

THE MAP COLLECTOR

June 1986 Issue No. 35



Egyptij



Abißini



Castres in Mozambique



Rex in Madagascar



Cap: bonae Spei habitatores



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Blaeu/Valk, Double Polar Projection, 1672



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THE MAP COLLECTOR

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Cover Illustration:

Part of 'Africae nova descriptio' (plate 73) in *Toonneel des Aerdrycx, ofte Nieuwe Atlas* vol. 2, first published by J. Blaeu in Amsterdam in 1642 – one of the most popular early maps of Africa. This particular copy of the atlas was issued in 1650 (Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, BI 30A). It is part of the six-volume Dutch text edition of 1648-55 presented in May 1973 to the Royal Geographical Society by Mrs. S. A. P. B. Merz – firstly on long loan, later by bequest (on condition that a volume should always be on display). (By courtesy of the RGS)



Ronald V. Tooley

Editorial

IT IS WITH great pleasure that I recall my association with the Royal Geographical Society in London. When my career with the rare book and map shop, Francis Edwards, began in the 1920s, the library of the RGS was second only to the then British Museum in the extent and value of its holdings of maps and atlases. The librarian in charge was Edward Heawood, an erudite and energetic custodian. He wrote a small but excellent book entitled *A History of Geographical Discovery in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*, published in 1912, and the standard work on watermarks published after his death in 1950. His stature was much greater than his fame as his contribution to the study of maps was mainly confined to articles in the Society's *Journal* and does not exist in book form. He added many volumes to the library by holding monthly meetings at which maps and atlases were sent on approval and from which he would make his choice. One such volume was the Peckover copy of a Lafreri atlas offered at £40. Prices were low in those days as interest was limited to the few. The last price I am aware of for a Lafreri collection was £140,000!

The RGS possesses some unique items such as Joan Blaeu's 'World' of 1650 and the Hondius map of 1608 plus notable atlases by Gerard Mercator, Lucas Janszoon Waghenar and Christopher Saxton. They also have rare English county maps by cartographers such as John Norden, William Smith and Philip Symondson and an atlas by Captain Cook. Heawood was succeeded by G. R. Crone, another outstanding personality. His small volume, *Maps and Their Makers* went into many editions. On Crone's retirement he was succeeded by Brigadier Richard Gardiner and now, of course, the Map Room is under the auspices of Brigadier Geoffrey Gathercole. The Society has an excellent card index system of both map makers and subjects and I feel certain that anyone visiting the Map Library will be given all the help and assistance they require. I wish the International Map Collectors' Society a happy day for their symposium at the RGS on June 21.

Congratulations to Sarah Tyacke on her appointment as Map Librarian at The British Library succeeding Dr. Helen Wallis (see news pages of this issue). Two women holding such an appointment consecutively must surely be something of a record.

I learn that Dr. Wallis is to take over from Rodney Shirley as President of IMCOS, which must surely back up the old adage that when one door closes another opens. Mr. Shirley has done much to foster the interests and activities of the map world both nationally and internationally. Dr. Wallis, with her wide contacts, travels, and writings, will make a perfect successor.

'A Usefu

by Peter Clark (Curator of Maps,
Royal Geographical Society)

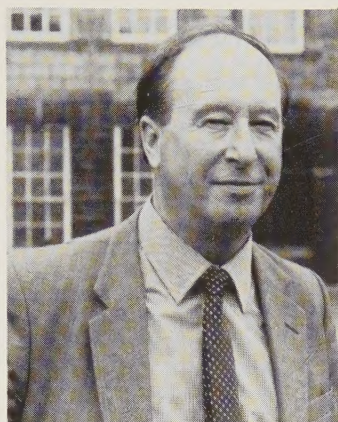
AT THE FIRST meeting of the Society on 16th June 1830, Mr. (later Sir John) Barrow, as chairman, expressed his hope that the Society would shortly be in a position to form 'a useful collection of maps and charts'; this hope was embodied in more formal terms in the objects of the new Society.¹ At that time national survey organisations existed in most of the countries of Europe and a growing volume of topographical mapping was available from these sources. However, systematic scientifically-based surveys were only to be found in a small proportion of the world outside Europe, and the interior areas of four continents were but little known.

From the earliest days the growth of the collection was largely dependent on the generosity of mapping and charting organisations at home and abroad, and on smaller but valuable donations from individuals, principally Fellows of the Society. The lists of accessions published in the *Journal* of the Society from 1837, while encouraging donations and giving some publicity to the collection, indicate that development was slow in the early days. By 1850 it contained only some 10,000 maps and charts. In the following decade there was a distinct improvement in the fortunes of the Map Room. Greater public awareness of the Society's role in exploration led to increased use of the map collection. The Government agreed to make an annual grant of £500 to the Society, specifically for the maintenance of the map files as a reference collection open to the general public. Better accommodation for the collection was provided in the house at 15 Whitehall Place which the Society leased in 1854 and a Map Curator was appointed in the same year. The Treasury grant, which continues, suitably increased, to the present day was a most significant advance and may have reflected an increased understanding on the part of the Government at that time of the importance to the nation of topographical knowledge, and particularly maps. Major T. B. Jervis, a retired officer of the Bombay Engineers had, since at least 1846, been urging on the Government the need for a 'national depot of geographical maps and plans' and later for a Topographical Department which would compile and supply maps of overseas areas for government use. With the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854 Jervis continued to press his views and was eventually rewarded in the following year by seeing the creation of a Topographical and Statistical Department in the War Department with himself as Director.² It is not unlikely that Jervis' attempts over the years to heighten government awareness of the value of a good map collection had contributed to the favourable view taken of the Society's case for assistance, specifically for its map collection.

By 1857 annual accessions had risen to 6225 maps and charts, although this level was not maintained as a general average over the succeeding years. The arrangements under which the Society regularly received the cartographic products of the Ordnance Survey, the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, the War Office and the Survey of India date from the following decade. The sets of Ordnance Survey maps and Admiralty charts are particularly important to users of the Map Room and merit a further word. The Society received from the Ordnance Survey good sets of most scales at 6 inches to the mile and smaller; at the six-inch scale all editions from the first onwards have been acquired up to and including the current equivalent map at 1:10,000. There are some unfortunate gaps in the holdings of certain smaller scale series, nor are all states of the six-inch map held although no collection in any institution is absolutely complete in this respect. Admiralty charts, received regularly from 1863, were destroyed when superseded until 1921; since then all states have been retained and some earlier charts, previously destroyed, have subsequently been replaced by random acquisitions.

Collection of Maps and Charts'

Right:
Peter Clark.



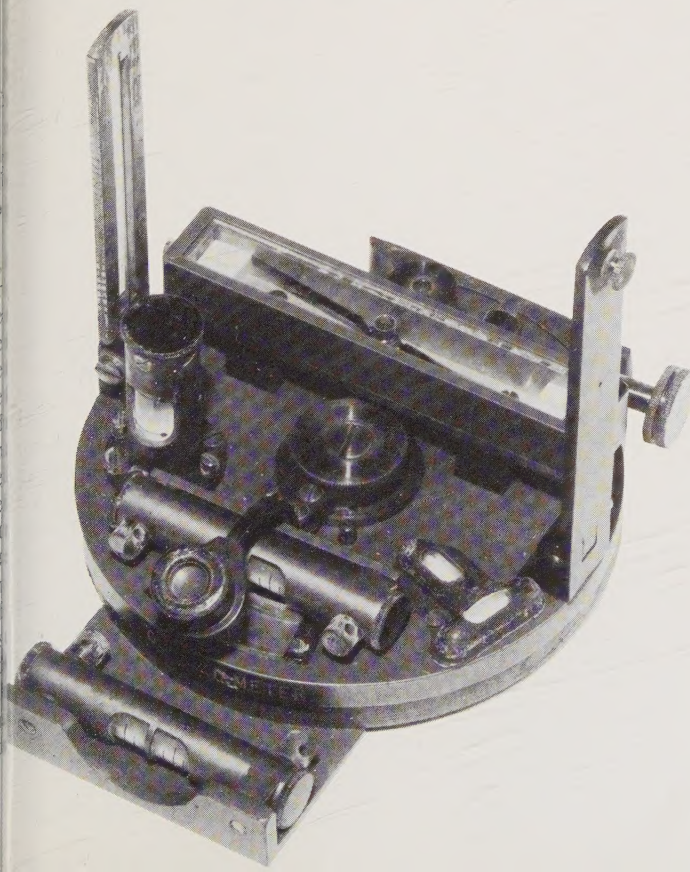
Far right:
The large photographic collection of the RGS, contains many valuable items from the earliest days of travel photography as well as important records of scientific expeditions. This picture of *Endurance* by moonlight, taken by Frank Hurley, is from Shackleton's Imperial Transantarctic Expedition 1914-17. (By courtesy of the RGS)



By 1870, the map collection was on a firm footing and seen as a major activity in the Society's work. When the Society purchased the freehold of No. 1 Savile Row in that year, and for the first time owned its own house, funds were allocated for the construction of a purpose-built Map Room at the rear of the existing building.³ Good provision for maps was now assured and by 1880 the collection contained some 35,000 maps and 500 atlases. The move to Kensington in 1913 provided an elegant setting for the Map Room in what was formerly the drawing room of Lowther Lodge. The extension of the building, opened in 1930, provided the New Map Room, now used as 'reading room' for map users, and a large basement room entirely for map files.⁴

In the meantime successive map curators had developed the collection both as to current maps and, when the opportunity and resources offered, by the judicious purchase of antiquarian items. The contribution of Edward Heawood (librarian from 1901 to 1934), particularly in regard to early printed atlases, has been noted by Mr. Tooley in his editorial to this issue of *The Map Collector*. Many of the important acquisitions, both

Below:
From its earliest days the Society concerned itself with the scientific equipment with which a serious traveller would need to arm himself. Instruments were purchased which could be loaned to approved expeditions. Examples of older items, particularly lightweight surveying instruments, have been preserved in the museum collection. This Clinazimeter, engraved 'Royal Geographical Society No. 1' embodies five spirit levels, a trough compass and precisely divided circle for measuring both horizontal and vertical angles. (By courtesy of the RGS)



donated and purchased, have been described in articles in the Society's *Journal*.

Although not of direct concern to the Map Room, the Society's role as a map producer and publisher should not be forgotten; map collections which are linked to map production often have a more practical character than those which are purely archival. In the Society's case this is reflected in two aspects of its holdings. The collections contain original cartographic documents by the hands of many noted explorers and travellers – field sheets, route traverses and sketches – and also the originals (fair drawings) for maps prepared in the Drawing Office for publication in the Society's *Journals*.⁵ The Map Room also holds 'record copies' of the maps published by the Society, whether as illustrations in the *Journal* or as independent cartographic publications. Amongst the earliest of these separate products is Ravenstein's 'Map of Eastern Equatorial Africa' at the 1:1,000,000 scale, published on twenty two sheets in 1882-3. 'A Map of Persia, with a memorandum and index' (1:3,810,000), prepared under the supervision of the Hon. George (later Earl) Curzon, followed in 1891. Between 1894 and 1908 there were published five editions of the Society's map of 'Tibet and the surrounding regions' (1:3,800,000) – compilations based on the increasing knowledge of this remote region. The Society's latest separate map publication, to be published jointly with the Mount Everest Foundation later this year, embraces the same general area under the title 'The Mountains of Central Asia' at the 1:3,000,000 scale. Such products as these have enabled the Society in a modest way to offer something in exchange for the generous donations of many



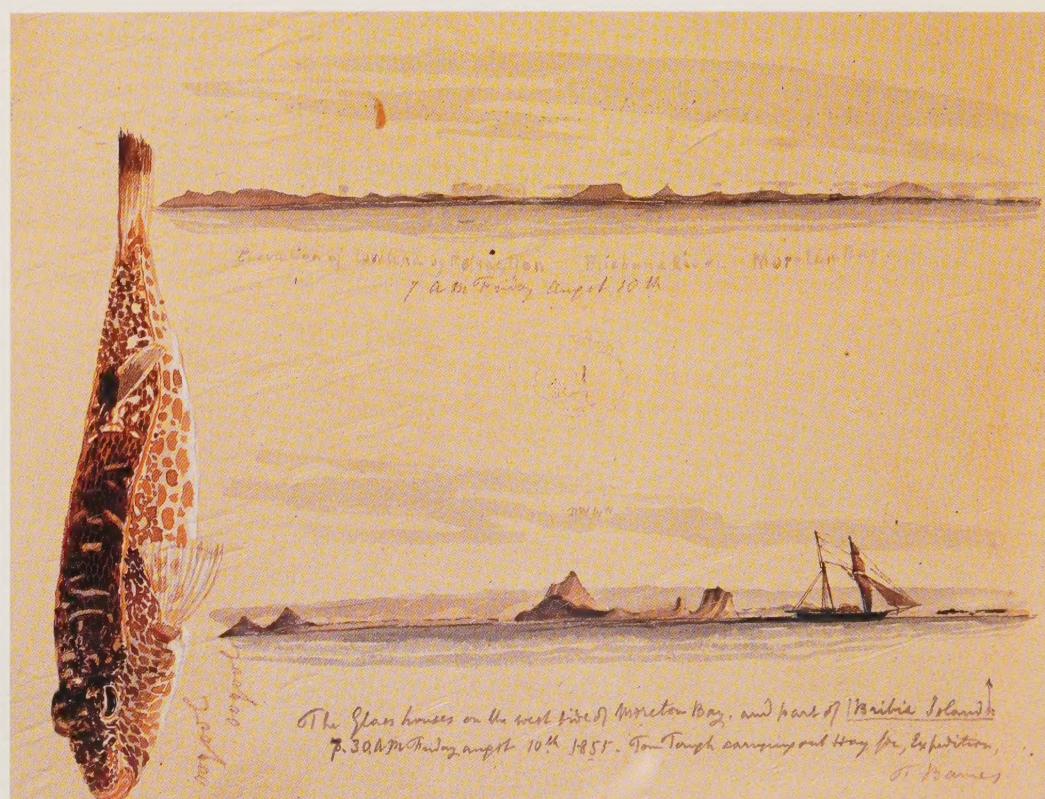


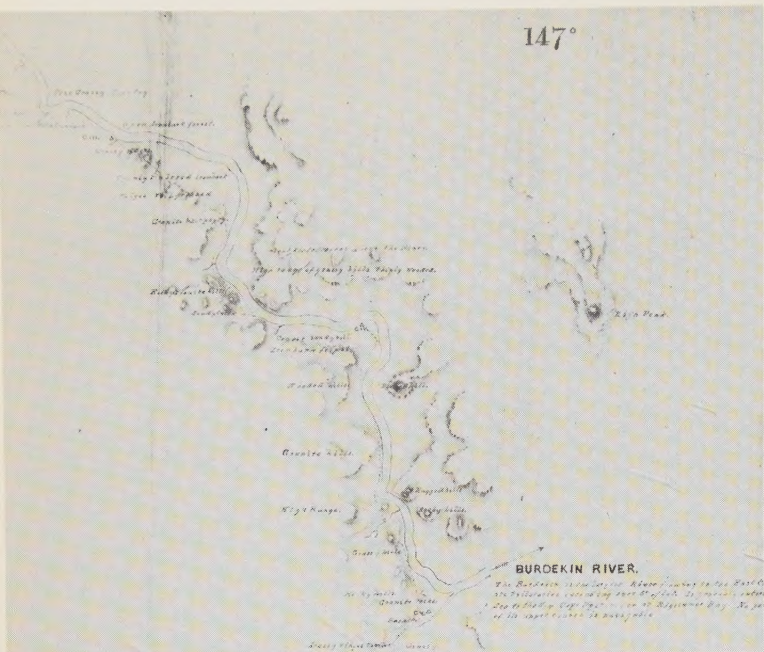
Above right:
 'Tartaria' from the Mercator-Hondius atlas of 1613, *L'Atlas ou Meditations Cosmographiques* . . . (C. Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Me 23A). This atlas was donated by Henry Yates Thompson to the Society in 1896. (By courtesy of the RGS)

Below right:
 A. C. Gregory's North Australian Expedition was fortunate in having Thomas Baines (1820-1875) as its official artist. Baines, who had previously travelled and painted on three expeditions in South Africa, was a most prolific artist, working in pencil, in watercolours, and in oils. He often made quick sketches in the field from which more finished pictures were made later. Sketches from his notebooks sometimes combine several drawings on one page, as can be seen here, and his views from seaward made a useful contribution to the charting of the coast and are often annotated with bearings and distances. (By courtesy of the RGS)

Left above:
 The map of Europe from a portolan atlas attributed to Battista Agnese and dated c. 1553. The Royal Geographical Society's collection of about 4500 atlases includes many early and valuable items acquired by donation or purchase. This magnificent manuscript atlas is from the Henry Yates Thompson bequest. (By courtesy of the RGS)

Left below:
 An early experiment (c. 1857) by the Ordnance Survey in the graphic portrayal of relief on topographical maps. In this example ('Scotland, one-inch scale, sheet 32'), the manuscript layer tinting, described as 'zones of altitude coloured', serves as the background for 'illuminated' contours. This method, often tried by cartographers in the following hundred years and sometimes called the 'oroscopic' technique, gives a markedly 'stepped' appearance to the relief. Donations by lecturers and exhibitors have provided the Society with many unique examples of experimental cartography. (By courtesy of the RGS)





By the 1850s much of Australia was either settled or known to be desert or wilderness. The search for productive land narrowed to the north and west of the continent. The North Australian expedition under A. C. Gregory, with support from the government and the RGS, in the years 1855-57, mapped and charted in outline many thousands of square miles of land and coastal waters. Gregory's meticulous journals are supplemented by carefully drawn maps with annotations indicating the potential of the country. (By courtesy of the RGS)

official and private map publishers. The Society's role as a centre for lectures and exhibitions has also made a small but significant contribution to the Map Room's holdings, for example when lecturers on cartographic matters have donated unpublished or experimental maps. These and similar items from cartographic exhibits have provided some unique examples in the development of nineteenth and twentieth century cartography.

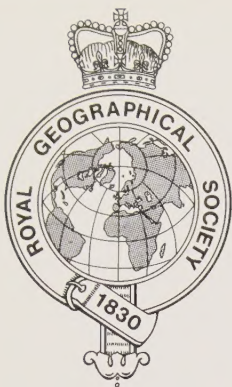
Currently the Map Room holds some 800,000 sheets of maps and charts and over 4500 atlases and is believed to be the largest privately-owned map collection in Europe. Coverage of current topographical mapping is extensive in most regions of the world. Where possible maps at a scale of 1:50,000 and smaller are held, often as a result of regular donations by national survey organisations. However, it is sadly the case that in the last twenty or thirty years published large-scale topographical maps have been increasingly difficult to obtain for the collection, partly because of rising prices but also as a result of the security restrictions which many countries impose. For the historian of cartography two hundred years' hence, many collections, including the Society's, will yield an incomplete picture of the topography of the mid-twentieth century world. As well as standard topographical mapping, increasing attention has been paid to the special subject maps generally known now as 'thematic'. Users of the Map Room frequently call for soil, geological, climatic, vegetation and other thematic maps in sheet or atlas form. Those interested in early cartography refer

not only to the Society's own original early maps and atlases but also to the classic collections of reproductions and to the increasing number of scholarly facsimiles of individual maps now being published.

Because the Map Room is open to the general public under the terms of the 1854 grant, some other collections, besides maps, charts and atlases, which the Society wishes to make accessible beyond its own membership, are in the care of the Map Library staff. The largest of these is the picture and photographic collection which embraces about 100,000 black and white photographs, some 3000 paintings and drawings (principally watercolours) and a growing stock of colour slides. In the days before the general use of portable photographic equipment an official artist normally accompanied larger expeditions; in any case artistic skill, or at least competent draughtsmanship, seems to have been a frequent accomplishment among travellers. The Society has many pictures of exploration – the forty two oil paintings from the brush of Thomas Baines and relating to A. C. Gregory's North Australian Expedition of 1855-56, to David Livingstone's Zambezi expedition of 1859 and to other journeys in Africa are a particular treasure.⁶ Baines was a most prolific painter and a noted traveller in his own right and the collections include a large number of watercolours and sketches illustrating his journals. Watercolours by H. A. Oldfield and G. Vigne of Nepal and Tibet, by Rupert Kirk of the Red Sea and Ethiopia, and by E. A. Wilson in Antarctica include many subjects which are important as records, besides being attractive pictorially. Photographs have been collected by the Society systematically since 1884, originally at the instigation of D. W. Freshfield, a past President. Some early items relate to the beginnings of photography 'in the field' and provide unique records of places and people in the mid-nineteenth century. Later photographs include the classic work of John Thomson in China and South East Asia, of H. G. Ponting and Frank Hurley in Antarctica and the well known colour photograph by Edmund Hillary of Sherpa Tenzing on the summit of Everest.

It was natural that a Society with exploration and travel among its principal concerns should acquire, both actively and passively, objects and relics associated with those activities and with well known personalities engaged in them. A large number of these were displayed in the Society's houses and, until the 1950s, the main hall of Lowther Lodge formed the Museum of the Society. For reasons of safety and conservation, however, the majority of this heterogeneous collection is now kept in store, where such objects as Livingstone's famous 'consul's cap' rest alongside Stanley's boots and sets of oxygen apparatus from the Everest expeditions. The more scientific relics include a good collection of instruments, particularly strong in lightweight surveying equipment of the nineteenth century. The earliest resolution on the objectives of the Society had included a proposal 'to procure specimens of such instruments and experience has shown to be most useful and best adapted to the compendious stock of a traveller'. Many of these finely-crafted brass instruments, beautiful objects in their own right, were purchased for loan to expeditions (a service which the Society continues to provide) but have been rendered obsolete by





THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Royal Geographical Society is a national source of geographical information and a focal point for British geographical and exploration activity. Its objectives are 'The Advancement of Geographical Science' and 'The Improvement and Diffusion of Geographical Knowledge'. It occupies a well-known London landmark: Lowther Lodge, an historic Norman Shaw building, in Kensington Gore.

The Society welcomes all who wish to promote its objectives and participate in its activities. Fellows may be of any nationality and do not require special qualifications other than an interest in geography and travel. Businesses and educational bodies may apply for corporate membership.

LECTURE MEETINGS

In the past, some of the greatest explorers, scientists and academic geographers have addressed the Society on relevant and topical issues. Almost forty meetings, involving well over 100 speakers are held each year.

MAP ROOM

The Society's collection of over 800,000 maps, charts and gazetteers and 4,500 atlases is probably the largest private collection in the world. The Map Room staff keep this collection up to date and give expert advice to the users. The Map Room also controls the Society's collection of thousands of early photographs and pictures—from which, subject to copyright restrictions, copies and reproductions can be made at normal commercial rates—and some 1,500 indexed expedition reports for the benefit of researchers.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

The Society maintains a Library of over 130,000 books and periodicals and 25,000 pamphlets. This is an outstanding source of information on all aspects of geography, travel, exploration and related sciences. The Archives contain a unique collection of documents which include records, correspondence with the Society's officers and special collections and notebooks of individual explorers.

EXPEDITION ADVISORY CENTRE

The Society is joint owner of a centre to advise expeditions. Training courses are held to prepare project members during the expedition planning stage and publications are available on aspects of expedition planning.

PUBLICATIONS

The Society's *Geographical Journal* has been published since 1831 and is one of the most distinguished learned journals in its field. Each issue contains articles and research papers, review articles and a cartographic review section. It covers the geography of all parts of the world and papers and articles are written in such a way as to interest general readers as well as professional geographers.

Limited stocks of back numbers—single copies or complete runs—are for sale.

The *Geographical Magazine* contains more popular articles. The Society is joint owner of this magazine. Articles cover travel abroad, current geographical events and news on expeditions.

The Society has published since its foundation a total of some five hundred different maps many illustrating contemporary exploration; a number of facsimiles of early maps have been published. Limited stocks of these are for sale.

Further information is available from:

**General Office (MC),
Royal Geographical Society,
1 Kensington Gore,
London SW7 2AR.
Tel: (01) 589-5466**

THE MAP HOUSE

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Ellis Martin and the Rise

by John Paddy Browne

Ellis Martin was not the only artist to have been engaged by the Ordnance Survey for the design of map cover art and for promotional publicity design, but he was, by far, the best and the most prolific. Not only that: his work for the OS spawned a plethora of imitators among rival map publishers, not one of which was ever to surpass Martin's innovative brilliance or to capture so effectively, as he did, the passage of time as old maps came up for revision and designs became necessary for new maps to meet the needs of the cycle and motor age. He was the first and only professional artist ever to be employed by the OS and now, nearly fifty years after his departure from the Survey, his work is sought after by a rising band of enthusiasts who buy up old stocks of maps as much for the covers as for the cartography. John Paddy Browne, a librarian for the OS and a freelance journalist in Hampshire, is expanding this article into a book.

THERE WAS ALREADY concern about the sales of Ordnance Survey maps when, in May 1914, Sir Sydney Oliver was appointed chairman of a three-man committee to investigate the availability of small-scale maps to the public. The whole concept of marketing and advertising was to be examined, and

the arrangements between the Department and the Department's main agency, Fisher Unwin, was placed under the microscope in an exhaustive and sometimes acrimonious post-mortem.

The *Report of the Departmental Committee on the sale of small-scale maps* (sic) was published confidentially in August 1914. It revealed quite graphically the opposition from commercial map publishers facing the Ordnance Survey at the time. In some parts of the country 'private' maps were often referred to as 'Ordnance' maps even when such privately printed work was little more than crudely pirated versions of official publications. In Edinburgh, where John Bartholomew's maps sold more readily than the Ordnance Survey product, Bartholomew's publications were still referred to as 'the Ordnance maps', a lack of discernment not helped by the fact that both Bartholomew's and Philip's maps carried the logo 'Ordnance Map' clearly printed on their covers. A law passed in 1911 to prohibit the malpractice among commercial publishers of exploiting the Ordnance Survey's reputation, and to protect that reputation, did not deter the less scrupulous of back-street (and some high-street) entrepreneurs from selling their products under an



of Map Cover Art

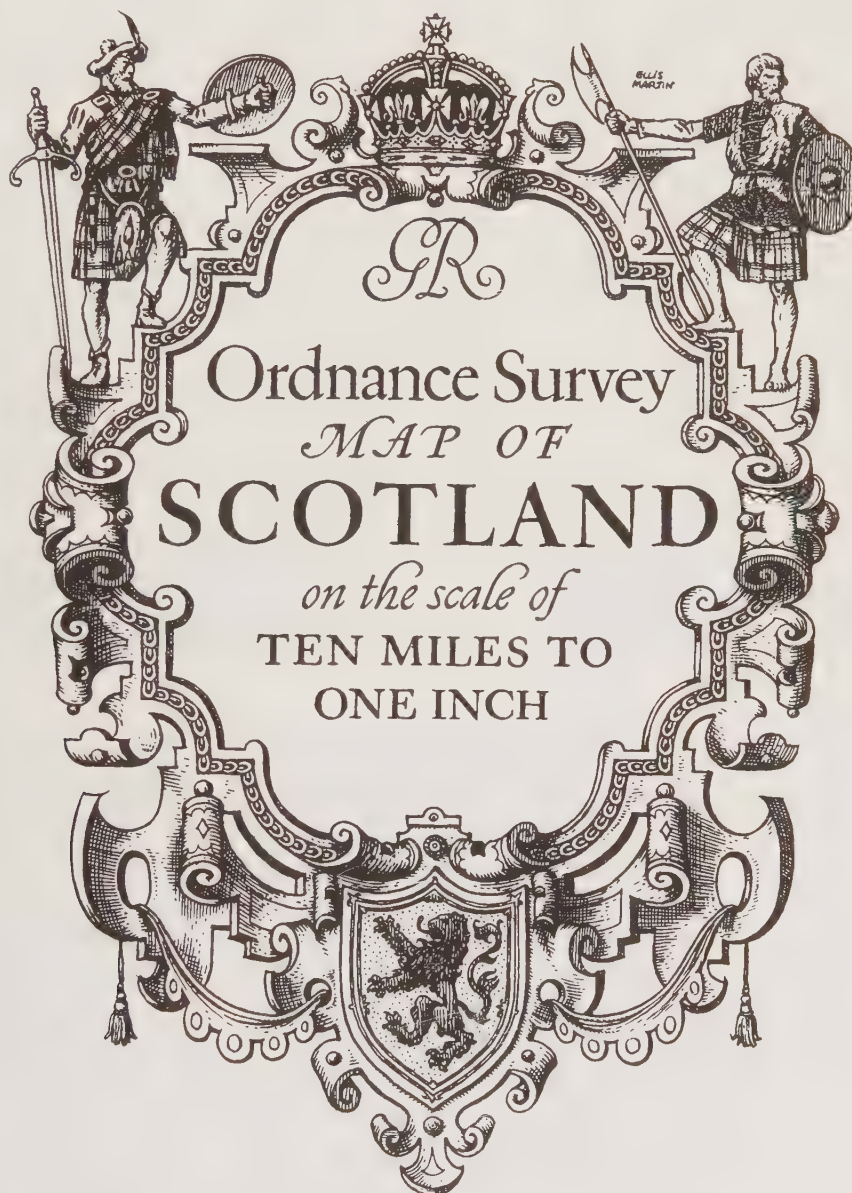
Ordnance Survey banner.

A number of factors inhibited the sale of Ordnance Survey maps in those days, besides those of plagiarism. Discounts and sale-or-return offers made by the commercial publishers could not be matched by the official publishers; and furthermore, the Ordnance Survey at the time was simply not geared to meet the aggressive onslaught of commercial advertising.

There were other fundamental drawbacks: in the cartographic and stylistic content of the maps themselves, the public favoured

Bartholomew's style and 'look'; and the existence of at least five different versions of the Ordnance Survey's One-inch map only helped to confuse and deter would-be customers.

Serving on the Oliver Committee was the Ordnance Survey's Director-General of the day, Sir Charles Close. He had long felt a need for radical changes to the Department and to the marketing of its products. In a heated interrogation of the Fisher Unwin representative, Close seemed unwilling to accept that the Ordnance Survey might have been partly at fault in its



Left:
Ellis Martin as a young man.
(By courtesy of the author)

Right:
Architectural scrolls and
elaborate fine detail
decorated many maps and
pamphlets drawn by Ellis
Martin. He also penned his
own lettering. (By courtesy
of the author)

Mounted in Sections
PRICE 7/6

Published by the
ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE
Southampton

G R
ORDNANCE SURVEY



Tourist Map
OF
OBAN



Scale: 1 Inch to 1 Mile

Price Three Shillings Net.



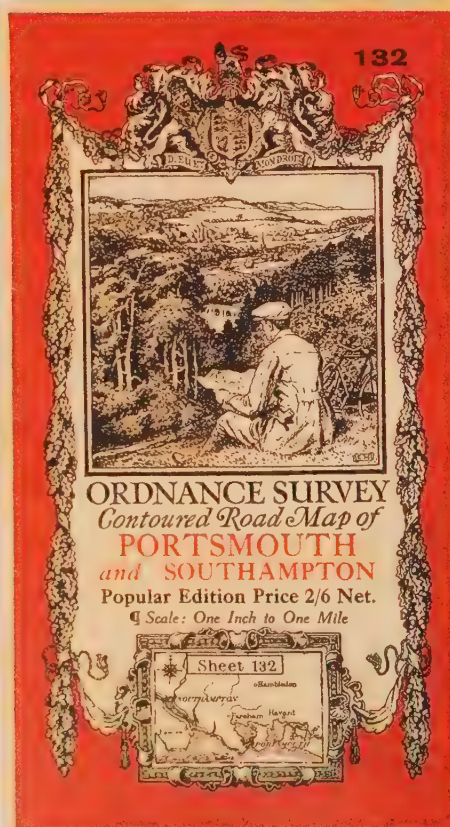
Ordinance Survey
Map of the
CAIRN GORMS

Scale: 1 Inch to 1 Mile.

Price Three Shillings Net

Above:
Arthur Palmer's best-liked cover for the Oban
Tourist map. The calligraphy and layout suggest
the late *art nouveau* style.

Above right:
Ellis Martin's cover for a map of the 'Cairn
Gorms'. In a note found inside a copy of the
design he tells us that he painted the trees from
better samples on Southampton Common!
(By courtesy of the author)



Right:
Two of the most famous covers by Ellis Martin.
One is from the 1920s 'Popular Edition', the
other drawn twenty years later for the One-inch
Fifth Edition, but widely used in other
publications. (By courtesy of the author)

ORDNANCE SURVEY "ONE-INCH" MAP



Hertford & St. Albans

Mounted on Linen

Price Three Shillings Net.

Published by the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton

inability to match rival publishers. Close was barely able to conceal a lack of confidence in his agents, laying most of his criticism at their doorsteps and accusing them of not exploiting the market more effectively.

The findings of the committee both confirmed his worst fears and provided him with the impetus to bring about dramatic reform. In its early days, and possibly in the wake of a state-subsidised mandate, it seemed that so long as the Ordnance Survey produced 'the best maps in the world', it mattered little whether any were actually sold. Advertising, where it existed at all, was uninviting and even slightly threatening as in the case of the *Rules for Ordering Ordnance Survey Maps* advertisements carried by retailers and published inside contemporary catalogues and leaflets.

Some Ordnance Survey maps were so thoroughly packaged in protective cases that daunted customers left them unopened on the shelf. Annual reports dealing with map sales made dismal reading; and in all truth the public could not be blamed if it bought more accessible products from rivals who had a more perceptive view of what that public wanted.

The Oliver Committee's list of recommendations was a long one, but it included: 'Advertising material should be prepared and circulated as widely as possible', and 'The map covers should not soil easily and should be printed with a more attractive design'.

Starting almost immediately after the publication of the Oliver Committee's recommendations a new, fresher wave of advertising material appeared in the market place. The Ordnance Survey took over the marketing of its own products; but before this had any real chance to take effect, an assassination at Sarajevo diverted world attention away from their marketing problems and the Department's military *alter ego* geared up for the war effort (as it was to do again twenty years later).

Among the millions who served in the First World War was a young man whose artistic abilities had already attracted the attention of his commanding officer. This young man, momentarily engaged in drawing sketch maps of marshy ground to aid heavy artillery through its battle zones, was called Ellis Martin. He, almost more than any other single figure, was to change the public face of the popular Ordnance Survey map and set it on a course to prosperity and general esteem which, with the exception of a period in the 1950s and 60s when Ordnance

Above:
Many of Ellis Martin's 'trademarks' are illustrated
here: the lofty vantage point, the signpost at a
crossroads, and the pipe-smoking hiker.
(By courtesy of the author)

Right:
A shop counter display card illustrated by Ellis
Martin in the 1930s. (By courtesy of the author)



THE ORDNANCE SURVEY "ONE-INCH" MAP

*The Complete Guide to
the Countryside*

ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE
SOUTHAMPTON

Survey cover art reached its nadir, has shown no signs of abating to this day.

