson I, 276). Das schöne Portr. mit d. Bild Karls V. — Zwei außerordentlich seltene Americana. von hervorragender Bedeutung für die Entdeckungsgeschichte, im deutschsprachigen Raum kaum auffindbar. Im Jahre 1966 erzielte ein Bd. mit den beiden Briefen bei Parke-Bernet 8000 \$. Komplet u. sehr gut erhalten. — Nur

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num., 4 unu. Bl. (le. w.). Mit gr. (im Text widerh.) Titholzschn.,
viel. tfs. scheinat. Holzschn., 4 Holzschn. mit bewegl. Tln. u. 1 kl.
Weltkarte. Pgt. (4 Bindebd. fehlen). Vgl. Sabin 47344 f.u.
Harrisie, Bibl. Americana vetustissima S 414 (keine holland.
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Amst., Hondius, 1609). Gr.-Fol. Mit 145 (st. 147, dav. 144
dplgr.) kolor. Kupferktn. Pgt. d. Zt. mit Rücken- u.
Deckelverg., (4 Bindebänder fehlen). Koeman II, ME 19; Nat.
Marit. Museum III, 135. — Zweite franz. Ausgabe mit d. neu
hinzugefügten Kte. «Nova famigerabilis ac. Rugiae descr.»
Enth.: Weltkarte, Europa, Afrika, Asien, Amerika,
Großbritannien u. Irland (17), Skandinavien (6), Spanien u.
Portugal (7), Frankreich (15), Schweiz (5), Benelux (9),
Deutschland (20), Österreich (2), Polen, Ungarn u. a. In
kräftigem, sauberem Altcolorit. — Es fehlen: Kupftit., Ktn.
«Lotharingia ducatus» u. «Reg. urbium et fluminum Murs comit.»
sowie fr. Textsst. 3-6, 11-28, 103-106, 121-128, 131-134, 171-174,
177-180, 199-202, 205-208, 267-270 sowie 4 gest. Zwischenst. u.
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DM 43.000

26 (Reilly, F. J. J. v. Schauplatz der fünf Theile d. Welt ... 3
Tle. Wien 1789-1806) Qu.-Fol. Daraus: 285 (tlw. gef.) kolor.
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Röm.-Deutschen Reiches. Enthält 1 Generalkte., Übersichts- u.
Detailktn. Die Ktn. sind durchgehend num. 1-285 (abw. v. d.
d. 1. Ausg.). Die geogr. Bezeichnungen sind verbessert u.
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Österreich. — Wenige Ktn. etw. knapp beschnitten, leicht
stockfleckig u. angestaubt. Bindung lose.

DM 4600

28 Bertius, P. Commentariorum rerum Germanicarum libri
III. Amst., Janssonius, 1616. Qu.-Fol. Kolor. Kupftit., kolor.
Wappenkupf., 4 Bl., 732 SS. mit 26 (20 blgr.) kolor. Kupfktn. u.
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29 Brv. Th. de. (Vera descriptio regni Africani (... Indiae Orientali) ... Tle I-III (von 12) in 1 Bd. Fm. Richter u. Becker, 1598-1601. Fol. Mit 2 (st. 3) gest. Titbord., 1 Wappen, 1 Portr., 140 tls. gefalt. Kupfertaf. u. 11 (st. 2) gest. Ktn. Hldr. d. 18. Jhdts. Church Cat. II. 205 ff; Cox I, 29. — Erste latein. Ausgabe der sogen. „Kleinen Reisen“-Kollation: Tl. I: 4 Bll. mit gest. Inbord u. Wappen, 2 gefalt. Ktn. 60 SS., 4 Bll. Index (le. w.); Tl. II, 14 num Bll. mit Kupferst., 1 w. Bl. — Tl. II, 6 Bll. mit gest. Titbord. u. Portr., 114 SS., 3 Bll. Index (le. w.); Tl. III, 38 num. Bll. mit 38 tls. gefalt. Kupferst., 4 gefalt. Ktn. (verbunden). — Tl. III: 4 Bll. mit gest. Titbord. (le. w.), 170 SS., 1 w. Bl., 58 num. Bll. mit 58 Kupferst., gefalt. Ktn. (verbunden), 2 Bll. Index (le. w.). — Enth. zusätzlich die Kte.: Descriptio Hydrographica acad. ad Batavorum ... Tls. leicht gebräunt u. etwas stockfl. Vereinzelt ret. etwas knapp beschn. Die Kupfer jed. meist mit vollem Rand. Die Ktn. breitrandig, einzelne Einrisse hinterlegt, 2 Ktn. zusammengesetzt (Insula Ascensio u. Orient. Münzen). Im Ganzen sehr gutes Expl. mit kräftigen, klaren Kupfern. Einbd. mit Gebrauchsspuren

