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Cover illustration:

A portrait of Abraham Ortelius is included in all editions of his *Theatrum* after 1579. (By courtesy of Utrecht University).



Valerie G. Scott

Editorial

WHAT MAY TURN out to be a major breakthrough in the study of the famous sixteenth century map of the world by Johannes Ruysch, which appeared in some copies of the 1507 editions of Ptolemy's Geography, has been announced in the USA. This discovery, made purely by chance, on a first state of the map belonging to a New York map dealer, is reported here for the first time in any journal. Turn to 'Spotlight' on page 40 for full details. Another first in this issue is an article by Marcel van den Broecke of Utrecht University on the survival and production data of maps and atlases in the *Theatrum of Abraham Ortelius*. As the author says, reliable data on the rarity of a map or atlas is hard to find but he has compiled an inventory of the maps which have survived and has compared this with the assumed number produced, in order to provide information on scarcity which should prove invaluable to collectors, academics and dealers alike. The *Theatrum* was highly popular in its day (sixteenth century) being the first modern atlas in the sense of a collection of uniformly-sized maps covering the contemporary world, each backed with text, put together to form a coherent book.

I am very concerned at the moment about slow delivery of TMC to the USA. As you know, we have been using an Air Speed service, which means that copies are bulk-mailed to the USA and then put into their postal system. This works well in all other countries of the world but for reasons it is difficult to fathom, has not been a success in the USA. We are once again promised better delivery of this issue but will believe it when we see it. I see no other course but to offer our American subscribers the alternative of airmail post for which we shall have to make a surcharge of £9 bringing the total price to £34 for an annual subscription. If you would like to change to this system please let us know well before December. Those not wishing to opt for airmail will receive the journal by airspeed as usual for £25.

Everyone in the map world must have felt a glow of pride on learning that Dr Helen Wallis, the popular Map Librarian at The British Library, had been awarded the OBE in the latest honours list. She was the only librarian named in this country which makes it a double honour. (See TMC, Issue 35, for details of her retirement).

Both Mr Tooley and myself were very pleased to see so many map collectors gathered in London for the map and book fairs in London this June. There were some unusual and rare items being offered for sale and a larger number of map and print dealers exhibiting than in previous years.

We wish the newly-formed Israel Map Collectors' Society our best wishes for the future. What a pity, though, that the initials of the Society (IMCS) are so similar to those of the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCOS). This cannot help but cause confusion. Happy Hunting!

Valerie G. Scott.

HOW RARE IS A

Facts and of Ortelius

by Marcel P. R. van den Broecke

The author is Associate Professor in Phonetics at Utrecht University in the Netherlands and editor of the Journal of Phonetics. He became interested in the history of cartography after attending lectures by Professor Günter Schilder of the Geography Department at the same university and has had extensive discussions with Professor Koeman, another world-renowned expert. Marcel van den Broecke is also a map collector and small scale dealer in Ortelius material.

COLLECTORS OF OLD maps as well as researchers into the history of cartography are regularly faced with the question: how rare is this map? There is no literature to turn to which answers this satisfactorily since reliable data is sadly lacking.

Rarity is determined by two factors – the number of maps produced by the printer and the percentage of that number which have withstood the ravages of time. The number of copies printed is primarily determined by economic considerations. The printer will not produce more copies than can be sold within a reasonable period, otherwise investments – and paper was not a cheap commodity in the sixteenth century – are wasted. Survival is determined by a number of factors. The first is age. The older the map, the smaller its chances of survival. Secondly, the size. A wall map is particularly vulnerable due to its large size and will therefore deteriorate rapidly as can be seen in any geography classroom. The third is protection. A map bound in an atlas is stored as a book and thus protected by its binding. This increased the chance of survival. The fourth is appeal. In all periods of cartography some maps have a stronger appeal than others because of the information they give and their aesthetic value. Fifthly, there is accuracy. Maps which display outdated information tend to be discarded as soon as better information becomes available. This applies particularly to the separate maps of today such as town plans or motorway maps. Lastly, there is breaking. The cutting up of atlases to sell the maps separately has caused considerable loss, not immediately of the loose maps but of the bound volume.

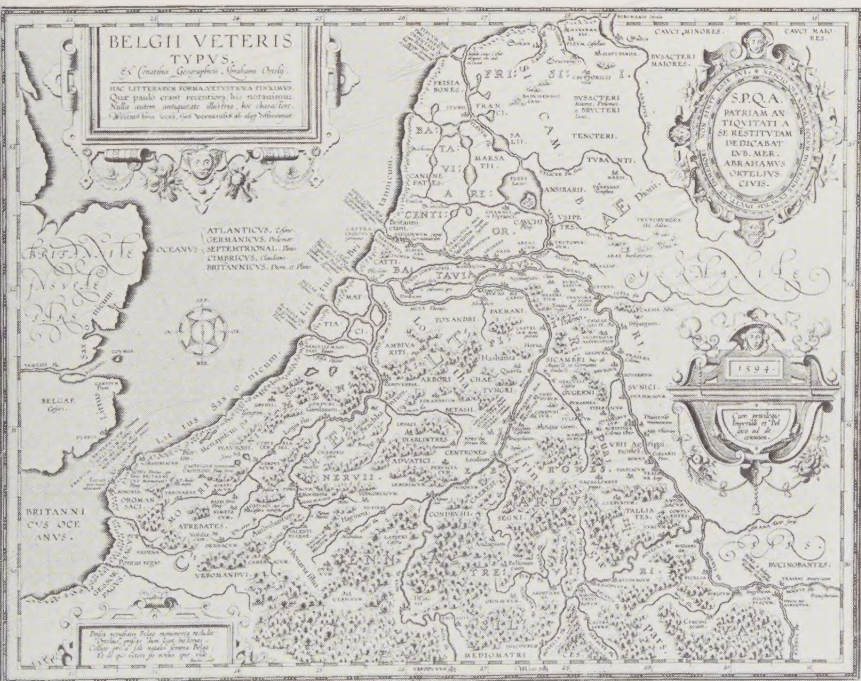
It is not feasible to quantify these factors determining survival but it is possible to make an inventory of atlas maps that have survived and to compare such an inventory with production data. I have attempted to do this, considering maps which are neither so common as to make an inventory of the survivors impossibly large, nor so rare that the resulting inventory becomes a collection of accidental findings.

Choice of material

The *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius or Ortelius (1527-98), an atlas which appeared in about forty editions between 1570 and 1612, meets the above requirements perfectly. It was the first modern world atlas in the sense of a collection of uniformly-sized maps covering the contemporary world, each backed with text, put together to form a coherent book. The *Theatrum* was immensely popular in spite of its high price¹ which accounts for its numerous editions. After the death of Ortelius the centre of cartographic activity shifted from his native Antwerp to the Northern Netherlands, notably Amsterdam. Interest in the later editions of the *Theatrum* dropped off, possibly due to Ortelius' outspoken interest in the

MAP AND THE ATLAS IT COMES FROM?

speculations on production and survival
Theatrum Orbis Terrarum and its maps.



Above and below:
Some Ortelius maps were published for more than forty years. When comparing apparently identical maps it must be established if they were printed from the same plate and, if so, whether that has been reworked. The Ortelius atlas includes two versions of the historical map of the Low Countries printed from different plates. They are dated 1584 and 1594 respectively on the lower of the two cartouches at the right hand side. (By courtesy of Utrecht University).

geography of Roman times which led to the historical supplement to his atlas (*the Parergon*), sometimes issued separately. After 1612 the plates for the atlas were no longer used except for the world map.² The same fate was shared by the *Parergon* after 1624. The *Theatrum* has been described as one of the major milestones in the history of cartography.³

METHOD AND RESULTS: ATLASES

The method described below to establish production and

survival data on Ortelius' cartographical material will first be applied to his atlases and subsequently to the maps extracted from them. Ortelius is also known to have published some maps prior to the appearance of the *Theatrum*, but these will not be included here. Atlas edition identification and map identification is based throughout on Cornelis Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Volume III, (1969), pp.25-70. Although this does not contain the data needed for the present analysis, it does provide an excellent framework and starting-point.

TABLE 1: PRODUCTION AND SURVIVAL OF ORTELIUS ATLASES. (Koeman distinguishes 46 editions, numbered Ort 1 to Ort 46)

1 Koeman reference	2 Date of appearance and language	3 No. of copies sold by Plantijn	4 No. of copies printed (est.)	5 No. of copies extant in libraries (proved)	6 No. of copies in circulation 1980-1985 (proved)	7 No. of copies extant, private and dealers (estimate)	8 Total no. of copies extant (proved + estim.)	9 No. of copies extant as % of no. of copies printed
Ort 1A-D	1570L	159	325	29	7	41	70	21.5%
Ort 2	1571L	271	275	11	4	23	34	12.4%
Ort 3	1571D		275	8	1	6	14	5.1%
Ort 4	1572F	138	150	4	3	17	21	14.0%
Ort 5	1572G		150	12	—	7	19	12.7%
Ort 6	1573GI	48	50	2	—	6	8	16.0%
Ort 7	1574LI		50	9	3	17	26	52.0%
Ort 8	1574FI	108	50	1	2	11	12	24.0%
Ort 9	1573L		75	15	5	29	44	58.7%
Ort10	1573D	81	75	2	—	6	8	10.7%
Ort11	1573G		75	11	—	7	18	24.0%
Ort12	1574L	43	175	16	4	24	40	22.9%
Ort13	1575L	97	100	12	4	23	35	35.0%
Ort14AB	1579/80LII	194	250	6	—	6	12	4.8%
Ort15AB	1579L	100	500	20	4	24	44	8.8%
Ort16A	1580G	234	200	10	3	18	28	14.0%
Ort17	1581F	?	500	7	—	6	13	2.6%
Ort18	1584LIII		50	9	4	23	32	64.0%
Ort19	1584GIII	131	50	5	—	6	11	22.0%
Ort20	1585FIII		50	4	—	6	10	20.0%
Ort21	1584L	122	275	20	4	24	44	16.0%
Ort22	1587F	61	250	11	6	34	45	18.0%
Ort16B	1589G	145	150	3	—	6	9	6.0%
Ort23	1588S	no copy known	300	10	2	12	22	7.3%
Ort24	no copy known							
Ort25	1590LIV	29	50	6	1	6	12	24.0%
Ort26	1591GIV		50	5	—	6	11	22.0%
Ort27AB	1591/92L	151	300	26	4	25	51	17.0%
Ort28	1595LV		50	6	—	6	12	24.0%
Ort29	1595L	96	200	21	11	63	84	42.0%
Ort30	1597GV	?	50	2	—	6	8	16.0%
Ort31/40	1598/1610D		100	11	4	23	34	34.0%
Ort32	1598F	18	100	18	1	7	25	25.0%
Ort33	1601L	—	300	10	—	6	16	5.3%
Ort34	1602S		250	6	1	6	12	4.8%
Ort35	1602G	—	250	4	—	6	10	4.0%
Ort36	1603L		300	20	3	19	39	13.0%
Ort37	1606E	—	300	11	—	7	18	6.0%
Ort38	1608I	—	300	8	3	17	25	8.3%
Ort39	1609L	—	300	7	—	6	13	4.3%
Ort41	1612L	—	250	12	—	7	19	7.6%
Ort42	1612I	—	250	9	—	6	15	6.0%
Ort43	1612S	—	250	4	—	6	10	4.0%
Ort44	Nomenclator	—						
Ort45	1595Par.		300	1	3	17	18	6.0%
Ort46	1624Par.	—	300	18	2	13	31	10.3%
Totals		No. of copies printed (est.)	No. of copies extant in lib. (proved)	No of copies in circulation 1980-85 (proved)	No. of copies extant, priv. (est.)	No. of copies extant, (proved + estimated)	No. of copies as % of no. of copies printed	
Regular atlases		7300	368	74	511	879	12.0%	
Additamenta		750	55	10	99	154	20.5%	
Parergons (sep. published)		600	19	5	30	49	8.2%	

Column 1. Koeman reference

Ortelius 1 comes in four different text versions (Ort 1A-D) which need not concern us here. This also applies to Ort 14 (A-B), Ort 15 (A-B), and Ort 27 (A-B). Ort 6-7-8 refer to the first *Additamenta*, collections of additional maps which could be purchased separately, or which were bound up with the regular atlases. Ort 14 is the second *Additamentum*, Ort 18-19-20 the third, Ort 26-26 the fourth and Ort 28 and 30 the fifth and last. Ort 16A and 16B are, in fact, different editions, dated 1580 and 1589 respectively, and varying in their map contents. They will be treated separately. Ort 30 and Ort 31 are identical except for their imprint dates (1598 and 1610 respectively), and will be treated as one edition. Ort 24 is only known through a reference of doubtful reliability and is therefore discarded. Ort 44 is a list of place-names only, the so-called *Nomenclator*, which is usually incorporated in the atlas, and contains no maps. Ort 45 and Ort 46 are separate *Parergon* atlases which appeared in 1595 and 1624. This leaves us with thirty-one regular atlas editions, eleven *additamentum* editions and two *Parergon*.

Column 2. Date of appearance and language

This column is arranged by edition date and text language. *Additamenta* are given Roman numerals, and the separate *Parergons*, which were both in Latin, have received a P identification. The reason for renaming them is to provide more information per edition.

Column 3. Number of copies sold by Plantijn

Once the number and nature of the various editions has been

established, we come to the crucial question: how many copies of each edition were printed? As noted before, there is no information on this subject in the literature, except for an estimate by Skelton (1968) in his introduction to the English 1606 facsimile edition.⁴ Skelton mentions an impression number for this edition of 1,000 copies, without providing factual grounds for his estimate. We will return to this later.

Although there are no straightforward records as to the number of copies of each edition, there are data from which such numbers can be derived with reasonable certainty. These data can be found in Plantijn's archives. Plantijn was the printer and publisher of most of the *Theatrum* editions. He operated the largest printing press in Europe at the time, and kept meticulous records of his income and expenses over the period 1558-1598. Although it is certain that Plantijn did the printing of the *Theatrum* from 1570 until at least 1601, Diest was the publisher until the 1575 Latin edition. We share Koeman's surprise that this should have occurred. The 1575 Latin edition was published by Aegidius Radens, and from 1579 onwards, Christoffel Plantijn (later Moretus) became the publisher. In 1602, Vrients took over the plates and did the printing as well as the publishing, and started to add plates on his own. The 1612 editions and the 1624 *Parergon* were again published by the Plantijn house, now called Plantijn-Moretus. Plantijn's records are reproduced in Denucé.⁵ Plantijn specifies for most of the years within the period 1570 to 1598 how many copies of Ortelius' atlases and *Additamenta* he sold (see also Koeman, 1964, pp.39-40 for this information). Besides that, the archives contain two entries for large quantities of double folio paper

which Plantijn bought for Ortelius just prior to the appearance of a new edition of his atlas. Since Ortelius financed the production of his atlases himself, it is not surprising that he should pay his printer and publisher for the paper needed for an impression of his atlas.

The first relevant entry⁵ specifies forty seven reams of paper in 1570. A ream comprises 500 sheets of paper, the amount one man could make in a day. It is reasonable to assume that this was the paper needed for the first *Theatrum* edition. The Latin edition of 1570 (1570L) contains seventy one sheets of paper, fifty three of which contain maps. Thus, forty seven reams of paper represent $47 \times 500 = 23,500$ sheets, enough for about 330 atlases. Assuming some paper loss in the printing process, the 1570L edition would have comprised about 325 atlases. Plantijn sold 159 copies⁶ or about half the total impression. The remainder were sold by others.

The next relevant entry in Plantijn's records occurs in 1579.⁷ This time Ortelius needed no fewer than 131 reams of paper, an impressive 65,500 sheets. Plantijn specifically mentions that this paper was required for printing the *Theatrum*. The next editions after this entry were the 1579/1580LII *Additamentum*, and the 1579L regular edition. Since Plantijn sold about twice as many copies of the regular 1579L edition as of the 1579/1580LII *Additamentum*, it seems reasonable to assume that these sales reflect the number of copies of each of these editions printed. The 1579L atlas contains 119 sheets of paper, the 1579/1580LII *Additamentum* has twenty five sheets. When you divide the available 65,500 sheets in such a way that you obtain about twice as many atlases as *Additamenta*, the impression of the 1579L edition was about 500, and of the 1579/1580LII edition about 250. Plantijn sold 194 copies of the 1579L atlas and ninety seven copies of the 1579/1580LII *Additamentum*. This is not quite half of the total impression, but it comes close to it. If, as our calculations suggest, Plantijn sold about half the impressions of three editions, and if these editions were nine years apart, it seems reasonable to assume that this was the case throughout the period for which his sales figures are available.

Column 4. Production estimates per edition

This column contains estimates of the number of copies per edition based on the assumption that these should be about double the amounts sold by Plantijn, as explained above. We do not have sales data for the post-1598 period, when Plantijn's records come to an end, but it is clear that with Ortelius' death, most of the impetus of the *Theatrum* was spent, and that impression rates of 500 copies would no longer be profitable. I have therefore lowered the estimates after this date, reducing them steadily towards the end of the *Theatrum's* printing history in 1612. Both editions of the *Parergon* have been set rather arbitrarily at 300 copies, the average rate for regular atlases.

The bottom of Table I, first column, provides an approximate answer to the question with which this section opened. According to the above line of reasoning, about 7,300 regular atlases, 750 *Additamenta* and 600 *Parergons* were produced over the lifetime of the *Theatrum*.

Column 5. Survival of atlases in libraries

Estimates of the production of atlases will be compared below with data and estimates of their survival. To establish how many Ortelius atlases are still extant today, three sources have been used:

- 1 Koeman's (1969) specification with each edition where copies can be found in libraries;
- 2 a non-systematic personal inquiry into *Theatrum* ownership in the major libraries, which did not yield new information as compared with the data provided by Koeman (1969);
- 3 a highly systematic personal survey of public and private sales of Ortelius atlases over the period 1980-1985. All dealers and auction firms mentioned in *The Map Collector's* advertising pages and 'Collectors' Barometer' section were checked thoroughly over the period mentioned. In addition to this, some other sources, such as *Book Auction Records*, were consulted. The number of dealers and private individuals offering a *Theatrum* for sale, as shown by these records, seems negligible over the five-year period at issue. The major

source proved to be auctions.

Source 1, the libraries, yielded the number of copies of each edition that survived in libraries, as specified in column 5. Obviously, there will be libraries containing *Theatrum* copies that have escaped Koeman's and my own notice. Thus the figures in column 5 are conservative.

Column 6. Survival of copies in circulation 1980-1985

Source 3 of the previous section, atlases in circulation over the last five years, demonstrates that Ortelius atlases do circulate in substantial numbers. Of course, we should beware of counting double those atlases which were offered for sale more than once during the last five years. Due to the usually fairly extensive descriptions given on atlases of this kind and price, this could be established, and proved to be the case three times.

Column 7. Survival of all copies in circulation

The question now arises: what proportion of Ortelius' atlases in private hands or with dealers has circulated during the past five years? Auction houses estimate that an expensive work like the *Theatrum*, bought at an auction by a private collector will only remain in his possession for about twenty five years. Then the owner dies and the atlas reappears at an auction. Given its price, most collectors will not acquire it early in life, if at all. This means that over the five-year period concerned, about 20% of all privately owned atlases will have circulated. If you therefore, multiply by a factor of five the number of atlases known to have circulated you obtain a reasonable estimate of the total number of privately owned Ortelius atlases. Yet, those atlases which were traded between dealers, and those remaining in private hands beyond the twenty five year limit, have been excluded from the present count. My personal impression is that these two categories together add a further 10% to the estimate set out in Table 1, column 7.

Column 8. Total number of atlases extant

When we add to the number of atlases in circulation (proved + estimated) the number of atlases present in libraries (proved), we obtain an estimate of the total number of atlases extant. It turns out that this reasoning leads to an estimate of 879 surviving atlases, 154 *Additamenta* and forty nine *Parergons*.

Column 9. Survival percentage

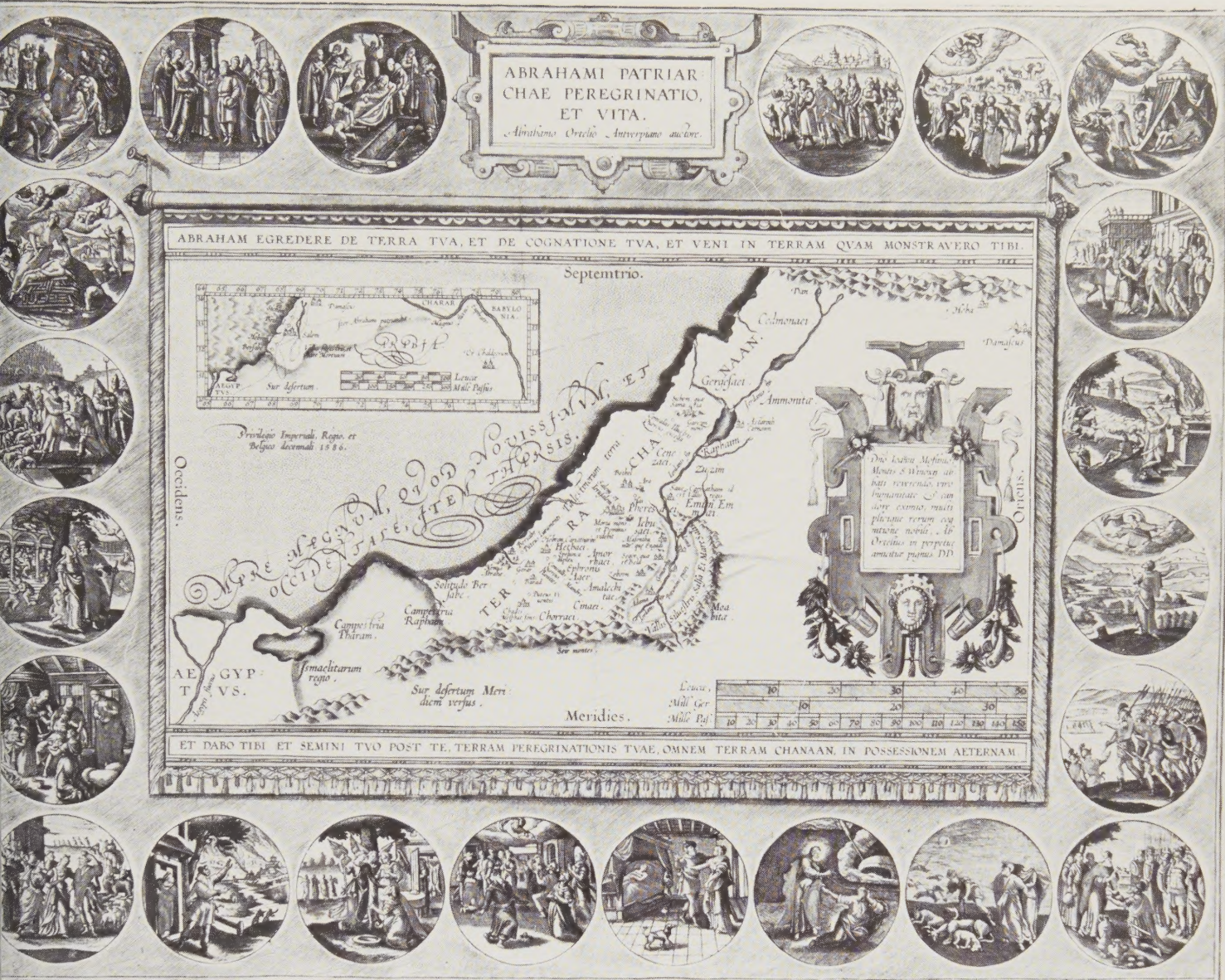
The number of surviving atlases (proved and estimated) can be divided by the number of atlases printed to obtain an idea about survival percentage. This has been done in column 9 of Table I for each edition. It turns out (Table I, bottom) that about 12% of the regular atlases, 20% of the *Additamenta* and 8% of the *Parergons* have survived. These numbers may indicate that the number of *Additamenta* printed has been somewhat underestimated, leading to an unusually high survival rate, and conversely, that the *Parergon* estimates have been somewhat too high, resulting in an unduly low survival rate.

METHOD AND RESULTS: SEPARATE MAPS

Most map collectors do not collect atlases, but maps. Therefore, it is also of interest to trace production and survival of individual Ortelius maps. To achieve that, information from the preceding sections as contained in Table I will provide an indispensable basis.

All individual maps in circulation come from broken up atlases, except for a few copies without text on the verso. These must either date from before the first atlas edition in 1570, when loose mapsheets are known to have been sold, they represent the occasional loose map sales later on, or they derive from composite atlases. About 1% of the Ortelius maps in circulation which I have personally examined are blank on the verso.

The practice of breaking up atlases to sell the individual maps separately was inspired by the simple fact that this yielded a greater profit, and widened the circle of potential customers. The second reason for breaking up atlases still applies, the first no longer. An Ortelius atlas in good condition is now worth more than the sum of its maps. Sometimes, the condition of an atlas makes restoration impracticable, in which case breaking



Detailed research by the author produces figures which bring the vulnerability of the printed map forcibly to our attention. For instance, he estimates that only approximately ten per cent of the 'Travels of Abraham', published in Ortelius' *Parergon*, now survive. (By courtesy of Utrecht University).

till occurs, and the unaffected maps are offered separately. Before going into production and survival of individual Ortelius maps, a few remarks will have to be made about Ortelius' map inventory as provided by Koeman (1969). He first numbers the maps from the 1570L edition and then continues the sequence to embrace each new map as it appears. Thus, Koeman arrives at a total of 159 different maps for the regular *Atlases* and *Addimenta*, and forty seven for the *Parergon*. Sometimes an asterisk is added to a map number to indicate reworking of the plate.

It is necessary to explain how many impressions can be obtained from a copperplate before it needs recutting because of plate wear, when the grooves become too shallow and the resulting lines become faint and ill-defined. Koeman (personal communication) gives about 1,000 prints as a reasonable limit. Professor D. Woodward, co-author of the *History of Cartography*, comes up with a similar estimate. Both authorities agree that information of this nature cannot be obtained with any degree of acceptable precision from sources within the field of the history of cartography, but should rather be gathered from typographical specialists experienced in printing with copper plates. Internal investigations in this field confirm that the upper limit of copies that can be pulled from an intaglio copper plate without recutting is indeed about 1,000. This means that all Ortelius plates from which more than a thousand

impressions were obtained needed recutting, with a fair chance of alterations being introduced in the course of this process. It is beyond the scope of this paper to ascertain the moment and nature of recutting of each of Ortelius' plates.

The various states of each map are not treated systematically by Koeman, and in a number of cases the introduction of an entirely new plate is not recorded by Koeman at all. Some instances are the World map, for which Koeman distinguishes two plates (1 and 113) without mentioning different states, whereas Shirley⁸ identifies three plates, running altogether to seven states; other instances are maps 6P, 'Belgii Veteris Typus', printed from a new, redated plate from 1594 onwards, and map 84, 'Frisia Orientalis', which occurs in two different versions. Other documented plate and map histories include map 6, 'Angliae, Scotiae et Hiberniae', maps 51, 93 and 106, 'The Holy Land', map 45, 'Septentrionalium Regionem'¹¹ and maps 41, 42, 43, 71, 91, 23P and 30P, covering Hungary and Southeast Europe¹² to mention a few.

For convenience, the Koeman numbering system will be retained, even when different plates or states have the same plate number. Plate 146 is a reappearance of plate 116 and deserves for that reason no separate treatment. Plates 40 and 41, 'Ordines Sacri', were used by de Jode in the 1593 edition of his *Speculum* atlas before they were included in the *Theatrum* from 1603 onwards.

TABLE II: PRINTING HISTORY OF INDIVIDUAL ORTELIUS MAPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koeman reference	Period of use	No. of copies printed (estimate)	No. of copies extant in atlases (proved)	No. of copies extant in atlases (estim.)	No. of copies of loose maps circul. 1980-1985	No. of copies of loose maps circul. (total est.)	Total no. of loose maps (est. + proved)	No. of copies extant as % of no. of those printed
1. Typus Orbis	1570L-1584L	3250	231	421	41	236	657	20.2%
2. Americae	1570L-1584L	3250	231	421	38	219	640	19.7%
3. Asiae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	61	351	1160	15.9%
4. Africae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	55	316	1125	15.4%
5. Europae	1570L-1581F	3025	195	355	33	190	545	18.0%
6. Angl. Sc. Hib.	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	52	299	1108	15.2%
7. Hispaniae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	27	155	964	13.2%
8. Portugalliae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	37	213	1022	14.0%
9. Galliae	1570L-1603L	5650	389	711	18	104	815	14.4%
10. Biturg.-Liman.	1570L-1612S	7200	428	781	30	173	954	13.3%
11. Calet.-Veromand.	1570L-1598D	4450	326	595	28	161	756	17.0%
12. Gall.-Sabaud.	1570L-1581F	3025	195	355	11	63	418	13.8%
13. Germania	1570L-1602G	5350	366	669	21	121	790	14.8%
14. German. Inferior.	1570L-1612S	7000	432	789	24	138	927	13.2%
15. Galriae, Cliviae	1560L-1612S	7300	443	809	39	225	1034	14.2%
16. Brabantiae	1570L-1592L	4150	278	507	17	98	605	14.6%
17. Flandria	1570L-1592L	4150	278	507	15	86	593	14.3%
18. Zeelandicarum	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	25	144	953	13.1%
19. Hollandiae Cat.	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	28	161	970	13.3%
20. Oost-West Friesland	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	29	167	976	13.4%
21. Daniae R.	1570L-1581F	3025	195	355	9	52	407	13.5%
22. Thietmars.-Pruss.	1570L-1581F	3025	195	355	22	127	482	15.9%
23. Saxon. Misn. Thur.	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	44	253	1062	14.5%
24. Franc.-Monaster.	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	25	144	925	12.8%
25. R. Bohemiae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	28	161	970	13.3%
26. Silesiae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	23	132	941	12.9%
27. Austriae	1570L-1598D	4450	326	595	36	207	802	18.0%
28. Salisburgensis	1570L-1612S	7200	428	781	25	144	925	12.8%
29. Typ. Vindeliciae	1570L-1573G	1250	109	200	5	29	229	18.3%
30. Bavar. Wirtemberg	1570L-1581F	2875	192	351	26	150	501	17.4%
31. Helvetiae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	34	196	1005	13.8%
32. Italiae	1570L-1581F	2875	192	351	16	92	443	15.4%
33. Duc. Mediolanensis	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	13	75	884	12.1%
34. Pedemontanae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	23	132	941	12.9%
35. Lac.-Rom.-Friuli	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	18	104	913	12.5%
36. Thusciae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	23	132	941	12.9%
37. Regn. Neapolitani	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	19	109	918	12.6%
38. Insular. Aliquot	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	24	138	947	14.6%
39. Cyprus-Candia	1570L-1581F	3025	195	355	15	86	441	14.6%
40. Graeciae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	33	190	999	13.7%
41. Schlavon. Croat. Car.	1570L-1612S	7225	441	805	24	138	943	13.1%
42. Hungariae	1570S-1612S	7300	443	809	30	173	982	13.5%
43. Transsylvania	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	25	144	953	13.1%
44. Poloniae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	36	207	1016	13.9%
45. Septentrion. R.	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	39	224	1033	14.2%
46. Russiae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	24	138	947	13.0%
47. Tartariae	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	48	276	1085	14.9%
48. Indiae Orient.	1570L-1612S	7025	433	791	30	173	964	13.7%
49. Persici R.	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	43	247	1056	14.5%
50. Turcici Imp.	1570L-1575L	1675	148	271	21	121	392	23.4%
51. Palestinae	1570L-1575L	1675	148	271	16	92	363	21.7%
52. Nat.-Aeg.-Carth.	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	31	178	987	13.5%
53. Barbariae et Bil.	1570L-1612S	7300	443	809	35	201	1010	13.8%
54. Scotiae	1573G1-1612S	6275	381	695	35	201	896	14.3%
55. Angliae R.	1573G1-1612S	5975	365	667	32	184	851	14.2%
56. Cambriae Typus	1573G1-1612S	6275	381	695	30	173	868	13.8%
57. Hiberniae	1573G1-1612S	5975	365	667	28	161	828	13.9%
58. Mansfeldiae.	1573G1-1612S	5850	361	659	35	201	860	14.7%
59. Thuring.-Misniae	1573G1-1612S	5900	383	700	25	144	844	14.3%
60. Moraviae	1573G1-1612S	5775	368	672	35	201	873	15.1%
61. Basil.-Sueviae	1573G1-1612S	6175	366	669	46	265	934	15.1%
62. Rhetiae-Goritia	1573G1-1612S	6175	366	669	24	138	807	13.1%
63. Friuli	1573G1-1612S	6175	366	669	14	81	750	12.1%
64. Patav.-Apuliae	1573G1-1602G	3475	233	426	11	63	489	14.1%
65. Senen.-Cors.-Anc.	1573G1-1612S	6275	381	695	30	173	868	13.8%
66. Cypri Ins.	1573G1-1612S	6175	366	669	33	190	859	13.9%
67. Carint.-Histr.-Zar.	1573G1-1612S	6175	366	669	27	155	824	13.3%
68. Pomm.-Liv.-Osw.	1573G1-1612S	6275	381	695	38	219	914	14.6%
69. Presb. Ioanni	1573G1-1612S	6275	381	695	32	184	879	14.0%
70. Bavariae	1573L1-1612S	6100	376	686	25	144	830	13.6%
71. Illyricum	1573L1-1612S	6000	346	631	21	121	752	12.5%
72. Hispaniae Nova	1579LII-1612S	5875	301	550	34	196	746	12.7%
73. Culic.-Hisp.-Cub.	1579LII-1612S	5875	301	550	29	167	717	12.2%
74. Hispaniensis Conv.	1579LII-1612S	5875	301	550	17	98	648	11.0%
75. Pictorum	1579LII-1612S	5875	301	550	22	127	677	11.5%
76. Anjou	1579LII-1612S	5775	286	523	23	132	655	11.3%
77. Picardiae	1579LII-1612S	5875	301	550	19	109	659	11.2%
78. Burgundiae	1579LII-1612L	4725	258	471	21	121	592	12.5%
79. Lutzenburg	1579LII-1612S	5625	297	542	35	201	743	13.2%
80. Namurcum	1579LII-1612S	5875	301	550	19	109	659	11.2%
81. Hannonia	1579LII-1581F	1450	50	91	14	81	172	11.9%
82. Artois	1579LII-1584F	1725	54	99	15	86	185	10.7%
83. Frisiae Occid.	1579LII-1612S	5875	301	550	24	138	688	11.7%
84. Frisiae Orient.	1579LII-1612S	5875	301	550	25	144	694	11.8%
85. Westphaliae	1579LII-1612S	5875	301	550	20	115	665	11.3%
86. Hassiae-Holsatiae	1579LII-1612S	5775	286	523	22	127	650	11.3%
87. Bughav.-Waldec.	1579LII-1612S	5775	286	523	25	144	667	11.5%
88. Wirtembergens.	1579LII-1612S	5775	286	523	16	92	615	10.5%
89. Veronae	1579LII-1612S	5775	286	523	11	63	586	10.1%
90. Cremonensis	1579LII-1612S	5775	286	523	10	58	581	10.1%
91. Ungariae	1579LII-1612S	5775	286	523	17	98	621	10.8%
92. Turcici Imp.	1579L-1612S	5625	297	542	16	92	634	11.3%
93. Palestinae	1579L-1624P	5325	267	487	32	184	671	12.6%