Ellis Martin's keen insight and appreciation of public taste, his facility for graphic illustration, his career as an accomplished professional commercial artist before the war, and his unique sense of time and place, were soon to be brought to bear in the highly competitive field of map selling.

The recommendation that 'map covers should not soil easily' was aimed at the white covers which bound most pre-war Ordnance Survey maps. Utilitarian, carrying only the Department's name, the map's location, sometimes a sheet number, sometimes the Royal arms, sometimes – if you were lucky – a simple location diagram, the white linen or waxed cloth cover soon showed how frequently the map was handled. Few of these editions survive in pristine condition, and one can sympathise with exasperated dealers who found finger-marked covers an additional problem in getting rid of their stock.

There was no consideration whatever to design in these covers; nothing that appealed to the eye of the shopper. The covers gave no idea that within them lay 'the best maps in the world'. If the maps themselves were masterpieces of the cartographer's art, the dowdy, easily soiled covers in which they were housed did everything to conceal the fact. Occasionally a blood-red cover rendered the map's title and number illegible in poor light.

Within its own house the Ordnance Survey was to find several able amateur artists – staff engaged in routine work but who possessed artistic skills sufficient enough to brighten up the new-wave maps and to produce eye-catching advertisements. There was even a future Director-General, J. C. T. Willis, who was to add a set of accomplished watercolours to the Department's Tourist Map series in the late 1930s and early 40s.

The most notable of the early amateur artists was Arthur Palmer, a draughtsman employed in the Department's photo-drawing section. Palmer achieved his greatest popularity with a striking set of sombre watercolours for the Tourist and District map series, mainly (but not exclusively) of the favoured Scottish areas such as *Scott's Country* and *Strath Spey*. The combination of limpid design and melting calligraphy, reminiscent of the late *art nouveau* style, came together in his cover for the Oban Tourist map, regarded by many as his best individual piece of work.

But Palmer was already frozen in time. His art, attractive though it was at its best, belonged to another era, and already in the 1920s he was beginning to look old-fashioned. His figures were stiff and dated, sometimes wearing *pince-nez*, and fading artefacts such as upright Bell telephones decorated his drawings. Artistically he never moved into the forties although he continued to paint for a time as assistant to the Department's new full-time designer, Ellis Martin. Looking at Palmer's covers we can see how closely he sometimes came to spoiling his designs by playing with the colours for too long. The published Exmoor design with the scarlet-clad rider, and a similar design without the rider for the same area, are fussily painted. His use of brown and sepia tended to flatten the perspective and there is a certain over-painting which can only be described as dabbling, frequently marring the picture.

Martin joined the Ordnance Survey on May 9, 1919 at the fairly advanced age of thirty-seven. His arrival at the Department was heralded by an impressive Christmas card for 1918 in which he painted the Survey's old Southampton headquarters buildings through a lattice-work of winter-bared trees, the lights in the office windows ablaze and giving an unmistakable sensation of industry although there is not a single figure to be seen. It was the start of an association with the Department which began as one great war was ending and which was to end abruptly as another began in 1939.

In these twenty years Ellis Martin raised the standard of map cover art to a level which has been frequently imitated but, in the view of many aficionados, has not been improved upon. To them, the advent of the glossy photograph, attractive and effective though it might be in its own way, has robbed the modern map of some of its charm, while the introduction of four-colour printing has rubbed salt in the wound.

Martin's designs ranged from the deceptively simple

monochrome ink drawing to the elaborately composed watercolour he painted for the one-inch tourist map of the Middle Thames – regarded by many as his masterpiece. In this astonishing picture of a canal lock choked with pleasure boats on a bustling summer's day, the painting is pure impressionist. Ladies with parasols and men in white shirts and slacks throng the foreground while away in the distance the peaceful, verdant countryside awaits them. The attention to detail is quite breathtaking – and yet this is not to say that Martin was obsessed with minute detail. His design for the Snowdon tourist map is empty of figures and vegetation, barren and silent. He seemed to know instinctively how to convey the feeling of a place, judging the right occasion to paint in a figure, the right reason for including a car or a cycle or a bus. His pictures are full of little 'trade marks' such as signposts, ladies shielding their eyes against the sun, and church spires drawn in where none exists on the actual landscape.

His art moved with the times, unlike Palmer's. A cyclist in uncomfortable-looking plus-fours and Norfolk jacket rests on a hillside overlooking a verdant valley in Martin's most famous cover design of the 1920s; twenty years later he repainted the scene, but this time a hiker sits on the same hill, his sleeves breezily rolled up. In the valley the shrubbery and trees have grown slightly more mature . . . the scene has moved out of the stiff, starchy and rather formal 20s and into the lighter 30s just before the outbreak of the Second World War. The observation of time's passage and his keen eye for detail were qualities which marked Ellis Martin's work apart from other cover designers. The sculptural decoration of some of his more formal paintings, together with the flying banners and royal crests and impeccable calligraphy, were never drawn with more flair. His 'aerial' perspectives, painted from fictional vantage points, showed a remarkable sense of the third dimension which Arthur Palmer would almost certainly have flattened with his misuse of colour.

Martin reigned supreme at the Ordnance Survey for twenty years until his post was abolished and he was in effect made redundant in the economy drive immediately prior to the outbreak of war. His effect on the sales of Ordnance Survey maps was immediate and impressive, and the Director General, Sir Charles Close, gave credit to Martin for this achievement in the annual report of March 1921 – the only time to this writer's knowledge that an individual cover designer has ever been officially credited in this way.

In a note sent to the Ordnance Survey following his departure, he offered to return 'when things have become more settled', but the offer was never taken up. In 1940 the German air-force attacked Southampton and Martin's old studio, still housing many of his famous designs, received a direct hit from one of the two bombs which destroyed a large part of the Survey offices. Original Martin artwork is now rare but, astonishingly, one or two items have come to light and there is always the hope that more will surface.

Martin retired to Sussex where he lived alone until his death in 1977 at the age of 96.

It might be helpful to add a few words of warning about cover designs and map editions. The Ordnance Survey tends to bring out its maps in what we know as 'series' – the One-inch Series, the Seventh Series, and so on. Within these series there are 'editions' which should suggest revisions, but this is not always the case, for the terms 'series' and 'edition' have been used erratically over the years, leading the researcher into a labyrinth in which it is impossible to be emphatic about anything. The rule of thumb is that there *are* no rules for dating a map by its cover. Martin and the other designers painted covers as 'standard' for an entire series or edition (such as the hiker on the hillside) or as 'own view' covers (such as Snowdon, Oban, and so on). Occasionally what looks like an 'own view' cover is used elsewhere. To add to the confusion, designs were sometimes pasted onto old editions in order to get rid of a slow-selling stock, so that we can find Martin's covers on maps published long before he joined the Department!

Nevertheless, there is fun to be had in picking one's way through this maze, and even at this late stage it is still possible to turn up a cover design which no-one knew existed – and better still, a piece of original artwork.

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Mapsellers at the Royal Exchange

Part Two: 1666 to 1714

by Laurence Worms

Map and rare book dealer at the Royal Exchange in London, Laurence Worms, continues his account of the lives and productions of the many mapsellers and publishers who have preceded him in and around this famous building. Part One appeared in the previous issue.

AFTER THE GREAT FIRE the first priority of the merchant community was to get the Exchange rebuilt¹. Wren planned to redesign the city with great avenues lighting out 'as so many rays' from a palatial Exchange standing free at the centre, but the desperate need for work to begin was too pressing to admit of such elaboration. During the rebuilding, the daily business of the Exchange transferred to Gresham College nearby. A number of booksellers and mapsellers took up temporary refuge in the same quarter.

One was 'Major' Nathaniel Brooke, who was charged by the authorities with the publication of Leake's survey of the devastated city. Amidst the chaos and the rubble the need for a working map was acute. Hollar did the engraving, and the maps appeared in 1667, by the 'Industrie and charge of Nathaniell Brooke, Stationer, and are to be sold at his shop at the Angell in the second yard of Gresham College'. The proud publisher

complained volubly about piracies; not only was his map being copied, but a certain Robert Horne, taking advantage of post-fire confusion, was even plagiarising his 'Angel' shop sign. Happily for the Major he was back in Cornhill by 1669, advertising Blome's *Description of the World*². His business was eventually taken over by his apprentice Robert Harford, of the Portsmouth bookselling family.

The unethical Horne was an apprentice of the Exchange bookseller Nicholas Bourne, mentioned in Part One. He was in business on his own at the Turk's Head in Cornhill by 1657 and was still active, by now in the Exchange, as late as 1691, when he is recorded stocking a topical military map³. His connection with the map trade is probably slight, but his 1666 'Description of Carolina . . . with a map' sounds collectable enough. The name of his son and successor, Thomas Horne, also appears on at least one map⁴.

The Presbyterian John Cade, who appears regularly in Pepys' Diary as 'my stationer', sometimes sold maps, including a handsome sounding 'Saxton Revived, the best Map of England Extant . . . in sheets 12s.6d. Cloathed and Coloured, &c. 20s.'⁵ He had been in Cornhill since the 1650s at the Globe, perhaps William Web's old premises, at the Three Golden Lions, and latterly at the Exchange.

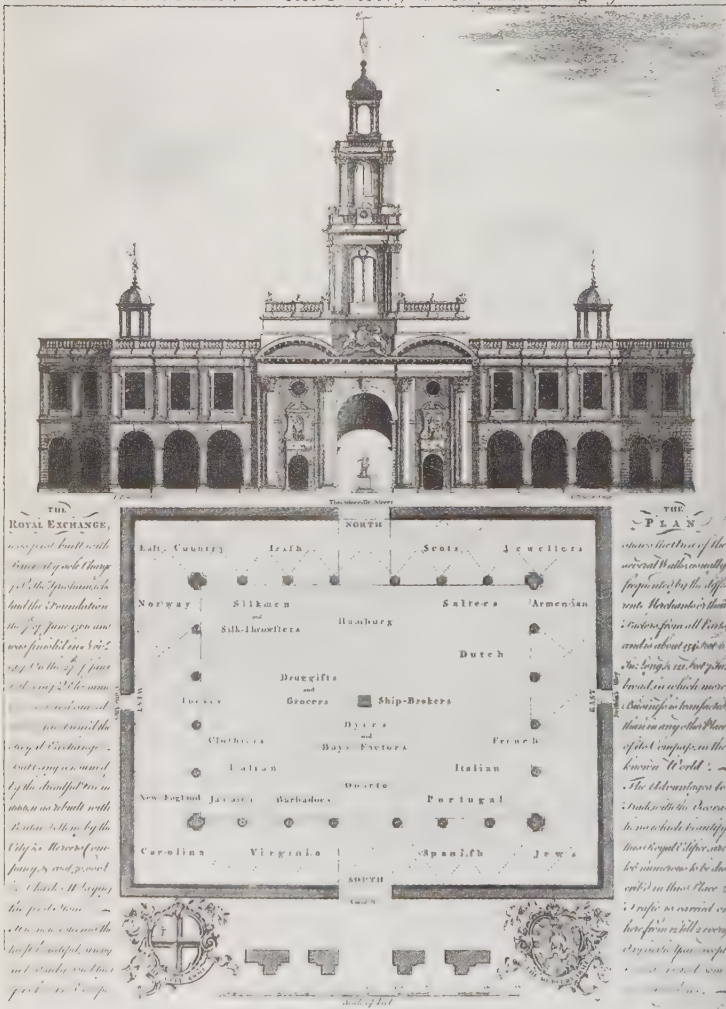
John Garrett was an engaging character who took over Thomas Jenner's business in the 1670s. More relaxed in style than his earnest predecessor, he no longer stresses the utility of the stock. Maps are advertised as 'very pleasant and delightful Ornaments for Houses Studies, or Closets'. He also sold, somewhat off-handedly it would seem, 'many other things too many here to be inserted'⁶. These included various types of business stationery, and he was sometimes known as 'Indenture Garrett'. He was brother-in-law to John Overton, and the two map-sellers made a trip to France together 'in King Charles II time'⁷.

By far the heaviest advertiser listed in Tyacke's *London Map-Sellers* is Robert Morden. He appears near the Royal Exchange, at the sign of the Atlas, shortly after the Great Fire.⁸ If we are right in assuming that he was apprenticed to Moxon,⁹ his career in Cornhill lasted upwards of forty years. He was a prolific and inventive mapmaker whose critical reputation, despite a string of innovations, remains undeservedly low.¹⁰ There is a touch of the frustrated scholar about him, as he confesses that, for all his 'many years experience not only in making and projecting of Globes, Maps &c., but also in examining and comparing of the Discoveries, Observations, Drafts, Journals and Writings . . .', his work may have been better 'freed from those frequent avocations and disturbances that attend a Publique Shop and Trade'. For all his industry, Morden was regularly and famously in financial difficulties. He was buried in 1703 at his parish church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. When the church was taken down to make way for an eighteenth century redevelopment, the churchyard was retained as an inner court. I like to think Morden would have enjoyed the irony of a new wing of the Bank of England being built around his impecunious grave.

Perhaps because of his financial troubles, Morden often published in concert with others. Pretty well the entire map trade joined him at various times in various ventures. Some, like William Berry, whom perhaps he knew as a fellow apprentice at Moxon's, operated in other parts of town, but many of Morden's 'ad hoc' partners – booksellers and stationers as well as mapmakers – also lived and worked in the shadows of the Exchange.

Some, like Cade and Richards, have already been mentioned, but we may add others like Joseph Pask at the Three Ink-Bottles 'under the west end of the Exchange'. Primarily a stationer, he

An ELEVATION, PLAN, *and* HISTORY, of the Royal Exchange of LONDON.

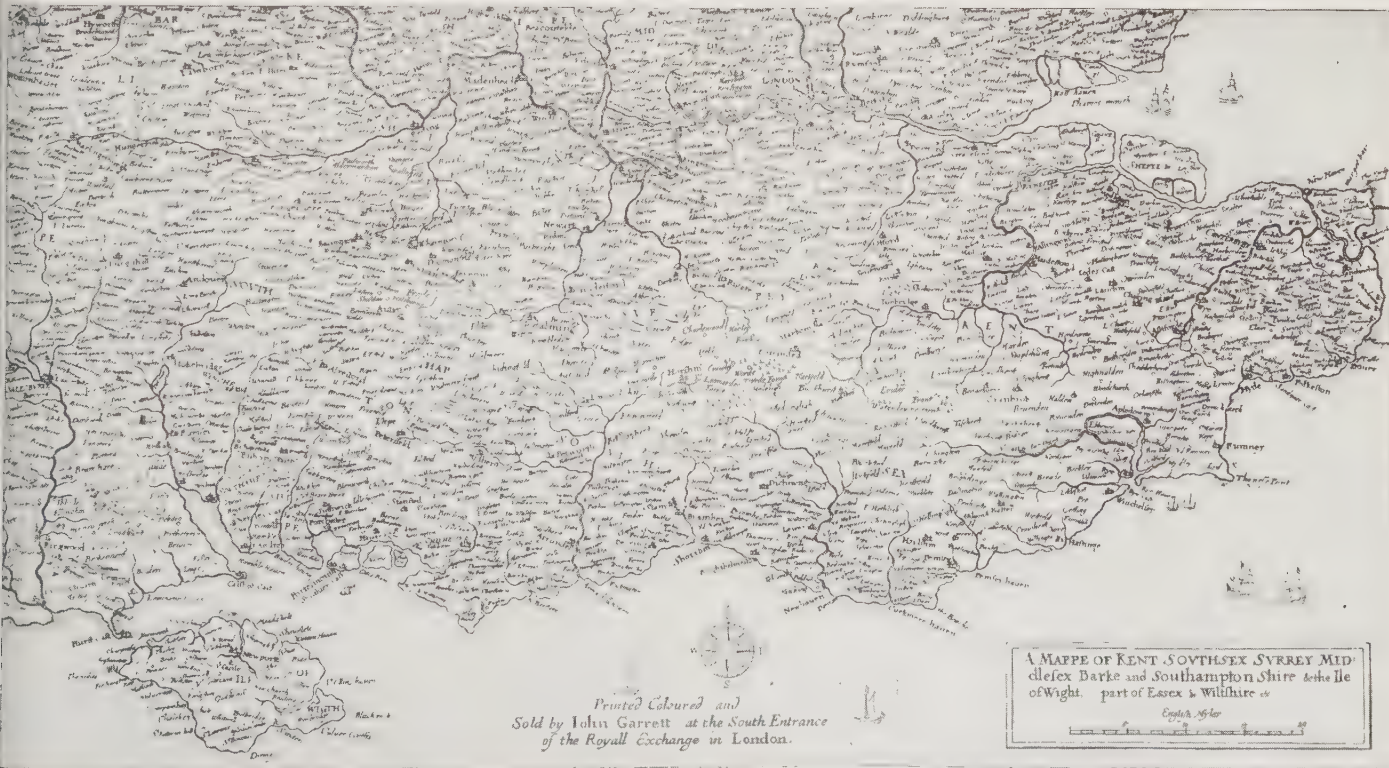


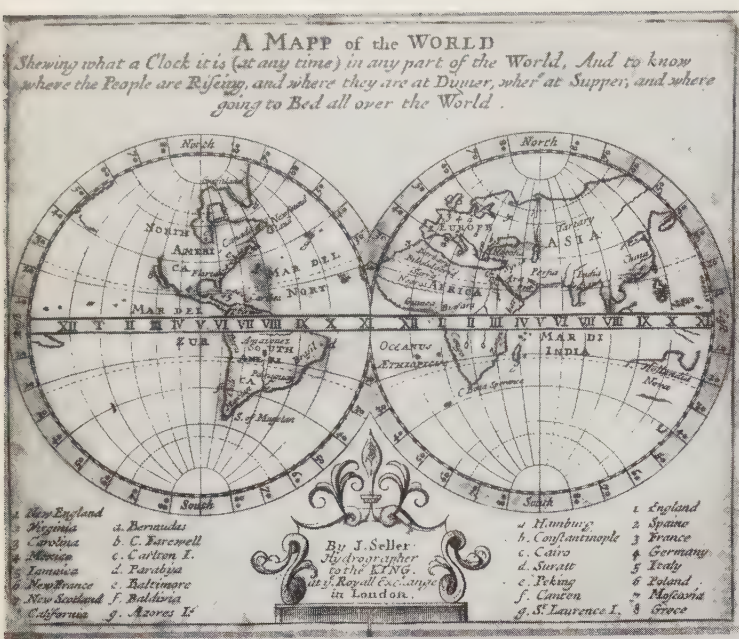
The second Royal Exchange building was opened in 1669. This eighteenth century engraving shows the various 'walks' on which the international merchants congregated. (By courtesy of Ash Rare Books)



Above:
Although not published until 1720, Richard Blome's map of the Cornhill Ward was originally engraved some years earlier. It accurately depicts the streets and alleys round the Exchange towards the close of the period covered in this article. (By courtesy of Ash Rare Books)

Below:
The famous 'Quarter-master's Map' engraved by Wenceslaus Hollar and published by Thomas Jenner in 1644, was reissued by John Garrett at the Exchange – probably in the 1680's. (By courtesy of Ash Rare Books)





John Seller's charming little 'going to bed' world map (1684) was produced – as the title suggests – for City gentlemen rather than Wapping mariners. (By courtesy of Ash Rare Books)

was involved in publishing maps with Morden (and sea charts with Thornton) between 1680 and about 1700. The business continued under Richard Davis who kept up the connection by publishing a British Isles map with Overton in 1708 and Moll's North America in 1720.

Pask was presumably related to Robert Pask at the 'Stationers Arms & Inkbottle' on the Threadneedle Street side of the Exchange. Robert Pask was an Essex man who retailed most of Ogilby's various atlases and maps in the 1670s and 1680s. He was again primarily a stationer:— 'Robert Pask Hath made A choice Sort of Ink in Hard Balls with that conveniency that you may wear them about you without any damage to the Ink or your linnen. Cut a little of it into a Spoon with fair water or any wine (except red) and it will be immediately fit to write with . . .' (1681). Another member of the family (S. Paske) was stocking an England map at apparently the same address as late as 1700.

John Ogilby himself, the resilient Scot who began as a dancing master and only came to mapmaking aged sixty-six after losing everything in the Fire, deserves mention. He applied several times to the Joint Grand Gresham Committee (which still exists and still controls such things) for one of the Exchange shops – ‘a publiq place to put the books off’. He was offered a vacant shop in 1670, but it is not certain that the offer was taken up¹¹. He was, of course, a great publicist and a pioneer of unorthodox retailing, and may well have preferred to finance himself by the standing lottery he set up at Garraway’s Coffee-house in Exchange Alley, just opposite the rebuilt Exchange. He did not live to see the final publication of the famous *Britannia* and the ‘Large and Accurate Map of the City of London’. The work was completed by his kinsman William Morgan, who raised further funds with a sale at ‘Jo’s Coffee-house . . . Sweetings Alley, near the Roval Exchange’¹².

Of comparable stature to Ogilby in the seventeenth century trade was the instrument maker John Seller. Throughout a bizarre career which veered from a narrow escape from hanging for treason¹³ in 1662, to appointment as Royal Hydrographer and a contract to supply the Navy with instruments just ten years later, his main premises were close to the Thames at Wapping. But he also liked to maintain a retail outlet in more fashionable quarters. At various times he had three shops in the vicinity of the Exchange: in Exchange Alley (approximately 1671-75), in Pope's Head Alley (1678-81) and on the west side of the Exchange itself from 1682 onwards. He was another of Morden's occasional partners, but principal interest in Seller centres on his sea charts. Apart from Moxon's and Jenner's tentative essays in the area already mentioned, Seller was the

first in England to compete with the Dutch chart publishers. His method of doing this, and in fairness it was probably the only way it could be done without a degree of financial backing simply not available in Stuart England, was to acquire obsolete Dutch plates and revamp them. Seller tried to pass the plates off as new, but at least one contemporary was not fooled for a moment – ‘he knows it to be true and Seller will not deny it . . . he bought the old worn Dutch plates for old copper, and had them refreshed in several places, and has used them in his pretended new book’¹⁴.

Seller's ethics have been widely condemned. Using cast off plates abandoned for scrap to manufacture charts intended for use by real sailors in real seas is clearly a very different matter from using them to furnish the libraries of strictly armchair travellers. Especially so when under the terms of Seller's privilege from the King, the import of any 'Dutch Waggoner or Lightning Columbe, or any other name' was expressly forbidden. Relationships with the Dutch had, of course, become increasingly hostile, but perhaps all that can really be said in mitigation is that the sins of the father were more than atoned for by that long tradition of excellence in British chartmaking that Seller, however sloppily, began.

Returning to some of Morden's less well known contemporaries, one regular partner, who shared in the publication of *Geography Rectified* (four editions 1680 to 1700), *Geography Anatomised* (three editions 1693 to 1702) and the *New Description of the State of England* (1701), was Thomas Cockerill, based for most of his career at the 'Three Legs' in the Poultry, just to the west of the Exchange. Cockerill came originally from Northamptonshire and served part of his apprenticeship with John Overton. Overton was then fairly new to plate printing and it was gleefully suggested by his rival Robert Walton that he had more to learn from Cockerill than he had to teach him. Poor broken-brained John Dunton¹⁵, whose shop in the Poultry was opposite Cockerill's, wrote of him as 'always up to the ears among great persons and business'. The latter part of his career is muddled by the appearance of a nephew of the same name, apprenticed at the 'Three Legs' between 1688 and 1695¹⁶, and 'a living transcript of his uncle's virtues'¹⁷. The premises were later taken over by Samuel Burroughs, who shared in the publication of later editions of Morden. Burroughs was from Leicester and served his time with the Lombard Street bookseller Thomas Guy, remembered still as the founder of Guy's Hospital¹⁸. One of Cockerill's apprentices, John Salusbury, 'a desperate hypergergonic Welshman [with] as much conceit, and as little reason for it, as any man I ever knew' (Dunton) also published some map-illustrated travels¹⁹.

Probably the closest of all the relationships Morden had with his contemporaries was that with his apprentice Philip Lea. Like his master, Lea made and sold 'all Sorts of Globes Spheres Maps Sea-plats Mathematical Books and Instruments'. Among his various activities, the new maps and the characteristic reworking of old ones, he found time to colour for Pepys. His first premises, at the 'Atlas & Hercules in the Poultry', were not far from Morden's on Cornhill. He subsequently moved about three hundred yards along Cheapside to the corner of Friday Street where he remained until his relatively short career ended in 1700.

As for the other names from this period that I took from *London Map-Sellers* at the start of Part One of this article – George Baker was advertising a fine sounding eight-sheet map by Francis Lamb in 1679; the bookseller Benjamin Billingsley ‘has been disturbed in his mind and very near distraction’²⁰. Samuel Crouch ‘never speaks ill of any man: has a swinging soul of his own: would part with all he has to serve a friend: and that’s enough for one bookseller’²¹. His relative, neighbour and former master, Nathaniel Crouch, who wrote numerous potted histories (‘very proper to allure backward readers’ in the great Dr. Johnson’s view), made a map of New England the title-page to his *English Empire in America*²². Anne Underwood was selling a shilling world map ‘on the North-side of the Royal Exchange going up the stairs’ in 1676, about the time that John Hill took over Seller’s shop in Exchange Alley. Hill retained a connection of some sort with Seller and was still selling maps

there in 1690. Thomas Mercer 'at the Half Moon under the Royal Exchange' was retailing maps for Morgan in the 1680s. What excess of hope or despair caused him to christen his son 'Success' in 1694 I cannot tell. John Southby 'had the happiness to find a wife of good fortune; but, meeting with disappointment in trade, he retired to [run] a coffee-house'²³. The bookseller Joseph Hindmarsh took over Godfrey Richards' old address at the Golden Ball about 1684. To judge from his publications, *Discourse of Monarchy, Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, Prerogative of Primogeniture*, he was heavily committed to the Stuart cause. He was as conservative in his geography as in his politics; *Navigation Rectified* (1689) claims not only to prove Mercator 'notoriously false' but even to show 'the Globe of the Earth to be the centre of the Heavens'.

To round off the seventeenth century mention might be made of the booksellers Dorman Newman, Thomas Malthus and Samuel Manship. All three published geographical titles of the type exemplified by Newman's 1686 book on the American colonies 'with new Maps of every Place'. He had occupied premises in the Poultry since before the Fire and 'was very handsome [though] something out of order in his softer hours' (Dunton). His relation Hugh Newman, also of the Poultry, published a county atlas in 1697. Malthus scrapes an entry in

Robert Morden expresses a bitter view of two more successful contemporaries in his *Introduction to Astronomy* (1702). Perhaps some character defect prevented him achieving the success his abilities deserved, but his estimate of Moxon and Seller – for they seem to be the 'Hydrographers' intended – was based on personal knowledge. Moxon was almost certainly his old master and Seller a former publishing partner. (By courtesy of Ash Rare Books)

32 Geography made easie.

7. The English *Hydrographer* in the use of his Globe, tells us, that with a great deal of Reason and Consideration he placed his first *Meridian* at *Graciosa* one of the Islands of the *Azores*; but it is delineated upon his *Globes* and *Maps* through *Tercera*, almost 2 deg. more *Eastward*: a small Mistake, that another must come after him to tell himself what *Meridian* he went by.

I do not mean a late Upstart *Hydrographer*, who never did, nor ever knew how to project or draw a *Map* or *Sea-Chart*, much less to make *Globes*; yet has the Confidence to publish Proposals for the making up of *Large Globes*, and that with much Ostentation and Boasting, to the Abuse and Cheating some worthy Gentlemen; who perhaps are more enclined to encourage ingenious Undertakings, then to enquire and be satisfied of the Honesty and Ability of bold and ignorant Pretenders.

Secondly, The differences of these several *Meridians* I find are thus stated.

From *Ptolemy's Meridian* to the *Arabian Meridian*, was by *Abulfeda* in his *Introduction* to his *Geography*, accounted to be 10 deg. *Brief faith* but 8 deg.

From the Pico of Teneriffe	{	<i>Toledo</i>	{	15. 55. the Spanish	{	<i>Meridian</i>
		<i>Graciosa</i>		10. 25. the mistaken Engl.		
		<i>Tercera</i>		9. 0. the supposed Dutch		
		<i>Palma or Ferro</i>		2. 20. the French		
		<i>Corra</i>		13. 25. Mercator and		
St. Michael				8. 55. others.		

And this last is the *Meridian* from which the *Longitudes* are reckon'd in that *Terrestrial Globe* of

*Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*²⁴; like the Newmans he came from Reading, and was apprenticed to Dorman Newman in 1675. 'He made a shew of a great trade . . . but all I can say of his industry is, he took a great deal of pains to ruin himself'²⁵. Samuel Manship 'at the Black Bull over against the Exchange' was one of the publishers of Hennepin in 1697 and completed a noteworthy contribution to the mapping of North America by also being involved in the publication of Lahontan in 1703.

Mention should be made too of a group of instrument makers whose activities included or touched upon mapmaking. Thomas Tuttell had premises in Charing Cross as well as at the Exchange. He was Mathematical Instrument Maker to William III and his splendid bi-lingual trade card, preserved in the Science Museum, gives some prominence to globes, sea-plats and charts as well as 'many other curiosities'. At about the same period, Fisher Combes carried a similar range of stock at the 'Mariner & Globe' just behind the Exchange. Somewhat earlier, and properly belonging to Part One of this article, was Henry Sutton, who was advertising quadrants, compass cards etc. in Threadneedle Street in the 1650s.

Entering the new century, we find the young John Senex 'next door to the Fleece Tavern in Cornhill' at the outset of a distinguished career. Sharing the premises were John Seller's younger son, Jeremiah, and one of Seller's apprentices, Charles Price. From common beginnings their careers diverge into some kind of oblique biblical parable.

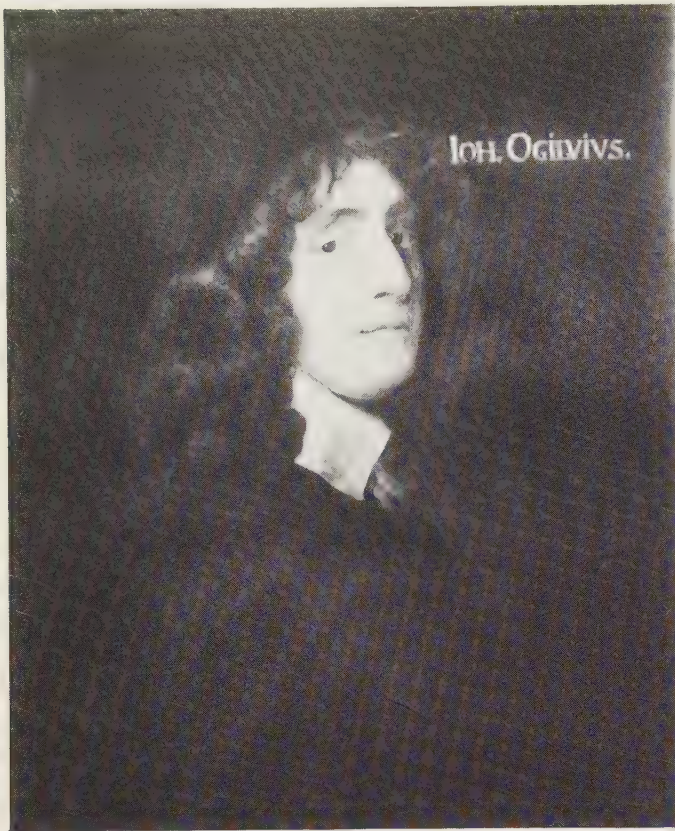
Jeremiah Seller drifts out of view after losing the family contract to supply the Navy with compasses in 1705; Senex, not born to the trade but the son of a Shropshire gentleman, goes on to become Geographer to Queen Anne and a Fellow of the Royal Society; while the Welshman Charles Price ends up confined to the Fleet for debt, still vainly offering cut-price maps 'for ready money'²⁶.

Associated with Price and Senex in those early days were the spectacle-makers Timothy Brandreth and George Wildey, partners between 1707 and 1713. They had branched out from their original profession and become involved in various activities, including mapselling. Brandreth had a shop at the corner of Exchange Alley, while Wildey eventually took over Christopher Browne's old premises near St. Paul's. He went on to become the 'most noted toymen in Europe' selling a surreal amalgam of toys, jewelry, silver and chinaware, spectacles and telescopes, pistols, prints, maps, snuffboxes, clocks, barometers and combs 'all which no body hath better, more choice or sells more reasonable'²⁷.

Christopher Browne of course kept a substantial map and print business for many years, having taken over his old master Robert Walton's stock in 1688. Another of Morden's 'ad hoc' partners, he claims a place here by taking on additional premises at the Royal Exchange in 1712 or so, right at the end of his London career.

Andrew Bell was a bookseller regularly involved in atlas publishing. He also offered facilities for geography lessons – 'It is taught to either sex, whether Learned in other Sciences or not' and could be mastered 'in a Week's time; with . . . an easy Explication of the hard Words'²⁸. Another sideline was the sale of pills and potions, and it is not hard to hear the accents of his native Edinburgh in this wonderful *Spectator* advertisement:– 'Famous Drops for Hypochondriack Melancholy: which effectually cure on the Spot, by rectifying the Stomach and Blood . . . giving a new Turn to their Ferment, attenuating all viscous and tenacious Humours (which make the Head Heavy, clog the Spirits, confuse the Mind, and cause the deepest Melancholly, with direful Views and black Reflections) . . . and introducing bright lively Ideas and pleasant Briskness, instead of dismal Apprehension and dark Incumbrance of the Soul, setting the Intellectuals at Liberty to act with Courage, Serenity and steady Cheerfulness, and causing a visible, diffusive Joy to reign in the Room of weary Doubts, Fears etc., for which it may be truly esteem'd infallible. Price 3s 6d a bottle, with instructions. Sold only at Mr. Bell's, book-seller at the Cross Keys and Bible in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange'.²⁹

Others on the fringes of the map trade at this period would include John King; at his picture shop at the Globe in the Poultry; the bookseller James Round, sometime Master of the



John Ogilby does not appear to have accepted the offer of a shop in the Exchange but he benefited from the business and social life of the area by running a lottery at Garraway's Coffee-House in Exchange Alley in order to finance his publishing ventures. This portrait of him is by Sir Peter Lely (1600-76). (By courtesy of the Bodleian Library, Oxford)

Stationers; J. Hide or Hyde, who seems to have taken over from the Pasks behind the Exchange; Richard Parker at the Unicorn 'universally known and beloved by the merchants that frequent the Exchange' (Dunton), and finally his near neighbour Ralph Smith – 'his fair soul is tenant to a lovely and well-proportioned body, his eyes are clear and shining, his brow proclaims fidelity, and his whole frame of face and favour is a most perfect mixture of modesty and sweetness' (Dunton again). An interesting reflection on how little mapsellers have changed down the years, and as a good a place as I can think of to end this record.