DM 6100

30 Funk, D. Des Schutz-reichen Adler-Füttichs schönstes u. liebste Schos-Kind. Das ist: Eigentl. u. kurz-doch wolverfaste Vorstellng v. Deutschland. Nbg., Funk, ca. 1690. Kl.-8°. Gest. Frontisp., 3 Bll., 432 ? SS., 2 Bll., 60 SS., Reg., 24 Kupfertaf. Pp. d. Zt. Seltene Beschreibung Deutschlands u. d. angrenzenden Länder mit Ans. v. Amsterdam, Antwerpen, Augsburg, Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt/M., Hamburg, Heidelberg, Ingolstadt, Koblenz, Köln, Prag, Mainz, München, Nürnberg, Regensburg, Trier, Ulm, Wien, Zürich u. a. — Ohne die a. d. Tit. erwähnte Karte v. Deutschland, sonst vermutl. komplett. Frontisp. etw. knapprandig u. leicht fleckig. Tl. mit zeitgen. hs. Eintrag. Einbd. defekt, Rücken fehlt. Rückdeckel gelockert.

DM 5200

31 Lasor a Varea, A. Universus terrarum orbis scriptorum calamo delineatus, 2 Bde. Padua, Conzatti 1713. Fol. 4 Bll., 68 SS., 2 Bll., 536 SS.; 2 Bll., 687 SS. mit 453 Kupfern, 119 Holzschn., 58 tls. gef. Kupfertaf. Holzeckelbld. d. Zt. mit blindgepr. Schweinsldr.-Bez., 2 Messingschl. Graesse IV, 115; Sabin 39133; Cox II, 542. — Sehr seltenes u. reich illust. geographisches Lexikon mit Ansichten, Karten, ünen u. Trachten etc. Unter den Kupfern Ansichten von: Belgrad, Aldenburg (Holstein), Amsterdam, Arnsberg (Westphalen), Augsburg, Baden (Schweiz), Basel, Bern, Bonn, Boppard, Bremen, Brixen, Braunschweig, Kempten, Kassel, Köln, Como, Konstanz, Koblenz, Emden, Erfurt, Donaueschingen, Flensburg, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Freising, Fulda, Danzig, Hamburg, Husum, Lindau, Leipzig, Lübeck, Luzern, Lippe, Lunenburg, Mainz, München, Minden, Nördlingen, Nürnberg, Innsbruck, Oldenburg, Paris, Passau, Prag, Regensburg, Königsberg/Pr., Rom, Rostock, Rothenburg o. T., Rotterdam, Salzburg, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, Bad Segeberg, Schleswig, Speyer, Stettin, Straubing, Stuttgart, Soest, Trier, Tübingen (2 x), Venedig, Wesel, Wien, Ulm, Worms, Breslau, Wismar. — Tit. mit Bibl. — Stempel, sonst sehr schönes u. sauberes Expl.

