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This is an extract from Jean Rotz's chart of South America in the Boke of Idrography, MS, 1542. (Br. Lib. Ref. 20 E 1X). It shows a Tupinamba village in Brazil. Rotz's Boke is described in the article on page 40 'The Rotz Atlas. A Royal Presentation' written by Helen Wallis. (By courtesy of the British Library.)





Ronald V. Tooley

Valerie G. Scott

Editorial

THE SECOND WEEK in June, when England basked in the best of the summer weather, provided one of the highlights of the year in the map world. The International Map Collectors' Society held their Second Annual Map Fair on June 6 at the Penta Hotel, London; the twenty-fourth Antiquarian Book Fair was held at the Europa Hotel, London, from June 8-10; the June Fair of the Antiquarian Map and Print Fairs was held at the Bonnington Hotel, London, from June 7-10 and important atlas and single sheet map sales were held at Sotheby's.

The IMCS fair was well attended with an excellent display of maps. For me there was the unusual spectacle of viewing some maps I had not seen previously. One was a long folding map 'Tabula Chorographia cum oppidis prae Belgicam,' printed in Antwerp, not dated but circa 1596. This was a map of the Antwerp area by Theodore de Bry after the style of de Jode. Another map which was new to me was a large wall map 'Mappemonde ou Globe Terrestre' by Pierre Mortier, 1397 x 1117mm (55 x 44ins) with a top border of biblical scenes and large figures of the four seasons along the base, published by Covens and Mortier. (A later version was also on display at the Fair). A third item was a Turkish atlas of twenty-three maps. These were English maps of Faden but all overprinted with Turkish text and published in Constantinople about 1803. Other maps previously unseen by me were one of Suffolk by Jan Jansson but with a different cartouche from usual and finally a map of the world in a single hemisphere by Nicolas de Fer engraved within a diamond-shaped border. A duplicate from the Bibliothèque Nationale with their stamp of cancellation authorising the sale. This has been dated (in pencil) 1648.

It has been of concern to us for some time that surface postage to all other countries outside the United Kingdom has been so slow with the magazine taking anything up to three months on occasion to reach you. We are now pleased to announce that we have found an Air Speed service which should ensure that everybody receives their copy of 'The Map Collector' within approximately fourteen days of despatch. This will mean that previous subscribers on the air mail rate will receive their copy at about the same time as before and surface mail subscribers will get it weeks, and in some cases months, earlier. For those people who have been concerned about Collectors' Marketplace being out of date by the time they receive their magazine, this new service will eliminate that problem too. Of course, we must make it clear that the new system is on a trial basis so do please let us know your views so that we can judge its success. Another benefit it will bring is that the price of postage for airmail subscribers will go down and everybody will now pay a flat rate of £20 per year outside the UK. The basic subscription, which was £15, we have regrettably had to increase to £18 but people renewing their subscriptions within six weeks of receipt of September renewal notice will not have to pay the increase. While postal and printing charges have risen dramatically 'The Map Collector' cover price has remained static for the past two-and-a-half years and we do not intend to drop our standards of quality in either production or content. We hope that this is as important to you as it is to us.

Northy Valerie 7 Scott

The Early of the Falkland

The recent dispute between Great Britain and Argentina over Las Islas Malvinas or The Falkland Islands has led to an unexpected upsurge of interest in the early maps of the area. Dealers and collectors, who previously would have left aside maps of the islands, are now eagerly trying to acquire them.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS have a chequered history of doubtful discovery by different nations. Vague islands off the east coast of South America are shown on many early maps but not all may have been intended to represent the Falklands. There is no record of early discoverers having landed on them although the Portuguese are believed to have known of their existence and it is possible that Amerigo Vespucci sighted them at a distance during his voyage of 1502.

Many different names have been given to the islands during their history including the Seven Islands of the Virgin, Maiden Islands, Sanson Islands, Alencam Islands Nouvelles Isles (New Islands) or Sebald's Islands. It was an English naval officer, Captain Strong, who named Falkland Sound, in 1690, probably after the Commissioner of the Admiralty at the time, Anthony, Viscount Falkland.

Definite discovery, if only in part, is known from 1592 when an englishman, John Davis, in the Desire, sighted the islands and they were known as Davis's Southern Islands. Two years later, Sir Richard Hawkins sailed along the north coast and, unaware of Davis' report, named them Hawkins Maidenland. The next visitor was a Belgian, Sebald de Wert in 1598. Following his sighting the islands were shown on many maps as Sebald's Islands. This name appeared on maps printed from London as well as Amsterdam for a time. In 1764 Louis Antoine de Bougainville took possession of the islands for France and established a colony at Port Louis on Berkeley Sound, East Falkland. A year later, Commodore Byron took possession and formed an English settlement at point Egmont, West Falkland. In 1767 France ceded the islands to Spain but in 1771 the Spanish yielded the islands to England. This unsettled dispute over ownership still continued and in 1774 England yielded the island back to Spain.

It was not until 1820 that Buenos Aires assumed ownership. In 1833 the British landed after lowering the Buenos Aires colours, and hoisting the British flag. Since that date the islands have remained under British jurisdiction, at least, until General Galtieri decided to claim sovereignty and land Argentinian troops on them in 1982.

The first reasonable map showing the islands was by the Frenchman Amédée François Frézier entitled 'Carte Reduite de la Partie du Sud ou sont comprises les *Nouvelles Isles* dècouvertes par les Vaisseaux de St Malo depuis 1700 dont la partie de l'Ouest est encore Inconnue.' This map was published in Paris in 1716 in Frézier's *Voyage au Mer du Sud*. The first English map was by Emanuel Bowen in 1747 based entirely on Frézier. The islands appear as an inset on his map of 'Chili, Magellanica Terra Del



Mapping⁽⁾ (slands

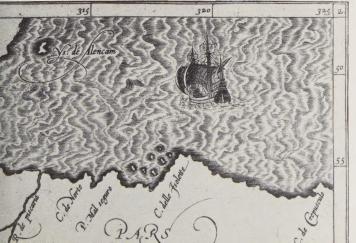
by R. V. Tooley

Islands off South America appear on printed maps at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Diego Ribero's 'Carta Universal,' 1529, has a group of seven islands named 'Yas. de Sanson.' (By courtesy of the

British Library)

TIERA DE ESTEVA GOMEZ TIERA DE AYLLON TIERA DE GARA MAR DEL SVR FRA DEPAT GONES

Cornelius Wytfliet's 'Chica sive Patagonica Australia Terra' from Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum, 1567, includes an 'Ys de Alencam' off the coast of South America. (By courtesy of the British Library)

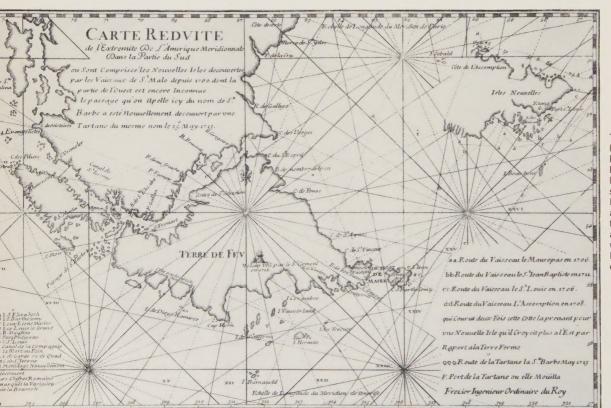


Fuego & c. and he calls them 'New Isles.' In 1756 Robert de Vaugondy issued a map entitled 'Carte du Detroit de Magellan et des Isles Malouines . . .' Laid down according to the latest improvements and Regulated by Astronomical Observations.' Across both islands is written 'Iles Malouines descouvertes en 1706 nommees aussi Isles neuves de St Louis' and above the western island 'Hawkins-maidenland ou Virginie d'Hawkins qui peut etre la Cote de l'Assomption de Frezier.' This map was neither complete nor correct.

The first separate map of the islands was composed by Jacques Nicolas Bellin entitled 'Carte des Isles Malouines ou isles Nouvelles que les Anglois noment aujourd'hui Isles de Falkland' and published in 1763 and 1764. Bellin, who was the French Geographer Royal, produced an improved map of the islands for the Depôt de la Marine in 1771.



This Spanish 'Carta Esferica de las Costas de America Meridional,' 1797, show the 'Isla Falkland o Gran Maluina.' The islands were not considered important towards the end of the eighteenth-century and usually only appeared as insets on European maps of South America. (By courtesy of the British Library)



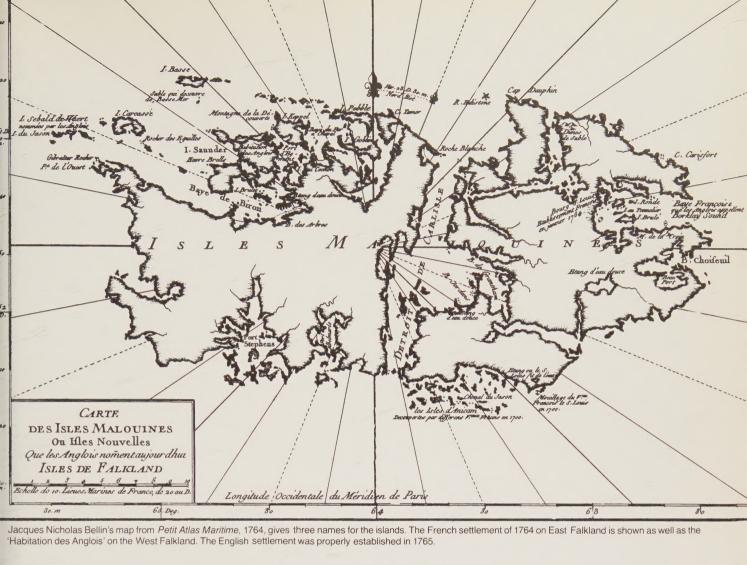
The earliest map of the Falkland Islands was Amédée François Frézier's 'Carte Reduite de l'Extremite de l'Amerique Meridionale . . . ou sont comprises les Nouvelle Isles.' 1716. A partial outline is attempted. The 'I. Sebald' to the north-west of the island is a reminder of Sebald de Wert who reached the Falkland Islands in 1598. (By courtesy of the Bodleian Library)

Bowles issued a 'Draught of the Falkland Is.' in 1770 which included some fresh information. It was based on a chart by Captain MacBride and the coastline is now completed.

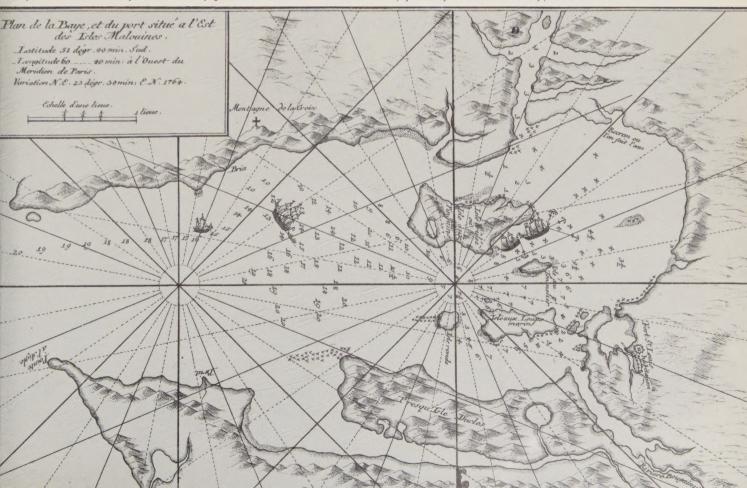
A cartographic advance was made by Comte Louis Antoine de Bougainville who had made a voyage to the Falklands in the ships L'Aigle and Sphinx, in 1763-64. Apart from a general map, Bougainville made a coastal survey and individual surveys of bays for the first time.

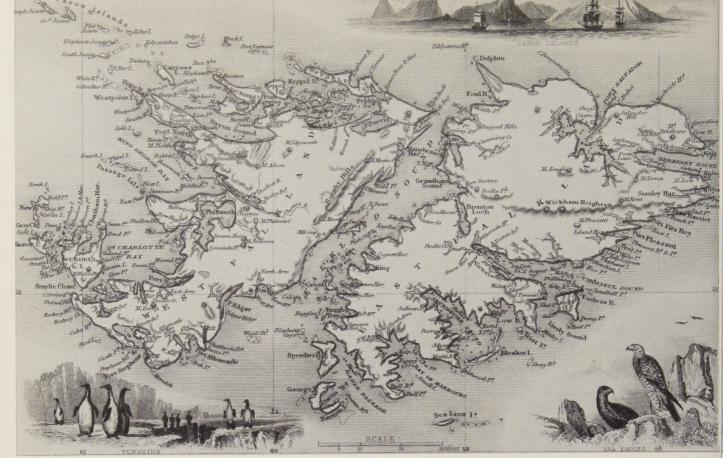
An important map was published by John Hawkesworth in 1773 entitled 'A Chart of Hawkins's Maidenland discovered by Sr.

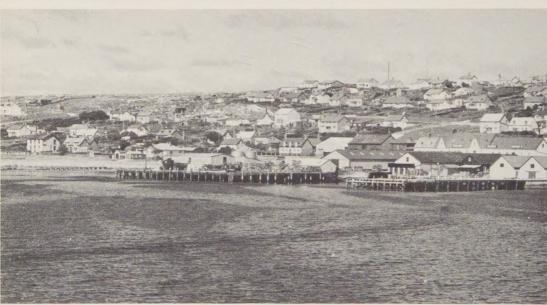
Richard Hawkins in 1574 (sic) and Falkland Sound, so called by Captain John Strong of the *Farewell* from London who sailed through it in 1689.' This was the first map to give an almost correct outline of the islands. Several English publishers issued maps of the islands in the eighteenth century, the most notable of which was that published by Aaron Arrowsmith 'A Chart of the West Falkland from an Actual Survey by Lieut. Thos. Edgar of the Royal Navy in the years 1786 and 1787 . . . engraved by T. Foot.' This map, published by Arrowsmith in 1797, showed the coastline complete except for some inlets. The islands and ports are named



Comte Louis Antoine de Bougainville made the first coastal survey of the islands during his voyage of 1763-64. This plan of the bay and the port showing the soundings was published in Dom Pernety's Histoire d'un Voyage au Isles Malouines fait en 1763 and 1764. (By courtesy of the Bodleian Library.)







The whaling industry renewed interest in the islands. John Tallis 'Falkland Islands and Patagonia' was published in 1851, ten years after the start of British Civil Administration. Note the English names made familiar by the recent conflict and the attractive drawings of the penguins, eagles and the Jason Islands (top right). (By courtesy of the British Library)

A view of Port Stanley Harbour in the Falkland Islands as it looked just before the conflict this year.

but there is no inland detail apart from hills and mountains shaded near the coast. Another edition of this map was issued by Arrowsmith in 1831.

In the nineteenth century there was great trading activity in the south seas and an enormous demand for whalebone and whale and seal oil. The Falklands became important as trading outposts and were the scene of many violent disputes which drove away many of the settlers. A number of maps were published during this period but the most popular was one issued by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge which went into many editions. This inset map, first published in 1829, was entitled "A Chart of Falkland's Islands named by the French Malouine Islands and Discovered by Hawkins in the Year 1593.' It appeared as an inset on a map of the 'Islands in the Atlantic.' East Falkland or Soledad lacks part of the coastline along the Sound. Below the title is a note saying, 'These Islands have been colonized and abandoned by France, England, and Spain successively, but are now in possession of the English. They contain many excellent ports, some good soil, innumerable horned cattle, rabbits, game and fish; and though no wood plenty of peat-fuel. Extremes of Farhs. thermometer from 76° to 25°.

The majority of maps published during this period were admiralty charts including one published in 1840 by John Arrowsmith. This chart was made by Captain R. Fitzroy and the officers of HMS *Beagle* who surveyed the islands in 1834. Parts of the northern coast of East Falkland are left incomplete and a part of the south-east coast which is marked 'Low and dangerous, not yet examined.'

The most popular and decorative map issued mid-nineteenth century was one by John Tallis which was a surprisingly accurate representation of the islands. It includes attractive vignettes of the Jason Islands, sea eagles and penguins.

Bibliography:

See also Angela, Fordham, 'Falkland Islands.' A bibliography of fifty examples of printed maps bearing specific reference to the Falkland Islands.' *The Map Collectors' Circle*, No 11, 1964.

Two Remarkable Powder Horns





(left) Depicts: Seal and Motto of United States, Indian leader, BLACK HAWK (identified); 3 running deer, one running dog Length: 11" Date: c.1830-1850 Inscribed: TIM TANSEL (right) Depicts: Harvard College seal and various, heraldic symbols, -t.ength: 12½" hiscribed: T. FARRINGTON 1771

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The Map Treasures of the James Ford Bell Library, Minnesota

by John Parker, the curator.

Part Four of our series on America's treasure house libraries.

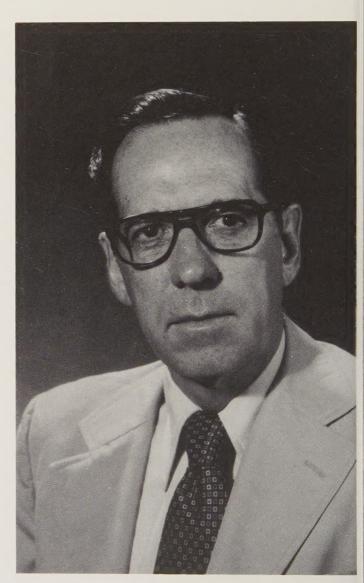
IN HIS EARLY years as a collector, James Ford Bell showed no particular interest in maps. Like many of his contemporaries in the 1920s he enjoyed gathering some prime pieces of English literature the Shakespeare folios, Gower's *Confessio Amantis* in its Caxton imprint, the Kilmarnock edition of Robert Burns' poems and the Salisbury printing of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. But none of them had even a hint of cartographic interest.

His literary interests became overshadowed in the 1930s by another bibliographic enthusiasm which was born of his success in business. A graduate of the University of Minnesota in 1901 with a bachelor's degree in chemistry, he moved easily into the milling business where his father, James Stroud Bell, was a prominent figure. He brought to this mercantile career a love of literature and history most likely the result of some boyhood frailties that kept him from the playing fields and in the family library which was shared with him by his mother, Sallie Montgomery Bell. The idea of *having* a library was as natural to him as having a home. A world-wide scope to his business outlook was fostered early in his career as he served with Herbert Hoover in the United States Government Food Administration during World War I.

In the 1920s his library-building gradually became less related to literature and more to his business and its relation to history. He had become the founder of General Mills, a giant milling and food manufacturing empire. He came to view his own mercantile endeavours as a continuation of earlier economic enterprises in the heartland of North America, and his most persistent question, how did it begin?' set him to collecting Americana. It was a select field of Americana that lured him, materials that dealt with the history of mercantile life along the trade routes that led to Minnesota. The St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway, the Mississippi River, and Hudson Bay shared in the fur trade, the earliest European economic activity in the region. James Ford Bell was on his way to collecting some maps.

His was not an interest in the history of map-making. He would have to know the method by which a map was produced, but that was a minor interest compared to the contents of the map; what progress of geographical knowledge did it show, and what was the evidence, printed or manuscript, that coincided with the evidence on the map. He was basically a collector of information in its earliest form. He was almost as fond of artifacts as of books, although he restrained himself from collecting them.

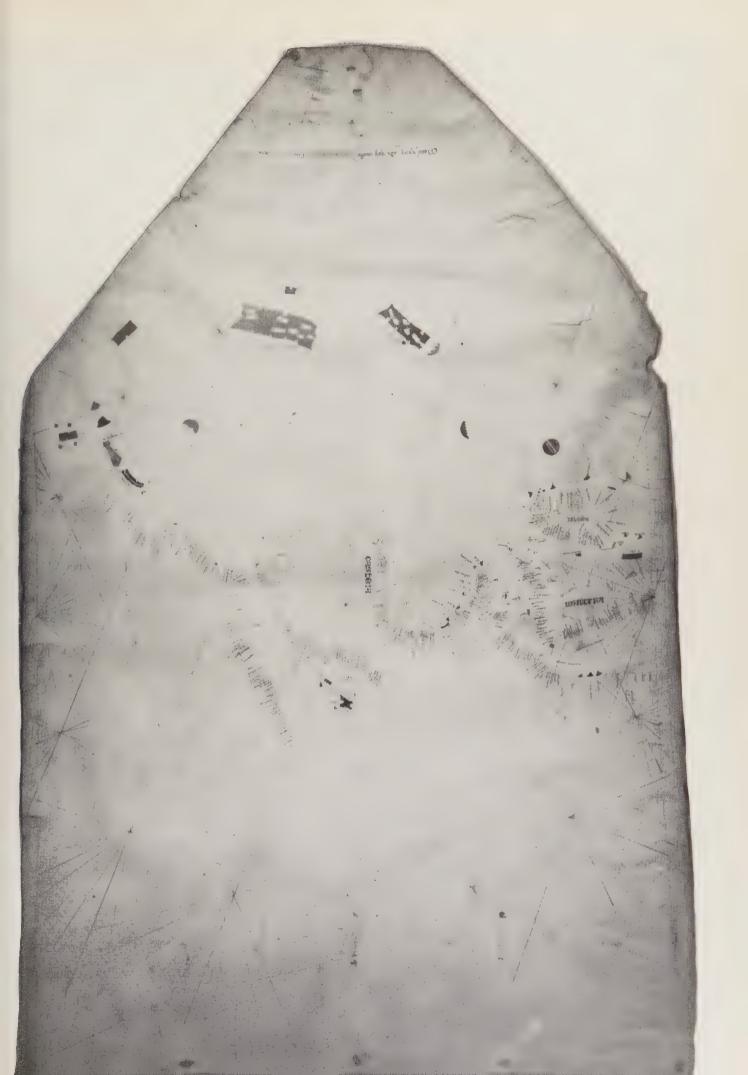
In the 'original Bell Collection' which came to the University of Minnesota in 1953 – some five hundred items – there was only one map which was not in a book, Baptista Boazio's 'The Famouse West Indian Voyadge made by the English Fleete of 23 Shippes . . . [London, 1589] which, of course, is sometimes found bound in Walter Bigges' A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Francis Drakes West Indian Voyage, published in London the same year. But there were maps in books, and in these Mr. Bell took great interest. A favourite was the map in Pedro de Medina's Arte de Navegar, Valladolid, 1545, showing for the first time the entrance to the St. Lawrence River. The map was his primary reason for having the book. At the other end of the waterway was a magnificent map of Lake Superior included in the 1673 Jesuit Relation for New France. In this instance the map was incidental to Mr. Bell's primary collecting interest of the 1930's, 40s, and early 50s – a set of the North American Jesuit Relations covering the period 1632-73.



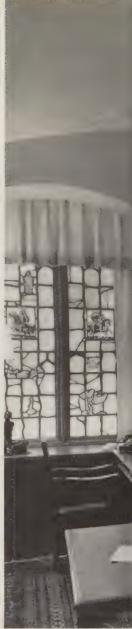
John Parker, curator of the Library since 1953

Zuane Pizzigano's *Nautical Chart* of 1424 was the earliest to show the island of Antilia, or any other land, real or imaginary, in the western Atlantic Ocean. (By courtesy of the James Ford Bell Library).

By 1953 the James Ford Bell Collection had been committed to the University of Minnesota where it has become an integral part of the University Libraries, but remains a separate physical entity, with its own space, staff, and support for acquisitions. In my earliest conversation with Mr. Bell (the interview for my present position as curator) it was apparent that New France was not large enough for him. He had already made some ventures into other aspects of the New World discoveries. The talk presently came





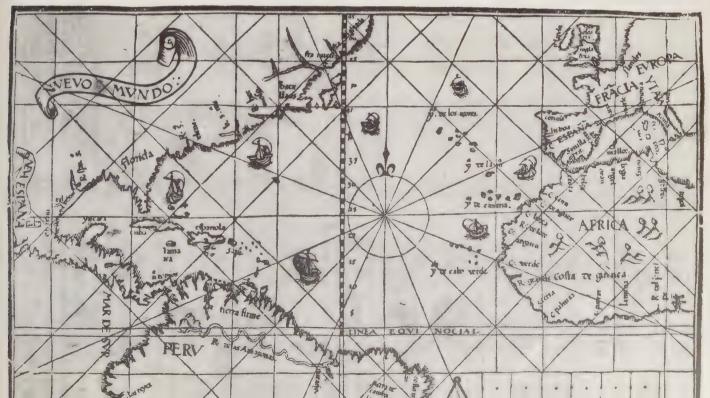


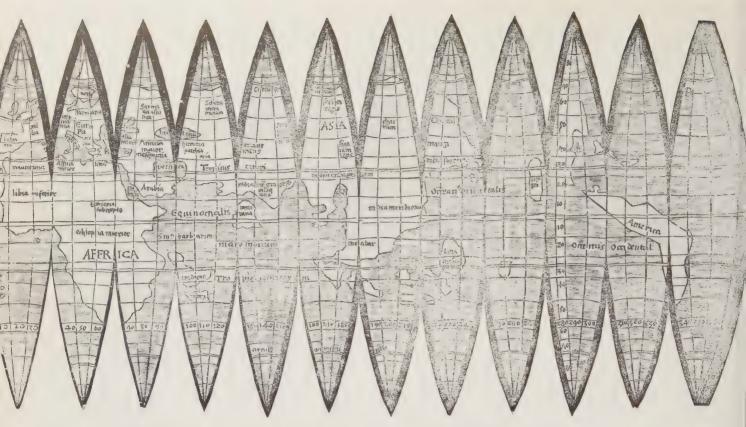
James Ford Bell, founder, died in 1961. The large and varied map collection now in the Library grew as a by-product of the founder's primary interest in books on European expansion abroad. (By courtesy of the James Ford Bell Library).

The James Ford Bell Library at the University of Minnesota. (By courtesy of the James Ford Bell Library).

The map from Pedro de Medina's *Art de Navegar,* Valladolid, 1545. This was a favourite map of James Ford Bell. (By courtesy of the James Ford Bell Library).







The purchase of Martin Waldseemüller's *Globe Gores* of 1507 reflects the library's interest in world-wide exploration and commerce. (By courtesy of the James Ford Bell Library).

around to a map that was on his mind. It was the Hauslaub Liechtenstein exemplar of the Waldseemüller Globe Gores of 1507 which had been offered for sale at Sotheby's earlier and had not found a buyer above the reserve price. Mr. Bell considered this map to be book-related, a partner to Martin Waldseemüller's *Cosmographia Introductio* which he had recently acquired in two issues as a part of his expanded scope in Americana collecting.

The expanded scope led inevitably to a breakdown in the limitation to Americana, for in his passion for getting to the beginnings of things it became apparent to Mr. Bell that Americana of the discovery period was a part of a much larger story – the expansion of European commerce and influence to all parts of the world, and this we agreed upon as a field for collecting in the future.

It was a vast literature, and in venturing into it we encountered maps which were both convenient and significant milestones in the history of European expansion. While the Waldseemüller Globe Gores were foremost in our minds in 1953-54, we came upon another Hauslaub Liechtenstein map of great interest, a magnificent manuscript map of Vitus Bering's first expedition to eastern Siberia and into the northern waters that now bear his name. Then came a major portolan chart, 'The Nautical Chart of 1424' by Zuane Pizzigano, from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, the earliest chart to show the island of Antilia, or any other land, real or imaginary, in the western Atlantic Ocean. Armando Cortesão's monograph describing this chart and placing it in the context of fifteenth century Atlantic cartography had appeared only months before we completed the transaction. Within a month of this acquisition came the Waldseemüller Globe Gores. It seemed that we were off and running as map collectors.

But the objective had not changed: maps were not to be collected generally, except as parts of books and atlases. When published separately and where they provided significant corroboration of texts that the Library had or was seeking they were collectable. Atlases were to be acquired sparingly, with the exception of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, which through the sixteenth century was to be seen as the authority against which the new knowledge was measured, a window into the minds of learned men of the time who were struggling with new information often imperfectly explained, while the shadow of ancient authority hovered in the background.