The years between that other and more glorious Fifth of November in 1688, when William of Orange landed at Torbay, and the death of Queen Anne in 1714, had seen a remarkable change in national affairs. The fairground years of the Stuarts were over. With the constitution sharpened by the Bill of Rights (1689), the economy tautened by the Bank of England (1694), battles strung from Blenheim to Gibraltar (1704), and imagination let fly by the Act of Union (1707), suddenly a new and dazzling array of English, Scots and Dutch power had pinned history to the board. Two hundred and fifty years of empire had begun.

Following a long-established pattern, commercial supremacy was before long accompanied by a comfortable superiority in the making of maps. The scratchy, nervous style of Ogilby, or Lea, or Seller, gives way to the solidly engraved and confident maps of a more spacious age, brimming to the corners with the notes and robust speculations of more leisured minds. These in turn are overtaken by the sheer gloss and expertise of the Ordnance Survey and the Admiralty chart.

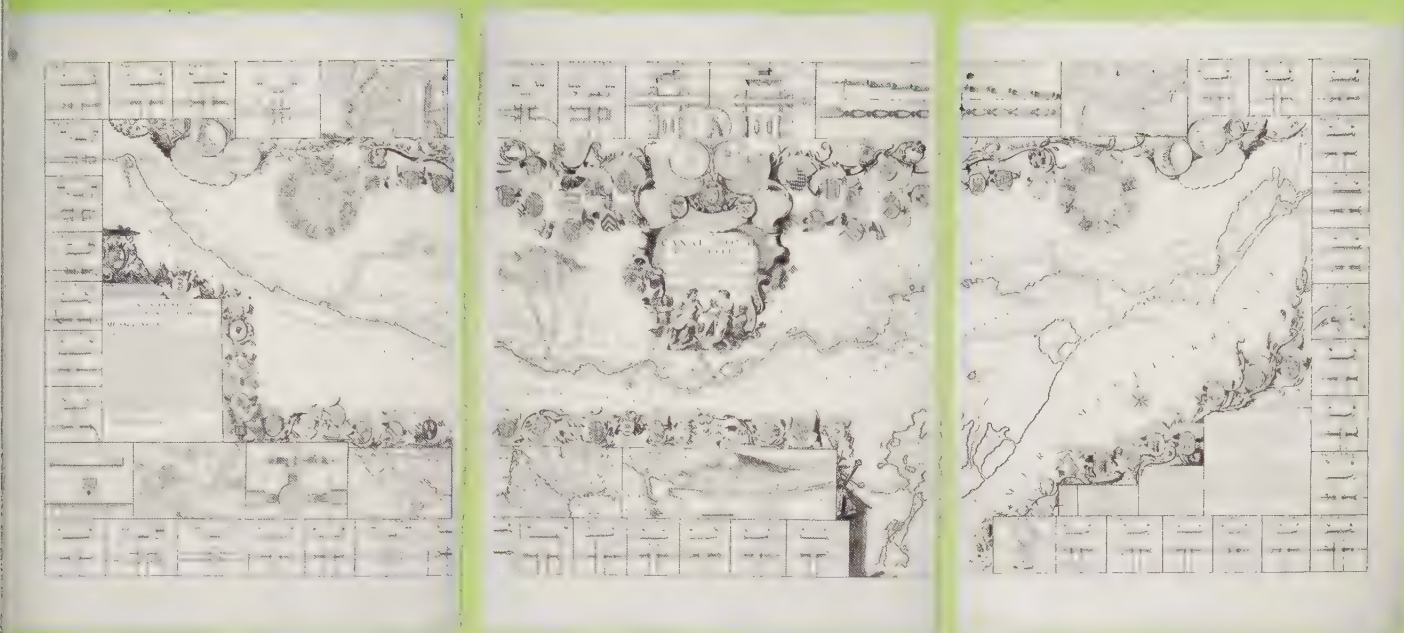
Commercial success was the key to it all, and there at the root of it was Gresham's old dream of what the Exchange could bring. His hopes were about to be fulfilled. Already by 1712 Addison could write, in a glowing metaphor for national emergence, 'There is no Place in the Town which I so much love to frequent as the *Royal Exchange*. It gives me a secret Satisfaction, and, in some measure, gratifies my Vanity, as I am an *Englishman*, to see so rich an Assembly of Country-men and

Foreigners consulting together on the private Business of Mankind, and making this Metropolis a kind of *Emporium* for the whole Earth . . . I have often been pleased to hear Disputes adjusted between an Inhabitant of *Japan* and an Alderman of *London*, or to see a Subject of the *Great Mogul* entering into a League with one of the *Czar of Muscovy* . . . sometimes I am justified among a Body of *Armenians*: Sometimes I am lost in a Crowd of *Jews*; and sometimes make one in a Groupe of *Dutch-men*. I am a *Dane*, *Swede* or *French-man* at different times, or rather fancy my self like the old Philosopher, who upon being asked what Country-man he was, replied, That he was a Citizen of the World'.

References:

- 1 Edward Jarman's new Exchange was open by 1669. In contrast, Wren's St. Paul's was not finished until some years into the eighteenth century.
- 2 S. Tyacke, *London Map-Sellers* (Tring: Map Collector Publications 1978), Entries nos. 6 and 7.
- 3 Tyacke no. 209.
- 4 James Howgego: *Printed Maps of London*. (Folkestone: Dawson, 1978), Entry no. 55.
- 5 Tyacke nos. 74 & 75. Also Plate 3.
- 6 Garrett's 1679 catalogue is reproduced in R. A. Skelton: *County Atlases of the British Isles* (London: Carta Press 1970).
- 7 This and other notes on the period derive from Tyacke & Wallis (editors): *My Head is a Map* (London: Francis Edwards & Carta Press 1973).
- 8 A receipt was issued to a Robert Mordant for staking out new foundations on a Cornhill site in August 1667. Mills & Oliver; *Survey of Building Sites in the City of London*. (London Topographical Society 1962-7).
- 9 The circumstantial evidence is very strong. Coincidence of livery company (Weavers), dates, addresses, activities, and personal antipathy seems near conclusive.
- 10 Rodney Shirley's article 'Two Lost Wall Maps of Robert Morden' printed in the 1985 IMCoS Map Fair & Exhibition catalogue does something to redress the critical imbalance.
- 11 This and other notes on the period derive from Ralph Hyde's introduction to the Harry Margary 1976 facsimile of Ogilby & Morgan's London map.
- 12 Tyacke no. 66. Local coffee-houses were used for other sales of this kind. An art auction that included a complete Blaeu atlas is recorded at Tom's (Pope's Head Alley) in 1689 (Tyacke no. 163) and Morden organised a sale at Garraway's of Morgan's stock, after Morgan's death in 1691 (Tyacke no. 190).
- 13 According to Coolie Verner 'it is clear that Seller was not actually involved in the plot, although he was a friend of the conspirators'. Four of the six merchants were hanged. Seller eventually received a pardon. See Verner's essay on Seller in *The Compleat Plattmaker*, ed. Norman Thrower (University of California Press 1978).
- 14 Edwin Chappell (ed.), *The Tangier Papers of Samuel Pepys*, (1935). Cited by Verner in the article mentioned above.
- 15 *The Life and Errors of John Dunton, 1705* – 'the maddest of all mad books'. Dunton's prolix thoughts on his contemporaries in the book trade are tempered by his view that 'of three hundred booksellers now trading in country towns, I know not of one knave or blockhead amongst them all'.
- 16 This and a number of other notes of master-apprentice relations are culled from D. F. McKenzie's prodigious *Stationers' Company Apprentices* series of publications.
- 17 *The Life and Errors of John Dunton*.
- 18 Bookselling in the City is not quite as profitable as this might imply. The quarter of a million pounds it cost Guy to build and bequeath the first purpose built London hospital was made by financial speculation rather than bookselling.
- 19 Salusbury was at the Atlas in Cornhill 1685-7 (sharing with Morden?) and later at the Rising Sun opposite the Exchange.
- 20 Dunton, himself quite mad.
- 21 Dunton.
- 22 Published under his regular R[ichard] B[urton] pseudonym (1685).
- 23 Dunton.
- 24 R. V. Tooley. *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, (Tring: Map Collector Publications, 1979). There is also an entry for an I. Lawrence 'Orbis Imperantis 1685'. Perhaps another Poultry bookseller, the Presbyterian John Lawrence.
- 25 Dunton.
- 26 This and a number of notes on the period derive from Hodson, *County Atlases of the British Isles 1704-1742* (Welwyn: Tewin Press, 1984).
- 27 Tony Campbell *Early Maps* (New York: Abbeville Press 1981).
- 28 Advertisement quoted in Helen Wallis' essay in *The Compleat Plattmaker* p.29. Many other notes on the period derive from this source.
- 29 The selling of quack remedies in bookshops seems not to have been uncommon. Sixty years later the elder Colman could earn laughs by giving booksellers lines like these – 'As to books at one end of the shop, and medicines at the other, Apollo, you know, the patron of booksellers, is the common god of physick and poetry: besides, since the doctors are most of them turned authors, it is but proper that the booksellers, to keep pace with their principals, should become a sort of apothecaries . . .' *The Spleen*, (1776).

ROGER MASON



LE CANAL ROYAL DE LANGUEDOC, Pour la Ionction de L'OCEAN et de la MER MEDITERRANÉE..., Jean Baptiste Nolin, Paris, January 1697. Three sheets, overall 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 23 $\frac{1}{8}$ " excluding margins. Map of the Canal du Midi on a scale of c.1:150,000.

The 58 insets comprise 44 plans, with cross-sections and facade-views, of the aqueducts; a plan and section of the 8 locks at Foncerane; the *Reservoir des Eaux de S. Farriol*; a map of the confluences with the River Orb at Beziers; a plan and section of the Round Lock at Agde; general map of southern France; a chart of the Garonne estuary; map of the *Bassin de Narouze*; view of the port of Sète; plan, section, and facade of the Escamaze tunnel, constructed by Vauban to augment the flow of water to the reservoir; the inscription on the foundation stone at Toulouse, which acknowledges the work of Pierre-Paul Riquet and Louis XIV's energetic minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert; the dedication to the States General of Languedoc; an *Avertissement*; scales; and key.

The baroque title-cartouche is surmounted, and the map surrounded, by 59 heraldic shields of men connected with the establishment of the canal. Four medals are reproduced, with details of the events they commemorate, from the driving of the first stakes to the first ceremonial passage along the canal in 1681. The two 'round tables' contain the names and shields of the *Barons du Tour de*

Gevaudan and *du Vivarez* from 1696 to 1703 and 1707 respectively. These seem to be the equivalent of an annual Lord Lieutenant.

The *Avertissement* may bear quotation as an example of the substantial flesh that covers the bones of the map. "This map of the Languedoc Canal shows its course from one sea to the other, with its *Corps* of 64 locks, of which there are 4 types, triple, double, and single, and the 8 locks of Beziers. *Le Sieur* Paul Riquet proposed the scheme, which he conceived, and which he had contemplated for a long time; the Chevalier de Clerville, Commissioner General of Fortifications, visited all the sites by order of the King, with the representatives of the States [General of Languedoc], and following the plans of 12th May 1664 the first stakes were driven on 8th November. At the beginning of June 1665 the King appointed *Sieur* Riquet General Superintendent of Works..."

A fine set, on untrimmed sheets, probably from an *atlas factice*. Not in Pastoureau, M., *Les Atlas Français XVI^e-XVII^e siecles* (Paris, 1984), nor in Roquette-Buisson, O., *The Canal du Midi* (London, 1983).

An example of the unification of cartography with science, history, and art; for, from the *Avertissement* and the other texts, taken with the map and its insets, sufficient may be learnt to make redundant any but the most comprehensive description of the Canal.

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'The Map is a Very Pretty One'

by Francis Herbert

Francis Herbert has worked in the Map Room of the Royal Geographical Society, London, since 1971 and has an intimate knowledge of their cartographic collections. Here he discusses some items which have been donated over the years by Fellows (elected members) of the Society who were also well known map-makers. The quotation in the title is taken from a comment made about John Bartholomew's map of Santiago in Chile which he presented to the Society in 1857.

THE THEME CHOSEN by the International Map Collectors' Society for its 1986 Annual Symposium to be held at the Royal Geographical Society is that of exploration – an appropriate one in view of the Society's well known interest in, and support of, this facet of its life since its birth in 1830. At times this aspect of the Society's activities has far overshadowed others including the more active collecting, recording, and conservation of geographical and cartographical data.

At the first official meeting of the RGS on July 16, 1830, John Barrow (who had travelled to China and South Africa and encouraged exploration in the Arctic) suggested that the first way of advancing geography was in 'The composition of Maps illustrative of particular branches of geographical knowledge, more especially those relating to orology, hydrology, and geology.' On December 13 that year, part of the agreed 'Constitution' read: 'The Society shall also commence the formation of a Library, with a collection of Maps and Instruments connected with Geographical Science, to which all Members shall have access, and strangers by their orders, under such restrictions . . . necessary for their preservation'. At the Society's anniversary meeting in May 1854, it was announced that the government had agreed to an annual grant to it of £500 'in order that an apartment be provided, in which the Society's valuable collection of Maps and Charts may be rendered available for general reference'. At the following year's anniversary meeting it was reported that 'The Map-rooms are daily visited by intelligent strangers [!] as well as by members generally . . .'

To many map collectors this background might seem too 'academic' and unlikely to offer much of interest. However, from the earliest years the Society has also collected examples of geographical, hydrographical and cartographical works – both manuscript and printed – dating from the fifteenth century onwards. At its meeting of November 22, 1830, even the Hereford world map was exhibited. In the RGS Archives (Evening Meetings Minute Book, 1830-34, November 22, 1830) is stated 'Received an intimation from the Chair that the Hereford Map was arrived, and now in the Room, with a communication from Mr Britton, inviting the attention of the Society to it, as one of the earliest specimens of British Map-Drawing, (being supposed as early as the 12th. Century), and consequently an interesting link in the history of what may be called the written character of Geography'.¹ A glance at the only published catalogue of the Map Room (1882)² will show this. Most of the items in both the Library and the Map Room derive from four sources; namely review copies, exchange with the Society's publications, donations or bequests, and 'politic' donations.³ The donations are often the most interesting items as, shortly before and/or after election to membership of the RGS many cartographers, engravers, and publishers presented either 'proof' copies or copies of finished items to the Society.

One important and interesting aspect regarding the donation of proof copies of maps is that it is possible to trace more fully the progress of a work; this might be from an original manuscript via a proof to the final published state. Half a dozen examples taken from each of the Society's first six decades may illustrate this. Excluded are examples from major official surveying, mapping, and charting organisations, specialist producers such as globe makers, and foreign or corresponding members; also 'cartographic curiosities' such as typographic maps, maps on fabric, and inflatable globes.

John Arrowsmith: 'Sweden and Norway' [1831/2]

A founder member of the RGS, and recipient in 1863 of its Patron's Medal, John Arrowsmith spent several years working on the production of a major new and original folio world atlas, the *London Atlas of Universal Geography*, first published in complete form in 1834. Most of the individual plates in the earliest issues are dated February 1, 1832, in their imprints. As has been noted elsewhere⁴ the Map Room holds ten of these *London Atlas* maps in proof copies, lacking plate numbers and imprints. 'Sweden and Norway', which was to become plate number eight, is more than a simple topographic map: on the southern portion of Sweden (see illustration) thirty battle sites with their dates are to be seen, dating from 1062 to 1801 (another fourteen appear further north). Of these thirty battles, ten relate to the 'Northern Seven Years' War' of 1563-70 and nine to the 'War of Scania' of 1675-79. After Arrowsmith's death (in 1873) it was issued in lithographic transfer and revised form in *Stanford's London Atlas of Universal Geography . . . folio edition*, up to issues of the 'second edition' of 1894, 1896, 1898, and 1901.

Alexander Keith Johnston: ['Hyetographic or rain map of Europe'] [1844]

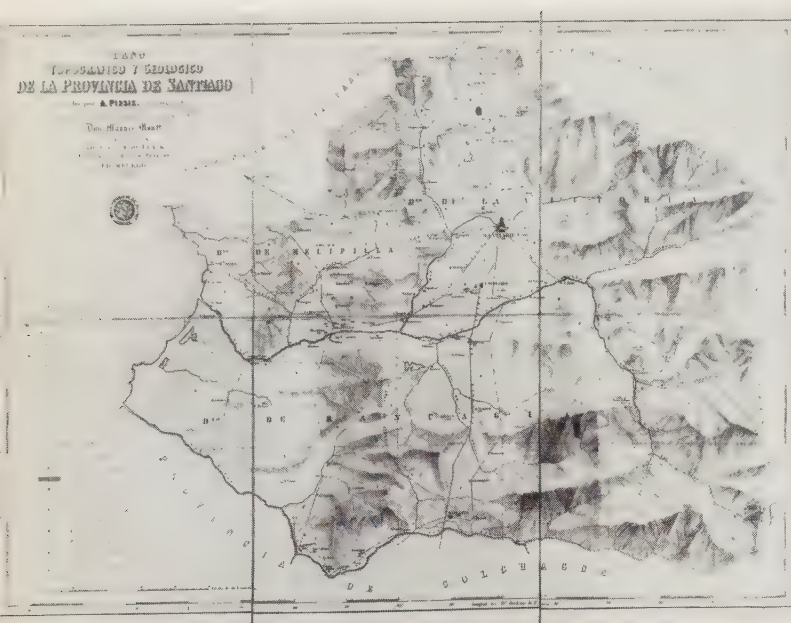
In a letter from the Secretary, Colonel J. R. Jackson, of April 24, 1843 to A. K. Johnston in Edinburgh, he writes: 'I have great pleasure in informing you that having this day laid before the Council . . . your letter of the 21st Inst. requesting to be permitted to dedicate to it your atlas of general and Physical Geography, the Council have been pleased to accede to your wishes, and therefore authorize you to dedicate the Atlas to the R.G.S.'. This *National Atlas of historical, commercial, and political geography* included four of Heinrich Berghaus' maps of physical geography translated from the original German into English. The scientific method of geography exemplified by the Berghaus maps recommended itself both to Johnston and to the RGS, and, shortly after completion of the *National Atlas*, Johnston started to prepare an English version of all the Berghaus physical geography maps which had been appearing in instalments since 1838. This 'Unfinished Proof' of perhaps around May/June 1844 was destined to be Map No. 4 (or Plate No. 21 of the whole work) of the 'Meteorology Division' in *The Physical Atlas . . . illustrating the Geographical Distribution of Natural Phenomena . . . Based on the 'Physikalischer Atlas' of Professor H. Berghaus* (published in instalments, completed in 1848). The manuscript (pen & ink) notes outside the right border of the map are in Johnston's hand. They were engraved later together with the 40° and 80° longitude figures in the top border.

Top right:

John Arrowsmith's 'Sweden and Norway' uses outline hand-colouring for administrative boundaries. The two upper scale-bars are incorrect: they approximate the scale of the inset 'Continuation from Tornea to the North Cape', which is about half the scale of the main map. Arrowsmith was a founder member of the RGS and this map is a proof copy for his *London Atlas*. (By courtesy of the RGS)

Bottom right:

This is an unfinished proof of A. K. Johnston's 'Hyetographic or Rain Map of Europe' which formed part of his *National Atlas* 1844, dedicated to the RGS. The map was subsequently engraved and etched on copper. The aquatint process was applied to show the variation in amounts of rainfall: 'The amount of Precipitation is indicated by shading which is darker in proportion as the quantity of Rain is greater'. (Europe G.204. By courtesy of the RGS)



Left:

The map of Santiago Province by A. Pissis was lithographically engraved by John Bartholomew (1831-93), with hand-colouring for geological information. There are signs of incompleteness either in the survey or in the engraving: what is now the 'Estero Colina' stops short just southwest of Solar instead of continuing (with other tributaries) to join the 'Estero de Polpaico' (now 'Estero de Lampa'). The physical relief effect is enhanced by amount and thickness of the hachuring. Bartholomew's presentation inscription is in pencil below map at right. (Chile D.20. By courtesy of the RGS)

tribute to Findlay: 'The route map has been borrowed . . . from the laborious and conscientious compilation of Mr. Findlay, F.R.G.S., accompanying the paper forwarded by me to the Royal Geographical Society.' This 'route map', engraved for Burton's two-volume version of his RGS *Journal* article was engraved with identical title by Edward Weller FRGS at the reduced scale of c.1:3 375000 and contained also an inset map of all Africa with a note 'The Green Tint shows the Fertile Regions'; Weller presented a separate copy to the RGS on June 11, 1860.

C[harles] Smith and Son and Joseph Kips: 'Map of Ashantee and the Gold Coast' (1873)

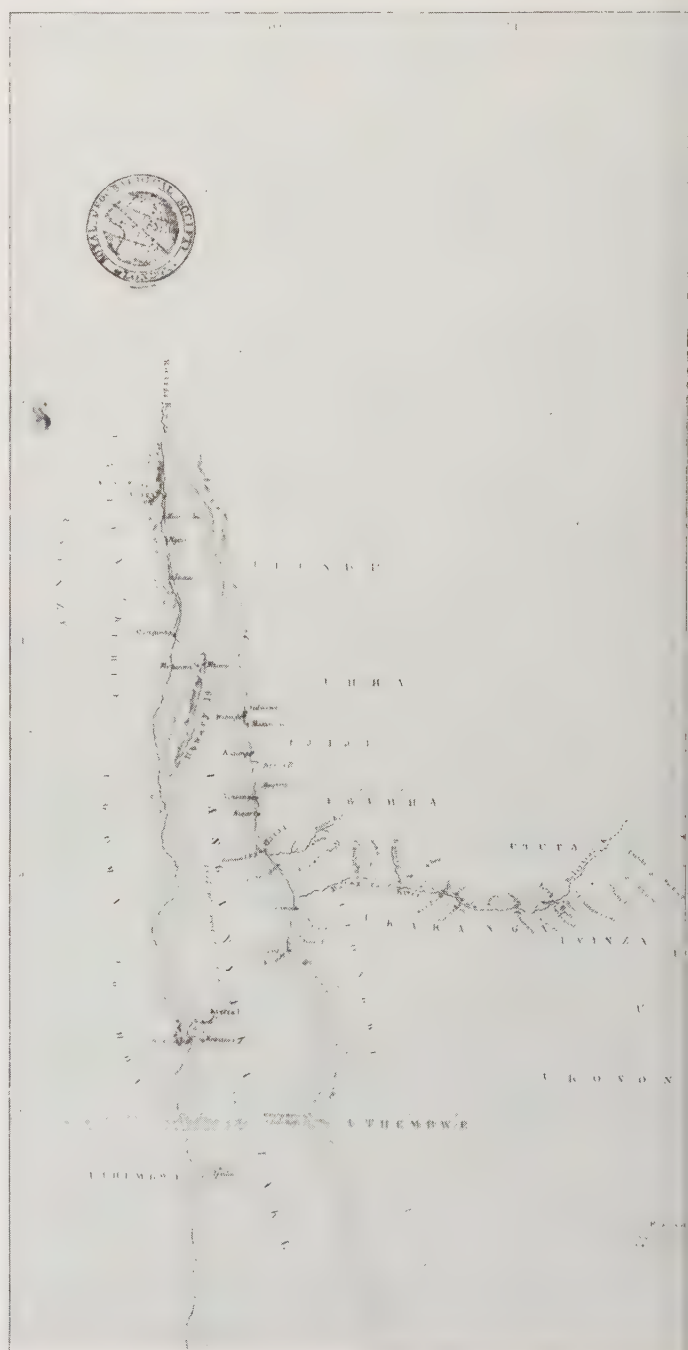
The firm of Charles Smith was founded in 1799.⁶ The 'Son' was named Guildford. Like several other major map publishers, Charles Smith and Son were keenly aware of public interest in

John Bartholomew Jr: 'Plano Topografico y Geologico de la Provincia de Santiago . . . (1857)

On October 10, 1848 a contract was signed between the government of Chile and 'don Amado Pissis' in which it was agreed that Pissis would draw up a geological and mineralogical description of the Republic consisting of text and of maps. The maps were to complement and summarize the text, 'presentando al ojo la configuraci3n exacta de cada provincia, la distancia de uno punto a otro, sus alturas respectivas, la extensi3n de cada formaci3n geol3gica, la posici3n de las minas y de todos los productos minerales 3tiles a los artes y agricultura, etc'.⁵ In his letter to the Secretary Norton Shaw of May 16, 1857 John Bartholomew Jr wrote that he was presenting 'a Proof of Map of the Province of Santiago in Chile, the Engraving of which we have lately finished . . . and will I have no doubt be a valuable addition to our Geography of Chile . . . the Mountains are not shown in the usual way but have been printed in a Brown colour so as not to take away from the effect of the other work, and enable the names running through them to be easier read.' Norton Shaw's pencilled comment on Bartholomew's letter is, 'The Map is a very pretty one'. The map is based on the prime meridian of Santiago city, which is 70° 41' west of Greenwich.

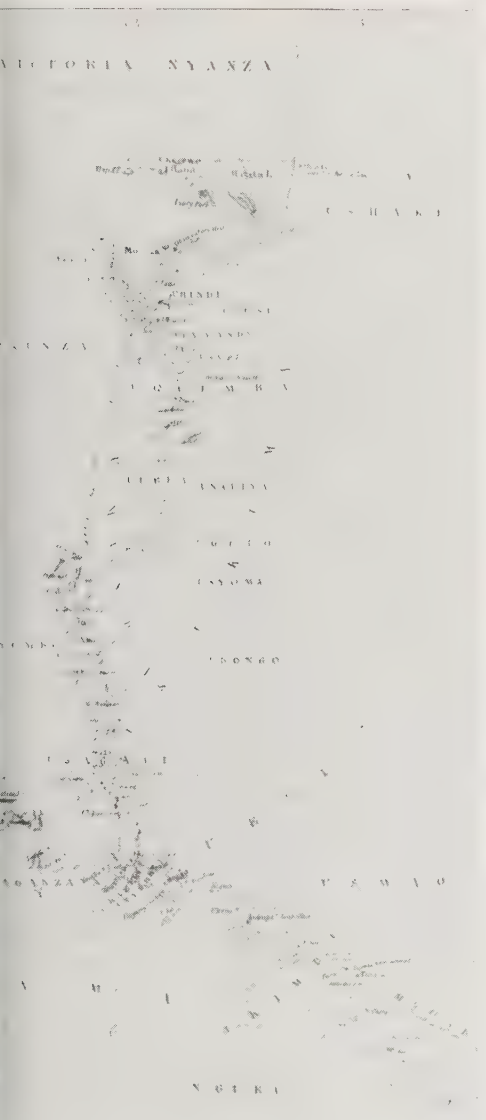
Alexander George Findlay and Edward Weller: 'Map of the routes between Zanzibar and the Great Lakes in Eastern Africa . . . (1860)

To accompany Captain Richard F. Burton's published paper (actually forming the sole article, of book-like length!) in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* vol. 29 (1859 [i.e. 1860]) entitled 'The Lake Regions of Central Equatorial Africa . . . being the results of an Expedition undertaken under the patronage of Her Majesty's Government and the Royal Geographical Society of London, in the years 1857-1859' A. G. Findlay was commissioned to produce a map. On March 19, 1860 Findlay writes to Secretary Norton Shaw, 'I send you an impression of the African map. It is not perfectly complete but can be made so in a few hours, and then can be printed at once. I have sent similar prints to Capt. Burton & Capt. Speke for their appro[va]l so that in a few days you can have the number for the Journal.' Findlay writes again on 10 April: 'I send back the proof of the table for Burton's book and also 30 copies of the map[,] they are all printed'. For producing this map Findlay was paid £47.3s (compare payment to Clowes the printers for printing the volume 29 – £349.15s). His original manuscript was deposited in RGS on August 29, 1860; it is at a scale of c.1:1 750000, whereas the engraved version for the *Journal* article is at c.1:2 100000. Later in 1860 Longman published a two-volume version of Burton's work entitled *The Lake Regions of Central Africa: a picture of exploration*, in the Preface to which he pays

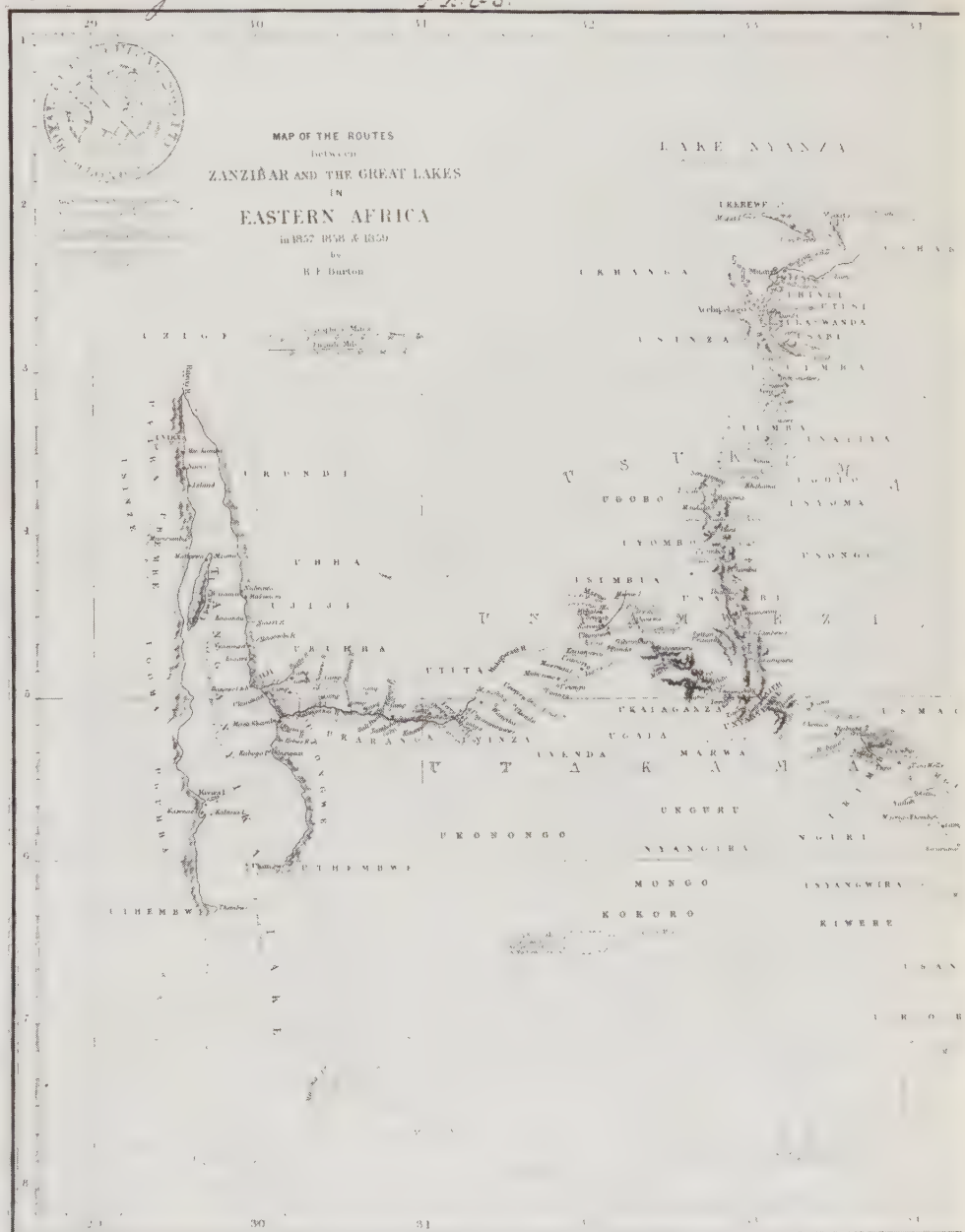


Below left and below right:
 On the left is A. G. Findlay's unsigned manuscript (pen and ink, and coloured wash) 'East Africa Expedition. Map of the routes between Zanzibar and the Great Lakes in Eastern Africa, in 1857, 1858 & 1859, by Capt.^{ns} R. F. Burton and J. H. Speke constructed from the surveys and observations of Capt. Speke'. This map accompanied Captain Burton's 'The Lake Regions of Central Equatorial Africa . . . being the results of an Expedition undertaken under the patronage of Her Majesty's Government and the Royal Geographical Society . . . published in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* in 1859. The map on the right derives from Findlay's manuscript. It was 'Engraved by Edw.^d Weller, Red Lion Square' for Burton's two-volume work published by Longmans in 1860. The presentation note above the map is in the hand of C. George, Map Curator of the RGS from 1857-77. (Left: Tanzania S.21. Right: Tanzania S/S.81. By courtesy of the RGS)

Right:
 Smith and Kips 'Map of Ashantee and the Gold Coast . . .' has the cartographer's name 'J. Kips del.' in small letters in the lower right hand corner although it is difficult to see on this photograph. This second (?) state, with its additional inset to the right, has a more aesthetically balanced look than the first. (Ghana S/D.8. By courtesy of the RGS)



Presented by E. Weller Esq F.R.G.S.