DM 28.000

32 Linschoten, J. H. v. Navigatio ac itinerarium in orientalem sive Livianorum Indiam ... (II. Descriptio totius Guineae tractus, Congi, Angolae, et Monomotapae ... Acc. noviter historia navigationum Batavorum in Septentrionalibus oris). Den Haag, Henricus f. Aeg. Elzevier, 1599. Fol. 4 Bll. mit Titelkupfer, bgr. Wappenkupf. u. bgr. gest. Portr., 124 SS.; 45 SS. incl. Titkupf., 1 Bll., 36 dphlgr. bzw. gef. u. mehrf. gef. Kupfertaf., 8 mehrf. gef. Kupfkt. Pgt. Kat. d. Nederl. Sheep. Mus. 171; Kat. d. Nat. Maritimae Mus. Ldn. 1, 20a; Tiele 91; Cox S. 263; Sabin 41366; Borba de Moraes I, 418; Willems 950. — Erste lateinische Ausgabe der berühmten Reisebeschreibung Jan van Linschotens nach Ostindien über Afrika, zugleich mit interessanter Topographie der portugiesischen Besitzungen in Afrika, Indien u. der indischen Inselwelt. Die schönen Tafeln zeigen Schiffe, Pflanzen, Gebrauche u. Festlichkeiten der Eingeborenen u. mehrfach gefaltete Ansichten von Goa, St. Helena (darunter eine im Register nicht erwähnte) u. Angra auf den Azoren, sowie sehr schöne große See- u. Landkarten, darunter eine Hemisphärenkarte, eine Karte v. Südamerika v. d. west- u. ostafrikanischen Küste, der indonesischen Inselwelt etc. i. Karte, bezeichnet: „Descriptio hydrographica ... ad Batavorum navigationem ...“ ist ebenfalls nicht im Register erwähnt. — Die großen Faltefalten fast unmerklich mit China unterlegt, sonst nur wenige Randstellen u. einige Wurmzüge sorgfältig ausgebessert, im übrigen sehr schönes u. sauberes Expl.

DM 17.000

33 Schoepflin, J. D. Alsatia illustrata Celtica Romana Francia. 2 Bde. Colmar, Typogr. Regia, 1751—61. Gr.-Fol. 6 Bll. mit gest. Titvgn., 819 SS., 22 Bll. mit gest. Titvgn., 746 SS. (falsch pag. 748, da 297/298 überspr.), 23 Bll., 51 meist dphlgr. Kupfertaf., 13 dphlgr. Tab. Ldr. d. Zt. Würziglich ausgestattetes Geschichtswerk, Es bringt u. a. auf 17 gef. Kupfertaf. v. J. Striedbeck, Weis, Chovin nach Barbier u. a. große, sehr dekorative Ansichten v. elsässischen u. Pfälzer Orten: Gebweiler, Enishheim, Rufach, Neu-Breisach, Molsheim, Lauterburg, Straßburg (große Ansicht v. Striedbeck u. gef. Plan), Hagenau, Colmar, Schlettstadt, Weißenburg, Landau, Oberrheinheim, Rosheim, Munster, Turingheim, Kaysersberg, Rappoltsweyer, Zabern u. a. — Sehr schönes, sauberes Expl. Einbande beschabt

DM 10.000

34 Saur, A. Städte-Buch: Oder Außführl ... Beschreibung der furnehmsten Städte ... der ganzen Welt: ... fortgesetzt durch H.-A. Athes. Fm., Bayer, Ammon u. Serlin. 1658. 4°. Mit gest. Tit. u. 67 Holzschn. Pgt. d. Zt. Bachmann, Alte Städtebilder, S. 13 f. — Die Ansichten zeigen Augsburg, Basel, Braunschweig, Frankfurt/M., Fulda, Hamburg, Hanau, Heidelberg, Kassel, Köln, Landshut, London, Lübeck, Magdeburg, Mainz, München, Munster, Nürnberg, Paris, Regensburg, Rom, Schweinfurt, Speyer, Trier, Tübingen, Venedig, Wien, Worms, Würzburg, Zürich u. a. Im Kupftit. die kl. Ansichten von Aachen, Nurnberg, Ulm, Augsburg, Straßburg, Köln.

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DM 6500

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DM 5000

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DM 20.000

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£16.000

41 LAET (J. DE) NOVUS ORBIS, SEU DESCRIPTIONIS INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS libri XVIII, engraved title, half-title, 14 double-page engraved maps, text illustrations, small hole in G3 affecting 2 words on recto, a few rust-spots, slight stain in some inner top blank corners, contemporary parchment, rebeked at an early date, morocco label, upper joint worn [Sabin 38557; Phillips

1149; Willems 382] folio Leiden, Elzevir, 1633.