These guidelines emerged as the collection grew rapidly in the middle and late 1950s, and they remain in place to this date. Within them we found it appropriate during Mr. Bell's lifetime to add a number of significant maps and charts. Of major interest for its portrayal of Genoese and other trading bases in the Black Sea region is the portolan chart made in Genoa by Albini de Canepa in 1481. Measuring 80 x 120 cm., the portolan describes the area from the Black Sea westward into the Atlantic, to include the island of Antilia. A later portolan of 1534 by Jorge Reinel depicts Portuguese interest in the South Atlantic, including the west coast of Africa and that part of Brazil allotted to Portugal by the Treaty of Tordesillas. More unusual is João de Castro's 'Roteiro of the Red Sea,' the first European survey of that waterway, conducted by de Castro, a future viceroy of Portuguese India. In 1540, after the siege of Diu, Portuguese naval forces under command of Estevão da Gama followed a Turkish fleet into the Red Sea, all the way to Suez, describing and mapping the coast along the way. The text and harbour maps are beautifully interwoven.

The acquisition of atlases has always gone slowly. The 'original collection' included editions of Ptolemy from Ulm, 1482; Rome, 1508; Venice, 1511; and Strassburg, 1513. This beginning has over the years been built upon, and there are now twenty-eight editions of the *Geographia* in the Library, including the 1480-82 Florence, and 1490 Rome editions as well as the first edition of Vicenza, 1475, which has no maps, again attesting to the importance attached to texts, even in a work almost always collected for its maps.

One or more editions of most of the great atlases published before 1800 are in the Library – Ortelius, Mercator, Blaeu, Sanson, etc., and a very outstanding pre-atlas 'atlas' is a collecton of Gastaldi maps published by Giovanni Francesco Camocio. The thirty-four maps in the collection covering the period 1560-1575 are bound together in contemporary binding and portray all of the known continents, but they do not comprise sheets for a world map. We believe it is the most complete set of Gastaldi maps known.

Of more particular interest to this Library than the well-known great atlases are groups of maps of regional interest with accompanying texts. Some examples are *Geografia distinta*, Venice, 1588, an atlas and gazetteer of Africa, containing twelve double-page maps; Cornelius Cruys's *Nieuw pas-kaart boek*,

behelsende de groote rivier Don of Tanais, Amsterdam, 1704, a work commissioned by Peter the Great as a part of his project for connecting the Don and Volga Rivers with a canal, a canal which would follow one of the ancient trade routes through that region; various collections of charts of East Indian waters by Alexander Dalrymple; and atlases of the West Indies including Arend Roggeveen's *La Primera Parte del Monte de Turba* . . . Amsterdam, 1680, and the better known West India Atlas of Thomas Jefferys, London, 1775.

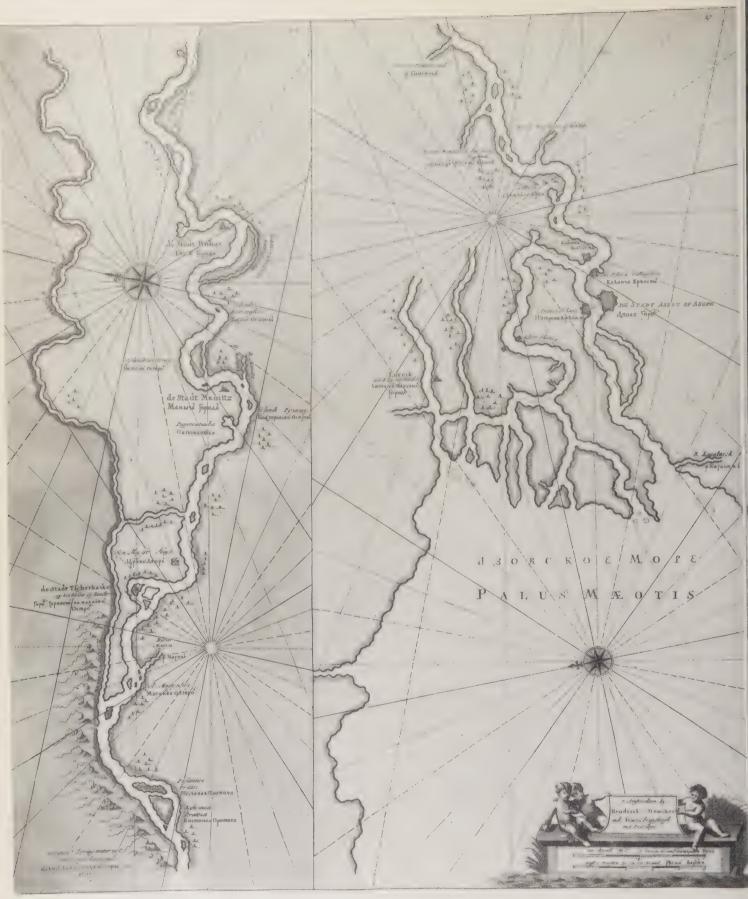
In earlier years when it was still possible to buy them, a category we called 'island books' made up some significant acquisitions in the realm of cartographic collecting. The earliest of these (in terms of date and of acquisition) is a manuscript codex by Henricus Martellus of Cristoforo del Buondelmonti's Liber Insularum from about 1475, a collection of maps, with descriptive text, covering islands of the Mediterranean Sea, adding also a map of England. The earliest printed island book is Bartolommeo dalli Sonetti's Isolario, Venice, 1485, which depicts chiefly Aegean islands, and the woodcut maps are accompanied by poetic descriptions in Italian. Sonetti's book influenced Benedetto Bordone whose Libro, Venice, 1528, expanded the traditional coverage of island books to include East and West Indian islands. Four more editions were published by mid-century, two of which (1537 and 1547) are in the Library. The island book tradition was picked up by Tommaso Porcacchi in 1572 with his L'Isole Piu Famose del Mondo, published in Venice, with thirty copper-engraved maps, augmented by seventeen in a second edition of Venice, 1576, and a fourth edition of Venice, 1605, with one additional map.

Pilot guides have been a significant part of the Library's map holdings, none being more notable than the first edition of Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer's *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt* from the Antwerp press of Christopher Plantin in 1584-1585. Jean Baptiste Après de Mannevillette and Alexander Dalrymple followed the tradition of Waghenaer in their East India pilot books of the eighteenth century, and for the North American coast the Library has *The Atlantic Neptune* of Joseph Des Barres, London, 1780-81. Pilot guides to any coast or island or navigable water are acquired whenever possible.

Despite these considerable map holdings, the James Ford Bell Library is and will remain primarily a library of texts to which the maps provide documentation and illustration. The natural place of most maps is in books, and probably ninety per cent of the Library's maps are in its books, and if these in general are less renowned than such distinguished separates as Michele Tramezini's 'Septemtrionalium regionum Suetiae Gothiae Norvegiae Daniae et terrarum adiecentium,' Venice, 1558, or Petrus Plancius's maps of Africa or the East Indies from 1592, in terms of their original value and use, maps of closer relationship to the literature of European expansion are to be found in the works of Champlain, Hennepin, and Charlevoix, of Jean Baptiste Du Halde's description of China, or Peter Simon Pallas's descriptions of Siberia.

This map of the Northern Pacific Ocean, Venice, c.1565, is one of thirty-four maps by Giacomo Gastaldi in the library. It is thought to be the most complete collection known. (By courtesy of the James Ford Bell Library).

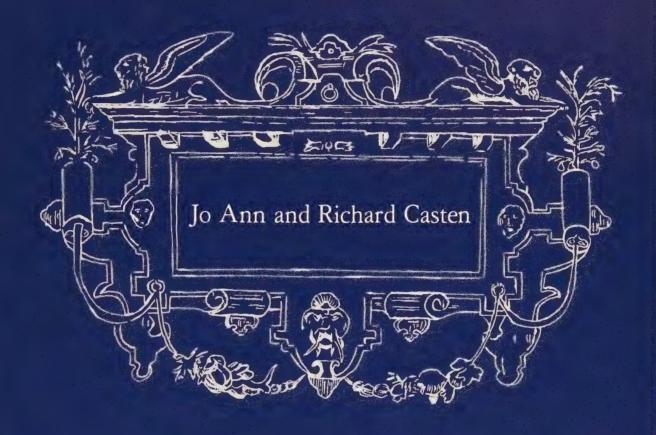




The library has a wide range of maps and texts of regional interest. The map of the lower Don is from Cornelius Cruys' *Nieuw pas-kart boek, behelsende de groote rivier Don of Tanais*, Amsterdam, 1704. The book was commissioned by Peter the Great. (By courtesy of the James Ford Bell Library).

Over more than a quarter century of observing and assisting students and faculty in the use of maps we have noted that what is most often requested is not a specific map, but a map of a region from a particular time. 'Do you have any early maps of Greenland?' would be a normal question. The Library maintains a special catalogue of maps which include those that are in books, and the answer to questions about the history of the cartography of any region are apt to be found, and very often with an illuminating text as well.

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India Proper by Susan Gole

Susan Gole is well qualified to write about the mapping of India as she has lived in that country for over twenty years and has already published a book on the subject entitled 'Early Maps of India.' She also has a large collection of maps of the sub-continent upon which she bases some of her research work.

THERE WAS A time when the term *India* was used for lands as far apart as Ethiopia and northern China. Most Asian goods imported into Europe by the sea route were transhipped in South India and called Indian although it was known that they came from further east than the emporia on the Indian peninsula. Similarly, trade on the overland route was through the Indo-Greek kingdoms to the north-west. So the whole of Asia was known as the Indies with various sub-divisions like India within and without the Ganges, India extrema or superior, Greater India, Middle India and Lesser India.

This led to great confusion when cartographers attempted to fit the names of kingdoms and provinces, reported by travellers, into their maps. The Matteo Contarini world map of 1506 shows this most clearly. The Ptolemaic promontory of Carmania between India and the Persian Gulf is extended to accommodate the names of the new Portuguese settlements of Calicut and Cananore. The burial place of St Thomas in the province of Maabar is beyond the flat Ptolemaic depiction of India and the Golden Chersonese on another long peninsula beyond the Sinus Magnus, and the kingdom of Tibet is on the northern coast of China. Johannes Ruysch, in 1507, placed the kingdom of Bangala in northern China too.

The curious shape given to the Indian peninsula by Ptolemy was probably known to be incorrect long before his *Geographia* was printed and widely circulated in Europe. Earlier, Eratosthenes had given roughly correct measurements for the boundaries of India which allowed for a southern extension of land into the Indian Ocean. It is even possible that Ptolemy's large island of Taprobana with Comari Insula off the south-east was in fact the peninsula of south India, mistakenly divided from the mainland. When Marco Polo sailed round Ceylon he commented that the island used to be much larger but part of it had been washed away by stormy seas.

By the time the Catalan atlas was drawn in 1375 the true shape of the peninsula was known. It shows an approximately correct outline as far south as it goes with many of the places mentioned by Marco Polo in the right areas. Here Bengal lies within the unnamed river marking the eastern boundary of India; St Thomas sits on the east coast looking towards Butifilis (Motupalle), and on the west coast are many names recognisable today. Some of these were described by Marco Polo, like Somnath and Cambay, while others such as Mangalore and Broach came from other sources. Here, too, is the kingdom of Delly which did not appear on other maps until much later.

The Ruysch world map also did away with Ptolemy's India but many cartographers were unwilling to discard such an authority and the elongated Carmanian promontory persisted alongside Ptolemy's India for many years. When Bernardo Sylvanus 'corrected' Ptolemy's maps for his edition of the *Geographia* in 1511 he left the tenth table of Asia as it was and added the







(left

Fitting travellers' information into a geographical outline of India created many problems. The Contarini World Map of 1506 shows these clearly: a 'Carmanian' promontory projecting from the coastline of today's Pakistan, the flat Ptolemaic form for India, and the Island of Taprobana - either an enlarged Sri Lanka or a misreading of the Indian peninsula. (By courtesy of the British Library).

(above and below)

The Carmanian promontory was given a definite form on the Sexta Asiae Tabula when Sylvanus 'corrected' Ptolemy's *Geographia* in 1511. The Decima Asiae Tabula retained the flattened India. The combined plates highlight the geographical confusion. (By courtesy of the British Library).





Carmanian peninsula to the sixth table with the Ptolemaic names spread out to include the new towns named by Vasco da Gama – Mangalore, Canonore, Calicuth and Cochin. He justified this by citing Strabo, Arrian and the Portuguese navigators but did not mention the Contarini map which he so closely followed. In his new world map the province of Maabar in Greater India, which was visited by Marco Polo, was in its then accepted position in modern Malaya.

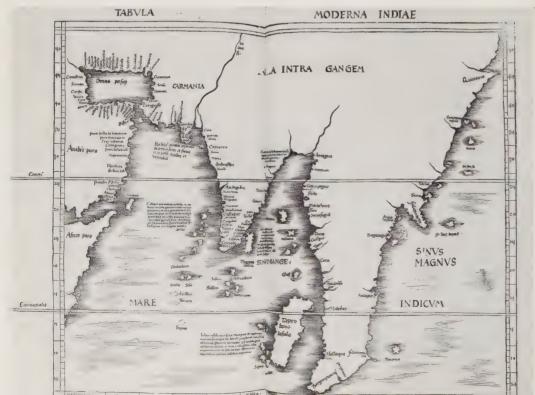
The other cartographers who added the extra peninsula beside the Ptolemaic India probably followed Contarini rather than Sylvanus. They included Benedetto Bordone in his *Isolario* published in Venice in 1528, Peter Apian in his world map of 1530, Sebastian Münster in his world map contained in *Novus Orbus regionum* by Simon Grynaeus published in Basle in 1532, the edition of Caius Solinus' *Polyhistor Rerum Orbe* published in Basle in 1538 and probably in Antonio Montalboddo's *Itinerarium Portugallesium* published in Milan in 1508. This map did not extend far enough to include Ptolemy's India, only the square-cut peninsula of Calicut copied by Münster.

Amongst the cartographers who discarded the Ptolemaic idea of India was Martin Waldseemüller in his 'Orbis Typis Universalis' of 1507, the prototype for the map of the same title in the Geographia of 1513, the new map of India bound with the Geographia of 1513 and the 'Carta Marina' of 1516. Also the Strassburg edition of Margarita Philosophica by Gregorius Reisch and Giacomo Gastaldi in his world map of 1546.

The peninsula of India had been visited by many travellers from Europe long before the Portuguese arrived by sea in 1498. The Peutinger road map included routes to India and beyond implying reasonable knowledge of the way between. The Periplus of the Erythrine Sea, written at the end of the first century AD, described the west coast quite fully and gave names for places on the east coast. King Alfred had sent Sigelm, Bishop of Sherborne, to visit the christians of India in 883. Later Odoric of Pordonone and John of Montecorvino had reported on their missions to India and China but the confusion between the terms India and Asia was widespread and little was known of what lay beyond the trade centres of south India. Orosius in the fifth century was one of many who described the confines of India/Asia: 'Asia begins in the East where lies the mouth of the River Ganges, facing the Eastern Ocean. On its left [south] is situated the promontory of Caligardamia [Cape Comorin?] which is hard by the island of Taprobana. Here the sea begins to be known as the Indian Ocean. On the right [north] are the Imaus Mountains . . . on the west it is bounded by the River Indus which flows into the Red Sea.'1

Had Marco Polo placed his province of Maabar within the two recognised boundaries of India, the mouths of the Indus and the Ganges, cartographers would have known where it was situated. Gastaldi's Asia, 1561, relied heavily on Marco Polo's reports of three centuries earlier but incorporated more recent travellers' information to create a fairly accurate map of India. (By courtesy of the British Library).

Two years later, in 1513, Eszler's edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* gave a truer picture of India and its relation to the Malay peninsula, but the positioning of the islands was still unclear. (By courtesy of the British Library).







Instead he related it to Ceylon – sixty miles away from it on the mainland of Greater India?

This upset the Taprobana of Ptolemy so islands of Seila appeared off both the Moabar and the Carmanian peninsulas with Ptolemy's Taprobana in between. Greater India, said Marco Polo, extended from Maabar to Kesmakoran (on the Iranian coast)³ while Aden, Socotra and Abyssinia were in Middle India.⁴ Nicolo d'Conti also reported that, 'all India was divided into three parts, the one from Persia unto the river Indus, another from the river Indo unto the river Gange, and the other standeth beyond these.'5 Sebastian Münster in his 'India Extrema Nova Tabula' of 1540 discarded the first part and showed 'India intra Gangem' between the Indus and the Ganges; 'India extra Gangem' beyond it and to the east 'Cathay' with a subsidiary province of 'India superior.' In this Typus Orbis Universalis however, he inserted the single name andia north of the Malay peninsula and showed Callicut on a quare-ended peninsula. This shape was followed by Vincenzo

Valgrisi in his world map of 1561 though Gastaldi's world map of 1548 had shown a pointed peninsula. The world map drawn by Laurentius Frisius in 1522 to accompany the revised maps of Martin Waldseemüller was like no other before it; kingdoms, rivers, bays and peninsulas were so oddly placed and named that it is difficult to suggest the sources. His 'Carta Marina' however, of 1530, was made up by an assembly of Waldseemüller's new maps.

By 1561 when Gastaldi drew his three part map of Asia much of the confusion had been cleared. Though he relied heavily on the reports of Marco Polo as they had been published in the second volume of G. Ramusio's *Delle Navigationi e Viaggi* in 1559, and included in his map almost all the names Marco Polo had mentioned,⁶ enough was known from Portuguese voyagers and other travellers for them to be placed in roughly the correct areas. The name Maabar was dropped and all the towns belonging to it were correctly placed in the south Indian peninsula. Emphasis was given to the grave of St Thomas with a legend in the sea opposite



POR INDEPENDENT

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Babar, seen here holding court, founded the Mogul Empire in North India after 1526. The Empire soon became well-known in Europe. Though more and more was learnt about the whole of India most European maps of the seventeenth century concentrated on smaller areas of national interest. (By courtesy of The India Office Library and Records).

(below)

Moll's map of c.1712 foreshadowed the unification of India under the British. It shows a familiar modern image. (By courtesy of the British Library).

Maliapur: 'qui e il corpo de St Tomaso epostolo.' The kingdom of Bengala was across the Ganges and that of Tipura too far east, but the map as a whole was such an improvement over earlier ones that such minor deviations are quite acceptable. Interestingly Gastaldi named the peninsula 'Indostan pro'. Indostan was the Persian name, whereas the Greeks and Romans had called it India; Babar had marched south to defeat the Delhi Sultanate in 1526 and founded the Mogul dynasty which became so well known

n Europe.

Gastaldi's map was followed by Abraham Ortelius and reengraved by Cornelis de Jode in 1578. Part of the third sheet, showing what was later to be called the empire of the great Mogul, had already been re-engraved as a separate map by Girolamo Olgiato in 1565. Mercator, Ortelius and Blaeu drew new maps of 'India Orientalis' on a small scale, but no separate map of India between the Indus and the Ganges. Blaeu's map of 'Magni Mogolis Imperium' was copied entirely from that of Hondius who in turn had taken most of his information from the map drawn by W. Baffin in 1619, reproduced by S. Purchas in 1625. The Dutch were more concerned about their settlements in what is now Indonesia and the rich supply of spices, and left the markets of the Indian sub-continent to the Portuguese, the English and the French.

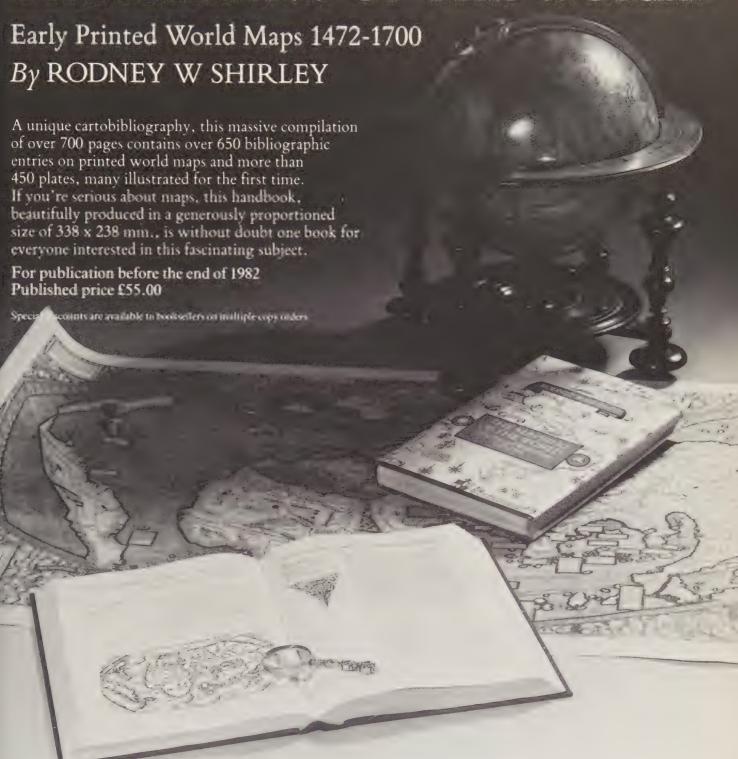
By the middle of the seventeenth century it was widely known that power lay with the Mogul court in the north. This is reflected in the maps which were mostly in two parts, the more important being called variously 'Indostan,' 'Empire of the Mogol' or 'India within the Ganges,' the last also being used for the peninsula. The term 'India beyond the Ganges' was still used for south-east Asia, except when it was mixed up as in Richard Blome's copy of Nicolas Sanson's map in 1670. Maps of south India assumed importance in the next century when the French and the British extended their European struggle to their settlements in the east.

It was Herman Moll in 1712 who foreshadowed the unification of India under the British with his small map of 'The West Part of India, or the Empire of the Great Mogul' which, though incorrectly titled since the Moguls never controlled south India, showed the whole sub-continent on one sheet. He re-engraved the same map for his Atlas Minor in 1729, but changed the title. It now read 'India Proper, or the Empire of the Great Mogul,' so there was obviously still a need to define the term India. Confusion between Asia and India had gradually diminished as other countries in Asia assumed definite identities, and there was more traffic between India and Europe. But the three major maps drawn during the second half of the eighteenth century all had different titles. That of J. B. B. d'Anville in 1752 was called simply 'Carte de l'Inde.' Thomas Jefferys perhaps caused confusion with his 'The East Indies with the Roads' in 1768 as the title was changed to 'A New Map of Hindoostan' in later editions, to conform to the most important of the three, James Rennell's 'Hindoostan' of 1782. By the early nineteenth century Aaron Arrowsmith was using the single word India for the sub-continent and there was no need to qualify the term. The Ganges was no longer the eastern boundary, no one thought of China and Japan as part of India, and though the eastern islands retained the name of East Indies, the name India meant that triangular subcontinent where so many younger British sons went to make their fortune.

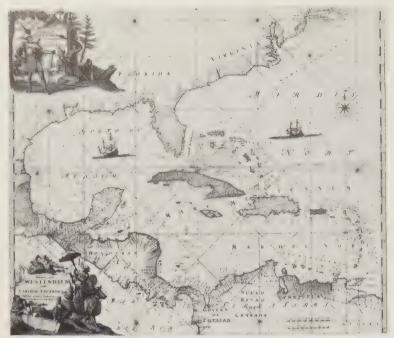
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Maps and Road Books of Europe's Mail Coach Era 1780-1850

by Werner Elias

In Issue 16 of 'The Map Collector,' published in September 1981, Werner Elias discussed the road maps for Europe's post routes during the period 1630-1780. This is the sequel to that article and covers the later period of 1780-1850 when road mapping began to experience a 'sudden upsurge.'

EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED instances of road mapping in preceding centuries, planned efforts to chart the highway network of a European region did not get under way until the early 1600s when trade and government needs increased the use of the roads. Even then, cartographic progress remained slow until well past the middle of the eighteenth century reflecting the equally slow advance in highway construction and wheeled transport.

It was not until the 1750s that cartographers began to incorporate main roads in most maps of suitable scale and this coincided with a sudden upsurge in road mapping generally. This upsurge led to a period of popularity of all kinds of travel aids. Several developments had helped to bring this about – developments that dramatically increased the use of highways and the need for travel information.

The growing importance of wheeled traffic had caused people to consciously design roads for carriages rather than for riders and small carts. The work of engineers like Pierre Trésaguet in France, and Thomas Telford and John McAdam in England led to a substantial improvement in road building. At the same time, construction of carriages made considerable progress as leather straps were replaced by steel springs in the suspension of the carriage body, providing a much smoother ride. Journeys became less of a torture than they had been. In an effort to expedite the movement of mail, postal administrations introduced lightweight carriages which were also made available to a growing number of passengers against payment of a higher fare than that charged for travel in older-type coaches.

This trend saw its beginnings in England where Palmer's mail coaches commenced a service in 1784 with trial runs between London and Bristol. This cut the travel time to about seventeen hours, roughly half the time needed before. By 1800 his coaches had become the preferred form of transportation for mail as well as for passengers. Similar developments, albeit with some delay, could be witnessed in France and parts of Central Europe, where 'Mallesposte,' 'Cariolposten' and similar services moved mail and passengers at previously unknown speeds, inaugurating a period which is often referred to as the 'Mail Coach Era.' It lasted from the 1780's to the middle of the nineteenth century when the railroad gradually replaced highway vehicles as means of moving mail, people and goods over long distances.

Once travel had become easier, large sections of the populace took to the roads. The Napoleonic era witnessed a marked increase in trade and administrative activities, requiring added use of the highways. What is more, people experienced – for the first time in Western history – a desire to venture out for its own sake and see new sights: they became 'tourists,' The British went on the Grand Tour, the Germans on their pilgrimages to Italy, and the Swiss Alps opened up as a vacation land.

Not only were highways discovered as essential for peaceful pursuits; they also became indispensible in times of war. The period from the French Revolution to the end of the Napoleonic wars was filled with armed conflicts all over Europe, fought no longer by relatively small units of mercenaries but by large popular armies whose movements depended very much on good highways. Quite a few roads were primarily constructed for military reasons;

it was Napoleon's desire to move his artillery into Northern Italy that led to the building of the Simplon Road at the beginning of the 1800s.

No wonder then that cartographers had to satisfy an unprecedented hunger for highway information. Between 1780 and 1840 there was a constantly growing output of cartographic products designed to fill this demand. Basically there were three types of travel aids: road maps, post route maps, and road books. All of them had existed before, but as time went by, they improved in quality and depth of information. Road maps were topographic presentations of a given area incorporating its highway net down to the secondary roads, including those not used for postal services. These maps benefited from the great advances in cartography brought about by Cassini's work of triangulation in France around the middle of the eighteenth century which signalled the beginning of scientific map making and led to similar efforts all over Europe. The results were the first modern maps of individual countries, useful to both the civilian traveller and the military. The army in particular was in need of the exact topographical presentation made possible by triangulation and the more advanced methods of showing relief. Not surprisingly, most scientific charting of that period was done by, or at the behest of. the armed forces of the great powers.³ Many areas profited from this work, particularly those sections whose economic and political status was too backward to warrant systematic mapping for purposes of civil administration. It was the work of the French, British, Austrian, Russian and Prussian general staffs between about 1760 and 1820 that gave us the first reliable road maps of Eastern and Southern Europe and also of regions such as Ireland and the Scottish Highlands.4

Post route maps were a special type of road map, designed to give information about the postal system of a given territory: routes in use and the services available on them, whether horse, coach or both, the types of travel coach used, the postal stations or 'stages' and the distances between them. Most often encountered on the Continent, they were called 'Post-Charte' or 'Postkarte' in German speaking areas, and 'Charte routière' or 'Carte itinéraire' in French speaking regions. Such charts were not intended to show the entire highway net; they omitted many topographic details and settlements not served by the mails. Usually published by, or under the auspices of, the respective postal systems, they were used by their administrative offices and the travelling public as well as by all people concerned with the movement of mail and merchandise. Today they represent an invaluable source of information for a variety of historical studies. If not used as wall charts in offices and postal stations, post route and road maps were commonly sold to the public mounted on linen and folded into small sections - as many as thirty two - for easy carriage. The larger ones were printed in four or six parts and then mounted. Customers bought them in slip cases which were originally made of leather, later on of cardboard. We owe it to this practice that relatively many maps have survived in reasonably good condition, for they were subject to much wear and tear while in use.

Road books, the third category of travel aids, had developed from the itineraries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.