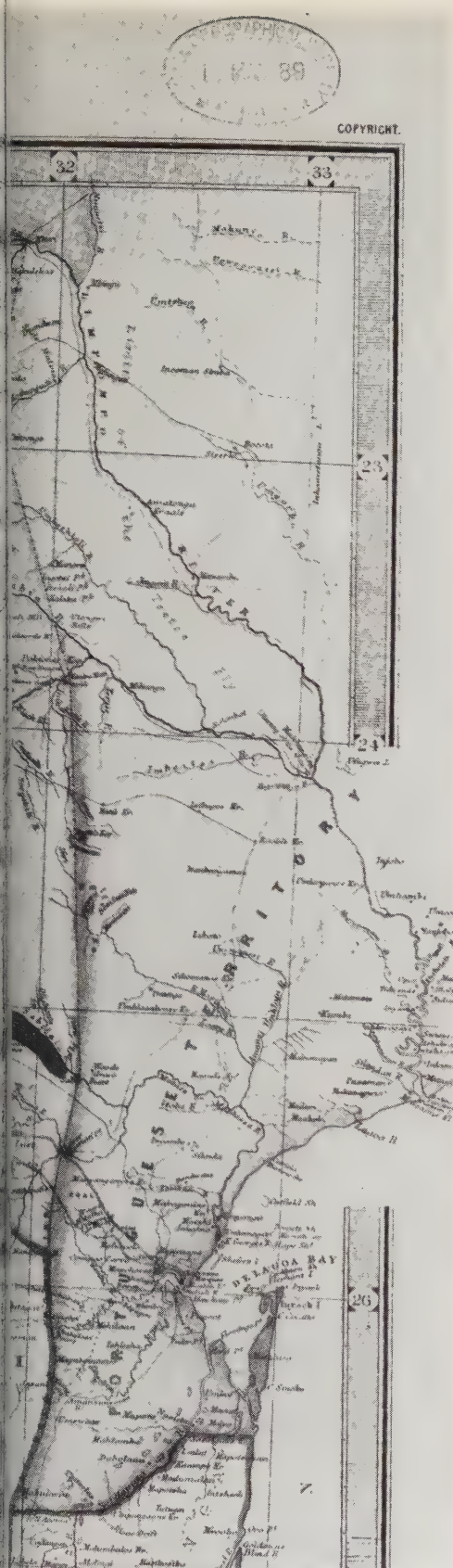


current affairs – especially when they touched upon areas of British trade and the Empire. The series of skirmishes and attacks in what is known today as Ghana formed what is referred to as ‘The Ashanti Wars’. These followed the transfer from the Dutch to the British of the Elmina people and the fort in April 1872, whereupon the Ashanti laid claim and besieged the fort. In January 1873 the Ashanti crossed the Prah river southwards and approached Cape Coast – the centre of the British possessions. Not until February 1874 were the British in command of the area. Joseph Kips drew a map for C. Smith and Son, two editions or states of which were presented to the RGS Map Room. The [first] edition received on October 29, 1873 may be differentiated from the [second?] edition received on January 23, 1874 by three features. The latter has an additional

inset ‘Cape Coast Castle to Prahsu enlarged’ in the region formerly shown as the Avon Lagoon in Dahomey; the graticule interval figures have been corrected from 2°, 1° [west] and 1° [east] to 20° (etc.) along the top of the inset common to both editions; and, below the bottom right border of the map, the legend ‘Under British Protection coloured [pink]’ has removed from above it ‘British Possessions coloured [pink]’.

James Wyld III: ‘Wyld’s eastern South Africa from the River Limpopo to Algoa Bay embracing The Transvaal Bechuanaland and Stella Land. Orange Free State Natal Zulu and Grigua-land West shewing the British Settlements and Native Locations . . .’ (1889)

This copy of the 1889 state was received from Wyld on May 14



Left:

James Wyld III gave this copy of the 1889 state of his map of 'eastern South Africa . . .' to the RGS in May of that year. The 'Reference' or legend specifies 'Gold deposits' and 'Other Minerals'. The broken line at top right represents the 'Limit of the Tsetse Fly', which featured on the map from the 1879 state at least. (South Africa Div. 4. By courtesy of the RGS)

Below:

James Wyld III's autograph presentation inscription which appears on his map of 'eastern South Africa'. (By courtesy of the RGS)

variation to the point of clumsiness and doubt of the precise location and extent of the gold fields, but also that three gold fields marked on the BL copy do not appear on the one in the RGS whilst eight on the RGS copy do not appear on that in the BL. Even though this 1889 state may not be the last to be issued by Wyld it begins to show clearly deteriorating quality; so that one may understand that in July 1893, when Edward Stanford was approached concerning the purchase of Wyld's stock and plates he would offer only £100 'to clear the market of what I consider rubbish!'⁸

Reference was made at the beginning to John Barrow's scientific desiderata in maps to be collected by the RGS. But as the nineteenth century progressed members of the Society and of the visiting public wished to see maps (of varying standards and qualities) which both illustrated in a simple way contemporary events, such as wars and mineral finds, and which were of a more practical use, such as new road information for motorists. Some map makers, especially those with a keen commercial sense, issued as a matter of course 'seat of the war' type maps. The 'Ashanti War' maps were typical of this genre, and amongst other publishers of 'Ashanti War' maps were W. & A. K. Johnston, Edward Stanford – also a Fellow of the RGS who donated many items – and James Wyld. Not being one of the six copyright libraries, too, has meant that what has been deposited at the RGS has frequently been the subject of chance. These chance donations have enriched the collections in unexpected ways (see *TMC* issue 20, p.36. 'Gifts to the RGS'), which – both for members and visitors – one can only hope may continue.

*Presented to the Royal Geographical Society
by the Author
May 1889. J. Wyld.*

References:

1. In December, 1830, the Council of the RGS turned down an offer by James Gardner 'Map-Engraver, Regent Street' to make – gratis – a reduced copy. By May, 1831, a manuscript facsimile of this map (but with faulty transcription of legends) was made for the Society by Thomas Ballard of Ledbury in Gloucestershire, for £25. It was upon this facsimile that E. Jomard based his in *Les Monuments de la Géographie . . .* (Paris, 1842-62).
2. [John Coles, Map Curator,] *Catalogue of Map Room of the Royal Geographical Society, March 1881* (London: Murray, 1882).
3. Francis Herbert, 'The Royal Geographical Society's membership, the map trade, . . . in Britain 1830 to c.1930: an introductory essay with listing of some 250 Fellows . . .', *Imago Mundi*, 35 (1983), 67-95.
4. Francis Herbert, 'The "London Atlas of Universal Geography" from John Arrowsmith to Edward Stanford: origin, development . . . of a British world atlas from the 1830s to the 1930s' (paper presented at Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography, Ottawa, July 1985) to be revised for *Imago Mundi*, 38 (1986).
5. J. T. Medina, *Ensayo acerca de una mapoteca chilena . . .* (Santiago: Imprenta Ercilla, 1889). This cartobibliography includes a substantial historical introduction from which the quotation (on p. cxx) is taken; a translation (by this author) reads: 'presenting to the eye the exact configuration of each province, the distance from one place to another, their respective altitudes, the extent of each geological formation, the location of the mines and of all the mineral products useful to the sciences and agriculture, etc'. The full title of the map is 'Plano Topografico y Geologico de la Provincia de Santiago Hecho por A. Pissis por orden del Presidente de la Republica de la Chile Don Manuel Montt' (Edimburgo: Adan y Carlos Black, Editores de su Magestad Britanica, 1857). It does not appear in Medina's 1889 work above, nor in the *Indice de autores y nombres del 'Ensayo [. . .] por J. T. Medina* compiled by Carlos Stuardo Ortiz ([Santiago:] Ejército de Chile, 1952) – which itself omits reference to one of the two items listed in Medina's work!
6. This date was found by the author on a trade label of C. Smith and Son on his personal copy of 'Bartholomew's Reduced Ordnance Survey of England and Wales, Scale 2 miles to an inch. Sheet 25. Bedford, Hertford &c.' (J. Bartholomew, [1899]).
7. Oscar Norwich, *Maps of Africa: an illustrated and annotated cartobibliography* (Johannesburg; Cape Town: Donker, 1983), pp.439-440.
8. Letter from Stanford to G. H. Brougham Glasier, July 19, 1893.

the copy in British Library Map Library having come from the War Office (accessioned in Intelligence Department Map Room on April 2, 1889). The state previous to this one was dated 1886, and was the first to add gold and copper deposits both to the legend and, hand-coloured, to the map. Wyld was obviously just too early in issuing the 1886 state for the addition of Johannesburg which had been named 'Stad Johannesburg'⁷ on an official plan from the Surveyor-General's Office dated December 15, 1886. Presumably, therefore, this 1889 state was the earliest on which Wyld had marked Johannesburg in addition to an increased number of gold fields. These ought, according to the legend, be firstly denoted 'Gold' and secondly hand-coloured in yellow. Comparison between the RGS and the BL (ex-IDWO) copies, however, shows not only hand colouring

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285. Bresse, G. and J. Blaeu, Amsterdam, ca. 1650. 15" x 19". Map area in outline color. Two decorative cartouches fully and attractively colored. Bresse is the lake district of France, next to Switzerland. Geneva appears on the far right of map. \$50
286. Brie, Henry Hondius, Amsterdam, (1633). 14-1/2" x 19". Map in outline color. Physical features and cartouches fully and attractively colored. This area is noted for its cheese. Paris, just outside the province, appears in upper left portion of map. French text on back. A little creasing next to center fold, and light uniform browning. \$60
287. Brittany, Henry Hondius, Amsterdam, (1633). 15" x 20". Map in outline color. Physical features, cartouches, coat of arms and sailing ships fully and attractively colored. French text on back. Separation at bottom of center fold with a 3/8" tear coming off it about 1-1/2" inside bottom border. See illustration. \$60

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- * Explanatory text : Akio Funakoshi.
- * Editorial planning : International Cartographic Information Center (ICIC)
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‘So Geographers in *Afric-Maps*’

by Helen Wallis (Map Librarian at The British Library)

BY 1510 PORTUGUESE voyages round the Cape of Good Hope on the route to India had revealed the general shape of Africa but, with the exception of Ethiopia, the continental interior remained largely unknown for nearly three hundred years. In the eighteenth century mapmakers were still using traditional sources such as Ptolemy's *Geography*, dating from c.AD 150, in its original form. The first stage in the transformation of the map was the work of the French geographer Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, who on his large four-sheet map of Africa, 1749, swept away the speculative features and was content to leave large areas of the interior blank. This became the model for later eighteenth century maps of Africa.

Above right:

In 1632, Philip III of Portugal (Philip IV of Spain) ordered the Viceroy of the 'State of Oriental India', the Count of Linhares, to send him 'the description of all the coasts, harbours and anchorages of the State'. Linhares commissioned the official chronicler, Antonio Boccardo, to write the text and his secretary, Pedro Barreto de Resende, a Knight of the Order of St. Benedict of Aviz, to depict the fortresses and settlements. The second part of the *Book of the State of Oriental India* includes plans of the Portuguese fortresses from the Cape of Good Hope to the fortress of Chaul. The island base at Mozambique, reproduced here from a later expanded version of the book, entitled *Livro do Estado da India Oriental*, 1646 was described by the Dutchman Jan Huyghen van Linschoten in his *Itinerario*, 1595, as 'a very great and safe haven'. The post of Captain of Mozambique (whose residence can be seen within the fortress walls) was highly lucrative on account of the gold dust collected along the coast, especially at Sofala, and the trade in African slaves to India and the Orient. (By courtesy of The British Library. Sloane MS. 197 fol.95^v-96)

Below:

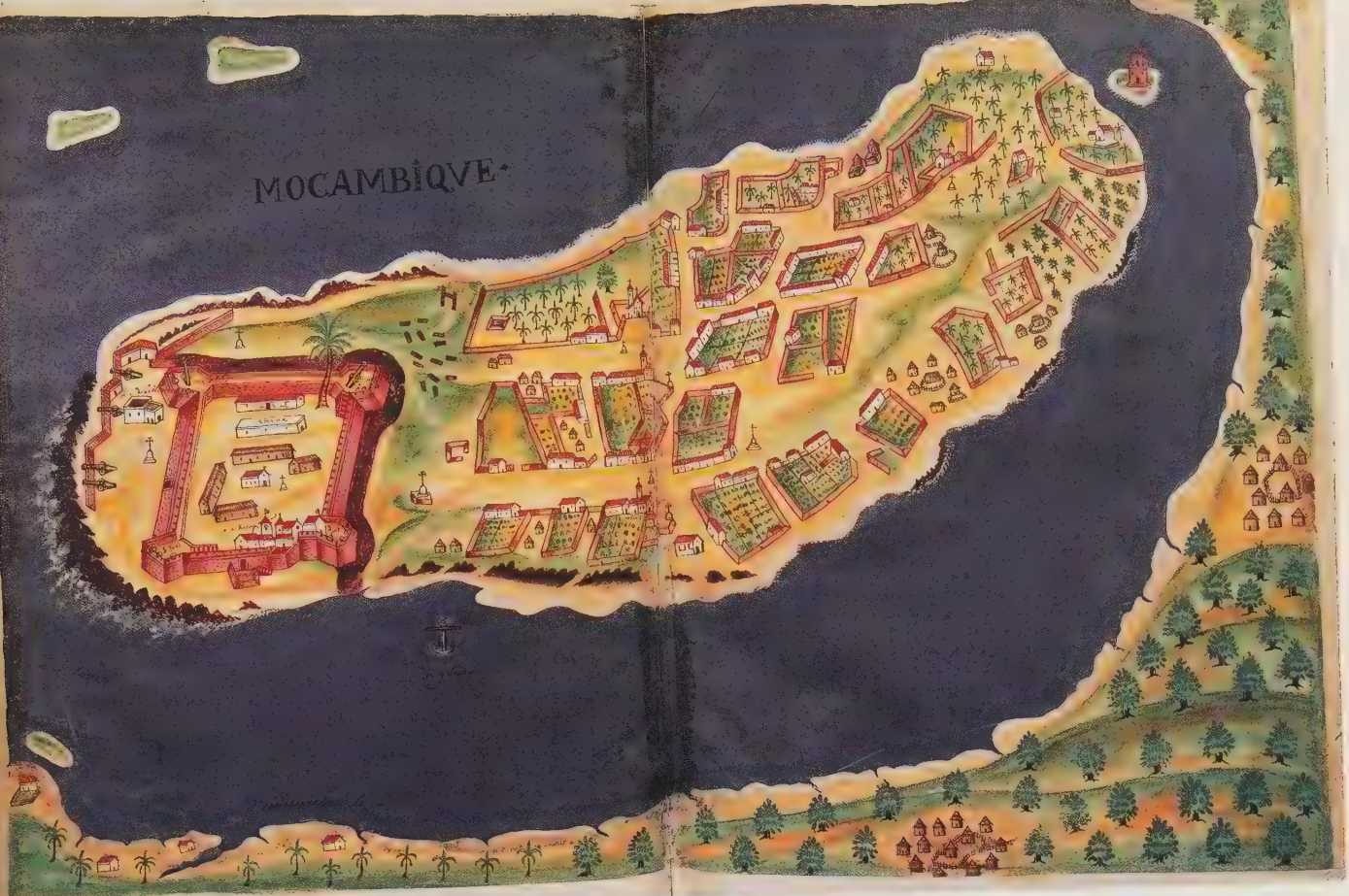
Sebastian Münster's revised version of Ptolemy's *Geography*, supplemented with up-to-date maps, was one of the best sellers in the sixteenth century. It included this 'new' map of Africa featuring the course of the Nile, with its source in the Mountains of the Moon (Montes Lunae), here not named. Crowns and sceptres denote kingdoms, and Hamarich is named as the seat of the christian king, Prester John, of medieval fame. The map, 'Africa XVIII Nova Tabula' from Münster's *Geographia Universalis* (Basle, 1540) is a woodcut with the names printed typographically from stereotypes. (By courtesy of The British Library)



Below right:

This map of 'Tafel Bay' (c. 1660) by Johannes Vingboons, is an early copy of the first detailed Dutch map of the Dutch East India Company's colony at the Cape of Good Hope. The colony was established by Jan van Riebeeck in 1652, and the ship flying the Dutch flags shows where the fleet, carrying him and the colonists, harboured. Vingboons' map was presumably designed to record the scene for the benefit of one of the directors of the Company. As yet, there is no indication of Cape Town but the marshland ('Weyland'), and hilly country ('Berghachtigh Land'), suitable for pasture and settlement, are indicated. Such information was essential if colonisation was to be efficiently undertaken. Another larger version of this map is preserved in an atlas in the Algemeen Rijkarchief in The Hague. (By courtesy of The British Library. Add. MS 34184, fols. 12^v-13)

MOCAMBIQUE.



Tafel Bergh

Wicland.

Weyland.

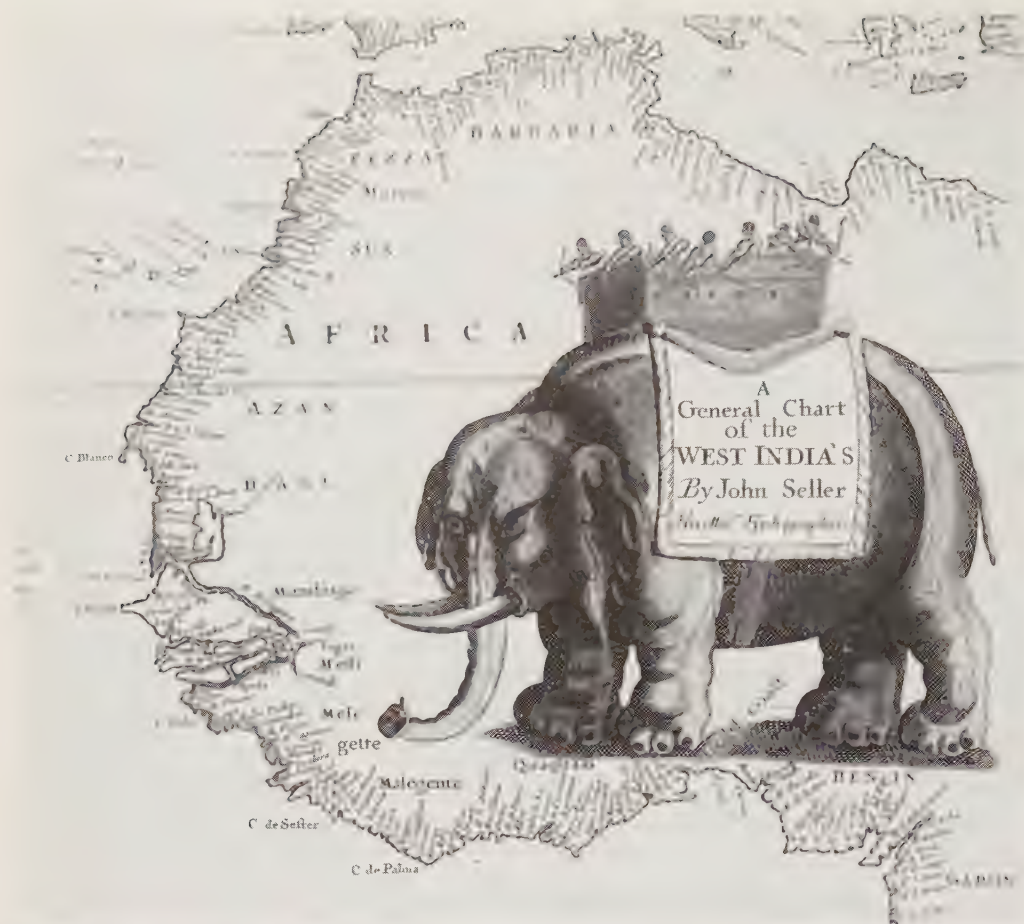
Singhachichan.

Tafel Bay.

Roble
Eylant

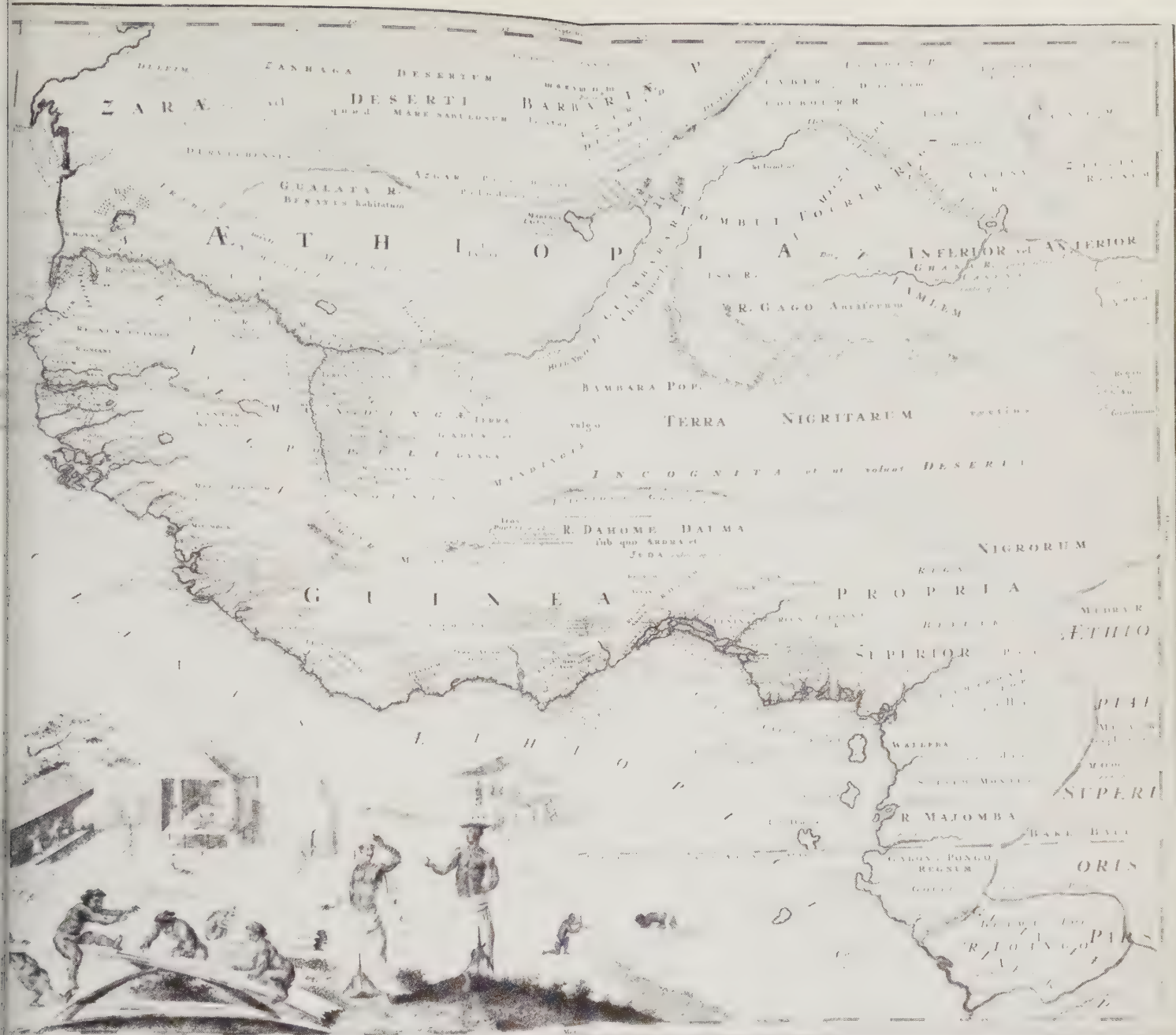
Alchus Vertoend haer de
TAFEL BAY, Gelegen aen
Cabo de Boa Esperança.





Left:
This African section of John Seller's 'A General Chart of the West India's' from his *The English Pilot*, Book 4, Part 4, 1671, flaunts an elephant as a title cartouche which would have justified Jonathan Swift's famous quatrain, 'So Geographers in Afric-maps, With Savage-Pictures fill their Gaps; And o'er unhabitable Downs, Place Elephants for Want of Towns'. (From *On Poetry, A Rhapsody*, Dublin :1733). (By courtesy of The British Library)





Above:
The Dutch publishing company, Homann Heirs, produced this map of Guinea and Nigritia which was compiled mainly from Johann Matthias Hase's map of Africa drawn on a stereographic projection, 1737, and from the reports of the traveller, the Chevalier Des Marchais, as published by the Dominican missionary Jean Baptiste Labat in 1730. Another source is the account of the discovery of the Kingdom of Bambuk and its gold mines made by the Sieur Compagnon for the French Senegal Company and published in 1716. The sixteenth century tradition of extending Ethiopia from the Red Sea to the Atlantic is still maintained but D'Anville's innovation in leaving blank spaces, as on his 1727 map of Africa, is also perpetuated. The village scene at Cape Mezurado in Western Guinea is based on Labat's account. This map, 'Guinea propria, nec non Nigritiae vel Terrae Nigrorum maxima pars...' was published, 1743, in Nuremberg. (By courtesy of The British Library)

Left:
Vincenzo Coronelli's map of Africa, 1689, was prepared and published according to the terms of a contract made between Coronelli, Cosmographer of the Most Serene Republic of Venice, and Jean Baptiste Nolin of Paris, 'graveur du Roy' (engraver to the king). Coronelli had secured a fifteen-year privilege from Louis XIV for the publication of his maps and had granted Nolin exclusive rights. During his stay in Paris from 1681 to 1683 to make the great pair of fifteen-foot globes for Louis XIV, Coronelli had sought out the most up-to-date information, including the records of Jesuit explorations. In a long legend on East Africa he explains that the Jesuit fathers Pedro Paez, Manoel de Almeida and others, had solved the age-old problem of the source of the Nile and had disproved Ptolemy's belief that the river rose in the Mountains of the Moon. Coronelli shows the Abay ('Abawi'), or Blue Nile, rising in Lake Tana ('Tzana Lac') in Abyssinia, but failed to realise that this was only one source of the Nile. The conveniently placed cartouche legend enabled him to remove the White Nile from the map without leaving a gap. Like other mapmakers of the day he shows the Niger rising in 'Lac Borno' deep in the interior and flowing west to the Atlantic, a mistake originating in the report of Leo Africanus published in his *Description of Africa*, 1550. (By courtesy of The British Library)

The great age of African exploration began with the foundation of the 'Association for the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa' in London in 1788. The association addressed itself first to the problem of the Niger. By 1831, when the African Association (as it was later known) became absorbed in the newly-founded Royal Geographical Society, the upper courses and sources of the Nile, Congo and Zambezi were still unknown and the plateau of central Africa remained a terra incognita. The Scots missionary David Livingstone set out in 1849 on his great journey of exploration to solve these problems.

His work was continued and completed by Sir Henry Morton Stanley, who coined the phrase the 'dark continent', although, as G. H. T. Kimble commented, 'the darkest thing about Africa has always been our ignorance of it'. The maps on which the explorers Livingstone, Stanley, Richard Burton, John Hanning Speke and others recorded the results of their travels are preserved at the Royal Geographical Society, which guided the process of exploration, and in the Map Library of the British Library, to which the firm of Edward Stanford presented the explorers' working drafts.



This detail is from a map by Sir Henry Morton Stanley showing his route to and from Lake Tanganyika in search of Dr. Livingstone, 1871. 'Go and find Livingstone' was the commission which took Stanley to Africa and, in Livingstone's words, 'obtain accurate information about Dr. Livingstone if living, and if dead to bring back my bones'. On this base map, provided by the firm of Edward Stanford, Stanley has marked his route from the east coast and the names of places visited. His famous encounter with the great doctor took place on October 28, 1871, at Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, which Livingstone was investigating as the probable source of the Nile. On the suggestion made in a letter from the Royal Geographical Society, which Stanley brought with him, they explored the north end and disproved the theory. Further explorations suggested that Lake Tanganyika was the source of the Congo, a belief which Stanley confirmed on his expedition of 1874 to 1877. (By courtesy of The British Library)

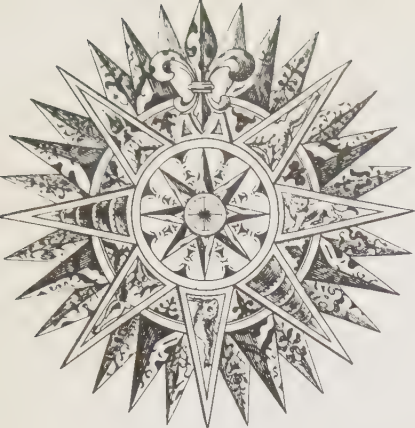


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Bird's-eye view and Bird's-flight view *by William Ravenhill*

THE SHORT NOTE¹ in Issue 32 of *TMC*, 'Unique Copper Plate of London Fetches £50,000' prompts me to write in the hope that some additional light may be shed on the mystery which still surrounds many aspects of this early mapping of London. It has been conjectured for some time that the so-called 'Copper-Plate Map' is the original from which was derived two better-known maps of considerable importance²: Frans Hogenberg's *Londinum Feracissimi Angliae Regni Metropolis* of 1572, and the anonymous wood-cut map, sometimes attributed to Ralph Agas, *Civitas Londinum* of c. 1633. With a genesis of this significance, and in the hope of clarifying certain issues, it may well be rewarding, as a starting point, to consider the mapping techniques employed.

John Goss,³ in his helpful statement is of the opinion that the 'Copper-Plate Map' is 'a true plan with perspective views of buildings and other features viewed from an imaginary point above the south bank of the Thames'. That this viewing point was used is well attested by, for example, John Norden's 'statio prospectiva' inserted above a church tower in that area.⁴ The resulting map, and similar maps drawn in perspective from one viewing point, differ markedly from the 'Copper-Plate Map'. If the terms 'perspective', 'true plan' and 'an imaginary point' are interpreted strictly then care needs to be exercised in their use. If a map incorporates the third dimension in the form of buildings drawn in perspective from a single viewing point then the scale must become a variable one and be distorted by the foreshortening of the orthogonals; a true plan, that is, one with the scale kept constant does not form the end-product. For such maps the term 'Bird's-eye view' has, by continued usage, become something of an accepted term and there is no point in suggesting any replacement. It needs, however, to be clearly differentiated from another technique in which the third dimension is inserted without any distortion of true ground scale. For this kind of map the term 'Bird's-Flight View' is more appropriate. It is the kind of view which is obtained from a low-flying aircraft when it is being piloted straight and level on a constant heading with the eye of the observer being kept at a fixed downward angle. This constantly-held viewing angle lies behind the techniques so admirably employed in many of the town maps printed by Hermann Bollmann, Bildkarten Verlag of Braunschweig.⁵

No claim of great originality is being made for the suggestion that this technique was probably the method employed by the maker of the 'Copper-Plate Map'; it is implicit in Howgego's description of it 'a street plan with buildings added'⁶, nor, more importantly, is this the first use of the term 'Bird's-flight view'. As with many concepts, they have been pondered upon by our predecessors; this particular one was clearly articulated by Herbert Hurst⁷ in 1899 when describing Ralph Agas's⁸ map of Oxford, 1578. 'The town', Hurst states, 'is drawn as it would unfold itself to anyone passing over it, as in a balloon. Call it, if you will, a view-plan in isometrical projection; but a bird's-flight view is simpler English and more concise.'

Strangely, Hurst's term never came into popular usage, probably because so few people had or even have experienced what he is describing correctly, namely the constantly-maintained high-angle oblique view from a balloon or low-flying aircraft. The term, nevertheless, is most expressive and provides the distinction required between it and the too-comprehensively



applied and thus ambiguous 'Bird's-eye view'. If the word 'plan' were then to be confined in its cartographic usage to a map or drawing with a constant scale it would improve understanding within the cartographic community, as the subject of town mapping has demonstrably been working in recent years without a precise and critical language.⁹

The above suggestions notwithstanding, the authorship of the 'Copper-Plate Map' remains a mystery. Progress towards a solution may well be made if our minds were to focus on the inception of the 'Bird's-flight view' as a mapping technique of urban areas and its subsequent diffusion. For, let it not be forgotten, the actual delineation of buildings as seen from an unobtainable contemporary viewing level required an artistic quantum jump. As Herbert Hurst has so pointedly recognised, one of the early successful practitioners of this art was Ralph Agas. Since he is thought to have been born c. 1545 he has been considered to have been too young to have drawn the 'Copper-Plate Map' in c. 1559. If these dates are correct should we not then ask who was his mentor and who, besides him, practised the technique in England in the middle of the sixteenth century?

right:
his map of Oxford, on eight sheets, to a scale of approximately 1:1604 was drawn in 'bird's-flight view' by Ralph Agas in 1578 and engraved by Augustine Ryther (1576-1594) some ten years later. In terms of the third dimension the amount of detail is impressive but also remarkable is the elaborate treatment given to the linear scale, the reader being left in no doubt that a true constant scale lies behind this 'Accurato Descriptio'. Best we forget, Ralph Agas wisely thought it pertinent to equate us an aide-memoire, 'the measure, forme & right I bringe'. (Reproduced from a facsimile by courtesy of The British Library)



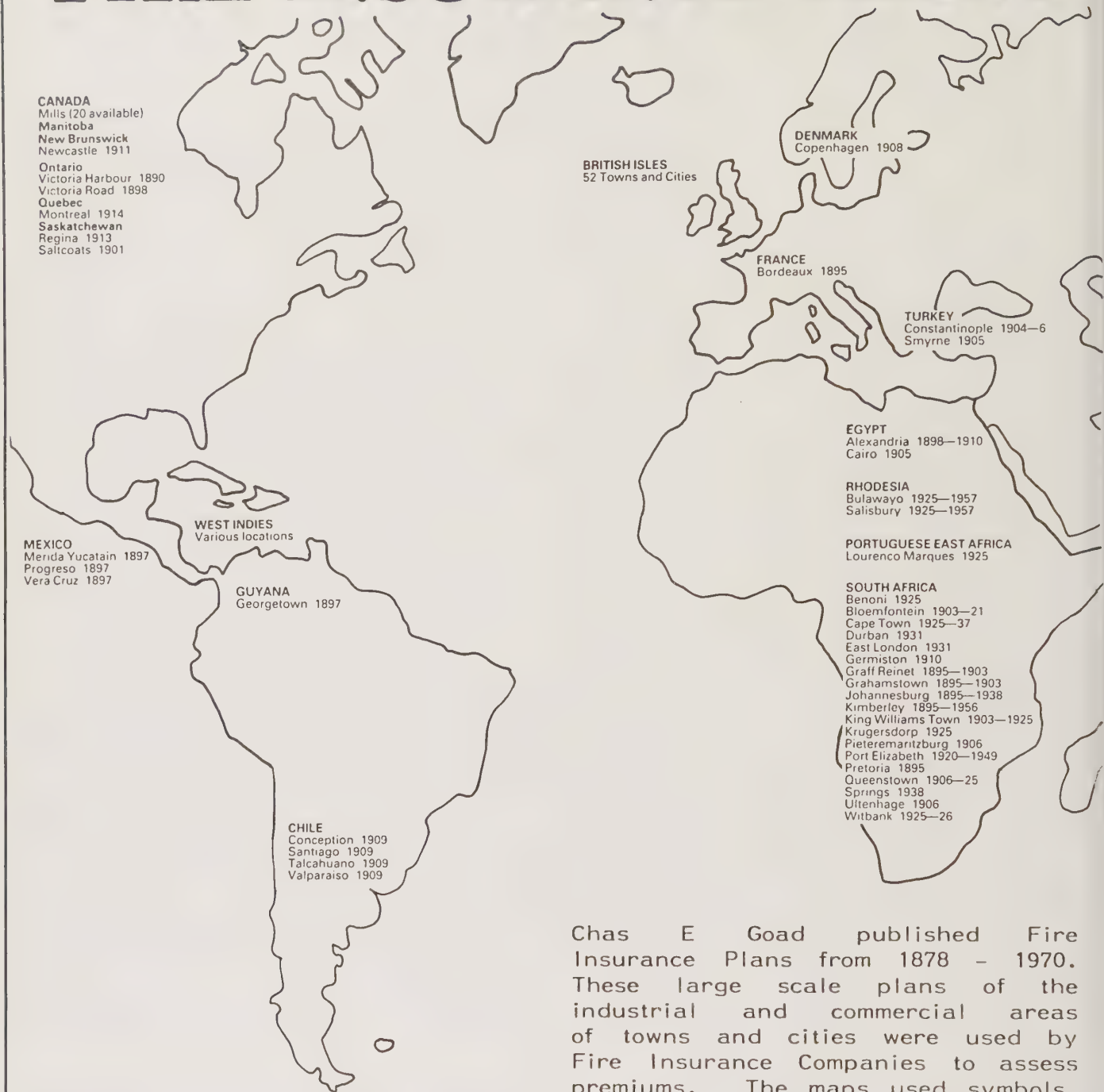
AGAS'S MAP OF OXFORD
VI

Above left:
This bird's-eye view of Exeter is a fine example of the technique as practised in the Elizabethan period. Performed, as the caption relates, by the work and expense of John Hooker and the city councillors and engraved by Remigius Hogenberg, the map appears in three states of which, as far as is known, unique copies only survive. In the lower right-hand corner, state A has a pair of dividers surmounting a scale-bar. These were removed on state B, but the ghost lines of parts of the dividers are still visible. In state C, pictured here, the space is filled with an incorrectly oriented compass. The deliberate removal of the scale-bar is a clear indication that at the proof stage it was appreciated that the map was no longer drawn to a constant scale. If compared with modern maps of the city there is a perceptible fore-shortening of the orthogonals. Was it the application of linear perspective to an original measured plan which required the first change to be made to the plate? (By courtesy of Exeter City Council)

References:

- 1 *The Map Collector* 32 (September, 1985), p.48.
- 2 Adrian Procktor and Robert Taylor, *The A to Z of Elizabethan London*, introductory notes by John Fisher, (London Topographical Society Publication 1979), No. 22.
- 3 *The Map Collector*, op. cit.
- 4 John Norden, *Civitas Londini*, Royal Library, Stockholm. De La Gardie Collection, No. 89.
British Library, Crace Views I, 12 and photostat copy Maps 175.1.1.(3).
R. A. Skelton, 'John Norden's view of London, 1600', *London Topographical Record* 22 (1965), p.18.
- 5 See also Michel Raude, *Le Marais et ses abords* (Association pour la sauvegarde et la mise en valeur du Paris Historique, 1976).
- 6 James Howgego, *Printed Maps of London circa 1553-1850*, Second Edition (Dawson, Folkestone: 1978), p.10. See Skelton, op. cit., p.14.
- 7 Herbert Hurst, 'Oxford Topography', *Oxford Historical Society* 39 (1899), p.4. In 1899 Hurst used the term 'isometrical projection'; at this remove in time it is not possible to discern exactly what he understood by it. The precise modern term for what is being referred to is axonometric projection, that is, the kind of projection in which the true ground plan is preserved.
- 8 The Oxford Map by Ralph Agas survives in a single known copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Facsimile reproduction in British Library. Maps 15.e.30.
'Old Plans of Oxford by Agas, Hollar and Loggan' *Oxford Historical Society* 38 (1884).
- 9 Cornelis Koeman, 'Die Darstellungsmethoden von Bauten auf alten Karten' *Wolfenbütteler Forschungen* (Kraus International Publications, Munich: 1980), pp.147-192.
William Ravenhill, 'Early Town Mapping' in "British Cartography in the Renaissance" in *The History of Cartography* 3, edited by J. B. Harley and D. Woodward, (University of Chicago Press forthcoming).