£1500

42 SPEED (JOHN) [KEER (PETER)] ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND DESCRIBED AND ABRIDGED ... from a far larger volume (sic) done by John Speed, engraved title, table and 57 engraved maps (of 63: wanting no. 1, 30-33, 38), contents leaf at end, wanting 8 leaves (gathering M0, 4 maps cropped, one stained, Roger Rea the Elder & Younger, 1662; A Prospect of the most famous parts of the World, 20 engraved maps (including world map and map of America), with the final blank, M.F. for W. Humble, 1646, 2 works in one vol., the Prospect first, a few stains, very small wormholes and one or two pen marks, slight water-staining of inner border corners of the latter part of the vol., loose in binding, later limp vellum, oblong sm. 8vo (99mm. by 157mm.).

£1150

43 POPPLE (HENRY) A MAP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN AMERICA with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto, engraved map in 15 sheets (5 folding, 10 double-page), plus double-page key map, large pictorial title-cartouche and vignette, the maps embellished with sailing ships and other features and total of 22 inset views, maps, charts and plans, the key map with 4 inset views, 18 small maps and plans, etc., second state of map (with Harding and Toms imprint and without Seale's name as engraver), index map in state between Cumming and Wallis's first and second states, contemporary green parchment, rebeked and restored [see Cumming & Wallis, "Introduction to the facsimile edition of Popple's Map of North America," 1972] large folio, (545mm. by 380mm.) S. Harding and W.H. Toms ... 1733.

£2800

44 AUSTRALASIA — King (Capt. P.G.) Chart of Bass's Straits shewing the tracks ... of vessels between 28 September 1800 and 9 March 1802, with printed leaf of "Observations" attached, 27 January 1803—Phillip in Bass's Strait [and] Chart of King's Island ... 1 February 1803; Chart of the Sound and Coves between the East and West Islands of Kent's Group in Bass's Strait, discovered ... by Lieut. Flinders in 1798 ... examined 1801, 11 February 1803; Chart of Western Port and coast ... part of the North side of Bass's Strait, surveyed ... March-May 1801, 1 March 1803; Sketch of Smith's Knowl laid down by Capt. William Bligh ... 4 June 1803; A new plan of the settlements in New South Wales, 20 July 1810, all engraved plates, the last coloured by hand (various sizes) (6).

£1800

45 BLIGH (Admiral WILLIAM) THREE MANUSCRIPT CHARTS AND ONE SET OF COASTLINE PROFILES RELATING TO THE VOYAGE OF BOUNTY'S LAUNCH (1789), and that of H.M.S. Providence and Assistant (1792) in the South Pacific, showing the tracks of both voyages, manuscripts on paper, [1792, or later] (4). a. A Chart of Bligh's Islands discovered by Captain Wm. Bligh, manuscript in ink, topography and shoals heightened with watercolour, signed 'Wm. Bligh del.' 528mm. by 427mm. b. Views of Bligh's Islands, watercolour profiles of the islands, signed 'Wm. Bligh del.' 350mm. by 418mm. c. A Chart of the Islands to the North of the New Hebrides discovered by Captain William Bligh, manuscript in ink, topography heightened with watercolour, islands named, one called 'Bounty's Launch', short tear repaired, small portion dustsoiled, signed 'Wm. Bligh del.' 525mm. by 400mm. d. A Chart of Bligh's Straits in the Clarence Archipelago Discovered and Explored by captain William Bligh ... September 1792, manuscript in ink, shoals and topographical features coloured, shows the track of Cook in the Endeavour as well as Bligh along the coast of Queensland and the Great Barrier Reef, signed 'Wm. Bligh del.' 510mm. by 390mm. * The charts are listed according to the track of the Bounty's launch following the mutiny near Tofoa in the Friendly Islands (28 April 1789). From here Bligh sailed N.W. through the Fiji, or bligh Islands (charts a & b.). Bligh's charts of Fiji are the earliest known (see G. Machaness, Life of vice-Admiral William Bligh, 1931, I, 193). Still heading N.W. Bligh discovered the group of islands to the north of the New Hebrides (chart c.). From here he sailed west to the coast of Queensland (chart d.) and finally reached safety in Timor.