The mail coach originated in England. John Palmer's coach made its first trial run on 2 August 1784 between London and Bristol. It almost halved previous travelling time and by 1800 its success was established (By courtesy of the Victoria Art Gallery, Bath Museums Service)

This road map from Laurie and Whittle's New Traveller's Companion, 1810 edition, uses a strip system to show the most direct routes from London to South-West England. Regardless of orientation, London is placed at the bottom of the map. From Alan W. Robertson's Great Britain: Post Roads – Post Towns and Postal Rates 1635-1834 published by the author in 1961. (By courtesy of the British Library)

They provided, in more or less tabular form, all essential details of the important routes within a region: settlements along the highway, 'stages' or relay stations and the facilities available at them, distances from one stage to the other and from the capital city, cross-roads passed and connections with other post routes. Usually they were accompanied by a highway map of the entire territory and/or maps of segments of the country and of important routes, the latter in strip form. However, this type of publication was destined for early extinction, to be replaced by incipient forms of our modern travel guide. The text of the road books became increasingly elaborate as economic and cultural features of the region as well as sightseeing aspects were given more and more space at the expense of basic highway information. In Britain this development occurred around 1820; road books remained quite popular until then. In most countries on the Continent the changeover took place somewhat earlier, say around 1800, so that itineraries played a lesser role there in the period under review. Travel guides are outside the scope of this story since it deals with the more basic travel aids offered to the mail coach passenger.





London, Paris, Nuremberg and Vienna remained the main centres of cartography during the Mail Coach Era. Map-makers were primarily concerned with charting the road nets of Britain, France and Central Europe (which essentially comprised the German territories, the Hapsburg domains, Switzerland and Northern Italy); a look at specific regions may therefore be confined to those areas. The mapping of the other countries, with the exception of Russia, originated in the same centres. Their publishers traded cartographic data and techniques; they often copied each other's maps and issued them in their own language.

As the first country to experience the Industrial Revolution, England was also the first that had to cope with increased highway travel. Beginning with the late 1700's her map-makers turned out many good charts of the country's post route net, with the emphasis on the turnpikes which for many years remained the backbone of England's postal system. John Cary, her foremost cartographer at this time, produced many outstanding maps, beginning with his 1787 'New and Correct English Atlas' which traced 'all Direct and Principal Cross Roads' in forty six maps, each with a page of descriptive text.5 There were also charts intended specifically for the coach rider, such as John Andrew's 'New Travelling Map of England and Wales . . . with the distances from Town to Town according to the Mile Stones and other exact admensurations' which appeared in 1800, to be followed by a series of maps by Laurie & Whittle, that showed specific routes vertically in several sections without regard to orientation.

Still, for the British, itineraries and the pocket atlas remained the most popular source of travel information well into the nineteenth century. Cary prepared works of both types: his Traveller's Companion was an octavo atlas with forty three county maps, first published in 1790; his New Itinerary, or an accurate Delineation of the Great Roads is an outstanding example of his guide books. It first appeared in 1798 and, like the atlas, went through many editions. In later years the two works were bound together. Other well known road books were those of Daniel Paterson and Edward Mogg. Wales was included in English route maps and itineraries from the beginning. As time went by, the Southern sections of Scotland were added, but there were also maps and road books dealing with Scotland alone, such as the 'Travelling Map of Scotland shewing the Distances from one stage to another' published 1800 in Edinburgh, Ireland's highways received their first detailed description in 'Maps of the Roads of Ireland' by Taylor and Skinner in 1778.6

the Continent should begin with France, which by the time of the Revolution, possessed 'a more extensive and reliable system of trunk roads than any other country in Europe,' although the state of her cross roads between provincial towns left much to be desired. In connection with the reconstruction of her principal highways around the middle of the eighteenth century, work had

A page from Ivone Gravier's *Guida per il viaggio d'Italia in Posta*, 1793. The book was composed of twenty-five maps illustrating the main postal routes in Italy. From a facsimile reprint published by Editrice del Corrier Maggiore, Padova, in 1981. (Photo by American Photo Print Co.)

The full extent of the European postal system during the early French Empire is shown in Pierre Tardieu's 'Carte des Routes de Postes de l'Empire França's du Royaume d'Italie et de la Confédération du Rhin', 1814 edition. As a result of Napoleon's military successes, this was virtually a map of the whole continent. (By courtesy of the British Library)



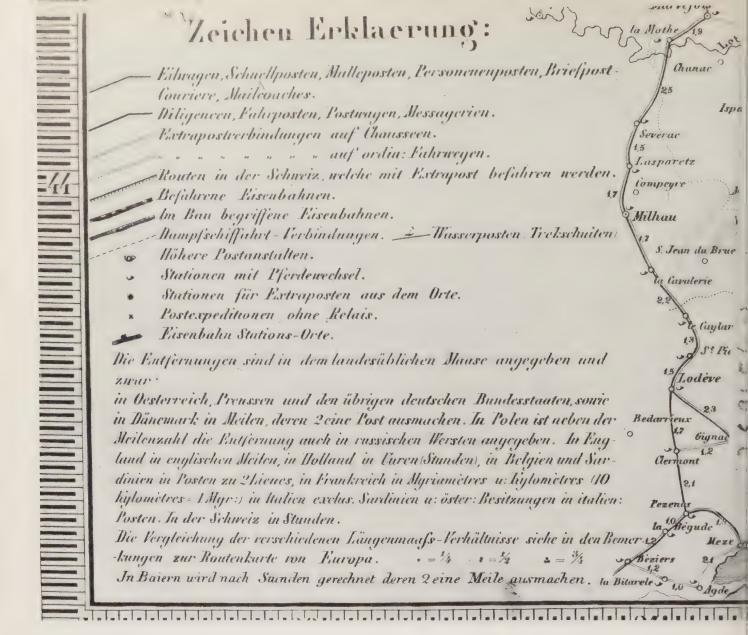
also been done on a systematic delineation of the entire road net: road maps were drawn in horizontal strips showing settlements and topographical details.8 Based on this government work, we have from then on a steady flow of privately published road maps and government sponsored post route charts. Most of them went through many editions during the period of the Revolution and the Empire as printers were trying to keep pace with the continuous changes caused by wars and politics. Maps also reflect the upgrading of existing roads as well as the construction of new ones, often prompted by military considerations. Charts depicted the royal mail routes and, in many instances, also those of the many 'Messageries,' private stock companies that contracted for the transport of passengers and goods. Originally limited to the territory of France proper, maps covered a larger and larger area of Europe as Napoleon's Empire extended. One of Pierre Tardieu's charts of 1812 is entitled 'Post route map of the French Empire, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Confederation of the Rhine.

Privately published itineraries had lost their appeal around the time of the Revolution but the government continued to print the *Livre de Poste* which had given the same type of information since the early 1700s. Issued under various names, it appeared almost annually until 1859, listing all royal post routes in France as well as important routes to European capitals. It was accompanied by a

map that indicated all relay stations with distances between them. France also developed portable road atlases, such as the 1828 Atlas des routes de la France ou Guide des voyageurs dans toutes les parties du Royaume by Aristide Perrot. It contained 116 strip maps, two to a page, plus a register of stations and survey of postal regulations. Maps identified post offices and relay stations and so did the departmental maps entitled 'France Pittoresque' by Charles Monin whose Petit Atlas National appeared in 1835.

Although Southern Germany, Switzerland and Austria could boast of some well constructed highways in the second half of the eighteenth century, the development of Central Europe's road net lagged far behind that of France and England. It did not attain acceptable standards until well into the 1800s, especially in the northern sections. The region nevertheless turned out more road maps during the Mail Coach Era than any other part of Europe, and this was due to its political structure. Central Europe's postal services were provided by a large number of medium sized states and by the old established Thurn & Taxis organization which had once enjoyed a virtual monopoly for mail service in the German Empire, but had lost ground during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the Napoleonic Era its sphere of influence shrunk even further when several territories, with their political role enhanced and their domains enlarged, seized the opportunity to assume control of postal services in their states. These changes





caused the publication of numerous post route maps on the part of the various countries and of the Thurn & Taxis system. There is good reason to suspect that much of this cartography was prompted by thoughts of 'public relations,' i.e. to impress the travelling public. Still, these post route charts are a fascinating group of maps because of the great variety of symbols their makers developed to indicate the postal functions of individual roads: whether they were travelled by coach or horse post, or by no service at all; the approximate number of hours between 'stages' or postal stations, and much more. Map legends had to be large to accommodate the many symbols and the scales for the different regional units of distance - sometimes a many as eight. Hendschel's 'Post Charte von Deutschland' may serve as example for the multitude of maps issued by the various postal systems. It covers the Thurn & Taxis route net. Originally published in 1793 it was later on combined with six-section charts in the so-called Hendschel-Atlas.

In addition there were many privately published road maps of the whole of Central Europe; a major portion of them originated in the offices of Homann in Nuremberg and Artaria in Vienna. A well known one is Franz M. Dietz` 'Postkarte von Teutschland' which was issued in 1795 in conjunction with his successful road book, the *Allgemeine Postbuch von Teutschland*. This was one of the few true itineraries ever put out in this part of Europe, unmistakably patterned after English models. The common German travel book until then contained merely a listing of the stations along the post route with distances from one to the other, combined with tariffs for passengers and valises as well as suggestions for the tip due the postillion. Usually there was no

mar

Road and route maps of the period provided no mileage information. For this the public turned to a 'Meilenzeiger' or 'Poliometria,' distance listings in form of a triangular distance table. They could be found in administrative and trade offices; often they were included in atlases to complement road maps. Eventually, of course, this information was included in the map itself. Before that happened, the so-called 'Influenzkarten' appeared in Austria, apparently invented by Franz Raffelsperger who later on headed the Civil Geographic Institute in Vienna. These charts showed all important postal stations as circles arranged in geographic relation but without topographic details. The circles were connected by tapes listing distance as well as arrival and departure times of all available services between the two cities. These charts were in use between 1820 and 1850, also in some other countries, and the same method of representation has been applied in our time to list train connections between major

While all these maps were intended for the public, postal systems issued also *Wege-Karten* or route charts for the coachmen or 'Postillions.' Usually in large scale but omitting many details, their purpose was to assist in orientation, even at night, by furnishing road data such as turns, cross-roads and other landmarks. In fact, they were quite similar to Ogilby's strip maps, and like them were arranged in parallel panels tracing the road from bottom to top. Printed in small segments to fit into coachmen's pockets, these charts have rarely survived. But now and then postal systems would sell them to the public collated in small books, such as Riedl's *Reise Atlas von Bayern* which was

Koppenhagen 8. fr Mo 65% W Poltwagen 1674 gd Nice 11 Z (= 1111) 1 ZOMOTS POST CONTE OZJUELE und in den anaránzenden Lándern Fin (All) Rom, Genua, Paris, Brufsel, Hamburo, Berlin. Petersburg, Odefsa, Confrantinopel, Corfu, heraus gegeben CASSEL Mil 24. Stron Ellwagen, wood WIEN H Coulsi Silpoliere 16/11

A new system of presenting postal information appeared in Austria. This 'Influenzkarte' by Franz Raffelsperger, 1854, has important postal stations in circles. These are geographically correct, but are linked by strips bearing postal information (By courtesy of the

Bundespostmuseum, Frankfurt)

The legend to U. Hendschel's 'Post -und Reise-Karte von Deutschland und den Nachbar-Staaten, 1843, lists

a large variety of routes and services. The distance units of different regions are also explained (By courtesy of

(left)

the British Library)

issued in 1796 to illustrate Bavaria's main highways.

Elsewhere in Europe this period provided many regions with their first post route map. Italy, though, was in a unique situation because her northern part had been included all along in both French and Central European charts, but her central and southern sections were not properly mapped until the early 1800s. This country produced few road maps of her own during the coach era but unlike all other regions on the Continent continued to publish popular itineraries well past 1800. Usually written in French as well as in Italian, they were accompanied by very good horizontal strip maps illustrating the main routes.

Finally a word about route maps and atlases for the entire continent of which there were quite a few during this period. Maximilian de Traux's 1816 map entitled 'Carte Générale et Itinéraire de l'Europe' provides a good picture of the post-Napoleonic road net and reflects the changes brought about by the Congress of Vienna. Among the atlases let us mention an early and – for its time – quite ambitious undertaking: Reilly's Welt Post Atlas published 1799 in Vienna. While not as all-encompassing as its title implies, it was nevertheless a remarkable accomplishment with its forty post route maps of all European and several overseas countries plus a directory of almost 8000 postal stations.10

The operation of the first railways signalled the beginning of the end of the fast-coach-era. In Britain this end came in 1846 when the last mail coach made the Newmarket-London run. On the Continent it arrived somewhat later. As early as 1840 railroads appear on post route maps; from then on their symbol replaced that of the coach with increasing frequency. In the 1850s the first maps showing railways only were issued. Horse drawn carriages would not disappear for some time; they continued as shortdistance carriers, providing feeder service for the trains until the end of the century. In mountain territories such as the Alps they remained an important factor until well into this century when cars took over. Yet their preponderant position was gone by 1850 – the Mail Coach Era had come to an end and with it the maps it had generated.

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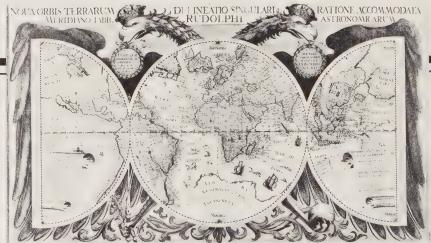
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The 'Gyōgi'-type map of Japan, little changed since the eighth-century, appeared as decoration on many Japanese objects from screens to saké cups. The map is on a dish in the author's collection. An inscription dates it to the Tempo period (1830-43). (Photo by John Webb). (Above)

A more detailed Gyōgi-type map with a table of distances is carved on this nineteenth-century ivory netsuki. [A netsuki is a small piece of ivory, carved or decorated, worn by the Japanese as a bob or button]. (By courtesy of The British Museum). (Above right)

Nineteenth-century Gyōgi-type maps are not representative of contemporary Japanese map-making. Nagakubo Sekisui's map of 1779 broke with the decorative tradition and established a new prototype. (By courtesy of the British Library). (Bottom right)

An early map of Japan on a Porcelain Plate by Rodney W. Shirley

MOST OF US think of maps as printed sheets of paper. The great majority of maps are indeed reproduced in this way, and paper or vellum has been the natural preferred material first for manuscript maps and then for nearly all printed representations of the earth's surface. There are however a host of interesting maps in alternative materials, sometimes in forms which have a distinct and separate functional use. Among these are tables of silver, glass or wood, coffers and cabinets, floor mosaics, wall coverings and doors, tapestries and screens, ewers and caskets, and dishes or

plates of fired porcelain.

Smaller items include powder horns, paper weights, fans and netsuki; even every-day utility objects such as letter openers, pencil sharpeners and ash trays. These 'cartographical curiosities' now form a collecting field all of their own, with dealers starting to cater for a growing demand. This short article covers just one such item: a superb plate of blue and white porcelain on which is embossed an early representation of Japan. The vivid contrast of the azure blue against the pure white background cannot be



appreciated in a black and white photograph; nor is the relatively large size of the plate — 18 inches or 46 centimetres in diameter — obvious.

The author bought this plate twelve months ago but has not located others like it among the usual sources in the British Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum, map shops, or traditional dealers in Japanese porcelain. Nevertheless, such plates are not unknown and are part of a tradition of Japanese ceramic art dating from the mid-eighteenth century. Laurence Smith, one-time Keeper of the Department of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, writing in 1973 and noting the existence of Japanese map

plates referred to '... the quantities which appear these days in London'.

On the reverse of my plate is an inscription in Japanese which reads *Honcho Tempo Nen Sei* or, in translation, 'Made in Japan in the Tempo era'. The Tempo era was from 1830 to 1843, one of the periods in the broad Tokugawa or Edo epoch spanning the end of the Ming dynasty in 1603 up to the Meiji Restoration in 1867. The same inscription 'Made in ... the Tempo Era' is known to have been applied to some pieces of porcelain produced after 1843, but Smith concludes that those articles which are later are probably not as late as the Meiji reign.

Moulded in low relief on the surface of the map plate is a map of Japan and adjacent islands. There is a circular compass diagram with twelve cardinal sections and, at the bottom, a rectangular tablet describing those provinces that do not have a seaboard. All the islands are named, and the three largest — Kyushu, Shikoku, and Honshu — are divided into local provinces, also named. The surrounding sea is composed of scallop-like wavelets, not at all dissimilar to the sea pattern used for the maps in first printed edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* from Bologna in 1477, and in a few other early European maps. Around the circumference of the map plate are parts of other lands, primarily based on Japanese mythology. To the north is *Shojin Koku*, or the land of dwarfs, and to the south is *Nyogo Koku*: a land apparently inhabited only by women.

What is immediately noticeable is that the outline includes only three out of the four principal islands of Japan. The northern island of Hokkaido is missing, nor is it designated around the borders. The orientation is also curious. The absence of any eastern angular twist means that the main island of Honshu lies almost due east-west. The odd hammer-shape to the right (east) is perhaps a misplacing of the northern provinces of Honshu, in the same way that the Ptolemaic map of the British Isles turns Scotland so that it is at right-angles to England.

The shape of Japan on the map plate is in fact quite antiquated, and the outline is inferior to more accurate maps of Japan that had been relatively commonplace for over 200 years. Fifty years earlier, in 1779, an extensive and detailed map of Japan had been





A so-called Imari Ware plate from the Tempo period showing a similar traditional map of Japan. (By courtesy of Coll. D. Hyatt King on loan to the British Museum).

constructed by Nagakubo Sekisui, based on surveys earlier in the century and the plate's simpler form is known as the Gyogi type, so-called after a Buddhist priest Gyogi Bosatsu who lived 668-749 and who is said to have made the first general map of Japan in the eighth century

Decorative Gyōgi-type maps were retained for cultural and historical reasons for centuries afterwards. Similarly-shaped maps have been found on the back of seventeenth-century metallic mirrors. One of these, believed to be by Hikomi Masachika, shows roads linking the provinces but otherwise the general outline is very close to the relief on the map plate illustrated.

A similar, but not identical, circular map plate was described some years ago by Curtis A. Manchester in Imago Mundi. He referred to the characteristic clarity of the white background as typical of Hirado ware of that time (1830-1843), which is said to excel most porcelain of the world in the perfection of its body glaze and modelling'. Manchester concluded that the plate's material was composed of powdered white stone from Amakura, a small island to the south-east of Hirado. The firing probably took place in the kilns of Mikawachi under the patronage of the Matsuuva family who were the *daimyo* or feudal lords of Hirado. Laurence Smith's observations also refer to map plate output from the Mikawachi kilns in the Arita area. Another writer, T. Volker, describes a Gyogi-type map plate, similar to that of the author's but oblong in shape. This example, from the National Museum for Ethnology in Leiden, is made of very hard clear white porcelain with a deep blue glaze

Earlier plates or dishes with map designs on them have been identified dating from the last part of the eighteenth century, and often ascribed to Hiraga Gennai (1726-1779). Two such map plates 34 and 37 centimetres in diameter are illustrated in the compendious volume Old Maps in Japan, and are green with orange enscribed borders. Other map plates described in this work are blue and white, with brocaded borders: one is of the main Kyushu island only and another is of the perceived world at that time. Another map of Japan, more accurate in outline than those of Győgi origin, appears on a rectangular pottery tray.

The British Library's exhibition of Chinese and Japanese maps in 1974 included an eighteenth century tray of this kind. A similar example — a twelve-inch square tray with splayed feet — is recorded in the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. These trays are of soft green glazed pottery and carry relatively sophisticated maps of Japan with degrees of latitude on the east and west borders.

Octagonal plates, as well as oval and circular dishes with scrolled edges, are known from the Bunsei (1818-1829) just prior to the Tempo period. The late American collector George Beans classifies some of these as Kutani ware and refers to others as Imari ware dating from c.1840. George Kish (writing in 1954) describes 'A Map of the World on an old Imari Plate' in which the lands surrounding the central map of Japan are said to be the countries of Asia and Europe (top left), Australia (at the bottom) and the Americas (to the right). The port of Imari in north-western Kyushu was often used for shipping out ceramic ware to the region, including map plates from kilns in the vicinity. However, the term 'Imari' is more usually conferred on porcelain with stronger decorative features and richer colours; typically dark rust and blackish-blue, often with added gilding. The plates described by Beans and Kish were not of this type.

A few weeks after writing this article I happened to be in Christie's, the London auction house, and noticed a rectangular map plate on view prior to one of their Far Eastern sales. It was described in the catalogue as 'An interesting Arita blue and white rectangular dish painted in underglaze blue and moulded in low relief with a map of Japan including the straits and outer islands and parts of Ryukyu and Korea, the provinces' names in kaisho characters; marked on the base Tempo nensei (1830-1844). 32cm.

The piece fetched £280, against a pre-sale estimate of £250-£350: a useful yardstick for further browsing in antique markets and out-of-the-way shops with blue-and-white china in them.

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IMCS Map Fair a Sucess







Pictured at the International Map Collectors' Fair held recently are (Top) from left to right, Walter Valk, one of the organisers, David Webb, Slide Librarian of the IMCS and John Beech, Correspondence Secretary. Pictured (centre) admiring a world map they were displaying are Dudley Barnes, a well known map dealer, and his wife Josie. (Bottom) Ivan Deverall (centre) of Uckfield in Sussex, is seen chatting to Mrs Hazel Gilbert, his assistant and a fellow dealer, Noel Carrington of Mappamundi Ltd. A moment's relaxation in a busy day. (Photo by Vic Scott)

After running the map department at Dawson Rare Books of Pall Mall. London, for the past five years, Nicola Thomson is going it alone from her home in Kensington. Nicola is pictured here at her stand at the IMCS (International Map Collectors' Society) map fair held in June. She acquired the antiquarian map section of Dawsons after their amalgamation with Pickering and Chatto Ltd., earlier this year. Nicola set up the map department at Dawsons after only three months with the firm and felt it would be 'very sad' not to see it continue in some form or other. Her present stock is mainly foreign maps and some of England and Wales. Her first baby is due in September so 1982 is certainly going to be a busy year for her. Her telephone number is 01-937 1905 and she is at 12 Pitt Street, Kensington, London W8.



THIS YEAR'S INTERNATIONAL Map Collectors' Fair at the Penta Hotel, London, went well and the date of next year's event has already been arranged for June 11 and 12.

Yasha Beresiner, one of the organisers of this year's fair told *The Map Collector* that although there had been some criticism from dealers that the event was too close to the Book Fair at the Europa Hotel, most exhibitors had been very happy with their sales.

Guest of honour at a dinner held the night before, also at the Penta Hotel, was Ronald Tooley, Associate Editor of *The Map Collector*, who announced the Tooley Award. This will be a £100 prize which will be awarded annually to the person whom the IMCS feel has made the greatest contribution in the map collector field. This year's presentation will be made at the Amsterdam Symposium in November.

Rodney Shirley, President of the IMCS, thanked Mr Tooley, Douglas Adams (who was unable to be present due to illness) and Stephen Luck of Tooley, Adams & Co. Ltd., for giving the award and Mr Tooley replied that he was happy to contribute something which encouraged interest in the subject of collecting early maps.

Gifts to the RGS

A MINIATURE ATLAS and gazetter of the world by J.G. Bartholomew, published by John Walker in 1894, was one of the 6,505 maps, 371 nautical charts and fifty eight atlases acquired by the Map Room of the Royal Geographical Society in 1981 and was a gift from one of the Fellows.

The majority of the accessions during the year were modern material but there were some early maps, beside the atlas, including 'A New & Exact Map of the Coast, Countries and Islands with Ye Limites of Ye South Sea Company . . .' (A map of South America) by Herman Moll, 1711, which was a gift from Camden Public Library. Also, an 1896 reprint of an 1875 edition War Office map of St. Helena which belonged to a Colour Sergeant E.W. Perring which was a gift from a member of the public; and a map of Denmark, 1814 edition from John Thomson's New General Atlas of 1817 which is interesting from the printing point of view. Several reference books on the subject of cartography were also acquired.

Francis Herbert of the Map Room told The Map Collector, 'We are always pleased to receive any maps, charts, atlases and catalogues which people might feel would be of interest to us. Only this May'a lady brought in a cardboard box of assorted maps which she said were about to be thrown on to a bonfire by her neighbour. Amongst them was a set of "Bacon's cycling road map of England and Wales" published about 1885 (some sheets with an 1883 watermark clearly visible), editions of Bartholomew's 'Half-inch-tomile' maps, and Ordnance Survey one inch and half-inch maps, all new to our collection. No single repository in the British Isles possesses a copy of every Ordnance Survey production neither the OS itself, nor the principal copyright library, the British Library - so that it is important to salvage any OS material whether it be a map, a publications list, or ephemera. Should any items be offered to the Society and then turn out to be duplicates, we do pass them on to other collections so that as little as possible is needlessly destroyed. It is perhaps not widely known that the government has allocated an annual grant since 1854 to the RGS on condition that the Map Room should be open for reference purposes to the public as well as to its Fellows and accredited scholars.

Forthcoming Events

September 3, 1982, 10.30 am

Auction Sale of Printed Books, Atlases and Maps at Christies,

South Kensington, London.

September 13, 1982 9.30 am - 8.30 pm

Antiquarian Map and Print Fair at the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London WC1. Admission Free.

September 25 - November 7, 1982. 8.30 am to 5 pm.

'The Garden of Eden'. A unique exhibition of art which includes maps. Organised by Cècile Kruyhooft of the Royal Zoological Society of

Antwerp. Catalogue available.

October 21 - 24, 1982

North American Cartographic Information Society AGM in

Washington DC. USA.

October 23, 1982. 10.30 am - 5 pm.

Northern Map Collectors' Conference, Grosvenor Hotel,

Eastgate Road, Chester.

November 13 - 14, 1982.

International Map Collectors' Symposium in Amsterdam. For details write to: Mr Werner Lowenhardt, PO Box 2216, 1000 CD, Amsterdam.

Tel. Amst. 20 223511

November 5 - 6, 1982

AGM of the Society for the History of Discoveries, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Details from: Professor Bruce Solnick, Department of History, State University of New York at Albany,

Albany, NY 12222, USA.

August 29 - September 2, 1983

Tenth International Conference on the History of Cartography at

Trinity College, University of Dublin

Display of Venetian Maps

Venezia Piante e Vedute Museo Correr, Venice Report by A.G. Hodgkiss

MAP LOVERS FORTUNATE ENOUGH to be visiting Venice this summer will find an added bonus in the comprehensive exhibition of plans and views of the city which is currently on display in the Museo Correr. The exhibition will continue until October 24th. This is a civic museum devoted to works of art and to relics of the Doges and of Venetian life. It occupies most of the range of the Procuratie Nuove on one side of the Piazza San Marco and a number of rooms have been allocated to this fine exhibition which is composed of items from the museum's own collections.

The coverage ranges from a speculative anonymous view of 1479 which was contained in

Map Dealer Stole University Books

JAMES MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN, who described himself to the court as a map dealer, was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment in June for stealing £30,000 worth of books from the library of University College, London.

O'Sullivan, aged 27, of Crowndale Road, Camden, North London, pleaded guilty to five charges of burglary. He apparently entered the library by climbing through a window and prising

open a locked bookcase.

The police were already investigating the theft of books valued at about £1.5m from the college where padlocks had been switched on bookcases. When O'Sullivan was arrested during a burglary at another library, the police found his fingerprints matched those left on one of the University College bookcases, Knightsbridge Crown Court was told.

W. Rolewinck's Fasciculus temporum to a montage of aerial photographs of the city made in 1911. Perhaps the outstanding item is the large bird's eye view attributed to Jacopo de Barbari and issued in 1500. This twelve-sheet view. reproduced from wood blocks, offers a detailed insight into the complex pattern of waterways, alleyways, palaces, churches and other buildings of which Venice was, and still is, composed. On display alongside the map itself are the woodcut blocks from which it was printed and the craftsmanship is something at which to marvel. Plans and prospects by famous mapmakers such as Bordone, Forlani, Hogenberg and Merian are all on view along with splendidly detailed largerscale plans from the nineteenth century and a study of the extensive range of material creates the over-riding impression of a city which has changed hardly at all over the centuries. Only in the section of the city nearest to the mainland have there been major changes as a result of the building of the causeway with its road and rail access to this part of Venice and of the development of the dock system.