Table II: continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koeman reference	Period of use	No. of copies printed (estimate)	No. of copies extant in atlases (proved)	No. of copies extant in atlases (estim.)	No. of copies of loose maps circul. 1980-1985	No. of copies of loose maps circul. (total est.)	Total no. of loose maps (est. + proved)	No. of copies extant as % of no. of those printed
94. Pal. Bavar.-Argent.	1584LIII-1612S	4475	258	471	25	144	615	13.7%
95. Acores	1584LIII-1612S	4425	270	493	28	161	658	14.9%
96. Burgund. Infer.	1584LIII-1612S	4075	248	453	14	81	534	13.1%
97. Chinae	1584LIII-1612S	4425	270	493	25	144	637	14.4%
98. Candia-Archipel.	1584LIII-1612S	4425	270	493	26	150	643	15.5%
99. Carpet.-Vardus.-C.	1584LIII-1612S	4425	270	493	24	138	631	14.3%
100. Leodiensis	1584LIII-1612S	4425	270	493	17	98	591	13.4%
101. Daniae-Oldenb.	1584LIII-1612S	3975	227	415	12	69	484	12.2%
102. Perusini	1584LIII-1612S	4375	255	456	10	58	523	12.0%
103. Peruv.-Florida	1584LIII-1612S	4425	270	493	23	132	625	14.1%
104. Prussiae Regn.	1584LIII-1595L	1575	153	279	12	69	348	22.1%
105. Romaniae	1584LIII-1612S	4375	255	465	19	109	574	13.1%
106. Terra Sancta	1584LIII-1612S	4425	270	493	30	173	666	15.1%
107. Valentiae Regn.	1584LIII-1612S	4375	255	465	21	121	586	13.4%
108. Gall. N.-Sab.-Ven.	1584LIII-1612S	4375	270	493	24	138	631	14.4%
109. Thietmars.-Rug.	1584LIII-1612S	4375	270	493	28	161	654	14.9%
110. Europae	1584L-1612S	4275	248	453	10	58	511	12.0%
111. Hannoniae	1584L-1612S	4175	247	451	6	35	486	11.6%
112. Italiae	1584L-1612S	4425	251	459	3	17	476	10.8%
113. Typus Orbis	1587F-1612S	3850	216	395	28	161	556	14.4%
114. Americae	1587F-1612S	4150	227	416	36	207	623	15.0%
115. Artesia	1587F-1612S	3900	223	407	8	46	453	11.6%
116. Burgundia	1589G & 1603L	450	26	51	5	29	80	17.8%
117. Aprutti	1590LIV-1612S	3450	192	351	6	35	386	11.2%
118. Brandenburg	1590LIV-1612S	3550	207	378	17	98	476	13.4%
119. Bresciano	1590LIV-1612S	3450	192	351	7	40	391	11.3%
120. Ischia	1590LIV-1612S	3550	207	378	10	58	436	12.3%
121. Islandia	1590LIV-1612S	3200	184	336	18	104	440	13.8%
122. Lorraine	1590LIV-1612S	3550	207	378	14	81	459	12.9%
123. Braunschw.-Norimb.	1590LIV-1612S	3050	194	354	26	150	504	16.5%
124. M.Pacifici	1590LIV-1612S	3550	207	378	27	155	533	15.0%
125. Flandria	1592L-1612S	3450	195	356	6	35	391	11.3%
126. Brabantia	1592L-1612S	3450	195	356	5	29	385	11.2%
127. Cenoman.-Neustr.	1595LV-1612S	2800	135	246	10	58	304	10.9%
128. Provinciae	1595LV-1612S	3150	158	288	9	52	340	10.8%
129. Henneb.-Hassiae	1595LV-1612S	2500	128	233	12	69	302	12.1%
130. Daniae-Cimbric.	1595LV-1612S	2900	150	274	9	52	326	11.2%
131. Patav.-Tarvisi	1595LV-1612S	2800	135	246	8	46	292	10.4%
132. Florentini	1595LV-1612S	3150	158	288	10	58	346	11.0%
133. Apul.-Calabriae	1595LV-1612S	2800	135	246	8	46	292	10.4%
134. Japoniae	1595LV-1612S	3250	173	316	23	132	448	13.8%
135. Fessae et Maroch.	1595LV-1612S	3250	173	316	15	86	402	12.4%
136. Isle de France	1598F-1612S	2850	117	213	8	46	259	9.1%
137. Tourraine	1598F-1612S	2850	117	213	5	29	242	8.5%
138. Blais.-Lemovic.	1598F-1612S	2850	117	213	8	46	259	9.1%
139. Calet.-Veromand.	1598F-1612S	2950	132	241	5	29	270	9.2%
140. Austriae	1598F-1612S	2550	114	208	6	35	243	9.5%
141. Prussiae	1598F-1612S	2850	117	213	5	29	242	8.5%
142. Burgund. Duc.-Com.	1602S-1612S	1300	39	71	3	17	88	6.8%
143. Angliae Regnum	1603L only	300	23	39	3	17	56	18.7%
144. Catalonia	1603L-1612S	1350	59	108	6	35	143	10.6%
145. Galizia	1598D-1612S	1750	85	155	6	35	190	10.9%
146. identical with plate 116.								
147. Deutschland	1603L-1612S	2050	77	141	11	63	204	10.0%
148. Angl.-Hibern.	1606E-1612S	1650	54	99	3	17	116	7.0%
149. Irland	1606E-1612S	1350	47	86	3	17	103	7.6%
150. Gallia	1606E-1612S	1400	50	91	2	12	103	7.4%
151. Limburg	1606E-1612S	1350	47	86	9	52	138	10.2%
152. Lac Lemman	1608I-1612S	1050	36	66	3	17	83	7.9%
153. German. Infer.	1608I-1612S	1050	36	66	5	29	95	9.0%
154. Bonon.-T.Vicens.	1608I-1612S	1050	36	66	3	17	83	7.9%
155. Rep. Genuensis	1608I-1612S	1050	36	66	3	17	83	7.9%
156. Parma et Plac.	1608I-1612S	1050	36	66	3	17	83	7.9%
157. Duc. Ferrari	1608I-1612S	1050	36	66	3	17	83	7.9%
158. Romagna	1608I-1612S	1050	36	66	6	35	101	9.6%
159. Duc. Urbini	1608I-1612S	1050	36	66	5	29	95	9.0%
All regular atlas maps:		730,625	42,419	77,465	3,267	18,805	96,270	13.2%

THE PARERAGON MAPS

1P. Peregr. Pauli	1579LII-1624P	6025	303	553	23	131	684	11.4%
2P. Romani Imperium	1579LII-1624P	6025	303	553	17	98	651	10.8%
3P. Hellas, Graec. S.	1579LII-1624P	5625	296	540	19	109	649	11.5%
4P. Aegyptus (North)	1584LIII-1592L	975	93	169	6	35	204	20.9%
5P. Aegyptus (South)	1584LIII-1592L	975	93	169	6	35	204	20.9%
6P. Belgii Vet. T.	1584LIII-1624P	4025	218	398	15	86	484	12.0%
7P. Creta-Ins. Aliq.	1584LIII-1624P	4275	241	440	17	98	538	12.6%
8P. Ins. Aliq.-Cyprus	1584LIII-1624P	4275	241	440	14	81	521	12.2%
9P. Italiae Vetus	1584LIII-1624P	4275	241	440	13	75	515	12.0%
10P. Siciliae Vetus	1584LIII-1624P	4275	241	440	14	81	521	12.2%
11P. Thusciae Antiq.	1584LIII-1624P	4275	241	440	15	86	526	12.3%
12P. Peregr. Abrahami	1590LIV-1624P	3800	205	374	10	58	432	11.4%
13P. Aevi Vet. Typus	1590LIV-1624P	3800	205	374	19	109	483	12.7%
14P. Africae Propr. T.	1590LIV-1624P	3700	190	347	16	92	439	11.9%
15P. Britannic. Ins. N.	1590LIV-1592L	400	42	77	1	6	83	20.8%
16P. Britannic. Ins. S.	1590LIV-1592L	400	42	77	1	6	83	20.8%
17P. Pont. Euxinus	1590LIV-1624P	3700	190	347	20	115	462	12.5%
18P. Gallia Vetus	1590LIV-1624P	3700	190	347	14	81	428	11.6%
19P. Germania Vet. T.	1590LIV-1624P	3700	190	347	10	58	405	10.9%
20P. Hispania Vetus	1590LIV-1624P	3700	190	347	13	75	422	11.4%
21P. Italia Gallica	1590LIV-1624P	3700	190	347	16	92	439	11.9%
22P. Typus Chorograph.	1590LIV-1624P	3700	190	347	15	86	433	11.7%
23P. Pannonia	1590LIV-1624P	3700	190	347	10	58	405	10.9%



Above and right:
Some of the single page Ortelius maps are paired on one plate, while others are printed from separate plates and combined on one mapsheet. Thus the map of Apulia appears with Calabria in one case and with Padua in another. (By courtesy of Utrecht University).

TABLE II: PRINTING HISTORY OF INDIVIDUAL ORTELIUS MAPS. continued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koeman reference	Period of use	No. of copies printed (estimate)	No. of copies extant in atlases (proved)	No. of copies extant in atlases (estim.)	No. of copies of loose maps circul. 1980-1985	No. of copies of loose maps circul. (total est.)	Total no. of loose maps (est. + proved)	No. of copies extant as % of no. of those printed
24P. Tempe	1590LIV-1624P	3800	205	374	5	29	403	10.6%
25P. Tracia Vet. Typ.	1590LIV-1624P	3700	190	347	18	104	451	12.2%
26P. Europam Celtic.	1595LV-1624P	3400	156	285	9	52	337	9.9%
27P. Gallia Vet. Typ.	1595LV-1624P	3400	156	285	9	52	337	9.9%
28P. Latium	1595LV-1624P	3400	156	285	12	69	354	10.4%
29P. Ital. Graec. Maior	1595LV-1624P	3400	156	285	8	46	331	9.7%
30P. Daciurum Moes.	1595LV-1624P	3400	156	285	16	92	377	11.1%
31P. Alexandri Magni	1595LV-1624P	3400	156	285	9	52	337	9.9%
32P. Aeneae	1595LV-1624P	3400	156	285	6	35	320	9.4%
33P. Daphne	1595LV-1624P	3400	156	285	4	23	308	9.1%
34P. Brittanica. Insul.	1595LV-1624P	3300	148	271	11	63	334	10.1%
35P. Aegyptus Antiqua	1595LV-1624P	3300	148	271	12	69	340	10.3%
36P. Geographia Sacra	1598F-1624P	2900	134	244	10	58	302	10.4%
37P. Erythraea	1598F-1624P	2900	134	244	9	52	296	10.2%
38P. Argonautica	1598F-1624P	2900	134	244	8	46	290	10.0%
39P. Escorial	1601L-1624P	3050	118	216	3	17	233	7.6%
40P. Ordines Sacr. I	1603L-1624P	2250	97	177	7	40	217	9.6%
41P. Ordines Sacr. II	1603L-1624P	2250	97	177	4	23	200	8.9%
42P. Lumen Orient.	1624P only	300	20	33	2	12	45	15.0%
43P. Lumen Occident.	1624P only	300	20	33	2	12	45	15.0%
44P. Tab. Peutling. I	1624P only	300	20	33	3	17	50	16.7%
45P. Tab. Peutling. II	1624P only	300	20	33	3	17	50	16.7%
46P. Tab. Peutling. III	1624P only	300	20	33	3	17	50	16.7%
47P. Tab. Peutling. IV	1624P only	300	20	33	3	17	50	16.7%
All Parergon maps:		142,375	7,298	13,303	480	2,765	16,068	11.3%
Total of all maps:		873,000	49,717	90,768	3,747	18,735	112,338	12.9%



Column 1. Koeman map identification

This column contains the list of maps as distinguished and identified by number in Koeman (1969).

Column 2. Period of use of each map

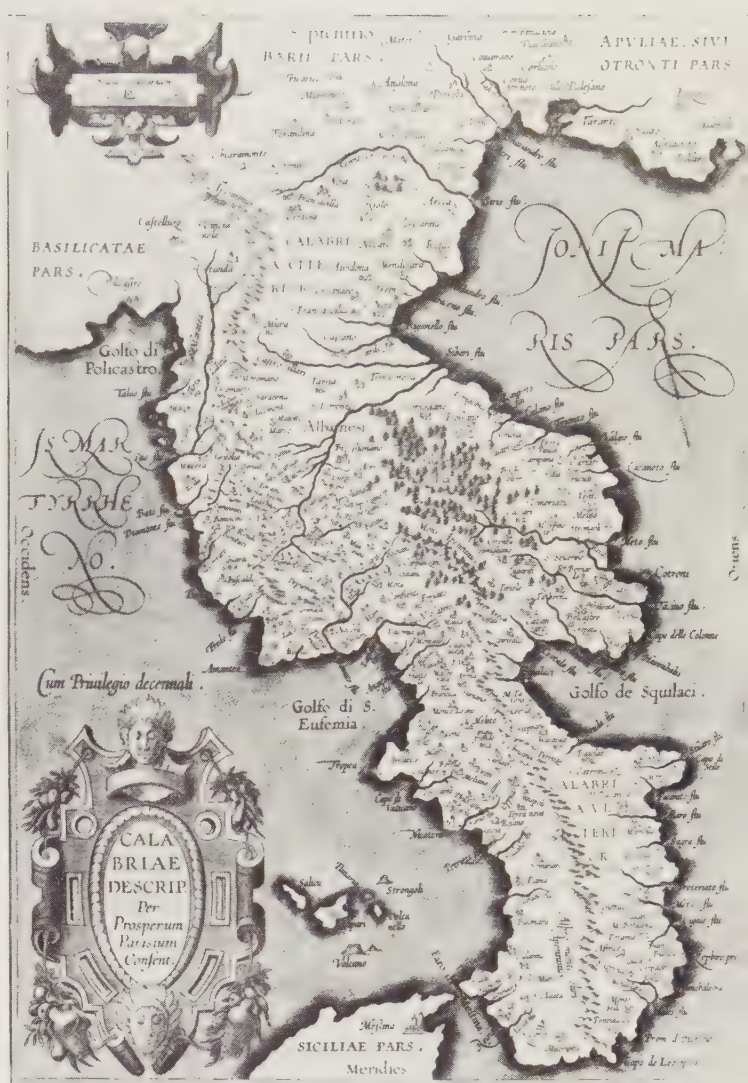
Column 2 specifies the period over which a map was included in the *Theatrum*. For brevity, only the dates of first and last appearance have been given. However, this does not mean that the map was necessarily included in all intermediate editions. The data in this column (incorporating the occasional omission of a map from an intermediate edition) were obtained by checking in person the contents of all *Theatrum* editions in the major libraries.

Column 3. Estimated number of map copies printed

The third column provides an estimate of the total number of copies of each map printed, obtained by ascertaining in which editions the map occurs, and by multiplying each occurrence with the estimated impression of that edition (Table I, column 4). It will be noted that thirty-one maps occur in every edition giving an estimated total of 7,300 copies, whereas, on the other end of the scale, six maps (42P-47P) were probably printed in no more than 300 copies, since they only occur in one edition, viz. the 1624 *Parergon*.

Column 4. Maps extant in atlases, proved

Column 4 contains the number of copies of maps that have survived in atlases whose existence has been established either



in libraries or in circulation. Thus, the numbers in this column are reliable, if conservative.

Column 5. Maps extant in atlases, estimated

Column 5 adds those atlases supposed, but not observed, to be in circulation, during the period 1980-1985. As before, we have multiplied the numbers from our sample period by a factor five, and added 10% for those undisclosed by dealers or with long-term private owners, cf. Table I, column 7.

Column 6. Loose maps in circulation, 1980-1985

This column represents the heaviest time investment of this paper. It lists the number of occurrences of each map in public and dealer sales over the last five years. This data was collected in the same manner as described in Table I, column 6. Some problems that cropped up in the compilation of this list deserve mentioning. The often scanty description of individual maps for sale does not always allow identification if an early and a late version of the same area occur. Notable cases of this kind are 1 and 113 (World), 2 and 114 (America), 5 and 110 (Europe), 9 and 150 (France), 11 and 139 (North West France), 13 and 147 (Germany), 14 and 153 (the Low Countries), 16 and 126 (Brabant), 17 and 125 (Flanders), 27 and 140 (Austria), 32 and 112 (Italy), 50 and 92 (Turkey, Middle East), 57 and 149 (Ireland), 78 and 116 (Burgundy), 81 and 111 (Hannonia), 82 and 115 (Artois) and 104 and 114 (Prussia). The individual numbers for these maps may therefore be wrong, but their combined totals are right.

Another problem is presented by the unpredictable pairings of half-size plates. These were combined in different ways in

different editions. This problem is aggravated by the fact that these maps are commonly offered for sale singly, i.e. as one folio size, although they derive from a double folio sheet which has been cut in two. If the map occurs on the left half of the sheet, the page number on verso and the language of the text normally allow identification, but if the map occurs on the right half of the sheet, this help is normally unavailable, since there is often no text on this half of the sheet, and never a page signature. Notable cases where this happens are plate(s) 64ab, 86ab, 101ab, 109ab, 129ab, 130ab, 131ab and 133ab. For more information, see Table II, column 1 or Koeman (1969). In cases of doubt, half-page maps have been entered under their most common pairings. Inevitably, this will have caused some distortion of the data.

Column 7. Loose maps in circulation

Column 7 contains an estimate of the total number of loose maps in circulation. The reasoning that was applied to atlases has been followed here as well. Again, an average turnover time of twenty-five years is assumed. This period may in fact be shorter, since maps are less expensive than atlases, so that there is a wider public for them. Moreover, chances that maps have been counted more than once over our sample period because they were re-offered for sale are greater here than was the case with atlases. On the other hand, it must be conceded that the chances of missing a map that was offered over our sample period is greater than the chance of missing an atlas, so I adhere to twenty-five years as the average turnover time for loose maps. In addition to this, I have again assumed that 10% should be added to account for those maps that have been traded between dealers without leaving a visible record, and another 5% has been added to account for loose maps in libraries. Their existence is much harder to assess than that of atlases, which tend to feature more prominently in library catalogues. The figure of 5% is speculative, based as it is on personal impressions only.

Column 8. Total estimate of individual maps extant

When we add the number of maps extant in atlases (proved + estimated) to the number of loose maps in circulation (proved + estimated), we obtain an overall estimate of individual Ortelius maps that have survived. This estimate is given in column 8. It will be clear that Gróf's¹³ suggestion to locate all Ortelius maps still in existence is impracticable, interesting as his suggestion may be, given that there are probably about 112,000 of them (cf. bottom Table II).

Column 9. Survival percentage of individual maps

Again, survival rate of individual maps can be established by dividing the probable number of extant maps by their production numbers. It will be noted that survival rates for maps are higher than of atlases, since occurrence in atlas and loose form is combined. Despite widely varying impression rates for the individual maps (300-7,300), survival rates remain remarkably stable between 10% and 12%. It stands to reason that the interesting and valuable maps such as the World or the Americas score higher than regional maps of France or Italy or the *Parergon* maps, in which there is less interest. This does not reflect actual survival differences, but rather differences in value and in the interest shown by the map-collecting public. Yet, in view of the considerable consistency in survival rate, the estimates cannot be widely off the mark. When the overall conclusion is reached here that about 110,000 out of approximately 870,000 printed Ortelius maps have survived in atlases or loose form, or about one out of every eight copies printed, this conclusion is rather conservative. If my speculations and estimates err, they do so on the safe side and the true figure may be closer to one in seven.

Conclusion

In this article, I have attempted to reach as fair an estimate on the production and survival of Ortelius atlases and maps as I could on the basis of documentation that is available or could be collected for the purpose. It will be clear that Skelton's¹⁴ estimate of 1,000 copies for the 1606E edition alone cannot be upheld under the evidence presented. When we see the somewhat lower than average survival rates of maps that only occur in the later editions, and 1606E was one of those, as compared to the earlier maps, my printing estimates for the late editions may still be on the high side. I leave it to the reader to do some recalculations when this is felt as a serious shortcoming.

In summary, the answer to our initial question – how many Ortelius atlases and maps were printed and how many survived? – is as follows: approximately 870,000 maps were printed in about 7,300 atlases, 750 *Additamenta* and 600 *Parergons*. About 108,000, or 12%, of these maps survived. Of these, about 90,000 survived in an atlas, and about 18,000 in loose form.

I would appreciate receiving any information which might modify or strengthen the data presented above, so that the conclusions based on them may become more solid than they are at present, and lead to a better knowledge about the quantitative aspects of the history of cartography.

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Acknowledgements

The work reported here would have been impossible without the help, advice and expertise of the many people I have consulted on the subject, though I remain fully responsible for any flaws. My gratitude goes in particular to Dr. Schilder who aroused my interest in the history of cartography in general, and in Ortelius in particular, to Dr. Koeman, Dr. Woodward and G. Noordzij for discussions on copper plate engraving and printing, to Dr. Wallis, Drs. Bos-Rietdijk, W. Groothuis, D. Zeinstra and J. Werner for allowing me to use their library facilities and providing assistance; to N. Israel and W. Germundsson for sharing their expertise on Ortelius maps, and to M. Samtleben and G. Reiss for their information on circulation rates. Helpful and informative remarks on an earlier version of this paper by Dr. Koeman, Dr. Voet, Tony Campbell, Dr. Woodward and Dr. Werner are gratefully acknowledged.



The first printed map of the Pacific Ocean, composed by Ortelius in 1589. His sources, which remain unknown, were radical. Ortelius has here abandoned his earlier uncertainty over New Guinea's insularity, now depicting it as an island in a new configuration. Significantly, in the MARIS' closer focus on New Guinea, he does not include the legend from his world map of only two years previous which stated that it may or may not be part of Terra Australis. The

ocean itself, typical of sixteenth century thought, is still undersized. The Northwest Coast of America has taken a new form, is elongated and bears new place-names. Wagner (Northwest Coast) appropriately comments that the MARIS "... constitutes a distinct departure, being unlike any other map... published before 1589." This is an exquisitely coloured example of an extraordinary work.

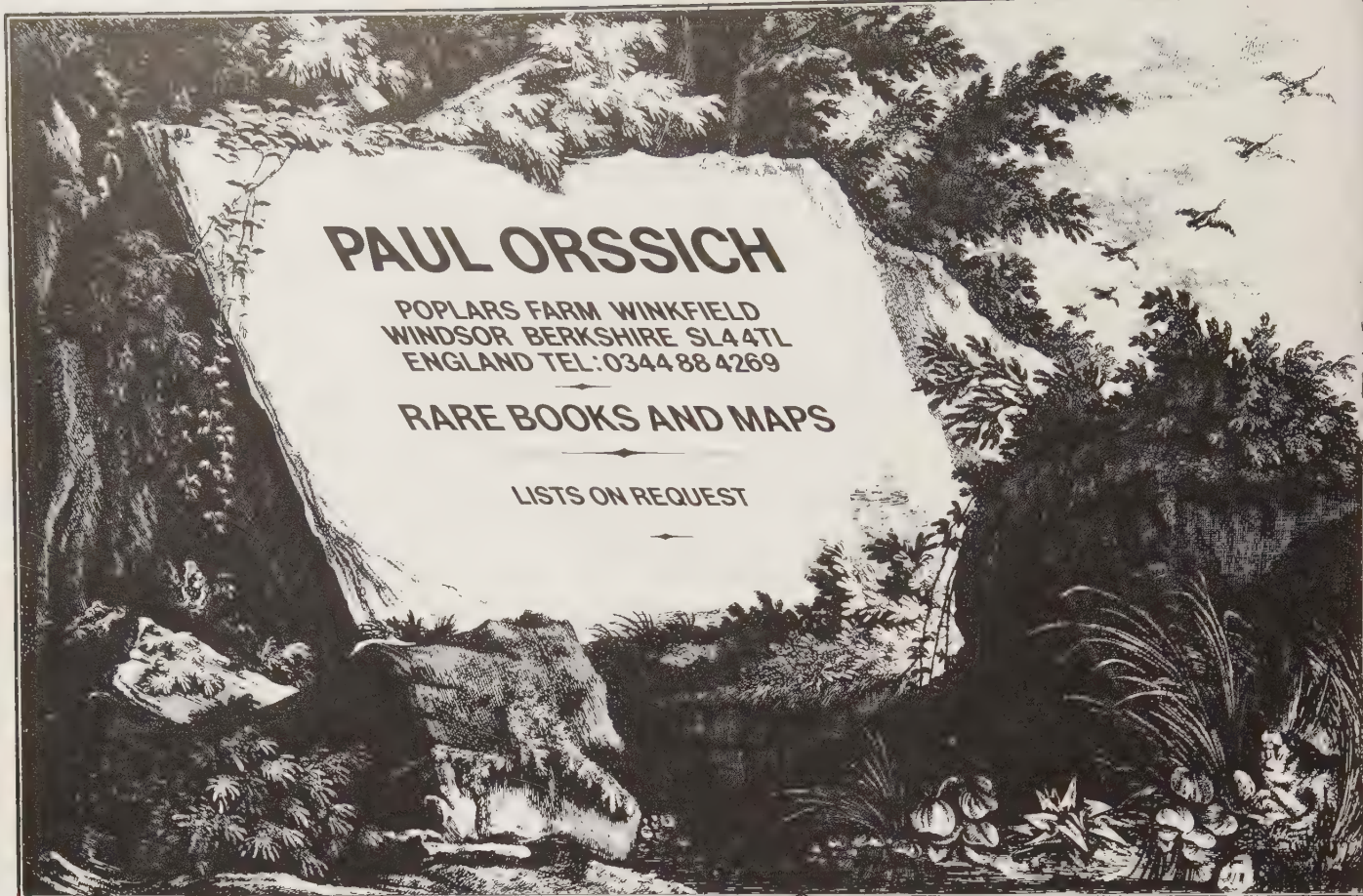
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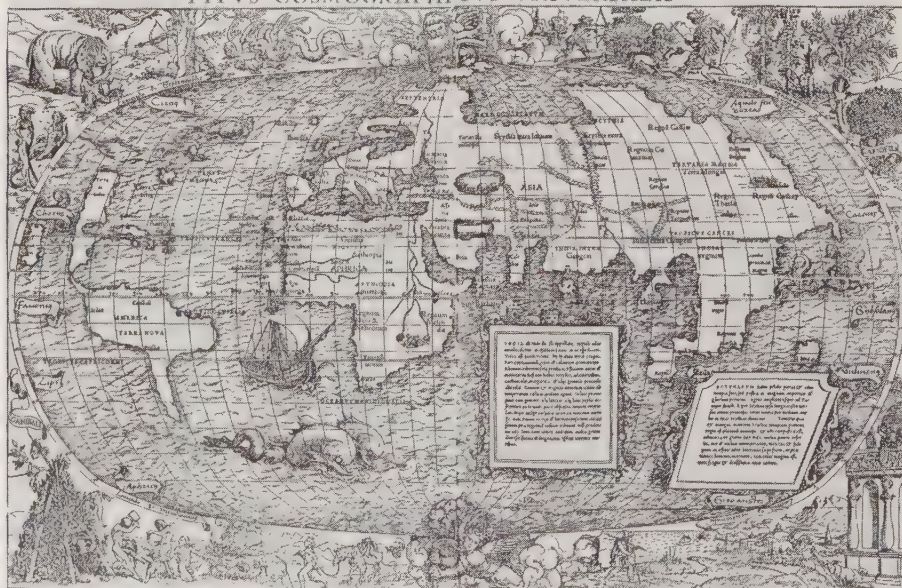




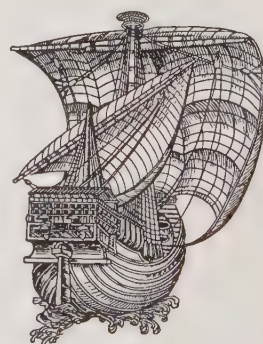
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TYPVS COSMOGRAPHICVS VNIVERSALIS



TYPVS COSMOGRAPHICVS VNIVERSALIS [Basle - 1532 - 1555]. Cartography attributed to Sebastian Munster, motif ascribed to Hans Holbein the Younger. 14 1/2 x 22 inches; black & white. Two minor tears neatly mended with minute loss to engraved surface, one margin repaired without touching border, otherwise a crisp choice copy.



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ROGER MASON



Map of the Provinces of Canada With a large section of the United States by Joseph Bouchette; engr. Sherman & Smith, New York, 1846. Six unfolded sheets contemporaneously mounted on linen, each approx. 28¾ x 23¼", cut so that the map will unite without gutters, and so that both the Canadian and U.S. imprimaturs are present on each sheet; overall size 86" x 46¾".

Comprehends Cape Breton Is. in the east to the western inlets of Lake Huron, and from about 41½°N. to 50°N., on a scale of c. 1:900,000. Insets of *The British Dominions in North America*, *Niagara District*, *Lake Superior*, *Newfoundland*, and the *Environs of Montreal*, the latter on the S.E. sheet, illustrated above. Statistical table of population, territorial areas, and settled areas; comprehensive *Authorities Consulted in the Construction of this Map*; calligraphic title.

As B.L. Maps does not distinguish between the Bouchettes it might be useful to relate that Lt Col. Joseph Bouchette (1744-1841), Surveyor General of Lower Canada, produced in 1815 a 1:2,200,000 map of Upper and Lower Canada and a 1:175,000 map of Lower Canada (engr. J. Walker, pub. Faden), and in 1831 maps on the latter scale of the Quebec and Montreal districts (both engr. J. & C. Walker, pub. Wyld). The Lt Colonel's son Joseph, Deputy Surveyor General, published a 1:900,000 map of *Lower & Upper Canada* in 1831 (Walkers & Wyld), and the line ends with this 1846 New York engraving. Joseph II later became Surveyor General.

This map is on the same scale, but is slightly larger in area and size, as his 1831 map. Although the boundary settlements

may have been an ostensible reason for the 1846 engraving, perhaps no further excuse was needed than that the 1831 map required emendation, that Bouchette had gathered the necessary information, and that he had, in Sherman and Smith, engravers who were able to match the standards of the Walkers without undergoing the difficulties of trans-Atlantic supervision. There are many improvements; the topography has been revised; settled regions and those planned for settlement are extended; the boundary with the U.S.A. that was agreed on the occasion of Lord Ashburton's visit to Washington in 1842 has been drawn, clearly showing the divergence from the 45°N. line at the borders with New York and Vermont; the inset of the British Dominions shows the 1846 Oregon Settlement, and includes recent discoveries in the Arctic. The first three, short, railways in Canada are entered, and the projected line from Montreal (St Lambert) to Portland, Maine. To the westward the diminution of Indian land is noticeable.

Provenance, the archive of the Marquesses of Anglesey. The first Marquess was Master-General of the Ordnance of Great Britain from July 1846 to February 1852; he was a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, famous for losing a leg at Waterloo and the subsequent repartee with Wellington. Wyld's label is affixed to the lower margin, so presumably he acted as London agent. Original outline and shaded colour, possibly executed at Wyld's. An early impression of this fine engraving; the set is in exceptionally good condition.

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Whose Map Is It Anyway?

By Christopher W. Lane

Some opening thoughts by a dealer in Pennsylvania on the authorship of early maps. There is no doubt that beginners to the map collecting field do get confused about who made which map and Christopher Lane offers some considerations and principles which he hopes will provoke discussion amongst scholars, collectors and dealers.

WHEN FIRST INTRODUCED to antique printed maps it appears that they are, on the whole, by a fairly small group of cartographers like Ptolemy, Ortelius, Mercator, Blaeu, Delisle and so on. It might appear odd that so few individuals could produce such a large number of maps but, on learning more about the subject, you find that many of these maps are not really the 'original' work of these famous cartographers but are instead 'after' or 'based on' or even 'drawn by' relatively obscure local cartographers. At this stage you begin to ask the question, 'whose map is it?'

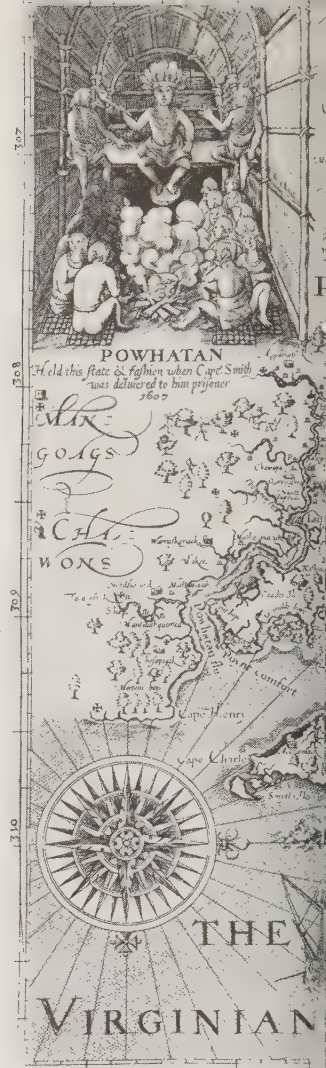
This is a tricky question and one for which there appears to be no generally accepted answer. In this discussion, I offer some considerations and principles that I hope will be a start towards a consistent carto-bibliographic policy amongst scholars, collectors and dealers for ascribing authorship. I do not cover manuscript maps, nor anything published after the nineteenth century, because in this era the question was clouded by further issues such as the anonymity of the cartographers of large publishing firms.