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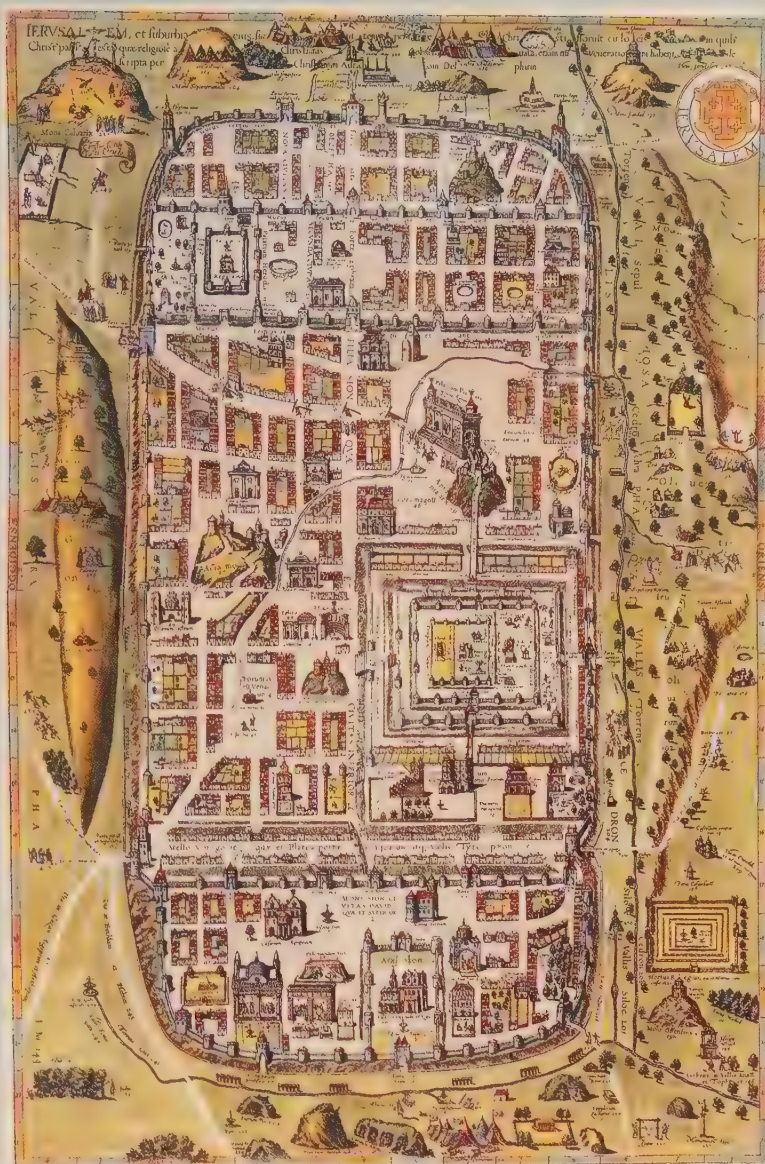
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'Helen' to retire

by Valerie G. Scott

MENTION THE NAME 'Helen' to virtually anybody in the map world and they know immediately that you mean Dr. Helen Wallis, Map Librarian at the British Library in London. To many it is inconceivable that such a vital force should not be in the Library for ever, but at the end of this month Helen officially retires. Unofficially, of course, I am sure she will continue to be as busy and involved as ever.

Helen is universally loved and admired for both her vibrant personality and the wonderful job she has done as an ambassador for the Map Library, particularly since her appointment as Librarian nineteen years ago. Not only has she promoted the map collection under her care at home, but also in many different countries abroad. Her ambassadorship has taken her to places like North America, Japan, New Zealand and Australia, where she has lectured, promoted exhibitions, sat on committees and made friendships far transcending mere country borders.

Her accolades and the bibliography of her written work are phenomenal but perhaps the crowning moment of her career was the publication of *The Maps and Text of the Boke of Hydrography* by Jean Rotz, the facsimile of an early atlas, in 1981 under her editorship. A copy was presented by the Queen to President Reagan on his official visit to Britain and shortly afterwards Helen was invited to lunch with the Queen.

It would be impossible here to list all her achievements but the following tributes from a selected few who have known and worked with her during her career (she started as Assistant Keeper in the Map Room in 1951) may give a glimpse of the range of her activities.

Her other qualifications and appointments include Chairman of the Commission for the History of Cartography of the International Cartographic Association since 1976; Fellow and a past Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society; Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Chairman of the Society for Nautical Research since 1970; Chairman of the Geography and Map Libraries Section of the International Federation of Library Associations, 1977-81 and Secretary, 1969-77; President of the British Cartographic Society, 1972-74; Senior Research Fellow at the William Andrews Clark Library at the University of California, Los Angeles in 1979 and member of honour of the Société de Géographie, Paris, since 1982. Her most recent accolades were an honorary doctorate presented by Davidson College, North Carolina, in March 1985, and election to Honorary Fellowship of the Library Association in September 1986.

She has also been editorial adviser to *TMC* since 1982, a post from which we hope she will never retire.

NB Sarah Tyacke has been appointed as Helen's successor and a full profile will appear in the September issue. Ed.

Lord Eccles, House of Lords

Publisher of *The Maps and Text of the Boke of Idrography*, in facsimile form for presentation to members of the Roxburghe Club.

'Many of the keepers in the British Museum Library, and now in the British Library, have been scholars with world-wide reputations. But not all of them have had that extra enchanting quality – enthusiasm. How much they cared for their departments they did not let on to the general public. No-one could say that Helen Wallis lacks enthusiasm or the talent to communicate her passion for maps and atlases, globes and voyages of discovery. Her scholarship is so infectious and so well expressed that one can listen to her for hours.



Dr. Helen Wallis pictured recently.

She has been a splendid Keeper of the Map Library, adding to its reputation all round the world. When we decided to separate the Library from the British Museum many of the staff were fearful of leaving the arms of so great an institution but not Helen. From the first she saw the advantage which the change could bring. Her confidence in the future of the new arrangement has been fully justified.

Without Helen, I could not have reproduced the Rotz Atlas as my Roxburghe Club book. She assembled the group of international scholars to research and write under her general editorship. I doubt if any reproduction of an atlas has been greeted with such a chorus of acclaim. She is a splendid hostess and bursting with life so I am sure she will be in great demand but how sad to no longer find her up there in her office in the Map Library'.

Fer Ormeling-International Cartographic Association

'ICA's close contact with Dr. Wallis dates from 1972 when this young association discovered the roots of its subject and established a Working Group on the History of Cartography. Dr. Wallis was elected Chairman. She introduced her Group with fervour during an evening session at the National Library in Ottawa. This meeting was the first of many, equally successful, held at subsequent ICA conferences. The choice of her themes, the selection of speakers and the erudite way Dr. Wallis conducted her sessions, rapidly contributed to the prestige of the new study group. Two conferences later, at Moscow in 1976, the Association decided that the study of cartographic history should be entrusted to an official commission headed by Dr. Wallis, and eight years after that, this became one of four Standing Commissions of the ICA.

The secret of the Commission's success has undoubtedly been a combination of the nostalgia of cartographers for the past, the visual excitement of early maps, and Helen's qualities as Chairman.

In addition to her presence professionally she has also been a most welcome companion at the attendant social conference functions. My wife and I count ourselves fortunate to have met her as she is always good humoured and cordial.

I hope she will be assigned a desk at the new British Library premises in Euston Road in order to pursue her manifold activities for the benefit of the history of cartography and of her friends in the ICA by whom she is appreciated so much'.

Arthur Baynes-Cope. Retired Scientific Research Officer of the British Museum. Author of several books on conservation and one of the examiners of the Vinland Map.

'In the Spring of 1961, when I had been in the Research Laboratory of the British Museum for only a few months, Dr. Werner, the Keeper, said he had a job for me. In a corner of the room was a large Blaeu globe, the first real old globe I had handled, and it was being cradled lovingly by a merry lady in a bright cherry pink suit who admitted afterwards that she had been intrigued to find out more about this B.C. everyone was calling for! And so began a long, still continuing, and joyous association.

It led, initially, to my own work on globes and to my being drawn into a widening circle of friends equally merry. I've never yet met a friend of Helen's who does not love laughter – scholarly yet always alive to the happiness of scholarship. Also, fond of music and good food, and, like Helen herself, always interested in everything that is happening.

Friendship apart, who could fail to notice the warm sparkle – or is it an efficient glow? – in the Map Library. Outstanding Map Librarian, best company in any company, eager and delighted to learn, but more besides. "If I had only one gift to give a child as a fairy godmother, it would be spiritual strength" and

that remark reveals the underlying reason we are all so glad of the opportunity to pay unstinting tribute to Helen Wallis on her so-called retirement. 'So-called' because we all know that retirement is the one thing she has done in her life that will bear an incorrect description'.

I. P. Gibb. Director, Public Services, The British Library.

'Dr. Helen Wallis (M.A., D. Phil., Oxon.) will retire on 1 July 1986 from her post as the British Library's Map Librarian. She joined the then Map Room of the British Museum in 1951, and in 1967, on the retirement of Peter Skelton, was appointed to the Deputy Keepership of the Map Room, the post, albeit with a change of title, from which she now retires, having served the British Museum and the British Library with great distinction throughout her working life.

It is impossible within this short appreciation to pay full tribute to Helen Wallis's achievements, but some of these are mentioned below. She has not only been a tireless worker on all the many tasks involved in running the Map Library, including many fine exhibitions, but has been a notable ambassador for the British Museum and British Library in the wider field of map librarianship, a fact recognised in her recent award of an Honorary Fellowship of the Library Association, the highest distinction which the profession can award. She was involved in the foundation of the Map Curators Group of the British Cartographic Society, was the founder secretary of the Geography and Map Libraries Section of IFLA, has been a leading contributor to the work of the International Cartographic Association and has been a driving force in the establishment and work of BRICMICS (the British Committee for Map Information and Catalogue Systems). As if all this was not enough, Helen has found time to contribute widely to scholarly and professional publications on cartography with well over two hundred books and articles to her credit, the most notable of which is *The Maps and Text of the Boke of Idrography* of Jean Rotz published by the Viscount Eccles for the Roxburghe Club in 1981. Her scholarship has been recognised amongst other honours by her Fellowships of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Historical Society and by the award of an Honorary Doctor of Letters from Davidson College, North Carolina, a Senior Research Fellowship at the University of California and a Fulbright Scholarship. She has held office in the Society for Nautical Research, the Royal Geographical Society and the British Cartographic Society.

A bald rehearsal such as this tends to mask the person behind the roles. Helen's personality is, however, such as is not easily hidden in this way. It is difficult to imagine the British Library without Helen Wallis. Fortunately we do not really have to, since she intends to continue to pursue some of her interests relating to our collections, which we hope will lead to publications. I am sure that the whole cartographic community will see this, as we do, as just a change of gear in a lifetime's career in the field, but one which will free her of some of the inevitable chores of day-to-day management so that she can be more rather than less active in her other roles'.

William P. Cumming, Irvin Professor Emeritus of Literature, Davidson College, North Carolina.

'My friendship with Helen Wallis began in the 1950s, soon after her appointment to the British Museum Map Room. She was helpful to me from the beginning, as she has been through the years to a constant stream of foreign scholars, by her stimulating suggestions and sound judgement.

Both of us have been interested in finding cartographical collections that illumine early



American history. With her, Mrs. Cumming and I have made several excursions from London, resulting in fascinating manuscript discoveries that we have reported jointly or separately, in articles and books, such as in The Chatsworth House vaults, and in Firlie Place, the ancestral home of Lord Gage, Commander of American forces in 1775. In the dungeon archives of Berkeley Castle we found a wealth of uncatalogued records; in the Buckingham manor house of Sir Francis Bernard, royal governor of Massachusetts, the earliest detailed road maps of an American colony; and in the attic of The Royal United Services Institution in London we inspected some hundreds of maps deposited by former admirals, generals, and other donors. ('Nobody as I know', said the servitor who unlocked the door at the top of a hundred steps, 'has been in here since I came in 1918'). The entire collection, subsequently purchased by the British Museum, is its largest single acquisition of historic maps since George III's Topographical Collection in 1828.

Helen Wallis prepared for America exhibitions on the War of Independence, Drake, and the Raleigh-Roanoke colonies, with impressively informative catalogues. Her visits have brought her a devoted circle of personal and professional friends in all parts of this country. She has honoured us by many visits to our home, and in 1985 Davidson College gave her a Doctor of Letters degree.

Dr. P. D. A. Harvey, Professor of Medieval History at the University of Durham.

'I do not know which is the stranger idea to accept: to think that someone so full of youthful vitality and energy as Dr. Helen Wallis is about to retire or to think of the British Library's Map Library without her. She has been there throughout her career, and at its head now for nearly twenty years. During that time everything in the Map Library has changed – staff, organisation, even the parent institution – but not Helen herself. Now, as always, tirelessly busy – but never too busy for a word with any reader who consults her and who always finds ready interest and impressive expertise brought to bear on his problems. As often as not the reader will already be known to her: her warmth and good nature have brought her a wide circle of friends throughout the world. Her knowledge of maps is encyclopaedic, with the added advantage that she has herself travelled to most of the places they show – as befits the first geography graduate ever to have been appointed to the Map Library. I remember hearing of a conversation she had with her predecessor, the late Dr. R. A. Skelton: 'I find', he said, 'that drinking milk helps me to concentrate on work in the evenings'. 'Oh', said Helen, 'actually I prefer Scottish dancing'.

Two formidable scholars – but Helen managed to fit the Scottish dancing in as well. Her own contribution to our knowledge of maps and exploration is clearly immense, ranging from her work on Philip Carteret's world voyage in 1766-9 to her recent edition of the early sixteenth century atlas of Jean Rotz. We look forward to much more; and she will enter retirement with the warmest wishes of all her friends (and she has many throughout the world) and of all who have used the Map Library under her aegis'.

Professor Arthur Robinson (Retired), Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

'I was appalled when I learned that Helen Wallis was to retire from the British Library's Map Library. Fortunately she has gathered and moulded a first

class staff to carry on. Nevertheless, every person who goes to the Map Library, whether scholar or simply visitor, will miss being awed by her truly remarkable command of the history of cartography, its major and minor figures, and its tangible record, always readily supplied and seemingly always 'at her finger tips'.

There is one bright side. She will be freed from the headaches of administration in an increasingly frustrating bureaucratic world, and that will enable her to put more of her amazing energy at the service of the history of cartography. Her research and publication, already impressive, will undoubtedly increase, and we can at least be thankful for that. It will also allow her to devote more time to her important work as Chairman of the Commission on the History of Cartography of the International Cartographic Association that she organized and has guided to its present status as one of the Association's four standing Commissions. International co-operation in that complex area of scholarship is important, and no one is better endowed by personality and experience to promote it'.

Dr. Walter Ristow, Former Map Librarian at the Library of Congress.

'Affinity has these dictionary definitions: 1. *relationship by marriage*, and 2. *sympathy marked by community of interest*. They explain much about my life and career, for it is evident that I have an affinity for Helens. In 1942 I began a 'relationship by marriage' with one Helen, which has happily weathered four and half decades and contributed immeasurably to the enrichment of my life. An association with a second Helen, initiated a quarter century later, has been 'marked by community of interest', and sharing the joys and accomplishments of parallel careers in map librarianship and cartographic history'.

It was in 1968 that Helen Wallis and I, with several other colleagues, united efforts to establish, within the International Federation of Library Associations, a section on geography and map libraries. The formative meeting was held at the IFLA conference in Copenhagen in 1969, with Ib Rønne Kejlbø, head of the map collection of the Danish Royal Library as host and convener. From this modest beginning, IFLA's Section of Geography and Map Libraries has had a remarkable growth and development. Until my retirement in 1978, Helen Wallis and I were closely associated with the work of the section. During the past eight years, Helen has continued to be one of its dominant members.

At IFLA conferences and at congresses of the International Society on the History of Cartography, Helen and I were always delighted to renew and cement our friendship and professional associations with Helen Wallis. On several memorable occasions she has been a guest in our home.

Throughout our association I have never ceased to marvel at the energy and capacity for work which Helen Wallis has demonstrated, and I am envious that I have rarely been able to keep pace with her. Relieved of administrative responsibilities, there will certainly be no cessation of her professional accomplishments and output. We cherish her friendship and memories of shared experiences, and wish her all the best in retirement'.

Professor Eila M. J. Campbell, formerly of Birkbeck College, London, and editor of *Imago Mundi*.
'Helen Wallis's tutor at Oxford was J. N. L. Baker and

it was thus almost inevitable that she became interested in the history of exploration and the study of old maps and globes. After graduating in geography, Helen remained at Oxford and wrote her doctoral thesis on *The Exploration of the South Sea, 1519 to 1644. A study of the influence of physical factors with a reconstruction of the routes of the explorers*. One of her academic advisers was R. A. Skelton. Baker encouraged his students to become Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society and members of the Hakluyt Society, and the Hakluyt Society invited Helen to edit *Philip Carteret's voyage round the world 1766-69* which was published in 1965 in two volumes. This meant that at an early stage in her career she came into contact with C. R. Boxer, G. R. Crone, D. B. Quinn and Eva G. R. Taylor, all interested in the history of cartography, geographical exploration and nautical science. Helen widened her circle further by also joining the Society for Nautical Research.

She has served the public for thirty-five years and has advised countless people seeking information about or from maps. Nobody who has sat for any time in the Map Library could fail to appreciate her charming way of welcoming scholars, or her helpfulness in attending to their needs. She always has time for people and has been an outstanding public relations officer for the Map Library. She is well known throughout the world.

It is impossible in a few words to do justice to all the facets of Helen's life and especially to her many contributions to the advancement of knowledge in her chosen fields and to the development of map librarianship. She has founded, or helped to found, many organisations – international as well as national – aimed at improving map libraries, the expertise of those who work in them and the quality of their services to users. In 1966 she founded the Map Curators' group of the British Cartographic Society and, in 1969 (with W. W. Ristow, then of the Library of Congress) the Geography and Map Libraries Section of the International Federation of Library Associations. In 1972, she helped to establish the International Cartographic Association's Working Group on the History of Cartography which, because of her hard work and dedication, was recognised as a Commission in 1976 and as a standing Commission in 1984; she has served as Chairman since 1972. In 1977 (with I. P. Gibb of the British Library) she established the British Committee for Map Information and Catalogue Systems (BRICMICS). Her service to map librarianship was recognised by the British Library Association who elected her to Honorary Fellowship (F.L.A.) in 1985.

Helen has served on the councils and held office in all the learned societies to which she belongs. She is an active corresponding editor and director of *Imago Mundi* and a 'founder' and keen participant in the biannual International Conferences of the History of Cartography.

In spite of her many administrative and organisational duties, Helen has found time to publish. Her contributions are many and varied but all are valuable.

I have known Helen since she was a research student and have regularly travelled overseas with her, sharing hotel rooms in many parts of the world. I can testify to her great energy, cheerfulness under adverse circumstances, and devotion to duty. But Helen has also travelled with two more interesting 'companions' than myself – 'Mr. Globe' and 'Mr. Portfolio'. On several occasions she has held their tickets, checked them on to a plane and sat alongside one or both!

Although she is retiring from her post at the British Library, she will be as busy as ever and will undoubtedly continue to be active in the history of cartography'.

One-day Conference on Maps of Africa

Report by Helen Wallis

ON 11th APRIL, 1986 a one day conference was held at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London, on 'Maps and Mapping of Africa'. This was organised by the Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa (SCOLMA) in association with the British Committee for Map Information and Catalogue Systems (BRICMICS). Following a welcome by

Professor Shula Marks, Director of the Institute, Dr. Jeuan Griffiths (University of Sussex) gave a general report on African maps in British collections. This was followed by sessions on 'Nineteenth century exploration and mapping', 'African surveys' (hydrographic and from ground survey to satellite), and a report on UK library collections. The proceedings ended with a lecture on Sir Joseph Banks and the exploration and mapping of Africa, illustrated mainly from the holdings of the Royal Geographical Society and British Library.

Readers may also like to note that British Library Occasional Papers 1 *Canadian Studies* (1984), 4 *Australian and New Zealand Studies* (1985), 6 *African Studies* (1986) all contain information on maps.

Map Collectors in Leeds

Report by Valerie G. Scott

ABOUT THIRTY MEMBERS of the International Map Collectors' Society met in Leeds on Saturday, April 19, for a look at some of the maps in the Harold Whitaker Collection of the Brotherton Library (Leeds University).

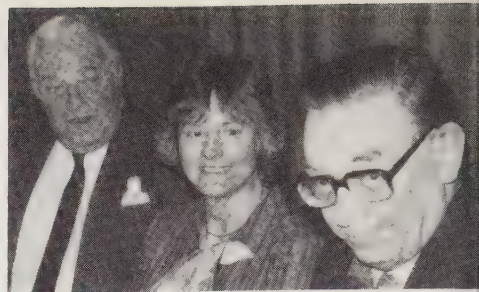
The Library is housed in the imposing Parkinson Building overlooking the city and contains about 500 county atlases, road books, separate maps of Yorkshire and other parts of the British Isles. Christopher Moore was the chairman and welcomed everyone. Denis Cox, the Librarian and Keeper of the Brotherton Library, also welcomed the participants and explained that Whitaker was a student of the University in the 1890s who bequeathed his maps and atlases in 1952. Several of the items were on display during the meeting including their copy of the rare four-sheet map of Yorkshire (1720) by John Warburton, John Ogilby's *Britannia*, a bound set of Robert Morden's playing cards showing county maps (1676), a first edition Saxton atlas, three Speed atlases including one with a portrait (1662), which is the rarest edition as so many were lost in the Great Fire of London, the 1593 *Speculum Britannia* by John Norden, dedicated to Lord

Burghley, and Jan Jansson's *Appendix Atlantis*, a rare copy not in the British Library.

Gordon Dickinson, a lecturer in the Geography Department of the University gave a fascinating talk during the morning about the accuracy of topographic information on early maps of Yorkshire which was based on the doctorate of one of his students, Dr. Andrew Jones. Dr. Jones studied 550 maps from different cartographers, starting with Saxton and ending with the one-inch Ordnance Survey map, to see how many added new topographic knowledge of the county and how many were just copies of earlier works. He deduced that only sixty gave any 'really new' content and even fewer still – eleven – stood out for accuracy and reliability. These were the maps by Christopher Saxton, John Ogilby, John Warburton, T. Jeffreys and C. Greenwood. He had concluded that John Cary's map was overrated and full of topographic errors.

Dr. Jones had also found that Ogilby, on his famous road maps, had quite a few roads out of position, imaginary bends, and villages on the wrong side of the road. He also used licence on occasion in order to get a road on to a particular sheet!

The afternoon session was a talk by Christopher Moore, author of *Maps of Cheshire* and a collector, expanding more on the subject of Ogilby and road maps in general. He explained that Ogilby was not a professional



Pictured at the informal end-of-production dinner and preview of the video film 'Our Forgotten History' are Valerie Scott, who was guest of honour, and (left) the director, Patrick McLoughlin, and (right) producer/film star, John Booth. The dinner was held at Westbury, Wiltshire, on one of the coldest days of the year. The film has been shown subsequently at the University of Sussex after being selected by the Film and Video Council for their conference. John Booth also reports that it is selling well all over the world.

cartographer until late in his career and that his revolutionary concept of strip maps is still used today by the AA.

An open forum gave the audience an opportunity to ask questions of a panel comprising Clifford Stephenson, Rodney Shirley, Christopher Moore and Gordon Dickinson and this was followed by a vote of thanks by Rodney Shirley to the speakers.

OBITUARY

Frans Glorieux 1907-1986



IT WAS A great shock and sadness to hear of the passing of Frans Glorieux, a personal and close friend. In the words of his son, Dr. Herman Glorieux, 'he was an extraordinary man – philosopher, poet, a realist when necessary but humane and with a generous heart.'

He died of cancer of the liver, suffering a profound but hidden sadness but remaining mobile. Fully dressed, he sat in his usual place at his dining table daily until the penultimate day. He died on a fine sunny day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in bed in his own house, in his own room, surrounded by his family, his mind clear and lucid until the last hour.

Dr. Glorieux was a member of the Belgian Antiquarian Booksellers Association and attended all the international congresses in London, Paris, Brussels, Milan, Basle and Vienna. He had a nervous temperament and slept badly and would sit up many nights with me drinking his favourite red wine and, like all booksellers, recalling incidents of past finds, wonderful examples and famous sales. To him bookselling was not a necessity but a way of life. He had a feeling for the beauty of his subject and a means of communication with similar spirits. There are few like him. He died as he lived, *un gentilhomme, catholique et chrétien*.

R. V. Tooley
Associate Editor

Monarchs, Ministers and Maps

by Brian Harley

Report on the eighth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography held at the Newberry Library, Chicago, 7-9 November 1985.

'MONARCHS, MINISTERS AND MAPS' was the title of the Nebenzahl lectures held in Chicago last November. Their principal aim was to examine, in a comparative historical framework, the interrelations between the emergence of the map as a tool of government and the rise of the nation state in early modern Europe. That this was a theme of considerable potential interest to historians of cartography was made clear by Dr. David Buisseret (Newberry Library) in his Introduction to the lectures: 'How did it come about that whereas in 1400 few people in Europe used maps by 1600 they were essential to a wide variety of professions?'.¹ What, indeed, were the effects of this 'mental revolution', involving everyday acceptance of maps as a form of visual knowledge, on the way monarchs and statesmen exercised power? And how did the possession of maps interact with the other images through which national territories were perceived and administered?

The answers given to such questions took a significant step beyond the conventional interpretations of the history of Renaissance cartography. It became clear that broad generalisations about the rediscovery of Ptolemy, the scientific revolution, the great discoveries, and the application of printing to mapmaking, or about the economic circumstances of the transition from feudalism to capitalism, did not in themselves offer a sufficient explanation of one of the major

discontinuities in European cartographic history. The achievement of the lectures was to restore to the discussion of maps some sense of credible historical context rooted in the political cultures of different European nation states. That state power, state institutions, and the apex of the state hierarchy were the prime movers of cartography, was clearly affirmed.

In this light David Buisseret addressed the mapping policies of 'The kings of sixteenth- and seventeenth century France'; James Vann (Emory University) those of 'The Austrian Habsburgs'; Geoffrey Parker (University of St. Andrews) those of 'The Spanish Habsburgs'; and Peter Barber (British Library) those of 'The monarchs of sixteenth century England'. Similarly, Michael Mikos (University of Wisconsin), shifting the political stage again, considered 'Monarchs and magnates: maps of Poland in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries'; and William Goetzmann (University of Texas), extending the comparative framework still further, pursued the theme into the United States of the early Federal period with his answers to the question 'How did the Fathers of the Republic use maps?'. It was a disappointment to everyone that John Hale (University of London), in what had promised to be a keynote lecture of the Series, was unable to deliver his account of the use of maps by princes and ministers in the Italian states of the fifteenth and sixteenth century. But excellent understudies were found at short notice. John Marino (University of Illinois) and Martha Pollack (University of California), emphasising, respectively, the role of maps in the seasonal movement of sheep in the kingdom of Naples, and in the seventeenth century replanning of Turin, led an open seminar on aspects of the Italian cartographic experience.

But where did all these case studies leave us by the end of the lectures? We had viewed so many maps and listened to so many anecdotes of cartography in royal cabinets that it was beginning to be difficult to see the wood for the trees. Certainly, there could be detected no simple progression or pattern of diffusion by which an official awareness of maps grew from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. While in



Details have been announced of the Twelfth International Conference on the History of Cartography to be held in Paris from September 7-11, 1987, under the auspices of the Ministère de l'Urbanisme, du Logement et des Transport, the Comité Français de Cartographie, the Institut géographique and the Bibliothèque nationale. Conference themes are 'Medieval World Maps', 'Great Discoveries: Cartographical Methods', 'State and Cartography', 'Methods of Urban Historical Cartography' and 'Islands' Figuration'. Other meetings on cartobibliography, a Map Librarians' group and a round table on Greek and Roman cartography, are planned to run simultaneously. Anyone interested in presenting papers or attending should write to: Monique Pelletier, Bibliothèque nationale, Département cartes et plans, 58, rue de Richelieu, 75084 Paris, Cedex 02.

The Carson Clark Gallery in The Royal Mile, Edinburgh, recently sold their largest map ever. It measured 6ft x 4ft 5in (1.82 x 1.371m) made up of nine sheets, which the gallery joined together and mounted in one large frame for an institutional collector. The map in question is John Ainslie's Scotland of 1792. Carson Clark also reports that he has produced limited edition facsimiles of two star charts to commemorate the 200th anniversary of their original publication. They are 'Planisfero Celeste Settentrionale' and 'Planisfero Celeste

Meridionale' by Cassini. They are available in black and white at £30 the pair or hand-coloured at £50 the pair including postage and packing. Write to: The Carson Clark Gallery, 173 Canongate, The Royal Mile, Edinburgh EH8 8BN.

On March 15 this year, a lecture was organised by the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors in association with the Cyprus Philatelic Society on the theme 'Starting a Map Collection'. The lecture was given by the chairman of IMCOS, Malcolm Young, and about 100 people attended. The President of the CAoMC, Dr. A. J. Hadjipaschalis, introduced Mr. Young, pointing out that his first visit to the island was in October 1940 when he landed just after 'OCHI' day. A lively discussion followed the lecture.

An exhibition 'Riding to the Border. Early Printed Maps of North East England', was being held at York City Art Gallery from May 10-June 8 this year and then moves on to Wakefield Museum and Art Gallery from July 5-August 16. The Cleveland County Museum Service has recently built up a substantial collection of antique maps covering the three Ridings of Yorkshire, County Durham and Northumberland and spanning 300 years of mapmaking and the maps are from this collection. The earliest map in the exhibition is

from the maritime atlas *De Spiegel der Zeevaerdt* printed in 1586 and they continue through the centuries to the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1856. This collection was put together by map expert and dealer, Marianne Deans, who gave a talk about it on May 15, at York.

A map and print fair is to be held in the south west of England for the second time. The venue is The Old Bell Hotel, Warminster, Wiltshire, and all proceeds are in aid of the Eustace Middleton Appeal Fund for the Warminster Arts Centre. Organiser, John Booth, of Cambridge House Books, Warminster, would like all bookings for stands to be made as soon as possible.

some countries, such as Italy and France, princes and their servants seemed to have a precocious understanding of the importance of maps in statecraft, in other nations, such as Spain, they eventually allowed cartography to sink into relative decline. Yet even across the particularities of national history a few general points can be made.

First, it was demonstrated how apt the choice of the subject of the lectures had been. Whether we were listening to the cartographic exploits of Charles IV of Spain, of Henry VIII of England, of Maximilian I of Austria, of Sigismund III of Poland, or of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson as presidents of the United States, patronage was the metronome of the history of maps. Secondly, the lectures underlined how nation states came to require maps for an increasingly wide range of their activities. Both in the implementation of domestic policies and in the carving out of overseas empires, maps were at the elbows of statesmen and administrators who became the instigators of new surveys as well as the systematic collectors of existing maps. Warfare, whether involving attack or defence, boundary making, diplomacy, espionage, industrial development, land management, policing, postal services, propaganda, public works, taxation, and town planning: the list grew rapidly of the applications for maps by centralised bureaucracies. Thirdly, throughout the early modern period, these growing demands contributed to the proliferation of new types of maps, both printed and manuscript, at different scales and levels of generalisation, in diverse formats, some plainly functional and others highly decorative, and surviving in varying degrees of completeness according to the contingencies of official decision making.