A finely-produced catalogue accompanies the exhibition and is obtainable from the Museo Correr whose Director, Giandomenico Romanelli, contributes the introduction. Every item in the exhibition is illustrated and is described by Susanna Biadene. Although no translation is provided for the Italian text the catalogue is well worth acquiring (price 8000 lire) as a graphic record of the mapping of this incomparable city.



National Map Collection Celebrates 75th Anniversary

AN EXHIBITION ENTITLED 'The Treasures of the National Map Collection' opened on August 17 at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, as part of the celebrations to mark their 75th anniversary.

The exhibition, which will remain open until January 9, 1983 features 100 of the most significant and attractive maps, atlases, globes, and architectural plans selected from the approximately 1,000,000 maps, charts and other items held by the Map Collection. An exhibition catalogue and poster are available. (Ottawa, Canada KIA ON3).

The NMC was started in 1907 with 650 plans connected with the occupation and development of Canada plus 250 drawings of ordnance properties. Responsibility for the collection at that time was in the hands of a former newspaperman, Hensley Reed Holmden, who increased the holdings to about 30,000 items up to the year 1924. After several lean years during the Second World War there was a phenomenal growth in the cartographic holdings of the Public Archives of Canada and this growth has continued until the present day. The director is Betty Kidd, who has developed an effective divisional management team to co-ordinate the diverse activities of the Collection.

Other activities to mark the 75th anniversary include the issuing of a calendar of antique maps (from the Collection): the hosting of the annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and throughout the year the cover of one edition of each of the six regional Government of Canada telephone directories will feature a reproduction of a map selected to illustrate the history of that region from the Collection. The staff are also going to be busy welcoming numerous visitors from map collections round the world.

Ashtead in Maps

A SUMMER EXHIBITION entitled 'Ashtead in Maps from 1638' was staged throughout June, July and August by the Leatherhead and District Local History Society.

Two members of the Society, historians Geoffrey Gollen and R. Lever selected the maps which they had traced through their research at the Public Record Office and the Record Office at Kingston Town Hall. They mounted the exhibition at the Ashtead Museum, a

seventeenth-century cottage which was bought by the History Society three years ago and rehabilitated

Amongst the items on display were a 1638 Manor Survey by John Lawrence which is the oldest known map of the parish; the Proposed layout of the park c. 1706; the first tithe plan dated 1839 and a map showing the location of bombs from the Second World War. Several hundred enemy devices were dropped on Ashtead including a V2 rocket which hit the south boundary wall of the City of London Freemen's

William P. Cumming awarded Honorary Degree

ON MAY 16, 1982, Commencement exercises at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.) was conferred upon Dr. William Patterson Cumming.

Prof. Cumming received an A.B. degree from Davidson College, Davidson, N.C., in 1921, an M.A. from Princeton University in 1922, and a Ph.D. from the same institution in 1925. He served one year as an instructor of English at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, then returned to his alma mater in 1927, as a member of the English Department faculty. Cumming spent the remainder of his teaching career at Davidson, rising through the ranks to become Virginia Lasater Irving Professor of English Literature in 1961, and in the same year became Chairman of the English Department. He retired from this position in 1968.

Ten years earlier he had published his first important work on the history of cartography, The Southeast in Early Maps (Princeton University Press, 1958) A second edition of this classic study was published by the University of North Carolina Press, in 1962. Other major works in his avocational field, all published in his years, are Captain James And the Colonial Wimble: His Maps, Cartography of the North Carolina Coast, 1969, The Discovery of North America, with R. A. Skelton and D. B. Quinn, 1972, Henry Popple, A Map of the British Empire in North America, with Helen Wallis, 1972, British Maps of Colonial America (Nebenzahl Lecture) 1974, Exploration of North America, 1630-1776, with Hillier, Quinn, and Williams, 1974, and Fate of a Nation, with H. Rankin, 1976.

In a recent letter Bill Cumming explained 'how and why I left writing about English Renaissance literature for research in cartography'

literature for research in cartography. Betty and I were walking down Charing Cross Road on our honeymoon (in 1931) when I saw in the glass window of an old print shop a map of "Carolina" with a large lake "with unseen farther shores" in western Carolina, the great Arenosa Desert stretching across the center of the state, and a savanna "under water from October to April" for the Piedmont. I had not thought of my home in Davidson being under water half the year, bought the map, and having heard of Professor L. C. Karpinski of Michigan, wrote him for an explanation of these vagaries (on a Speed "Carolina" 1676). He replied, "I don't know, why don't you find out?" I found the answer in Lederer's Discoveries, but that led to other puzzles even more complex. I was hooked on maps, and have been ever since. And what fun it has been to chase after them from Maine to California, in German castles, an Italian bank vault, a Spanish museum, Alnwick Castle and a manor house attic in England - almost always finding a map or a box full of them that throw new light on some phase of early American history.

Walter W. Ristow

Pictured receiving the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters is Dr William Patterson Cumming, author of several important books on the history of cartography and a great lover of early maps. The degree was conferred on him at the University of North Carolina recently.

Tenth International Conference

THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL Conference on the History of Cartography will be held at Trinity College, University of Dublin from 29 August to 2 September, 1983. The Conference, which is held every second year, provides a meeting point for people interested in the history of maps, map-making and mapcollecting. Countries which have hosted past conferences include Britain, Germany, Italy, Poland and the United States.

At the Dublin meeting, priority will be given to discussing four major topics – the cartographer's methods and sources; colonial cartography;

agrarian cartography and the history of map collecting. There will be exhibitions, excursions and social events in addition to the discussion sessions

The first circular relating to the conference includes a call for offers of papers and an application form for the detailed second circular is to be issued in January 1983. The first circular can be obtained from the conference address for correspondence: Tenth International Conference on the History of Cartography, 12 Pembroke Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.

Looking Back Twenty Years

IN 1962 MAGGS BROS. LTD of Berkeley Square, London offered an important Ptolemy atlas, dated 1618-19, for just £31 10s. They offered this in their catalogue, Voyages and Travels in all Parts of the World. A Descriptive Catalogue by F. B. Maggs, FRGS.

The title was 'Theatri Geographiae Veteris'

and it was a reissue of the joint Greek and Latin edition of 1605 with twenty-eight double page maps by Mercator, annotations and index by Mercator, the Peutingerian Tables and forty-seven maps.

(NB I wonder if anyone knows where this atlas is now and if it still exists bound together. Ed.)

Northern Antique Map Conference goes ahead

THE SECOND NORTHERN Antique Map Collectors' Conference which is being run in conjunction with the International Map Collectors' Society is to be on Saturday, October 23rd at the Grosvenor Hotel, Eastgate, Chester. Amongst the speakers will be Dr D. De Vries of Leiden University and John Goss, Research Editor of *The Map Collector*. There will also be an auction of maps conducted by Terry G. Ramsell. Tickets are still available from J. A. Hulme, 54 Lower Bridge Street, Chester, at £18.

Around and About

Amongst the ideas put forward in newspapers for raising money to go to the families who lost relatives in the Falkland Islands conflict was the sale of reprints of a nineteenth-century map of the area by John Rapkin. A quote on the advertisement inviting people to send £6.50 for the reprint stated, 'The fruits of victory belong to the nation, the cost to the families of the fallen and to the injured has yet to be borne.'

Readers who enjoyed the article by Louis de Vorsey (of the University of Georgia) published in our June issue about the dispute between Georgia and South Carolina about the location of the two states' boundary, will be interested to know that reprints of one of the maps used in evidence are on sale. The original, which was prepared for use by British troops in the Revolutionary War, comes from the *Atlantic Neptune* by J.F.W. Des Barres. The map is printed on imitation parchment and measures 28 x 28 ins. Price (including map and booklet) US \$4.25 from Publications Program, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Terrell Hall, Athens, Ga 30602, USA.

If you saw the attractive calendar issued by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada in 1982, you may be interested to know that there is a new 1983 version now available. It includes fifteen early maps in full colour and is gift-boxed making it an ideal Christmas gift. (A cleverly-designed calendar which includes plenty of space for daily entries. Ed.) It has been compiled by Ed Dahl of the National Map Collection and costs Can. \$7.95. The distributors are Firefly Books, 3620 Pharmacy Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario. Anyone having difficulty obtaining a copy should write direct to Ed Dahl at 473 Lisgar Street, Ottawa, Canada KIR 5H2.

An interesting collaborative venture between the International Map Collectors' Society and Birmingham University is to start in the autumn. The University is running, through its extra-mural department, a course in 'Understanding Old Maps.' This is a first and will run for eleven weeks from September 29 to December 8. Speakers will include IMCS president, Rodney Shirley, David Bannister, Richard Dean and many other well-known academics and experts. Further details from the Department of Extramural Studies, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

Changes at the Newberry Library

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY in Chicago has now reopened its doors to readers after being closed since February while the staff cleaned and prepared the collections for transfer to a recently completed ten-storey bookstack building.

Over a period of forty working days the library moved over a million volumes, five million manuscripts and 60,000 maps. The collections have been cleaned by staff members using handheld vacuums. Books with loose covers were tied with cotton cord and crumbling books placed in plastic bags to prevent page loss. The collections will be kept in call number order; special collections will be shelved together and heavily used materials will be located in areas easily accessible to the reading rooms.

Another full-colour calendar of early maps has been published and produced by Terra Sancta Arts Ltd., P.O.B. 10009, Tel Aviv 61100, Israel. This contains six maps reproduced to a very high standard and runs from September 1982 until December 1983. This calendar actually won first prize in a national competition held in Israel. (NB It has no space for daily entries. Ed.) Price is US \$14 plus postage. Terra Sancta Arts are also offering for sale a facsimile in full colour of the complete works of David Roberts book The Holy Land with 123 lithographs - English, Hebrew and German language editions available. The lithographs have been photographed from the first edition (1842) of the hand-coloured copy in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Details from Nachman and Gil Ran, Terra Sancta Arts, 522 Dizengoff Center, Tel Aviv, Israel.

The North American Cartographic Information Society are calling for papers for their 1982 annual meeting which will be held in Washington DC from October 21 - 24 this year. Papers are required on both past and present cartographic information. The meeting will include paper sessions, speakers, workshops, exhibits and use of cartographic facilities. Submit proposals to: Barbara Hartman, 7506 Bluff Spring Road, Austin, Texas 78744, USA.

A limited number of copies of Leo Bagrow's twovolume history of Russian cartography are still available from The Walker Press, P.O. Box 141 Wolfe Island, Ontario, Canada KOH 2YO. The two volumes, edited by Dr. Henry W. Castner, 'A



History of the Cartography of Russia up to 1600' and 'A History of Russian Cartography up to 1800,' were derived from a translated manuscript left by the late Leo Bagrow. Prepaid price for both is Can \$33. Anyone ordering outside Canada should add \$3 for postage and packing.

STOP PRESS

Tony Forster of Leycester Map Galleries, who has a stand in Grays Antique Market in London suddenly found himself ankle deep in water during a storm in the first week of August. Although he managed to rescue most of his map stock, water did get into a suitcase of maps which were standing on the floor and caused a great deal of damage. Because of the danger of flooding in these premises Tony has decided to close his stand for a while and concentrate on his mail order business which operates from Well House, Arnesby, Leicester.

IMCS Meeting at Cambridge

MEMBERS OF THE IMCS met at Cambridge on Saturday, July 3, for what turned out to be a double bill programme of exceptional interest. The first session in the morning took place at the University Library where members were welcomed by Roger Fairclough, the head of the Map Department, who had organised a display of maps which included the Gardner atlas of John Speed's proof maps; a portolan chart of the Aegean and atlases by Willem Blaeu and

Christopher Saxton.

Members then went on to another display of maps from the collection of Charles Wood. This was held at the Garden House Hotel. In the afternoon Charles Wood gave an illustrated talk 'Early Maps of the City and County of Cambridge' which covered the cartographic history of the town and county since the sixteenth century.

Dr. Wallis in Canada

DR HELEN WALLIS, director of the Map Library at the British Library, is pictured showing the Boke of Idrography, which she edited, to members of the Ottawa Map Society during a recent visit to Canada. About thirty members of the Society attended an illustrated talk given by Dr Wallis at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, when she emphasized the Canadian contributions of the Dieppe School of Hydrography to the atlas. The talk was followed by a lively question and answer session.

See also page 40.



The Rotz Atlas. A Roya

by Helen Wallis

ON the 8th June, 1982 Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh presented to President and Mrs Reagan the full-size facsimile of a famous maritime atlas, the Boke of Idrography of Jean Rotz, hydrographer and navigator of Dieppe. The original manuscript was dedicated and presented to Henry VIII by Rotz in 1542, and came to the British Museum as one of the treasures of the Old Royal Library in 1757. Now in the British Library, to which the library collections of the British Museum were transferred in 1973, the atlas was chosen by Viscount Eccles to be reproduced for presentation to the Roxburghe Club. The facsimile was printed by Oxford University Press and may be considered one of the most finely-produced books of the twentieth-century. The plates are preceded by an explanatory text edited by Helen Wallis in collaboration with an international team of experts. First the details of Rotz's life and work are set out from the many and varied documents in France and England in which his adventurous career can be traced. This is followed by a detailed assessment of the *Boke*, which is shown to be the earliest major surviving work of Dieppe hydrography.

It has puzzled historians of cartography over the years that an apparently obscure seaman from Dieppe could have made such a remarkable atlas, and that he found his way to England to present it to Henry. We have now discovered much more about Rotz's background and motives. He claimed noble Scottish ancestry through his father David Ross, who had left Scotland to settle, work and marry in Dieppe. It may be assumed that David Ross's mercantile activities had brought him into contact with the maritime entrepreneur and 'armateur' of Dieppe, Jean Ango. Rotz in his youth sailed in Ango's ships. His first recorded voyage

of 1529-30 was probably the expedition of Jean Parmentier to Sumatra. In 1539 he was in Guinea and Brazil. In his navigating manual he was to emphasise the importance of the experiences gained on the long oceanic voyages 'which we have made,' and to warn against the opinions of armchair navigators in matters of nautical science. Rotz thus developed his professional skills in one of the finest schools of European seamanship. These were the years of Dieppe's primacy as a port and commercial centre, when its seamen were venturing to the farthest shores of the old and new world. 'Si vous cherchez en France une idée directrice en fait de politique maritime, n'allez pas à la cour de François 1er mais à Dieppe', Charles de la Roncière wrote in his *Histoire de la Marine française* (1906).

Why then did Rotz in 1542, at the age of about 37, decide 'to guide and steer the ship of my ordinary unimportant self over the waves and billows of this sea of the world' (as he described it), and drop anchor in Henry's pleasant and desirable realm? He was evidently attracted to the King's service by the high salaries which Henry offered to foreign experts to further his policy of building up the navy and strengthening his coastal defences. To win Henry's favour Rotz made him the gift of a compass of his own invention and a navigating manual in manuscript describing its use. He was rewarded with the post of royal hydrographer and an annuity of £40, a higher salary than that received by Hans Holbein as court painter. Finding that these first gifts had had the desired effect, he completed and presented the *Boke of Idrography*, in which he could now describe himself as 'servant to the King's most excellent majesty.'

In his dedicatory letter to Henry at the beginning of the atlas

Rotz's world map which completes the Boke of Idrography. The decorative border is inscribed to Henry VIII: 'H.R.VIII. God save The Regis Maiest^e'. (By courtesy of the British Library.)



Presentation

Rotz explains the origins of his Boke. Seeing that there were many marine charts of the common sort in the world at large he had decided some time ago to make a book containing all hydrography and marine science which would be more useful and easier to handle than a single chart 'four or five yards wide.' He had never seen such a book before, and believed it to be the first of its kind. He had prepared the atlas in France intending it for his sovereign Francis I, but God chose to direct it elsewhere, to better fortune. 'Man proposes, God disposes,' he piously commented. He had probably hoped to obtain the post of hydrographer at the French court, for the papers of denization for himself and his family in England describe him as a 'native of Paris,' and there is other evidence to suggest that he spent the years 1540-42 in Paris studying the science of navigation. If so, he was also busy, no doubt, soliciting royal patronage, and his ambitions were disappointed, a further reason why in 1542 he took himself off with his wife and children to England. His move brought Henry the skills of one of the leading hydrographers of the day, a treatise on navigation more advanced than any then available in England, and a book which seems to have been the first maritime atlas of its kind in England, as in France

We do not know exactly what duties Rotz performed as royal hydrographer from 1542-1547. He probably undertook or supervised the charting of the south and east coasts of England, for in 1547 he claimed to be the leading authority on the country's maritime ports and landing places. He received in addition to his annuity a quarterly salary of £2 as 'astrologer,' which meant 'navigator.' It is possible that some of the navigating instruments recently retrieved from the wreck of the *Mary Rose* were provided by Rotz. That he was not on board the King's ship on that fateful day in 1545 is explained by the fact that he never took action against his native land in the wars that broke out between France and England during his stay in England.

The life of a 'transfuge,' as such men were called, was a precarious one. When Henry was known to be dying Rotz became fearful for his future. In January 1547 he sought the help of the French ambassador in London, Odet de Selve, in order to return to France. The King of France - now Henry II - did not give an unconditional welcome to emigrés such as Rotz. To obtain his return ticket Rotz had to become a secret agent, providing intelligence on English and Scottish affairs and promising to bring home to France maps of England and Scotland marking all the ports. He asked Odet de Selve that a simulated arrest be arranged at sea by Jean Ango, now Vicomte de Dieppe, so that he could avoid the suspicion of treason and ensure the safety of his wife and children, for whom he planned a later departure. Leaving England on 14 June 1547, Rotz reached France safely, but his wife and two of the children were arrested at Rye and taken to London. Their names do not reappear in the state papers, so they presumably rejoined Rotz in due course.

Rotz kept his promise to Henry II to render the highest services of state. He became the leading merchant captain of Dieppe, building ships for the French navy in 1549, sending one of his own ships on a trading voyage to Guinea in 1554, and in 1557 enjoying the spoils of Atlantic 'privateering.' In 1550-51 a royal grant restored to him and his family the privileges which he claimed through descent from the royal and noble house of Scotland, and which had been forfeited through his father's commercial activities in Dieppe. In support of the application Rotz supplied letters from the Dowager Queen Mary of Guise, Regent of Scotland, and her cousin the Duc de Chastellerault (James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran), Governor of Scotland. It was probably not a coincidence that at the time of his ennoblement Mary of Guise had been spending the winter in France visiting her daughter Mary (later Queen of Scots), then betrothed to the Dauphin. Rotz was deeply involved in the politics of the 'auld alliance' between France and Scotland and in 1559 he was in charge of the ships of the French expeditionary force preparing to invade Scotland to help Mary of Guise in her fight against the Scottish Protestants and their English allies. In the event the fleet did not sail. The Treaty of Edinburgh was signed in July 1560 and the French began to withdraw from Scotland. The final links of the Franco-Scottish alliance were broken and after 1560 Rotz's name disappears from the records. His exploits were remembered, however, by his companion and fellow 'transfuge' in England, Nicolas de Nicolay, premier géographe du roi, who gave Rotz a place in his list of famous Renaissance navigators, published in 1568.

The Boke of Idrography was Rotz's gift to posterity. Its introductory pages give instructions to mariners written in English, or to be more exact, in an anglicized late Middle Scots. The text is illustrated by diagrams and supplemented by tables. The main part of the atlas comprises eleven regional charts covering the world, drawn with south at the top on a standard scale of 10° to 123mm. Rotz describes these as showing 'the lands and sea coasts of the world in so far as by mariners and other sailors it is known.' If the charts were fitted together they would make a large map of the world 13 by 7 feet (3965 x 2135mm) in size. For the facsimile publication a paste-up was constructed from photocopies and then reduced to an outline drawing which is used as an index to the regional charts. This map shows what the world chart used by Rotz as his model must have looked like. Rotz completed the atlas with a world map in two hemispheres, described as 'the whole description of the sea chart made in roundness after the manner of cosmography.' The map is inscribed to Henry. Drawn in 1542, it represents a later state of knowledge than the regional charts. It displays, for example, the course of the St. Lawrence river as discovered by Jacques Cartier on his second voyage, 1535-6.

The atlas is characteristically the work of a seaman. Rocks, shoals and sand-banks are minutely marked and islands are distinguished in different colours. Only discovered coasts are shown. Even the world map is essentially a chart. Rotz's model for the regional maps must have been derived from a Portuguese chart, as the place-names are mainly in Portuguese (with legends added in English for Henry's benefit). The Portuguese elements reflect the close connections between Dieppe navigators and emigré Portuguese, who guided Ango's captains on their daring voyages into the Portuguese sphere of the world.

Rotz's atlas is much more than a book of hydrography. Made for royal eyes, it displays the exotic worlds discovered on the oceanic voyages of trade and exploration. Rotz hoped that Henry for his recreation would learn 'which coastal lands adjoin or face one another, how many leagues apart they are and in what latitude, together with the style and manner of houses, clothes and skincolour, as well as arms and other features of the inhabitants of all those coasts which are least known to us.' He continues: 'All this I have set down as exactly and truly as possible, drawing as much from my own experience as from the certain experience of my friends and fellow navigators.'

The result is a remarkable ethnographical depiction of the peoples of the world. Rotz fills the continental interiors with views of local life as observed on coastal visits by himself and others. In eastern Asia he shows Sumatran scenes drawn from life on the Parmentier voyage, 1529-30, comprising a Rajah's procession at Ticou and a typical house on stilts. The Hottentots disporting themselves in their lionskins in southern Africa were encountered when Parmentier's ships called at the Cape of Good Hope on the way home. An affray which killed three Frenchmen in Madagascar is depicted as an incident of the outward voyage. In North America Indians and their conical birch bark wigwams (teepees) derive from observations of Norman voyagers in the Newfoundland region. Most remarkable of all the vignettes are those representing the Tupinambá of Brazil (shown on the cover of this issue). There is a palisaded village, adjoined by scenes of ceremonial dancing, warfare, the execution of a prisoner, and cannibalism. Beyond the village Rotz shows in detail the transactions of the brazil wood trade between the Indians and the French, whose fort lies against the coast. Rotz must have made the original drawings on his trading voyage to Brazil in 1539

As Rotz had no personal experience of the Spanish empires in



Part of Rotz's map of central America and the Pacific Ocean. The younger man supporting the scale bar is probably Rotz himself. (By courtesy of the British Library.)

the New World, his chart of central America and the Pacific (the first in the atlas) is more generalized. Its decoration has one item of special note - the scale bar is supported by two men, the younger of which is probably Rotz himself. Chart-makers and map-makers often liked to portray themselves discreetly in the ornamental features of their works.

The analysis of the atlas shows that much information is based on first-hand experience. The geographical feature which poses a major problem is the 'Land of Java' (Java-la-Grande), lying south of the East Indies beyond the island of 'Little Java'. The northern part only is included on the chart of eastern Asia, but the full extent of the land appears on the world chart. Later Dieppe hydrographers were to show it in detail, with an array of coastal place-names obviously derived from an exploring voyage. They decorated its interior with an assortment of people and fauna which we can identify as mainly Sumatran. The question as to whether Java-la-Grande represents Australia as discovered by the Portuguese on a voyage of the 1520s has been debated since 1786 when the hydrographer Alexander Dalrymple was astonished to find the land drawn on the "Harleian" map, c. 1547, (BL.Add.MS.5413), another famous work of Dieppe origin.

Although no direct evidence has been discovered to explain the source for Java-la-Grande, Rotz's *Boke* has prime importance in suggesting its possible origin. The *Boke* is the earliest surviving work to show the landmass and we know from Rotz's own words that he depicted only the discoveries of himself and fellow navigators. From investigation of the activities of the Dieppe navigators and hydrographers in the 1520s and 1530s I show how the French could have obtained information of a discovery which never entered the mainstream of Portugese chart making. There is good reason to believe that Pierre Crignon, navigator of the Parmentier expedition to Sumatra, brought home the records of a Portugese expedition to Australia which finally made port in Sumatra in 1528, a year before Jean Parmentier's arrival there. Rotz's *Boke*, in short, strengthens the argument in favour of an early Portugese discovery of Australia.

In the letter to Henry, Rotz expressed the hope that his Boke would be printed, 'to the great profit and use of all navigators and seamen of this flourishing kingdom, if such be your pleasure. Henry had more pressing concerns, and Rotz's *Boke* remained in obscurity on the shelves of the Royal Library. Samuel Pepys was one of the few who consulted it, writing in his Naval Minutes (c. 1681), 'Examine very well the King's Library at St. James's, and particularly the hydrographical draughts presented to Henry 8th by John Rotz, a servant of his.' He was intrigued by Rotz himself, posing the question 'whether Englishman or no.' Once the Harleian map had become a centre of interest and (in 1790) had been presented to the British Museum, Rotz's Boke also was examined and in about 1800 was commended by authorities such as the geographer John Pinkerton and Admiral James Burney. In recent years photographs and redrawings have been reproduced in many books, but the volume as a whole has been accessible only to those who could come to Bloomsbury.

The publication of the *Boke* by Lord Eccles has fulfilled Rotz's hopes and makes it available to scholars and map lovers throughout the world. Additional copies have been printed and are on sale from John Maggs of Maggs Bros, 50 Berkeley Square, London W1. Lord Eccles has also presented a copy to the Queen, thus restoring to the Royal Library (now at Windsor Castle) Rotz's famous *Boke*.

NB: The Boke of Idrography, contains a foreword by Lord Eccles.

Part 1 'Jean Rotz, His Life and Times' is written by Helen Wallis, Janet Backhouse and W. Stanford Reid, and closes with a chapter in French by the Abbé Roger Desreumaux.

Part 11 'The Works of Jean Rotz' is written by Helen Wallis, P.E.H. Hair, D.B. Quinn and W.C. Sturtevant.

The index map is designed by Yolande Hodson.



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BOOK REVIEWS

THE RHINEBECK PANORAMA OF LONDON c.1810. Introduction by Ralph Hyde. Keys by Peter Jackson. Publication No. 125, London Topographical Society. 6 pages and 4 sheets. Non-members of the LTS can order from Patrick Frazer, 36 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2TL. Price £13.50 inc. postage and packing. 624 x 474mm.

This large watercolour panorama, or birds-eye view, of London, discovered at Rhinebeck, New York State, has already received a good deal of publicity. Three sections of it were reproduced in one strip in the Weekend Review of *The Times* last year but this was much reduced and printed in black and white whereas the present large-scale colour reproduction of it makes it possible to study it in detail.

The original, which is divided into four sheets, is about 81/2ft long and 2ft 3ins high. The reproduction is roughly two-thirds original size, each sheet measuring 163/4 x 181/2 ins. We are looking west from a position above and a little downstream of the present Tower Bridge. On the left, the south bank of the Thames sweeps round in a great curve, lined with warehouses and quays. The river itself is full of shipping and the three bridges - London, Blackfriars and Westminster - are clearly seen. On the right we have the north bank, with the City in the foreground, ending slightly east of the Tower. The same view point had been used earlier for a similar purpose and was to be used again by Robert Havell in his 'Aeronautical View of London' published in 1831 and 1836.

Within the limits of space and perspective, the artist has included as much information - and entertainment - as he possibly could. One can read the names on warehouses and ships, one can see mourners attending a funeral and soldiers drilling by the Tower, watch jets of water playing over a house on fire, count the horses and pedestrians crossing London Bridge, and examine the details of streets, buildings and squares ad infinitum. Identification of individual features is made easy by Peter Jackson's helpful key-drawings. Interesting as it is to recognize parts of London that remain unchanged today, it is even more fascinating to see areas that are now totally transformed. This applies especially to Southwark and Lambeth, where the Panorama gives the feeling of a living city to a whole district that has virtually disappeared. The degree of precision naturally diminishes as the view recedes into the distance. Westminster and the West End are already hazy, and of the villages that ring London to the north and west - Islington, Hampstead, Barnes, etc - not much more than a church tower can be picked out. The standard of printing is generally good.

I think the four questions that will occur to most are: What date is it? Is it accurate? Why was it made? and Who made it? Ralph Hyde's concise and expertly written Introduction provides fairly firm answers for the first two, makes a good guess at the third, and leaves us more or less in the dark about the last.