Most maps are collaborative efforts, not the offspring of single individuals and several different people may have some claim to authorship. Because a map is a print, the person who actually 'drew' the lines on the map is the engraver. However, the engraver clearly should not be considered as the author. He is the person supposed to take the 'original' map by the author (be it a manuscript drawing or another printed map) and then faithfully reproduce the image onto the copper plate or woodblock. He is supposed to do this in exact duplication, acting as a human cog in the process of producing the printed map from the 'original', not as the author of an original work.

It is not quite so simple as all this, however, for the engraver's style of engraving, calligraphy, shading, etc. does have a great deal to do with the map's appearance, and this in turn greatly affects the information the map conveys, for the neatness, precision, emphasis and style of the engraving have a subtle yet definite impact on our reading of the map. In a few cases, for instance with many of Gerard Mercator's maps, the author and engraver are one, but this is not usual. In cases where the author and engraver are distinct, the latter might make mistakes, distort or even improve the author's original depiction. This makes it well worth knowing who the engraver is, for this knowledge adds to the understanding of the map. This is not enough, however, to give the engraver any claim to authorship, for like the actor who greatly influences the reading of a playwright's script, the engraver is a presenter not an author.

So who then is the author of a map? For any one map, there can be many people each with a good claim to this title. For clarity and convenience, I will split these claimants into two groups; the 'surveyor-cartographers' and the 'publisher-cartographers'. This division does not always apply, for there will be instances where the titles are somewhat inappropriate, and there can be more than one person involved for one map under either heading; however the division is applicable in most

Right and below right:
There is often confusion about the attribution of a map to a certain engraver, surveyor or publisher. Captain John Smith's map of Virginia, engraved in 1606, was used as a source by many publishers. Henricus Hondius published re-engravings of the map with some alterations and these are known as 'by Hondius after Smith'. Illustrated here (Below) is the map included in Hondius' edition of Mercator's *Atlas*, 1633.
(By courtesy of the British Library)





Above and right:
The label 'Blaeu' attached to this pair of maps disguises the different sources involved. The map of Europe (engraved in 1617) is based on Blaeu's own wall map of 1608. However, Blaeu's 'Anglia Regnum' (published in 1635) follows Saxton via Speed. (By courtesy of Robert Douwma Prints and Maps Ltd)

cases and can help clarify matters.

The *surveyor-cartographer* can be thought of as the person who made the actual survey of the land depicted, or gathered the first-hand geographic information on the area from travellers and local inhabitants. He then compiled this information and used it to draw a map. Essentially, this is the process of taking non-cartographic data and turning it into a cartographic depiction. The resulting maps were often left in manuscript form, or if printed, usually only in a very limited edition. These maps were usually of quite small regions, and would often be limited to local use. Beyond this local use, however, these maps would provide primary cartographic data for the 'publisher-cartographer', as his 'source maps'.

The *publisher-cartographer* can be thought of as the person who used source maps by surveyor-cartographers to produce and then publish his own maps. The publisher-cartographer did not draw his maps from first-hand non-cartographic information, but took the source maps of surveyor-cartographers and compiled them into a more general and publishable form. His maps were often of larger areas, were part of a series or an atlas, and were intended for extensive distribution. Almost all the most famous individuals in the history of cartography fall into this category.

The relationship between the surveyor-cartographer and the publisher-cartographer has many variations, each important to understand in order to determine the 'author' of a map. In the simplest case the relationship is that of identity, for some maps were surveyed or compiled from first-hand sources, drawn, engraved, and published by the same individual. Examples of this type are quite unusual, and are almost exclusively maps which depict a very small region, for drawing a map from



original non-cartographic data was very difficult work even on a small scale. These maps would also tend to have been of limited publication and so quite rare. Even if you drop the requirement of the author having engraved the map, as well as having surveyed, drawn and published it, instances are very few. One example is the work of Christopher Saxton, who surveyed the counties of England and Wales and published his own atlas of these maps in 1579. In cases such as this, the author is obvious, and the maps would be said to have been 'drawn, [engraved,] and published by' this individual.

In direct contrast to those examples where the publisher-cartographer was intimately involved in the authorship of the map, there are other cases where the publisher-cartographer was completely removed from the authorship. In these cases he simply passed the surveyor-cartographer's map to the engraver, and then published it. His only claim to the map is that he published it and perhaps included it in one of his atlases. Here the author clearly is the surveyor-cartographer, and the maps should be said to be 'by' the surveyor-cartographer and 'published by' the publisher-cartographer. However, because the publishers of large and numerous atlases are the best known names in the field, there is a tendency to call all maps from an atlas those of the publisher. For instance, all the maps from the atlases of Ortelius tend to be called Ortelius' maps. In the case of those maps that Ortelius really only had engraved and published, such as the map of Wales by Humphrey Lluyd, this is inappropriate. The map is Lluyd's map, published by Ortelius. There are obvious reasons for calling the map Ortelius', for this can be an easy means of distinguishing it from Lluyd's map of Wales published by Mercator, and also it is advantageous to the map dealer, whose clients usually know Ortelius but not Lluyd.

Strictly speaking, however, this is an inaccurate ascription of authorship.

At the next level of involvement, the publisher-cartographer has more of a claim to authorship. In these cases, the publisher-cartographer made a significant though moderate modification to the surveyor-cartographer's map before publication, rather than simply taking the map as it was and publishing it. The changes might have been to correct errors in the original map, to add new information, or to make a stylistic change. Here the publisher-cartographer was in a real sense taking a direct hand in drawing the map, and so has a legitimate claim to authorship. Given that the publisher-cartographer made only moderate changes, leaving the surveyor-cartographer's map generally intact, he does not, on the other hand, have exclusive claim to authorship. Thus the convention that the map is 'by' the publisher-cartographer, 'after' the surveyor-cartographer. An example of this sort of map is Henricus Hondius' map after John Smith's map of Virginia, where Hondius took Smith's map, made some changes, and published a derivative in his atlas. This map is said to be by Hondius after Smith.

The strongest claim a publisher-cartographer has on authorship comes from his having drawn a map based on several different source maps, thus creating a new map compiled from these sources, one which was not really a copy of any one of them. In these instances, the publisher-cartographer was building from other maps, but compiling the cartographic information into a new form, creating a new cartographic statement. One reason the publisher-cartographer might have done this was if he had two or more source maps of the same area, each with conflicting information but each with its own claim to accuracy. The publisher-cartographer would put

together a map taking the most accurate parts from each source document and so improve on them all. Another instance where the publisher-cartographer would compile such a map was when he put together a map of a large area from a number of maps of small areas by surveyor-cartographers. Here the publisher-cartographer had to combine a number of maps that were done by different individuals, each with his own mistakes, his own idea of projection, his own measurements of latitude and longitude, of scale, etc. In both these instances, the publisher-cartographer has a clear and exclusive claim to the authorship of the maps, for he was not copying the work of the surveyor-cartographers, but instead using it as source material for his own map. These maps should be said to be 'by' the publisher-cartographers, 'based on' the source material.

The maps of the continents in the atlases of the publisher-cartographers are good examples of this sort of map, for they were usually based upon several smaller regional maps. For instance, Blaeu's map of the whole of Europe is really his map to a greater extent than some of the regional maps from his atlas which are close copies of the work of other cartographers. It is interesting to note that this explains why the regional maps in an atlas will not always correspond to the depiction of the same area on the general maps in the same publication. The regional maps will be a closer reflection of the original surveyor-cartographer's map, while the general maps will have changes where the publisher-cartographer had to iron out the differences between the various regional maps in joining the information from the disparate sources onto one map.

Publisher-cartographers did not always base their maps on the work of surveyor-cartographers, but would often use the maps of other publisher-cartographers. Much of what has been said applies equally to these cases. If a published map is almost exactly the same as the published map it is based on, maybe with some stylistic differences, then the later map is 'by' the author of the earlier map, and was simply 'published by' the later publisher. An example of this would be the world map published by Conrad Lotter that is a direct copy of Guillaume Delisle's world map of 1720. The later map should be said to be by Delisle, published by Lotter.

On the other hand, if a publisher-cartographer based a map on the work of another publisher-cartographer but modified it to some extent, then the map is 'by' the later publisher-cartographer 'after' the earlier publisher-cartographer. An example of this would be Ortelius' map of Great Britain after Gerard Mercator's map of 1564. And then, if a publisher-cartographer based his map upon the work of an earlier published map, but made major changes, reflecting new information or whatever, then the map is his own. Thus, while Ortelius' world map of 1570 was 'after' Mercator, taken very closely from the latter's world map of 1569, Ortelius' new world map of 1587, where he made major revisions, is his own.

A couple of interesting examples might help to make the principles here clearer. Shortly after 1400, the works of Claudius Ptolemy, head of the Library at Alexandria c.150 A.D., were reintroduced to western Europe. One of these works, *Geographia*, was published numerous times throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. These published editions contained Ptolemy's text together with a series of maps depicting his conception of the world. It is not known if Ptolemy himself ever drew maps, or whether scholars between 150 and 1400 introduced the maps based upon the list of geographic co-ordinates given by him. So it is not even certain if the surveyor-cartographer of these maps was Ptolemy or an anonymous Arab scholar. As the basic information is clearly Ptolemy's, and as the question of who actually drew the maps is lost in time, there seems little point in denying Ptolemy the claim of surveyor-cartographer.

This example continues, for there were many editions of these Ptolemaic maps issued, with many variations. The earliest published examples closely followed the manuscript maps that were brought into Europe. These maps were often designed by an editor rather than a publisher (the true publisher-cartographer coming only in the sixteenth century), and so they would be called 'by' Ptolemy, edited by, for example Angelus Vadius (1475), and published by, for example, Hermann

Lichtenstein. Later, as it became clear Ptolemy's maps were quite inaccurate, the editors started to modify the maps, adding new information, deleting obvious errors and so on. These maps would be said to be 'by' the editor, for example Nicolaus Germanus (1482), 'after' Ptolemy. And an even more drastic step was taken by editors, who found that completely new maps had to be introduced into the *Geographia*, maps only very tenuously based upon Ptolemy's information. These maps would be said to be 'by' the editor, for example Waldseemüller (1513), published in a Ptolemaic atlas.

A second example that has interesting features is the world map and the set of continent maps from the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas* of 1606. These maps were drawn by different descendants of Gerard Mercator; his son Rumold drew the maps of the world and of Europe, his grandson Michael drew the map of America, and his grandson Gerard the younger drew the maps of Asia and Africa. However, in all cases these maps were, as stated in their titles, based on earlier work by Gerard Mercator, with the descendants modifying Mercator's original maps to produce new ones for the atlas. While neither Gerard Mercator Sr. nor his descendants were the surveyor-cartographer or the publisher-cartographer in this example, the criteria discussed above do seem to apply.

The surveyor-cartographer of these maps was not Gerard Mercator, as he did not take first hand non-cartographic information to draw the base maps. Instead, he compiled his maps from a large number of other source maps, each with its own surveyor-cartographer. However, as discussed above, this is a clear example of the compiled maps being Mercator's original work, and so the base map that Mercator's descendants used would be said to be 'by' Gerard Mercator Sr., 'based on' the work of the numerous surveyor-cartographers of the regional maps used. At the other end of the production, the Mercator descendants were not the publisher-cartographers of the maps issued in 1606, for Jodocus Hondius published that edition of the *Atlas*. However, they were the publisher-cartographers of the first edition of the maps, issued in 1595, and they played the major role of the publisher-cartographer for these maps and their subsequent issues. That is, they took the Gerard Mercator Sr. source maps and modified the information in order to draw the world and continent maps for publication. For the 1595 edition, and all editions that followed, then, the discussion above indicates that the authors of these maps are the Mercator descendants. Thus, the 1606 edition of the Mercator world map is 'by' Rumold Mercator, 'after' Gerard Mercator Sr., and published by Jodocus Hondius; the 1606 Mercator America is 'by' Michael Mercator, 'after' Gerard Mercator Sr., and published by Jodocus Hondius; and so on.

So, whose map is it anyway? The discussion above is put forward in an attempt to establish some guiding principles for making this decision in each particular case. There does not seem to be a consistent practice in reference books, or amongst collectors and dealers. The easy answer, and one that tends to be followed by many, is to say that the publisher-cartographer is the author of the maps he published. We all hear and recognize the names of the large publishing houses that issued the majority of maps from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, and so it is easy and convenient to say a map is 'by' these publisher-cartographers. However, as with most easy and convenient answers, this one ignores the actual complexity of the issue, and diminishes our understanding of the true origin of the maps.

The 'author' of a map is surely the person with the primary responsibility for drawing it. In the discussion above, I have tried to give some arguments for establishing who this was in each individual case. In many cases the decision will be easy, and in other instances no decision will be just right. However, I hope the principles put forward here are at least a beginning towards establishing a consistent policy for the assignment of authorship. Of course, as is made clear by this discussion, who the author is for any particular map is only a part of what should be known about that map. Also of great importance is (where different) who the engraver is, who the publisher is, and who the surveyor-cartographer is. Whose map is it anyway? It belongs, in part, to all of these.

A MAP OF THE YELLOW RIVER

黃
河
圖

An ancient map of the Huang He (Yellow River), made at the end of the 17th century and now in the possession of the National Central Library in Taipei, is known as an exquisitely precise map of ancient China which unites the skills of geography and art in perfect harmony. The original map is in the form of a gorgeous scroll, painted on silk, showing a bird's eye view of 1,300 km of the lower reaches of the Huang He on a scale of 100,000 : 1. The facsimile is reduced to about 60% of the original size and makes full use of the latest advances in reproduction techniques.



48.5 cm high × 743 cm long ; printed on silk in 12 colours ; produced in the form of a scroll ; packed in a box of paulownia wood ; accompanied by an explanatory text and a perspective map showing place names.

- * Original source : Collection of the National Central Library, Taipei.
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Newtown, Birthplace of Mapmakers

by Walter W. Ristow

The author, retired Chief of the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress, Washington DC, has investigated the unusual cartographic achievements of one small community in Connecticut, and it would be interesting to learn from readers if there are other small towns which can boast similar achievements.

THE FIRST BOOK of John (*New English Bible*, p. 44-47) records that the next day Jesus decided to leave for Galilee. He met Philip, who like Andrew and Peter, came from Bathsaida, and said to him, "Follow me." Philip went to find Nathaniel and told him, "We have met the man spoken of by Moses in the law, and by the prophets, it is Jesus, son of Joseph, from Nazareth." "Nazareth!" Nathaniel exclaimed, "can anything good come from Nazareth?"

Like Biblical Palestine, America is replete with small towns which, notwithstanding their apparent insignificance, have produced men and women whose efforts and achievements have contributed much to the development and growth of the country. One such community is Newtown, in the northeastern part of Fairfield County, Connecticut. Settled in 1710, in the Berkshire Mountains of the state, Newtown sprawls on a picturesque ridge that overlooks the surrounding countryside.

For more than a century after its settlement, the town's population remained under 3,000, and most of its inhabitants derived their living from the rocky soil that glaciers had deposited thousands of years earlier. Observing the town and its environs, a nineteenth century Nathaniel might well have questioned whether anything good could come from Newtown.

And yet, this unlikely rural settlement spawned some two dozen or more surveyors, engravers, cartographers, and map publishers during the nineteenth century. Their contributions were particularly impressive in the compilation and publication of town, county, and state maps and atlases in the mid-decades of the 1800s.

In the vanguard of Newtown cartographers were the Fairman boys. Gideon, the eldest, left the home town around 1794, at the age of twenty. His destination was Albany, where he was apprenticed to learn engraving from Isaac and George Hutton. In 1796 Gideon set up his own engraving shop in New York's capital city. He apparently worked at general engraving but it was during his Albany years that Gideon Fairman had his first experiences in engraving maps. His major effort was Simeon De Witt's large 1802 'Map of the State of New York.' A small scale version of the map, published in 1804, was also engraved by Fairman.

Shortly after, Fairman relocated to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he was associated with William Hooker, son-in-law of nautical chart publisher, Edmund Blunt. Both Hooker and Fairman engraved charts for Blunt. While in Newburyport, Gideon Fairman became acquainted with Jacob Perkins, inventor of siderography, a technique related to steel engraving. In 1810 Fairman moved to Philadelphia where he became senior partner in the engraving firm of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Company. For the remainder of his career Gideon Fairman was principally involved in engraving bank notes, in England, with Perkins, and in Philadelphia. He died in 1827 aged fifty three. Gideon's brother, David, also had a career in engraving and like his brother, his major interest was in engraving bank notes. He did, however, engrave several of the American maps for Samuel Lewis and Aaron Arrowsmith's *A New and Elegant General Atlas*.

Newtown's major contributions to surveying and mapping were made during several decades after the middle of the nineteenth century. This period of exceptional activity was motivated by John Homer French, who became headmaster of Newtown Academy in 1852. French, aged twenty eight at the



Left:
A portrait of John Homer French in his later, more mature, years. (By courtesy of The Library of Congress)

Right:
Newtown's major contribution to surveying and mapping was made during the second half of the nineteenth century and was motivated by the headmaster of Newtown Academy, John Homer French, whose residence is pictured next to the Academy. (By courtesy of The Library of Congress)

time, was already experienced as a teacher and principal in New York State, had prepared a set of teaching charts, and was co-author of a series of arithmetic text books. He was also proficient in civil engineering and had spent several summers surveying and mapping towns in New York State.

When recommended for the Newtown Academy position, French was described as 'an excellent disciplinarian, a superior teacher, and (he) excelled as a mathematician.' He was also an innovator and, during the 1853-54 school year, he and his students published a monthly paper called *The Academician*. Because of financial difficulties, the paper only survived a year. Excerpts printed in 1917, in *Newtown's History and Historical Notes* by Ezra Levan Johnson, supply the names of some of the Academy's students during French's tenure.

During his Newtown Academy years, French apparently continued his practice of surveying during the summers. Some accounts indicate that, by 1855, he had published plans of some ten or more New York towns. Only two such plans, for Seneca and Geneva and Waterloo, however, are in the collections of the Library of Congress. Both were lithographed and printed in Philadelphia. While contracting for this work, French very likely made the acquaintance of Robert Pearsall Smith, an active Philadelphia map publisher of the period. Smith was at the time promoting an ambitious plan to publish maps of all New York counties and, using this data, compile and publish a large map of the state.

Impressed by French's knowledge, experience, and administrative ability, Smith engaged him to supervise the New York mapping project. French accordingly resigned his Newtown Academy headmastership at the close of the 1855 school year, and set up headquarters in Syracuse, New York. He spent the remainder of 1855 and early 1856 reviewing maps of counties that had previously been published and planning surveys for those counties not yet mapped. Some of the former he found below his standards. By the summer of 1856 he was ready to get his surveying and mapping programme in full gear and to conduct surveys he enlisted several of his former Newtown Academy students. The first recruit was Silas N. Beers, who was born in Newtown, September 3, 1837 and who joined French in the summer of 1856 when Silas was nineteen. His first surveying assignment was in Schuyler County, some sixty miles southwest of Syracuse. The map, published by French in 1857, was one of the first prepared under the latter's direction.

The following summer Silas was joined by his cousin, Frederick W. Beers, and D. Jackson Lake, like Silas, a Newtown



Res. of J. Homer French.

Academy

native. Frederick's father, James B. Beers, resided in Brooklyn, where he had moved from Newtown some years earlier. He maintained close ties with Newtown relatives and during Frederick's youth the latter spent summer months on his Uncle Horace's farm near Newtown. Cousin Silas no doubt persuaded Frederick to join, in 1857, the Oneida County, New York survey party, under French's supervision. The resulting map was published in 1858.

During the next few summers Silas and Frederick Beers and Jackson Lake collaborated in surveying eight or more New York counties. On some of the projects they were assisted by Charles and Augustus Warner, Beach Nichols, Silas's brother, Daniel G. Beers, Abel B. Prindle, and Homer A. Hawley, all of whom were from Newtown or adjacent communities. Some of the young men spent only a summer or two on surveying and mapping, others continued their activities in other states after all New York counties were completed.

Another major project on which a number of Newtown surveyors collaborated was the 'Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia', which was based on surveys by D. J. Lake, S. N. Beers, L. B. Lake, and D. G. Beers. The map, which measures 175 × 195 cm. (69 × 77 in.) was published in Philadelphia in

1860, by John E. Gillette and C. K. Stone. There are a number of variants, some having 'and Camden', 'and Wilmington', or 'and Trenton' added to the title. Locations of the inset maps also differ on the several variants. Further, C. K. Stone and A. Pomeroy are the publishers for some editions. The date on most copies is 1860, although there was also an 1861 edition. Some editions erroneously designate one of the collaborators as 'N. S. Beers,' rather than 'S. N. Beers.'

There was a lapse in town and county map publishing after 1860. As noted earlier, maps of New York counties were prepared as source material from which a large map of the state was compiled. All counties were surveyed and mapped by 1859 when the first edition of the large French-Smith map of the state of New York was published. Some of the surveyors of New York counties, it will be recalled, shifted to other states. The outbreak of the Civil War in 1860 seriously curtailed all private and commercial surveying and mapping. Inevitably, a number of the young surveyors enlisted in the Union Army.

Following the war there was renewed activity in town and county map publishing. Because most of the profitable counties in New England and the Middle Atlantic States had been mapped, surveyors and mappers moved westward. Among the



Above left:

Silas N. Beers was among the first of the former Newtown Academy students enlisted by French for the New York State mapping project. Silas continued in map and atlas surveying and publishing until about 1867 when he returned to his home town to work as a farmer and architect. (By courtesy of The Library of Congress)

Above right:

Silas Beers' brother, Daniel G., joined the New York State mapping project around 1858. He continued in mapping after Silas had retired and eventually established his own map and atlas publishing house in New York City in 1868. He moved the company to Philadelphia in 1870 or 1871 although he returned to live in Newtown in 1870. (By courtesy of The Library of Congress)

individuals who were attracted to the new regions were several from the Newtown area, among them D. Jackson Lake. In the decade 1863 to 1872, he surveyed some ten or twelve counties in Ohio and Indiana, most of them in collaboration with Augustus Warner, Charles Warner, J. Silliman Higgins, or R. Thornton Higgins. All of these young surveyors were, like Lake, natives of Newtown or nearby communities.

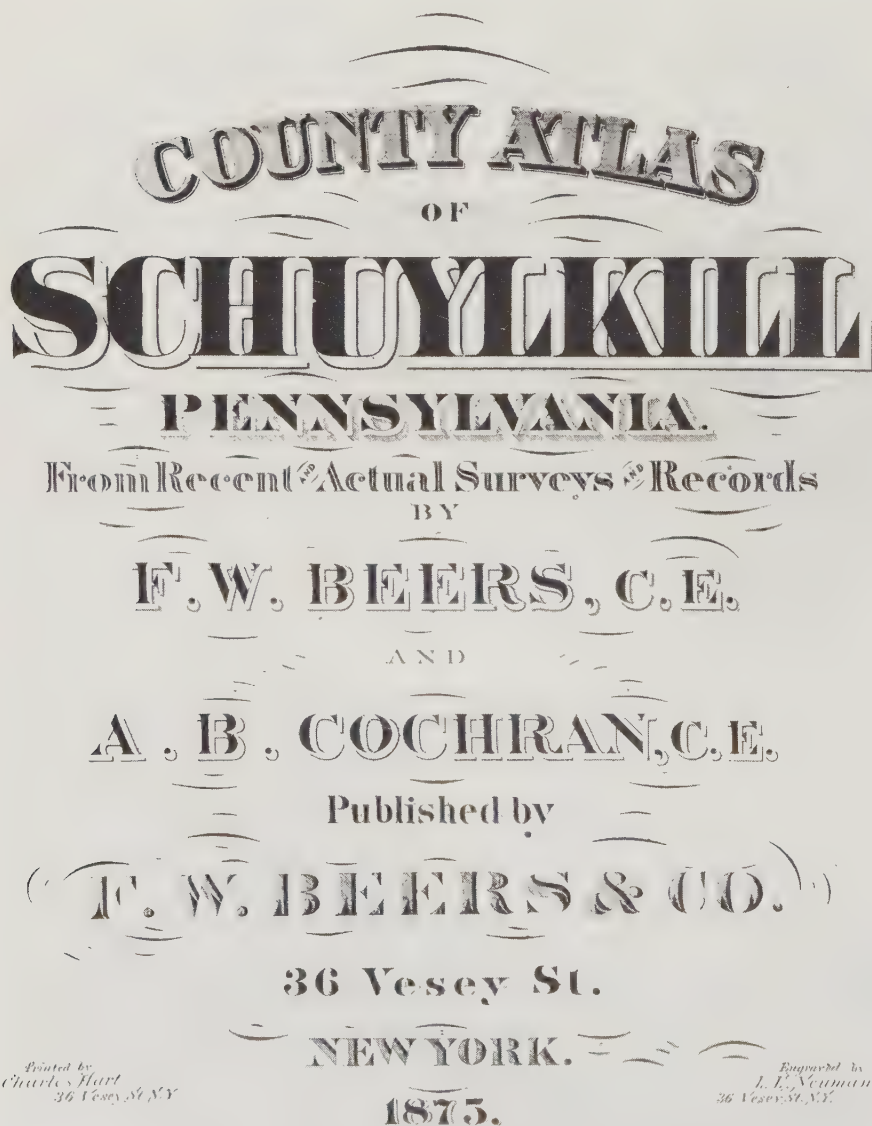
In the mid-1860s, some surveyors and publishers of county land ownership maps turned their attention to county atlases. The atlas format could accommodate separate town and city maps with liberal insertions of owner's names, portraits of farmers and townsmen, their wives and children, as well as illustrations of their homesteads, prized livestock, and other personal possessions. Biographies of the proud citizens also enlivened the pages of atlases. All such additions, of course, were made at the expense of the land and shop owners, and to the profit of the atlas publishers. Assembling maps in bound volumes also enabled publishers to produce atlases for counties previously covered by wall maps.

D. Jackson Lake was among the map men who found even greater success in atlas compilation and publishing, focussing initially on Ohio counties, with his first atlas publication in 1870. During the next twelve or thirteen years, independently and with associates, he published some sixty atlases for counties in

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Maryland. An associate in certain of the earlier ventures, was Bruce C. Griffin, who was also a Newtown native. Griffin left the partnership in 1879 and returned to his hometown, where he joined his brother, George, and brother-in-law, Marshall H. Sears, in the family button factory.

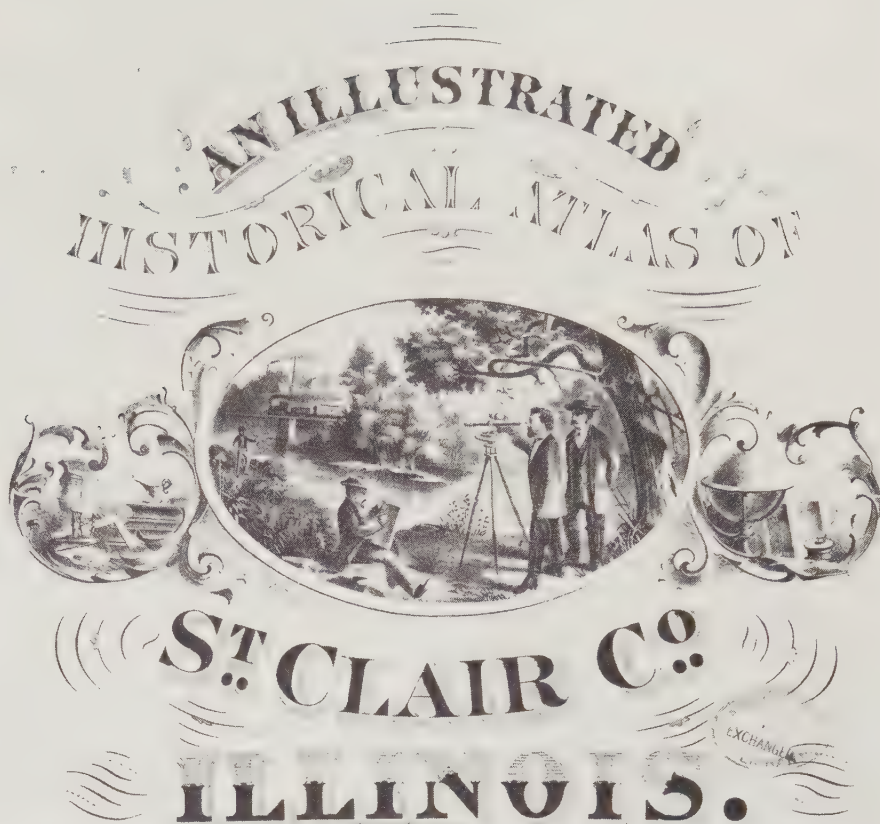
Beach Nichols, another fellow townsman and early surveying associate of Silas and Frederick Beers, also turned to atlas publishing in 1868. Over the next eight years he published a dozen or more atlases of New York and Pennsylvania counties. Nichols' last atlas publication, of Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin Counties, Pennsylvania, is dated 1877. Nichols then returned to Newtown where he engaged in farming and occasional surveying.

Silas Beers and his brother, Daniel, also turned to county atlas publishing. In fact, their *New Topographical Atlas of Jefferson County, New York*, published in Philadelphia by C. K. Stone in 1864, was one of the earliest county atlases. During the succeeding three years, Silas and Daniel collaborated in surveying and compiling atlases for nine New York and four Pennsylvania counties. Several were published in Philadelphia by A. Pomeroy. Silas Beers apparently tired of the map business and returned to Newtown in 1867, where he took up farming and accepted architectural commissions. One of his enduring



Left: Frederick W. Beers, a cousin of Silas and Daniel, was one of the most prolific map and atlas producers of the mid-nineteenth century. This title page is from the County Atlas of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, which he published in New York City in 1875. (By courtesy of The Library of Congress)

Right:
 Augustus Warner and his fellow
 Newtownsmen, J. Silliman Higgins and
 John Hobart Beers, established the map
 and atlas publishing firm of Warner,
 Higgins and Beers (later Warner and
 Beers). The firm achieved great success
 in publishing county maps and atlases
 and in 1874 published an *Illustrated
 Historical Atlas of St. Clair Co. Illinois*
 in 1874. The title page, shown here,
 contains an oval vignette of map
 surveyors and illustrators at work.
 (By courtesy of The Library of Congress)



designs is Newtown's Trinity Church, which was erected in 1870.

Daniel Beers continued in the atlas business after his brother's retirement. In 1868 he established his own publishing house in New York City, where he issued atlases of some five or six New York and Pennsylvania counties, as well as an 1868 *Atlas of the State of Delaware*. He moved his publishing business to Philadelphia in 1870 or 1871. During the next few years he published atlases of seven or eight New York counties as well as one in Massachusetts. In addition, he issued wall maps of fifteen or sixteen Kentucky and Tennessee counties between 1876 and 1878. Although he continued his publishing activities until the latter year, Daniel Beers re-established residence in Newtown in 1870. He was apparently quite inventive, and during the next several decades took out a number of patents for carriage tops, clothes wringers, and other basic farm and household labour saving devices. In 1905 he returned briefly to cartography with publication of the *Bi-Centennial Map of the Town of Newtown, Connecticut*. He died in 1913.

Following service in the Union Army, Frederick Beers returned to western Pennsylvania where he resumed surveying activities and with the assistance of other surveyors, he compiled and published an *Atlas of the Oil Region of Pennsylvania* in 1865. It was published by Beers, Ellis & Soule, of which Beers was senior partner. With his associates, he next turned attention to central Ohio which resulted in atlases of

four counties, which were published in 1866. Beers continued in this partnership until 1870, publishing about twenty atlases of counties in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. In 1870 the firm's name changed to F. W. Beers & Company, with headquarters in New York City.

Frederick Beers may, at about this time, have acquired the publishing interests of his cousin, Daniel G. Beers, as well. Frederick continued to publish atlases and maps under his own imprint but, during the 70s and 80s he was also associated with his father, James Botsford Beers, in atlas publishing in New York City. Because of his various partnerships and associations, it is difficult to trace all his activities during his long and eventful life. He continued publishing until the age of 90, in 1929, and died four years later. With more than eighty atlas publications to his credit, he was one of the most prolific producers of this cartographic format in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. In addition to county atlases, he also published several state and city atlases.