£11,000

46 Bligh (Capt. William) Sketch [Chart of the Coast from Blankenberg to the Walcheren Island] taken in October 1803 coastal contours across bottom of plate, together with printed Memoir to accompany the chart, 4 pp., uncut, 4to, 3 December 1803, attached to the chart, A. Dalrymple, 4 December 1803—Thompson (George) Chart of the entrance to the West Scheldt, surveyed in 1794, ib., 29 July 1801—Gluss (J. R.) Chart of the entrance of Goerhee and the Quax Deep ... 1787-1795, ib., 7 September 1801—Collier (G. R.) Survey of the channels into the Texel ... 1799, ib., 15 May 1803, all engraved charts—Hartley (Jesse, Dock Surveyor) Plan of Liverpool Docks ... 1846, hand-coloured lithographed plan, 3 sheets joined, n.p., n.d.—Jervis (Major T. B.) Chinese plan of the City of Peking, lithographed facsimile, hand-coloured, 4 sheets joined, mounted on linen, 1 May 1843; and eighteen other maps, plans, etc., mostly engraved (various sizes) (24).

£1000

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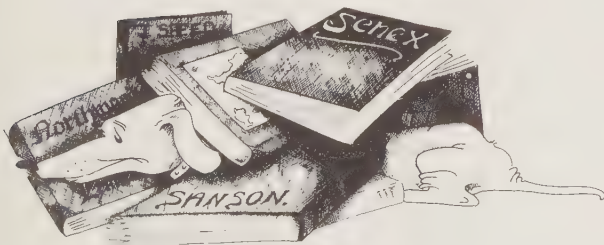
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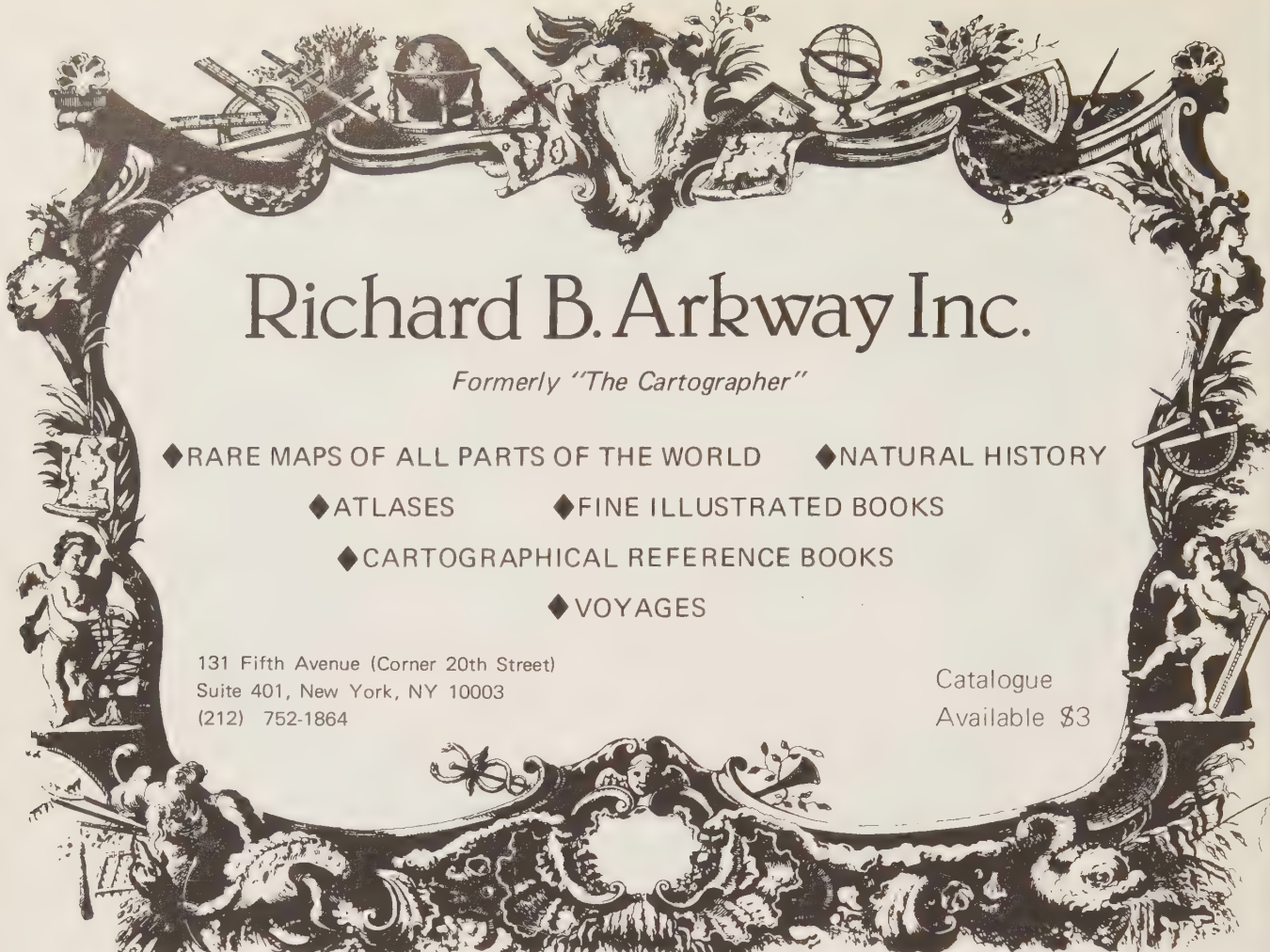
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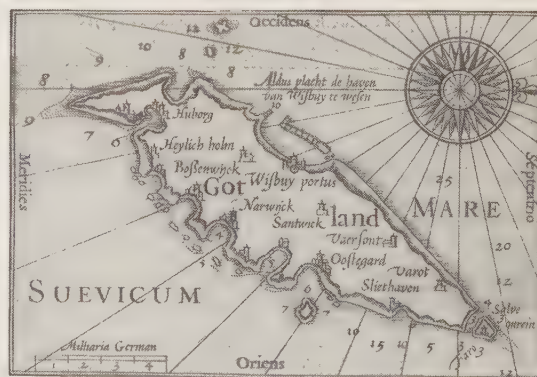