What date is it? The Chapel of the Philanthropic Society, opened in November 1806, is shown in St. George's Road, so it is presumably later than that. Evidence for a terminus ante quem is more ambiguous. Rennie's Waterloo Bridge, begun in 1811 and opened in 1817, is not shown, though there are curious faint lines across the river where it is to go. Ripley's Custom House, destroyed by fire in 1814, is shown as still existing and Highgate Archway, finished in 1813, as already built. Mr. Hyde settles for 1810. It could be a year or two later.

Is it accurate? On the whole, yes. The cases where it diverges from the literal truth are generally matters of proportion rather than topography. Thus, all the church towers are much too large, a discrepancy that becomes more extreme from foreground to background, and there are a few other minor examples of the same sort. Mr. Hyde is severe on these lapses, but they are surely understandable enough if one sees them as part of a convention by which identifiable features are exaggerated for the sake of clarity. There is no reason to doubt the work's fundamental reliability, even down to the names painted on the warehouses (one of them, it turns out, misspelled). The aspect on which most care of all has been lavished is unfortunately one that will be of least interest to topographers: this is the delineation of shipping on the river, in which every rope and shroud seems to be minutely observed, and which deserves to be studied equally minutely by the nautical historian.

Why was it made? The most obvious answer would be as the basis for an engraving to be printed and sold. But in that case it makes no sense to have drawn it so large, with so many details that would be lost on reduction. Mr. Hyde proposes that it was made to be copied for exhibition, and certainly panoramas of this kind were very popular and profitable at just this time (in fact 'Barker's building for panorama painting' in Lambeth is actually included here). A good enlargement by a scene-painter would create a spectacle as enthralling as any of those that have been recorded.

Finally, who made it? Mr. Hyde distinguishes three different hands – one for the basic drawing, one for the shipping and one for the church towers – but he cannot put a name to any of them. The only thing we can be sure of is that in the 1830s the 'Rhinebeck' Panorama came into the

hands of Robert Havell. He must have traced it, altered it to bring it up to date, reduced it by more than half, had the result engraved, and published it as his 'Aeronautical View.' In 1839 Havell emigrated to America where he died in 1878 at a place called Tarrytown. Tarrytown is only sixty miles from Rhinebeck. The story is agreeably neat. It both accounts for the Panorama's presence in America and provides a source for Havell's 'View' of 1831. What it does not do is shed any light on the unknown artists of 1810. But whoever they were and for whatever reason they worked, we have now a valuable addition to our knowledge and in this reproduction a document that everyone interested in the topography of London will wish to possess.

Ian Sutton (a member of The Victorian Society).

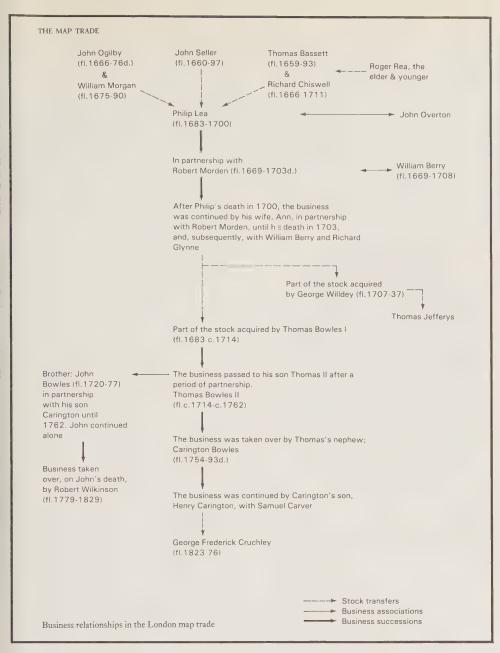
ANTIQUE MAPS OF THE BRITISH ISLES by David Smith. London: B.T. Batsford Ltd. 1982. pp 243, 4 colour plates, 121 black-and-white illustrations. 190 × 255mm. £25. ISBN 0 7134 1694 7.

David Smith is an economist who loves and collects early maps and views them as still relatively underpriced compared with other sectors of the antique trade. In the course of assembling his own extensive collection he became increasingly frustrated by the lack of easily accessible information about early maps and also by the apparently arbitrary manner in which professional map dealers identified and dated their stock. On the latter point there would seem to be little cause to disagree with him while on the question of availability of information it should be emphasised that all the information needed by the collector is available providing he can spare the time and expense required to seek it out. Not everyone can and David Smith decided to try to help by bringing together in one work 'all the basic information required by the serious collector of British antique maps?

An ambitious aim indeed and it would require a much larger work than this new publication to do full justice to it. Nevertheless a good deal has been achieved and the collector is given a considerable amount of information concerning the issues of each cartographic series which should be invaluable when attempting to identify an individual map. The operative word in the title of the book is 'antique' for in a book aimed solely at collectors there is a natural concentration on material which is readily available through dealers and booksellers, i.e. the products of the period of engraved maps. Indeed, Mr Smith goes further, for he excludes from his detailed descriptions and analysis of mapmakers and their works all those whose maps are not 'both available and within the finances of the average map collector.' Consequently it is rather strange to find a listing of makers of British maps in which the names of Saxton, Speed, Blaeu and Jansson do not appear and despite the author's justifiable claim that the work of these mapmakers is well documented elsewhere I think the decision to exclude them was mistaken and the book suffers in consequence. Incidentally a strange inconsistency arises in that the four colour plates, together with the map on the jacket, all illustrate maps which are excluded from the main part of the book by reason of their lack of availability.

As one would expect from a Batsford volume the book is well illustrated and the large number of black and white plates are well reproduced and include some unfamiliar material. Although in a number of cases reproduction at column width (the text is set in two columns) has meant a very large reduction from the original work, the main aim is not to present an illustration on which everything is legible but to provide a general impression of the content and appearance of the original map. In addition to the illustrations of actual maps there are a number of highly useful





and well designed diagrams which illustrate the complex relationships in the map trade whether these occur as a result of stock transfers, business associations or business successions.

The contents page indicates that the book consists of seven chapters but in reality it should be regarded as being in two parts for Chapter VII, which is an alphabetical listing of mapmakers with detailed descriptions and analyses of their works, is considerably longer than the first six chapters put together. These introductory chapters provide the background material against which Chapter VII should be set and include discussions of Conventional Signs, Decoration, the Map Trade, Map Production, the Development of British Cartography and Types of Maps. The treatment of these topics is patchy, the chapter on different types of maps being the most ambitious and best illustrated. The information provided in Chapter V concerning the workings of the map trade, chiefly in London, is valuable and full of interest but the treatment of conventional signs in Chapter III is as superficial as one would expect from a chapter consisting of only four pages. Chapter IV on decoration, a topic close to the heart of most map collectors, is also thin in content and its material is oddly constituted with strange bedfellows such as longitude (how is this decorative?) and imprint receiving equal treatment with more conventional decorative items such as the cartouche and heraldry.

The main body of the book, Chapter VII, suffers from an attempt to cram a vast amount of information into the least possible space. This results in very full pages in which it is not always easy to sort out the different sets of information and the reader may also become a little irritated by the necessity of decoding Mr Smith's highly ingenious, but complicated, system of abbreviations which is used in order to avoid repetition and to save space when describing each issue. To get the most out of this section it is necessary to familiarise oneself with the code before going any further so that it becomes immediately apparent that 'Border: OB:tTt/ IB:sl/' means 'Border: Outside Border: a thick line within two thin lines/Inner Border: single line/.' On the credit side so much compression means that the reader is provided with a great deal of information which will help him to identify and date a particular issue and give him some indication as to whether it is scarce or in plentiful supply.

There are some useful ancillary sections such as 'A Chronology of Cartographers, Engravers and Publishers' in which the dates of a mapmaker's productive life are set against the contemporary monarch and against major historic events which have a bearing on cartographic development. Another useful feature is a table of measurements which relates older measurements such as the Barleycorn to their modern equivalents. At the end of the book



One of the 'highly useful and well designed diagrams' explaining the business relationships in the London map trade. From David Smith's new book *Antique Maps of the British Isles*.

is a helpful glossary of terms used in cartography and map reproduction, a select bibliography, a list of major collections, a list of dealers and brief advice on the pricing and dating of early maps.

David Smith's book, which is handsomely produced, is a highly praiseworthy attempt at providing a British map collector's *vade mecum* and will be a useful addition to any collector's library as well as to those of map enthusiasts who are interested mainly in the physical characteristics of maps rather than in the technological aspects of survey or map reproduction.

A.G. Hodgkiss (Principal Experimental Officer, University of Liverpool)

OPERATION DRAKE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY written and edited by Andrew W. Mitchell. London. Severn House Publishers Ltd. 1981. 280 × 200 mm. pp. 224, illustrated. £12.95 ISBN 0-7278-2007-9.

This book follows the voyage of the brigantine Eye of the Wind on her two year round the world journey timed to coincide with the four hundredth anniversary of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe. The author Andrew Mitchell, a zoologist, was the scientific co-ordinator for the expedition which, through sponsorship from many and varied sources, financed young people from twenty seven countries to take part. On each of the nine phases of the voyage a number of these so called 'young explorers' joined the ship to form her crew and in addition a series of experts were involved to supervise the variety of projects that were carried out. These included archaeological excavations for example in Panama and the early spice trading towns of East Africa, marine biological investigations throughout the voyage; the comparison of tropical rain forests in Panama, New Guinea and Sulawesi; the study of Kenyan wildlife reserves and various anthropological researches including comparative medical studies of the various primitive cultures encountered.

The book followed the expedition almost chronologically and some of the comparisons are therefore harder to evaluate but it does make for an interesting and often exciting story. Also, although many of the projects were on a fairly small scale, the overall picture emerges of the increasing ecological dangers present in even the remotest parts of the world and the need to evaluate world resources as a whole. The expedition in bringing together young people from all parts of the world and involving them at first hand with research into these matters seems very worthwhile in this context and the book, while putting forward an often depressing picture, remains an interesting and readable

Gartographical Guriosities 14

I wonder how many of our readers have seen a map inside a hat? This one on white silk and showing the region of Maine and Loire in France, decorates the inside of a nineteenth century bowler and the owner believes it to be the only one of its kind. The hat belongs to Madame A. Vallèe, an octogenarian who still runs a milliners in Vihiers (Maine et Loire) and as she explains, 'I did not know about these old hats which were sleeping quietly in the attic. It took an exhibition at Angers to awake them from their sleep. My uncle, who was a

hat maker around 1860, never thought that one day his "nightingales" (as he called them) would be valuable. It is I, his niece of 85 years, who receives the compliments for them.' Madame Vallèe's hat collection also includes a curious assortment of bowler hats decorated inside with beautiful ladies – no doubt for the pleasure of gentlemen who had gone to the races and other ceremonies during the last century!





account and like the projects seeks to involve people and interest them in solutions.

The illustrations are very evocative and the diagrams included are clear and to the point. The narrative is an interesting mixture of personal anecdotes, historical background and scientific survey and gives a very vivid impression of the excitement evoked by the expedition. The scientific aspects of the voyage, especially the biological research carried out, are well portrayed and of special interest are some of the innovative techniques employed such as the aerial rope-walks for the study of tropical rain forests. Given Andrew Mitchell's background it is perhaps not surprising that these aspects of the expedition receive a large part of his attention. It will be interesting to compare this background story of the Eve of the Wind's voyage with the individual stories of the young explorers themselves shortly to be published under that title.

One small point on the historical side, but working at Greenwich I am afraid I could not really ignore it, the marine chronometer was first perfected by John Harrison in 1762 and not by Berthoud.

Dr Annie Hood

BARTHOLOMEW WORLD ATLAS. Published by John Bartholomew & Son Ltd., 1982. 170 pp. ISBN 0 7028 0404 5. Price £12.95. This atlas was first published in 1954 under the title *Edinburgh World Atlas* and it has been known as the *World Atlas* since the ninth edition (1974). The eleventh edition was published in 1977 and is now superseded by this, the twelfth edition.

First impressions of the atlas are good. It has a stylish black and gold dust jacket and covers and 46

the maps demonstrate high quality design and printing, superb clarity and a delicate, pleasing use of colour.

Basic world coverage is at 1:10M or 1:12½M, covering Africa, for example, in one single and two double pages. Many areas are shown at larger scales, in the 1:2M-1:6M range – e.g. the British Isles at 1:1¼M, New Zealand and the USA at 1:5M. These general purpose maps with political boundaries, settlements and communications on a topographical base form the heart of the atlas. They are at well-chosen scales, detailed and accurate and are preceded by a traditional Bartholomew's 'educational' section devoted to co-ordinate systems, map projections, geographical terms etc., and followed by a good fifty-page general index.

Perhaps the weakest part of the atlas is its thematic content. With a few exceptions (for example inset city maps and one or two population map details) a map by map comparison of the 1954 and 1982 editions suggests a steady state world – apart from metrication. In reality, however, we live in a changing world – a world in which tropical forests are cut down; a world in which population density patterns have changed over the last thirty years; a world of new regional, political and economic realities such as the EEC. Compiling small-scale thematic maps is not easy but if it was possible in the 1950s, it should be possible to up-date and improve them in the 1980s.

To sum up, this atlas is a reliable, sensibly planned, general reference work, with good topographical-political world coverage. It is also easy to use and pleasing to the eye. At £12.95 it is good value for money. Hopefully, preparations for the next edition will include a fresh, hard look at the thematic content.

Elizabeth Clutton (Geography Dept., University of Sheffield)

Catalogues Received

NICO ISRAEL, Keizersgracht 526, 1017 EK Amsterdam, Netherlands. Tel: (020) 22 22 25 Catalogue 23 Valuable printed books with some maps and manuscripts 1982. Catalogue arranged in author sequence of books on the history of science, travel books, rare atlases and a selection of manuscripts. pp 85, 165 entries, 24 illustrations, subject index.

H. Th. WENNER GmbH & Co., Hegerstrasse 2-3, Postfach 4307, D-4500 Osnabrück, Federal Republic of Germany. Tel: 0541-25516. *Antiquariatskatalog 301 Alte Stadtansichten und Landkarten*. General catalogue of maps and prints of all parts of the world. pp 24, 460 entries,

15 illustrations.

—: Antiquariatskatalog 301 Alte Stadtansichten und Landkarten. General catalogue of maps and prints of Western Europe. pp 26, 480 entries, 16 illustrations.

MAGNA GALLERY, 41 High Street, Oxford. Tel: (0865) 45805. A Catalogue of Maps of the Counties of England and Wales and General Maps of the British Isles. Catalogue compiled by B. Kentish. pp 96, 666 entries, 68 illustrations, contents list, list of references cited.

D & E LAKE LTD., 106 Berkeley Street, Toronto, Canada M5A 2W7. Tel: (416) 863-9930. Cartography 2 Maps of Canada and the Americas.

pp. [8], 63 entries, 10 illustrations.

Wm. REESE Co., 409 Temple Street, New Haven, CT 06511, USA. Tel: (203) 789 8081. Catalogue Twelve A Selection of Americana. pp [96], 559 entries, 6 illustrations.

WILLIAM WYER RARE BOOKS, PO Box 111, Williamstown MA 01267, USA. Tel: (413) 458 3369. Catalogue One A Selection of Fine & Rare Books. pp [56], 42 entries, 14 illustrations, including 1 in colour.

THE GLOBE, Rare Maps & Books, PO Box A3398, Chicago IL 60690, USA. Tel: (312) 528 6228. Catalog 5. Compiled by G. and M. Ritzlin, a selection of maps and books on all parts of the world, together with cartographers' portraits. pp 50, 187 entries, 30 illustrations.

—: Supplement to catalog 5. pp [2], 23 entries. ARGONAUT BOOK SHOP, 786-792 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA 94109, USA. Tel: (415) 474 9067. Fine And Rare Books catalogue 82. General catalogue of books in all fields. pp 76, 500 entries.

CAPT. K.S. KAPP, PO Box 64, Osprey, FL 33559, USA. *The Americas Maps & Prints Catalogue XIX*. Catalogue of maps and prints, chiefly of the Americas in 37 sections. pp 36, 798 entries, 46 illustrations, subject index.

CARTOGRAPHICS, PO Box 67, North Stonington CT 06359, USA. Tel: (203) 535 3152. Catalog IV XVI-XVIII Century Antiquarian Maps. Catalogue, in 10 sections, of maps chiefly of the Americas. pp 43, 130 entries, 26 illustrations, contents list, index, list of references cited.

references cited.

L.S. STRAIGHT, 101 Maple Street, Weehawken NJ 07087, USA. Tel: (201) 063 9115. Catalogue No. 343 Inexpensive Early Maps and Prints. Winter-Spring 1982. General listing of maps and prints of all parts of the world. pp 10, 173 entries.

BRENDAN M. MOSS ESQ., Antique Maps, Prints, 5337 Wallace Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada V6N 2A1. Tel (604) 261 7108. Wholesale Map List January 1982. pp [4], 153 entries.

MAARTEN. J. ISRAEL, Postbus 8, 1110 AA Diemen, Netherlands. Tel: (020) 26 13 85. A Selection of Recent Acquisitions – February 1982. pp [4], entries 108-169 incl., subject index.

—: A Selection of Recent Acquisitions – March/ April 1 1982. pp [10], entries 170-240 incl. ROBERT DOUWMA PRINTS & MAPS, 93 Great Russell Street, London WCIB 3QL. Tel: 01-636 4895. *New in stock list March 1982/3*. General listing of maps and prints of all parts of the world. Folding brochure, 727 entries, 21 illustrations.

—: New in stock list April 1982/4. Listing of maps and prints of all parts of the world, including a specialised listing of Wyld's 'New Zealand' (1850-post-71). Folding brochure, 478 entries, 15 illustrations.

MICHAEL COLE OF YORK, 41 Fossgate, York YO1 2TF. Tel: 0904-31752. A Trade-Only List of Items For Sale. pp (6), 768 entries, 1 illustration.

E.J. BRILL- LONDON, 41 Museum Street, London WC1A 1LX. Tel: 01-405 5482/5166. *List No L-056 June 1982 South Asia*. Listing of works relating to South and Southeast Asia. pp 16, 402 entries, 1 illustration.

RICHARD B. ARKWAY INC., 131 Fifth Avenue, Suite 401, New York, NY 10003, USA. Tel: (212) 475 6777. Catalogue XX Rare Books Spring 1982 Travels, Voyages, Atlases, Geographies, Americana, Canadiana, Judaica, Special Section on China & the Far East. Catalogue compiled by R. Augustyn, A. Deitz, E. Walker, R. Lan and R.B. Arkway. pp 64, 74 entries, 39 illustrations.

DAVID AND CATHY LILBURNE, PO Box 189, Cold Spring, NY 10516, USA. Tel: (914) 265-3785. Catalogue 4 1982. A Collection of Rare and Interesting Australian Maps and Prints. Catalogue arranged in 10 sections: Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, New Zealand, World & Hemispheres, Prints. pp 51, 354 entries, 52 illustrations, subject index, list of references cited.

ANTIQUARIAAT G.J. BESTEBREURTJE, Lichte Gaard 2, 3511 KT Utrecht, Netherlands. Tel: 030-31 92 86. Catalogue 7 Voyages and Travels. Catalogue in seven sections: Colonial and maritime history, East Indies, Literature and linguistics, West Indies, Voyages and travels, Bibliography, Addenda. pp [36], 628 entries, 2 illustrations.

L. WALTON, 41 Woodland Road, Levershulme, Manchester M19 2GW. Tel: 061-224 6630. Catalogue Four Maps and Prints. General catalogue of maps and prints of all parts of the world in five sections: British County Maps, Country Maps, British Prints, Foreign Prints, Miscellaneous Prints, pp 60, 1844 entries, 21 illustrations.

IVAN R. DEVERALL, Duval House, The Glen, Cambridge Way, Uckfield, Sussex TN22 2AA. Tel: (0825) 2474. Antique Maps Summer 1982. General catalogue of maps of the British Isles and the Americas. pp 8, 235 entries, 39 illustrations.

STEPHANIE HOPPEN LIMITED, 17 Walton Street, London SW3. Tel: 01-589 3678. Africana A Selection of Early Maps, Views & Pictorial Matter Relating to Africa. Catalogue, in two sections, of maps arranged in chronological order, and a selection of prints. pp 19, 61 entries, 11 illustrations, index.

—: The Americas A Selection of Maps, Plans and Views Relating to the New World. Catalogue, in ten sections, Western Hemisphere, North America, Canada, Arctic, Florida, Virginia and the Gulf, California and North West Coast, Caribbean, Central and South America, World, Very Recent Acquisitions, pp 28, 80 entries, 33 illustrations, index.

—: Holy Land. A Selection of Early Maps, Views & Travel Books Relating to the Holy Land & the Middle East. Catalogue, in six sections: Biinting's Holy Land, Middle East, Jerusalem, Arabia, World, Rare Books. pp 12, 40 entries, 15 illustrations, index.

—: A Selection of Early Maps, Plans And Views Relating to Islands. Catalogue, in seven sections:

Mediterranean islands, Pacific Islands, East Indies, American Islands including California as an island, Arctic and Iceland, British Isles, Books. pp 16, 80 entries, 20 illustrations, index. KENNETH NEBENZAHL INC., 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago IL 60601, USA. Tel: (312) 641-2711. The Compass for Map Collectors Number 44, 1982. Catalogue of maps of the world and the Americas, including the Eckebrecht-Kepler 'Nova Orbis Terrarum' (1630). pp 16, 88 entries, 46 illustrations.

STEPHANIE HOPPEN LIMITED, 17 Walton Street, London SW3. Tel: 01-589 3678. [Untitled catalogue of atlases, signal books, voyages, surveying and mining, curious cartography, magic and games, Americana etc.] Brochure format, 38 entries, 5 illustrations.

Publications Received

IL MOESANO NELLA CARTOGRAFIA. Dagli inizi al 1802. Con un elenco delle carte del Grigioni by Franchino Giudicetti. Published by Tipografia Menghini, Poschiavo, 1980. This booklet in Italian, is a bibliography and explanation of the maps of the Valley of Canton

Grigioni in Switzerland up to the year 1802. 56pp, 20 ills. Obtainable from Dott. Franchino Giudicetti, Schlösslistrasse 39, 3009 Berna, Switzerland.

CAHIERS EUROPEENS, EUROPAISCHE HEFTE, NOTES FROM EUROPE, July 1981. A European Quarterly Cultural Review. Printed in Germany. ISBN 0343-6489. Includes an article by one of our subscribers, Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke of Hamburg entitled 'Iceland and Cartography.'

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Sir

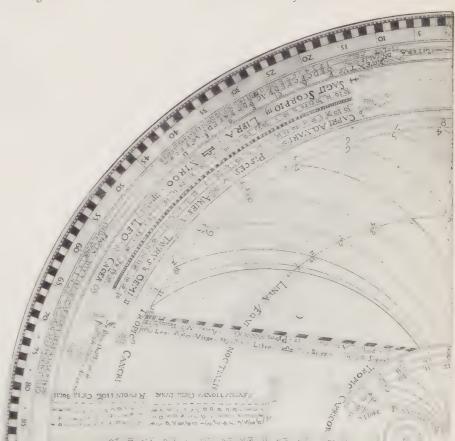
Following publication of our article, 'Sir Robert Dudley's Contributions to Cartography' in the June 1982 issue of *The Map Collector*, we have received this photograph of Dudley's quadrant (see below) from Signorina Franca Principe of the Museo di Storia della Scienza, Florence.

It is on display in the museum: Inventory No. 3365, Catalogue No. 153; made of brass, with a radius of 36 cm. The English wording reads: 'Sir Robert Duddeley was the Inventer (sic) of this Instrument. Ano 1597.' This was made long before Sir Robert Dudley went to live in Florence, so clearly he took it there from England together with a number of other

instruments. All other wording is in Latin. It is very finely worked and carefully engraved. The solar and lunar revolution cycles date from 1532 to 1868 and from 1539 to 1824 respectively. It also contains an Easter table, dominical letters, a zodiacal calendar, tropics, an equinoctial line and planetary hours.

The other instruments actually attributed to Dudley in the museum are a windrose and an astrolabe.

O.A.W. Dilke Margaret S. Dilke School of Classics, The University of Leeds.





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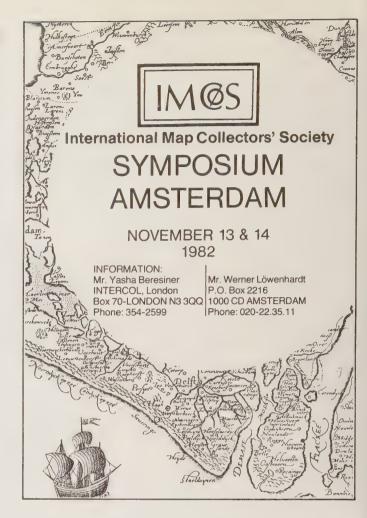
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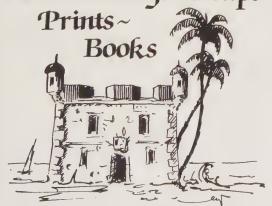
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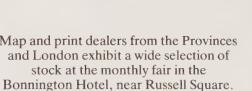


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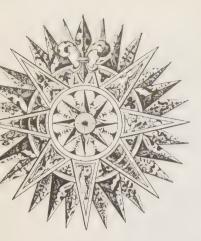
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Five Unusual Maps of the Falklands by Peter Barber

IN 1978 the British Library's Department of Manuscripts bought a set of early maps of the Falkland Islands. Few people were interested at that time but at the height of the recent conflict the maps formed the centrepiece of a display mounted in the Department's galleries at the British Museum. Many visitors from

all over the world took an interest in the display.

The maps show the Falkland Islands in 1768 during the period of the first British settlement. The settlement was established at Port Egmont on Saunders Island off the north coast of what is now known as West Falkland during the years 1765 and 1766, shortly after a French fleet under Admiral Louis Antoine de Bougainville had founded a somewhat larger settlement at Port Louis on East Falkland (1764). The British settlement never spread beyond the northern coast of West Falkland and neither did it prosper. The bare and largely swampy terrain and the harsh climate rapidly proved unsuitable for growing any crops, forcing a dependence on hunting, shooting and fishing. In order to sustain the settlement, which never seems to have amounted to much more than a garrison, the government was compelled to send out an annual supply ship.

In 1766 the French surrendered their rights and claims to the Spanish for £24,000 and from 1769 the Spanish tried to make good their claim to both islands. In June 1770 the British settlers were expelled by a small Spanish fleet. This incident almost provoked a war between Britain and Spain, and the crisis only passed when Spain reluctantly agreed to the settlers' return in the following February. Nevertheless it was not long before the British government itself finally decided to withdraw the settlement, on

the grounds that it was not economic, in 1774.

These five maps illustrate in naive but lively detail the activities of the settlers when the British settlement was at its height. They were drawn by Thomas Boutflower of Newcastle and (later) Ottery St. Mary (1732-1775) who, according to family tradition, was a trained carpenter. He accompanied Commander Thomas Jordan to the islands as purser to his crew aboard the sloop H.M.S. *Carcass* in 1767-68 (Muster list: PRO ADM 36/7566. No logs

survive for this particular voyage).

Boutflower was not a trained cartographer and there were very few printed maps of the islands which he could have consulted. As late as 1831 Felipe Bauza, the Spanish Hydrographer Royal and arguably the greatest living expert on Latin American cartography considered the islands to be ill-mapped (F. Bauza to Francis Beaufort, 14 July 1831. Hydrography Department, Ministry of Defence, Taunton: B914). Boutflower's lack of training and lack of background information show in the distorted coastal outlines beyond the northern coast of West Falkland and in the archaic orientation with south at the top. He was evidently unaware of the recent surrender of French sovereignty. In the largest map, showing both islands, East Falkland is called 'French Island' and West Falkland 'Brittish Island.' French Island is shown as a mere appendage to Brittish Island as no doubt it appeared to a patriot like Boutflower. Not for him detailed surveying which would have shown East Falkland, at 2610 square miles, to be larger than West Falkland at 2090 square miles!

Despite its inaccuracies, the map proved an informative guide to parts of the recent campaign. Pebble Island, where the largest raid prior to the main landing took place, is shown. A note of slightly later date than the rest of the map, over the sketchy portrayal of a ridge on East Falkland, states it was 'From the top of

this mountain Capt. Jordan reconoiterd the French settlement in March 1768. This surely marks the area of the hills from which, in June 1982, the British first reconnoitered and then proceeded to capture Port Stanley, which lies by an inlet not far to the south of Port Louis.