Augustus Warner, also one of J. Homer French's students at Newtown Academy, assisted in surveying counties in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana, between 1862 and 1867. In 1868, Warner invented what he called a combination atlas. This consisted of maps of the world, the United States, and the pertinent state. To this was added a map of the featured county, plans of towns and townships, and

THE MAP HOUSE

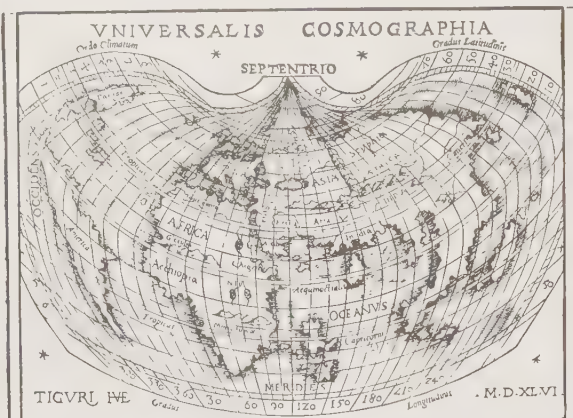
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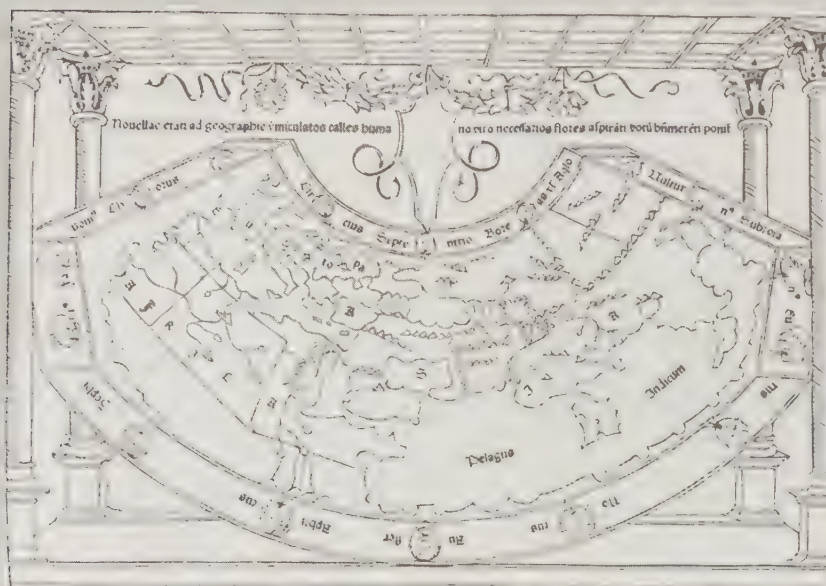


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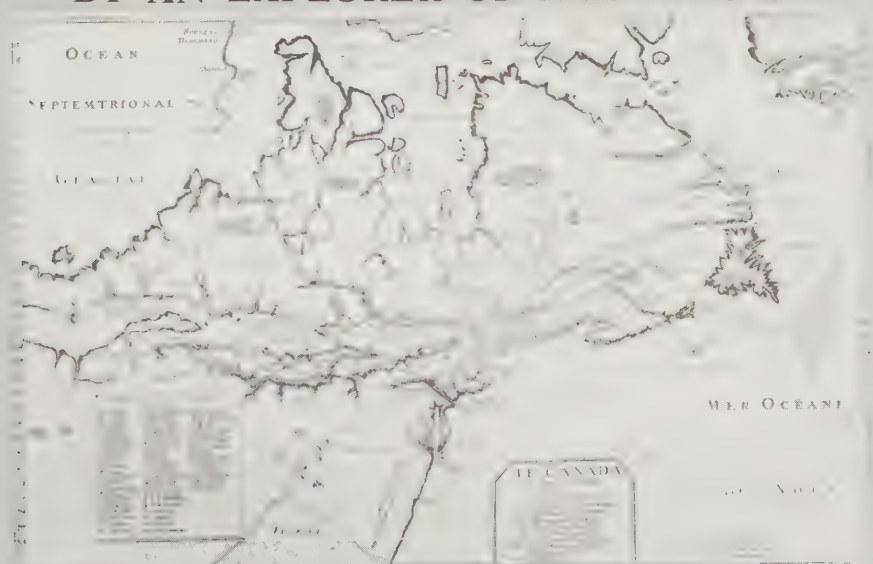
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MELA, Pomponius. *Cosmographi Geographia*, Venice, 1482. Quarto., 48 leaves. Bound in full morocco. Excellent. “Mela’s concept of the world as published here – ten years before the discovery of the New World – was the most widely accepted cosmography in Europe; his ideas were being proved out by the Portuguese explorations around Africa.” – Streeter. The map was the prototype for Schedel’s world map in the *Nuremburg Chronicle* and is probably the first woodcut map printed in Italy.

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The Cartographic Treasures of Aberdeen University Library

by Jeffrey Stone

Dr. Stone works in the Department of Geography at Aberdeen University and is well known for his work on Scottish cartography of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and African colonial cartography. Aberdeen is in fact one of only a few universities in Britain where a course in the history of cartography is offered as part of an undergraduate degree.

THERE IS NO difficulty in singling out Scotland's most important repository of early maps. The cartographic collections of the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh are unrivalled in Scotland. It was no accident that the NLS hosted the fourth International Conference on the History of Cartography in 1971. Edinburgh has, of course, long been associated with the production of maps, under imprints such as W. & A. K. Johnston and John Bartholomew, whose 150th anniversary in 1976 was commemorated with the publication of a fine history of the firm.¹ However, Scotland's cartographic heritage is in part housed outside Edinburgh.

The dispersal of the publicly owned part of the cartographic wealth of Scotland derives from the traditional regard for learning in Scottish society. For centuries, Scotland had four universities, twice the number in England. Aberdeen, as one of the four ancient Scottish universities developed a strong sense of association with its hinterland in the northeast, where many fine libraries were assembled. In consequence, over the years, a large number of rare books have been bequeathed to the library through the generosity of local benefactors, and these have included many remarkable atlases. This happy relationship continues and indeed the library recently obtained its fourth and perhaps finest copy of Joan Blaeu's atlas of Scotland, on deposit from a Banffshire private collection. In addition, printed books were acquired when the library was a copyright

Below:

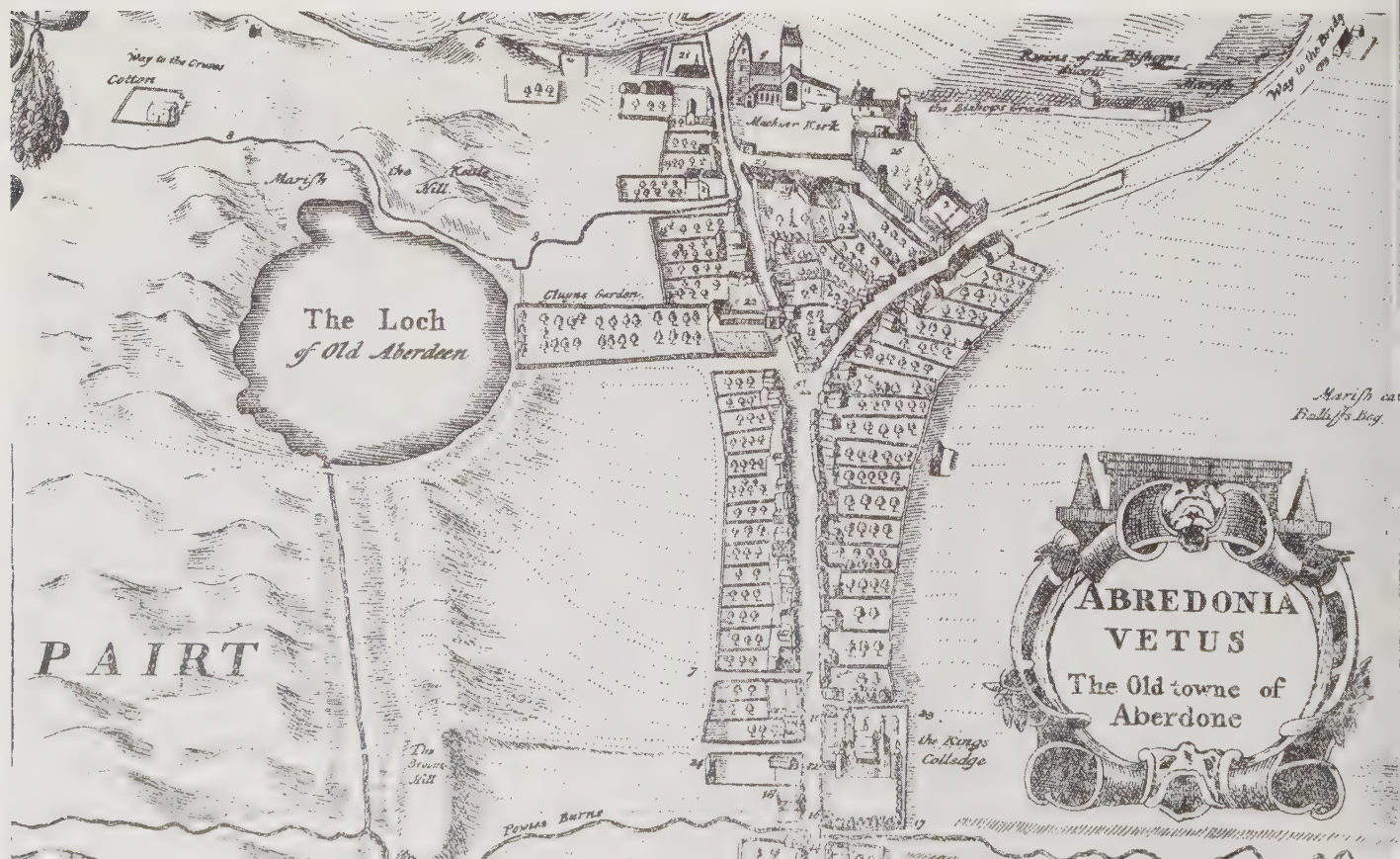
Old Aberdeen, from James Gordon's 'Abredoniae Novae et Veritis Descriptio' (1661), has the characteristics of a small Scottish burgh of barony. The houses are backed by long narrow strips of cultivated land, resulting in a linear alignment along a single High Street with the market cross in front of the Town House, where High Street divides. The ancient Kirk of St. Machar dominates the town, but is counter-balanced by Kings College, founded by Bishop Elphinstone in 1494, where much of the University map collection is still housed.

deposit library between 1710 and 1836, although unfortunately for posterity, the library did not always exercise its right to receive copies of newly-published books.

The collection of early maps and atlases held in Aberdeen University Library is not comparable in extent and diversity with the NLS. Nevertheless, the collection is representative of one of several collections in Scotland, all containing a few unique, and many rare, items. In total, they comprise a rich, if dispersed, cartographic heritage. Dispersal enhances availability, which is important in sustaining interest in early maps, and indeed the custodians of the Aberdeen University collection have taken the view that it is not sufficient that important collections are held in cities other than the capital. The Geography Department of Aberdeen University has a travelling display of early maps of Scotland which has already been mounted in small museums and libraries as far apart as Lerwick and Dumfries. The Aberdeen collection may not be the most notable in Scotland, but it is very much a working collection. The maps are subjects of study and interest, and Aberdeen is one of only a few universities in Britain where a short course in the history of cartography is offered as part of an undergraduate degree.

The maps and atlases in the collection can be thought of as falling into two basic categories. Firstly, there are the atlases of the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries depicting the world beyond Scotland. These are also representative of the development of map printing techniques. The second category comprises the basically comprehensive cover of the evolution of the cartography of Scotland. This includes some of the library's unique holdings, as well as some of its reproductions, to fill gaps where originals are not held.

A most instructive volume for the study of the development of



the hill symbols and the text.

The late sixteenth century deterioration in the quality of some woodcut work is exemplified in Heinrich Bünting's *Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae* (Leipzig, 1585), in which the text is overprinted from metal type set in a separate forme. At the same time, engraving on copper was being refined in southern Europe, a phase exemplified in a copy of Battista Ramusio's early Venetian *Delle Navigationi et Viaggi* (Venice 1563), a volume of mixed woodcuts and copper engravings but with fine early work on copper including a well known map of Africa with south at the top. However, not all the engraved maps in the library are of the highest quality. Indeed, one of the most intriguing volumes of maps from the point of view of the

One of the items in a bound collection of fifty-eight maps in Aberdeen University Library is an early example of the work of David Fabricius (1564-1617) of Essen. The interest lies not so much in the content of the map but in the inferior quality of the engraving and printing (By courtesy of Aberdeen University Library).

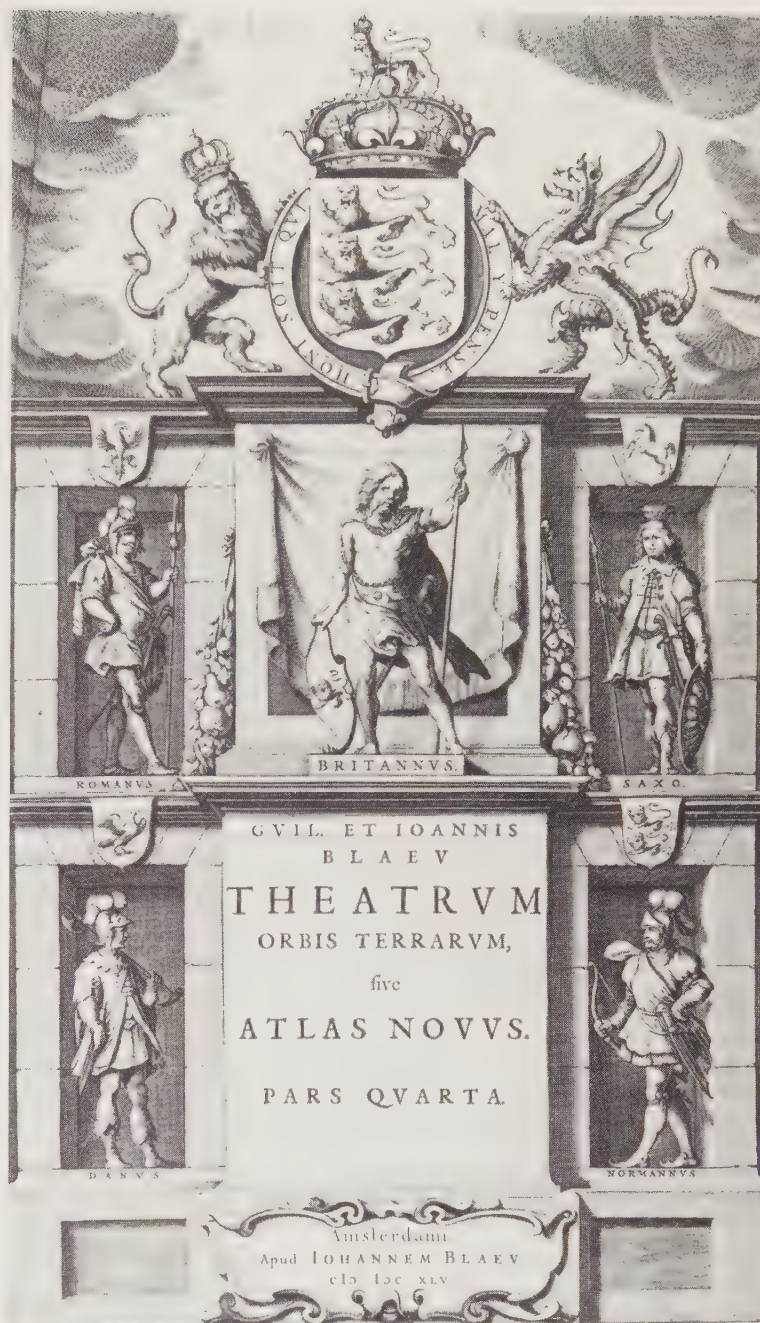


evolution of techniques of map reproduction contains some examples of poor quality work. Inside an apparently early but repaired binding is a collection of fifty-eight engraved maps in various formats, many without text on the back, evidently by different engravers, including Gerard Mercator, Abraham Ortelius and Jodocus Hondius but with no obvious connection between them. The origin and content of the volume are as yet unresearched, but a manuscript endorsement suggests that it has been in the library for a very long time. Because it cannot readily be catalogued by author, it has probably been overlooked in the past, but one map which is particularly striking by virtue of the inferior engraving and printing is the map of 'Frisiae Orientalis' by David Fabricius, dated 1589. This is earlier than his better known maps, which may have something to do with its inferior quality.

The Dutch school of engravers is well represented with standard atlases by Mercator, Ortelius, Hondius, Visscher, Van Keulen, Speed, Braun and Hogenberg, Janssonius, van den Keere, etc., but the library's copies of the first four volumes of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Novus*³ are remarkable. They bear manuscript dedications by the publisher on the frontispiece to Robert Gordon of Straloch in Aberdeenshire, who was to play an important drafting role in the preparation of some fourteen of the forty-nine maps of Scotland, in turn to be published in volume five of the same atlas. The fact that Gordon had undertaken this task explains why the Blaeu firm should dispatch copies of the four earlier volumes to Gordon. They were evidence of Blaeu's friendship and sincerity, sent to Gordon before the publication of volume five, but probably towards the end of Gordon's labours on behalf of Blaeu, who was thus much indebted to him. The evidence is in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow (MS 160) in the content of a draft of a letter of acknowledgement from Gordon to Blaeu, dated 1657. It is very appropriate that these four volumes should find a permanent home in Aberdeen, although it came about by some curious strokes of good fortune. Their whereabouts was unknown until towards the end of last century when they were offered without any prior announcement as part of a lot under the general heading of 'kitchen stuff', in an Aberdeenshire farm sale. They were purchased for a nominal sum by someone who realised that large folio volumes in soiled white vellum covers might be interesting and were then passed to Caleb Cash, geography master of Edinburgh Academy who did pioneer work on early Scottish cartography. On his death in 1931, the then Librarian of Aberdeen University, who was a noted Scottish antiquary, was alerted to the existence of the volumes in Cash's estate. He went to Edinburgh and purchased them from Cash's widow, thereby returning them to the northeast.

The other great strength of the library's early map holdings is its coverage of Scottish cartography. The pre-eighteenth century maps, apart from those of Blaeu, are largely in atlases whose coverage is universal. For example, the well-known Ptolemaic depiction of Scotland partly orientated in an east-west direction, so that the west coast as we know it appears to face north, is available in several atlases in which it is the sole depiction of Scotland. However, a framed single sheet of *Scotia Regnum* by Mercator has unique features in the form of over 200 early manuscript place names plus additional information in columns around the margins and on the reverse of the sheet. The source of these additions has not been established.

The extant manuscript maps by Timothy Pont and Robert and James Gordon, which gave rise to the extraordinarily detailed depiction of Scotland in volume five of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* (Amsterdam, 1654), are, of course, in the NLS, and a complete set of reproductions deposited in the Geography Department must therefore suffice, but one of the library's copies of volume five⁴ is quite remarkable. Pasted on the fly-leaf is a manuscript dedication to Charles, Prince of Wales. The atlas itself was almost certainly Robert Gordon's own copy, which passed to his son and cartographic heir, James, and was acquired by the same route as the four earlier volumes. The dedication is in James' hand, and is a copy of an original in Robert's hand, which is now in Edinburgh University Library. The dedication was probably composed by Robert Gordon before the execution of Charles I in 1649 but by 1654 England



Above:
The frontispiece of one of Aberdeen University Library's copies of Volume Four of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* showing a manuscript dedication by Blaeu to Robert Gordon of Straloch (By courtesy of Aberdeen University Library).

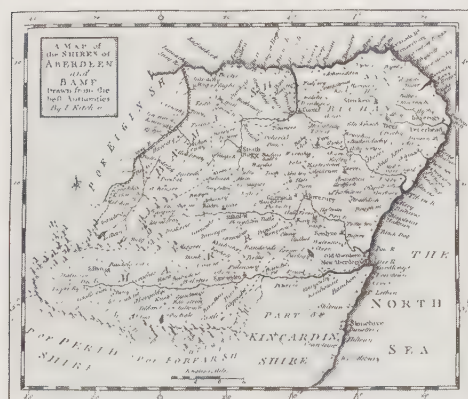
was a Commonwealth and Blaeu prudently sought Cromwell's privilege instead.

Another peak of Scottish cartographic achievement is not held anywhere in Scotland in the original, as the two manuscript versions of the eighteenth century military survey of Scotland by William Roy are in the British Library. Hence, reproductions are held in Aberdeen. However, there is a wealth of original eighteenth and nineteenth century atlases, including John Adair's *Description of the Sea Coasts and Islands of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1703); Herman Moll's *Thirty Six New and Correct Maps of Scotland* (London, 1725); Thomas Kitchin's *Geographia Scotiae* (London, 1749); Thomas Kitchin's county maps of Scotland published in *The London Magazine or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer* (1752-1790); Taylor and Skinner's *Survey of the Roads of North Britain* (London, 1776) plus the reduced version published by Thomas Brown



Above:

Part of a manuscript 'Plan of all the Lands and Baronys of Troup' by John Home, 1767, showing Gardenstown on the Banffshire coast. The plan depicts the landscape prior to the agricultural improving movement by demarcating and measuring infield, outfield and pasture, as well as the layout of individual farming communities. Despite the functional nature of the document, there was still time to spare for embellishment like the vessel lying in the Bay (By courtesy of Aberdeen University Geography Department).



Left:
One of the county maps by Thomas Kitchin which was published between 1752 and 1790 in *The London Magazine* (By courtesy of Aberdeen University Library).

University Library an, as yet, uncatalogued collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century estate plans, mostly of the northeast of Scotland, and including a number of unique manuscript plans. These documents are of great value in the study of the enclosure movement when the landscape of Scotland was greatly altered and the outlines of rural lowland Scotland as it is today were laid down. The Macdonald collection of estate plans exemplifies the essential attribute of the early map collections held in Aberdeen University Library. They are working collections whose monetary value is incidental. The content is geared towards the study of Scotland, and in particular the northeast, but the Scottish component is but a part of the much more extensive map coverage, both over area and through time. The development of the country's mapping can be studied in the context of cartographic evolution as a whole.

The general public are welcome to consult maps and atlases in the library. They are housed in several different buildings, including Queen Mother Library, King's College and the Geography Department. A convenient point to enter the system is Queen Mother Library on the Old Aberdeen campus where there is an enquiries desk and where the catalogues may be consulted. Recent publications are on open access, but an hour or two's notice is required for rare books to be drawn from stacks. Opening hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays, with reduced services at some other times. Written enquiries about holdings may be addressed to the Librarian, or in the case of single sheets of Scotland, to the Graduate Cartographer, Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen.

References:

- 1 Leslie Gardiner, *Bartholomew 150 Years* (Edinburgh: 1976)
- 2 Shelf mark 11 f 912 Maps
- 3 Shelf mark f 09 (492) Bla
- 4 Shelf mark f 09 (942) Bla
- 5 M. D. Allardyce, 'Aberdeen University Library MacBean Collection', *Aberdeen University Studies* 126 (Aberdeen: University Press, 1949).

Acknowledgement:

I am very grateful for the assistance of the Librarian, Aberdeen University Library.

(Edinburgh, 1805); Mostyn Armstrong's *Scotch Atlas* (London, 1777); Thomas Brown's *Atlas of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1801); John Wood's *Town Atlas of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1818); John Lothian's *County Atlas of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1827), and John Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1832). There are also extensive holdings of individual sheets, mostly housed in the Geography Department, including James Gordon's plan of 'New and Old Aberdeen' (1661) and other town plans, charts of Scotland by Waghenaeer, Mackenzie, Collins and Adair, road maps, county maps and early editions of the Ordnance Survey.

Special mention should also be made of the collection gathered together by W. M. MacBean and presented to the University Library in 1919. MacBean was a native of Nairn who went to America and assembled a very substantial collection of books, pamphlets, magazine articles, manuscripts, loose plates, etc. relating to the Stuart and Jacobite period from 1688 to the last echoes of the '45. The collection includes many illustrations of towns such as Edinburgh, Perth and Carlisle, as well as maps and plans of battlefields of the period and maps of Wade's roads and of the clans. The maps are both loose and to be found in the books of the collection. They include, for example Willey's 'Map of the King's Roads - from Sterling to Inverness' of 1746. The extent of the collection can be gauged from the published catalogue.⁵

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Large Scale English County Maps and Plans of Cities not Printed in Atlases

by Ronald V. Tooley

Part 11 ESSEX

E1 Chapman, John and Peter André: *A Map of the County of Essex from an Actual Survey Taken in MDCCLXXII:LXXIII & MDCCLXIV. Publish'd as the Act directs Oct 1, 1777 by John Chapman & Peter André.* London, Chapman and André, 1777. 25 sheets, total dimensions 2670 x 2865mm, together with a one sheet Index Map *A Map of the County of Essex from an Actual Survey.*

Scale 2 inches = 1 mile.

The full-page title has a pastoral background and the map includes plans of Harwich Harbour and Colchester. One sheet is a list of subscribers.

E2 *ibid.*: A reproduction was published by Essex County Council in 1950.

E3 *ibid.*: Another edition. *Publish'd as the Act directs Ocr. 1st. 1777, by John Chapman, Royal Academy, Pall Mall, & Peter André, No. 7 Noel Street, Berwick Street, London. June, 1785. Printed Publish'd & Sold by W. Keymer. Sole Proprietor. Colchester.*

E4 Faden, William: *A Topographical Map of the County of Essex. Constructed from the Trigonometrical Survey made by order of the Board of Ordnance London. Printed by W. Faden Geographer to the King & to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Charing Cross July 6th. 1804. S.I. Neele sculpt. 352 Strand. London, Faden, 1804. 615 x 845mm.*

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

E5 Geological Survey of England and Wales: Essex. Sheets 1, 2, 47 and 48.

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

The first geological map of Essex – on a smaller scale – was by William Smith and published by John Cary in 1820.

E6 Greenwood, Christopher and John: *Map of the County of Essex, From an Actual Survey made in the Year 1824, by C. & J. Greenwood, most respectfully Dedicated to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the County by the Proprietors, Greenwood, Pringle & Co. 13, Regent St. Pall Mall, London. July 1st. 1825. London, Greenwood, Pringle & Co., 1825. Six sheets, total dimensions 1305 x 1530mm.*

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

The map has an inset view of Audley End House and shows market towns, parishes, villages, turnpike, toll and cross roads, churches, castles, houses, parks, wind and water mills, canals and woods.

E7 Kelly & Co.: *Post Office Map of Essex, 1874. Kelly & Co. Post Office Directory Office, 51 Gt. Queen Street, London, W.C. J.M. Johnson & Sons, Steam & Chromo-Printers, 56, Hatton Garden, E.C. Engraved by F. Bryer, 19 Craven St. Strand, London. London, Kelly & Co., 1874. 635 x 965mm.*

Scale ½ inch = 1 mile.

E8 Morden, Robert and Joseph Pask: *To the Nobility & Gentry of Essex. This Map with the Roads actually Surveyed & Measured: The Situation of Townes, Seats & Houses. more correct & truly inserted then in an other extant. is most humbly Dedicated by Robt. Morden Joseph Pask. Sold by Robt. Morden at the Atlas in Cornhill and by Joseph Pask Stationer at the West end of the Royall Exchange London. [c.1700]. 570 x 755mm.*

Scale ½ inch = 1 mile.

E9 Oliver, John: *A Map of the County of Essex; By a New Survey: Wherein the Towns and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Rivers,*

Roads, and other Remarks are Carefully laid down: being the largest County ever yet done. Performed by John Oliver cum Privilegio. 1696. 765 x 1015mm.

Scale ¾ inch = 1 mile.

E10 Ordnance Survey of England and Wales: *Part the First of the General Survey of England and Wales: containing the whole of Essex and a portion of the adjoining Counties, done by the Surveyors of His Majesty's Ordnance, under the Direction of Lt. Coll., Mudge of the Royal Artillery, F.R.S. Engraved at the Tower, Published April 18th. 1805 by Lt. Col. Mudge, Tower. 4 sheets each 595 x 895mm.*

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

The first issue of the Ordnance Survey with wrapper entitled *Ordnance Survey of Great Britain Part the First containing the County of Essex . . . comprised in Plates No.1,2,47,48.* It was issued in various ways – as separate sheets, on rollers, and slipcases marked with the imprint of William Faden.

E11 *ibid.*: [Essex]. Old series, hill-shaded. Sheets 1, 2, 47 and 48.

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

London, Ordnance Survey Office, 1805-44.

E12 *ibid.*: [1853?]

E13 *ibid.*: Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1862-74.

E14 *ibid.*: New series, in outline, sheets 205, 206, 222-5, 239-42, 256-9, 271-2.

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1874-95.

E15 *ibid.*: with hills, 1878-98.

E16 *ibid.*: in outline, 1895-9.

E17 *ibid.*: with hills, 1895 etc.

E18 Ordnance Survey of the County of Essex surveyed in 1862-76. 88 sheets and Index.

Scale 6 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1872-6.

E19 *ibid.*: Second edition, revised in 1893-6. 330 sheets and Index.

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1897-9.

E20 Ordnance Survey of Essex surveyed 1862-76. 31 vols.

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1862-81.

E21 *ibid.*: revised in 1893-6. 24 vols.

Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1896-8.

E22 Overton, Phillip and Thomas Bowles: *The Counties of Essex Middlesex & Hertfordshire Actually Survey'd by Several Hands Corrected and Amended & Humbly Dedicated to the Nobility and Gentry of the Said Counties By Phil: Overton Mapseller in Fleet Street and Tho: Bowles Mapseller in St Pauls Church Yard 1726. London, Overton and Bowles, 1726. 2 sheets, total dimensions 590 x 925mm.*

Scale ½ inch = 1 mile.

The map includes a plan of St Albans and a view of Colchester. It shows high and open roads, towns and villages iconographically, churches, chapels, wind and water mills, Roman stations, battles, medicinal waters and religious houses.

E23 Warburton, John, Joseph Bland and Payler Smyth: *A New and Correct Mapp of Middlesex, Essex and Hertford-shire, with the Roads Rivers Sea-Coast &c. actually surveyed by John Warburton Esqr. Somerset Herald & F.R.S Joseph Bland and Payler Smyth Gent. Engraven by S. Parker. London, [c.1724]. 6 sheets, each 540 x 585mm, including border engravings of heraldic coats of arms, and an additional quarter sheet of coats of arms.*

Scale ⅔ inch = 1 mile.



Vignette views and notes on Thomas Sparrow's plan of Colchester (1767) trace the town's history back to its Roman origins. (By courtesy of the British Library)

DISTRICT MAPS

E24 Faden, William: *A Military Plan of the District of Colchester comprehending Lexden & Winstree Hundreds*. 1809. Published by W. Faden, Geographer to His Majesty, and to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, Charing Cross, Jan. 2nd. 1809. London, Faden, 1809. 640 x 625mm.

Scale 2 inches = 1 mile.

E25 Huddart, Joseph: *A New Chart of Harwich Harbour with the Rolling Ground, Felstow Road, Goldermore's and Flats of the Naze most humbly Inscribed and Presented to the Honble. Capt. James Luttrell By his most Obedient and most humble Servant Geo: Burn a Master in the Royal Navy*. London Published by Laurie & Whittle, 53 Fleet Street. 12th. May, 1794. In *The Coasting Pilot, for Great-Britain and Ireland done . . . by Capt. Joseph Huddart*, London: Printed for Robert Sayer, Fleet-Street. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794. 490 x 490mm.

Scale 1½ inches = 1 mile.

E26 Kitchin, Thomas: *A Map of the Coach Roads within six miles of Harlow. In the County of Essex*. T. Kitchin sculp 1741. London, Kitchin, 1741. 510 x 525mm.

Scale 1½ inches = 1 mile.

E27 Morant, Philip: one town plan and eight separate maps of Essex Hundreds are included in *The History of Antiquities of the County of Essex . . . by Philip Morant M.A. . . .* London. For T. Osborne; J. Whiston; S. Baker; L. Davis and C. Reymers; and B. White, 1768.

Included in volume one:

The Ichnography of Colchester. Dedicated to Philip Yorke Esq. 295 x 540mm.

E28 *ibid.*: *A Map of Becontree, Waltham & Ongar Hundred & half Hundreds & Havering Liberty; Humbly Inscribed to the Rt. Hon. Thos. Ld. Archer (of Pirgo) Baron of Umberslade*. Thos. Bowen sculpt. Clerkenwell. 335 x 290mm.

Scale ½ inch = 1 mile.

E29 *ibid.*: *A Map of the Hundreds of Barstaple, Rochford & Dengy; Humbly Inscribed to the Right Honorable Charles Edward, Ld. Petre, (of West Horndon hall,) Baron Petre of Writtle*. Thomas Bowen sculpt. Clerkenwell. 325 x 465mm.

Scale ½ inch = 1 mile.

E30 *ibid.*: *A Map of the Hundreds of Thurstable, Winstree & Tendring, Humbly Inscribed to Charles Gray Esqr. Lord of the Hundred of Tendring, & Member of Parliamt. for Colchester*. Thos. Bowen sculpt. Clerkenwell. 295 x 480mm.

Scale ½ inch = 1 mile.

Included in volume two;

E31 *ibid.*: *A Map of Chelmsford and Witham Hundreds. Humbly*

Dedicated to Sir Willm. Mildmay Baronet. 290 x 310mm.

Scale 1 inch = 1½ miles.

E32 *ibid.*: *A Map of Lexden Hundred. Humbly Dedicated to Isaac Martin Rebow Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for Colchester*. 215 x 285mm.

Scale 1 inch = 1½ miles.

E33 *ibid.*: *A Map of Hinckford Hundred in Essex, Humbly Dedicated to Peter Muilman, Esqr. of Great Yeldham*. 280 x 305mm.

Scale 1 inch = ¾ mile.

E34 *ibid.*: *A Map of Dunmow & Harlow Hundreds. Humbly Dedicated to John Henniker Esqr. of Newton Hall, one of the Burgesses in Parliament for Sudbury &c*. Eman. Bowen sculpt. 300 x 320mm.

Scale ¾ inch = 1 mile.

E35 *ibid.*: *A Map of Clavering Uttlesford and Freshwell Hundreds. Humbly Dedicated to Sir John-Griffin, of Audeley House, Knight of the Bath &c*. Emanl. Bowen Sculpt. 295 x 290mm.

Scale ¾ inch = 1 miles.

E36 Robinson, William: *A Map of the Country round Saffron Walden*. Wm. Robinson Junr. Delint. Neele sculpt. 552 Strand. Published May 20th 1787, by Wm. Robinson Junr. Saffron Walden. 460 x 630mm.

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

E37 Sparrow, Thomas: *To the Society of Antiquary's in London, this Actual Survey of the antient Town and Borough of Colchester in the County of Essex, is most Humbly Dedicated by their Obedient Servant Thos. Sparrow, Land Surveyor in Hammersmith Middlesex, Survey's & Delind*. MDCCLXVII. London, Sparrow, 1767. 505 x 897mm.

Scale 10 chains = 1¾ inches.