Links between the rise of nation state and the expansion of cartography were thus convincingly demonstrated. Yet in some respects the arrows tended to fly in one direction only – from the state to the map rather than from maps to monarchs and ministers. The more elusive questions, harder to document, concern the ways in which maps, once they had been made, may have influenced not only

military and administrative practices in particular states but also the mental attitudes of kings, ministers, and their subject populations. Did maps, for example, ever bring about historical changes which could have been achieved by no other means? This relative role of the map, viewed against other sources of information available to decision makers, still has to be assessed before we can evaluate maps in the history of national events. The distinction between the purely factual uses of maps and the way in which they express symbolic and ideologically-determined values was also skated over by some speakers. Perhaps Peter Barber and James Vann came closest to an understanding of this issue in recognising that maps were a spatial abstraction for political authority. As soon as we come to grasp the widespread role of maps in royal pageantry and propaganda, for example, we can see how they could have been read at more than one level of meaning, how their images may have helped to restructure the territorial imagination, how they may have altered military or political perceptions, and ultimately how they could have reinforced and legitimised both the concept and practice of the nation state.

It is wider considerations such as these – whether the cartographic revolution in a technical sense was also truly a conceptual one – which need to be tackled as the lectures are prepared for publication. Given some tough editing and a willingness by contributors to pick up common threads of argument they could make an important contribution to an understanding of the social history of the rise of the map in western Europe. Most of the value of the Nebenzahl lectures must in the long term depend on their publication: the permanent record of this stimulating series of lectures is eagerly awaited.

References:

1. This argument is summarised in the Introduction by David Buisseret to the catalogue recording the

exhibition in the Newberry Library mounted at the time of the lectures: *Monarchs, Ministers and Maps. A Cartographic Exhibit at the Newberry Library on the Occasion of the eighth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography*. Catalog Prepared by James R. Akerman and David Buisseret with the assistance of Arthur Holzheimer (Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1985), ISBN 0-911028 – 32-3.

Moving to America



DR. BRIAN HARLEY has resigned from the University of Exeter to take up a position as Professor of Geography in the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Dr. Harley, who takes up his appointment in September, was recruited specifically to teach the History of Cartography and to help develop the resources of the American Geographical Society Collection (located on the Milwaukee Campus) as a centre for research in the History of Cartography. The move is also designed to allow a closer collaboration between Dr. Harley and Professor David Woodward, at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, the other Co-Editor of the 6-volume general *History of Cartography* to be published by the University of Chicago Press.

(Brian also informs me that Volume I, now in proof, will be published this December. Ed.)

NEWS



New Exhibition Opens at British Library

'THE CITY IN MAPS: Urban Mapping to 1900' is the title of a new exhibition, organized by James Elliot which opened on June 4 in the Map Gallery of The British Library, London. It traces the worldwide development of urban cartography from the third century BC to the end of the nineteenth century.

On display are over seventy items. The earliest is a clay tablet of the City of Tuba at the time of the Babylonian civilisation in the third century. The work of the Romans is represented by a first century manual for 'agrimensores' (land surveyors) in a twelfth century manuscript copy. The later supremacy of the Renaissance city is demonstrated by Jacobo de' Barbari's large bird's-eye view of Venice of 1500. The further development of urban mapping is illustrated with plans as diverse as



The importance of an influential patron to the livelihood of an early mapmaker is illustrated by this plan of Paris by Louis Bretez which is currently on display in the Map Gallery of the British Library. This is one sheet of a twenty-sheet plan commissioned by Michel Etienne Turgot, the chief administrator of the city, who paid Bretez a large sum of money to complete the task in two years. L'île de la Cité and Notre Dame cathedral are shown at top left and the Quai de l'Horloge, seen fronting the river, was at this time the centre of the flourishing cartographic trade. (By courtesy of The British Library)

New Mercator Society Formed

THE MERCATOR SOCIETY is a newly formed group whose purpose is to maintain and enhance the collections and services of the Map Division of The New York Public Library. Members will contribute at least \$350 annually which will enable the Division to acquire antiquarian cartographic material and expand its conservation programme.

First meeting of the new society was held on March 20 and the Map Division put on a special display of material including a hand coloured sea chart of the whole world showing variations of the compass (1700) by Edmund Halley. Also on display was Halley's publication describing his voyage on the 'Universal Ocean'.

Co-chairmen of the Mercator Society are John T. Sargent, a trustee of The New York Public Library and Chairman of the Executive committee of Doubleday and Company, Inc., and John Noble Wilford, science writer for the



Edmund Halley's 'Tabula Nautica' of 1700 on display at The New York Public Library for the inaugural meeting of The Mercator Society. (By courtesy of the Map Division of NYPL)

New York Times and author of *The Mapmakers*.

For information about the new society write to: Alice C. Hudson, Chief of the Map Division, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10018.

Ratzer's New York of 1776 and a Japanese map of Nagasaki of c. 1688.

A section of British town plans drawn before 1699 includes one of Norwich by the geographer and physician William Cuninghame in 1558, which is the earliest printed map of an English city of known date. A section of the first large-scale plan of London by John Ogilby and William Morgan, 1676, illustrates the individual houses and alleyways of the city rebuilt after the Great Fire of London.

Thematic mapping extended the range of recorded features portraying the dynamics of human society within the city. The most

sophisticated attempt was Charles Booth's map of London poverty, 1889, showing the streets of the city colour-coded according to their social character from 'vicious, semi-criminal' areas to 'upper-middle and upper classes, wealthy' districts.

The exhibition continues up to the period of the first mass-produced commercial maps of the nineteenth century and, in Great Britain, the large-scale Ordnance Survey plans depicting the Victorian city.

(NB. A fuller description and report of the opening of this exhibition will appear in the September issue of *TMC*. Ed).

OBITUARY

Lt. Commander H. Eric Butler 1915-1986

Western Canada recently lost its grand old man of antique maps and prints in the death of Lt. Commander H. Eric Butler, proprietor of Butler Galleries. Since 1968, Eric provided his expertise, wit and trenchant humour as well as fine maps and prints to his customers in Vancouver and Victoria. His interest in maps, as well as many of his stories, came from his naval experience. Born in 1915 at Salford, Lancashire, he first served as a cadet with the New Zealand Shipping Co. from 1932-37. After printing experience with the Odham Press of London from 1937 to 39, he began his active naval career, reporting to H.M.S. Viva in September, 1939. Less than a year later he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his role in sinking a submarine. Transferred as a commander of motor torpedo boats in early 1943, he was sunk in the Channel while single-handedly engaging a German convoy. His next posting found him en route to North Africa again aboard a motor torpedo boat. Shortly thereafter in the company of two other MTBs he carried out a daylight action off the Cape Bon Peninsula which was described by *Saturday Night Magazine*, September 4, 1943, as one of the most daring exploits of the war. From late 1943 till the end of the war he was active in naval intelligence in and off the coast of Greece, locating and charting minefields in the Gulf of Corinthia. Active during the Mandate

Lt. Commander Butler when he received his D.S.C.



as Assistant District Commissioner of Nazareth and later Jaffa, Eric used his background in Islamic languages which he had studied under the tutelage of Aba Eban. In 1947 he and his family moved to Canada where he joined naval intelligence in Ottawa and later Esquimalt, B.C., until his retirement in 1960. His keen interest in naval history, charting and map-making, and lifelong appreciation of the printing arts led him to establish Butler Galleries in Vancouver in 1968. His son, Chris, entered the expanding business in 1974 and ten years later was joined by partner Alison Bridger. For the past six years Butler Galleries has maintained shops in both Vancouver and Victoria. For those of us who knew Eric as a business associate and friend, his candour and willingness to share his always increasing knowledge will be greatly missed. As a wonderful teller of tales and after-hours companion, we raise a glass to his memory.

Stephen C. Lunsford
(Antiquarian Book Dealer)



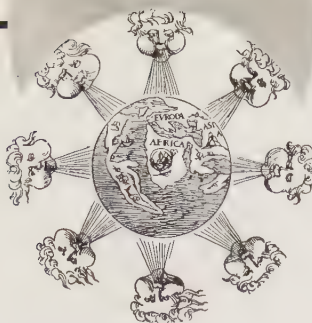
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A 'Handy' Map

by Ralph Hyde of the Guildhall Library

THE PRINT ROOM of Guildhall Library in London recently purchased this glove-map of London, intended in the first place for visitors to the 1851 Great Exhibition. Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace – the exhibition's building – appears in Hyde Park at the end of the second finger.

The majority of the six million visitors who arrived in London that year had travelled by train. Several of the railways are depicted: the North Western Railway to Euston on the thumb, the London & Blackwall Railway to Fenchurch Street west of the button, the London & Greenwich Railway to London Bridge in the palm, and the Southampton & Portsmouth Railway to Waterloo near the base of the little finger. Paddington Station is not shown, nor are the Houses of Parliament, both landmarks being necessarily sacrificed for the map's clever but wretchedly inconvenient shape.

The publisher of the map was James Allen, who ran a publishing and bookselling business at 20 Warwick Lane, off Paternoster Row near St Paul's Cathedral. Until the blitz in the Second World War Paternoster Row was the centre of the London book trade. The idea of a glove-map, however, was not his but George Shove's, whose name appears in a diamond-shaped stamp below the glove and above the imprint. Shove's shop was at No. 488 in the newly completed New Oxford Street. In Kelly's *Post Office London Directory* he is listed as 'patentee & maker of silicated marble & wood textural window blinds & house decorator'. He was a man with bright ideas and he made sure his competitors did not run off with them. In 1849 he patented a method of 'manufacturing ornamental surfaces when glass and other substances are used' (see Bennet Woodcroft's *Alphabetical Index of Patentees of Inventions*, p.515). To protect his glove he was obliged to register the design at the Government Design Office. This office had been set up in 1839 following the passing of the Copyright of Designs Act. Its registers survive and they are now at the Public Record Office at Kew. In the volume for 1851 George Shove's registration of the Great Exhibition Glove appears and attached to the page is the actual glove itself. In some respects this differs from the glove as reproduced by Allen. It was intended to be worn on a lady's left hand, not her right. The Crystal Palace appears in the palm, the Colosseum on the thumb, and St Paul's near the finger tips.

Thus the Guildhall acquisition presents Shove's idea but it does not precisely reproduce his design. It served as a handy (sorry about that!) aid for lost strangers in London and it simultaneously advertised the actual artifact.

(The Copyright of Design Registers and Shove's registered glove are described in Sarah Levitt's *Victorians Unbuttoned: Registered Designs for Clothing, their Makers, and Wearers*, published earlier this year by Allen & Unwin).

REGISTERED EXHIBITION HAND GUIDE
TO LONDON.



PUBLISHED BY J. ALLEN, WARWICK LANE
PRICE ONE PENNY

THE EVOLUTION OF SETTLEMENT IN THE BUCHAN DISTRICT OF ABERDEENSHIRE SINCE THE LATE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: THE EVIDENCE FROM CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES AND FROM THE 1696 POLL TAX ASSESSMENT. By James R. Coull. (Aberdeen: Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, 1984) O'Dell Memorial Monograph No. 17. 37 pp., 6 black and white illustrations. ISSN 0141 1454. Price £2.

Scottish geography has been greatly enhanced by the monograph series published by the University of Aberdeen's Geography Department commemorating the late Professor Andrew O'Dell. It has served as an outlet for several significant works which otherwise would have a limited circulation. This most recent contribution studies a series of Scottish district maps and their depiction of settlement.

Geographers must have a sense of place and, for Dr Coull, that place is Buchan – the knuckle of Aberdeenshire jutting out into the North Sea. His essay furthers his research into the illustration of human features by concentrating on settlement as depicted on the maps of Pont (c.1590), the Gordons (1633-44), Blaeu (1654), Roy (c.1750), Thomson (1826) and the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey (1876). In addition, he uses the 1696 tax list and a place name study as valuable supplements to what is a highly fragmented picture. Students of old maps have stressed their value in any consideration of an area's historical geography – as long as the information on them is handled carefully. Dr. Coull's researches stress just how careful our use must be. He details many of the problems faced, particularly in identification of features (e.g. spelling variations, complicated by a strong local dialect, selectivity of depiction and inadequate specification of sites such as 'mains' or 'mill'). The strength of his work lies in the examples used to illustrate these problems. However, such detail militates against any significant conclusions regarding what the maps show and we are left with the rather general, if not obvious, statement of 'no doubt on the reality of a considerable measure of continuity in the settlement pattern, nor on the proliferation of settlement with time' (p.16). Certainly, the monograph is reinforced by recent findings regarding the suspect quality of such primary sources as the Military Survey¹ and the Poll List². However, I am concerned that the author appears to have paid little regard to recent research on these. He does not inform us whether he uses the fair or protracted copy of the 'Roy Map' and his generalisation 'that successive sources show a continuously increasing number of settlements. This must be the expected trend in view of the accepted increase in population over time,' (p.17) is directly opposed by Tyson's work on Aberdeenshire population³. In addition, errors have been allowed to creep in. Although Thomson's map is dated 1826, the atlas was published in 1832 and the Aberdeenshire map was based on work by A. J. Ross, clearly a separate survey from Robertson. A closer comparison with this latter survey may have assisted his findings and avoided the assumptions on the accuracy of the Thomson sheet (p.14).

Despite these doubts, the author is to be commended for the depth of his study and the highlighting of important problems faced in the use of these maps, emphasised by the set of distribution maps. The illustrations are most helpful in allowing the reader to make his own comparisons. Dr. Coull's findings are quite limited but, given his sources, this may have been inevitable.

BOOK REVIEWS



John N. Moore
(Glasgow University Library).

References

- 1 G. P. Whittington, 'The protracted and the fair copies'. Lecture presented at the RSGS Map Colloquium. Dundee University, 1984.
- 2 R. E. Tyson, 'The population of Aberdeenshire, 1695-1755: a new approach.' *Northern Scotland*, vol. 6, (1985), pp 113-127.
- 3 Ibid. pp 126-127.

FOUR COUNTY MAPS OF HERTFORDSHIRE. Seller 1676, Warburton 1749, Oliver 1695, Bryant 1822 with introductions by Donald Hodson. Published by Hertfordshire Library Service in association with Hertfordshire Local History Council. 1985. 27 pp. 4 facsimile maps. 30 x 52cm (12 x 16½ in). Paper, ISBN 0 901354 36 8. Available from most branches of Herts Library Service price £4.50 or by post from Miss C. Gentle, East Divisional Library Headquarters, 38 High Street, Stevenage Old Town, Herts SG1 3EF for £4.90.

The four maps in this volume, the originals of which are in the County Record Office and St. Albans City Museum, have been reprinted as a service to students of Hertfordshire topography and local history. We are not told why these particular maps were chosen which seems a pity and the volume would very much have benefitted from some form of introduction particularly as it is obviously aimed at the amateur rather than the expert. However, we do have the treat of a short write up on each map and its maker by Donald Hodson, author of *Printed Maps of Hertfordshire 1577-1900* and *County Atlases of the British Isles, Volume 1*.

The black and white reproductions are legible and should prove useful for research. Try not to be put off by the bright orange cover which obviously never had the advantage of a designer for either layout or typography.

Valerie G. Scott

THE WALKERS OF HANNINGFIELD: SURVEYORS AND MAPMAKERS EXTRAORDINARY by A. C. Edwards and K. C. Newton. (Published by and available from Buckland Publications, 125 High Holborn, London WC1, 1985). pp. 96 plus 42 pages of colour illustrations. 21.5cm x 30.5. Hardbound. ISBN 0 7212 0614 X. Price £35.00.

In 1947, the Essex County Record Office published the original catalogue of their map and plan collection. For many, this was their introduction to the work of the two John Walkers, a father and son partnership of highly skilled surveyors who produced a series of

written surveys and maps at the turn of the sixteenth century, thereby contributing to that county's exceptionally rich heritage of Elizabethan cartography. The elder Walker has been described as the father of Essex map-makers, whose quality of style, accuracy and treatment of detail is comparable with, and occasionally excels, that of Ralph Agas. Yet, their reputation and our knowledge of them is remarkably limited. This is largely due to the localised nature of their work, since all but one of the surviving surveys relate to Essex estates, particularly the lands of the Petre family.

Here we have a first comprehensive attempt at introducing these plans to a wider public with an investigation of several strands of their story. The authors first look at the family background, then move to a consideration of draughtsmanship and calligraphy, before discussing each plan and survey in a detailed chronological catalogue. The final sections look at the usefulness of the maps in studying secular buildings, analysing their depiction on ten separate plans. Several interesting points arise, particularly the possibility that the elder Walker may have come to surveying through family ties with the building trade – he did sign his early work as 'architect' – and that he may have been a pupil of Israel Amyce. At least two of the maps have been redated and an analysis of the lettering style shows the son to be the draughtsman of the five maps bearing both names, his career beginning in 1599. The work of two pupils, Samuel Walker, a less talented but competent nephew, and Andrew Pease, is also discussed. However, it is the careful depiction of buildings that is shown as the Walkers' particular strength. Sketched elevations were always placed on correctly sited baselines with detailed attention paid to illustrating building type and construction materials.

This is an expensive book – the reader is offered less than eighty pages of text and much of that is rather speculative, based on thin evidence, and leaves many questions unanswered. There are no comparisons with local contemporaries and, occasionally, the style does ramble. Clearly, there has been far more research than a first reading would suggest, but this does lead to rather swift conclusions (e.g. that on authorship on page 34). I must admit to finding the later investigations of the depicted buildings something of a distraction from the main subject, possibly better suited to a separate paper. On the other hand, the work is beautifully produced – like the maps themselves, it is 'a delight to the eye'. It contains an excellent series of coloured plates illustrating sections of each survey which is so valuable in a work of this nature. As the preface explains, most of the writing was completed thirteen years ago, but publication was delayed by the high cost of printing. Both authors are recognised authorities on Essex history and the care in production should be a tribute to the late Kenneth Newton. It is to be hoped that a market can be found for this work, but its cost may prevent many from considering purchase and its content may be insufficient for the serious student or interested institutions.

John N. Moore
Glasgow University Library

ATLANTES NEERLANDICI VOLUME VI: A SUPPLEMENT TO THE VOLUMES I-V AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GEOGRAPHICAL, CELESTIAL AND THEMATIC ATLASES PUBLISHED IN THE NETHERLANDS BETWEEN 1880 and

1940 by Dr. Ir. C. Koeman and H. J. A. Homan (Uitgeversmaatschappij Canaletto, Alphen and den Rijn, Holland, 1985), pp. xv, 249 with 41 ills (4 in colour). ISBN 90 6469 623 3. Price £250.

It might have been supposed that relative proximity in time would have simplified the task of extending Professor Koeman's monumental *Atlantes Neerlandici* to the period 1880-1940. In fact, researchers faced a range of problems: a lack of interest by libraries in buying and cataloguing such 'ephemera' as school atlases at the time of publication, and the painstaking work now needed to trace the editions and reconstruct their publishing history from book catalogues, publishers' lists, library shelves and advertisements. About twenty years' hunting still failed to bring some atlases to light and a surprising number of editions have had to be inserted by title or brief note only. In spite of such difficulties, the editors felt the list possessed 'a high degree of completeness' and its publication meets a growing public interest in this period. The volume sets a scholarly example in a field which has produced academic studies on specialised themes, but has, on the whole, been left to the amateur collector.

Of the three hundred and fifty titles listed, the majority were produced for schools (including 'blind maps' in which the pupils added their own information) and a number were published in the East Indies, reflecting the importance of the Dutch colonies in the early twentieth century. The illustrations underline the decorative and typographic variety of a still undervalued aspect of map publishing.

The bibliography follows the alphabetical and coded arrangement of the earlier volumes with biographical information on the publishers and cartographers. Concise 'notes for use' explain the format. Great care is taken to show when an atlas has not been traced or when a date is uncertain. Such cautious and meticulous recording maintains the high standards of Professor Koeman's earlier work.

Volume VI contains a supplement to the first five volumes, adding 105 atlas editions. These include three further atlases by Mercator, three by Ortelius and four by van Santen. There are also 3pp. noting errata in the previous volumes.

Tony Campbell
(British Library)

Quote for the Day

And if, possibly, one sometimes wearies of the old familiar places, of Greenwich time and terrestrial latitudes, how easy to take pencil and brush and idly map out the place where one *would* be. No need to be specific; no call to give it even a name. It would be quite unnecessary even to write a book about it. It would fetch not forty-four farthings in an open auction. It would be only a poor thing, but it would be one's very own.

(Walter de la Mare, 'Maps Actual and Imaginary', *Pleasures and Speculations*, 1940. Taken from *Cartophilia*.)

SHEETS OF MANY COLOURS. THE MAPPING OF IRELAND'S ROCKS 1750-1890 by Gordon L. Herries Davies. (Published by the Royal Dublin Society and available from Dr. R. Charles Mollan, Science Officer, Royal Dublin Society, Thomas Prior House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, 1983). Number Four of their series 'Historical Studies in Irish Science and Technology', pp. xiv + 242. Price IR£15 plus £1.50 postage and packing. ISBN 0 86027 014 9.

This is a book which deserves to be widely read. The author's flamboyant style and the nature of his tale combine to make it a good, if in places a rather detailed, read. It is not necessary to be a scholar or a geologist to enjoy it – a love of maps and a curiosity about how they were made, plus the ability to revel in a good story, are more important.

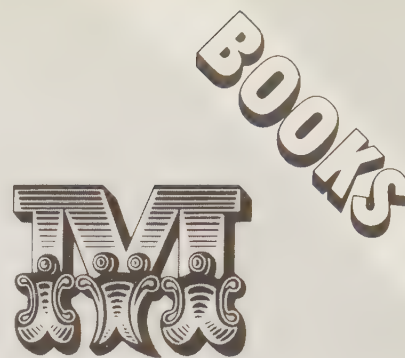
This history of the mapping of Ireland's rocks is, above all, a tribute to a succession of remarkable and colourful individuals who stride, often larger than life, through the pages of the book as they once did across the Irish hills. There were the early geological pioneers of the eighteenth century; then men like Griffith, obsessed by an ambition to map all Ireland's geology, who turned his government department into an unofficial geological survey, and got away with it; then men more widely known, like Colby of the Ordnance Survey, and those less well known including the individual field geologists of the Geological Survey of Ireland, such as Hull, 'constantly falling victim to the seductive charms of grandiose schemes of speculative synthesis', and Kinahan, 'a large, tough, shaggy individual . . . a virile, hammer-swinging cross-country-striding sort of a man.'

Throughout, the book gives a fascinating series of insights into the often extraordinary ways in which things happen. Among the recurrent themes of interest is the pattern of interaction between the detailed problems and findings of field mapping and the general evolution of the basic scientific classification of rocks. Another is the base map problem, which outcrops persistently in various guises from about 1812 until the 1980s. Another is the history of the fluctuating fortunes of the official Geological Survey, and its relationship with Whitehall. Government attitudes in the 1860s led one frustrated local director of the Survey to declare: 'Government and the House of Commons should be told that science must be supported and encouraged for her own purely abstract purposes, independently of all utilitarian applications'. These words are as relevant today as they were then.

As a work of scholarship, the book is a substantial contribution to our knowledge of the history of science. It is thoroughly researched, well-written and informative, with a good index and a substantial body of references and footnotes providing helpful leads in many directions. The detailed evidence presented serves to establish the author's key points: Ireland 'nurtured some notable pioneers of geological cartography', produced one of the world's finest early geological maps, had an official Geological Survey ten years before England, and staged events in the 1840s that were crucial to the subsequent history of British geological mapping.

In the section on geology in Arthur Robinson's *Early Thematic Mapping*, published in 1982, there is no mention of Irish geologists or Irish geological maps. Professor Herries Davies has made the case for their inclusion in the second edition, and his book clearly demonstrates the need for further research into the history of thematic mapping.

Elizabeth Clutton
(University of Sheffield)



Catalogues Received

DAVID ARCHER, The Pentre, Kerry, Newtown, Powys SY16 4PD, Wales. Tel: 068688 382. *Catalogue 1 Ordnance Survey and Transport Maps*. 11 pp. 466 entries.

ART SOURCE INTERNATIONAL, 1655 Walnut, Suite 200, Boulder, CO 80302, USA. Tel: (303) 444 4080. *Antique maps Catalog Number 1 February 1986*. 21pp., 138 entries, 37 ills. Mainly American 19th century material.

BJÖRCK & BÖRJESSON, Kindstugatan 2, S 111 31 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel: 08 – 11 90 42 or 21 58 42. *Catalogue 519 Recent Acquisitions. Including sections on America, Africa, Australia, Sciences & Medicine, and Finland*. 96pp., 384 entries, 19 ills. Includes atlases and travel books.

BURGESS BROWNING, 25 Blue Ball Yard, St. James's Street, London SW1A 1ND, England. Tel: (01) 491 1811. *A Catalogue of Rare Books, Maps, Manuscripts and Photographs 1986*. 77pp., 161 entries with full notes, 54 ills. An interesting range of items covering all parts of the world.

ARNALDO FORNI EDITORE S.P.A., Via Gramsci 164, 40010 Sala Bolognese, Italy. Tel: (051) 954142-954198. 260pp., 9 ills. *Catalogo 1986 Original works and reprints now available and for subscription*. 260pp., 9 ills. Closely printed alphabetical listing of books by author and subject.

MRS D. M. GREEN, Antique Maps, 7 Tower Grove, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9LX, England. Tel: (0932) 241105. *Map List No. 11 Eastern Counties*. 12pp.

– *Map List No. 12 Western Counties*. 12pp.

HELEN R. KAHN, Antiquarian Books, P.O. Box 323, Victoria Stn, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3Z 2V8. Tel: (514) 844 5344. *Catalogue 21 Spring 1986 Challenge and Commitment: Early Travels by Land and Sea*. 52pp., 143 entries with notes, 5 ills. Includes 4pp. leaflet with 46 entries – *1986A Canadian & American Pamphlets*.

CAPT. K. S. KAPP, Antiquarian Maps & Prints, Box 64, Osprey, FL 33559, USA. *Catalogue XXII. The Americas Maps & Prints*. 40pp., 1022 entries, 133 ills. Largely America, but includes other parts of the world.

JOHN LEWCOCK, Bookseller, 4 Cobble Yard, Napier Street, Cambridge CB1 1HP, England. Tel: (0223) 312133 or 321882. *Catalogue Number 1 July 1985. Maritime, Travel, Theatre and Scholarly*. 27pp., 251 entries. A book catalogue.

– *Catalogue 4. Naval & Maritime, Aeronautics*. 25pp., 233 entries. Also has categories under 'Travel and Topography' – e.g. English Fenlands, Livingstone, Rhodes.

ROGER MASON, 86A Banbury Road, Oxford. Tel: (0865) 59380. *Catalogue No. 2, February 1986*. 20pp., 40 entries with full notes, 3 ills on cover and 5 colour ills in centre. An unusual and interesting cartographic selection, including Chinese, manuscript and some rare printed maps.

KENNETH NEBENZAHL Inc., 333 North

Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601, USA. Tel: 312/641-2711. *The Compass for Map Collectors Number 47, 1985. Plans of Cities, Harbors and Battles.* 16pp., 87 entries, 51 ills. Half the catalogue is devoted to America. It also includes European cities and Jerusalem. Many interesting items and some manuscript plans.

RICHARD NICHOLSON of Chester, Stoneydale, Christleton, Chester CH3 7AG, England. Tel: (0244) 336004. Shop at 25 Watergate Street, Chester. Tel: (0244) 26818. *Catalogue 150 Maps of England - Wales - Scotland & Ireland.* 30pp., listing hundreds of maps, 90 ills. (3 catalogues yearly available through subscription).

NORTHWOOD MAPS Ltd, 71 Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Herts WD3 2BU, England. Tel: (0923) 772258. *Catalogue 13 Spring 1986.* 30pp., of closely listed maps of the British Isles, 1 ill.

BERNARD QUARITCH Ltd, 5-8 Lower John Street, Golden Square, London W1R 4AU, England. Tel: (01) 734 2983. *New Series: Bulletin 35, 1986. Travel including imaginary voyages.* 32pp., 69 entries with notes. A book catalogue.

QUINTO Bookshops, Quinto of Cambridge, 34 Trinity St, Cambridge CB2 1TB, England. Tel: (0223) 358279. *Catalogue 6 Maps and Prints.* 4pp., folio leaflet, 165 entries (some multiple). Mainly maps of the British Isles.

SPECULUM ORBIS TERRARUM Antique Maps & Prints, Drs Robert Putman, P.O. Box 380, 1000 AJ Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: (020) 644999. Catalogue code-named 'Taurus'. 24pp., 299 entries, 13 ills. Maps of all parts of the world.

THOMAS SUAREZ, rare books and maps, 2142 Broadway, New York, NY 10023, USA. Tel: (212) 877 7468. *Fine and Rare Maps of the World and America. New York Antiquarian Book Fair April 1986.* 4pp., folio leaflet, 46 entries, 7 ills.

PAULUS SWAEN Old Maps and Prints, Hofstraat 19, 5664 HS Geldrop, The Netherlands. Tel: 040 853571. Postbox 317, 5660 AH Geldrop. *A selection of 700 fine and decorative maps and views. Catalogue 1986 - 1.* 96pp., 699 entries, 43 ills (including 6 in colour). Covers all parts of the world. Price Hfl. 10.-

TOOLEY ADAMS & CO. Ltd, 83 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AL, England. Tel: (01) 486 9052 or 935 5855. *Catalogue 1986 A selection of maps from our stock.* 11pp., with 191 entries (some multiple) and 5pp., with 30 ills. All parts of the world.

- *A list of carto-bibliographies and reference books . . . 1986.* 18pp., 227 entries.

Publications Received

AMERICA EMERGENT: AN EXHIBITION OF MAPS AND ATLASES IN HONOR OF ALEXANDER O. VIETOR by Barbara McCorkle with the assistance of George A. Miles and Christa Sammons (The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University Library, 1985). pp. 103, including 52 ills, 8 of them in colour.

The 90 exhibits from the Yale Collection cover five centuries of North American history and exploration. The selection is wide-ranging and includes some unusual items among the more familiar names. There are general section notes as well as informative individual notes on each exhibit.

IMAGES OF THE WORLD: THE ATLAS THROUGH HISTORY. A LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXHIBITION (Washington, Library of Congress, Geography and Map 50

Division). pp. 17.

Handlist giving brief entries on the exhibits which range from the 14th century to the present day. Most of the material is from the Library of Congress collection.

NORDOST-ARCHIV: ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR KULTURGESCHICHTE UND LANDESKUNDE. HEFT 77, JAHRGANG 18/1985 (Institut Nordostdeutsches Kulturwerk, D-2120 Lüneburg, Conventstr. 1). pp. (1) +89, including 19 ills., with three folding coloured plates. A quarterly journal. Annual subscription DM11, single issue DM3.

This special cartographic issue includes six articles:- 'Der Atlas des Grossen Kurfürsten' (a collection of wallmaps in the Deutschen Staatsbibliothek, East Berlin) by Gerhard Meyer; 'Nicolaes van Geelkercken' by Peter H. Meurer; 'Der Druck von Landkarten' (modern map printing) by Wolfgang Plapper; 'Kartographie im Herder-Institut' by Wolfgang Krefz; 'Die Nicolaische Sammlung in der Württembergischen Landesbibliothek Stuttgart' by Gerhard Henning; 'Kartendrucke von Deutschland (bis 1815)' by Wolfgang Scharfe. The last section is devoted to reviews of books on the history of cartography.

PLÄNE UND GRUNDRISSE VAN STÄDTEN KAPITALISTISCHER LÄNDER EUROPAS (1500-1850). TEIL 4: S-Z UND GESAMTREGISTER by Wolfram Klaus. KARTOGRAPHISCHE BESTANDVERZEICHNISSE 4. DEUTSCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK (Berlin, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, 1985). pp. 1025-1382. ISSN 0233-0407.

The plans of western European towns in alphabetical order with an index to all four parts.

LETTERS TO EDITOR



Halifax on Powder Horns

Madam,

As a resident of Halifax I was delighted to find this city among the number of places depicted on the powder-horns described by Mr. John S. du Mont in his interesting article on page 2, Issue 33 of *TMC*.

I wonder, however, whether the event depicted is not the preparation for the 1758 siege of Louisbourg, rather than a fictional invasion of Halifax itself. In May of 1758, a powerful British invasion force was assembled in Halifax, with Admiral Boscawen in charge of the fleet, and Major-General Amherst in command of the land forces. They left Halifax at the end of May,

and arrived in Cape Breton in early June. There, they laid siege to the fortress of Louisbourg, which capitulated on July 26.

Halifax itself was not 'besieged', though it was the assembly point for thousands of extra troops, housed, no doubt, in tents outside the palisade as shown on the horn; and a huge fleet of ships, at anchor in the harbour. It must have looked, and felt, like a besieged stronghold.

It would be interesting to know if the back of the horn bears any reference to the capture of Louisbourg which would substantiate my theory.

Joan Dawson
941 Greenwood Avenue
Halifax
Nova Scotia

The Paradise Map Discussion

Madam,

While I cannot provide Fred Plaut with the cartobibliographical details he requests on p.56 of Issue 32, 'Another Paradise Map by Ortelius', I can, if I may, shed some light on its antecedents.

The author of the version of this map published by Ortelius in 1570 was acknowledged by Ortelius, both on the map and in the author catalogue, as 'Tilemanus Stella Sigensis' (Tilmanus Stoltz or Stella). The characteristic of both Ortelius' version and that illustrated by Fred Plaut is, as he points out, the representation of the route taken by the Israelites in their flight from Egypt, shown by double lines and marked with the annual stopping places (numbered one to forty). According to Bagrow (*A. Ortelii Catalogus Cartographorum*, 1928, pp. 72-7) Stella produced this between 1552 and 1557 (there may be some confusion in Bagrow's account).

However, a map of this nature - showing both the route and the stopping places - must have existed before 1540, when Sebastian Münster published a map of the Holy Land (Ptolemy's *Geography*) which shows the end of the numbered route.

The prototype for all these 'Exodus route' maps may date from even before 1525, when a quite different version (perspective view, unnumbered route) was published as a woodcut in a German edition of Luther's translation of the Old Testament. One conjecture is that this had originally come from a Dutch Bible (it certainly had appeared in a Dutch Bible by 1528, published by W. Vorstman).