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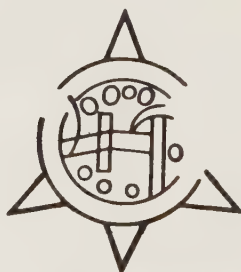
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This former mode of thought should be seen as wrong because the relative commonness of this map has no relation to its value. In fact, it was printed in most editions of Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* after 1584 because it was so important. The historical concepts reflected in the map on one page has an appeal derived from a scientific concern with efficiency that is characteristic of the greatest cartographers.

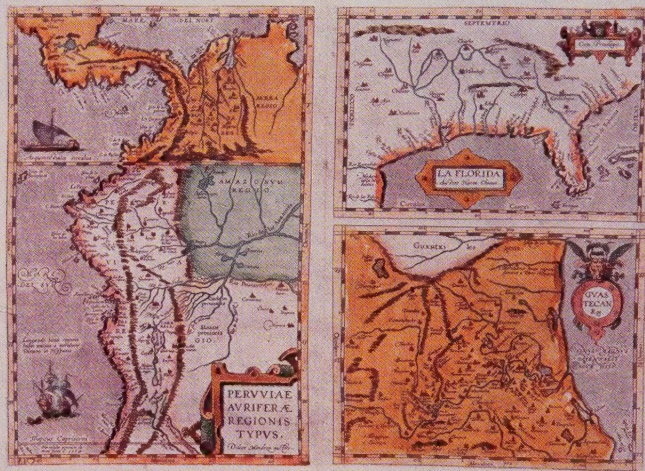
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Abraham Ortelius. "La Florida."
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