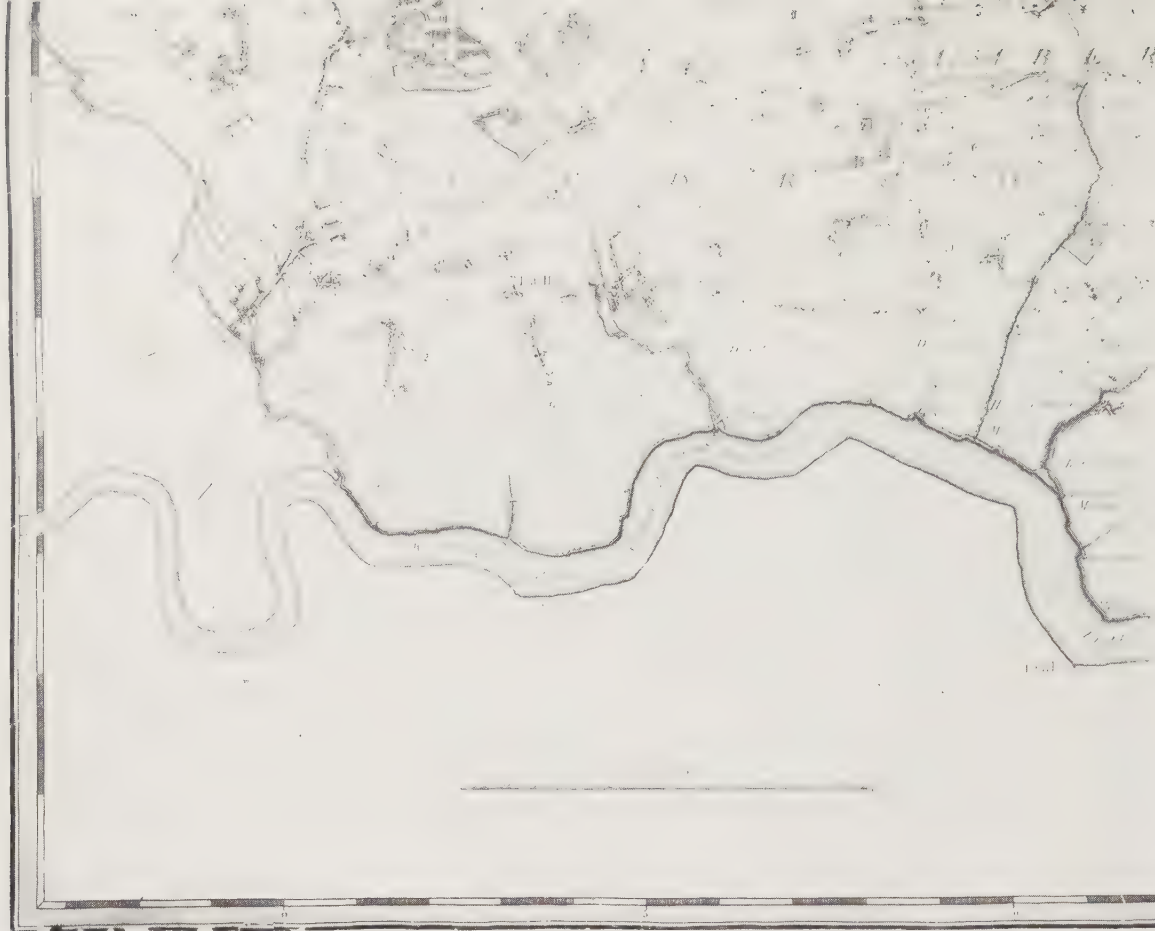
E38 Standidge & Co.: *Plan of Freehold Building & Accomodation Land, Houses & other Property, Southend, Essex. For Sale by Messrs. Beadel, 1869*. Standidge & Co. Litho. 36, Old Jewry, E.C. 980 x 640mm.

Scale 2¼ inches = 1 mile.

E39 Turnpike Trust: *A Map of Middlesex & Essex Turnpike Roads leading from ye Stones end at Whitechappel Church to Shenfield and to the furthermost part of the Parish of Woodford leading to Epping taken by order of the honble. the Trustees of the said Roads Anno 1728 and additional Road to ye end of Woodford Parish beyond Woodford Bridge taken 1740 Jas. Mynde sculpt*. 500 x 1820mm.

Scale 4½ inches = 1 mile.

Panels on the map give distances in the Whitechapel, Woodford and Romford divisions and the names of parishes and hamlets



A detail from John Chapman and Peter André's 'A Map of the County of Essex' (1777) shows the small villages north of the Thames now absorbed into the east end of London. (By courtesy of the British Library)

responsible for repairs.

E40 *ibid.*: Another edition. H. Badlidge sculp. 1768.

E41 Barking: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Barking, Hundred of Becontree].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1864]. 23 sheets with title and Area Book.

E42 Braintree: [Ordnance Survey . . . Braintree].

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

Southampton, 1898.

E43 *ibid.*: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Braintree].

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1880]. 9 sheets.

E44 Brentwood: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Brentwood].

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1874]. 11 sheets and Index sheet.

E45 Chelmsford: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Chelmsford].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1876]. 4 sheets with Index sheet and Area Book.

E46 *ibid.*: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Chelmsford].

Scale 10 feet = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1877]. 28 sheets with Index sheet.

E47 Colchester: [Ordnance Survey . . . Colchester].

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

Southampton, 1898.

E48 *ibid.*: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Colchester].

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1877]. 30 sheets with Index sheet.

E49 *ibid.*: [Colchester . . . Surveyed in 1873-75].

Scale 6 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1922].

E50 Dunmow: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Great Dunmow].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1876]. 7 sheets with Index sheets and Area Book.

E51 *ibid.*: [Ordnance Survey . . . Great Dunmow].

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1898].

E52 *ibid.*: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Little Dunmow].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1876]. 2 sheets with Index sheet and Area Book.

E53 Epping: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Epping].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1874]. 13 sheets with Index sheet and Area

Book.

E54 *ibid.*: [Ordnance Survey . . . Epping].

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1898].

E55 Harlow: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Harlow].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1875]. 8 sheets with Index sheet and Area Book.

E56 Hadleigh: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Hadleigh Hundred of Rochford].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, 1868.

E57 Harwich: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Harwich, Essex].

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1880]. 4 sheets with Index sheet.

E58 Ingatestone: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Ingatestone].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1875]. Index sheet and Area Book.

E59 Maldon: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Maldon, Essex].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1877]. 10 sheets with Index.

E60 *ibid.*: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of St. Mary, Maldon].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1875]. Index sheet and Area Book.

E61 Ongar: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of High Ongar].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1874]. 1 sheet with Index sheet and Area Book.

E62 Rainham: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Rainham Hundred of Chafford].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, 1867. 7 sheets with Title and Area Book.

E63 Romford: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Romford].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1873]. 12 sheets with Index sheets and Area Book.

E64 *ibid.*: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Romford].

Scale 10.56 feet = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1874]. 12 sheets and Index sheet.

E65 Saffron Walden: [Ordnance Plan of the Parish of Saffron Walden].

Scale 25.344 inches = 1 mile.

Southampton, [1877]. 4 sheets with Index sheet.

E66 *ibid.*: [Ordnance Plan of the Town of Saffron Walden].

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Southampton, [1878]. 10 sheets with Index sheet.

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Short notes on
new discoveries or
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The Mystery of Cuba on the Ruysch Map

By Donald L. McGuirk Jr.

The author of these notes is an American map collector who has been studying the famous Ruysch map of the World for some time. When map dealer, Thomas Suarez, asked him to examine a first state example of the 1507 edition, they were both very excited by one of the 'findings' as it clears up a mystery which has long bothered researchers. Ruysch was a highly-regarded geographer who died in 1533, See TMC, 17, pp.52-53, and his map first appeared in some copies of the 1507 edition of Ptolemy's Geography. It was one of the first printed maps to show any part of the New World and may also be one of the first to include information on that continent from first-hand knowledge. It was, in short, a remarkable map for its time.

IN HIS SCHOLARLY work, *The Continent of America*, John Boyd Thacher made this comment regarding the Ruysch map; 'The mystery of this map – and every early map boasted its mystery – is the absence of the island of Cuba from its place in the Caribbean Sea'. Indeed, many scholars of early New World cartography have debated the meaning of this oversight on Ruysch's part. Henry Harrisse, in his book, *The Discovery of North America*, states that as early as 1526 Franciscus Monachus criticized the Ruysch map for its depictions in the Caribbean Sea. 'Thus did Franciscus prove once more, that, in the opinion of geographers, the said continental land was not the island of Cuba but formed part of the north-western continent'.

It appears the answer to this question has been hidden on the map itself since 1507. It has long been recognized that there were corrections to the plates of this map even before the earliest known example, state

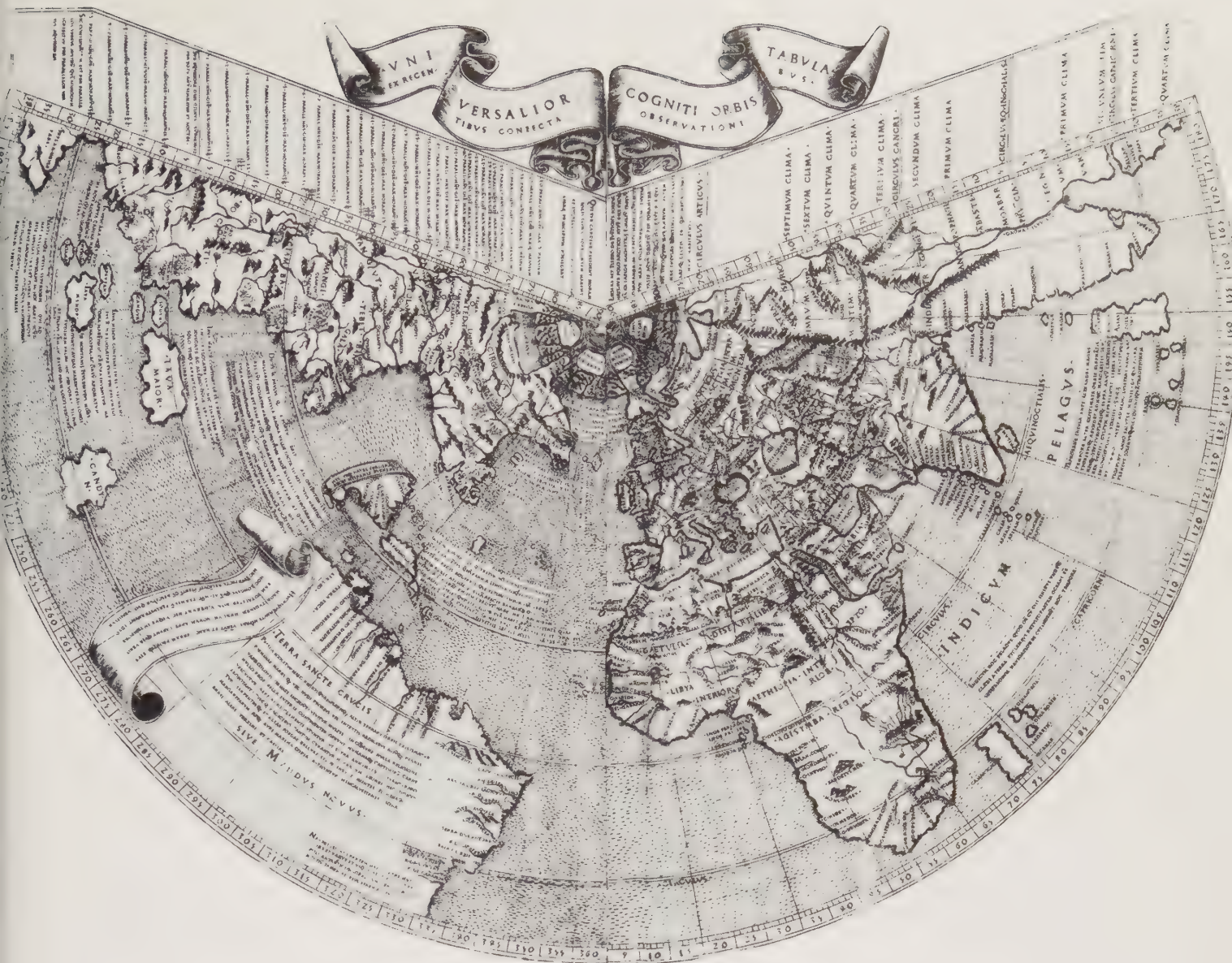
one. Thus the importance of examining an early strike of the map, to better discern these changes. It is astonishing to think that a map which was published only once, over a period of one or two years, had so many revisions (at least six). Obviously the printers were taking great care to ensure that it was accurate and up to date. Apparently much soul-searching was done in the choosing of its delineations, especially in regard to the New World.

A close examination of the landmass to the northwest of Spagnola reveals a startling fact. In the state that preceded state one there was a smaller island within this space and it was labelled CVBA! The stippled lines which represent ocean spill well into the current landmass, both in the north and south. Where these ocean lines stop, a faint outline of a smaller island can be found. This outline continues within the current landmass except to the northwest, where it extends into the ocean as a faint but obvious serpentine line. Within this smaller island, and to the left of the name CORVEO are found the faint letters DE CV. Under the small triangle preceding the name CORVEO is the letter B and under the following C the letter A is found. It is likely that the word TERRA or INSULE preceded these.

Rather than forgetting Cuba, it is obvious that Ruysch deliberated at great length as to how Cuba should be represented. After first choosing to represent it as a small island, he then changed his mind and used the outline of the 'North American' continental landmass on Portuguese manuscript charts akin to the Cantino map, only in smaller dimensions, to represent Cuba on his map. Whether this second configuration represents combined information from Columbus' first two voyages,

Right and Far Right:
A detail of the map area in question
and a diagram showing more
clearly how the missing wording was
'ghosted' on the map (By courtesy of
Thomas Suarez).





Above:
A general view of the first state example of the Ruysch map which revealed the information which has so surprised researchers in America (By courtesy of Thomas Suarez).

data gained from Americo Vespucci's 'first' voyage, an early description of the Yucatan, or some other source has been, and will continue to be, a matter of great debate.

One can only speculate what pieces of information Ruysch used to come to these decisions. By using this second configuration Ruysch accepts Columbus' concept of Cuba as a large landmass that had not been circumnavigated, but does not accept it as part of Asia.

If any readers would like to contribute any comment or information on my findings I would be glad to hear from them via *The Map Collector*.

Postscript from Thomas Suarez of New York

'Virtually nothing is known about Johan Ruysch or the origin of the world map attributed to him. Ruysch is believed to have accompanied John Cabot to the American north east in 1497, and, until the discovery of the Contarini (1506) and Waldseemüller (1507) maps, his was thought to be the earliest printed work to depict the New World.

Ruysch's map is dissimilar to the Contarini and Waldseemüller in two respects which are relevant here: Ruysch alone has the new and radical Portuguese data to delineate the Indian Ocean with uncanny accuracy and he alone failed to chart either Japan or Cuba. He revealed in a legend that he believed Japan and Hispaniola to be the same island, but he makes no mention of Cuba at all. In Cuba's theoretical position lies a triangular-shaped landmass whose west coast is left undefined. That Ruysch must have considered its possible connection to the Asian mainland, corresponding to Columbus' claims about Cuba, is all the more interesting in light of Don's discovery.

As Ruysch envisaged a smaller world, his data from westerly and easterly voyages could overlap. It was perhaps the task of reconciling complex information received from both caribbean and oriental expeditions that led to Ruysch's indecision in the Caribbean, or, as he would have called it, the China Sea.'



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" x 15-1/2". Outline colored by prov-	\$40
London, ca. 1810. Fully colored, in-	\$12
1650. 15" x 19-1/2". Map area in-	\$60

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 cartouche 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, cartouche, 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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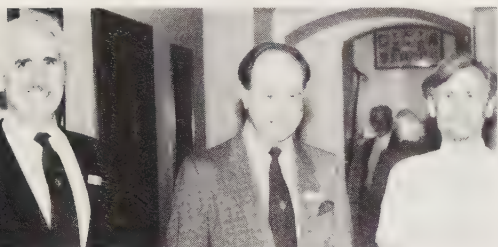
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On the left are the four lady speakers at the morning session of the RGS Symposium. From left to right: Anne Shirley, Dr Helen Wallis, Janet Green and Dorothy Middleton. Pictured right are some members of the audience enjoying one of the talks.



On the left are the three members of the RGS staff who participated and helped to organise the Symposium. From left to right: Brigadier Geoffrey Gathercole, Peter Clark and Francis Herbert. Pictured right are two New York map dealers who attended the London Book Fair. On the left is Tom Suarez and, right, Richard Casten.

London plays host to collectors

COLLECTORS AND DEALERS from all parts of the world converged on London for the week beginning June 21 for what is fast becoming an established event in the calendar for the rare book and map trade. It was undoubtedly a successful week although there were murmurings of disappointment at the absence of some transatlantic buyers due to fears of terrorism.

However, one of the speakers at the first event of the week, Janet Green, a past president of the Washington Map Society and keen map collector, bravely decided at the very last minute to make the trip despite her misgivings. Her talk on the Lewis and Clark expedition across North America started a most enjoyable day of talks and discussions at a symposium organised by the International Map Collectors' Society in conjunction with the Royal Geographical Society. About 100 people gathered in the lecture hall of the Society's headquarters in Kensington Gore, London. The theme of this year's meeting was exploration which was apt as the RGS has sponsored expeditions for over 100 years and its collections of maps and other exploration items are possibly the largest, privately-owned, in Europe.

RGS hosts were Deputy Director and Keeper of the Map Room, Brigadier Geoffrey Gathercole; Curator of the Map Room, Peter Clark, and Senior Assistant in the Map Room, Francis Herbert, who liaised with IMCOS organisers, Alan Bartlett, Rodney Shirley and Terry Kay.

By coincidence, the four morning speakers were all ladies – Janet Green, Anne Shirley, who spoke about the search for the Northwest Passage and Dorothy Middleton who combined with Dr Helen Wallis to delve into the exploration of Africa. The afternoon session was devoted to the map and atlas collections of the RGS and included an exhibition of selected items including manuscripts. Peter Clark described some of the maps and atlases in the collections and Francis Herbert spoke of cartographical donations by Fellows of the Society. See *TMC* 35, pp. 2-8, 22-34. Also on display was a hand-coloured limited edition, made from an original copper plate, of 'Godfray's Map of Jersey 1849'. Only ninety impressions have been made of this and are

being sold at a subscription price of £275 each. The Godfray copper printing plates are rare examples of the Victorian engraver's skill. Most copper plates from that period were either re-engraved or scrapped.

The IMCOS annual dinner was once again held at the Royal Overseas League on the Saturday evening. As was said in the informality of the bar and during the formal speeches, the success of the evening and of the Society lies in the mingling of many nationalities with a united interest.

The evening's speaker, Tony Laithwaite, enthused on wine and maps. His research as a geography student led him to the wine growing regions of France and he is now Chairman of the wine company, Bordeaux Direct, and runs the *Sunday Times* Wine Club. He has recently begun to collect maps and pointed out his own vineyard on a map from his collection – the vineyard of St. Colomb in the Dordogne Valley shown on a sheet of Cassini's map of France. Mr Laithwaite explained the mysteries of 'what is in a name' and the spiral fame and wealth which leads to one wine's 'superiority' over another. The lesson of the evening was – as with maps – not to go always for name and price but to experiment, trust one's own taste, learn . . . and enjoy yourself.

The vote of thanks was made by Señor Jaime Armero who pointed forward temptingly to the wine and maps in Barcelona when IMCOS meet there early in October.

During the speeches, Malcolm Young, the Chairman, thanked Brigadier Gathercole of the Royal Geographical Society and the speakers at the Symposium earlier in the day. Rodney Shirley, the retiring President, was thanked for his hard work and close involvement with the Society. But there was one name dominating the evening – Dr Helen Wallis, the next President, who was congratulated on receiving an O.B.E. It was a foregone conclusion, perhaps, that she should be given the silver salver of the Tooley Award for the cartographical contribution of greatest merit and widest interest to map collectors worldwide. It was given for her help and encouragement to collectors, her sustained scholarship over the years and to mark her retirement from the Map Library of the British Library. Rodney Shirley said there was 'no-one

more eminent and suitable', and then expressed everyone's thoughts when he spoke with personal warmth of Dr Wallis' support to individuals at all levels and the enthusiasm she inspired in others.

The Map Fair, also organised by IMCOS, was held on the following day at the Forum Hotel, Kensington. It was opened by Señora Montserrat Galera, Map Curator of the Library of Cataluna in Spain, who will host an IMCOS symposium in her home country this autumn. She wished the fair success and the doors were then opened to the public. An estimated 800 visitors were attracted to about fifty stands manned by dealers from all parts of the world offering maps, atlases, charts and books related to cartography. All reported a 'good' day.

One of the most popular features of the fair was the identification and valuation service offered by two IMCOS members, Rodney Shirley and Terry Kay. They assisted a constant stream of inquirers throughout the day, calling on specialist dealers or other experts for second opinions as necessary.

Normally, three quick valuations were obtained from dealers present on the basis of the price at which the map would normally be offered for retail sale. It was carefully explained that this did not represent the map's selling price, which would be a lesser figure depending on the keenness of the purchaser and his margin. If inquirers wished to sell the maps they had brought in, they were directed towards a selection of dealers.

Interestingly, valuations often varied widely for the same map. For instance a large chart of the English Channel made up from sheets from Mount and Page's *English Pilot* and with a contemporary floral border was valued between £300 and £1500. A little pocket atlas by Jennings dating from around 1815 was valued by one dealer at £110, by another at £130 and by a third at £160. Inquirers were sometimes puzzled by this, and it needed to be explained to them that maps did not have a standard or 'catalogue value'. Individual dealers had their own likes and dislikes and varying ideas as to the merits of particular mapmakers; they also served different cross-sections of customers in the UK or overseas. Moreover, although the valuations given applied to the actual map now in their hands, even wider variations might occur depending on condition and sometimes colouring. For these reasons prospective sellers – and purchasers – were well advised to shop around, and indeed the IMCOS Fair offered an ideal opportunity to do this.

Among the maps coming forward were Speed's Lancashire, two Lafreri-type maps of Majorca, an attractive copy of Seller's pocket *Atlas Terrestris* with playing card maps, a specially bound set of Camden's maps of Wales, and maps of the World, America, Europe, and the Holy Land. There were also several examples of British county maps and eighteenth and nineteenth century atlases.

Organisers of the Map Fair were Jonathan Potter, Stephen Luck, Malcolm Young (co-ordinator of the entire weekend events), and other members of the committee.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday saw dealers and collectors moving on to the map and print fair at the Bonington Hotel, Southampton Street, and the London Antiquarian Book Fair at the Park Lane Hotel, London W.1. which opened on the Tuesday. Sales at the latter are reported to have topped a million pounds despite the absence of American buyers. More map and print dealers had stands than ever before.

These events are all to be repeated next year starting with the IMCOS symposium on June 20.

Around and About

NEWS



American Maps and Mapmakers by Walter W. Ristow, published by Wayne State University Press recently, has been judged as one of the best scholarly publications for 1985 in three separate book competitions. Dr. Ristow, retired Chief from the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, and also an editorial advisor to *TMC*, has written many other books and it is fitting that his latest work should be recognised as 'outstanding'. *Choice* magazine hailed it as a 'tour de force on American mapmaking'. Judges in the Chicago Book Clinic found it a 'beautifully conceived and executed book'. Midwestern Books Competition attested to its merit and design. It was selected as one of nineteen finalists from over 100 entries and will now be exhibited in the USA and overseas.

On consecutive days the Edinburgh and London offices of Phillips both had copies of a Scutter atlas, but neither saleroom managed to find a buyer.

An inaugural issue of a broadsheet called *Cartomania* has been published in Pelham, Massachusetts. It is the newsletter of The Association of Map Memorabilia Collectors and issue two is due in the summer.

D. A. Butcher of Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada, announces he is no longer in the map and print business and asks dealers to stop sending catalogues.

The cover of this year's British Library annual report features the world map from a French world atlas c. 1750. The atlas comprises the world and continents by N. Bailleul le Jeune, nine maps of parts of Europe by G. Robert de Vaugondy and six maps by H. Jaillot, and was acquired by the Map Library in the past year.

Paul and Vivien Sabin, who have been trading for some time in the Midlands as April Antiques, are moving to Kent. They wish to thank their many friends, both collectors and dealers, for their support over the years. Paul helped to establish IMCOS in the Midlands. The business has been sold to Gill and Jem Wilyman, avid collectors, who have established a new business called Heritage Maps but will continue to specialise in Midland counties material as well as moving into other fields such as prints, bookplates and heraldic items. Enquiries to: Heritage Maps, Apsley House, Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Paul Sabin says that he will be continuing his 'significant interest in maps and, of course, *The Map Collector*!'

Plans for the 1986 Eastern Historical Geography Association meeting are underway. The meeting is scheduled for Friday, October 24 to Sunday, October 26, at the DeSoto Hilton in downtown Savannah, Georgia, and themes for papers will include 'The Eighteenth Century New World City'; 'The Historical Development of the South'; 'Conservation of Historical Landscapes' and 'Evolving Settlement Systems in Early America'. Further details from Louis de Vorsey, Dept. of Geography, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

Facsimiles of two rare maps, a world map of 1565 and a map of the North Pacific of 1630, are now available for sale from the Library of Congress. They are taken from the collections of the Geography and Map Division of the Library. The world map is by Paolo Forlani of Verona which was presented to the Library in 1948 by the late Lessing J. Rosenwald and the North Pacific map comes from an atlas compiled in 1630 by João Teixeira Albernaz I, cosmographer to the King of Portugal and the most notable Portuguese cartographer of the early seventeenth century. The facsimiles cost \$20 each and are available from the: Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress, Washington DC20540 or by mail adding \$2 for postage and packing.

To honour South Australia's 150th anniversary, the Rotary Club of West Torrens Inc. has produced a limited edition facsimile of Louis Freycinet's 'Carte Generale de la Terre Napoleon'. Baudin and Freycinet discovered and charted the south eastern coast of South Australia in 1803 and this map was first published in Paris (1811) in the atlas accompanying the journals of their expedition. Each of the reproductions are in black and white 980 x 740mm (39 x 30in) and cost \$95. All profit will go to the Australian Rotary Health Research Foundation which is studying cot death. The address to write to is: Rotary Club of West Torrens Inc., P.O. Box 341, Plympton, S.A. 5038.

Among those awarded Fellowships by the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University for advanced research in the humanities for the academic year 1986-87 are Rear Admiral Steve Ritchie (Royal Navy Rt.) for 'Eighteenth

Century Hydrography in North America' and Ivan Kupcik, Bavarian Main Archives, Federal Republic of Germany, for 'A. Herrman's map of Virginia and Maryland (1673)'. The John Carter Brown Library houses one of the world's outstanding collections of early and rare Americana and this material will be open to the scholars for their research.

The British Cartographic Society are holding their twenty-third technical symposium at The University of Sussex, Falmer, near Brighton, from September 19-21. This will include a talk by the Research Editor of *The Map Collector*, Tony Campbell, on his project for dating early maps 'Carto-Chronology', and a talk by John Paddy Browne on Ordnance Survey map cover art. Both these subjects have been covered in recent issues of *TMC*. In addition, Ian Kinniburgh, past BCS President from John Bartholomew & Son (retired) will talk about 'The Recent Past of the Edinburgh Cartographic Community'. There will also be a display of artifacts and ephemera related to past mapmaking.

Two of the longest established booksellers in England, E. Joseph and Chas. J. Sawyer, have merged. The firm of Chas. J. Sawyer have moved from 1 Grafton Street, London, (which they shared with well-known map dealer, Jonathan Potter), into E. Joseph's premises at 1 Vere Street, London.

The Warwick Leadley map and print gallery have produced a most attractive facsimile of W. Tomblason's map of the river Thames and Medway of c. 1834, revised c. 1890. This has been reproduced on two sheets in full colour and sells at £10 plus postage and packing. Write to them at 5 Nelson Rd, Greenwich, SE10 9JB.

President of IMCOS in Cyprus



Pictured scrutinising the J. Oliva manuscript chart of Cyprus, are, from left to right, Y. Kypri, A. J. Hadjipaschalis, M. Colocassides, N. Efrem (all members of the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors), at their recent meeting which was attended by the then President of IMCOS, Rodney Shirley and his wife. The meeting was held at the Cultural Centre of the Bank of Cyprus and interest was centred on the rare portolan chart of the island by Oliva (c. 1615) which had been recently acquired by the Cultural Foundation of the Bank.

Dr. A. J. Hadjipaschalis, President of the Association, and representative of IMCOS, spoke briefly about the chart's origin and its significance and it was generally agreed that a detailed study could throw some light on still unexplored areas of the island's history.

Rodney Shirley congratulated the Bank of Cyprus on its efforts to gather together such important maps of Cyprus and also talked briefly about the chart's history.

Railway Map Exhibition at Brunel

On 16 October, an exhibition will be opened at Brunel University Library, Uxbridge, Middlesex, of railway maps from the Garnett, Clinker and Transport Trust Collections.

In recent years Brunel University Library has received two valuable bequests of books, journals, maps and photographs of railway history and related subjects – the Clinker and Garnett collections. The Transport Trust has also decided to deposit its library in the care of Brunel. Charles Clinker, the railway historian, who died in 1983, left the University about 8,000 volumes and his friend, David Garnett, who died in 1984, also bequeathed them his collection of about 2,000 railway maps (see obituary, p.39, Issue 29 of *TMC*).

Olwen wins through

Early in the fifties, on the spur of the moment, Olwen Caradoc Evans leased *Tu Hwnt i'r Bont Llanrwst*, a fifteenth century Court House, from the National Trust. Her series of Welsh musical evenings for overseas visitors won her one of six commendations awarded by the British Tourist Authority in the 'Come to Britain' trophy for 1956. This earned considerable publicity overseas and above the tea room she created a book and craft shop where she also sold placemats decorated by antique maps and some prints. From then on her business grew and grew. Here she tells the story of how it all came about and how she has now expanded to print reproductions which go all over the world. In her own words, 'starting a business from a cottage on a mountainside miles from anywhere has not been easy'.

'After I had sold the prints, which went very well, a friend who had done the framing recommended the sale of John Speed maps of the Welsh counties. They cost £2.10s framed and I made 100% profit by selling them for £5.

Another friend, George Suckling of Cecil Court, advised me to go to Francis Edwards, the rare book and map shop in Marylebone High Street, London, to talk to the grand old man of maps, Ronald Tooley. My earliest recollection is of visiting him in a small office on the top floor of the building which was crammed full of books. He invited me to write an article on Welsh maps for *Map Collectors Circle* which sold well. I then contributed 'Marine Plans and Charts of Wales' to the series.

The world of cartography was, and still is, one where women are readily accepted. Many women were making their mark in cartography during the sixties. Dr. Helen Wallis was appointed to the Map Library of the British Museum (now the British Library), Ann Young was at the Map Room of the National Library of Scotland, Megan Ellis (assisted by Gwyneth Lewis) was at the National Library of Wales and Betty Fathers became Map Librarian at the Bodleian Library in Oxford where Elizabeth Rogers then worked.

In the early sixties the lease of *Tu Hwnt i'r Bont* was sold and I moved to Conway. My business arose out of my own extensive collection of rare Welsh books (which were sold in Sotheby's in 1972 to finance the publication of reproductions), antique maps, charts and prints. The prints required for the tourist market outstripped the supply of available antiques. Also, I had been taught that a book is a precious item not to be torn up for the prints or maps.

In 1968 the Denbighshire Historical Society celebrated the 400th anniversary of Humphrey Lhuyd's death. The Lhuyd map, which was the first large map of Wales, was reprinted nearly fifty times between its first publication in Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum* of 1573 and the late reprint in George Horn's *Delineatio* of 1741, but no recent reproduction was available. This gave me the idea of publishing a reproduction with the text on the back and this was the beginning of a new direction in my business. The map was reproduced on hand-made paper in a limited edition of 500 and they, like all our work, were all hand-coloured. Another publication still available is 'A Chart of the Coast of Wales in St. George's Channel' by Lewis Morris c. 1737 – an important Welsh contribution to Marine Cartography.

Mr. Tooley was not in favour of my reproducing anything at that time but it seemed obvious to me that antiques were soaring in price and maps and sea charts were not readily available. A print of Puerto Rico after Ogilby and the map of the Virgin Isles after Jacques Bellin were published for a company who had hotels in both areas. The two charts from the first edition of *Vancouver's Voyages* (1798) I published in limited editions of 500 on hand-made paper.

Unfortunately, although the buyers were a large group of department stores they did not have the knowledge and experience of selling these maps and charts so they were dispersed elsewhere which was a tragedy as they were some of



Olwen Caradoc Evans pictured with one of her maps.

my best work. This also happened to the facsimile of the 'Selkirk Range' from Mount Abbot' (1915) after A. O. Wheeler.

Collotype, a little known method of printing, is the connoisseur's natural choice as it eliminates the 'dots' and replaces them by employing a 'continuous tone' process in which light tones give way imperceptibly to dark through the use of gelatine on glass as on metal plates. Several firms, I understand, are experimenting on more modern methods to achieve the same results.

The outstanding contribution to printing fine art and engravings made by the Cotswold Collotype Company, of Wootton-under-Edge, came to an end in November 1980 when it was sold and moved to Nailsworth. All the prints and maps I published were printed by this company. There are very few Collotype printers in Western Europe and America, probably two in Russia who supply reproductions for the Hermitage and other well-known Art Galleries, and maybe one or two in the Far East.

The reproduction prints of Wales, London, America and Canada were intended for the tourists – they are now collected by the indigenous inhabitants and ex-patriots from all over the world. Last year a request for prints came from a customer with the 1st Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in Goose Green to decorate the walls of the mess. We have supplied retailers and individuals to countries all over the world including Canada, America, Johannesburg, Australia, Japan, Germany and Belgium.

In the early days it was never envisaged that the facsimiles would become collectors' items but Joan Bamford, in her excellent book on *Collecting Antiques for the Future*, published by the Lutterworth Press in 1976, included an illustration of the Tallis print which is now sold out. She also mentioned the John Binns ornamental edition of the Declaration of Independence which we colour to order. It is probable that neither of these prints had ever been reproduced and coloured commercially before.

No-one succeeds without considerable help from one's friends and other knowledgeable people. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those people I am indebted to, not only for the history of the map or print but also for advice on the colouring of buildings. My interest in maps was aroused by R.V. Tooley and my debt to him is immense. From him, I acquired the maps, charts and prints that have resulted in my living such a full and interesting life. There is a great job satisfaction in reaching out across the seas to customers one may never have the privilege of meeting. To all my friends who have given me such stalwart help I am grateful.

Perhaps one of my most exciting moments during my career was the acceptance of two framed collections of reproduction Welsh prints by the Prince and Princess of Wales on their wedding and my pride in their being chosen for exhibition amongst the Royal gifts. Starting a business from a cottage on a mountainside miles from anywhere has not been easy but all the hours of work and the heartache are worth it at moments like these.'

Sarah Tyacke Gets New Post

by Valerie G. Scott

CONTRARY TO EARLIER announcements, Sarah Tyacke will not be taking up appointment as Map Librarian of The British Library in succession to Dr Helen Wallis. Instead, she has been appointed Director of Special Collections. This is a post created last year and Sarah is, in effect, the first person to hold it. She will be in charge of the Library's collections of western manuscripts, maps, music and philatelic items and her main duties will be concerned with acquiring and making available 'heritage' items, co-ordinating acquisition policy and leading and encouraging scholarship. She will also play a major role in the public services and preservation of the special collections, which are amongst the richest and most comprehensive in the world.