What was the purpose of the maps? They were certainly not intended for professional use. No soundings are given, though rocks and sandbanks are shown, and the interior of the islands is barren of indications of physical features other than the mountainous ridge near Port Louis and mentions of the 'low ground' on the south of East Falkland that were added later. Boutflower probably drew the maps for pleasure: partly as souvenirs, partly as evidence of his skill (to his fellow sailors, at least!) as a cartographer. That the map, with others, was not given away but remained in the possession of Boutflower's descendants, the Davy family, until 1970, tends to support this hypothesis as does the sense of fun that pervades the four smaller maps. This is also present in the other maps known to be by him: a plan of Ottery St. Mary in Devon (1774) showing Boutflower himself in the company of some fishermen on a bridge (present whereabouts unknown) and, on a more gruesome note, his rendering of Porto Praia on the Cape Verde Islands, complete with the depiction of

Thomas Boutflower sketched 'The Mullet and Trout Fishery at the East End of Byron's Sound' (West Falkland) in 1768. He was a carpenter who seems to have acted as purser on Commander Thomas Jordan's visit to the First British Settlement at Port Egmont in the West Falklands. The Settlement lasted from 1765-74. It is interesting to note the evidence of hunting, shooting and fishing which were obviously the main preoccupation of the settlers. (Add. MS 603333A ii. By courtesy of the British Library)

malefactors' heads on poles near the Portuguese governor's house (British Library. Additional MS 60333.B).

The four small maps of the Falklands Islands (British Library Additional MS. 60333 A. ii-v) show sailors and settlers at work on the shores and little islands near Port Egmont. Small figures in large tricorn hats, accompanied by their dogs, shoot at little birds under the gaze of enormous albatrosses while others net or angle innumerable outsize trout and mullet (surely an angler's dream?). Penguin and albatross eggs are gathered in buckets while the birds themselves strut around apparently unconcerned and sea lions lazily stick their heads out of the water to observe what is going on. Elsewhere wild geese are being hunted by a 'progging' (foraging) party and sea lions (one with a lion's head) are being pursued. Nowhere is a there any sign of a sheep – although they are known to have been first introduced at about this time. Of course, now, they are the mainstay of the economy.

Times have changed – a latter-day Boutflower would find the Falkland Islands a better mapped but sadder place.

Summary List of Maps

Add. MS. 60333 A.i 'A Draught of Falklands Islands in the Latitude of 51° 22′ South and Longtitude 64° West from the Meridian of London about 90 Leagues East from Cape Virgin Mary on ye Coast of Patagonia TB 1768.' 'T. Boutflower Delin.' Bar scale of 3½ inches to seven leagues (Approx.

inches to seven leagues (Approx. 1:380160). 40.2×71 cm. Compass indicator. South at top. MS. map. Ink and wash. Coloured.

Add. MS. 60333 A.ii 'A Representati

'A Representation of the Mullet & Trout Fishery at the E. End of Byrons Sound in Falklands Islands.' No scale or orientation given. 23.4 × 36.5 cm. MS. map. Ink and

wash. Coloured.

Add. MS. 60333 A.iii 'A Representation of the Wild Geese Chace, or progging party on Keppels Island at Port Egmont.' No scale or orientation given. 23.1. cm \times 36.5 cm. MS. map. Ink and wash. Coloured.

Add. MS. 60333 A.iv 'A Representation of the Sea Lion party on Burnt island in Byrons Sound.' No scale or orientation given, 23 × 36.7 cm. MS. map. Ink and wash. Coloured.

Add. MS. 60333 A.v 'A Representation of the Pengwin and Albitrose Towns in the N. side of Saunders's Island during the Egg season at Port Egmont.' No scale or orientation given. 23.5 + 36.5 xm. MS. map. Ink and wash. Coloured.

Books consulted

Whittakers Almanack

Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th edition, 1911)

The Times, 15 April, 1982

The Commissioned sea officers of the Royal Navy 1660-1815 (3 vols. National Maritime Museum, 1954)

Phillips, Son & Neale, 28 July 1970 (auction no. 18355, lots 116, 117) [Sales Catalogue]

Stanley Gibbons Auctions, 1 September 1978 (lot 272) [Sales Catalogue]

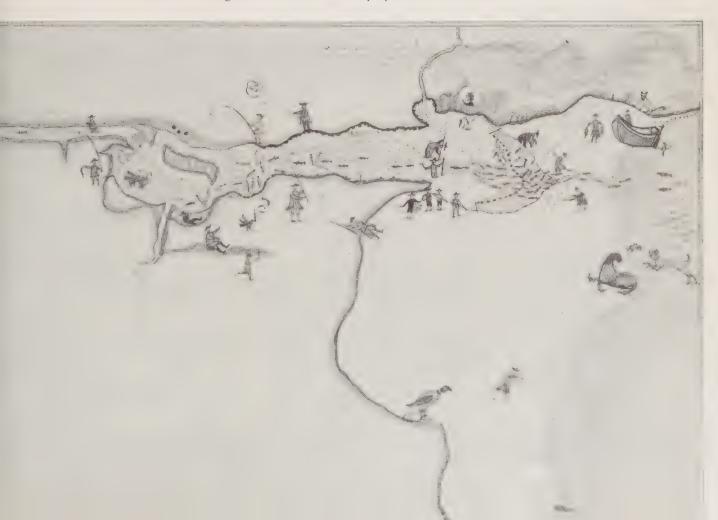
Douglas Samuel Boutflower, *The Boutflower Book. The Complete Story of a family of the middle class connected with the north of England*, 1303-1930 (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1930) pp 56, 60

Thomas Falkner, A Description of Patagonia . . and some Particulars relating to Falkland's Islands (1774) pp 93-94

Samuel Johnson, Thoughts on the late transactions respecting Falkland's Islands (1771) pp 15-19

University of Buenos Aires, Coleccion de documentos relativos a la historia de las Islas Malvinas (1957 onwards).

NB: I would like to thank Mr John Boutflower of Chepstow, Commander A.C.F. David, Hydrographer to the Navy, Dr Michael Jubb of the Public Record Office and Mrs Sarah Tyacke of the Map Library, British Library, for their kind assistance in the preparation of this article.



Collectors' Barometer

A continuous record of important items sold in auction.

Compiled by John Goss and Tessa Campbell

LOT 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 used 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 total lot numbers 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.

Exchange rates used in this report: DM 4.36 (Dec) = £1 4.22 (April) = £1 4.16 (May) = £14.20 (June) = £1F. 4.24 (March) = £1 4.21 (April) = £1US \$ 1.6825 (March) = £1 US \$ 1.775 (April) = £1

F. DÖRLING, HAMBURG, 9th-12th DECEMBER, 1981 (PREMIUM 15%)

1 (Anville, J. B. B. de), Atlas général). Mit 55 Kupferstichkarten von Anville (davon 1 Frankreichkarte doppelt) und 2 zusätzlich eingebundenen Karten von Mentelle u. Chanlaire (1 Frankreichkarte, 1 Karte m. d. Reisen v. Bougainville), zus. 58 teilw. m. Grenzkolorit versehene Karten. Paris 1743-86 (Datierung d. Karten). Gandldr. d. Zt. Gr.-Fol. (622) (6000,-) Graesse I, 157. Brunet I, 337. Ohne Titel erschienen. Unter den dekorativen Karten eine Karte d, östl. u. westl. Hemisphäre, ferner Karten von Europa, Asien u. Amerika, welche aus mehrreren Teilkarlen zusammengesetzt werden können, darunter Karten von Frankreich, Italien, Rußland etc. Anville (1697-1782) war erster Geograph des franz. Königs. In der oberen Hälfte mit einigen unbedeutenden Wurmgängen. Schönes Exemplar.

2 Mercator, G., Atlat sive Cosmographicae Meditationes . . . De novo multis in locis emendatus novissimique tabulis auctus. Studio J. Hondy. Mit gest, Titel und 179 Kupferstichkarten. Amstedam, J. Cloppenburg 1632. Pgt. d. Zt. Quer-4°. 3 Bl., 749

Koeman Me 200. Spätere Ausgabe dieses seltenen Atlas, welcher zum erstenmal 1595 erschien und ab 1606 von Hondius erweitert wurde. Mit 1 Weltkarte, 16 Karten von England u. Irland, 27 Frankreich, 6 Schweiz, 29 Deutschland, 17 Italien, 5 Afrika, 13 Asien, 10 Amerika u.a. Mercator (1512-94) begann seine kartographische Tätigkeit mit Globen, dann folgten einige Kartenfolgen (Flandern, Europa, England) und 1569 eine Weltkarte auf 18 Bl. Danach widmete er sich fast ausschließlich der Arbeit am vorliegenden Atlas. Bis auf wenige Flecken schönes Exemplar.

DM 10.500

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 592

A. L. VAN GENDT & CO., B.V. AMSTERDAM, 15th-16th MARCH, 1982 (PREMIUM 22%)

- HOMANN, HEIRS OF, Atlas Homannianus mathematicohistorice delineatus. Nuremberg, n.d. With engr. title, 82 doublepage & 1 fold. maps, all in contemporary handcolouring & a double-page handcol. table of distances. Contemp. blindstamped russia, large folio.

= The maps are dated 1723-'76. After the engr. title (dated 1762) a handwritten index in Dutch. The atlas includes 11 maps of the Netherlands, 1 of Zwitserland, 19 of Germany, 10 of America (including New England, Virginia, the Caribbean). At the end a plan with a nice profile of Amsterdam. Many maps have decorative cartouches or inset views. – Binding dam. & loose; the greater part of the maps loose, several creased in the innerfolds, some – mainly - stains and short tears, but all in reasonably good

- SCHENK, P. (the elder) & G. & L. VALCK, Nova totius geographica telluris projectio, edita per G. Valk. (Engr. title). Atlas Minor. Ex optimorum & praesertim Sansonianis, mappis accuratissimis, à P. Schenck collectus. Amst., P. Schenk, (ca. 1700). (Printed title). Handcoloured engraved title & 51 engr. maps (50 double-page, 1 folding), all contemp. handcoloured. 19th cent. h. leather (bind. somewhat worn & dam., loosening), large folio. (9000) = Cf. Koeman III, p. 110 & Val. 1. The maps have the address of

Valck, G. & L. Valck & some P. Schenck. Includes 2

worldmaps, maps of America, Africa, Asia & 40 maps of Europe, at the end a table of distances and the imaginary map "Schlaraffen Land." – According to the list of contents on printed title the general map of the Netherlands is lacking, but cont. 2 maps of the Rhine Provinces not mentioned in this list. Part of the maps with attractive cartouches, etc. (uncoloured). - The first map somewhat soiled & with some minor repairs, the folding map (Mediterranean) dam. & clumsy rep. with loss of text, some maps in the centre of the work with a large but rather light stain, small tears in a few folds. – In all a

TOTAL MAP & ATLASES 15

OINONEN, SUNDERLAND **MASSACHUSETTS, 28th MARCH 1982** (PREMIUM 10%)

BLAEU, JAN. Novum Italiae Theatrum, sive Accurata Descriptio ipsius Urbium, Palatiorum, Sacrarum Aedium, & c. 281 full-, double-page, and folding maps, plans, views, etc. 4 volumes. Large folio $(21\% \times 13\% \text{ inches})$, contemporary vellum, blind-stamped centre panels, morocco labels, gilt spines; some binding wear and soiling, perforation stamp on the title of each volume, most plates have a small library stamp on recto, usually in the upper right corner, one or two maps or plates with minor tears generally a clean and nearly pristine set internally

Hagae Comitum, 1724 EXCELLENT SET of this monumental Atlas. Includes the list of subscribers in Volume I. Phillips 3054, citing only the first 2

6 BLAEU, JAN. Novum Theatrum Pedemontii et Sabaudiae, sive Accurata Descriptio ipsorum Urbium, Palatiorum, Templorum & c. 145 full-, double-page, and folding maps, plans, views, portraits, etc. 2 volumes in 4. Large folio, contemporary vellum, blind-stamped centre panels, morocco labels, spines gilt; some binding wear and soiling, perforation stamp on title of each volume, most plates have a small library hand-stamp on recto, a few very minor tears, etc., generally a clean and nearly pristine set Hagae-Comitum, 1726 EXCELLENT SET of this magnificent atlas, including superb panoramic views by De Hooghe, De Ram, Borgonius, and others. A pencilled note inside the front cover of volume 1 identifies this set as the Duke of Hamiltion copy. Phillips 3055 (citing the issue with French text).

MERCATOR, GERARD. Atlas Minor. 143 engraved maps, 4 leaves; 656 (i.e. 644) pages; 8 leaves. Oblong 4to, old vellum; binding worn, perforation stamp on title, some hand soiling, etc. internally, occasional early period annotations, some browning of

paper, some foxing.

Amsterodami: Ex officina loannis Ianssonii, 1628

COMPLETE, SOUND COPY of this great atlas, including maps of Virginia, Mexico, the North Pole, Africa, North and South America, China, Cuba, South America, etc., etc. "Maps differ from those in earlier editions, and were engraved by Abraham Goos and Peter Keer." - Phillips 437.

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 18

CHRISTIES, NEW YORK, 1st APRIL 1982 (PREMIUM 10%)

8 [SENEX, JOHN, publisher. HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, engraver]. Pensilvania, Maryland, the Three Lower Counties and Part of Virginia, [London: John Senex c. 1732; probably printed

Engraved map, folio, 19¹/₈ by 11¹¹/₁₆ in. (48.6 by 29.5 cm), plate size 15 by 9⁷/₈ in. (38.5 by 25 cm), edges uncut, folded, two small holes at central fold, not affecting image, a few very tiny wormtracks to a small portion at extreme lefthand margin, very slightly browned
MANUSCRIPT ADDITIONS IN A CONTEMPORARY

HAND

CHARLES and JEREMIAH DIXONI. IMASON. DAWKINS, HENRY and JAMES SMITHER, engravers. A Plan of the Boundary Lines between the Province of Maryland and the Three Lower Counties of Delaware with part of the Parallel of Latitude which is the Boundary between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. [Title on West section cartouche:]
A Plan of the West Line or Parallel of Latitude, which is the Boundary between the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, n.p., n.d. [Philadelphia: Robert Kennedy, 16 August 1768]. Two engraved maps cut round and mounted on linen to form a

single sheet for official use, overall 26 by 743/8 in. (66 by 189.5 cm.

10 [MASON, CHARLES and JEREMIAH DIXON] DAWKINS, HENRY and JAMES SMITHER, engravers. A Plan of the Boundary Lines between the Province of Maryland and the Three Lower Counties of Delaware with part of the Parallel of Latitude which is the Boundary between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. [Title on West section cartouche:] A Plan of the West or Parallel of Latitude, which is the Boundary A Plan of the West or Parallel of Latitude, which is the Boundary between the Provinces of maryland and Pennsylvania, n.p., n.d. [Philadelphia: Robert Kennedy, 16 August 1768] AN OFFICIAL PENNSYLVANIA COPY (RETAINED BY BENJAMIN CHEW) OF THE TWO-SHEET MAP, CERTIFIED AND VALIDATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS WITH THEIR SIGNATURES AND SEALS

Two engraved maps cut round and mounted on linen to form a single sheet for official use, with manuscript additions, overall 26³/₄ by 75⁵/₈ in. (68 by 192 cm.)

11 MASON, CHARLES and JEREMIAH DIXON. A Plan of the West Line or Parallel of Latitude which is the Boundary between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, n.p., n.d. [drawn at Philadelphia 26 December 1767-29 February 1768],

signed below the cartouche: Cha: Mason, Jere: Dixon signed below the cartouche: Cha: Mason, Jere: Dixon MANUSCRIPT MAP, on six slightly irregular sheets of paper backed with linen, 67/16 to 67/2 by 75/3 (16.4 to 17.2 by 192.4 cm.) each of the 4 central sections approximately 14 in. (35.5 cm.) wide, the 2 outer sections approximately 103/4 and 91/4 in. (23.5 and 27.5 cm.) wide; finely drawn with pen and brush in black ink over pencil within a double-ruled ink frame; on heavy laid paper, apparently unwatermarked.

£396,000

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 5

J. L. BELJERS, UTRECHT, 6th-7th APRIL, 1982 (PREMIUM 18%)

12 SCHOTANUS A STERRINGA, B. Friesche atlas

vertoonende de gedaante van 't oud Friesland tusschen Rhyn en Eems, en van 't tegenwoordig tusschen 't Flie ende de Lauwers ... N. pl., 1698. Large folio. Loose leaves. Engr. title, 3 plates with coats of arms, and 31 double-page maps. (6000-7000) The excessively rare first edition (only 125 copies were printed) of the famous Frisian atlas, completed after 10 years of difficult work, during which the whole territory was surveyed anew. One of the best and most handsome documents of our old cartography" (Fockema Andreae, 59). The maps are decorated with fine cartouches, 20 of which are by Jan and Caspar Luyken; the latter also designed the title (van Eeghen en van der Kellen 232). 332). - (Blank margins of 2 leaves repaired; foxing to 1 map; marginal foxing to one other).

13 - ORTELIUS. Theatro d'el orbe de la tierra. - And Parergon sive veteris geographiae tabulae. – 2 works in 1 vol. Antv., 1602-03. Folio. Calf (worn, spine defective, but stitching sound). With 149 maps. (12.000-14.000) Koeman Ort 34 and III p. 69-70. I. Engraved title, portrait, 116 (of 117) double-page maps (lacks map 21: France), double-page view (Escorial), and 2 additional double-page maps (19*: Galazia; 20* Catalonia), not called for by Koeman. II: Engraved title, 33 (of 34) double-page maps, 2 double-page views (Tempe and Daphni), and 2 plates of the emperors of the German Empire. (Title of first work cropped at head and strengthened; tear in fold of 12 maps; 1 map partly lined; marg. wormhole in 6 maps; 3 maps loose; few

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 8

SOTHEBY's, 6th-7th APRIL, 1982 (PREMIUM 10%)

14 BURNEY (JAMES) HISTORY OF THE VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTH SEA OR PACIFIC OCEAN, 5 vol. in 4, FIRST EDITION, 40 engraved maps, charts and plates (of 41, lacks frontispiece to vol. II), mostly folding, contemporary calf, gilt, one cover detached [Hill p. 40].

*** 'The most important general history of early South Sea discoveries, containing practically everything of importance on

the subject . . .'. Hill.

15 COOK (Captain JAMES) [THIRD VOYAGE] A VOYAGE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN . . . for making discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere, 4 vol. (including atlas vol.), FIRST EDITION, 87 engraved plates, maps and charts, mostly folding, text vol. contemporary half russia, somewhat worn, uncut, atlas vol. contemporary red morocco, gilt, slightly worn [Hill p. 61; BCJC 1543; Holmes 47]

4to For G. Nicol and T. Cadell, 1784

16 DALRYMPLE (ALEXANDER). A COLLECTION OF [EIGHT] CHARTS AND MEMOIRS. 10 folding engraved charts, lacks the large map of the Coast of Hainan, 2 half-titles cut away, some spotting, contemporary sprinkled calf, gilt, foot of spine and hinges somewhat worn, bookplate of Charles Pierrepont. 4to 1771-1772

*** The list of contents calls only for six tracts. The two additional ones at the end are entitled 'Memoir of a chart of the Southern Ocean' and 'Memoir of a chart of the Bay of Bengal.'

£1.265

17 FLINDERS (MATTHEW) A VOYAGE TO TERRA AUSTRALIS; undertaken for the purpose of completing the discovery of that vast country . . . 1801, 1802, and 1803, 3 vol. (including atlas), FIRST EDITION, 9 engraved views after Westall in vol. of text, 16 large charts, 2 plates of coastal profiles after 10 double-page plates of collection in allowed. westait in vol. of jext, to large charts, 2 planes of coasial profites and 10 double-page plates of plants in atlas vol., lacks half-titles, light offsetting and spotting, library stamp of King's Inns Library Dublin on verso of titles, new spines and corners, old bords [F. 4to and folio G. and W. Nicol, 1814 576] 410 data 3000 *** The first circumnavigation of Australia.

£3.850

18 KRUSENSTERN (*Captain* ADAM JOHANN VON) ATLAS K PUTESHESTVIYU VOKRUG SVETA [Russian]. atlas vol. only, FIRST EDITION, 66 (of 68) engraved plates, double-page, all with Russian captions, one plate neatly repaired, contemporary calf, rebacked, original red lettering piece on front cover [Obolyaninov, Russian Illustrated Books 1835]

folio St. Petersburg, 1813

*** The first edition of Krusenstern's voyage round the world. £3.520

19 PÉRON (FRANÇOIS) AND LOUIS FRÉCINET. VOYAGE DE DÉCOUVERTES AUX TERRES AUSTRALES, 3 vol. of text (including Navigation et Geographie) and atlas, FIRST EDITION, 2 engraved portraits and 2 folding tables in vol. of text, atlas with engraved title, 15 maps and plans, 2 folding, and 39 plates, many printed in colour and a few finished by hand, extra-illustrated with 25 plates, many handcoloured, text vol. contemporary russia, atlas vol. contemporary half russia, worn [Hill p. 229; F. 449] 4to and folio Paris,

L'Imprimerie Impériale, 1807-1816 (atlas 1807-1811)

20 PHILLIP (ARTHUR) THE VOYAGE OF GOVERNOR PHILLIP TO BOTANY BAY; with an account of the establishment of the colonies of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island. FIRST EDITION, engraved title, portrait and 53 plates, plans and charts, several folding, list of subscribers, with the errata leaf and the advertisement leaf at the end, a good copy in contemporary calf, slightly rubbed, bookplate of Viscount Bulkeley [Hill p. 233; F. 4to For John Stockdale, 1789

21 PHILLIP (ARTHUR) THE VOYAGE OF GOVERNOR PHILLIP TO BOTANY BAY, with an account of the establishment of the colonies of Port Jackson & Norfolk Island, second edition, engraved title, portrait and 54 plates and charts, a few folding (one laid down on paper), 2 leaves of list of subscribers at the end, occasional light foxing and staining, modern half calf [F.

4to For John Stockdale, 1790

£1,870

22 STOKES (JOHN LORT) DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA; with an account of the coasts and rivers explored and surveyed during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, in the years 1837[-]43, 2 vol., FIRST EDITION, 8 folding engraved maps in pockets at the beginning of each vol. and 26 engraved and lithographed plates, a few lightly foxed, a few illustrations in the text, original cloth, unopened, the Phillipps copy with MHC in pencil and press-mark in ink [F. 4406] 8vo T. & W. Boone, 1846

 $^*{\ast}^*$ Admiral Stokes (1812-1885) the then lieutenant and later captain of 'The Beagle' is probably better remembered for his surveying work of Timor and New Zealand.

£2,200

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 22

REISS & AUVERMANN, GLASHÜTTEN IM TAUNUS, 20th-24th APRIL 1982 (PREMIUM 15%)

23 Münster, S., Cosmographei oder beschreibung aller länder, herrschafften, fürnemsten stetten. Basel, H. Petri, 1561. Fol. Mit Holzschn.-Titelbord., 14 doppelblattgr. Holzchn.-Ktn. u. ca. 900 Textholzschn., darunter 3 gefalt. u. 37 doppelblattgr. Ansichten. 16 Bll., 28 Bll. (= die 14 Ktn.), 1475 S. Schweinsldrbd. d. Zt., Rücken u. Deckel alt mit Papier überzogen (überklebt), an Rücken u. Kanten teilw. abbröckelnd. (2) 18 000,-Burmeister 74. – Neunte deutsche Ausgabe der berühmten, reich illustrierten Chronik. Mit den 3 großen Faltansichten von Heidelberg, Wien u. Worms; unter den doppelblattgroßen Ansichten Augsburg, Basel, Chur, Frankfurt/M., Frankfurt/Od., Freising, Fulda, Genf, Jerusalem, Koblenz, Köln, Lindau, Lübeck, Lüneburg, Paris, Rom, Speyer, Trier, Venedig, Würzburg u. a. Unter den 14 Karten, abweichend zu Burmeister, eine 2. Weltkarte (R 34) statt der Italienkarte (R 37). – Stellenweise leicht gebräunt od. vereinzelt fleckig, meist am Bug Die 3 großen Ans. nicht einwandfrei: Heidelberg mit Bildverlust beschädigt; Wien an den Rändern tlw. hinterlegt u. mit kl. Beschädigung im Oberrand (Wortverlust in der Legende); Worms an den Rändern ebenfalls hinterlegt sowie mit Bugeinriß. Einige der doppelblattgr. Ansichten am Bug leicht gebräunt, Augsburg ebendort etw. beschädigt. Titelbl. angerändert, bei den ganz vereinzelt kleine Randläsuren. Im ganzen gutes Exemplar.

24 Blaeu (Wm. J.) Atlas Norus. Dass. Pars III: (Nur) Italia. Amsterdam 1640. *Gr.-fol.* Mit altkol. gest. Tit. u. 58 (dav. 54 doppelblattgr.) altkol. Kupf.-Ktn. or.-Prgt. mit Vergoldung u. Goldschnitt. (5) 10,000,-Koeman Bl 36B. – Erste lateinische Ausgabe. Der vollständige Italien-Teil des 3. Bandes mit 58 Karten einschließl. der blattgr. von Crema u. den 3 halbseitigen von Korsika, Sardinien u. Elba. Teilw. etwas gebäuntes, jedoch im ganzen gutes und breitrandiges Exemplar in schönem Altkolorit. Gegen Ende wenige Ktn. mit leichtem Fleckenrand in der oberen Ecke. Die je 4 Ktn. von Griechenland u. Großbritannien sind mit dem zugehörigen Text

DM 9.300

25 Himmelsatlas. - Cellarius, A. Harmonia macrocosmica seu atlas universalis et novus, totius universi creati cosmographiam generalem, et novam exhibens. Amsterdam, G. Valk & P. Schenk, 1708. Gr.-fol. Mit altkol. gest, Front, v. F. H. van Hoven u. 27 (statt 29) doppelblattgr. altkol. Kupfertafeln. 2 Bil. (Tit. u. Tafelverz.). Hldr. d. Zt., Kanten leicht berieben. (5)

Koeman IV, Cel 3; Phillips 4274. - Dritte und letzte Ausgabe dieses wohl schönsten Himmelsatias des Barock. Sie erschien ohne den gedruckten Text der vorangegangenen Ausgaben; die Tafeln blieben unverändert, lediglich die neue Verlegeradresse von Valk & Schenk wurde in den Kartuschen hinzugefügt. Die chön kolorierten Tafeln zeigen Planisphären. Hemisphären. Weltkarte, Mondphasen, Planetenbahnen etc., alle von allegor.

Figuren oder disputierenden Astronomen umgeben. Besonders schön sind die Sternkarten mit den figürl. Darstellungen der Strernbilder (eigenti. Taf. 22-29, von denen hier jedoch Taf. 22 u. 23 fehlen). – Breitrandiges, nahezu fleckenlosen Exemplar. 2 Tafeln (24 u. 28) mit kl. Bugeinriß im weißen Unterrand; u. 17) im Bug ganz gering, 2 weitere (6 u. 16) mit kleiner Fehistelle ebendort beschädigt. Name eines Vorbesitzers in großen Druckbuchstaben auf den Oberrand des Titelbl. geschrieb

26 Mercator, G. - Atlas minor, das ist: Eine kurtze jedoch

DM 11,000

gründliche Beschreibung der gantzen Welt. 2 in 1 Bd Amsterdam, J. Janssonius, 1648. Quer-4to. Mit 2 gest. Titelbord. u. 209 (statt 214) ganzseit. Kupferstich-Ktn. 6 Bll., 446 (statt 460, recte 466) S., 2 Bll.; 1 Bl., 1 w. Bll, 428 (recte 436) S., 1 Bl. Blindgepr. Schweinsldrbd. d. Zt., leicht bereiben u. bestoßen. Koeman Me 203; Phillips-LeGear V, 5940. – Zweite deutsche Ausgabe bei Janssonius, erstmals ohne Mercators Namen auf den Titelblättern. Gegenüber der 1. deutschen Janssonius-Ausg. von 1631 um 66 Karten vermehrt. Enthält 1 Weltkte., 1 Polkte., 176 von Europa (davon 42 Deutschland), 14 v. Asien, 6 v. Afrika u. 11 Amerika. Inhaltlich mit der Ausgabe von 1651 identisch, für die Koeman (Me 204) ein Tafelverz, bietet. – Tl. 1 am Anfang u. Tl. 2 ganz mit leichtem Fleckenrand im Oberrand, gegen Ende etw. gröber werdend. In Tl. 1 fehlen die Seiten 336/37 u. 351-368 mit zus. 5 Karten des Balkans: Moravia, Hungaria, Transylvania, Sclavonia etc., Walachia etc.