There are a number of interesting cartographic aspects about these Bible maps, not the least of which is the fact that they all appear to be associated with the emergence of Protestantism and with the Lutheran tradition of making Holy Writ both available and comprehensible to the widest possible lay population.

I am hoping to be able to elaborate on these in *The Map Collector* in the near future. Meanwhile, may I suggest to Fred Plaut that the Paradise theme is quite distinct from that of the Exodus route (and of several other sixteenth century Bible maps) and that the two themes had quite independent map histories, at least to start with (though they may eventually have come together, as in the case of the map illustrated by Plaut). I still have no reason to doubt that the Paradise maps derive from the one produced by Calvin in 1553, as I have already described (*TMC* 31 1985 p. 51).

Catherine Delano Smith
Dept. of Geography
The University of Nottingham

Too Many Cooks

Madam,
Some time ago I was made aware of an article titled 'Too Many Cooks', but it was only recently that I was able to see a copy through the courtesy of Robert R. Rea. I therefore read the revised article in Issue 34 (March 1986) of your journal with considerable interest.

Unfortunately the article omits two recent publications, which add considerably to our knowledge of James Cook No 3. These are: John D. Ware and Robert R. Rea, *George Gauld: Surveyor and Cartographer of the Gulf Coast* (Gainesville 1982) and Robert R. Rea, 'Master James Cook and Gulf Coast Cartography', *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, January 1985, pp. 280-302. These show, *inter alia*, that Cook's surveys in Tampa Bay (Spiritu Sancto) were carried out while the *Alarm* was giving support to George Gauld, the official British Admiralty hydrographic surveyor.

Cook's detailed Remark Book for the period that *Alarm* was in Tampa Bay is held in the Hydrographic Department, Taunton, in Misc Papers, Vol 2. A further copy of Cook's printed *Directions For Three Charts* . . . is held in The Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

Andrew David,
Oak End, West Monkton,
Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8QZ

The Great Globe at Swanage

Madam,
With regard to Cartographical Curiosities no 26, The Great Globe at Swanage, in issue 34 of *TMC* your readers may be interested in the following history: It is the creation of a local worthy and stone magnate, George Burt, and forms part of his unfinished Durlston Park. He is credited with amongst other things supplying Swanage with water, and the park was to be his memorial. Paths lined with plaques inscribed with tide tables and other statistical data, along with maps of the world centred on Swanage lead down to the Great Globe.

The Great Globe itself, ten feet in diameter and weighing forty tons, was carved at the yard of John Mowlem, George's uncle, at Greenwich. It was shipped to Swanage in fifteen sections. Benches represent the eight compass points and surrounding tablets quote passages from the Bible, Shakespeare and Shelley. He appears to have foreseen the threat from future generations of amateur carvers – two blank tablets were provided, inscribed 'Persons anxious to write their names will please do so on this stone only'.

Nigel N. James,
Map Section,
Bodleian Library,
Oxford.

The First Use of the Name 'Australia' on Maps

Madam,
The 'Carte Générale de l'Océan Pacifique Hemisphere Austral' . . . is not, as asserted by Anthony Payne in the December 1985 issue of *The Map Collector*, the first to place the name 'Australia' on a map of that continent, but its depiction of the continent is derived from the first map to use the name.

Until the early nineteenth century the western part of the continent discovered by the Dutch was known as 'New Holland', and the eastern part discovered by Captain James Cook in 1770 as 'New South Wales'. Although New Holland and New South Wales were generally

believed to be parts of a single landmass it was not until Matthew Flinders's *Investigator* of 1801-03 that doubts that a strait might separate them were dispelled. In the Introduction to his *Voyage to Terra Australis* Flinders commented: 'It is necessary, however, to geographical precision, that so soon as New Holland and New South Wales were known to form one land, there should be a general name applicable to the whole; and . . . with the concurrence of opinions entitled to deference, I ventured upon the re-adoption of the original Terra Australis' . . . In a footnote he remarked: 'Had I permitted myself any innovation upon the original term, it would have been to convert it into Australia; as being more agreeable to the ear, and an assimilation to the names of the other great portions of the earth.'

Flinders had been using the name 'Australia' for at least ten years before the publication of the *Voyage* and modified his use of it because of the opposition of Sir Joseph Banks and some of his advisers – the 'opinions entitled to deference'. Although 'Australia' did not appear on the title-page of *A Voyage to Terra Australis*, the first map in the atlas published with it was entitled 'General Chart of Terra Australis or Australia' . . .². This is the first printed map to use the name 'Australia'.

The first draft of the 'General Chart' had been drawn in 1804 during Flinders' imprisonment on Mauritius as a suspected spy. Within the cartouche at the centre of the continent the title is given, 'Chart shewing such parts of Terra Australis . . . as were discovered by or examined by . . . M. Flinders 1804', but across the continent are the words 'Australia or Terra Australis'³. This is probably the first map to bear the name 'Australia'.

The Hydrographic Department of the Ministry of Defence, Taunton, holds seven other manuscript charts by Flinders dated and marked 'Mauritius' or 'Isle de France'. From these it appears that from 1804 Flinders used the name 'Australia' regularly. Of the four charts dated 1804 (excluding the 'General Chart'), one does not name the continent but the other three use 'Terra Australis'⁴. The other three, dated 1805, 1806 and 1807, all use 'Australia'⁵.

The 1804 draft of the 'General Chart' was considerably revised before its publication in 1814. In its original form it showed the coasts examined by Flinders with the remaining coasts that he had not seen completed from Cook's chart of the east coast and Dutch charts of the north and west coasts. The extent and importance of his surveys was emphasised by an inset showing 'Terra Australis as known before the year 1798'. For the 1814 printed version, surveys by navigators working on the coast since Flinders's work ceased in 1803, were used to make the chart as up-to-date as possible. This is also true of the fifteen large scale charts in the atlas which acknowledge the post-1803 sources which are not noted on the 'General Chart'.



Matthew Flinders' manuscript chart of Terra Australis bearing the name 'Australia'. (By courtesy of the Hydrographic Department, Taunton)



A revised edition of the 'General Chart. Corrected to 1822' was issued by the Hydrographer, Captain Thomas Hurd in the early 1820s. This version included much post-1814 detail: the charting of the west, north, and north-east coasts by Phillip Parker King; Charles Jeffreys' Princess Charlotte Bay; parts of the courses of the Macquarie, Lachlan, and Hastings rivers discovered by John Oxley in 1817 and 1818;⁶ and place names bestowed by the French expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin on the west coast of the continent (Flinders had included French place names on the 1814 chart only on the part of the south coast between Cape Northumberland and Encounter Bay actually discovered by Baudin's ships). None of these additional sources were acknowledged on the 1822 'General Chart' though they were noted on the appropriate revised detailed charts issued by Hurd about the same time.

The Australian section of Krusenstern's chart of the South Pacific is clearly a copy, on a reduced scale, of the 1822 'General Chart', with the omission of some names (because of the smaller scale) on the north, west, and south coasts and on the east coast as far north as Port Macquarie. The names on Krusenstern's chart are all French versions of the English names on these coasts with the addition of 'C. Helvetius' on (unnamed) Bathurst Island, and the substitution of 'L. Albion' for 'Uncertain' near Cape Northumberland. The Lachlan, Macquarie and Hastings rivers are shown as on the 1822 'General Chart'. On the east coast north of Port Macquarie Krusenstern omits some names given on the 1822 chart but adds some from Cook and Jeffreys that do not appear on the 1822 chart.

Detail on Plates 2 to 5 in Krusenstern's *Atlas* . . . which show the east coast of Australia from Torres Strait to Van Diemen's Land are similarly derived from Hurd's reissues of Flinders' detailed charts. His debt is acknowledged on Plate 3: 'Carte de la Mer du Corail dédiée aux Mânes du Capitaine Flinders'.

In using the name 'Australia' Krusenstern was following not only Flinders' innovation and his principal source, but following a practice that was common in New South Wales in the 1820s⁷ and adopted by the Hydrographical Office when it began publishing P. P. King's charts in 1824.⁸

T. M. Perry,
Reader in Geography,
The University of Melbourne,
Parkville, Victoria, 3052,
Australia.

References:

- 1 Matthew Flinders, *A Voyage to Terra Australis; undertaken . . . in the years 1801, 1802 and 1803, in His Majesty's Ship the Investigator* . . . (2 vols and Atlas, London: G. & W. Nicol, 1814), p. iii.
- 2 'General Chart of Terra Australis or Australia: showing the parts explored between 1798 and 1803 by M. Flinders Commr. of H.M.S. Investigator'

LETTERS



- (London: Published as the Act directs by G. & W. Nicol, Pall Mall, Jany. 1, 1814).
- Hydrographic Department, Taunton, y46/1 Xr.
 - Hydrographic Department, Taunton, y53/3 Xr, y46/7 Xr, y47/1 Xr, and y48/2.
 - Hydrographic Department, Taunton, y53/4 Xr, y46/5 Xr, and y46/3 45b.
 - John Oxley, *Journals of Two Expeditions into the Interior of New South Wales . . . 1817-18* (London: John Murray, 1820).
 - See 'Australia' in *The Australian Encyclopaedia* (Sydney, Grolier Society, 1965, 10 vols). In later editions of the *Encyclopaedia* this article has been abridged.
 - The first of Phillip Parker King's charts, 'Chart of the N.E. Coast of Australia . . . Sheet 1, was published by the Hydrographical Office in November 1824. By August 1825 eight sheets covering the north-east, north, and west coasts had been published, all including 'Australia' in their title. King's detailed plans published in 1826 and 1827 also used 'Australia' as the name for the continent. However, in Hydrographical Office use 'Australia' referred only to the mainland until the 1860s when 'Australia' appeared above 'Tasmania formerly Van Diemen's Land' in the title of Chart 1079.

Reply from Anthony Payne:

Congratulations to *The Map Collector*! What better measure of a journal's quality and readership than its ability to stimulate debate and thereby promote knowledge.

I would like to make two points concerning Mr. Perry's response to my article.

Firstly, in a brief sketch of Krusenstern's career it was not possible to discuss the origins of the name 'Australia' but I had most emphatically *not* intended to imply that Krusenstern invented the term. That Flinders was responsible for its general adoption is readily apparent from his *Voyage to Terra Australis* and 'The Naming of Australia', chapter XXX of Ernest Scott's *Life of . . . Flinders* (Sydney, 1914), which incidentally traces the earliest use of the word to 1638.

Krusenstern held Flinders in the highest esteem, as is evident both from his writings and charts, which generously acknowledge their debt to the British navigator. Indeed, when praising Otto von Kotzebue, one of his ablest lieutenants, Krusenstern pointed to the 'undaunted courage' and superb seamanship of the 'celebrated Flinders' as the lodestar in any comparison.

My second point is directly related to the above. Flinders self-consciously advocated the appellation 'Australia', but out of deference to alternative usages and opinions neither employed the term in the title of his book nor, unqualified, on his general chart of *Terra Australis*. The significance of Krusenstern's chart is that the word 'Australia' is written without qualification across the continent itself, an acceptance of Flinders' usage and spelling which is especially remarkable when it is remembered that Krusenstern's map was lettered in French and might have read 'Australie'. Can any reader trace a printed map before Krusenstern's that, without ambiguity, self-consciousness or qualification names the

Map Identified

Madam,
I would appreciate some assistance in identifying the age and cartographer of the enclosed map. My best guess is that it dates from 1710 plus 25 years. The cartographer may be French, but the watermark seems to be Dutch, c.1745, similar to 165 in Raymond Lister's book, *Old Maps and Globes*.

Other observations include the absence of Georgia and Pennsylvania (Royal Charters about 1730), the misplacement of the

continent 'Australia'?

It is in this context that I now repeat B. H. Soulsby's statement 'Australia appears so-called for the first time'. I look forward to hearing from any reader who can unequivocally correct this opinion.

Note from the Editor

As to the naming of Australia there seems to be no definitive answer available as yet. The following observations can be made. At least as early as 1792 a map was produced applying the term to the whole region - Weigel and Schneider's 'Karte von Australien oder Polynesen', (see R. V. Tooley, 'One Hundred Foreign Maps of Australia 1773-1887' *Map Collectors' Series* 12 (1964). Tooley, Bricker and Crone, *Landmarks in Cartography* (1969), p. 264 record the first use of the name Australia on a map by Faden in 1810 without giving details. The listing in R. V. Tooley *The Printed Maps of Australia* might throw further light on the problem. Unfortunately, this work has a dictionary, not chronological arrangement. Incidentally, the text to Krusenstern's atlas (I, xxxii) uses the term 'Nouvelle-Hollande' for Australia, an indication that the issue was far from resolved.

Septuagenarian Engravers

Madam,
Engraving was, and is, a highly skilled activity, requiring complete control over hand and eye. It is perhaps surprising, therefore, to find more than one example of active septuagenarian engravers in earlier centuries when life expectancy was far lower than today. I wonder if your readers know of instances that outdo the following.

In 1630 Henricus Hondius and Jan Jansson were commissioning the engraving of maps to be copied from those that their rival Willem Blaeu had acquired from the estate of Henricus' brother Jodocus. Pieter van den Keere was one of the men excluded from consideration, apparently on the grounds of age. Yet Jansson's *Atlas Antiquus* of 1652 includes his map of the voyage of the Argonauts, signed proudly by van den Keere, 'aetatis suae 74' (aged 74). Given his birth in 1571, the work was presumably carried out in 1645. The following year, when he was 75, saw publication of his reduced copies of Speed's foreign maps.

A century and a half later, another engraver saw fit to boast of his age. This time it was Jan van Jagen, signing W. A. Bachiene's 'Nieuwe en naauwkeurige kaart van Groot Britannien' with the words, 'J. van Jagen delin. et fec. 1785 Aet. LXXV'. The atlas containing this map has recently been acquired by the British Library.

So, any advance on 75?

Tony Campbell
Research Assistant
Map Library
British Library
London



Mississippi River, and the presence of all five Great Lakes. In addition, the projection used is at best inaccurate. Any information you can provide would be greatly appreciated.

Kenneth Wiener, 13726 Cerise Avenue,
Hawthorne, California 90205, USA

Tony Campbell, Research Editor of *The Map Collector* believes that this map, 'L'Amérique Septentrionale' is from the *Atlas Portatif* by De La Feuille (See C. Koeman *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume 11).

A Sherlock Holmes enthusiast

Madam,

I am writing to tell you that we have named our new cat 'Stanford' to honour both my map interests and my Sherlockian interests, possibly the only name which could do it. A few years ago I had a letter from Gillian Hill in response to a question about maps used by Holmes. It was brilliant. I used it as the basis of a talk before librarians interested in Holmes which I called 'Sending Down to Stanford's'. The research was Miss Hill's, all I supplied was the sparkling wit. Perhaps you could urge her to expand on what she sent me and do a piece on maps in the Sherlock Holmes stories.

Holmes' fans bring a wide variety of backgrounds to the game. I was brought into one of the local groups by someone doing research at the Free Library of Philadelphia who wanted old railroad maps to trace the route of the Lost Special. We had them, of course.

So let's try to bring the special 'fandoms' into the map field!

Jerry Post
The Free Library of Philadelphia
Pennsylvania, USA

Tithe Maps

Madam,

I really enjoyed the article by Geraldine Beech on Tithe maps which appeared in Issue 33 of *TMC*. However, it is a pity that the author did not make any reference to the last authoritative work on tithe maps. For the benefit of readers the book is entitled *The Tithe Surveys of England and Wales* by R. J. P. Kain and H. C. Prince and was published by Cambridge University Press.

Tithe surveys provide an indispensable tool for research on historical landscape and British scholars are very lucky to have such material at their disposal. In Italy there is a scarcity.

Vladimiro Valerio, Naples.

Ms. Beech would like to point out to Professor Valerio that at the time she wrote the article the Kain and Prince book had not been published. She has since been in correspondence with Roger Kain and the two authors were pleased that they had both reached similar conclusions.

CHARTS



"Carta Hydografica y Usonographica De Las Yslas Filipinas" Muelilo Velarde, Manila.

*Enquiries welcomed about specific charts.
See also my catalogue for charts of all periods.*

Susanna Fisher

Telephone: 048 96 291
Telex: 869138 Attn. Charts

Spencer
Upham
Southampton England

Collectors' Barometer

*A continuous record of important items sold in auction.
Compiled by Tessa Campbell.*

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

Auction Houses featured in this report:

(Premiums are added to the hammer price)

B J. L. Beijers, Achter Sint Pieter 140, 3512 HT Utrecht
4 Mar 86. Premium 18%

C Christie's, 8 King St, St James's, London SW1Y 6QT
16-17 Apr 85; 30-1 Oct 85. Premium 8%

Cs Christie's South Kensington, Old Brompton Rd, London SW7 3JS
25 Jan 85; 29 Mar 85; 31 May 85; 19 Jul 85; 27 Sept 85;
29 Nov 85; 21 Feb 86. No Premium

G Granier, Welle 9, 4800 Bielefeld 1
21-2 Mar 86. Premium 15%

P Phillips, 7 Blenheim St, New Bond St, London W1Y 0AS
24 Jan 85; 27 Jun 85; 25 Jul 85; 3 Oct 85; 5 Dec 85;
23 Jan 86; 27 Feb 86; 20 Mar 86; 17 Apr 86. Premium 10%

S Sotheby's, 34-5 New Bond St, London W1A 2AA
19 Feb 85; 2-3 May 85; 30 Jul 85; 14 Jan 86; 11 Mar 86.
Premium 10%

Sb Sotheby's, Summer Place, Billingshurst, W. Sussex RH14 9AD
24 Jan 85; 23 Jan 86. Premium 10%

Sw Swann Galleries Inc., 104 East 25th St, New York 10010
19 Dec 85. Premium 10%

T Taviner's, Prewett St, Redcliffe, Bristol BS1 6PB
21 Nov 85; 19 Mar 86. Premium 10%

VG Van Gendt, 96-8 Keizersgracht, 1015 CV Amsterdam
10 Dec 85; 11-13 Mar 86. Premium 20%

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

19 June	Taviner's
26 June	Phillips
26-7 June	Sotheby's (Americana & Travel)
4 July	Christie's South Kensington
10 July	Phillips
17 July	Taviner's
15 & 29 July	Sotheby's (General Books)
24 July	Phillips
21 August	Taviner's
18 September	Phillips
18 September	Taviner's
19 September	Christie's South Kensington

Exchange rates for this report

(November to March)

£ = \$1.405 to 1.4925

£ = DM3.77 to 3.35

£ = f4.25 to 3.78

John Chapman and Peter André surveyed the county of Essex from 1772 to 1774 and published the completed map in 1777. Drawn on a scale of two-inches-to-the-mile, it covers twenty-five sheets. Several copies of this map have been sold in auction during the past eighteen months, and the volume sold at Christies (from which this illustration was taken) made £270 on 16th April 1985. Other large-scale maps of London and the English Counties are recorded in the 'Collector's Barometer'. (By courtesy of Christies)

ATLASES

ARMSTRONG, M. J. A Scotch Atlas. 1787

Title, 3 ff. prelims, 30 col. maps, orig. hf cf rubbed, 4to.
P 27 Feb 86 lot 418 **£396**

BANKES, T. and OTHERS. A New Royal . . . Geography . . . Antient and Modern. London, [c.1790]

2 vol. in one, frontispiece, 89 plates and 22 maps, many slightly torn, a few more severely so, some spotting and soiling, lacking all after first subscribers' leaf at end, contemporary calf, rather worn, upper cover detached, folio.
S 11 Mar 86 lot 770 **£660**

BARCLAY, J. Universal English Dictionary. London, [c.1840]

Front., vig. title loose, 54 maps and plans, some foxing, cl. defective, 4to.
P 17 Apr 86 lot 411 **£462**

- Another copy

Frontisp., 13 plates, 108 maps (incl. county maps by Moule). Some margins soiled, contemp. 1/2calf, spine lacking; sold not subject to return.
Cs 21 Feb 86 lot 149 **£350**

BEERS, F.W. Atlas of New York. New York, 1867

43 colored maps; 14 views on 5 sheets. Large folio, cloth, covers detached; 6 maps soiled or torn, views soiled.
Sw 19 Dec 85 lot 12 **\$358**

BELLIN, J. N. and OTHERS. Le Pilote des Iles Britanniques, Paris, Dépôt Général de la Marine, [c.1822]

Lge folio, 32 maps, contemp. calf, gilt.
Cs 21 Feb 86 lot 197 **£1300**

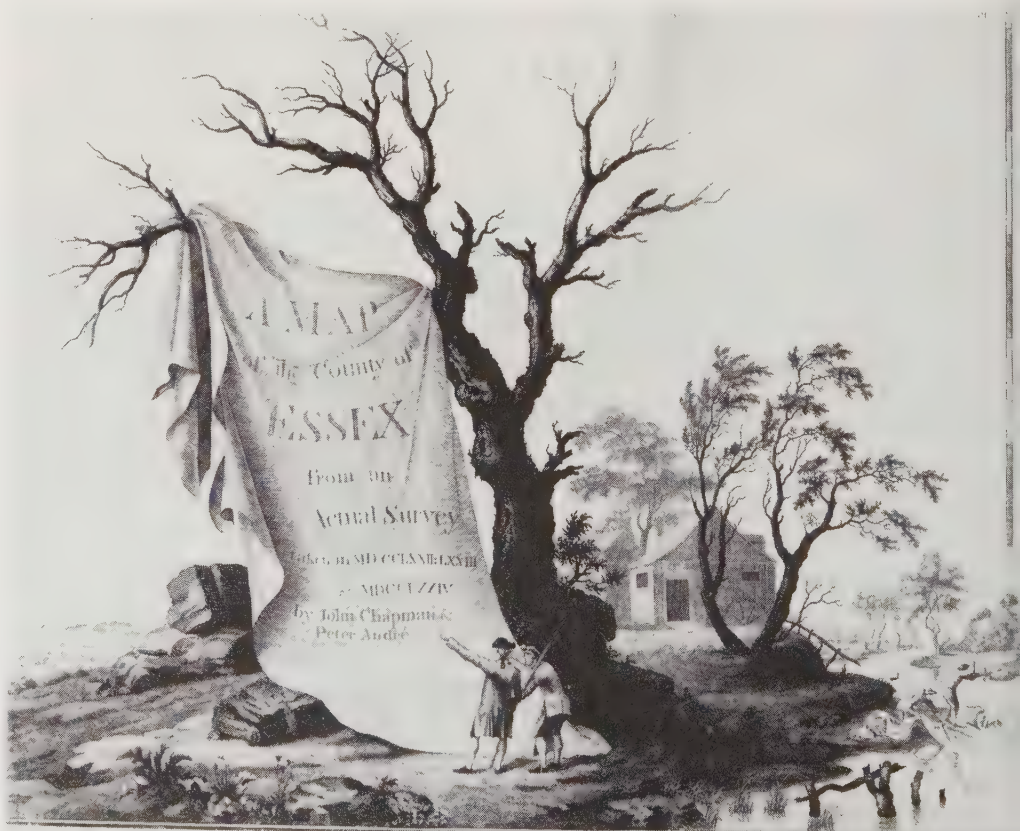
BLAEU, W. & J. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. 1 vol. [China]. German text. Amsterdam, 1655

Gr. Folio. Reichvergoldeter Pergamentband d.Zt. (einige Flecke; Schliessbänder fehlen). Goldschnitt. Mit gest. Titel - koloriert - und 17 Karten, mit Grenzkolorit, Kartouches koloriert. (Gebräunt, die Tafeln im allgemeinen leicht; einige weisse Ränder schwach). Koeman BL 55.
B 4 Mar 86 lot 854 **f8850**

BODENEHR, G. Atlas Curieux. Augsburg, [c.1704]

Title, 98 maps coloured in outline and 3 tables, some leaves loose, some staining, orig. boards defective, oblong 4to.
P 27 Feb 86 lot 419 **£1430**

BURR, D. H. A New Universal Atlas. New York, Stone, [1835?]



- 63 (of 65) colored maps. Folio, leather back and tips, backstrip lacking, covers detached, loose in binding; tissue guards; light dampwrinkling. Maps dated 1831-35. *Lacking maps 37 (New York City) and 40 (New Jersey). Phillips 771.*
Sw 19 Dec 85 lot 3 **\$1760**
- CAMDEN, W. Britannia [Kip & Hole maps]. London, 1610**
Title, 57 maps, 8 plates of coins, good margins, last 4 leaves of index defective with loss of some words, some damp stains on upper margin, rebacked and corners repaired, folios.
P 17 Apr 86 lot 410 **£2090**
- **Another edition [Morden maps]. London, 1695**
Port. (loose), 50 maps, one crudely coloured in parts, some pencil annotations in margins and on maps, cf defective, folio.
P 5 Dec 85 lot 451 **£968**
- **Another edition. London, [c.1695]**
Title and portrait, 50 maps, 5 maps defective, 5 maps stained, binding defective folio.
P 23 Jan 86 lot 385 **£484**
- **Another edition. London, 1722**
2 vol.s, port., 9 coin plates, 51 maps, slight worming to the first few leaves of vol. 1, a few library stamps in margins of text, cont. cf gt, rebacked, folio.
P 20 Mar 86 lot 332 **£902**
- **Another copy**
2 vol.s, 51 maps, map of South Wales defective, 14 maps with damp stains on outer margins, contemporary calf defective, folio.
P 27 Feb 86 lot 418A **£770**
- **Another edition. London, [1722]**
2 vol.s, port., plates and maps, cont. cf gt, rubbed, hinges split, folio.
P 5 Dec 85 lot 458 **£1045**
- **Another edition. London, 1789**
4 vol.s incl. volume of maps, port., 97 plates, 57 maps, hf vellum gt, folio.
P 5 Dec 85 lot 464 **£638**
- **Another edition. London, 1806**
4 vol.s, port., plates and 54 maps, slight spotting, cont. diced cf gt, rebacked, folio.
P 5 Dec 85 lot 459 **£330**
- **Another copy**
4 vol., folio, portrait, 57 maps, 100 plates, contemp. calf, gilt, several joints slightly cracked.
Cs 21 Feb 86 lot 194 **£500**
- **Another copy**
4 vols, frontisp., 101 plates, 50 col. maps, 8 other maps, contemp. russa gilt, vol. 1 with splits in joints. Folio.
Sh 23 Jan 86 lot 1794 **£418**
- CAREY, M. American Pocket Atlas. Philadelphia, 1814**
23 maps; 2 tables (Census and Exports). [4], 168 pages. 12mo, full calf, backstrip split and partly lacking, rear board nearly detached, loose in binding; first portion dampstained, slightly affecting folding map and first 7 leaves, and other leaves only in margins, 2 small holes in South Carolina map.
Though the title lists 20 maps, there are 3 others – Upper Territories, Mississippi Territory, and Missouri Territory. Howes C137.
Sw 19 Dec 85 lot 4 **\$880**
- CARY, J. New and Correct English Atlas. London, 1787**
Title, dedication, 2 general maps, 45 maps, coloured in outline, list of subscribers, contemporary limp tree calf folder, 4to.
S 14 Jan 86 lot 30 **£308**
- **Another copy**
Title and 47 maps, coloured in outline, occasional faint spotting, contemporary half calf, worn [Chubb CCLX].
S 14 Jan 86 lot 305 **£308**
- **Another copy**
Title and ded., 47 col. maps, hf cf rubbed, 4to.
P 20 Mar 86 lot 333 **£902**
- **Another edition. London, 1793**
Title, 46 maps on 45 sheets, neatly coloured in outline, occasional faint waterstains, inscription on title, contemporary half calf, defective (cf. Chubb CCLXI), 4to.
S 14 Jan 86 lot 306 **£308**
- **Another edition, [1793?; 1773 misprint in catalogue]**
General map, 46 col. maps, cont. tree-cf gt, rebacked, 4to.
P 27 Feb 86 lot 422 **£330**
- **New English Atlas. London, 1809**
Title (loose), 46 maps, coloured, contemporary half russa, worn, upper cover detached, folio.
S 14 Jan 86 lot 29 **£374**
- CLUVER, P. Introductio in Universam Geographiam. Amsterdam, 1729**
52 maps and plates, (one torn), later tree calf, gilt, 4to.
- S 11 Mar 86 lot 768 **£363**
- COLOM, J. A. 17 Nederlandsche Provintien. Amsterdam, [1635]**
47 maps & 3 plates. Contemp. vellum, oblong sm. folio. – Koeman Col. 1. Tiele 259. Title missing, tear in 2 maps and 2 leaves, some leaves browned, a few waterstains.
VG 11-13 Mar 85 lot 173 **£3120**
- ELWE & LANGEVELD. Complete Zakatlas. Amsterdam, 1786**
Title, 2 distance tables & 28 maps in original colouring. Contemporary half. Fine copy. – Koeman E. & L. 2.
VG 11-13 Mar 86 lot 174 **£2880**
- GREENWOOD, C. & J. Atlas. London, 1834**
Title incorporating map and 46 maps, wash and outline coloured, waterstain affecting lower portion of most, occasional faint offsetting (as usual), one or two tears repaired, half morocco boards, very worn [cf. Chubb, p. 316], large folio (660 by 430mm.).
S 14 Jan 86 lot 310 **£1100**
- [HARVEY, W.] Geographical Fun. London, Hodder & Stoughton, [c.1863]**
12 chromolithographed caricature maps, publisher's catalogue at end, publisher's pictorial boards, worn [Slowther, The Map Collector 16, p. 47; Tooley, MCS 1:1], 4to.
S 14 Jan 86 lot 372 **£308**
- HEATHER, W. New Mediterranean Harbour Pilot. London, Norie, 1814**
224 charts, hf cf oblong 4to.
P 5 Dec 85 lot 455 **£880**
- HOMANN, J. B. & HEIRS. Atlas Novus Terrarum Orbis Imperia. Nuremberg, 1747**
Gr.-Fol. Flex. Ldr. d. Zt. (Rckn, etw. einger.; Rand läs.; etw. beschabt). Altkolor. Kupfertitel u. 74 (st. 98) Karten. Viele Karten lose. Die Ränder läs. u. mit meist kl. Einrisen. Einige Karten mit Quetschalten. Tls. etw. schmutz- u. fingerfleckig. Wenige etw. wasserrandig.
G 21-2 Mar 86 lot 455 **DM6900**
- HORN, G. [Accuratissima Orbis Antiqui Delineatio. Amsterdam, Jansson, 1653?]**
Latin text, without title and all preliminaries, 48 maps (of 51?) mostly by or after Jansson, Blankaert, Laurenberg or Ortelius, last few sheets dampstained with loss, the majority in fine impressions, disbound.
S 11 Mar 86 lot 764 **£770**
- JANSSON, J. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, vol. 4 [Britain]. Amsterdam, 1646**
Col. title, 56 col. maps, text and maps browned throughout, cont. vellum gt, folio.
P 23 Jan 86 lot 376 **£2750**
- **See also Horn, G.**
- KITCHIN, T. England Illustrated. London, 1764**
2 vol., 53 maps (of 54, lacking Essex), 28 plates and numerous illustrations, occasional slight spotting, contemporary calf, rubbed, lacking one cover, [Chubb CCXXIV], 4to.
S 14 Jan 86 lot 193 **£572**
- **Pocket Atlas of . . . England and Wales. London, 1769**
Title, 56 maps on 47 sheets, occasional slight dust-soiling, contemporary calf-backed boards, worn, bookplate of the Earl of Craufurd [cf. Chubb CCXXV], oblong 4to. In place of the general map there are two maps of Anglesey and Brecknock on one sheet (neither called for by Chubb).
S 11 Mar 86 lot 708 **£770**
- LAVOISNE, M. A Complete . . . Atlas. Philadelphia, Carey, 1821**
71 colored maps and chronological charts. Atlas folio, ¾ leather, gilt-stamped, scuffed; endpapers foxed, otherwise a remarkably bright copy.
Sw 19 Dec 85 lot 7 **\$358**
- LETH, H. de. Zeven Vereenigde Nederlandsche Provinciën. Amsterdam, [1766]**
Title, 50 coloured maps and 2 tables. Contemp. calf, (worn, dam.), large 8vo. – Koeman Le H. 3.
VG 10 Dec 85 lot 687 **£2160**
- LIZARS, W. H. Edinburgh Geographical . . . Atlas. Edinburgh, [c.1828]**
68 maps, colored in outline; and the chart of mountain ranges, uncolored. Some maps have several sheets. Folio, 500x320 mm, ½ green leather, cloth, covers blistered, extremities worn, hinges cracked, joints starting; occasional light offsetting, otherwise maps very clean; ex-library, with only few paper labels on covers and blindstamps in plate margins. Cf. Phillips 782. Plates numbered as 70 in plate list, yet #32 was omitted, as is correct.
Sw 19 Dec 85 lot 8 **\$935**
- LUYTS, J. Introductio ad Geographiam. Utrecht, 1692**
Title, printed title, c. 45 maps (mostly after Sanson, including the small World map [Shirley 553]), wormed throughout, contemporary calf, 4to; sold as a collection of plates not subject to return.
S 11 Mar 86 lot 765 **£495**
- MALTE-BRUN, V. Précis de la Géographie; Atlas Supplémentaire. Paris, 1820 & 1812**
Title, 24 maps; title, 56 maps (51 only called for, the additional maps dated 1829). 2 works in 1 vol., maps coloured in outline, occasional soiling, one or two torn with loss, contemporary boards, worn, small folio.
S 11 Mar 86 lot 772 **£385**
- MITCHELL, S. A. New General Atlas. 1864**
50 col. maps, hf cf, covers detached, folio.
P 23 Jan 86 lot 380 **£440**
- MOULE, T., see Barclay, J.**
- OGBILBY, J. and J. SENEX. Roads Through England. London, 1762**
General map, 101 pages of maps, wrap.s, oblong 4to.
P 5 Dec 85 lot 453 **£385**
- ORTELIUS, A. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. French text. Antwerp, Plantin, 1598**
Title and portrait, uncol. maps (119) with good margins one defective, four creased, minor marginal damp stains, contemp. calf, worn, folio.
Koeman, Ort. 32 (nos. 104 & 109, Islandia and Indiae, are missing, but present in this copy). National Maritime Museum Catalogue, 151.
T 23 Jan 86 lot 28 **£6800**
- **Epitome. French text. Antwerp, Plantin, 1588**
8 oblong. Vélín souple (sali, endomm.). 91 cartes (sur 94). – (Manquent 2 ff. et 1 planche préliminaires). Koeman Ort. 52; Voet 1833. (Manquent: Languedoc et Provence, Westphalie et Dittmars). – (Titre et dernière feuille de la table endommagées; marges d'une carte effrangées; taches).
B 4 Mar 86 lot 855 **£2714**
- OWEN, J. and E. BOWEN. Britannia Depicta. London, Bowles and Bowen, 1720**
1st ed., a later issue (with the Stony Stratford note added to plate 53), title, 2 leaves of tables and 273 pages of road maps, occasional browning or light staining, contemporary calf, defective [Hodson 149-154], 8vo.
S 14 Jan 86 lot 300 **£418**
- **Another copy**
Title, 2 leaves of tables and 273 pages of maps, title defective, occasional browning or light staining, contemporary calf, defective [Hodson 149-154], 8vo.
S 14 Jan 86 lot 301 **£418**
- **Another copy**
Title, road maps on 273 sheets, mor. gt, g.e.
P 27 Feb 86 lot 424 **£464**
- **Another edition, [c.1720]**
5 vol.s, lacking some maps, 498 road maps on 249 sheets, cf worn.
P 5 Dec 85 lot 465 **£440**
- **Another edition. London, Bowles, 1751**
Fourth edition, title, 4 leaves of tables and 273 pages of road maps, several plates loose, occasional faint waterstains, contemporary law calf, defective and crudely repaired [Hodson 161], 8vo.
S 14 Jan 86 lot 303 **£418**
- **Another copy**
4to, title, browned, maps on 137 leaves, two tables, contemporary calf, lightly rubbed, spine chipped.
Cs 21 Feb 86 lot 57 **£400**
- SCHREIBER, J. G. Atlas Selectus. Leipzig, [c.1749]**
Ca. 22 x 30 cm. Ldr. d. Zt. auf 5 Bündeln mit RSch. u. Rverg. (stärker beschabt u. best.; u Kapital etw. beschädigt). Mit 160 altkolor. Kupferstichen (Titelbl., Meilenzeiger u. 158 Karten). Sehr umfangreiche Ausgabe. Auf der Griechenlandkarte 1749 datiert. Etw. schmutz- u. fingerfleckig. Einige Karten mit Wasserrand im oberen bzw. seilt. Rand. Ca. 2 Karten mit stärker oxidiertem Grün.
G 21-2 Mar 86 lot 459 **DM 10,350**
- SENEX, J. [A New General Atlas. London, 1721]**
32 maps and plans (of 34) 14 plates of the arms of subscribers, the maps coloured in outline, wanting title, several maps defective or split at fold, occasional soiling, boards, defective [cf. Phillips, Atlases 563; National Maritime Museum Catalogue 3:434], folio (510 by 320mm.).
S 11 Mar 86 lot 766 **£495**
- SEUTER, M. Atlas Minor. Augsburg, [after 1740]**
Ca. 23 x 32.5 cm. Flexibler Ldr. mit Blindpr. (beschabt., u. Kapital etw. beschädigt). Altkolor. Kupfertitel, 17 nn. Bll. u. 63 altkolor. Karten. 4 Karten lose. Wenige gering einger. Letzten 3 Karten mit Wurmfrässpür im Rand. Etw. fleckig (meist nur im Rand). – Im Ganzen noch ordentliches Exemplar.
G 21-2 Mar 86 lot 461 **DM 5290**
- **Atlas Novus. Vienna, 1788**
Gr.-Fol. Flex. Ldr. d. Zt. (geloekert, fleckig u. beschädigt). Mit altkolor. Kupfertitel (mit Druckort Augsburg) u. 18 (st. 26) grenzkolor. Karten. Es fehlen die