Sarah is well known to people in the map world as she has worked in the Map Library since 1968 and has held the post of Deputy Map Librarian since 1973. She is forty and has one eleven-year-old daughter, Katherine, who is at South Hampstead High School and is a keen cello player. Her husband, Nicholas, is a historian at University College, London.

There is no doubt this is a tremendous achievement for Sarah and she is not the sort of person to quail at such responsibility. Her sense of humour and direct approach, combined with her energy, enthusiasm and experience, will enable her to cope. She has a degree in history from Bedford College, University of London, and first encountered maps as a schoolgirl when she worked during the holidays at the Essex Record Office. An essay she wrote at the age of

sixteen on the pre-union Poor Law of 1934, identifying where the original workhouses were, included a public house belonging to the Ind Coope brewery at Romford. This resulted in them depositing the company's historical papers at the Essex Record Office.

She joined the Map Library as a First Assistant Keeper Class Two in 1968 and learned the job 'from the basement up.' After her first major exhibition in 1973 in the King's Library she was promoted to Assistant Keeper.

Her mentors were Dr Wallis and Professor Eila Campbell who is retired from the Geography Department of Birkbeck College, London. Without them Sarah feels she would never have pursued a career in maps.

Amongst her publications are *London Map-*



Sellers 1660-1720 (Map Collector Publication, Tring, Herts: 1978); *English Map Making 1500-1650: historical essays* (ed) (London: 1983), and *Charting the World: a study of English overseas manuscript chartmaking 1570-1630* (in preparation).

Sarah Tyacke pictured at her desk at The British Library.



Jonathan Potter on the move



Jonathan Potter, a London dealer in fine and rare maps, would like his customers to know that he has moved temporarily from his Grafton Street premises just round the corner to 159 New Bond Street. As soon as he has found permanent retail premises customers will be informed but, in the meantime, they are welcome at the temporary first floor address. Jonathan's telephone number remains unchanged.

New President for IMCOS

DR HELEN WALLIS, who has just retired as Map Librarian at The British Library, was elected President of the International Map Collectors' Society at their annual meeting in May. She succeeds Rodney Shirley, author of *The Mapping of the World*, who had been the President since the Society's inception in 1980.

Malcolm Young, Executive Chairman,

warmly welcomed Dr Wallis stating that the Society felt that there was no-one more suitable to take over than her and that the members were privileged she had agreed. He thanked Rodney Shirley for his services and hoped he would remain a Council member and be closely associated with the Society.

Forthcoming Events

- September 19-21, 1986* British Cartographic Society Annual Technical Symposium at the University of Sussex, Brighton.
- Until Dec. 31, 1987* 'The City in Maps: urban mapping to 1900.' Exhibition at The British Library Map Gallery, Gt. Russell Street, London.
- October 3-5, 1986* IMCOS Symposium in Barcelona, Spain.
- October 11, 1986* One-day school, 'Mapping the Historic Landscape' at Vaughan College, St Nicholas Circle, Leicester.
- October 13, 1986* Map and Print Fair, Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London WC1.
- October 15-19, 1986* Joint meeting of members of the North American Cartographic Information Society with International Map Dealers Association at the Philadelphia Hilton in Philadelphia, PA.
- October 16-18, 1986* Joint meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries and the Hakluyt Society at John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

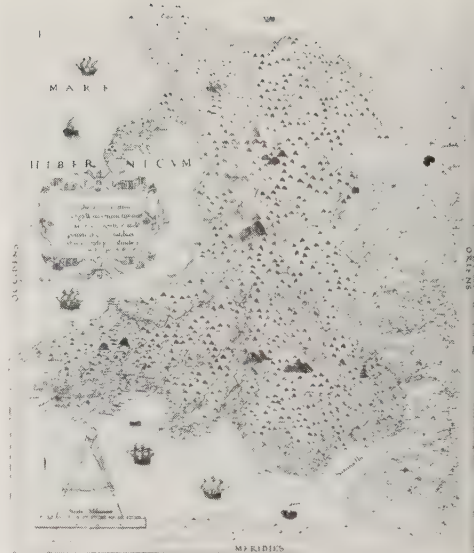
NEWS



Saxton maps auctioned

SOME UNIQUE MAPS were included in Sotheby's English Literature and History sale on July 10 and 11. Six manuscript plans for Wharfton in Yorkshire (1628) by William Senior

reached £3,300, while three more Yorkshire maps drew greater interest – one by Robert Saxton and two by his more famous father, Christopher. (Each was estimated at £4-5,000). Robert Saxton's manuscript 'A Plat of the Hulledge', 1614, is not recorded in *Christopher Saxton: Elizabethan Map-Maker* by Ifor Evans and Heather Lawrence, 1979. It fetched £3,300. Two manuscript plans of Wadsworth by Christopher Saxton seem to be the lost originals referred to on page 93 of the Evans and Lawrence book. One dated 1594 reached £4,620 and the other, dated 1602, £3,300. They are now in the British Library. Yet the real high point of the sale was a map of Wales, signed by Christopher Saxton and dated 1580. It was part-printed and part manuscript, built up around proof printings of two full and two partial sheets of the 1583 wall map of England and Wales. Only two copies of the wall map survive. This intriguing map (on which we hope to have an article in a later issue) was probably created specially as a presentation piece. It was bought for £66,000 and is now in the National Library of Wales.



A proof map of Wales by Christopher Saxton which sold at Sotheby's for £66,000. (By courtesy of Sotheby's)

A Premature Prediction

The following note was received from Professor Arthur Robinson, retired Professor of Cartography from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA, who was a little surprised to find that he was supposed to have died.

Madam,

Please take note:

In the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping *Bulletin* (102), June 1986, p. 76, there is an errant asterisk in the list of Honorary Members indicating that I am among the deceased.

As a prediction of an ultimate state it is impeccable, but as of the above date, at least, it is not a fact!

Arthur H. Robinson

New Framing Exhibition in London

FOR THE FIRST time, an International Prints, Framing and Art Fair is to be held in London. It will provide an opportunity for suppliers of prints, posters, original art, mouldings, framing equipment and supplies, and art and graphic materials to exhibit in a specialist show.

The venue is the Alexandra Pavilion, North London, from March 22-24, 1987, and the show is sponsored by *Framing and Art Buyer's World*, the art business news magazine, in conjunction with Art Business World Exhibitions Ltd.

OBITUARY

Donald Moir, FRSGS

Born in 1902 and died this summer. Two people who knew him well have written the following tributes.

THOSE ASSOCIATED with the history of the cartography of Scotland, or who collect maps depicting the whole or parts of Scotland, will have had reason to refer to the revised edition of the two-volume work, *The Early Maps of Scotland to 1850*, published by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in 1973 and 1983. Some will have known Donald Moir personally as Convener of the RSGS Committee which produced the first volume, and as Editor of the second volume. Sadly he died on June 1 following a stroke.

In the ten years following publication of Volume One, Donald Moir became a familiar but unobtrusive figure in libraries and map collections in Edinburgh and elsewhere, as he painstakingly amended, revised and extended the listings of surviving regional and thematic maps of Scotland. In the course of this work, he examined hundreds of maps and he was totally dedicated to his task. Seemingly indestructible, and faithful to the end to his full-time role as Secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, he inspired a respect and deep affection among those of us responsible for collections of early maps in Scotland. He seemed to epitomise the virtues of steadfastness, loyalty, perseverance and conscientiousness, and it is as if a pillar has been removed.

Yet there was a lighter side. He had a very soft heart, displayed much paternal interest in those map curators and historians of cartography with whom he came in contact, and could show a mischievous twinkle and a dry sense of humour when in the company of those he knew and liked. At his funeral, the main theme from Sibelius's *Finlandia* was played, and the dignity, clarity and strong sense of national identity engendered by the music provided the perfect epitaph for a man whose major contribution to understanding the early maps of Scotland will not be forgotten.

Margaret Wilkes
Map Room, National Library of Scotland

COLLECTORS, LIBRARIANS, and dealers wishing to find out about mapping and maps of North Britain turn automatically to the two-volume work *The early maps of Scotland* ('EMS') published by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in 1973 and 1983. These formed the third greatly-expanded edition of a single volume first published in 1934, and were the culmination of the work of an Editorial Committee of the RSGS whose Convener was the RSGS' Secretary Donald Moir who died on Sunday June 1. Donald Moir was proud of being a Scot; but not too proud to enlist the willing help and advice of some of us 'south of the Border' – chiefly in connection with his specific task of editing *EMS* but also in connection with his general work as RSGS Secretary. Although perhaps not a 'scholar', and although the manner of the listing the maps in *EMS* would not generally be agreed to conform to today's highest cartobibliographical standards, nevertheless the collection and publishing of this information provides a valuable stepping-stone on which others may build.

Stepping-stones – in their literal sense – are often to be encountered in open country. It may not be generally known that Scottish drove roads and old tracks were also an active interest and hobby of Donald Moir, who wrote illustrated guide-books to these (published, appropriately enough, by the famous map making firm of John Bartholomew whose family has also provided a long line of support to the RSGS since its founding in 1884). He was a thoughtful, polite, quiet-mannered man, even dour at a first acquaintance, but from underneath this surface would occasionally appear a wry half-smile and a succinct remark. Even though he was the RSGS' Secretary Donald Moir took a kindly personal and even paternal interest in others in less exalted positions, lending a sympathetic ear and accommodating himself to their preferences when extending them an invitation to dine. A few years ago, Ralph Hyde discovered by chance that Donald Moir's 'hero', John Wood the itinerant town surveyor and mapmaker, was not a Scot by birth at all but a Yorkshireman! The writer remembers pulling his leg about this but he took it all in resigned good humour.

Francis Herbert, Map Room
Royal Geographical Society, London

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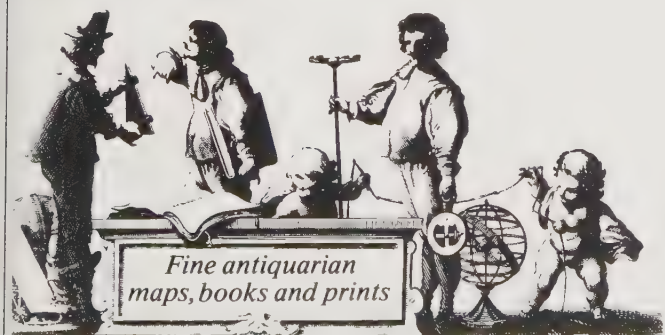
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KEYGUIDE TO INFORMATION SOURCES IN CARTOGRAPHY by A. G. Hodgkiss and A. F. Tatham. Published in 1986 by Mansell Publishing Ltd. 263 pp. No illustrations. 240 × 165mm. ISBN 0-7201-1768-2. Price £25.

It is quite rare to find a cartographical reference work that spans both the history of cartography and the many diverse applications of mapmaking in the modern world. This 'Keyguide' (an appropriate word, even if it is not in the OED) reaches out into disciplines allied to cartography, such as history, economics, sociology and information technology where maps play a major role. As stated in the introduction, it is hoped that the Keyguide will form a useful reference aid for those on whose disciplines cartography has a significant bearing, and all those who work with or use maps.

With this aim in mind Hodgkiss and Tatham have devoted the greater part of their 'Keyguide' to annotated bibliographies of reference sources: nearly 800 in all. A further 600 entries deal with institutions, agencies, associations and societies involved with maps. Preceding this annotated listing are seventy-eight pages of narrative divided into six chapters. These cover the history of cartography, sources of cartographic information, the modern production of maps throughout the world, the literature of cartography, topical information on agencies and services, and a final chapter on the classification and care of maps. As a consequence of overlapping subject headings there are inevitably duplicate references; for instance *The Map Collector* is noted twice in the narrative, once under 'Literature of Cartography' and then a few pages later under 'Publishers' Catalogues'. In the source listings it appears under 'Journals' and again under 'Dealers in Antique Maps' – referring to the directory of dealers.

The scope of Hodgkiss and Tatham's work is impressive. Almost every conceivable aspect or facet of maps and map-making seems to be dealt with. There are references to tapestry maps, fire insurance maps, thematic maps, mental maps, weather maps, watermarks, symbols, map design, remote sensing, simplification and generalisation, computer-assisted cartography (an important contemporary field, rightly attracting thirty entries), and many other subjects old and new. However, as the authors point out, their selection of authors, books and articles for mention is a subjective one. It is therefore bound to arouse some criticism. The classical world receives fairly short shrift; for instance, not even including Professor Dilke's excellent general work *Greek and Roman Maps* even though there are three specialist references to writings on Roman land surveyors. I hastened to see what the 'Keyguide' had to offer on seventeenth and eighteenth century cartography where research is difficult because of the lack of sources. Unfortunately, there are no sub-divisions of the work by centuries or era to help the reader, and the invaluable series of essays edited by Norman Thrower in *The Compleat Plattmaker* seems to be omitted completely, as is the book itself. The present reviewer gains an entry for his *Mapping of the World* but not for his *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles*. Perhaps David Smith's *Victorian Maps of the British Isles* (1985) – a hitherto unresearched area – was published too late to be recorded. And, whereas Dr. J. B. Harley (doubtless deservedly) is credited with fifteen entries, neither the substantive research by Dr. Schilder on Dutch cartography and on the early mapping of Australia, nor that by Dr.

BOOK REVIEWS



Pastoureau on French atlases and maps is given any credit at all.

So I think that Hodgkiss and Tatham's book deserves two cheers but not quite three. However, it is to be hoped that the publishers will quickly call for a revised and updated edition to take account of critics' points and doubtless the authors' own second thoughts and revisions. Meanwhile Hodgkiss and Tatham will certainly find a place on the shelves of curators of map collections, librarians, cartographers, and students in the many disciplines allied to cartography, old and new.

Rodney W. Shirley

GREEK AND ROMAN MAPS by O. A. W. Dilke. Published by and available from Thames and Hudson 30-34 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QP. London, 1985. 224pp, 30 figures, 32 plates, 7 appendices. 8¾ × 5 ins (22 × 14 cms). Hardbound. ISBN 0 500 40045 8. Price £18.00.

The age of speculation in the history of cartography about Greek and Roman maps is over. Professor Oswald Dilke's book not only fills that gap but provides us with remarkably detailed and assured descriptions, arguments, and crisp conclusions. It is also eminently readable and enjoyable. Covering a period of about two thousand years, the book makes abundantly clear the debt owed by the historic to the classical period. Throughout, Professor Dilke takes care to set his maps in their historical continuum, opening with a chapter on 'The Predecessors' and closing with one ('From Antiquity to the Renaissance') designed to link the classical with the historical period. Between these the text is arranged partly thematically and partly chronologically. Successive chapters deal with: 'Evidence from Ancient Greece'; 'Agrippa'; 'Geographical Writers'; 'Ptolemy and his Predecessor Marinus'; 'Land Surveying'; 'Roman Stone Plans'; 'Road Maps and Land Itineraries'; 'Periploi'; 'Maps in Art Form'; 'The Development of Ptolemaic Maps'.

For Professor Dilke, scholarship and cartography are indivisible. The strength of his writing derives from a first-hand knowledge of the classical texts and the languages they were written in and from the way these sources can be used to shed light on the cartographic evidence. As a result, the book is packed with clear authoritative descriptions of the maps themselves or of the evidence for those no longer extant. It also gives us concise summaries of the cartographic debates – such as, for example, whether any of the Ptolemaic maps had an origin in Ptolemy's lifetime, or whether the Peutinger Table was copied by a monk in Colmar in 1265 – across whose

polemics Professor Dilke strides surefootedly. It also gives us biographical details which inject life into long-familiar but usually remote classical names – such as those of the elder Pliny, 'working hard' at his encyclopaedia; Polybius, who broke his leg while visiting Rome; and exploring – of all things – the city's *Cloaca Maxima* (the main artery of the urban drainage system) and who 'used the period of recovery to give lectures in Rome'; or Archimedes of Syracuse, who was 'unfortunately killed by a Roman soldier at the siege of Syracuse as he was making geometrical drawings in the sand'. Professor Dilke's appendices contain much useful material, too (a list of Greek and Latin words for 'map'; a summary of Ptolemy's manuscripts with maps; a classification of places on the Peutinger Table, for example). The line drawings are clear, the black and white plates useful, and the format of the book is – like the text itself – agreeably compact.

Nothing in this book is irrelevant or trivial. Professor Dilke writes with an enviable economy of style, a sharpness of focus and – one suspects – a restrained impatience with the woolly-mindedness of many of his secondary sources. Nor does his terseness lack a wry humour or, as those biographical details illustrate, sympathy with his Greek and Roman map-makers. Although this is not an interpretative book, under his scrutiny and from his pen, the cartographic achievements of Greek and Roman times emerge in unexpected fullness. Only Chapter X, 'Maps in Art Form' disappointed me, though for opportunities missed rather than for what is said. Surely, for instance, the maze or labyrinth design is to be associated (as a derivation from maps of the passage from this world to the next) with cosmological beliefs rather than with just 'art'? And why link coins with such mazes, rather than with souvenirs, when coins – as Professor Dilke himself notes – often served as 'vehicles of propaganda' and when souvenirs can also be examined in that light?

But these are minor cavils. No historian of cartography should be without this book. In view of the fact that the Greek and Roman inheritance leaves few aspects of medieval and Renaissance cartography in Europe untouched, its importance extends far beyond its period. Professor Dilke's authoritative synthesis of many years of research must surely become a standard work for our shelves alongside his *The Roman Land Surveyors: An Introduction to the Agrimensores* (Newton Abbot, David and Charles, 1971).

Catherine Delano Smith (University of Nottingham)

AN ATLAS OF EARLY MAPS OF THE MIDWEST. Compiled by W. Raymond Wood. Scientific Papers, Vol. XVIII (Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois, 1983) pp. 14 (unnumbered), 22 maps (41.0 × 30.5 cm), loose leaf in paper portfolio, \$10.00 plus \$2.50 mailing charge for direct orders. ISBN 0-89792-096-1.

The fifty states of the United States are major publishers but their publications are less well known than those of the federal government or the nation's commercial and university presses. Awareness of particular publications tends to be restricted to interested persons living within the state and out-of-state specialists with access to powerful information retrieval systems. Yet some of the more than twenty thousand state publications published each year have a significance extending beyond the limits of the state and it ought to be a role of specialist journals to bring these to the attention of their

readers.¹ *An Atlas of Early Maps of the Midwest* is just such a publication.

In 1942 the Illinois State Museum published a portfolio of reproductions of fifty-four maps of Illinois and the Midwest with notes on their origin and identity.² It had the misfortune to be published with a misleading title as did a later supplement of thirty-nine maps.³ Professor Wood's *Atlas* . . . of twenty-two maps is a second supplement. It has a more appropriate title than its predecessors but adopts essentially the same format. Together, the three portfolios contain reproductions of 115 maps of the Midwest for the period 1670 to 1850. They constitute the most comprehensive, cheapest and best collection of facsimile early maps of the North American heartland: a region which contains approximately a quarter of the continent's 250 million population and probably an even higher proportion of its map collectors and historians of cartography. Reproduced from maps in libraries and archives in Europe, Canada and the United States they include examples of Venetian, Spanish, French, British and American cartography. More than three-quarters of the reproductions are of manuscript maps and many of the printed ones are rare. The large format of the portfolios allows most of the reproductions to be at between 70 and 100 per cent of the original linear dimensions. The cartobibliographic descriptions are of a high standard and in most cases include much background historical information.

With one exception the reproductions in Wood's *Atlas* are of manuscript maps. The regional focus is to the west of that of the two earlier portfolios, with a marked emphasis on the Missouri valley. Many are explorers' maps and some have never been reproduced before. The standard of production is generally high, though some are made from photostats rather than from the originals. The cartobibliographies are sound and some of the map descriptions are based on in-depth research, which draws on a sixty-item bibliography. The reproductions, all of which are monochromatic, are not of outstanding examples of creative cartography. Some are visually quite dull. However, as a set they contain much valuable information and provide a background to a fuller appreciation of the better-known printed maps of the Missouri valley. Many were described and some were reproduced in Carl I. Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West: 1540-1861*, 5 vols. (San Francisco, 1957-63) but the reproductions are generally larger and of a better quality and the descriptions benefit from a further quarter century of research. Historians of the Missouri valley and of the cartography of the North American interior should be grateful to the Illinois State Museum

for making available this valuable collection of primary sources at a relatively low cost and in an eminently usable form. One wishes that more state agencies were similarly enlightened and hopes that the Illinois State Museum will decide to reprint the now out-of-print first portfolio and consider publishing further supplements. The latter might encourage other states to do likewise.

References:

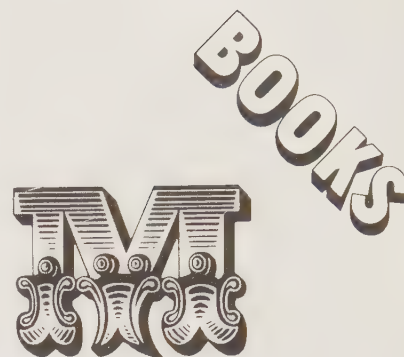
- 1 State publications are listed in the *Monthly List of State Publications*. This is indexed annually with key words which include 'cartography', 'maps', and 'atlases'. A quick reference to recent issues revealed a publication which would appear to have a similar function to Wood's *Atlas* . . . : *Contours of Discovery: Printed Maps Delineating the Texas and Southwestern Chapters in the Cartographic History of North America 1513-1930; a Users' Guide*, Robert S. Martin and James C. Martin, Center for Studies in Texan History at the University of Texas at Austin in conjunction with Texas State Historical Association, 1982, pp. vi + 66, in a portfolio with 22 maps.
- 2 'Indian Villages of the Illinois Country,' Sara Jones Tucker, *Scientific Papers*, vol. II(1) *Atlas*, Illinois State Museum, 1942, pp. 15, 54 maps (41.0 × 30.5 cm); facsimile edition, 1974, ISBN 0-89792-001-5; currently out of print.
- 3 'Indian Villages of the Illinois Country, Supplement', Wayne C. Temple, *Scientific Papers*, vol. II(1) *Atlas*, Illinois State Museum, 1975, pp. 4 + 39 maps (41.0 × 40.5 cm), \$5.00 plus \$2.50 mailing charge for direct orders. ISBN 0-98792-061-9.

G. Malcolm Lewis
(University of Sheffield)

ALAP's VIZHELYZETI TÉRKÉPE/BUDA ÉS PEST/szabad királyi fő Városainak, mellyet . . . /alázatos tisztelettel ajánl Vörös László . . . /dunamérési hiteles Földmérő/BUDÁN MDCCCXXXIII. Reprint of the important hydrographic map of Budapest, by László Vörös, 1833.

Reprinted in contemporary wash colour by the Geocartographic Research Department of the Institute of Geodesy and Cartography. Editor in chief, Ernő Csáti. Available at a special reduced price for TMC subscribers. Details from: Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, H-1373 Budapest, P.O. Box 546, Hungary.

This map of Buda and Pest was re-issued on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the printing of the original. It is on three sheets, measuring 1845mm by 940mm, in contemporary wash colour although the original was uncoloured. This beautiful map is full of details. Shown are mills, bridges, woods and



orchards, vineyards and gardens. Ploughed fields, meadows and pastures are also represented. The street names of the capital are especially valuable as a source of reference to local historians. It was drawn and lithographed by Vörös himself, and the map reflects the very high standard he was used to as an apprentice to the eminent Hungarian cartographer Ferenc Karacs. Vörös started his working life as a cabinet maker and was already eighteen when he met Karacs, whose influence played such a vital role in his future as an hydrographer and cartographer. He spent the next ten years studying first at Debrecen, and later at Pest, where he received his diploma as an engineer.

Fodor in his monograph of Hungarian cartography *Magyar térképírás* ranks Vörös amongst the best Hungarian cartographers, although he seems to be unaware of Vörös's main purpose for producing this map: to make the necessary surveying preparations for a permanent bridge between Buda and Pest, the twin capitals of Hungary.

It is for this reason that this map is both interesting and important in Hungarian cartographic history.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Hungarian Liberal Reform Movement and especially their leader, Count István Széchenyi wanted to modernize Hungary and provide it with an united capital which could be the true centre of economic and cultural activities. In the 1830s the population of Pest was only 50,000, and that of Buda, the ancient capital, merely half that figure. The two cities were linked only by a pontoon bridge, which had to be dismantled each year 'to give way to nature's strength' as László Vörös, author of this map wrote in the journal *Társalkodó*, on November 24th, 1832. Without the bridge not only Buda and Pest, but the entire country were virtually cut into two separate halves for several weeks, while the ice-flows took over the Danube. A permanent bridge was the only answer. The debate over the 'standing bridge' (állóhid) sparked off similar controversy as to what form it should take, what materials should be used, etc., as it did at Marlow, Bucks just about the same time. The connection between these two places will become apparent. In an article titled 'One or two words about the preparations for a permanent bridge in Budapest' László Vörös, engineer of the National Danube Surveyors, sets out the main arguments for a permanent bridge to be built. From this article we know that a map, showing all the islands, shallows and the riverbed of the Danube, together with the data on the various depths of the river, high and low water, had in fact been produced and 'been presented to the experts in England, where the most famous engineers found it to be comprehensive and expedient' for the planning of a permanent bridge. This manuscript map, shown in England in all probability by Count Széchenyi himself on one of his visits, was to be printed by lithography to be released by the following May. The same journal in the



A section of the facsimile map of Buda Pest showing the river Danube with the pontoon bridge later replaced, further upstream, by William Tierney Clark's famous suspension bridge.

CONSERVATI NELLA BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE DI NAPOLI by Vladimiro Valerio (Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici, Palazzo Serra de Cassano, via Monte di Dio, 14, Naples, 1985). pp.111, 34 ills (including six full-page index maps). ISBN 88 7723 000 2.

Detailed surveying of Southern Italy was officially commissioned at the end of the eighteenth century under the auspices of the Officina Topografica. Only a third of approximately 350 original manuscript surveys eventually came to the Biblioteca Nazionale in Naples (many of the rest have not been traced) and Vladimiro Valerio has produced a thoroughly researched record of these. The opening chapters recount the history and dispersal of the maps, the influence of Giovanni Antonio Rizzi-Zannoni on the Officina and supply individual biographies of the surveyors. Examination of the maps themselves provides material for essays on the watermarks (fully illustrated) and an analysis of the varying co-ordinates and scales of the surveys. In cataloguing the manuscripts, the author sets a standard for detail and presentation of information which he hopes might be used as an example for similar future studies in Italy. On page 60 there is a sample form that might be used by researchers in compiling and organising cartographic notes.

ESSAYS ON WALTER PRESCOTT WEBB AND THE TEACHING OF HISTORY edited by Dennis Reinhartz and Stephen E. Maizlish (Texas A & M University Press, Drawer C, College Station, Texas 77843, 1985). pp. xii + 101, 9 ills. \$17.50.

The 1984 Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures held at the University of Texas, Arlington, looked at different approaches to the teaching of history as reflected in Professor Prescott Webb's career. The last of the four essays, 'Teaching History with Maps: A Graphic Dimension' by Dennis Reinhartz (pp. 20, 9 ills) discusses the use of maps of all ages as an educational tool, appreciating that they "create a healthy attitude of inquiry".

THE MERCHANT EXPLORER: A COMMENTARY ON SELECTED RECENT ACQUISITIONS. AN OCCASIONAL PAPER OF THE JAMES FORD BELL LIBRARY (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Library). NUMBER 24 1984. pp. 39. NUMBER 25 1985. pp. 35.

LETTERS TO EDITOR



Tithe Map Research

The following correspondence took place

between Geraldine Beech, Assistant Keeper, Map Department of the Public Record Office and Roger Kain of the University of Exeter following publication of Ms. Beech's article on tithe maps in *TMC* Issue 33. It throws light on the current research being done into these maps and may be useful to others interested in the subject. *Ed.*

Dear Geraldine,

I was most interested to read your article on tithe maps in the current issue of *The Map Collector*. I am much relieved to find that we both come to similar conclusions about Dawson's scheme for combining tithe surveys with a general survey of England and Wales. I am pleased to send you a photocopy of an article I wrote on this some years ago and which is incorporated with some slight revisions and corrections in the book which Hugh Prince and I have published on *The Tithe Surveys of England and Wales*.

I had intended to write to you some time ago when I saw your entry in the fifth edition of the *International Directory of Current Research in the History of Cartography* where you list one of your current research interests as tithe maps in England and Wales. I think there is a tremendous amount of work still needing to be done on the cartographic history of these and I would be most interested to learn what you have in mind. From my own point of view I intend to set the English and Welsh tithe surveys into their European context in a more general study of the nature and purposes of cadastral mapping from the Renaissance to the end of the nineteenth century.

Roger Kain
Dept. of Geography
University of Exeter

Reply from Ms. Beech

Dear Dr Kain
Thank you very much for your letter of 3 January 1986, with enclosures.

My interest in the tithe maps and related records has developed out of my work here. The tithe maps are without doubt the most frequently consulted and photocopied of all the maps we hold. Their physical condition is in many cases very poor, and we simply do not have the resources to undertake conservation work on the whole series. It was therefore decided in 1980 to microfilm the tithe maps as a conservation measure: photocopies would then be made only from the film, and readers would normally be required to consult microfiche copies instead of the originals.

Almost as soon as the filming work began, it became apparent that it would not be as simple an operation as had at first been supposed. Many of the larger maps are split into several parts, not always logically numbered, and the altered apportionment maps rarely follow the original map in chronological sequence. The then head of our Reprographic Department asked whether the Map Department would undertake to mark up the maps in order to facilitate filming in a logical sequence, and I agreed that we should do this. It seemed to me that the project would provide us with the opportunity, perhaps for the first time since the 1850s, to examine every tithe map, and I thought we should take advantage of this to assemble information which had not been readily available before. For example, there is the oft-quoted statement that about one-sixth of the maps were sealed, but I have never found a list of such maps: we have always had to examine the map to see whether a seal is



present in a particular case. We are now recording information about seals, triangulation lines, surveyors' names, earlier maps used as a basis for tithe maps, dates of surveys, whether the maps conform to Dawson's recommended conventional signs, and so on. We hope to add information about redemptions, mergers, district record maps and other post-1936 Tithe Redemption Commission records, special awards, boundary agreements, and to give references to copies of tithe maps and documents about tithe matters which are among the records of Departments not having direct responsibility for tithe administration. The latter will clearly depend entirely on serendipity, but we already know of many documents among the records of the Crown Estate Commissioners, Land Revenue Record Office, Board of Ordnance, Admiralty, Board of Education and other Departments.

As news of the microfilm programme has spread, a number of local record offices and university libraries have been purchasing sets of fiche relating to their areas of interest.

My conclusions about Dawson's attitude to the possibilities presented by the proposed tithe survey are based on a number of sources here. As well as the Parliamentary Papers there are papers about the printing of the tithe maps (in the Treasury papers: T 1/4297), some interesting correspondence between Blamire and Lord John Russell (in the Russell papers: PRO 30/22), and papers about the legal status of the apportionments and maps (Public Record Office correspondence with the Tithe Redemption Office: PRO 17/253-257). I am hoping to write some of this up more fully one of these days.

Moule's English Counties

Madam,

The enforced idleness produced by a sudden virus has given me the leisure to read through Tony Campbell's article in *TMC* (Issue 31) with more attention, and to compare it with my copy. I have the 1837 edition with the two volumes bound as one. Over the years I have tried to make some sense of it and have come to the conclusion that, in typical Victorian fashion for these enormous encyclopaedic works, it had been bound up on demand from parts, with some parts being revised over the years to account for the changes in the text. This article throws fascinating and clear light on many of the curious aspects of this publication.

No trundling of heavy printing formes up Fleet Street would have been necessary. Jobbing printers had, since the 1820s, conserved their type by simple processes of stereotyping letterpress plates – the process did not work for engraved plates, hence the rapid outburst of invention following Faraday's demonstration of electrolysis which led, in the late 1830s, to the concurrent development of electrotyping of engraved map plates as far

LETTERS



been trimmed in a different position, there are three holes on the free edge. I take this as pointing to the use of loose numbers for binding up. The fact that Unwin was in a position to offer complete sets of the individual numbers would support this. We do not know where binding took place, but the possibility of subscribers making good their six year accumulations is reasonable, and would account for a very wide range of mixtures of early and late versions of individual numbers in particular bound sets.

Ian Mumford
"Brailes"
Green Lane
Chessington
Surrey, KT9 2DS

Tony Campbell comments: Yes, the maps face the front in the monthly numbers whereas they face the other way in the 1837 volumes, so stitch holes on the outer edges of maps in the volumes would provide good evidence that the books in question had been made up from monthly numbers. In addition, Ian's interesting comments on stereotyping help explain some of the problems concerning the text to Moule's *English Counties*.

County atlases of the British Isles Volume II

Madam,
In November 1743 the printer Thomas Read

began to publish, in weekly parts, a topographical work describing England and Wales under the title *The English traveller*. The entries were arranged county by county in alphabetical order, starting with England, and maps of counties and islands were supplied as the part-work progressed. By 1746 the work had described twenty-nine English counties, from Bedfordshire to Shropshire, but the issue of the accompanying maps ran far ahead of the text and there is good evidence to suggest that as early as the end of 1744 a complete set of forty-six English and Welsh county maps, together with separate maps of the Yorkshire Ridings and three maps of islands, had been printed and distributed.

In 1746 Read issued title-pages so that the work to date, comprising the accounts of Bedfordshire to Shropshire, could be bound into three volumes, each county description being accompanied by the appropriate map. It is not known whether further parts were published. Only three sets of the work have been traced: both the British Library and Guildhall Library sets comprise only the three volumes described above while a private collection has volume I only. Thus, of the fifty-two maps known to have been issued, only the twenty-nine county maps from Bedfordshire to Shropshire together with the three maps of islands have been found. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of sets of Read's *English traveller*, especially if they have the later sections from Somerset onwards is asked to contact Donald Hodson, at the address below so that the information may be included in volume II of *County atlases of the British Isles*.

It is possible that occasional individual county sections have survived; such material often turns up in the local history collections of Public Libraries, City Museums and the like. Again information would be welcome.