27 "Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula." Weltkarte in 2 Hemisphären. In den Ecken Medaillonporträts berühmter Kartographen, an den Rändern floraler Schmuck und große Allegorien der 4 Elemente. Kol. Kupf.-Kte. v. H. Hondius, 1630. Qu.-fol. – Prächtige Karte. (13) 4000,– DM 5,200

28 "Nova totius orbis terrarum geographica et hydrographica tabula." Weltkarte, umgeben von 4 Bildleisten: seitlich Allegorien der 4 Elemente u. 4 Jahreszeiten, oben Allegorien des Mondes und der Planeten, unten die 7 Weltwunder. Mit 2 kl. Nebenkarten der Pole u. 3 Schriftkart. Altkol. Kupf. v. W. Blaeu, 17. Jhdt. Qu.-fol. – Prachtvoll in Erhaltung und Kolorit. (14)

29 – 5 Bll. flächenkolorierte Kupf.-Ktn. von W. Blaeu. Die Weltkarte umgeben von vier Bildleisten: Sternbilder, Jahreszeiten, Elemente und 7 Weltwunder. Die Erdteilkarten mit je drei Bildleisten: oben Stadtansichten, seitl. je 5 Trach-Ohne Rückentext. Etwas gebräunt und stockfleckig; in der Weltkarte knapp pfenniggroßer Braunfleck in der Bildmitte. Ränder insbes, an den Seiten verstärkt bzw. angesetzt.

"Americae sive novi orbis, nova descriptio". Altkol. Kupf. Kte. aus Ortelius, Mit ornamentalen Verzierungen in den Ecken u. ausgem. fig. Rollwerkskart. Qu.-fol. Im Bug 2 kl. Löcher hinterlegt; unten Kolorit-verlust durch Verklebung. Fleckig, vor hinteriegt; unten Kolorit-verlass durch verkosang.

allem die weißen Ränder. Stempel rück-seitig gelöscht. – Frühe
Ausgabe, noch ohne die 2. Kartusche oben links u. mit 3 großen
Schiffen im linken Bildteil. (126) Schiffen im linken Bildteil. (126) DM 6,200

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 1145

DR. HELMUT TENNER KG, HEIDELBERG, 4-6th MAY 1982 (PREMIUM 15%)

31 MERCATOR, G., Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. *Mit altkolor. gestoch. Titel*, 4

de fabrica mundi et fabricati ngura. Mit altkolor, gestoch. Titel, 4 altkolor, gestoch. Zwischentiteln und 144 (143 doppelblattgr.) altkolor. Kupferkarten. Amsterdam, J. Hondius, 1606. Gr.-Fol. Beschäd. Pgtbd. d. Zt. (248)

**Koeman Me 15 (Kollation unseres Ex. identisch). – U. a. mit Weltkarte. Europa, Africa, Asien, Amerika, Großbritannien (16), Frankreich (14), Schweiz (5), Belgien und Holland (10), Deutschland, 19 deutschen Gebietskarten (darunter Westfalen, Rheinland, Württemberg, Sachsen, Hessen, Franken, Bayern, Böhmen). Österriech, Italien (darunter Lombardei Sizilien) Böhmen), Österreich, Italien (darunter Lombardei, Sizilien), Griechenland, Türkei, Zypern, China, Indien, Japan, etc. – 7 Karten mit Farbausbrüchen bzw. Einrissen beschäd, (teilw hinterlegt bzw. überklebt), 16 weitere Karten mit Bug- bzw. Randeinrissen hinterlegt bzw. überklebt. Gestoch. Titel etw. flekkig und Ränder ausgefranst; stellenw. geringfäig fleckig, sonst innen gut erhaltenes Ex. mit den Karten in prächtigem Altkolorit.

32 STUMPF, J., Gemeiner loblicher Eydgenossenschaft Stetten, Landen und Völckern Chroniewürdiger thaaten beschreibung . . . Jetzt neüwlich zum andern mal in den truck gäben . . . gemeeret . . . vom 1548. jar biß gegnwirtig 1586. jar Mit 13 (5 doppelblattgr.) Holzschnitt-Karten und sehr zahlr. (Bl. 1 kolor.) Textholzschnitten. Zürich, Froschauer, 1586. Fol. Schweinsldrbd. d. Zt. auf Holzdeckeln, monogr. "W(ilhelm)

CUMULATIVE INDEX TO AUCTION REPORTS, covering Issues 17, 18, 19 and 20

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F(unck)", mit reicher Rollen- und Plattenstempelung und 2 Messingschließen (berieb, und etw. fleckig: Deckelbezüge an den Ecken etw. gelöst). 30 nn., 732 num. Bll. (251) 16,000,— Lonchamp 2819. Waeber HI/I. 19. Rudolphi 823. Brunet V, 572. Graesse VI, 516. Leemann-van Elck 188. – Zweite Ausgabe der berühmtesten Schweizer Chronik. – Die 5 doppelblattgr. Karten zeigen Europa, Schweiz. Deutschland, Frankreich, sowie eine weitere Schweizkarte mit angrenzendem Gebiet. Die blattgr. Karten zeigen die Schweizer Kantone. Die Textholzschnitze mit Karten zeigen die Schweizer Kantone. Die Textholzschnitte mit verschiedenen Berufsdarstellungen, zahir. Wappen und einer Anzahl von Städteansichten wie Basel, Chur, Olten, Solothurn. Anzani von Stadteansichten wie Baset, Chur, Often, Solothurn, Zürich, etc. – Titel mit einigen dünneren Stellen (stellenw, durchgebrochen) und hs. Besitzvermerk dat. 1623; stellenw, unbedeutend braunfl., sonst sehr gutes Ex. in Meistereinband von Wilhelm Funck aus Stuttgar (Haebler 1, 126) mit der unbezeichneten Rolle Kreuzigung, Taufe, Verkündigung, Auferstehung, sowie der bezeichneten Platte mit dem Wappen von Wirttemberg. von Württemberg.

DM 15,000

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 55

HARTUNG & KARL, MUNICH, 11-13th MAY (PREMIUM 15%)

33 Cellarius, A. Harmonia macrocosmica seu Atlas universalis et novus totius universi creati cosmographiam generalem, et novam exhibens. Amsterd., Janssonius, 1661. Gr.-Fol. novam exhibens. Amsterd., Janssonius, 1661. Gr.-Fol. Kupfertit., 7 Bll., 125, 219 SS., 29 dpblgr. Kupferstichkin. Pgt. d.

Zt. mit Verg (4 Bindebdr. fehlen). (4000.–) Koeman IV, Cel 2; BM, Cat. of Printed Maps IV, 28. – Zweite Ausgabe mit nur geringen Abweichungen von der Erstausgabe des Vorjahres. Die wunderschönen Himmelskarten zeigen die Weltbilder des Ptolemäus, Copernicus, Tycho Brahes, Planeten-, Weltbilder des Ptolemaus, Copernicus, Tycho Brahes, Planetensonnen-u. Mondsysteme sowie die Stern-u. Tierkreiszeichen. Alle Karten mit prachtvol-len figurl. Staffagen, ornament. Umrahmungen oder Putten. – Text an den Außenrändern wasserfl., unt. etwas fingerfl., wenige Randläsuren hinterlegt. Kupfertit. angerändert. Die Karten sehr breitrandig, dort vereinzelt etwas wasserfl., 2 ob. Ecken ergänzt, 4 Einrisse hinterlegt, 1 Kte. unt. etwas angerändert. Im ganzen sehr gutes Exempl., die Kupfer in kräftigen Abdrucken. Einbd. stellenw. Bestoßen. Pet gering eingerissen, fleckie u. gewellt. Kapitale bestoßen, Pgt. gering eingerissen, fleckig u. gewellt. Kapitale etw. beschäd., unt. Kapital u. Vorderdeckel oben mit restaur. Fehlstellen, Vergoldung tls. verblaßt.

34 Blaeu, W. J. Seespiegel, Inhoudende Een korte Onderwysinghe inde Konst der Zeevaert, En Beschrybinghe der Seen en kusten van de Oostersche, Noordsche, en Westersche Schipvaert, 3 Abtlgn. mit insges, 13 Tln. in 1 Bd. Amst., Blaeu, 1627. Fol. Mit 109 Kupfktn, (2 mehrf. gef., 102 dpblgr., 3 ganzs., 2 halbs.), 3 geschn. Titign. (Wdhlgn.) u. viel. Textholzschn. Pgt. d.

Zt. (36,000,-)

Ebert 2449; Graesse I, 435; Koeman M. Bl. 32; vgl. Cat. Nederl.

Sheepvaart Mus. I, 67 u. Nat. Marit. Mus. Ldn. III¹, 62; nicht b.

Cox II, Phillips - [Thermore All Proposed State 1] Cox u. Phillips. - Überaus seltenes, zuerst 1623 erschienenes Werk, wohl d. zuverlässigste Seehandbuch seiner Zeit. Im ersten Teil wird d. terrestrische u. astronomische Navigation behandelt; neben schematischen Darstellungen (eine mit drehbarem Teil) zeigen d. Textholzschnitte d. einschlagigen nautischen instrumente. In d. übrigen Teilen werden d. Seewege, Küsten u. Häfen fast d. gesamten europäischen Nordatlantiks beschrieben, v. Lappland bis zu d. Kanarischen Inseln, einschließlich Baltikum, Nordsee, Ärmelkanal, Irische See, Biskaya usw. Neben den detaillierten, in ausgezeichneten Abdrucken vorliegenden Karten bemerkenswert auch d. zahlreichen Holzscheite, warschiedener Kirtsmorofile, mit henrostrebenden schnitte verschiedener Küstenprofile mit hervorstechenden Bauwerken u. anderen markanten Punkten. Erst durch d. Bauwerken u. anderen markanten Punkten. Erst durch d. naturgetreue Abbildung dieser Profile wurde e. zuverlässige terrestrische Navigation ermöglicht. – Alter Besitzverm. auf d. Haupttit. teils ausgeschn., gegen Ende Wasserlt. in I Ecke. sonst v. einer Frische u. vorzüglichen Gesamterhaltung, die bei einem Ge-brauchsbuch dieser Art erstaunlich ist.

35 Blaeu, J. u. W. (Theatrum orbis terrarum). Novvs Atlas, Das ist, Weltbeschreibung, 6 Bde, Amst., Blaeu, 1647-56, Gr.Fol, Mit 8 kolor, Kupftit., 404 kolor, Kupfktn. (7 mehrfach gef., 390 dpblgr., 3 blgr., 4 halbs.), 6 (5 kolor.) Textkupf. u. viel. (vereinz. kolor.) Textholzschn. OPgt. mit Rücken- u. Deckelverg., Goldschn. u. Bindebändern. Koeman Bl 33, 34, 41B, 47D, 51 u. 55. – Sehr seltene vollständige deutsche Reihe d. großen Werkes. Verschiedene Auflagen. Die

prachtvoll altkolorierten u. teils goldgehöhten Karten, mit Kostümmotiven, schönen heraldischen u. alle-gorischen Kartuschen sowie einigen kl. Städteansichten, verteilen sich folgendermaßen: Bd. I. Tl. 1: Welt, Arktis, Europa je 1: Nordosteuropa (Skandinavien, Rußland, Polen): 15: Deutschland u. Zentral-europa: 66. Bd. I, Tl. 2: Niederlande: 36. Deutschland u. Zehtral-europa: 6b. Bd. 11, Tl. 2: Niederlande: 54, Bd. 11, Tl. 1; Frankreich: 48, Bd. 11, Tl. 2: Spanien u. Portugal: 13; Afrika: 5; Asien: 11; Amerika: 15, Bd. III: Italien: 58; Griechenland: 4, Bd. IV: England u. Wales: 58, Bd. V: Schottland u. Irland: 55, Bd. VI: China u. Japan: 17. Der erste Bd. im unteren weißen Rand durchgehend etwas wasserfl. Bde. 5 u. 6 etwas gebräunt u. stockfl., sonst nur gelegentl. leicht gebräunt od. fleckig, wenige karten mit kl.

Schäden im Rand od. in d. Faltstellen. - Die schönen Blaeu'schen Verlagseinbände leicht fleckig u. ohne d. Großteil d. Bindebänder. Rücken v. Bd. I oben beschäd. Die Ecken meist bestoßen. Jeder Band mit eigenh. Besitzverm. (gezeichnetem Exlibris) Otto Hupp auf Innendeckel.

DM 80,000

36 (Reilly, F. J. J. v. Schauplatz der fünf Theile d. Welt . Wien 1789 ff.). Qu.-Fol. Daraus: 112 kolor, Kupferktn. u. 19 Wappentaf. Pp. d. Zt. (Rucken fehlt). Sammelband der Detailkarten der deutschen Lander, numeriert v. 201-312. – Tit. fehlt. Die Karten in sauberem Zu-stand. Vorderdeckel lose, beide Deckel fleckig u. an den Ecken

37 Münster, S. Cosmographey, das ist Beschreibung aller Länder. Basel, Henricpetri, 1598. Fol. 13 (st. 14) Bll., 26 dpblgr. Holzschn., Ktn., 1461 SS., 1 Bl. Mit ca. 1300 Textholzschn., darunter 67 dpblgr. Ans. u. Ktn. Hpgt. (10,000,-) Burmeister 83. – Es fehlt das Titelblatt, untere Ränder teils verstärkt, jedoch fast ohne Text- u. Bildverlust. Die An-sicht v. Heidelberg mit geflicktem Einriss, das Blatt mit d. Falttafel von Wien ganz unterlegt, oben ganz minimaler Bildverlust u. knittrig. Im ganzen gutes Expl., jedoch stockfl. u. beschnitten.

DM 10,000

38 Riedl, A. v. Reise Atlas von Bajern od. Geogr.-geometr. Darstellung aller bajrischen Haupt- u. Landstraßen mit den daranliegenden Ortschaften u. Gegenden. (Atlasbd.) Mehn., b. Verf., 1796 (-1806), 4°, Gest Titel, 64 (1 gefalt., 2 dpblgr. u. 1 mehrf. gefalt.) kolor. Kupferktn., 1 Kupftaf., zusätzl. 1 dp. gefalt. kolor, gest. Legende u. 2 (1 kolor.) mehrf. gefalt. Kupferktn. Marmor. Pp. d. Zt.

DM 6.800

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 32

HARTUNG & KARL, MUNICH, 14th MAY, (PREMIUM 15%)

39 Österreich. Rhetiae alpestris in qva Tirolis com: descriptio. Radg. v. Wolfg. Lazius. 1561. Plattengr. 48:5:37.5 cm.

Bagrow I, 132. – Die alteste Karte v. Tirol aus d. 12 Ktn. umfassenden Atlas «Typi chorographici», mit dessen Anfertigung Lazius bereits 1545 begonnen hatte. Sie wurde 1573 v. Ortelius in sein «Theatrum orbis» aufgenommen. Die Karte, v. ornament. Bordüre eingefaßt u. von Wappenkartuschen umgeben, reicht im N. bis Mühldorf a. Inn, im S. bis Verona, im W. bis zum Engadin Kräftiger Abdruck, an 3 Seiten ca. 2-3 cm w. Rand. – Am re. Rd. bis etw. über d. Plattenrd, beschnitten u. stellenw, etw. fleckig; mit kl. Ausbruchen bzw. Einrissen, jedoch außerhalb d. ornament. Bordüre, der eigentliche Bildteil wird nicht beeinträchtigt.

DM 5,400

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 87

TAVINER'S BRISTOL, 20th MAY 1982 (PREMIUM 10%)

40 BLAEU (JOHANNES), Geographiae Blavianae Volumen Ouintum, quo Anglia, quae es Europae Liber Undecimus, Continetur, pub. Amstelaedami, Labore & Sumptibus Joannis Blacu, 1662, fine hand col. eng. maps (59), all double-page, except Isle of Man, which is single-page, a.e.g., orig, panelled vellum gilt, folio. Lacks only typographic label on eng. title: see Skelton, County Atlases of the British Isles, no. 71. (1) £3800

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 129

SOTHEBY'S, 25th MAY, 1982 (PREMIUM 10%)

41 BLOME (RICHARD) BRITANNIA OR A GEO-GRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE KINGDOMS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, FIRST EDITION title in red and black, 50 engraved maps, double-page or folding, an extra view of London inserted at p. 149, 24 plates of arms, very small marginal tear in one of the plates of arms just affecting engraved surface, vellum gilt, upper hinge splitting [Wing B3207]

42 CAMDEN (WILLIAM) BRITAIN OR A CHOROGRAPHICALL DESCRIPTION OF . . . ENGLAND. SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, transl. Philemon Holland, engraved frontispiece, 57 engraved double-page maps (one single page), engravings in the text, a few maps just shaved at margin affecting printed line, calf gilt, broken [STC 4510]

folio F.K.R.Y. and I.L. for Andrew Heb, 1637

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 8

SOTHEBY'S, 26th-27th APRIL, 1982 (PREMIUM 10%)

43 BLAEU (J.) NOUVEAU THEATRE D'ITALIE, ou Description Exacte De Ses Villes, Palais, Eglises, &c. [Townbooks of Italy], 4 vol., titles in red and black, half-title in vol. 1 only, engraved title in vol. 4, together 266 plates (Koeman's Tonly, engravea title in vol. 4, logetier 200 plates (Roemans collation calls for 294) containing 324 engraved plans and views, wanting the regional maps listed by Koeman, some browning of leaves, occasional spotting of plates, uniform contemporary calf gilt, worn, arms of William Douglas, Duke of Queensbury, on sides [cf. Koeman I, BI 87-90]

folio (530mm by 350mm) Amsterdam, P. Mortier, 1704
*** The four volumes contain town plans and views in Northern Italy, the Papal States, Naples and Sicily, and Ancient Rome

- 44 [CAMDEN (WILLIAM) BRITANNIA], sixth Latin edition, another copy, 49 maps only (of 57), coloured by hand (47 double-page, 2 full-page), wanting the engraved and printed titles, part of the first two and the last of the 4 leaves to the readers, C1-6 (pp. 25-36), F1-5 (pp. 61-70, with the plates of coins), and 8 maps, but with the addition of 50 engraved county maps by Thomas Kitchin [C. 1750], uncoloured, mostly mounted, bound in, except N. Wales loosely inserted, 4 of the Camden maps defective, one or two torn or separated in centre fold, head- and tailpieces, initials and some text illustrations, coloured by hand, a few paint-stains and pen-marks, list of missing maps, etc., written in an early hand on mounted original blank at beginning of vol., eighteenth-century calf gilt, rubbed folio (310mm by 220mm) [1607]
- 45 DU HALDE (J. B.) DESCRIPTION GEOGRAPHIQUE DE L'EMPIRE DE LA CHINE ET DE LA TARTARIE CHINOISE, 4 vol., title in red and black, 65 maps and plates, mostly double-page or folding, 3 coloured in outline, map facing preface vol. I with small tear and map at p. 220 shaved at foot half-title grazed, a little marginal worming at end of vol. III, half-title to vol. IV slit in inner margin, mottled calf, gilt, rebacked, some wear, g.e. folio Paris,
- 46 FLAMSTEED (JOHN) ATLAS CŒLESTIS, engraved 40 FLAMSTEED (JOHN) ALLAS CELESTIS, engraved portrait by G. V. Vertue after T. Gibson, 27 engraved star-maps, I folding, remainder double-page (no. 14 on 2 sheets), engraved head- and tailpiece and initial, slight staining and spotting, contemporary half calf, worn [Brown, p. 47] folio 1781
- 47 GUICCIARDINI (L.) DESCRIPTION DE TOUTS LES PAIS-BAS, engraved title, 70 engraved maps and plans only, mostly double-page, lacks frontispiece, some staining and soiling, slight worming, stitching defective, inside hinges broken, contemporary vellum, worn and soiled; sold as an atlas, not subject to return folio Antwerp, C. Plantin, 1582
- KIP (J.) NOUVEAU THEATRE DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE, four vol. plus atlas supplement, in two vol., titles printed in red and black, texts and index leaves, 226 engraved plates trincluding 16 folding maps, plans and panoramas) plus 36 double-page county maps, all uncoloured, some of the folding plates with minor tears at folds, but without loss of engraved surface, wanting engraved frontipieces, contemporary calf gilt, marbled endpapers folio (520mm by 345mm) London, J. Smith, 1724 and D. Mortier

The atlas supplement, Atlas Anglois, contains 36 of the maps originally issued by J. Jansson in Amsterdam in 1646, but the title bears the imprint of D. Mortier, dated 1715. Skelton [County Atlases of the British Isles, p. 189] notes that only 20 of the 1715 issue of the Jansson maps bear the Schenck and Valk imprint. whereas it appears on all the maps in the present work.

Most of the engraved plates are signed by J. Kip or L. Knyff; other names include D. Loggan, H. Terasson, M. A. Houduroy, J

Lightbody, P. Tempest, J. Sailmaker, J. Nutting, J. Schynvoet and W. Holling

E4 391

49 LINSCHOTEN (JAN HUYGEN VAN) HIS DISCOURS OF VOYAGES INTO YE EASTE & WEST INDIES, first edition in English, engraved title (defective and inlaid) and 8 folding plates and maps, one on three sheets, only (of 12), mostly a little torn and defective, 4 woodcut and 3 engraved maps in the text, a few tears, mostly marginal, mostly repaired, somewhat browned and stained throughout, EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED with 30 double-page plates from the Dutch edition, mostly with an English translation of the caption in a contemporary hand, early interteenth-century blindstamped russia, hinges cracked [STC 15691; Church 321]; sold not subject to return folio [1598]

50 STAUNTON (Sir GEORGE) AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF AN EMBASSY FROM THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA...taken chiefly from the papers of ... the Earl of Macartney. 3 vol. (including atlas vol.). engraved frontispiece portraits and illustrations in the text vol., 44 engraved maps and plates, a few double-page or folding, some waterstaining in the text vol., one leaf of preliminaries misbound in vol. II, text vol. contemporary russia, gilt, hinges cracked, allas vol. contemporary half calf, somewhat worn

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

folio (476mm, by 322mm.) Nuremberg, A. Koburger, 12 July,

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

£9350

52 PUFENDORF (SAMUEL DE. Baron) HISTOIRE DU REGNE DE CHARLES GUSTAVE ROY DE SVEDE Traduit en François sur le Latin. FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH. additional engraved litle. II engraved portraits. II4 engraved double-page views, maps, plans and plates, 15 folding, and a FOLDING PANORAMA OF STOCKHOLM with Carl Gustave's funeral procession extending to c. 4½ metres, half-title, numerous engraved headpieces, vignettes and initials, engraved by Le Pautre, Dahlbergh and many others, a few natural flaws and small tears, repaired, some just affecting text, a few leaves very slightly dampstained, ownership inscription of Lionel Tolmach dated 1728, contemporary mottled calf, spines gilt incorporating the cypher of Louis XIV, hinges neatly repaired [viz. Lipperheide 558, later edition]

folio Nuremberg, aux frais de Christophle Riegel par Knurz, 1697

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 21

JOCHEN GRANIER, BIELEFELD, 5th JUNE 1982 (PREMIUM 15%)

53 Handatlas mit 2 Tabellen, 1 kolor. Karte zur Kriegskunst und 62 kolor. Kpfrstich-Karten. Meist v. J. B. Homann ca. 1720. Fol. Hl.dr. d. 19. Jhdts. (Rckn. stark ber.). (59) (8.0001.–) Die Karten alle auf dünnem Papier aufgezogen. Neben 1 Welt- u. 1 Europakarte., 25 Deutschland-karten; 3 Osterreichkarten sowie 1 Schweizkarte. Karten v. den Beneluxlandern, Frankreich. Italien, Spanien. Großbritannien, Schottland, Irland. Griechenland. Rußland. Polen. Griechenland. Asien. Neu-Spanien (Mexiko) u. a. – Die Karten tis. mit prächtigen Kartuschen einige mit Stadtansichten. – 7 Karten mit Fehlstellen u. zus. 2 Fragmente. Etw. fingerfleckig. Tis. etw. angeschmutzt.

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 58

SOTHEBY'S, 7th JUNE 1982 (PREMIUM 10%)

54 ORTELIUS (ABRAHAM) THEATRUM ORBIS IERRARUM, Latin text edition, 2 parts in 1 vol., engraved title, portrait of Ortelius, Koeman's issue with 170 names in Catalogus Auctorum, 109 (of 115) double-page engraved map sheets, Parergon, woodcut title, 32 engraved double-page map sheets, together 141, all fully coloured in a fine contemporary hand, a few short splits without loss of engraved surface, main title soiled, small library stamp and later ownership inscription on title [cf. Koeman III. Or. 20]

folio (442mm. by 300mm.) [Antwerp, 1595]

55 ROSSI (G. G. AND D. DE) MERCURIO GEOGRAFICO overo guida geografica in tutte le parti del mondo. 2 partsi in 1vol.. 2 fine engraved pictorial titles. 110 engraved maps (world map folding, 23 double-page maps, 86 full-page: part 1, 97 maps, part 2, 13 maps), variously dated between 1668 and 1693, some undated, all, except map of the celestial hemispheres, hand-coloured in outline, armorial and other title- and dedication-cartouches, slight waterstaining of lower margins of latter part of vol., a few stains, serial numbering of maps lightly pencilled in top fore-corners, contemporary sheep, worn, some worning of spine [cf. Phillips, Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress, 515]

large folio (605mm. by 475mm.) Rome, G. G. de Rossi, n.d.; Rome, D. de Rossi, 1692

* There is considerable variation in the contents of this work, which reproduces the maps of Cantelli da Vignola, Sanson and others. The present copy contains 110 maps, compared with the total of 112 (52 in vol. 1, 60 in vol. 2) in the Library of Congress copy, but has 13 of the 18 maps cited by Phillips as wanting in the latter, which also does not contain the folding world map.

2,5000

56 WERDENHAGEN (J. A. VON) DE REBUS PUBLICIS HANSEATICIS TRACTATUS. engraved title, 24 portraits, including one of the author, 39 double-page maps, including 14 maritime maps, 95 (of 104?) double-page or folding plates and plans of European towns, some with more than one view, plates of Zürich and St. Gallen separated at centre-fold, several others with short tears at or near fold, some plates slightly stained or discoloured, text browned, contemporary blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards, rubbed and soiled, with clasps; sold as an atlas, not subject to return

folio Frankfurt, Matthaeus Merian, [1641]

TOTAL MAPS & ATLASES 5

SOTHEBY'S, 10th-11th JUNE 1982 (PREMIUM 10%)

57 CAMDEN (WILLIAM) BRITANNIA, sixth and last Latin edition and the first with county maps, engraved title incorporating map, printed title, with woodcut arms, 57 engraved maps (55 double-page, 1 folding, 1 full-page), Latin text on versos, text engravings and 8 plates of coins, printing flaw slightly affecting engraved title, lower margin of map of Lancashire cut close, minimal waterstaining of fore-margins of titles and a few following leaves, occasional slight spotting, tear in blank surface of last leaf, ownership inscription on titles "de Conventu Parisiensis Patrum Minimorum," crowned stamp of the same gilt on upper covers, contemporary calf, rebacked and restored, gilt spine [Chubb XVIII: STC 4508]

folio G. Bishop & J. Norton, 1607 £1500-2000

58 BICKHAM (GEORGE, Junior) A CURIOUS ANTIQUE COLLECTION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN ENGLAND & WALES, second edition, printed title and index leaf, engraved frontispiece and 46 plates, 42 bird's-eye views of counties, etc., 2 other plates and 2 plates of tables, contemporary marbled boards, later calf spine and corners, morocco label [Chubb CLXXX] 4to 1796 £750-1000 ** Reissues of the 42 bird's-eye views in Bickham's "British Monarchy." 1743-54.