Erdteilkarten u. die beiden Hemisphärenkarten sowie die Schweiz u. Hl. Land. Zu Beginn im oberen, gegen Schluß im unteren Buchblock mit Wasserrand. Durch die fehlenden Karten etw. ausgebunden. Wenige Karten (Deutschlandkarte) etw. beschädigt bzw. mit hinterl. Einrissen
G 21-2 Mar 86 lot 462 **DM 1380**

SMITH, C. New English Atlas. 1832 [but later]
Title, contents, 47 maps, coloured, a few spotted, contemporary half calf, worn, folio.
S 14 Jan 86 lot 154 **£418**

SMITH, W. Geological Atlas, parts 2 & 3. London, Cary, 1819-20
Folio, [see Fordham p106], eight coloured maps, margins soiled or stained, several clean tears, some with loss, original wrappers, soiled; sold not subject to return.
Cs 29 Nov 85 lot 49 **£340**

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE [S.D.U.K. Maps]. 1844
Four parts in one vol., folio, 201 maps, coloured in outline, contemporary half-morocco, worn, spine lacking, disbound; sold not subject to return.
Cs 29 Nov 85 lot 41 **£550**

– **Another copy, 1844**
2 vol.s, 156 col. maps, 47 plans, 6 star charts, hf cf gt, folio.
P 5 Dec 85 lot 462 **£605**

– **Another edition, 1848**
2 vol.s, 156 maps and 48 plans, col. in outline, hf mor. gt, rubbed, folio.
P 17 Apr 86 lot 415A **£484**

THOMSON, J. A New General Atlas. Edinburgh, 1817
74 maps, fully colored, and 2 tables. Folio, 560 x 390 mm, quite worn, covers partly detached, first few signatures loose, dampstaining and mould residue to upper corners of plates, generally affecting two 80-mm-square areas of each image, light browning and offsetting. *Separation at fold lines of 6 maps: map of Germany creased.*
Sw 19 Dec 85 lot 14 **£880**

– **Another edition. [1817]**
Dedication, 2 tables, 76 mapsheets coloured in wash and outline, title and several maps defective, modern boards, defective [cf. Phillips, Atlases 731], folio (530 by 425mm.).
S 11 Mar 86 lot 773 **£770**

TIRION, I. Hand-Atlas. Amsterdam, [c.1770]
Title, index & 109 maps in *contemp. colouring*. Orig. hf calf fol. – Koeman Tir. 4, *Magnificent copy with large margins.*
VG 10 Dec 85 lot 688 **f13,200**

VANDERMAELEN, P. M. G. Atlas Universel, vol. 3 [Africa]. Brussels, 1827
Folio. Col. general map, 60 maps, some discolouration, contemp. calf-backed boards, soiled.
Cs 21 Feb 86 lot 199 **£650**

LARGE SCALE MAPS OF THE ENGLISH COUNTIES AND LONDON

A selection of maps at a scale of ½" to 1 mile or over sold at auction between January 1985 and March 1986. (The references to E. M. Rodger: *The Large Scale County Maps of the British Isles*, 1972, and J. Howgego: *Printed Maps of London*, 1978, are given when possible).

ENGLISH COUNTIES

Berkshire

GREENWOOD, C. & J. 1824. Col., on linen, offset, cont. cf box, rubbed, 1380mm. x 1020mm. 1" to 1 mile [Rodger 23].
P 27 Jun 85 lot 497 **£49**

ROCQUE, J. 1761. Title. 10pp. Index printed on one side, index map, coloured in outline (with small split at fold), map on 18 sheets coloured in outline, mounted on guards, contemporary half calf (upper joint and corners repaired), Porchester bookplate, large folio. 2" to 1 mile [Rodger 11].
C 16-17 Apr 85 lot 219 **£324**

– Another copy, coloured in outline, slight wear on sheet 3, folio with 17pp index and explanation, lacking general title, contemporary half-calf, worn, upper cover detached.
Cs 27 Sep 85 lot 48 **£350**

Buckinghamshire

BRYANT, A. 1825. 8 sheets coloured in full, mounted and dissected in 48 sections folding into contemporary calf book-style slip-case, worn, total dimensions 1880 by 1110mm. 1½" to 1 mile [Rodger 32].
S 11 Mar 86 lot 674 **£242**

– Another copy. Coloured, two sheets, each 39 x 48 inches, on cloth, folding, contemporary calf box.
Cs 29 Nov 85 lot 104 **£160**

Devon

DONN, B. 1765. Folio. Title and ten pages of index, coloured
56

map on 13 sheets, including general map, each 19 x 24 inches, occasional light offsetting, contemporary half-calf, rubbed. 1" to 1 mile [Rodger 83].
Cs 27 Sep 85 lot 51 **£200**

– Another copy. *12 sheets joined as two, each mounted and dissected in 24 sections, coloured in outline, total dimensions 1820 by 1875mm., folding into two contemporary paper slip-cases, 4to.*
S 19 Feb 85 lot 622 **£132**

GREENWOOD, C. & J. 1827. 9 sectional maps on linen, s.c. 1" to 1 mile [Rodger 90].
P 3 Oct 85 lot 381 **£60**

Dorset

GREENWOOD, C. & J. 1826. Six sheets, each 24 x 21 inches, folio, contemporary half-calf, rubbed. 1" to 1 mile [Rodger 97].
Cs 27 Sep 85 lot 47 **£120**

Essex

CHAPMAN, J. & P. ANDRÉ. 1777. FIRST EDITION, coloured index map, and 25 sheets, coloured with yellow wash border, mounted on guards, (index map with vertical crease; 2 maps with short split at fold; some minor offsetting), contemporary boards with paper label (rebacked and reconnered with calf; boards rubbed), engraved BOOKPLATE OF THE PUBLISHER J. CHAPMAN, large folio. 2" to 1 mile [Rodger 121].
C 16-17 Apr 85 lot 119 **£270**

– Another copy. *25 mapsheets (plus index), coloured in outline, a few repairs affecting engraved surfaces, faint staining, modern half calf, folio (530 by 390mm.).*
S 19 Feb 85 lot 638 **£198**

– Another copy. Coloured, 25 sheets, together with index, each 18½ x 23 inches, plate 12 cleanly torn at fold, some discolouration to title and subscribers sheets, contemporary half-calf, worn, upper cover detached.
Cs 27 Sep 85 lot 50 **£450**

– Another edition. [1833]. 25 sheets; together with one leaf of index., each 18½ x 23 inches, some light spotting, several clean tears, slightly soiled. [Rodger 131a].
Cs 21 Feb 86 lot 91 **£400**

Gloucestershire

GREENWOOD, C. & J. 1824. Six sheets each approx. 19" x 24", mod. half calf gilt, lge. folio. 1" to 1 mile. [Rodger 158].
T 21 Nov 85 lot 285 **£160**

Herefordshire

TAYLOR, I. 1754. Coloured map on four sheets, each 23½ x 23 inches, margin lightly soiled: 1" to 1 mile [Rodger 178].
Cs 27 Sep 85 lot 52 **£40**

Hertfordshire

DURY, A. & J. ANDREWS. [1766]. Col. folding map on linen, approx. 2100 x 1560mm. 2" to 1 mile [Rodger 187].
P 25 Jul 85 lot 304 **£286**

Kent

ANDREWS, J., A. DRURY & W. HERBERT. 1779. Title (some restoration), dedication, plan of Canterbury, 24 coloured maps, slightly soiled, some spotting and offsetting, slight surface wear on sheet 15, one additional map of Kent by Bowen at end, half buckram, somewhat worn, folio. 2" to 1 mile. [Rodger 232].
S 14 Jan 86 lot 87 **£715**

GREENWOOD, C. 1821. Two sheets, mounted and dissected in 64 sections, boundaries coloured, faint offsetting but a fine impression, total dimensions 1160 by 1780mm., folding into contemporary calf bookstyle slipcase. 1" to 1 mile [Rodger 243].
S 14 Jan 86 lot 287 **£330**

Lancashire

GREENWOOD, C. 1818. 6 sheets. 1" to 1 mile [Rodger 256].
Sb 24 Jan 85 lot 1350 **£154**

HENNET, G. 1830. Col. with uncol. cartouche, sectionalsed on linen, approx. 64" x 45", contained in contemp. tree calf book-box, rubbed, sm. folio. ¾" to 1 mile [Rodger 258].
T 19 Mar 86 lot 107 **£90**

– Another copy. Coloured, on cloth, folding, original calf case, rubbed.
Cs 27 Sep 85 lot 62 **£40**

Leicestershire

PRIOR, J. 1779. Four sheets, coloured in outline, small marginal tears, light dust-soiling, total dimensions 1025 by 1205mm. 1" to 1 mile. [Rodger 262].
S 19 Feb 85 lot 668 **£176**

Lincolnshire

BRYANT, A. 1828. Eight sheets joined and on linen between rollers, traces of colour, varnish discoloured, 1990 by 1700mm. 1" to 1 mile [Rodger 277].
S 14 Jan 86 lot 288 **£27**

Middlesex

ROCQUE, J. 1754. Four sheets, mounted (new linen) and dissected in 24 sections, coloured in wash and outline, total dimensions 950 by 1335mm., folding into contemporary calf slipcase. 2" to 1 mile. [Rodger 296].
S 2-3 May 85 lot 39 **£231**

Northumberland

GREENWOOD, C. & J. 1828. Coloured, 76 x 55 inches, on cloth, folding, some soiling, original box, worn. 1" to 1 mile. [Rodger 343].
Cs 25 Jan 85 lot 214 **£25**

Oxfordshire

DAVIS, R. 1797. Coloured general map and 16 sheets, several damp-stained, title sheet signed "R. Davis", contemporary half-calf, worn; sold not subject to return 2" to 1 mile. [Rodger 374].
Cs 19 Jul 85 lot 156 **£320**

Somersetshire

GREENWOOD, C. & J. 1822. 6 sectional maps. 1" to 1 mile [Rodger 400].
P 3 Oct 85 lot 377 **£82**

Suffolk

BRYANT, A. 1826. Folding coloured map in two sections, on linen, 60 x 74 inches, occasional spotting. 1¼" to 1 mile. [Rodger 421].
Cs 29 Nov 85 lot 152 **£180**

GREENWOOD, C. & J. 1825. 6 sheets, slight discolouration or dust-soiling, total dimensions 1300 to 1620mm. 1" to 1 mile. [Rodger 420].
S 11 Mar 86 lot 698 **£88**

Surrey

GREENWOOD, C. & J. 1823. Four sheets, joined, mounted and dissected, lightly coloured, occasional faint discoloration, 980 by 1210mm., elaborate heavy gilt frame, glazed; and two framed ideniures, on vellum (3). 1" to 1 mile. [Rodger 445].
S 19 Feb 85 lot 726 **£220**

Sussex

GARDNER, W. T. YEAKELL & T. GREAM. 1795. Four sheets coloured in full, mounted and dissected in 32 sections folding into contemporary paper slip-case, worn, occasional faint offsetting [Kingsley 57(iii)], total dimensions 742 by 1914mm. 1" to 1 mile. [Rodger 459].
S 11 Mar 86 lot 699 **£154**

Yorkshire

BRYANT, A. East Riding. 1829. 4 sheets, each 26" x 30", stitched. 1" to 1 mile. [Rodger 526].
Cs 21 Feb 86 lot 90, **£30**

GREENWOOD, C. 1828. Coloured, three sheets, each 72" x 29", on cloth, folding, contemporary morocco slipcase. ¾" to 1 mile. [Rodger 525].
Cs 19 Jul 85 lot 149 **£160**

TUKE, J. 1787. 4 folding col. parts on linen, 146cm. x 121cm., s.c., defective. ½" to 1 mile. [Rodger 516].
P 24 Jan 85 lot 344 **£55**

LONDON

ANDREWS, J. & A. DURY. 1777. [A Map of the Country Sixty-Five miles round London], four sheets, joined, coloured in outline [Howgego 160(1a)], 965 by 1330mm. ⅞" to 1 mile.
S 30 Jul 85 lot 952 **£66**

– Another edition, 1807-18
20 maps partly coloured, the last bearing Subscriber's Names, contemp half-morocco, rather worn, hinges broken, Folio. [Howgego 160(3)].
Sb 11 Jul 85 lot 1577 **£396**

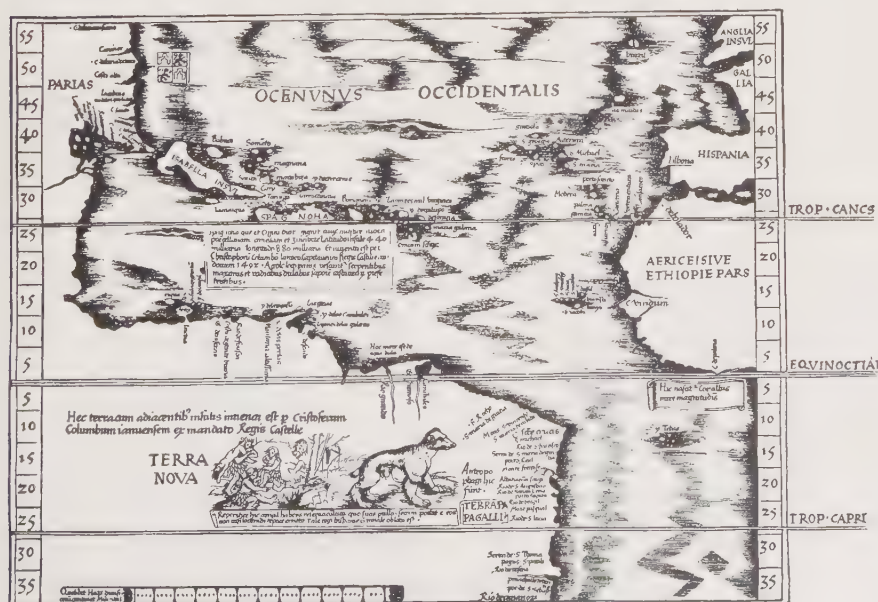
ASHPITEL, W. H. 1831. Plan of the Parish of St. John of Hackney in four sheets, mounted and dissected in 32 sections, neatly coloured in wash and outline, folding into slipcase [Eden A.171], total dimensions 860 by 960mm. c.10" to 1 mile.
S 19 Feb 85 lot 644 **£66**

BAUERKELLER, G. 1841. Bauerkeller's New Embossed Plan of London, coloured lithographed and embossed plan, mounted and dissected in 20 sections [Howgego 377(i)], 610 by 1080mm. 6" to 1 mile. Not in British Library. Howgego locates two examples only.
S 30 Jul 85 lot 953 **£110**

- CAREY, G. & J. 1836. Carey's New Plan of London and Vicinity, 1836. Shewing the Limits of the 2 Penny-post Delivery. Coloured, 730 x 815 mm, dissected and linen-backed, folded within tall 8vo paper covers; slipcase with printed paper label. Lightly worn; slight offsetting. ACCOMPANIED BY - Index of the Streets, etc. Tall 8vo, wrappers, cover chipped.
Sw 19 Dec 85 lot 83 **\$220**
- CARY, J. 1815. New and Accurate Map of London and Westminster, coloured, overall 31" x 58", mounted on cloth, folding, slipcase. [Howgego 184(13)], 6 1/2" to 1 mile.
Cs 31 May 85 lot 35 **\$60**
- Another edition. 1822. Mounted and dissected in 44 sections, coloured, slight surface dirt [Howgego 184(18)], total dimensions 740 by 1480mm., folding into publisher's 8vo slip-case, worn.
S 30 Jul 85 lot 954 **\$55**
- 1786. Actual Survey of the Country Fifteen Miles round London, title, explanation and 50 maps, partially coloured, contemporary calf, rubbed, covers detached. [Howgego 183], 1" to 1 mile.
Cs 27 Sep 85 lot 57 **\$130**
- CASSELL & Co. c.1870. London, large folding map on linen, s.c.
P 17 Apr 86 lot 419 **\$75**
- CRUCHLEY, G. F. New Plan of London Improved to 1844, folding col. map, mounted on linen, 38 x 18 1/2 inches, original cloth slip-case. [Howgego cf. 338a], 5" to 1 mile.
Cs 21 Feb 86 lot 143 **\$15**
- FADEN, W. 1785. A Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster, coloured, 19" x 25 1/2", [Howgego 180], close framed and glazed, 5 1/4" to 1 mile.
Cs 29 Mar 85 lot 4 **\$95**
- FROGETT, J. W. 1859. From the Ordnance Survey of the Country Thirty Miles round London . . . additions to 1859, coloured, showing considerable railway and toponymic detail, mounted, dissected and folding into 8vo slipcase [this issue not in Howgego, but cf. 333(4)], 1080 by 1310mm. 1" to 1 mile.
S 19 Feb 85 lot 683 **\$55**
- GREENWOOD, C. & J. 1827. Map of London from An Actual Survey made in the Years 1824, 1825 & 1826, (8" to 1 mile) six mapsheets, one or two faint stains, otherwise a fine, untrimmed and uncoloured copy [Howgego 309(1)], total dimensions 1250 by 1850mm.
S 19 Feb 85 lot 676 **£198**
- 1842. [Ruff and Co.] Map of London, coloured, 50 x 73 inches, mounted in cloth, folding, contemporary morocco slipcase, gilt. This issue with "improvements to 1842", is not amongst those recorded by Howgego.
Cs 25 Jan 85 lot 25 **£240**
- HORWOOD, R. [1792-9]. Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster, 28 sheets (only, of 32: wanting sheets 4E-H) joined in 6 sections, occasional faint surface dirt but generally good impressions [cf. Howgego 200], 26" to 1 mile.
S 11 Mar 86 lot 688 **£352**
- LUCAS, G. O. 1849. Plan of the Parish of St. Marylebone, col. folding map on linen, 125cm x 120cm, cf box.
P 20 Mar 86 lot 339 **£83**
- MOGG, E. 1838. New Map of the Country Forty-Five Miles Round London, coloured in outline, 39" x 46", [Howgego 287 (5)], mounted on cloth, folding, slipcase. 1/2" to 1 mile.
Cs 31 May 85 lot 193 **£35**
- Another copy. Coloured in outline, on cloth, folding, contained in original cloth boards.
Cs 25 Jan 85 lot 34 **£50**
- MORDEN, R. & P. LEA. 1700. This Actual Survey of London, Westminster and Southwark, coloured, two sheets, overall 22 1/2" x 39", [See Howgego 42 (2)], cleaned and mounted on board, margins shaved, framed and glazed, 7 1/2" to 1 mile.
Cs 29 Mar 85 lot 52 **£90**
- NEWCOURT, R. 1863. An exact delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster, engraved facsimile of the 1658 perspective plan in 4 sheets, joined and mounted on linen, occasional slight discoloration, small repair [cf. Howgego 12 derivative (b)], 980 by 1800mm. Scale 14" to 1 mile.
S 11 Mar 86 lot 689 **£132**
- RANDOM, C. [1800]. A Plan of Hyde Park taken on the Fourth of June 1799 when Sixty Six Volunteer Corps paraded there in Honor of their Sovereigns Birth day, engraved plan, coloured, and signed "James Robertson" Colonel Royal Westminster Volunteers, slight surface dirt [not in Crace Catalogue, but cf. p.63 (an issue of 1800)], 365 by 420mm., gilt-framed and glazed.
S 30 Jul 85 lot 951 **£99**
- ROCQUE, J. 1746. An Exact Survey of the City's of London, Westminster ye Borough of Southwark and the Country near ten miles round begun in 1741 & ended in 1745, 16 sheets on linen, general title and index leaf (the latter from another copy?), a few minor marginal repairs, disbound [Howgego 94(1)], folio, 5 1/2" to 1 mile.
S 30 Jul 85 lot 955 **£715**
- 1746. A plan of the Cities of London and Westminster and Borough of Southwark . . . engraved by John Pine, 24 sheets with engraved index [A contracted Sketch of the Plan of London . . . printed on 24 sheets], each sheet 19 1/2" x 27 1/2", [Howgego 95 and 96 (1)], mounted on guards throughout, occasional light offsetting, sheet H2 with paper deterioration along plate mark; together with a 50pp Alphabetical Index; the two parts in one vol., folio, mounted on guards throughout, contemporary morocco-backed calf, lightly rubbed, 26" to 1 mile.
Cs 27 Sep 85 lot 46 **£750**
- Another copy. Folding dedication map, key map 'a contracted scetch . . . and 24 sheets, contemporary half calf (rubbed and soiled) [Howgego 96(1)], large folio (21 1/4" x 14 3/4").
C 30-1 Oct 85 lot 123 **£594**
- [1749]. Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster and Borough of Southwark, 20" x 38", [See Howgego 100 (1)], lightly soiled, 6" to 1 mile.
Cs 19 Jul 85 lot 19 **£140**
- VERTUE, G. 1737. Civitas Londinium Ano Dni circiter MDLX, eight sheets, each 14" x 19", lightly stained, stitched. [Howgego p.11].
Cs 27 Sep 85 lot 43 **£220**
- WALLIS, J. 1799 [but 1800]. Wallis's Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster, coloured, mounted and dissected, folding into 8vo slipcase with pictorial vignette label (dated 1800) [Howgego 214], 425 by 864mm. 3/4" to 1 mile.
S 19 Feb 85 lot 681 **£66**

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Another copy dated 1844 has been unearthed in Rhode's House Library, Oxford. The engraving appears to be identical, but it has one fewer and eight additional unengraved coloured boundaries, some of which recognise extensions of inland settlement, while Natal is divided into three parts, possibly representing plans made after its proclamation as a British colony in 1843.

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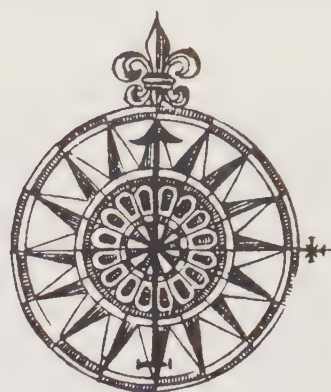
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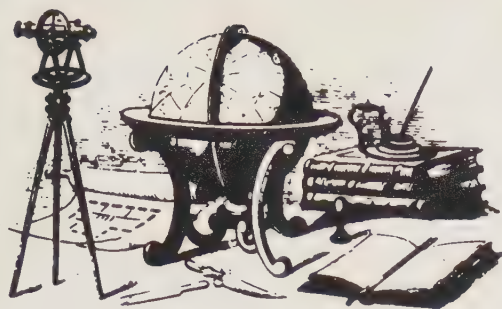
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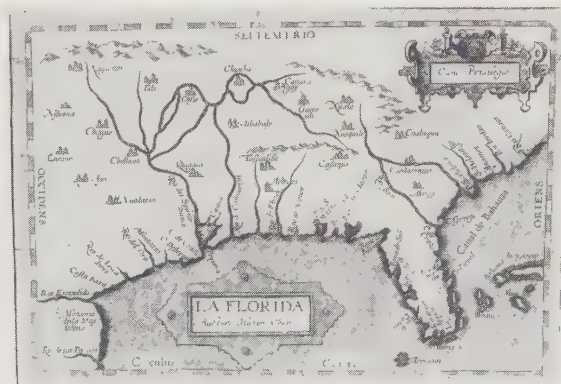


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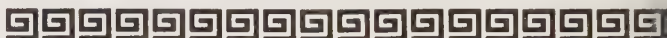


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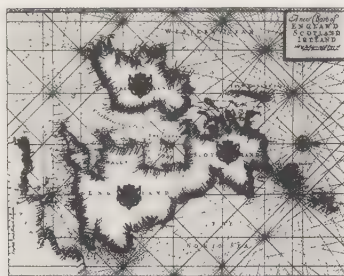


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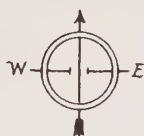
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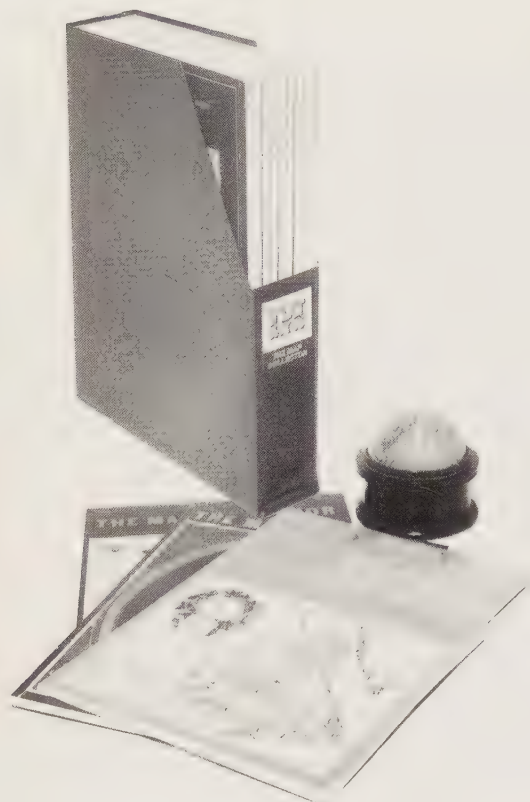
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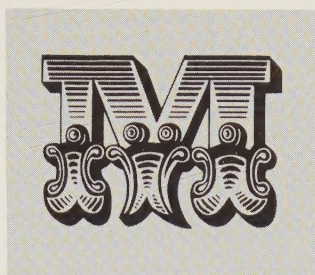
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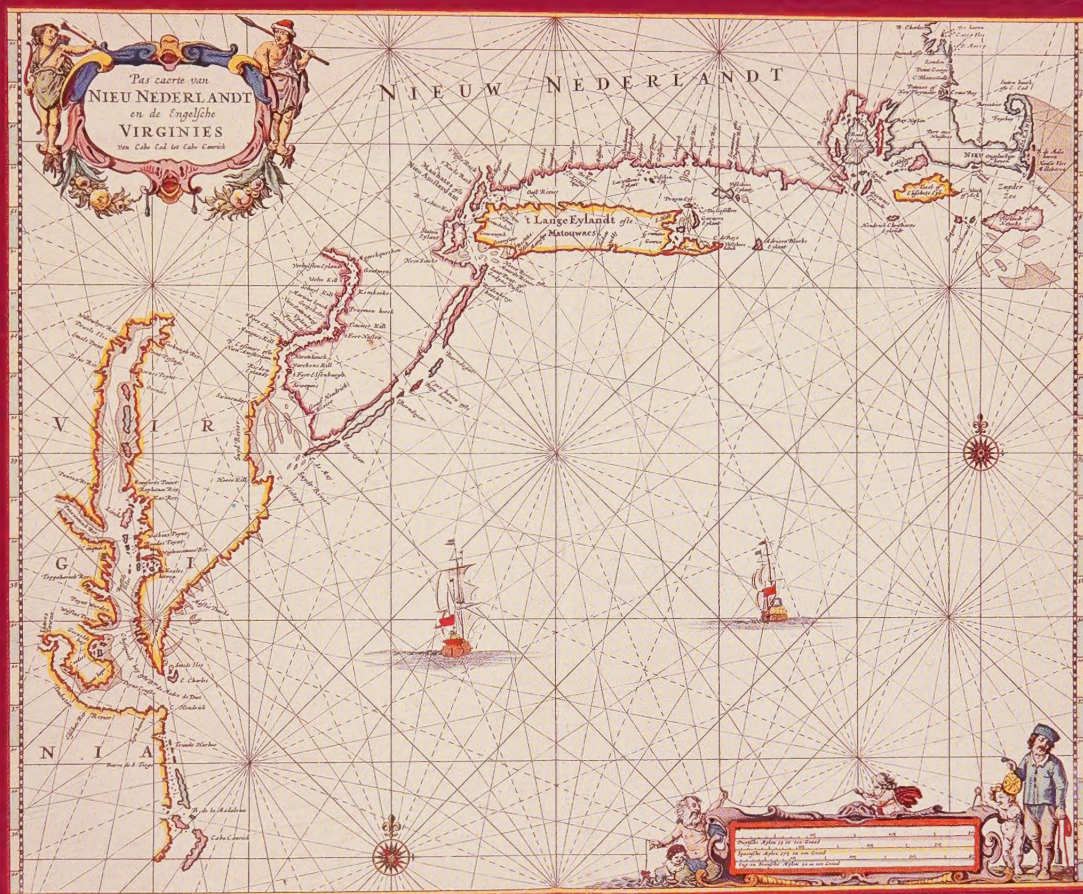


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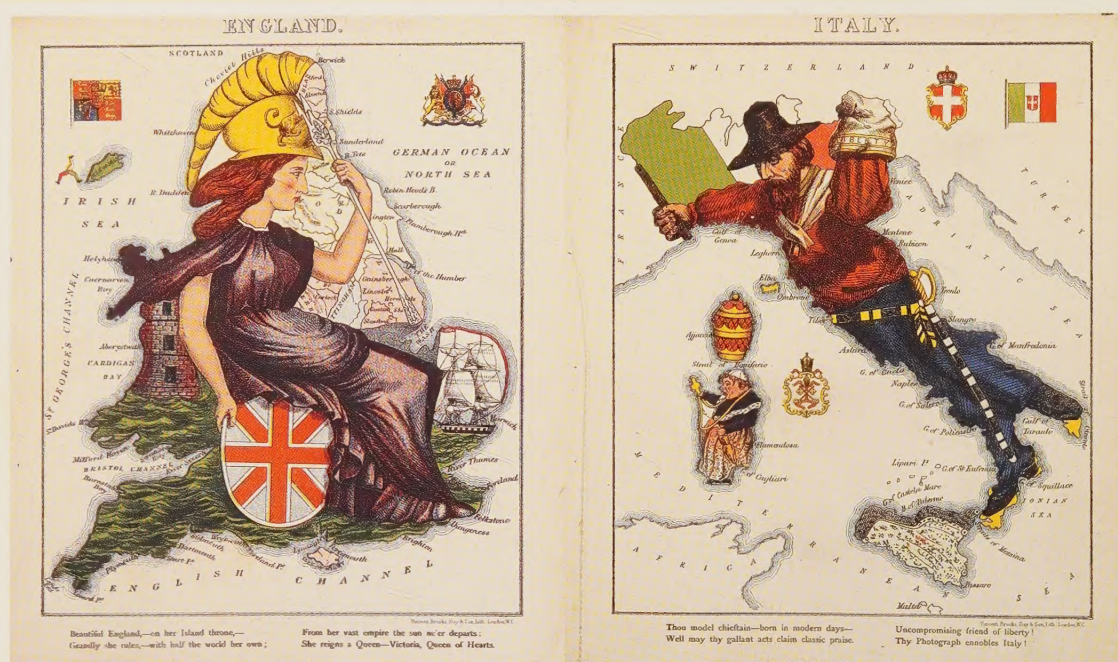
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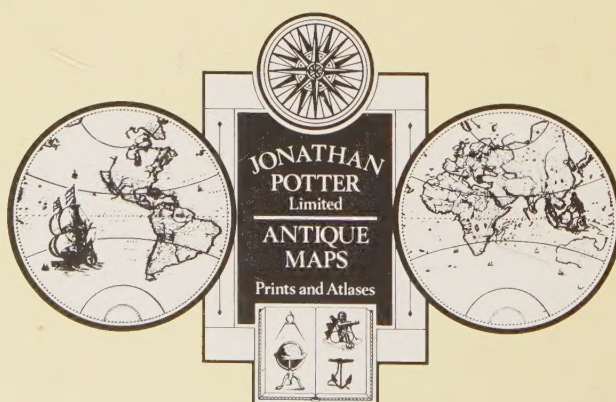
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