By 1753 the fifty-two plates were in the hands of John Rocque who issued the maps as the *Small British atlas*. Before issue Rocque carried out revisions to the plates, notably by the correction of the scale-bars. The Rocque version of the scale-bars of the maps from Somerset onwards are listed below. Any details about maps having an earlier state of these scale-bars would be most valuable since it is likely that such maps would be those distributed by Read and, as such, are extremely rare.

Somerset 8 = 2.5cm
Staffordshire 10 = 3.3cm
Suffolk 10 = 2.9cm
Surrey 10 = 4.5cm
Sussex 10 = 2.8cm
Warwickshire 8 = 3.5cm
Westmorland 10 = 3.3cm
Wiltshire 8 = 2.6cm
Worcestershire 10 = 4.0cm
North Riding 15 = 3.7cm
East Riding 10 = 2.3cm
West Riding 15 = 3.1cm
Anglesey-Caernarvonshire 8 = 3.2cm
Cardiganshire-Breconshire 8 = 2.3cm
Carmarthenshire-Glamorganshire 10 = 2.7cm
Denbighshire-Flintshire 3.5 = 1.8cm
and 4 = 1.8cm
Merionethshire-Montgomeryshire 7 = 2.9cm
Monmouthshire 10 = 4.6cm
Pembrokeshire 10 = 5.0cm
Radnorshire 6 = 3.0cm

The map of Denbighshire-Flintshire has two scale-bars.

Donald Hodson
16 Hertford Road,
Tewin, Welwyn,
Herts AL6 0JY.



Above left:
This version of the map of Kent was published by Thomas Read on Saturday 7 April 1744 when it accompanied part of a topographical account of Devon. It will be noted that the scale-bar is of 8 miles. (By courtesy of The Guildhall Library).



Below left:
This is the map published from the same plate by John Rocque in 1753. The scale-bar has been completely re-engraved; similar corrections were carried out to most, but not all, of the scale-bars on the maps of the series. In addition, on all the maps except islands, some of the roads have been retouched, usually by a thickening of one of the double lines by which they are marked. Other revisions to the Kent map are the addition of the view of Dover Castle and the note on Post Miles; the mileages on some roads are corrected - see, for example Canterbury-Dover, now 16, formerly 12. (By courtesy of The British Library).

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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)

HK Hartung & Karl, Karolinenplatz 5a, D 8000 München 2
13-16 May 86. Premium 15%

P Phillips, 7 Blenheim St, New Bond St, London W1Y 0AS
22 May 86; 26 Jun 86. Premium 10%

RA Reiss & Auvermann, Zum Talblick 2, 6246 Glashütten im Taunus
15-19 Apr 86. Premium 15%

S Sotheby's, 34 New Bond St, London W1A 2AA
29 Apr 86; 8-9 May 86. Premium 10%

SM Sotheby's, Odeonsplatz 16, 8000 München 2
10 Jun 86. Premium 15%

Sw Swann Galleries Inc., 104 E. 25th St, NY 10010
19 Jun 86. Premium 10%

Ta Tavinier's, Prewett St, Redcliffe, Bristol BS1 6PB
15 May 86. Premium 10%

VG Van Gendt BV, 96-8 Keizersgracht, 1015 CV Amsterdam
17-18 Jun 86. Premium 20%

W H. Th. Wenner, Heger Str. 2-3, 4500 Osnabrück
24 May 86. Premium 15%

ZK Zisska & Kistner, Unterer Anger 15, 8000 München 2
28-9 Apr 86. Premium 15%

AKHAMATOV, I. [Atlas of Russia]. St. Petersburg, 1845
Chart, 71 maps, colored in outline. Folio, 400 × 250mm, ¼ leather, boards, worn and soiled, back nearly detached; staining affecting text, margins and 40 maps, c. 12 maps separated at line, other minor defects. Nice coloring. Phillips 3111.
SW 19 Jun 86 lot 183 **\$413**

"ALEPH" [HARVEY, W.] Geographical Fun. London, [c. 1863]
Half-title, title, 12 maps, publisher's catalogue at end, publisher's cloth, gilt, rubbed [Slowther, TMC 16, p. 47; Tooley, MCS 1:1], 4to.
S 8-9 May 86 lot 239 **£495**

ALLARD, C. Atlas Minor. Amsterdam, [1680-1700]
Title, 102 maps (incl. distance table and wapen-krijgskaart) fully contemporarily coloured; maps by Allard (18), N. Visscher (39), E. de Witt (35), Specht (4), Robijn (3) and

one each by Jaillot, Pynacker and Schenk. Old calf (damaged) dated 1704, with supra-libros-dedication to Henricus Lant Secretary of the *Groningen Tribunal*. Large folio. Col. title (compare Koeman All 1). Nootsakelijke Voorkennisse van de Geographie (2 pp.). Except for a small hole in two maps a good copy of an attractive atlas.
VG 17 Jun 86 lot 238 **£31,200**

ANVILLE, J. B. B. d'. Nouvel Atlas de la Chine. The Hague, 1737
Title, 42 maps (2 coloured in outline), small library stamps erased from title, one leaf of text repaired, occasional faint discoloration, but generally a very good copy, contemporary half calf [Phillips, Atlases 3189], folio (530 by 380mm.).
S 8-9 May 86 lot 388 **£1,100**

APIAN, Ph. Bairische Landtafeln. XXIII. Ingolstadt, 1568
Fol. Title, Übersichtskarte und 24 Kartenabschnitten auf

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

26 September	Christie's South Kensington
2 October	Phillips
14-18 October	Reiss & Auvermann
15 October	Christie's
16 October	Tavinier's, Bristol
21-5 October	Zisska & Kistner
23 October	Phillips
23 October	Sotheby's
4-7 November	Hartung & Karl
20 November	Phillips
20 November	Tavinier's
20 November	Swann Galleries
27-9 November	Dörling, Neuer Wall 40-2, 2000 Hamburg 36
11 December	Phillips
18 December	Tavinier's

Exchange rates for this report (April to June)
£ = \$1.5375 to 1.495 £ = DM3.31 to 3.33
£ = f3.73 to 3.75

23. Holzschnitt-Tafeln. Lose Bll. in mod. Umschl. Erst. Ausgabe. — Stalla 92. Titel und Tafeln teilw. m. restaurierten Fehlstellen und Einrisen (tts. hinterlegt). teilw. am Bug verstärkt, dabei geringer Bildverlust (so bei den Bll. 3 und 11) in Tuschfederzeichnung sauber ergänzt. Durchgehend leicht braun- und fingerfl., etw. angestaubt, sonst gut erhalten.
ZK 28-9 Apr 86 lot 2581 **DM9,430**

[ATLAS RUSSICUS]. St. Petersburg, 1745

FIRST EDITION, title and text in Russian, table and 1 maps coloured in outline in a contemporary hand, contemporary blind-ruled morocco, slightly worn at edges. A FINE COPY [Bagrow-Castner II, pp. 177-253 (collation on pp. 243-244); Phillips, Atlases 4060 (Latin text edition), folio (530 by 330mm.).
S 8-9 May 86 lot 238 **£1,650**

BADESLADE, T. & W. TOMS. Chorographia Britannia London, 1742
Title, ded., 50 maps, old cf worn.
P 26 Jun 86 lot 345 **£4,400**

BARCLAY, J. A Complete . . . Dictionary. London, [1848]
Frontispiece and additional title (loose and torn), 76 plates including 62 maps (43 Moule maps), a few slightly cropped, some coloured in outline, a few with tears, somewhat spotted, half calf, defective, 4to.
S 29 Apr 86 lot 646 **£4,400**

— Another edition, [c. 1850]

Frontis. and title (badly creased), general map, uncoloured maps and plans by T. Moule (52 — that of the North Riding of Yorkshire incomplete), mostly closely trimmed, engraved, and plts., some minor spotting, contemp. half calf, rubbed and partially split on front hinge, 4to.
Ta 15 May 86 lot 184 **£4,400**

BAYER, J. [Uranometria. Augsburg or Ulm, 1689?]
51 charts, without title and preliminary text, one or two repaired with slight loss, a few print-creases, eighteenth century red half vellum, worn [cf. Warner, pp. 18-19; Brown, pp. 19-25], oblong 4to.
S 8-9 May 86 lot 218 **£1,320**

BERTIUS, P., see Langenes, B.

BLAEU, W. & J. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, a composition corresponding to vols 1 & 2. Amsterdam, 1649-[c.55]
Title-border (with imprint only), NIS contents, 135 MAPS ENTIRELY WITHOUT TEXT (7 by N. or C. J. Visscher) without the World map, some damage with occasional loss of engraved surface, but generally in fine impressions; contemporary vellum, defective [cf. Koeman I, pp. 71-116-159], folio (460 by 320mm.).
Among the Visscher maps is the New England map with the view of New Amsterdam, [Campbell, MCS 24: 5 (stat 2: before the insertion of Philadelphia)]. "Carte vande Vereenichde Nederlanden", by C. J. Visscher is dated 1649 (cf. Campbell, MCS 46: 60 and 61, not recording this date)
S 8-9 May 86 lot 26 **£9,350**

— Another edition, vol. 3 [Italy & Greece]. French text. Amsterdam, 1650
Title on pasted-on slip within border, 62 maps. TITLE (HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD) AND ALL MAPS FINELY COLOURED IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, one or two leaves faintly browned, short tear in last leaf neatly repaired, apart from a few light creases A FINE COPY, contemporary Dutch brown morocco, richly gilt, g.e., small inkstain on upper cover, ties [Koeman I, B1 35A folio (505 by 350mm.). Although the index calls for four maps of the British Isles, this copy is complete according to Koeman's B1 35A collation. The four maps were added



The highly decorative De Wit world map (c. 1670) is from the first edition of Louis Renard's *Atlas de la Navigation* (1715) which made £8,800 at Sotheby's on 8th May.

later issues of this edition (also dated 1650, see B1 35C).
S 8-9 May 86 lot 235

£4,180

Another edition, vol. 6 [China]. Latin text. [Amsterdam, 1655].

Gr.-fol. Mit altkol. Kupfertit. u. 17 altkol. Karten. 4 Bl., 154 S., 11 (statt 13) Bl., 29 S., 1 Bl., XI S., 1 Bl. Vgl. Koeman B1 53 u. B1 56 sowie Phillips 3188. Text teilw. auch stärker gebräunt u. etwas stockfleckig, die Karten nur ganz schwach gebräunt. Im w. Oberrand des Kupfertit., alter hs. Besitzvermerk, im w. Unterrand Stempel ausgekratzt. Kte. 1 mit Knitterfalten neben dem Bug; Kte. 8 (Huquang) im weißen Oberrand durch Einrisse etw. beschädigt; wenige Ktn. mit kleinen Bugeinrissen im weißen Unterrand. Fehlen die beiden letzten Bl. (wohl 3 Seiten?) des „Index rerum“.

RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 4012

DM5,520

Another edition, vol. 6 [China]. German text. Amsterdam, 1656

Title (with printed and engraved overslips), 17 maps. THE TITLE FULLY COLOURED AND HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD, THE MAPS FINELY COLOURED IN OUTLINE IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, some light browning (as usual in this vol.), small ownership inscription on printed title-slip "Ex Lib: Ferd: Joh: Principis à Liechtenstein" and another on flyleaf dated 25 November 1660, original vellum, gilt [Koeman I, B1 55], folio (535 by 340mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 389

£2,640

LOME, R. Cosmography and Geography. London, Roycroft for Blome, 1680-1682

Divisional titles, 3 diagrams and 23 maps coloured in outline in a contemporary hand, a few leaves discoloured, one or two maps torn at additional folds without apparent loss, contemporary calf, spine gilt, slightly worn [Wing V102], folio.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 144

£1,375

Four Parts of the World. London, 1670

4 parts in 1 vol., title, privilege and dedication leaves, 24 maps coloured in outline in a contemporary hand, without dedication leaf at Travel supplement, contemporary calf, spine gilt, rubbed, slight worming at head of spine, but generally A FINE COPY [Sabin 5968; Wing B3214; Shirley 455 (World map)], folio.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 6

£2,420

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

Kl. 4to. Tit., 1 Textbl., 3 Tab. u. 93 (statt 98) Karten mit altl. Grenzkolorit. Mod. Ldr. Phillips 545. Durchgehend neu eingefaltet. Teilw. leichte Fingerspuren im Unterrand. Nur vereinzelt in den Rändern etw. fleckig od. fleckenrandig. Es fehlen 5 Ktn. Sonst mit dem gedr. Tafelverz. übereinstimmend.

RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3795

DM7,475

OSCHINI, M. L'Archipelago. Venice, 1658

Second edition, plate showing Farnese arms, half-title, 49 maps and charts, faint waterstaining, small flaw affecting arms plate, one or two tears without loss, modern tan morocco, gilt [Nordenskiöld Collection I, 32 (without the arms plate)], small 4to.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 267

£825

OWEN, E. & T. KITCHIN. The Large English Atlas. London, [c.1760]

45 col. maps, 8 with dampstains, hf cf worn, folio.
P 22 May 86 lot 368

£2,640

RION DE LA TOUR, L. Atlas Général. Paris, [1767]; Atlas National de la France. Paris, 1790

4to. Titel, 9 S., 51 (statt 52), kolor. Ktn; 4to. Tit. u. 16 kolor. Ktn. Ldr. d. Zt. mit Rvg. Vgl. Phillips 3509 (Ausg. 1766). – Die im Inhaltsverz. des Atlas général aufgeführten 15 Ktn. von Frankreich hier u. d. T. „Atlas national“ angebunden. Die 16. Kte. zusätzlich. – Im Atlas général fehlt die Karte der Niederlande. – Sauberes Expl. Erscheinungsjahr a. Tit. des „Atlas général“ gelöscht.

RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3797

DM1,265

AMDEN, W. [Britannia. Kip & Hole maps. London, 1637] 54 maps only, many cropped and/or torn, illustrations, lacking title, numerous defects in text, spotted and soiled, contemporary calf, worn, sold as a collection of maps not subject to return, folio.

S 29 Apr 86 lot 610

£1,056

Another edition [Morden maps]. London, 1695

Portrait, 49 maps (of 50: without the map of Ireland), 9 plates, illustrations, the folding maps (on thick paper) torn at additional folds without apparent loss, occasional offsetting in the text, contemporary calf, worn [cf. Chubb CXIII; Wing C539], folio (391 by 240mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 15

£990

Another copy

Port., 50 maps, map of Scotland with frayed margins, cont. cf gt, folio.
P 26 June 86 lot 372

£880

Another edition [Morden maps], 1772

Titles, portrait, 51 maps, 10 plates, illustrations, occasional marginal worming, just a few leaves slightly soiled, contemporary calf, rather rubbed, spines gilt, folio.

S 29 Apr 86 lot 609

£968

CARY, J. New English Atlas. London, 1811

Title, 42 mapsheets coloured in wash and outline, some marginal worming touching engraved surface, a few creases and dust-soiling elsewhere, contemporary half russia, spine gilt, defective [Chubb CCCXXXIV], folio (530 by 360mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 16

£572

– New Universal Atlas. London, 1813

Title, index, 63 maps coloured in full, index repaired without loss, occasional faint stains, modern half morocco, spine gilt [edition not traced in British Library or in VPhillips, Atlases (large folio editions only)], small folio (380 by 305mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 223

£715

CORONELLI, V. M. Prima Parte dello. Specchio del Mare . . . del Mediterraneo, Venice, 1698

2 parts in 1 vol., part 1, title, engraved "gli Argonauti" plate and frontispiece, allegorical title, 25 CHARTS, diagrams and charts in the text, part 2, 11 naval plates and diagrams (including 6 by or after A. F. Lucini from the Dudley dell'Arcano del Mare) and portrait of Coronelli, occasional faint marginal waterstains, early nineteenth-century half calf, spine gilt [cf. NMM Catalogue 3, 42 (the Levanto edition of 1664), folio (475 by 340mm.). The charts are closely modelled on those in Pieter Goos's Zee-spieghel (1662). In this form, the atlas was first issued by Francesco Maria Levanto in 1664. We have been unable to trace any other copies containing what appear to be plates from the Dudley dell'Arcano del Mare Florence 1646 and 1661.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 28

£4,950

COVENS, J. & C. MORTIER. Atlas Nouveau. Amsterdam, 1733-[48]

Additional [title] by R. de Hooghe, title, Sanson's Inleiding tot de Geographie on 20 leaves, 136 MAPSHEETS coloured in outline, one leaf of text and few maps defective, one or two splits elsewhere without loss, occasional faint waterstaining, contemporary calf, gilt, worn [cf. Koeman II, C&M 7 (129 maps), folio (550 by 340mm.). As with other known examples this copy comprises maps after several mapmakers.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 222

£6,050

DELISLE, J. N., see Atlas Russicus

DESING, A. Historia Auxilia, Part 1. Sulzbach, Holst for Gastel, 1733

Kl.-8°. 1 Tafel, 1 Tabelle und 36 meist kolor. Karten. 12 nn. Bl., 28, 13 SS., 29 nn. Bl., 120, 46 SS., 1 nn. Bl., 166 SS., 1 nn. Bl., SS. (69) – 96. Schweinsldrbd. d. Zt. mit reicher Blindpr. auf Holzdeckeln mit 2 Schließen (fleckig, Rücken etw. brüchig). Stellenw. gering gebräunt oder fleckig.

ZK 28-9 Apr 86 lot 2584

DM1,265

ELWE & LANGEVELD. Completee Zakatlas . . . 17 Nederl. Provinciën. Amsterdam, 1786

Title, 2 tables & 28 maps, in orig. col. Hfcalf (rebound). – Koeman E. & L. 2; some corners waterst. else good copy.

VG 17 Jun 86 lot 239

£1,920

FLAMSTEED. Atlas Celeste. Paris, 1795

29 (of 30) celestial maps. 8vo, contemporary ¼ sheep, quite worn and scuffed, backstrip lacking, joints cracked; scattered light foxing.

Sw 19 Jun 86 lot 188

\$358

FULLER, T. A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine. 1650

Armorial plate (1 banner blank), additional title, title, general map, 20 maps and 7 plates, a few marginal tears or creases without loss, one or two natural flaws affecting letters, some faint waterstaining throughout, contemporary calf, worn [Rohricht 1070; not Tobler; Wing F2455; Gibson (1936) XVIII:1].

S 8-9 May 86 lot 152

£880

GREENWOOD, C. & J. Counties of England. London, 1834

Title, 45 maps (of 46: without Chubb's map 45), neatly coloured, title and map of Lincolnshire torn affecting engraved surface, one or two splits elsewhere without loss, occasional faint offsetting (as usual) or slight dust-soiling, contemporary half morocco, worn [cf. Chubb, p. 316], large folio (630 by 425mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 188

£1,045

HEVELIUS, J. Selenographia, Danzig, 1647

Fol. Tit., 14 unn. Bl., 563 SS. mit 26 Kupfern, 90 (3 dplgr.) Kupftaf. mit 111 Abb. Pgt. d. Zt. (Rücken schwarz eingefärbt) mit reicher Rücken- u. Deckelverz., Goldschn. Graesse III, 267; Brunet III, 150; Ebert 9654; Poggend. I, 1099; Houzeau/L. II, 1252; Honeyman 1672. Ohne das Portr. d. Verf. Außerdem fehlt die bewegliche Scheibe auf der Kupftaf. nach S. 364. Untere rechte Ecke durchgehend leicht wasserfleckig. Kupftit. gereinigt u. aufgezogen, unten mit durchgestrichenem Besitzverm. u. mit kl. Bibl.-Schildchen. Typogr. Tit. ebenfalls mit Bibl.-Schildchen u. rücks. gestempelt. Vereinzelt leicht stockfleckig. Der dekorative Einbd. etwas fleckig, vord. Gelenk unten leicht geplatzt.

HK 13-16 May 86 lot 810

DM6,440

HOMANN, J. B. & HEIRS. Atlas Compendarius. Nuremberg, 1753-[90]

Groß-Folio. Titel, 1 altkolorierte Tafel, 20 altkolorierte Karten. Leder der Zeit mit blindgeprägtem Titel auf

Deckel. Phillips 294, Rücken und Kanten restauriert im Stil der Zeit. Tafeln und Karten im Bug restauriert. Titel und 5 Karten stellenweise am Rand unterlegt. Fast fleckenfreies und gut erhaltenes Exemplar
W 24 May 86 lot 697

DM10,120

– [Atlas Silesiae. Nuremberg, 1736-47]

7 kolor. Karten, Hldr.-Schuber d.Zt. mit goldgepr. Rtit. auf Rsch. und Rvg. (etw. berich. und bestoßen). Vgl. Phillips 3046 (dat. den vollständigen Atlas 1750-1808). Wenig fleckig und gut erhalten.

ZK 28-9 Apr 86 lot 2600

DM1,093

– [Composite Atlas. 1702-58]

105 altkol. Karten und 14 (dav. 10 altkol.). Tafeln meist von J. B. Homann Gr.-fol. Ldr. d. Zt; stark beschädigt u. Vorderdeckel lose. Mit Gebrauchsspuren: etliche kleine Bug- od. Randeinrisse außerhalb d. Kartenbilder, stellenweise Fingerspuren u. leichte Flecken od. Fleckenränder ebenfalls in den Rändern, einige der kl. Einrisse hinterlegt. 4 Ktn. u. die Ansicht Magdeburg mit längeren Bugeinrissen u. 3 Ktn. mit längeren Randeinrissen, alle bis ins Kartenbild. Die Ktn. Westfalen u. Ostpreussen mit bräunendem Wasserfleck bis ins Bild, Weltkte. mit hinterl. Einriß. England mit Bildverlust beschädigt. Schweiz mit mehreren kl. Randeinrissen ganz aufgezogen u. fleckig. Der größte Teil der Karten u. Pläne jedoch gut erhalten u. in schönem Kolorit.

RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3818

DM31,050

– Grosser Atlas. Nuremberg, [1716-35]

Additional title, title, portrait of Charles VI, dedication, text on 21 leaves, 190 MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS, 168 by J. B. Homann or Homann's Heirs, 22 by the Danckerts family and others, FINELY COLOURED IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, small puncture affecting upper cover and first few leaves, a few creases and splits at centre-folds or tears elsewhere without loss, occasional light spotting or faint discoloration, eighteenth-century blind-stamped calf, rubbed, foot of spine defective [cf. Nordenskiöld Collection I, pp. 177-212], folio (545 by 340mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 217

£165,000

HONTER, J. Rudimentorum Cosmographicorum, 1549

3 woodcut diagrams and 13 woodcut maps, ¼ vellum, 8vo.
P 26 Jun 86 lot 356

£330

HORN, G. Ancient Geography. The Hague, 1741

Title, 63 mapsheets, one with small flaw-hole in margin, contemporary calf, rubbed, joints split at head [cf. Phillips, Atlases 17 (the Latin text edition of 1740); cf. Koeman II, Ja 11], folio.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 220

£1,540

IRISH RAILWAY COMMISSION. Atlas to accompany 2nd Report of the Railway Commissioners Ireland 1838

Title and 6 engraved or aquatint maps, the geological map fully coloured, some staining or slight offsetting (as usual), limp cloth, morocco gilt label, soiled, large folio (660 by 500mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 179

£528

JAILLOT, B. H. Atlas François. Paris, 1695

Titel, 2 Tab., 18 grenzkolor. Karten u. 3 Plänen (unvollst.). Vereinzelt wasserfleckig, ganz geringf. stockfleckig, einzelne Bl. mit Klebebandverstärkung. Ldr. d. Zt. mit Rücken- u. Siehkantenverz., verg. Deckelfileten. Unteres Kapital stark beschädigt, berieben. Fol. Ohne Rückgaberecht.

SM 10 Jun 86 lot 1048

DM1,392

– See also Le Neptune François

JANSSON, J. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, vol. 4 [Britain]. Dutch text. Amsterdam, 1649

Title on overslip within border, 54 maps (of 56: wanting Hampshire-Berkshire and Connaught), Northamptonshire pasted over the Hampshire-Berkshire map (with the Northamptonshire text on verso), general map split without loss, several maps loose, a few mostly marginal stains, but generally very good impressions, contemporary gilt-panelled vellum, defective [cf. Koeman II, Me 156; Skelton 47 (one location only: not in British Library)], folio (500 by 330mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 181

£3,740

– See also Horn, G.

JEFFERYS, T. The West India Atlas. London, Sayer & Bennett, 1780

Additional title, 40 charts, title and some charts torn, some creasing or dust-soiling, contemporary boards, defective [this edition not in Phillips, Atlases, but cf. 2699 (1775, with 39 charts only) and 2701 (1787, 40 charts); NMM Catalogue 3, 360 (1775 edition only), folio (543 by 390mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 369

£3,740

KITCHIN, T. & T. JEFFERYS. The Small English Atlas. London, [1776]

Col. general map, table and 48 col. maps, lacking title, some slight staining, hf cf defective, small 4to
P 26 Jun 86 lot 374

£616

– Another edition, [c.1785]

Title (loose), preface, map of England and Wales, Map of Rivers, 48 maps, tear to fold of Kent repairable, cf. lacks upper cover, small 4to.

LA FEUILLE, P. de. Les Tablettes Guerriers. Amsterdam, 1711
Kupfertaf. u. 32 Karten, teilw. mit altkol. Wappen u. Wappenleisten. 16 S. Hlwd. d 19. Jh. Koeman LaF 10; nicht bei Philipps (vgl. jedoch Ph.-LeGear 7788: Ausg. 1708). Ursprngl. als Schmal-Oktavband gefaltet gewesen; alle Ktn. haben daher je 2 waagrechte, meist etw. bräunende ehem. Faltspuren, wenige. Ktn. an diesen Stellen hinterlegt.
RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3802 **DM3,105**

LANGENES, B. Tabularum Geographicarum. Amsterdam, Hondius, [1616]
Qu-8°. Mit ankolor Titel, 216 meist grenzkolor Karten und 4 tls. kolor. Kupfertafeln. 7 nn. Bll., 829 SS., 5 nn., Bll. Pgtbd. d. Zt. (etw. berieb. und fleckig). Koemann II, Lan IIA. – Exemplar mit kostbarer Provenienz: Es trägt auf dem gestoch., Titel das hs. Exlibris des Kartographen N. Sanson d'Abbeville (1600 67). Darunter eine Eintragung eines späteren Besitzers, A. Ch. Mercier Durocher aus La Rochele, die besagt, das Exemplar habe später dem Kartographen G. Robert de Vaugondy (1686-1766) gehört, auf dessen Bücherauktion er es 1782 erworben habe. (vgl. Hoefler XLII, 379). Anfangs im unteren Teil wasserrendig, vereinzelt gering gebräunt, sonst gutes Exemplar.
ZK 28-9 Apr 86 lot 2583 **DM8,280**

[LA PÉROUSE] LABILLARDIÈRE, J.J.H. de. Voyage in search of La Pérouse . . . 1791 . . . 1794. London, Stockdale, 1880.
Map (creased) and 45 maps, some offset, 6 pages of advertisements at end of vol. 2, original boards, uncut, spine of vol. 1 slightly worn [Hill P. 168; Sabin 38422], 8vo.
S 8-9 May 86 lot 70 **£440**

LEVASSEUR, V. Atlas . . . de la France. Paris, 1852
Gr-Fol. Tit., 1 Tab. u. 101 grenzkol. Stahlstich-Karten. Hldr. d. Zt. mit Rvg; Ecken etw. gestauch. Vgl. Phillips 3000, 3003. 8464-65 (jew. andere Ausg.).
RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3804 **DM1,610**

LOBECK, T. Atlas Geographicus Portatilis. Augsburg, [c.1762]
Ou.kl.8vo. Front., Tit. u. 49 altkol. 72 S. Pp.d. Zt., bestoßen. Phillips 632. Hübsches, kaum fleckiges Expt.
RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3805 **DM2,300**

LOTTER, T. C. Atlas Minor, Augsburg, [c.1744?]
Quer-4°. Titel und 18 (statt 19) altkolor. Karten. Flex. Ppbd. d. Zt. (berieb., etw. bestoßen). Phillips 3492. – Es fehlen die Weltkarte und die Meilentafel. – Durchgehend vor allem an den Rändern etw. stock-fleckig, sonst gut erhalten.
ZK 28-9 Apr 86 lot 2589 **DM2,185**

LUFFMAN, J. A New Pocket Atlas . . . England and Wales Illustrated. 1806
Title and half-title, 54 maps, general map coloured, occasional faint offsetting, publisher's red half morocco, gilt, slightly worn, engraved label on upper cover [Chubb CCCIX], 8vo.
S 8-9 May 86 lot 186 **£1,100**

MAGINI, G. A. Italia. Bologna, 1620
Fol. Titel, Portr. und 61 Karten. 3 nn. Bll., 20 (statt 24) SS. Pgtbd. d. Zt. mit goldgepr. Rtit. auf Rsch. (wenig bestoßen, stellenw. etw. beschabt, Rsch. oben etw. abgeplatzt). Erste Ausgabe. – Phillips 3061. Tooley, Dict., 412. Es fehlen die Textseiten 21-24. 1 Karte (Nr. 25) mit größerem geklebtem Randeinriß. Einige Karten mit kleineren, tls. geklebten Randeinrissen; teilw. die Karten in etw. schwachen Abdrucken. Durchgehend minimal gebräunt und braunfl., stellenw. etw. fingerfl. am unteren Rand, sonst jedoch tadellos und gut erhaltenes Exemplar.
ZK 28-9 Apr 86 lot 2591 **DM6,900**

MARTINI, M., see Blaeu, W. & J.

MERCATOR, G. Atlas. Latin text. Duisburg, 1595-1602
Gr.-Fol. Mit 3 Tit. u. 107 kolor Ktn. Ldr. d. Zt. mit ornament. Blindpr. (Bänder fehlen). Vgl. Koeman II, Me 13 A. Die Karten alle in prachtvollem, kräftigen Altkolorit und sehr breitrandig. Einige Ktn. mit Kriterien, die Koeman der Ausg. von 1602 zuweist, ebenso Schreibweisen der beiden Ausg. v. 1595 (von Koeman als A und B bezeichnet). Tit. mit hs. Besitzverm., dat. 1599. Über d. Tit. leichte kl. Wischspur. Einzelne kl. Randeinrisse hinterlegt. Tit. zu Gallien u. die Kte. von Polen mit etwas größerem hinterl. Riß. 2 Taf. leicht bräunlich. Es fehlen die Tit. zu Belgien u. Italien. Sonst ausgezeichnet erhalten und nur wenig fleckig. Einbd. beschabt, Rücken u. Ecken Ldr. überklebt.
HK 13-16 May 86 lot 1148 **DM39,100**

– Galliae Tabulae Geographicae. Duisburg, 1585-89
Fol. Mit 4. Titeln, 1 Portr. und 75 (statt 73) Karten, 7 5 (das 3. weiß), 7 (das 3. weiß), 7 nn. Bll. Schweinsldrbd. d. Zt. auf Holzdeckeln mit Blindpr., Eckbeschlägen und Schließen aus Metall (flekkig, mit zahlr. Wurmsspuren, Rücken oben mit größerer Fehlstelle, etw. beschädigt). Koeman II, 287 ff., Me 9 u.lf. Der gestochene Titel eingerissen und am unteren Rand hinterlegt. Karte Nr. 21 „Zeelandt comitatus“ mit sauberem hs. Text und kalligraphischen Verzierungen, teilw. aufgezogen. Karte Nr. 42 „Zeelandt comitatus“ mit sauberem hs. Text und

kalligraphischen Verzierungen, teilw. aufgezogen (ohne Text verso). Durchgehend leicht gebräunt, stellenw. etw. finger- und braunfl., vor allem am Rand mit einzelnen Wurmsspuren, mit teilw. hinterlegten und geklebten Einrissen, einige Orte des Italieiteiles mit schwachen Rotanstrichungen, sonst jedoch gut erhalten.
ZK 28-9 Apr 86 lot 2593 **DM11,500**

– Atals Minor. Latin text. Amsterdam, 1632
Qu.-4°. kolor. Titel, 179 (178 grenz- bzw. teilkolor.) Karten. 3nn. Bll., 749 SS. (mit zahlr. Paginierungsfehlern). Pgtbd. d. Zt. (etw. berieb. und bestoßen, Rücken erneuert, Bezug am oberen Vordergelenk aufgeplatzt). Koeman II, 535ff., Me 200. Phillips 443. Leicht gebräunt, stellenw. etw. braun- und fingerfl., sonst gut erhalten.
ZK 28-9 Apr 86 lot 2592 **DM14,030**

MEYER, J. Grosser Zeitungs-Atlas. Hildburgh & New York, [c.1855]
Fol. Tit. u. 148 meist grenzkolor. Karten. Hldr. um 1880. Meist etwas gebräunt, stock- u. fingerfleckig. Einige Ktn. mit kl. Einrissen.
HK 13-16 May 86 lot 1150 **DM1,265**

MOULE, T., see Barclay, T.