£22

59 CELLARIUS (C.) TABULAS GEOGRAPHICAS ORBIS VETERIS

37 double-page engraved plates comprising title and dedication, armillary sphere and 34 maps of the ancient world (including I of the Americas). ALL ILLUMINATED AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, modern vellum gili oblong folio [n.p.], 1774 £1000-1200

60 COMPOSITE ATLAS – A collection of 44 double-page engraved maps from the Ortelius Theatrum (including the World. America, Africa, Asia, Europe, the Northern Regions. British Isles in post 1587 states, fine impressions) and Parergon, Papius' portrait of Ortelius and 11 important additional maps (see footnote), all without text on versos, one map only coloured, some cut down, and decorative borders of vignette town views and costume figures mounted separately, some maps damaged or slightly torn (but for the most part without loss of engraved surface), some surface dirt, old vellum boards, very worn

folio (450mm. by 290mm.) £6000-8000

* The additional maps include:

HOLLAND – de Hooge (Cornelis) Hollandt [Amsterdam]. 1565. SEPARATELY PUBLISHED MAP. This appeared in simplified and reduced form in Ortelius' *Theatrum* in 1570. Slight surface

dirt, small tear in lower blank margin; WORLD – de Jode (Cornelis) Hemispheriü ab Aequinoctiali linea, [Antwerp, 1593, or later], an early impression, slight abrasion to the stippled surface of the northern hemisphere; ASIA – van Langeren (H. F.) Asiae Nova Descriptio [Amsterdam, 1596, or later], extending from Palestine to Anian in North America, including Japan and the East Indies, small split at centre-fold; AFRICA – Teixeira (Luis) Tabula Aphricae nova sunta [Deventer, 1610], engraved by J. van Deutecom Jr. after Mercator (1595), insets of St. Helena and Moçambique, small tear at bottom centre; HOLLAND – Janszoon (W. J.) [i.e.: Blaeu (W. J.)] Comitatus Hollandia, Amsterdam, 1608, FIRST STATE, but wanting the top frieze of costumed figures and side borders of 12 vignettes, split at centre-fold; FLANDERS – Visscher (C. J.) Kaerte van Sluys, Het Zwin, [Amsterdam], 1627, small tear at centre-fold: RHINELAND PALATINATE – [de Jode (G.)] Palatinatus Rheni, [Antwerp, 1593, or later], after Mercator (1585); FRANCE – Verbiest (Isaac) Nova Toitus Geographica Regni Galliae, Antwerp, 1682, [? FIRST STATE], the border consisting of 13 vignette town views cut and mounted separately at end. This state not listed in BL Maps which notes 1653 issue only.

£5000

61 COMPOSITE ATLAS — A COLLECTION OF 90 ENGRAVED MAPS from Homann's Allas Novus and other sources, mostly eighteenth-century, a few earlier, of the World, European countries, Sweden, Asia, Africa, the Americas, etc., by J. B. Homann and Homann's Heirs (33), T. C. Lotter (16), N. Sanson, P. Schenk, M. Seutter and others, variously dated between 1733 and 1786, some undated, many hand-coloured in outline, principal areas in a number of cases fully coloured, plus Lotter's Tabula Anemographica, hand-coloured, surrounded by windigures, repaired, 8 engraved plans of Paris by Nicolas de la Mare, 1705, and the engraved title to Homann's Atlas Novus, hand-coloured, mounted, in 1 vol., bound without centre-folds, mostly full-page, a few folding, including Seutter's large map of the Danube, the Swedish maps include the Caribbean possession B. (J.) Charta öfwer Öen St. Barthelemi [Stockholm], 1786, some maps defective, a number repaired or mounted, many detached, loose in binding, nincieenth-century calf-backed boards, very worn oblong large folio (approx. 520mm. by 620mm.) £1800-2500

£1300

62 CORONELLI ([V. M.]) ISOLE BRITANNICHE: Inghilterra, Scozia, Irlanda, 3 parts, engraved title, 2 half-titles, 3 plates of arms (Great Britain, dated 1681, folding, Scotland, and Ireland, 2 other engravings), portrait of William III (folding), 2 portraits of Queen Anne (after Kneller), emblematic plate of Britannia, 10 maps (7 folding: Great Britain, England, Scotland, Ireland, [from Atlante Veneto plates], each of the last 3 in 2 sheets, 1 full-page each of the latter), 19 other maps and charts [several of the latter printed from cut down Isolatio plates], 1 compass rose, 40 town plans and views [many after Speed, London, a reprint of Coronelli's own Citta . . . principall dell'Europa plate [not mentioned in Howgego, but cf. No. 37]] on 38 plates (3 folding, 35 full-page), 127 small engraved views [many after Daniel King's Orthographical Designe of Severall Views . . . [c. 1670], 1 of which is 'Collery Lampton' in Co. Durham, one of the earliest printed views of an England industrial site] on 4 plates (3 folding), separate leaf of text (in Italian) to England, Scotland and Ireland, short tears in one or two of the folding plates; OXONIAE. ATQUE CANTABRIGIAE UNIVERSITATES CELEBERRIMAE. 2 parts. engraved general title, Oxford: subtitle, half-title, arms, portrait of Queen Anne (repeat of that in first work), 8 folding plates of figures in academic costume, small lear in one fold, 2 folding views and 3 plans of Oxford all based on David Loggan's Oxonia Illustrata, 1675], 35 views of the Colleges on 32 full-page plates, 2 folding views of the interior of the Bodleian Library; Cambridge; sub-title, half-title, arms, portrait of Queen Anne (repeat), plan of Cambridge [reduced from Loggan's plan of 1688], 24 views of the Colleges on 23 plates (3 folding), together 2 works in 1 vol., contemporary parchment, spine titled in manuscript

oblong folio (200mm. by 280mm.) [Venice, c. 1705] £1200-1800
"a" NOT IN BRITISH LIBRARY. Armao (Vincenzo Coronelli, 1944) records no copies of either work outside Italy, and none bound together in one volume.

£1100

63 FER (NICOLAS DE) L'ATLAS CURIEUX, 2 parts in 1 vol.. engraved titles, table (cropped and with several small holes) and 293 engraved plates containing maps, plans, views and descriptive text, several maps folding, some oulline colour, some discoloration and a few light stains, contemporary calf, worn oblong folio Paris, 1705 £1200-1600

£140

64 PTOLEMAEUS (CLAUDIUS) CLAUDII PTOLEMAEI GEOGRAPHICAE ENARRATIONIS LIBRI OCTO, 8 parts in 1 vol., re-translated by Bilibald Pirckheymer, annotated by Johannes Regiomontanus, 27 double-page maps of the Ancient world, 22 double-page maps of the Modern world, plus I full-page map of Lotharingia on verso of map 46, (all woodcut), most maps with text on versos enclosed within ornamental borders (said to be after the designs of Hans Holbein the younger), 2 leaves at end with manuscript commentary and diagrams in a later sixteenth-century hand, ink erasures and remains of wax seals on title-page, one or two maps a little stained at guards, a few minor water-stains, small wormholes affecting last few leaves, contemporary vellum folio (365mm. by 250mm.) Strassburg, J. Grüninger, 1525 £4000-

6000 £2800

65 SEUTTER (M.) ATLAS NOVUS Indicibus Instructus. Oder Neuer mit Wort-Registern versehener Atlas, engraved frontispiece (fully coloured), title printed in red and black, doublepage engraved dedication to the Holy Roman Emperor (Charles VI), printed dedication, 3 leaves text and index, 52 double-page maps (including twin terrestial and celestial hemispheres), all in

contemporary body colour, regional maps accompanied by printed gazetteer leaves (usually seen only as separate volume), a few small tears repaired, contemporary panelled calf, repaired folio (530mm. by 310mm.) Augsburg [1730 or later] £3000-4000

66 SEUTTER (M.) ATLAS NOVUS sive Tabulae Geographicae [Atlas Compendiosus], engraved frontispiece (in full contemporary hand-colour), 2 leaves printed text (verso of latter with paste-on engraved supplementary title and index), 19 double-page engraved maps, including twin-hemisphere world (an early state), the 4 continents, European territories, and Palestine (the [1725] version with cartouche signed by G. Rogg), outer margins of one or two maps a little frayed, original limp calf (with blind-stamped title), worn

folio (547mm. by 330mm.) Augsburg [1728 or later] £1200-1800

67 CORONELLI (VINCENZO MARIA) ATLANTE VENETO, vol. I and vol. II part 2, together 2 vol., engraved titles, half-titles, 3 frontispieces (one a divisional title in vol. 1), 4 portraits, engraved coat of arms, 3 'Gli Argonauti' dedication plates, 77 engraved maps and charts (mostly double-page) preceded by 10 double-page plates relating to geographical systems and projections, astronomy and 21 globe gores including 2 calottes (for the 31/2' globe), 19 engraved plates of shipping (3 double-page) and 11 plans and views (usually with separate frame, 2 small illustrations inset to each), engraved views, plans and maps in text, library stamps at end, contemporary calf, joints worn and repaired folio Venice, 1690-96 £7500-10000

*** Autograph inscription by Coronelli at the end of vol. I recording the part played by Gio. Batt. Dona, legal adviser to the , in the promotion of the atlas in the Senate on March 3rd 1685, and that the completed work was presented to the Collegio on April 30 1692. The chart 'Costa di Spagna' is a late printing of

the Levanto plate (1664), cf. lot 31.

GOOS (PIETER) DE NIEUWE GROOTE ZEE SPIEGEL, 2 parts in 1 volume, pictorial engraved frontispiece, 64 double-page engraved charts, coloured by an early hand in out-line, cartouches, compass roses, sailing ships and other embellishments similarly coloured and generally heightened with gold, the frontispiece similarly coloured, in the text 4 engravings and 2 volvelles (coloured) and numerous woodcut coastal profiles, the frontispiece restored in outer margins, some dampstaining in upper part also affecting a few following leaves, chart of the Zuyder Zee repaired, with some loss of engraved surface, occasional colour-offsetting, small piece torn from outer margins of one or two charts, just touching engraved surface, repairs to centre-folds or margins of some other charts, some discoloration, small library stamp at foot of frontispiece, contemporary calf gilt, repaired, modern ties, [cf. Koeman IV. Goos 29 (pp. 208/209)]
folio (505mm. by 310mm.) Amsterdam, 1674 £5000-7000
** Koeman lists 65 charts for the 1650 edition and calls for the

same number in that of 1674. However, the present copy and another examined (1669) do not have Koeman's Goos 17 (42) and (45) although an unlisted chart numbered 37 ('De Zee Custen var Vrancryck tusschen Swartenes en C. de la Hague') is included There are also discrepancies with Koeman's plate numbers

69 HORN (GEORG) ACCURATISSIMA ORBIS ANTIQUI DELINEATIO, hand-coloured device on title, 53 hand-coloured engraved maps (double-page or folding), some bound out of sequence, several short splits in folds (a few skilfully repaired), contemporary vellum boards, gilt [cf. Koeman II. Ja 4, p. 18 dated ClJOCLIIII. but ClJDCLIV in the present copy] folio Amsterdam, Johannes Jansson, 1654 £2500-50000

*** Includes a large-scale map of Palestine in six sheets. Horn (1620-70) was professor of History and Geography at Leiden

LEVANTO (FRANCESCO MARIA) PRIMA PARTE DELLO SPECCHIO DEL MARE (all published), engraved title, 28 engraved charts of the Mediterranean on 25 plates, all in outline colour heightened with gold, numerous woodcut coastal profiles and small plans in text, uncoloured, faint library stamp on title, contemporary vellum, repaired [cf. Koeman IV. Lev I (p. 217)] folio (412mm. by 287mm.) Genova, Gerolamo Marino and Benedetto Celle, 1664 £4000-6000

*** The atlas is a close copy of the third part of Pieter Goos' Zee-spiegel of 1662, the texts and legends on the charts being direct translations into Italian from the original Dutch. The frontispiece is a mirror-image copy of the Goos. Certain of the Levanto plates were used by Fr. Coronelli in the Atlante Veneto (1696), and in a new edition of the present work, with the same title under Coronelli's imprint in 1698, text and plates essentially unchanged. One of the earliest Italian nautical atlases and very

MERCATOR (GERARD) ATLAS SIVE COSMO-ORAPHICAE MEDITATIONES, engraved portrait, general and five sectional titles (all hand-coloured and heightened with gold), 108 hand-coloured engraved maps (all but three double-page) including duplicates of the Rumold Mercator twinhemispherical world map (text in different states) and Europe (each misbound at end of first and last sections), the map of the Americas wanting, general title and dedication leaf soiled and with a few repairs, margins of World maps and a few others shaved, small rust hole in map of Vlaanderen, map of Aargau damaged at top centre, hole in map of Vlaanderen, map of Aargut uamaged at top center, other minor defects and repairs generally confined to folds or marginal dampstains, some discolouration, library stamp on epitaphleaf, modern calf [cf. Koeman II, Me 13B] folio (400mm. by 280mm.) Duisburg,

[A. Busius, 1595] £7000-8000

*** The two World maps may be identified as Koeman's 1587 or 1595A, and [1602] (without sig. A1) respectively; the maps of Europe are apparently Koeman's 1595A and 1595B issues. The map of the North Polar regions is the first state with the hatched coastline of the circumpolar landmass.

72 ORTELIUS (ABRAHAM) THEATRUM ORBIS TERRARUM, FIRST EDITION, hand-coloured engraved title (soiled and repaired), 53 double-page hand-coloured engraved maps (2 spotted and others very slightly soiled or with minor repairs generally confined to margins) versos ruled, several splits in fold, margins of preliminaries soiled and repaired, rust-hole affecting one leaf at end, library stamp on dedication leaf, modern calf [cf Koeman III, Ort 1A-D, pp. 34-36]

folio Antwerp, Aegidus Coppenius, 1570 £6000-8000

73 PITT (MOSES) THE ENGLISH ATLAS, vol. 1 only additional engraved title, portrait of Charles II, dedication, subscribers' list, 44 double-page hand-coloured engraved maps, margins ruled in red throughout, plate showing Lapps brittle in places, some maps with slight damage in fold and minor repairs contemporary English red morocco, spine gilt, upper cover with arms of John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave (later Duke of Buckingham) [Wing P2306]

folio Oxford, M. Pitt, 1680 £3000-5000 *** This volume covers the Arctic, Russia, Poland, Scandinavia. preceded by 2 world maps (one a double hemisphere by J. van Loon). It was intended to publish *The English Atlas* in eleven volumes in emulation of Blaeu's great work, but only four volumes and the text of a fifth ever appeared.

74 PTOLEMAEUS (CLAUDIUS) GEOGRAPHIAE opus nouissima traductione . . . pressum (translated by J. Angelus, edited and corrected by J. Eszkier and G. Ubelin), 2 parts in 1 vol. . including the supplement, 38 (of 47) hand-coloured woodcut of maps after Martin Waldseemüller (36 double-page, 2 full-page) hand-coloured woodcut of planisphere on K1 verso and woodcut diagrams in text, manuscript coat of arms at foot of title (probably Vimercati of Verona) and modern library stamp, some minor repairs and worming (affecting the centre-fold of a few maps), headline of one map shaved, slight waterstaining throughout, flyleaf at end with several inscriptions and pen-trials in a good contemporary hand including 'Andreas Burgus ciuis ' sixteenth-century vellum, spine worn

folio Strassburg, Johannes Schott, 1513 £6000-9000
*** The full-page map 'Lotharingiae Ducatus' showing the place of activity of its author Martin Waldseemüller is the first known printed in three colours, in this instance in black, othre and red

PTOLEMAEUS (CLAUDIUS) GEOGRAPHIAE LIBRI OCTO, recogniti iam et diligenter emendati cum tabulis geographicis . . . per Gerardum Mercatorem, engraved title, 27 double-page engraved maps and one small folding map (supplementary to Africa III), title defective in margin and laid down, other margins in text reinforced, some light damp-stains library stamp on title, contemporary calf blind tooled, worn [Koeman II, p. 284]

folio (400mm. by 275mm.) Köln, G. von Kempen, 1584

*** The maps are unaltered from the edition of 1578.

76 VAN KEULEN (JOHANNES AND GERARD) A Collection of 14 Charts (preceded by sheet with large allegorical engraving and engraved imprint), 2 double-page, others folding, one loose, upper margin of one cropped, contemporary calf

folio Gedrukt tot Amsterdam by Johannes van Keulen Boeck Zee-kaardt Verkooper . . . A° 1726 (date slightly defaced possibly altered) £800-1200

*** Comprises: Atlantic Ocean (3); Baltic (chart 'Het Liedt van Stockholm' not recorded by Koeman), European Atlantic Seaboard (5); Black Sea, Santo Domingo, Pacific Ocean, East Indies and Indian Ocean (signed by Pieter Goos, cropped along upper margin as usual in its atlas form); India.

VAN KEULEN (JOHANNES) DE NIEUWE GROOTE LICHTENDE ZEEFACKEL, BEHELSENDE TEERSTE, T TWEEDE, 'T DERDE, 'T VIERDE, 'T VIJFDE OF 'T LAETSTE DEEL, five parts in 1 volume, Dutch text, general title-page, engraved allegorical frontispieces after Jan van Luyken to Parts I and V, frotispieces to Parts II, III and IV removed, 34 + 39 + 17 + 24 + 23 engraved charts in contemporary outline colour, the cartouches and embellishments mostly fully coloured, heightened with gold, numerous woodcut coastal profiles, in text, coloured, includes F. de Wit's 'Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis' twin hemispherical world map in Part I, with minor repairs not affecting appearance, in Part II, charts of the Zuyder Zee and Texel repeated from Part I (the latter only called for by Koeman), the chart 'Verkeerde Canael . . .' has small hole at crease near centre, various minor flaws in text leaves, slight browning and minor

offsetting throughout, contemporary vellum gilt, g.e. folio (535mm. by 330mm.) Amsterdam, 1681 or 1682 to 1689 £10,000-15,000

*** Koeman IV (pp. 314/363) calls for only 33 charts in editions of Part I published up to 1695 and 38 charts only in Part II (cf. Keu 57B); the charts contained in Parts III and IV as Keu 87A and 109A. In Part V the two last charts misbound, otherwise as Keu 123C. Koeman does not call for the inclusion of the de Wit twin hemispherical world map.

78 DE FER (NICOLAS) MAPPE-MONDE, OU CARTE GENERALE DE LA TERRE, engraved double hemisphere wall-map in four sheets, added printed marginal description,

mounted on heavy paper as one, old colour somewhat faded, some

(1000mm. by 1450mm.) Paris, Soins du S. Danet, 1705 [but 1730]

* Geographically the map may be described as follows:

AMERICA – California (formerly shown as an island in the first edition of 1705) is now shown as a large peninsula of the west coast mainland, but the course of the Mississippi river retains its pre-Iberville configuration at the delta, i.e. it is some 400miles too far west of its true position.

AFRICA - One only of the two traditional Ptolemaic lakes below the Equator (the supposed source of the Nile) remains. Lake Zaire. The Nile itself is shown correctly rising in Lake Tana (after Ludolff) in Ethiopia, but in western Africa the Niger still runs its east-west course

AUSTRALIA - This is shown in a clear outline, less the southeastern coasts (of the pre-Cook era), but includes the extension in the north-east to include "Terr de Quir." New Guinea is separated a narrow strait

JAPAN - Hokkaido is shown joined to the Siberian mainland, and an extensive peninsula to the north 'Terre de Eso ou Yeco' with Company's Land after Maarten Vries and J. de Gama. The map itself, engraved by Herman van Loon, and originally

issued some time after 1694, is an ornamental masterpiece. De Fer himself notes that the decoration surrounding the map area (designed by Nicolas Guérard) is designed to instruct as well to delight the eye. The vignettes below the title are meant to symbolise man's knowledge of the universe, while below the twin hemispheres are illustrations of the races of four continents.

79 NOLIN (JEAN BAPTISTE [Jr]) L'AMERIQUE Dressée Sur les Relations les plus Recentes, engraved wall-map in four sheets joined, attached border consisting of 30 vignettes, all coloured by a contemporary hand, some strengthening at folds and joins (1225mm. by 1425mm.) Paris, Crepy, 1775 £2000-3000
** A VERY LATE ISSUE. NOT LISTED IN BL MAPS
CATALOGUE. AND APPARENTLY UNRECORDED FISEWHERE

First published in 1720, Nolin's map shows North America more or less in the form depicted by Guillaume de l'Isle in his maps from 1700 onwards, so that the Mississippi, for example, appears with the familar delta at the Gulf coast. However, even at this late date. the old mouth of the river is retained in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, Texas, with the legend 'B de S Bernard ou de S Louis que

I'on a cru estre une Bouche du Mississippi.' The 30 scenic vignettes and illustrations depict events in the discovery and early settlement history of the Americas, for example Louisiana, the Great Lakes, the French colony in Florida, the colony in New France and the English settlement in Virginia.

80 PETRINI (PAOLO) L'AMERICA, engraved wall-map preserved in four sheets, unmounted, some wormholes repaired, slight thinning of sheets at centre-folds

(890mm, total dimensions) [Naples, Stamperià S. Biagio, n.d., but 1700 or later] ±1800-2200 ** NOT IN BL MAPS CATALOGUE, but cf. Wagner *468 (note).

The present map of the Americas is a very close copy of Nicolas de Fer's wall-map of [1695], a late issue of which is offered in this sale. [cf. Lot 43]. Petrini's map shows some affinity with the work Coronelli; certainly, in common with both the Coronelli-Nolin [post-1688] and the de Fer maps of the Americas, geographical errors are repeated, so that those noted on the de Fer map are to be found on Petrini's copy.

Very little is known of Paolo Petrini, the Neapolitan mapmaker.

From his existing pieces it would seem that he was less of an innovator than a copyist, since much of his work appears to have been based on contemporary French models, notably the maps of Guillaume Sanson and Nicolas de Fer. That he was not a slavish copyist, however, may be seen from the map of Asia, which uses different sources for certain geographical details. The present map, together with those of Africa, Asia and Europe, may have seen publication in his little-known atlas *Atlante Partenopea* [Naples, 1700]. Petrini is known also to have surveyed and published his own large-scale plan of Naples in 1718. Paolo Petrini's work is nevertheless of great rarity.

BARLAEUS (CASPAR) RERUM PER OCTENNIUM IN BRASILIA, additional engraved title, portrait on verso of plate list, 56 double-page engraved maps, plans and views (after Frans Post), several coloured, some inserted from another copy, short marginal tears repaired with adhesive tape, some plates stained or discoloured, contemporary vellum [Borba de Moraes I, 65]

folio Amsterdam, J. Blaeu, 1647 £3,000-5,000

OGILBY (JOHN) BRITANNIA, VOLUME THE FIRST [all published], title printed in red and black, engraved frontispiece (after F. Barlow, engraved by W. Hollar), dedication to Charles II, preface, description of the post roads, the history of the City of London (Chubb's issue condensed on 4 leaves), double-page engraved general map of England and Wales (engraved by James Moxon), 100 double-page engraved road maps in the continuous strip form, 'Table directing to the Cities' at end, plates and leaves ruled in red throughout, Chubb's plates 61 and 62 transposed, the latter inverted on guard, plates numbered neatly in manuscript in upper blank margins, small rust-holes affecting one or two leaves, very slight waterstaining affecting upper blank margins of a few leaves and plates, small tear at lower centre-fold of Chelmsford to Gravesend plate touching engraved surface, outer margins of table nt end a little frayed, eighteenth-century half calf, repaired, worn Chubb, 100, 101] folio (415mm. by 260mm.) London, Printed by the Author, 1675 £3,500-4,500 [Chubb, 100, 101]

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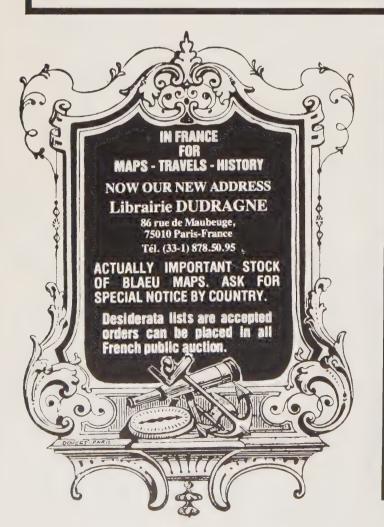
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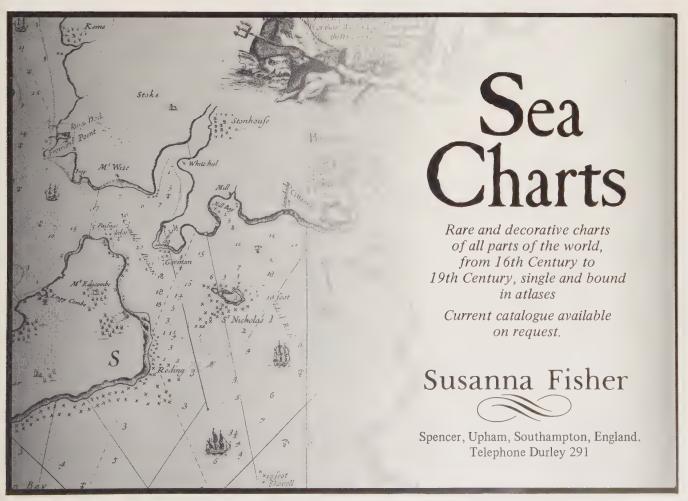
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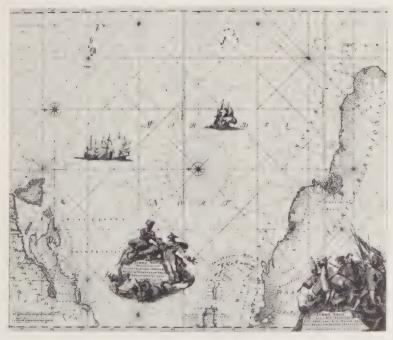
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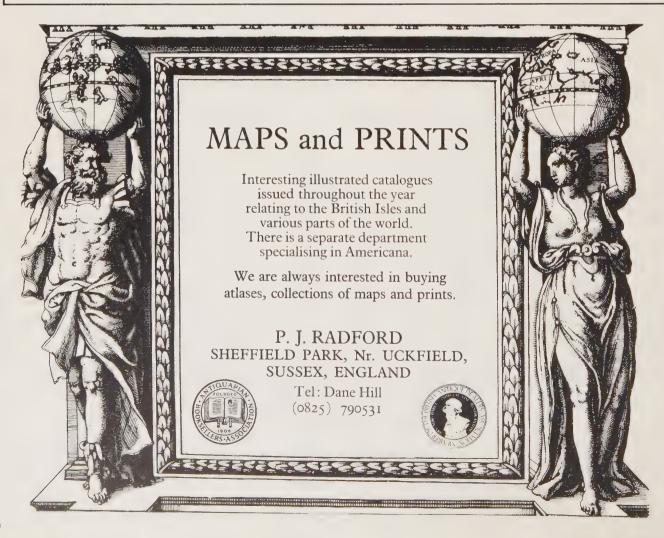
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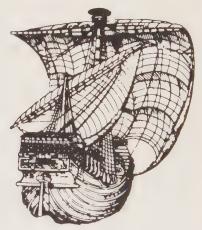
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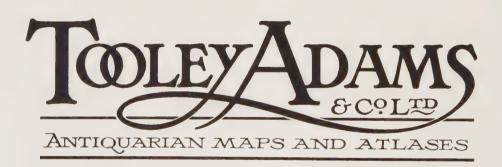


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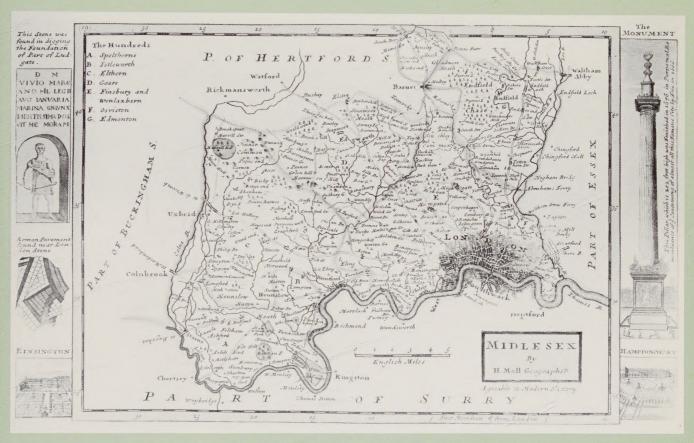
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