MÜNSTER, S. Cosmographia. Latin text. Basle, 1550
Title within border, portrait on verso, 14 maps, 38 views, and plans, 3 panoramas, 77 maps and views, c.900 illustrations in the text, one or two nealines just shaved, some errors of foliation (as usual), the panoramas lightly creased without loss, erasures and underlinings in the text, small library stamps and ownership inscription on portrait, a few leaves of text browned, but the woodcuts generally in very good impressions, eighteenth-century calf, spine gilt, defective [cf. Burmeister 87; Ruland, Imago Mundi XVI, pp. 87-89; Shirley 92 (modern World map), 76 (the ancient World map)], folio.
S 8-9 May 86 lot 211 **£4,620**

– Another edition. German text. Basle, 1550
Fol. 10 Bll., 14 Dpbl., 1233 fehlerhalt pag. SS. (inkl. 3 mehrf. gef. Taf.) mit ca. 910 (1 kolor.) Holzschn. (inkl. Wdhlg.). u.37. Pläne u. Ansichten. Holzdeckelbd. d. Zt. mit blindgepr. Schweinsldrbez. u. 2 Schl. Burmeister 70. Durchgehend etwas fleckig, stellenw. ausgebesserte Randschäden (geringer Bild- u. Textverlust), die großen Ansichten v. Heidelberg, Wien u. Worms stärker beschäd. u. aufgezogen. Stellenw. minimal wurmt. Vereinz. Anmerkgn. u. Unterstreichgn. v. alter Hand. Einband berieben u. bestoßen, einige kl. Schäden.
HK 13-16 May 86 lot 382 **DM10,925**

– Another edition. German text. Basle, 1552
Nur Schlußstück (S. 855-1162 u. 1 Bl.) Fol. 2 Ansichten, 18 Holzschnittkarten und ca. 280 Textholzschn. Ohne Einband. Burmeister 88. Lediglich leicht gebräunt und tlw. mit kleinem Wasserrand. Ohne Rückgaberecht.
RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3787 **DM1,553**

– Another edition. Latin text. Basle, 1554
Titelbordüre, Druckermark, 40 Stadtpläne u. Ansichten sowie ca. 900 Textholzschnitten. Erste Bll. unbed. fingerfleckig, einzelne wenige Bll. am unteren Rand mit kl. Einrissen, vereinzelt mit Margin. von alter Hand, nur stellenweise unbedeutend stockfleckig. [Burmeister 89]. Blindgepr. Schweinsldr. d. Zt. auf Holzdeckeln mit 2 Schließen. Leicht angestaubt und berieben, an d. Kanten teilw. durchgescheuert. Fol.
SM 10 Jun 86 lot 1079 **DM15,080**

– Another edition. German text. Basle, 1569
Fol. (96), 1467, (1) S. m. Titelbordüre, 26 Ktn. u. Ansichten u. -Abb. im Text. Holzdeckelband der Zeit mit Schweinslederbezug. Burmeister 77. Fehlen S. 693-6. Einbandbezug fehlt oben am Rücken, Schließen entfernt. Vorsatz mit alter bibliographischer Notiz. Trotz äußerer Mängel gutes, nur wenig fleckiges Exemplar.
W 24 May 86 lot 727 **DM12,075**

– Another edition. German text. Basle, 1578
2 (statt 3) u. 20 (statt 53) -Ansichten sowie ca. 550 Textholzschn. Bildgeprägter Schweinslederbd. d. Zt. über Holzdeckeln mit 6 (von 8) Eckbeschlägen, Schließen fehlen. Burmeister 80. Tlw. etwas gebräunt. Es fehlen e 26 Vortext-Karten sowie ca. 350 S. an verschiedenen Stellen des Bandes. Ohne Rückgaberecht.
RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3786 **DM2,530**

– Another edition. German text. Basle, 1628
26 Karten, 72 Holzschnitten, ca. 1500 kl. Holzschnitten u. Titel. Stellenweise geringf. stockfleckig, vereinzelt leicht gebräunt. Blindgepr. Schweinsldr. d. Zt. auf Holzdeckeln, mit Bronze-Schließen u. schwarzem RSchild. Minimal angestaubt. Fol.
SM 10 Jun 86 lot 1080 **DM15,080**

–See also Strabo

– LE NEPTUNE FRANÇOIS. Amsterdam, 1703-1693
Elaborate additional title, title (dated Paris 1703), 19 SHIPPING PLATES, 12 NAVAL ENSIGN PLATES, 1 PLATE SHOWING SCALES, 29 CHARTS; CARTES MARINES à l'usage des Armées du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, elaborate additional title (dated 1693), printed title (dated Amsterdam 1693), 9 CHARTS. TOGETHER 2 WORKS IN 1 VOL., the charts coloured in outline in a

contemporary hand, occasional faint discoloration (as usual), one or two outer margins strengthened, contemporary calf, gilt, joints a little weak, inscription on front paste-down "Gustav Carl v. Heidehoff'schen Bibliothek stammend" [Koeman IV, M.Mor 1 and M.Mor 5], large folio (640 by 515mm.).
S 8-9 May 86 lot 269 **£14,850**

OGLBY, J. America. London, 1671
Additional title, title, 50 MAPS, 6 portraits, 66 illustrations in the text (including New Amsterdam at p. 171), small natural flaws affecting letters at S2, X1 and Rr6, one or two faint stains, contemporary gilt-panelled calf, spine gilt, rubbed [Wing O165; Sabin 50089; JCB III, 227; van Eerde, pp. 108-116; Borba de Moraes (1983), p. 626], folio.
A FINE COPY. According to Borba de Moraes, there appear to be at least three editions (or issues) not all the same. The present copy has, instead of the Blaeu 1640-type of Virginia and part of Maryland, a version of the "Baltimore" map of Maryland, "Nova Terrae-Mariae tabula", which first appeared in a A Relation of Maryland in 1635.
S 8-9 May 86 lot 353 **£7,700**

ORTELIUS, A. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Amsterdam, 1570
Titel u. 47 (von 53) Karten, Minimal stock- u. fingerfleckig, einzelne wenige Tafeln fleckig, mit kl. Einrissen am Fuß unten, fehlt eine Hälfte von Tafel 24, Titel u. erstes Blatt angerändert, letzte (2) Textbl. fehlen. HPgt. Kapitale beschädigt, leicht fleckig, Kanten durchgescheuert. Fol.
SM 10 Jun 86 lot 1090 **DM9,860**

– Another edition. Latin text. Antwerp, Plantin, 1584
Title, portrait, Catalogus Auctorum with 134 names, 95 mapsheets (of 100; wanting 2, 5, 9, 11 and 64); Parergon, title within border, 12 mapsheets (INCLUDING THE LARGE TWO-SHEET MAP OF EGYPT); Nomenclator ptolemaicus, title, together 107 mapsheets, THE TITLE (HEIGHTENED WITH GOLD), PORTRAIT, MAPSHEETS, DEVICES AND INITIALS ALL FINELY COLOURED IN A CONTEMPORARY HAND, minimal discoloration of a few maps, generally fine impressions throughout, eighteenth-century calf, gilt, skilfully rebaked, bookplate of the Duke of Northumberland [cf. Koeman III, Ort 21; Phillips, Atlases 388], folio (425 by 305mm).
S 8-9 May 86 lot 213 **£8,250**

– Another edition. Latin text. Antwerp, Vrients, 1603
Title with arms of Phillip III on verso, epigraph incorporating miniature portrait of Ortelius, portrait of Ortelius, 116 mapsheets (of 118: without the maps of Poland and Russia); Parergon, title, and 36 mapsheets (of 38: without the Orders of the Holy Roman Empire plates); Nomenclator ptolemaicus, title, TOGETHER 152 MAPSHEETS, FINELY COLOURED IN FULL, occasional slight discoloration or offsetting, one or two tears repaired (affecting engraved surface of 2 maps in the Parergon), nineteenth-century calf; gilt, rubbed, preserving gilt and silver-gilt arabesques of original binding on both pastedowns [cf. Koeman III, Ort 36], folio (435 by 300mm.).
S 8-9 May 86 lot 214 **£13,200**

– Epitome, French text. Antwerp, Plantin, 1588
93 maps, lacks map of the World, map of Burgundy lacks bottom corner. old cf oblong 8vo.
P 26 June 86 lot 357 **£770**

– Another edition. Latin text. [Antwerp, 1601]
118 (of 124) maps and one plate of the celestial hemispheres. Oblong 32mo, contemporary full vellum; spine area glue-mended, covers soiled; edges lightly soiled or browned, few edges chipped, contemporary penne notations on pastedowns; 17th-century armorial bookplate; Phillips 413; Koeman III, Ort 58. Lacking 9 leaves; A1 (title); A2 (beginning of dedication); A8 (Scenographia etc.); R2-R7 (5 maps and index leaf). Most of map no. 94 (Prussia) torn out.
Sw 19 June 86 lot 199 **£880**

– Another edition. Latin text. [Antwerp, Keerbergen, 1601]
Quer-8vo. 123 Karten (mit Rückentext), 1 Kupf.- Karte im Text u. 1 kl. Textkupf. 6 (statt 11) Bll. Alter Pp.; Rücken leicht beschädigt. Koeman Ort 63. Teilw. schwach gebräunt u. mit leichten Fingerspuren. Einige Detailkarten mit zartem, altem Grenzkolorit. Es fehlen die 2 ersten Bll. (Titel u. Vorwort) u. die 3 letzten Bll. (Schluß des Registers u. Privileg). Vorliegende Erstausgabe ist durch die von der späteren Ausg. abweichenden Bogensignaturen eindeutig bestimmbar.
RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3810 **DM5,060**

– Another edition. Italian text. Venice, Turrini, [1655]
8°. 2 (st. 4) Bll., 231 SS., 8 Bll. mit 108 Ktn., 12 SS. Post- u. Reiserouten. Hldr. d. 19. Jhds. mit Rverg. Koeman, Ort 70; Phillips 4259 (beide mit 12 SS Anhang). Aus d. Titlele fehlen die Bll. 2 u. 4. Tit. angerändert. Stock- u. wasserfl. 5 Bll. mit kl. Tintenfleck oben. SS. 137/138 mit kl. Ausriß seittl. (ohne Bildverlust). SS. 177-185 mit kl. Wurmloch oben in den Karten. Berieben u. bestoßen.
HK 13-16 May 86 lot 1152 **DM1,840**

OVERTON, J. [Composite Atlas. London, Overton, c.1685?]
66 maps chiefly of England and Wales, without text annotations in ink in various hands (seventeenth to

nineteenth centuries) on versos of each, several repaired or strengthened at margins, several shaved affecting engraved surface, some soiling, nineteenth century half calf, worn, folio (400 by 280mm.).

Maps by or after Jansson (18); Speed (17); William Smith (12 bearing the imprint of Overton [1670]); Overton's Somerset (1668, a close copy of Speed, not listed in Chubb (1914)), Sussex [1685] [Kingsley 18], the British Isles [1670]; Norden's Hampshire (Overton's imprint); Seller's Buckinghamshire [c.1680]; and others. This composite seems to fall between Skelton's "Overton" III and IV. Skelton records only the type III issues of the atlas with the Bassett and Chiswell issues of Speed's maps, none with as many as the 14 in the present copy.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 183 £5,500

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

Title, road maps on 273 pp. large copy, old cf.

P 26 June 86 lot 358 £528

Another edition, 1724

Title, road maps on 273 pp., mod. cf gt.

P 26 June 86 lot 359 £528

Another edition, [1730]

Lacks title page. 2 leaves of tables and 272 (of 273) plates, cf worn, 8vo.

P 22 May 86 lot 371 £440

ALAIRET, J. Atlas Methodique. London, Nourse & Vaillant, 1755

Gr.Fol. 51 (statt 53). kolor. Karten. 3 nn. Bll. Beschäd. Ppbd. d. Zt. Phillips 3502. Es fehlen die 2. Karte zu Norwegen und Schweden sowie die 3. Deutschlandkarte. – Die 2. Afrikakarte mit Papierdurchbruch. Die 3. Italienkarte mit größerem Randeinriß. Titel angeschmutzt. Einige der Tafeln mit teilw. geklebten Randeinrissen und am Rand mit Klebestreifen verstärkt. Durchgehend leicht gebräunt, am Rand etw. stockfl., sonst gut erhalten.

ZK 28-29 Apr 86 lot 2595 DM2,300

az Soldan, M.F. Atlas Geografico del Peru. Paris, 1865

87 black-and-white and tinted lithographed maps and views, 2 colored, with one plate not called for in Phillips. Folio, 520x390mm, original cloth-backed boards, quite worn and scuffed; affecting lower portion of text, and margins of most plates, light brownening and spotting, several maps uniformly browned.

Phillips 2769; Sabin 59325, the French edition given as having the Durand imprint; Palau 215886, variant imprint. Several plates misnumbered; several joined with linen tape on verso.

Sw 19 Jun 86 lot 201 \$660

EETERS, J. L'Atlas en Abrégé. Antwerp, 1692

Additional title 42 maps, all but one coloured in outline. [4], 82, [2] pages. 8vo, contemporary full calf, worn; one map separating at central fold, another starting at fold, and one separating from stub.

Sw 19 Jun 86 lot 202 \$495

TOLEMY, C. Geographia. Rome, Venetus de Vitalibus, 1508.

Fol. Titel, einigen schematischen Textholzschnitten, 1. Textholzschnitt und 34 Karten. 142 nn. Bll. Pgtbd. vom Anfang des 20. Jhdts. (etw. bestoßen, Bezug an den Ecken und am hinteren Deckel etw. aufgeplatzt, unteres Vordergelenk eingerissen). Sander 5978. Harris 56 (Beschreibung und Kollation ungenau). Phillips 357. – Diese Ausgabe enthält 2 die berühmte Weltkarte des deutschen Amerikaforschers Ruysch.

Das 108. Blatt (08) ist weiß. – Blatt 5: obere Ecke Sauber angerändert. Bll. 25-32 mit kleinem Einschnitt in der Mitte. Nach Phillips sind die Bll. der Lagen a und b verbunden, sie folgen in unserem Ex. nach den Bll. der Lage C. Sämtliche Karten mit ausgebesserten Fehlstellen und Einrissen sehr geschickt restauriert. Der Titel und die Karten leicht angestaubt. Stellenw. mit unbedeutenden Marginalien. Insgesamt jedoch gutes, sauberes und breitrandiges Exemplar.

ZK 28-29 Apr 86 lot 2597 DM58,075

Another edition [ed. Sylvanus]. Venice, Pentius de Leucho, 1511

Title, TEXT AND 28 WOODCUT MAPS PRINTED IN RED AND BLACK, on 30 conjugate leaves all (except the two World maps) printed both recto and verso, diagrams in the text, spaces left for initials with guide letters, ff. + 1 and 4 skillfully restored at margins, ff. +2-3 and ff. 14-15, 29-30 in the map section possibly inserted from another copy, the latter just shaved (but considerably less so than usual), occasional faint stains or surface dirt, manuscript diagrams (possibly contemporary) on map f. 8, vellum boards (using an erased bifolium from a possibly seventeenth-century missal), generally A VERY GOOD COPY WITH WIDE MARGINS [Phillips, Atlases 358; Nordenskiöld Collection 2, 204; Harris 68; Sander 5979], folio (437 by 295mm.).

THE EARLIEST KNOWN EXAMPLE OF TWO-COLOUR PRINTING IN CARTOGRAPHY, with inset type. The large cordiform World map is the earliest of its kind [Shirley 32].

S 8-9 May 86 lot 210 £8,250

Another edition [trans. Ruscelli]. Venice, Ziletti, 1574

Nur Kartenteil. 65 Ktn. Ohne Einband, lose. Phillips 380;

Nordenskiöld S. 27, 34; Stevens S. 52; Sanz 225. Im Außensteg bis an den Plattenrand tintenfleckig u. dadurch mit Papierausbrüchen. „Marca d'Ancona" u. „Europa, Tab. IX u. X" im Bild tintenfleckig u. dadurch brüchig., „Syria" mit Loch im Bug.

RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3815 DM3,105

RENARD, L. Atlas de la Navigation. Amsterdam, 1715

Frontispiece incorporating World map, title, portrait, 31 CHARTS neatly coloured (except the plates at end), occasional faint brownning chiefly in the text, contemporary blind-stamped vellum, skillfully repaired preserving spine [cf. Koeman IV, Ren 1; NMM Catalogue 3, 264; Phillips, Atlases 559], folio (525 by 325mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 270 £8,800

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, G. Atlas Portatif [Europe]. Paris, 1748

4to. Titel u. 126 (statt 136?) Ktn. Ldr. d. Zt. defekt. Phillips 608. Der gesamte Atlas enth. nach Phillips 209 Ktn. der Europa-Teil komplett vermutlich 136 Ktn. – Gest. Titel mit längerem Einriß, ca. 15 Ktn. mit tlw. längeren Einrissen, 5 Ktn. etw. fleckig.

RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3817 DM1,265

ROWE, R. The English Atlas. 1816

Title, index, 46 mapsheets coloured in full, occasional faint spotting, modern boards, slightly soiled [Chubb CCLLIva], folio (408 by 269mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 187 £1,100

SANSON, N. Die Gantze Erd-Kugel. Frankfurt, Zunner, 1679

Kl.-4°. Titel und 63 Karten. 184, 78 SS., 1 weißes Bl., 71, 79 SS. Etw. späterer Hldrbd. (berieh., etw. beschabt und bestoßen). Vgl. Sabin 76722. Phillips 494-95. Thiele 960 (mit Anmerkung).Cat. Nederl. Scheepv. Mus. 5. Gestoch. Titel mit hs. Besitzvermerk. Erste Lage gelockert. Einige Karten im Bug eingerissen. Durchgehend stark gebräunt (Karten etw. weniger) und etw. braunfl., stellenw. etw. wasserrandig, sonst gut erhalten.

ZK 28-29 Apr 86 lot 2599 DM4,830

SCHREIBER, J. G. [Atlas Selectus. Leipzig, 1749]

Qu.-4°. 145 (st. 153?) kolor. Ktn. Ldr. d. Zt. Die Karten in schönem Altkolorit. Anfangs etwas stärker, sonst weniger finger- u. stockfleckig. Am Schluß ein zeitgen. hs. Reg. d. Karten, nach diesem fehlen die Ktn. von Amerika, Portugal/Spanien, Frankreich, Großbritannien, Italien, Teschen/Bielitz, Polen. Einbnd. vom Buchblock gelockert, Deckel etwas aufgehoben, beschabt u. etw. bestoßen

HK 13-16 May 86 lot 1153 DM7,475

– Another edition, [1750?]

Title, index and 49 maps coloured in full, some faint soiling or creasing, contemporary limp fold-over calf lettered 'Atlas von 50 Charten' on upper cover, slightly worn [cf. Phillips, Atlases 610 and 611 (42 and 38 maps respectively); Nordenskiöld Collection 2, 282 (35 maps)], 8vo (214 by 160mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 226 £1,045

– Another copy

Tit., 1 Bl. Inh., 39 kolor. Ktn. Ldr. d. Zt. Alle Ktn. in kräftigem Altkolorit. – Tit. beschn. u. fleckig. Meilenzeiger u. Ktc. v. Afrika mit Einriß im Bug. Etwas gebräunt, teilw. finger-fleckig. Unter Verwendung d. zeitgenöss. Einbandes unsachgemäß neu aufgebunden, Rücken teilw. erneuert, berieben u. bestoßen, Vors. erneuert.

HK 13-16 May 86 lot 1154 DM2,300

SCHLIEBEN, W. C. A. von. Atlas von Europa nebst den Kolonien. Leipzig, 1825-30

11 Bde. Mit 234 (233 grenzkol.) lith. Karten. Ganz gering. stockfleckig. Pp. d. Zt. Berieben. Qu.-4°.

SM 10 Jun 86 lot 976 DM3,132

SENEX, J. [Atlas. London, maps dated 1710-25]

37 col. maps, some wear and discolouring to folds, cont. cf worn, folio.

P 26 Jun 86 lot 375 £2,970

SEUTTER, M. Atlas Geographicus. Augsburg, 1720

Gr.-Fol. Kolor. tit., kolor. Tit., 2 Bll., 87 kolor. Ktn. Blindgepr. Schweinsldr. d. Zt. (Bänder fehlen). Titel mit großem Einriß, Tit. u. die ersten Bll. in d. unt. Ecke bis in die Darst. beschädigt. Himmels- u. Weltkte. mit großem Einriß über den Bug, ebenso die Erdteile u. zahlr. weitere Ktn. im Bug v. unten bis z. Mitte eingerissen u. mit mehr od. weniger gr. Randeinrissen. Plan v. Rom stark rissig. Sizilien/Sardin. mit Bildverlust. Die l. Taf. (Kriegs-Schiff) lose u. stark beschädigt. Tls. etwas finger- und gering braunfl. Die schönen Karten in prachtvollem alten Kolorit. Einbnd. gewellt, nachgedunkelt, Ldr. an Ecken u. Kanten tls. aufgeplatzt.

HK 13-16 May 86 lot 1155 DM17,250

SPEED, J. The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain. London, 1611-12

Title, royal achievement, three divisional titles, royal arms on versos, 67 MAPS, English text, title, achievement and a few maps worked at lower margins (but generally without affecting engraved surface), occasional faint brownning, FINE IMPRESSIONS THROUGHOUT, eighteenth-century calf, worn [Skelton 7; STC 23041], folio (453 by 290mm.).

S 8-9 May 86 lot 126 £8,800

SPEED, J. England, Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain . . . A Prospect, ["Miniature Speed" van den Keere and Lamb maps]. London, Bassett & Chiswell, 1676; [William] G[odbid?], 1675.

Title, without engraved title, catalogue, 63 maps (2 defective at folds); title, 27 maps, together 2 parts in 1 vol., a few stains and some leaves detached, occasional print creases, contemporary calf, defective [cf. Phillips, Atlases 3441; Skelton 93], oblong 8vo. Seven maps appear for the first (and only) time: Virginia, New England, Jamaica, Barbados, Carolina, East Indies, and Russia.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 216 £990

STRABO, Rerum Geographicarum. Basel, Petri, 1571

Title, 27 woodcut maps (after Sebastian Münster 1540) and 6 in the text (after Hunter 1561), marginal worming of a few leaves affecting letters, small waterstains, the maps in good impressions, inscriptions on title on front flyleaf, modern calf, rubbed [Phillips, Atlases 3390; Nordenskiöld Collection 2, 287], folio.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 212 £935

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

74 maps, colored, 2 tables. Folio, 540 × 430mm., covers detached, shaken; title and preliminary leaves chipped, occasional light brownning, foxing and offsetting, some minor dampwrinkling, few maps with small separation at fold and minor tears. Phillips 731. Several maps quite browned or offset; second projection of the Northern Hemisphere. Canada with large tears, tape-mended on verso.

Sw 19 Jun 86 lot 204 \$1,320

– Another edition, Edinburgh, 1828

Dedication, 2 tables, 76 maps coloured in wash and outline, one or two creases or short tears without loss, occasional slight dust-soiling, contemporary calf, worn, otherwise a very good copy [cf. Phillips, Atlases 750], folio (532 by 430mm.). Includes two maps not in previous editions: Aspin's 'New South Wales' and 'Chart of the Discoveries of Captains Ross, Parry & Franklin in the Arctic Regions'.

S 29 Apr 86 lot 643 £1,210

[TURKISH ATLAS]. Constantinople, 1218 (i.e. c.1800)

GRIHANDARY. Gadiid atlas tergümesi (arabisch). Gr.-Fol. Titel, 24 kolor. Karten, Ldrbd. d. Zt. (stellenw. beschabt und bestoßen). In gutem Zustand.

ZK 28-9 Apr 86 lot 2580 DM9,200

VANDERMAELEN, P. Atlas Universel. Brussels, 1827

6 vol. (statistical tables to vol. 1 inserted), half-titles and titles, dedication, 7 index maps and 381 LITHOGRAPHED MAPSHEETS (mostly coloured in outline) as called for, without the altitude plate, titles a little browned (stamps erased), loose sheets within contemporary folders (spines worn). A fine, clean set internally [cf. Koeman III, Vdm 1; NMM 3, 179; Phillips, Atlases 749], folio (533 by 347mm.). [Full collation in catalogue].

S 8-9 May 86 lot 227 £4,180

VARENIUS, B., see Blome, R.

WIT, F. de. Composite Atlas. Amsterdam, [1688]

Allegorical title, printed contents list on verso, 128 maps, 26 sea-charts, ALL FINELY COLOURED in CONTEMPORARY HAND, penultimate chart slightly waterstained, faint marginal marks elsewhere, contemporary blind-stamped calf, large central arabesques, upper joint cracked, A FINE COPY [cf. Koeman III, Wit 16 (151 maps and charts)], folio (545 by 345mm.).

The present copy is, in a sense, three atlases: general maps; the Germania Inferior atlas [1680]; the Orbis maritimus [1675], (including the fine twin-hemispherical World map (Shirley 444)). Livonia and Prussia are of interest: the former (H. Hondius), dated 1677, has a new cartouche and superimposed graticule, the latter (G. Mercator) is a late state with a new cartouche and graticule. De Wit's twin-hemispherical World map is Shirley 451 (state 2) with plate-number.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 221 £19,800

WYLD, J. A New General Atlas. London, [1835]

Title within colour-printed border, 30 maps all coloured, 3 tables, ownership inscription dated July 1835 on front paste-down, contemporary half morocco, soiled [edition not traced in Phillips, Atlases], folio (585 by 450mm.). The map of Australia is dated 1835, pre-dating Tooley Australia 1374 by two years.

S 8-9 May 86 lot 228 £1,045

ZATTA, A. Atlante Novissimo, vols. 1 & 4. Venice, 1779-85

Fol. 2 Tit. u. 110 Karten mit altem Gregzkolorit, 9 Bll., 50 S.; 1 Bl. Ldr. d. Zt. mit Rvg. u. Rsch., Bd. 1 wenig später im gleichen Stil nachgebunden. Phillips 650. Sauberes Ex. Karten in der rechten ob. Ecke hs. durchnummeriert, 2 Ktn (Bulgarien u. Griechenland) mit winziger Wurmspur im Bug.

RA 15-19 Apr 86 lot 3821 DM11,500

– Another edition, vol. 2. Venice, 1782

Fol. Tit. 49 Karten mit altem Grenzkolorit, 1 Bl. Tafelverz. Ltd. d. Zt. mit Rvg. u. Rsch. Phillips 650. Sauberes Ex. Karten in der rechten ob. Ecke hs. durchnummeriert, 2 Ktn (Bulgarien u. Griechenland) mit winziger Wurmspur im Bug.

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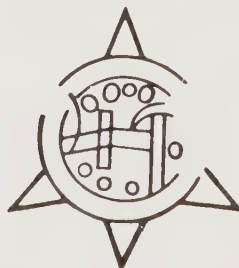
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BRITISH ISLES. (Gerard de Jode, Antwerp, 1578, the edition of 1593) Angliae Scotiae et Hiberniae Nova Descriptio. The second state of a map of the British Isles first published in 1570 and, like the more widely-known Ortelius map, shows west to the top of the sheet, with a large panel of text below the map area. No edition of de Jode's map may be said to be common: faced with the competition of the Ortelius atlas, de Jode's work saw only two editions. This example is from the 1590 edition with the revised Latin text setting on the reverse. A PARTICULARLY FINE EXAMPLE. 13¾ x 19½". £750

IRELAND. John Speed, 1611, the Bassett and Chiswell issue of 1676. London. The Province Ulster described. Speed's fine map of the ancient province of Ulster, Northern Ireland, incorporating much place name detail and an inset of the castle of Enniskillen. English descriptive text on the reverse. Strong, dark impression. Fine condition. 15 x 19½". £195

HAMPSHIRE. JOHN NORDEN/WILLIAM CAMDEN, London, 1607, THE FIRST EDITION, with Latin text. Hamshire olim pars Belgarum. Based on Norden's survey, this is a very early separate map of the county, in this edition published 4 years before Speed's Theatre. Engraved by William Kip, it is beautifully decorative in every respect. Despite slight show-through of text (as usual) a fine copy in a very good impression. 11 x 12½". £120

JOHN OGILBY (London 1675 or later). The road from London to Arundel Com Sussex. Published in the first atlas of strip road maps of England and Wales. Ogilby's Britannia at a scale of one inch to one mile, this plate covers the road from London, Dorking, Guildford, Newbridge, Pulborough, Amberley, Arundel, Chichester. Considerable detail relating to side roads and places passed through is included. A fine example. 13 x 17". £85

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CORNWALL. Richard Blome. (1673, T. Roycroft.) A Mapp of the county of Cornwall; with its hundreds, by Ric: Blome, by his Matys Comand. Published in Blome's Britannia, somewhat crudely engraved but lacking nothing in either detail or charm. Dolphins support the title, County is shown divided into its hundreds. Fine, uncoloured. 12¼ x 9¼". £115

WILTSHIRE. J. Blaeu, 1645. The issue of c.1648. Wiltonia sive Comitatus Wiltoniensis; English Wiltshire. A beautifully engraved map showing the hundreds, forests and parks in some detail. Title within a decorative cartouche supported by a magnificent column on which are fourteen coats of arms and two blank shields. At upper right the Royal arms within the Garter. The scale has a scene showing surveyors using the chain. Fine state with wide margins. Original colour. 19½ x 16". £190

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ASIA. Johann-Baptista Homann, Nuremberg, (1704). FIRST EDITION. Asiae Recentissima Delineatio. Homann's fine map of Asia shows "Terra Yedso" as a large island barely joined to Japan, with the fictitious "Compagine Land" immediately to the east. Siberia still has the basic rounded coastline, altered on later issues after 1714. Farther south, New Guinea, the East Indies and northern Australia are shown. A fine copy in bright original colour. 49 x 56.4cm. £195

BERMUDA. Zatta, 1778. The map of Bermuda is shown as an inset on this, one of the most charming and highly illustrated maps of the Island. Full original colouring. 433 x 332mm. £475

AUSTRALIA: TASMANIA. A. K. Johnstone, Edinburgh and Glasgow. J. Johnstone and W. and A. K. Johnstone and R. Weir and J. Lumsden, [1844]. THE FIRST EDITION. Van Diemen's Land Or Tasmania. Tasmania was formerly administered by New South Wales but became a separate colony in 1825. Settlements were set up early in the nineteenth century. Hobart dating from 1804. Johnstone's map shows several counties with parish divisions, eleven in all, with a still largely unexplored western coastal region around a somewhat oversized Macquarie Harbour. Published in The National Atlas. Very fine condition, coloured. 60 x 50cm. £75

AUSTRALIA: NEW SOUTH WALES. A. K. Johnstone, Edinburgh and Glasgow. J. Johnstone, W. and A. K. Johnstone, J. Lumsden & Son, R. Weir, [1844]. THE FIRST EDITION. Colony Of New South Wales And Australia Felix. New South Wales was established as a colony as early as 1788 by Governor Philip at Sydney Cove. Australia Felix was set up in 1838 after the discoveries of Sturt in the Murray valley in 1830 and by Major Mitchell in 1836. The tracks of Mitchell, Tyers and Townsend, and of Count Strzelecky are marked in colours. New South Wales contains 19 counties and Australia Felix two with undemarcated boundaries. Melbourne dates from 1834. From the National Atlas. Very fine condition, coloured. 50 x 61cm. £50

WORLD. C. F. DELAMARCHE, Paris, (c.1805). Mapped-Monde ou Carte generale de toutes les parties du Globe. General map on the Mercator projection showing the revisions and discoveries of such as La Perouse (1801). Vancouver (1799), Mackenzie (1802) and others, particularly the American Northwest. Original outline colouring. Fine condition. 24 x 38cm. £65.

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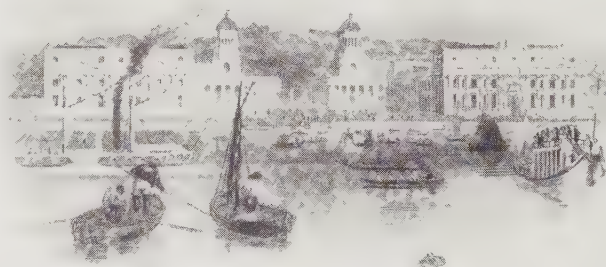
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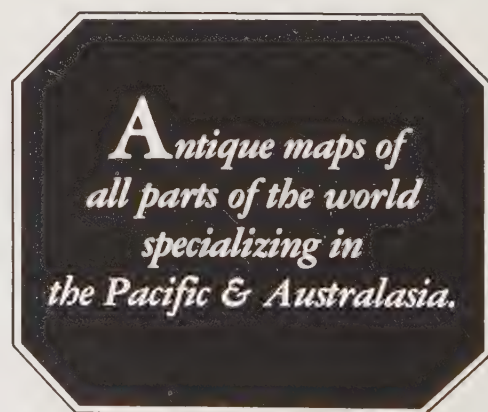
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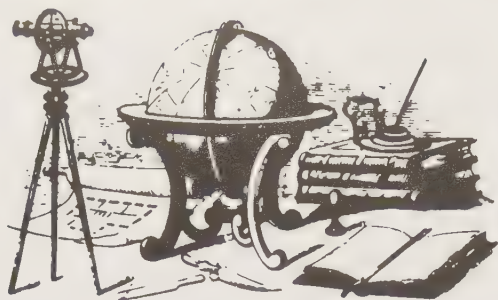
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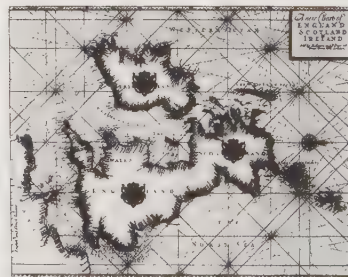
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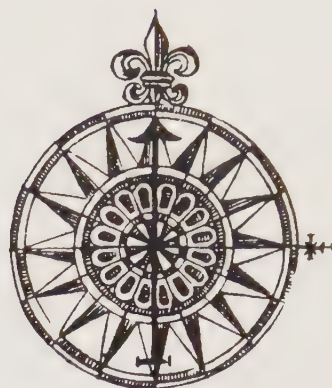
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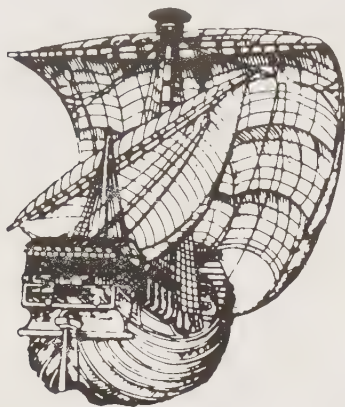
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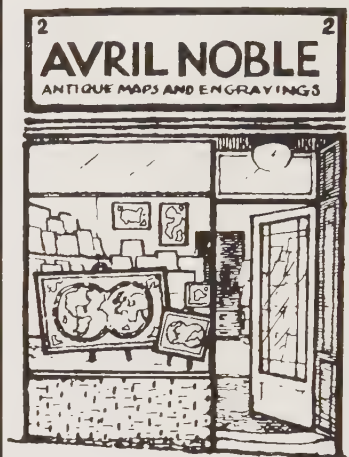
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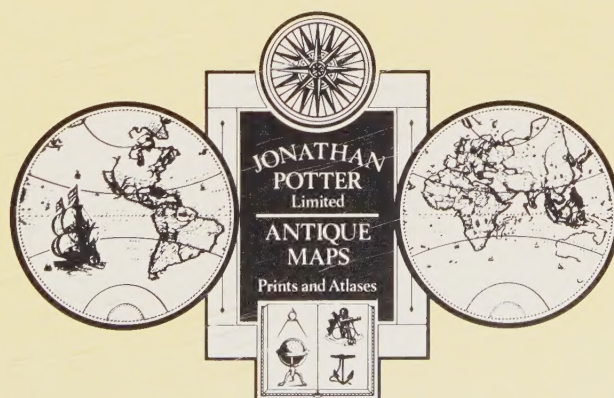
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